



# Web and Mobile App Course

WMA LEC # 18

# CSS TEXT

```
... object to mirror_mod.mirror_object
operation == "MIRROR_X":
    mirror_mod.use_x = True
    mirror_mod.use_y = False
    mirror_mod.use_z = False
operation == "MIRROR_Y":
    mirror_mod.use_x = False
    mirror_mod.use_y = True
    mirror_mod.use_z = False
operation == "MIRROR_Z":
    mirror_mod.use_x = False
    mirror_mod.use_y = False
    mirror_mod.use_z = True

#selection at the end -add
mirror_ob.select= 1
modifier_ob.select=1
context.scene.objects.active
("Selected" + str(modifier_ob.select))
mirror_ob.select = 0
copy_context.selected_object
data.objects[one.name].select
print("please select exactly one")

-- OPERATOR CLASSES -----

types.Operator):
    X mirror to the selected
    object.mirror_mirror_x"
    mirror X"
```



# Appearance of Text

- **Typeface:** whether it is regular, bold or italic, and the size of the text).
- **Fonts** (including the color of text and the spacing between words and letters)

## SERIF

Serif fonts have extra details on the ends of the main strokes of the letters. These details are known as serifs.

Typeface  
**im**

In print, serif fonts were traditionally used for long passages of text because they

## SANS-SERIF

Sans-serif fonts have straight ends to letters, and therefore have a much cleaner design.

**im**

Screens have a lower resolution than print. So, if the text is small, sans-serif fonts can be clearer

## MONOSPACE

Every letter in a monospace (or fixed-width) font is the same width. (Non-monospace fonts have different widths.)

**im**

Monospace fonts are commonly used for code because they align nicely, making the text easier to

# Fonts

## SERIF

Serif fonts have extra details on the end of the main strokes of the letters.

### EXAMPLES:

Georgia

Times

Times New Roman

## SANS-SERIF

Sans-serif fonts have straight ends to letters and therefore have a much cleaner design.

### EXAMPLES:

Arial

Verdana

Helvetica



## WEIGHT

Light

Medium

**Bold**

**Black**

## STYLE

Normal

*Italic*

*Oblique*

## STRETCH

Condensed

Regular

**Extended**

# Choosing Typeface

- When choosing a typeface, it is important to understand that a browser will usually only display it if it's installed on that user's computer.

# Font-Family

- The user's computer needs the typeface installed. CSS is used to specify the typeface.





# Font-face

- CSS specifies where a font can be downloaded from if it is not installed on the computer.



# Service-based Font-Face

- Commercial services give users access to a wider range of fonts using @font-face.

# Specifying Typefaces

- The font-family property allows you to specify the typeface that should be used for any text inside the element(s) to which a CSS rule applies.

# Font-size

Two large, bold, red capital letters 'A' are displayed. The first 'A' is smaller and positioned to the left of the second 'A', which is larger and positioned to the right. Both letters are rendered in a serif font style.

The font-size property enables you to specify a size for the font. There are several ways to specify the size of a font. The most common are:

- Pixels
- Percentage
- EMS

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 12px;}  
h1 {  
  font-size: 200%;}  
h2 {  
  font-size: 1.3em;}
```

# Pixel, %, EM

# Pixels

- Pixels are commonly used because they allow web designers very precise control over how much space their text takes up.

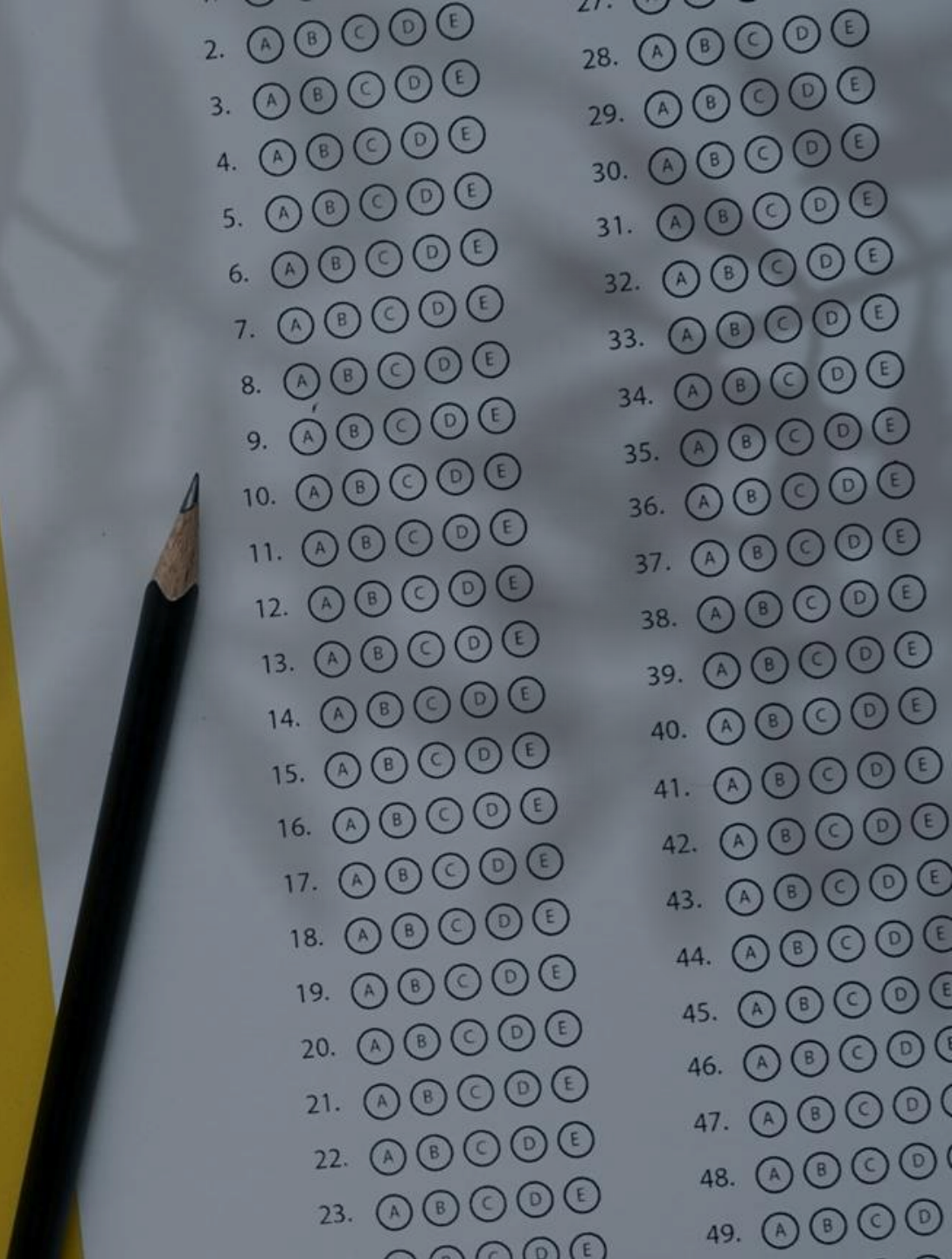


# Percentages

- The default size of text in browsers is 16px. So, a size of 75% would be the equivalent of 12px, and 200% would be 32px.

# EMS

An em is equivalent to the width of a letter m.



# Summary

## PIXELS

### TWELVE PIXEL SCALE

|      |      |
|------|------|
| h1   | 24px |
| h2   | 18px |
| h3   | 14px |
| body | 12px |

=

## PERCENTAGES

|      |      |
|------|------|
| h1   | 200% |
| h2   | 150% |
| h3   | 117% |
| body | 75%  |

=

## EMS

|      |        |
|------|--------|
| h1   | 1.5em  |
| h2   | 1.3em  |
| h3   | 1.17em |
| body | 100%   |
| p    | 0.75em |

# Font Face

@Font-face allows you to use a font, even if it is not installed on the computer of the person browsing, by allowing you to specify a path to a copy of the font, which will be downloaded if it is not on the user's machine.

chapter-12/font-face.html

CSS

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';  
  src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot');  
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: ChunkFiveRegular, Georgia, serif;}  
}
```

# Font-Weight

The font-weight property allows you to create bold text. There are two values that this property commonly takes:

Normal

Bold

chapter-12/font-weight.html

CSS

```
.credits {  
  font-weight: bold;}
```

RESULT

## **Briards**

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de briè, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

### **Breed History**

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned

# Font Style

If you want to create italic text, you can use the font-style property. There are three values this property can take:

Normal

Italic

Oblique

CSS

chapter-12/font-style.html

```
.credits {  
  font-style: italic;}
```

RESULT

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The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

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# Text Transform

**Uppercase** This causes the text to appear uppercase.

**Lowercase** This causes the text to appear lowercase.

**Capitalize** This causes the first letter of each word to appear capitalized.

chapter-12/text-transform.html

CSS

```
h1 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;}  
h2 {  
  text-transform: lowercase;}  
.credits {  
  text-transform: capitalize;}
```

RESULT

## BRIARDS

By Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

### breed history

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# Text Decoration

- **none** This removes any decoration already applied to the text.
- **Underline** This adds a line underneath the text.
- **Overline** This adds a line over the top of the text.
- **Line-through** This adds a line through words.
- **Blink** This animates the text to make it flash on and off (however this is generally frowned upon, as it is considered rather annoying).

# Line-Height

In CSS, the line-height property sets the height of an entire line of text.

chapter-12/line-height.html

CSS

```
p {  
  line-height: 1.4em;}
```

RESULT

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by Ivy Duckett

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RESULT MINUS CSS

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# Letter-spacing, Word-spacing

letter-spacing, word-spacing

## CSS

chapter-12/letter-and-word-spacing.html

```
h1, h2 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
  letter-spacing: 0.2em;  
}.credits {  
  font-weight: bold;  
  word-spacing: 1em;  
}
```

## RESULT

### BRIARDS

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## RESULT MINUS CSS

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# Text Align

**left** This indicates that the text should be left-aligned.

**right** This indicates that the text should be right-aligned. **center** This allows you to center text.

**justify** This indicates that every line in a paragraph, except the last line, should be set to take up the full width of the containing box.

chapter-12/text-align.html

CSS

```
h1 {  
    text-align: left;}  
p {  
    text-align: justify;}  
.credits {  
    text-align: right;}
```

RESULT

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by Ivy Duckett

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