CSS Text Notes

1. Text Properties Overview

- **Font-Related**: Typeface, size, weight, style (e.g., bold, italic).
- **Text Formatting**: Color, spacing (line, word, letter), alignment, indentation.
- Enhances readability.

2. Typeface Terminology

- **Serif**: Decorative stroke ends (e.g., Georgia, Times).
- **Sans-Serif**: Clean, straight ends (e.g., Arial, Verdana).
- **Monospace**: Fixed-width (e.g., Courier).
- **Cursive**: Handwriting style (e.g., Comic Sans MS).
- **Fantasy**: Decorative, for titles (e.g., Impact).

3. Font Characteristics

- **Weight**: Light, Medium, Bold, Black (affects emphasis, whitespace).
- **Style**: Normal, Italic, Oblique.
- **Stretch**: Condensed, Regular, Extended.

4. Choosing Typefaces

- Browsers use installed fonts.
- Common: Georgia, Times, Arial, Verdana, Helvetica, Courier.
- **Font Stack**: Fallbacks (e.g., `font-family: Georgia, Times, serif`).
- **Custom Font Methods** (license-dependent):
  - `@font-face`: Download font.
  - Images: Text as graphics.
  - sIFR: Flash-based replacement.
  - Cufon: JavaScript SVG/VML.

5. Font and Text Properties

- **font-size**: Text size (e.g., `250%`, `16px`, `1.4em`).
- **font-weight**: Normal, Bold.
- **font-style**: Normal, Italic, Oblique.
- **text-transform**: Uppercase, Lowercase, Capitalize.
- **text-decoration**: None, Underline, Overline, Line-through.

- **line-height**: Line spacing (e.g., `1.4em`).

- **letter-spacing**,

- **word-spacing**: Letter/word gaps (e.g., `0.2em`).

- **text-align**: Left, Right, Center, Justify.

- **text-indent**: First line indent (e.g., `20px`).

- **text-shadow**: Shadow (e.g., `text-shadow:  2px 2px 3px #666666`).

6. Pseudo-Elements and Pseudo-Classes

- **Pseudo-Elements**:
  - `:first-letter`: Styles first letter (e.g., `font-size:  200%`).
  - `:first-line`: Styles first line (e.g., `font-weight:  bold`).

- **Pseudo-Classes**:
  - `:link`: Unvisited links (e.g., `color:  deeppink`).
  - `:visited`: Visited links (e.g., `color:  black`).
  - `:hover`: Mouse hover (e.g., `text-decoration:  underline`).
  - `:active`: During click (e.g., `color:  darkcyan`).
  - `:focus`: Ready for interaction (e.g., form input).
  - Order: `:link`, `:visited`, `:hover`, `:focus`, `:active`.

7. Attribute Selectors

- Target attributes:
  - `[attr]`: Has attribute (e.g., `p[class]`).
  - `[attr="value"]`: Exact value (e.g., `p[class="dog"]`).
  - `[attr ="value"]`: Space-separated value.
  - `[attr="value"]`: $Starts with$. `[attr*="value"]`: $Contains$.
  - `[attr$="value"]`: Ends with.

8. Design Tips

- Check Mac vs. PC font rendering (PCs less smooth).

- Increase `line-height` for readability.

- Use `letter-spacing` for uppercase clarity.

- Ensure contrast for readability.

9. Summary

- Control font (typeface, size, weight, style) and spacing.

- Limited default fonts; use `@font-face` or alternatives.

- Pseudo-classes/elements for interactivity.

- Attribute selectors for specific attributes.