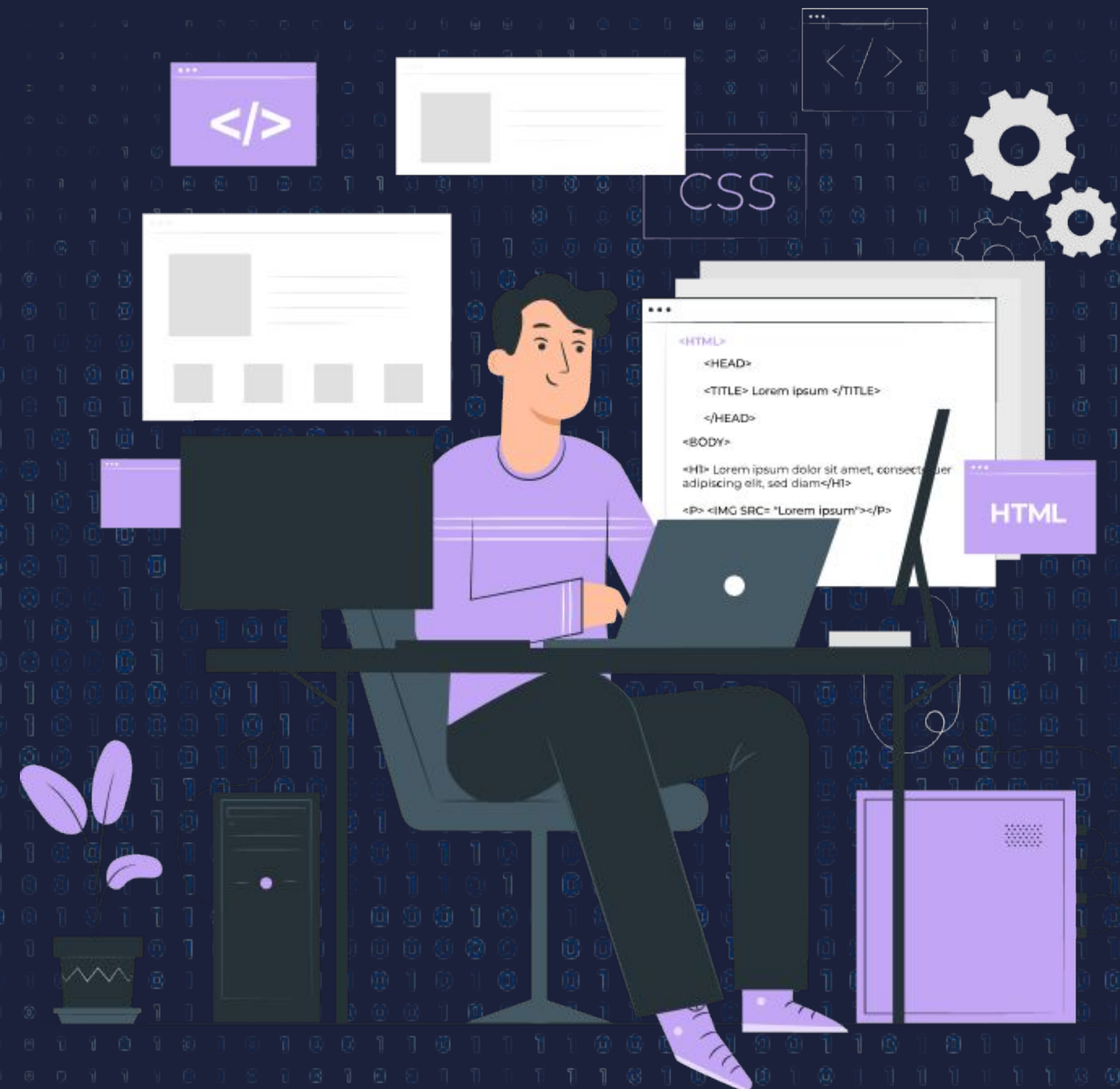




Typography in CSS and Google fonts





Topics

- Text and font properties in CSS
- Line-height
- white-space
- Text-overflow
- The importance of typography in CSS
- Introduction to Google Fonts and how to use them with examples



Text and font properties in CSS

Font-family

```
h1 {  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

font-family



Text and font properties in CSS

Font-size

```
h1{  
  font-size: 36px;  
}
```

font-size



Text and font properties in CSS

Font-weight

```
h1 {  
  font-weight: lighter;  
}
```

font-weight



Text and font properties in CSS

Font-style

```
p {  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

font-style



Text and font properties in CSS

Text-decoration

```
h1 {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

font-style



Text and font properties in CSS

Text-align

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

font-style



Line-height

The **CSS line-height property** is used to define the minimal height of line boxes within the element.

Property values that are used with CSS line-height property.

- normal
- number
- percentage

style.css

```
.normal {  
  line-height: normal;  
}  
.number {  
  line-height: 3.4;  
}  
.length {  
  line-height: 10px;  
}  
.percentage {  
  line-height: 50%;  
}
```

Browser output

line-height: normal (default):

This is a paragraph with a standard line-height.
The standard line height in most browsers is about 110% to 120%.

line-height: 1.6 (recommended):

This is a paragraph with the recommended line-height.

The line height is here set to 1.6. This is a unitless value;

meaning that the line height will be relative to the font size.

line-height: 10px:

This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.
The line height is here set to 10px.

line-height: 200%:

This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height.
The line height is here set to 200%.



white-space

The whitespace CSS property is used to **specify how content in an element should be displayed**. It is used to handle white spaces inside an element.

property values that are used with CSS white-space property.

- normal
- nowrap
- pre

style.css

```
.normal {  
  white-space: normal;  
}  
.nowrap {  
  white-space: nowrap;  
}  
.pre {  
  white-space: pre;  
}
```

Browser output

white-space: normal;

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugiat perspiciatis sint voluptatibus blanditiis incidunt, eaque quisquam optio voluptate, excepturi adipisci enim officiis quae, quasi mollitia iusto similique quidem consectetur quia.

white-space: nowrap;

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugiat perspiciatis si

white-space: pre;

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Fugiat perspiciatis sint voluptatibus blanditiis incidunt, eaque quisquam optio voluptate, excepturi adipisci enim officiis quae, quasi mollitia iusto similique quidem consectetur quia.



Text-overflow

This property specifies the representation of overflowed text, which is not visible to the user. It signals the user about the content that is not visible.

This property does not work on its own. We have to use `white-space: nowrap;` and `overflow: hidden;` with this property.

Property values that are used with CSS `text-overflow` property.

- `clip`
- `ellipsis`

style.css

```
div {  
  height: 30px;  
  width: 250px;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
}  
.clip {  
  white-space: nowrap;  
  overflow: hidden;  
  text-overflow: clip;  
}  
.ellipsis {  
  white-space: nowrap;  
  overflow: hidden;  
  text-overflow: ellipsis;  
}
```

Browser output

text-overflow: clip;

Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur

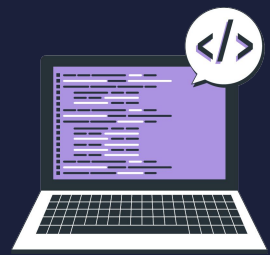
text-overflow: ellipsis;

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consec...



The importance of Typography in CSS

1. **Legibility** : It takes into consideration factors such as font size, font weight, line spacing, and letter spacing to make sure that the text is clear or clear enough to read.
2. **Readability**: Good typography enhances the readability of a website by ensuring that the text is organized, consistent, and easy to follow.
3. **Branding**: By choosing fonts that align with the website's brand, typography can help reinforce its message and create a memorable user experience.
4. **Aesthetics**: Typography is an important aspect of web design aesthetics. It can make a website look more professional, polished, and visually appealing.
5. **Visual hierarchy**: helps to create a visual hierarchy on a website by using different font sizes, weights, and styles to guide the user's attention.



Introduction to Google Fonts and how to use them with examples

Google Fonts is a free service offered by Google that provides a collection of web fonts that can be **easily embedded into a website**.



First way : Adding the font link in html head

```
<head>
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
<link
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@200&display=swap"
rel="stylesheet">
</head>

<style>
h1{
    font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
}
</style>
```

To embed a font, copy the code into the <head> of your html

☒ <link> ☐ @import

```
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@200&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```



CSS rules to specify families

```
font-family: 'Poppins', sans-serif;
```



google
fonts



Second way: Applying Google Fonts by importing the fonts in css file itself.

```
@import
url("https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@200&display=swap");

h1 {
    font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
}
```

google
fonts

To embed a font, copy the code into the
<head> of your html

☐ <link> ☒ @import

```
<style>
@import url('https://fonts.googlea
pis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@2
00&display=swap');
</style>
```



CSS rules to specify families

```
font-family: 'Poppins', sans-seri
f;
```





▶ THANK YOU ◀