



前端網絡開發人員證書

(一) 前端網絡開發

4. Font, text and alignment

Presented by Krystal Educational Platform



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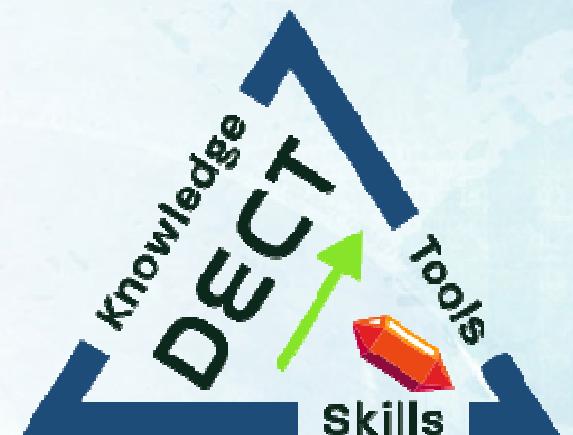
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Learning outcomes

- In this lesson, you are going to learn:
 - ✓ Font properties
 - ✓ Font web-safe
 - ✓ Text decoration
 - ✓ Text alignment



4.1 Font Properties



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Font, text and alignment

4.1 Font Properties



- **Font family**
- **Font size**
- **Font style**

4.1 Font Properties(**font family**)



- Specific the font of text
- Choose the suitable font can increase the readability of the website
- 5 generic font family
 - Serif
 - Sans-serif
 - Monospace
 - Cursive
 - Fantasy

For reference: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp

4.1 Font Properties(**font family**) example



```
<body>
  <H1 class="first">This is the first line shown in Time New Roman font. </H1>
  <H1 class="second">This is the second line shown in Arial font.</H1>
  <H1 class="third">This is the third line shown in Courier New font.</H1>
  <h1 class="four">This is the fourth line shown in Lucida Handwriting font.</h1>
  <H1 class="five">This is the fifth line shown in Copperplate font.</H1>
  <h2>This is the last line with original font!!</h2>
</body>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "CSS_font family". The page content is as follows:

This is the first line shown in Time New Roman font.

This is the second line shown in Arial font.

This is the third line shown in Courier New font.

This is the fourth line shown in Lucida Handwriting font.

This is the fifth line shown in Copperplate font.

This is the last line with original font!!

Arrows from the code blocks point to their corresponding colored text blocks in the browser output. A pink arrow points from the "Copperplate" class block to the "Copperplate font" text in the browser.

4.1 Font Properties(**font family**) example



```
<style>
    .first{
        background-color:yellow;
        font-family:"time new roman";
    }

    .second{
        background-color:orange;
        font-family: arial;
    }

    .third{
        background-color:lightblue;
        font-family: "courier new";
    }

    .four{
        background-color:lightgreen;
        font-family: "Lucida Handwriting";
    }

    .five{
        background-color:lightpink;
        font-family: copperplate;
    }
</style>
```

This is the first line shown in Time New Roman font.

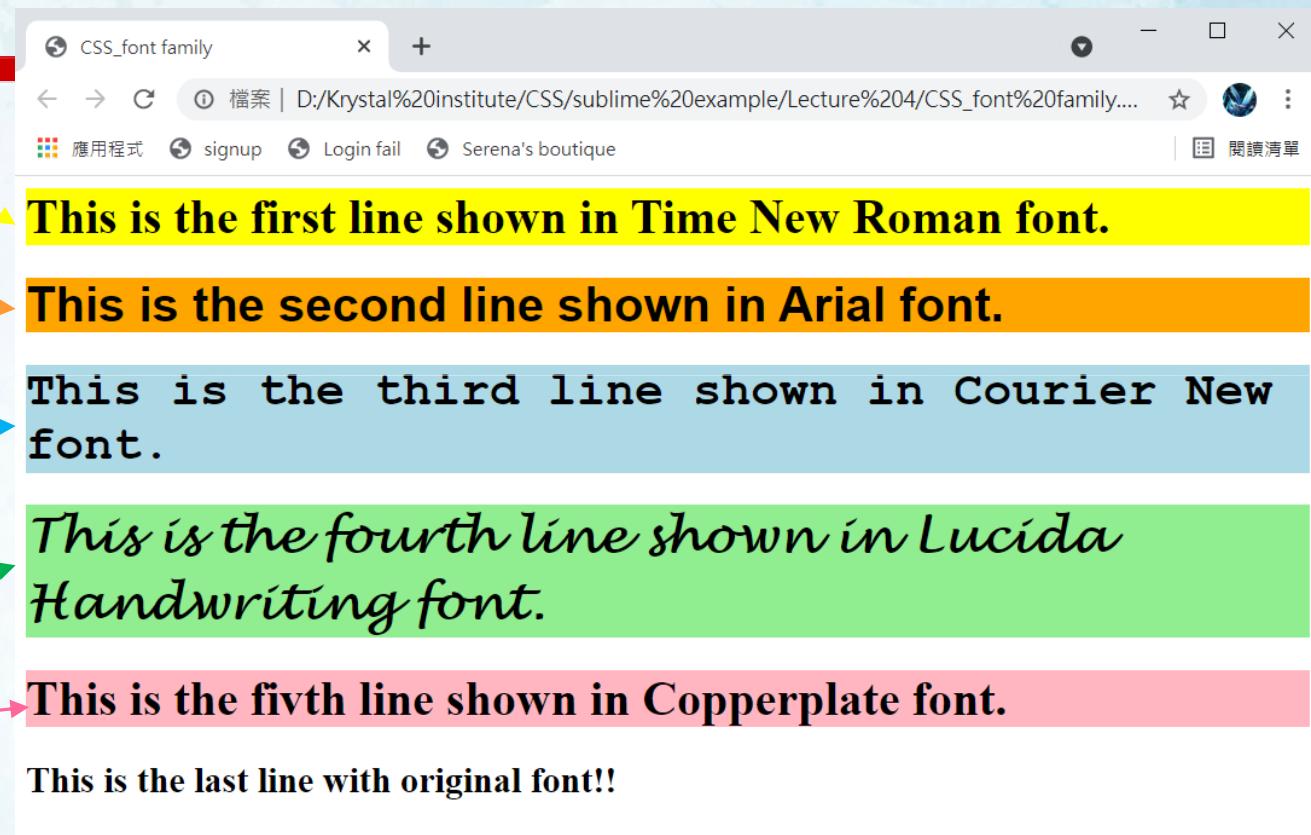
This is the second line shown in Arial font.

This is the third line shown in Courier New font.

This is the fourth line shown in Lucida Handwriting font.

This is the fifth line shown in Copperplate font.

This is the last line with original font!!



4.1 Font Properties(**font family_fallback**)



- Start with decided font, end with generic family
- Browser will choose one of the similar fonts inside the generic family to display
- In case the original font is not supported by the browser

For reference: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_browsersupport.asp

4.1 Font Properties(**font-family_fallback**) example(fallback)



```
<style>
  .first{
    background-color:yellow;
    font-family:"time new roman", Serif;
  }

  .second{
    background-color:orange;
    font-family: arial,Sans-serif;
  }

  .third{
    background-color:lightblue;
    font-family: "courier new", monospace;
  }

  .four{
    background-color:lightgreen;
    font-family: "Lucida Handwriting", cursive;
  }

  .five{
    background-color:lightpink;
    font-family: copperplate, fantasy;
  }

</style>
```

This is the first line shown in Time New Roman font.

This is the second line shown in Arial font.

This is the third line shown in Courier New font.

This is the fourth line shown in Lucida Handwriting font.

This is the fifth line shown in Copperplate font.

This is the last line with original font!!

4.1 Font Properties(**font family_ summary**)



Generic font family	Font(example)	code
Serif	Times New Roman / Georgia / Garamond	P{ Font-family: "font";}
Sans-serif	Arial / Verdana / Helvetica	Fallback:
Monospace	Courier New / Lucida Console	P{ Font-family: "original font", backup font, generic family;}
Cursive	<i>Brush Script MT / Lucida Handwriting</i>	
Fantasy	COPPERPLATE / Papyrus	Note: for fonts that more than 1 word, <u>" "</u> must be added

4.1 Font Properties(**font size**)



- Specific the size of text
- Can be defined by:
 - Pixels(PX)
 - EM(Pixel/16)
 - VW(viewport)
 - Percentage(%)

Font, text and alignment

4.1 Font Properties(**font size**) example(original)



This is the first line shown in Time New Roman font.

This is the second line shown in Arial font.

This is the third line shown in Courier New font.

This is the fourth line shown in Lucida Handwriting font.

This is the fifth line shown in Copperplate font.

This is the last line with original font!!

The screenshot shows a browser window with two tabs: "CSS_font family" and "CSS_font size". The address bar indicates the file path: D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lecture%204/CSS_font%20family.... The page content displays five lines of text in different fonts: Time New Roman, Arial, Courier New, Lucida Handwriting, and Copperplate, each highlighted with a different colored background (yellow, orange, light blue, green, and pink respectively). The last line is bolded.

Font, text and alignment

4.1 Font Properties(font size) example



```
.first{
    background-color:yellow;
    font-family:"time new roman";
    font-size: 30px;
}

.second{
    background-color:orange;
    font-family: arial;
    font-size:1.875em;
}

.third{
    background-color:lightblue;
    font-family: "courier new";
    font-size:150%; /*150% * 16px=24px*/
}

.four{
    background-color:lightgreen;
    font-family: "Lucida Handwriting";
    font-size:5vw;
}

.five{
    background-color:lightpink;
    font-family: copperplate;
    font-size:10vw;
}
```

This is the first line shown in Time New Roman font.

This is the second line shown in Arial font.

This is the third line shown in Courier New font.

This is the fourth line shown in Lucida Handwriting font.

This is the fifth line shown in Copperplate

Font, text and alignment

4.1 Font Properties(font size) result(VW)



This is the first line shown in Time New Roman font.

This is the second line shown in Arial font.

This is the third line shown in Courier New font.

This is the fourth line shown in Lucida Handwriting font.

This is the fifth line

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a red header bar. The main content area displays five lines of text in different fonts and colors. The first three lines are in black font on yellow, orange, and light blue backgrounds respectively. The fourth line is in black font on a green background. The fifth line is in black font on a pink background. The browser's address bar shows the path: D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lecture%204/CSS_font%20family.html.

Resize the
window to
see the
effect of VW



Font, text and alignment

4.1 Font Properties(**font size**) result(**VW**)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a pink background. The main content area contains the text: "This is the fifth line shown in Copperplate font." Below this, a smaller line of text reads: "This is the last line with original font!!". The browser's address bar shows the path: "D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lecture%204/CSS_font%20family.html". The title bar of the browser says "CSS_font family".



4.1 Font Properties(**font style**)



➤ **Font style**

- Italic
- Oblique (less supported)
- `<i> ... </i>`

➤ **Font weight**

- Bold
- ` ... `

➤ **Font variant**

- Small-caps

4.1 Font Properties(*font style _ font style*) example



```
<body>
  <p class="first">This is the first line! </p>
  <p class="second">This is the second line!</p>
  <p class="third">This is the third line!</p>
  <p class="four"><i>This is the fourth line!</i></p>
  <p>This is the fifth line!</p>
</body>
```

A screenshot of a Sublime Text editor window titled "CSS_font style". The file path is "D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example.html". The code is identical to the one on the left. The output is displayed in a browser window:

- The first line ("This is the first line!") is highlighted in yellow.
- The second line ("This is the second line!") is highlighted in orange.
- The third line ("This is the third line!") is highlighted in light blue.
- The fourth line ("This is the fourth line!") is highlighted in green.
- The fifth line ("This is the fifth line!") is highlighted in white.

4.1 Font Properties(font style _ *font style*)



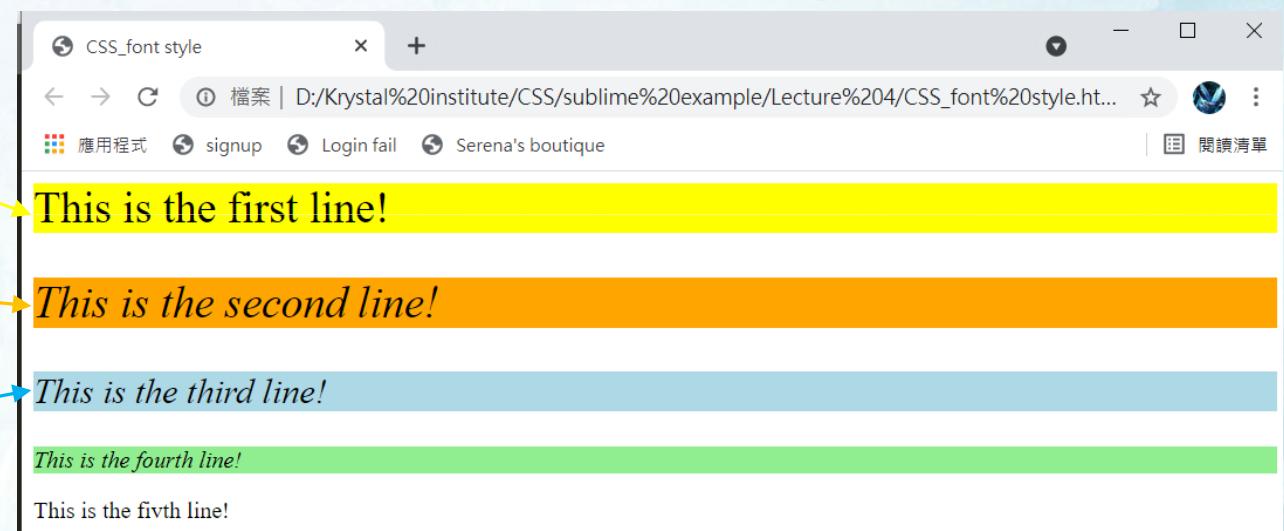
```
<style>
  .first{
    background-color:yellow;
    font-size: 30px;
    font-style: normal;
  }

  .second{
    background-color:orange;
    font-size:1.875em;
    font-style:italic;
  }

  .third{
    background-color:lightblue;
    font-size:150%; /*150% * 16px=24px*/
    font-style:oblique;
  }

  .four{
    background-color:lightgreen;
  }

</style>
```



4.1 Font Properties(**font style_ font weight**)



- There are several terms to define the font weight
 - Normal
 - Lighter
 - bold
 - 0-1000

For references: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/font-weight>

4.1 Font Properties(*font style _ font weight*) example



```
<body>
  <h1 class="first">This is the first line!(weight:normal)
  </h1>

  <h1 class="second">This is the second line!(weight:
  lighter)</h1>

  <h1 class="third">This is the third line!(weight:900)</h1>

  <h1 class="four"><b>This is the fourth line!</b></h1>

  <p>This is the fifth line!</p>
</body>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "CSS_font weight". The address bar shows the file path "D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example/Lecture%20". The page content displays five lines of text with different CSS styles applied:

- The first line is in a yellow box: "This is the first line!(weight:normal)".
- The second line is in an orange box: "This is the second line!(weight: lighter)".
- The third line is in a light blue box: "This is the third line!(weight:900)".
- The fourth line is in a green box: "This is the fourth line!". This line contains a bolded text segment "This is the fourth line!".
- The fifth line is in a white box: "This is the fifth line!".

Arrows from the code block on the left point to the corresponding styled text blocks on the right, illustrating how the CSS properties affect the font weight.

4.1 Font Properties(*font style _ font weight*) example



```

<style>
    .first{
        background-color:yellow;
        font-size: 30px;
        font-weight:normal;
    }

    .second{
        background-color:orange;
        font-size:1.875em;
        font-weight:lighter;
    }

    .third{
        background-color:lightblue;
        font-size:150%; /*150% * 18px=24px*/
        font-weight:900;
    }

    .four{
        background-color:lightgreen;
    }

</style>
<title>CSS font weight</title>

```

CSS_font weight

This is the first line!(weight: normal)

This is the second line!(weight: lighter)

This is the third line!(weight: 900)

This is the fourth line!

This is the fifth line!

4.1 Font Properties(**font variant**)



➤ **Font variant**

- Small-caps(all words are CAPITAL letters with a smaller font size)

4.1 Font Properties(*font style_ font variant*) example

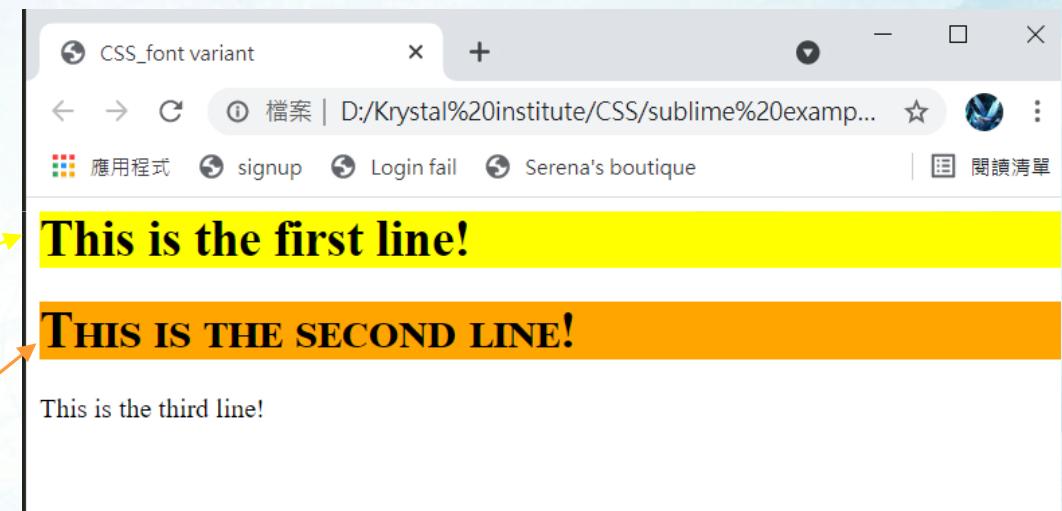


```
<body>
  <h1 class="first">This is the first line!</h1>
  <h1 class="second">This is the second line!</h1>
  <p>This is the third line!</p>
</body>
```

```
<style>
  .first{
    background-color:yellow;
    font-size: 30px;
    font-variant: normal;
  }

  .second{
    background-color:orange;
    font-size:1.875em;
    font-variant: small-caps;
  }

</style>
```





• 4.2 Font web-safe



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4.2 Font web-safe



As mentioned before, some of the fonts may not be supported by all browsers, there are some Web Safe fonts :

Generic font family	fonts
Sans-serif	Arial / Verdana / Helvetica / Tahoma / Trebuchet
Serif	Times New Roman / Georgia / Garamond
Monospace	Courier New
cursive	<i>Brush Script MT</i>

4.2 Font web-safe Addition



We can also link an external font family into the CSS.
In the following example, we will use the font “Sofia”.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/  
css?family=Sofia">
```

Sofia:

This is the first line!

4.2 Font web-safe Addition



```
.first{
    background-color:yellow;
    font-size: 30px;
    font-family:Sofia,sans-serif;
}

.second{
    background-color:orange;
    font-size:1.875em;
    font-family:"Times new roman",sans-serif;
}

.third{
    background-color:lightblue;
    font-size:150%; /*150% * 16px=24px*/
    font-family:So,"Times new roman",sans-serif;
}

.four{
    background-color:lightgreen;
    font-family:So;
}
```



Font, text and alignment

4.2 Font web-safe Addition



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "CSS_font web-safe". The address bar shows the path "D:/Krystal%20institute/CSS/sublime%20example...". The browser interface includes standard controls like back, forward, and search. Below the address bar, there are tabs for "應用程式", "signup", "Login fail", and "Serena's boutique", along with a "閱讀清單" button. The main content area displays five lines of text:

- "This is the first line!" (yellow background)
- "This is the second line!" (orange background)
- "This is the third line!" (light blue background)
- "This is the fourth line!" (green background)
- "This is the fifth line!" (white background)

The text is displayed in a large, bold, black font. The background colors of the lines correspond to the CSS styles applied to each line.

In the example, we find that the web browser will display the default font if the designated font family is not applicable.

In some of the situation, it may affect the readability of your website

Therefore, it is important to have a font fallbacks



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• 4.3 Text decoration

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4.3 Text decoration



- ✓ Allow setting or remove decoration of text
 - ✓ Remove underline from links
 - ✓ Overline
 - ✓ ~~Line thought~~
 - ✓ underline

4.3 Text decoration example



```
<body>
  <h1 class="first">This is the first line!</h1>
  <h1 class="second">This is the second line!</h1>
  <h1 class="third">This is the third line!</h1>
  <h1 class="four">This is the fourth line!</h1>
  <p><u>This is the fifth line!</u></p>
</body>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "CSS_text decoration". The page displays five lines of text with different styles: "This is the first line!" in yellow, "This is the second line!" in orange, "This is the third line!" in light blue, "This is the fourth line!" in green, and "This is the fifth line!" in black with a pink underline. A pink arrow points from the underlined text in the code block to the underlined text in the browser window.

This is the first line!

This is the second line!

This is the third line!

This is the fourth line!

This is the fifth line!

Font, text and alignment

4.3 Text decoration example

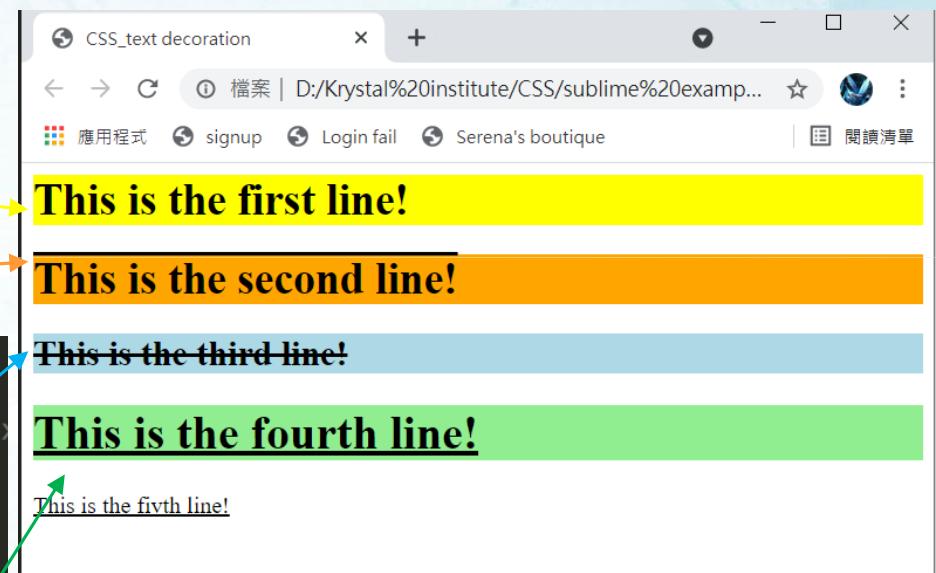


```
.first{
    background-color:yellow;
    font-size: 30px;
    text-decoration:none;
}

.second{
    background-color:orange;
    font-size:1.875em;
    text-decoration:overline;
}

.third{
    background-color:lightblue;
    font-size:150%; /*150% * 16px = 24px*/
    text-decoration:line-through;
}

.four{
    background-color:lightgreen;
    text-decoration:underline;
}
```





• 4.4 Text alignment

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4.4 Text alignment



- Define the horizontal alignment of a text
 - Center
 - Left
 - right
 - Justify
- Text direction

4.4 Text alignment example



```
<body>
  <h1 class="first">This is the first line!(left)</h1>
  <h1 class="second">This is the second line!(right)</h1>
  <h1 class="third">This is the third line!(center)</h1>
  <div class="four">
    <h1>This is the fourth line!(justify)</h1>
  </div>
  <p>This is the fifth line!</p>
</body>
```

A screenshot of a Windows Sublime Text editor window titled "CSS_text alignment". The code on the left shows five lines of HTML/CSS. The output on the right shows four lines of text aligned to the left, right, and center, respectively, and one line of text justified within a div. Arrows point from the class names in the code to their corresponding text blocks in the browser output.

This is the first line!(left)

This is the second line!(right)

This is the third line!(center)

This is the fourth line!(justify)

This is the fifth line!

4.4 Text alignment example



```
.first{
    background-color:yellow;
    font-size: 30px;
    text-align:left;
}

.second{
    background-color:orange;
    font-size:1.875em;
    text-align:right;
}
```

CSS_text alignment

This is the first line!(left)

This is the second line!(right)

This is the third line!(center)

This is the fourth line!
(justify)

This is the fifth line!

```
.third{
    background-color:lightblue;
    font-size:150%; /*150% * 16px*/
    text-align:center;
}

.four{
    background-color:lightgreen;
    width:200px;
    text-decoration:justify;
}
```

Font, text and alignment

4.4 Text alignment (text direction) example

```
<body>
  <h1 class="first">This is the first line!
  (right to left)</h1>

  <h1 class="second">This is the second line!
  (left to right)</h1>

  <p>This is the third line!</p>
</body>
<style>
  .first{
    background-color:yellow;
    font-size: 30px;
    direction:rtl;
  }

  .second{
    background-color:orange;
    font-size:1.875em;
    direction:ltr;
  }
</style|
```

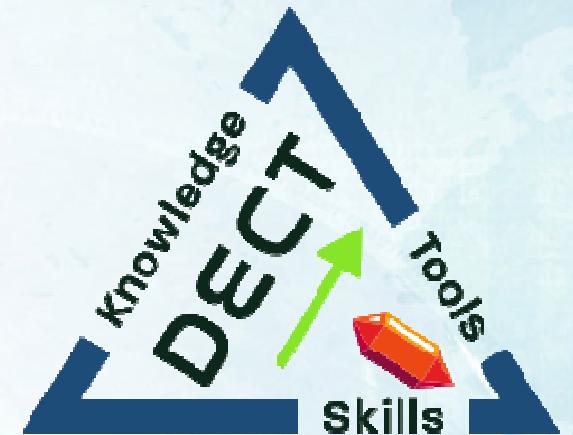


We can define
the direction
of text





Any questions?



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Quiz time



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Font, text and alignment

Quiz time

Question 1



1. What is the 5 generic font family?

Answer:

- ✓ Serif
- ✓ Sans-serif
- ✓ Monospace
- ✓ Cursive
- ✓ fantasy



Quiz time

Question 2



2. Which of the followings is the correct coding for font fallback?

- a. P { font family: Arial, Times New Roman; }
- b. P { font-family: Arial, “Times New Roman”; }
- c. P { font-family : Arial, “Times New Roman”, Serif ; }
- d. P { font-family : Arial “Times New Roman” Serif ; }

Font, text and alignment

Quiz time

Question 3



3. How many units can be defined for font size?

Answer:4



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Quiz time

Question 4



4. Which of the followings are the correct units to define font size?

- ① Pixels
 - ② EM
 - ③ VW
 - ④ Percentage
- a. 1, and 4 only
 - b. 2, and 3 only
 - c. 2, 3, and 4 only
 - d. All of the above

Quiz time

Question 5



5. What is the correct coding to define the font color?

- ① P{ font-color : red;}
- ② P { font color : "red";}
- ③ P{ font-color: "red"}
- ④ P{ font color: red}
 - a. 1,2, and 4 only
 - b. 1,3, and 4 only
 - c. 2,3, and 4 only
 - d. none of the above

Quiz time

Question 6



6. What is the correct code to display a text underlined

- ① P{ text-decoration: underline}
- ② P{ text-decoration: underline;}
- ③ P{ Text decoration: “underline”;}
- ④ P{ Text decoration: underline}
 - a. 2 only
 - b. 2, and 3 only
 - c. 1,3, and 4 only
 - d. none of the above

Quiz time

Question 7



7. What is the correct coding to define the text direction?

- a. P { text-direction: right to left;}
- b. P{ direction: rtl;}
- c. P { text-align: rtl;}
- d. P{text-direction : rtl;}



Reference



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Reference



There are the useful websites for reference:

1. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css font.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)
2. [https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3 browsersupport.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_browsersupport.asp)
3. <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/font-weight>
4. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css font websafe.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font_websafe.asp)
5. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css font fallbacks.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font_fallbacks.asp)
6. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css font style.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font_style.asp)
7. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css text align.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text_align.asp)
8. [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css text decoration.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text_decoration.asp)