**CSS Text:-** This selector is used to specify style for the text. It has following properties:

* color;- specifies color for the text using all color values.
* Text alignment:- It has following properties:-
* text-align:-it aligns text to right, left, center or justify.
* text-align-last:- it aligns last line of the text to right, left, center or justify.
* Direction & unicode-bidi: these properties can be used to change the text direction of an element. E.g. p {  
    direction: rtl;  
    unicode-bidi: bidi-override;  
  }
* vertical-align:- sets vertical alignment of an element.

e.g img.a {  
  vertical-align: baseline;  
}  
  
img.b {  
  vertical-align: text-top;  
}  
  
img.c {  
  vertical-align: text-bottom;  
}  
  
img.d {  
  vertical-align: sub;  
}  
  
img.e {  
  vertical-align: super;  
}

* Text decoration:- It has following properties:
* text-decoration-line:- It has values overline, underline, line-through and overline underline.
* text-decoration-color:- specifies color for text decoration line.
* text-decoration-style:- specifies style for the decoration line using values solid, double, dashed and wavy.
* text-decoration-thickness:- specifies thickness of decoration line using values either auto or thickness in px and %.
* text-decoration:- it is a shorthand property where you can combine all properties in single.
* Text transformation:-It is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in text. It has three values uppercase, lowercase and capitalize. Capitalize property displays first letter of each word in capital.

e.g. p.abc {

text-transform: capitalize;

}

* Text spacing:- It has following properties:
* text-indent:-it specifies indentation(margin) of first line of text in form of px.
* letter-spacing:- it specifies space between each letter of text.
* line-height:- it specifies height of line.
* word-spacing:- specifies space between words of a text.
* white-space:- specifies how to handle white space inside an element.
* Text shadow:- It adds shadow to the text. You can specify horizontal and vertical shadow in px format. You can specify blur effect in px format and color also.

e.g. h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;  
}

**Fonts:-** It has following properties:

* Font-family:- It specifies type of font.

e.g. .p1 {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman";  
}

* Font web safe:- The fonts that are universally installed across all browsers and devices are called web safe fonts.
* Font fallbacks:- There is always a chance that a font is not found or is not installed properly. Therefore, it is very important to always use fallback fonts.

This means that you should add a list of similar "backup fonts" in the font-family property. If the first font does not work, the browser will try the next one, and the next one, and so on. Always end the list with a generic font family name. e.g. p {  
font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, sans-serif;  
}

* Font-style:- It has two values normal and italics.
* Font-weight:- It has two values normal and bold.
* Font-variant:- It has two values normal and small caps.
* Font-size:- You can set the size of the text in px, %, em, % with em and vw(viewport width). Vw will follow the size of the browser window.
* Google fonts:- in addition to standard fonts we also have google fonts. Google fonts can be used by adding a special style sheet link in the head section. We can add multiple fonts also.

e.g. <head>  
**<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Sofia">**  
<style>  
body {  
  font-family: "Sofia", sans-serif;  
}  
</style>  
</head>

**Font effects:-** Google has enabled font effects. We can add font effects by using syntax: font-effect:effect name.

e.g. <head>  
**<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Sofia&effect=fire">**  
<style>  
body {  
  font-family: "Sofia", sans-serif;  
  font-size: 30px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1 class="font-effect-fire">Sofia on Fire</h1>  
  
</body>

* Font pairings:- for designing we can pair fonts also.

e.g. body {  
  background-color: black;  
  font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 16px;  
  color: gray;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  font-family: Georgia, serif;  
  font-size: 60px;  
  color: white;  
}

**Icons:-** Icons can be added using icon library like Font Awesome. Add the name of the specified icon class to any inline HTML element. To use the Font Awesome icons, go to [fontawesome.com](https://fontawesome.com/), sign in, and get a code to add in the <head> section of your HTML page:

<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/yourcode.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/a076d05399.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<i class="fas fa-cloud"></i>  
<i class="fas fa-heart"></i>  
<i class="fas fa-car"></i>  
<i class="fas fa-file"></i>  
<i class="fas fa-bars"></i>  
  
</body>  
</html>

To add bootstrap icons use following line inside <head> section:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css">

To add bootstrap icons use following line inside <head> section:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/icon?family=Material+Icons">

**Links:-** Links can be styled with any CSS property like color, font-family, background, etc. In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what **state** they are in.

The four links states are:

* a:link - a normal, unvisited link
* a:visited - a link the user has visited
* a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
* a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

**Link Buttons:-**

This example demonstrates a more advanced example where we combine several CSS properties to display links as boxes/buttons:

a:link, a:visited {  
  background-color: #f44336;  
  color: white;  
  padding: 14px 25px;  
  text-align: center;  
  text-decoration: none;  
  display: inline-block;  
}  
  
a:hover, a:active {  
  background-color: red;  
}