Font element and attributes

The element was used in older versions of HTML to style **text fonts, sizes, and colors**. However, this element has been **deprecated in HTML5**, meaning modern web development uses **CSS** instead.

Despite its deprecation, understanding is useful when working with **legacy HTML documents**.

1. The Element (Deprecated but Functional in Older Browsers)

The tag allowed text customization **without using CSS**.

Basic Syntax

This is styled text.

**Common Attributes of **

Attribute	Description	Example
face	Defines the font type (e.g., "Arial", "Verdana", "Times New Roman").	Text
size	Specifies the font size (1 to 7).	Large Text
color	Sets the font color (names or HEX codes).	Blue Text

2. Using Attributes with Examples

(a) Font Family

The face attribute defines the **type of font** applied to the text.

This text is in Courier New font.

❖ If the specified font **is not available** on the user's system, the browser **falls back to a default font**.

(b) Font Size

The size attribute determines the text size.

```
<font size="1">Small Text</font>
<font size="7">Large Text</font>
```

❖ Sizes range from 1 (smallest) to 7 (largest).
❖ This approach is **outdated**, and modern design uses **CSS pixel values** instead.

(c) Font Color

The color attribute sets text color.

```
<font color="green">This is green text.</font>
<font color="#FF5733">This is an orange shade (HEX code).</font>
```

❖ You can **use color names** (red, blue) or **HEX codes** (#ff5733).

3. Limitations of the <font> Element

Why <font> is Deprecated in HTML5?

1. **Reduces Code Efficiency** → Using <font> for multiple elements leads to **messy, repetitive code**.
2. **No Separation of Styles** → HTML should define **structure**, while CSS handles **styling**.
3. **Does Not Support Responsive Design** → Modern sites use **CSS Media Queries** to adjust text sizes dynamically.

Example of a Better Approach Using CSS Instead

Instead of <font>, modern web development uses **CSS**.

```
<style>
 p {
    font-family: "Arial", sans-serif;

    font-size: 18px;

    color: red;

 }
</style>


<p>This is styled using CSS.</p>
```

- ❖ **CSS separates structure from styling**, making code **cleaner**.
- ❖ **Font size can be defined in pixels** (px**), em** (em**), or percentages** (%).

4. Transitioning from <font> to CSS (Recommended Approach)

If working with **old HTML files**, replace <font> with **CSS classes**.

Example: Old HTML (<font> Method)

```
<font face="Verdana" size="5" color="blue">Styled text.</font>
```

Modern Equivalent Using CSS

```
<style>
 .styled-text {
    font-family: "Verdana";

    font-size: 24px;

    color: blue;

 }
</style>


<p class="styled-text">Styled text.</p>
```

- ❖ **CSS provides better flexibility**, making content **more readable** and **responsive**.

Conclusion

- ❖ **The** <font> **element is obsolete**; modern websites should **use CSS** for styling.
- ❖ **Attributes like** face**,** size**, and** color **can be replaced with CSS properties**.
- ❖ If maintaining **older HTML documents**, understanding <font> is still useful.