

UNITS OF TYPE SIZE

PIXELS

TWELVE PIXEL SCALE

h1	24px
h2	18px
h3	14px
body	12px

=

PERCENTAGES

h1	200%
h2	150%
h3	117%
body	75%

=

EMS

h1	1.5em
h2	1.3em
h3	1.17em
body	100%
p	0.75em

SIXTEEN PIXEL SCALE

h1	32px
h2	24px
h3	18px
body	16px

=

h1	200%
h2	150%
h3	133%
body	100%

=

h1	2em
h2	1.5em
h3	1.125em
body	100%
p	1em

Setting font size in pixels is the best way to ensure that the type appears at the size you intended (because percentages and ems are more likely to vary if a user has changed the default size of text in their browser).

Pixels are relative to the resolution of the screen, so the same type size will look larger when a screen has a resolution of 800x600 than it would when it is 1280x800.

You can also use pt for point sizes instead of px for pixels, but you should only do this when creating style sheets for printer-friendly versions of pages.

The default size of text in a web browser is 16 pixels. Using percentages of this amount, you can create a scale where the default text size is 12 pixels, and headings are sized in relation to this.

It is possible for users to change the default size of text in their web browsers. If they have done this, the fonts will be displayed at the same scale that the designer intended, but at a larger size.

Ems allow you to change the size of text relative to the size of the text in the parent element. Since the default size of text in web browsers is 16 pixels, you can use similar rules to those shown for percentages.

Because users can change the default size of text in their browser, the fonts could all appear larger (or smaller) than the designer intended.

The extra p rule above is to help Internet Explorer 6 and 7 display the fonts at the right size. Without this extra rule, IE6 and IE7 exaggerate the relative sizes of other text.

MORE FONT CHOICE

@font-face

@font-face allows you to use a font, even if it is not installed on the computer of the person browsing, by allowing you to specify a path to a copy of the font, which will be downloaded if it is not on the user's machine.

Because this technique allows a version of the font to be downloaded to the user's computer, it is important that the license for the font permits it to be used in this way.

You add the font to your style sheet using the @font-face rule, as shown on the right.

font-family

This specifies the name of the font. This name can then be used as a value of the font-family property in the rest of the style sheet (as shown in the rule for the <h1> and <h2> elements).

src

This specifies the path to the font. In order for this technique to work in all browsers, you will probably need to specify paths to a few different versions of the font, as shown on the next page.

format

This specifies the format that the font is supplied in. (It's discussed in detail on the next page.)

chapter-12/font-face.html

CSS

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';  
  src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot');  
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: ChunkFiveRegular, Georgia, serif;}
```

RESULT

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The briard, or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Many typeface makers do not allow you to use their fonts in this way, but there are open source fonts you can use freely. You can find lists of them at:

www.fontsquirrel.com
www.fontex.org
www.openfontlibrary.org

When looking at fonts on these sites, it is still important to check the font's license agreement because some fonts are only free for personal use (that is, not for use on commercial websites).

There are some sites that give you access to use commercial fonts, because they negotiated permission to let their customers use these fonts for a fee:

www.typekit.com
www.kernest.com
www.fontspring.com

Google also provides open source fonts. Rather than adding the @font-face rule to your own style sheet, you link to a CSS file and font files on their servers: www.google.com/webfonts