Instructor Notes:

Cascading Style Sheet 3.0
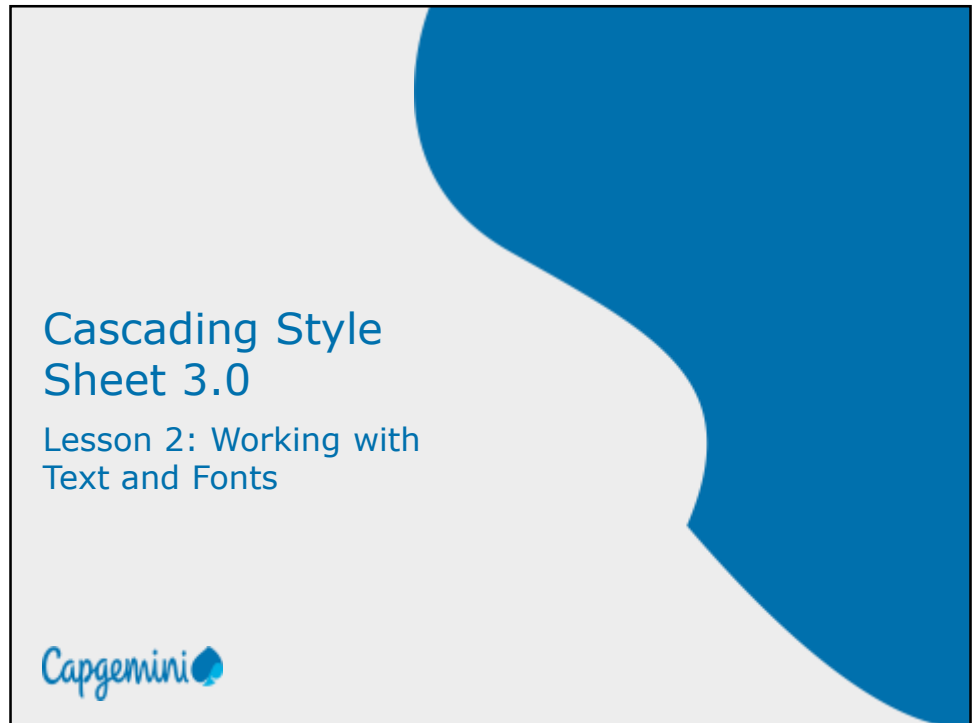
Lesson 2: Working with
Text and Fonts

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Instructor Notes:

Lesson Objectives

➢In this lesson, we will learn:
  • Text Formatting
  • Text Effects
  • Fonts

Instructor Notes:

2.1 Text Formatting
Text Formatting

➢Following properties can be specified with the text formatting
- Text Color
- Text Alignment
- Text Decoration
- Text Transformation
- Text Indentation
- Text Shadow
- Word-wrap

Text Color :The color property is used to set the color of the text.
Text Alignment: The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
Text can be centered, or aligned to the left or right, or justified.
Text Decoration: The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.
The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links for design purposes:
Text Transformation: The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.
It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word.
Text Indentation: The text-indentation property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.
Text Shadow: In CSS3, the text-shadow property applies shadow to text
Word Wrapping: In CSS3, the word-wrap property allows you to force the text to wrap - even if it means splitting it in the middle of a word

Instructor Notes:

2.1 Text Formatting
Text Color

➢ Color property can be specified as follows:
  - a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
  - an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"
  - a color name - like "red"

➢ Example
  - body {color:blue;}
  - h1 {color:#00ff00;}
  - h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0);}

Instructor Notes:

2.1 Text Formatting

Text Alignment and Text Decoration

➢The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

Example:
- h1 {text-align:center;}
- p.date {text-align:right;}
- p.main {text-align:justify;}

➢The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

Example:
- h1 {text-decoration:overline;}
- h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}
- h3 {text-decoration:underline;}
- h4 {text-decoration:blink;}

Instructor Notes:

2.1 Text Formatting

Text Transformation and Text Indentation and Cast

➢ The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

➢ Example
  - p.uppercase {text-transform:uppercase;}
  - p.lowercase {text-transform:lowercase;}
  - p.capitalize {text-transform:capitalize;}

➢ The text-indentation property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

➢ Example
  - p {text-indent:50px;}

Instructor Notes:

2.2 Text Effects

Text Shadow

➢ In CSS3, the text-shadow property applies shadow to text.

➢ You specify the horizontal shadow, the vertical shadow, the blur distance, and the color of the shadow:

Text shadow effect!

➢ Ex: Add a shadow to a header:

```
h1
{
        text-shadow: 5px 5px 5px
#FF0000;
}
```

Instructor Notes:

2.2 Text Effects
Word wrap

➢ word-wrap property allows you to force the text to wrap - even if it means splitting it in the middle of a word

➢ Ex:
  • Allow long words to be able to break and wrap onto the next line:

```
P
{
        word-wrap : break-word;
}
```

New Text Properties:
hanging-punctuation:Specifies whether a punctuation character may be placed outside the line box
punctuation-trim:Specifies whether a punctuation character should be trimmed
text-align-last: Describes how the last line of a block or a line right before a forced line break is aligned when text-align is "justify"
text-emphasis: Applies emphasis marks, and the foreground color of the emphasis marks, to the element's text
text-justify: Specifies the justification method used when text-align is "justify"
text-outline: Specifies a text outline
text-overflow: Specifies what should happen when text overflows the containing element
text-shadow: Adds shadow to text
text-wrap: Specifies line breaking rules for text
word-break: Specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts
word-wrap: Allows long, unbreakable words to be broken and wrap to the next line

Instructor Notes:

2.3 Fonts

Fonts

➢ CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.
  • Font-Family : Ex

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

  • Font Style : Ex

    p.normal {font-style:normal;}
    p.italic {font-style:italic;}
    p.oblique {font-style:oblique;}

  • Font Size : Ex

    h1 {font-size:40px;}
    p {font-size:14px;}

Font Family: The font family of a text is set with the font-family property.
If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like font-family: "Times New Roman".
More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list

Font Style: The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.
This property has three values:
normal - The text is shown normally
italic - The text is shown in italics
oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

Font Size : Setting the text size with pixels gives you full control over the text size:
It can be set either using *px* attribute or *em* attribute as follows:

h1 {font-size:40px;}
h1 {font-size:2.5em;}

Note:The em size unit is recommended by the W3C.
1em is equal to the current font size. The default text size in browsers is 16px.
So, the default size of 1em is 16px.
The size can be calculated from pixels to em using this formula: *pixels*/16=*em*

Instructor Notes:

Demo : Text and Font

➢ Lesson02
  - demoFontText.html
  - word_wrap.html

Instructor Notes:

Lesson Summary

➢ In this lesson, you have learnt about
  • Text Formatting
  • Text Effects
  • Fonts

Summary

Instructor Notes:

Ans-1 : Option 3
Ans-2 : Option 1

Review Questions

➢ Question 1:Given :

 h1
 {
 text-shadow: A ,B ,C,D;
 }

   What property does C represents?
  • Option 1: Color
  • Option 2: Vertical Shadow
  • Option 3: Blur
  • Option 4: Horizontal Shadow

➢ Question 2: Color can be applied to Fonts with CSS 3
  • Option 1: TRUE
  • Option 2: FALSE