

CSS Tutorial: Fonts In CSS | Web Development Tutorials #17



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CSS Tutorial: Fonts in CSS

In this tutorial, we are going to learn about different *Fonts* in CSS. They act as a backbone of the whole CSS. The CSS font properties define the *font family*, *boldness*, *size*, and the *style* of a text. As always, let us start the tutorial by making a new file named *tut17.html* and add an instant boilerplate. After this, give the title as **CSS Fonts** under the `<title>` tags in the `<head>` section.

```
<body>
  <h4>CSS Fonts</h4>
  <p>Lets play with <span>fonts</span>. It is very exciting</p>
</body>
```

This is a very basic code as an example to start playing around different fonts. In CSS, we have two types of fonts- *web-safe fonts* and *web fonts*. Web saved fonts are the

fonts that come pre-installed with most of the operating systems, therefore, using these fonts you will never encounter any error. But on the other hand, some fonts are not shipped with the OS; so to use them, we need to import them from the web.

We can also use the technique of *font stack*. A font stack is a list of fonts that are listed in order of preference you would like them to appear in case some fonts are not loading. The example of this is shown below-

```
p {font-family: 'Ubuntu', 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-
```



This list will be iterated until the specified font is not available in the system.

To see the whole list of web saved fonts, there is a very good website called [CSS Font Stack](#). It provides the complete list of web saved fonts. Talking about web fonts, we can easily import them from Google. To import the code, there is no website better than [Google Fonts](#). To use it, simply copy the style-sheet and add it to your code and update the font stack with the specific font you desire.

- The next property is *font size*.

```
p { font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Aerial Narrow', Aerial, sans-serif;  
    font-size: 33px;  
}
```



Font Size is used to set the size of a font. In the above example, we used our font size to be 33px. Pixel 'px' is the unit of the font size and it is 1/96th of an inch.

- The next property is *line-height*. Line-height is the spacing between the fonts (current font and previous font).

```
p {font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Aerial Narrow', Aerial, sans-serif;  
    font-size: 23px;  
    line-height: 1.8em;  
}
```



- Next property is *font-weight*. The font weight property sets how thick or thin character in text should be displayed.

```
p{ font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Aerial Narrow', Aerial, sans-serif;
  font-size: 23px;
  line-height: 1.8em;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

There are various other font properties. Most of the important ones are covered in this tutorial. You can now test different other font properties as well. As a beginner, I would recommend not to learn all the CSS properties until you learn to make a simple website. You can take the help of references available anytime but for it, you should know the basics.

Code as described/written in the video

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>CSS Fonts</title>
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Ubuntu&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
  <style>
    p{
      font-family: 'Ubuntu', 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Aerial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
      font-size: 33px; /* 1/96th of an inch */
      line-height: 1.3em;
    }

    span{
      font-weight: bold;
      font-style: italic;
    }
  </style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
  <h4>CSS Fonts</h4>
  <p>Lets play with <span>fonts</span>. It is very exciting</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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