

CSS Enhancement Properties

Topics Covered:

- What is Text formatting?
- What are different text formatting properties?
- What is Font formatting?
- What are different font formatting properties?
- What is CSS **float** property and its possible values?
- What is CSS **clear** property and its possible values?
- What is CSS **display** property and its possible values?

Topics in Detail:

Text formatting:

- To manipulate the HTML text, CSS text formatting properties are used.
- Text formatting properties of CSS are:
 - color.
 - direction.
 - letter-spacing.
 - word-spacing.
 - text-indent.
 - text-align.
 - text-decoration.
 - text-transform.
 - white-space.
 - text-shadow.

Text Formatting Properties:

Text color:

- The text color of the HTML text can be modified by using **color** property.
- Example:

```
h1{  
    color: red;  
}
```

Text direction:

- The direction can be specified to the HTML elements by using direction property.
- The possible values of property direction are:
 - rtl - right to left.
 - ltr - left to right.
- Example:

```
.ritole{
  direction: rtl;
}

.letori{
  direction: ltr;
}
```

Right to left direction

Left to right direction

Letter spacing:

- To set the space between the characters of any text, letter-spacing property is used.
- Possible values for the letter-spacing are:
 - normal.
 - Number specifying values (5 px, 10px)
- Example:

```
.spacing{
  letter-spacing: normal;
}
```

```
.spacing{
  letter-spacing: 5px;
}
```

Word spacing:

- The space between two words can be manipulated by using the word-spacing property.
- Possible values for the word-spacing are:
 - normal.
 - Number specifying values (5 px, 10px)
- Example:

```
.spacing{
  word-spacing: 20px;
}
```

Text indent:

-
- Example:

```
.spacing{  
  letter-spacing: normal;  
  text-indent: 2cm;  
}
```

Text alignment:

- To align the text, text-align property is used.
- The possible values are.
 - Left.
 - Right.
 - Center.
 - Justify.
- Example:

```
.spacing{  
  letter-spacing: normal;  
  width: 800px;  
  text-align: right;  
}
```

Text decoration:

- The text decorations like underline, strike through, overline, blink can be added to the text by using text-decoration property.
- The possible values are:
 - underline.
 - overline.
 - line-through.
 - blink.
 - none.
- Example:

```
.decoration{
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Text cases:

- To change the cases of the character and words, text-transform property is used.
- The possible values are:
 - capitalize - First character of all the words will be in uppercase.
 - uppercase - all the characters of the words will be in uppercase.
 - lowercase - all the characters of the words will be in lowercase.
- Example:

```
.decoration{
  text-decoration: underline;
  text-transform: capitalize;
}
```

White space between text:

- White space: Whitespace is **any string of text composed only of spaces, tabs or line breaks**.
- White space inside any html element can be handled by using white-space property.
- The possible values are:
 - **pre** - Whitespace is preserved by the browser. Text will only wrap on line breaks. Acts like the <pre> tag in HTML.
 - **normal** - Sequences of whitespace will collapse into a single whitespace. Text will wrap when necessary. This is the default value.
 - **nowrap** - Sequences of whitespace will collapse into a single whitespace. Text will never wrap to the next line. The text continues on the same line until a
 tag is encountered.
- Example:

```
.spacing{
  letter-spacing: normal;
  white-space: normal;
}
```

Text shadow:

- To set shadow around the text for decoration purpose, text-shadow property is used.
- This property may not be supported by some browsers.
- Syntax: text-shadow: h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color;
 - h-shadow: horizontal shadow.
 - v-shadow: vertical shadow.

- Blur-radius: optional, default value is 0.
- Example:

```
.decoration{  
  text-decoration: underline;  
  text-transform: capitalize;  
  text-shadow: 4px 4px 8px pink;  
}
```

Font Formatting:

- To manipulate the HTML fonts, font formatting can be used.
- Font formatting can be done using following properties:
 - font-family.
 - font-style.
 - font-variant.
 - font-weight.
 - font-size.

Font Formatting Properties:

Font family:

- To specify the type of font format for the text, font-family property can be used.
- The value of the property font-family should be the name of the font-family.
- Example:

```
.spacing{  
  letter-spacing: normal;  
  white-space: normal;  
  font-family: georgia, garamond, serif;  
}
```

Font style:

- To specify the style of the font, font-style property can be used.
- The values of the property font-style can be normal, italics, and oblique.
- Example:

```
.spacing{
  letter-spacing: normal;
  white-space:normal;
  font-family:georgia,garamond,serif;
  font-style:italic;
}
```

Font variant:

- To specify the difference between the first character of the sentence, even when all the characters are in uppercase, font-variant property is used.
- The possible values are:
 - small-caps
 - normal.
- Example:

```
.letori{
  direction: ltr;
  font-variant:small-caps;
}
```

Font size:

- To manipulate the size of the text, font-size property can be used.
- The possible values are:
 - xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, size in pixels or in %.
- Example:

```
font-size: xx-small;
```

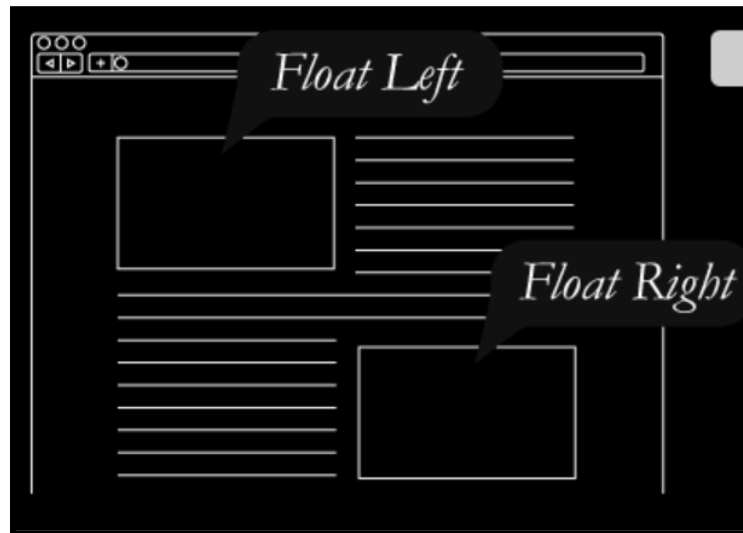
Font shorthand property:

- All the font formatting properties can be used with a single property font.
- Example:

```
h1{
  color: red;
  font:italic small-caps bold 15px georgia;
}
```

CSS float:

- CSS **float** is a positioning property.
- CSS **float** property specifies how the element should be positioned.
- CSS **float** property is used to push an element left or right. Elements can be pushed either left or right only horizontally, not vertically.




CSS **float** property values:

Property	Description	Values
float	Specifies the position of the element, whether it should float or not, and where it should float.	left, right, none, inherit

Values description:

Property	Value	Description
float	left	To make the element float to the left side of the container.
float	right	To make the element float to the right side of the container.
float	inherit	To inherit the float value of the parent element.
float	none	No float.

Example:

Code	Style
<pre> <body> <h2 class="profile name">Kunal</h2> <h4 class="profile">Web designer</h4> <p class="profile">Web design refers to the design of websites that are displayed on the internet . It usually refers to the user experience aspects of website development rather than software development.... A web designer works on the appearance, layout, and, in some cases, content of a website. The professionals who perform this process are called web designers</p> </body> </pre>	<pre> img{ width: 100px; height: 100px; border-radius: 15px; border-color: grey; border-style: groove; border-width: 10px; margin: 5px; float: left; } .profile{ margin-left: 190px; } </pre>
<p>Output:</p> <div>  <div> <p>Kunal</p> <p>Web designer</p> <p>Web design refers to the design of websites that are displayed on the internet. It usually refers to the user experience aspects of website development rather than software development.... A web designer works on the appearance, layout, and, in some cases, content of a website. The professionals who perform this process are called web designers</p> </div> </div>	

CSS clear Property:

- To clear the next element that flows around the floating element, a **clear** property is

used.


- The **clear** property is used to specify what should happen to the next element that is next to the floating element.

Property	Description	Values
clear	To clear the next element that flows around the floating element. If the next element is to be positioned below, not left or right of the floating element.	left, right, both, none, inherit

Example:

Code	Style
<pre> <body> <h2 class="profile name">Kunal</h2> <h4 class="profile">Web designer</h4> <p class="profile">Web design refers to the design of websites that are displayed on the internet . It usually refers to the user experience aspects of website development rather than software development.... A web designer works on the appearance, layout, and, in some cases, content of a website. The professionals who perform this process are called web designers</p> </body> </pre>	<pre> img{ width: 100px; height: 100px; border-radius: 15px; border-color: grey; border-style: groove; border-width: 10px; margin: 5px; float: left; } .profile{ clear:left; } </pre>

Output:

 <p>Kunal</p> <p>Web designer</p> <p>Web design refers to the design of websites that are displayed on the internet . It usually refers to the user experience aspects of website development rather than software development.... A web designer works on the appearance, layout, and, in some cases, content of a website. The professionals who perform this process are called web designers</p>
--

CSS display Property:

- The **display** property is used to specify how the element should be displayed on the web page.
- The **display** property is used to control the layout of the display.
- Every HTML element has a default display property, depending on their type.
 - Block level element - starts on a new line.
 - Inline element - does not start in a new line, takes up necessary space.
- To override the default display nature of the elements, the **display** property is used.
- The **display** property specifies the display behavior (type of rendering box - all elements are considered to be surrounded by the rectangular box in HTML) of an element.

Values and Description of Display properties:

Value	Description
inline	Does not force the line break, makes the element take only the required space.
inline-block	Same as value inline, but addition to that height and width can be applied to the elements.
block	Make the element take as much horizontal space as they can.
run-in	Displays the element as block or inline depending on the content.
none	Totally removes the element from the page. Does not provide any space.
flex	Displays an element as a block level flex container.
grid	Displays an element as a block level grid container.
inline-flex	Displays an element as an inline level flex container.
inline-grid	Displays an element as an inline level grid container.
list-item	Make the element behave like element.
table	Make the element behave like <table> element.
table-cell	Make the element behave like <td> element.
table-row	Make the element behave like <tr> element.
table-caption	Make the element behave like <caption> element.