Task 6-Text and Font (Gemini)

**Styling Text and Fonts in CSS**

CSS provides a wide range of properties for customizing the appearance of text and fonts on a web page. Here are some of the most commonly used properties:

* **font-family:** Specifies the font family to be used for the text.
* **font-size:** Sets the size of the text.
* **font-weight:** Defines the boldness of the text (e.g., normal, bold, bolder, lighter).
* **text-align:** Aligns the text within its container (e.g., left, right, center, justify).
* **color:** Sets the color of the text.
* **text-decoration:** Applies decorations to the text (e.g., underline, overline, line-through).

**Example HTML and CSS**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Text Styling Example</title>

<style>

h1 {

    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

    font-size: 36px;

    font-weight: bold;

    text-align: center;

}

p {

    font-family: Georgia, serif;

    font-size: 18px;

    line-height: 1.5;

    text-align: justify;

}

a {

    color: blue;

    text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

<p><a href="https://example.com">This is a link</a>.</p>

</body>

</html>

In this example:

* The heading uses the Arial font family, is 36 pixels in size, is bold, and is centered.
* The paragraphs use the Georgia font family, are 18 pixels in size, have a line height of 1.5, and are justified.
* The link is blue and underlined.

**Additional Tips**

* **Font Stacks:** Specify multiple font families separated by commas to provide fallback options if the preferred font is not available.
* **Relative Units:** Use relative units like em or rem for font sizes to create responsive designs.
* **Color Codes:** Use hexadecimal (e.g., #FF0000) or RGB (e.g., rgb(255, 0, 0)) values to specify colors.

By effectively using these CSS properties, you can create visually appealing and readable text on your web pages.