CSS provides a wide range of properties for styling text. Here are some of the most basic and commonly used text formatting properties:

Font Properties:

- **font-family:** Specifies the font to be used. You can provide a list of font families as a fallback (if the first font isn't available, the browser will try the next, and so on).

```css
p {
  font-family: "Arial", "Helvetica", sans-serif;
}
```

- **font-size:** Sets the size of the font. You can use various units like pixels (px), ems (em), rems (rem), percentages (%), etc. rem units are generally preferred for scalability.

```css
h1 {
font-size: 2em; /* 2 times the root font size */
}

p {
font-size: 16px;
}
```

- **font-weight:** Sets the boldness of the font. Common values are normal, bold, bolder, lighter, and numerical values (e.g., 100, 400, 700).

```css
strong {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

- **font-style:** Sets the style of the font (e.g., normal, italic, oblique).

```css
em {
font-style: italic;
}
```

- **font-variant:** (Less commonly used) Controls the use of small-caps.
- **font (Shorthand):** Combines multiple font properties into a single declaration.

```css
p {
  font: italic bold 16px/1.5 "Arial", sans-serif; /* style
  weight size/line-height family */
}
```

Text Properties:

- **color:** Sets the color of the text. You can use color names, hexadecimal values, RGB values, HSL values, etc.

```css
h1 {
  color: #333; /* Dark gray */
}

p {
  color: rgb(0, 128, 0); /* Green */
}
```

- **text-align:** Sets the alignment of the text (e.g., left, right, center, justify).

```css
p {
    text-align: justify;
}
```

- **text-decoration:** Adds decorations to the text (e.g., none, underline, overline, line-through). Often used to remove underlines from links.

```css
a {
  text-decoration: none;
}

a:hover {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

- **text-transform:** Changes the capitalization of the text (e.g., uppercase, lowercase, capitalize).

```css
h2 {
  text-transform: uppercase;
}
```

- **text-indent:** Sets the indentation of the first line of text within a block.

```css
p {
  text-indent: 20px;
}
```

- **letter-spacing:** Adjusts the spacing between letters.

```css
h1 {
   letter-spacing: 2px;
}
```

- **word-spacing:** Adjusts the spacing between words.
- **line-height:** Sets the height of each line of text. Often expressed as a multiplier of the font size (e.g., 1.5 for 1.5 times the font size). line-height is crucial for readability.

```css
body {
  line-height: 1.5;
}
```

- **white-space:** Controls how whitespace is handled (e.g., normal, nowrap, pre, pre-wrap, pre-line). pre-wrap is often useful for preserving whitespace and line breaks in code examples.

```css
pre {
white-space: pre-wrap;
}
```

- **text-shadow:** Adds a shadow to the text.

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```css
h1 {
   text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);
}
```

Example:

```css
body {
  font-family: "Arial", sans-serif;
  line-height: 1.6;
  color: #333;
}
h1 {
  font-size: 2em;
  font-weight: bold;
  text-align: center;
  text-transform: uppercase;
  letter-spacing: 2px;
}
p {
  text-align: justify;
  text-indent: 20px;
}
a {
  text-decoration: none;
  color: blue;
}
a:hover {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

These text formatting properties provide a solid foundation for styling the text content of your web pages. Remember that proper use of these properties significantly impacts readability and the overall visual appeal of your website.