Common CSS Properties for Styling Text

font-family: Specifies the font for the text. You can use web-safe fonts or custom fonts (like Google Fonts).

Example: font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

font-size: Defines the size of the text. Units can be in pixels (px), ems (em), or percentages (%).

Example: font-size: 16px;

font-weight: Controls the thickness of the text. You can use values like normal, bold, or numeric values like 100, 400, 700.

Example: font-weight: bold;

text-align: Aligns the text horizontally within its container. Values include left, center, right, and justify.

Example: text-align: center;

color: Defines the text color.

Example: color: #333333;

line-height: Sets the space between lines of text, improving readability.

Example: line-height: 1.5;

text-decoration: Adds or removes text decorations such as underline, overline, or none.

Example: text-decoration: underline;

text-transform: Controls the capitalization of text, such as uppercase, lowercase, or capitalize.

Example: text-transform: uppercase;

Example HTML and CSS for Text Styling

Below is an example of how to style different text elements such as headings, paragraphs, and links using CSS properties:

html

Copy code

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Text and Font Styling Example</title>

<style>

/\* General text styling \*/

body {

font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;

line-height: 1.6;

color: #333;

}

/\* Headings \*/

h1 {

font-size: 36px;

font-weight: bold;

text-align: center;

text-transform: uppercase;

color: #4CAF50;

}

h2 {

font-size: 28px;

font-weight: 700;

text-align: left;

color: #2196F3;

}

/\* Paragraphs \*/

p {

font-size: 16px;

font-weight: normal;

text-align: justify;

margin-bottom: 20px;

}

/\* Links \*/

a {

font-size: 16px;

color: #FF5722;

text-decoration: none;

}

a:hover {

text-decoration: underline;

}

/\* Strong text \*/

strong {

font-weight: bold;

color: #E91E63;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Heading -->

<h1>Welcome to My Styled Page</h1>

<!-- Subheading -->

<h2>Introduction to CSS Text Styling</h2>

<!-- Paragraph with bold text -->

<p>

CSS allows you to style text in a variety of ways. This paragraph demonstrates how to use <strong>font-family</strong>, <strong>font-size</strong>, and <strong>font-weight</strong> to create visually appealing text.

</p>

<!-- Another Paragraph -->

<p>

You can also adjust the alignment of text using the <strong>text-align</strong> property, which makes text easier to read, especially in long paragraphs.

</p>

<!-- Link -->

<p>

To learn more, visit the <a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS">MDN CSS Documentation</a>.

</p>

</body>

</html>

Explanation of the Styles:

Body Styles:

The font-family is set to 'Arial', sans-serif for a clean and simple look across the entire page.

line-height: 1.6 improves readability by creating space between lines of text.

The text color is set to #333333, a dark gray that is easy on the eyes.

Heading Styles:

The <h1> is styled with a bold, uppercase font using font-weight: bold and text-transform: uppercase.

The color is set to #4CAF50 (a shade of green), and the text is centered with text-align: center.

The <h2> has a different size and color (#2196F3, blue) to show a clear hierarchy between headings.

Paragraph Styles:

The <p> elements have a font-size of 16px and are justified using text-align: justify, ensuring that both left and right margins are aligned.

The second paragraph uses <strong> to emphasize certain words by making them bold and giving them a pink color (#E91E63).

Link Styles:

The <a> (link) element is styled with color: #FF5722 (orange) and removes the default underline using text-decoration: none.

A hover effect is added so that when the user hovers over the link, an underline appears (text-decoration: underline).

Summary of Key Text Properties in CSS:

font-family: Controls the typeface of the text.

font-size: Defines the size of the text.

font-weight: Adjusts the thickness or boldness of the text.

text-align: Aligns text horizontally in its container.

color: Changes the color of the text.

line-height: Defines the height of each line of text, impacting readability.

text-transform: Controls the capitalization of text.