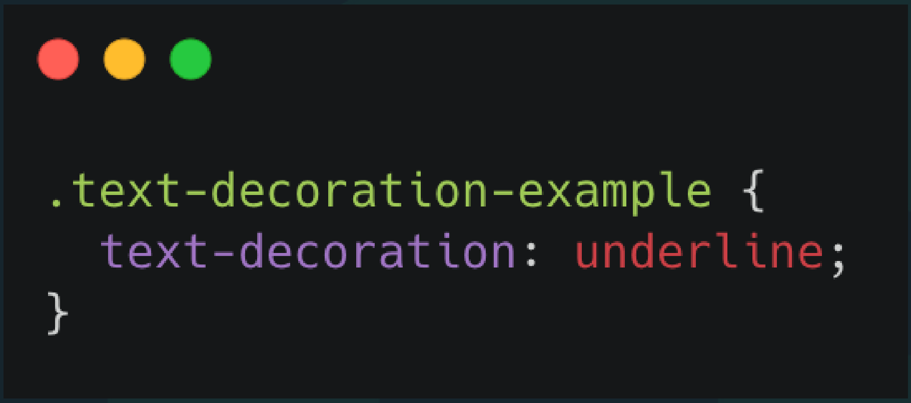
Text Related Properties

CSS Text and Font properties

text-decoration

The "text-decoration" property is used to add decorative styles to text. It can be used to underline, strike through, or add other decorations to the text.

Example



```css
.text-decoration-example {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

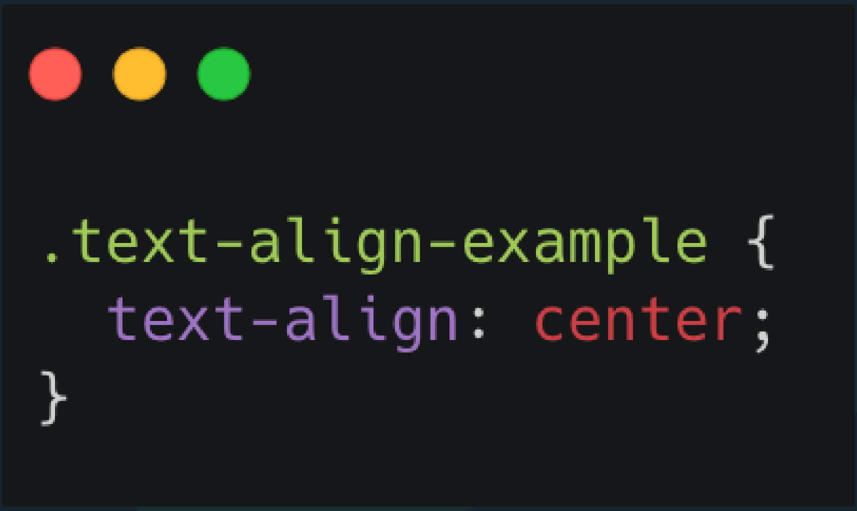
Explanation

This example adds an underline to the text inside the element with the class "text-decoration-example".

text-align

The "text-align" property is used to horizontally align the text within its container. It can be set to left, right, center, or justify.

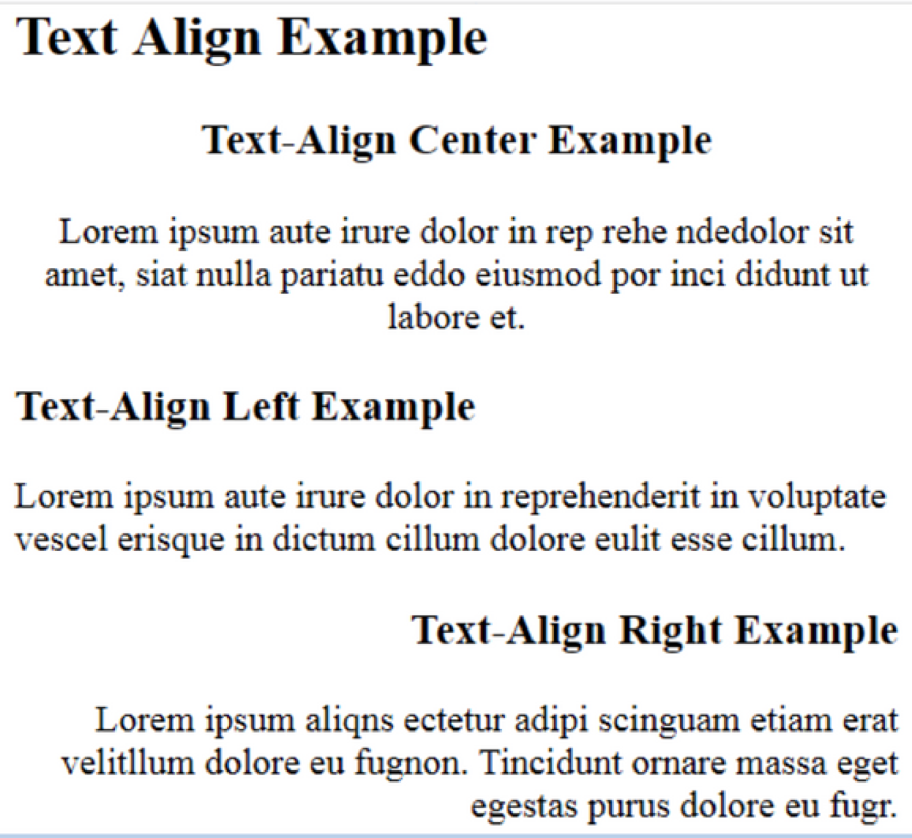
Example



```
.text-align-example {
  text-align: center;
}
```

Explanation

This example horizontally aligns the text inside the element with the class "text-align-example" to the center.



Text Align Example

Text-Align Center Example

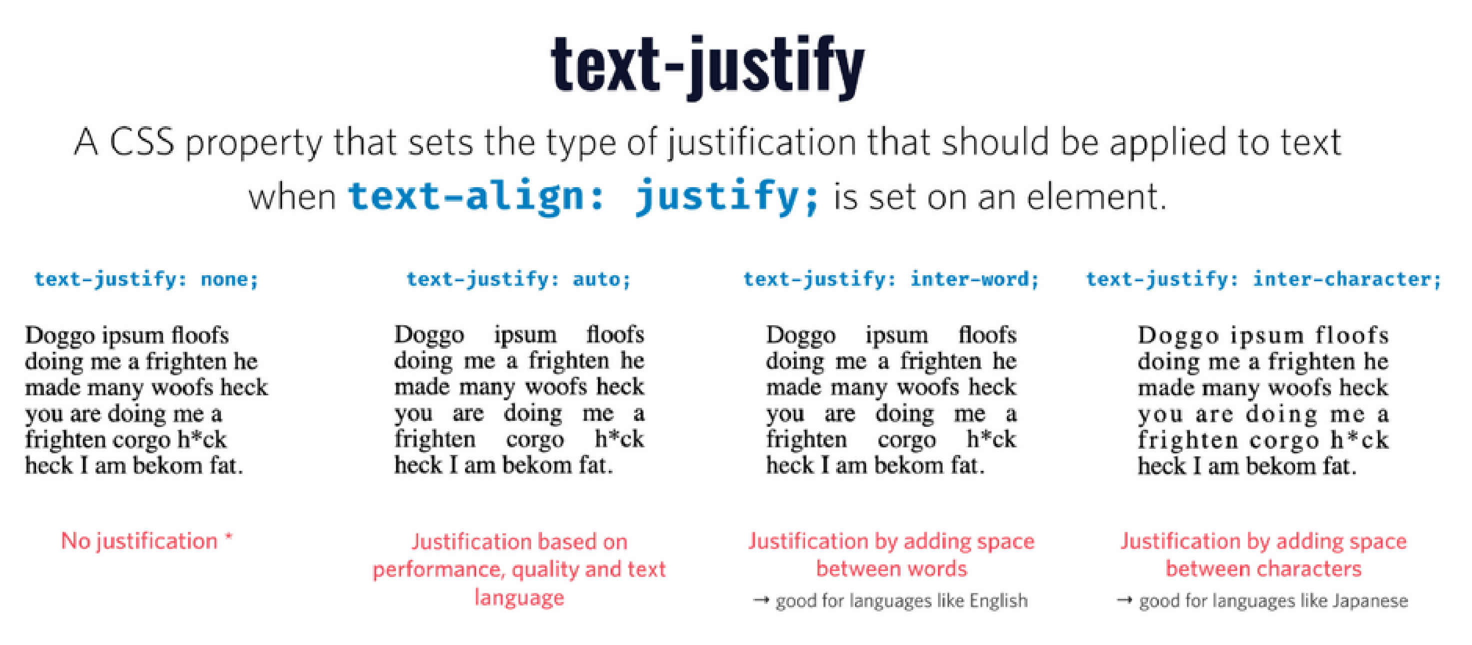
Lorem ipsum aute irure dolor in rep rehe ndedolor sit amet, siat nulla pariatu eddo eiusmod por inci didunt ut labore et.

Text-Align Left Example

Lorem ipsum aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate vescel erisque in dictum cillum dolore eulit esse cillum.

Text-Align Right Example

Lorem ipsum aliqns ectetur adipi scinguam etiam erat velitllum dolore eu fugnon. Tincidunt ornare massa eget egestas purus dolore eu fugr.



text-justify

A CSS property that sets the type of justification that should be applied to text when `text-align: justify;` is set on an element.

`text-justify: none;`

Doggo ipsum floofs
doing me a frighten he
made many woofs heck
you are doing me a
frighten corgo h*ck
heck I am bekom fat.

No justification *

`text-justify: auto;`

Doggo ipsum floofs
doing me a frighten he
made many woofs heck
you are doing me a
frighten corgo h*ck
heck I am bekom fat.

Justification based on performance, quality and text language

`text-justify: inter-word;`

Doggo ipsum floofs
doing me a frighten he
made many woofs heck
you are doing me a
frighten corgo h*ck
heck I am bekom fat.

Justification by adding space between words

→ good for languages like English

`text-justify: inter-character;`

Doggo ipsum floofs
doing me a frighten he
made many woofs heck
you are doing me a
frighten corgo h*ck
heck I am bekom fat.

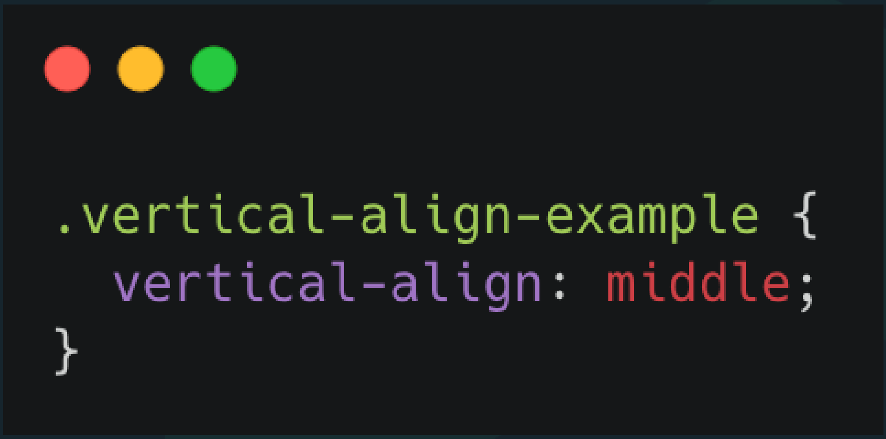
Justification by adding space between characters

→ good for languages like Japanese

vertical-align

The "vertical-align" property is used to vertically align inline or table-cell elements. It can be used to align elements at the top, middle, bottom, or baseline of their containers.

Example



```css
.vertical-align-example {
  vertical-align: middle;
}
```

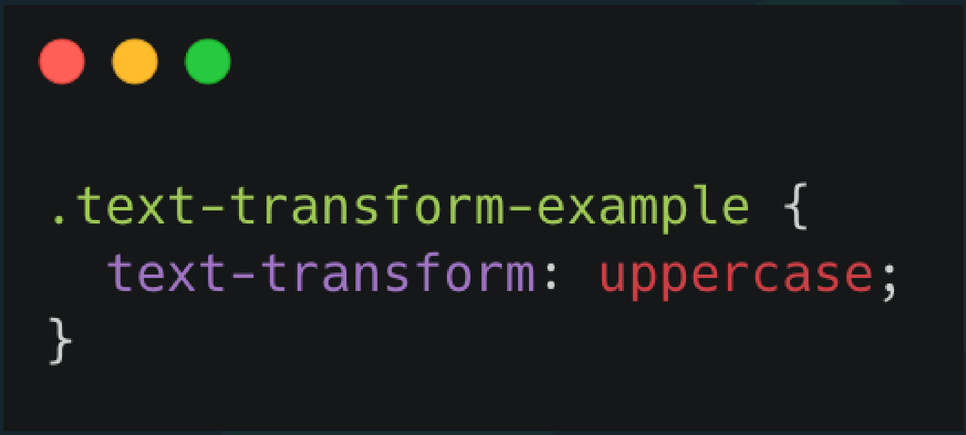
Explanation

This example vertically aligns the inline or table-cell element with the class "vertical-align-example" to the middle of its container.

text-transform

The "text-transform" property is used to transform the capitalization of text. It can be used to make text uppercase, lowercase, capitalize the first letter of each word, or leave it unchanged.

Example



```css
.text-transform-example {
  text-transform: uppercase;
}
```

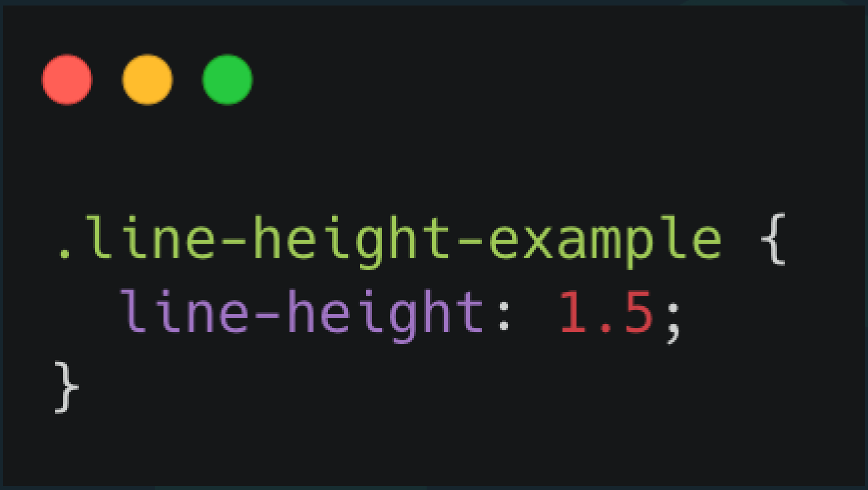
Explanation

This example transforms the text inside the element with the class "text-transform-example" to uppercase.

line-height

The "line-height" property is used to control the height of lines within a block of text. It can be set to a specific value or a unitless number to multiply the current font size.

Example



```css
.line-height-example {
  line-height: 1.5;
}
```

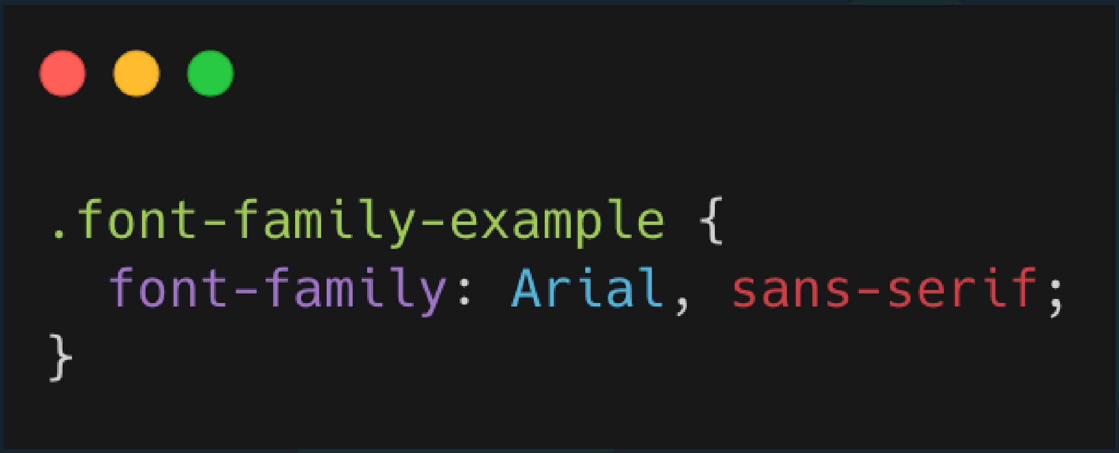
Explanation

This example sets the line height of the text inside the element with the class "line-height-example" to 1.5 times the current font size.

font-family

The "font-family" property is used to specify the font to be used for text. It can be set to one or multiple font names or generic font families.

Example



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

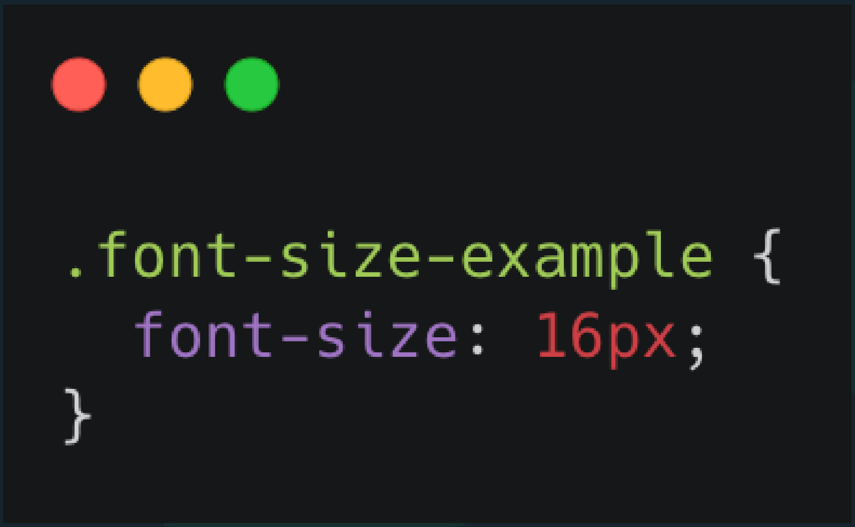
Explanation

This example sets the font of the text inside the element with the class "font-family-example" to Arial. If Arial is not available, it will fall back to a generic sans-serif font.

font-size

The "font-size" property is used to set the size of the font for text. It can be set to a specific value or a relative value like percentages or em units.

Example



```css
.font-size-example {
  font-size: 16px;
}
```

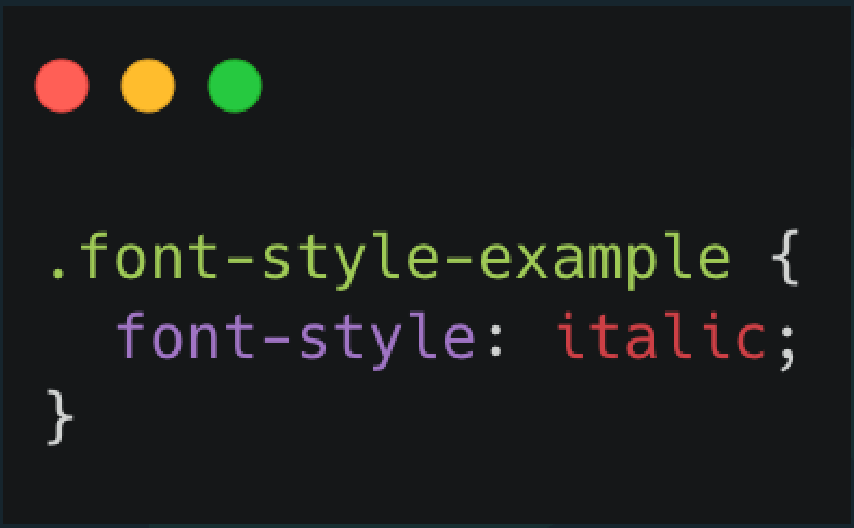
Explanation

This example sets the font size of the text inside the element with the class "font-size-example" to 16 pixels.

font-style

The "font-style" property is used to specify the style of the font for text. It can be set to normal, italic, or oblique.

Example



```css
.font-style-example {
  font-style: italic;
}
```

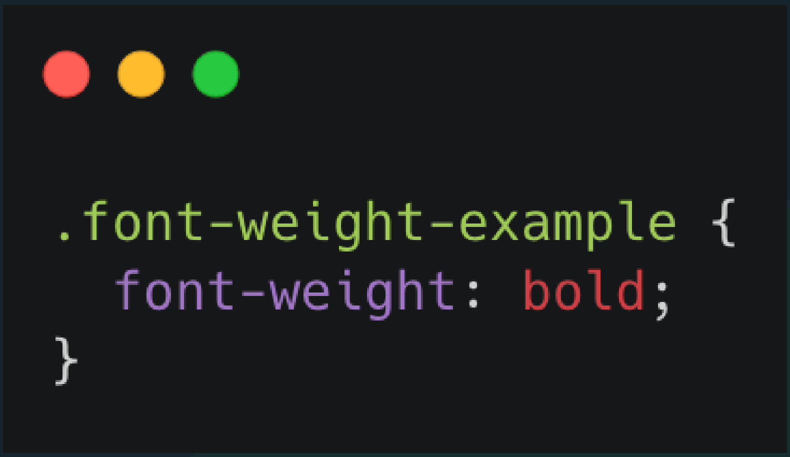
Explanation

This example sets the font style of the text inside the element with the class "font-style-example" to italic.

font-weight

The "font-weight" property is used to specify the weight (or thickness) of the font for text. It can be set to normal, bold, or a numeric value ranging from 100 to 900.

Example



```css
.font-weight-example {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

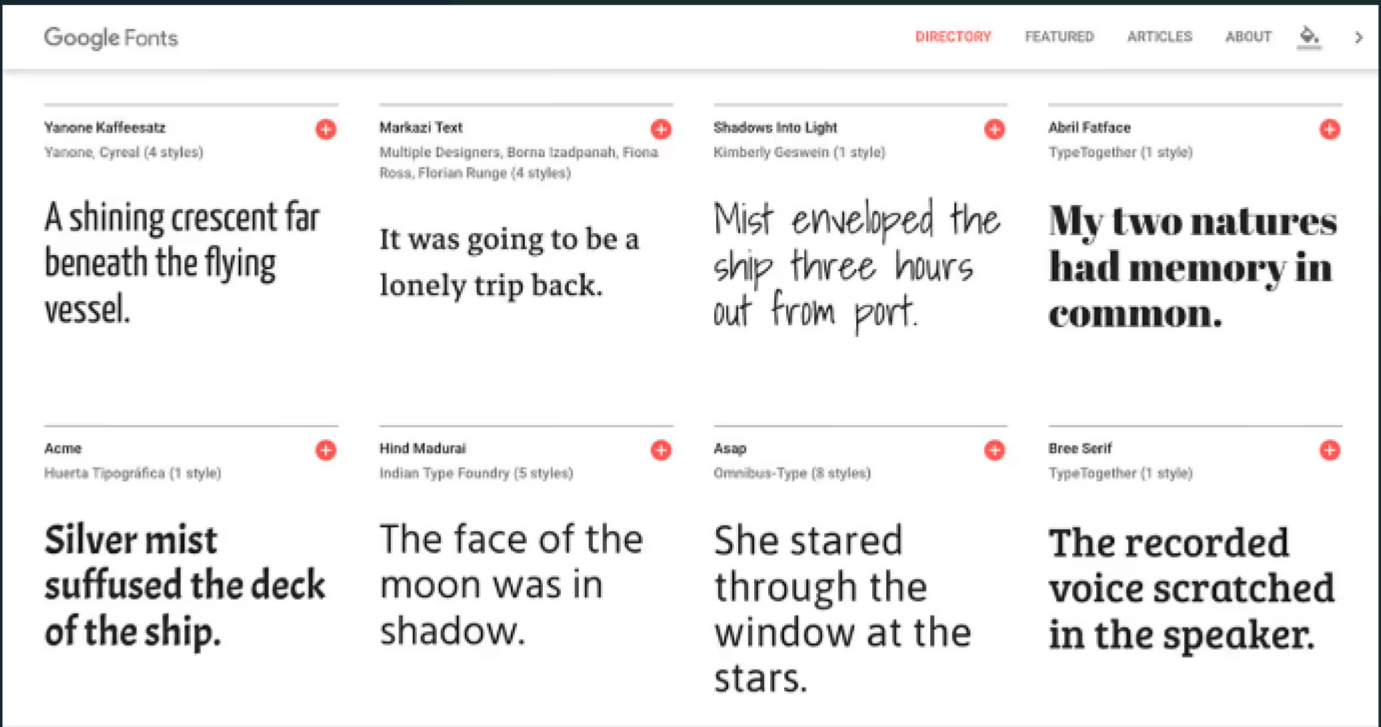
Explanation

This example sets the font weight of the text inside the element with the class "font-weight-example" to bold.

These CSS properties allow you to control various aspects of text appearance and formatting on web pages. By using these properties in your CSS code, you can customize the styling of text elements to achieve the desired visual effect.

Google fonts

Google Fonts is a free and widely used web font library provided by Google. It offers a vast collection of fonts that can be easily integrated into web pages or applications. Google Fonts provides a convenient way for web designers and developers to enhance the typography of their projects without relying on limited default fonts available across different devices.



Yanone Kaffeesatz
Yanone, Cyreal (4 styles)

A shining crescent far beneath the flying vessel.

Markazi Text
Multiple Designers, Borna Izadpanah, Fiona Ross, Florian Runge (4 styles)

It was going to be a lonely trip back.

Shadows Into Light
Kimberly Geswein (1 style)

Mist enveloped the ship three hours out from port.

Abril Fatface
TypeTogether (1 style)

My two natures had memory in common.

Acme
Huerta Tipográfica (1 style)

Silver mist suffused the deck of the ship.

Hind Madurai
Indian Type Foundry (5 styles)

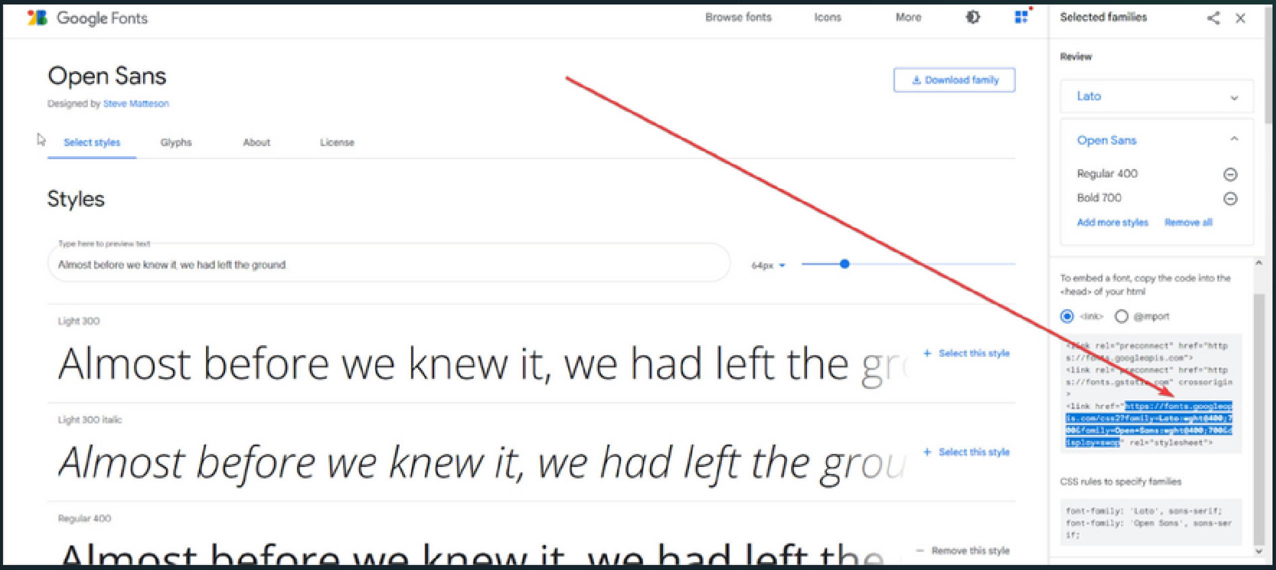
The face of the moon was in shadow.

Asap
Omnibus-Type (8 styles)

She stared through the window at the stars.

Bree Serif
TypeTogether (1 style)

The recorded voice scratched in the speaker.



Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground

Almost before we knew it, we had left the gr

Almost before we knew it, we had left the grou

Almost before we knew it, we had left the

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=Lato:wght@400;700&family=Open+Sans:wght@400;700&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

CSS rules to specify families

```
font-family: 'Lato', sans-serif;
font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
```

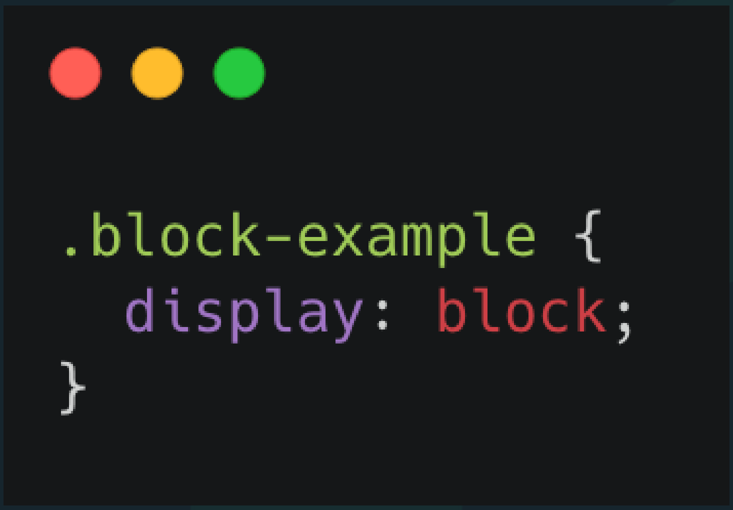
CSS Display

In CSS, the display property is used to define how an element should be rendered and displayed on a web page. There are three commonly used values for the display property: block, inline, and inline-block. Let's explore each one with code examples:

Block

The "display: block" value causes an element to generate a block-level box. Block-level elements start on a new line and occupy the entire width available by default. They stack vertically on top of each other.

Example



```css
.block-example {
  display: block;
}
```

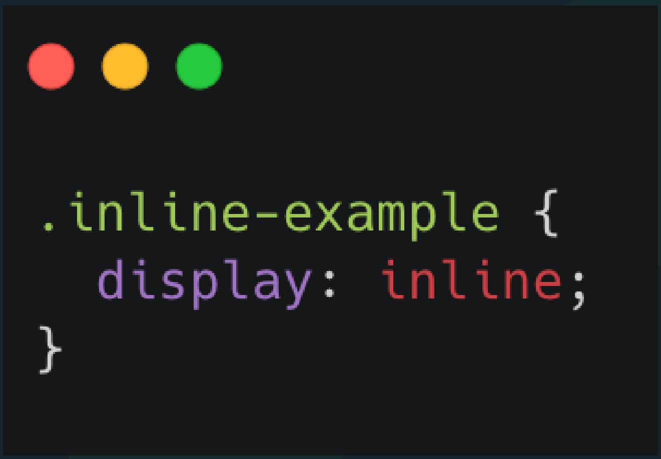
Explanation

In this example, the element with the class "block-example" will be displayed as a block-level element.

Inline

The "display: inline" value makes an element generate an inline-level box. Inline-level elements do not start on a new line and only occupy the space they need. They stack horizontally next to each other.

Example



```css
.inline-example {
  display: inline;
}
```

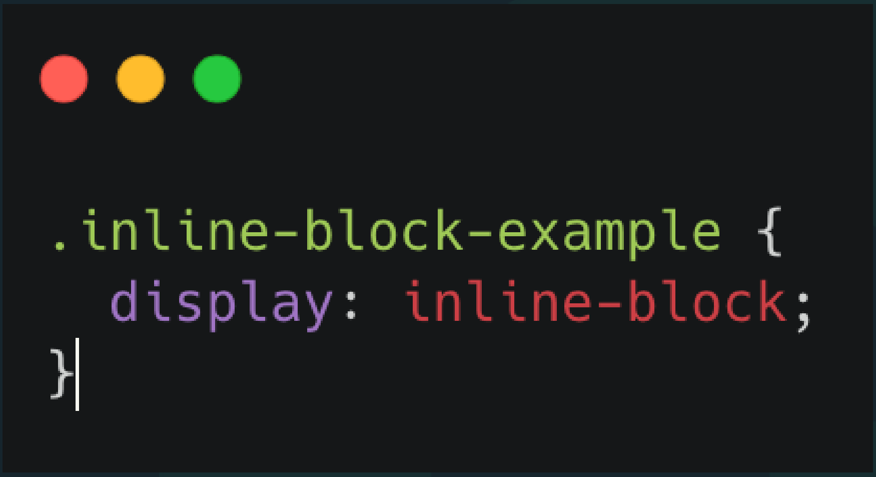
Explanation

In this example, the element with the class "inline-example" will be displayed as an inline-level element.

Inline-Block

The "display: inline-block" value combines aspects of both block and inline elements. It generates a box that is laid out inline, like an inline element, but still retains the ability to set width, height, margins, and padding like a block element.

Example



```
.inline-block-example {
  display: inline-block;
}
```

Explanation

In this example, the element with the class "inline-block-example" will be displayed as an inline-block element.

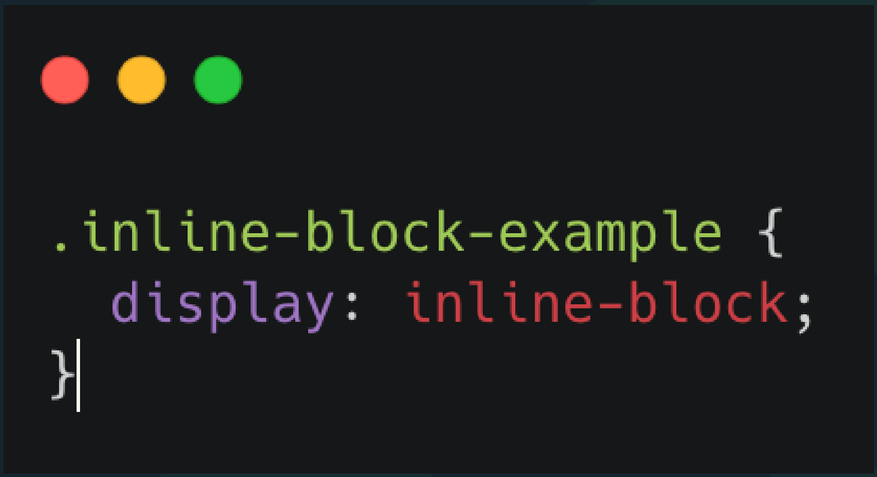
Usage considerations

- Block-level elements are typically used for structural elements like headings, paragraphs, divs, etc., which create visible blocks on the page.
- Inline elements are commonly used for smaller elements like spans, links, or inline text within a paragraph.
- Inline-block elements are useful when you want elements to flow horizontally next to each other but still have control over their width, height, and spacing.
- It's worth noting that the default display value for different HTML elements may vary. For example, div elements have a default display value of "block," while span elements have a default display value of "inline." By explicitly setting the display property, you can override the default behavior and control how elements are rendered on your web page.

Inline-Block

The "display: inline-block" value combines aspects of both block and inline elements. It generates a box that is laid out inline, like an inline element, but still retains the ability to set width, height, margins, and padding like a block element.

Example



```css
.inline-block-example {
  display: inline-block;
}
```

Explanation

In this example, the element with the class "inline-block-example" will be displayed as an inline-block element.

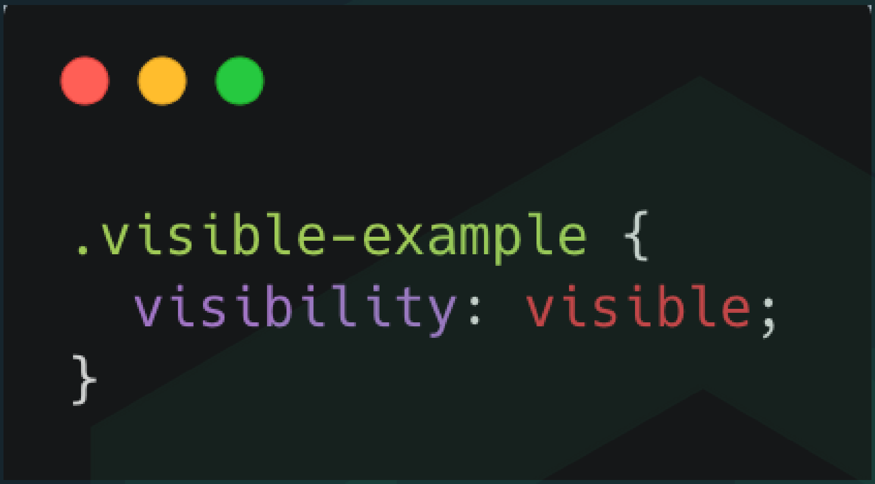
CSS Visibility Property

The CSS visibility property is used to control the visibility of an element on a web page. It can have two possible values: "visible" and "hidden". Let's explore each one with code examples:

Visible

The "visibility: visible" value makes an element visible, displaying it as normal on the page.

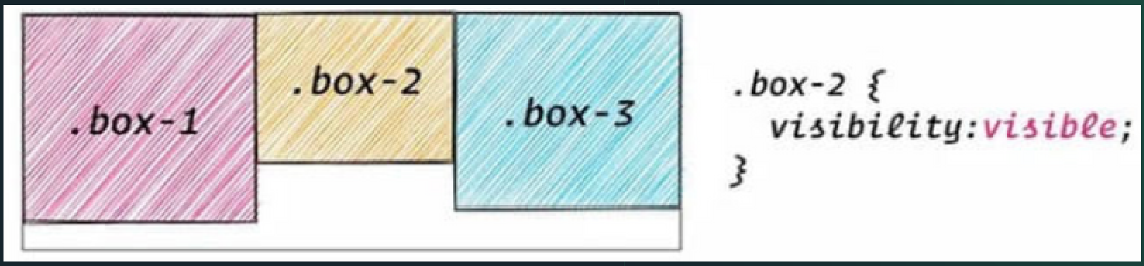
Example



```css
.visible-example {
  visibility: visible;
}
```

Explanation

In this example, the element with the class "visible-example" will be visible and displayed normally on the web page.

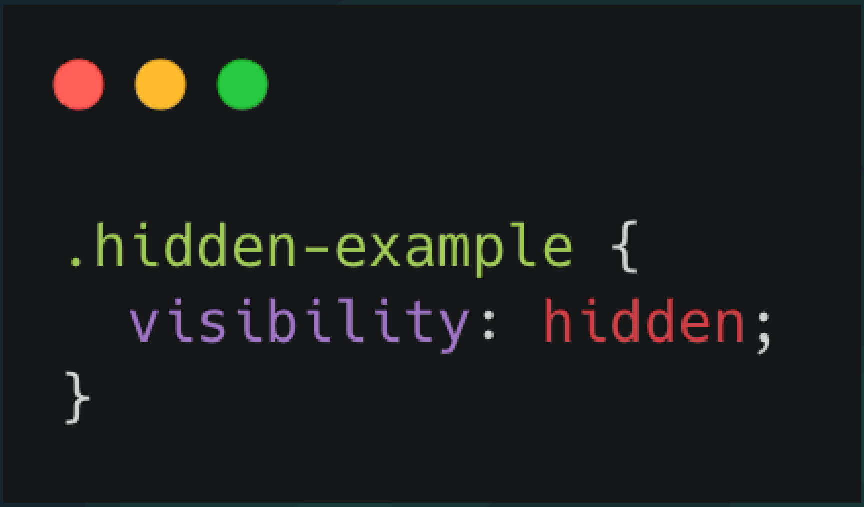


```
.box-2 {
  visibility:visible;
}
```

Hidden

The "visibility: hidden" value hides an element, making it invisible while still taking up space in the layout. The element's space and position are preserved, but it is not visible to the user.

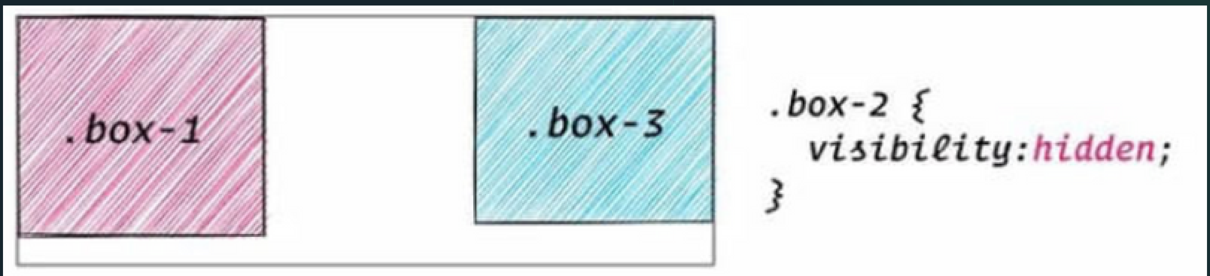
Example



```
.hidden-example {
  visibility: hidden;
}
```

Explanation

In this example, the element with the class "hidden-example" will be hidden from view on the web page, although it will still occupy its original space.



```
.box-2 {
  visibility:hidden;
}
```

Usage considerations

- The "visibility: hidden" property hides the element but does not remove it from the layout. The space it occupies will be preserved, which means other elements will not fill the space left by the hidden element.
- Unlike using "display: none" which completely removes the element from the layout and does not take up any space, using "visibility: hidden" allows you to toggle the visibility of an element while keeping its position intact.
- Hidden elements still exist in the DOM and can still affect other aspects of the page, such as interacting with JavaScript events, affecting the layout flow, and being accessible by assistive technologies.

- It's important to note that the visibility property only affects the visibility of an element and not its child elements. To hide both the parent and child elements, you would need to apply the visibility property to each relevant element individually or use other techniques like CSS classes or JavaScript to toggle visibility.

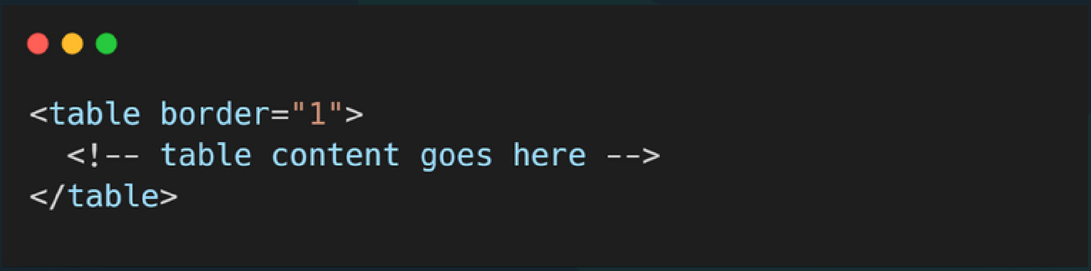
By using the visibility property in CSS, you can control the visibility of elements on your web page, toggling between visible and hidden states as needed to achieve the desired visual effects and user interactions.

Tables

Tables are an important HTML element used to organize data into rows and columns. They are commonly used to display tabular data on web pages. Here are the attributes you mentioned for creating and styling tables:

- **Border:**

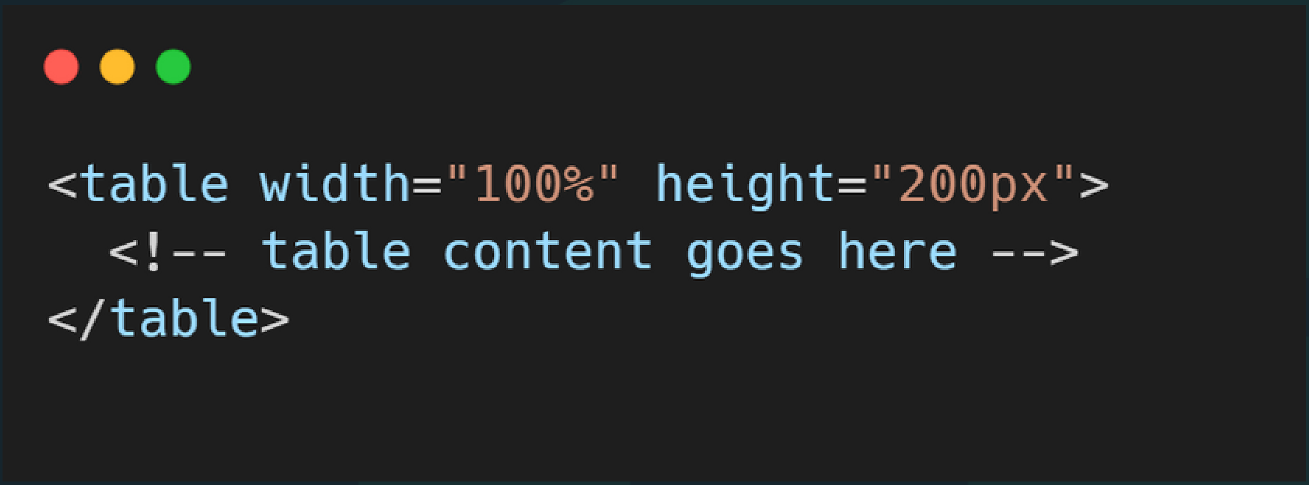
The border attribute specifies the width of the borders around the table and its cells. It sets the thickness of the border in pixels or using a border style (e.g., solid, dotted, dashed). The attribute is used in the <table> tag.



```
<table border="1">
  <!-- table content goes here -->
</table>
```

- ### Width & Height:

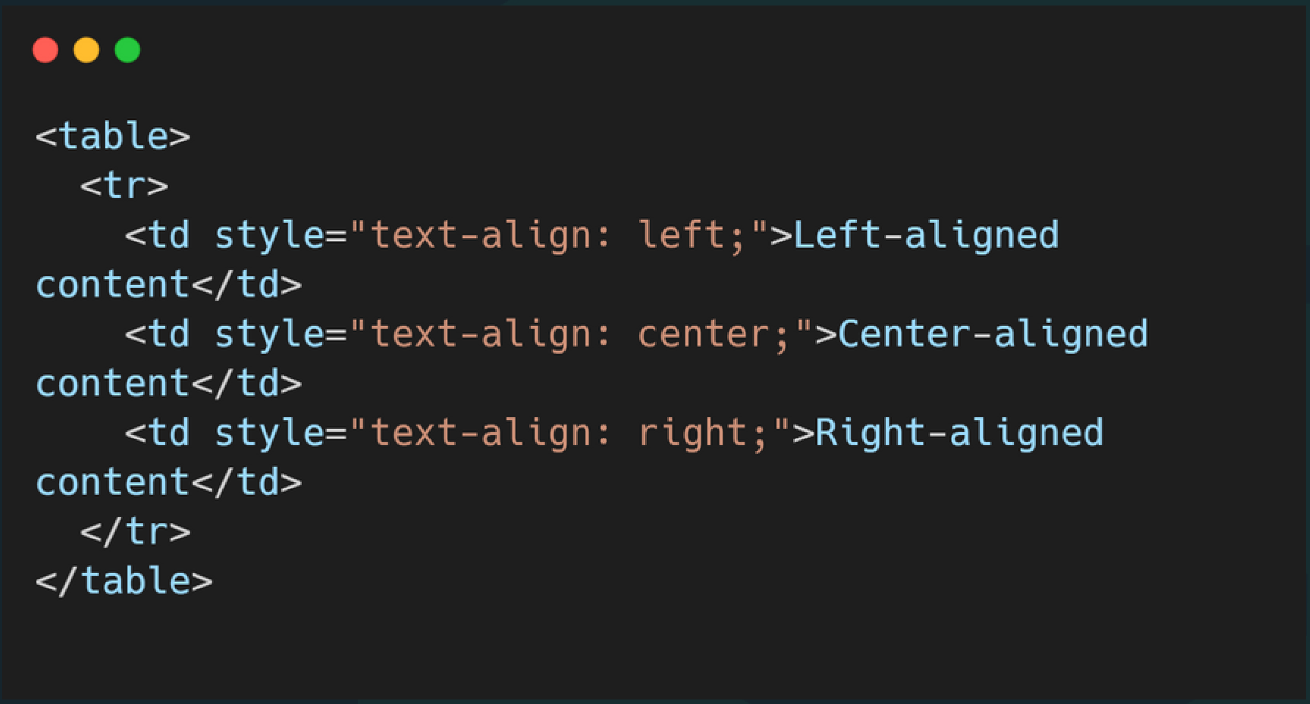
The width attribute sets the width of the table, and the height attribute sets the height of the table. These attributes can be specified in pixels or as a percentage of the available width or height. The width attribute is used in the <table> tag.



```
<table width="100%" height="200px">
  <!-- table content goes here -->
</table>
```

- **Text-align:**

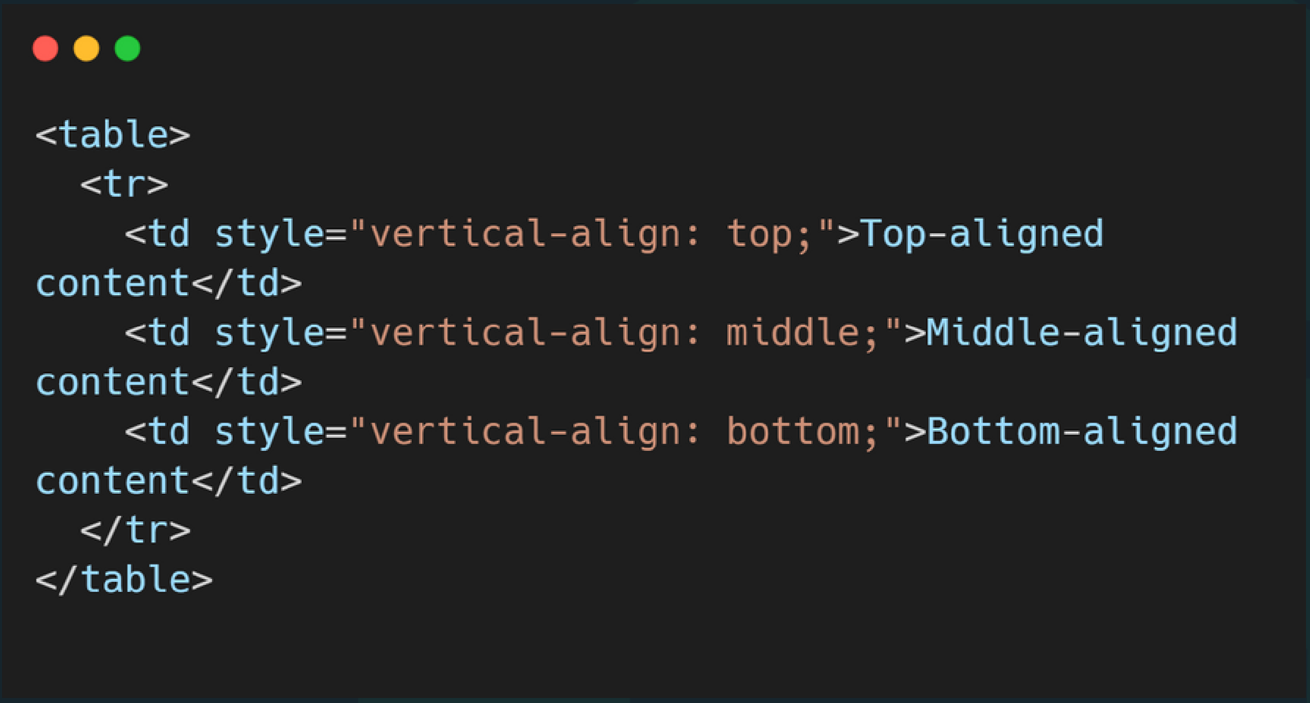
The text-align attribute defines the horizontal alignment of the text content within the table cells. It aligns the content to the left, right, center, or justified. The attribute is used in the <td> and <th> tags, which represent table data and table header cells, respectively.



```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td style="text-align: left;">Left-aligned
content</td>
    <td style="text-align: center;">Center-aligned
content</td>
    <td style="text-align: right;">Right-aligned
content</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

- ## Vertical-align:

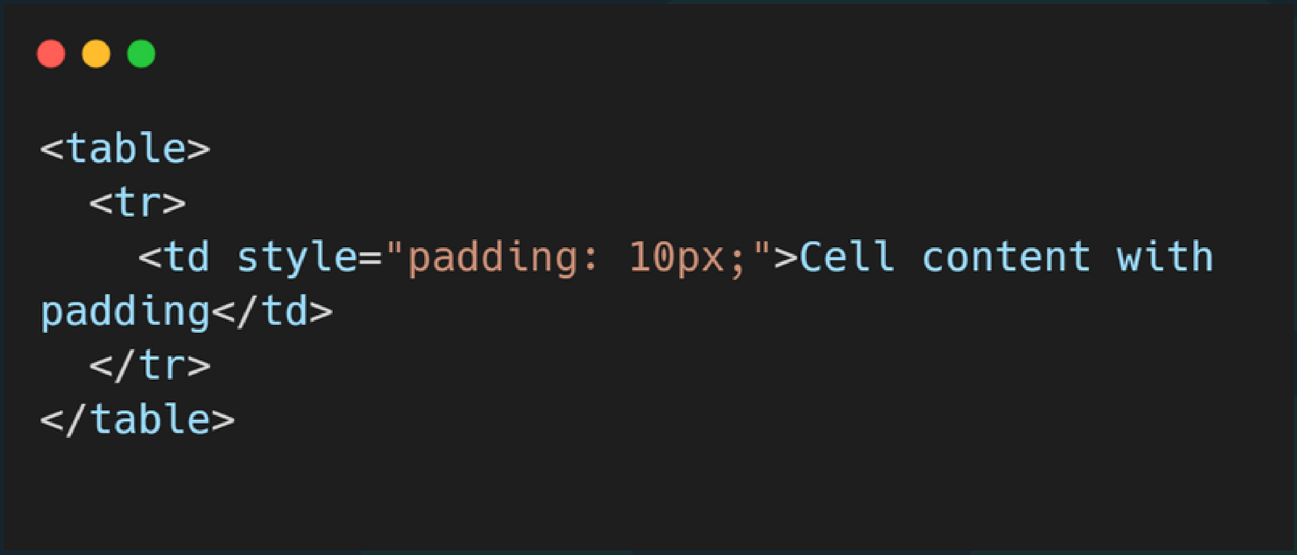
The vertical-align attribute defines the vertical alignment of the content within the table cells. It aligns the content to the top, middle, bottom, or baseline of the cell. The attribute is also used in the <td> and <th> tags.



```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td style="vertical-align: top;">Top-aligned
content</td>
    <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Middle-aligned
content</td>
    <td style="vertical-align: bottom;">Bottom-aligned
content</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

- ## Padding:

The padding attribute specifies the space between the content of the cell and its borders. It can be applied to the <td> and <th> tags to control the padding around the cell content.



```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td style="padding: 10px;">Cell content with
padding</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```