

Question 1: Web-safe Fonts vs. Custom Web Fonts

1. Definition:

- **Web-safe Fonts:** These are fonts that are commonly pre-installed on most devices and browsers, ensuring consistent display across different platforms (e.g., Arial, Times New Roman).
- **Custom Web Fonts:** These are fonts that are not pre-installed and need to be loaded from external sources (e.g., Google Fonts, Adobe Fonts).

2. Performance:

- **Web-safe Fonts:** No additional load time is required since they are already available on most devices.
- **Custom Web Fonts:** These require a network request to load the font, which may increase page load time.

3. Appearance:

- **Web-safe Fonts:** Limited to a small selection of fonts that may not match the design vision.
- **Custom Web Fonts:** Allow for more creative control and unique typography to match the design exactly.

4. Cross-browser Compatibility:

- **Web-safe Fonts:** Since they are pre-installed, they ensure high compatibility across all browsers and operating systems.
- **Custom Web Fonts:** They rely on third-party services or self-hosting, which may sometimes cause compatibility issues if not set up correctly.

5. Use Case:

- **Web-safe Fonts:** Suitable for simple projects or when fast loading and high compatibility are a priority.
- **Custom Web Fonts:** Used when the design demands unique typography that web-safe fonts cannot provide.

Question 2: Font-family Property & Applying Custom Google Font

1. Font-family Property:

- The font-family property in CSS defines the typeface for an element. It can accept a specific font name (e.g., "Arial") or a generic font family (e.g., serif or sans-serif).
- You can also list multiple fonts, with the browser choosing the first available one in the list. Example:
- font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;

2. Applying a Custom Google Font:

- First, visit [Google Fonts](https://fonts.google.com/) and choose a font.

- Copy the <link> tag provided by Google Fonts and include it in the <head> section of your HTML:
- `<link
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto:wght@400;700&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">`
- Then, apply the custom font in your CSS using the font-family property:
- `body {`
- `font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;`
- `}`