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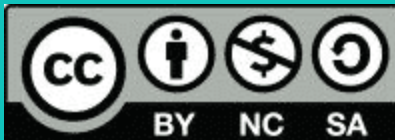
Tetiana Kolpakova

# Fonts in Web design

## About this module

In this module you will learn what is font and how to use it for your website.

- **Pre-requisites:** Knowledge of HTML tags and basic CSS syntax
- **Time:** 10–15 min
- **Knowledge check:** quiz





## What is font?



A font is a set of drawings of letters and signs.

Physically, a font is a file that describes how different symbols should be displayed on a monitor or printer: letters, numbers, punctuation marks, etc.

The main font file formats are TTF – TrueType and its extension OTF – OpenType.



## How to add custom font to your web page?

**By default, the browser can use only those fonts installed on the user's computer to display the page.**

In order for the document to be displayed correctly in any operating system, it is possible to specify several fonts listed with commas in the font-family CSS property. This property specifies a prioritized list of font family names and/or generic family names. There are two types of font family names:

1

The name of the font. For example, "Times New Roman", "Arial" and others. **Font family names containing spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks**

2

The font family name, which defines letter style in general. Family names are common used keywords and should not be enclosed in quotation marks.



## Family names listed in specification

# Serif font    Sans Serif

*Courgette*    Give you    DM Mono

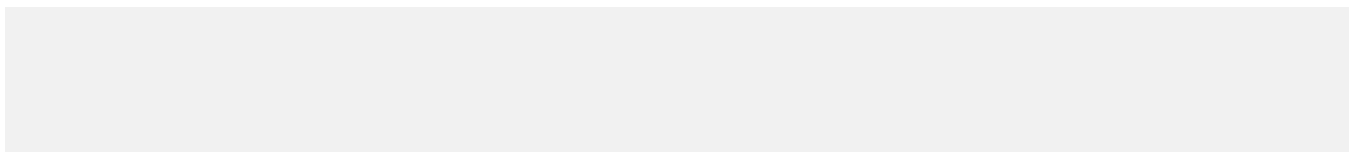
**cursive** – cursive fonts: Comic Sans MS

**fantasy** – decorative fonts, for example: Curlz MT.

**monospace** – fonts in which the width of each character is the same: Courier New, Lucida Console.



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PLAYFAIR DISPLAY

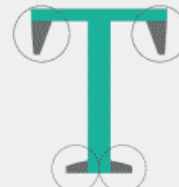
F

SERIF

Montserrat

F

SANS SERIF



Serifs



SANS SERIF

## What font should I use?

The use of **serif fonts** makes it easier to read the text **on paper**, so such fonts are usually used for typesetting the main text in books.

For **websites**, the main text is often typed in **sans serif** font.



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## Adding font to CSS

There are several ways to specify font style in your CSS

### Use standard fonts

If you use a system standard font or font family, any user will see your website exactly as you planned.

You may list all desired fonts separated with comma. put the font family at the end of the list to cover cases of accessing the site by those users who don't have any of listed fonts:

**font-family:** "Calibri", "Helvetica", "Roboto", sans-serif;

## Connect a font from your server

The `@font-face` code allows you to define your own font settings, as well as download a specific font to the user's computer.

Specify the URL of the font you want to be downloaded and installed. **The font will be installed only for this specific session.**

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

## Use Google fonts

Google has created an online font repository Google Fonts API, which allows you to connect fonts from the repository to any document using the `@font-face` construction from the URL of the font in the repository, or by adding a specially formed `<link />` tag to the document header.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Tangerine">
```

```
<style>  
  body {  
    font-family: 'Tangerine', serif;  
  }  
</style>
```



01:19



00:08

## Check Your Knowledge

Connect each word with the font family, with which the word is written:

One Two Three Four

☰ Word "Two"

Serif

☰ Word "Four"

Fantasy

☰ Word "One"

Sans Serif

☰ Word "Three"

Monotype

SUBMIT



**In this module you've learned what is font and how to use it on the website.**



00:07