

Chapter 6

TYPOGRAPHY

- **Typography** is the way that the text is arranged and presented.
- The **font-size** property isn't inherited by HTML Form elements but can be made to do so by using the **font: inherit;** setting in a selector that targets these elements.
- **Text** and **Font** are 2 different things.
- The **text-decoration** property is set to **none** by default and has different types of settings such as **underline**, **overline**, **line-through**, etc.
- The **text-align** property allows text to be aligned **left**, **right** or **justify** (centred).
- The **text-indent** property allows text to be indented by a certain amount in **px**, **em**, etc.
- The **line-height** property controls the spacing between lines in a paragraph. It can be set in **px**, **em**, etc.
- The **letter-space** property controls the spacing between letters. It can be set in **px**, **em**, etc.
- The **word-space** property controls the spacing between words. It can be set in **px**, **em**, etc.
- The **font-style** property sets the style of the font. This can be **italic**, **oblique**, **bold**, etc.
- The **font-weight** property determines how bold the font should be. It can be specified as a number between 0 and 1000 or also as **normal**, **bold**, **bolder** or **lighter**.
- The **font-family** specifies the type of font that we want to use in a broad or specific way.
- When fonts are imported, they should be placed in a **<link href="url_to_font" rel="stylesheet">** which should be placed above the **<link>** tag for our stylesheet.
- The imported fonts need to be applied inside the **CSS selector** by setting the **font-family** to that of the imported font.
- Fonts can also be imported directly into our stylesheet file by using the **@import url(url_to_font)** statement placed directly at the top of the CSS file.
- Imported fonts should be used sparingly since they can **increase the load time** of the page.