**TYPOGRAPHY**

Typography

In this lesson, we’ll focus on *typography*, the art of arranging text on a page. We’ll look at:

* How to style and transform fonts.
* How to lay text out on a page.
* and how to add external fonts to your web pages.

Some of the most important information a user will see on a web page will be textual. Styling text to make page content accessible and engaging can significantly improve user experience. Let’s begin!

**Instructions**

In the browser, we have a blog site with fonts of different sizes and styles. In the following exercises, we’ll learn how to manipulate fonts to create engaging interfaces.

Once you have an idea of the general layout of the page, proceed to the next exercise.

**Concept Review**

Want to quickly review some of the concepts you’ve been learning? Take a look at this material's [cheatsheet](https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-css/modules/learn-css-typography/cheatsheet" \t "_blank)!

**Community Forums**

Still have questions? View this exercise's thread in the [Codecademy Forums](https://discuss.codecademy.com/t/371881" \t "_blank).

**Code Editor**

style.css

index.html

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/\* Universal Styles \*/

html {

  font-size: 16px;

  font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;

}

body {

  background-color: #F2F2F2;

  text-align: center;

}

h1 {

  padding: 20px;

  color: white;





Run

**Web Browser**



Review

Great job! You learned how to style an important aspect of the user experience—typography.

Let’s review what you’ve learned so far:

* *Typography* is the art of arranging text on a page.
* Text can appear bold or thin with the font-weight property.
* Text can appear in italics with the font-style property.
* The vertical spacing between lines of text can be modified with the line-height property.
* *Serif* fonts have extra details on the ends of each letter. *Sans-Serif* fonts do not.
* *Fallback fonts* are used when a certain font is not installed on a user’s computer.
* The word-spacing property changes how far apart individual words are.
* The letter-spacing property changes how far apart individual letters are.
* The text-align property changes the horizontal alignment of text.
* Google Fonts provides free fonts that can be used in an HTML file with the <link> tag or the @font-face property.
* Local fonts can be added to a document with the @font-face property and the path to the font’s source.