

# Cap 8

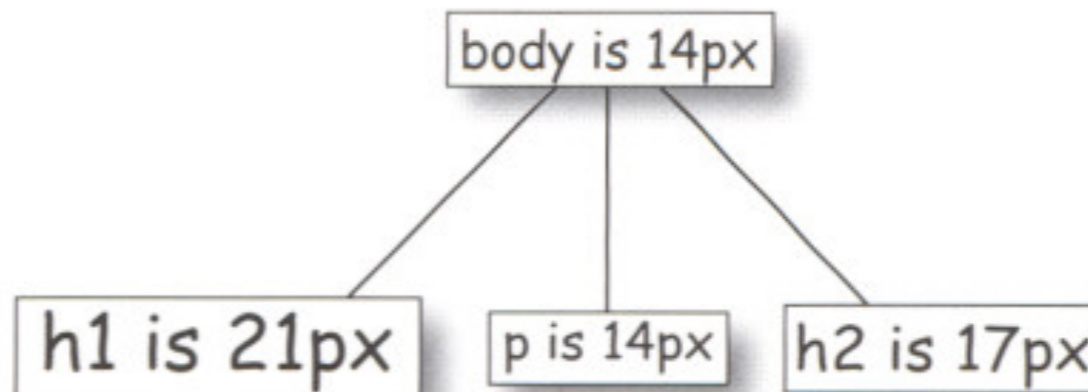
Css fonts and colors

# TEXT E FONTS

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

Andale Mono  
Arial  
**Arial Black**  
Comic Sans  
Courier New  
Georgia  
**Impact**  
Times New Roman  
Trebuchet MS  
Verdana

```
body {  
  font-size: 14px;  
}
```



# TEXT AND COLOR PROPERTY

```
body {  
  color: silver;  
}
```



# TEXT AND COLOR PROPERTY

<http://www.colorpicker.com>

```
1 #element {  
2  
3     color: rgba(150,150,150,1);  
4  
5 }
```

# TEXT AND WEIGHT PROPERTY

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

lighter

normal

**bold**

**bolder**

# TEXT AND DECORATION PROPERTY

```
body {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

none

underline

overline

~~line-through~~

blink

# FONT FAMILY

## Serif Family

Times  
Times New Roman  
Georgia

## Sans-serif Family

Verdana **Arial Black**  
Trebuchet MS Arial  
Geneva

## Cursive Family

Comic Sans  
*Apple Chancery*

## Monospace Family

Courier  
Courier New  
Andale Mono

## Fantasy Family

**LAST NINJA**  
**Impact**

# SPECIFYING FONT FAMILY WITH CSS

Usually your font-family specification contains a list of alternative fonts, all from the same family.

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

You can specify more than one font using the font-family property. Just type the font names separated by commas.

Write font names as they are spelled, including upper- and lower-case letters.

Always put a generic font family name at the end, like "serif", "sans-serif", "cursive", or "monospace". You'll see what this does in a sec.



# HOW FONT-FAMILY SPECIFICATION WORK

Check to see if the font Verdana is available on the computer and if so, use it as the font for this element (in this case, the <body> element).

If Verdana isn't available, then look for the font Geneva, and if it is available, use it for the body.

If Geneva isn't available, then look for the font Arial, and if it is available, use it for the body.

Finally, if none of the specific fonts can be found, just use whatever the browser considers its default "sans-serif" font.

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

You don't have to specify four alternative fonts; you can have two, three, etc. In the last chapter we only used one - the default sans-serif font - although we don't recommend that because it doesn't give you much control over the fonts you'd like used.

# esercizio journal - chapter 8

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

We're setting the font-family property on the <body> element. Remember, the elements in the <body> will inherit these fonts.

You'll see Verdana on most PCs.

And Geneva on most Macs.

And if all else fails, we have the default sans-serif.

Arial is common on both.

We've chosen a set of sans-serif fonts here.

The font definitely gives Tony's Web page a new look. The headings now have a cleaner look without the serifs on the letters, although they still look a tad large on the page.

The paragraph text is also clean and very readable.

Because font-family is an inherited property, all elements on the page are now using a sans-serif font, even the list elements...

... and the <blockquote>s.

And if the serif fonts were more your cup of tea, don't let us stop you. You can always redo the font-family declaration to use serif fonts.



My Trip Around the USA on a Segway  
file:///chapter9/journal/journal.html

# Segway'n USA

Documenting my trip around the US on my very own Segway!

## August 20, 2005



Well, I made it 1200 miles already, and I passed through some interesting places on the way:

1. Walla Walla, WA
2. Magic City, ID
3. Bountiful, UT
4. Last Chance, CO
5. Truth or Consequences, NM
6. Why, AZ


## July 14, 2005

I saw some Burma Shave style signs on the side of the road today:

Passing cars,  
When you can't see,  
May get you,  
A glimpse,  
Of eternity.

I definitely won't be passing any cars.

These fonts  
are likely to  
be available on  
both Windows  
and Macintosh  
computers.



Andale Mono

Arial

**Arial Black**

Comic Sans

Courier New

Georgia


**Impact**

Times New Roman

Trebuchet MS

Verdana

These fonts are  
most likely to be  
found on Macintosh  
computers.



Geneva

Courier

Helvetica

Times

Let's take a look at our definition for Tony's pages again...



(1) We'd like for Verdana to be used, but...



(3) That's okay, because we can probably count on Arial to be on either Windows or Macs, but if it's not...



`font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;`

(2) If it's not, Geneva would be nice, but this will probably only happen on Macs. But if it's not...



(4) Then that's still okay, we'll just let the browser choose a sans-serif font for us.



# em

You can also specify font sizes using “em”, which, like percentage, is another relative unit of measure. With em you don’t specify a percentage; instead you specify a scaling factor. Here’s how you use em:

Don't mix this up with the <em> element!

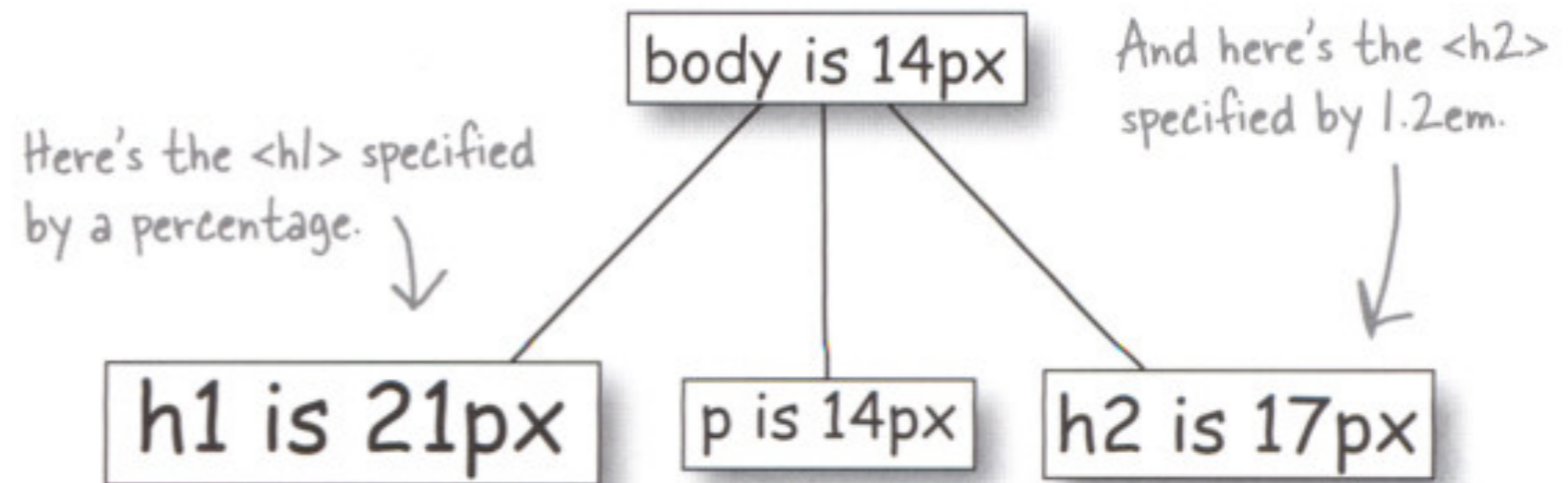
```
font-size: 1.2em;
```

This says that the font size should be scaled by 1.2.

Say you use this measurement to specify the size of an <h2> heading. Your <h2> headings will be 1.2 times the font size of the parent element, which in this case is 1.2 times 14px, which is about 17px.

It's actually 16.8, but most browsers will round it up to 17.

```
body {  
  font-size: 14px;  
}  
h1 {  
  font-size: 150%;  
}  
h2 {  
  font-size: 1.2em;  
}
```



# px

You can specify your font size in pixels, just like the pixel dimensions you used for images in Chapter 5. When you specify font size in pixels, you're telling the browser how many pixels tall the letters should be.

`font-size: 14px;`

The px must come right after the number of pixels. You can't have a space in between.

Here's how you'd specify font-size within a body rule.

```
body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}
```

In CSS you specify pixels with a number followed by "px". This says that the font-size should be 14 pixels high.

`h i p` } 14 pixels

Setting a font to 14 pixels high means that there will be 14 pixels between the lowest part of the letters and the highest.



Unlike pixels, which tell the font exactly how big it should be in pixels, a font size specified as a percentage tells the font how big it should be *relative* to another font size. So,

```
font-size: 150%;
```

says that the font size should be 150% of another font size. But, *which* other font size? Well, since **font-size** is a property that is inherited from the parent element, when you specify a % font size, it is relative to the parent element. Let's check out how that works...

Here we've specified a body font size in pixels, and a level one heading as 150%.

```
body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}  
h1 {  
    font-size: 150%;  
}
```



# keywords

There's one more way to specify font sizes: keywords. You can specify a font size as **xx-small**, **x-small**, **small**, **medium**, **large**, **x-large**, or **xx-large** and the browser will translate these keywords into pixel values using defaults that are defined in the browser.

This is typically how the various keyword sizes relate to one another. Each size is about 20% larger than the previous size and small is usually defined to be around 12 pixels in height. Keep in mind, however, that the keywords aren't always defined the same way in every browser, and that users can redefine them if they want.



xx-small  
x-small  
small  
medium  
large  
x-large  
xx-large

```
body {  
    font-size: small;  
}
```



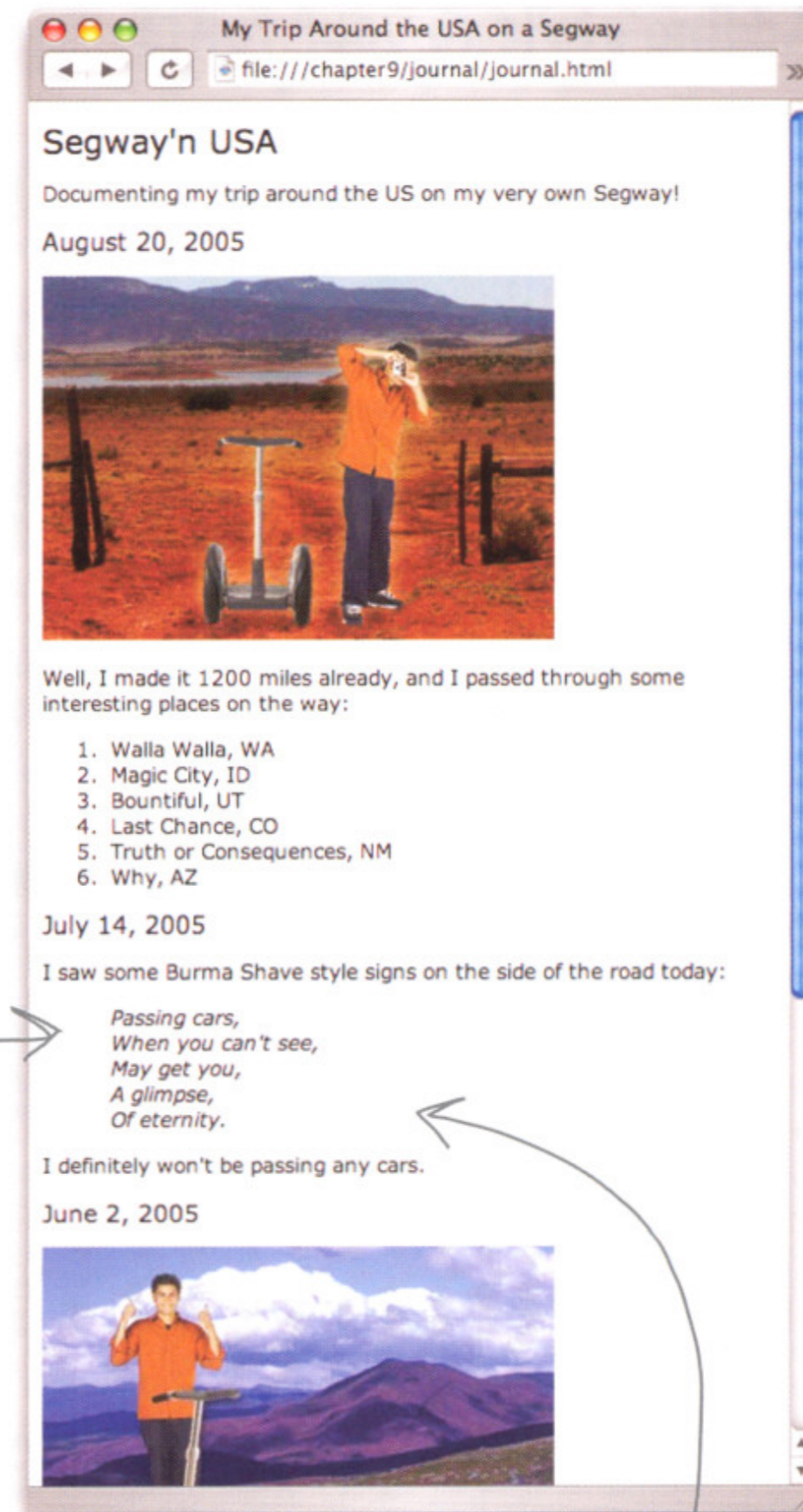
In most browsers this will result in the body text being about 12 pixels.

# Styling Tony's quotes with a little italic

Now we're going to use the **font-style** property to add a little pizzazz to Tony's quotes. Remember the Burma Shave slogan in the `<blockquote>` element? We're going to change the slogan to italic style to set it off from the rest of the text. To do that we just need to style the `<blockquote>` with a **font-style** of italic, like this:

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

Add this new CSS rule to the CSS in your "journal.css" file, save it, and give the page a test drive. You should see the Burma Shave slogan change to italic; here's our test drive.



Here's the new style on the Burma Shave slogan in Tony's page. We got slanted text, just like we wanted.

```
h1, h2 {  
  font-weight: normal;  
  color: #cc6600;  
  border-bottom: thin dotted #888888;  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

Add a border on the bottom of the `<h1>` and `<h2>` elements. You can almost read this like English: "add a thin, dotted line with the color `#888888` on the bottom border"...

... In the next chapter we are going to go into borders in detail. Hang on, we're almost there!

Delete the text decoration.

Now we've got borders under the <h1> and <h2> element, not underlines.

Notice that borders extend all the way to the end of the page, rather than just under the text. Why? You'll find out in the next chapter.



# web font

i font si possono aggiungere anche  
dal web!

andare su:

<https://www.google.com/fonts>

scegliere un font

e fare click su “quick use” ...

***the evil Queen and Jack.***



Add to Collection

# passo 1: scegliere gli stili

1. Choose the styles you want:

## Nunito

- Light 300
- Normal 400
- Bold 700

Grumpy wizards make toxic brew for the evil Queen ;  
Grumpy wizards make toxic brew for the evil Queen ;  
**Grumpy wizards make toxic brew for the evil Queen ;**



Impact on page load time

*Tip:* Using many font styles can slow down your webpage, so only select the font styles that you actually need on your webpage.

# passo 2: scegliere il character set

## 2. Choose the character sets you want:

Latin (latin)



## passo 3: copiare il codice

Standard

@import

Javascript

3. Add this code to your website:

```
<link href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Nunito' rel='stylesheet' type='te:
```

e aggiungerlo alla pagina html

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="utf-8">  
  <title>My Trip Around the USA on a Segway</title>  
  <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="journal.css">  
  <link href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Nunito' rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>  
</head>
```

# passo 4: integrare il font nel css

## 4. Integrate the fonts into your CSS:

The Google Fonts API will generate the necessary browser-specific CSS to use the fonts. All you need to do is add the font name to your CSS styles. For example:

```
font-family: 'Nunito', sans-serif;
```

# risultato

## Segway'n USA

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Documenting my trip around the US on my very own Segway!

August 20, 2012

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Well I made it 1200 miles already, and I passed through some interesting places on the way:

1. Walla Walla, WA
2. Magic City, ID
3. Bountiful, UT
4. Last Chance, CO
5. Truth or Consequences, NM
6. Why, AZ