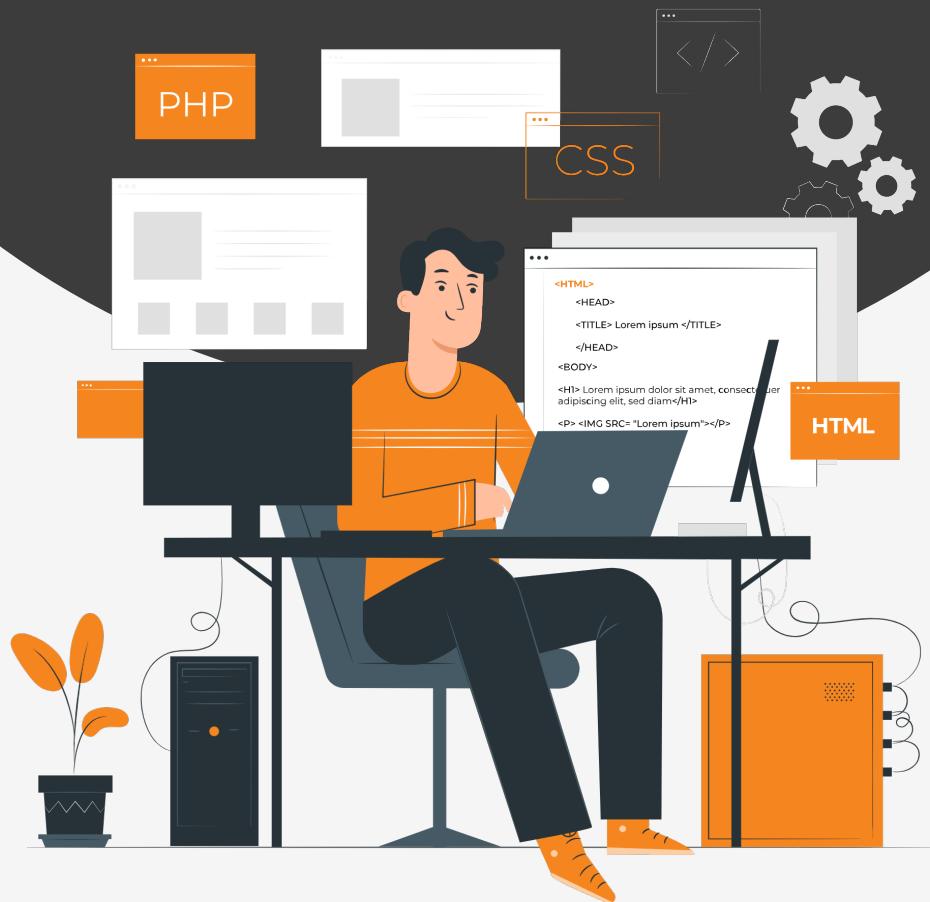


# Lesson:

# Typography in CSS and Google Fonts



# Topics Covered

## 1. Text properties

- text color
- text decoration
- text alignment
- text transformation
- text spacing
- text shadow
- direction
- Text-overflow

## 2. Font properties.

- font family
- font style
- font-variant
- font size & Weight
- font shorthand

## 3. What is google font and how to use it?

### text color

Adding color to a text in css can be achieved by using color: property. The value to this property can be any from the following

- Named colors or predefined color keywords
- RGB
- RGBa
- Hexadecimal notation
- HSL
- HSLa

We have already discussed all those various color formats in CSS in the previous module (color and background module).

### HTML

Unset

```
<p id="example-1">Welcome to Physics Wallah</p>
<p id="example-2">Welcome to Physics Wallah</p>
<p id="example-3">Welcome to Physics Wallah</p>
<p id="example-4">Welcome to Physics Wallah</p>
<p id="example-5">Welcome to Physics Wallah</p>
<p id="example-6">Welcome to Physics Wallah</p>
```

## CSS

```
Unset
#example-1 {
    color: red;
}
#example-2 {
    color: rgb(55, 155, 255);
}
#example-3 {
    color: rgba(255, 255, 100, 0.8);
}
#example-4 {
    color: #00ff00;
}
#example-5 {
color: hsl(16, 88%, 54%);
}
#example-6 {
    color: hsla(12, 100%, 20%, 0.5);
}
```

Welcome to Physics Wallah

we can only set colors to texts in an element. If we want to set multiple colors in a single paragraph, then we need to wrap that specific word in a `<span>` tag

### **Example:**

#### **HTML**

```
Unset
<p id="welcome-note">
    Welcome to Physics Wallah. let's learn <span class="red-text">Web
    Development</span> holding hands together!
</p>
```

## CSS

```
Unset
p {
  color: blue;
}

.red-text {
  color: red;
}
```

Welcome to Physics Wallah. let's learn **Web Development** holding hands together!

In the above example, we have added a `<span>` tag inside the `<p>` tag and added a class name `red-text`. And using CSS, we have mentioned the text color of the `p` tag as blue and for the class name `red-text`, we have added text color red

## text decoration

To add decorative lines on text, we have **`text-decoration-line`**, **`text-decoration-color`**, **`text-decoration-style`** and **`text-decoration-thickness`**

Let's discuss each of them:

**`Text-decoration-line`:** using this property, we can set what type of decoration we want to add for the text. We have **`none`**, **`underline`**, **`overline`**, **`line-through`** and **`blink`** as the values for this property. **`none`** is the default value.

We can also combine this property values and create text with multiple text decorations

Let's understand better using an example:

### CSS Property

```
Unset
text-decoration-line: underline

text-decoration-line: overline

text-decoration-line: line-through
```

Welcome to Physics Wallah.

Welcome to Physics Wallah.

~~Welcome to Physics Wallah.~~

## CSS

```
Unset
p {
  color: blue;
}

.red-text {
  color: red;
}
```

Welcome to Physics Wallah. let's learn **Web Development** holding hands together!

In the above example, we have added a `<span>` tag inside the `<p>` tag and added a class name `red-text`. And using CSS, we have mentioned the text color of the `p` tag as blue and for the class name `red-text`, we have added text color red

## text decoration

To add decorative lines on text, we have **text-decoration-line**, **text-decoration-color**, **text-decoration-style** and **text-decoration-thickness**

Let's discuss each of them:

**Text-decoration-line:** using this property, we can set what type of decoration we want to add for the text. We have **none**, **underline**, **overline**, **line-through** and **blink** as the values for this property. **none** is the default value.

We can also combine this property values and create text with multiple text decorations

Let's understand better using an example:

### CSS Property

```
Unset
text-decoration-line: underline

text-decoration-line: overline

text-decoration-line: line-through
```

Welcome to Physics Wallah.

Welcome to Physics Wallah.

~~Welcome to Physics Wallah.~~

We can also add multiple values ,which can be combination of the above values.

## CSS Property

```
Unset
text-decoration-line: underline overline; // Two decoration lines

text-decoration-line: overline underline line-through;
// Multiple decoration lines
```

Welcome to Physics Wallah.

Welcome to Physics Wallah.

## text alignment

The **text-align** property is used for alignment of text in CSS

The values that can be for the **text-align** are **center**, **right**, **left** and **justify**

**left** is the default value, the text will be aligned to left

## CSS Property

```
Unset
text-align: center;

text-align: left;

text-align: right;

text-align: justify;
```

center

  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam

left

  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam

right

  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam

justify

  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam

## text transformation

Text transformation is to make a text to uppercase or lowercase or to capitalize using CSS. We have **text-transform** to achieve this in CSS. The value for these property are **lowercase**, **uppercase**, and **capitalize**

### CSS Property

```
Unset
text-transform: uppercase;

text-transform: lowercase;

text-transform: capitalize;
```

TEXT TO BE IN UPPERCASE

text to be in lowercase

Text To Capitalize

## Text spacing

We are going to discuss some of the properties which we have in CSS inorder to achieve text spacing.

- letter-spacing
- text-indent
- line-height
- word-spacing
- white-space

Let's discuss each one

## letter-spacing

The letter-spacing property is used to specify the space between letters or characters in a text. Default value is 0.

Lets see with an example

### HTML

```
Unset
<h1 class="tight">Physics Wallah</h1>
<h1 class="normal">Physics Wallah</h1>
<h1 class="medium">Physics Wallah</h1>
<h1 class="loose">Physics Wallah</h1>
```

## CSS

```
Unset
.tight {
  letter-spacing: -3px;
}

.normal {
  letter-spacing: 0;
}

.medium {
  letter-spacing: 3px;
}

.loose {
  letter-spacing: 6px;
}
```

**Physics Wallah**

**Physics Wallah**

**Physics Wallah**

**Physics Wallah**

## text-indent

The text-indent property is used to give indentation to the a text

## HTML

```
Unset
<p>Master Full Stack Web Development with our MERN stack course. Learn
MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, and Node.js to create dynamic web applications.
Gain hands-on experience and build a strong foundation in full-stack
development.</p>
```

## CSS

```
Unset
p {
  text-indent: 60px;
}
```

Master Full Stack Web Development with our MERN stack course. Learn MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, and Node.js to create dynamic web applications. Gain hands-on experience and build a strong foundation in full-stack development.

## line-height

The **line-height** property is used to give the space between lines

### HTML

```
Unset
```

```
<p>Master Full Stack Web Development with our MERN stack course. Learn  
MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, and Node.js to create dynamic web applications.  
Gain hands-on experience and build a strong foundation in full-stack  
development.</p>
```

### CSS

```
Unset
```

```
p {  
/* Unitless values: use this number multiplied by the element's font size */  
line-height: 2.5;  
}
```

Master Full Stack Web Development with our MERN stack course. Learn MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, and Node.js to create dynamic web applications. Gain hands-on experience and build a strong foundation in full-stack development.

## word-spacing

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

### HTML

```
Unset
```

```
<p>Master Full Stack Web Development with our MERN stack course. Learn  
MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, and Node.js to create dynamic web applications.  
Gain hands-on experience and build a strong foundation in full-stack  
development.</p>
```

### CSS

```
Unset
```

```
p {  
word-spacing: 20px;  
}
```

Master Full Stack Web Development with our MERN stack course. Learn MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, and Node.js to create dynamic web applications. Gain hands-on experience and build a strong foundation in full-stack development.

## white-space

The white-space CSS property is used to specify how content in an element should be displayed. It is used to handle white spaces inside an element.

There are some property values that are used with CSS white-space property that you should know.

**normal:** This is a default value.in this, the text is wrapped when necessary, and sequences of white space will collapse into a single whitespace.

**nowrap:** Sequences of white spaces will collapse into a single whitespace. In this value, the text will never wrap to the next line and only break when the `<br>` tag is used.

**pre:** Whitespace is preserved by the browser. It acts like an HTML `<pre>` tag. The text will only wrap on line breaks.

### Examples

#### HTML

```
Unset
<h2>white-space: normal:</h2>
<p class="narmal">
    Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Fugiat
    perspiciatis sint voluptatibus blanditiis incident, eaque
    quisquam optio
    voluptate, excepturi adipisci enim officiis quae, quasi
    mollitia iusto
    similique quidem consectetur quia.
</p>
<h2>white-space: nowrap:</h2>
<p class="nowrap">
    Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Fugiat
    perspiciatis sint voluptatibus blanditiis incident, eaque
    quisquam optio
    voluptate, excepturi adipisci enim officiis quae, quasi
    mollitia iusto
    similique quidem consectetur quia.
</p>
<h2>white-space: pre:</h2>
<p class="pre">
    Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Fugiat
    perspiciatis sint voluptatibus blanditiis incident, eaque
    quisquam optio
    voluptate, excepturi adipisci enim officiis quae, quasi
    mollitia iusto
    similique quidem consectetur quia.
</p>
```

## CSS

```
Unset
.normal {
  white-space: normal;
}
.nowrap {
  white-space: nowrap;
}
.pre {
  white-space: pre;
}
```

### **white-space: normal;**

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugiat perspiciatis sint voluptatibus blanditiis incident, eaque quisquam optio voluptate, excepturi adipisci enim officiis quae, quasi mollitia iusto similique quidem consectetur quia.

### **white-space: nowrap;**

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugiat perspiciatis si

### **white-space: pre;**

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugiat perspiciatis sint voluptatibus blanditiis incident, eaque quisquam optio voluptate, excepturi adipisci enim officiis quae, quasi mollitia iusto similique quidem consectetur quia.

## text-shadow

The **text-show** property is used to add shadow to text.

Each shadow is described by some combination of X-offsets & Y offsets from the text, blur radius, and color.

```
Unset
text-shadow: offset-x | offset-y | blur-radius | color
```

### Lets understand better using an example code:

## HTML

```
<h1>Physics Wallah!</h1>
```

## CSS

```
Unset
h1 {
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 2px red;
}
```

# Physics Wallah!

## direction

The direction property in CSS is a fundamental styling attribute used to control the text direction within an HTML element. It plays a crucial role in rendering text correctly, especially when dealing with languages and scripts that have different writing directions. This property offers two main values:

- ltr (Left-to-Right): This is the default value and is used for languages that are written from left to right, such as English, Spanish, or French.
- rtl (Right-to-Left): This value is employed for languages and scripts that are written from right to left, such as Arabic, Hebrew, or Persian.

```
Unset
```

```
direction: ltr | rtl
```

## HTML

```
Unset
<div class="ltr-text">
  <h2>Left-to-Right Text</h2>
  <p>
    This is an example of text displayed from left to right, which is the
    default direction in CSS.
  </p>
</div>

<div class="rtl-text">
  <h2>Right-to-Left Text</h2>

  <p>
    This is an example of text displayed from right to left, using the CSS
    'direction' property.
  </p>
</div>
```

## CSS

```
Unset
.ltr-text {
  direction: ltr; /* Left-to-Right text direction */
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  padding: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
}

.rtl-text {
  direction: rtl; /* Right-to-Left text direction */
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  padding: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
}
```

### Left-to-Right Text

This is an example of text displayed from left to right, which is the default direction in CSS.

### Right-to-Left Text

This is an example of text displayed from right to left, using the CSS 'direction' property

## text-overflow

The text-overflow property in CSS is used to control how text that overflows the content area of an element is visually displayed. It is commonly used when you have text within an element that doesn't fit within its designated space, such as in a fixed-width container or a table cell. text-overflow is especially useful for handling long strings of text or overflowing content in a user-friendly way. It can be clipped, display an ellipsis (...), or display a custom string.

Both of the following properties are required for text-overflow:

- white-space: nowrap;
- overflow: hidden;

```
Unset
text-overflow: clip | ellipsis | string
```

## HTML

```
Unset
<h2>text-overflow: clip (default):</h2>
<div class="a">Welcome to Physics Wallah</div>

<h2>text-overflow: ellipsis:</h2>
<div class="b">Welcome to Physics Wallah</div>

<h2>text-overflow: "---" (user defined string):</h2>
<div class="c">Welcome to Physics Wallah</div>
```

## CSS

```

div.a {
    white-space: nowrap;
    width: 150px;
    overflow: hidden;
    text-overflow: clip;
    border: 1px solid #000000;
}

div.b {
    white-space: nowrap;
    width: 150px;
    overflow: hidden;
    text-overflow: ellipsis;
    border: 1px solid #000000;
}

div.c {
    white-space: nowrap;
    width: 150px;
    overflow: hidden;
    text-overflow: "----";
    border: 1px solid #000000;
}

```

### **text-overflow: clip (default):**

Welcome to Physics W

### **text-overflow: ellipsis:**

Welcome to Physics ...

### **text-overflow: "---" (user defined string):**

Welcome to Physics W

**Note:** The text-overflow: "string" only works in Firefox.

**Note:** The text-overflow: "string" only works in Firefox.

## **font family**

The font-family in CSS property is used to provide a comma-separated list of font families. It sets the font face for the text content of an element. This property can hold multiple font names as a fallback system, i.e., if one font is unsupported in the browser, then others can be used. The different font-family is used for making attractive web pages.

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

There are two types of font-family names in CSS, which are defined below

**family-name:** It is the name of the font-family such as **Courier, Arial, Times, etc.**

**generic-family:** It is the name of the generic family that includes five categories, which are "**serif**", "**sans-serif**", "**cursive**", "**fantasy**", and "**monospace**". It **should be placed at last in the list of the font family names.**

## syntax

```
Unset
```

```
font-family: family-name|generic-family|initial|inherit;
```

Let's see the values of the font-family property.

**family-name/generic-family:** It is the list of font-family names and generic family names.

**Initial:** It is used to set the property to its default value.

**Inherit:** It is used to inherit the property from its parent element.

## css

```
Unset
```

```
h1 {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

**Browser output:**

## font-family

### font style

This property specifies the style of the font, such as **italic** or normal.

## css

```
Unset
```

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

*Physics Wallah! (italic)*

**Physics Wallah! (normal)**

## font-variant

font-variant is a CSS property that allows you to control the appearance of text characters within an element. It mainly deals with **Text Case and text size**. It can modify the case of the text characters, particularly for lowercase letters. The primary value here is small-caps, which converts lowercase letters to small capital letters, making them stand out while leaving uppercase letters unchanged.

```
Unset
font-variant: normal|small-caps;
```

### Example:

#### HTML

```
Unset
<h1>My Name is Nasikh</h1>
<h2>My Name Is Mahesh</h2>
```

#### CSS

```
Unset
h1 {
    font-variant: normal;
}

h2 {
    font-variant: small-caps;
}
```

**My Name is Nasikh**

**MY NAME IS MAHESH**

## font size & font weight

The **font-size** property in CSS is used to specify the height and size of the font. It affects the size of the text of an element. Its default value is medium and can be applied to every element.

The value of the property includes “xx-small”, “x-small”, “small”, “medium”, “large”, “x-large”, and “xx-large”. The font-size can be relative or absolute.

```
Unset  
font-size:  
medium|xx-small|x-small|small|large|x-large|xx-large|smaller|larger|length(px, e  
m, rem)
```

We will see all the absolute and relative in the upcoming section called “Introduction to CSS unit”.

## CSS

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

# font-size

When we set the size of text with pixels, then it provides us full control over the size of the text.

The font-weight property is used for setting the thickness and boldness of the font. It is used to define the weight of the

text. The available weight depends on the font-family, which is used by the browser.

The value of the property includes **normal, lighter, bolder, bold, number, inherit, initial, unset;**

```
Unset  
font-size:  
medium|xx-small|x-small|small|large|x-large|xx-large|smaller|larger|length(px, e  
m, rem)
```

## CSS

```
Unset  
h1 {  
    font-weight: lighter  
};
```

# font-weight

## font shorthand

We have a shorthand property font which includes **font-style**, **font-variant**, **font-weight**, **font-size/line-height**, and **font-family**.

**Let's look at its syntax:**

```
Unset
font: font-style font-variant font-weight font-size/line-height font-family;
```

**Example:**

**css**

```
Unset
body {
  font: italic normal bold 16px/1.5 "Helvetica Neue", Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

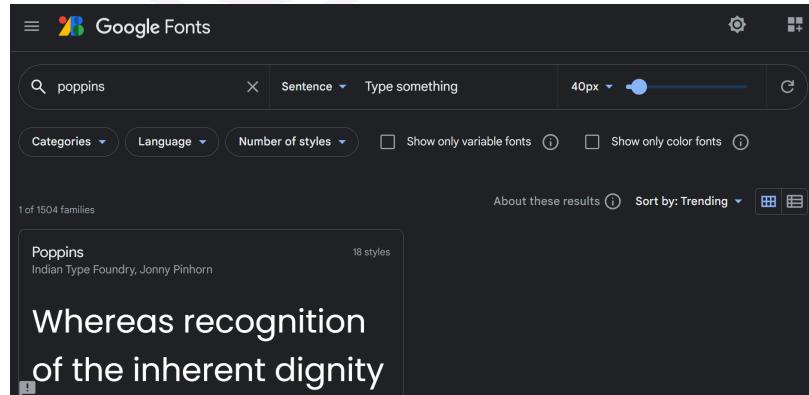
*Hello, Welcome to Physics Wallah*

## What is google font and how to use it?

Google Fonts is a free service offered by Google that provides a collection of web fonts that can be easily embedded into a website. These fonts are optimized for web use and can be easily incorporated into CSS code using a few lines of code.

**Here's how to use Google Fonts in your CSS code:**

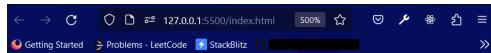
Go to the Google Fonts website [Link](#) and browse the available fonts. Once you've found a font you want to use, select it.



Once you've chosen a font, you will see a collection of the same fonts with different styles. Add the font to your collection, and choose how you want to embed it by adding a link in HTML or importing the fonts in a CSS file.

Now let's use Google Fonts.

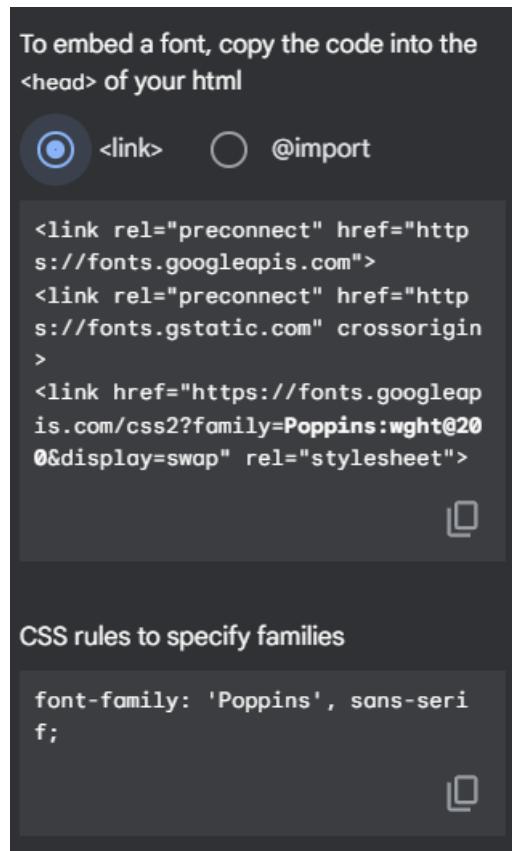
Before applying Google Fonts:



# google fonts

First way to apply Google Fonts:

Copy the link and add it to your HTML file in <head>, and add a CSS rule in style.css .



To embed a font, copy the code into the <head> of your html

<link>    @import

```
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@200&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

CSS rules to specify families

```
font-family: 'Poppins', sans-serif;
```



```
Unset
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0" />
    <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
    <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com"
crossorigin>
    <link
      href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@200&d
isplay=swap" rel="stylesheet">
      <title>Document</title>
    </head>
    <body>
      <h1>google fonts</h1>
    </body>
  </html>
```

## css

```
Unset
h1{
  font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
}
```

## Output after applying font



google  
fonts

## Second way:

Applying Google Fonts by importing the fonts

To embed a font, copy the code into the <head> of your html

<link>  @import

```
<style>
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@200&display=swap');
</style>
```



CSS rules to specify families

```
font-family: 'Poppins', sans-serif;
```



## HTML

```
Unset
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>google fonts</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
Unset  
// Importing Google Fonts  
  
@import  
url("https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@200&di  
splay=swap");  
  
h1 {  
    font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;  
}
```

## Output after applying font

