

Web Essentials







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Tyneso, your IT outsourcing partner for engaging workplaces

Our end-to-end-solutions and services are tailored to your enterprise and fit into complex IT environments. We create connected, engaging workplaces. Safe and productive environments where people can work on every device possible. **Anywhere, everywhere.**



CSS toepassen: EXTERNE CSS

- In een afzonderlijk CSS-bestand (extern)
 - In head

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/stijl.css">

- alle pagina's kunnen verwijzen naar één centraal bestand
- dit is de meest aangewezen manier in 99% van toepassingen

EXTERNE CSS

HTML

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using External CSS</title>
    <link href="css/styles.css"
      rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Potatoes</h1>
    <p>There are dozens of...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS toepassen: EMBEDDED CSS

- In een pagina binnen de head (embedded)

```
<style type="text/css">  
  /* stijlregels hier */  
</style>
```

EMBEDDED CSS

CSS

```
<head>
  <title>Using Internal CSS</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    body {
      font-family: arial;
      background-color: lightgrey;}
    h1 {
      color: white;}
  </style>
</head>
```



CSS toepassen: INLINE CSS

- Als attribuut bij een element (inline)

```
<tag style="...">voorbeeld</tag>
```

- In een pagina binnen de head (embedded)

```
<style type="text/css">  
  /* stijlregels hier */  
</style>
```

- Wordt vooral gebruikt in combinatie met javascript

WHY USE EXTERNAL STYLE SHEETS

- Same CSS can be used for every page on the website. No need to copy style code into each webpage.
- Changes to CSS automatically apply to the entire website.
- Faster download time for subsequent pages.
- Easier for many people to create new pages in same style.

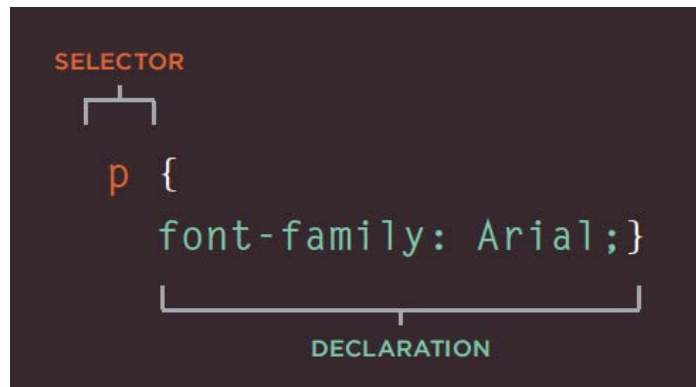
CSS voorbeeld

- Een pagina met blauwe tekst en gele achtergrond

```
body { color: blue;  
      background-color: yellow; }
```

- gecombineerd

```
body { color: black;  
      background-color: red;  
      }  
  
p { font-size: 16px;  
   color: blue;  
   }
```



CSS regels

```
Selector {  
    property1: value;  
    property2: value;  
}
```

```
body { color: black;  
       background-color: red;  
}
```

```
h1 { font-size: x-large; font-weight: bold; }
```

```
p { font-size: 16px; color: blue; }
```

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;  
}
```



Commentaar in CSS

- voorzie commentaar in je css om
 - onderdelen te onderscheiden
 - structuur aan te brengen

```
/* wat hier staat wordt genegeerd door de browser */
```

CSS selectors

- HTML-elementen
 - Alle html-elementen kunnen als selector gebruikt worden

```
p {color:red;}
```

Alle paragrafen in de pagina krijgen een rode tekst-kleur

```
body {font-size: 14px;}
```

Instellen van basis lettergrootte.

CSS selectors

- Selectors dienen om exact te bepalen welke elementen uit de html de gedefinieerde stijlen moeten krijgen
- Met de html-attributen **class** en **id** kunnen specifieke elementen geselecteerd worden

Selectors

- class-attribuut

html: `<p class="intro">...</p>`

css: `.intro`

- id-attribuut

- unieke waarde binnen een html-document

html: `04`

css : `#today`

- Id-waarden mogen niet beginnen met een cijfer
- Deze selectors zijn hoofdlettergevoelig `.intro` \neq `.INTRO`
- Deze selectors mogen geen spaties bevatten

CLASS ATTRIBUTE

`<p class="important">`For a one-year period from November 2010, the Marugame Genichiro-Inokuma Museum of Contemporary Art (MIMOCA) will host...`</p>`

`<p>`Each will showcase works by the artist thematically contextualised under the headings...`</p>`

`<p class="important admittance">`Hours: 10:00 - 18:00 (No admittance after 17:30)`</p>`

FOR A ONE-YEAR PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 2010,
THE MARUGAME GENICHIRO-INOKUMA MUSEUM
OF CONTEMPORARY ART (MIMOCA) WILL HOST A
CYCLE OF FOUR HIROSHI SUGIMOTO EXHIBITIONS.

Each will showcase works by the artist thematically
contextualized under the headings "Science," "Architecture,"
"History" and "Religion" so as to present a comprehensive
panorama of the artist's oeuvre.

HOURS: 10:00 - 18:00 (NO ADMITTANCE AFTER 17:30)

ID ATTRIBUUT

<p>Water and air. So very commonplace are these substances, they hardly attraction attention and yet they vouchsafe our very existence.</p>

<p id="call-out">Every time I view the sea I feel a sense of calming security, as if visiting my ancestral home; I embark of a voyage of seeing.</p>

<p>Mystery of mysteries, water and air are right there before us in the sea.</p>

Eenzelfde id mag slechts één keer op een pagina voorkomen.
Een id mag niet beginnen met een cijfer

Water and air. So very commonplace are these substances, they hardly attract attention - and yet they vouchsafe our very existence.

EVERY TIME I VIEW THE SEA I FEEL A
CALMING SENSE OF SECURITY, AS IF
VISITING MY ANCESTRAL HOME; I
EMBARK ON A VOYAGE OF SEEING.

Mystery of mysteries, water and air are right there before us in the sea.

Stijlen van een groep elementen

- CSS toepassen op een **blok/groep van elementen**
bv: een achtergrond bij een contact-blok
- Indien er geen ander geschikt element is:
- CSS toepassen **op een deel van een element**
bv: een deel van een titel
- Indien er geen ander geschikt element is:

<div>



div

`<div> ... </div>`

- **Niet gebruiken indien ander elementer zinniger is (bv. p, h2, ...)**

✗ `<div class="title">Dit is een titel</div>`

✓ `<h2>Dit is een titel</h2>`

`... `

- Inline equivalent van een div

span

- span
 - Als je slechts een deel van een ander element wil stijlen
 - Aan de span kan je class en/of id koppelen
 - inline equivalent van div

Basisselectors overzicht

UNIVERSAL SELECTOR

Applies to all elements in the document

`* {}`

Targets all elements on the page

TYPE SELECTOR

Matches element names

`h1, h2, h3 {}`

Targets the `<h1>`, `<h2>` and `<h3>` elements

CLASS SELECTOR

Matches an element whose `class` attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the period (or full stop) symbol

`.note {}`

Targets any element whose `class` attribute has a value of `note`

`p.note {}`

Targets only `<p>` elements whose `class` attribute has a value of `note`

ID SELECTOR

Matches an element whose `id` attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the pound or hash symbol

`#introduction {}`

Targets the element whose `id` attribute has a value of `introduction`

Basisselectors overzicht

CHILD SELECTOR

Matches an element that is a direct child of another

`li>a {}`

Targets any `<a>` elements that are children of an `` element (but not other `<a>` elements in the page)

DESCENDANT SELECTOR

Matches an element that is a descendent of another specified element (not just a direct child of that element)

`p a {}`

Targets any `<a>` elements that sit inside a `<p>` element, even if there are other elements nested between them

ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR

Matches an element that is the next sibling of another

`h1+p {}`

Targets the first `<p>` element after any `<h1>` element (but not other `<p>` elements)

GENERAL SIBLING SELECTOR

Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does not have to be the directly preceding element

`h1~p {}`

If you had two `<p>` elements that are siblings of an `<h1>` element, this rule would apply to both

de Cascade in CSS

- Zonder CSS gelden **browser defaults**
- volgorde is van belang
 - bij 2 gelijke stijlregels krijgt de laatste voorrang

OVERERVING (inheritance)

- Heel wat eigenschappen worden geërfd als ze door *parent*- of *ancestor*-elementen zijn gedefinieerd
- Voor sommige eigenschappen gebeurt dit automatisch
- Uitproberen en testen
- Je kan dit afdwingen met:

`inherit`

OVERVIEWING

HTML

```
<div class="page">
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of different potato
    varieties.</p>
  <p>They are usually described as early, second
    early and maincrop potatoes.</p>
</div>
```

RESULT

Potatoes

There are dozens of different potato varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

CSS

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;
  padding: 10px;}
.page {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: inherit;}
```



CSS Kleuren

Kleuren

- `color: value`
- `background-color: value`
- Mogelijke waarden
 - hexadecimale waarde / afgekorte hexadecimale waarde
 - rgb (red, green, blue)
 - hsl (hue, saturation, lightness)
 - rgba - rgb met transparantie (alpha channel)
 - hsla - hsl met transparantie (alpha channel)
 - kleur-naam (niet aangeraden, handig voor oefeningen)

Kleurwaarden

RGB VALUES



`rgb(102, 205, 170)`

HEX CODES



`#66cdaa`

COLOR NAMES

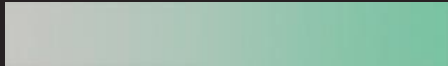


`mediumAquaMarine`

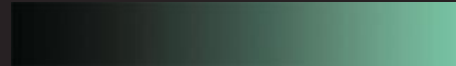
HUE



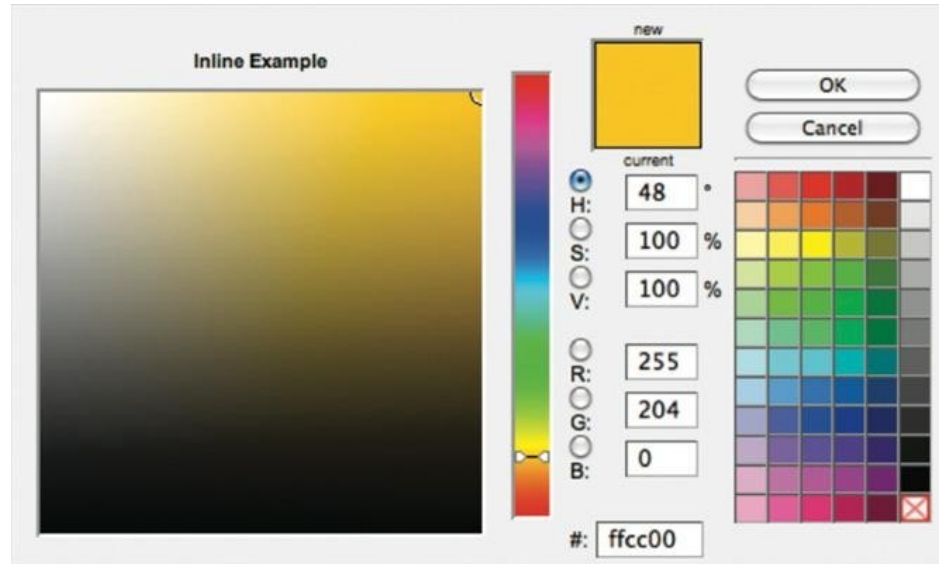
SATURATION



BRIGHTNESS



Kleurwaarden



Kleurnaam

- Kleurnaam
 - red, blue, darktorquoise, indigo,....
 - www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp
 - **handig tijdens testfase, niet voor live site**

RGB kleuren

- RGB-waarden: rood, groen en blauw met elk 8 bits
- Definitie:
 - `rgb(rood-waarde , groen-waarde , blauw-waarde)`

`rgb (255, 255, 255)` is wit

`rgb(255, 0, 0)` is rood

https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_rgb.asp

Hexadecimale kleuren

- Idem als RGB maar hexadecimaal
 - voor elke kleur een waarde tussen 00 en FF (0-255)
 - zwart: #000000
 - geel: #FFFF00
 - donker blauw: #0000FF
 - Kleuren met 2 maal hetzelfde cijfer per kleurcomponent kan je verkort schrijven
 - #FF00FF = #F0F

www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_picker.asp

Kleuren : hsl

- hue: aantal graden op het kleurenwiel
0 (or 360) is rood, 120 is groen, 240 is blauw
- saturatie:
0% is een grijswaarde, 100% is volledig in kleur
- Lightness / luminosity
0% is zwart, 100% is wit

https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_hsl.asp

FOREGROUND COLOR

CSS

```
h1 {  
  color: DarkCyan;}
```

```
h2 {  
  color: #ee4e80;}
```

```
p {  
  color: rgb(100, 100, 90);}
```

Marine Biology

The Composition of Seawater

Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.

BACKGROUND COLOR

```
body {  
  background-color: rgb(200,200,200);}
```

CSS

```
h1 {  
  background-color: DarkCyan;}
```

```
h2 {  
  background-color: #ee3e80;}
```

```
p {  
  background-color: white;}
```

Marine Biology

The Composition of Seawater

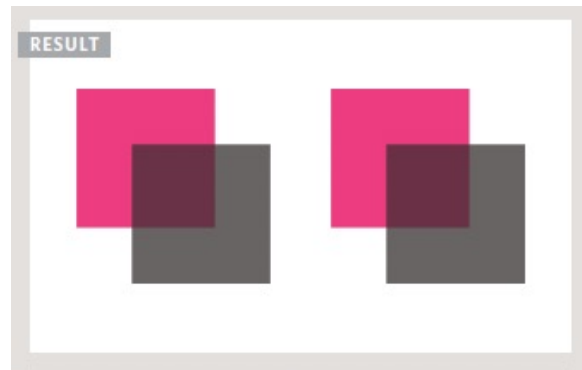
Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.

OPACITY vs TRANSPARENCY - RGB

CSS

```
p.one {  
  background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
  opacity: 0.5;  
  padding: 10px;}
```

```
p.two {  
  background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
  background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.5) ;}
```



TRANSPARENCY - HSL & HSLA

CSS

```
body {  
  background-color: #C8C8C8;  
  background-color: hsl(0,0%,78)  
  
p {  
  background-color: #ffffff;  
  background-color: hsla(0,100%,100%,0.5); }
```

Marine Biology

The Composition of Seawater

Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.

KLEUREN OVERZICHT

<code>p { color: red; }</code>	Kleurnaam
<code>p { color: #FF0000; }</code>	Hexadecimaal
<code>p { color: #F00; }</code>	Shorthand hexadecimaal
<code>p { color: rgb(255,0,0); }</code>	Decimaal
<code>p { color: rgba(255,0,0,0.5); }</code>	CSS3: Decimaal met alpha kanaal (0– 1)
<code>p { color: hsl(0, 100%, 50%); }</code>	HSL kleur waarden
<code>p {color: hsla(0, 100%, 50%,0.5);}</code>	HSL met alpha kanaal



CSS Teksteigenschaften

LETTERTYPES & STIJLEN

CATHEDRAL	Heavier	Restriction	HAVING	Molarity
Headlines	Infested	SLIGHTLY	Drawing	Instruments
Preferred	INSTEAD	Accidents	Released	HOWEVER
HERITAGE	Features	Stretched	LIGHTER	Advertising
Potential	Rounded	OVERALL	Curlicues	Grotesque
Baseline	REGULAR	Everyone	Proposed	BUSINESS
UPRIGHT	American	Breaking	STARTED	Commonly
Existing	Humanity	GOLDEN	Typefaces	Foundries
Figures	LIGATURES	Oblique	Deliberate	ELEGANT

TYPEFACE TERMINOLOGY



TYPEFACE TERMINOLOGY

SERIF

im

SANS-SERIF

im

MONOSPACE

im

LETTERTYPE KIEZEN

When choosing a typeface, it is important to understand that a browser will usually only display it if it's installed on that user's computer.

- Er zijn slechts een beperkt aantal standaard lettertypes beschikbaar
- Er is ook veel verschil tussen verschillende Operating systemen

LETTERTYPE KIEZEN

SERIF

Serif fonts have extra details on the end of the main strokes of the letters.

EXAMPLES:

Georgia

Times

Times New Roman

SANS-SERIF

Sans-serif fonts have straight ends to letters and therefore have a much cleaner design.

EXAMPLES:

Arial

Verdana

Helvetica

MONOSPACE

Every letter in a monospace typeface is the same width. (Non-monospace fonts have different widths.)

EXAMPLES:

Courier

Courier New

CURSIVE

Cursive fonts either have joining strokes or other cursive characteristics, such as handwriting styles.

EXAMPLES:

Comic Sans MS

Monotype Corsiva

FANTASY

Fantasy fonts are usually decorative fonts and are often used for titles. They're not designed for long bodies of text.

EXAMPLES:

Impact

Haettenschweiler

LETTERTYPE IN CSS

font-family

CSS

```
body {  
  font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;}  
  
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}  
  
.credits {  
  font-family: "Courier New", Courier,  
  monospace;}
```


Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

LETTERGROOTTE

font-size

CSS

```
body {  
  font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;  
  font-size: 12px;}  
  
h1 {  
  font-size: 200%;}  
  
.credits {  
  font-size: 1.3em;}
```

Standaard lettergrootte is 16 pixels

Eenheden

PIXELS		PERCENTAGES		EMS
TWELVE PIXEL SCALE				
h1 24px	=	h1 200%	=	h1 1.5em
h2 18px		h2 150%		h2 1.3em
h3 14px		h3 117%		h3 1.17em
body 12px		body 75%		body 100%
				p 0.75em
SIXTEEN PIXEL SCALE				
h1 32px	=	h1 200%	=	h1 2em
h2 24px		h2 150%		h2 1.5em
h3 18px		h3 133%		h3 1.125em
body 16px		body 100%		body 100%
				p 1em

- **rem** (vergelijkbaar met em)
- vw, vh, vmin, vmax, ch, ex, ...

eenheden: em, rem vs px

EM -> Berekend op basis van lettergrootte van de parent

REM -> Berekend op basis van lettergrootte van de "root" (html of body)

- `body {font-size: 1em;}`
- `h1 {font-size: 2em;}`
- `h2 {font-size: 1.2 em;}`
- `p {font-size: 0.8em;}`

- `body = 1 x 16 = 16 pixels`
- `h1 = 2 x 16 = 32 pixels`
- `h3 = 1.2 x 16 = 19.2 -> 19 pixels`
- `p = 0.8 x 16 = 12.8 -> 13 pixels`

default font-size: 16 pixels

eenheden: %

- Net als em en rem een relatieve eenheid
 - default font-size: 100% = 16 pixels
 - dus bij die default fonts-size: 200% = 32 pixels

```
body {font-size: 75%;} /* 12 px*/
```

```
blockquote {font-size:200%}/* 24px want 200% van 12 pixels*/
```

LETTERTYPES TERMINOLOGIE

WEIGHT

Light

Medium

Bold

Black

The font weight not only adds emphasis but can also affect the amount of white space and contrast on a page.

STYLE

Normal

Italic

Oblique

Italic fonts have a cursive aspect to some of the lettering. Oblique font styles take the normal style and put it on an angle.

STRETCH

Condensed

Regular

Extended

In condensed (or narrow) versions of the font, letters are thinner and closer together. In expanded versions they are thicker and further apart.

font-weight

BOLD / NORMAL

CSS

```
.credits {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Value	Description
normal	Defines normal characters. This is default
bold	Defines thick characters
bolder	Defines thicker characters
lighter	Defines lighter characters
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900	Defines from thin to thick characters. 400 is the same as normal, and 700 is the same as bold

FONT-STYLE

normal / italique / oblique

CSS

- Oblique is een variant van cursief

```
.credits {  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```


TEXT-TRANSFORM

uppercase / lowercase / capitalize

CSS

```
h1 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;}  
h2 {  
  text-transform: lowercase;}  
.credits {  
  text-transform: capitalize;}
```

TEXT-DECORATION

none / underline / overline

CSS

```
.credits {  
  text-decoration: underline;}
```

```
a {  
  text-decoration: none;}
```



Als tekst onderlijnd is verwachten gebruikers dat dit een link is

LINE-HEIGHT

CSS

```
p {  
  line-height: 1.4;}
```



Een goede basis voor line-height zit rond 1.5
Dit is mede afhankelijk van het lettertype

Dit is de enige CSS eigenschap waar je een waarde zonder
units (em, px, ...) mag gebruiken

LETTER & WORD SPACING

CSS

```
h1, h2 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
  letter-spacing: 0.2em;}
```

```
.credits {  
  font-weight: bold;  
  word-spacing: 1em;}
```

BRIARDS

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

BREED HISTORY

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

HORIZONTALE UITLIJNING: TEXT-ALIGN

CSS

```
h1 {  
  text-align: left;}  
  
p {  
  text-align: justify;}  
  
.credits {  
  text-align: right;}
```

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VERTICALE UITLIJNING: VERTICAL-ALIGN

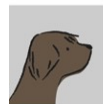
CSS

```
#six-months {  
  vertical-align: text-top;}
```

```
#one-year {  
  vertical-align: baseline;}
```

```
#two-years {  
  vertical-align: text-bottom;}
```

Briard Life Stages



Six months



One year



Two years

TEXT INSPRINGEN: TEXT-INDENT

CSS

- Eerste lijn van een paragraaf inspringen

```
p {  
  text-indent: 30px;}
```

Marty McFly, a typical American teenager of the Eighties, is accidentally sent back to 1955 in a plutonium-powered DeLorean "time machine" invented by a slightly mad scientist. During his often hysterical, always amazing trip back in time, Marty must make certain his teenage parents-to-be meet and fall in love - so he can get back to the future.

:FIRST-LETTER & :FIRST:LINE

CSS

```
p.intro:first-letter {  
  font-size: 200%;}
```

```
p.intro:first-line {  
  font-weight: bold;}
```

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by Ivy Duckett

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LINKS STIJLEN

:link, :visited, :hover, :active

CSS

```
a:link {
    color: deeppink;
    text-decoration: none;}
a:visited {
    color: black;}
a:hover {
    color: deeppink;
    text-decoration: underline;}
a:active {
    color: darkcyan;}
```

Dog Breeds: B

- Bedlington Terrier
- Belgian Shepherd
- Bergamasco
- Bichon Frise
- Bloodhound
- Bolognese
- Border Collie
- Border Terrier
- Borzoi
- Bouvier des Flandres
- Briard

TEXT-SHADOW

CSS

```
p.one {  
  background-color: #eeeeee;  
  color: #666666;  
  text-shadow: 1px 1px 0px #000000;}  
  
p.two {  
  background-color: #dddddd;  
  color: #666666;  
  text-shadow: 1px 1px 3px #666666;}  
  
p.three {  
  background-color: #cccccc;  
  color: #ffffff;  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 7px #111111;}
```

The briard is known as a heart wrapped in fur.

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- `text-shadow: h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color;`
- Je kan ook meerdere schaduwen combineren



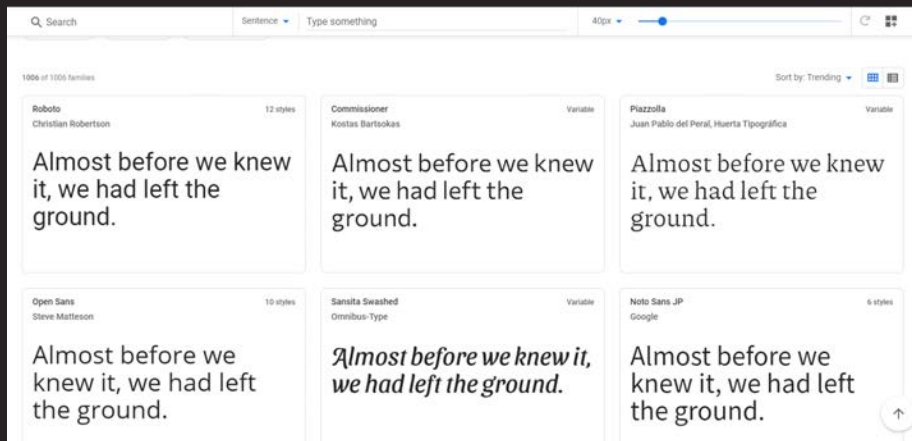
Meer lettertypes

MEER LETTERTYPES

HOSTED FONTS

Google web fonts

fonts.google.com



```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Suez+One&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

```
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Suez+One&display=swap');
```

```
font-family: 'Suez One', serif;
```

EMBEDDED FONTS

@font-face

- Embed extern fonts voor meer keuze
- Lettertype-bestanden worden mee opgenomen in de website
- Juiste bestandstypes is cruciaal.
 - woff2 & woff
 - ttf voor oude browsers

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'MyWebFont';  
  src: url('myfont.woff2') format('woff2'),  
       url('myfont.woff') format('woff');  
  }  
  url('myfont.ttf') format('truetype');
```

```
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: MywebFont, Georgia, serif;  
}
```

CATHEDRAL	Heavier	Restriction	HAVING	Molecularity
Headlines	Infested	SLIGHTLY	Drawing	Instruments
Preferred	INSTEAD	Accidents	Released	HOWEVER
HERITAGE	Features	Stretched	LIGHTER	Advertising
Potential	Rounded	OVERALL	Curlicues	Grotesche
Baseline	REGULAR	Everyone	Proposed	BUSINESS
UPRIGHT	American	Breaking	STARTED	Commonly
Existing	Humanity	GOLDEN	Typefaces	Foundries
Figures	LIGATURES	Oblique	Deliberate	ELEGANT

Bekijk de digitale les over Google Fonts
De les over Embedded Fonts is **optioneel**