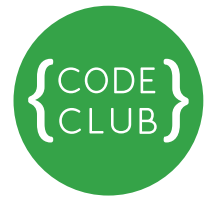


PROJECT 5

STYLING AND FORMATTING TEXT



Track your progress by ticking off the boxes below:

Introduction:

In this session we're going to learn how to style text with different fonts, colours and sizes. We'll also learn how to add background colours and borders.

Step 1: Fonts

We can change the look of the text by changing the **font**. The most common fonts are called:

Arial
Courier New, Courier
Garamond
Georgia
Lucida Sans, Lucida Grande, Lucida
Palatino Linotype
Tahoma
Times New Roman, Times
Trebuchet
Verdana

Not all fonts exist on all computers, so we need to provide **fall-back fonts** as well. These are very generic like '**sans serif**', '**serif**'.

1. Let's try changing the font of the headline:



```
h1 {  
  color:red;  
  background-color:black;  
  font-size:72px;  
  text-transform:uppercase;  
  text-decoration:underline;  
  text-decoration:blink;  
  font-family:impact, sans-serif;  
}
```

2. And the font of the **paragraphs**...

```
p {
    font-family:georgia, 'times new roman', serif;
}
```

☐


SAVE your file and VIEW it in your browser

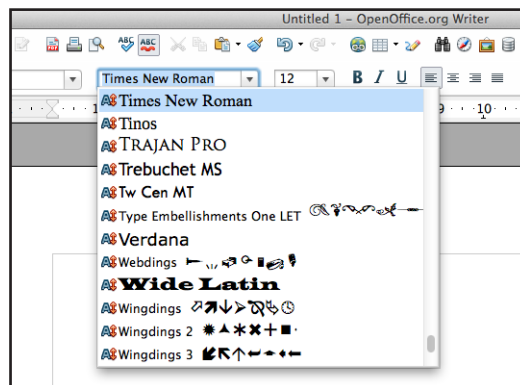
☐

Try some of the different fonts to see which ones you like best. Notice how we separate each font with a **comma**, and if the font has a name with **more** than one word we need to put it **inside quotation marks**.

Which of the fonts we mentioned do you think looks best? Which one do you think is easiest to **read**?

Do you have other fonts on your computer than the ones mentioned? (you probably do). Try opening a program like **Word** or **Pages**, all the fonts stored on the computer can usually be found there.

Find one you like and try it out on the website!


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3. You can make text bold, italic or both with the **font-style** property. Let's change the **email text** (remember it's inside an **<a>** tag).

☐

```
a {
    font-style:bold;
}
```



SAVE your file and VIEW it in your browser

☐

Or you could make it **italic**:

☐

```
a {
    font-style:italic;
}
```

Track your progress
by ticking off the
boxes below:



SAVE your file and VIEW it in your browser

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There's also a font-style value called '**oblique**'. What does that look like?

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We can even say how bold some text should be using the property **font-weight**. It takes the values **normal**, **bold**, **bolder**, **lighter**. You can also use numbers, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900, where **100** is the **thinnest** text and **900** is the **thickest** (boldest text). **Normal** text is the same as **400**, **bold** is the same as **700**

However, not all the fonts have all these, so it's safer to just use **normal** and **bold**.

4. Headlines are normally bold by default. If we wanted our '**h2**' to **not** be bold, we need to write:

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```
h2 {  
  font-weight:normal;  
}
```

Try it!

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SAVE your file and VIEW it in your browser

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Step 2: Borders

1. Let's add a **border** around the image:

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```
img {  
  border-color:green;  
  border-width:5px;  
  border-style:solid;  
}
```



Now SAVE your file and see what it looks like.

Track your progress
by ticking off the
boxes below:

2. Try changing the **color**, **width** and **border-style** until you are happy. Some values for border-style are **dashed**, **dotted**, **double**, **groove**, **ridge**, **inset**, **outset**.

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You can put borders around all kinds of elements, why not try a few more?

Step 3: IDs and classes

We want to make the contact paragraph highlighted. We can't use the `<p>` tag because that would change all the paragraphs. To make a style apply only to one element, we use something called **id's**.

1. We need to edit the **html** to this:

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```
<p id="highlight">Have you seen Felix? <em>Please</em> contact  
his owners at <a href="HYPERLINK "mailto:felixowners@email.com"  
mailto:felixowners@email.com">  
HYPERLINK "mailto:felixowners@email.com" felixowners@email.com  
</a></p>
```

2. Then we can style the **id** like so:

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```
#highlight {  
  color:red;  
}
```



Now **SAVE** your file and see what it looks like.

☐

An **'id'** is unique and can only be used **once** per page. So what if we wanted to make two of the paragraphs have a larger font-size? We can do that by using **classes**.

3. First we need to give **class names** to the paragraphs we want changing.

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```
<p class="large">He went missing from the garden  
yesterday.</p>  
<p class="large"><strong>Thank you!</strong><p>
```

Track your progress by ticking off the boxes below:

4. We style a class like **this** (with a '.' instead of 'a '#'):

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```
.large {
  font-size:24px;
}
```



Now **SAVE** your file and **VIEW** it in your browser

☐

```
<style type="text/css">
body {
  background-color:#F8FAF4;
  text-align:center;
}
h1 {
  color: red;
  background-color:black;
  font-size:72px;
  text-transform:uppercase;
  text-decoration:underline;
  text-decoration:blink;
  font-family:impact, sans-serif;
}
p {
  font-family:georgia, 'times new roman', serif;
}
img {
  border-color:green;
  border-width:5px;
  border-style:solid;
}
span {
  color:orange;
}
#highlight {
  color:red;
}
.large {
  font-size:24px;
}
</style>
```

Further study

- How would you change the page to make it look better? Why not try using your favorite **fonts**, **colors**, etc.
- If you finish early you can go style the **html** we did in previous lessons.
- BTW, did you know that the **background property** does not only take values that are colours, but also **images**?

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