# Typeface terminology



A serif is a small decorative flourish on the end of the strokes that make up letters and symbols.

# Sans Serif

Sans Serif fonts do not have any flourishes at the end of strokes.

# Monospaced

Monospaced fonts, letters, and characters each occupy the same amount of horizontal space.

Georgia
Times
Times New Roman

Arial Verdana Helvetica

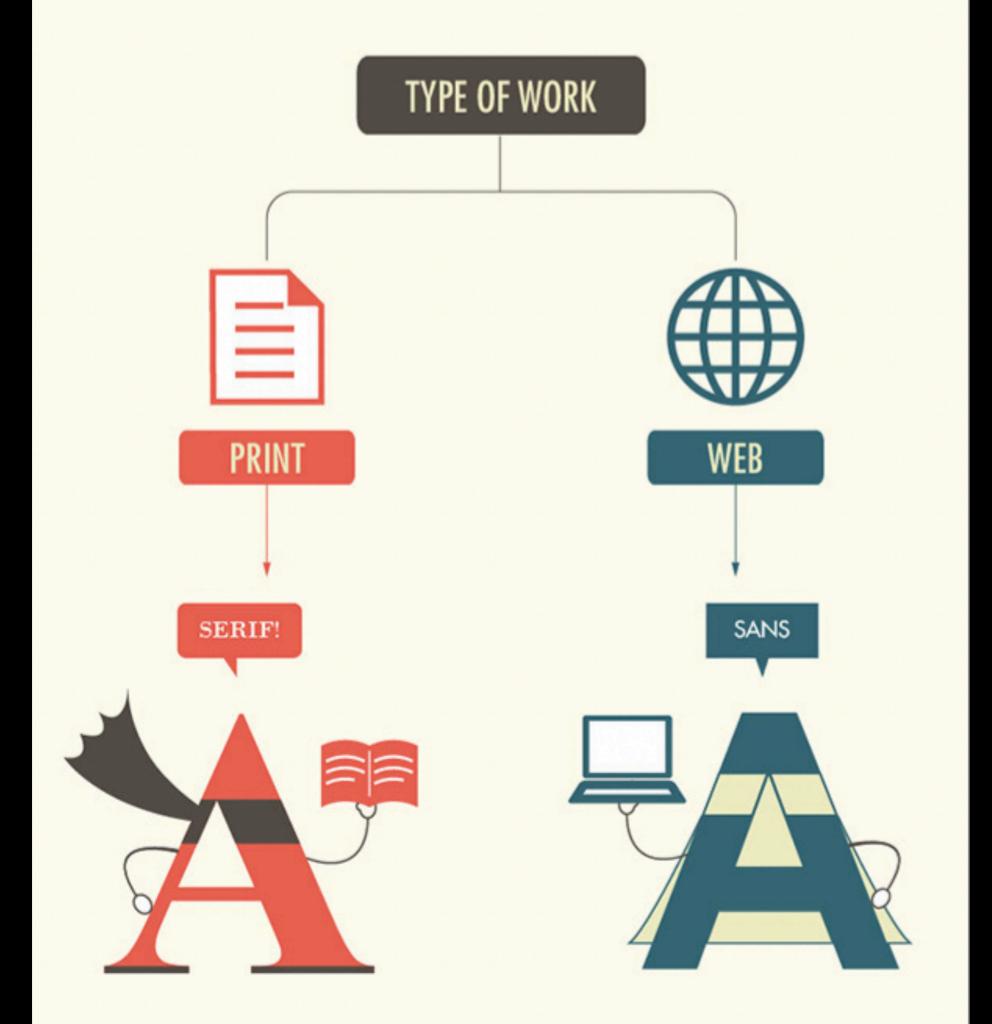
Courier New



Times New Roman
SERIF FONT



Arial
SANS-SERIF FONT



### **Default Web Fonts**

Verdana

Arial

Arial Narrow

**Arial Black** 

Helvetica

Century Gothic

Courier

Courier New

COPPERPLATE GOTHIC

Times

Times New Roman

Georgia

Geneva

Gill Sans

Tahoma

Trebuchet

Comic Sans

Impact

Palatino Linotype

Book Antiqua

Lucida Console

Lucida Sans Unicode

Serif

Sans-Serif

### Font stack

It's important to understand that the browser will only display font if it's installed on user's computer.

**Font stack -** a collection of more than one typeface in an order of preference to be displayed in the browser if some of the typefaces are not found.

```
{
font-family: Georgia, Courier, serif;
}
```

### Setting the font-family

- font-family property sets the font in your CSS
- Presented as a hierarchy of choices (1st choice, 2nd choice, 3rd choice) so it's good to have a fallback for older browsers that can't render

```
body {
    font-family: Georgia, Courier, serif;
}
h1, h2, h3 {
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
}
```

### Body text

- 1. Choose something simple. Sans Serif usually works well, but some serif can also be readable.
- 2. Make sure you can read it when you have a lot of it in a paragraph!
- 3. Choose something with multiple weights, such as bold and italics

# Google Font API

#### Custom web fonts: Google Fonts

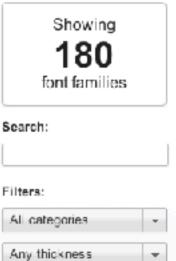
```
Add link in <head> of HTML
link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?
family=Roboto" rel="stylesheet">
```

Use with font-family property in CSS

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

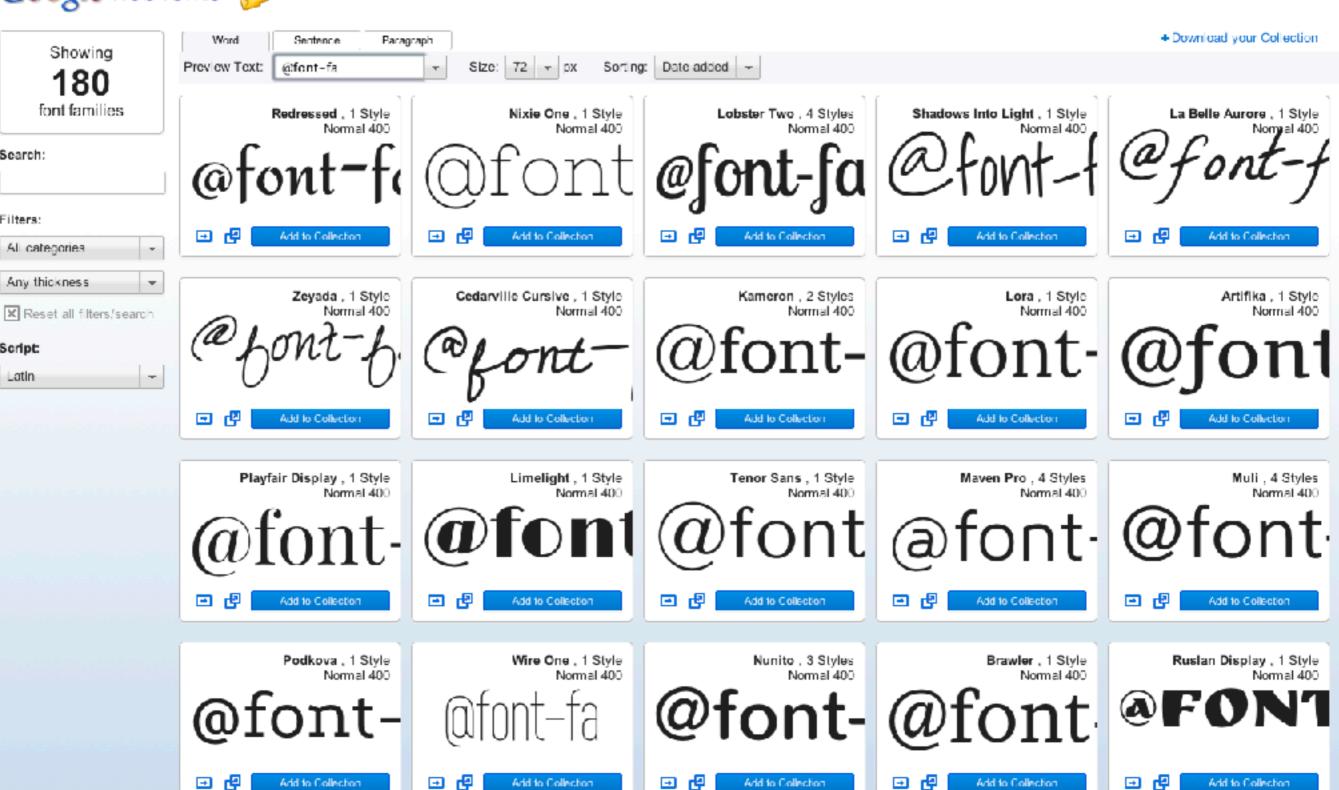






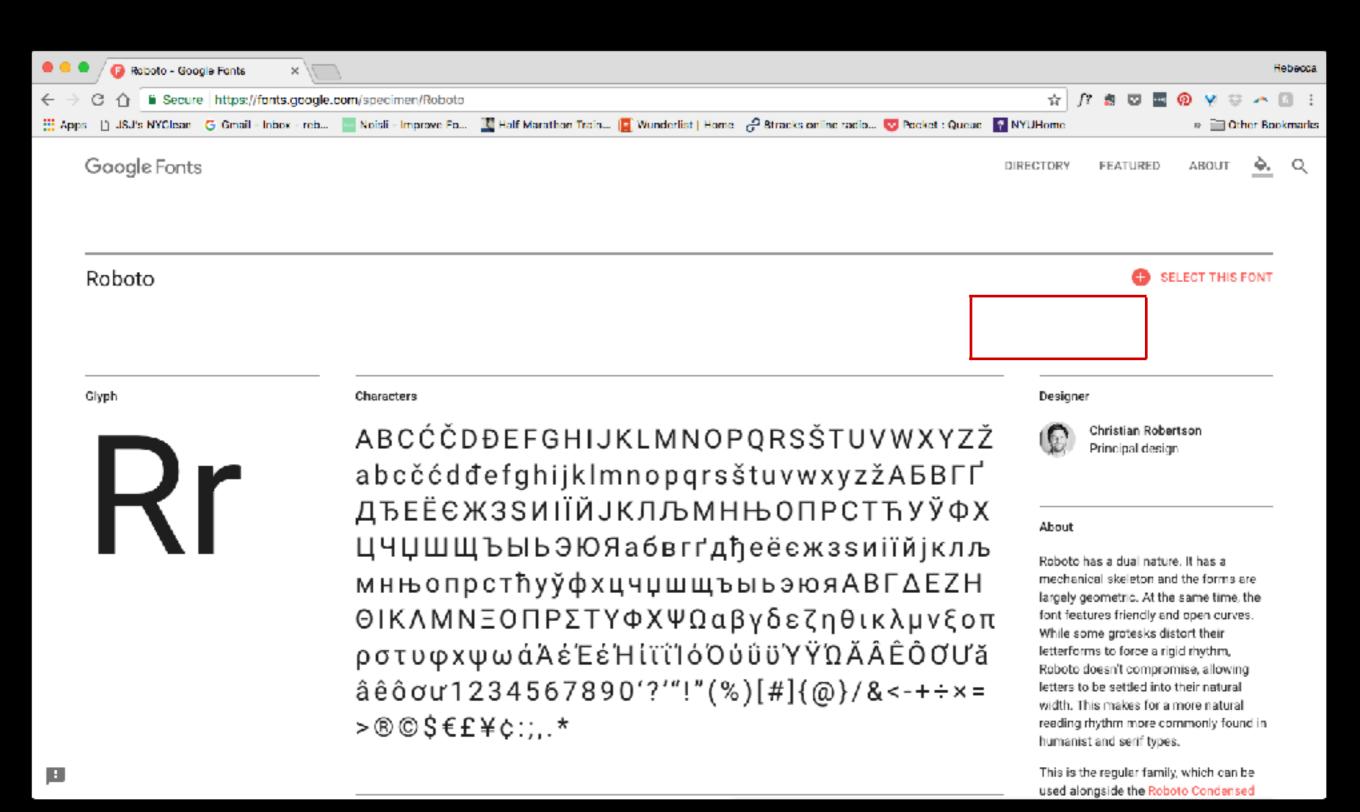
Script:

Latin

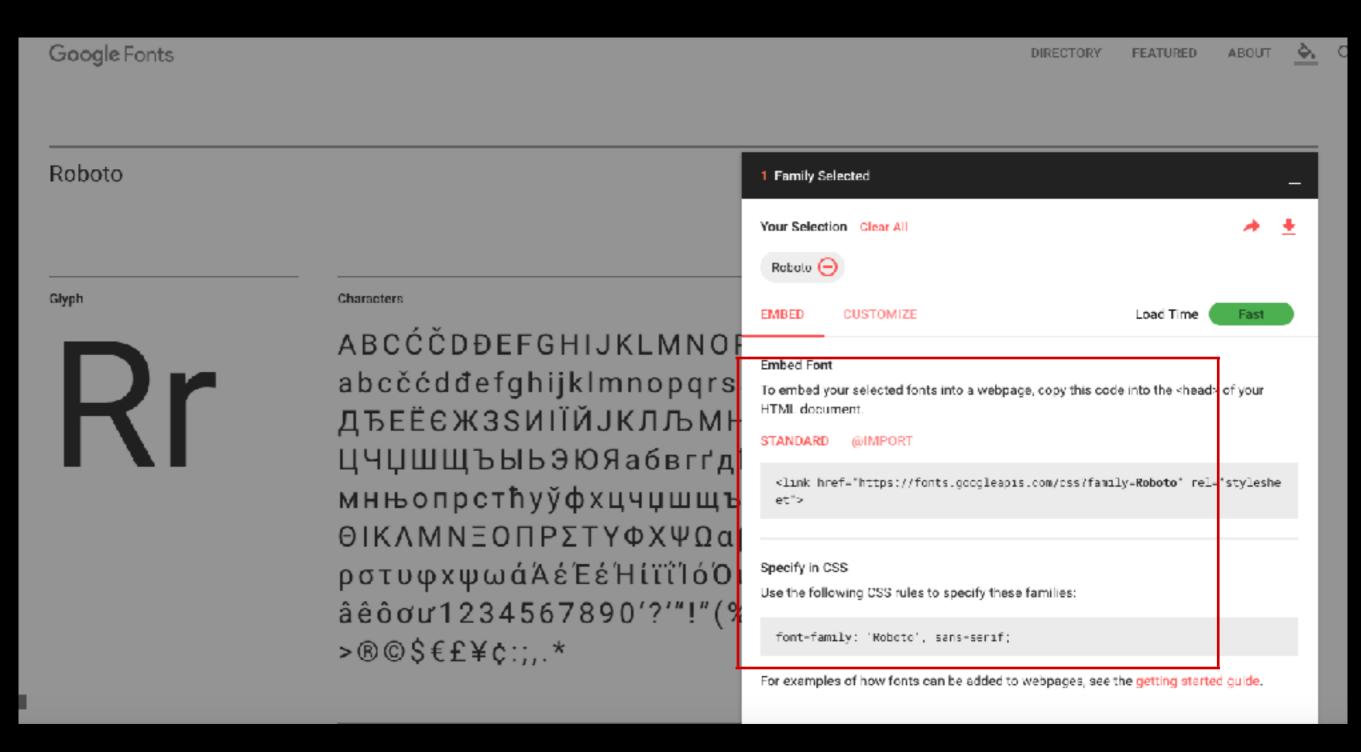


Review

# Google Fonts: step 1



# Google Fonts: step 2

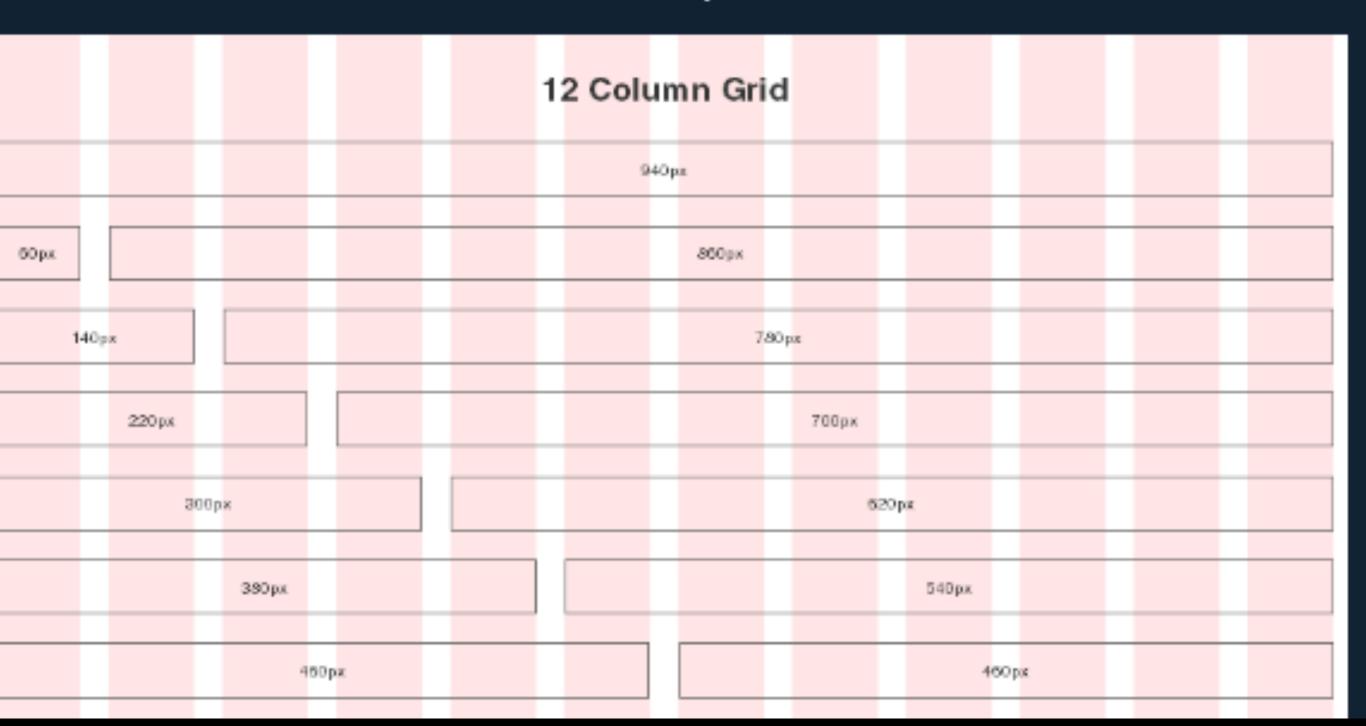


remember to return to the wiki for tools, resource s + inspiration

#### Inspiration + Resources:

- Good website design!
  - SiteInspire
  - Brutalist Websites
  - SiteSee
  - Awwwards
- Good web typography!
  - Google Font API
  - Google Chrome Plug-in What Font is that?
  - Typewolf
  - Fonts in Use
  - Canva Font Pairing
  - Canva Font Pairing Tool
  - Type.io
- W3 CSS Box Model
- Chrome Developer Tools
- Responsive Meta Tag

#### 960 Grid System



Responsive web design makes your web page look good on all devices.

Responsive web design uses only HTML and CSS.

Responsive web design is not a program or a JavaScript file.

## Responsive Web Design



The Drive

The Walk

The suck to the Pupil from will lake you approximately too bours, give or

#### The Walk

The walk to the Pulpit Rock will take you approximately two hours, give or take an hour depending on the weather conditions and your physical shape.

# W. Cha. M.

#### What?

The Pulpit Rock is a part of a mountain that looks like a pulpit.

#### Where?

The Pulpit Rock is in Norway

#### Price?

The walk is free!

# The set had deposing on the section continues and your prychall have

The Walk

The Wall

SHANNER STREET



Marie Control and Assessed Technologies and Assessed

----

Mhad? The Pulpit Book is a part of a movembre that books that a pulpit Mhere? The Pulpit Book is to formus

Price?

The Pulpit Rock

The Orion

The stage

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Tre Dat

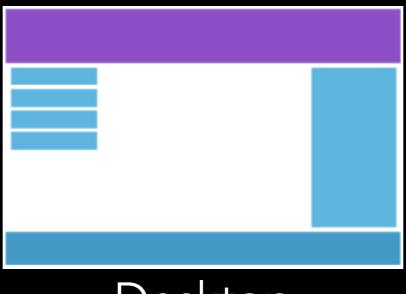
to all ages care to decident of the complete conjugate to the form of the complete control of the comp

ion of fluid web design made by www.w3schools.com. Resize the browser window to see the content response to the resizing.

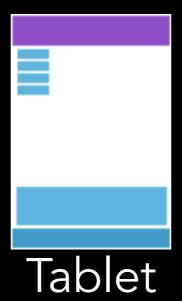
Responsive web design makes your web page look good on all devices.

Responsive web design uses only HTML and CSS.

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Desktop



Content adapts to fit any device



#### Metadata: `viewport`

The user's visible area of a web page

HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport, through the <meta> tag.

<!

- Tells the browser to match the device's width for the viewport
  - Sets an initial zoom value -->

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

#### <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">





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without with

# Guidelines

Users are used to scrolling websites vertically, not horizontally!

Do NOT use large fixed—width elements (such as large images)

Do NOT let the content rely on a particular viewport width

Use CSS media queries to apply different styling for small and large screens

Let's breakdown the `content` value of this responsive meta tag:

Values are comma separated, letting you specify a list of values for `content`

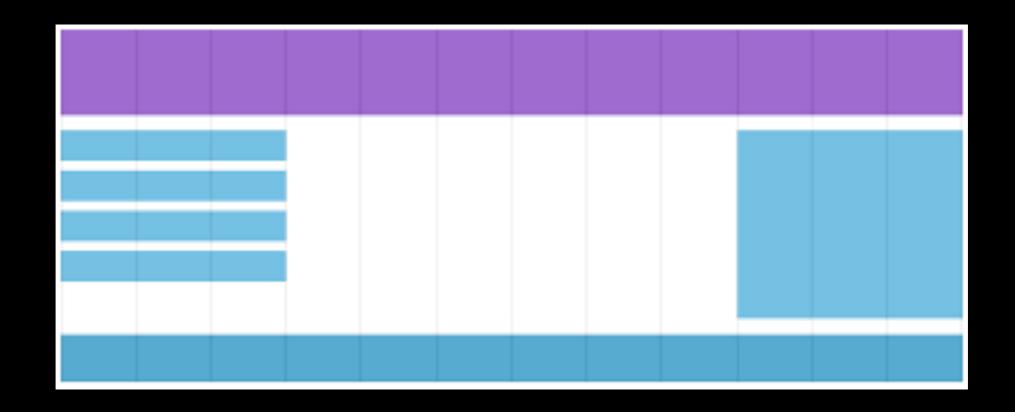
The `width` value is set to `device-width`. This will cause the browser to render the page at the same width of the device's screen size.

'initial-scale' set to '1' indicates the "zoom" value if your web page when it is first loaded. '1' means "no zoom."

There are other values you can specify for the `content` list...

\*\*NOTE\*\* You should \*not\* include the responsive meta tag in your code unless your website is set up to work responsively across different devices.

# 1 option: Use a grid



A responsive grid-view often has 12 columns, and has a total width of 100%, and will shrink and expand as you resize the browser window.

# Media Queries

Uses the @media rule to include a block of CSS properties only if a certain condition is true

# Example

```
@media only screen and (max-width) {
   body {
   background-color: light blue;
  }
}
```

If max-width is 500 pixels, make background color blue

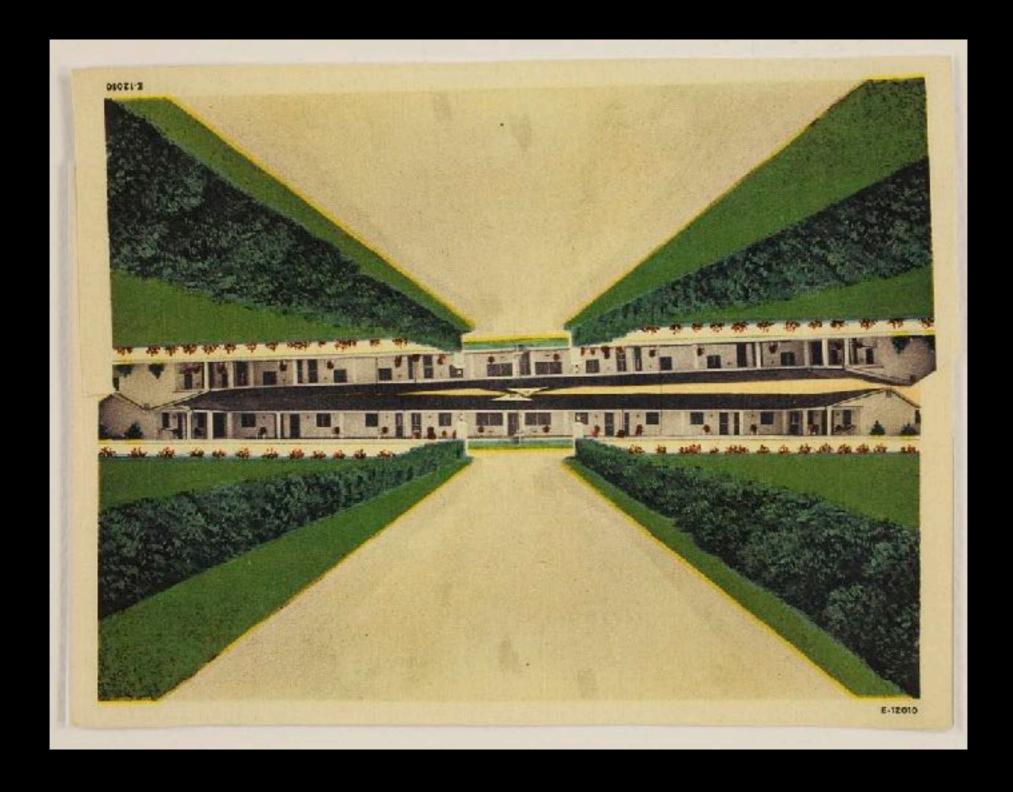
# Breakpoint

```
/* For mobile phones: */
[class*="col-"] {
  width: 100%;
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {
  /* For desktop: */
  .col-1 {width: 8.33%;}
  .col-2 {width: 16.66%;}
  .col-3 {width: 25%;}
  .col-4 {width: 33.33%;}
  .col-5 {width: 41.66%;}
  .col-6 {width: 50%;}
  .col-7 {width: 58.33%;}
  .col-8 {width: 66.66%;}
  .col-9 {width: 75%;}
  .col-10 {width: 83.33%;}
  .col-11 {width: 91.66%;}
  .col-12 {width: 100%;
```

add a **breakpoint** where certain parts of the design will behave differently on each side of the breakpoint

many examples: <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/Css/css\_rwd\_mediaqueries.asp">https://www.w3schools.com/Css/css\_rwd\_mediaqueries.asp</a>

If the max-width property is set to 100%, the image will scale down if it has to, but never scale up to be larger than its original size



<img src="ashbery.jpg" style="max-width:100%;height:auto;">





### Mobile-first! (Images)

```
/* For width smaller than 400px: */
body {
  background-image: url('void_newspaper.jpg');
/* For width 400px and larger: */
@media only screen and (min-width: 400px) {
  body {
     background-image: url('void.jpg');
```

# Responsive Text

The text size can be set with a "vw" unit, which means the "viewport width".

That way the text size will follow the size of the browser window.

<h1 style="font-size:10vw">Hello World</h1>

# Responsive Frameworks

Responsive frameworks are templates of responsive stylesheets

Examples: W3.CSS, Bootstrap (JavaScript)

Examples: <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_responsive.asp">https://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_responsive.asp</a>