

CSS FONT PROPERTIES

CHEAT SHEET

font-family: Georgia, serif;

Let's you declare the font family. It is **only** the family, so no 'Georgia Bold'. Also, it is good practice to have fallback fonts.

In this case, if Georgia is not found on the persons computer, it will fall back to the system's default serif. Your fallback list include other fonts as well.

font-size: 16px;
1em;
1rem;

The font size can be declared as a pixel value (px) or an 'em' or relative em (rem). These are units that are proportional to the size of font set to your html tag (default is 16px in most browsers).

font-weight: normal, bold,
italic, 300, 400,
700, 900...

While you can use 'normal' or 'bold', if using a font that has multiple weights (like a Google font), best practice would be to use the number associated with the weight you want.

font-style: normal, italic,
oblique

Pretty straight forward.

color: red, green,
firebrick, #333,
rgb(10, 39, 12)...

Tells the browser what color the text itself should be. You can use color names, hex codes, rgb(), hsl(), etc.

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line-height: 24px

1.5

Line height can be set as a pixel value (px) or a number.

Putting '1' would make your line-height equal to your font-size. '1.2' would make your line-height 1.2x bigger than your font-size. It is generally best to stick with using a unitless value.

text-align: left, center,
right, justify
(do not use justify)

This is used to control the alignment of your text. But please, until type control gets better on the web (or you have a JavaScript library to help), never use justify!

text-decoration: overline
underline
line-through
none

Most commonly used to style links, but can be used anywhere.
Turning off the underline on your links simply uses text-decoration: none;

text-transform: uppercase
lowercase
capitalize

Pretty straight forward.