

CSS is the language we use to style a Web page.

What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files.

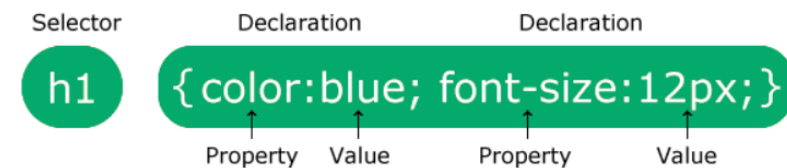
CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.

CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

CSS Syntax :-

CSS Syntax



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

The CSS font-family Property

In CSS, we use the `font-family` property to specify the font of a text.

Note: If the font name is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".

Tip: The `font-family` property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system, to ensure maximum compatibility between browsers/operating systems. Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family (to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.p1 {

    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

}

.p2 {

    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

}

.p3 {

    font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;

}

</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>

<h1>CSS font-family</h1>

<p class="p1">This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.</p>
<p class="p2">This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.</p>
<p class="p3">This is a paragraph, shown in the Lucida Console font.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:-

CSS font-family

This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.

This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.

This is a paragraph, shown in the Lucida Console font.

Font Style

The **font-style** property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:

- normal - The text is shown normally
- italic - The text is shown in italics
- oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p.normal {
```

```
  font-style: normal;
```

```
}
```

```
p.italic {
```

```
  font-style: italic;
```

```
}
```

```
p.oblique {
```

```
  font-style: oblique;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>The font-style property</h1>
```

```
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph in normal style.</p>
```

```
<p class="italic">This is a paragraph in italic style.</p>
```

```
<p class="oblique">This is a paragraph in oblique style.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Font Weight

The `font-weight` property specifies the weight of a font:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p.normal {
```

```
  font-weight: normal;
```

```
}
```

```
p.light {
```

```
  font-weight: lighter;
```

```
}
```

```
p.thick {
```

```
  font-weight: bold;
```

```
}
```

```
p.thicker {
  font-weight: 900;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The font-weight property</h1>

<p class="normal">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="light">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="thick">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="thicker">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:-

The font-weight property

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

Font Size

The `font-size` property sets the size of the text.

Set Font Size With Pixels

Setting the text size with pixels gives you full control over the text size:

Example :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {
```

```
  font-size: 40px;
```

```
}
```

```
h2 {
```

```
  font-size: 30px;
```

```
}
```

```
p {
```

```
font-size: 14px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: -

This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Text Color

The `color` property is used to set the color of the text. The color is specified by:

- a color name - like "red"
- a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
- an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
    background-color: lightgrey;
```

```
    color: blue;
```

```
}
```

```
h1 {
```

```
    background-color: black;
```

```
    color: white;
```

```
}
```

```
div {
```

```
    background-color: blue;
```

```
    color: white;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>

<p>This page has a grey background color and a blue text.</p>

<div>This is a div.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Text Alignment

The `text-align` property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.

The following example shows center aligned, and left and right aligned text (left alignment is default if text direction is left-to-right, and right alignment is default if text direction is right-to-left):-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {
```

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

```
h2 {
text-align: left;
}
```

```
h3 {
text-align: right;
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Heading 1 (center)</h1>
```

```
<h2>Heading 2 (left)</h2>
```

```
<h3>Heading 3 (right)</h3>
```

```
<p>The three headings above are aligned center, left and right.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

CSS Text Decoration

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

- `text-decoration-line`
- `text-decoration-color`
- `text-decoration-style`
- `text-decoration-thickness`
- `text-decoration`

Add a Decoration Line to Text

The `text-decoration-line` property is used to add a decoration line to text.

Tip: You can combine more than one value, like overline and underline to display lines both over and under a text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

    text-decoration: overline;

}

h2 {

    text-decoration: line-through;

}
```

```
h3 {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

```
p.ex {  
  text-decoration: overline underline;  
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Overline text decoration</h1>
```

```
<h2>Line-through text decoration</h2>
```

```
<h3>Underline text decoration</h3>
```

```
<p class="ex">Overline and underline text decoration.</p>
```

```
<p><strong>Note:</strong> It is not recommended to underline text that is  
not a link, as this often confuses
```

```
the reader.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Specify a Color for the Decoration Line

The `text-decoration-color` property is used to set the color of the decoration line.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

    text-decoration-line: overline;

    text-decoration-color: red;

}

h2 {

    text-decoration-line: line-through;

    text-decoration-color: blue;

}

h3 {

    text-decoration-line: underline;

    text-decoration-color: green;

}

p {
```

```
text-decoration-line: overline underline;
text-decoration-color: purple;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Overline text decoration</h1>
<h2>Line-through text decoration</h2>
<h3>Underline text decoration</h3>
<p>Overline and underline text decoration.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

