Typography in CSS

Typography is how text appears on a web page — its **font, size, spacing, alignment, weight**, and overall readability. Good typography improves user experience and design quality.

Basic Text Properties

1. `font-family`

Sets the typeface for your text.

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

- You can specify a list of fallback fonts.
- Always end with a **generic family** like `sans-serif`, `serif`, or `monospace`.

Common font stacks:

```
font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
font-family: Georgia, 'Times New Roman', serif;
font-family: 'Courier New', Courier, monospace;
```

2. `font-size`

Controls the size of the text.

```
h1 {
  font-size: 36px;
}
```

You can use units like `px` , `em` , `rem` , `%` .

```
p {
  font-size: 1.2rem;
}
```

3. `font-weight`

Defines the boldness of text.

```
strong {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

You can use keywords like `normal` , `bold` , or numeric values like `100` , `400` , `700` , `900` .

4. `font-style`

Sets text to normal, italic, or oblique.

```
em {
  font-style: italic;
}
```

5. `text-align`

Aligns text horizontally.

```css
h2 {
  text-align: center;
}
```

Values: `left`, `right`, `center`, `justify`

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6. `line-height`

Controls the space between lines of text.

```css
p {
  line-height: 1.6;
}
```

This improves readability, especially for paragraphs.

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7. `letter-spacing`

Controls space between characters.

```css
h1 {
  letter-spacing: 2px;
}
```

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8. `word-spacing`

Controls space between words.

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

9. `text-transform`

Changes the case of text.

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

.lower {
  text-transform: lowercase;
}

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

10. `text-decoration`

Controls underlining, overlining, and line-through.

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

Using Google Fonts

To use custom fonts, you can load them from Google Fonts.

HTML

```html
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

CSS

```css
body {
  font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
}
```

Summary

Typography affects the readability and tone of your website. Key things to remember:

- Use `rem` for font sizing to keep things scalable.
- Set appropriate `line-height` and `font-family` for comfortable reading.
- Align and style text to match your design's personality.