

# CSS Text and Font Formatting

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Flaming

Ghost

Vegas

Comic

Dracula

Outline

- 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.

Georgia Underlined  
***Bold italic*** SMALL CAPS  
~~Comic Sans~~ LETTER SPACING  
Overline Arial

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

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



- 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.

```
.ritole{  
  direction: rtl;  
}  
  
.letori{  
  direction: ltr;  
}
```

Right to left direction

Left to right direction

- 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;  
}
```

- 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;  
}
```



- To indent the first line of the paragraph the text-indent property is used.
- Example:

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



- 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;  
}
```



- 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.

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

- 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: 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 <br> tag is encountered.

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



- 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.

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

- 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.



- 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;  
}
```

- 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;  
}
```

- 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;  
}
```



- 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;
```

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

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

Text formatting

Text  
properties

Font  
formatting

Font  
properties

Text and Font properties used in our LinkedIn project

```
a{  
  text-decoration: none;  
  color: ■ black;  
}
```

```
.sidebar_first_col > .profile_info{  
  text-align: center;  
  padding: 0px 20px;  
  padding-bottom: 10px;  
}
```

```
.sidebar_second_text{  
  padding: 3px 10px;  
  font-size: 0.9rem;  
  color: ■ grey;  
  font-weight: 500;  
}
```

Text formatting

Text  
properties

Font  
formatting

Font  
properties