

CSS Font and Text Styles



CSS Font and Text Styling

From defining font families to adjusting spacing, alignment, and decoration, CSS provides a wide range of properties to enhance text readability and presentation.

Font Properties

Font properties in CSS allow us to specify font families, styles, weights, and sizes for text elements.

font-family: The font-family property specifies the typeface for an element. It accepts multiple font names, allowing fallbacks if a preferred font is unavailable.

Examples:

```
p { font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; }
```

font-size: The font-size property controls the size of text. It can be set using absolute units (px) or relative units (em, rem).

Examples:

```
p { font-size: 16px; }  
p { font-size: 1rem; }
```

Font Properties

font-weight: This property adjusts the thickness of the font, with values such as normal, bold, lighter, and bolder, or numeric values (100 to 900).

Example:

```
strong { font-weight: bold; }
```

font-style: The font-style property defines whether text is normal or italic

Example:

```
strong { font-style: italic; }
```

font-variant: This property is primarily used for small caps styling.

Example:

```
p { font-variant: small-caps; }
```

font (shorthand): The font shorthand property combines multiple font-related properties.

Example:

```
p { font: italic bold 24px/1.5 Arial, sans-serif; }
```

Text Styling

text-align: Controls text alignment: left, right, center, or justify.

Example:

```
h2 {text-align: center; }
```

text-decoration: This property adds decorations like underline, overline, line-through, or none.

Example:

```
a { text-decoration: none; }
```

text-transform: Changes text casing: uppercase, lowercase, or capitalize.

Example:

```
h2 { text-transform: capitalize; }
```

letter-spacing: Adjusts the spacing between characters

Example:

```
h2 { letter-spacing: 2px; }
```

Text Styling

word-spacing: Controls text alignment: left, right, center, or justify.

Example:

```
p { word-spacing: 5px; }
```

line-height: Sets the height between lines of text.

Example:

```
p { line-height: 1.4; }
```

white-space: Determines how whitespace and line breaks are handled.

Example:

```
button { white-space: nowrap; }
```

text-shadow: Applies shadow effects to text.

Example:

```
h2 { text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray; }
```

Pseudo Selectors (:pseudo-classes)

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element for example:

- Style an element when a user moves the mouse over it
- Style visited and unvisited links differently
- Style an element when it gets focus
- Style an first, last or nth-child of an element
- Style valid/invalid/required/optional form elements

Syntax: selector:pseudo-classes{ property: value }

```
a:hover{ color: green }  
button:focus{ color: red }  
li:first-child{ background-color: purple; color: white }  
input:valid{ border-color: green }
```




THANK YOU

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