



## Text Properties

Text Properties like font properties alter the way fonts display but have more to do with spacing or alignment than the way the font itself displays.

### Text Properties

Property	Possible Values
color:	color
letter-spacing:	normal, length
line-height:	normal, number, length, percent
text-align:	left, right, center, justify
text-decoration:	none, underline, overline, line-through, blink
text-indent:	length, percent
text-transform:	none, capitalize, uppercase, lowercase
white-space:	normal, pre, nowrap
word-spacing:	normal, length

**color** - defines the color of any element that can take a color like text, bullets or borders.

### Colors

Unit	Description
color_name	A color name (red)
rgb(x,x,x)	A rgb value (rgb(255,0,0))
rgb(y%, y%, y%)	A rgb percentage value (rgb(100%,0%,0%))
#rrggbb	A hex number ( #ff0000).

**letter-spacing** - this is the space between letters in a word. The default value is 0. To move the letters apart you would add value of 1px or greater. If you want to bring the letters closer together you can add negative number -1px

```
letter-spacing: 1px;
```



```
letter-spacing: -1px;
```

**line-height** - defines the space from the top of one line to the top of the next line within the same element. By default the line height is 1.2 so if the text is 10px the line height would be 12px.

```
line-height: 1.5em
```

**text-decoration** - defines whether or not a text element has an underline. It can also remove an underlying form a link by setting the value to none.

```
text-decoration: underline;  
text-decoration: none;
```

**text-align** - defines how the text within an element displays. By default text is aligned to the left.

```
text-align: right;  
text-align: center;  
text-align: justify;
```

**text-indent** - within a paragraph you are able to indent just the first line. Values can be both positive and negative.

```
text-indent: 10px;
```

**text-transform** - defines whether the text should be uppercase, lowercase or the first letter of each word should be capital.

```
text-transform: uppercase;  
text-transform: lowercase;  
text-transform: capitalize;
```

**white-space** - when the value is nowrap it will prevent that element from wrapping. This is useful when you have a two word branding that needs to be treated as one work.

```
white-space: nowrap;
```

**word-spacing** - like letter-spacing but adds space between the word. The value can be both positive or negative.

```
word-spacing: 10px;
```