



CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

Mr. K's Technology



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Free tutorials on HTML and CSS
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ABOUT
WEB
ELEMENTS



<http://www.w3schools.com/css/>

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was obtained from

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Introduction - Free CSS Tutorial



CSS is a style language that defines layout of HTML documents Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a fantastic tool to add layout to your websites. It can save you a lot of time and it enables you to design websites in a completely new way. CSS is a must for anyone working with web design.

This tutorial will get you started with CSS in just a few hours. It is easy to understand and it will teach you all the sophisticated techniques.

Learning CSS is fun. As you go along through the tutorial, remember to take enough time to properly experiment with what you learn in each lesson.

Using CSS requires basic experience with HTML. If you are not familiar with HTML, please start with our HTML tutorial before moving on to CSS.

Which software do I need?

Please avoid using software such as FrontPage, DreamWeaver or Word with this tutorial. Advanced software will not help you learn CSS. Instead, it will limit you and slow down your learning curve significantly.

All you need is a free and simple text editor.

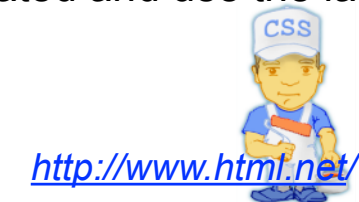
For example, Microsoft Windows comes with a program called Notepad. It is usually located in Accessories in the start menu under Programs. Alternatively, you can use a similar text editor e.g. Pico for Linux or Simple Text for Macintosh.

A simple text editor is ideal for learning HTML and CSS because it doesn't affect or change the codes you type. That way, your successes and errors can only be attributed to yourself - not the software.

You can use any browser with this tutorial. We encourage you to always keep your browser updated and use the latest version.

A browser and a simple text editor is all you need.

Let's get started!



*Will W3Schools always be Completely Free?
Yes. W3Schools will always be free.*



What is CSS?

-  CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
-  Styles define how to display HTML elements
-  Styles are normally stored in Style Sheets
-  Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve a problem
-  External Style Sheets can save you a lot of work
-  External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files
-  Multiple style definitions will cascade into one



<http://www.w3schools.com/css/>



Lesson 3: Fonts

In this lesson you will learn about fonts and how they are applied using CSS. We will also look at how to work around the issue that specific fonts chosen for a website can only be seen if the font is installed on the PC used to access the website. The following CSS properties will be described:

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



Font family [font-family]

The property font-family is used to set a prioritized list of fonts to be used to display a given element or web page. If the first font on the list is not installed on the computer used to access the site, the next font on the list will be tried until a suitable font is found.

There are two types of names used to categorize fonts: family-names and generic families. The two terms are explained below.

Family-name

Examples of a family-name (often known as "font") can e.g. be "Arial", "Times New Roman" or "Tahoma".

Generic family

Generic families can best be described as groups of family-names with uniformed appearances. An example is sans-serif, which is a collection of fonts without "feet".

The difference can also be illustrated like this:

Times New Roman
Garamond
Georgia

These three font-families belong to the generic family **serif**. They are characterized by all having "feet".

Trebuchet
Arial
Verdana

These three font-families belong to the generic family **sans-serif**. They are all characterized by not having "feet".

Courier
Courier New
Andale Mono

These three font-families belong to the generic family **monospace**. They are all characterized by all characters having a fixed width

When you list fonts for your web site, you naturally start with the most preferred font followed by some alternative fonts. It is recommended to complete the list with a generic font family. That way at least the page will be shown using a font of the same family if none of the specified fonts are available.





An example of a prioritized list of fonts could look like this:

```
h1 {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;}  
h2 {font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;}
```

Headlines marked with <h1> will be displayed using the font "Arial". If this font is not installed on the user's computer, "Verdana" will be used instead. If both these fonts are unavailable, a font from the sans-serif family will be used to show the headlines.

Notice how the font name "Times New Roman" contains spaces and therefore is listed using quotation marks.

Font style [font-style]

The property font-style defines the chosen font either in normal, italic or oblique. In the example below, all headlines marked with <h2> will be shown in italics.

```
h1 {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;}  
h2 {font-family: "Times New Roman", serif; font-style: italic;}
```



Examples

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h3 {font-family: times}
p {font-family: courier}
p.sansserif {font-family: sans-serif}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h3>This is header 3</h3>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="sansserif">This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```



This is header 3

This is a paragraph

This is a paragraph

This is a paragraph

Font variant [font-variant]

The property font-variant is used to choose between normal or small-caps variants of a font. A small-caps font is a font that uses smaller sized capitalized letters (upper case) instead of lower case letters. Confused? Take a look at these examples:

Sans Book SC
ABCABC

Sans Bold SC
ABCABC

Serif Book SC
ABCABC

Serif Bold SC
ABCABC

If font-variant is set to small-caps and no small-caps font is available the browser will most likely show the text in uppercase instead.

```
h1 {font-variant: small-caps;}
h2 {font-variant: normal;}
```

CSS font-variant property

Definition

The font-variant property is used to display text in a small-caps font, which means that all the lower case letters are converted to uppercase letters, but all the letters in the small-caps font have a smaller font-size compared to the rest of the text.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.normal {font-variant: normal}
p.small {font-variant: small-caps}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="small">This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```



This is a paragraph

THIS IS A PARAGRAPH

Font weight [font-weight]

The property font-weight describes how bold or "heavy" a font should be presented. A font can either be normal or bold. Some browsers even support the use of numbers between 100-900 (in hundreds) to describe the weight of a font.

```
p {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;}  
td {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif; font-weight: bold;}
```

Font size [font-size]

The size of a font is set by the property font-size.

There are many different units (e.g. pixels and percentages) to choose from to describe font sizes. In this tutorial we will focus on the most common and appropriate units. Examples include:

```
h1 {font-size: 30px;}  
h2 {font-size: 12pt;}  
h3 {font-size: 120%;}  
p {font-size: 1em;}
```



Heading <h1> size 30px

Heading <h2> size 1cm

Heading <h3> size 120%

Paragraph <p> size 1em

```
h1 {font-size: 30px;}  
h2 {font-size: 12pt;}  
h3 {font-size: 120%;}  
p {font-size: 1em;}
```



There is one key difference between the four units listed on the previous slide and above. The units 'px' and 'pt' make the font size absolute, while '%' and 'em' allow the user to adjust the font size as he/she see fit. Many users are disabled, elderly or simply suffer from poor vision or a monitor of bad quality. To make your website accessible for everybody, you should use adjustable units such as '%' or 'em'.

Possible Values

Value	Description
xx-small x-small small medium large x-large xx-large	Sets the size of the font to different sizes, from xx-small to xx-large. Default value: medium
smaller	Sets the font-size to a smaller size than the parent element
larger	Sets the font-size to a larger size than the parent element
<i>length</i>	Sets the font-size to a fixed size
%	Sets the font-size to a % of the parent element



```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {font-size: 150%}
h2 {font-size: 130%}
p {font-size: 100%}
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Examples

This is header 1

This is header 2

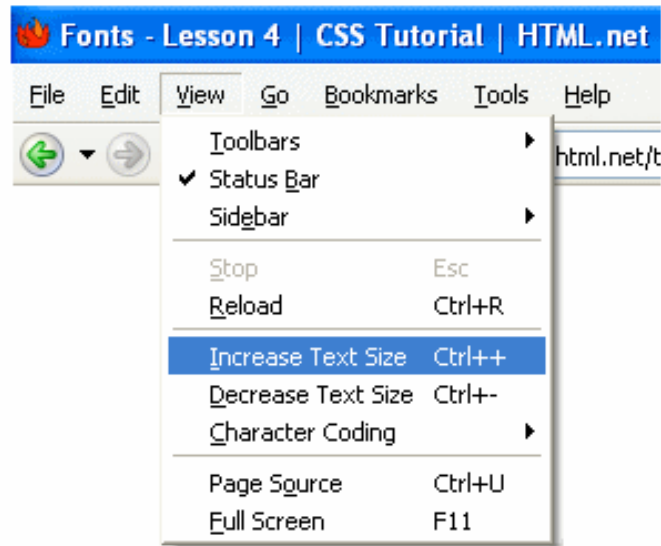
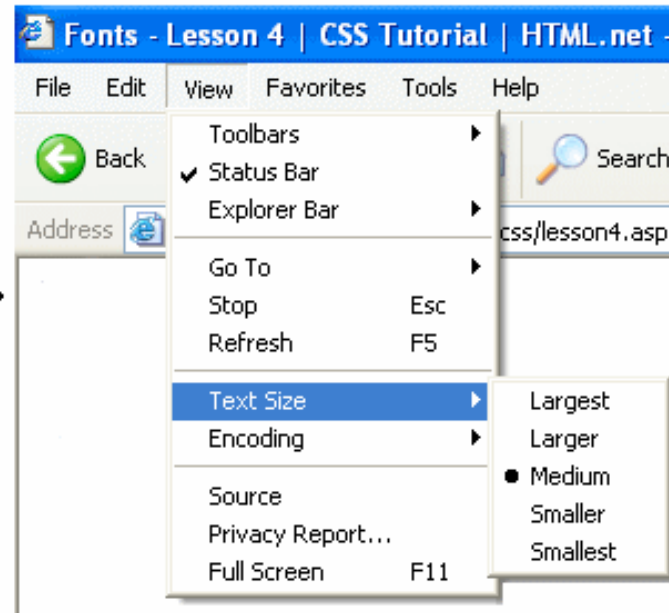
This is a paragraph



In most browsers you
can adjust the text size

Internet Explorer →

Mozilla Firebird
↓



On the left you can see an
illustration of how to adjust the text
size in Mozilla Firefox and Internet
Explorer. Try it yourself - neat
feature, don't you think?

Compiling [font]

Using the font short hand property it is possible to cover all the different font properties in one single property.

For example, imagine these four lines of code used to describe font-properties for <p>:

```
p {  
    font-style: italic;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    font-size: 30px;  
    font-family: arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

Using the short hand property, the code can be simplified:

```
p {  
    font: italic bold 30px arial, sans-serif;  
}
```



Property	Description	Values	IE	F	N	W3C
font	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for a font in one declaration	<i>font-style</i> <i>font-variant</i> <i>font-weight</i> <i>font-size/line-height</i> <i>font-family</i> caption icon menu message-box small-caption status-bar	4	1	4	1
font-family	A prioritized list of font family names and/or generic family names for an element	<i>family-name</i> <i>generic-family</i>	3	1	4	1
font-size	Sets the size of a font	xx-small x-small small medium large x-large xx-large smaller larger <i>length</i> %	3	1	4	1
font-size-adjust	Specifies an aspect value for an element that will preserve the x-height of the first-choice font	none <i>number</i>	-	-	-	2
font-stretch	Condenses or expands the current font-family	normal wider narrower ultra-condensed extra-condensed condensed semi-condensed semi-expanded expanded extra-expanded ultra-expanded	-	-	-	2
font-style	Sets the style of the font	normal italic oblique	4	1	4	1
font-variant	Displays text in a small-caps font or a normal font	normal small-caps	4	1	6	1
font-weight	Sets the weight of a font	normal bold bolder lighter 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900	4	1	4	1



CSS Font Properties

The CSS font properties allow you to change the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

Note: In CSS1 fonts are identified by a font name. If a browser does not support the specified font, it will use a default font.

Browser support: IE: Internet Explorer, F: Firefox, N: Netscape.

W3C: The number in the "W3C" column indicates in which CSS recommendation the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).



CSS gives you great control over the way your text is displayed. You can change the text size, color, style, and more. You probably already knew how to make text bold or underlined, but did you know you could resize your font using percentages? Let us begin the lesson with an easy and important font attribute, color!

Although the color of the text seems like it would be part of CSS Font, it actually is a standalone attribute in CSS. This could be for many reasons, including the fact that it will be used a great deal, so why make the coder type out "font-color", when they could just type out "color" instead? Here's an example of changing the color of your font.

While CSS Font covers most of the traditional ways to format your text, CSS Text allows you to control the spacing, decoration, and alignment of your text.

Some information from: <http://www.tizag.com/cssT/font.php>





The order of values for font is:

font-style | font-variant | font-weight | font-size | font-family

Summary

You have now learned about some of the possibilities related to fonts. Remember that one of the major advantages of using CSS to specify fonts is that at any given time, you can change font on an entire website in just a few minutes. CSS saves time and makes your life easier.



Quickly learn to

Embed

any font

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

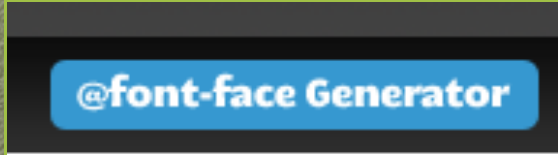
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The computer embed method

1. Find a font you want to use in your publication



2. Click on @font-face Generator



3. Add your font, click “Yes” in the Agreement button and then Download Your Kit



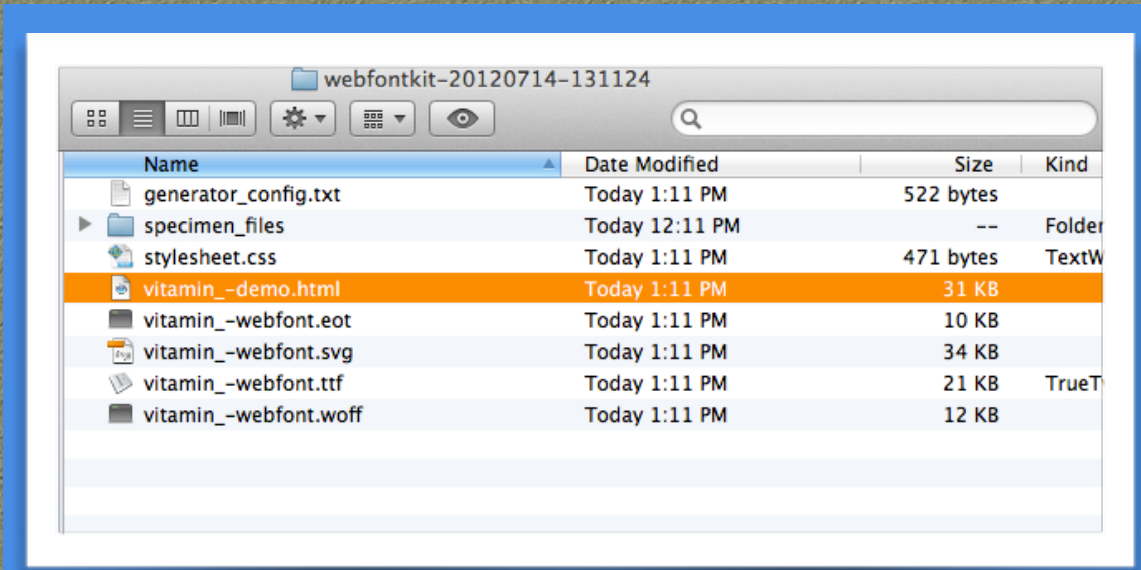
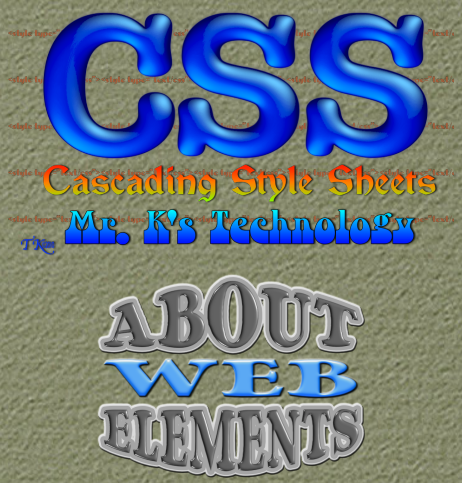
4. Inside the webfontkit folder double-click the demo.html to make sure your new font looks the way you want.

FONT SQUIRREL
100% FREE FOR COMMERCIAL USE

We use and recommend this site for fonts

HomePopularRecent@font-face Kits@font-face GeneratorForum

ONLY THE BEST
COMMERCIAL-
USE FREE FONTS



After testing your font, drag the demo.html file to the trash. Your web pages will not need this file anymore. The actual code to begin embedding follows...

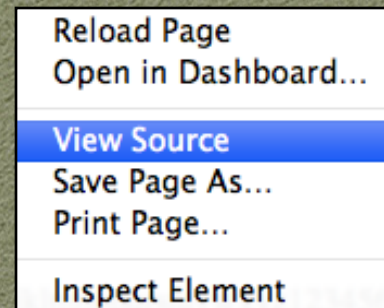
Two
methods
are
shown in
our
example

```
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="z20120714121630/stylesheet.css" type="text/css" />
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="webfontkit-20120714-131124/stylesheet.css" type="text/css" />
<style>
  .helloText {
    font-size: 120px;
    font-family: 'BurnstownDamRegular';
    font-weight: bold;
    color: lime;
    text-align: center;
    position: absolute;
    top: 44px;
    left: 8px;
    width: 480px;
  }
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
  
  <div class="helloText">an iBuild Opportunity<br>
    <span style="font-family:VitaminRegular; font-size:48px; color:navy;">Create your own</span>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Your webfontkit folder will always have a unique number with it (we renamed the first one).

You can copy and paste the code right from the demo.html page before you trash it by right-clicking or ⌘ Command-clicking on the page in your web browser and selecting view page source.



Your Project

Embed as
needed



1. Open your text editor and create a new html document, naming it font + your initials. Embed fonts as needed.
2. Using at least 6 different headlines, key in your name.
3. Using the order of values, create a headline with different vales for each headline:

font-style | font-variant | font-weight | font-size | font-family

4. Save often

SAVE YOUR WORK

CLOSE ALL OPEN PROGRAMS

ABOUT
WEB
ELEMENTS

LOG OFF

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