

## font-family

To adjust the font of your selected text element, use the font-family property. For the value, enter the name of the font to which you'd like to alter your text.

```
h1 {  
  font-family: Arial;  
}
```

To be safe, try putting a comma after your selected font and enter a generic family as a fallback. If the web browser doesn't support the font you selected, it will choose the fallback.

```
h1 {  
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

If your selected font is more than one word, capitalize both words and put them in quotation marks.

```
h1 {  
  font-family: "Courier New", monospace;  
}
```

## font-size

To increase or decrease the spacial dimensions of your chosen text, use the font-size property. As a beginner, you'll want to enter pixel values for your font-size values.

```
h3 {  
  font-size: 24px;  
}
```

As you become more advanced, try using percentages or ems instead of pixels. These can be pretty tricky, though, so you may want to wait until we cover them in Unit 9.

## font-weight

To adjust the thickness of your selected text, use the font-weight property. As a beginner, you can enter values like “normal” to make your text thin and “bold” to make your text thick. As these values aren’t very specific, different browsers may interpret their display with slightly different outputs.

```
h1 {  
  font-weight: normal;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

As you become more advanced, try using the numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 as values to gain more granular control. With this system, 400 is roughly equivalent to “normal” and 700 roughly equals “bold.”

```
h1 {  
  font-weight: 100;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  font-weight: 900;  
}
```

## font-style

To make normal text italic, use the property font-style and the value “italic.”

```
a {  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

To reverse this effect, use the value “normal.”

```
a {  
  font-style: normal;  
}
```

## text-align

To adjust the positioning of a text element, use the CSS property text-align and one of the following values: left, right, center, or justify.

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

## text-decoration

To add an underline to normal text, use the CSS property text-decoration and the value “underline.”

```
h1 {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

To remove underlines, use the value “none.” This declaration is often applied to anchor tags.

```
a {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```

Less commonly used values include “overline” to add a line above text and “line-through” which strikes a line through your text.

## text-transform

To adjust capitalization in a selected text element, use the text-transform property.

Values for this property include “uppercase” to make every letter capitalized, “lowercase” to make every letter uncapitalized, and “capitalize” to make the first letter of every word in the selected text uppercase.

```
h1 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```