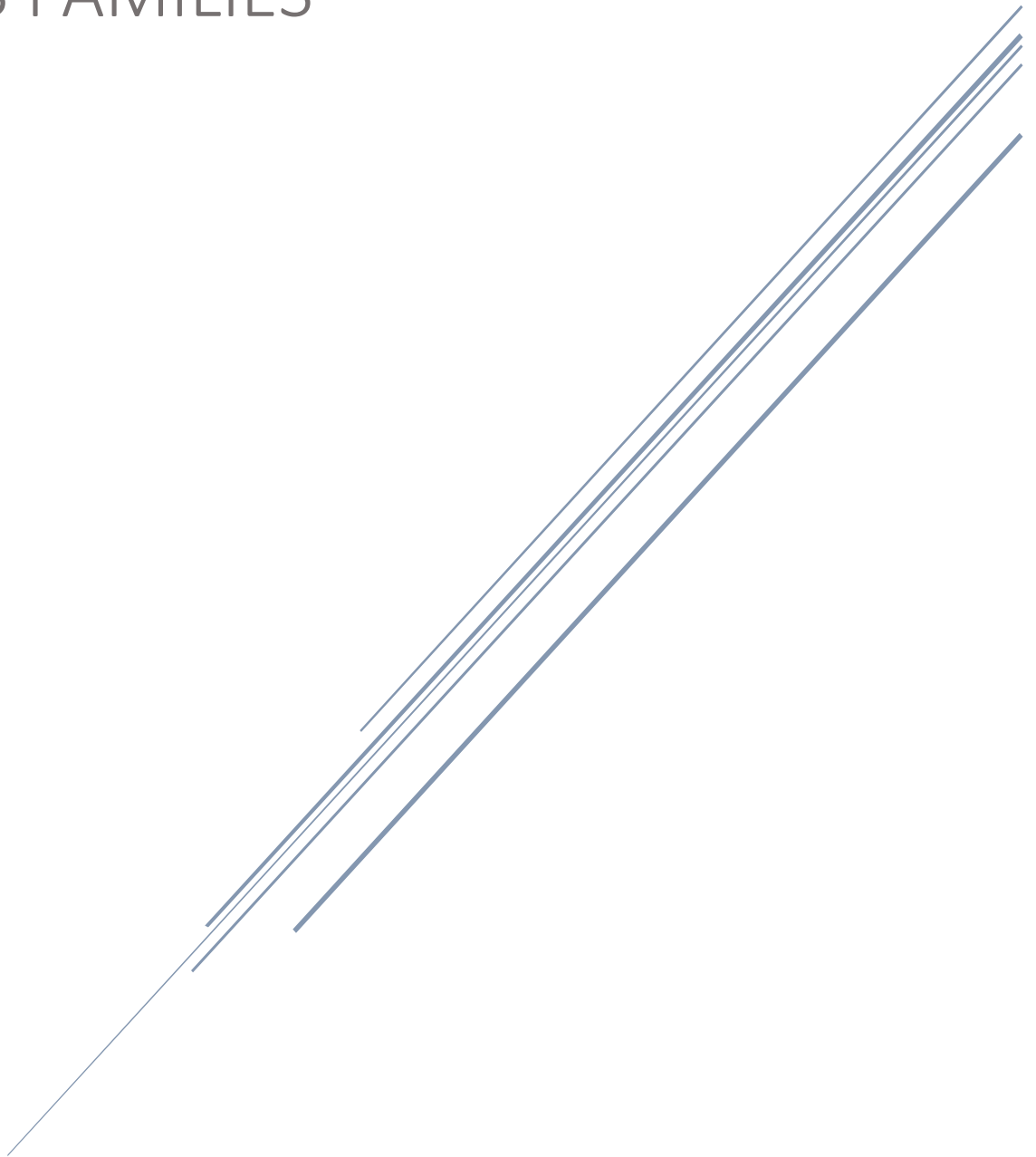


Fonts Families

HTML, CSS



Manal Al-sobaei
Ismail Al-khamri

Fonts Families

How to insert fonts to your website using @import:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Title of the document</title>

<style>

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

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

body {

  font-family: 'Muli', sans-serif;

  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8);

  font-weight: 400;

  line-height: 1.58;

  letter-spacing: -.003em;

  font-size: 20px;

  padding: 70px;

}

h1 {

  font-family: 'Quicksand', sans-serif;

  font-weight: 700;

  font-style: normal;

  font-size: 38px;

  line-height: 1.15;

  letter-spacing: -.02em;

  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.8);

  -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased; }

</style>

</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Lorem Ipsum</h1>
```

```
<p>
```

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

How to insert fonts to your website using <link> tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Title of the document</title>
```

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Dosis&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {
```

```
font-family: 'Dosis', sans-serif;
```

```
color: #777777;
```

```
text-align: center; }
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Lorem Ipsum</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

How to add custom fonts to your website using @font-face :

The @font-face CSS rule explained below is the most common approach for adding custom fonts to a website.

Step 1: Download the font

Find the custom font you want to use on your website, and then download the TrueType Font file format (.ttf). You can also download the OpenType Font format (.otf)

Step 2: Create a WebFont Kit for cross-browsing

Upload your .ttf or .otf file to the [Webfont Generator](#) and then download your Web Font Kit.

Step 3: Upload the font files to your website

Using your FTP or file manager, upload all the font files found within your Web Font Kit to your website.* Typically this kit will include multiple file extensions such as (.eot), (.woff), (.woff2), (.ttf) and (.svg).

Your kit will also include a Cascading Style Sheet (.css) that you will need to update and upload in step 4.

*This step will vary greatly based upon how your website is built and hosted.

Step 4: Update and upload your CSS file

Replace the existing source URL with the new URL you created by uploading each file.

By default, the source URL location is set within the downloaded Web Font Kit. It needs to be replaced by the location on your server.

Before update:

```
@font-face {  
font-family: "CustomFont";  
src: url("CustomFont.eot");
```

```
src: url("CustomFont.woff") format("woff"),  
url("CustomFont.otf") format("opentype"),  
url("CustomFont.svg#filename") format("svg");  
}
```

After update:

```
@font-face {  
font-family: "CustomFont";  
src: url("https://yoursite.com/css/fonts/CustomFont.eot");  
src: url("https://yoursite.com/css/fonts/CustomFont.woff") format("woff"),  
url("https://yoursite.com/css/fonts/CustomFont.otf") format("opentype"),  
url("https://yoursite.com/css/fonts/CustomFont.svg#filename") format("svg");  
}
```

Step 5: Use the custom font in your CSS declarations

Now that your Cascading Style Sheet and font files are uploaded to your server, you can start using your custom font in your CSS declarations to help improve the look of the HTML.

This can be done in multiple ways, including adding site-wide declarations to your main CSS file.

Here is a quick example:

```
h1 {  
font-family: 'CustomFont', Arial, sans-serif;  
font-weight:normal;  
font-style:normal;  
}
```
