Hi, and welcome to another web design tutorial. Today I’m going to be talking about responsive web design, and in particular, about how to handle typography in responsive sites. First, I’ll quickly review absolute and relative font size values, namely pixels, ems, and rems, so we all have a clear understanding of the difference between them.

Next, I’ll show an example of how font sizing can cause problems in responsive websites. And finally, I’ll provide a quick and easy method for setting up responsive font sizing using media queries and the REM unit of measurement.

All of the files that I’ll be using in this tutorial can be found in a link below the video. Let’s get started.

So the first thing we’ll cover is the different types of measurements. There’s two major methods for sizing fonts in websites: Absolute and Relative. For absolute font-sizing, the most common method is using pixels. Let’s take a look at an example. What we see here is a common HTML page with some simple tags: h1, h2, paragraph, and list tags. When we view this HTML file in the browser, it displays the browsers default settings. Now, if I wanted to make the H1 and h2 tags a bit more pronounced, I can increase the size by using the pixel unit. I’ll set the h1 to 48 pixels and the h2 to 36 pixels. Now, absolute font sizing has both positives and negatives. On the positive side, you know your fonts will be sized exactly how you’ve set them regardless of a user’s browser settings. ON the flip side, using

OK, let’s quickly recap. What we’ve done is set up a set of media queries and changed the font-size of the root element in each media query. This is just one method for dealing with font size in a responsive design, but it’s a really easy to grasp concept that I hope you will find useful. If you found this video helpful, please subscribe to my channel or check out some of my other videos. Thanks.