# Day 9.2 Font Properties

## Fonts

## 👉 Few Basic Properties

- font-family: The font-family property specifies the font family or typeface to be used for displaying text within an element. It allows you to specify a list of fonts in order of preference, separated by commas.If the preferred font is not available, the browser will use the next font in the list.

```
p {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}
```

In this example, the browser will attempt to use the Arial font first. If Arial is not available, it will try Helvetica, and if neither are available, it will use a default sans-serif font

- font-weight: The font-weight property controls the thickness or boldness of the text characters. It can be set to different numeric values or keywords.

    - normal: Default font weight.

    - bold: Bold font weight.

    - bolder: A font weight that is bolder than the inherited value.

    - lighter: A font weight that is lighter than the inherited value.

    - Numeric values: Values ranging from 100 (thin) to 900 (extra bold).

- font-style: The font-style property specifies whether the text should be displayed in a normal, italic, or oblique style.

    - normal: Default font style.

    - italic: Text is displayed in an italicized style.

    - oblique: Text is displayed in an oblique style (similar to italic but less formal).

- font-size: The font-size property determines the size of the text characters within an element. It specifies the size of the font in units such as pixels, ems, rems, percentages, etc.

# 👉 Using Custom Fonts

Creating a custom font involves using the `@font-face` rule in CSS to define and use fonts that are not commonly available on users' systems. You can use custom fonts to give your website a unique and distinct typography. Here's a step-by-step guide to creating and using a custom font in your CSS:

1. Download the font: Download the font files in different formats, such as .woff, .woff2, .ttf, or .otf. Different formats are required for compatibility across different browsers. We have downloaded the font from this link

2. Define font-face rule: In your CSS, use the @font-face rule to define the custom font. Specify the font family name and provide the URLs to the font files in different formats.

```
@font-face {
    font-family: 'MyFont';
    src: url('pk-hl.ttf') format('truetype');
}
```

3. Apply custom font: Once the @font-face rule is defined, you can apply the custom font to specific elements using the font-family property.