

Chapter 15: Typography

Parameter	Details
<i>font-style</i>	<i>italics</i> or <i>oblique</i>
<i>font-variant</i>	<i>normal</i> or <i>small-caps</i>
<i>font-weight</i>	<i>normal</i> , <i>bold</i> or numeric from 100 to 900.
<i>font-size</i>	The font size given in %, px, em, or any other valid CSS measurement
<i>line-height</i>	The line height given in %, px, em, or any other valid CSS measurement
<i>font-family</i>	This is for defining the family's name.
<i>color</i>	Any valid CSS color representation, like <i>red</i> , <i>#00FF00</i> , <i>hsl(240, 100%, 50%)</i> etc.
<i>font-stretch</i>	Whether or not to use a condensed or expanded face from font. Valid values are <i>normal</i> , <i>ultra-condensed</i> , <i>extra-condensed</i> , <i>condensed</i> , <i>semi-condensed</i> , <i>semi-expanded</i> , <i>expanded</i> , <i>extra-expanded</i> or <i>ultra-expanded</i>
<i>text-align</i>	<i>start</i> , <i>end</i> , <i>left</i> , <i>right</i> , <i>center</i> , <i>justify</i> , <i>match-parent</i>
<i>text-decoration</i>	<i>none</i> , <i>underline</i> , <i>overline</i> , <i>line-through</i> , <i>initial</i> , <i>inherit</i> ;

Section 15.1: The Font Shorthand

With the syntax:

```
element {  
  font: [font-style] [font-variant] [font-weight] [font-size/line-height] [font-family];  
}
```

You can have all your font-related styles in one declaration with the font shorthand. Simply use the font property, and put your values in the correct order.

For example, to make all p elements bold with a font size of 20px and using Arial as the font family typically you would code it as follows:

```
p {  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-size: 20px;  
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

However with the font shorthand it can be condensed as follows:

```
p {  
  font: bold 20px Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

Note: that since font-style, font-variant, font-weight and line-height are optional, the three of them are skipped in this example. It is important to note that using the shortcut **resets** the other attributes not given. Another important point is that the two necessary attributes for the font shortcut to work are font-size and font-family. If they are not both included the shortcut is ignored.

Initial value for each of the properties:

- **font-style:** *normal*;
- **font-variant:** *normal*;
- **font-weight:** *normal*;

- **font-stretch**: `normal`;
- **font-size**: `medium`;
- **line-height**: `normal`;
- font-family – depends on user agent

Section 15.2: Quotes

The `quotes` property is used to customize the opening and closing quotation marks of the `<q>` tag.

```
q {
  quotes: "«" "»";
}
```

Section 15.3: Font Size

HTML:

```
<div id="element-one">Hello I am some text.</div>
<div id="element-two">Hello I am some smaller text.</div>
```

CSS:

```
#element-one {
  font-size: 30px;
}

#element-two {
  font-size: 10px;
}
```

The text inside `#element-one` will be `30px` in size, while the text in `#element-two` will be `10px` in size.

Section 15.4: Text Direction

```
div {
  direction: ltr; /* Default, text read from left-to-right */
}

.ex {
  direction: rtl; /* text read from right-to-left */
}

.horizontal-tb {
  writing-mode: horizontal-tb; /* Default, text read from left-to-right and top-to-bottom. */
}

.vertical-rtl {
  writing-mode: vertical-rl; /* text read from right-to-left and top-to-bottom */
}

.vertical-ltr {
  writing-mode: vertical-rl; /* text read from left-to-right and top to bottom */
}
```

The `direction` property is used to change the horizontal text direction of an element.

Syntax: **direction**: `ltr` | `rtl` | `initial` | `inherit`;

The `writing-mode` property changes the alignment of text so it can be read from top-to-bottom or from left-to-right, depending on the language.

Syntax: **direction**: horizontal-tb | vertical-rl | vertical-lr;

Section 15.5: Font Stacks

```
font-family: 'Segoe UI', Tahoma, sans-serif;
```

The browser will attempt to apply the font face "Segoe UI" to the characters within the elements targeted by the above property. If this font is not available, or the font does not contain a glyph for the required character, the browser will fall back to Tahoma, and, if necessary, any sans-serif font on the user's computer. Note that any font names with more than one word such as "Segoe UI" need to have single or double quotes around them.

```
font-family: Consolas, 'Courier New', monospace;
```

The browser will attempt to apply the font face "Consolas" to the characters within the elements targeted by the above property. If this font is not available, or the font does not contain a glyph for the required character, the browser will fall back to "Courier New," and, if necessary, any monospace font on the user's computer.

Section 15.6: Text Overflow

The `text-overflow` property deals with how overflowed content should be signaled to users. In this example, the `ellipsis` represents clipped text.

```
.text {  
  overflow: hidden;  
  text-overflow: ellipsis;  
}
```

Unfortunately, `text-overflow: ellipsis` only works on a single line of text. There is no way to support ellipsis on the last line in standard CSS, but it can be achieved with non-standard webkit-only implementation of flexboxes.

```
.giveMeEllipsis {  
  overflow: hidden;  
  text-overflow: ellipsis;  
  display: -webkit-box;  
  -webkit-box-orient: vertical;  
  -webkit-line-clamp: N; /* number of lines to show */  
  line-height: X;      /* fallback */  
  max-height: X*N;      /* fallback */  
}
```

Example (open in Chrome or Safari):

<http://jsfiddle.net/csYjC/1131/>

Resources:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/2012/WD-css3-ui-20120117/#text-overflow0>

Section 15.7: Text Shadow

To add shadows to text, use the `text-shadow` property. The syntax is as follows:

```
text-shadow: horizontal-offset vertical-offset blur color;
```

Shadow without blur radius

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px #0000FF;  
}
```

This creates a blue shadow effect around a heading

Shadow with blur radius

To add a blur effect, add an option `blur` radius argument

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 10px #0000FF;  
}
```

Multiple Shadows

To give an element multiple shadows, separate them with commas

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 0 0 3px #FF0000, 0 0 5px #0000FF;  
}
```

Section 15.8: Text Transform

The `text-transform` property allows you to change the capitalization of text. Valid values are: `uppercase`, `capitalize`, `lowercase`, `initial`, `inherit`, and `none`

CSS

```
.example1 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
.example2 {  
  text-transform: capitalize;  
}  
.example3 {  
  text-transform: lowercase;  
}
```

HTML

```
<p class="example1">  
  all letters in uppercase <!-- "ALL LETTERS IN UPPERCASE" -->  
</p>  
<p class="example2">  
  all letters in capitalize <!-- "All Letters In Capitalize (Sentence Case)" -->  
</p>  
<p class="example3">  
  all letters in lowercase <!-- "all letters in lowercase" -->  
</p>
```

Section 15.9: Letter Spacing

```
h2 {  
  /* adds a 1px space horizontally between each letter;  
   also known as tracking */  
  letter-spacing: 1px;  
}
```

```
}
```

The letter-spacing property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.

! letter-spacing also supports negative values:

```
p {  
  letter-spacing: -1px;  
}
```

Resources: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/letter-spacing>

Section 15.10: Text Indent

```
p {  
  text-indent: 50px;  
}
```

The text-indent property specifies how much horizontal space text should be moved before the beginning of the first line of the text content of an element.

Resources:

- [Indenting only the first line of text in a paragraph?](#)
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/text.html#propdef-text-indent>
- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/text-indent>

Section 15.11: Text Decoration

The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

```
h1 { text-decoration: none; }  
h2 { text-decoration: overline; }  
h3 { text-decoration: line-through; }  
h4 { text-decoration: underline; }
```

text-decoration can be used in combination with text-decoration-style and text-decoration-color as a shorthand property:

```
.title { text-decoration: underline dotted blue; }
```

This is a shorthand version of

```
.title {  
  text-decoration-style: dotted;  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-color: blue;  
}
```

It should be noted that the following properties are only supported in Firefox

- text-decoration-color
- text-decoration-line
- text-decoration-style
- text-decoration-skip

Section 15.12: Word Spacing

The word-spacing property specifies the spacing behavior between tags and words.

Possible values

- a positive or negative *length* (using em px vh cm etc.) or *percentage* (using %)
- the keyword `normal` uses the font's default word spacing
- the keyword `inherit` takes the value from the parent element

CSS

```
.normal { word-spacing: normal; }  
.narrow { word-spacing: -3px; }  
.extensive { word-spacing: 10px; }
```

HTML

```
<p>  
<span class="normal">This is an example, showing the effect of "word-spacing".</span><br>  
<span class="narrow">This is an example, showing the effect of "word-spacing".</span><br>  
<span class="extensive">This is an example, showing the effect of "word-spacing".</span><br>  
</p>
```

Online-Demo

[Try it yourself](#)

Further reading:

- [word-spacing – MDN](#)
- [word-spacing – w3.org](#)

Section 15.13: Font Variant

Attributes:

normal

Default attribute of fonts.

small-caps

Sets every letter to uppercase, **but** makes the lowercase letters(from original text) smaller in size than the letters that originally uppercase.

CSS:

```
.smallcaps {  
  font-variant: small-caps;  
}
```

HTML:

```
<p class="smallcaps">  
  Documentation about CSS Fonts
```

```
<br>  
aNd ExAmPLe  
</p>
```

Output:

DOCUMENTATION ABOUT CSS FONTS
AND EXAMPLE

Note: The font-variant property is a shorthand for the properties: font-variant-caps, font-variant-numeric, font-variant-alternates, font-variant-ligatures, and font-variant-east-asian.