

Introduction to CSS | Part 3 | Cheat Sheet

1. Font Family

The CSS

`font-family` property specifies the font for an element.

CSS

```
1  @import url("https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Bree+Serif&family=Caveat:wght@400;700");
2  .main-heading {
3    font-family: "Roboto";
4  }
5  .paragraph {
6    font-family: "Roboto";
7  }
```

You can use one of the below values of the

`font-family` property,

Value

"Roboto"	Tourism
"Caveat"	<i>Tourism</i>
"Lobster"	<i>Tourism</i>
"Bree Serif"	Tourism
"Playfair Display"	Tourism
"Monoton"	TOURISM
"Playfair Display SC"	TOURISM

Note

1. To use font families, you need to import their style sheets into your CSS file.
2. There shouldn't be any spelling mistakes in the values of the `font-family` property.
3. There must be quotations around the value of the `font-family` property.

2. Font Size

The CSS

`font-size` property specifies the size of the font.

```
1 ▾ .main-heading {  
2   font-size: 36px;  
3 }  
4 ▾ .paragraph {  
5   font-size: 28px;  
6 }
```

Note

1. You must add `px` after the number in the value of the `font-size` property.
2. There shouldn't be any space between the number and `px`.
3. There shouldn't be any quotations around the value of the `font-size` property.

3. Font Style

The CSS

`font-style` property specifies the font style for a text.

You can use one of the below values of the

`font-style` property,

Value
normal

Value

italic

oblique

CSS

```
1 ▾ .main-heading {  
2   font-style: italic;  
3 }  
4 ▾ .paragraph {  
5   font-style: normal;  
6 }
```

Note

1. There shouldn't be any spelling mistakes in the values of the `font-style` property.
2. There shouldn't be any quotations around the value of the `font-style` property.

4. Font Weight

The CSS

`font-weight` property specifies how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.

CSS

```
1 ▾ .main-heading {
```

```
2  font-weight: bold;
3  }
4  .paragraph {
5    font-weight: 200;
6  }
```

You can use one of the below values of the

`font-weight` property,

Value
normal
bold
bolder
lighter
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900

Value

Note

1. There shouldn't be any spelling mistakes in the values of the `font-weight` property.
2. There shouldn't be any quotations around the value of the `font-weight` property.
3. The numerical values given to the `font-weight` property must be in the range from `100` to `900` and should be the multiples of `100` .

5. Text Decoration

The CSS

`text-decoration` property specifies the decoration added to the text.

CSS

```
1 ▾ .main-heading {  
2   text-decoration: underline;  
3 }  
4 ▾ .paragraph {  
5   text-decoration: overline;  
6 }
```

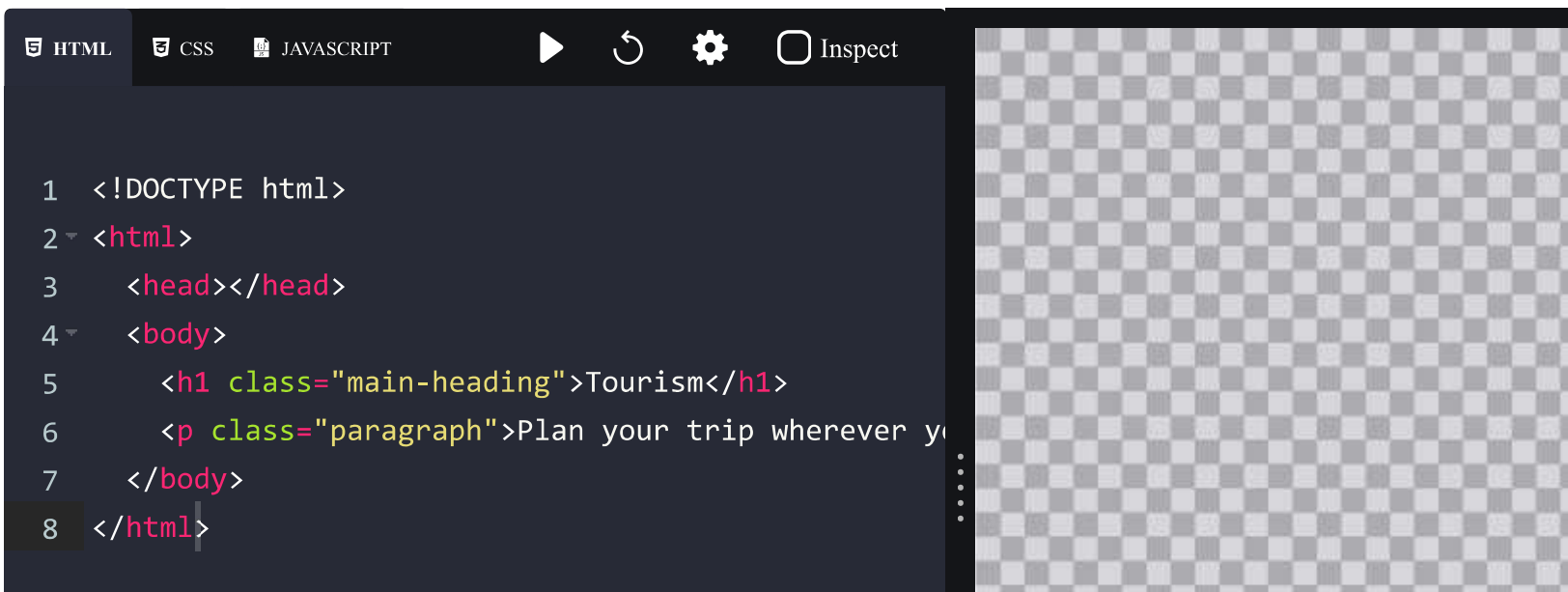
You can use one of the below values of the

text-decoration property,

Value	Description
underline	Underline the text
line-through	Strike through the text
overline	Overline the text

Note

1. There shouldn't be any spelling mistakes in the values of the text-decoration property.
2. There shouldn't be any quotations around the value of the text-decoration property.
3. Ensure that text-decoration and line-through are hyphenated.



The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools interface. The top bar has tabs for HTML, CSS, and JAVASCRIPT, with HTML selected. To the right of the tabs are icons for play, refresh, settings, and a checkbox labeled 'Inspect'. The main area on the left displays the following HTML code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head></head>
4   <body>
5     <h1 class="main-heading">Tourism</h1>
6     <p class="paragraph">Plan your trip wherever y
7   </body>
8 </html>
```

The code is partially cut off on the right side. The right side of the screenshot shows a checkerboard pattern, which is a common visual representation of a transparent background in web development.



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