INSERT FONT FILE

web

T.MANAL

Mohammed taj
IS 2

Insert font file

1. Prepare the Font Files: Make sure you have the font files in compatible formats (e.g., .ttf, .woff, .woff2) and have the necessary licensing rights to use them.

2. Add the Font Files to your Project: Upload the font files to your project directory or hosting server.

3. Define the @font-face Rule for Each Font: In your CSS file or within a <style> tag in your HTML file, define the @font-face rule for each font you want to use. Specify the font family name and the path to the font files.

For example:

```css
@font-face {
  font-family: 'Font1';
  src: url('path/to/font1.woff2') format('woff2'),
       url('path/to/font1.woff') format('woff');
}

@font-face {
  font-family: 'Font2';
  src: url('path/to/font2.woff2') format('woff2'),
       url('path/to/font2.woff') format('woff');
}
```

Apply the Fonts to Different Styles: Once you've defined the @font-face rules, you can apply the fonts to different styles or elements in your HTML. Use the font-family property to specify the font family name. For example:

```css
.heading {
  font-family: 'Font1', sans-serif;
}

.paragraph {
  font-family: 'Font2', serif;
}
```

In the above example, the .heading class will use 'Font1' as the font, while the .paragraph class will use 'Font2'.

5. Apply the Styles to HTML Elements: Apply the defined styles to HTML elements by assigning classes or IDs to the elements. For example:

```
6. <h1 class="heading">This is a heading</h1>
7. <p class="paragraph">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

By following these steps, you can use multiple font files for different styles within the same HTML file. Adjust the paths, font names, and CSS selectors according to your specific font files and styling requirements.