



Introduction to CSS

Cascading Style Sheets for Web Design

Lecture # 5

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Adding Google Fonts in CSS

- ❖ Fonts play a crucial role in web design.
- ❖ Google Fonts offers free, open-source fonts.
- ❖ Easy to integrate into CSS for websites.



Steps to Use Google Fonts

1. Visit fonts.google.com
2. Search and select your preferred font.
3. Copy the provided link tag or CSS import.
4. Apply the font in your CSS stylesheet.

```
<head>  
  <link  
    href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/cs  
s2?family=Roboto&display=swap"  
    rel="stylesheet">  
</head>
```



Method 2 – Using @import in CSS

```
@import  
url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto&display=swap');
```

Applying Fonts in CSS

```
body {  
  font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;  
}
```

Best Practices

1. Use limited fonts for consistency.
2. Always add a fallback font (e.g., sans-serif).
3. Check performance (too many fonts may slow down).



Downloading Fonts from Google Fonts

1. Go to fonts.google.com
2. Select a font → Click “Download Family”
3. Extract the downloaded .zip file
4. Place the font files (e.g., .woff2, .ttf) into your project folder (/fonts)

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'Poppins';  
  src: url('fonts/Poppins-Regular.woff2') format('woff2'),  
       url('fonts/Poppins-Regular.ttf') format('truetype');  
}  
  
h1 {  
  font-family: 'Poppins', sans-serif;  
}
```



Cursor in CSS

The cursor property defines the type of mouse pointer displayed.

Helps guide users about interactivity (e.g., links, text, buttons)

```
selector {  
  cursor: value;  
}
```

Common Cursor Values

default → Normal arrow

pointer → Hand icon (links, buttons)

text → I-beam (editable text)

move → 4-way arrow (draggable items)

not-allowed →  symbol

wait → Hourglass/spinner

crosshair → Precision cross



Box-Shadow in CSS

The box-shadow property adds shadow effects to elements.

Can be used for buttons, cards, containers, modals etc.

Makes UI look modern and 3D.

```
box-shadow: offset-x offset-y blur-radius spread-radius color;
```



CSS Functions

- ❑ Predefined methods in CSS used to perform calculations, transformations, and styling.
- ❑ Functions accept values and return computed results.
- ❑ Examples: `var()`, `rgb()`, `url()`, etc.

```
:root {  
  --main-color: #3498db;  
}  
h1 {  
  color: var(--main-color);  
}
```




What is CSS Animation?

- ❑ CSS Animations allow elements to change styles over time.
- ❑ Controlled using @keyframes.
- ❑ No need for JavaScript for basic animations.

```
@keyframes animationName {  
  from {background-color:red;}  
  to { back-ground-color:blue;}  
}  
  
.element {  
  animation-name: animationName;  
  animation-duration: 2s;  
  animation-delay: 1s;  
  animation-iteration-count: infinite;  
  animation-direction: alternate;  
  animation-timing-function: ease-in;  
}
```



What are Media Queries?

- ❑ A CSS technique to apply styles based on device properties.
- ❑ Helps create responsive designs.
- ❑ Adapts to screen size, resolution, or orientation.

```
@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {  
  body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
  }  
}
```



*Any
Question*



Thank You