**Visual Rules**

1. **Font Familiy**

To change the typeface of text on your web page, you can use the **font-family** property

h1 {  
  font-family: ‘Garamond’;  
}

* The font specified must be installed on the user’s computer or downloaded with the site.
* [Web safe fonts](http://www.cssfontstack.com/) are a group of fonts supported across most browsers and operating systems.
* Unless you are using web safe fonts, the font you choose may not appear the same between all browsers and operating systems.

1. **Font Size**

To change the size of text on your web page, you can use the **font-size** property.

p {  
  font-size: 18px;  
}

1. **Font Weight**

In CSS, the **font-weight** property controls how bold or thin text appears.

p {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}

//selecting normal would unbold

1. **Text allign**

To align text we can use the **text-align** property. It can be set to one of the following values:

* left — aligns text to the left side of its parent element, which in this case is the browser.
* center — centers text inside of its parent element.
* right — aligns text to the right side of its parent element.
* justify— spaces out text in order to align with the right and left side of the parent element.

1. **Color and Background Color**

First, we should make 2 distinctions about color. Color can affect the following design aspects:

* Foreground color: the color that an element appears in. Use **color** property.
* Background color: the background color of element. Use **background-color** property.

1. **Opacity**

Opacity is the measure of how transparent an element is. It’s **measured from 0 to 1**. We can change this by adding the **opacity** property.

.overlay {  
  opacity: 0.5;  
}

1. **Background image**

If we want to make the background of an element an image, we use the property **backgound-image**.

.main-banner {  
  background-image: url('https://www.example.com/image.jpg');  
}

* The background-image property will set the element’s background to display an image.
* The url can be file within project (relative file path) or link to an external site.

background-size

1. **!Important**

!important can be applied to specific values, instead of full rules. It will override *any* style no matter how specific it is.

p {  
  color: blue !important; 🡪 override the styles for one specific HTML  
}