

CSS Text

CSS Text is used to style and format text on a web page. With CSS text properties, we can change the color, alignment, decoration, spacing, and shadow of the text to make it more attractive and readable.

1. Text Color

Text color is used to change the color of the text. It helps to make the content clear and visually appealing.

Example:

```
p {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

This will change the paragraph text color to blue.

2. Text Alignment

Text alignment is used to set the position of the text on the page.

Example:

```
h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

This will place the heading in the center.

Types of alignment:

- left
 - right
 - center
 - justify
-

3. Text Decoration

Text decoration is used to add lines to the text, such as underline or line-through.

Example:

```
a {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}  
This adds an underline below the text.
```

Values:

- underline
 - overline
 - line-through
 - none
-

4. Text Transformation

Text transformation is used to change the case of the text.

Example:

```
p {  
    text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
This converts all text into capital letters.
```

Values:

- uppercase
 - lowercase
 - capitalize
-

5. Text Spacing

Text spacing is used to control the space between letters, words, and lines.

Properties:

- letter-spacing – space between letters
- word-spacing – space between words
- line-height – space between lines

Example:

```
p {  
    letter-spacing: 1px;  
    line-height: 1.5;  
}
```

6. Text Shadow

Text shadow is used to add a shadow effect behind the text, which gives a stylish look.

Example:

```
h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray;  
}
```

CSS Fonts

CSS font properties are used to control the appearance of text by changing its style, size, and typeface. Fonts play an important role in improving readability and the overall look of a website.

1. Font Family

The font-family property specifies the font of the text.

Syntax:

font-family: Arial;

Example with multiple fonts:

font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

2. Font Web Safe

Web-safe fonts are fonts that are supported by almost all browsers and devices.

Common Web-Safe Fonts:

- Arial
- Times New Roman
- Verdana
- Georgia
- Courier New

Benefit:

- Text looks same on all devices
-

3. Font Fallbacks

Font fallbacks are used so that if the primary font is not available, the browser uses an alternative font.

Serif

Times New Roman, Georgia

font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;

Sans-serif

Arial, Verdana

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

Monospace

Courier New, Consolas

font-family: "Courier New", monospace;

Cursive

Comic Sans MS

font-family: "Comic Sans MS", cursive;

4. Font Style

The font-style property is used to style text.

Values:

- normal
- italic
- oblique

Example:

font-style: italic;

5. Font Size

The font-size property sets the size of the text.

Units:

- px
- em
- rem
- %

Example:

font-size: 16px;

6. Font Google

Google Fonts are free web fonts that can be used by linking them to a website.

Example:

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto&display=swap"  
rel="stylesheet">
```

```
font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
```

Advantages:

- Modern fonts
 - Easy to use
 - Free and responsive
-

7. Font Pairings

Font pairing means using two different fonts together to create a good design.

Example Pairing:

- Heading: **Montserrat**
- Body text: **Roboto**

Benefit:

- Improves readability
 - Looks professional
-

8. Font Shorthand

The font shorthand property is used to define multiple font properties in one line.

Syntax:

```
font: italic bold 16px Arial;
```

Includes:

- font-style
 - font-weight
 - font-size
 - font-family
-

Advantages of CSS Fonts

- Improves website readability
- Enhances design and appearance
- Makes text responsive
- Supports modern typography