**✅ Day 10.1 - CSS Fonts and Colors (Deep Note)**

**🖋️ 1. Fonts in CSS**

CSS allows you to style the font type, size, weight, and spacing of your content. You used three different font-related properties:

**✅ font-family**

* Defines which font(s) should be used.
* You can give a **priority list**: the browser uses the first available one.

h1 {

font-family: Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;

}

* Font families:
  + serif (with small lines or strokes, like Times New Roman)
  + sans-serif (clean, no extra strokes, like Arial)
  + monospace (all letters same width, like Courier New)

**✅ font-size**

* Defines the size of text.
* Units: px, em, rem, large, small, etc.

p {

font-size: large;

}

**✅ font-style**

* normal, italic, or oblique.

p {

font-style: italic;

}

**✅ font-weight**

* Controls how **bold** the text appears.
* Values: normal, bold, lighter, or numeric (100–900).

p {

font-weight: 500;

}

**✅ line-height**

* Sets vertical spacing between lines.

p {

line-height: 1; /\* no extra space \*/

}

**✅ text-transform**

* Modifies text casing.
* Values: uppercase, lowercase, capitalize, none.

h2 {

text-transform: capitalize;

}

**✅ text-align**

* Aligns text horizontally inside its container.

.orem {

text-align: center;

}

**✅ word-break**

* Controls how words break across lines.

.orem {

word-break: keep-all; /\* Prevent breaking words \*/

}

**🎨 2. Colors in CSS**

You also started learning how to apply colors to your text.

**✅ color property**

* Changes the **text color**.

h1 {

color: darkred;

}

**Ways to define color in CSS:**

1. **Color Keywords** – easy names like red, blue, darkred, green.
2. **Hexadecimal** – e.g. #ff0000 (red), #00ff00 (green).
3. **RGB** – rgb(255, 0, 0) (red), rgb(0, 0, 255) (blue).
4. **RGBA** – rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5) (black with 50% opacity).
5. **HSL** – hsl(0, 100%, 50%) (hue, saturation, lightness).

**🧪 Color Example (Add to your CSS)**

<style>

.colorh1 {

color: teal;

font-size: 28px;

font-weight: bold;

}

.colorp {

color: #663399; /\* Hex code \*/

background-color: rgba(200, 200, 255, 0.3); /\* Transparent background \*/

padding: 10px;

border-left: 5px solid hsl(270, 50%, 40%);

font-family: 'Segoe UI', Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;

}

</style>

**Add in HTML:**

<h1 class="colorh1">Let’s learn about Colors</h1>

<div class="colorp">

<ol>

<li>Color Keyword</li>

<li>Hex Color Code</li>

<li>RGB</li>

<li>RGBA</li>

<li>HSL</li>

</ol>

</div>

**📝 Summary of What You Learned Today:**

| **Feature** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| font-family | Controls the font type |
| font-size | Controls the size of text |
| font-style | Italic, normal, oblique |
| font-weight | Thickness of text |
| line-height | Spacing between lines |
| text-align | Left, right, center, justify |
| text-transform | Text casing control |
| word-break | How words break at the end of lines |
| color | Text color using different methods |