

Font Type, Size, and Color

In this lesson, you'll learn how to set a font's type, size, and color.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

- [Listing 10-1](#): Using the the `color`, `font-family`, `font-size`, and `font` properties
 - Explanation



Font Type, Size, and Color



You have already seen many examples that set font properties. Listing 10-1 shows another sample that demonstrates the `color`, `font-family`, `font-size`, and `font` properties.

Listing 10-1: Using the the `color`, `font-family`, `font-size`, and `font` properties #

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Font type, style, and color</title>
  <style>
```

```

<style>
  body {
    font-family: American Typewriter, "Times New Roman", serif;
    color: dimgray;
  }

  .highlighted {
    font-size: 1.25em;
    color: blue;
  }

  .main {
    font: small-caps bold 1em Verdana, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    color: black;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is the page font</h1>
  <p class="highlighted">
    This is a highlighted paragraph
  </p>
  <p class="main">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing
    elit fusce vel sapien elit in malesuada semper mi,
    id sollicitudin urna fermentum.
  </p>
</body>
</html>

```

Explanation

It's pretty easy to follow the rules in this style sheet work. The body rule sets the default font family to this page to one of the available serif fonts.

The `.highlighted` rule changes the size of the first paragraph to a 25% taller font than the original (1.25em), and sets its color to blue. The `.main` rule uses the font shorthand notation to set the `font-variant`, `font-weight`, and `font-family` properties.

The CSS parser is intelligent enough to infer the appropriate properties from the values provided.

This page is displayed in the browser as shown in the image below:



This figure clearly indicates that the size of the font is not measured with an absolute size. You can see that the first paragraph after the heading, which is set to 25% taller than the normal font size, is almost equal with the font size of the second paragraph, which is set to the normal size.

The reason behind this is that the *American Typewriter* font (used in the heading and in the first paragraph) is smaller than the Verdana font (used to display the second paragraph).

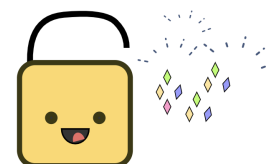
Play a little bit with Listing 10-1 and try to modify a few properties. For example, when you change the *American Typewriter* font to a not available font name (such as *American Typewritersdfg*), you can see that the browser will apply *Times New Roman* (or the default serif font), as shown in the image below:



The American Typewritersdfg (not-available) font falls back to Times New Roman

Achievement unlocked! 🎉

Congratulations! You've learned to set a font's type, size and color.



Terrific work! Give yourself a round of applause!

In the *next lesson*, we will see different text styles in CSS.

See you there! :)