Question 1: **Explain the difference between web-safe fonts and custom web fonts. Why might you use a web-safe font over a custom font?**

* Difference between web-safe fonts and custom web fonts

| **Aspect** | **Web-Safe Fonts** | **Custom Web Fonts** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Definition** | Fonts pre-installed on most operating systems and devices | Fonts that are loaded from the web and not necessarily available on all devices |
| **Examples** | Arial, Times New Roman, Georgia, Verdana, Courier New | Roboto, Open Sans, Montserrat, Lato (from Google Fonts, Adobe Fonts, etc.) |
| **Loading Method** | Instantly rendered from user's system — no download needed | Downloaded from the internet when the web page loads |
| **Performance** | Very fast — no extra resources required | Slightly slower — adds extra HTTP requests and may impact load time |
| **Design Flexibility** | Limited typography choices | Wide range of fonts with diverse styles and weights |
| **Browser Support** | Universally supported across all browsers and platforms | Generally supported, but may require fallbacks or additional setup |
| **Customization** | Limited styling and uniqueness | Highly customizable for branding and aesthetics |
| **Privacy** | No external font requests, better for privacy | May involve third-party font services that collect usage data |

**Why Use a Web-Safe Font Over a Custom Font?**

| **Reason** | **Explanation** |
| --- | --- |
| **Performance** | Web-safe fonts don’t need to be downloaded, so **pages load faster**, especially on slow connections. |
| **Compatibility** | They work reliably **across all browsers and devices**, minimizing rendering issues. |
| **Simplicity** | No need to configure or host fonts; just use a CSS font-family. |
| **Fallback** | They are often used as **fallbacks** if a custom font fails to load. |
| **Privacy** | No external requests to font servers, which may help with **user privacy and GDPR compliance**. |

**When to Use Custom Fonts**

* When branding is important and you need **unique typography**.
* For more **design flexibility** or to match a brand’s identity.
* If you’re willing to **trade performance for visual impact**.

Question 2: **What is the font-family property in CSS? How do you apply a custom Google Font to a webpage?**

**✅ What is the font-family Property in CSS?**

The font-family property in CSS is used to **specify the font** of text content on a webpage.

css

*body {*

*font-family: Arial, sans-serif;*

*}*

* It accepts a **comma-separated list** of font names.
* The browser uses the **first available font** in the list.
* Generic families like serif, sans-serif, or monospace are used as fallbacks.

**✅ How to Apply a Custom Google Font to a Webpage**

To use a Google Font, follow **two simple steps**:

**Step 1: Import the font in your HTML**

Paste this <link> tag into the <head> of your HTML file. For example, to use **Roboto**:

html

*<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">*

**Step 2: Use it in your CSS**

Now apply the font with the font-family property:

css

*body {*

*font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;*

*}*

**✅ Example: Complete HTML + CSS Using Google Fonts**

html

*<!DOCTYPE html>*

*<html lang="en">*

*<head>*

*<meta charset="UTF-8">*

*<title>Google Font Example</title>*

*<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">*

*<style>*

*body {*

*font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;*

*}*

*</style>*

*</head>*

*<body>*

*<h1>Hello, world!</h1>*

*<p>This text is using the Roboto font from Google Fonts.</p>*

*</body>*

*</html>*