# Setting Backgrounds using CSS

This tutorial will teach you how to set backgrounds of various HTML elements. You can set following background properties of an element:

* The **background-color** property is used to set the background color of an element.
* The **background-image** property is used to set the background image of an element.
* The **background-repeat** property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.
* The **background-position** property is used to control the position of an image in the background.
* The **background-attachment** property is used to control the scrolling of an image in the background.
* The **background** property is used as shorthand to specify a number of other background properties.

# Setting Fonts using CSS

This tutorial will teach you how to set fonts of a content available in an HTML element. You can set following font properties of an element:

* The **font-family** property is used to change the face of a font.
* The **font-style** property is used to make a font italic or oblique.
* The **font-variant** property is used to create a small-caps effect.
* The **font-weight** property is used to increase or decrease how bold or light a font appears.
* The **font-size** property is used to increase or decrease the size of a font.
* The **font** property is used as shorthand to specify a number of other font properties.

# Manipulating Text using CSS

* The **color** property is used to set the color of a text.
* The **direction** property is used to set the text direction.
* The **letter-spacing** property is used to add or subtract space between the letters that make up a word.
* The **word-spacing** property is used to add or subtract space between the words of a sentence.
* The **text-indent** property is used to indent the text of a paragraph.
* The **text-align** property is used to align the text of a document.
* The **text-decoration** property is used to underline, overline, and strikethrough text.
* The **text-transform** property is used to capitalize text or convert text to uppercase or lowercase letters.
* The **white-space** property is used to control the flow and formatting of text.
* The **text-shadow** property is used to set the text shadow around a text.

# CSS - Links

You can set following properties of a hyper link:

* The **:link** Signifies unvisited hyperlinks.
* The **:visited** Signifies visited hyperlinks.
* The **:hover** Signifies an element that currently has the user's mouse pointer hovering over it.

The **:active** Signifies an element on which the user is currently clicking