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# Lesson Proper for Week 9

## CSS Font Property

The font properties can be used to change aspects of the font and to load custom fonts. They can be applied to any element and they all inherit.

The font-related properties:

- **font-family**
- **font-size**
- **font-weight**
- **font-style**
- **font-variant**
- **font**

## Specifying the font name

The **font-family** property allows you to specify the typeface that should be used for any text inside the element(s) to which a CSS rule applies. The value of this property is the name of the typeface you want to use. You can specify a list of fonts separated by commas so that, if the user does not have your first choice of typeface installed, the

browser can try to use an alternative font from the list

browser can try to use an alternative font from the list.

Use the **font-family** property to specify a font or list of fonts by name as shown in these examples.

```
body { font-family: Arial; }  
tt { font-family: Courier, monospace; }  
p { font-family: "Trebuchet MS", Verdana, sans-serif; }
```

All font names, with the exception of generic font families, must be capitalized. For example, use “Arial” instead of “arial”. Notice that font names that contain a character space (such as Trebuchet MS in the third example) must appear within quotation marks. Use commas to separate multiple font names as shown in the second and third examples.

## Specifying font size

The **font-size** property enables you to specify a size for the font. There are several ways to

specify the size of a font. The most common are:

### <sup>a</sup> PIXELS

Pixels are commonly used because they allow web designers very precise control over how much space their text takes up. The number of pixels is followed by the letters **px**.

### <sup>a</sup> PERCENTAGES

The default size of text in browsers is 16px. So a size of 75% would be the equivalent of 12px, and 200% would be 32px. If you create a rule to make all text inside the **<body>** element to be 75% of the default size (to make it 12px), and then specify another rule that indicates the content of an element inside the **<body>** element should be 75% size, it will be 9px (75% of the 12px font size).

### <sup>a</sup> EMS

An em is equivalent to the width of a letter m.

Use the apply-named font-size property to specify the size of the text.

## font-size

Values: *length unit, percentage*, **xx-small | x-small | small | medium | large | x-large | xx-large | smaller | larger | inherit**

You can specify text in a several ways:

At a specific size using one of the CSS length units.

Relative units are based on the size of something else, such as the default text size, or the size of the parent

relative units are based on the size of something else, such as the default text size, or the size of the parent element.

- % percentage values, although not a unit of measurement, are another way to specify relative size. It is recommended that you stick with ems, percentage values, or a combination of the two when specifying text size.

```
h1 { font-size: 1.5em; }
```

When specifying a number of units, be sure the unit abbreviation immediately follows the number, with no extra character space in between:

INCORRECT `h1 { font-size: 1.5 em; }` /\*space before the em\*/

## Specifying Font weight (boldness)

CSS

```
.credits {  
  font-weight: bold;}  
}
```

RESULT

# Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

## Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned

The **font-weight** property allows you to create bold text. There are two values that this property commonly takes:

<sup>a</sup> **normal** - This causes text to appear at a normal weight.

<sup>a</sup> **bold** - This causes text to appear bold. In this example, you can see that the element whose **class** attribute has a

**bold** - This causes text to appear bold. In this example, you can see that the element whose **class** attribute has a value of **credits** has been bolded.

You might wonder why there is a normal weight. This is because if, for example, you created a rule for the **<body>** element indicating that all text inside the body should appear bold, you might need an option that allows the text in certain instances to appear normal weight. So it is essentially used as an "off switch."

If you want a text element to appear in bold, use the **font-weight** property to adjust the boldness of type.

## font-weight

Values: normal | bold | bolder | lighter | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | inherit

As you can see, the font-weight property has many predefined values, including descriptive terms (normal, bold, bolder, and lighter) and nine numeric values (100 to 900) for targeting various weights of a font if they are available. Because most fonts common on the Web have only two weights, normal (or roman) and bold, the only font weight value you will use in most cases is bold. You may also use normal to make text that would otherwise appear in bold (such as strong text or headlines) appear at a normal weight.

## Specifying Font style

If you want to create italic text, you can use the **font-style** property. There are three values this property can take:

<sup>a</sup> **normal** - This causes text to appear in a normal style (as opposed to italic or oblique).

<sup>a</sup> **italic** - This causes text to appear italic.

<sup>a</sup> **oblique** - This causes text to appear oblique.

The font-style property affects the posture of the text, that is, whether the letter shapes are vertical (normal) or slanted (italic and oblique).

## font-style

Values: normal | italic | oblique | inherit

Italic and oblique are both slanted versions of the font. The difference is that the italic version is usually a separate typeface design with curved letter forms, while oblique text takes the normal font design and just slants it. The truth is that in most browsers, they may look exactly the same.

```
h1 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;}  
h2 {  
  text-transform: lowercase;}  
.credits {  
  text-transform: capitalize;}
```

## RESULT

# BRIARDS

By Ivy Dockett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

## breed history

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

The **text-transform** property is used to change the case of text giving it one of the following values:

- <sup>a</sup> **Uppercase** - This causes the text to appear uppercase.
- <sup>a</sup> **Lowercase** - This causes the text to appear lowercase.
- <sup>a</sup> **Capitalize** - This causes the first letter of each word to appear capitalized.

In this example, the **<h1>** element is uppercase, the **<h2>** element is lowercase, and the credits are capitalized. In the HTML, the word *by* in the credits had a lowercase *b*.

### Underline & Strike

```
.credits {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}  
a {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```

## RESULT

### Briards

by Ivy Dockett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

### Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

The **text-decoration** property allows you to specify the following values:

- <sup>a</sup> **none** - This removes any decoration already applied to the text.
- <sup>a</sup> **underline** - This adds a line underneath the text.
- <sup>a</sup> **overline** - This adds a line over the top of the text.
- <sup>a</sup> **line-through** - This adds a line through words.
- <sup>a</sup> **blink** - This animates the text to make it flash on and off (however, this generally frowns upon, as it is considered rather annoying).

In this example, the credits have been underlined. Also, the name of the breed (which is a link) is not underlined, which it would be by default because it is a link.

## Alignment

The **text-align** property allows you to control the alignment of text. The property can take one of four values:

<sup>a</sup> **left** - This indicates that the text should be left-aligned.

<sup>a</sup> **right** - This indicates that the text should be right-aligned.

<sup>a</sup> **center** - This allows you to center text.

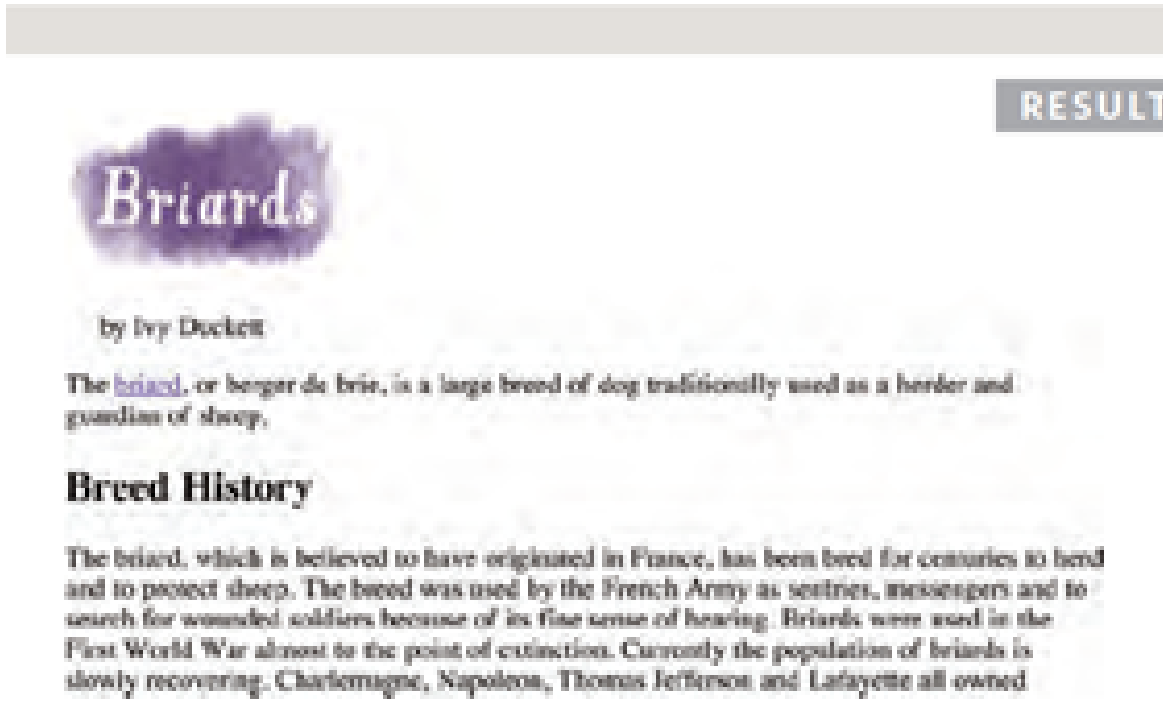
<sup>a</sup> **justify** - This indicates that every line in a paragraph, except the last line, should be set to take up the full width of the containing box.

When you have several paragraphs of text, it is considered easiest to read if the text is left-aligned. Justified text looks at the words on each individual line and creates an equal gap between those words. It can look odd if you end up with large gaps between some words and smaller gaps between others.

This often happens when your lines are not very wide or when your text contains long words.

## Indenting Text

```
h1 {
  background-image: url("images/logo.gif");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  text-indent: -9999px;}
.credits {
  text-indent: 20px;}
```



The **text-indent** property allows you to indent the first line of text within an element. The amount you want the line indented by can be specified in a number of ways but is usually given in pixels or ems.

It can take a negative value, which means it can be used to push text off the browser window. You can see this technique used in this example, where the **<h1>** element uses a background image to represent the heading. The text has been moved far to the left, off the screen.

We still want the heading text to be on the page (for search engines and those who cannot see the image), but we cannot have it displayed on top of the logo or it will be unreadable. By pushing it 9,999 pixels to the left, it is way out of sight but still in the HTML code.

The second rule in this example indents the credits 20 pixels to the right.

### Specifying Font Variant (Small Caps)

Some typefaces come in a “small caps” variant. This is a separate font design that uses small uppercase-style letters in place of lowercase letter designs. The one-trick-pony font-variant property is intended to allow designers to specify such a small-caps font for text elements.



## font-variant

Values: **normal** | **small-caps** | **inherit**

In most cases, a true small caps font is not available, so browsers simulate small caps by scaling down uppercase letters in the current font, as you'll see when we add some small caps text to the menu next. To typography sticklers, this is less than ideal and results in inconsistent stroke weights, but you may find it an acceptable option for adding variety to small amounts of text.

*h1 in small caps*

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## The font Property

Specifying multiple font properties for each text element could get repetitive and lengthy, so the creators of CSS provided the shorthand font property that compiles all the font-related properties into one rule.

## font

Values: **font-style** **font-weight** **font-variant** **font-size/line-height**  
**font-family** (see also values in System Fonts sidebar) | **inherit**

The value of the font property is a list of values for all the font properties we just looked at, separated by character spaces. In this property, the order of the values is important:

**{ font: style weight variant size/line-height font-family }**

**{ font: 2px italic sans-serif }**



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