

Learn CSS By Use Cases

ebook by Joe Harrison

Properties font, text & color



Joe Harrison
@frontendjoe

font, text & color

Properties

Intro

First things first, not all font properties are prefixed with the word font – yeah thanks CSS. We have “font-” properties, “text-” properties and the color property, which can all manipulate text. We also have a few others (like letter-spacing) that we will encounter later.

Syntax

The shorthand syntax for the font property can have many values passed to it. If font-family and font-size are passed only, then the default will be used for all other values. My preference has always been to favour the longhand properties when working with fonts. I also like to store font-family values in CSS variables.

font, text & color

Properties

Special Power

In the source code, I use a technique which allows us to utilise the text-shadow property. Here we create long shadows by passing multiple arguments separated by a comma. My example is hard coded but this word be a great use case for taking the next step and learning something like SCSS. In SCSS we can use loops to write less code, which is not possible in vanilla CSS.

Tips

If possible do all font assignments inside your reset.css file. You will create a much cleaner UI if you keep your font usage both minimal and consistent.



font-family

.arial



Arial

.euclid



Euclid

```
.arial { font-family: Arial; }
```

```
.euclid {  
  font-family:  
    "Euclid Circular A",  
    Arial  
}
```

If Euclid is not available the website will fallback to Arial font

Multiple word font families, (custom fonts) need to be in “” quotes

We can pass unlimited font family values separated by a comma

font-weight

RELOAD

RELOAD

```
.bold { font-weight: 600; }

.normal { font-weight: 400; }
```

The higher the font-weight the thicker the characters. We can also use words like “bold” but I like to use the numbers always

font-size

RELOAD

RELOAD

RELOAD

```
.button { font-size: 1.5rem; }

.button { font-size: 1rem; }

.button { font-size: 0.625rem; }
```

The font-size will define it's elements overall size



font-style

Italic text



Username

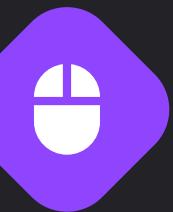


Username

```
.input { font-style: normal; }

.input { font-style: italic; }
```

I generally only use italic from the font-style property. People may shout at me but “oblique” is generally the same thing



text-align

Enter your pin

input — Pin code

Most elements are
text-align: left by default

```
|  
input { text-align: center; }
```

Most HTML element accept the text-align property.
Other values available are “left” and “right”

text-transform

.capitalize

Get Started

.uppercase

RELOAD

```
.capitalize {  
    text-transform: capitalize;  
}  
  
.uppercase {  
    text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```

We can make all words start with a capital letter or set all characters to uppercase. Both look great on buttons

text-shadow



— long shadow

color	x	y
.icon { text-shadow: blue 1px 1px;		
}		

In my source code, this use case gives a basic introduction
to variables in CSS (or Custom Properties officially)

text-decoration



You must agree to our
[terms and conditions](#) to
access this application.

```
.terms-link {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

My most common use case for text-decoration is underlining important anchor links or buttons

color

Color

Color

Accepts any type of
color (hex, rgba, name)

```
.color-white { color: white; }  
.color-red { color: red; }
```

I've emailed the makers of CSS to get this renamed to
“text-color” but I'm still waiting to hear back

font, text & color

Properties

Knowledge Gained

- 🏆 Not all font properties are prefixed with the word font
- 🏆 Font has it's own shorthand syntax but I prefer using longhand always
- 🏆 Use font-weight numbers over the pre-defined keywords
- 🏆 The color property allows us to style the text of an element
- 🏆 Do most font assignments inside reset file



Joe Harrison
@frontendjoe