

CSS

Text



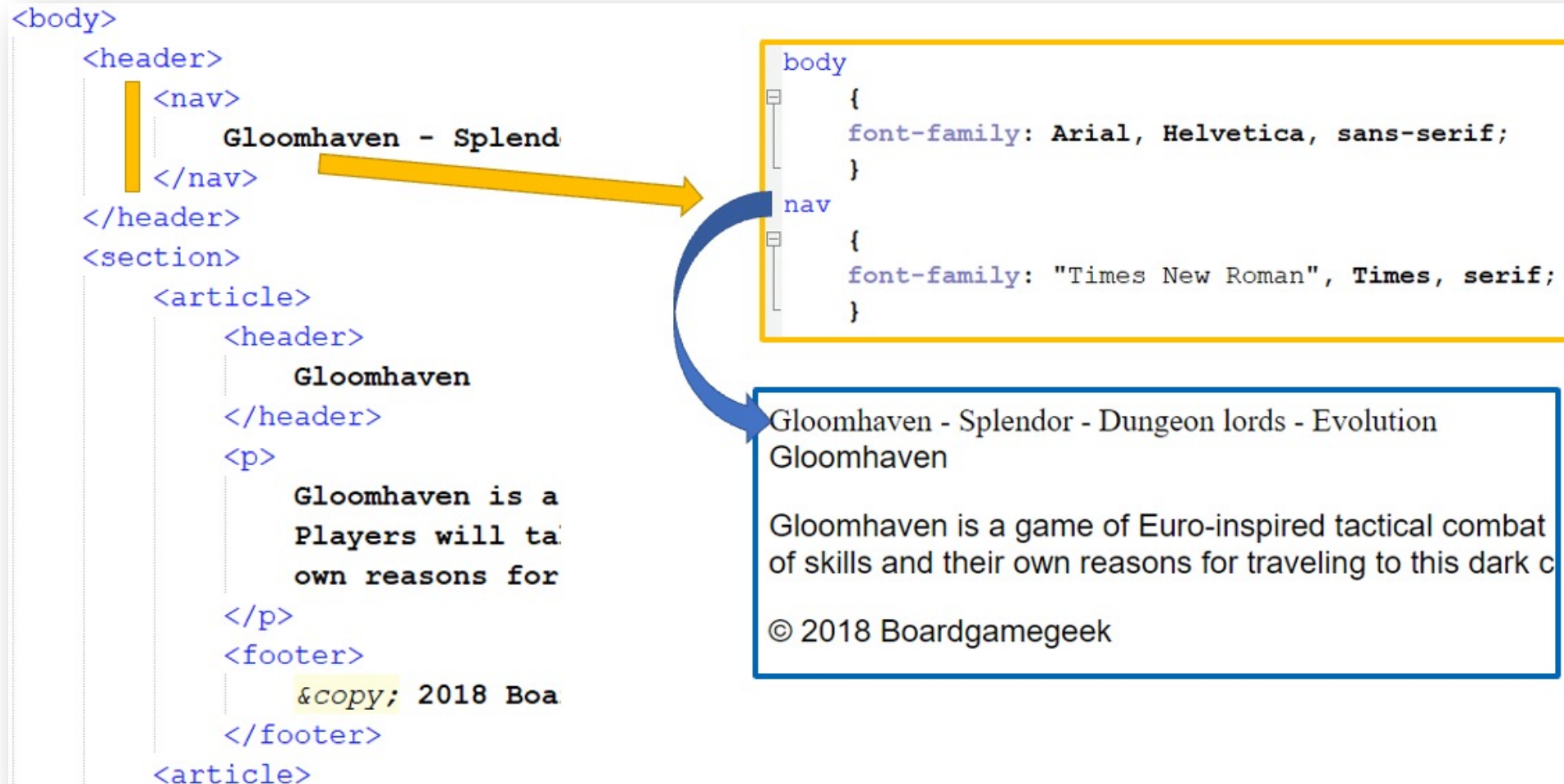
Fonts

font-family

- The CSS *font-family* specifies the fonts, or generic fonts (in order of priority) a CSS element should use.
- The browser will select the first font in the list that is installed or downloaded.
- Demo:
<https://shorturl.at/akV37>

```
element.style {  
  ✓ font-family: "Gill Sans", sans-serif;  
}
```

Font Family Inheritance



Google Fonts

<https://fonts.google.com/>

Google Fonts

Viewing 889 of 889 font families

Roboto

Christian Robertson (12 styles)

All their equipment and instruments are alive.

Notable

Eli Block, Hana Tanimura, Noemie Le Coz (12 styles)

A RED FLARE SILHOUETTE D THE JAGGED EDGE OF A WING.

Montserrat

Julietta Ulanovsky, Sol Matas, Juan Pablo del Peral, Jacques Le Bailly (18 styles)

A shining crescent far beneath the

Noto Serif KR

Google (7 styles)

It was going to be a lonely trip back.

1 Family Selected

Your Selection [Clear All](#)

Notable [-](#)

EMBED CUSTOMIZE

Load Time: Fast

Embed Font

To embed your selected fonts into a webpage, copy this code into the <head> of your HTML document.

STANDARD @IMPORT

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Notable" rel="stylesheet">
```

Specify in CSS

Use the following CSS rules to specify these families:

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

For examples of how fonts can be added to webpages, see the [getting started guide](#).

Google Fonts – Do Not Link In Head of HTML

The image is a screenshot of the Google Fonts website. On the left, the URL <https://fonts.google.com/> is displayed. Below it, the text "Google Fonts" and "Viewing 889 of 889 font families" are visible. Several font families are listed, including Roboto, Notable, Montserrat, and Noto Serif KR. Each font family has a preview of text in that font. For example, Roboto shows "All their equipment and instruments are alive." and Notable shows "A RED FLARE SILHOUETTE D THE JAGGED EDGE OF A WING." On the right side of the screenshot, the "Family Selected" panel is open. It shows "Your Selection" as "Notable" and a "Load Time: Fast" indicator. Below this, the "EMBED" tab is selected, and the "Embed Font" section provides instructions: "To embed your selected fonts into a webpage, copy this code into the <head> of your HTML document." The code provided is `<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Notable" rel="stylesheet">`. Below the code, a diagram illustrates the correct way to link the font. It shows three HTML files (index.html, haariem.html, contact.html) on the left, each with an arrow pointing to a central red circle with a large 'X' inside. From this circle, an arrow points to a CSS file (stylesheet.css) on the right. This diagram indicates that the font should not be linked directly from the HTML files but rather through a central CSS file.

<https://fonts.google.com/>

Google Fonts

Viewing 889 of 889 font families

Roboto
Christian Robertson (12 styles)

Notable
Eli Block, Hana Tanimura, Noemie Le Coz (1 style)

Montserrat
Julieta Ulanovsky, Sol Matas, Juan Pablo del Peral, Jacques Le Bailly (18 styles)

Noto Serif KR
Google (7 styles)

All their equipment and instruments are alive.

A RED FLARE SILHOUETTE D THE JAGGED EDGE OF A WING.

A shining crescent far beneath the

It was going to be a lonely trip back.

1 Family Selected

Your Selection [Clear All](#)

Notable

EMBED CUSTOMIZE

Load Time: Fast

Embed Font

To embed your selected fonts into a webpage, copy this code into the <head> of your HTML document.

STANDARD @IMPORT

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Notable" rel="stylesheet">
```

index.html HTML

haariem.html HTML

contact.html HTML

stylesheet.css CSS

Google Fonts – Import in CSS

<https://fonts.google.com/>

```
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Notable');

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

nav
{
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
}

p
{
  font-family: 'Notable';
}
```

1 Family Selected

Your Selection [Clear All](#)

Notable

EMBED CUSTOMIZE [Load Time: Fast](#)

Embed Font

To embed your selected fonts into a webpage, copy this code into the <head> of your HTML document.

STANDARD @IMPORT

```
<style>
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Notable');
</style>
```

Specify in CSS

Use the following CSS rules to specify these families:

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

For examples of how fonts can be added to webpages, see the [getting started guide](#).

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System Fonts

- Some websites use system fonts that are already installed on the user's system.
- System fonts can increase page load speed since fonts do not need to be downloaded.
- System fonts have a more standard, native look than custom web fonts.
- Read: <https://shorturl.at/egmn1>

```
/* System Fonts as used by Medium and WordPress */  
body {  
    font-family: -apple-system, BlinkMacSystemFont, "Segoe UI"  
}
```


Styling Text

font-size

- The *font-size* property specifies the size of the font in CSS.
- Common units for font size are rem and px.
- Best practices have suggested using rem for all font sizes. This is a good suggestion although modern browsers handle and scale px values equally well.
- Demo: <https://shorturl.at/jlnQ2>

```
p {  
  font-size: .8rem;  
}
```

font-weight

- *font-weight* specifies how bold or light the text is.
- *font-weight* can be specified using normal, bold, light, etc. values or as a numeric value between 0-1000.
- Demo: <https://shorturl.at/hMQTW>

```
font-weight: normal;
```

```
font-weight: bold;
```

```
font-weight: lighter;
```

```
font-weight: bolder;
```

```
font-weight: 100;
```

```
font-weight: 900;
```

Text Spacing

- Various properties can be used to specify CSS text spacing.
- *line-height* is a common text spacing property that specifies the amount of space between lines of text.
- *letter-spacing* specifies the space between individual letters.
- Demo/docs:
<https://shorturl.at/bpES5>

```
p.small {  
    line-height: 1.3;  
    letter-spacing: 5px;  
}
```

text-transform

- *text-transform* can be used to change the casing of text.

Demo/docs:

<https://shorturl.at/lmwGK>

CSS Demo: text-transform

RESET

text-transform: capitalize;

text-transform: uppercase; ▶

text-transform: lowercase;

text-transform: none;

text-transform: full-width; ✖

text-transform: full-size-kana; ✖

LONDON. MICHAELMAS TERM
LATELY OVER, AND THE LORD
CHANCELLOR SITTING IN
LINCOLN'S INN HALL.

Σ IS A GREEK LETTER AND
APPEARS IN ΟΔΥΣΣΕΥΣ. ΘΑ
ΠΑΜΕ ΣΤΟ "ΘΕΪΚΟ ΦΑΪ" Ή ΣΤΗ
"ΝΕΡΑΪΔΑ"

アイウエ オカクケ

Text Special Topics

HTML Entities

- Certain special characters (like the ampersand) can be represented as HTML entities.
- HTML entities can be used for special characters that may not appear on your keyboard or that may cause parsing errors (more typically for JS).
- It is usually better to use the UTF-8 characters when possible.



Using for semantic reasons

```
<!-- Strong vs bold -->  
<p>  
  I&rsquo;m normal!  
</p>  
<p>  
  <strong>  
    I&rsquo;m strong!  
  </strong>  
</p>  
<p>  
  <b>  
    I&rsquo;m bold!  
  </b>  
</p>
```



I'm normal!
I'm strong!
I'm bold!



Seriousness: The strong element can be used to mark up a **warning** or **caution** notice.

Urgency: The strong element can be used to denote contents that the user needs to see sooner than other parts of the document.

Using `<i>` and `` tags

```
<!-- Italic and emphasis -->
<p>
  I&rsquo;m normal!
</p>
<p>
  <em>
    I&rsquo;m emphasis!
  </em>
</p>
<p>
  <i>
    I&rsquo;m Italic!
  </i>
</p>
```



I'm normal!

I'm emphasis!

I'm Italic!

``

The `em` element isn't a generic "italics" element. Sometimes, text is intended to stand out from the rest of the paragraph, as if it was in a different mood or voice. For this, the `i` element is more appropriate.

The `em` element also isn't intended to convey importance; for that purpose, the `strong` element is more appropriate



Exercise: Type Scale

Type Scale in Class Exercise

- Read the following article: <https://shorturl.at/tyJ18>
- Based on article recommendation and design work you have done, create a typographic scale.
- Import your font in your CSS and apply your fonts using the *font-family* property (review earlier slides for reminders if needed).
- Set sizes for at least the following: body (default), p, h1-h6
- Create a test HTML page to demonstrate your type scale.
- Look at other text styling options (*font-weight*, *line-height*, etc.) and apply to your scale where appropriate to better match your design.

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