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Unit 3 / Lesson 2 / Assignment 12

Upgrade the Typography

Estimated Time: 1 hour

Next, you will improve the typography. When analyzing the design, you'll see that there are 2 fonts used.

Most of the time, the designer you work with will give you the font names. For this example, you're going to use [Open Sans](#) and [Gentium Book Basic](#). Both fonts are legible and friendly.

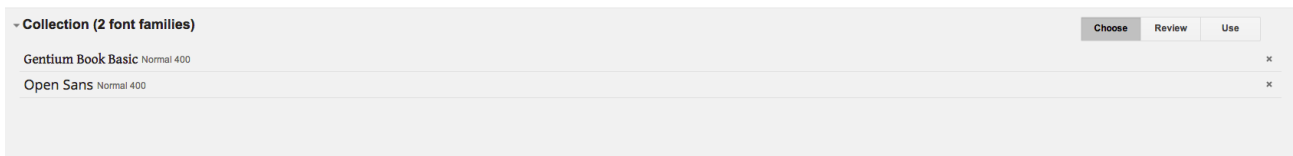
> To upgrade typography in your web projects use a web fonts service. Adobe's [TypeKit](#) and [Google Fonts](#) are the most popular. Use Google Fonts for this project because it's free. Browse Google Fonts to check out some of the typefaces offered.

Note

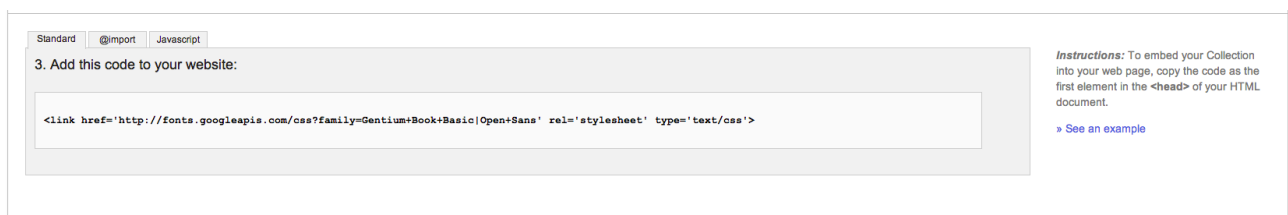
Don't worry if you're not a great designer or don't know a lot about typography! A good rule of thumb is to use two different typefaces per website. [Check out this page](#) for some great inspiration on some Google Fonts to pair together for this project. If you still don't know which ones to pick, you can use the example typefaces in the steps below.

Coding

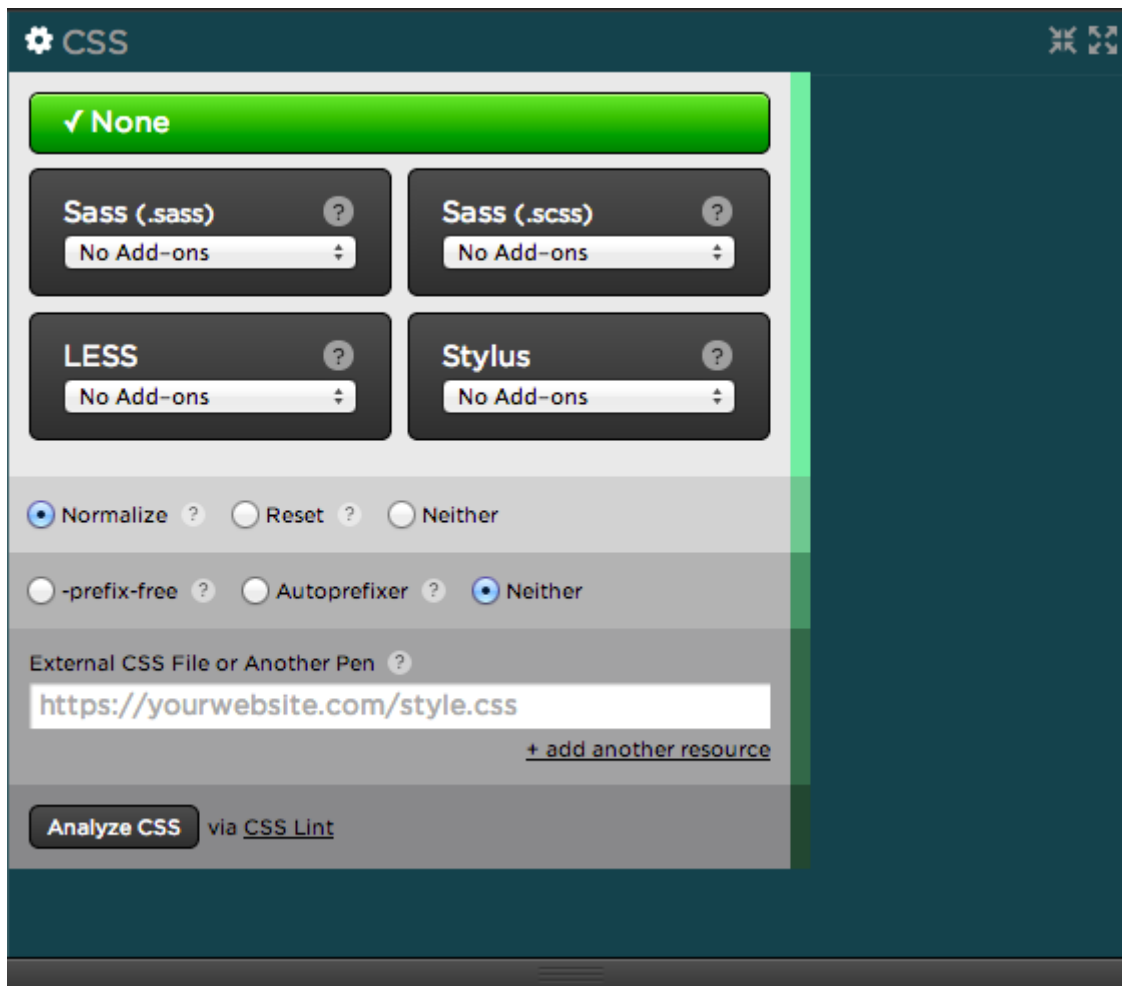
- 1) Go to the [Google Fonts website](#).
- 2) Search for "Open Sans" in the upper left corner of the page.
- 3) Click the "Add to Collection" button. You should see each typeface show up in the "Collection" panel at the bottom of the screen. Do the same thing for "Gentium Book Basic".



- 4) Next click the "Use" button on the Collection panel. You'll be taken to a screen with a summary of the typefaces you're including. There will also be some numbered steps. Skip ahead to Step 3. It looks like this:



- 5) Copy that snippet of HTML. This is a link tag and it's actually how you'll include CSS on a website that you build yourself. Let Codepen handle a lot of this work for you. Head back to Codepen and click the "Gear" icon at the top of the CSS panel. You'll see a pop out menu appear. Paste the link tag that you copied from Google Fonts into the field marked "External CSS File or Another Pen". Check out the screenshot below if you're not sure where this goes. You may need to trim your pasted content down to just the url (<http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans|Gentium+Book+Basic>).



Once you've completed that, change the font of the entire document to Open Sans. At the very top of the CSS page add:

```
body {  
  /* Typography Declarations */  
  color: #222222;  
  font-size: 1em;  
  font-family: "Open Sans", "Helvetica Neue", sans-serif;  
}
```

Now, double-check that the font used across the entire page changes. If it did, you've successfully linked some Google Web Fonts.

Remember:

- To style a font color, use `color` with a [HEX code](#) value. A HEX code is simply a 6 digit code that represents a color.

- `font-size` lets you set how large the font appears. Using `1em` for the font size means "whatever font size the user has specified." This allows users to apply assistive services of their browser to increase or decrease the font size of the page. Because you're using `em` for the rest of the measurement units, the layout will handle a variety of font sizes.
- Notice the comma-delimited font names for the `font-family` property. This is known as a *font stack*, and it provides some "fallback" fonts in case something goes wrong with the web font selected. The browser will first try to use Open Sans. If it can't use Open Sans, it will try to use Helvetica Neue. If Helvetica Neue is not available, it will try to use the default sans-serif font for the system. On Windows, that's Arial. On Mac, that's Helvetica. This gives some control over fonts in case something goes wrong.

6) Next, add some typographic styling to the classes in your header section.

```
.masthead-intro {  
  margin-bottom: 0.1em;  
  font-family: "Gentium Book Basic", Georgia, serif;  
  font-size: 2em;  
}  
  
.masthead-heading {  
  margin-top: -0.2em;  
  font-family: "Open Sans", "Helvetica Neue", sans-serif;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-size: 6em;  
  letter-spacing: -0.02em;  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```

There's a couple of new properties here as well: `letter-spacing`, `font-weight`, `font-style`, and `text-transform`.

Here are items to notice about what you've added to your CSS:

- letter-spacing : Defines the *tracking* between subsequent letters in words. A negative value for letter-spacing makes letters closer together. A positive value makes them farther apart.
- font-weight : Defines the weight of the font. Choices include bold , bolder , light , as well as numerical values that are defined by each typeface for fine-grained control.
- text-transform : Controls special features about text display. In this case, it's used to make all letters uppercase.

7) Now, style the paragraphs in each of your sections.

```
.introduction > p,  
.location > p,  
.content-footer > p {  
  /* Typography Declarations */  
  font-weight: 300;  
  letter-spacing: 0.05em;  
}
```

8) Finally, style your questions.

```
.questions-section > h2 {  
  /* Typography Declarations */  
  font-family: "Gentium Book Basic", Georgia, serif;  
  font-size: 1.2em;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Your final CSS should look like this (Notice that a few [CSS comments](#) have been added. These comments will not affect the code. They allow you to clearly see the additions.):

```
body {  
  /* Typography Declarations */  
  color: #222222;
```

```
    font-size: 1em;
    font-family: "Open Sans", "Helvetica Neue", sans-serif;
}

.content-footer,
.masthead-heading,
.masthead-intro {
    text-align: center;
}

.masthead {
    padding: 6em 0;
    background-image: url('http://i.imgur.com/lvXbgcg.jpg');
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-size: cover;
    border-top: solid 1em #FFCF33;
}

.masthead-intro {
    /* Layout Declarations */
    margin-bottom: 0.1em;
    /* Typography Declarations */
    font-family: "Gentium Book Basic", Georgia, serif;
    font-size: 2em;
}

.masthead-heading {
    /* Layout Declarations */
    margin-top: -0.2em;
    /* Typography Declarations */
    font-family: "Open Sans", "Helvetica Neue", sans-serif;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 6em;
    letter-spacing: -0.02em;
    text-transform: uppercase;
}

.content-footer,
.introduction-section,
.location-section,
.questions-section {
    max-width: 38em;
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
    margin-top: 2em;
}
```

```
.social > li {
  display: inline-block;
}

.introduction-section > p,
.location-section > p,
.content-footer > p {
  /* Typography Declarations */
  font-weight: 300;
  letter-spacing: 0.05em;
}

.questions-section > h2 {
  font-family: "Gentium Book Basic", Georgia, serif;
  font-size: 1.2em;
  font-weight: bold;
  /* Layout */
  margin: 2em 0 1em 0;
}

section > h1 {
  margin-top: 2em;
}
```

In the next lesson, you will spruce things up.



· [Report a typo or other issue](#)

✓ Mark as completed

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