

# Basic Font and Colors

In this lesson, we cover setting basic fonts and colors.  
Let's begin!

## WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- Applying font settings

Let's assume that a designer created basic typography for your table, and they suggested using the "Segoe UI Light" font for standard text elements, and "Segoe UI Semibold" for strong text. The designer also collected a number of colors, the shades of blue, which is a perfect accompanying set for the ocean theme. None of these colors have a standard name in the CSS palette, so the designer listed them by their fantasy name and the six-digit hexadecimal code: "Sky Blue Midnight" (#07093D, for dark backgrounds), "High Sky Blue" (#107FC9, for highlighted backgrounds), and for the alternating table rows "Threadless light" (#9CC4E4), and "Threadless box" (#E9F2F9).

## Applying font settings #

Let's start applying the font settings!

Basically, you have two options. Because the page you are about to style contains only the table, it seems to be a good choice to set the font through the body rule, like this:

```
body {  
  font-family: "Segoe UI", Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```



However, if later you will add some other information to the page, such as headings and text, then those will use this font setting by default. It seems a better idea to add the `font-family` style to the table rule:

```
table {  
  font-family: "Segoe UI", Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```



Because this table is special (it contains fish pictures), the best thing is to define a class for the table in the index.html file, like this:

```
<body>  
  <table class="fish-table">  
    <!-- ... -->  
  </table>  
</body>
```



Now, you can add the font-family setting to the right style rule, to `.fish-table`:

```
.fish-table {  
  font-family: "Segoe UI", Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```



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In the *next lesson*, we will learn how to specify borders and paddings.