**Instructions for Typography: type\_demo\_one.html**

1. Open in TextWrangler and Preview in Browser
2. **Use embedded css <style></style>**
3. Write code for body tag that changes type for entire page to verdana, san serif
4. Add text in h1 tag “I Love Web Typography”
5. **CSS inheritance**
6. Add style by changing the color of h1 tag-How has inheritance changed?
7. Add inline style to amend style of h1 tag style=”font-family: Times; color: teal;” Style closest (read by browser last) establishes style.
8. Remove all styles  
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   **Web Safe Fonts, Margins and Border**
9. Now add styles in head to set different font-family: font-size: and color: for h3 and p tags consider hierarchy.
10. **family-family** – This is the name of a font-family, like "times", "courier", "arial", etc.
11. **generic-family** - The name of a generic-family, like "serif", "sans-serif", "cursive", "fantasy", "monospace" use as last default option.
12. font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    font-family: Arial Black, Gadget, sans-serif;  
    font-family: Courier New, Courier, monospace;  
    font-family: Georgia, serif;  
    font-family: Tahoma, Geneva, sans-serif;  
    font-family: Times New Roman, Times, serif;  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;  
    font-family: Webdings, sans-serif;

Font Control Attributes;

font-family: Generic names: serif, sans-serif, monospace, fantasy, cursive

font-size: can be absolute, relative, or keyword (small, x-small, large, etc)

font-style: italic, normal, oblique

font-weight: normal and bold are really the only ones that work

font-variant: small-caps or normal

Text Control Attributes:

text-indent: indents first line (positive or negative) use px

letter-spacing: tracking (use em such as .2em)

word-spacing: space between words (use em such as .2em)

text-decoration: underline, overline, line-through, blink

text-align: left, center, right

line-height: leading use % such as 150%;

1. **Add a class**. CSS classes allow us to define a style that we can insert in the html code to modify a tag. With type we can use to highlight a specific paragraph, line or word.

.boldblue {color: blue;}

To add within the html code use this: <p class=boldblue>

**ID Challenge**..Surround main content with <section id=type></section> and give it a width: 700px; margin-left: 20px; border-left: solid; border-color: red; How do you target an id?

**You do not need to save..just show us your code/display.**

**Typography Sampler: type\_demo\_two.html**

1.Create Banner in Photoshop that says **Typography** use large unusual font! 800 px x 150px place at top of the page in <header><img src=banner.gif></header> Where are you going to put the image to make sure it shows up?

**Embedded styles**

2. Set h1 tag to any web-safe font you wish.

3. Go to **Google Fonts** and pick a font to link to, copy code and place in <head> tag. Then use embedded css to style the <p> tag with the font you’ve chosen. (Search google fonts for link. It gives full instructions for coding.)

**@Font-Face**

4. First download a truetype font of your choice from <http://dafont.com> (you may use one of the fonts I’ve provided but it’s important to become familiar with the whole process). Now go to <http://www.fontsquirrel.com/> and click on the @font-face generator. It will prompt you to select your .ttf then let it create a variety of font types. For browser compatibility at a minimum you need a .ttf and .eot formats. The fontface generator will give you the final fonts as well as a style sheet where you can copy and paste the code into your <styles>. It will likely give you code with single or double quotes. Use what ever they give you to minimize errors and be sure to add the correct path in your css code that targets a selector. Example below yours will be different based on the font you choose.

You should use a fonts folder to store fonts. Be sure to update your src: path to reflect where the font is stored in relation to where the style is located. The code below is just a sample. Your code will depend on the font you download. Find an interesting font in da font to get started.

**Sample below-generate your own with fontsquirrel.com:**

@font-face {

font-family: BLOODY;

src: url(fonts/BLOODY.ttf);

src: url(fonts/BLOODY.eot);

font-weight:normal;

}

5. Target the h3 tag{font-family: BLOODY; font-size: 18px; color: teal; }

**Your follow-on assignment is to apply these new typography skills to the Blood Diamond Exercise and Type Hierarchy-“Take A Stand” Exercise.**