

# CSS FONT PROPERTIES

## CHEATSHEET

**font-family:** Georgia, sans-serif;

This is ONLY the font family, so no 'Georgia Bold'. Also, it is good practice to have fallback fonts. In this case, if Georgia is not found on the person's computer, it will fall back to the system's default sans-serif. Your fallback list include other fonts as well.

**font-size:** 16px  
1em  
1rem

The font size can be declared as a pixel value (px) or an 'em' or relative em (rem). These are responsive units that are proportional to the size of font set to your html tag (default is 16px in most browsers).

**font-weight:** normal, bold, light  
300, 400, 800, 900

While you can use 'normal' or 'bold', if using a font that has multiple weights (like a Google font), best practice would be to use the number associated with the weight you want.

**font-style:** normal, italic, oblique

pretty straight forward

**color:** red, green, blue, firebrick  
#333, #6489d6

You can either use a color name, hex value, rgba, or hsla value

**line-height:** 24px  
1.2

Line height can be set as a pixel value (px) or a number. Putting '1' would make your line-height equal to your font-size. '1.2' would make your line-height 1.2x bigger than your font-size.

**text-align:** left, center, right, justify  
(do not use justify)

This is used to control the alignment of your text. But please, until type control gets better on the web, never use justify!

**text-decoration:** overline,  
underline,  
line-through, none

This is mostly used to style links, but can be used anywhere. Turning off the underline on your links simply uses text-decoration: none;

**text-transform:** uppercase, lowercase,  
capitalize

Pretty straight forward.