

⚡ Current Skill CSS text

## Font Styling:

To style the font, CSS gives us a large set of properties. We'll be studying a few of them:

### font-family

It helps us change the font family of an HTML element, we set one or more fonts for this property .

```
font-family: Helvetica neue, roboto;
```

### Color

It changes the text color, it accepts a named color, hexadecimal value, and rgb value.

```
color: rgb(0, 0, 255);  
  
/* same as  
color: blue;  
color: #0000ff;  
color: #00f;  
color: hsl(0, 100%, 50%); */
```

### Font-style

It's used to turn italic text on and off. Possible values are as follows (you'll rarely use this, unless you want to turn some italic styling off for some reason).

```
font-style: bold;  
  
/*  
other possible value  
font-style:normal;  
font-style:italic;  
font-style:oblique;  
*/
```

## Font-weight

It sets how bold the text is. This has many values available in case you have many font variants available (such as -light, -normal, -bold, -extrabold, -black, etc.). Realistically, you'll rarely use any of them except for normal and bold.

```
font-weight: normal;

/*
other possible value
font-weight:bold;
font-weight:bolder;
font-weight:lighter;
font-weight:100-900
*/
```

## Text-decoration

It sets or unsets text decorations on fonts (you'll mainly use this to unset the default underline on links when styling them). Available values are:

```
text-decoration: none;

/*
other possible value
text-decoration:underline;
text-decoration:overline;
text-decoration:line-through;
*/
```

## Text Layout Styles:

With basic font properties out of the way, let's now have a look at properties we can use to affect text layout.

### The text-align

It's used to control how a text is aligned within its containing content box.

The available values are as follows, and work in pretty much the same way as they do in a regular word processor application:

Left: Left- aligns the text

Right: Right- aligns the text

Center: Centers the text

Justify: Makes the text spread out

## Line-height

It sets the height of each line of text — this includes most length and size units, but can also take a unitless value, which acts as a multiplier and is generally considered the best option. The font-size is multiplied to get the line-height.

## Letter-spacing and word-spacing

They allow you to set the spacing between letters and words in your text. You won't use these very often, but might find a use for them to get a certain look, or to improve the legibility of a particularly dense font. They can use most length and size units.

CSS Output :

```
first-line {  
  letter-spacing: 4px;  
  word-spacing: 4px;  
}
```

The code output would be :

# Tommy The Cat

Well I remember it as though it were a meal ago...

Said Tommy the Cat as he reeled back to clear  
whatever foreign matter may have nestled its way into his mighty throat. Many a  
fat alley rat had met its demise while staring point blank down the cavernous  
barrel of this awesome prowling machine. Truly a wonder of nature this urban

## Text Size:

There will be many instances where you will want to change the default size of text elements. The size of your text can be changed using the font-size property. The font-size takes both absolute and relative values. The most common absolute value is px and the most common relative values

are ems and rems.

em and rem units are both relative measurement values that work similarly to percentages. They serve as a multiplier in reference to some other unit of measurement.

For font-size:

- 1 em is equivalent to the font-size of the element's parent.
- 1 rem is equivalent to the font-size of the root element of the entire HTML document.

```
h1{  
  font-size: 50px  
}
```

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