

## Segunda parte

Tienes que construir un documento HTML imitando lo que se ve en la imagen Using-web-fonts.png. Junto con este enunciado, en el archivo PAC1\_Materials.zip, encontrarás los archivos text\_using\_web\_fonts.rtf, y las imágenes Using-web-fonts.png, specifications.png, hover-state.png, fig-1.png y webfontsheder.png.

El archivo text\_using\_web\_fonts.rtf contiene el texto del artículo para que no tenga que volver a escribirlo y basta con copiar y pegar. La primera imagen muestra el aspecto del artículo tal y como debería quedar, specifications.png describe las tipografías y colores que tendrá que utilizar, y las otras imágenes corresponden a la posición hover del menú de navegación, así como las imágenes que tendrá que utilizar para completar el ejercicio.

Además de las indicaciones que tienes en specifications.png debes tener en cuenta que:

- el ancho del contenedor de la página es de 1100px (el resto de dimensiones será proporcional a ese ancho);
- el tamaño base de la fuente es de 15px.

Tienes que fijarte en:

1. la estructura del texto (títulos, párrafos...);
2. el estilo del texto (colores, tamaños de letra, alineación de textos...) con CSS;
3. palabras o fragmentos de texto con aspecto distinto.

Al crear el documento HTML, deberás utilizar las mejores técnicas de marcado explicadas en el material docente de la asignatura, consiguiendo un marcado estructural y semántico apropiado. Se debe prestar especial atención al título de la página (title) ya su descripción (meta, description) y en los diferentes títulos de sección dentro del documento y, entre otros elementos, deben marcarse con las etiquetas HTML adecuadas los cambios en el idioma del texto, las citas, los nombres de artículos u obras, y las abreviaturas.

**Importante:** la página HTML entregada y la hoja de estilos asociada tendrán que validar correctamente (La página CSS a CSS 2.1 y superior.)

**Acerca del uso de herramientas para generar código.** Se desaconseja utilizar herramientas que generen código (Dreamweaver, inteligencias artificiales generativas...) para la realización de esta prueba. En caso de utilizarlo, el estudiante se hará responsable de cualquier marcado no correcto que hayan

creado estas herramientas; por tanto, es imprescindible repasar el código creado por la herramienta y mejorarlo de acuerdo con lo explicado en la asignatura.

A continuación, se muestra el contenido de todos los archivos mencionados. Se debe tener en cuenta que cada contenido estará delimitador por ``` , por ejemplo: ```contenido```

#### + text\_using\_web\_fonts.rtf

```

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Using Webfonts

by Bram Stein · October 03, 2017  
Published in Typography & Web Fonts

A Quick User's Guide

Now that you've selected a font, let's put it on your website. Webfonts are defined in CSS through the @font-face rule. If you're a web developer, you've most likely written, copied and pasted, or at the very least seen an @font-face rule. For the sake of completeness, though, let's quickly run through a basic example:

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: Elena;  
    src: url(elena-regular.woff);  
}
```

This creates a new webfont family that can be referenced through the font-family or font shorthand property. But something's missing here. When referencing a webfont in a font stack, always make sure to include at least one fallback font in case the webfont fails to load. Here, if Elena fails to load, the browser will fall back on the generic serif font family:

```
p {  
    font-family: Elena, serif;  
}
```

We'll talk more about fallback fonts and how they can be used to make your site appear to load faster in Chapter 3. For now, let's keep our fallback stack simple by including only the generic serif and sans-serif font families.

Font Families

Creating a font family with multiple styles is accomplished by creating an @font-face rule for each style and using the same font-family name. The following @font-face rules create a family with a normal and bold style:

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: Elena;
```

```

        src: url(elena-regular.woff);
        font-weight: normal;
    }

    @font-face {
        font-family: Elena;
        src: url(elena-bold.woff);
        font-weight: bold;
    }

```

You can use this font family in your CSS by referencing the family name and weight in your selectors. This applies the regular style to paragraphs and the bold style to strong paragraphs:

```

p {
    font-family: Elena, serif;
}

p strong {
    font-weight: bold;
}

```

### Font Formats

The `src` descriptor tells a browser where to get a font file. The previous examples used a single font format, but you'll often see URLs to multiple font formats combined with format hints, which are appended after the URL using the `format("value")` syntax. Format hints tell the browser what the format of the font file at a given URL is.

```

@font-face {
    font-family: Elena;
    src: url(elena-regular.woff2) format("woff2"),
        url(elena-regular.woff) format("woff");
}

```

If you list multiple formats, modern browsers will pick the first format they support based on the format hint. Therefore, it's important to list webfont formats in the order of best compression to least. Even though format hints are optional, always include them—they let the browser know about the format without needing to download the font. For example, if a browser does not support WOFF2, but does support WOFF, it can skip the WOFF2 font file based on the format hint.

Browsers support several webfont formats: OpenType (TrueType), EOT, WOFF, and WOFF2. Some browsers also support SVG fonts, but they're deprecated and should no longer be used (and should not be confused with the new OpenType-SVG format). EOT, WOFF, and WOFF2 are technically not font formats. They are compressed OpenType files with varying degrees of compression. WOFF2 offers the best compression, followed by WOFF and EOT (Fig 1).

Fig 1: Browser support for font formats at the time of writing. Look for up-to-date and version-specific browser support for font formats at [caniuse.com](http://caniuse.com).

Because most websites no longer support old browsers, I highly recommend using a simplified syntax. This simplified syntax covers all modern browsers, as well as slightly older ones that are still in active use, such as Android 4.4 and earlier:

...



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Using Webfonts

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}

@font-face {
  font-family: Elena;
  src: url(elena-bold.woff);
  font-weight: bold;
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```

You can use this font family in your CSS by referencing the family name and weight in your selectors. This applies the regular style to paragraphs and the bold style to strong paragraphs.

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```
@font-face {
  font-family: Elena;
  src: url(elena-regular.woff2) format("woff2"),
       url(elena-regular.woff)  format("woff");
}
```

If you list multiple formats, modern browsers will pick the first format they support based on the format hint. Therefore, it's important to list webfont formats in the order of best compression to least. Even though format hints are optional, always include them—they let the browser know about the format without needing to download the font. For example, if a browser does not support **WOFF2**, but does support **WOFF**, it can skip the **WOFF2** font file based on the format hint.

Browsers support several webfont formats: OpenType (TrueType), EOT, **WOFF**, and **WOFF2**. Some browsers also support **SVG** fonts, but they're deprecated and should no longer be used (and should not be confused with the new OpenType-**SVG** format). **EOT**, **WOFF**, and **WOFF2** are technically not font formats. They are compressed OpenType files with varying degrees of compression. **WOFF2** offers the best compression, followed by **WOFF** and **EOT** (Fig 1).

| Format   | Internet Explorer 8 | Internet Explorer 9-11 | Edge | Chrome | Firefox | Safari | Opera | Android System |
|----------|---------------------|------------------------|------|--------|---------|--------|-------|----------------|
| WOFF2    | No                  | No                     | Yes  | Yes    | Yes     | Yes    | Yes   | No             |
| WOFF     | No                  | Yes                    | Yes  | Yes    | Yes     | Yes    | Yes   | Yes            |
| OpenType | No                  | Yes                    | Yes  | Yes    | Yes     | Yes    | Yes   | Yes            |
| EOT      | Yes                 | Yes                    | No   | No     | No      | No     | No    | No             |

Fig 1: Browser support for font formats at the time of writing. Look for up-to-date and version-specific browser support for font formats at [caniuse.com](#).

In researching coverage for all browsers, you may have come across something called the bulletproof `@font-face` syntax by [Fontspring](#). The bulletproof syntax uses:

- **EOT**
- **WOFF2**
- **WOFF**
- Raw OpenType, and
- **SVG** font files for maximum browser coverage.

But is the bulletproof syntax still relevant? No. In fact, I think it's harmful. **SVG** fonts are deprecated and only supported by browsers that are no longer in use.

Because most websites no longer support old browsers, I highly recommend using a simplified syntax. This simplified syntax covers all modern browsers, as well as slightly older ones that are still in active use, such as Android 4.4 and earlier:

```
@font-face {
  font-family: Elena;
  src: url(elena.woff2) format("woff2"),
       url(elena.woff)  format("woff"),
       url(elena.otf)  format("opentype");
}
```

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+ specifications.png

...

Montserrat light  
Montserrat Medium  
Montserrat Semibold  
Montserrat Bold  
Source Code Pro Medium

Webfonts

A Quick User's Guide

Font Families

Now that you've selected

Events

by **Bram Stein** · **October 03, 2017**  
Published in Typography & Web Fonts

This creates a new webfont family

@font-face {  
 font-family: Elena;  
 src: url(elena-regular.woff);  
}

Fig 1: Browser support for font formats

→ 66px

→ 36px

→ 28px

→ 18px

→ 16px

→ 14px

→ 15px

→ 14px

→ 13px

rgb(158,132,106)  
#9E846A



rgb(234,209,184)  
#EAD1B8



rgb(38,38,38)  
#262626



rgb(201,201,201)  
#C9C9C9



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+ [hover-state.png](#)

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| Format   | Internet Explorer 8 | Internet Explorer 9-11 | Edge | Chrome | Firefox | Safari | Opera | Android System |
|----------|---------------------|------------------------|------|--------|---------|--------|-------|----------------|
| WOFF2    | No                  | No                     | Yes  | Yes    | Yes     | Yes    | Yes   | No             |
| WOFF     | No                  | Yes                    | Yes  | Yes    | Yes     | Yes    | Yes   | Yes            |
| OpenType | No                  | Yes                    | Yes  | Yes    | Yes     | Yes    | Yes   | Yes            |
| EOT      | Yes                 | Yes                    | No   | No     | No      | No     | No    | No             |

...