

STYLING TEXT

Module Three - Styling Content with CSS

STYLING TYPOGRAPHY

Styling typography is one of the **most common** components of web design.

When styling typography (headings, paragraphs, list items, etc..) we are **changing the look** and **setting the tone** of a web page.

So far in this course, we've used CSS to style and structure website layouts. As of now, we have done some basic styling of text using the default web safe fonts. Moving forward, we are going to be looking at styling our text, and using non-default fonts provided by **Google Fonts** and other resources.

WEB SAFE FONTS

Sans-Serif

Arial

Arial Black

Tahoma

Trebuchet MS

Verdana

Serif

Courier

Courier New

Georgia

Times

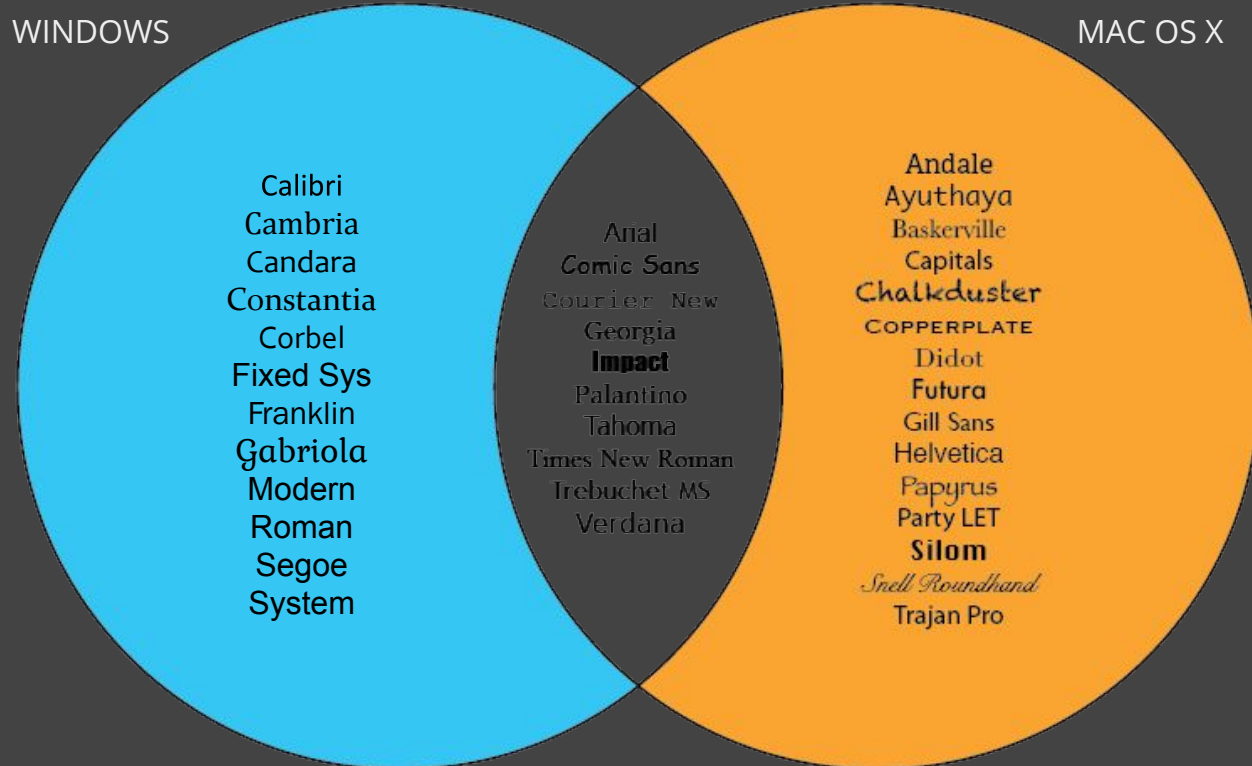
Times New Roman

Monospaced

Courier

Courier New

WEB SAFE FONTS



STYLING TYPE USING GOOGLE FONTS

Google Fonts is a huge repository of fonts. (<https://fonts.google.com>)

Currently Google Fonts has over 900 fonts to choose from that we can use for **FREE** on our websites, as well we can download them and use them on our own systems!

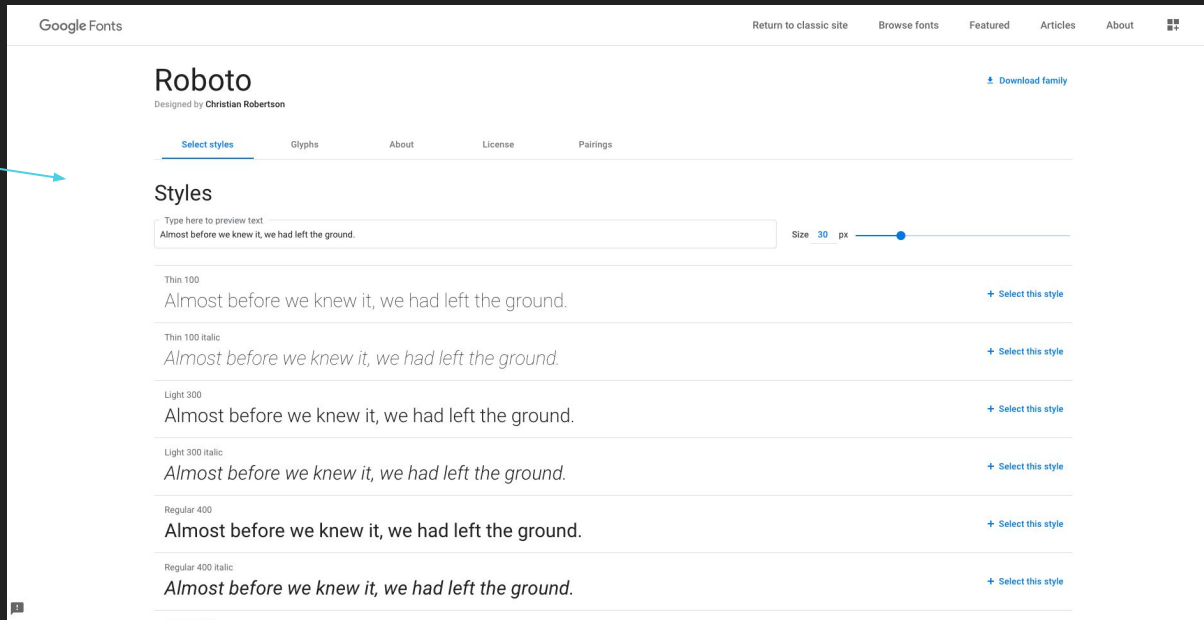
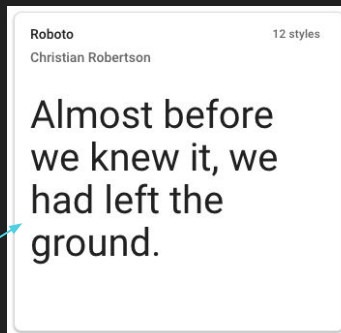
So, how do we add fonts to our site? We can add Google Fonts by adding in link into the head of our document.

A little confused? Let's go to Google Fonts: <https://fonts.google.com>

GOOGLE FONTS

Step 1: Click on a font of your choosing.

Once you've clicked on a font you will see a page with all of its font families. (2nd image).





Roboto

Designed by **Christian Robertson**

[Select styles](#)[Glyphs](#)[About](#)[License](#)[Pairings](#)

Download the entire
font-family to your computer

[Download family](#)

Styles

Type here to preview text

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Size 30 px

Select your fonts
using these links

Thin 100

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Thin 100 italic

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Light 300

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Light 300 italic

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Regular 400

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Regular 400 italic

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

[+ Select this style](#)[+ Select this style](#)[+ Select this style](#)[+ Select this style](#)[+ Select this style](#)[+ Select this style](#)



Roboto

Designed by **Christian Robertson**

Click here to see the
fonts you've selected

[Download family](#)

[Select styles](#)

[Glyphs](#)

[About](#)

[License](#)

[Pairings](#)

Styles

Type here to preview text

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Size **30** px

Select your fonts
using these links

Thin 100

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Thin 100 italic

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Light 300

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Light 300 italic

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Regular 400

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Regular 400 italic

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Medium 500

[+ Select this style](#)

[+ Select this style](#)

[+ Select this style](#)

[+ Select this style](#)

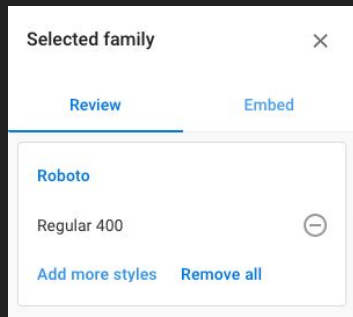
[+ Select this style](#)

[+ Select this style](#)

Remember when I said we need to a **link to use Google Fonts**?

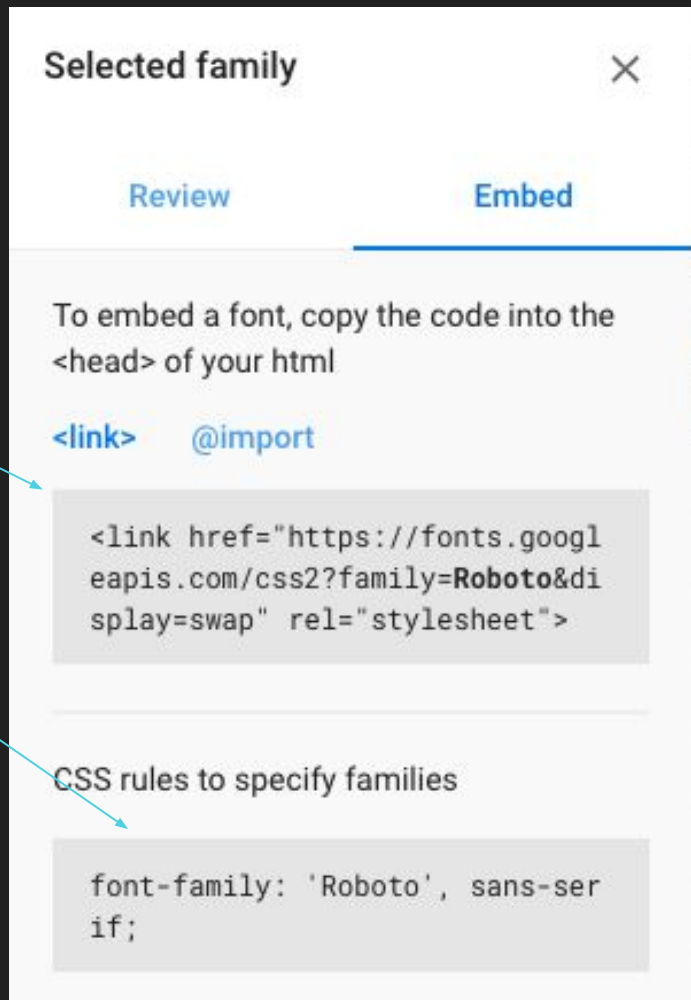
If you click on the **Embed** link you will see a **link** that we need to add to the **<head>** of our document.

As well as **CSS rule** to specify the **font family** into our stylesheet.



The **Review** link shows you the font families you've added.

You can also remove them from here either using **remove all** or the **remove icon**.



FONT WEIGHTS

When selecting your fonts to add to web project make sure you pay attention to what **font-weight** you are selecting.

Remember, the more font weights you select, the heavier the load is on your browser to serve your website.

Roboto

Designed by Christian Robertson

Select styles

Glyphs

About

License

Pairings

Styles

Type here to preview text

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Thin 100

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Thin 100 italic

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Light 300

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Light 300 italic

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Regular 400

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Regular 400 italic

Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.

Medium 500

FONT WEIGHTS

Numeric values

- 100 - thin
- 300 - light
- 400 - regular
- 500 - medium
- 600 - semi-bold
- 700 - bold
- 800 - extra bold
- 900 - black

Some fonts may have more or less numeric values, it depends on the font itself.

Keyword (default) values

- normal (400)
- bold (700)
- lighter (100 - 300)
- bolder (800)

Note: using the keywords **lighter** and **bolder** are **relative** to the font you've chosen to use.

If the font has a weight **larger than 700** than **bolder** will take on that value, otherwise it will **default to 700**. Same rules apply for the lighter value.

STYLING TYPE USING CSS

Now that we've chosen our typeface, and added the [Google Fonts link](#) to the **head** of our document. We can start to style our web page.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en-us">
3
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>Web Fonts and Text Styling</title>
7     <!-- Link to web font Lato -->
8     <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lato" rel="stylesheet">
9     <!-- Project CSS -->
10    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/reset.css">
11    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/styles.css">
12    <!--[if lt IE 9]>
13        <script src="js/html5shiv.js"></script>
14    <![endif]-->
15 </head>
```

STYLING TYPE USING CSS

So far you've seen the following CSS rules for styling type/fonts:

- `font-family: Arial, sans-serif;`
- `color: #333333;`
- `font-weight: bold;`
- `list-style-type: none;`
- `text-transform: uppercase;`
- `line-height: 1.5;`

There are few more CSS rules we can use to style our text...

STYLING TYPE USING FONT SUB-PROPERTIES

- **font-family**: defines the font being applied to the element.
 - ex: font-family: 'Lato', sans-serif;
- **font-size**: sets the height of a font.
 - ex: font-size: 36px;
- **font-weight**: sets the weight of an element.
 - See slide 12 for more on font-weights.
 - ex: font-weight: 700; /* bold */
- **font-style**: makes the text appear as italic or oblique
 - values: normal | italic | oblique
 - ex: font-style: italic;

STYLING TYPE USING FONT SUB-PROPERTIES

- **font-variant**: changes the text to small caps
 - values: normal | small-caps | inherited
 - ex: font-variant: small-caps;
- **line-height**: defines the amount of space above and below inline elements. (1.5 * font-size)
 - values: normal | number (1.5) | percentage
 - ex: line-height: 1.5;

STYLING TYPE USING FONT SUB-PROPERTIES

- **font-stretch**: this property sets the **font width** such as **expanded** or **normal**. This property only works if the font you've chosen has this values.
 - values: ultra-condensed, extra-condensed condensed, semi-condensed, normal, semi-expanded, expanded, extra-expanded, ultra-expanded
 - ex: font-stretch: semi-condensed;

Note: Don't use font-stretch, use letter-spacing instead.

STYLING TYPE USING THE FONT PROPERTY

The font property is written:

font: font-style font-variant font-weight font-size/line-height font-family;

Meaning it would look like this:

```
h1{ font: normal small-caps 700 48px/1 'Lato', sans-serif; }
```

This is the same as writing:

```
h1{  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
    font-weight: 700;  
    font-size: 48px;  
    line-height: 1;  
    font-family: 'Lato', sans-serif;  
}
```

STYLING WITH COLOUR

We can style with colour using a few different methods.



Keyword: **Orange**

Hex Code: **#FF A5 00**
RED GREEN BLUE

rgb(255, 165, 0)
RED GREEN BLUE

rgba(255, 165, 0, 1)
RED GREEN BLUE ALPHA,

hsl(38.8, 100%, 50%)
HUE, SATURATION, LIGHTNESS

This text is the **color** #ffa500.

The **background-color** is #ffa500.

The **border** is 4px solid #ffa500.

<https://www.color-hex.com/color/ffa500>

<https://htmlcolorcodes.com/fr/>

<https://colors.co/>

LETTER-SPACING, WORD-SPACING & TEXT ALIGNMENT

Letter-spacing & word-spacing

Letter-spacing and word-spacing properties allow us to put spaces between our letters and our words respectively.

```
p { letter-spacing: 2px; }
```

```
p { word-spacing: 32px; }
```

Go here:

<https://codepen.io/olsenl/pen/JejdVa> to see an example.

Text Alignment

Text (headings, paragraphs, etc) can be left, center or the right aligned.

```
p { text-align: left; }
```

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

```
p { text-align: right; }
```

Go here:

<https://codepen.io/olsenl/pen/vQYNJE> to see an example.

STYLING TEXT LINKS

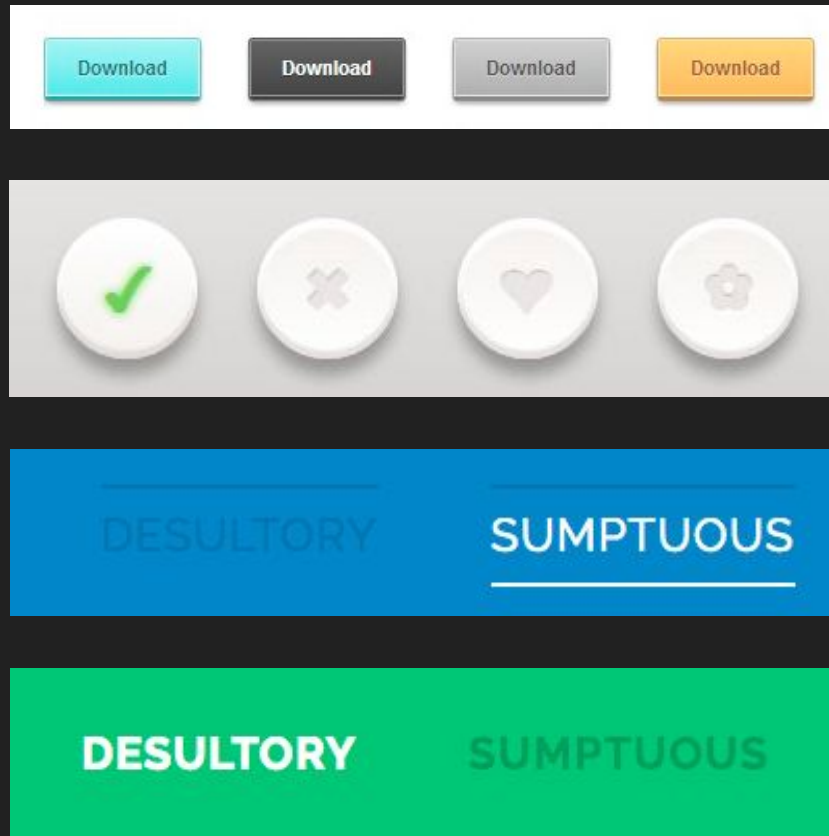
All of the clickable **images** (logos, icons), **buttons** and **links** that you see on your page are all **text links** (`Click Me`).

How are they different?

We can apply different **class attributes** on the `<a>` (`Click Me`) and apply different CSS selectors to our stylesheets to target these `<a>` separately.

Go here:

<https://codepen.io/olsenl/pen/MzWaPq> to see an example.



USING THE **SPAN** ELEMENT TO STYLE TEXT.

The `` tag is an **inline, non-semantic** element that we can use to style text, headings, images, etc.

For example:

`<h1>`This level one heading is using a ``span element`</h1>`

```
h1{  
  font-size: 24px;  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
  color: white;  
}  
h1 span{  
  color: cyan;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

THIS LEVEL ONE HEADING IS
USING A **SPAN ELEMENT**