CSS Properties for Text and Fonts:

font-family: Specifies the font family to be used for the text.

font-size: Sets the size of the text.

font-weight: Controls the boldness of the text (e.g., normal, bold, lighter, bolder).

text-align: Specifies the alignment of the text within the element (e.g., left, center, right, justify).

color: Sets the color of the text.

text-decoration: Adds decorations to the text (e.g., underline, line-through, none).

text-transform: Converts the text to uppercase, lowercase, or capitalized letters.

Example HTML Document:

HTML

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Text and Font Styling</title>

<style>

body {

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

}

h1 {

font-size: 36px;

font-weight: bold;

text-align: center;

}

p {

font-size: 18px;

line-height: 1.5;

}

a {

color: blue;

text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

<p>This is another paragraph with <span style="font-weight: bold;">bold</span> text and <span style="text-decoration: line-through;">strikethrough</span> text.</p>

<a href="https://www.example.com">This is a link</a>

</body>

</html>

Use code with caution.

Explanation of the CSS Rules:

The body selector sets the default font family for the entire document.

The h1 selector styles the heading with a larger font size, bold weight, and centered alignment.

The p selector styles paragraphs with a specific font size and line height.

The a selector styles links with a blue color and an underline.

Additional Notes:

You can combine multiple CSS properties within a single declaration, separated by semicolons.

You can use inline styles to apply specific styles to individual elements.

For more advanced text styling, consider using CSS frameworks or libraries that provide pre-defined styles and utilities.