CSS Fonts

Font Family

The font family of a text is set with the `font-family` property.

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

More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list:

Example

```
p {
    font-family: "Times New Roman";
}
```

Font Style

The `font-style` property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:

- normal - The text is shown normally
- italic - The text is shown in italics

Example

```
p.normal {
    font-style: normal;
}

p.italic {
    font-style: italic;
}
```

Font Size

The `font-size` property sets the size of the text.

Always use the proper HTML tags, like <h1> - <h6> for headings and <p> for paragraphs.

The font-size value can be an absolute, or relative size.

Example

```
h1 {
    font-size: 40px;
}
```

```css
h2 {
    font-size: 30px;
}

p {
    font-size: 14px;
}
```

Font Weight

The `font-weight` property specifies the weight of a font:

Example

```css
p.normal {
    font-weight: normal;
}

p.thick {
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

Text Color

The `color` property is used to set the color of the text.

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

- a color name - like "red"
- a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
- an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

Example

```css
body {
    color: blue;
}

h1 {
    color: green;
}
```

Text Alignment

The `text-align` property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.

The following example shows center aligned, and left and right aligned text (left alignment is default if text direction is left-to-right, and right alignment is default if text direction is right-to-left):

Example

```css
h1 {
    text-align: center;
}

h2 {
    text-align: left;
}

h3 {
    text-align: right;
}
```

When the `text-align` property is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers):

Example

```css
div {
    text-align: justify;
}
```

Text Decoration

The `text-decoration` property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

The value `text-decoration: none;` is often used to remove underlines from links:

Example

```css
a {
    text-decoration: none;
}
```

The other `text-decoration` values are used to decorate text:

Example

```css
h1 {
    text-decoration: overline;
```

```
}

h2 {
    text-decoration: line-through;
}

h3 {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Text Transformation

The `text-transform` property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word:

Example

```
p.uppercase {
    text-transform: uppercase;
}

p.lowercase {
    text-transform: lowercase;
}

p.capitalize {
    text-transform: capitalize;
}
```

Letter Spacing

The `letter-spacing` property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.

The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between characters:

Example

```
h1 {
    letter-spacing: 3px;
}
```

```css
h2 {
    letter-spacing: -3px;
}
```

Line Height

The `line-height` property is used to specify the space between lines:

Example

```css
p.small {
    line-height: 0.8;
}

p.big {
    line-height: 1.8;
}
```

Word Spacing

The `word-spacing` property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.

The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between words:

Example

```css
h1 {
    word-spacing: 10px;
}

h2 {
    word-spacing: -5px;
}
```