

How do U use the webfonts?

Introduction

Webfonts are supported by all major browser platforms but not all in the same way. There are currently four different font formats that must be included to target all browsers. This includes TTF, WOFF, EOT and SVG.

Upload your webfonts

You must upload your webfont kit to your website. They should be in or near the same directory as your CSS files.

Include the webfont stylesheet

A special CSS `@font-face` declaration helps the various browsers select the appropriate font it needs without causing you a bunch of headaches. Learn more about this syntax by reading the [Fontspring blog post](#) about it. The code for it is as follows:

```
@font-face{
  font-family: 'MyWebFont';
  src: url('WebFont.eot');
  src: url('WebFont.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'),
  url('WebFont.woff') format('woff'),
  url('WebFont.ttf') format('truetype'),
  url('WebFont.svg#webfont') format('svg');
}
```

We have already gone ahead and generated the code for you. All you must do is link to the stylesheet in your HTML, like this:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css" />
```

Modify your own stylesheet

To take advantage of your new fonts, you must tell your stylesheet to use them. Look at the original `@font-face` declaration above and find the property called "font-family." The name linked there will be what you use to reference the font. Prepend that webfont name to the font stack in the "font-family" property, inside the selector you want to change. For example:

```
p { font-family: 'MyWebFont', Arial, sans-serif; }
```

Test

Getting webfonts to work cross-browser can be tricky. Check other documentation online for more info about troubleshooting webfonts.