

# Text Properties

Mastering text properties is essential for creating visually engaging and accessible web content. From choosing the right typeface to controlling spacing and alignment, these fundamental building blocks form the foundation of effective web design.

IV by IT Vedant



# Typeface and Font Families

## **Serif Fonts**

Characterized by small decorative strokes, serif fonts convey a sense of tradition and formality. They are often used for body text, as they are highly readable.

## **Sans-Serif Fonts**

Clean and modern, sans-serif fonts lack the decorative elements of serifs. They are versatile and work well for both headings and body text.

## **Monospace Fonts**

Each character in a monospace font occupies the same horizontal space, creating a structured, typewriter-like appearance. They are commonly used for code snippets.



# Font Size and Units

1

## **Pixels (px)**

Absolute units that provide precise control over font size, but may not scale well on different devices.

2

## **Ems (em)**

Relative units that scale based on the parent element's font size, making them responsive and accessible.

3

## **Rems (rem)**

Similar to ems, but relative to the root element's font size, providing more consistent scaling across the website.

4

## **Percentage (%)**

Relative units that scale based on the parent element's font size, useful for making adjustments to the base font size.





# Font Weight and Style

**B**

## **Bold**

Adds emphasis and visual weight to text, often used for headings and important callouts.

*I*

## **Italic**

Conveys a sense of emphasis, expression, or differentiation, commonly used for quotes or captions.

U

## **Underline**

Highlights text and can be used to draw attention to links or specific pieces of information.

~~S~~

## **Strikethrough**

Indicates that the text is no longer valid or relevant, often used in editing or revision scenarios.





# Text Alignment and Spacing

1

## Left Alignment

Aligns text to the left edge, creating a consistent starting point for lines. This is the most common and readable alignment.

2

## Center Alignment

Centers text within the available space, creating a visually balanced look. This is often used for headings and titles.

3

## Right Alignment

Aligns text to the right edge, creating a ragged left edge. This can be used to draw attention to important information.

4

## Justify Alignment

Aligns text to both the left and right edges, creating an even, block-like appearance. This is commonly used for body text.