CSS provides a wide range of properties for styling text. Here are some of the most basic and commonly used text formatting properties:

**Font Properties:**

* **font-family:** Specifies the font to be used. You can provide a list of font families as a fallback (if the first font isn't available, the browser will try the next, and so on).

CSS

p {

font-family: "Arial", "Helvetica", sans-serif;

}

* **font-size:** Sets the size of the font. You can use various units like pixels (px), ems (em), rems (rem), percentages (%), etc. rem units are generally preferred for scalability.

CSS

h1 {

font-size: 2em; /\* 2 times the root font size \*/

}

p {

font-size: 16px;

}

* **font-weight:** Sets the boldness of the font. Common values are normal, bold, bolder, lighter, and numerical values (e.g., 100, 400, 700).

CSS

strong {

font-weight: bold;

}

* **font-style:** Sets the style of the font (e.g., normal, italic, oblique).

CSS

em {

font-style: italic;

}

* **font-variant:** (Less commonly used) Controls the use of small-caps.
* **font (Shorthand):** Combines multiple font properties into a single declaration.

CSS

p {

font: italic bold 16px/1.5 "Arial", sans-serif; /\* style weight size/line-height family \*/

}

**Text Properties:**

* **color:** Sets the color of the text. You can use color names, hexadecimal values, RGB values, HSL values, etc.

CSS

h1 {

color: #333; /\* Dark gray \*/

}

p {

color: rgb(0, 128, 0); /\* Green \*/

}

* **text-align:** Sets the alignment of the text (e.g., left, right, center, justify).

CSS

p {

text-align: justify;

}

* **text-decoration:** Adds decorations to the text (e.g., none, underline, overline, line-through). Often used to remove underlines from links.

CSS

a {

text-decoration: none;

}

a:hover {

text-decoration: underline;

}

* **text-transform:** Changes the capitalization of the text (e.g., uppercase, lowercase, capitalize).

CSS

h2 {

text-transform: uppercase;

}

* **text-indent:** Sets the indentation of the first line of text within a block.

CSS

p {

text-indent: 20px;

}

* **letter-spacing:** Adjusts the spacing between letters.

CSS

h1 {

letter-spacing: 2px;

}

* **word-spacing:** Adjusts the spacing between words.
* **line-height:** Sets the height of each line of text. Often expressed as a multiplier of the font size (e.g., 1.5 for 1.5 times the font size). line-height is crucial for readability.

CSS

body {

line-height: 1.5;

}

* **white-space:** Controls how whitespace is handled (e.g., normal, nowrap, pre, pre-wrap, pre-line). pre-wrap is often useful for preserving whitespace and line breaks in code examples.

CSS

pre {

white-space: pre-wrap;

}

* **text-shadow:** Adds a shadow to the text.

CSS

h1 {

text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);

}

**Example:**

CSS

body {

font-family: "Arial", sans-serif;

line-height: 1.6;

color: #333;

}

h1 {

font-size: 2em;

font-weight: bold;

text-align: center;

text-transform: uppercase;

letter-spacing: 2px;

}

p {

text-align: justify;

text-indent: 20px;

}

a {

text-decoration: none;

color: blue;

}

a:hover {

text-decoration: underline;

}

These text formatting properties provide a solid foundation for styling the text content of your web pages. Remember that proper use of these properties significantly impacts readability and the overall visual appeal of your website.