7. FONTS

This chapter teaches you how to set fonts of a content, available in an HTML element. You can set the following font properties of an element:

- The **fon**

t-family property is used to change the face of a font.

- The **font-style** property is used to make a font italic or oblique.

- The **font-variant** property is used to create a small-caps effect.

- The **font-weight** property is used to increase or decrease how bold or light a font appears.

- The **font-size** property is used to increase or decrease the size of a font.

- The **font** property is used as shorthand to specify a number of other font properties.

Set the Font Family

Following is the example, which demonstrates how to set the font family of an element. Possible value could be any font family name.

```
<p style="font-family:georgia,garamond,serif;">
```

This text is

rendered in

either

georgia,

garamond, or the default serif font dep

It will produce the
following result:

```
This text is
rendered in
either
georgia,
garamond, or
the default
serif font
depending on
which font
you have at
your system.
```

Set the Font Style

The following example
demonstrates how to
set the font style of an
element. Possible
values are *normal, italic
and oblique*.

```
<p style="font-
style:italic;">
```

This text will be rendered in italic style

```
</p>
```

It will produce the following result:

This text will be rendered in italic style

Set the Font Variant

The following example demonstrates how to set the font variant of an element. Possible values are *normal and small-caps*.

```
<p style="font-variant:small-caps;">
This text will be rendered as small caps
</p>
```

It will produce the following result:

THIS TEXT WILL BE RENEDERED AS SMALL CAPS

Set the Font Weight

The following example demonstrates how to set the font weight of an element. The font-weight property provides the functionality to specify how bold a font is. Possible values could be *normal, bold, bolder, lighter, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900*.

```
<p style="font-weight:bold;">
This font is bold.
</p>
<p style="font-weight:bolder;">
This font is bolder.
</p>
<p style="font-weight:900;">
This font is 900 weight.
</p>
```

It will produce the following result:

```
This font is bold.

This font is bolder.

This font is 900 weight.
```

Set the Font Size

The following example demonstrates how to set the font size of an element. The font-size property is used to control the size of fonts. Possible values could be *xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, size in pixels or in %.*

```
<p style="font-size:20px;">

This font size is 20 pixels

</p>

<p style="font-size:small;">

This font size is small

</p>

<p style="font-size:large;">

This font size is large

</p>
```

It will produce the following result:

This font size is 20 pixels

This font size is small

This font size is large

Set the Font Size Adjust

The following example demonstrates how to set the font size adjust of an element. This property enables you to adjust the x-height to make fonts more legible. Possible value could be any number.

```
<p style="font-size-adjust:0.61;">

This text is using a font-size-adjust value.

</p>
```

It will produce the following result:

This text is using a font-size-adjust value.

Set the Font Stretch

The following example demonstrates how to set the font stretch of an element. This property relies on the user's computer to have an expanded or condensed version of the font being used.

Possible values could be *normal, wider, narrower, ultra-condensed, extra-condensed, condensed, semi-condensed, semi-expanded, expanded, extra-expanded, ultra-expanded*.

```
<p style="font-stretch:ultra-expanded;">

If this doesn't appear to work, it is likely that

your   computer   doesn't   have   a   condensed   or

expanded version of the font being used.

</p>
```

It will produce the following result:

If this doesn't appear to work, it is likely that your computer doesn't have a condensed or expanded version of the font being used.

Shorthand Property

You can use the *font* property to set all the font properties at once. For example:

```
<p style="font:italic small-caps bold 15px georgia;">
Applying all the properties on the text at once.
</p>
```

It will produce the following result:

APPLYING ALL THE PROPERTIES ON THE TEXT AT ONCE.