

# Text - Text in CSS

The article explains how to format text in CSS.

## Text colors

Color properties are used to change colors for text, which can be determined by:

1. color name - like: 'red'
2. HEX value - like '# ff0000'
3. RGB value - like 'rgb (255, 0, 0)'

The default color for the page will be defined in the body section.

```
body {
  color: blue;
}

h1 {
  color: green;
}
```

**Note:** For CSS to comply with W3C, when defining color, you must define both `background-color`.

## Align text

The `text-align` is used to align text horizontally: left, right, center, or marginal alignments on both sides. These are text examples that align with the center, left and right. The text direction from left to right default to left, right-to-left right-aligned text aligns right.

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

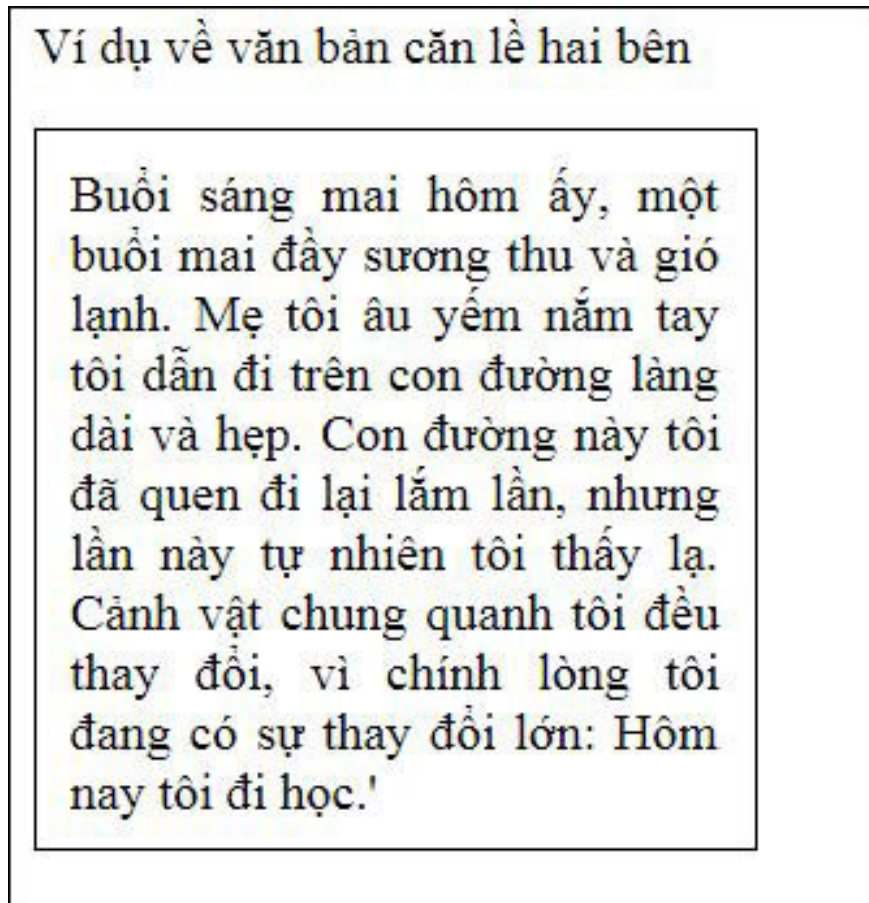
h2 {
  text-align: left;
}

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

Tiêu đề (chính giữa)
Tiêu đề 2 (trái) <span style="float: right;">Tiêu đề 3 (phải)</span>

### Example of text alignment

When the `text-align` is selected as `justify`, each line will have equal width, the text is aligned in both left and right margins.



*A piece of text is aligned on both sides*

### Other format for text

The `text-decoration` is used to add or remove some other text formats. `text-decoration: none` value `text-decoration: none` normally used to remove the underlined paragraph in the path.

```
a {
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

Other `text-decoration` values ??also include underscores, dashes and underscores.

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

h2 {
  text-decoration: line-through;
}

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

**Note:** Normally, it is not advisable to underline the text not the path because it is easy to confuse the reader.



*Text-decoration feature for other special formats*

### **Set lowercase and uppercase letters for text**

The `text-transformation` is used to identify lowercase and uppercase letters in text. It can turn both text into lowercase, uppercase or just capitalize the first letter of each word.

```
p.uppercase {
  text-transform: uppercase;
}

p.lowercase {
  text-transform: lowercase;
}

p.capitalize {
  text-transform: capitalize;
}
```

### **Head off the text**

The `text-indent` is used to determine the beginning of the first line of the text.

```
p {
  text-indent: 50px;
}
```

## Distance between letters

The `letter-spacing` used to determine the distance between letters. The example below shows how the gap increases / decreases.

**Khoảng cách giữa các chữ cái rộng**  
**Khoảng cách giữa các chữ cái hẹp**

*Specify the letter-spacing letter spacing*

## Height of the line

The `line-height` defines the height of the line, or the distance between the lines. The default line height on most browsers is usually about 110% to 120%.

```
p.small {  
  line-height: 0.8;  
}  
  
p.big {  
  line-height: 1.8;  
}
```

Đoạn văn có khoảng cách dòng nhỏ.  
Đoạn văn có khoảng cách dòng nhỏ.

Đoạn văn có khoảng cách dòng lớn.  
Đoạn văn có khoảng cách dòng lớn.

*Examples of lines between lines in CSS*

## Text direction

The feature `direction` is used to change the direction of the text in the element. Text can be written from left to right (default) or from right to left 'rtl'.

```
p {  
  direction: rtl;  
}
```

## Distance between words

The `word-spacing` used to determine the distance between words in the text.

```
h1 {  
  word-spacing: 10px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  word-spacing: -5px;  
}
```

## Text shading

The `text-shadow` helps to add shadows to text. The example below shines 3px horizontally, the shadow is vertical 2px and the color of the shadow is red.

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 3px 2px red;  
}
```

Last lesson: [Outline in CSS](#)

The following article: [Font in CSS](#)

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