**HTML & CSS Course**

03. Typography

* Books – “The elements of typographic style”, “The elements of Typographic style applied to the web”
* Typography is the art and technique of arranging type to make written language, it is the visual elements of the written word
* Website **readability** is a measure of how easy it is for visitors to **read** and **understand** online text
* **Keys to Readable Typography:**
* User-friendly headers
* White Space - scannable and consistent text
* Emphasis of Important Elements
* Good Margins to avoid walls of text
* Scannable Text
* Consistency
* Organization of Information
* CSS font properties:
* font-family/ font-space:

e.g font-family: Arial, Helvetica, but “Times New Roman” in quotes due to the fact it consists of several words with white space between, when 2 font families are given, if one is not available, then the other one is automatically used)

e.g. font-face specifies custom font and the src path @font-face {

font-family: “Open Sans”;

src: url(“/fonts/opensans.woff”) format(“woff”);

}

Google fonts – free fonts fonts.google.com > download family > style.css define @font-face

* font-size/ line-height/letter-spacing – 1px = 0.75pt = 1/96 inch, pt/px/em(relative to the next parent element)/rem(relative to the html parent(default for html is16px))
* font-weight (e.g. bold) – thin(100), light(300), normal(400), bold(700), or value [100-900]
* font-style (e.g. italic) – normal or italic
* font-variant (e.g. small caps)
* text -align: left/right/center/justify – defines the horizontal alignment
* text -decoration: none/line-through/overline/underline
* text -indent – when text starts with space on the line (един пръст място)
* text -overflow: clip(…) – when text is overflowing the box, this defines how the hidden text is displayed
* text-transform: capitalize(first letter of each word)/uppercase(all)/lowercase(all) – specifies how to capitalize text
* word-break: normal(breaks at space symbol)/break-all(breaks at the end of the line)
* text-shadow
* text-color
* background-color: HEX/RGB/<named color>/transparent
* Text-shadow: <horizontal> <vertical> <blur> <color>, ex. text-shadow: 2px 4px 10px red;
* cursor: ponter/move/none/col-resize;
* outline: <width/style/color>; ex: outline: 4px dotted red;
* When more than one font-family is registered through @font-face{…} then later they are identified by referring to their stated font-weight, i.e.:

@font-face{ @font-face{

font-family: “Roboto”; font-family: “Roboto”;

src: url(“./fonts/Roboto-Bold.ttf“; src: url(“./fonts/Roboto-Normal.ttf“;

**font-weight: 700; font-weight: 400;**

} }

h1{

font-family: Roboto;

**front-weight: 700;**

text-align: center;

}

* **Font Awesome** provides vector icons, emojis, etc.
* Add the following link inside **<head>**
* Or import Font Awesome in the **CSS** file
* Choose an icon 🡪 copy the **<i>** element 🡪 paste it in your HTML file

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.10.2/css/all.css">

</head>

<body>

<a href="#"><i class="fa fa-home fa-fw"></i>Home</a>

</body>

@import 'https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.10.2/css/all.css';