

More CSS: Fonts and Spacing

Activity Directions

Estimated Time: 45 minutes

This activity will use the following new CSS concepts or properties (review the links if you do not remember them):

- [CSS Fonts](#)
- [CSS Box Model](#)
- [CSS Padding](#)
- [CSS Margin](#)
- [CSS Borders](#)
- [CSS Rounded Corners](#)
- [CSS Box Sizing](#)

Nothing makes a webpage feel like more of a product and less of a project than changing from the default fonts. You should have chosen one or two fonts when you were putting the site plan together for your site. Go review that now.

If you chose fonts from among the [web-safe list](#) then you can use them in the `font-family` property without `@import`. (Here is another list of the web-safe fonts: <http://www.cssfontstack.com/>)

If you chose fonts from Google Fonts or elsewhere, then we have to make the font available to the web page first before we can use them.

No matter which fonts you are using, it is standard practice to list fall-back fonts in case, for some reason, your first choice doesn't work correctly, you can control how it degrades. With those fall-back fonts, the second choice should be similar to your first

(and usually web-safe), the third font in the list should usually be one of the default font families (serif, sans-serif, fantasy, monospace, or script).

For example, if I chose Helvetica as my font for body copy, I would add something like `font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;` to a rule modifying the `body` of my page.

If, however, I wanted to use the font Rock Salt for my headlines, that is not a web safe font and will probably not be on most computers, I have to do an extra step to make it available.

Google Fonts makes it very easy to add your fonts. Review the font information from when you picked them in your site plan. Here's the [video](#) showing how we found them on Google Fonts and copied the `@import` statement. Or you can always use the same `@import` you had in the `site-plan-rafting.css` for the `style.css`.

The `@import` always goes at the very top of your CSS file, and then you can use that font just like normal, ie: `font-family: 'Rock Salt', 'Bradley Hand', sans-serif;`

Change your Body and headline fonts

Based on your font choices from your site plan, add the appropriate `font-family:` and `@import` . The `@import` will go at the very top of your CSS. Use the `font-family` property to change the body font and headline font on your webpage. Add at least two back-up fonts for each as well. The `.home-title` or maybe the `.msg h2` selector might look good with the headline font you chose.

Throughout this assignment, some selectors may already have a rule-set in your CSS. If that is the case, just add the new declarations to the rule-set, but you may need to make new rule-sets for selectors that you don't have yet.

Check your page and make sure all the text on your page, besides the two headlines, is the **font-family** you have chosen for the body and that your two headlines are rendering as the headline font you chose.

Adjusting font sizes

Often the default font sizes are fine, but there are times when they need to be changed. Let's increase the default **font-size** for the whole page with a **font-size** of 22px for the body. We can then use 2em for the **font-size** of our **.home-title** to make it twice as big as our default font size.

Selectors on the page that could use a different **font-size** include the following:

- .home-title** at 2em
- .book**, **.join** at 18px
- .msg p** at .8em

Here is an example:

```
.home-title {  
  font-family: 'Rock Salt', 'Bradley Hand', sans-serif;  
  font-size: 2em;  
}
```

The **section** with the class of **msg** could also use a little more line height.

Give it one and a half times more space between lines with **line-height: 1.5em**

```
.msg {  
  background-color: #6f7364;  
  line-height: 1.5em;
```

```
}
```

Simple Reset

Let's get rid of some browser default **margin** and **padding** styles from our page. Because by default, the browser will give the body a little margin, but we want to have the page go right to the edge. So we will zero out some properties to begin with so we can use our own spacing with our CSS rules.

Setting properties to zero, to begin with, is sometimes called 'reset'. There are much more involved reset CSS styles that you can add, but we will keep it simple and apply it to just the `<body>` and `<h2>` elements with ours.

Add a 0 **padding** and **margin** to the `<body>` element and a 0 **margin** to the `<h2>`.

Here is an example:

```
body {  
  background-color: #fcfbfb;  
  font-family: Raleway, Arial, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 22px;  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
}  
h2 {  
  margin: 0;  
}
```

Adding Padding

Use **padding** to space out the content on your page from any edges or borders where it is needed.

Selectors on the page that could use **padding** include the following:

```
#logo_link padding-top: 5px;
nav a padding: 35px;
.book, .join padding: 15px 30px;
.icon padding-top: 10px;
.msg padding: 35px;
.msg p padding-bottom: 15px;
footer padding: 25px 50px;
footer .social img padding-top: 15px;
```

Here is an example:

```
nav a {
  text-decoration: none;
  color: #fcfbfb;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 35px;
}
```

Be aware, as we add margins, that when two elements by each other both have top and bottom margins, the browser collapses the smaller margin and keeps the larger.

This is why you might need to address two different elements margins to get your spacing how you'd expect it to be.

Adding Margins

Use **margin** to space out the content on your page beyond the borders of the elements where it is needed.

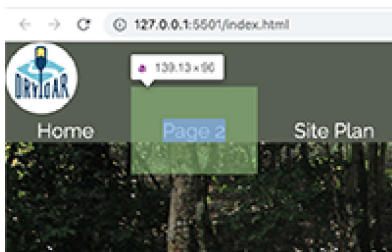
Selectors on the page that could use margins include:

```
.home-title margin-top: 10px;  
.book, .join margin-top: 50px;  
.rivers-card, .camping-card, .rapids-card margin: 200px 0;  
footer margin-top: 200px;
```

Here is an example:

```
.book, .join {  
    background-color: #d9c2a3;  
    color: black;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    font-size: 18px;  
    padding: 15px 30px;  
    margin-top: 50px;  
}
```

There may be a few areas that might surprise you. For example, because the `<header>` and the `<div>` with the id of 'hero' don't have any **margin**, the 35px **padding** around each **nav a** doesn't look like it's working on the bottom. We will resolve this when we layout the page later.



Adding borders, border radius and box-sizing.

Let's add a `border` and a `border-radius` to a few elements.

Add a `border-radius` of 5px to the `.book`, `.join` selector.

Add a `border` of 10px solid #black to a `.card-img` selector.

Use one of your colors from your site plan instead of black if you wish.

Add `box-sizing: border-box;` to the `main section img` selector. Now the `border` and image will be included in the size of those images.

Here is an example:

```
.book, .join {
  background-color: #d9c2a3;
  color: black;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 18px;
  padding: 15px 30px;
  margin-top: 50px;
  border-radius: 5px;
}
.card-img {
  border: 10px solid #d9c2a3;
}
main section img {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

Check, validate, and submit

Preview your site to make sure the web page displays correctly. Once verified, submit the URL for your page to I-Learn.

Make sure to validate the [HTML](#) and [CSS](#) of your page and fix any errors that show.

Your page still won't look like our wireframe layout, but the spacing is much better. It will look something like this:

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