Task 6-Text and Font (ChatGPT)  
CSS provides several properties to style text and fonts, allowing developers to control the appearance of content on a web page. Common text properties include font-family, font-size, font-weight, and text-align. These properties can be applied to different text elements such as headings, paragraphs, and links to enhance readability and design.

**Common CSS Text Properties:**

1. **font-family**:
   * Specifies the font to be used for text.
   * You can provide a list of fonts as a fallback system in case the first one isn't available on the user's system.
2. **font-size**:
   * Defines the size of the text. It can be set in units like pixels (px), ems (em), or percentages (%).
3. **font-weight**:
   * Determines the thickness of the text (e.g., normal, bold, or numeric values like 400, 700).
4. **text-align**:
   * Specifies the horizontal alignment of text (e.g., left, right, center, or justify).

**Example HTML Document with Styled Text and Fonts**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Text and Font Styling in CSS</title>

    <style>

        /\* Styling the headings \*/

        h1 {

            font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;

            font-size: 40px;

            font-weight: bold;

            text-align: center;

        }

        h2 {

            font-family: 'Georgia', serif;

            font-size: 32px;

            font-weight: normal;

            text-align: left;

        }

        /\* Styling the paragraphs \*/

        p {

            font-family: 'Verdana', sans-serif;

            font-size: 18px;

            line-height: 1.5;

            text-align: justify;

        }

        /\* Styling the links \*/

        a {

            font-family: 'Courier New', monospace;

            font-size: 16px;

            font-weight: bold;

            color: blue;

            text-decoration: none;

        }

        a:hover {

            text-decoration: underline;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>

    <h2>Introduction</h2>

    <p>

        This is a simple example of how to style text and fonts using CSS.

        By applying different properties such as font-family, font-size,

        and text-align, you can greatly improve the visual appeal of your web content.

    </p>

    <h2>Font Families</h2>

    <p>

        The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. This sentence demonstrates

        how the font-family property can change the typeface of text.

    </p>

    <h2>Links and Text Styles</h2>

    <p>

        Visit our <a href="https://example.com">website</a> to learn more about web design.

    </p>

</body>

</html>

**Explanation of CSS Properties Used:**

1. **Headings (h1, h2)**:
   * **font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;**: Specifies the primary font as "Arial", with "sans-serif" as the fallback. The heading is styled to use a modern, sans-serif font.
   * **font-size: 40px;**: Increases the size of the text for the <h1> element, making it stand out.
   * **font-weight: bold;**: Makes the text bold to give it emphasis.
   * **text-align: center;**: Centers the text horizontally within its container.
   * The <h2> element uses a serif font ('Georgia', serif) for contrast, with a smaller font size (32px) and default weight (normal).
2. **Paragraphs (p)**:
   * **font-family: 'Verdana', sans-serif;**: Uses the Verdana font for better readability on screens.
   * **font-size: 18px;**: Sets a moderate text size for readability.
   * **line-height: 1.5;**: Increases the spacing between lines of text to improve legibility.
   * **text-align: justify;**: Justifies the text, which aligns it evenly along both the left and right edges.
3. **Links (a)**:
   * **font-family: 'Courier New', monospace;**: Sets the font to Courier New, a monospaced typeface commonly used in code or technical content.
   * **font-size: 16px;**: Slightly smaller text size to differentiate links from paragraph content.
   * **font-weight: bold;**: Makes the text bold to draw attention to the clickable link.
   * **color: blue;**: Sets the link color to blue (a common convention).
   * **text-decoration: none;**: Removes the default underline for links. However, on hover, the text-decoration: underline; is re-applied.

**Summary of Common CSS Text Properties:**

* **font-family**: Sets the typeface for an element.
* **font-size**: Controls the size of the font.
* **font-weight**: Specifies how bold or light the text appears.
* **text-align**: Aligns the text horizontally within its container.

**Conclusion:**

CSS text properties offer great flexibility in designing the typography of your web pages. By using properties like font-family, font-size, font-weight, and text-align, you can create visually appealing text layouts that enhance the readability and aesthetic of your content.