

Fonts in CSS

In CSS, you can use two types of fonts: web fonts and system fonts.

Web fonts are custom fonts that you can use in your web pages by linking to them in your CSS. Web fonts can be downloaded by the user's browser from a remote server, allowing you to use unique and non-standard fonts in your designs. There are many web font services available, such as Google Fonts, Adobe Fonts, and Typekit.

Fonts in CSS

In this example, the font-family property specifies a list of font families, separated by commas. The browser will use the first font in the list that it can find on the user's computer. In this case, it will try to use Arial, then Helvetica, and finally any sans-serif font as a fallback.

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

Fonts in CSS

In this example, we are importing the Roboto font from Google Fonts using the `@import` rule. Then, we set the font family of the body element to 'Roboto' and any sans-serif font as a fallback.

```
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto');  
  
body {  
    font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;  
}
```

Fonts in CSS

You can also specify other properties related to fonts, such as font-size, font-style, font-weight, and more. Here's an example that sets multiple font-related properties:

```
h1 {  
  font-family: Georgia, serif;  
  font-size: 36px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```