CASCADE STYLE SHEET (CSS)

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CSS Font

- CSS Font property is used to control the look of texts.

- By the use of CSS font property you can change the text size, color, style and more.

- CSS font properties enable you to change the look of your text.

- Example:

  We can assign a font family, apply **bold** or *italic* formatting, change the size, color and more.

CSS Font

- 6 different CSS font properties are as:

Property Name

1. Font Color (color)

2. Font Family   (font-family)

3. Font Size   (font-size)

4. Font Style (font-style)

5. Font Weight   (font-weight)

6. Font Variant   (font-variant)

Font Color

- This property is used to change the color of the text.
- CSS font color is a standalone attribute in CSS although it seems that it is a part of CSS fonts.

There are three different formats to define a color:

- By a color name   h1 { color: red; }

- By hexadecimal value   h2 { color: #9000A1; }

- By RGB   p { color:rgb(0, 220, 98); }

Font Family

- The font-family property specifies the font for an element. This property is used to change the face of a font.

- The font-family property should hold several font names

- If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font, and so on.

- 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")

Font Family

- Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available.

- **Note:** If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".

- Example:

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

Font Size

- The font-size property is used to control the size of fonts.

- Possible values could be *xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, size in pixels or in %.*

- **Note:**

  If you do not specify a font size, the default size for normal text, like paragraphs, is 16px (16px=1em).

Font Style

- CSS Font style property defines what type of font you want to display. The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:

1. normal - The text is shown normally

2. italic - The text is shown in italics

3. oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

Font Weight

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

- CSS font weight property defines the weight of the font and specify that how bold a font is.

- The possible values of font weight may be normal, bold, bolder, lighter or number (100, 200..... upto 900).

SYNTAX:

font-weight: normal | bold | bolder | lighter | *number* | initial | inherit;

Font Variant

- CSS font variant property specifies how to set font variant of an element. It may be normal and small-caps.

- 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.

SYNTAX:

font-variant: normal | small-caps | initial | inherit;