Coding HTML with NVDA -Part 20(Text Transformation, Indentation and Spacing In CSS)

# Introduction

Hey guys what’s up it’s your girl Thee Quinn here and I’m back with another video in the html series. In today’s video I will be showing you how to use the properties in CSS to capitalize, indent, and adjust the spacing on text. But before we get into it, please be sure to like the video if you love the content, subscribe if you are new and turn on my notification bell to be alerted whenever I post the next video. Also note that the instrumentals for this video have been provided by Inner Sanctum Entertainment Ltd. But without further ado, let’s get right into it.

# Start of tutorial

There are properties in CSS that allow you to change the case of text, the indentation and also the spacing. So, we are going to go through them today so let’s start with changing the case. The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text. It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word

Here are the possible values:

* none

There is no capitalization and this is default.

* capitalize

This transforms the first character of each word to uppercase

* uppercase

This transforms all characters to uppercase

* lowercase

This transforms all characters to lowercase

* initial

This sets this property to its default value.

* inherit

With this, it inherits this property from its parent element.

Here is an example:

p {

  text-transform: uppercase;

}

Now let’s move on to indentation.

# Indentation

The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

The possible values are:

* length

This specifies a fixed indentation in length units such as px, pt, cm,etc.

You can learn more about CSS length units by watching my CSS units video.

* percent

This specifies the indentation as a percentage of the width of the parent element

* initial

This sets this property to its default value.

* inherit

With this, it inherits this property from its parent element.

Here is an example:

p {

  text-indent: 50px;

}

Now let’s move on to letter spacing.

# Letter spacing

The letter-spacing property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.

The possible values are:

* normal

This is default and defines normal spacing between characters.

* length

This uses length units to define a length that is used as the space between characters

Note that negative values are also allowed for this value

* initial

This sets this property to its default value.

* inherit

With this, it inherits this property from its parent element.

Here is an example:

h1 {

  letter-spacing: 5px;

}

Now let’s move on to line height.

# Line height

The line-height property is used to specify the space between lines. This is similar to changing the line spacing in Microsoft Word documents. Note that negative values are not allowed with this property.

The possible values are:

* normal

this is default and sets a normal line height.

* Number

This value is a regular number with no units attached.

This number will be multiplied with the current font size to set the line height

For example, if you want the line height to be double the size of the font, you would put 2 as the value.

* length

This defines a fixed line height in length units

* percent

This specifies a line height as a percentage of the current font size

* initial

This sets this property to its default value.

* inherit

With this, it inherits this property from its parent element.

Here is an example:

p {

  line-height: 1.8;

}

Now let’s move on to word spacing.

# Word spacing

The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text. Please note that negative values are allowed with this property.

The possible values are:

* normal

This is default and defines normal spacing between words.

* length

This defines an additional space between words in length units.

* initial

This sets this property to its default value.

* inherit

With this, it inherits this property from its parent element.

Here is an example:

p {

  word-spacing: 10px;

}