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List of Concepts

- 1. Font color (Not Supported)
- 2. Font family
- 3. Font size
- 4. Font variant
- 5. Font weight



Font

- Text appearance can be adjusted using the CSS Font attribute.
- Using the CSS font property, you can alter the text's size, color, style, and more. You've previously learned how to bold or underline text.

These are some major font characteristics:

- Font color: The text's color can be altered with this property. (Standalone Attribute)
- Font family: This feature can change the font face.
- Font size: It is possible to change the font size with this feature.
- Font design: This setting is used to obliquely, boldly, or italicize the typeface.
- Font-variant: Small-caps effect is produced by this feature of the CSS font variant.
- Font weight: This attribute is used to modify the font boldness and lightness.



Font Color

- Despite appearing to be a component of CSS fonts, CSS font colour is a separate attribute.
- It is used to alter the text's colour
- It can be specified as a color name, hexadecimal value or by RGB values



Font family

The CSS font family is split into two categories:

- 1. Generic: Its members include Monospace, Sans-serif, and Serif.
- 2. Font family: The name of the font family, such as Arial, New Times Roman, etc., is specified.

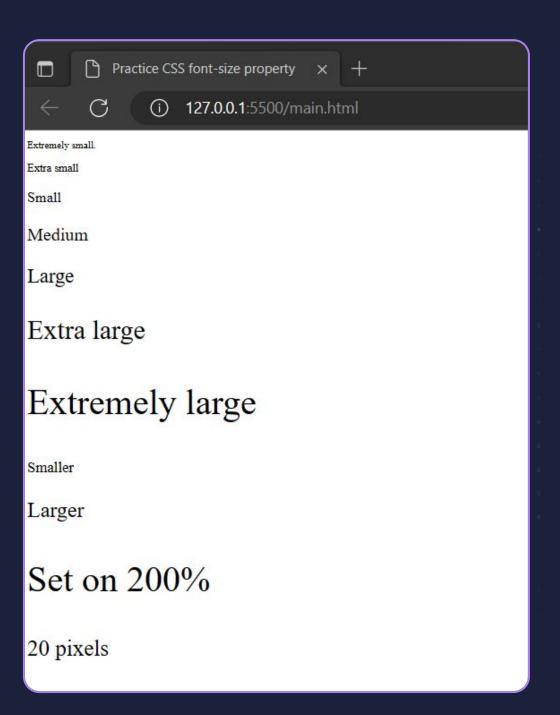
Serif: Fonts with serifs have little lines at the ends of the characters. Georgia, Times New Roman, and other serif font examples.

Sans-serif: Characters in a sans-serif typeface don't have little lines at the ends. Arial, Verdana, and other sans-serif font examples.



Font size

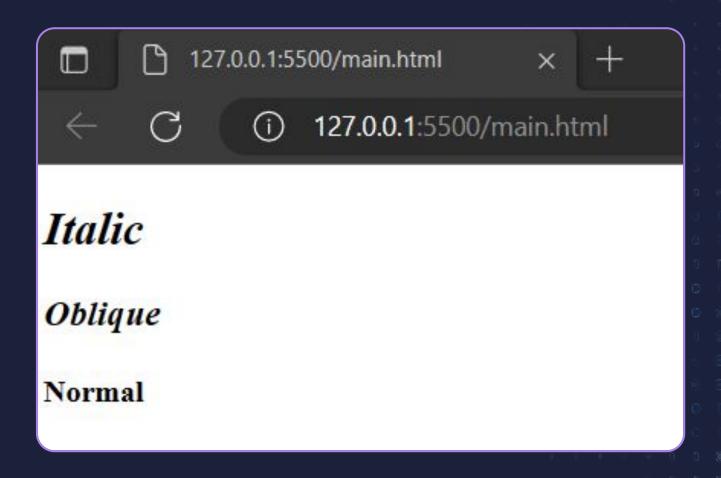
It is used to change the size of the font.





Font Style

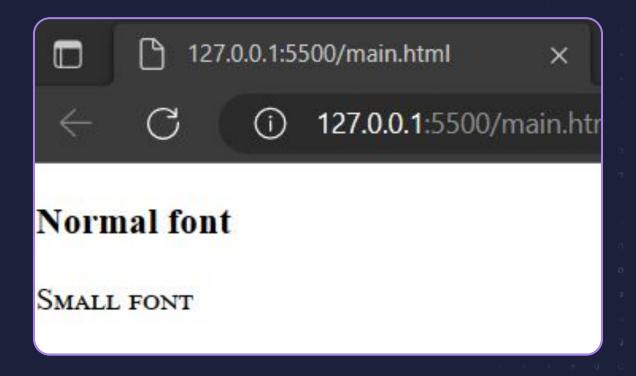
It may be italic, oblique, or normal.





Font variant

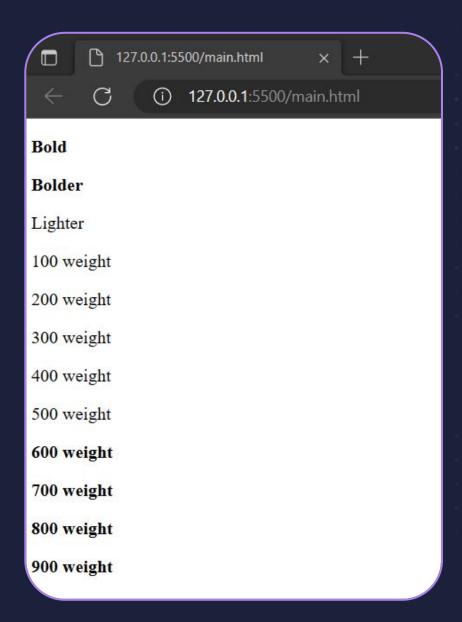
It may be normal and small-caps.





Font weight

- The weight and boldness of a font are defined via the CSS font weight parameter.
- There are various font weight options, including regular, bold, bolder, lighter, and number (100, 200..... upto 900).





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