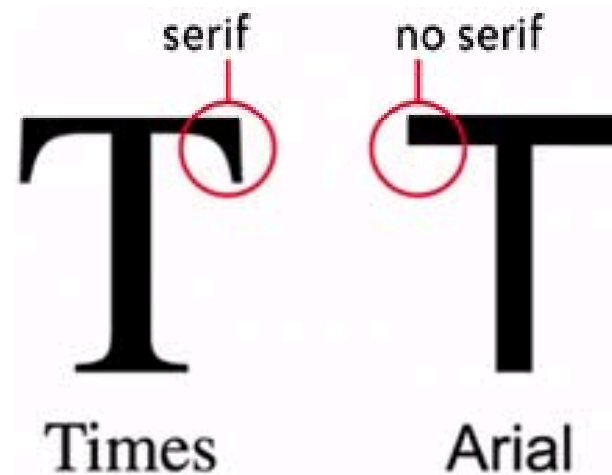


# Menggunakan Font pada CSS

Erick Kurniawan, S.Kom, M.Kom

# Font Collection



- Contoh : `body {font-family: sans-serif;}`
- Disarankan untuk menggunakan '*generic*' name
- Values: serif, sans-serif, monospace, fantasy, cursive
- Disarankan menggunakan sans-serif (CNN, Amazon) didukung banyak browser



# Generic Font Pada Firefox

Firefox 0.8.0+

## **A Serif headline**

Serif paragraph text.

## **A Sans-Serif headline**

Sans-Serif paragraph text.

## **A Monospace headline**

Monospace paragraph text.

## **A Cursive headline**

Cursive paragraph text.

## **A Fantasy headline**

Fantasy paragraph text.



# Generic Font Pada IE

IE 6.0.2 Windows

## **A Serif headline**

Serif paragraph text.

## **A Sans-Serif headline**

Sans-Serif paragraph text.

## **A Monospace headline**

Monospace paragraph text.

## **A Cursive headline**

Cursive paragraph text.

## **A Fantasy headline**

Fantasy paragraph text.



## Font Tidak Dissupport Browser

- Bagaimana font yang kita gunakan tidak disupport oleh browser pengguna?
- CSS 3 (versi yg akan datang dari CSS) sudah mendukung untuk meload font langsung dari server
- Tetapi belum diimplementasikan pada browser kecuali opera (hanya mendukung sebagian)

- Solusi :

```
font-family {"trebuchet ms", helvetica,  
arial, sans-serif}
```



## Sizing Font

- Ada tiga nilai untuk mengisi font :
  - absolute (point, pixels atau inches)
  - relative (percentages atau ems)
  - sweatshirt keywords (x-small, small, large, dan xx-large)
- Cara lama adalah menggunakan point, tapi IE tidak support ketika anda merubah ukuran font di browser
- Jadi sekarang banyak menggunakan relative



## Pros & Cons Using Relative Sizing

- Kelebihan:
- Dapat di scale secara proporsional, lebih user friendly digunakan pada berbagai resolusi layar
- Kekurangan:
- Kalau tidak hati-hati nested element dapat menampilkan font yang sangat kecil
- User dapat merusak tampilan dengan mengubah settingan browser font menjadi sangat besar



## Browser Default

- Kebanyakan browser menampilkan nilai default 1em (kira2 12pt)
- Jika menggunakan em default base font size-nya adalah 100% (0.5em = 50% / setengahnya)

```
<style type="text/css">
body {font-family: verdana, arial, sans-
serif; font-size:100%;}
h3 {font-size:.8em}
</style>
```

## Inherited Styles in Nested Tags

- Kita juga bisa mengambil size dari elemen diatas dengan menggunakan '*inherited sytle*'

```
<style type="text/css">
body {font-family: verdana, arial, sans-
serif; font-size:1em;}
h1 {font-size:.1em}
h3 {font-size:.8em}
p {font-size:.8em} ol {font-size:.75em}
ul {font-size:.75em}
ul a {font-size:inherit}
a {font-size:.7em}
</style>
```



# Font Properties

- Aturan:
- Atribut font-size dan font-family harus diisi
- Example

```
blockquote {font-variant:small-caps;}  
p {font: bold italic small-caps 12pt verdana,  
arial, sans-serif;} /*font properties  
shorthand*/  
H2 {font-style:italic}  
span{font-style:normal}  
a {font-weight:bold}  
blockquote {font-variant:small-caps;}
```

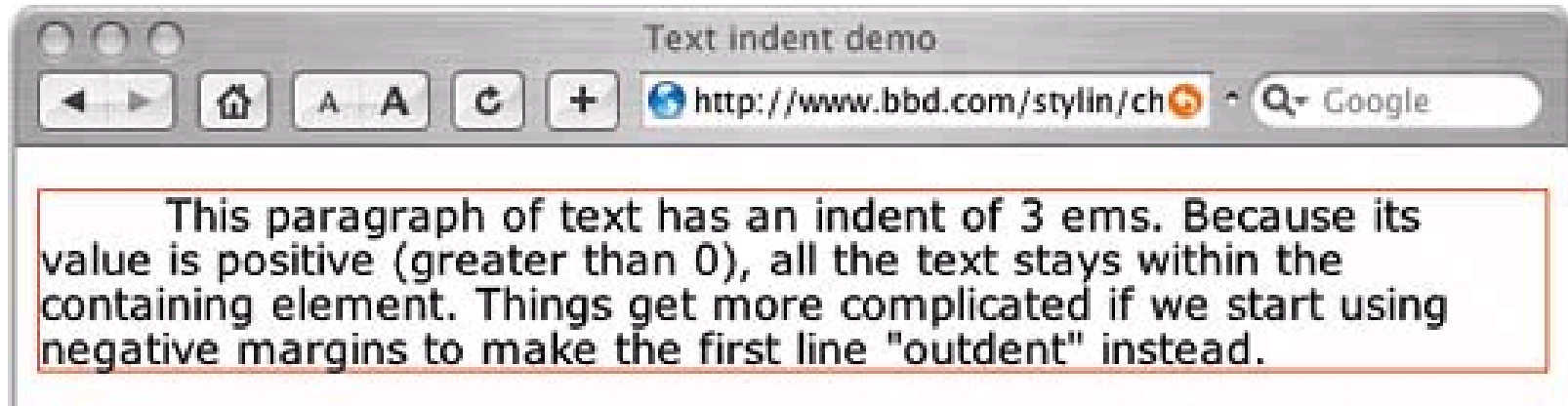


# Text Properties

- text-indent
- letter-spacing
- word-spacing
- text-decoration
- text-align
- line-height
- text-transform
- vertical-align

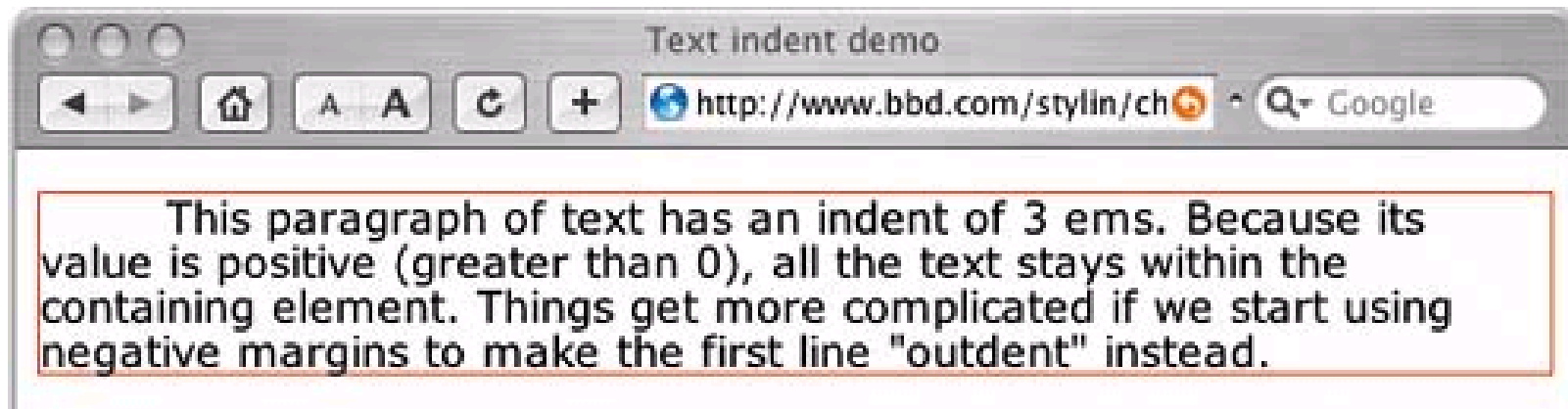
## text-indent property

- Example:
- `p {text-indent: 3em;}`



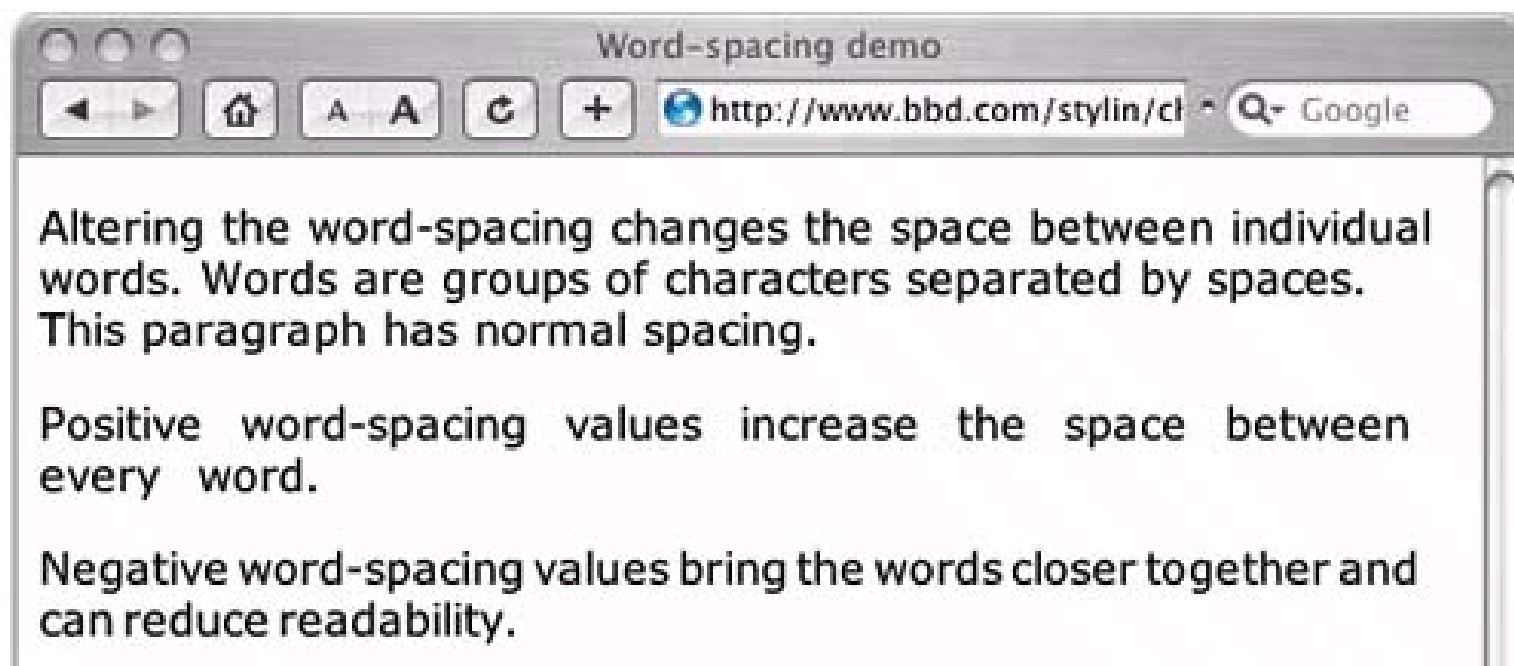
## letter-spacing property

- Example:
- `p {letter-spacing: .2em;}`



## word-spacing property

- Example:
- `p {word-spacing: .2em;}`





## text-decoration property

- Example:
- `.retailprice {text-decoration: strikethrough;}`
- Values: underline, overline, strikethrough, blink



## text-align property

- Example:
- `p {text-align: right;}`
- Values: `left`, `right`, `center`, `justify`

This is text that is left aligned and is the usual way that text is aligned. It's easy to read because every line starts against the left edge of the containing element and that's why it's the default setting.

This is text that is centered. Small blocks of text look good centered but it's hard large amounts of text to read as every line starts a different distance from the edge of the page.

This is text that is right aligned and, like centered text, it can be somewhat hard to read because every line starts in a different place.

Justified text is both left and right aligned at the same time. This is achieved by mathematically increasing word space on a line by line basis, but this can result in gaps of white space throughout the text, specially if the containing element is narrow or if there are numerous or extended consecutive occurrences of exceptionally lengthy words so that only a few fit on each line.



## text-transform property

- Example:
- `p {text-transform: capitalize;}`
- Values: uppercase, lowercase, capitalize, none

This Is Regular Text That Is Capitalized Using The Text-Transform Capitalize Value.

THIS TEXT IS STYLED USING THE TEXT-TRANSFORM UPPERCASE VALUE; IT IS IN ALL LOWERCASE LETTERS IN THE MARKUP, INCLUDING THE FIRST LETTER OF THE FIRST WORD.



## vertical-align property

- Example: `vertical-align:60%`
- Values: any length value, `sub`, `sup`, `top`, `middle`, `bottom`

Enjoy mountain spring H<sub>2</sub>O - it's 10<sup>5</sup> times better than tap<sub>(1)</sub> water!

*<sup>1</sup>This means water provided through a municipal distribution system*

# Project (unstyled)

a New Riders book by Charles Wyke-Smith

## Moving to XHTML

Creating XHTML compliant pages simply requires following a few simple rules. These rules may seem counter-intuitive or just a lot of extra work at first, but the benefits are significant and actually make coding sites much easier. Also, XHTML code can be easily validated online so you can be sure your code is correctly written.

Here are the key requirements for successful validation of your XHTML code.

1. Declare a DOCTYPE
2. Declare an XML namespace
3. Declare your content type
4. Close every tag, enclosing or non-enclosing
5. All tags must be nested correctly
6. Inline tags can't contain block level tags
7. Write tags in lowercase
8. Attributes must have values and must be quoted
9. Use encoded equivalents for left brace and ampersand

[more about these requirements](#)

Here are some useful links from the web site of the W<sup>3</sup>C (World Wide Web Consortium), the guiding body of the web's development.

- [W3C's XHTML validator](#)
- [W3C's CSS validator](#)
- [XHTML Resources](#)
- [CSS Resources](#)

# Project (styled)

ENCLOSING STYLE SHEETS

3 a New Riders book by Charles Wyke-Smith

4 **MOVING TO XHTML**

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6

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7/8 [more about these requirements](#) 11

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8/9/10

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- [XHTML Resources](#)
- [CSS Resources](#)

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## Project (styled)

1. `body {font-family:verdana, arial, sans-serif; font-size:100%; margin:1em 2em;}`
2. `* {margin:0; padding:0;}`
3. `h3 {font-size:.7em; word-spacing:1em; letter-spacing:-.05em; margin:.5em 0;}`
4. `H1 {font-size:1.1em; text-transform:uppercase; text-align:center; letter-spacing:.2em; margin: .5em 0;}`
5. `p {font-size:.75em; line-height:1.5em; text-indent:-1.75em; margin: 0.5em 0 .75em 1.75em;}`



## Project (styled)

6. `ol {margin-left:6em; font-size:.75em; line-height:1.5; font-style:italic;}`
7. `a {margin-left:6.5em; font-size:.7em;}`
8. `a:hover {text-decoration:overline underline;}`
9. `ul {margin-left:6em; font-size:.75em; line-height:1.75; font-style:italic;}`
10. `ul a {font-size:1em; margin:0;}`
11. `sup {vertical-align:35%; font-size:65%;}`
12. `div#homepagefooter p {font-size:.7em; font-weight:bold;}`