



CSS Fonts

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The CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

Difference Between Serif and Sans-serif Fonts

Sans-serif

Serif

Serif
(red serifs)

CSS Font Families

In CSS, there are two types of font family names:

- **generic family** - a group of font families with a similar look (like "Serif" or "Monospace")
- **font family** - a specific font family (like "Times New Roman" or "Arial")

Generic family	Font family	Description
----------------	-------------	-------------

Serif	Times New Roman Georgia	Serif fonts have small lines at the ends on some characters
Sans-serif	Arial Verdana	"Sans" means without - these fonts do not have the lines at the ends of characters
Monospace	Courier New Lucida Console	All monospace characters have the same width

Note: On computer screens, sans-serif fonts are considered easier to read than serif fonts.

Font Family

The font family of a text is set with the `font-family` property.

The `font-family` property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font, and so on.

Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available.

Note: If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".

More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list:

Example

Specify the font for three paragraphs:

```
.serif {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}  
  
.sansserif {  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}  
  
.monospace {  
  font-family: "Lucida Console", Courier, monospace;  
}
```

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Example

Specify the "Impact" font for a paragraph:

```
p.impact {  
  font-family: Impact, Charcoal, sans-serif;  
}
```

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For commonly used font combinations, look at our [Web Safe Font Combinations](#).

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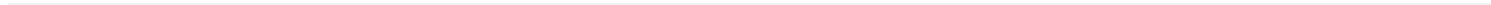
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