LESSON 5: Changing Text Related Properties

Changing the Font of the Text

In today's modern websites, we don't use the default Times New Roman font. We all know using Times New Roman font makes websites look at least 25 years old. That's why I consider it a must to change the font of your webpage if you want people to visit it. You should already be familiar with the syntax of CSS so the instructions for this lesson would be much shorter compared to the previous lesson.
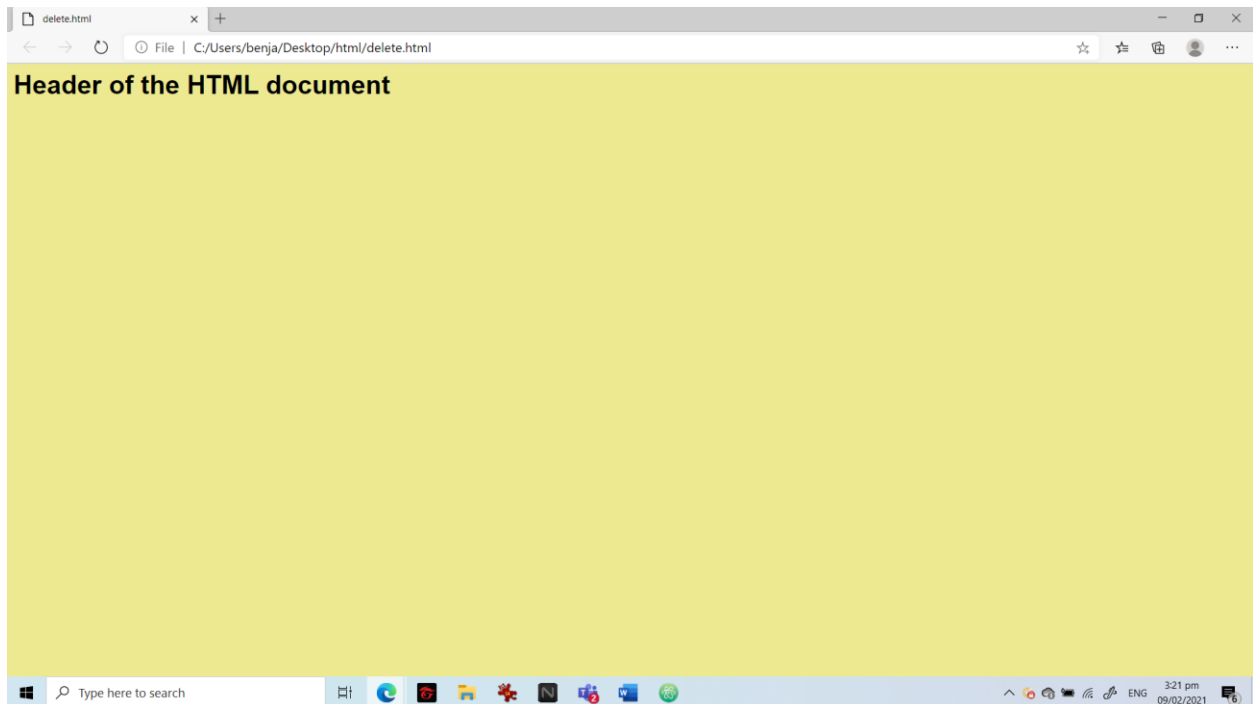
Step 1: Inside the braces of the element you want to modify, write "font-family:"

```
4    h1{
5        font-family:
6        color:  #c7c6c5
7    }
```

Step 2: Write the font you want to use then put a semicolon right after it.

```
4    h1{
5        font-family Arial;
6        color:  #c7c6c5
7    }
```

OUTPUT:

Changing Text Color

Changing the text color is as important as changing the font of your text. Changing the text color will come in handy when your background color and your text color are in conflict (same or similar color).
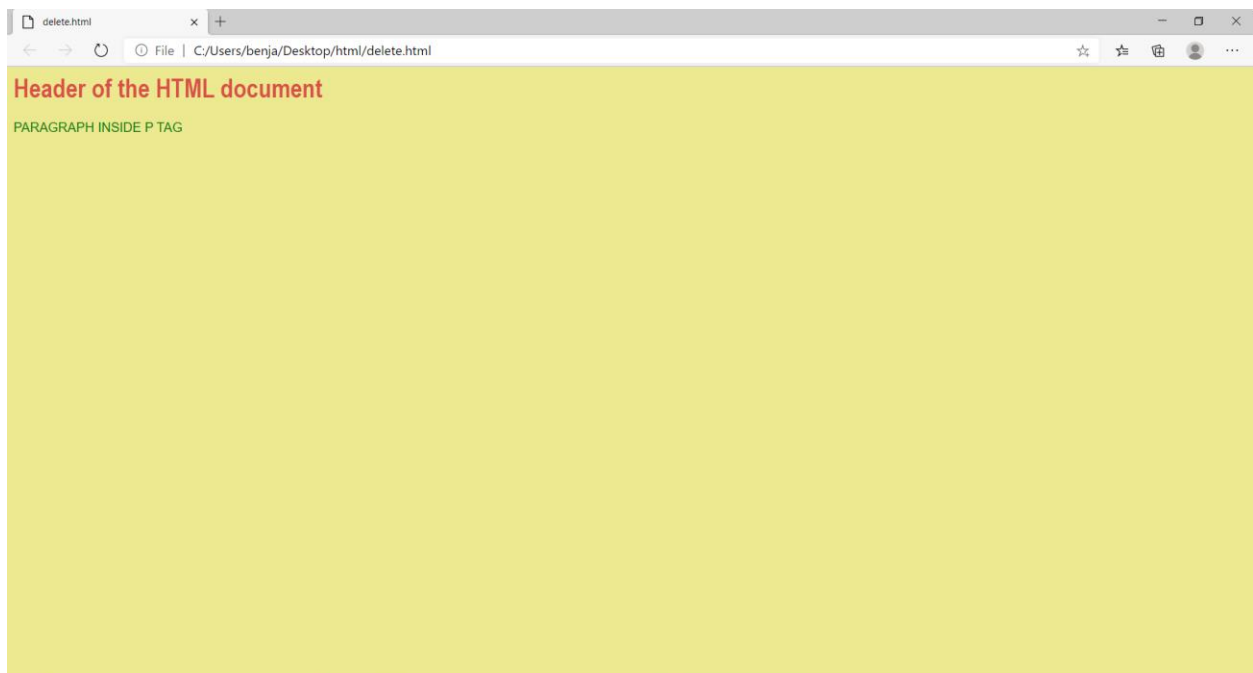
Step 1: Inside the braces of the element enclosing the text you want to modify, write "color:"

```
4    h1{
5        font-family:Arial Narrow;
6        color:
7    }
```

Step 2: Write the font you want to use then put a semicolon right after it. In the previous lesson, the three methods for changing colors was discussed. Feel free to use any of the three methods.

```
4    h1{
5        font-family:Arial Narrow;
6        color:rgb(219, 80, 70);
7    }
```

OUTPUT:

Changing Font Size - Changing the font size will come in handy when your HTML document will contain articles.

Step 1: Inside the braces of the element enclosing the text you want to modify, write "font-size:".

```
14    p{
15        font-size:
16    }
```

Step 2: Insert the numerical value you want followed by the unit(px, em, % etc) then add a semicolon to end the statement.

```
14    p{
15        font-size: 32px;
16    }
```

OUTPUT:

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG

Changing Text Alignment – There are numerous ways to change text alignment in CSS but in this lesson, we will focus more on the basics. In this part of the lesson, you will learn how to justify the text, and align the text to the left, right, and center.

Step 1: Inside the braces of the element enclosing the text you want to modify, write "text-align:".

```
14    p{
15        text-align:
16        margin-top: 50px;
17        margin-left: 50px;
18        margin-right: 50px;
19        margin-bottom: 50px;
20    }
```

Step 2: Write the value (left, right, center, or justify) you want after the colon.

Left alignment

```
14    p{
15        text-align: left;
```

Right alignment

```
14    p{
15        text-align: right;
```

Center alignment

```
15        text-align: center;
```

Justify

```
14    p{
15        text-align: justify;
```

OUTPUT 1(text-align: left;)

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

OUTPUT 2(text-align: right;)

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

Output 3(text-align: center;)

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

Output 4 (text-align: justify;)

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

Changing Font weight – Changing the font weight will help emphasize text. Font weight is just how thick the characters are.

Step 1. Inside the braces of the element enclosing the text you want to modify, write "font-weight:".

```
14    p{
15       font-weight:
16       text-align: left;
17       margin-top: 50px;
18       margin-left: 50px;
19       margin-right: 50px;
20       margin-bottom: 50px;
21    }
```

Step 2: Write the value you want after the colon then close it with a semicolon. Values include: normal(default), bold(thick characters), bolder(thicker characters), and numbers from 100-900. 400 is equivalent to normal, and 700 is the same as bold.

```
14    p{
15       font-weight: 700;
16       text-align: left;
```

OR

```
14    p{
15       font-weight: bold;
16       text-align: left;
```

OUTPUT:

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

Changing line Height – Line height is just how far each line of text are from each other. This isn't used very often. It really just depends on which part of the website you are in.
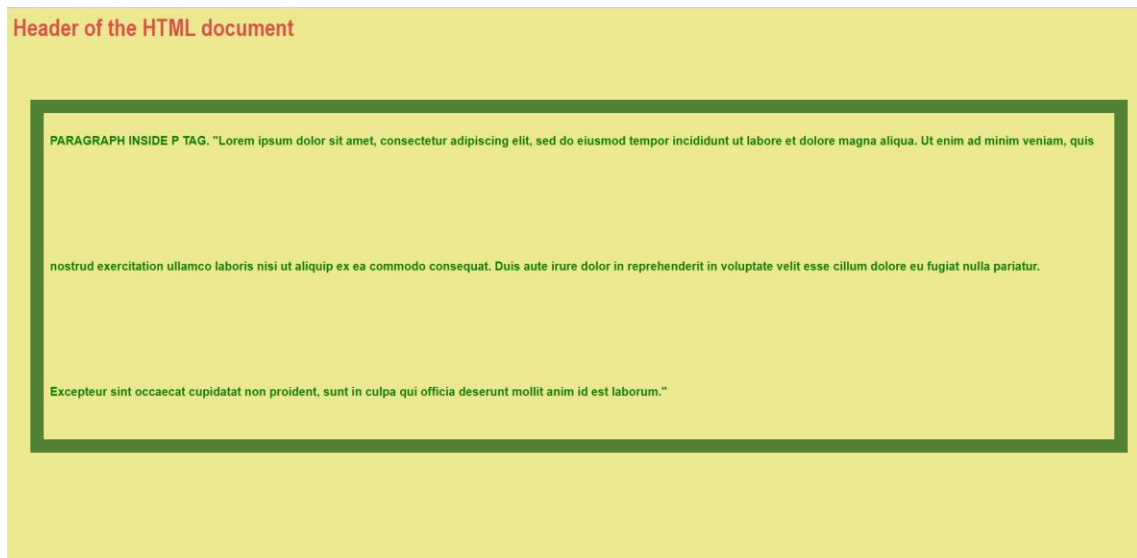
 Step 1: Inside the braces of the element enclosing the block of text you want to modify, write "line-height:".

```
14    p{
15        line-height:
16        font-weight: bold;
```

Step 2: Type in the value you want after the colon then close the statement with a semicolon. There are numerous ways to do this but for this lesson, we are going to change the line height with decimal numbers. You can play around the values to get to your desired line height.

```
14    p{
15        line-height: 10.6;
16        font-weight: bold;
```

OUTPUT:

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis

nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.

Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

Adding Text Decoration – This will include basic text decorations like overline, underline, line-through, underline, and overline.

Step 1: Inside the braces of the element enclosing the block of text you want to modify, write "text-decoration:".

```
14    p{
15        text-decoration:
```

Step 2: Type in what kind of text decoration you want (overline, underline, line-through, underline overline) followed by a semicolon.

```
14    p{
15        text-decoration: line-through;
```

OUTPUT:

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

Letter spacing – This will allow you to change the amount of space between each letter.
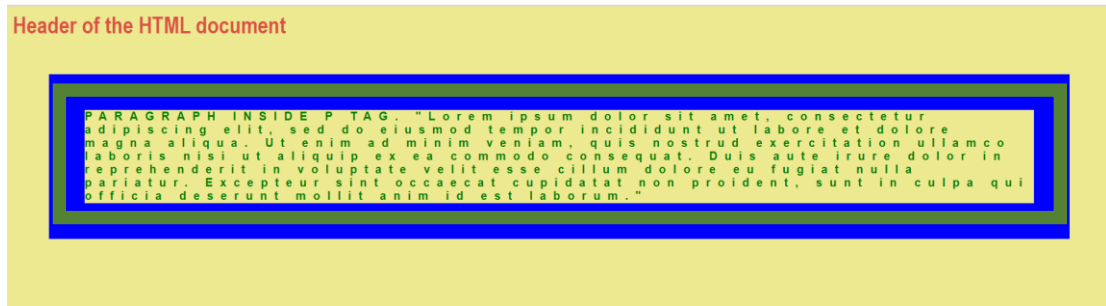
Step 1: Inside the braces of the element enclosing the block of text you want to modify, write "letter-spacing:".

```
14    p{
15        letter-spacing:
```

Step 2: Type in the value followed by the measuring unit you want then add a semicolon at end the statement.

```
14    p{
15        letter-spacing: 10px;
```

OUTPUT:

Word Spacing – This will allow you to change the amount of space between words.

Step 1: Inside the braces of the element enclosing the block of text you want to modify, write "word-spacing:".

**Step 2:** Type in the numerical value you want followed the unit then add a semicolon to end the statement.

OUTPUT:

Lesson 6: Borders, Padding, and Margins

Borders and Padding – There's a bit of confusion with borders and padding because they both have something to do with space. To explain the difference between Borders and Padding, look at the illustration below. Padding is the space inside the element while Border is the space outside the element.
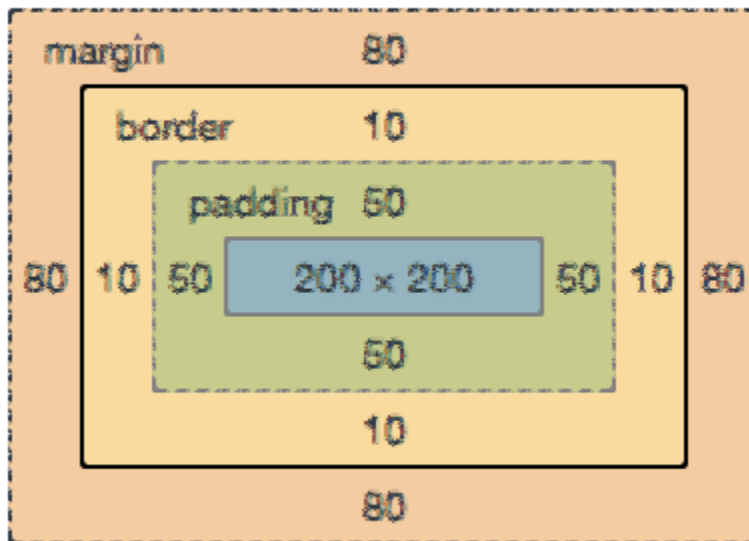
SAMPLE CODE:

```
14   p{
15       padding:100px;
16       border:100px red solid;
17       font-weight: bold;
18       text-align: left;
19       margin: 50px;
20
21   }
```

OUTPUT:

Header of the HTML document

Space between the red side of the rectangle(border) and the actual content is padding

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

Red box is the border

Actual content of p element

Changing/Adding padding width:

Step 1: Inside the element where you want to have padding, type in "padding-" followed by the side where you want to have padding then put a colon after.

```
14    p{
15       padding-left:
```

Step 2: Write the value you want then close it with a semicolon. You can use pixels as a unit of measurement.

```
14    p{
15       padding-left:100px;
```

Modifying/Adding Border width

Step 1: Type in "border-" inside the braces of the element where you want to have borders. Type the side where you want to have borders then put a colon right after.

```
14    p{
15       border-top:
```

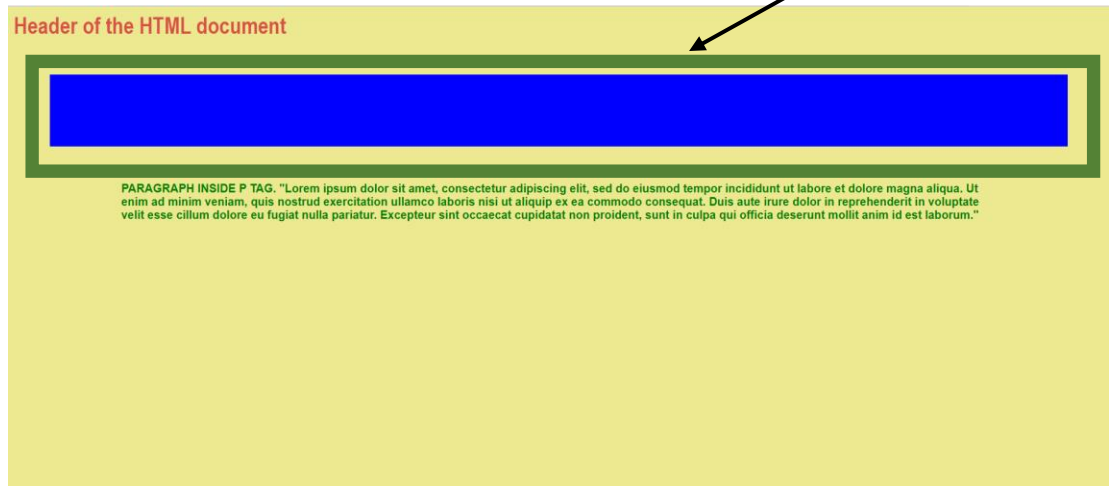**Step 2:** Write the value you want then close it with a semicolon. You can use pixels as a unit of measurement.

```
14   p{
15       border-top: 100px;
```

NOTE: Borders don't have any color by default. You would have to add the color you want your border to have after stating the width of your border. See picture below

```
14   p{
15       border-top: 100px blue solid;
```

The blue part is the top border

Output:

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

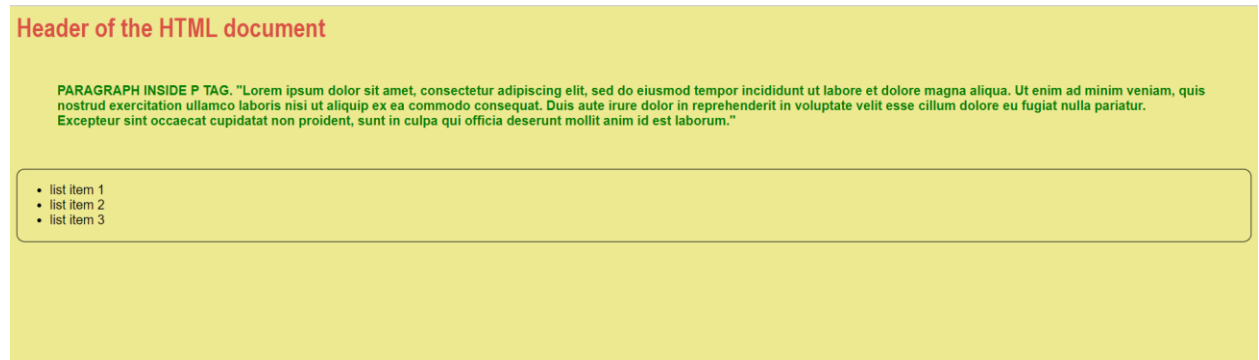## Rounding off border corners

Step 1: Type "border-radius:".

```
23   .list{
24       border-radius:
25       border: 1px solid black;
26   }
```

Step 2: Input the value you want after the colon then close it with a semicolon.

```
23   .list{
24       border-radius:10px;
25       border: 1px solid black;
26   }
27
```

OUTPUT: Notice the corners of the border of the list are rounded

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

- list item 1
- list item 2
- list item 3

Adding Margins – All modern looking websites have margins, adding margins make it easier for text to be read. In addition to that, margins also make your website look neat and clean.

Step 1: Inside the element enclosing the part of the website you want to have margins, type in "margin:".

Step 2: Insert in which side do you want to have a margin (top, bottom, left, or right) followed by a colon.

Step 3: Insert the value you want followed by a semicolon. The screenshot below will make everything inside the p tag have a margin of 50pixels on the top, left, right, and bottom.

OUTPUT: Notice all the sides of the paragraph have a 10 pixel wide margin.

NOTE: There is a shortcut that can change/add margins, borders, or paddings on all sides at the same time. The shortcut will automatically change or add whatever value you put in and apply it to all sides. (see picture below)

```
14    p{
15        border: 50px blue solid;
16        padding;100px;
17        margin: 50px;
18        font-weight: bold;
19        text-align: left;
20    }
```

OUTPUT: