**Introduction**

In the Codex environment, you can alter the appearance of text using special formatting codes or HTML/CSS styling.

To gain full control over text styling – including font color, size, background color, underline styles, boldness, etc. – you should use explicit formatting tags or style attributes.

**Changing Font Color**

To change the text color, wrap the content in a span (or appropriate element) with a CSS color style. The CSS color property specifies the color of text[w3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php#:~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage). You can use named colors (like “red”, “green”) or hex/RGB codes. For example:

html

<span style="color: green;">This text will be green</span>

The above code will render **green text** (the word “green” in the style can be any color name or code you want). The color property affects only the text, not the background[informit.com](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3#:~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text).

**Changing Font Background Color (Highlight)**

If you want colored **background behind the text** (like a highlight), use the background-color property. In an inline style, background-color sets the color of the background behind the text[informit.com](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3#:~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text). For example:

html

Copy code

<span style="background-color: yellow;">Yellow highlight</span>

This will show the text with a yellow highlight behind it (while the text itself remains the default color unless you also set the color property). You can combine text color and background color for effect, e.g.:

html

Copy code

<span style="color: white; background-color: blue;">White text on blue background</span>

This would produce white text with a blue highlight.

**Changing Font Size**

To adjust text size, use the CSS font-size property. The font-size property controls the size of text on the page[blog.hubspot.com](https://blog.hubspot.com/website/css-font-size#:~:text=How%20to%20Change%20Font%20Size,in%20CSS). You can specify absolute sizes in pixels (px), relative sizes (em, rem), percentages, or use keywords (small, medium, large, etc.). For example:

html

Copy code

<span style="font-size: 24px;">Large text</span>

This makes the text 24 pixels high. You can also use keywords like:

html

Copy code

<span style="font-size: large;">Large text</span>

Common keywords include small, medium, large, x-large (and more as needed). Use units or keywords consistently to maintain a visual hierarchy.

**Bold and Italic Text**

You can **bold** or *italicize* text to emphasize it. In HTML, enclose text in <b>...</b> (or <strong>...</strong>) for bold, and in <i>...</i> (or <em>...</em>) for italics[help.mentorly.co](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes#:~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example). For example:

html

Copy code

<b>Bold text</b> and <i>italic text</i>

This will produce **Bold text** and *italic text* respectively. Bold text is typically rendered with a heavier weight, and italic text is slanted. (Under the hood, <b> and <i> are equivalent to using CSS font-weight: bold; and font-style: italic; if you prefer using a single span with styles.)

**Underlined Text**

To underline text, you can use the HTML <u>...</u> tag. For example:

html

Copy code

<u>Underlined text</u>

This will produce <u>Underlined text</u>[help.mentorly.co](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes#:~:text=,u%3E%60%20tag.%20Here%27s%20an%20example). By default, the underline will be the same color as the text. Underlining is useful for links or emphasis, but use it sparingly to avoid confusion with hyperlinks.

**Changing Underline Color**

By default, <u> underlines in the text’s color. If you want the underline itself to have a different color (independent of the font color), use CSS text-decoration properties. You can achieve this with a styled span:

html

Copy code

<span style="text-decoration: underline; text-decoration-color: red;">Underlined text</span>

In this example, the text will be underlined in **red** while the text itself remains the default color (or you can combine with color to change the text color too). The text-decoration-color property specifies the color of the underline (or overline/strike-through) decoration[w3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.php#:~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage). You can also adjust text-decoration-style (solid, dashed, dotted, etc.) and text-decoration-thickness for more underline styling control if needed.

**Strikethrough (Crossed-Out Text)**

Strikethrough text has a line through it, indicating deleted or irrelevant content. To format a strikethrough, you can wrap the text in an <s>...</s> tag (or the older <strike> tag, though <s> is the HTML5 standard). For example:

html

Copy code

<s>Deprecated text</s>

This will render the text with a horizontal line through it. The <s> tag is used to mark text that is no longer correct or relevant[w3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strike.asp#:~:text=Use%20the%20,that%20is%20no%20longer%20correct). *(Alternatively, you could use CSS: e.g. <span style="text-decoration: line-through;">...</span> achieves the same effect.)*

**Changing Font Family (Typeface)**

In case you want to change the font face (typeface) of the text, use the CSS font-family property. For example:

html

Copy code

<span style="font-family: Arial, sans-serif;">Text in Arial font</span>

This will try to display the text in Arial; if Arial isn’t available, it falls back to a generic sans-serif font. You can specify multiple fallback fonts separated by commas. Changing the font family can give a different look (e.g., monospace for code, cursive for a script style, etc.). Make sure the fonts you specify are supported in your environment or have appropriate fallbacks.

**Combining Multiple Styles**

You can apply **multiple styles at once** by either nesting tags or using a single style attribute with multiple CSS properties. Styles in CSS can be combined by separating properties with semicolons. For example, if you want **bold, red, underlined text with a yellow highlight**, you could do:

html

Copy code

<span style="color: red; background-color: yellow; text-decoration: underline; font-weight: bold;"> Attention </span>

This single span will produce **underlined bold text in red** with a yellow background. You could also achieve the same by nesting tags, e.g.: <u><b><span style="color:red; background-color:yellow;">Attention</span></b></u>. Use whichever method is clearer for you. The key is that all these font alterations (color, size, style, etc.) can be mixed together to get the desired appearance.

**Additional Font Styling Options**

Beyond the basics above, here are a few other text styling options you might find useful in Codex:

* **Italic and Bold Combined:** You can combine italics and bold on the same text (e.g., <b><i>Bold Italic</i></b> produces ***Bold Italic***). This can also be done with CSS (font-weight and font-style together).
* **Opacity/Transparency:** Using CSS opacity on a span can make text semi-transparent. For example, <span style="opacity: 0.5;">Semi-transparent text</span> will make the text 50% opaque.
* **Superscript and Subscript:** To raise or lower text (for footnotes or chemical formulas), use <sup>...</sup> for superscript (e.g., E=MC<sup>2</sup>) and <sub>...</sub> for subscript (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>O). These change the font size and vertical position for the text.
* **Case Transformation:** Though not exactly a font style, CSS text-transform can alter text case (e.g., uppercase, lowercase, capitalize each word). Example: <span style="text-transform: uppercase;">uppercase text</span> will output text in all caps.

Feel free to experiment with these styles. Codex should support standard HTML/CSS for styling text. Always remember to close any tags you open (like </span>, </b>, etc.) to avoid formatting issues.

**Glossary of Font Formatting Syntax *(Quick Reference)***

* **Text Color:** Use a span with style="color:...;". For example:
  + <span style="color: blue;">Text</span> – makes **Text** blue. [w3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php#:~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage)
* **Background Color (Highlight):** Use background-color. For example:
  + <span style="background-color: cyan;">Text</span> – **Text** with a cyan highlight. [informit.com](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3#:~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text)
* **Font Size:** Use font-size property (in px, em, etc.). For example:
  + <span style="font-size: 20px;">Text</span> – 20px sized **Text** (larger). [blog.hubspot.com](https://blog.hubspot.com/website/css-font-size#:~:text=How%20to%20Change%20Font%20Size,in%20CSS)
* **Bold Text:** Enclose in <b>...</b> (or use CSS font-weight:bold;). For example:
  + <b>Bold</b> – **Bold** text. [help.mentorly.co](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes#:~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example)
* **Italic Text:** Enclose in <i>...</i> (or use CSS font-style:italic;). For example:
  + <i>Italic</i> – *Italic* text. [help.mentorly.co](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes#:~:text=)
* **Underlined Text:** Enclose in <u>...</u> (or use CSS text-decoration:underline;). For example:
  + <u>Underline</u> – <u>Underline</u> applied. [help.mentorly.co](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes#:~:text=,u%3E%60%20tag.%20Here%27s%20an%20example)
* **Underline Color:** Use CSS text-decoration-color in addition to underline. For example:
  + <span style="text-decoration: underline; text-decoration-color: green;">Text</span> – **Text** underlined in green. [w3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.php#:~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage)
* **Strikethrough Text:** Enclose in <s>...</s> (or use CSS text-decoration: line-through;). For example:
  + <s>Strike</s> – <s>Strike</s> (text with line through it). [w3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strike.asp#:~:text=Use%20the%20,that%20is%20no%20longer%20correct)
* **Font Family:** Use CSS font-family to change typeface. For example:
  + <span style="font-family: 'Courier New', monospace;">Text</span> – Text in Courier New (monospaced style).
* **Combine Styles:** You can combine multiple styles in one tag. For example:
  + <span style="color: white; background-color: black; font-size: 18px; font-weight: bold;">Text</span> – produces **Text** that is bold, 18px, white on a black background.

Each bullet above shows the **input syntax** to use in Codex and the resulting effect. By using these codes, you can achieve any possible font styling available – from colors and sizing to emphasis and decoration. Feel free to copy and paste these examples into Codex and modify the values (color names, sizes, etc.) to suit your needs. Happy formatting!

Citations

[[Favicon](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php#:~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php" \l ":~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage" \t "_blank)

**[CSS color property](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php" \l ":~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage" \t "_blank)**

[https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\_text\_color.php](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php" \l ":~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3#:~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text)](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3" \l ":~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text" \t "_blank)

**[A CSS Style Primer | Understanding Cascading Style Sheets | InformIT](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3" \l ":~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text" \t "_blank)**

[https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3" \l ":~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php#:~:text=The%20,color%20of%20text)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php" \l ":~:text=The%20,color%20of%20text" \t "_blank)

**[CSS color property](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php" \l ":~:text=The%20,color%20of%20text" \t "_blank)**

[https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\_text\_color.php](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.php" \l ":~:text=The%20,color%20of%20text" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3#:~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text)](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3" \l ":~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text" \t "_blank)

**[A CSS Style Primer | Understanding Cascading Style Sheets | InformIT](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3" \l ":~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text" \t "_blank)**

[https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3](https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=1796285&seqNum=3" \l ":~:text=InformIT%20www,the%20background%20behind%20the%20text" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://blog.hubspot.com/website/css-font-size#:~:text=How%20to%20Change%20Font%20Size,in%20CSS)](https://blog.hubspot.com/website/css-font-size" \l ":~:text=How%20to%20Change%20Font%20Size,in%20CSS" \t "_blank)

**[How to Change Font Size in CSS](https://blog.hubspot.com/website/css-font-size" \l ":~:text=How%20to%20Change%20Font%20Size,in%20CSS" \t "_blank)**

[https://blog.hubspot.com/website/css-font-size](https://blog.hubspot.com/website/css-font-size" \l ":~:text=How%20to%20Change%20Font%20Size,in%20CSS" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes#:~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example)](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example" \t "_blank)

**[Formatting Using Basic HTML Codes | Mentorly Help Center](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example" \t "_blank)**

[https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes#:~:text=,u%3E%60%20tag.%20Here%27s%20an%20example)](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=,u%3E%60%20tag.%20Here%27s%20an%20example" \t "_blank)

**[Formatting Using Basic HTML Codes | Mentorly Help Center](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=,u%3E%60%20tag.%20Here%27s%20an%20example" \t "_blank)**

[https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=,u%3E%60%20tag.%20Here%27s%20an%20example" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.php#:~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.php" \l ":~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage" \t "_blank)

**[CSS text-decoration-color property](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.php" \l ":~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage" \t "_blank)**

[https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3\_pr\_text-decoration-color.php](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.php" \l ":~:text=Definition%20and%20Usage" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strike.asp#:~:text=Use%20the%20,that%20is%20no%20longer%20correct)](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strike.asp" \l ":~:text=Use%20the%20,that%20is%20no%20longer%20correct" \t "_blank)

**[HTML strike tag](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strike.asp" \l ":~:text=Use%20the%20,that%20is%20no%20longer%20correct" \t "_blank)**

[https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\_strike.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strike.asp" \l ":~:text=Use%20the%20,that%20is%20no%20longer%20correct" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes#:~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example)](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example" \t "_blank)

**[Formatting Using Basic HTML Codes | Mentorly Help Center](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example" \t "_blank)**

[https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=,strong%3E%60%20tags.%20Here%27s%20an%20example" \t "_blank)

[[Favicon](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes#:~:text=)](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=" \t "_blank)

**[Formatting Using Basic HTML Codes | Mentorly Help Center](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=" \t "_blank)**

[https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes](https://help.mentorly.co/en/articles/8545082-formatting-using-basic-html-codes" \l ":~:text=" \t "_blank)