**Lesson 4: Formatting Text**

**The Set Up:**

***Preparation:***

For the first chunk of this lesson, read through the information in “The Learning” section below, then complete the Code Academy lessons in “The Doing” section. For the second chunk of this lesson, read through the information in “The Learning” section, then complete the “Google Fonts & Mozilla Thimble” activity using the [Mozilla Thimble activity](https://thimble.mozilla.org/en-US/anonymous/a7acdf7c-7792-4491-a743-ae8c18a67f9b/72) from the previous lessons. Once you have completed each “Doing” exercise, make sure to show Ms. Hammond. Don’t forget to consider the comprehension questions!

**The Learning:**

***Text Formatting Elements***

* Text formatting refers to formatting parts of the html text. “Text” properties include:
  + Color, alignment, decoration, transformation, indentation, letter spacing, word spacing, line-height, font-family, font-style, font-size, font-weight, font-variant

***Web-Safe Fonts***

* Font-family Property – changes the font your website’s content is displayed in
  + NOTE: when typing the font-family “value”: if the name of the font family is more than 1 word in length, it must appear between quotes; if it is only 1 word, no quotes are needed.
    - Ex. P { font-family: Verdana; } OR P { font-family: “Times New Roman”; }
* There are 4 Major Types of Fonts:
  1. Serif – has decorative feet; easiest to read
  2. Sans-Serif – does not have decorative feet
  3. Monospace – all characters have same width
  4. Cursive – fancy fonts
* 2 Types of Font-Family Names Usable by CSS:
  1. Generic Family – group of font families that look alike (serif, sans-serif, mono)
  2. Font Family – specific font family (Times New Roman, Verdana, etc.)
* A limited number of fonts are considered “web safe,” meaning that they are guaranteed to appear in any user’s web browser (all users have different fonts installed on their computers).
* Here is a list of guaranteed [web-safe fonts](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.asp):
  + Serif: Times New Roman, Times, Georgia, Palatino Linotype, Book Antiqua, Palatino
  + Sans-Serif: Arial, Arial Black, Verdana, Geneva, Trebuchet MS, Helvetica, Tahoma, Lucinda Sans Unicode, Lucinda Grand, Impact, Charcoal
  + Monospace: Courier, Courier New, Lucinda Console, Monaco
  + Cursive: Comic Sans, Gadget
* Font-Family “Fallback” System:
  + The font-family property should hold several font names as a fallback system, in case the browser or viewer’s computer does not support the font used
  + Formatting: P { font-family: “Century Gothic”, “Calibri”, sans-serif }
  + Link to [Web-Safe Font Combinations](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.asp)

**The Doing:**

***Code Academy Activity –*** [***CSS: An Overview***](https://www.codecademy.com/en/courses/web-beginner-en-TlhFi/2/1?curriculum_id=50579fb998b470000202dc8b)

Activity Instructions: Visit the Code Academy website by clicking the hyperlink above. Complete Lessons 13-18 (Details, Details).

***Comprehension Question:***

* What are the four major types of fonts?
* Why are “web-safe” fonts called “web-safe” fonts?
* What is the purpose of a font-family “fallback” system?

**The Learning:**

***Google Fonts***

* What Google Fonts is: Google Fonts offers a method of working around the limitations of the “web safe fonts” issue by embedding the fonts directly into the website, rather than relying on the website’s viewer to have the correct fonts installed on his/her computer. While this is GREAT, because it allows several unique and beautiful fonts to be used in website design, it does have limitations. Because the font data is embedded within the site itself, having too many web-based fonts will cause your website to load and run slowly. Use Google Fonts, but with caution!
* How Google Fonts works: Browse the fonts within the Google Fonts website until you find one you like. Then, click the “+” sign about the font preview to “add it to your cart.” Click on the black tab that appears at the bottom of your screen to “check out.” Under the “Embed Font” section, copy the STANDARD link tag, and paste it between your html document’s head tags. Then, under the “Specify in CSS” section, copy the font-family declaration and paste it into your CSS (next to your desired selector). Voila – doneso! For more information, see [Google Fonts’ Getting Started instructions.](https://developers.google.com/fonts/docs/getting_started)

**The Doing:**

***Google Fonts & Mozilla Thimble Activity –*** [***Keep Calm Poster***](https://thimble.mozilla.org/en-US/anonymous/a7acdf7c-7792-4491-a743-ae8c18a67f9b/72)

Activity Instructions: Apply your learning about Google Fonts by selecting a Google Font of your choice, then adding it to the Keep Calm Poster activity from the past couple lessons.

***Comprehension Question:***

* What are the advantages and disadvantages of using Google Fonts, compared to web-safe fonts?