

CSS: Font & Text

Website Development 1

CSS Properties: font-weight

- The "**font-weight**" property specifies the thickness of the font. The default is "normal" and the typical override is "bold". You can also specify "bolder", "lighter", or a number from 100 to 900.
- The keyword value **normal** maps to numeric value 400 and the value **bold** maps to 700.

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

CSS Properties: font-style

- The "**font-style**" property specifies the font style of the text. The style can be "normal" by default or *italic* or *oblique*.

Italic Font Style Test

Oblique Font Style Test

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- Italic forms are generally cursive in nature while oblique faces are typically sloped versions of the regular face. However, if the font being used does not have italic or oblique faces available, in most cases there is little, if any, difference between italic and oblique.

CSS Properties: font-family

- The "**font-family**" property specifies the font family (or "font face") of the text. You can specify either a specific font name or a generic family name (serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, fantasy).

```
font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;
```

```
font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;
```

```
font-family: Courier, monospace;
```

- A comma separated list of font families can be specified if you want the browser to prefer one but use the others as backup options.

CSS Properties: font-size

- The "**font-size**" property specifies the size of a font. It can be specified as a fixed size in various units, a percentage, or as a predefined keyword

```
font-size: 1.5em;  
font-size: 12px;  
font-size: 100%;  
font-size: larger;
```

CSS Properties: font-size (em)

- The "*em*" unit lets you set the size of the text relative to the text around it. This makes the page resize nicely in proportion if the user changes their default font-size. The default size is "1em".
- Ems are commonly used for typography such as headings, texts, paragraphs and the elements associated with typography such as margins, padding etc

```
p {  
    font-size: 0.9em;  
}  
  
strong {  
    font-size: 1.5em;  
}
```

CSS Properties: font-size (%)

- The size can also be specified as a *percentage*, which works similar to "ems", and can be used in conjunction with other units.
- Percentages are commonly used for width and height of containers, divs and for sizing responsive images.

```
body {  
    font-size: 12px;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    font-size: 200%;  
}  
  
h1 a {  
    font-size: 75%;  
}
```

CSS Properties: font-size (px)

- The "*px*" unit lets you size font in terms of pixels, which is the unit also used to size images and other elements. It is easier to understand than *em*, but doesn't work as well when printing or resizing.

```
h2 {  
  font-size: 17px;  
}
```

- Other fixed measurements that can be used are “in” (inches), “mm” (millimetres), and “pt” (points)

CSS Properties: text-

- **text-decoration:** The text-decoration property decorates the text. Values include: underline, overline, line-through, and none.

```
p {  
    text-decoration:underline;  
}
```

- **text-transform:** The text-transform property controls the letters in an element. Values include: uppercase, lowercase, capitalize, and none.

```
p {  
    text-transform:uppercase;  
}
```

CSS Properties: text-align

- **text-align:** The text-align property aligns the text in an element. Values include: left, right, center, and justify.

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

CSS Properties: line-height

- **line-height:** The line-height property adjusts the line spacing of elements. For example, to double the normal amount of space between lines in paragraphs you would do as follows:

```
p {  
    line-height: 2em;  
}
```