

This chapter teaches you how to set fonts of a content, available in an HTML element. You can set following font properties of an element –

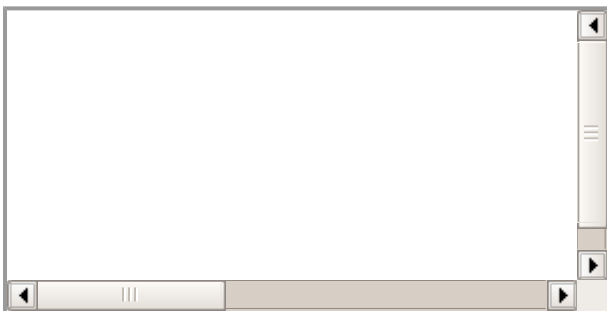
- The **font-family** property is used to change the face of a font.
- The **font-style** property is used to make a font italic or oblique.
- The **font-variant** property is used to create a small-caps effect.
- The **font-weight** property is used to increase or decrease how bold or light a font appears.
- The **font-size** property is used to increase or decrease the size of a font.
- The **font** property is used as shorthand to specify a number of other font properties.

Set the Font Family

Following is the example, which demonstrates how to set the font family of an element. Possible value could be any font family name.

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="font-family:georgia,garamond,serif;">
    This text is rendered in either georgia, garamond, or the default serif font
    depending on which font you have at your system.
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –



Set the Font Style

Following is the example, which demonstrates how to set the font style of an element. Possible values are *normal*, *italic* and *oblique*.

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="font-style:italic;">
    This text will be rendered in italic style
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –

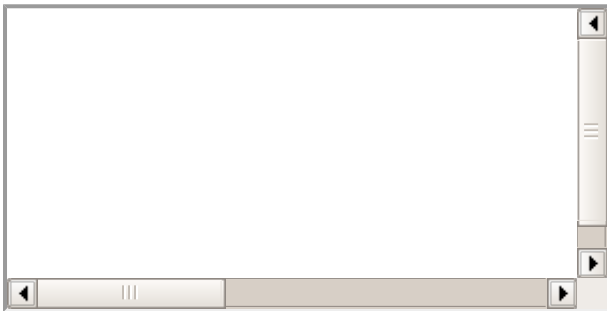


Set the Font Variant

The following example demonstrates how to set the font variant of an element. Possible values are *normal* and *small-caps*.

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="font-variant:small-caps;">
      This text will be rendered as small caps
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –



Set the Font Weight

The following example demonstrates how to set the font weight of an element. The font-weight property provides the functionality to specify how bold a font is. Possible values could be *normal*, *bold*, *bolder*, *lighter*, *100*, *200*, *300*, *400*, *500*, *600*, *700*, *800*, *900*.

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="font-weight:bold;">This font is bold.</p>
    <p style="font-weight:bolder;">This font is bolder.</p>
    <p style="font-weight:500;">This font is 500 weight.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –

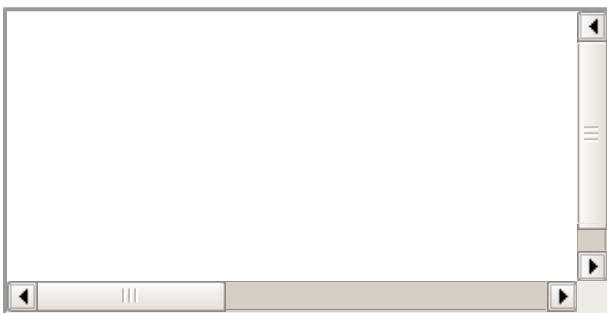


Set the Font Size

The following example demonstrates how to set the font size of an element. The font-size property is used to control the size of fonts. Possible values could be *xx-small*, *x-small*, *small*, *medium*, *large*, *x-large*, *xx-large*, *smaller*, *larger*, *size in pixels* or *in %*.

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="font-size:20px;">This font size is 20 pixels</p>
    <p style="font-size:small;">This font size is small</p>
    <p style="font-size:large;">This font size is large</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –

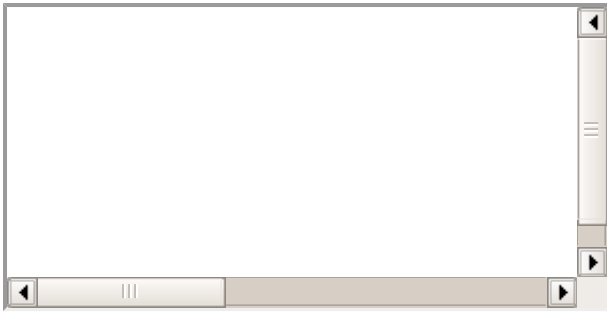


Set the Font Size Adjust

The following example demonstrates how to set the font size adjust of an element. This property enables you to adjust the x-height to make fonts more legible. Possible value could be any number.

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="font-size-adjust:0.61;">
      This text is using a font-size-adjust value.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –



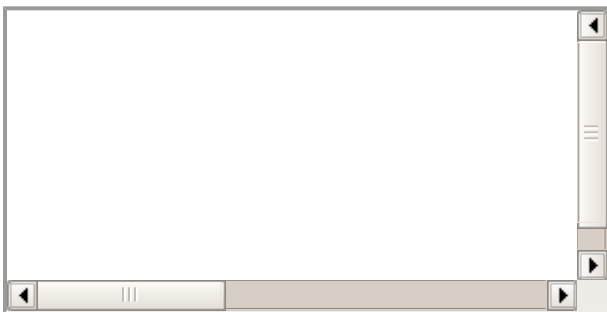
Set the Font Stretch

The following example demonstrates how to set the font stretch of an element. This property relies on the user's computer to have an expanded or condensed version of the font being used.

Possible values could be *normal*, *wider*, *narrower*, *ultra-condensed*, *extra-condensed*, *condensed*, *semi-condensed*, *semi-expanded*, *expanded*, *extra-expanded*, *ultra-expanded*.

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="font-stretch:ultra-expanded;">
      If this doesn't appear to work, it is likely that your computer doesn't have a
      condensed or expanded version of the font being used.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –



Shorthand Property

You can use the *font* property to set all the font properties at once. For example –

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="font:italic small-caps bold 15px georgia;">
      Applying all the properties on the text at once.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –

