



CSS 3: Styling Text

Overview

- ❖ CSS declaration (recap)
- ❖ CSS comment
- ❖ Styling Text
 - Text Properties
 - Font Properties
 - List Properties



CSS declaration (recap)

- A CSS **declaration** contains 2 components:

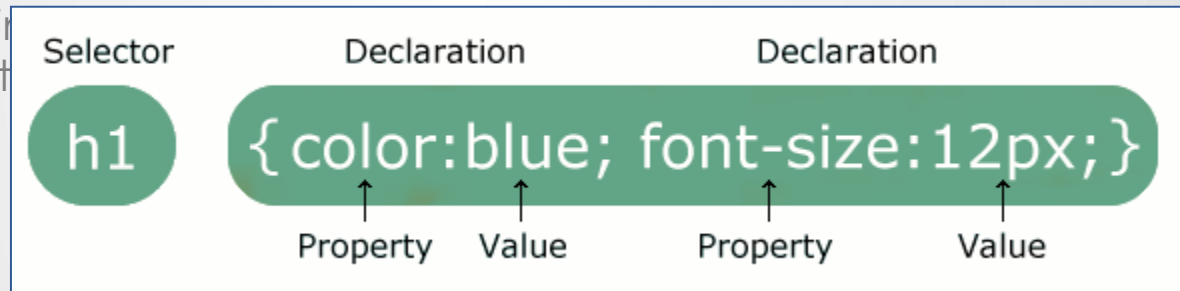
1. **Property**

- indicates the type of visual change that will be applied to the HTML element
- e.g. **color, font-size, width**

2. **Value**

- code that is associated with an associated

For example:

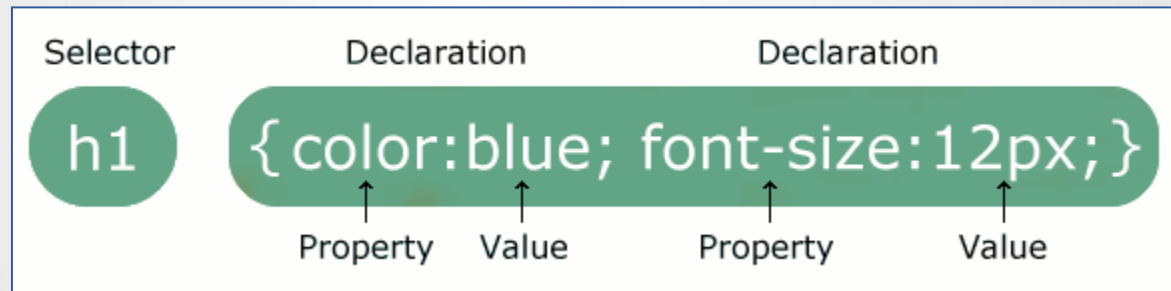


- Each declaration in a **declaration block** has to be separated by a **semi-colon (;)** symbol
- CSS 3 Styling Text



CSS declaration (cont.)

- CSS declaration:
 - Note: CSS property names are specified within the CSS standard by W3C (the web designer cannot generate and use their own property names)
 - e.g. **font-size** is a CSS property name from W3C



```
<style>  
  h1 {font-size: 12px}  
</style>
```

CSS comment

- Used by designers to make the code easier to read
- Not visible within the web browsers
- CSS comment begins with `/*` and ends with `*/`

For example:

```
<style>  
  /* This is the main heading style */  
  h1 {font-size: 12px;}  
</style>
```

HTML file, CSS code

A comment gives information to the web designers
Comment text is not displayed within a web browser

Styling Text: Text properties

- Common CSS Text properties:

Property name	Description
color	Specifies the color of the text
text-shadow	Applies one or more shadows to the text (New, CSS 3)
text-align	Specifies the horizontal alignment of the text
text-decoration	Sets or removes decoration from the text
letter-spacing	Sets the spacing between characters of the text
word-spacing	Sets the spacing between words of the text
word-wrap	Specifies automatic line-breaks within a word, when the text overflows its horizontal boundaries (New, CSS 3)



Text properties (cont.)

- **color** property:

Specifies the color of the text

```
<style>  
  h1 {color: blue;}  
</style>
```

CSS code

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Please bear in mind , we are learning

Web browser: **h1 elements** will receive color **blue**, based on the CSS style **color** property

Text properties (cont.)

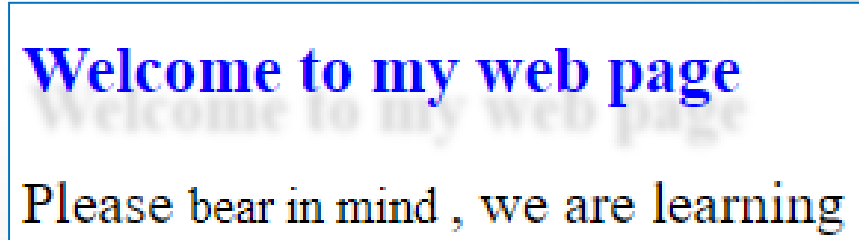
- **text-shadow** property:

Applies one or more shadows to the text

- **Syntax:** `text-shadow: offset-x offset-y blur-radius color`

```
h1  
{  
  color: blue;  
  text-shadow: 2px 10px 3px lightgrey;  
}
```

CSS code



Web browser



Text properties (cont.)

- **text-shadow** property (continued):
- Syntax: text-shadow: **offset-x offset-y blur-radius color**
- **offset-x** : specifies the horizontal distance to the right of the text
- **offset-y**: specifies the vertical distance below the text
- **blur-radius**: specifies blur size of the shadow
- **color**: specifies the color of the shadow



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text-shadow is new in CSS 3

Text properties (cont.)

- **text-align** property:

Specifies the horizontal alignment of the text

Four possible values:

- **left:**
- **right:**
- **center:**
- **justify:** each line is stretched so that every line has equal width

CSS code

```
h1 {text-align: center;}
```

Web browser



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Text properties (cont.)

- **text-decoration** property:

Sets or removes a decoration from the text

Possible values:

- **none:**
- **underline:**
- **overline:**

- **line-through:**

CSS code
blink

```
text-align: center; text-decoration: underline;
```

```
}
```

Web browser

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Text properties (cont.)

- **text-decoration** more examples:

CSS code `h1 { text-decoration: overline; }`

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CSS code `h1 { text-decoration: line-through; }`

Web browser

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Text properties (cont.)

- **letter-spacing** property:
Sets the spacing between characters of the text




Text properties (cont.)

- **letter-spacing** example:

CSS code `h1 { letter-spacing: -3px; }`

Web browser 

CSS code `h1 { letter-spacing: 10px; }`

Web browser 



Text properties (cont.)

- **word-spacing** property:
Sets the spacing between words of the text



Text properties (cont.)

- **word-spacing** example:

CSS code `h1 { word-spacing: -5px; }`

Web browser

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CSS code `h1 { word-spacing: 10px; }`

Web browser

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Text properties (cont.)

- **word-wrap** property:

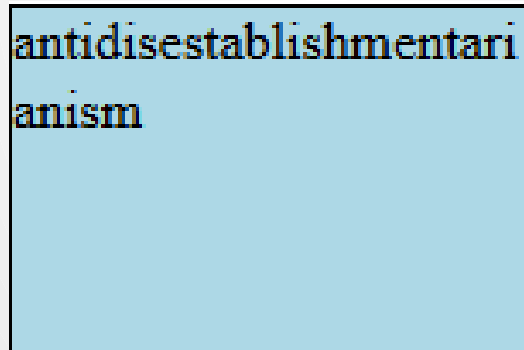
Specifies automatic line-breaks within a word, when the text overflows its horizontal boundaries

- Value: **break-word**

• New in CSS 3

CSS code `h1 { word-wrap: break-word; }`

Web browser



Longer words will break into a new line

Styling Text: Font properties

- Common CSS Font properties:

Property name	Description
font-family	Set the priority font family of the text
font-size	Set the size of the text
font-weight	Specifies the thinness or boldness of the text
@font-face	Custom fonts: associate the text with a custom font file



Font properties (cont.)

- **font-family** property:
 - Set the priority font family of the text
- A **font** is a set of printable or displayable text characters in a specific style and size
- A **font-family** is a group of fonts which have a common design



Font properties (cont.)

- **font-family** property:

Five common **font-family** values:

- **serif**
- **sans-serif**
- **monospace**
- **cursive**
- **fantasy**

```
h1 { font-family: monospace;}
```

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```
h1 { font-family: fantasy;}
```

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Font properties (cont.)

- **font-family** property can have multiple font names:

Browsers which do not support the first font, will use the next font

```
h1 { font-family: monospace, "Times New Roman", "Arial", cursive; }
```

Note – if the font-family name has a space, the font-family has to be written in double quotes



Font properties (cont.)

- **font-size** property:
 - set the size of the text
- font size value can be in:
 - **pixels (px)** fixed size in pixel
 - **percentage (%)** relative to the size of the parent element

Note – each unit of measurement (percentage or pixels) have their own advantages, depends on the web designers preference

```
h1 { font-size: 50%; }
```



Font properties (cont.)

- **font-weight** property:

Specifies the thickness or boldness of the text

Value ranges from **100** to **900**

Alternatively, words can be used: **normal**, **bold**

normal equal to font weight **400**

bold equal to font weight **700**

```
h1 { font-weight: 100; }
```

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```
h1 { font-weight: 900; }
```

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Font properties (cont.)

- **@font-face** rule:

associates the text with a custom font file

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: customName;  
  src: url("myFont.ttf");  
}
```

Custom font-family name
chosen by the designer

```
.section1  
{  
  color: blue;  
  font-family: customName;  
}
```

Filename of the font file



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Styling Text: List properties

- Common CSS Font properties:

Property name	Description
list-style-type	Set the type of list marker
list-style-image	Set an image as a list marker



List properties (cont.)

- **list-style-type** property:

Set the type of list marker

- Common values:

- **none**
- **disc (default)**
- **square**

Note: these are some of the more common list-style values, there are others

- **circle**

```
ul { list-style-type: none; }
```

No bullet points for the list items



List properties (cont.)

- **list-style-image** property:
- Set an image as a list marker
- values should include the filename of a specific image:

```
ul { list-style-image: url ("arrows.png") ; }
```

Keyword **url** is mandatory

