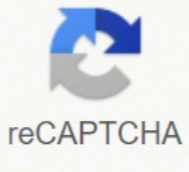




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Next

Html5 responsive text size

Good typography is one of the key elements of a website. Let's take a look at three different methods on how to create responsive typography using CSS. The three methods are: Responsive typography using only media queries Responsive typography using a CSS custom property as a multiplier Responsive typography using the CSS clamp() function

TL;DR: Check out the final Codepen with all the methods. Resize the viewport to see the effect. Why should you use responsive typography? The web is used on various screen sizes. Your site has to work on mobile, tablet, laptop, desktop and basically everything in between so there's a lot to take into consideration. All of the method examples below are simplified as they only cover three selectors and one breakpoint. You can use this simple HTML to try out all the methods in this tutorial: How to create responsive typography using CSS Vestibulum molestie sapien eget orci pellentesque, et aliquam lectus convallis. Phasellus neque velit, ultricies ut lacus at, finibus lobortis dui. Proin eget diam elit. Three different methods explained Pellentesque sagittis nisl nec rhoncus porta. Quisque luctus turpis nec turpis consequat fermentum et vitae diam. Let's dig in! Method 1: Responsive typography using only media queries This is the most basic method in our list. Simply, declare your text styles and increase the font-size on bigger screens using a breakpoint: `/* Declare text styles */ h1 { font-size: 2em; } h2 { font-size: 1.5em; } p { font-size: 1em; } /* Increase font sizes by 1.5x on bigger screens */ @media (min-width: 48rem) { h1 { font-size: 3em; } h2 { font-size: 2.25em; } p { font-size: 1.5em; } }` Check out the result from this Codepen. Resize the viewport to see the effect. Using this method is totally fine and it does the job very well. The downside is the large amount of code you have to write. The codebase gets larger with every new selector you need to add. You have to write the styles separately for every selector in each breakpoint. In a real world you would probably have text selectors h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p and at least two breakpoints. At that point, this code is would've already gone from 20 lines to 67 lines. That's 3.35x increase in the amount of code. The next method will show how to decrease the code amount and make it easier to maintain! Method 2: Responsive typography using a CSS custom property as a multiplier CSS custom properties (variables) are super powerful. In the previous method, we increased the font sizes manually one selector at a time. Now, we'll declare a multiplier variable for the font-sizes and only increase the value of the multiplier inside a breakpoint. Let's look at the code example in full and then break it down: `/* Declare a font size multiplier variable */ :root { --text-multiplier: 1; } /* Increase the size of the multiplier on bigger screens */ @media (min-width: 48rem) { :root { --text-multiplier: 1.5; } } /* Declare text styles using calc() function and the multiplier */ h1 { font-size: calc(2em * var(--text-multiplier)); } h2 { font-size: calc(1.5em * var(--text-multiplier)); } p { font-size: calc(1em * var(--text-multiplier)); }` Check out the result from this Codepen. Resize the viewport to see the effect. The first step is to declare a variable that we use to control our font size later on. We set the default value to 1. `:root { --text-multiplier: 1; }` The second step is to increase the multiplier value inside a breakpoint. Unlike SASS variables, CSS custom properties can be used inside media queries. `@media (min-width: 48rem) { :root { --text-multiplier: 1.5; } }` The last step is to declare our font-sizes but this time we use the calc() function so we can utilise our multiplier. `h1 { font-size: calc(2em * var(--text-multiplier)); } h2 { font-size: calc(1.5em * var(--text-multiplier)); } p { font-size: calc(1em * var(--text-multiplier)); }` As you can see, we only need to declare our font sizes once. This is a huge improvement compared to the first method. Compared to the first method, we only have 17 lines of code compared to 20. If we would add four more selectors and one breakpoint, our code would only increase from 17 lines to 34. Remember that using the first method it would require 67 lines. Almost twice as much. The decrease of code is due to our elegant way of using a CSS custom property as a multiplier. Adding another breakpoint takes only three lines of code because we don't have to modify our font sizes at all. The code is also a lot easier to maintain and modify. Adding breakpoints is as simple as: `/* Add more breakpoints */ @media (min-width: 64rem) { --text-multiplier: 1.75; } @media (min-width: 80rem) { --text-multiplier: 2.0; }` To the user, this methods looks exactly the same as the first but the code is much better. Next up, we'll take a look at a new CSS clamp() function. Method 3: Responsive typography using the CSS clamp() function The clamp() function is pretty powerful! You can set a value using three parameters: a minimum value, a preferred value and a maximum value. Basically you'll have a 3-in-1 value! Example declaration for responsive text using the clamp() function looks like this: `font-size: clamp(2rem, 5vw, 3rem);` This allows us to create responsive typography without any media queries. With only one line of code we set the minimum value (mobile), the maximum value (desktop) and the preferred value. The font size will become fluid as it will always be the preferred value inside the min-max range. Very powerful! To set the responsive typography for our demo, it is as simple as this: `/* Declare text styles */ h1, h2, p { /* Font minimum, preferred and maximum value */ font-size: clamp(var(--min), var(--val), var(--max)); } /* Font size variables */ h1 { --min: 2em; /* minimum value */ --val: 5vw; /* preferred value = 5% viewport width */ --max: 3em; /* maximum value */ } h2 { --min: 1.5em; /* minimum value */ --val: 4vw; /* preferred value = 4% viewport width */ --max: 2.25em; /* maximum value */ } p { --min: 1em; /* minimum value */ --val: 2.5vw; /* preferred value = 2.5% viewport width */ --max: 1.5em; /* maximum value */ }` Check out the result from this Codepen. Resize the viewport to see the effect. If you look at the code, you'll see that by using CSS custom properties together with the clamp() function we are able to declare all the text styles at the same time with only one line of code. After that, we just set the `--min`, `--val` and `--max` custom properties for each selector and we are done! CSS custom properties can be scoped inside selectors so you can use the same custom properties with multiple selectors just like we have done here with our h1, h2 and p. These custom properties will not clash together even though they have the same name. This method takes up 18 lines of code and with four more selectors and one breakpoint it would be 38 lines. So, it's slightly larger than on the second method but we get fluid typography in return. Note: The clamp() function is pretty new, so you should check if it has the browser support you need from caniuse.com. Wrap up CSS is powerful! In many cases, there's more than one way to achieve the desired result. If you read this far, thank you! I hope you learned something new. Here's the final Codepen with all the methods once more. Resize the viewport to see the effect. Thank you I hope you found this article helpful You can follow me on Twitter for more CSS, Design System and Figma content Bootstrap sets basic global display, typography, and link styles. When more control is needed, check out the textual utility classes. Use a native font stack that selects the best font-family for each OS and device. For a more inclusive and accessible type scale, we use the browser's default root font-size (typically 16px) so visitors can customize their browser defaults as needed. Use the \$font-family-base, \$font-size-base, and \$line-height-base attributes as our typographic base applied to the . Set the global link color via \$link-color. Use \$body-bg to set a background-color on the (#fff by default). These styles can be found within _reboot.scss, and the global variables are defined in variables.scss. Make sure to set \$font-size-base in rem. All HTML headings, through , are available. Heading Example h1. Bootstrap heading h2. Bootstrap heading h3. Bootstrap heading h4. Bootstrap heading h5. Bootstrap heading h6. Bootstrap heading h1. Bootstrap heading h2. Bootstrap heading h3. Bootstrap heading h4. Bootstrap heading h5. Bootstrap heading h6. Bootstrap heading .h1 through .h6 classes are also available, for when you want to match the font styling of a heading but cannot use the associated HTML element. h1. Bootstrap heading h2. Bootstrap heading h3. Bootstrap heading h4. Bootstrap heading h5. Bootstrap heading h6. Bootstrap heading h1. Bootstrap heading h2. Bootstrap heading h3. Bootstrap heading h4. Bootstrap heading h5. Bootstrap heading h6. Bootstrap heading Use the included utility classes to recreate the small secondary heading text from Bootstrap 3. Fancy display heading With faded secondary text Traditional heading elements are designed to work best in the meat of your page content. When you need a heading to stand out, consider using a display heading—a larger, slightly more opinionated heading style. Display 1 Display 2 Display 3 Display 4 Display 5 Display 6 Display headings are configured via the \$display-font-sizes Sass map and two variables, \$display-font-weight and \$display-line-height. \$display-font-sizes: (1: 5rem, 2: 4.5rem, 3: 4rem, 4: 3.5rem, 5: 3rem, 6: 2.5rem); \$display-font-weight: 300; \$display-line-height: \$headings-line-height; Lead Make a paragraph stand out by adding .lead. This is a lead paragraph. It stands out from regular paragraphs. This line of text is meant to be treated as deleted text. This line of text is meant to be treated as no longer accurate. This line of text is meant to be treated as an addition to the document. This line of text will render as underlined. This line of text is meant to be treated as fine print. This line rendered as bold text. This line rendered as italicized text. This line of text is meant to be treated as deleted text. This line of text is meant to be treated as no longer accurate. This line of text is meant to be treated as an addition to the document. This line of text will render as underlined. This line of text will render as underlined. This line of text is meant to be treated as fine print. This line rendered as bold text. This line rendered as italicized text. Beware that those tags should be used for semantic purpose: represents text which is marked or highlighted for reference or notation purposes, represents side-comments and small print, like copyright and legal text. represents element that are no longer relevant or no longer accurate. represents a span of inline text which should be rendered in a way that indicates that it has a non-textual annotation. If you want to style your text, you should use the following classes instead: .mark will apply the same styles as .text-decoration-underline will apply the same styles as .text-decoration-line-through will apply the same styles as . While not shown above, feel free to use and in HTML5. is meant to highlight words or phrases without conveying additional importance, while is mostly for voice, technical terms, etc. Text utilities Change text alignment, transform, style, weight, line-height, decoration and color with our text utilities and color utilities. Abbreviations Stylized implementation of HTML's element for abbreviations and acronyms to show the expanded version on hover. Abbreviations have a default underline and gain a help cursor to provide additional context on hover and to users of assistive technologies. Add .initialism to an abbreviation for a slightly smaller font-size. attr HTML Blockquotes For quoting blocks of content from another source within your document. Wrap around any HTML as the quote. A well-known quote, contained in a blockquote element. A well-known quote, contained in a blockquote element. Naming a source The HTML spec requires that blockquote attribution be placed outside the . When providing attribution, wrap your in a and use a or a block level element (e.g.) with the .blockquote-footer class. Be sure to wrap the name of the source work in as well. A well-known quote, contained in a blockquote element. A well-known quote, contained in a blockquote element. Someone famous in Source Title Alignment Use text utilities as needed to change the alignment of your blockquote. A well-known quote, contained in a blockquote element. A well-known quote, contained in a blockquote element. Someone famous in Source Title A well-known quote, contained in a blockquote element. A well-known quote, contained in a blockquote element. Someone famous in Source Title Lists Unstyled Remove the default list-style and left margin on list items (immediate children only). This only applies to immediate children list items, meaning you will need to add the class for any nested lists as well. This is a list. It appears completely unstyled. Structurally, it's still a list. However, this style only applies to immediate child elements. Nested lists: are unaffected by this style will still show a bullet and have appropriate left margin This may still come in handy in some situations. This is a list. It appears completely unstyled. Structurally, it's still a list. However, this style only applies to immediate child elements. Nested lists: are unaffected by this style will still show a bullet and have appropriate left margin This may still come in handy in some situations. Inline Remove a list's bullets and apply some light margin with a combination of two classes, .list-inline and .list-inline-item. This is a list item. And another one. But they're displayed inline. Description list alignment Align terms and descriptions horizontally by using our grid system's predefined classes (or semantic mixins). For longer terms, you can optionally add a .text-truncate class to truncate the text with an ellipsis. Description lists A description list is perfect for defining terms. Term Definition for the term. And some more placeholder definition text. Another term This definition is short, so no extra paragraphs or anything. Truncated term is truncated This can be useful when space is tight. Adds an ellipsis at the end. Nesting Nested definition list I heard you like definition lists. Let me put a definition list inside your definition list. Description lists A description list is perfect for defining terms. Term Definition for the term. And some more placeholder definition text. Another term This definition is short, so no extra paragraphs or anything. Truncated term is truncated This can be useful when space is tight. Adds an ellipsis at the end. Nesting Nested definition list I heard you like definition lists. Let me put a definition list inside your definition list. Responsive font sizes In Bootstrap 5, we've enabled responsive font sizes by default, allowing text to scale more naturally across device and viewport sizes. Have a look at the RFS page to find out how this works. Sass Variables Headings have some dedicated variables for sizing and spacing. \$headings-margin-bottom: \$spacer * .5; \$headings-font-family: null; \$headings-font-style: null; \$headings-font-weight: 500; \$headings-line-height: 1.2; \$headings-color: null; Miscellaneous typography elements covered here and in Reboot also have dedicated variables. \$lead-font-size: \$font-size-base * 1.25; \$lead-font-weight: 300; \$small-font-size: .875em; \$sub-sup-font-size: .75em; \$text-muted: \$gray-600; \$initialism-font-size: \$small-font-size; \$blockquote-margin-y: \$spacer; \$blockquote-font-size: \$font-size-base * 1.25; \$blockquote-footer-color: \$gray-600; \$blockquote-footer-font-size: \$small-font-size; \$hr-margin-y: \$spacer; \$hr-color: inherit; \$hr-height: \$border-width; \$hr-opacity: .25; \$legend-margin-bottom: .5rem; \$legend-font-size: 1.5rem; \$legend-font-weight: null; \$mark-padding: .2em; \$dt-font-weight: \$font-weight-bold; \$nested-kbd-font-weight: \$font-weight-bold; \$list-inline-padding: .5rem; \$mark-bg: #fcf8e3; Mixins There are no dedicated mixins for typography, but Bootstrap does use Responsive Font Sizing (RFS).

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