text align – left, right, center

text transform – takes uppercase, lowercase, capitalise attributes

text decoration – underline, overline

text shadow – horizontal( e.g. 2px, for left shadow – use minus), vertical(e.g. 1px), color

Multicolumn Text

A large quantity of text might look better if the text is laid out in column, like in a newspaper.

In CSS, on the container, specify column-width, column-gap, column-rule etc.

If we want something to spread across all columns, we can specify column-span: all

We can avoid breaks in figures by specifying break-inside: avoid

Hyphenation

What can we do if a word is too long for its column?

Either:

* CSS: set hyphens: manual on the container
* HTML: put &shy; inside the word at possible places where it can be hyphenated

Or:

* CSS: set hyphens: auto on the container
* HTML: make sure the container has (or inherits) a lang attribute

Fonts

* Some fonts are proportional (each character will occupy the amount of space is needed); others are monospace (each character will occupy the same space)
* Some fonts have serifs; others are sans-serif

Fonts on the Web

You do not know what fonts will be available on your users machine:

* Different platforms come with different fonts installed.
* Many software packages install further fonts.

Font Families

* Use the font-family property but give its multiple values (a font stack) to cover multiple platforms
* First give the ideal font, then some good alternatives, then some common alternatives, then a generic.
* The generics are: serif, sans-serif, cursive, fantasy, and monospace.

Downloadable Fonts

CSS has downloadable fonts. Use the @font-face@fule

Choosing Fonts – THINK about COPYRIGHT. THINK about READABILITY