

## More Styling of Texts, Lists and Tables in CSS

## Discussion

## 1) What are the generic font families? Explain in details with examples

- Serif: This font family includes fonts with small decorative lines at the end of strokes, also known as serifs. Serif fonts are generally considered more traditional, formal, and readable in printed text. Popular serif fonts include Times New Roman, Georgia, and Garamond.
  - font-family: "Arial", sans-serif;
- Sans-serif: This font family consists of fonts without serifs. Sans-serif fonts have a clean and modern look, often used for user interfaces and digital content. They are considered more informal, casual, and easier to read on electronic devices. Examples of popular sans-serif fonts are Arial, Helvetica, and Verdana.
  - font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;
- Monospace: Fonts in the monospace family have fixed widths for each character, meaning every character occupies the same amount of space. This allows for visual alignment in programming code or tables. Monospace fonts are commonly used in technical or programming-related contexts. Examples include Courier New, Consolas, and Lucida Console.
  - font-family: "Courier New", monospace;
- Cursive: Also known as script or handwritten fonts, cursive fonts resemble handwritten or calligraphic writing. They have flowing and connected letterforms, giving a sense of elegance and informality. Cursive fonts are often used for artistic or creative purposes. Examples of cursive fonts include Brush Script, Lucida Handwriting, and Comic Sans MS.
  - font-family: "Brush Script", cursive;
- Fantasy: This font family consists of decorative and whimsical fonts that create a unique visual style. Fantasy fonts are often used for special occasions or creative purposes, such as titles or headlines in books or magazines. Examples of fantasy fonts include Impact, Jokerman, and Papyrus.
  - font-family: "Impact", fantasy;

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2) It is recommended to use each family of generic fonts in fallback style. Why?

1. Compatibility: Different operating systems and devices may not have the same set of fonts installed. By using generic fonts as fallback options, you ensure that your content can be displayed even if the preferred font is not available.
2. Consistency: Generic fonts like "serif", "sans-serif", "monospace", etc., have similar characteristics across different platforms. Using them as fallbacks helps maintain a consistent visual experience for users, regardless of their device or operating system.
3. User preference: Users often have their preferred fonts set up in their browsers. By defining generic font families in your CSS, you allow users to view your content using their preferred fonts, creating a more personalized experience.
4. Localization: When content is translated into different languages, specific fonts may not support certain characters or scripts. Fallback fonts help ensure that the content remains legible and accessible in any language.