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Text

BIT Terminology

- **Font**

  A font is a graphical representation of text that may include a different typeface, point size, weight, color, or design.

- **Typeface**

  A typeface is a design that defines the overall look of characters. Arial and Times New Roman are examples of typefaces.

Typefaces I

- **Serif**

  has extra details at the end of the main strokes of the letters

- **Sans-serif**

  has straight ends and therefore has a much cleaner design

- **Monospace**

  every letter in a monospace typeface has the same width

im

Georgia
Times
Times New Roman

im

Arial
Verdana
Helvetica

im

Courier
Courier New

Typefaces **II**

- **Cursive**

  either has joining strokes or other cursive characteristics, such as handwriting styles

- **Fantasy**

  usually decorative and often used for titles. They're not designed for long bodies of text

Specifying Typefaces

- The **font-family** property is used to specify which font should be used
- Value is the **name of the font**
- List of fonts can be defined
- Good practice is to have a generic font in the font list

```
body {
    font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;
}
h1, h2 {
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
}
.credits {
    font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace;
}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The briard, or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep...

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Exercise

BIT Font Size

- The **font-size** property enables specifying font size
- Common ways for specifying font size:
  - **pixels**
  - **percentages**
  - **ems**
- Default font size in browser is **16px**

Lorem

by Lorem Ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Numquam, quos quisquam. Architecto fugit laborum consectetur, omnis minus exercitationem reiciendis. Distinctio vero quaerat corporis exercitationem nihil temporibus ipsa facilis fuga doloremque!

```css
body {
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
    font-size: 12px;
}
h1 {
    font-size: 200%;
}
.intro {
    font-size: 1.5em;
}
```

B I T

Weight and Style

- **font-weight** is used for making the text look:
  - normal
  - bold

- **font-style** is used for making the font look:
  - normal
  - italic
  - oblique

```
p {
    font-style: italic;
}

p span {
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

Lorem Ipsum

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur **adipisicing elit**. Numquam, quos quisquam. Architecto fugit laborum consectetur, omnis minus exercitationem reiciendis. ...*

Exercise

Using More Fonts

- Use **@font-face** to include fonts on page
  - define font name using **font-family**
  - **src** is used to reference font file

- Find fonts at
  - **https://fonts.google.com**
  - **www.fonts.com**
  - **www.fontsquirrel.com**
  - **www.fontex.org**
  - **www.openfontlibrary.org**


```
@font-face {
    font-family: 'LobsterRegular';
    src: url('fonts/Lobster-Regular.ttf');
}

h1, h2 {
    font-family: LobsterRegular, Georgia, serif;
}
```

Font Formats Browser Support

Font format					
TTF/OTF	9.0*	4.0	3.5	3.1	10.0
WOFF	9.0	5.0	3.6	5.1	11.1
WOFF2	Not supported	36.0	35.0*	Not supported	26.0
SVG	Not supported	4.0	Not supported	3.2	9.0
EOT	6.0	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported

Exercise

Transform and Decoration

- **text-transform** is used to change the case of text to:
  - uppercase – all characters are uppercase
  - lowercase – all characters are lowercase
  - capitalize – each word starts with a capitalized letter

- **text-decoration** specifies the decoration added to text:
  - Underline
  - Overline
  - Line-through
  - Blink

```html
<h1>Lorem Ipsum</h1>

<h3>by Numquam</h3>
```

LOREM IPSUM

by Numquam

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Numquam, quos quisquam. Architecto fugit laborum consectetur, omnis minus exercitationem reiciendis. ...

```css
h1 {
    text-transform: uppercase;
}

h3 {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Text Align

- **text-align** is used to control text alignment which can be
  - Left
  - Right
  - Center
  - Justify

- **vertical-align** used on inline elements
  - Baseline
  - Sub
  - Super
  - Top
  - Text-top
  - Middle
  - Bottom
  - Text-bottom

- vertical-align is similar to HTML align attr.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit ...

Lorem ipsum dolor sit ...

Lorem ipsum dolor sit ...

```
.top {
    vertical-align: top;
}
.middle {
    vertical-align: middle;
}
.bottom {
    vertical-align: bottom;
}
```

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Exercise

Shadows and Indentation

- Use **text-indent** to indent the first line of text
  - Specify the indent size by using **px** or **em**
  - Indent can be positive or negative

- Use **text-shadow** (CSS3) for dropping text shadow
  - A value can take three lengths and color
  - Make your life easier and use an online generator:

  https://css3gen.com/text-shadow

Lorem Ipsum

by Numquam

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Numquam, quos quisquam. Architecto fugit laborum consectetur, omnis minus exercitationem reiciendis. ...

```
h1 {
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 2px ☐rgba(150, 150, 150, 1);
}
p {
    text-indent: 30px;
}
```

Pseudo-selectors I

- Select part of an element or an element based on context
  - **pseudo-classes**
  - **pseudo-elements**
- Defined at the end of a selector
- Some **pseudo-elements** are
  - ::after
  - ::before
  - ::first-letter
  - ::first-line
  - ::selection

```css
#first-paragraph::first-letter {
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 28px;
}

#second-paragraph::first-line {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Numquam, quos quisquam. Architecto fugit laborum consectetur, omnis minus exercitationem reiciendis. ...

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Numquam, quos quisquam. Architecto fugit laborum consectetur, omnis minus exercitationem reiciendis. ...

Pseudo-selectors II

- Some of pseudo-classes are
  - :link
  - :visited
  - :hover
  - :active
  - :focus
  - :disabled
  - :required
  - :first-child
  - …

- Google
- Facebook
- Twitter
- Instagram

```
a:link {
    color: ▮deeppink;
    text-decoration: none;
}
a:visited {
    color: ▯black;
}
a:hover {
    color: ▮blueviolet;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
a:active {
    color: ▮darkcyan;
}
```

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Exercise

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Summary

- There are properties used for changing the font, size, weight, style, and spacing.

- There is a limited choice of fonts that you can assume most people will have installed.

- If you want to use a wider range of typefaces, there are several options, but you need to have the right license to use them.

- You can control how text is aligned (left, right, center or justified). It can also be indented.

- You can use pseudo-classes to change the style of an element when a user hovers over or clicks on text, or when they have visited a link.

References

- Typeface - https://goo.gl/1nbR6A
- Font Types - https://goo.gl/hMpH2z
- Pseudo Selectors - https://goo.gl/a7gEUM

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