UI-UX FONTS & TEXT STYLING

SETTING TEXT SIZE WITH FONT-SIZE

PIXELS (PX)

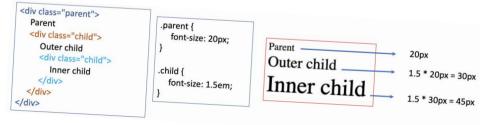
- Are typically the most popular absolute unit for screens, but they are not a great fit for font-size.

```
h1 {
  font-size: 40px;
}
h2 {
  font-size: 30px;
}
```

RELATIVE TO PARENT: EM SIZING AND NESTING

EM

- Relative to the current font-size value of the element. By default text size in browsers is 16px.
- The inheritance continues to take place also amongst ancestors. The example below shows this:



REM

- Relative to the font-size of the root (e.g. the html element). "rem" = "root em".
- Is often easier to use than the 'em' unit because it is not affected by inheritance as 'em' units are.

```
.header {
  font-size: 2rem;
}
```

SETTING THE BASE SIZE

```
If we use 100% it will make 1rem = 16px but the calculations will be harder. The 62.5% of 16px is 10px and it makes 1rem = 10px.
```

```
:root {
    font-size: 62.5%;
}
.app {
    font-size: 2.4rem; //24px (2.4*10 = 24)
}
```

DIRECTION AND ALIGNMENT

WRITING TEXT IN RTL LANGUAGES

Languages like Arabic, Urdu, Hebrew, Kurdish, Farsi, etc. need to be addressed in our stylesheet: direction: rtl;

ALIGNING TEXT

The text-align property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.

Default value: left if direction is ltr, and right if direction is rtl.

text-align: center;

text-align: left;

text-align: right;

text-align: justify; Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width (like in newspapers and magazines).

STYLISH TEXT font-weight

Property sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.

Default value is normal.

Bold is for thick characters, bolder is for thicker characters and lighter is for lighter characters. We can also use numbers: 100, 400, 800, etc.

ITALICS WITH CSS

font-style: italic;

TEXT-DECORATION

The property specifies the decoration added to text.

text-decoration: overline;

text-decoration: line through;

text-decoration: underline;

TEXT-TRANSFORM

The property controls the capitalization of text.

text-transform: uppercase;

text-transform: lowercase;

text-transform: capitalize;

TEXT-SHADOW

The property adds shadow to text. text-shadow:
h-shadow (horizontal, required)
v-shadow (vertical, required)
blur-radius (optional)
color|none|initial|inherit
(optional);

text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px #000000;

PSEUDO-ELEMENTS ::before

The ::before selector inserts something before the content of each selected element(s).

PSEUDO-ELEMENTS ::after

The ::after selector inserts something after the content of each selected element(s).

ANY QUESTIONS?