

# CSS Fonts and Styles

Have you ever noticed whether something you were reading was in Verdana, Helvetica, or Berlin Sans matter? Font will convey certain qualities to the reader when chosen purposefully. With CSS, there are be tailored, providing readers with styles that are appropriate for different use cases.

- **font-family**
- **font-size**
- **font-weight**
- **font-style**
- **font-variant**
- **font**

## Font-Family

This is also called the **typeface** and describes a particular font style. Font names—including Verdana, New Roman—are generally capitalized. A **font stack** is a sort of backup list of fonts and is used to direct among a list of fonts if the browser does not have a particular font. Generally, when you write a font stack would like displayed, followed by a fallback style, followed by a generic style. In the event a browser cannot drive or load a certain font, it will use its own default font.

Generic font families include:

- **serif** Typeface that incorporates decorative flourishes at the ends of some letter strokes.
- **sans-serif** This typeface does not feature any flourishes.
- **monospace** These constant width typefaces give characters the same amount of space on a line.
- **fantasy** These typefaces are highly decorative in nature.
- **cursive** These are typefaces that look like they are handwritten.

Click on the following tab to view examples of font-family syntax.

### General Syntax

The syntax that applies a font-family to a paragraph is shown in the example below.

Example 1:

```
p {  
  font-family: Courier;  
}
```

- **Percentage** 50%, 125%, etc.
- **Absolute keyword** xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, xxx-large
- **Relative keyword** smaller, larger

Ems and percentages are the most commonly used font size units. These are relative measurements based on the font size of the parent element. An **em** in this case is a unit of measurement equal to the current font size. For many browsers, the default font size is 16 pixels (16px), so the em for a 16px letter is equal to 1em. If the text were 24px, then 1em = 24px.

Text size can also be expressed in **rem** units. Using rem units avoids issues that may arise from inheriting font size from a parent element.

Absolute keywords can also be used to specify the size of font. For example, the keyword "xx-small" is used for the smallest font size and on down the line. The default for browsers for these units is medium. When using absolute keywords, it is important because different fonts may appear strange while others will render better according to one's browser. Browsers will perform automatic scaling of absolute keywords, with unpredictable results in some cases. Click on the link for examples of font-size syntax.

## Font-Size

The syntax for the font-size property is relatively straightforward. Here are some examples:

### Example 3:

```
p {  
    font-size: 200%;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    font-size: large;  
}  
  
div.a {  
    font-size: 30px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-size: 2em;  
}
```

## Font-Weight

The font-weight property will make text bolder using descriptive or up to nine numerical terms, such as

The HTML markup looks like the following:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>CSS Font Lab</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>CSS Font Weight</h1>
    <h2>H2 header with normal font</h2>
    <h3>H3 header with 200 font</h3>
    <p>This is bold font!</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

The CSS code for Example 4 will look like the following when rendered:

```
h2 {
  font-weight: normal;
}

h3 {
  font-weight: 200;
}

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

# CSS Font Weight

H2 header with normal font

H3 header with 200 font

**This is bold font!**

## Italic

The "italic" keyword directs the browser to display italic font.

### Example 6:

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

## Oblique

The "oblique" keyword directs the browser to display oblique font.

### Example 7:

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

## Initial

This keyword will set a property to its default value.

### Example 8:

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

## Inherit

The "inherit" keyword specifies that a property should inherit its value from its parent element.

### Example 9:

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

The **line-height** property will set the space between lines of text and appears after font-size with the /. requirements are set, the order of the others does not matter, as long as they occur before font-size. W are not specified, the rule will default to normal for those values. We will stick with formatting a paragraph

Example 11:

```
p {  
  font: italic bold small-caps 15px/25px Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

In the example above, Arial is the specific font-family requested. However, if Arial is not available, the fa sans-serif type that the browser can choose. Notice the use of the comma, which must be included wh family.

## Text Alignment

Another property that is usually applied to text is the **text-align** property. It specifies how to horizontally text-align values are left, right, center, and justify. Each value will align text to the left, right, or center, re like the following:

Example 12:

```
p {  
  text-align: left;  
}
```

Click on the following tab to view an example of the text-align property.

### Text-Align

A portion of the CSS code is visible in this example. Notice that the justify value will stret each line has equal width.

```
1  div.a {  
2    text-align: center;  
3  }  
4  
5  div.b {  
6    text-align: left;  
7  }  
8
```

**text-align: center**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit am  
adipiscing elit. Etiam semper  
pulvinar...

**text-align: left**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, c  
adipiscing elit. Etiam semper

```

5   </head>
6   <body>
7   <div class="a">
8     <h3>text-align:
      center</h3>
9   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit
      amet, consectetur
      adipiscing elit. Etiam
      semper diam at erat
      pulvinar...</p>
10  </div>
11
12 <div class="b">

```

## text-align: left

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
adipiscing elit. Etiam semper  
pulvinar...

Lorem ipsum dolor sit  
adipiscing elit. Etiam s

## text-align: justify

Lorem ipsum dolor sit  
adipiscing elit. Etiam sem

## Font and Style Best Practices

Use element selectors to style as much as possible. In the following example, an element selector, body, is used to style the text on a page.

Example 13:

```

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

```

Click on the following tab to view more examples of font best practices.

### Additional Examples

Another best practice is to use classes to style exceptions, as in the following example:

Example 14:

```

.different-text {
font-family: Times, serif;
}
<p class="different-text">This text is Times.</p>

```

```
1  article {  
2  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
3  border: 1px solid red;  
4  }  
5
```

## A heading

A paragraph

The HTML code will look like the following when entered into the code tool:

```
1  <html>  
2    <head>  
3      <link rel="stylesheet"  
4        href="/styles.css" />  
5    </head>  
6    <article>  
7      <h1>A heading</h1>  
8      <p>A paragraph </p>  
9    </article>  
10  </html>  
11  
12
```

## A heading

A paragraph

## Exercise: Fonts and Styles

In this exercise, we will explore how to change the font on a webpage and apply different font styles. At the end of the lab, save your work in the code tool as we will use it for other exercises in this lab. If you refresh the page, the changes will disappear. Click on the font-family tab to begin the font lab.

### Font-Family

For this exercise, we will explore different font families and see how they render in the code tool. The following code will be added into the HTML file:

```
<body>
  <h1>This is Sans-Serif Font</h1>
  <h2>Palatino (a serif font)</h2>
  <p>This is monospace</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The CSS should look like the following:

```
h1 {
  font-family: sans-serif
}

h2 {
  font-family: Palatino;
}

p {
  font-size: 30px;
  font-family: Courier;
}
```

**This is Sans-Serif Font**

**Palatino (a serif font)**

This is monospace

## Font-Size

For this lab, take the sizes from Example 3 and apply them to what you entered for the font size in this lab. First, enter something akin to the following into the HTML file:

```
<body>
  <h1>CSS Font-Size: Large</h1>
  <h2>Palatino font set to 2em size</h2>
  <p>Monospace font in 200% size</p>
</body>
```

Then, add the following to the style sheet to obtain the code rendered on the right side of the page:

```
h1 {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  font-size: large;
}
```

**CSS Font-Size: Large**

**Palatino font set to  
size**



You should end up with something that looks like the following:

```
h1 {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  font-size: large;  
  font-weight: normal;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  font-family: Palatino;  
  font-size: 2em;  
  font-weight: 400;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-family: Courier;  
  font-size: 200%;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

CSS Font-Size: Large

Palatino font set to 2e

Monospace font  
200% size

## Font-Style

For this exercise, perform the following with the code from above:

1. Add a line that specifies an italic font style for the h2 header.
2. Convert the text in the paragraph section to **oblique**.

You should see the following:

```
h1 {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  font-size: large;  
  font-weight: normal;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  font-family: Palatino;  
  font-size: 2em;
```

CSS Font-Size: Large

*Palatino font set to 2e*

***Monospace font  
200% size***

```
font-size: 200%;  
font-weight: bold;  
font-style: oblique;  
font-variant: small-caps;  
}
```

*IN 200% S*

## Font Shorthand

Let's apply the code from Example 11, which also includes the line-height property. In the line of text that states "Some text in bold italic font." The HTML markup should appear like

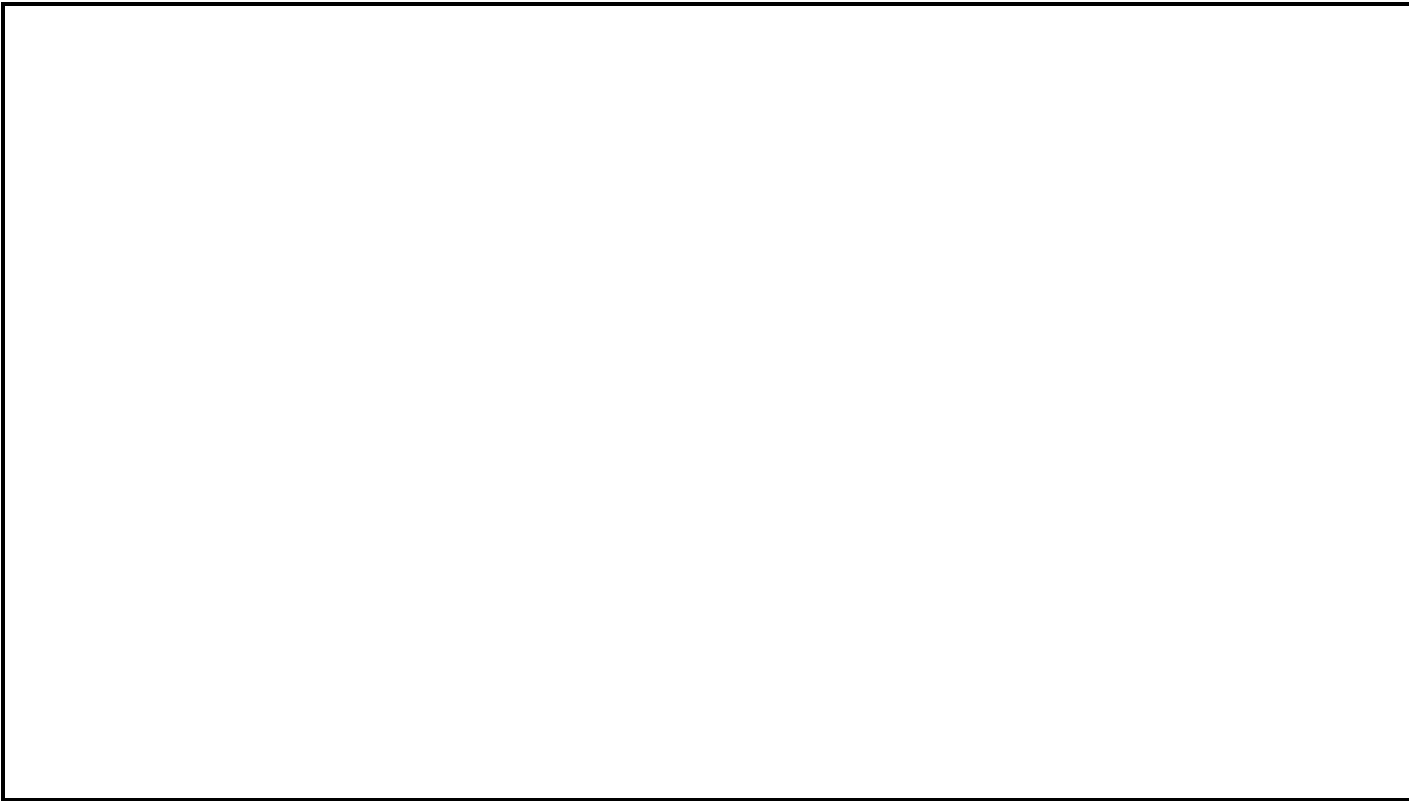
```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>CSS Font Lab</title>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />  
  </head>  
  
  <body>  
    <h1>CSS Font Lab</h1>  
    <p>Some text in bold italic font</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

A portion of the CSS code is visible in this image of the rendered code. Feel free to experiment with line-heights and see how the code renders.

```
p {  
  font: italic bold sm  
}
```

# CSS Font Lab

*SOME TEXT IN BOLD ITALIC FONT*



Theme Select:

rubyblue