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Typography in CSS

The CSS properties that allow you to define the color, size, spacing, and shape of text

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In collection: **Typography**   Permalink   Share   Can I use   MDN

color

Defines the color of the **text**.

```
color: transparent;
```

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```
color: red;
```

You can use one of the **140+ color names**.

Hello world

```
color: #05ffb0;
```

You can use **hexadecimal** color codes.

Hello world

```
color: rgb(50, 115, 220);
```

You can use **rgb()** color codes:

- the first value is for `red`
- the second value is for `green`
- the third value is for `blue`

Each of them can have a value between **0** and **255**.

Hello world

```
color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);
```

You can use **rgba()** color codes:

- the first 3 values are for `rgb`
- the 4th value is for the `alpha` channel and defines the opacity of the color

The alpha value can go from zero **0** (transparent) to one **1** (opaque).

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```
color: hsl(14, 100%, 53%);
```

You can use **hsl()** color codes:

- the first value is for `hue` and can go from **0** to **359**
- the second value is for `saturation` and go from **0%** to **100%**
- the third value is for `luminosity` and go from **0%** to **100%**

Hello world

```
color: hsla(14, 100%, 53%, 0.6);
```

You can use **hsl()a** color codes:

- the first 3 values are for `hsl`
- the 4th value is for the `alpha` channel and defines the opacity of the color

The alpha value can go from zero **0** (transparent) to one **1** (opaque).

Hello world

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font-family

```
font-family: "Source Sans Pro", "Arial", sans-serif;
```

When using **multiple** values, the `font-family` list of **font families** defines the **priority** in which the browser should choose the font family.

The browser will look for each family on the user's **computer** and in any **@font-face** resource.

The list is prioritized from **left** to **right**: it will use the first value if it's available, or go to the next one, until the end of the list is reached. The **default** font family is defined by the browser preferences.

In this example, the browser will try to use `Source Sans Pro` if it's available. If it can't find it, it will try to use `Arial`. If it's not available either, it will use the browser's `sans-serif` font.

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```
font-family: serif;
```

The browser will use a **serif** font family: all characters have **stroke endings**.

Hello world
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
font-family: sans-serif;
```

The browser will use a **sans-serif** font family: **no** character has stroke endings.

Hello world
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
font-family: monospace;
```

The browser will use a **monospace** font family: all characters have the **same width**.

Hello world
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
font-family: cursive;
```

The browser will use a **cursive** font family.

Hello world
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
font-family: fantasy;
```

The browser will use a **fantasy** font family.

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Hello world
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

font-size

Defines the size of the text.

```
font-size: medium;
```

default

The text will use the browser's default **medium** size.

> Hello world
> The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
font-size: 20px;
```

You can use **pixel** values.

> Hello world
> The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
font-size: 1.2em;
```

You can use **em** values.

The value is **relative** to the **parent**'s `font-size`.
As a result, the value will **cascade** if used on child elements.

> Parent container: **18px**
>
> Font-size: 1.2em = **21.6px**
>
> Font-size: 1.2em = **25.92px**

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Font-size: 1.2em = **31.104px**

`font-size: 1.2rem;`

You can use **rem** values.

The value is **relative** to the **root element**'s `font-size`, which is the `<html>` element.
As a result, the value will **not** vary depending on the *depth* of the element in the HTML hierarchy, and will reamin context independent.

`<html>` root element: **18px**

Font-size: 1.2rem = **21.6px**

Font-size: 1.2rem = **21.6px**

Font-size: 1.2rem = **21.6px**

`font-size: 90%;`

You can use **percentage** values. They act like em values.

The value is **relative** to the **parent**'s `font-size`.
As a result, the value will **cascade** if used on child elements.

Parent container: **18px**

Font-size: 90% = **16.2**

Font-size: 90% = **14.58px**

Font-size: 90% = **13.122px**

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```
font-size: smaller;
```

You can use **relative keywords**. The value is relative to the **parent**.

The following are available:

- `larger`
- `smaller`

Parent container: **18px**

Font-size: smaller

Font-size: smaller

Font-size: smaller

```
font-size: x-large;
```

You can use **absolute keywords**. The value is relative to the **root element** `<html>`.

The following are available:

- `xx-small`
- `x-small`
- `small`
- `medium`
- `large`
- `x-large`
- `xx-large`

`<html>` root element: **18px**

Font-size: x-large

Font-size: x-large

Font-size: x-large

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 # font-style

Defines how much the text is slanted.

```
font-style: normal;
```
default

The text is **not** slanted.

> Hello world

```
font-style: italic;
```

Use the **italic** version of the font: the letters are slightly slanted.

> *Hello world*

```
font-style: oblique;
```

Use the **oblique** version of the font: the letters are more slanted than italic.

> *Hello world*

 # font-variant

Defines which glyph to use for each letter.

```
font-variant: normal;
```
default

Each letter uses its **normal** glyph.

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```
font-variant: small-caps;
```

Each letter uses its **small capitalized** version.

H<small>ELLO WORLD</small>

---

font-weight

Defines the weight of the text.

```
font-weight: normal;
```
`default`

The text is in **normal** weight.

Hello world

```
font-weight: bold;
```

The text becomes **bold**.

Hello world

```
font-weight: 600;
```

You can use **numeric** values. They all correspond to a particular **named weight**:

- **100** Thin
- **200** Extra Light
- **300** Light
- **400** Normal
- **500** Medium
- **600** Semi Bold
- **700** Bold
- **800** Extra Bold

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If the font family doesn't provide the requested weight, it will use the closest available one.

> Hello world

```
font-weight: lighter;
```

You can use **relative** keywords: `lighter` or `bolder`. The browser will use the next available weight.

> Hello world

---

font

Shorthand property for `font-style` `font-variant` `font-weight` `font-size` `line-height` and `font-family`.

---

letter-spacing

Defines the spacing between the characters of a block of text.

```
letter-spacing: normal;
```
`default`

The spacing between the characters is **normal**.

> The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
letter-spacing: 2px;
```

You can use **pixel** values.

> The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
letter-spacing: 0.1em;
```

You can use **em** values: this allows the spacing to remain *relative* to the font-size.

> The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

line-height

Defines the height of a single line of text.

```
line-height: normal;
```
`default`

Reverts to the **default** value of the browser.

> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

```
line-height: 1.6;
```
`recommended`

You can use **unitless** values: the line height will be relative to the font size.

> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

```
line-height: 30px;
```

You can use **pixel** values.

> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar
>
> felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet

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```
line-height: 0.8em;
```

You can use **em** values: like with unitless values, the line height will be relative to the font size.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar
felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet
felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

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text-align

Defines how the text content of the element is horizontally aligned.

```
text-align: left;
```

The text content is aligned to the **left**.

Hello world
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar
felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

```
text-align: right;
```

The text content is aligned to the **right**.

Hello world
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar
felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

```
text-align: center;
```

The text content is **centered**.

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```
text-align: justify;
```

The text content is **justified**.

> **Hello world**
> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

In collection: **Typography**   Permalink   Share   MDN

text-decoration

Defines how the text content of the element is decorated.

```
text-decoration: none;
```
default

Removes any text decoration.

> Hello world

```
text-decoration: underline;
```

Underlines the text content.

> Hello world

In collection: **Typography**   Permalink   Share   MDN

text-indent

Defines the indentation of the element's first line of text.

```
text-indent: 0;
```
default

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

```
text-indent: 40px;
```

You can use **numeric values** like **pixels**, **(r)em**, **percentages**...

Notice how only the *first* line is indented.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

```
text-indent: -2em;
```

You can also use **negative** values.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

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text-overflow

Defines how the hidden text content behaves if it's overflowing.

```
text-overflow: clip;
```
`default`

The text content is **clipped** and not accessible.

Hello wo

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The overflowing content is replaced by an **ellipsis**: …

Hell…

---

text-shadow

Defines the shadow of the text content.

```
text-shadow: none;
```
`default`

The text content has **no shadow**.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

```
text-shadow: 2px 6px;
```

You need at least **two values**:

- the first is the *horizontal* offset
- the second is the *vertical* offset

The shadow color will be inherited from the text color.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

```
text-shadow: 2px 6px red;
```

You can define a **color** as the *last* value.

As with `color` , you can use color names, hexadecimal, rgb, hsl…

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis

---

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```
text-shadow: 2px 4px 10px red;
```

The optional **third value** defines the **blur** of the shadow.

The color will be diffused across 10px in this example, from opaque to transparent.

> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

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text-transform

Defines how the text content should be transformed.

```
text-transform: none;
```
`default`

Removes any text transformation: the text will appear the same as in the HTML code.

> **Hello world!**
> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

```
text-transform: capitalize;
```

Turns the **first letter** of each word into a **capital** letter.

> **Hello World!**
> Lorem Ipsum Dolor Sit Amet, Consectetur Adipiscing Elit. Etiam Semper Diam At Erat Pulvinar, At Pulvinar Felis Blandit. Vestibulum Volutpat Tellus Diam, Consequat Gravida Libero Rhoncus Ut. Maecenas Imperdiet Felis Nisi, Fringilla Luctus Felis Hendrerit Sit Amet.

```
text-transform: uppercase;
```

Turns **all letters** into **capital** letters.

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HELLO WORLD!

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT. ETIAM SEMPER DIAM AT ERAT PULVINAR, AT PULVINAR FELIS BLANDIT. VESTIBULUM VOLUTPAT TELLUS DIAM, CONSEQUAT GRAVIDA LIBERO RHONCUS UT. MAECENAS IMPERDIET FELIS NISI, FRINGILLA LUCTUS FELIS HENDRERIT SIT AMET.

```
text-transform: lowercase;
```

Turns **all letters** into **lowercase** letters.

hello world!

lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. maecenas imperdiet felis nisi, fringilla luctus felis hendrerit sit amet.

In collection: **Typography**   Permalink   Share   MDN

white-space

Defines how the element's white space is handled.

```
white-space: normal;
```
default

Sequences of spaces are combined into one.

Line breaks are ignored.

The text content is wrapped.

```
#parent .selector ul li
blockquote{ color: red; font-
size: 1rem; }
```

```
white-space: nowrap;
```

Sequences of spaces are combined into one.

Line breaks are ignored.

The text content is **not** wrapped and remains on a **single line**.

```
#parent .selector ul li blockquote{ color: red; font-size: 1rem; }
```

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The white space is **exactly preserved**.

- Sequences of spaces are preserved
- Lines break only on new lines and `<br>`

```
#parent .selector ul li blockquote{ color: red; font-size: 1rem; }
```

`white-space: pre-wrap;`

The white space is **mostly preserved**.

- Sequences of spaces are preserved
- Lines break on new lines, `<br>`, but also when reaching the end of the element

```
#parent .selector ul li
blockquote{ color: red; font-
size: 1rem; }
```

`white-space: pre-line;`

Only **new lines** are preserved.

- Sequences of spaces are **combined** into one
- Lines break on new lines, `<br>`, but also when reaching the end of the element

```
#parent .selector ul li
blockquote{ color: red; font-
size: 1rem; }
```

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word-break

Defines how words should break when reaching the end of a line.

`word-break: normal;`   `default`

Words with no space will **not** break. Sequences of uninterrupted characters will be displayed on a single line.

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```
word-break: break-all;
```

Words with no space will **break** as soon as they reach the end of a line.

```
Thequickbrownfoxjumpsoverthel
azydog
```

---

word-spacing

Defines the spacing between words of a block of text.

```
word-spacing: normal;
```
`default`

The spacing between the characters is **normal**.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
word-spacing: 5px;
```

You can use **pixel** values.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

```
word-spacing: 2em;
```

You can use **em** values: this allows the spacing to remain *relative* to the font-size.

The   quick   brown   fox   jumps   over   the   lazy   dog

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