**Gemini**

**Styling Text and Fonts in CSS**

CSS provides a wide range of properties to control the appearance of text on a web page. Here are some of the most commonly used properties:

**Font Family**

* Specifies the font to be used for the text.
* Example: font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

**Font Size**

* Sets the size of the text.
* Example: font-size: 20px;

**Font Weight**

* Controls the boldness or thinness of the text.
* Example: font-weight: bold; or font-weight: lighter;

**Text Align**

* Specifies the horizontal alignment of the text.
* Example: text-align: center; or text-align: right;

**Other Text Properties**

* color: Sets the color of the text.
* text-decoration: Adds decorations like underline, overline, or line-through.
* text-transform: Converts text to uppercase, lowercase, or capitalize.
* letter-spacing: Adjusts the spacing between letters.
* line-height: Sets the line height for the text.

**Example HTML Document**

HTML

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Text Styling Example</title>

<style>

h1 {

font-family: Georgia, serif;

font-size: 36px;

text-align: center;

}

p {

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

font-size: 18px;

line-height: 1.5;

}

a {

color: blue;

text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

<p>This is another paragraph with a <a href="#">link</a>.</p>

</body>

</html>

Use code [with caution.](/faq#coding)

**Explanation of the CSS:**

* The h1 element uses the Georgia font, has a larger font size, and is centered.
* The p elements use the Arial font, have a smaller font size, and have a line height of 1.5.
* The a elements have a blue color and an underline.

By combining these properties, you can create visually appealing and readable text on your web pages.