

Video Commentary: CSS Typography

In the following video, we explore web safe fonts, font sizing considerations, and how to apply fonts four to begin.

This video file cannot be played.
(Error Code: 224002)

[View the Transcript](#)

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Sizes in CSS

Relative units are preferred in CSS to define the size of elements on a page. This is because relative sizes scale across different rendering mediums. Other units are possible, such as **px** (short for pixel), but these are used sparingly.

Ems, rems, and percentages are the most commonly used size units. These are relative measurements based on another size unit, more specifically the inherited size of the parent element. In CSS, an **em** is a unit of measurement based on the current parent's size.

Another way to specify size is to express it in **rem**, short for "root em," — the root being an HTML element. The root element is the `html` element, so **rem** is a unit of measurement based on the root element's size.

```
8 <body>
9   <h2>Set an element's height and width</h2>
10  <p>Div element has a height of 10em and a width of 20em:</p>
11  <div></div>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

In the image below, the style sheet code is visible, along with how the code will render in the code tool.

```
1 div {
2   height: 10em;
3   width: 20em;
4   background-color: powderblue;
5 }
```

Set an element's height and width

Div element has a height of 10em and a width of 20em



Width in Percent (%)

The width of an element can also be expressed in percent. The code, modified from what was used in

Example 2:

```
div {
  height: 10em;
  width: 50%;
  background-color: powderblue;
}
```

The code above will look like the following when it renders. The CSS code is also shown.

```
1 div {
2   height: 10em;
3   width: 50%;
4   background-color: powderblue;
5 }
```

Set the height and width of an element

This div element has a height of 10em and a width of 50%



You could end up with the following:

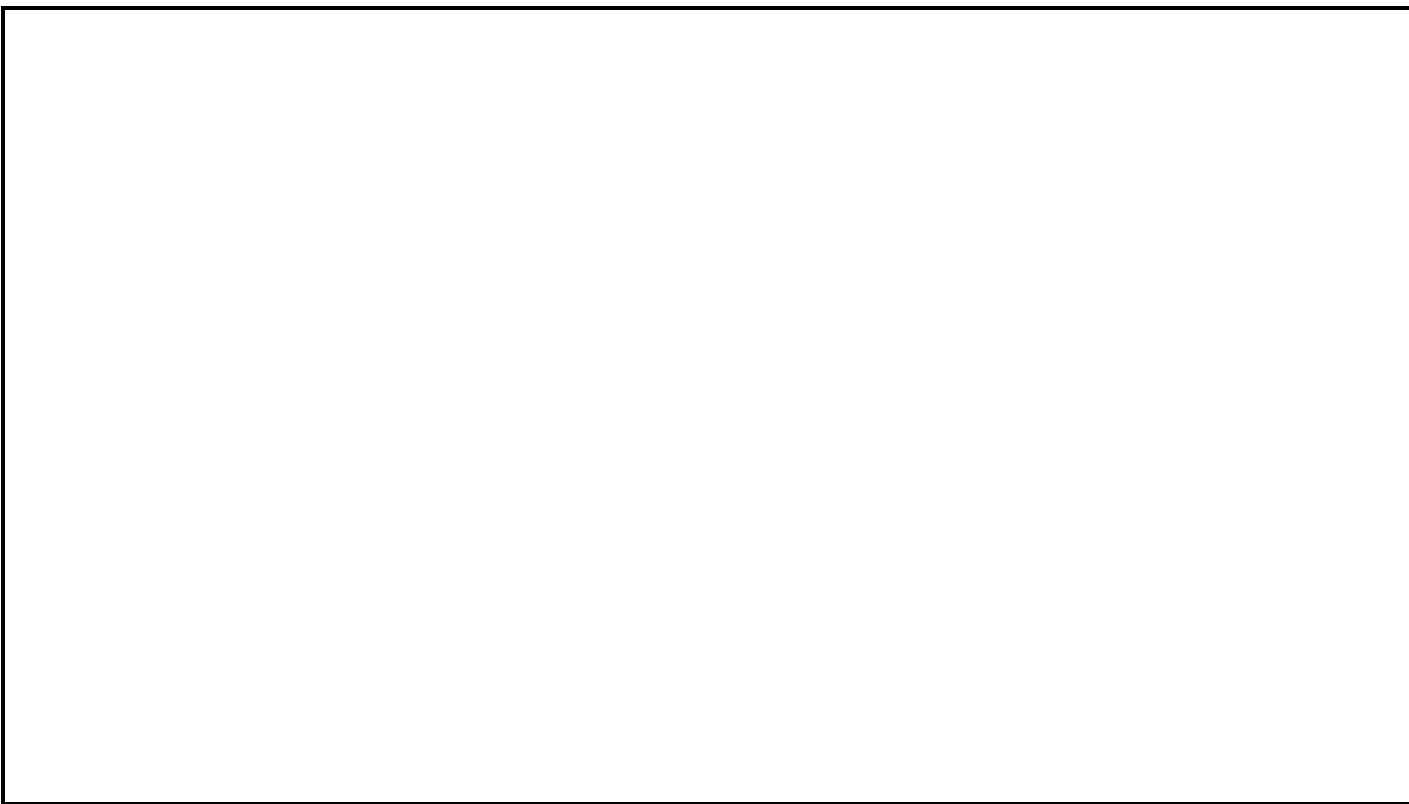
```
1  div {  
2    height: 20em;  
3    width: 15em;  
4    background: fuchsia;  
5  
6
```

**Set an elements
height and width**

1. Now, experiment with changing the width of the element to a smaller size. Note what happens to the `<h1>` heading.
2. Experiment with changing the order of the `<div>` tags and `<h1>` tags and note what happens.

[Run Code](#)[Save](#)[Export](#)[Reset](#)[index.html](#)[styles.css](#)

```
1  <html>  
2    <head>  
3      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/styles.css" />  
4    </head>  
5    <body>  
6      <div class="testClass" onclick="clickThis()"> test body</div>  
7    </body>  
8  </html>  
9  
10
```



Theme Select:

rubyblue