

CSS Text Properties



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Overview



Changing text size, weight and style

Altering Line-Height and Letter Spacing

Aligning and Transforming Text

Using Fonts for the Web

Changing the Size, Weight, and Style

In CSS, you can set the font size of an element using the font-size property. The value of this property can be specified in various units such as pixels, ems, rem, percentages, etc.

```
font-size 16px /* sets the font size to 16 pixels */  
font-size: 2em /* sets the font size to twice the size of the parent element's font size */  
font-size 1.5rem /* sets the font size to 1.5 times the root element's font size */  
font-size 120% /* sets the font size to 120% of the parent element's font size */
```

- In CSS, the font-weight property is used to set the weight or thickness of the text characters in an element.
- The value of this property can be a keyword, such as "normal" or "bold", or a numeric value that ranges from 100 to 900 in increments of 100.

```
font-weight: normal; /* sets the font weight to the normal or regular weight */  
font-weight: bold; /* sets the font weight to the bold weight */  
font-weight: 600; /* sets the font weight to a custom weight value of 600 */  
font-weight: lighter; /* sets the font weight to a lighter weight than the parent element */
```

- In CSS, the font-style property is used to set the style of the text characters in an element.
- The value of this property can be a keyword, such as "normal" or "italic", or a value of "oblique" followed by an angle in degrees to specify an oblique style

```
p{font-style: normal; /* sets the font style to the normal or regular style */ }
```

```
em { font-style: italic; /* sets the font style to the italic style */ }
```

```
strong { font-style oblique 15deg /* sets the font style to an oblique style with an angle of 15  
degrees */ }
```

Altering Line-height and Letter-spacing

- In CSS, the **line-height** property is used to set the height of a line box within an element.
- This property specifies the minimum height of each line of text within an element, and it is often used in combination with the font-size property to control the spacing between lines of text.

```
p {  
  line-height: normal; /* sets the line height to the default value */  
}  
  
h1 {  
  line-height: 1.5; /* sets the line height to 1.5 times the font size */  
}  
  
h2 {  
  line-height: 2em; /* sets the line height to 2 times the height of the parent element's font */  
}
```

In CSS, the **letter-spacing** property is used to control the amount of space between individual characters within a block of text.

- This property can be used to increase or decrease the spacing between characters, and it can be specified in various units such as pixels, ems, and percentages.

```
p { letter-spacing: normal; /* sets the letter spacing to the default value */ }
```

```
h1 { letter-spacing 0.2em /* increases the letter spacing by 0.2 em units */ }
```

Aligning and Transforming Text

- In CSS, the `text-align` property is used to set the horizontal alignment of text within an element.
- This property can be used to align text to the left, right, center, or justify it across the width of the element.

```
p { text-align: left; /* aligns the text to the left edge of the element */ }
```

```
h1 { text-align: center; /* centers the text horizontally within the element */ }
```

- In CSS, the **text-transform** property is used to change the capitalization or case of text within an element.
- This property can be used to transform text to uppercase, lowercase, capitalize the first letter of each word, or capitalize all letters.

```
p { text-transform: none; /* sets the text transformation to the default value */ }
```

```
h1 { text-transform: uppercase; /* transforms the text to uppercase */ }
```

```
h2 { text-transform: lowercase; /* transforms the text to lowercase */ }
```

Using Fonts for the Web

- **Web-safe fonts** are a set of fonts that are commonly available on most operating systems and web browsers, and are therefore considered "safe" to use on a website.
- These fonts are also known as "system fonts" or "browser fonts".
- The term "web-safe fonts" originally referred to a specific set of fonts that were widely available on both Windows and Macintosh operating systems, such as Arial, Times New Roman, and Verdana.

Examples of Web Safe Fonts

Serif

Times New Roman
Georgia

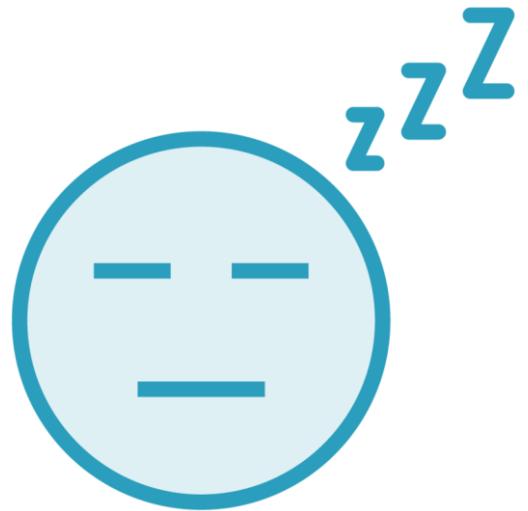
Sans-serif

Arial
Verdana
Comic Sans
Trebuchet

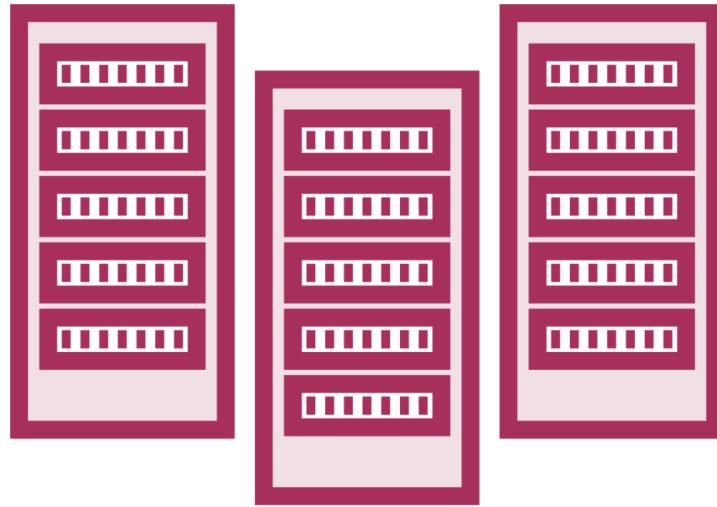
Monospaced

Courier New

Fonts On the Web



Web Safe Fonts



Hosted Fonts

- **Web Fonts** are custom fonts that are not installed on a user's computer or device, but are instead downloaded from a server and used on a website.
- They offer more flexibility in terms of typography and design, as they allow web designers and developers to use a wider range of fonts in their projects without worrying about compatibility issues or licensing restrictions.

- There are several ways to use web fonts on a website, including:
- **Self-hosting:** This involves downloading the font files and hosting them on your own server, then using CSS to reference the font files.
- **Using a content delivery network (CDN):** A CDN is a network of servers that distribute content across multiple locations, helping to improve page load times. Some web font providers offer their fonts through CDNs, allowing you to easily reference them in your CSS.
- **Using a web font service:** There are several web font services available that provide a wide range of fonts that can be easily added to a website using JavaScript or CSS. Examples include Google Fonts, Adobe Fonts, and Typekit.

References

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<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-text-formatting/>

<https://www.w3schools.in/css3/text>

<http://web.simmons.edu/~grabiner/comm244/weekthree/css-basic-properties.html>

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Styling_text/Fundamentals

https://www.quackit.com/css/tutorial/css_text.cfm