



Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Education**  
REGION III  
**SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE OF NUEVA ECIJA**

**LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET**  
**SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ICT 9**  
**WEB DESIGN 9**  
*Fourth Quarter, Week 6*

Name of Learner: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade Level /Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**CSS TYPOGRAPHY**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS**

Style sheets are designed to be replacement of the font tag and other HTML formatting tags. The governing body of W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) is asserting and requiring style sheets to control the formatting side of HTML because there will be a time that web browsers will stop supporting the formatting tags of HTML.

One of the well-know style sheets is the Cascading Style Sheets. The CSS is a powerful style sheets that can be used not only in formatting text but also in enhancing the appearance of a web page. It is good to note that altering and editing the appearance of an existing webpage, if in case you decided to redesign your page on how it looks. It can be made easy by changing only the definition of the style sheet. CSS can make your formatting codes reusable and has the power to control the design of your page. CSS can be inserted in the web pages either by directly embedding the style with HTML tags or by using the style tag on the HTML head.

**STYLE TAG**

**Table 1.**

TAG	ATTRIBUTE	FUNCTION
<style></style>	type	Specifies the type of style sheet. Example: type="text/css"

**FONT PROPERTIES**

To change the appearance of text you use the font properties in table 1.1

**Table 1.1**

PROPERTY	FUNCTION
font-style	Sets the style of the font
font-variant	Sets the font as normal or small caps
font-family	Sets the kind of font
font-weight	Sets the thickness of the font
font-size	Sets the size of the font
font	Sets the font properties in a single property
color	Sets the font color

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Text Properties and Font Properties</title>
<style>
p.normal {font-style: normal;}
p.italic {font-style: italic;}
p.oblique {font-style: oblique;}
} font-style

p.normal {font-variant-caps: normal;}
p.small {font-variant-caps: small-caps;}
p.allsmall {font-variant-caps: all-small-caps;}
p.petite {font-variant-caps: petite-caps;}
p.allpetite {font-variant-caps: all-petite-caps;}
p.unicae {font-variant-caps: unicae;}
p.titling {font-variant-caps: titling-caps;}
} font-variant

.p1 {font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;}
.p2 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;}
.p3 {font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;}
} font-family

p.normal {font-weight: normal;}
p.light {font-weight: lighter;}
p.thick {font-weight: bold;}
p.thicker {font-weight: 900;}
} font-weight

div.a {font-size: 15px;}
div.b {font-size: large;}
div.c {font-size: 150%;}
} font-size

p.a {font: 15px Arial, sans-serif;}
p.b {font: italic small-caps bold 12px/30px Georgia, serif;}
h1 {color: green;}
body {color: blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body style="background:#ffcc66">

<p>Default text spacing</p>
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph in normal style.</p>
<p class="italic">This is a paragraph in italic style.</p>
<p class="oblique">This is a paragraph in oblique style.</p>
} font-style

<h1>The font-variant-caps Property</h1>
<p class="normal">This is a normal text.</p>
<p class="small">This is small caps text.</p>
<p class="allsmall">This is all small caps text.</p>
<p class="petite">This is petite caps text.</p>
<p class="allpetite">This is all petite caps text.</p>
<p class="unicae">This is unicae text.</p>
<p class="titling">This is titling caps text.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> Safari do not support the
font-variant-caps property.</p>
} font-variant
```

A diagram illustrating the relationship between different font properties. On the left, there are four horizontal curly braces. Each brace is connected to a rectangular box on the right. The boxes are labeled from top to bottom: 'font-family', 'font-weight', 'font-size', and 'font'. The 'font' box is positioned below the 'font-size' box, and the 'font-family' box is positioned above the 'font-weight' box.

```
graph LR; A[font-family] --- B[font-weight]; B --- C[font-size]; C --- D[font];
```

## OUTPUT

## Default text spacing

This is a paragraph in normal style.

*This is a paragraph in italic style.*

*This is a paragraph in oblique style.*

## The font-variant-caps Property

This is a normal text.

THIS IS SMALL CAPS TEXT.

THIS IS ALL SMALL CAPS TEXT.

THIS IS PETITE CAPS TEXT.

THIS IS ALL PETITE CAPS TEXT.

this is unicast text.

This is titling caps text.

**Note:** Safari do not support the font-variant-caps property.

## CSS font-family

This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.

This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.

This is a paragraph, shown in the Lucida Console font.

## The font-weight Property

This is a normal font weight.

This is a lighter font weight.

**This is a bold font weight.**

**This is a 900 font weight.**

## The font-size Property

This is 15 pixel font size text.

This is large font size text.

This is 150% font size text.

## The font Property

This is a paragraph. The font size is set to 15 pixels, and the font family is Arial.

*THIS IS A PARAGRAPH. THE FONT IS SET TO ITALIC AND BOLD, WITH SMALL-CAPS (ALL LOWERCASE LETTERS ARE CONVERTED TO UPPERCASE). THE FONT SIZE IS SET TO 12 PIXELS, THE LINE HEIGHT IS SET TO 30 PIXELS, AND THE FONT FAMILY IS GEORGIA.*

## This is heading 1

This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is blue. The default text color for a page is defined in the body selector.

Another paragraph.

# STYLING TEXT

With CSS, you can change the default properties of text like in popular features of a word processing application like character spacing, paragraph indentation, and aligning text. You can use the properties below:

## TEXT PROPERTIES

Table 1.2

PROPERTY	FUNCTION
letter-spacing	Sets the spacing between text
text-indent	Sets the indentation of the paragraph
text-align	Sets the alignment of the text
text-decoration	Highlights the text by: underline, overline, and line through and none
text-transform	Transforms text to lower case, uppercase, and capitalized
text-shadow	The text-shadow property adds shadow to text. In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px)

### Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Text Properties</title>
<style>
p.pixel {letter-spacing: 7px;}
p.centimeter {letter-spacing: 0.5cm;}
p.point {letter-spacing: 2pt;}
p.indent {text-indent: 1in;}
p.center {text-align: center;}
p.right {text-align: left;}
</style>
</head>
</html>
```

letter-spacing

text-indent

text-align

```
p.underline {text-decoration: underline;}
p.through {text-decoration: line-through;}
p.overline {text-decoration: overline;}
p.uppercase {text-transform: uppercase;}
p.lowercase {text-transform: lowercase;}
p.capitalize {text-transform: capitalize;}
h1 {text-shadow: 2px 2px;}
h2 {text-shadow: 2px 2px red;}
h3 {text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;}
body
</style>
</head>
<body style="background:#ffcc66">
<p>Default text spacing</p>
<p class="pixel">Text spacing is set to 7 pixels.</p>
<p class="centimeter">Text spacing is set to 0.5 centimeters.</p>
<p class="point">Text spacing is set to 2 points.</p>
<p class="indent">This paragraph is indented at 1inch.</p>
<p class="center">This text is centered.</p>
<p class="right">This text is right aligned.</p>
<p class="underline">This text is underlined.</p>
<p class="through">This text is struck through.</p>
<p class="overline">This text is overlined.</p>
<p class="uppercase">This is uppercase text.</p>
<p class="lowercase">This is lowercase text.</p>
<p class="capitalize">This is capitalize text.</p>
<h1>Text-shadow effect!</h1>
<h2>Text-shadow effect!</h2>
<h3>Text-shadow effect!</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

Default text spacing

Text spacing is set to 7 pixels.

Text spacing is set to 0.5 centimeters.

Text spacing is set to 2 points.

This paragraph is indented at 1inch.

This text is centered.

This text is right aligned.

This text is underlined.

~~This text is struck through.~~

This text is overlined.

THIS IS UPPERCASE TEXT.

this is lowercase text.

This Is Capitalize Text.

**Text-shadow effect!**

**Text-shadow effect!**

**Text-shadow effect!**

# LEARNING COMPETENCY

Apply and understand typography in CSS.

## ACTIVITY 1.

**Identification.** What CSS tags or attribute that best describes each statement. Write your answer on the space provided before each number. (10pts)

1. To specify the font as Arial you use the \_\_\_\_\_property.
2. Sets the font as normal or small caps.
3. Sets the thickness of the font.
4. To specify the font as 15pixel you use the \_\_\_\_\_property.
5. To specify the text spacing as 2 points you use the \_\_\_\_\_property.
6. To set the text in center position you use \_\_\_\_\_property.
7. To set the text with underline you use \_\_\_\_\_property.
8. To set the text to lower case, uppercase, and capitalized you use \_\_\_\_\_property.
- 9-10. The text-shadow property adds shadow to text. In its simplest use, you only specify the \_\_\_\_\_ shadow (2px) and the \_\_\_\_\_ shadow (2px)

## REFLECTION:

1. What is the importance of typography in Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)?

## REFERENCES

[https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_text.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

[https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_font.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)