

## 07. SVG Text.

The <text> element is used to define a text.

### 7.1. Example 1

Write a text: I love SVG!

I love SVG!

**Example:** Here is the SVG code:

```
<svg height="30" width="200">  
  <text x="0" y="15" fill="red">I love SVG!</text>  
</svg>
```

### 7.2. Example 2

Rotate the text: I love SVG!

I love SVG

**Example:** Here is the SVG code:

```
<svg height="60" width="200">  
  <text x="0" y="15" fill="red" transform="rotate(30 20,40)">I  
love SVG</text>  
</svg>
```

### 7.3. Example 3

Use the <polygon> element to create a star: The <text> element can be arranged in any number of sub-groups with the <tspan> element. Each <tspan> element can contain different formatting and position.

Text on several lines (with the <tspan> element): Several lines: First line. Second line.

Several lines:  
First line.  
Second line.

**Example:** Here is the SVG code:

```
<svg height="90" width="200">  
  <text x="10" y="20" style="fill:red;">Several lines:  
    <tspan x="10" y="45">First line.</tspan>  
    <tspan x="10" y="70">Second line.</tspan>  
  </text>  
</svg>
```

## 7.4. Example 4

Text as a link (with the `<a>` element): I love SVG!

I love SVG!

**Example:** Here is the SVG code:

```
<svg height="30" width="200"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink">
  <a xlink:href="https://www.iesmanacor.cat" target="_blank">
    <text x="0" y="15" fill="red">I love SVG!</text>
  </a>
</svg>
```