# **CSS Fonts**

**1.font-family:** font family is used to give font to the text

**2.font-style:** The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text

## 3. Font Variant: the font-variant property is used to display the text in small capitals

**4. Font Size :** The font-size property sets the size of the text.

**1.font-family**

### **Example:**

P{ font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;}

# **Web Safe Fonts**

Web safe fonts are fonts that are universally installed across all browsers and devices.

**Example:**

* Arial (sans-serif)
* Verdana (sans-serif)
* Helvetica (sans-serif)
* Tahoma (sans-serif)
* Trebuchet MS (sans-serif)
* Times New Roman (serif)
* Georgia (serif)
* Garamond (serif)
* Courier New (monospace)
* Brush Script MT (cursive)

**2.font-style:** The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text

### **Example:**

P{ font-style: italic }

Also we can use font-style:normal/oblique/italic

* normal - The text is shown normally
* italic - The text is shown in italics
* oblique - oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported

## 3. Font Variant:

## the font-variant property is used to display the text in small capitals

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

## 4. Font Size

The font-size property sets the size of the text.

**We can set font-size using px**

**Example:**Font-size:40px

**We can set font-size using em**

1em is equal to the current font size. The default text size in browsers is 16px. So, the default size of 1em is 16px.

**Example:**Font-size:1em

## Responsive Font Size

The text size can be set with a vw unit, which means the "viewport width".

That way the text size will follow the size of the browser window:

### **Example**

<h1 style="**font-size:10vw**">Hello World</h1>

# **CSS Font short hand Property**

The font property is a shorthand property for:

* font-style
* font-variant
* font-weight
* font-size/line-height
* font-family

### **Example**

p {font: 20px Arial, sans-serif;}  
  
p{font: italic small-caps bold 12px/30px Georgia, serif;}

## CSS Lists

## There are 2 types of lists in CSS

## 1)Ordered List :The list items are marked with numbers or letters

## Example

**List style type: decimal**

* decimal - The marker is a number
* decimal-leading-zero - The marker is a number with leading zeros (01, 02, 03, etc.)
* lower-roman- The marker is lower-roman (i, ii, iii, iv, v, etc.)
* upper-roman- The marker is upper-roman (I, II, III, IV, V, etc.)
* lower-greek- The marker is lower-greek
* lower-latin- The marker is lower-latin (a, b, c, d, e, etc.)
* upper-latin- The marker is upper-latin (A, B, C, D, E, etc.)
* Armenian- The marker is traditional Armenian numbering
* Georgian- The marker is traditional Georgian numbering
* lower-alpha- The marker is lower-alpha (a, b, c, d, e, etc.)
* upper-alpha- The marker is upper-alpha (A, B, C, D, E, etc.)

## 2)Un Ordered List

the list items are marked with bullets

* disc- Default value. The marker is a filled circle
* circle- The marker is a circle
* square- The marker is a square

**List style type: decimal**

**List-style-type:none**

## list-style-type image

## ul {   list-style-image: url('imagepath'); }

## list-style-position

The list-style-position property specifies the position of the list-item markers (bullet points).

## list-style-position: outside;

## list-style-position: Inside;

## 

# **CSS Tables**

# **The vertical-align Property**

# This property sets the vertical alignment (like top, bottom, or middle) of the content in th or td.

**Example:**

**Vertical-align:** middle/top/bottom

# <table>

# <tr>

# <th>Name</th>

# <th>Mobile number</th>

# <th>Email Address</th>

# </tr>

# <tr>

# <td>Nandini</td>

# <td>1234567891</td>

# <td>nandini@gmail.com</td>

# </tr>

# <tr>

# <td>Nandini</td>

# <td>1234567891</td>

# <td>nandini@gmail.com</td>

# </tr>

# <tr>

# <td>Nandini</td>

# <td>1234567891</td>

# <td>nandini@gmail.com</td>

# </tr>

# </table>

**Responsive Table**

# <div style="overflow-x:auto;"> <table> ... table content ... </table> </div>

## CSS Syntax

max-height: none|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Display Properties

## Display: none is used to hide the div or element.

## Display:Block is used to show the hidden div

## Display:Inline is used to show the items side by  side horizontally

## Display:Inline-block is used to show the items side by  side horizontally.we can set height and width of an element

***Note:*** *Compare to display: inline the major difference is that display: inline-block allows to set a width and height on the element.*

## Display:none vs Visibility:hidden

## When we use display none the space will be also hidden. When we use visibility:hidden the space will be there content will be hidden

# **CSS max-height**

Sets the maximum height of an HTML Element

If the content is larger than the maximum height, it will overflow.

If the content is smaller than the maximum height, the max-height property has no effect.

**Example**

## .max-height{

## Max-height:200px

## }

## <div class=”max-height”>I am max-height class with 200px height</div>

# **CSS min-width**

Sets the min width of an HTML Element

The element's width is set to the value of min-width whenever min-width is larger than [max-width](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/max-width) or [width](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/width).

**Example**

## .min-width{

## min-width:200px

## }

## <div class=”min-width”>I am min-height class with >=200px width</div>