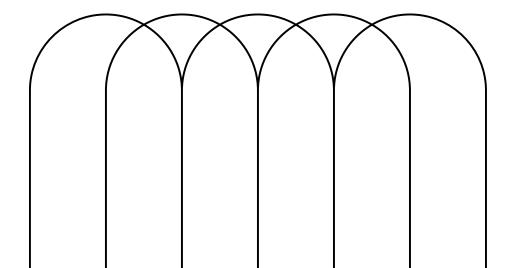
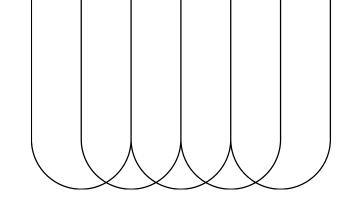




## **CSS Font and Text Styles**







#### **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.

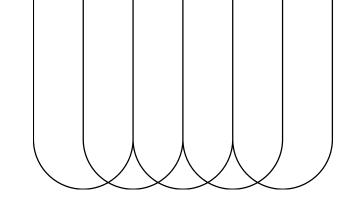
#### **Examples:**

```
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.

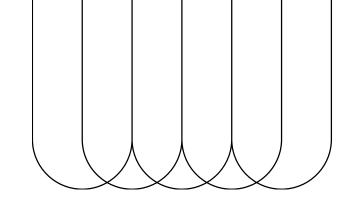
**Example:** 

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.

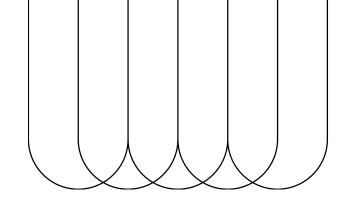
**Example:** 

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.

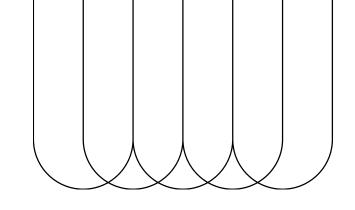
**Example:** 

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

**text-shadow:** Applies shadow effects to text.

**Example:** 

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





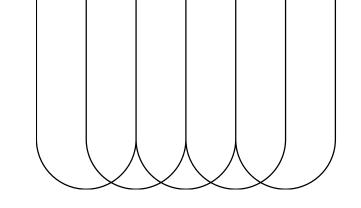
### Pseudo Selectors (:pseudo-classes)

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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