Aim: How Can We Use CSS to Style Text?

Do Now: What is the difference between the different heading tags?

What about the difference between the heading tags and the paragraph tag?

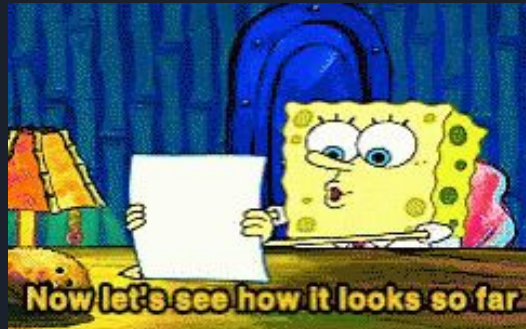Generally, how can you tell whether something is a clickable link or not?

Default CSS Properties

- Even if we don't add any CSS code to our HTML, our HTML elements still have default CSS properties
- For example, think about the color property we learned about last lesson
- We don't usually have to specify that our text should be black, that just tends to be the default
- However, <a> tags are notably blue (or purple) by default even without specifying their color
- This is because certain HTML tags have certain default properties
- By default, the heading tags are always bolded and <h1> is always bigger than <h6>
- But just like we learned to change the color of our links last lesson, we can change these other default text properties as well

Before we go over some them, what are some of the different ways that we can style text, or change how text looks?

Text Styling

- Many of the text styling options possible on the web are similar to what you can do with text in Microsoft Word, Google Docs, or some forum sites.
- Some of the ways we can style text include changing the font, the size, making it bold, changing the alignment, making it bold or italicized or underlined
- Although not as simple as just pressing a button, we can do similar text styling for our websites by using CSS
- However, to do so we need to learn the corresponding CSS properties and their possible values

Font Size

- One of the most noticeable ways we can style text is by changing its size
- In CSS, we can change the size of text in that HTML element when displayed on a browser by using the font-size property
- When using the font-size property, we need to set its value to a number, similar to what we may do in Microsoft Word or Google Docs
- However unlike those programs, we need to specify a unit after the number. This is actually common for a lot of CSS properties that take numeric values
- While there are a number of different units that we could potentially use, for this lesson we'll just focus on the unit px, short for pixel

```
h3   {

    font-size:24px;

}
```

Text Align

- Another way that we can style text is by changing its alignment, or whether its on the left, center, or right side
- In CSS, we can change the alignment of an HTML element when displayed on a browser by using the text-align property
- The text-align property can be set to left, center, or right. It can also be set to justify, which stretches each line except the last to all be the same width, like in newspapers
- Despite the name, the text-align actually affects more than just text, and can change the alignment of images too

```
h1   {

     text-align:center;

}
```

Font Weight

- Another way we can style text is by altering the weight, or the boldness of it
- In CSS, we can change the boldness of text in that HTML element when displayed on a browser by using the **font-weight** property
- Setting the font-weight property to bold will make the text bold
- Alternatively, we can set the font-weight property to normal if styling an element that is already bold by default, like the header tags

```
p   {

        font-weight:bold;

}
```

```
h6 {

        font-weight:normal;

}
```

Font Style

- Italicizing is another way that we can style text
- In CSS, we can change the italicize text in that HTML element when displayed on a browser by using the *font-style* property
- Setting the font-style property to italic will italicize the text
- Setting the font-style property to normal will un-italicize the text

```
h4   {

     font-style:italic;

}
```

Text Decoration

- If you want to underline text in HTML, that can be done using the <u>text-decoration</u> CSS property and setting it to underline
- If you have a tag that is underlined by default, like the <a> tag, you can set text-decoration to none to remove the underline
- text-decoration can also be set to line-through to add a line through the text, or overline to add a line above the text (often useful for math purposes like repeating decimals)

```
a	{

	text-decoration:none;

}
```

```
h2 {

	text-decoration:underline;

}
```

Font Family

- Choosing the right font for a website (or anything really) can make a big **impact**
- In CSS, we can change the font of text in that HTML element when displayed on a browser by using the `font-family` property
- Unlike the other text-styling properties we saw earlier, the font-family property typically takes two values, separated by a comma
- The first value is the name of font being used
- The second value acts as a backup if the first value doesn't work for some reason, and is a generic font (of which there a 5 types)

The Five Generic Fonts

- Serif: These fonts contain serifs — small decorative strokes that protrude from the main body of the letter. These tend to be better for printed media
- Sans-Serif: These fonts do not have serifs. These tend to be better for media viewed on screens
- Monospace: These fonts have equal spacing between characters,
- Cursive: These fonts tend to resemble handwriting in some way
- Fantasy: These fonts are highly stylized and decorative

This is a generic "serif" font.
This is a generic "sans-serif" font.
This is a generic "monospace" font.
This is a generic "cursive" font.
This is a generic "fantasy" font.

Font Options

- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.php
- The link above contains a few examples of web safe fonts, meaning fonts that can be reasonably expected to work on any browser
- The code for altering the font-family property may look like this:

```
h5 {

    font-family: "Gill Sans", sans-serif;

}
```

- These are not the only fonts useable on the web, but some other fonts may depend on the user's browser or computer
- However, there are ways to access even more font choices for your websites and better ensure that they work on a variety of browsers and computers

Google Fonts

<span> tag

- What if we want to style a specific word or section of our text differently from the rest?
- Unfortunately, we can't put that section in its own <p> tag or header tag because each new tag creates a new line in our web page
- To solve this problem, we can use the <span> tag
- Unlike other tags, the span tag doesn't create a new line and can be used in the middle of our text
- The span tag can be styled like any other tag, especially if given an id or a class
- An example use of the span tag might look like this

CSS

```
#heat {

    color:red;

    font-weight:bold;

}
```

HTML

```
<p>This song is absolutely <span id="heat">fire!!</span></p>
```

Output

This song is absolutely **fire!!**