Typography

The blogger wants to spruce up her professional website. You’ll modify the typography on his site, changing the size, style, and font families, to make the page easier to read.

Using your understanding of typography, help “Erik Gauger” improve the readability of his site for his readers.

**Notes from the Road**

**1.**

The header section of Erik Gauger’s site contains the author’s logo, along with the text “Travels”, “Fiction”, and “Contact”.

* Change the font-weight of the header so that the text appears bold.
* Under the .header .logo rule set; change the height of the img to a rem unit, so it fits parent content.

**2.**

Moving down the page, the banner section contains a stunning image, two blocks of text, an h2 tag with the text “DEC 2020”, and an h1 tag with the text “Lake County”.

* Give the h2 tag a font weight of 500 and the h1 tag a font weight of 900.

**3.**

After reviewing the project, the author suggests that the line height seems a bit off and needs to be altered throughout the page.

Work down the page and set line-height of the following page elements as recommended:

* The paragraph within the journal section should have a line height of 1.4 times the font size.
* The first letter of the journal section should have a line height of .87 times the font size.
* The quote should have a line height of 1.2 times the font size.
* The footer content should have a line height 1.5 times the font size.

**4.**

The site currently uses common serif and sans-serif fonts found on users’ computers. Since the author first published the site, a number of new font libraries have created fonts that you think would be a better fit for the site.

Using the [Google Fonts](https://fonts.google.com/), add the following fonts to the **index.html** file:

* Abril Fatface
* Work Sans in font-weight 400, 500, and 800.
* Merriweather in font-weight 400 and 400 italic

You may either link these fonts in a single <link> tag, or three separate <link> tags.

**5.**

You can now use the newly added fonts from Google Fonts within our project. Moving down the page again, set the font-family and property as recommended:

* Set the typeface of the h2 tag in the banner section to "Work Sans"
* Set the typeface of the h1 tag in the banner section to "Abril Fatface"
* Set the typeface of the journal section to Work Sans
* Set the typeface of the photo caption to Merriweather

**6.**

The page looks great, but you also have to account for users who may not be able to access the Google Fonts. Find them several fallback fonts to use in case they are restricted from accessing fonts from a third party:

Set the fallback fonts as follows:

* h2 tag in the banner section: "Arial" and sans-serif
* h1 tag in the banner section: sans-serif
* The journal section: serif
* The photo caption: serif

**7.**

Instead of linking the font from **index.html**, you realize it would be a better to import Google fonts in the files directly into stylesheets with the @font-face property.

* Use the @font-face property to import the fonts directly to the stylesheets, use seperate font-face selectors for every different font.
* Remove the <link> tags that reference the Google fonts from the **index.html** page.

**8.**

Looking at the page, the author suggests the page really come together if we used a specific font, CroissantOne-Regular.ttf, in the footer. The files have been downloaded and added to our project folder where our CSS files are stored.

* To complete the task you need to use the @font-face property to make these fonts accessible in the stylesheets. Name the font "Croissant One".

**9.**

Now that you have a @font-face rule.

* Set the font-family property of the footer to "Croissant One" with "Merriweather" and serif as the fallback fonts.
* Change the font colors, for more readable footer section.

**9.**

Additional step:

* May be you can add an information section inside of the footer.

