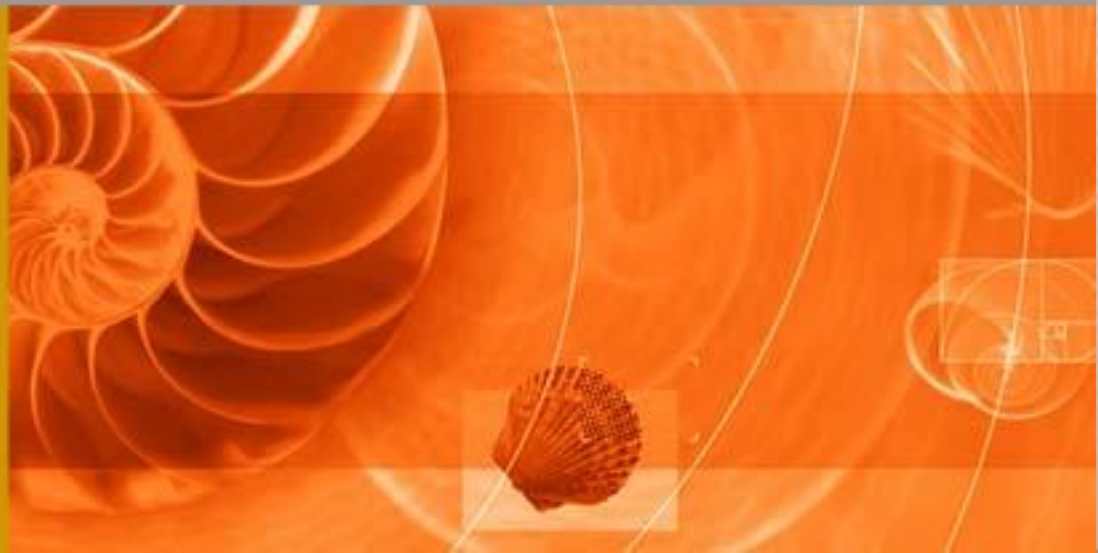


Fundamentals
of **WEB**
DESIGN



Text & Font Styles

Cascading Style Sheets

Text Color

- The CSS "color" property sets the text color. This replaces the HTML color attribute of the tag.
- In this example, the "color" property is applied to the <p>, <h1>, <pre>, and tags, but works equally as well with all tags to which style can be applied.

```
<td style="color : blue" >Row1Data1</td>
<td style="color : red" >Row1Data2</td>
<td style="color : green">Row1Data3</td>
</tr>
</table>
<p style="color : blue;">
Paragraph Tag</p>
<br />
<h1 style="color : red;">
H1 Tag</h1>
<br />
<pre style="color : green;">
Pre Tag</pre>
<br />
<font style="color : yellow;">
Font Tag</font>
```

Text Alignment

- The CSS "text-align" property sets the text alignment. This replaces the HTML align attribute which had values of left, center, and right and adds a new value of "justify".

```
<p style="text-align : left" >  
This is sample text.  
This is more sample text.  
This is even more sample text.</p>  
</td></tr></table>  
<br />
```

Text Indentation

- The CSS "text-indent" property sets the indentation for text.
- This property was not available in HTML.
- To make this property work effectively in all browsers, the value must be followed with "px" to indicate pixels.

```
<p style="text-indent : 50px" >
```

Text Spacing

- There are two text spacing properties within CSS.
- The first, "letter-spacing" property, sets spacing between each letter.
- This property was not available in HTML.
- To make this property work effectively in all browsers, the value must be followed with "px" to indicate pixels.

```
<p style="letter-spacing : 0px" >  
This is sample text.  
This is more sample text.  
This is even more sample text.</p>
```

```
<p style="letter-spacing : 10px" >  
This is sample text.  
This is more sample text.  
This is even more sample text.</p>
```

Word-Spacing Property

- The CSS "word-spacing" property, sets spacing between each word.
- This property was not available in HTML.
- To make this property work effectively in all browsers, the value must be followed with "px" to indicate pixels.

```
<p style="word-spacing : 0px" >  
This is sample text.  
This is more sample text.  
This is even more sample text.</p>
```

```
<p style="word-spacing : 10px" >  
This is sample text.  
This is more sample text.  
This is even more sample text.</p>
```

Text Decoration

- The CSS "text-decoration" property, sets whether text has an "underline", "overline", or "line-through" decoration.
- It also allows for "none" or no decoration which would be useful if you wanted a clickable link that did not have an underline.

```
<p style="text-decoration : overline" >
```

```
This text has a line over it.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p style="text-decoration : line-through" >
```

```
This text has a line through it.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p style="text-decoration : underline" >
```

```
This text is underlined.
```

```
</p>
```

```
This
```

```
<a style="text-decoration : none" href="text-decoration-p.htm">
```

```
link is not underlined.
```

```
</a>
```

text-transform Property

- The CSS "text-transform" property, sets whether text has displays as "uppercase", "lowercase", or "capitalized".
- The "capitalized" property does not force the non-leading characters to lowercase as you might have expected, but leaves them in the case in which they were typed.

```
<p style="text-transform : uppercase" >  
This text will display all uppercase.<br />  
This Text Will Display All Uppercase.<br />  
THIS TEXT WILL DISPLAY ALL UPPERCASE.<br />  
</p>  
<br />  
  
<b>Lowercase</b>  
<p style="text-transform : lowercase" >  
This text will display all lowercase.<br />  
This Text Will Display All Lowercase.<br />  
THIS TEXT WILL DISPLAY ALL LOWERCASE.<br />  
</p>  
<br />  
  
<b>Capitalize</b>  
<p style="text-transform : capitalize" >  
This text will display all leading characters capitalized.<br />  
This Text Will Display All Leading Characters Capitalized.<br />  
THIS TEXT WILL DISPLAY ALL LEADING CHARACTERS CAPITALIZED.<br />  
</p>
```

Small Caps

- The CSS "font-variant" property capitalizes all characters then displays the lowercase letters as small caps.
- This means all the characters are displayed in uppercase, but the lowercase characters will appear smaller than the uppercase characters.
- This property is considered to be not very browser friendly.

```
<p style="font-variant : small-caps" >  
This text will display in smallcaps.<br />  
This Text Will Display All smallcaps.<br />  
THIS TEXT WILL DISPLAY ALL SMALLCAPS.<br />  
</p>
```

Font Family

- The CSS "font-family" property sets the font face for the text.
- This replaces the HTML "face" attribute used within the tag.
- In this example, the "font-family" property is applied to the <p> tag but it works equally as well with all other tags to which style can be applied.

```
<p style="font-family : times" >
```

```
This text will display in Times Roman.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p style="font-family : arial" >
```

```
This text will display in Arial also known as Helvetica.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p style="font-family : courier" >
```

```
This text will display in Courier.
```

```
</p>
```

Font Size By Numbers

- The CSS "font-size" property sets the font height for the text.
- This replaces the HTML "size" attribute used within the tag with more flexibility.
- The values for this property can be in either number or name format, and absolute or relative.

Absolute Fonts Using Numbers

- The most common absolute number values are in pixels, "px", which is the standard for screen units and points, "pt", which is the standard for print media.

```
<p style="font-size : 12px" >
```

```
This text will display in 12 pixels.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p style="font-size : 12pt" >
```

```
This text will display in 12 point.
```

Absolute Fonts Using Names

- The absolute name values are xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, and xx-large.
- Many developers assume these seven names coincide with the seven font sizes within HTML, but unfortunately this is not the case.
- Furthermore, the text sizes displayed for these values varies greatly across browsers.

```
<p style="font-size : small" >  
This text will display small.  
</p>  
<br />
```

Relative Fonts Using Numbers

- The most common relative number values are emphasis, "em", and percentages, "%".
- These work basically the same where 0.5em is equal to 50%, 1.0em is equal to 100%, 1.20em = 120%, and so on.
- A value of 50% means the font will display at 50% of the current font size. A value of 120% means the font will display at 120% of the current font size.

```
<p style="font-size : 0.5em" >  
This text will display at 50% of the current font size.  
</p>  
<p style="font-size : 50%" >  
This text will display at 50% of the current font size.  
</p>  
<br />  
<br />  
  
<p style="font-size : 1.0em" >  
This text will display at 100% of the current font size.  
</p>  
<p style="font-size : 100%" >
```

Relative Fonts Using Names

- The relative name values are smaller and larger, where smaller is roughly 80% of the current size and larger is roughly 120% of the current size.
- The text sizes actually displayed for these values varies greatly across browsers.

```
<p style="font-size : smaller" >
```

```
This text will display at 80% of the current default size.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<br />
```

```
<p>
```

```
This text will display at 100% of the current default size.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<br />
```

```
<p style="font-size : larger" >
```

font-weight Property

- The CSS "font-weight" property sets the font boldness for the text.
- This replaces the HTML `` tag and adds more flexibility.
- The values for this property are lighter, normal, bold, bolder, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900.
- The weight number values will vary greatly across all browsers, however, the named values are fairly consistent.

```
<p style="font-weight : bold" >  
This text has a weight of bold.  
</p>
```

font-style Property

- The CSS "font-style" property sets the font to italic.
- This replaces the HTML `<i>` tag.
- The values for this property are normal, italic, and oblique.
- You will notice that italic and oblique fonts look very similar. Generally, the italic font is defined as part of the true font definition, whereas the oblique font is created by the browser by slanting the original font. If a font does not have an italic definition, then the oblique version will be created by the browser to appear as italics.

```
<p style="font-style : oblique" >  
This text has a style of oblique.  
</p>
```