# CSS Essentials

*Styling Text*

# Overview

1. Overview of styling text
2. Text and font styling
3. Styling lists
4. Web fonts

Section 1

# Overview of styling text

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# 1. Overview of styling text

➤ The CSS properties used to **style text** generally fall into two categories:

- ▪ ***Font styles:*** Properties that affect the font that is applied to the text, affecting what font is applied, how big it is, whether it is bold, italic, etc

- ▪ ***Text layout styles:*** Properties that affect the spacing and other layout features of the text, allowing manipulation of, for example, the space between lines and letters, and how the text is aligned within the content box.

Section 2

# Text and font styling

> **Fonts**

- **Color:** The color property sets the color of the foreground content of the selected elements.

```
1  p {
2    color: red;
3  }
```

**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 predator — Tommy the cat had many a story to tell. But it was a rare occasion such as this that he did.

# 2. Text and font styling

➢ **Fonts**

- **Font families:** The font-family property specifies the font for an element.
  - o The **font-family** property can hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font.
  - o There are two types of font family names:
    - *family-name* - The name of a font-family, like "times", "courier", "arial", etc.
    - *generic-family* - The name of a generic-family, like "serif", "sans-serif", "cursive", "fantasy", "monospace".

# 2. Text and font styling

➢ **Fonts**

- **font-size:** The font-size property sets the size of a font.

- **font-style**: The font-style property specifies the font style for a text

- **font-weight**: The font-weight property sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.

- **text-transform**: The text-transform property controls the capitalization of text.

- **text-decoration**: The text-decoration property specifies the decoration added to text.

# 2. Text and font styling

➢ **Fonts**

- ▪ **Font size:** The font-size property sets the size of a font.

    - o **Font size** can take values measured in most of these units (and others, such as percentages), however the most common units you'll use to size text are **px**, **rem**, **em**

    - o There are two types of font family names:

        - • *family-name* - The name of a font-family, like "times", "courier", "arial", etc.

        - • *generic-family* - The name of a generic-family, like "serif", "sans-serif", "cursive", "fantasy", "monospace".

## ➤ Text layout

- ■ **Text alignment:** The text-align property is used to control how text is aligned within its containing content box *(left, right, center, justify).*

- ■ **Light height:** The line-height property specifies the height of a line.

- ■ **Letter and word spacing:** The letter-spacing and word-spacing properties allow you to set the spacing between letters and words in your text.

Section 3

# Styling list

# 3. Styling list

> **Bullet styles:** The list-style-type property specifies the type of list item marker.

```
1  ol {
2     list-style-type: upper-roman;
3  }
```

I. Toast pitta, leave to cool, then slice down the edge.

II. Fry the halloumi in a shallow, non-stick pan, until browned on both sides.

III. Wash and chop the salad

IV. Fill Pitta with salad, humous, and fried halloumi.

# 3. Styling list

➤ **Bullet styles:** some value of list-style-type property

- disc
- circle
- square
- decimal
- decimal-leading-zero
- lower-roman
- lower-greek
- ...

# 3. Styling list

➢ **Bullet position:** The list-style-position property specifies the position of the list-item markers.

- list-style-position: out
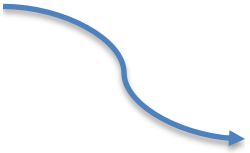
- list-style-position: inside

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# 3. Styling list

➢ **Using a custom bullet image:** The list-style-image property specifies an image as the list item marker

```
ul {
    list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');
}
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

# 3. Styling list

- **list-style shorthand:** The three properties mentioned above can all be set using a single shorthand property, list-style

```css
ul {
    list-style-type: square;
    list-style-image: url(example.png);
    list-style-position: inside;
}
```

Could be replaced by this

```css
ul {
    list-style: square url(example.png) inside;
}
```

Section 4

# Web font

# 4. Web font

➢ **Web fonts** are a CSS feature that allows you to specify font files to be downloaded along with your website as it is accessed.

➢ **@font-face:** First of all, you have a @font-face block at the start of the CSS, which specifies the font file(s) to download:

```
@font-face {
    font-family: "myFont";
    src: url("myFont.woff");
}
```

# 4. Web font

> **@font-face:** To use the font for an HTML element, refer to the name of the font (myFirstFont) through the font-family property

```
1   html {
2       font-family: "myFont", "Bitstream Vera Serif", serif;
3   }
```

# 4. Web font

➢ **Steps to use a web font**

1. Finding fonts

2. Generating the required code

3. Implementing the code in your demo

# Thank you