

# CSS Fonts

---

 [w3schools.com/css/css\\_font.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

[< Previous](#) [Next >](#)

---

Choosing the right font for your website is important!

---

## Font Selection is Important

---

Choosing the right font has a huge impact on how the readers experience a website.

The right font can create a strong identity for your brand.

Using a font that is easy to read is important. The font adds value to your text. It is also important to choose the correct color and text size for the font.

---

## Generic Font Families

---

In CSS there are five generic font families:

1. **Serif** fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
2. **Sans-serif** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
3. **Monospace** fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
4. **Cursive** fonts imitate human handwriting.
5. **Fantasy** fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

All the different font names belong to one of the generic font families.

---

## Difference Between Serif and Sans-serif Fonts

---



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

---

## Some Font Examples

---

Generic Font Family	Examples of Font Names
Serif	Times New Roman Georgia Garamond
Sans-serif	Arial Verdana Helvetica
Monospace	Courier New Lucida Console Monaco
Cursive	Brush Script MT Lucida Handwriting
Fantasy	Copperplate Papyrus

---

---

## The CSS font-family Property

---

In CSS, we use the `font-family` property to specify the font of a text.

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

**Tip:** The `font-family` property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system, to ensure maximum compatibility between browsers/operating systems. 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). The font names should be separated with comma. Read more about fallback fonts in the [next chapter](#).

---

### Example

---

Specify some different fonts for three paragraphs:

```
.p1 {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}  
  
.p2 {  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

```
.p3 {  
  font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

[« Previous](#) [Next »](#)

