

Explain Font Size?

Font size property in css can change the font size of fonts. By default, all html elements are having their own font size set by useragent (browser).

Default Font size of root element html is 16px, p tag is 1em and h1 tag is 2em.

The popular units for CSS fonts size are em and px. The Top 5 font-size font-size units are.

Font Size values in CSS

Pixels (px) → As per height of screen pixels

Em(em) → Relative to nearest parent.

Points (pt) → Fixed unit n points

Percentage (%) → Relative to parent element.

Note: em is relative to parent element, but rem is relative to html element only.

Example:

```
<div style="font-size:16px">
```

```
  <p style="font-size:16px">Font size 16px </p>
```

```
  <p style="font-size:1em">Font size 1em </p>
```

```
  <p style="font-size:100%">Font size 100% </p>
```

```
  <p style="font-size:12pt">Font size 12pt </p>
```

```
</div>
```

Note: If font-size of parent element is more than 100% or 16px, em and % will change, but px, pt and rem remains same.

Q. Explain Absolute Font Size?

Font Size can have absolute size values. There are total 8 absolute size values in css between small to large.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Font Size</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div style="font-size:32px">
    <p style="font-size:16px">Font size 16px </p>
    <p style="font-size:1em">Font size 1em </p>
    <p style="font-size:100%">Font size 100% </p>
    <p style="font-size:12pt">Font size 12pt </p>
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```

Q. Explain Relative Font Size?

Font Size can have relative size values. There are 2 relative size values in css, smaller and larger.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Font</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="font-size:smaller">smaller</p>
  <p style="font-size:larger">larger</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Q. Explain Font Weight?

It used to specify the boldness of the font.

In CSS, Font weight is used to give Bold or Bolder appearance to search font. Various value of font-weight are

Values: lighter | normal | bold | bolder | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="font-size:16px; font-weight: bold;">Font size 16px </p>
  <p style="font-size:16px; font-weight: bolder;">Font size 1em </p>
  <p style="font-size:16px; font-weight: lighter;">Font size 100% </p>
  <p style="font-size:16px;font-weight: 400;">Font size 12pt </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Q. Explain Font Style?

It used to specify the style of the text to be displayed

Values: normal | italic | oblique

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="font-size:32px; font-weight: bold; font-style: italic;">Font
size 16px </p>
  <p style="font-size:32px; font-weight: bolder; font-style: oblique;">Font
size 1em </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Q. Explain Font Family?

It used to specify the font to be applied to the content of an HTML element

Values: specific font name (i.e. font face), specific font family name, generic font family name

Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Font Family</title>
  <style type="text/css">

    p{
      font-size: 20px;
      font-weight: bold;
      font-style: normal;
      font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial,
sans-serif;
      color: #ffe33f;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Font size 16px </p>
  <p>Font size 1em </p>
</body>
</html>

```

Alternative Font:

We can also use two or more font-family for alternative fonts. This technique is really helpful and mostly recommended. System will pick first font. If it's not available, the next alternative will be picked.

Example:

```

<style>

  body{ font-family: 'helvetica neue', helvetica, sans-serif}

</style>

```

CSS Background Images

How to add images in CSS Background?

CSS can use both colors and images in backgrounds. [CSS3 Gradients](#) were introduced later on, and they behave same like **backgrounds images**.

Background colors can have any color name, hexacode or rgb color code. **Background Colors** occupy full width of Border Box.

Background images are also used with background. Images like JPG, PNG and GIF can be used as **background images**. These images can repeat in x-axis, y-axis or no repeat, can change position and can be attached fixed to screen.

Background Properties:

Background Color

Background color property is used to change **background color**. **Background color** can have either **color name** or **color code**. Only one background color can be used for a single element. See example

```
<style>

    .wrap1{

        height:100px;

        background-color:red;

    }

</style>

<div class="wrap1">

    <p>Div Wrap 1 with background red.</p>

</div>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    .wrap1{
      height:100px;
      background-color:rgb(131, 10, 10);
      color: white;
      font-size: 16px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="wrap1">
    <p>
      Hello html programming
    </p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Background Image

Background images are also used to set backgrounds in css. Popular image extension like, JPG, PNG, GIF and svg can be used for **background images**. To set **background image**, use URL(path of image). See example,

```
<style>
  .wrap2{
    height:100px;
    background-image:url(images/bg.png);
  }
</style>
<div class="wrap2"></div>
```

Background Repeat:

Background repeat property controls repetition of a background image. Default value of **background repeat** is repeat. Other values are:

- repeat
- no-repeat
- repeat-x
- repeat-y

Repeat

Repeat is the default value of all **background images**. All background images will repeat in both x and y direction to cover whole area. See example

```
<style>

    .wrap3{

        height:100px;
        background-image:url(images/);
        background-repeat:repeat;
    }

</style>

<div class="wrap3">

</div>
```

No Repeat

background-repeat: no-repeat can stop image from repeating in x and y direction of background. Thus remaining area is transparent. But we can add background color in remaining transparent area.

```
<style>
    .wrap4{
        height:100px;
        background-image:url(images/bg.png);
        background-repeat:no-repeat;
    }
</style>

<div class="wrap4">
</div>
```

Repeat-x

repeat-x will repeat background image in x axis only.

```
<style>
.wrap5{
  height:200px;
  background-image:url(images/bg.png);
  background-repeat:repeat-x;
}
</style>

<div class="wrap5">
</div>
```

Repeat-y

repeat-y can repeat background image in y axis only.

```
<style>
.wrap6{
  height:200px;
  background-image:url(images/favicon.ico);
  background-repeat:repeat-y;
}
</style>

<div class="wrap6">
</div>
```


Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    .wrap2{
      height:600px;

      background-image:url(imgs/2.jpg);
      background-size: 300px;
      background-repeat: no-repeat;
      background-position: center;
    }
  </style>

</head>
<body>
  <div class="wrap2">

  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Background Position:

Background Position tells position of background image. The default the **background position** is left top.

Background position can have two values, one for x-axis and second for y-axis. These values can be *left*, *right* and *center* for x-axis, and *top*, *center* and *bottom* for y-axis. *px* and *%* can also be used.

```
<style>
.wrap7{
  height:200px;
  background-image:url(images/bg.png);
  background-repeat:no-repeat;
  background-color:#ddd;
  background-position:left top;
}
</style>

<div class="wrap7"></div>
```

Background Attachment:

Background Attachment property tells whether a background image should scroll or remain fixed on scrolling down window. The default value is scroll.

Background Attachment Values

- [Scroll](#)
- [Fixed](#)

Background Attachment Scroll

Background-attachment scroll is default value of all background images. These images scroll when browser windows scroll.

```
<style>
.wrap8{ height:200px;
        background-image:url(images/box-model.png)
        background-attachment:scroll;
}
</style>

<div class="wrap8"></div>
```

Background Attachment Fixed

Background-position fixed is another value of **background attachment** which fixed the background image. While scrolling, image remain fixed and content slides on it making parallax effect.

```
<style>
.wrap9{ height:200px;
        background-image:url(images/box-model.png)
        background-attachment:fixed;
}
</style>

<div class="wrap9"></div>
```

Background

The **background** property is actually a shortcut of **background-image**, **background-repeat**, **background-position**, **background-attachment** and **background-color**. This is the most preferred way to change background properties as a single property can change five properties. See example

```
<style>
.wrap11{
    height:200px;
    background:url(images/box-model.png) repeat left top fixed #ccf;
}
</style>

<div class="wrap11"></div>
```

CSS List Style

CSS List Style Property is used to change **list style type / list style image** and **list style position** of HTML Lists. Till HTML4/ XHTML, type attribute can change **list style** of list using type attribute. But in HTML5, type attribute on unordered list is depreciated and we have to use **css list style** property.

CSS List Style properties

1. List Style Type

List Style type property is used to change type of bullet style in list which is by default disc in and 1 in . There are so many values for **list style type**. We can also set custom list style.

List Style for Unordered List

List Style Type	Use	Example
none	to remove list style	<ul style="list-style-type: none">List style noneList style none
disc	a filled circle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">List diskList disk
circle	a hollow circle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">List circleList circle
square	a filled square	<ul style="list-style-type: none">List squareList square

List Style for Ordered List

List Style Type	Use	Example
decimal	decimal numbers	<ol style="list-style-type: none">List decimalList decimal

decimal-leading-zero	decimal started with zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decimal leading zero • decimal leading zero
lower-roman	lowercase roman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. lowercase roman ii. lowercase roman
upper-roman	uppercase roman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. uppercase roman II. uppercase roman
lower-greek	greek i.e. alpha, beta, gamma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower greek • lower greek
lower-alpha	Lowercase alphabets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. lower alpha b. lower alpha
upper-alpha	Uppercase alphabets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. upper alpha B. upper alpha
devanagari	devanagari characters (for hindi & sanskrit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • devanagari • devanagari

List Style Image

List style image property is used to add image in list style. For a single list, either list style type or list style image is used. We can't use both together.

To use list style image, always use a small image. If image size is large, all list item will expand.

```
<style>

    ul{ list-style-image:url(img/arrow1.png);}

</style>
```

List style Position

List Style Position property change position of list style type or image from outside to inside. The default value of **list style position** is outside.

List Style Outside

```
<style>
  ul{
    list-style-position:outside;
    padding:0;
    border:1px solid #333;
  }
  ul li{
    border:1px solid #333;
    padding:5px;
  }
</style>
```

List Style Inside

```
<style>
  ul{
    list-style-position:inside;
    padding:0;
    border:1px solid #333;
  }
  ul li{
    border:1px solid #333;
    padding:5px;
  }
</style>
```