**CSS TEXT AND FONTS**

# CSS Text Alignment

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## **CSS Text Alignment and Text Direction**

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

* text-align
* text-align-last
* direction
* unicode-bidi
* vertical-align

## **Text Alignment**

The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.

The following example shows center aligned, and left and right aligned text (left alignment is default if text direction is left-to-right, and right alignment is default if text direction is right-to-left):

### **Example**

h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-align: left;  
}  
  
h3 {  
  text-align: right;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-align)

When the text-align property is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers):

### **Example**

div {  
  text-align: justify;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-align_all)

## **Text Align Last**

The text-align-last property specifies how to align the last line of a text.

### **Example**

Align the last line of text in three <p> elements:

p.a {  
  text-align-last: right;  
}  
  
p.b {  
  text-align-last: center;  
}  
  
p.c {  
  text-align-last: justify;  
}

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## **Text Direction**

The direction and unicode-bidi properties can be used to change the text direction of an element:

### **Example**

p {  
  direction: rtl;  
  unicode-bidi: bidi-override;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_direction)

## **Vertical Alignment**

The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment of an element.

### **Example**

Set the vertical alignment of an image in a text:

img.a {  
  vertical-align: baseline;  
}  
  
img.b {  
  vertical-align: text-top;  
}  
  
img.c {  
  vertical-align: text-bottom;  
}  
  
img.d {  
  vertical-align: sub;  
}  
  
img.e {  
  vertical-align: super;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_vertical-align)

## **The CSS Text Alignment/Direction Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) | Specifies the text direction/writing direction |
| [text-align](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp) | Specifies the horizontal alignment of text |
| [text-align-last](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-align-last.asp) | Specifies how to align the last line of a text |
| [unicode-bidi](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_unicode-bidi.asp) | Used together with the [direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document |
| [vertical-align](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp) | Sets the vertical alignment of an element |

## **Add a Decoration Line to Text**

The text-decoration-line property is used to add a decoration line to text.

**Tip:** You can combine more than one value, like overline and underline to display lines both over and under a text.

### **Example**

h1 {  
  text-decoration-line: overline;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-decoration-line: line-through;  
}  
  
h3 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-decoration-line: overline underline;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration-line)

**Note:** It is not recommended to underline text that is not a link, as this often confuses the reader.

## **Specify a Color for the Decoration Line**

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

### **Example**

h1 {  
  text-decoration-line: overline;  
  text-decoration-color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-decoration-line: line-through;  
  text-decoration-color: blue;  
}  
  
h3 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-color: green;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-decoration-line: overline underline;  
  text-decoration-color: purple;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration-color)

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## **Specify a Style for the Decoration Line**

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

### **Example**

h1 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-style: solid;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-style: double;  
}  
  
h3 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-style: dotted;  
}  
  
p.ex1 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-style: dashed;  
}  
  
p.ex2 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-style: wavy;  
}  
  
p.ex3 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-color: red;  
  text-decoration-style: wavy;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration-style)

## **Specify the Thickness for the Decoration Line**

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

### **Example**

h1 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-thickness: auto;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-thickness: 5px;  
}  
  
h3 {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-thickness: 25%;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-color: red;  
  text-decoration-style: double;  
  text-decoration-thickness: 5px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration-thickness)

## **The Shorthand Property**

The text-decoration property is a shorthand property for:

* text-decoration-line (required)
* text-decoration-color (optional)
* text-decoration-style (optional)
* text-decoration-thickness (optional)

### **Example**

h1 {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-decoration: underline red;  
}  
  
h3 {  
  text-decoration: underline red double;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-decoration: underline red double 5px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration)

## **A Small Tip**

All links in HTML are underlined by default. Sometimes you see that links are styled with no underline. The text-decoration: none; is used to remove the underline from links, like this:

### **Example**

a {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration_link)

## **All CSS text-decoration Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [text-decoration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) | Sets all the text-decoration properties in one declaration |
| [text-decoration-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the text-decoration |
| [text-decoration-line](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-line.asp) | Specifies the kind of text decoration to be used (underline, overline, etc.) |
| [text-decoration-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the text decoration (solid, dotted, etc.) |
| [text-decoration-thickness](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration-thickness.asp) | Specifies the thickness of the text decoration line |

## **Text Transformation**

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

It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word:

### **Example**

p.uppercase {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
  
p.lowercase {  
  text-transform: lowercase;  
}  
  
p.capitalize {  
  text-transform: capitalize;  
}

## **Text Indentation**

The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text:

### **Example**

p {  
  text-indent: 50px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-indent)

## **Letter Spacing**

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

The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between characters:

### **Example**

h1 {  
  letter-spacing: 5px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  letter-spacing: -2px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_letter-spacing)

## **Line Height**

The line-height property is used to specify the space between lines:

### **Example**

p.small {  
  line-height: 0.8;  
}  
  
p.big {  
  line-height: 1.8;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_line-height)

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## **Word Spacing**

The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.

The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between words:

### **Example**

p.one {  
  word-spacing: 10px;  
}  
  
p.two {  
  word-spacing: -2px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_word-spacing)

## **White Space**

The white-space property specifies how white-space inside an element is handled.

This example demonstrates how to disable text wrapping inside an element:

### **Example**

p {  
  white-space: nowrap;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_white-space)

## **The CSS Text Spacing Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [letter-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp) | Specifies the space between characters in a text |
| [line-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) | Specifies the line height |
| [text-indent](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp) | Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block |
| [white-space](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp) | Specifies how to handle white-space inside an element |
| [word-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp) | Specifies the space between words in a text |

## **Text Shadow**

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px):

## **Text shadow effect!**

### **Example**

h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-shadow1)

Next, add a color (red) to the shadow:

## **Text shadow effect!**

### **Example**

h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px red;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-shadow2)

Then, add a blur effect (5px) to the shadow:

## **Text shadow effect!**

### **Example**

h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-shadow3)

# CSS Icons

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Icons can easily be added to your HTML page, by using an icon library.

## **How To Add Icons**

The simplest way to add an icon to your HTML page, is with an icon library, such as Font Awesome.

Add the name of the specified icon class to any inline HTML element (like <i> or <span>).

All the icons in the icon libraries below, are scalable vectors that can be customized with CSS (size, color, shadow, etc.)

## **Font Awesome Icons**

To use the Font Awesome icons, go to [fontawesome.com](https://fontawesome.com/), sign in, and get a code to add in the <head> section of your HTML page:

<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/yourcode.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

Read more about how to get started with Font Awesome in our [Font Awesome 5 tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/icons/fontawesome5_intro.asp).

**Note:** No downloading or installation is required!

### **Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/a076d05399.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<i class="fas fa-cloud"></i>  
<i class="fas fa-heart"></i>  
<i class="fas fa-car"></i>  
<i class="fas fa-file"></i>  
<i class="fas fa-bars"></i>  
  
</body>  
</html>

Result:

[Try It Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_icons_fa)

For a complete reference of all Font Awesome icons, visit our [Icon Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/icons/icons_reference.asp).

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## **Bootstrap Icons**

To use the Bootstrap glyphicons, add the following line inside the <head> section of your HTML page:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css">

**Note:** No downloading or installation is required!

### **Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-cloud"></i>  
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-remove"></i>  
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></i>  
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></i>  
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-thumbs-up"></i>  
  
</body>  
</html>

Result:

[Try It Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_icons_bs)

## **Google Icons**

To use the Google icons, add the following line inside the <head> section of your HTML page:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/icon?family=Material+Icons">

**Note:** No downloading or installation is required!

### **Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/icon?family=Material+Icons">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<i class="material-icons">cloud</i>  
<i class="material-icons">favorite</i>  
<i class="material-icons">attachment</i>  
<i class="material-icons">computer</i>  
<i class="material-icons">traffic</i>  
  
</body>  
</html>