



CSS Fonts

Objective

- ▶ CSS Text
- ▶ CSS Font

Text Color

- ▶ The color property is used to set the color of the text.
- ▶ With CSS, a color is most often specified by:
 - ▶ a color name - like "red"
 - ▶ a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
 - ▶ an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    color: blue;
}
```

```
h1 {
    color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<p>This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is blue. The
default text color for a page is defined in the body selector.</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

This is heading 1

This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is blue. The default text color for a page is defined in the body selector.

text-align Property

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

Value	Description
left	Aligns the text to the left
right	Aligns the text to the right
center	Centers the text
justify	Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width (like in newspapers and magazines)
inherit	Specifies that the value of the text-align property should be inherited from the parent element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {text-align:center}
h2 {text-align:left}
h3 {text-align:right}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Property

text-align:

```
div
{
text-align:left;
}
```

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

```
div
{
text-align:right;
}
```

```
div
{
text-align:justify;
}
```

text-decoration Property

- ▶ The text-decoration property specifies the decoration added to text.

Value	Description
none	Defines a normal text. This is default
underline	Defines a line below the text
overline	Defines a line above the text
line-through	Defines a line through the text
blink	Defines a blinking text
inherit	Specifies that the value of the text-decoration property should be inherited from the parent element


```
h1 {text-decoration:overline;}  
h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}  
h3 {text-decoration:underline;}  
h4 {text-decoration:blink;}
```

text-transform Property

- ▶ The text-transform property is supported in all major browsers.

Value	Description
none	No capitalization. The text renders as it is. This is default
capitalize	Transforms the first character of each word to uppercase
uppercase	Transforms all characters to uppercase
lowercase	Transforms all characters to lowercase
inherit	Specifies that the value of the text-transform property should be inherited from the parent element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.uppercase {text-transform:uppercase;}
p.lowercase {text-transform:lowercase;}
p.capitalize {text-transform:capitalize;}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="uppercase">This is some text.</p>
<p class="lowercase">This is some text.</p>
<p class="capitalize">This is some text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

text-indent Property

- ▶ The text-indent property specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block.

Value	Description
length	Defines a fixed indentation in px, pt, cm, em, etc.
%	Defines the indentation in % of the width of the parent element
inherit	Specifies that the value of the text-indent property should be inherited from the parent element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    text-indent: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some
advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you
feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the
people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</p>

</body>
</html>
```

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'

TEXT INDENTATION

```
p {  
text-indent:50px;  
}
```

```
p  
{  
text-indent:1cm;  
}
```

```
p  
{  
text-indent:10%;  
}
```

Line Height

- ▶ The line-height property is used to specify the space between lines:

```
p.small {  
    line-height: 0.7;  
}
```

```
p.big {  
    line-height: 1.8;  
}
```

Word Spacing

- ▶ The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.
- ▶ The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between words:

```
h1 {  
    word-spacing: 10px;  
}
```

```
h2 {  
    word-spacing: -5px;  
}
```

This is heading 1

Thisisheading2

TEXT FORMATTING

Text Color

```
body {color:blue;}  
h1 {color:#00ff00;}  
h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0);}
```

Text Decoration

```
h1 {text-decoration:overline;}  
h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}  
h3 {text-decoration:underline;}  
h4 {text-decoration:blink;}
```

Text Alignment

```
h1 {text-align:center;}  
p.date {text-align:right;}  
p.main {text-align:justify;}
```

Text Transformation

```
p.uppercase {text-transform:uppercase;}  
p.lowercase {text-transform:lowercase;}  
p.capitalize {text-transform:capitalize;}
```

Text Indentation

```
p {text-indent:50px;}
```

text-shadow Property

- ▶ The text-shadow property applies shadow to text.

Syntax

text-shadow: *h-shadow v-shadow blur color*;

Value	Description
h-shadow	Required. The position of the horizontal shadow. Negative values are allowed
v-shadow	Required. The position of the vertical shadow. Negative values are allowed
blur	Optional. The blur distance
color	Optional. The color of the shadow.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {text-shadow:2px 2px #FF0000;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Text-shadow effect</h1>

<p><b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer does not support the text-shadow
property.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
#myH1
{
text-shadow:5px 5px red;
}
```

```
#myH1
{
text-shadow:-10px 10px red;
}
```

```
#myH1
{
text-shadow:-10px -10px red;
}
```

```
#myH1
{
text-shadow:5px 5px 4px red;
}
```

```
#myH1
{
text-shadow:5px 5px 10px #00FF00;
}
```

Font Family

```
p{font-family:"Times New Roman",Times, serif;}
```



Sans-serif



Serif



Serif
(red serifs)

Value	Description
family-name generic-family	A prioritized list of font family names and/or generic family names
inherit	Specifies that the font family should be inherited from the parent element

Font Family

```
p{font-family:"Times New Roman", Times, serif;}
```

Font

In CSS, there are two types of font family names:

1. **generic family** - a group of font families with a similar look (like "Serif" or "Monospace")
2. **font family** - a specific font family (like "Times New Roman" or "Arial")

Generic family	Font family	Description
Serif	Times New Roman Georgia	Serif fonts have small lines at the ends on some characters
Sans-serif	Arial Verdana	"Sans" means without - these fonts do not have the lines at the ends of characters
Monospace	Courier New Lucida Console	All monospace characters have the same width

font-size Property

- ▶ The font-size property sets the size of a font.

Value	Description
xx-small	Sets the font-size to an xx-small size
x-small	Sets the font-size to an extra small size
small	Sets the font-size to a small size
medium	Sets the font-size to a medium size. This is default
large	Sets the font-size to a large size
x-large	Sets the font-size to an extra large size
xx-large	Sets the font-size to an xx-large size
smaller	Sets the font-size to a smaller size than the parent element
larger	Sets the font-size to a larger size than the parent element
length	Sets the font-size to a fixed size in px, cm, etc.
%	Sets the font-size to a percent of the parent element's font size
inherit	Specifies that the font size should be inherited from the parent element


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {font-size:250%;}
h2 {font-size:200%;}
p {font-size:100%;}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

font-style Property

- ▶ The font-style property specifies the font style for a text.

Value	Description
normal	The browser displays a normal font style. This is default
italic	The browser displays an italic font style
oblique	The browser displays an oblique font style
inherit	Specifies that the font style should be inherited from the parent element

font-variant Property

- ▶ In a small-caps font, all lowercase letters are converted to uppercase letters. However, the converted uppercase letters appears in a smaller font size than the original uppercase letters in the text.

Value	Description
normal	The browser displays a normal font. This is default
small-caps	The browser displays a small-caps font
inherit	Specifies that the font variant should be inherited from the parent element

font-weight Property

- ▶ The font-weight property sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.

Value	Description
normal	Defines normal characters. This is default
bold	Defines thick characters
bolder	Defines thicker characters
lighter	Defines lighter characters
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900	Defines from thin to thick characters. 400 is the same as normal, and 700 is the same as bold
inherit	Specifies that the font weight should be inherited from the parent element

Font Family

```
p{font-family:"Times New Roman",Times, serif;}
```

Font Style

```
p.normal {font-style:normal;}  
p.italic {font-style:italic;}  
p.oblique {font-style:oblique;}
```

weight

```
p.normal {font-weight:normal;}  
p.light {font-weight:lighter;}  
p.thick {font-weight:bold;}  
p.thicker {font-weight:900;}
```

Variant

```
p.normal {font-variant:normal;}  
p.small {font-variant:small-caps;}
```

Font Size With Em

```
h1 {font-size:2.5em;} /* 40px/16=2.5em */  
h2 {font-size:1.875em;} /* 30px/16=1.875em */  
p {font-size:0.875em;} /* 14px/16=0.875em */
```

Font Size With Pixels

```
h1 {font-size:40px;}  
h2 {font-size:30px;}  
p {font-size:14px;}  
h1 {font-size:250%;}  
h2 {font-size:200%;}  
p {font-size:100%;}
```

Font Size With Pixels

font-size:xx-small;

font-size:x-small;

font-size:larger;

@font-face Rule

- ▶ With the @font-face rule, web designers do no longer have to use one of the "web-safe" fonts.
- ▶ Make a font-face rule by giving the font a name:
- ▶ font-family: myFirstFont;
- ▶ Include a font file somewhere on your server, and refer to it with CSS:
- ▶ src: url('Sansation_Light.ttf')
- ▶ If the font file is located at a different domain, use a full URL instead:
- ▶ src: url('http://www.Fonts.com/Sansation_Light.ttf').

```
<style>
@font-face {
    font-family: myFirstFont;
    src: url(sansation_light.woff);
}
```

```
div {
    font-family: myFirstFont;
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div>With CSS3, websites can finally use fonts other than the pre
selected "web-safe" fonts.</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```


Links

- ▶ Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.).
- ▶ Special for links are that they can be styled differently depending on what state they are in.
- ▶ The four links states are:
 - ▶ a:link - a normal, unvisited link
 - ▶ a:visited - a link the user has visited
 - ▶ a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
 - ▶ a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

```
<style type="text/css">
a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */
</style>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
a:link {text-decoration:none;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {text-decoration:none;} /* visited link */
a:hover {text-decoration:underline;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {text-decoration:underline;} /* selected link */
</style>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
a:link {background-color:#B2FF99;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {background-color:#FFFF85;} /* visited link */
a:hover {background-color:#FF704D;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {background-color:#FF704D;} /* selected link */
</style>
</head>
```