

# More Text Styles

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## Fonts and Text Styles

### **font-family**

The `font-family` property specifies the font for an element. The font family names can be separated by commas. When using `font-family` make sure to include callback fonts in case the first font wasn't installed.

You can get fonts from online font libraries such as:

1. [Google Fonts](#)
2. [Font Library](#)
3. [Adobe Fonts](#)

They will provide you with a link to include in your HTML file. For example:

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
  → href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto:400,700">
```

or an `@import` tag that can be dropped at the top of a CSS file.

```
@import
  → url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto:400,700');
```

Another way to include fonts is by downloading them and including them in your project using `@font-face`, for example:

```
@font-face {
  font-family: 'my-font';
  src: url('fonts/Roboto-Regular.ttf');
}
```

And Here we need to talk about the different font formats.

### Font Formats

#### TrueType Fonts (TTF)

TrueType is a font standard developed in the late 1980s, by Apple and Microsoft. TrueType is the most common font format for both the Mac OS and Microsoft Windows operating systems.

#### OpenType Fonts (OTF)

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OpenType is a format for scalable computer fonts. It was built on TrueType, and is a registered trademark of Microsoft. OpenType fonts are used commonly today on the major computer platforms.

## The Web Open Font Format (WOFF)

WOFF is a font format for use in web pages. It was developed in 2009, and is now a W3C Recommendation. WOFF is essentially OpenType or TrueType with compression and additional metadata. The goal is to support font distribution from a server to a client over a network with bandwidth constraints.

## The Web Open Font Format (WOFF 2.0)

TrueType/OpenType font that provides better compression than WOFF 1.0.

## SVG Fonts/Shapes

SVG fonts allow SVG to be used as glyphs when displaying text. The SVG 1.1 specification define a font module that allows the creation of fonts within an SVG document. You can also apply CSS to SVG documents, and the `@font-face` rule can be applied to text in SVG documents.

## Embedded OpenType Fonts (EOT)

EOT fonts are a compact form of OpenType fonts designed by Microsoft for use as embedded fonts on web pages.





Font format					
TTF/OTF	9.0*	4.0	3.5	3.1	10.0
WOFF	9.0	5.0	3.6	5.1	11.1
WOFF2	14.0	36.0	39.0	10.0	26.0
SVG	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	3.2	Not supported
EOT	6.0	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported

Figure 1: Browser Font Formats Support

## Text styles

### font-style

The `font-style` property specifies the font style for an element. The font style can be normal, italic.

The `<em>` element is for words that have a stressed emphasis compared to surrounding text, which is often limited to a word or words of a sentence and affects the meaning of the sentence itself.

Typically this element is displayed in italic type. However, it should not be used to apply italic styling; use the CSS `font-style` property for that purpose. Use the `<cite>` element to mark the title of a work (book, play, song, etc.). Use the `<i>` element to mark text that is in an alternate tone or mood, which covers many common situations for italics such as scientific names or words in other languages. Use the `<strong>` element to mark text that has greater importance than surrounding text. Read this important [MDN article](#).

### letter-spacing

The `letter-spacing` property specifies the space between the characters in a text.

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### **line-height**

The `line-height` property specifies the line height.

### **text-transform**

The `text-transform` property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text. It can be `lowercase`, `uppercase`, `capitalize`, `none`.

### **text-shadow**

The `text-shadow` property adds shadow to text. The values of the property are `h-shadow`, `v-shadow`, `blur-radius`, `color`. Example:

```
text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px rgba(30, 50, 120, 0.5);
```

### **Elipsis**

The `text-overflow` property specifies how **overflowed** content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user. It can be `clip` or `ellipsis`, `clip` is the default value which cuts off the text, `ellipsis` displays an ellipsis (“...”) to represent clipped text. The `white-space` property specifies how white-space inside an element is handled.

```
text-overflow: ellipsis;  
white-space: nowrap;
```

Watch [this video](#) to learn more about ellipsis.

You can see more detail and an example in [this CSS Tricks Article](#). (Be ready to go look that article up every time you want to use this.)