Now that you’ve got a collection of new CSS properties for font and text configuration, let’s try them out. You will use the index.html file In-ClassTask4.zip file found in eConestoga -> Evaluations -> In-Class Tasks as a starting point. Launch a text editor or IDE, and open the file. You will now code additional CSS styles to configure the text on the page.

**Set Default Font Properties for the Page**

As you have already seen, CSS rules applied to the body selector apply to the entire page. Modify the CSS for the body selector to display text using a sans-serif font. The new font typeface style declaration shown in the following code will apply to the entire web page unless more specific style rules are applied to an element selector (such as h1 or p), a class, or an id (more on classes and ids later):

body { background-color: #E2FFFF;

color: #15495E;

font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif; }

Save your page as embedded1.html, and test it in a browser. Your page should look similar to the one shown in Figure 3.13. Notice that just a single line of CSS changed the font typeface of all the text on the page!

**Configure the h1 Selector**

Now you will configure the line-height, font-family, text-indent, and text-shadow CSS properties. Set the line-height property to 200%; this will add a bit of empty space above and below the heading text. (In Chapters 4 and 6, you will explore other CSS properties, such as the margin, border, and padding, that are more commonly used to configure space surrounding an element.) Next, modify the h1 selector to use a serif font. When a font name contains spaces, type quotes as indicated in the code that follows. While it is generally recognized that blocks of text using sans-serif fonts are easier to read, it is common to use a serif font to configure page or section headings. Indent the text 1em unit. Configure a black (#000000) text shadow with a 3 pixel vertical offset, 3 pixel horizontal offset, and 5 pixel blur radius.

h1 { background-color: #237B7B;

color: #E2FFFF;

font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", serif;

line-height: 200%;

text-indent: 1em;

text-shadow: 3px 3px 5px #000000; }

Save your page and test it in a browser.

**Configure the h2 Selector**

Configure the CSS rule to use the same font typeface as the h1 selector and to display centered text.

h2 { background-color: #B0E6E6;

color: #237B7B;

font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", serif;

text-align: center; }

**Configure the Navigation Area**

The navigation links would be more prominent if they were displayed in a larger and bolder font. Code a selector for the nav element that sets the font-size, font-weight, and word-spacing properties.

nav { font-weight: bold;

font-size: 1.25em;

word-spacing: 1em;}

**Configure the Paragraphs**

Edit the HTML, and remove the line break tag that is after the first sentence of each paragraph; these line breaks look a bit awkward. Next, configure text in paragraphs to display just slightly smaller than the default text size. Use the font-size property set to .90em. Configure the first line of each paragraph to be indented. Use the text-indent property to configure a 3em indent.

p { font-size: .90em;

text-indent: 3em; }

**Configure the Unordered List**

Configure the text displayed in the unordered list to be bold.

ul { font-weight: bold; }

Save your page as index.html. Test it in a browser. Your page should look similar to the one shown in Figure 3.14. CSS is quite powerful—just a few lines of code significantly changed the appearance of the web page. You may be wondering if even more customization is possible. For example, what if you did not want all the paragraphs to display in exactly the same way? While you could add inline styles to the web page code, that is usually not the most efficient technique. The next section introduces the CSS class and id selectors, which are widely utilized to configure specific page elements.