

## More Text Styles

### A. Fonts

#### 1. System font stack

Lists multiple fonts in the 'font-family' property to ensure a suitable font is always available on the user's device. For this reason, it's common to see somewhat long stacks of fonts listed on projects.

```
body {  
  font-family: system-ui, "Segoe UI", Roboto, Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

#### 2. Online font libraries

One popular and easy method to get fonts that are not installed on a user's device is to use an online font library. To use a font from one of these libraries, go to the website, select a font and then copy a snippet from the website to import that font from their server into your website.

Tutorial: [https://developer.mozilla.org/enUS/docs/Learn/CSS/Styling\\_text/Web\\_fonts](https://developer.mozilla.org/enUS/docs/Learn/CSS/Styling_text/Web_fonts)

website. You'll be given either a `<link>` tag to put in your HTML like so....

```
1 | <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">  
2 | <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin  
3 | <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto&display
```

... or an `@import` tag that can be dropped at the top of a CSS file.

```
1 | @import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto&display
```

Note: Be aware of performance issues and Violates the European GDPR(like google font).

#### 3. Self hosted fonts (Web fonts)

It is also possible to use a font that you have downloaded from the web. In your CSS file, you import and define a custom font using the `@font-face` rule, and then use it as you would any other font-family.

Tutorial: [https://developer.mozilla.org/enUS/docs/Learn/CSS/Styling\\_text/Web\\_fonts](https://developer.mozilla.org/enUS/docs/Learn/CSS/Styling_text/Web_fonts)

```

1  @font-face {
2      font-family: my-cool-font;
3      src: url(../fonts/the-font-file.woff);
4  }
5
6  h1 {
7      font-family: my-cool-font, sans-serif;
8  }

```

Note: Please take care when choosing a font file format, because some are not universally supported by browsers. List browsers support font format ([https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3\\_fonts.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_fonts.asp))

Tips: [https://www.456bereastreet.com/archive/201012/font-face\\_tip\\_define\\_font-weight\\_and\\_font-style\\_to\\_keep\\_your\\_css\\_simple/](https://www.456bereastreet.com/archive/201012/font-face_tip_define_font-weight_and_font-style_to_keep_your_css_simple/)

```

@font-face {
    font-family: 'DroidSerif';
    src: url('DroidSerif-Regular-webfont.ttf') format('truetype');
    font-weight: normal;
    font-style: normal;
}
@font-face {
    font-family: 'DroidSerif';
    src: url('DroidSerif-Italic-webfont.ttf') format('truetype');
    font-weight: normal;
    font-style: italic;
}
@font-face {
    font-family: 'DroidSerif';
    src: url('DroidSerif-Bold-webfont.ttf') format('truetype');
    font-weight: bold;
    font-style: normal;
}
@font-face {
    font-family: 'DroidSerif';
    src: url('DroidSerif-BoldItalic-webfont.ttf') format('truetype');
    font-weight: bold;
    font-style: italic;
}

```

```

body { font-family:"DroidSerif", Georgia, serif; }
h1 { font-weight:bold; }
em { font-style:italic; }
strong em {
    font-weight:bold;
    font-style:italic;
}

```

## B. Text Styles

### 1. Font-style

Use 'font-style: italic;' for stylistic italics. Use the '<em>' tag for emphasis. For example, if you want all your header text to be italic you should use font-style to accomplish this. If you want some text in the middle of a sentence to appear italic in order to emphasize that text, it is appropriate to use an em element.

2. Letter-spacing: Adjust space between letters in a word.

3. Line-height: Adjust space between lines of text.

4. Text-transform: Change text case(e.g., uppercase, capitalize).

5. Text-shadow: Adds a shadow around the text. (<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/text-shadow>)

### 6. Ellipsis

Ellipsis adalah tiga titik (...) yang muncul di akhir teks jika teks tersebut terlalu panjang untuk ditampilkan dalam ruang yang tersedia. Contoh:

```
html Salin kode  
  
<div class="kotak">Ini adalah teks yang sangat panjang dan mungkin tidak muat dalam kotak
```

Teks yang tidak muat dalam kotak akan terlihat seperti ini:

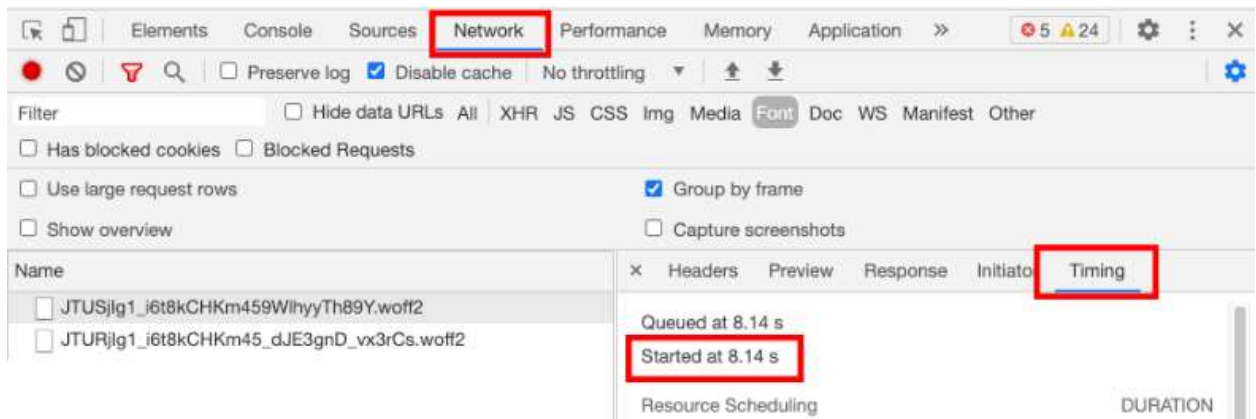
```
Salin kode  
  
Ini adalah teks yang sangat panjang..
```

Cara membuat ellipsis terjadi: (<https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/truncate-string-with-ellipsis/>)

```
1 | .overflowing {  
2 |     white-space: nowrap;  
3 |     overflow: hidden;  
4 |     text-overflow: ellipsis;  
5 | }
```

## C. Font Best Practice (<https://web.dev/articles/font-best-practices?hl=id>)

Font harus dimuar sedini mungkin. Jika tidak yakin apakah font halaman diminta tepat waktu, periksa tab **Waktu** dalam panel **Jaringan** di Chrome DevTools untuk informasi selengkapnya:



### 1. Pemuatan font pada @font-face

```
@font-face {
  font-family: "Open Sans";
  src: url("/fonts/OpenSans-Regular-webfont.woff2") format("woff2");
}

h1 {
  font-family: "Open Sans"
}
```

Dengan kata lain, dalam contoh di atas, `Open Sans` hanya akan didownload jika halaman berisi elemen `<h1>`

### 2. Deklarasi font inline

Sebagian besar situs akan mendapatkan manfaat besar dari menyisipkan deklarasi font dan gaya visual penting lainnya di `<head>` dokumen utama, daripada menyertakannya dalam stylesheet eksternal. Hal ini memungkinkan browser menemukan deklarasi font lebih cepat karena browser tidak perlu menunggu stylesheet eksternal didownload.

```
<head>
  <style>
    @font-face {
      font-family: "Open Sans";
      src: url("/fonts/OpenSans-Regular-webfont.woff2") format("woff2");
    }

    body {
      font-family: "Open Sans";
    }

    ...etc.

  </style>
</head>
```

### 3. Menggunakan font yang dihosting sendiri

Penggunaan font yang dihosting sendiri akan memberikan performa yang lebih baik karena menghilangkan penyiapan koneksi pihak ketiga(pastikan menggunakan CDN & HTTP/2). Namun, dalam praktiknya, ada situs yang menggunakan font pihak ketiga memiliki rendering yang lebih cepat daripada font yang menggunakan font pihak pertama.

### 4. Gunakan WOFF2

WOFF2 memiliki dukungan browser terluas, dan menawarkan kompresi terbaik.

## 5. Font Subset

Untuk mengurangi ukuran file font dengan mengurangi setelan font.

Note: unicode adalah representasi karakter dalam kode yg dapat dibaca komputer/(karakter yang direpresentasikan dalam kode). Unicode-range menentukan (jangkauan) karakter (dari font) yang digunakan dalam web, semakin sempit jangkauan maka semakin sedikit ukuran (file) font yang didownload sehingga meningkatkan performa web.

Deskripsi `unicode-range` di deklarasi `@font-face` memberi tahu browser tentang karakter mana font dapat digunakan.

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: "Open Sans";  
  src: url("/fonts/OpenSans-Regular-webfont.woff2") format("woff2");  
  unicode-range: U+0025-00FF;  
}
```

File font akan didownload jika halaman berisi satu atau beberapa karakter yang cocok dengan rentang unicode. `unicode-range` biasanya digunakan untuk menampilkan file font yang berbeda, bergantung pada bahasa yang digunakan oleh konten halaman.

## 6. Kurangi font web

### 1) Font sistem

Font sistem adalah font default perangkat pengguna.

CSS : [ `font-family: system-ui` ]

### 2) Font variabel (<https://web.dev/articles/variable-fonts?hl=id>)

Font Variable memungkinkan satu file font memiliki beberapa style atau weight.

Font variabel dimuat melalui `@font-face` :

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'Roboto Flex';  
  src: url('RobotoFlex-VF.woff2') format('woff2-variations');  
  src: url('RobotoFlex-VF.woff2') format('woff2') tech('variations');  
  font-weight: 100 1000;  
  font-stretch: 25% 151%;  
}
```

```
<p class="light">Ini adalah paragraf ringan.</p>  
<p class="bold">Ini adalah paragraf tebal.</p>
```

```
h1 {  
  font-family: 'Roboto Flex', sans-serif;  
  font-weight: 700; /* Mengatur berat font */  
  font-stretch: 100%; /* Mengatur lebar font */  
}  
  
/* Menggunakan font dengan variasi berat */  
p.light {  
  font-family: 'Roboto Flex', sans-serif;  
  font-weight: 300; /* Berat ringan */  
}  
  
p.bold {  
  font-family: 'Roboto Flex', sans-serif;  
  font-weight: 900; /* Berat tebal */  
}
```

Penjelasan (dg background putih di atas^):

- Format src: jika browser mendukung format src baris pertama('woff2-variations') maka browser akan menggunakan font ini, jika tidak, browser akan menggunakan format src baris kedua('woff2') asalkan mendukung tech('variations')
- Rentang style : rentang dapat diberikan pada font-weight & font-stretch

Alternatif @font-face

```
@font-face {
  font-family: 'MyVariableFont';
  src: url('path/to/font.woff2') format('woff2-variations');
}

.element {
  font-family: 'MyVariableFont';
  font-variation-settings: 'wght' 700, 'width' 125;
}
```

Alternatif 2 @font-face

```
/* Set the default values */
:root {
  --slnt: 0;
  --GRAD: 0;
}

/* Change value for these elements and their children */
.slanted {
  --slnt: 10;
}

.grade-light {
  --grad: -200;
}

.grade-normal {
  --grad: 0;
}

.grade-heavy {
  --grad: 150;
}

/* Apply whatever value is kept in the CSS variables */
.slanted,
.grade-light,
.grade-normal,
.grade-heavy {
  font-variation-settings: 'slnt' var(--slnt), 'GRAD' var(--GRAD);
}

<span class="slanted grade-light">
  I should be slanted and have a light grade
</span>
```

Axis Tag	CSS Property
"wght"	<code>font-weight</code>
"wdth"	<code>font-stretch</code>
"slnt" (slant)	<code>font-style</code> : oblique + angle
"ital"	<code>font-style</code> : italic
"opsz"	<code>font-optical-sizing</code>

Jika perlu **mendukung browser lama**: (browser IE tidak mendukung @supports)

```

/* Set up Roboto for old browsers, only regular + bold */
@supports not (font-variation-settings: normal) {
  @font-face {
    font-family: Roboto;
    src: url('Roboto-Regular.woff2');
    font-weight: normal;
  }

  @font-face {
    font-family: Roboto;
    src: url('Roboto-Bold.woff2');
    font-weight: bold;
  }

  body {
    font-family: Roboto;
  }

  .super-bold {
    font-weight: bold;
  }
}

/* Set up Roboto for modern browsers, all weights */
@supports (font-variation-settings: normal) {
  @font-face {
    font-family: 'Roboto';
    src: url('RobotoFlex-VF.woff2') format('woff2 supports variations'),
        url('RobotoFlex-VF.woff2') format('woff2-variations');
    font-weight: 100 1000;
    font-stretch: 25% 151%;
  }

  .super-bold {
    font-weight: 1000;
  }
}

```

**Note:** Tidak semua orang akan mendapatkan manfaat dengan beralih ke font variabel. Situs yang akan melihat peningkatan terbesar dari penggunaan font variabel adalah situs yang perlu menggunakan berbagai gaya dan ketebalan font.



## 7. Rendering font

'font-display' memberi tahu browser cara melanjutkan rendering teks saat font web terkait belum dimuat. Maka 'font-display' pilih yang tepat (e.g font-display: swap).

### D. Tipografi

#### 1. Ukuran font

Gunakan ukuran teks yang lebih kecil untuk layar yang lebih kecil dan ukuran teks yang lebih besar untuk layar yang lebih besar.

Anda dpt menggunakan @media & 'font-size'

```
@media (min-width: 30em) {  
  html {  
    font-size: 125%;  
  }  
}  
  
@media (min-width: 40em) {  
  html {  
    font-size: 150%;  
  }  
}  
  
@media (min-width: 50em) {  
  html {  
    font-size: 175%;  
  }  
}  
  
@media (min-width: 60em) {  
  html {  
    font-size: 200%;  
  }  
}
```

##### Note C

Those who may desire to study the principles of the Jacquard-loom in the most effectual manner, viz. that of practical observation, have only to step into the Adelaide Gallery or the Polytechnic Institution. In each of these valuable repositories of scientific illustration, a weaver is constantly working at a Jacquard-loom, and is ready to give any information that may be desired as to the construction and modes of acting of his apparatus. The volume on the manufacture of silk, in Lardner's Cyclopaedia, contains a chapter on the Jacquard-loom, which may also be consulted with advantage.

The mode of application of the cards, as hitherto used in the art of weaving, was not found, however, to be sufficiently powerful for all the simplifications which it was desirable to attain in such varied and complicated processes as those required in order to fulfil the purposes of an Analytical Engine. A method was devised of what was technically designated backing the cards in certain groups according to certain laws. The object of this extension is to secure the possibility of bringing any particular card or set of cards into use any number of times successively in the solution of one problem. Whether this power shall be taken advantage of or not, in each particular instance, will depend on the nature of the operations which the problem under consideration may require. The process is alluded to by M. Menabrea, and it is a very important scientific discovery proposed to use it for the reciprocal benefit of that art, which, while it has itself

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Note: disarankan menggunakan clamp() agar text tidak membesar scr extreme

```
html {  
  font-size: clamp(1rem, 0.75rem + 1.5vw, 2rem);  
}
```

#### 2. Panjang text

Untuk kolom tunggal, 66 karakter/baris dianggap ideal. Untuk banyak kolom, 40-50karakter/baris dianggap lebih baik.

Gunakan 'max-inline-size'

```
article {  
  max-inline-size: 66ch;  
}
```

#### 3. Tinggi baris

{ line-height: 1.5; } dianggap ideal.

Note: Teks yang pendek(seperti blockquote) lebih baik memiliki nilai line-height yang lebih besar.

```
article {  
  max-inline-size: 66ch;  
  line-height: 1.65;  
}  
  
blockquote {  
  max-inline-size: 45ch;  
  line-height: 2;  
}
```



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0:04 / 0:11

