

# Day 7 of training

## Working with Text and Fonts

### 1. Controlling Text Layout and Appearance

- **text-align:** This property controls the horizontal alignment of text within its container. We can set it to left, right, center, or justify (which aligns text to both the left and right edges, like in a newspaper column).
- **text-decoration:** This property adds decorative lines to text. While it can be used for underline, overline, or line-through, its most practical and common use is to remove the default underline from anchor tags (links) by setting text-decoration: none;. This is a standard practice in modern web design.

### 2. Adjusting Font Weight and Style

- **font-weight:** This property controls the boldness of the text. It can be set to keywords like normal or bold, or to numeric values ranging from 100 (lightest) to 900 (heaviest). Standard bold text is typically equivalent to a weight of 700.
- **font-style:** This is primarily used to apply an italic style to text.

### 3. Managing Font Size and Typeface

- **font-size:** This property sets the size of the text. We explored several units:
  - **px (Pixels):** An absolute, fixed-size unit. While easy to understand, it's not ideal for responsiveness or accessibility.
  - **rem (Root EM):** This is a relative unit and the recommended choice for font sizes. It is relative to the font size of the root <html> element. Using rem allows all the text on a page to scale proportionally if the user changes their browser's base font size, which is great for accessibility.
- **font-family:** This property specifies the typeface for an element. It's best practice to provide a "font stack"—a comma-separated list of fonts. The browser will try the first font, and if it's not available, it will fall back to the next one in the list. The list should always end with a generic family name like sans-serif or serif to ensure a suitable fallback is always available.

### 4. Embedding Custom Fonts with Google Fonts

- A very exciting part of the lesson was learning that we are not restricted to the standard fonts available on a user's computer. We can embed custom fonts from external services like **Google Fonts**.
- The process is remarkably simple:
  1. Choose a font on the Google Fonts website.
  2. It provides a `<link>` tag to place in the `<head>` of the HTML document.
  3. Once linked, you can use the font's name in your font-family property in CSS, and the browser will automatically download and render it. This opens up a vast world of typography for web design.