

CSS Text Properties

1. Text Formatting:

- a. CSS Text formatting refers to applying styles to text elements to control **appearance** and **layout**.
- b. Appearance in the sense we can provide text color, decoration, shadows, etc.
- c. And we can provide layout for the text with the help of alignment, indentation, justification, spacing and direction.
- d. Basically, text formatting enhances readability and aesthetics and also improves the textual content of web pages.
- e. **Syntax:**

```
Selector {  
    property : value;  
}
```

2. Text Color:

- a. The **color** property is used to set the color of the text.
- b. The color is specified by :
 - i. By a color name ⇒ red, blue, etc.
 - ii. By a HEX value ⇒ #ffffff, #ff0000, etc.
 - iii. An RGB value ⇒ rgb (255,0,0)
 - iv. **Syntax:**

```
h1 {  
    color: color-name;  
}
```

3. Text Shadow:

- a. The **text-shadow** property adds shadow to the text.
- b. In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow and the vertical shadow.
- c. **Syntax:**

```
<style>
  h1 {
    text-shadow: 2px 3px 5px red;
  }
</style>
```

- d. Here 2px is for x-axis, 3px is for y-axis, 5px for blur radius and red is the color of the shadow.

4. Text Alignment:

- a. The **text-align** property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
- b. A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.
- c. **text-align** value \Rightarrow left (By Default), right, center, justify.
- d. **Syntax:** text-align: left|right|center|justify
- e. **NOTE** \Rightarrow By default the text-align value is left.
- f. **Text Align Last** \Rightarrow
 - i. The **text-align-last** property specifies how to align the last line of a text or paragraph.
 - ii. **Syntax:**
text-align-last: auto|start|end|left|right|center|justify

5. Text Direction:

- a. The *direction* property can be used to change the text direction of an element.
- b. **NOTE** ⇒ By default direction is left to right (ltr)
- c. **Syntax:**

```
element_selector {  
    direction: rtl|ltr|initial|inherit;
```

6. Text Decoration:

- a. The *text-decoration* property is a shorthand property.
- b. **Syntax:**

```
h1 {  
    text-decoration : line color style thickness;  
}
```

- c. Following are the some text-decoration related properties
 - i. text-decoration-line
 - ii. text-decoration-color
 - iii. text-decoration-style
 - iv. text-decoration-thickness
 - v. text-decoration

1. *text-decoration-line* ⇒

- a. The *text-decoration-line* property is used to add a decoration line to text.
- b. **Syntax:**

```
text-decoration-line : underline|line-through|overline
```

2. *text-decoration-color* ⇒

- a. The *text-decoration-color* property is used to set the color of the decoration.

- b. **Syntax:**

```
text-decoration-color : red;
```

3. *text-decoration-style* ⇒

- a. The *text-decoration-style* property is used to set the style of the decoration line.

- b. **Syntax:**

```
text-decoration-style : solid|double|dotted|dashed|wavy;
```

4. *text-decoration-thickness* ⇒

- a. The *text-decoration-thickness* property is used to set the thickness of the decoration line.

- b. **Syntax:**

```
text-decoration-line : underline;  
text-decoration-thickness : auto|5px|25%;
```

5. *text-decoration* ⇒

- a. The *text-decoration* property is a shorthand property.

- b. **Syntax:**

```
h1 {  
    text-decoration : line color style thickness;  
}
```

c. **Note:**

```
h1 {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```

- d. All links in HTML are underlined by default.
- e. **none** is used to remove the underline from the links.
- f. Ex → Anchor tags, etc.

7. Text Transformation:

- a. The **text-transform** property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.
- b. **Syntax:**

```
text-transform : uppercase|lowercase|capitalize;
```

8. Text Spacing:

- a. Following are the some text-spacing related properties :
 - i. text-indent ⇒ The **text-indent** property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.
 - ii. letter-spacing ⇒ The **letter-spacing** property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.
 - iii. line-height ⇒ The **line-height** property is used to specify the space between two lines.
 - iv. word-spacing ⇒ The **word-spacing** property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.

9. Overview of Text Properties:

- a. These are the following text formatting properties.

Property	Description
text-color	Sets the color of the text using color name, hex value, or RGB value.
text-align	Specifies horizontal alignment of text in a block or table-cell element.
text-align-last	Sets alignment of last lines occurring in an element.
text-decoration	Decorates text content.
text-decoration-color	Sets color of text decorations like overlines, underlines, and line-throughs.
text-decoration-line	Sets various text decorations like underline, overline, line-through.
text-decoration-style	Combines text-decoration-line and text-decoration-color properties.
text-indent	Indents first line of paragraph.
text-justify	Justifies text by spreading words into complete lines.
text-overflow	Specifies hidden overflow text.
text-transform	Controls capitalization of text.
text-shadow	Adds shadow to text.
letter-spacing	Specifies space between characters of text.
line-height	Sets space between lines.
direction	Sets text direction.
word-spacing	Specifies space between words of line.