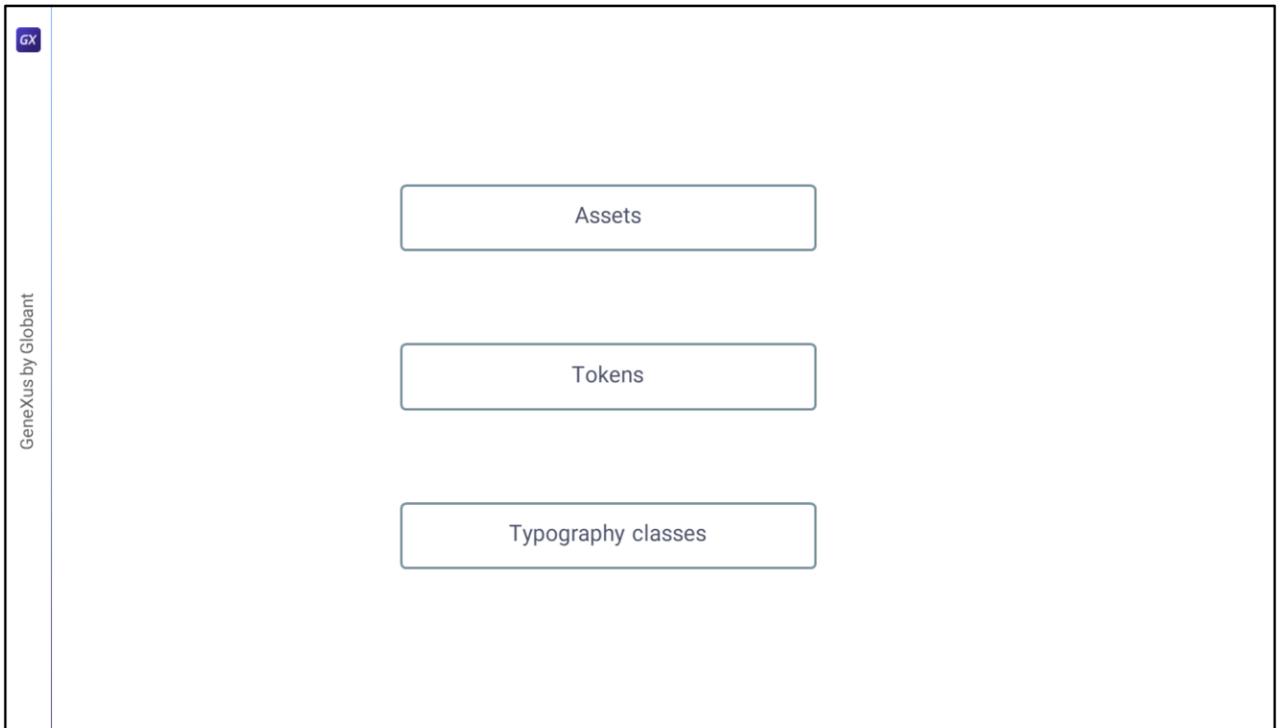# Typography Classes First

GeneXus by Globant

Cecilia Fernández

Assets

Tokens

Typography classes

Once we have entered the assets and defined the tokens for the DSO, what is left to do before implementing each screen is to enter in the DSO the classes corresponding to the typography styles.

| Name	Region	Class Name	Font Token	Weight	Font	Style	Size D	Size Tablet	Size Phone	fontSize	Color token
H1	Title	.h1	primary	900	Heebo	Black	100	60	40	XL	hero__title | title__on-image
H2		.h2	primary	700	Heebo	Bold	67	40	20	L	title__on-surface
Paragraph	Paragraph	.paragraph	primary	400	Heebo	Regular	16	14	12	S	text__on-surface
Button	Button	.button	primary	800	Heebo	ExtraBold	14	14	12	XS	text__on-primary
Menu Label	Menu	.menu__label	primary	500	Heebo	Medium	20	16	14	M	menu__item
Copyright	Footer	.copyright	secondary	400	Rubik	Regular	20	-	-		footer__text
Card Home/ H1	Card-Home	.card-home__h1	primary	800	Heebo	ExtraBold	42	20	15	card__XL	card-home__title
Card Home/ H2		.card-home__h2	secondary	500	Rubik	Medium	23.5	-	-	card__L	card-home__subtitle
Banner / H1	Banner	.banner__h1	additional	600	Graphik	Semibold	36	-	-	banner__XL	banner__title | text__on-primary
Banner / H2		.banner__h2	secondary	500	Rubik	Medium	20	-	-	banner__L	banner__text | text__on-primary
Card Attraction / H1	Card-Attraction	.card__h1	primary	800	Heebo	ExtraBold	36	36	20	card-attractions-Big__XL	card-attraction__title | title__on-image
							36	20	12	card-attractions-Small__XL	
							36	23	24	card-attraction__XL	
Card Attraction / Location		.card__location	secondary	400	Rubik	Regular	14	14	12	card-attractions-Big__S	card-attracion__text | text__on-image
							14	12	10	card-attractions-Small__S	
Card Attraction / Rating		.card__rating	secondary	500	Rubik	Medium	38	38	16	card-attractions-Big__M	card-attraction__text | text__on-image
							38	16	12	card-attracions-Small__M	
							38	21	-	card-attraction__M	
Form / Regular Text	Form	.form__text	additional	400	Graphik	Regular	20	12	12	form__M	form__text | text__on-surface
Form / Place Holder		.form__text-placeholder	primary	400	Heebo	Regular	16	10	10	form__S	form__text--placeholder

In this spreadsheet, we had them identified together with the font family tokens and the weight, font size, and color tokens of each one.

But this is not enough; we will have to go to Figma to copy the CSS properties and replace them as appropriate.
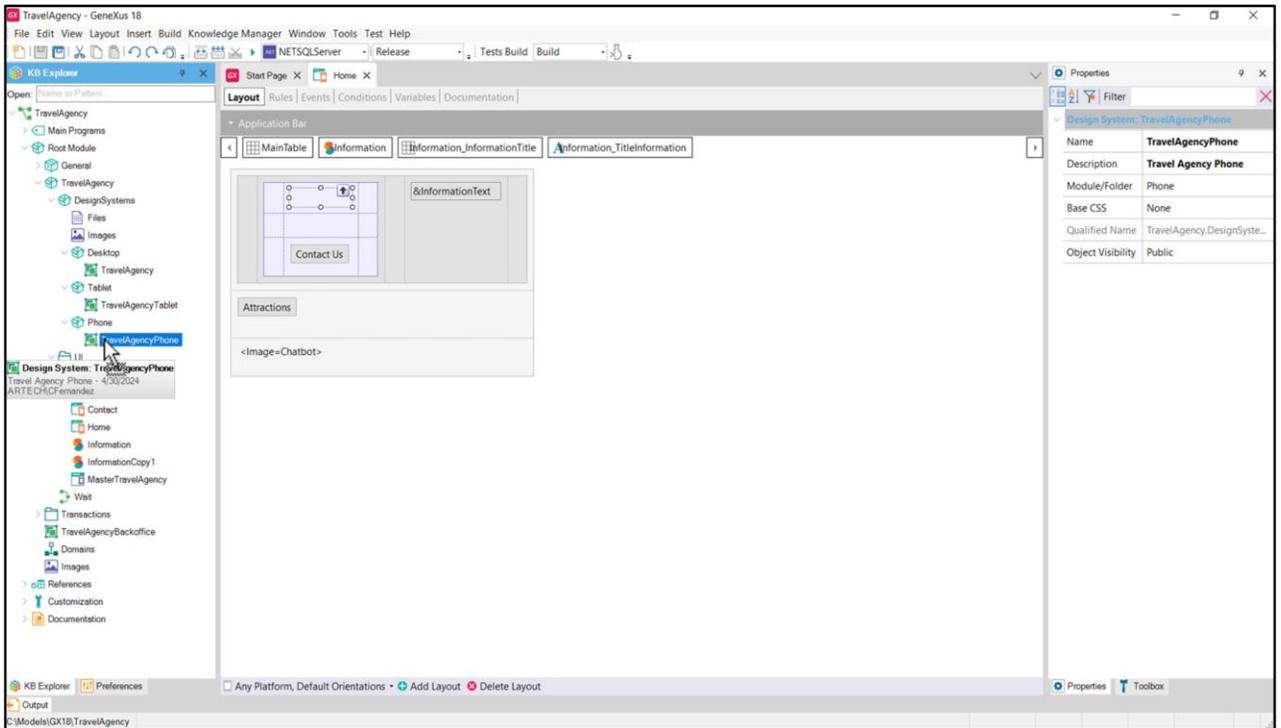
Let's start by creating a Desktop module (since we didn't do it at the end of the previous video, where it would have been appropriate) to place there the DSO that we will continue to work on. Also, let's create one for Tablet and one for Phone.

Now I'm going to enter one by one the classes corresponding to the typography, within regions.
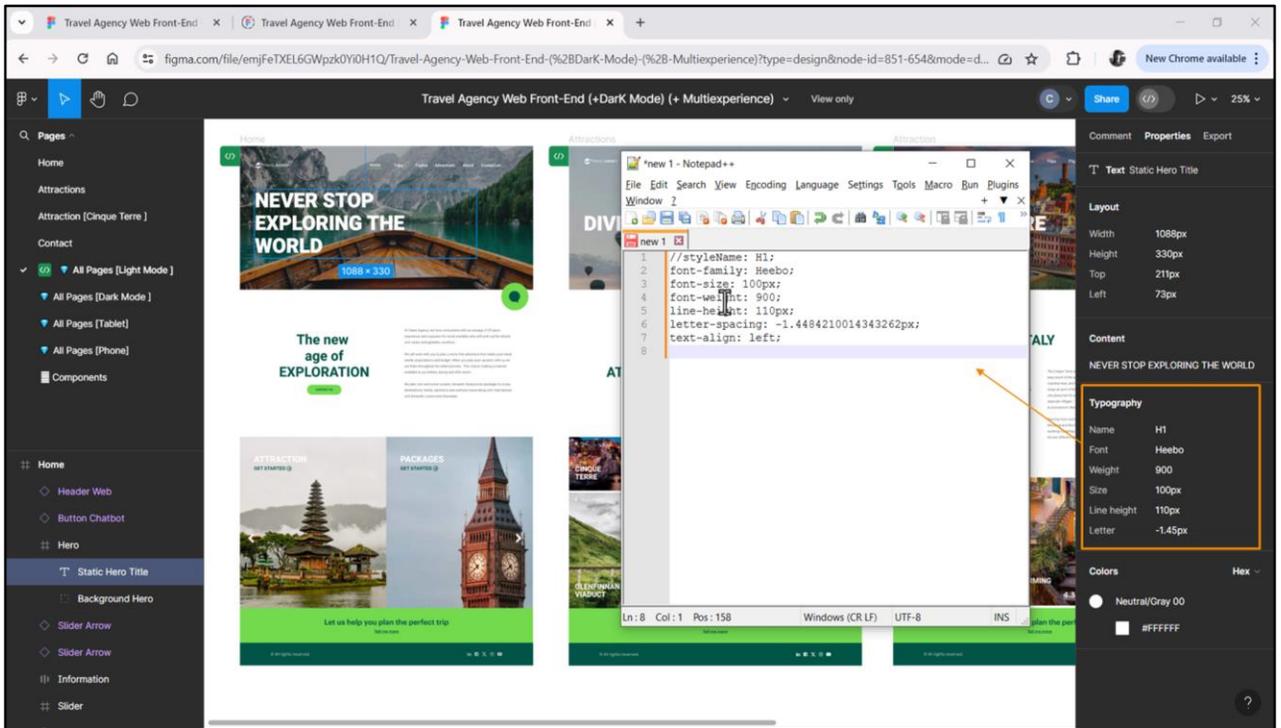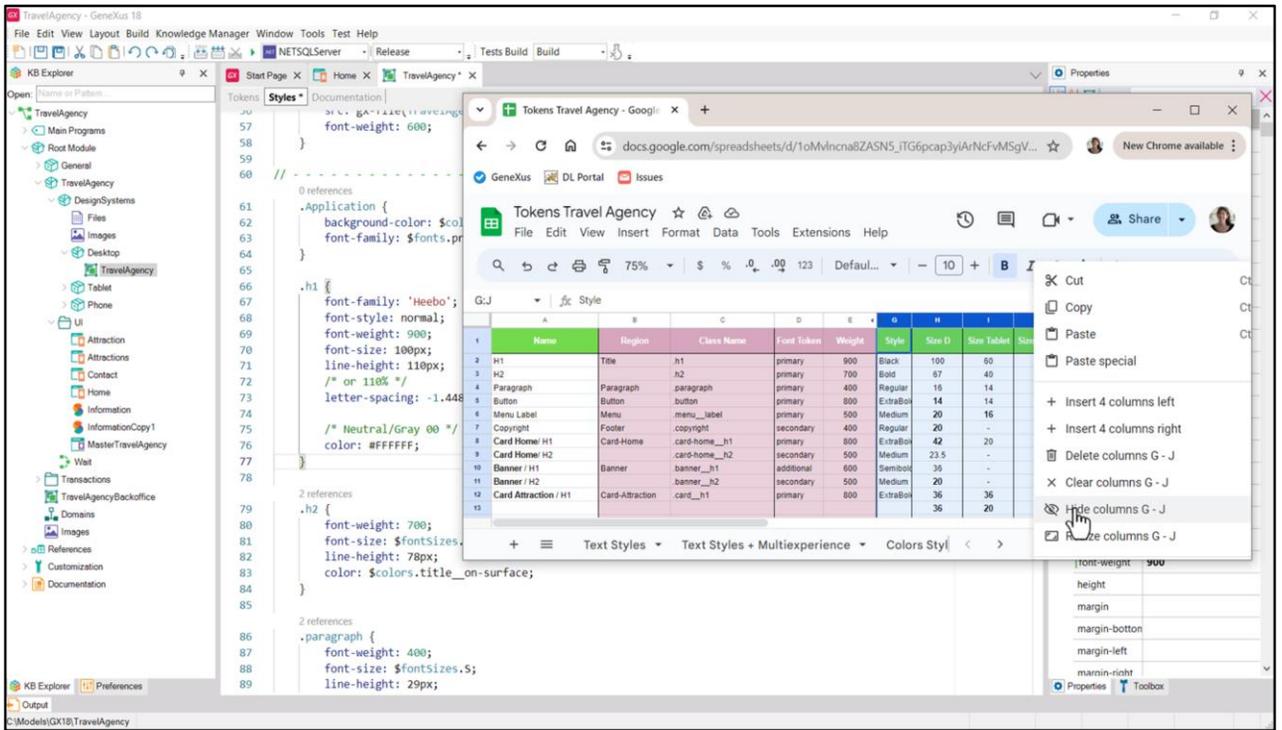
I start with h1. If I copy the properties from here... it will only show the typography style.
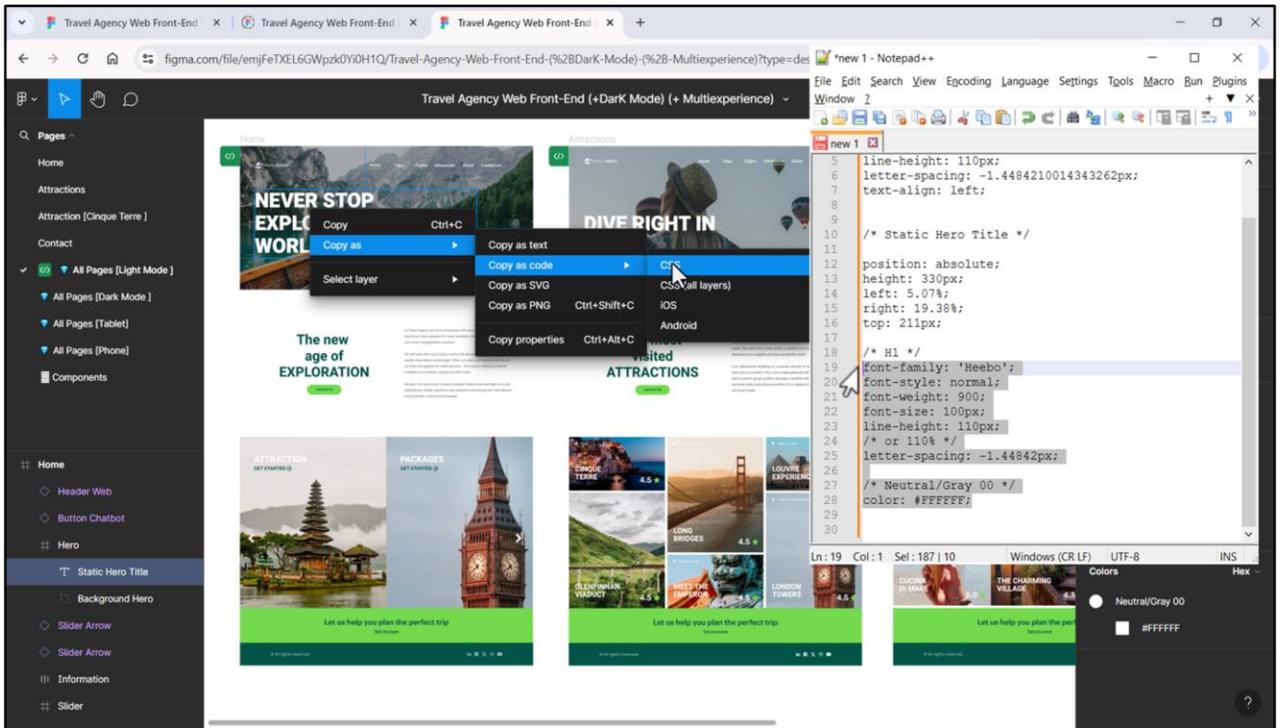
On the other hand, if I copy those of the element in the frame, of course the typography ones and others will be displayed, such as the color ones, which in this case will be together.

So we copy these...

In the spreadsheet, I will hide the columns we are not interested in...

Here we see the tokens we need... for example the font family is primary, the fontSize is XL and here we see the color tokens.

Since the family is the default, the one we had specified here, we don't need it.
We don't need the font-style either. With a weight of 900, the desired font is already identified.
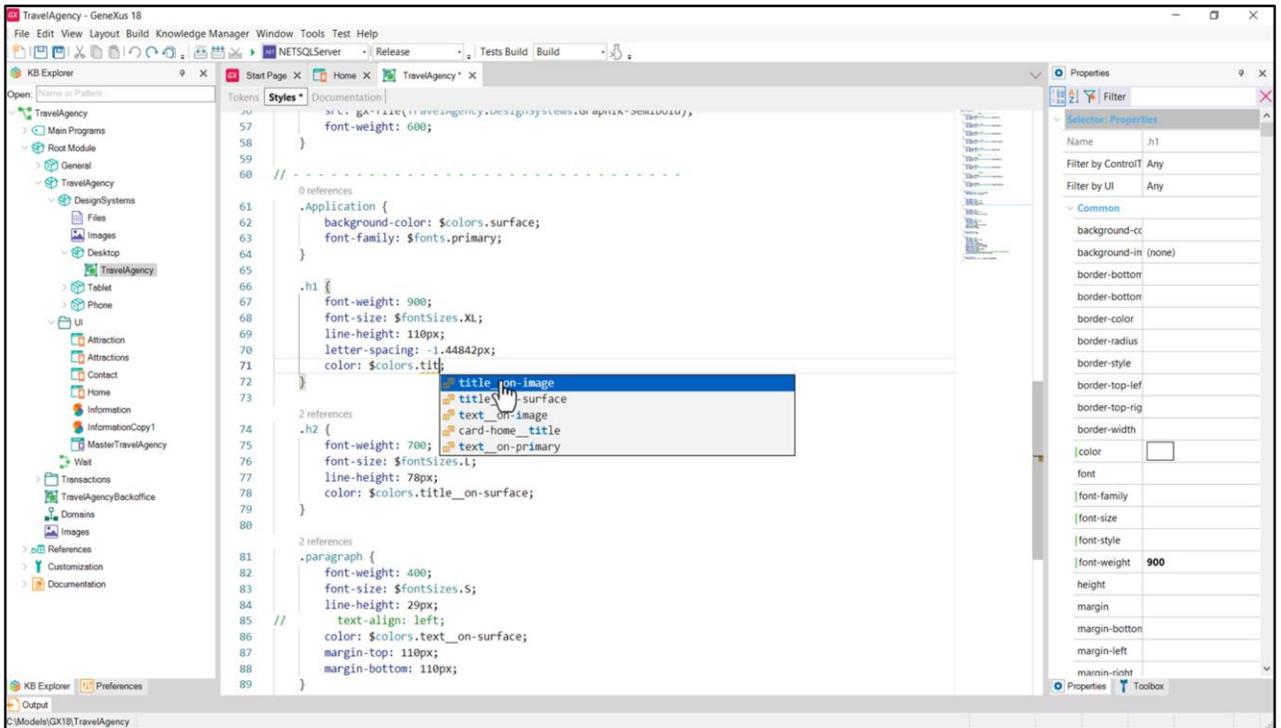
And here we replace the font-size value with the XL token.

Next, for the color, we specify this token... which is one of the options as shown in the spreadsheet.
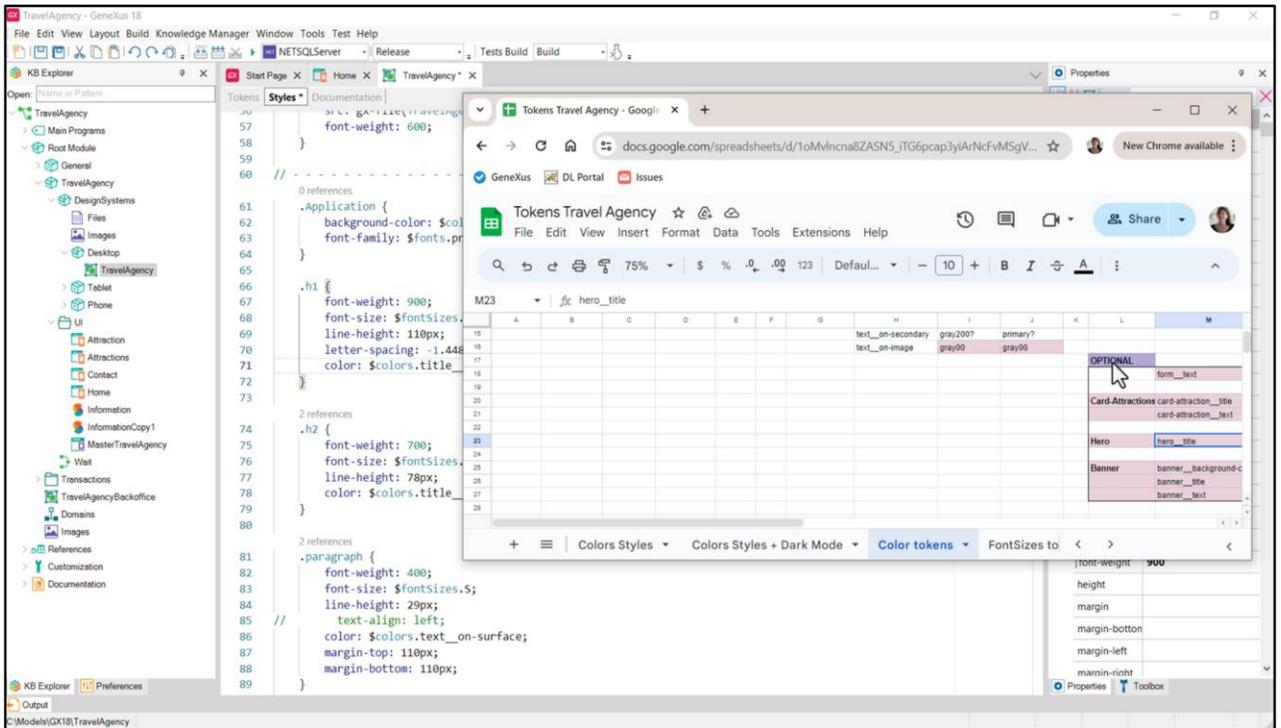
The other one, hero__title, was the right one if we created that token, but we didn't do it, we left it among the optional ones, remember?
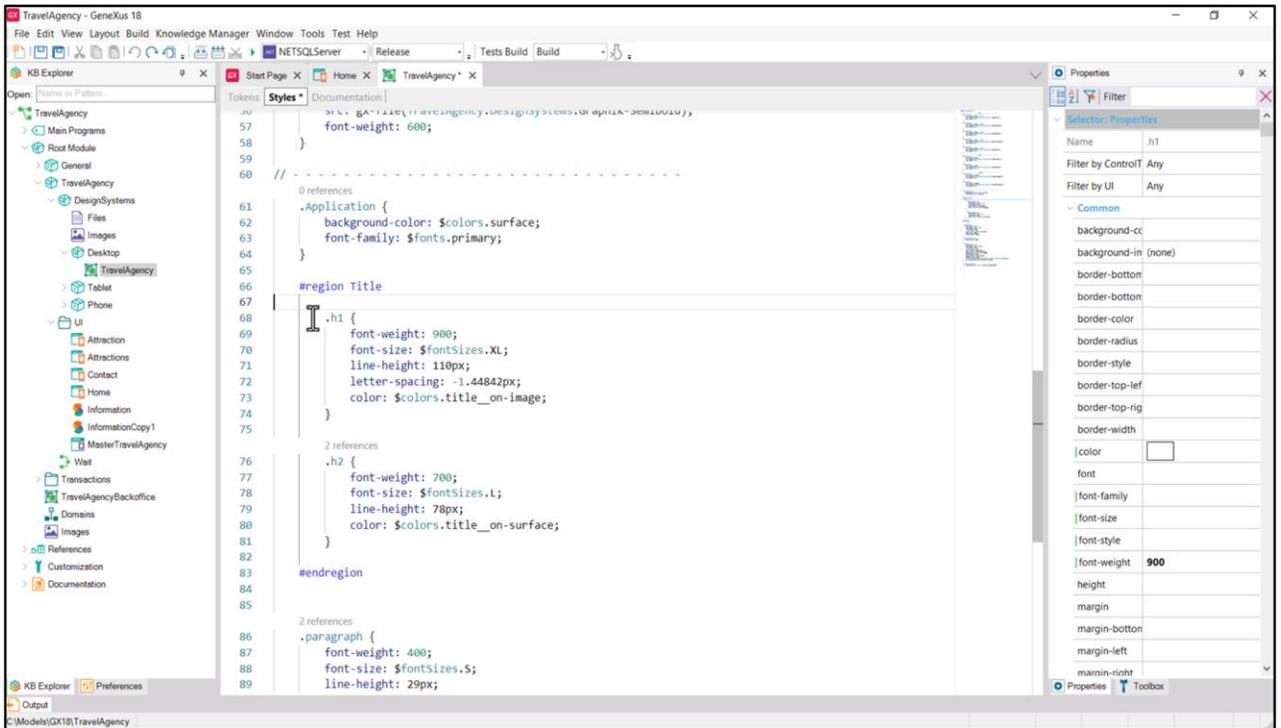
OK, I decided to group both h1 and h2 in a Title region, so I do this....
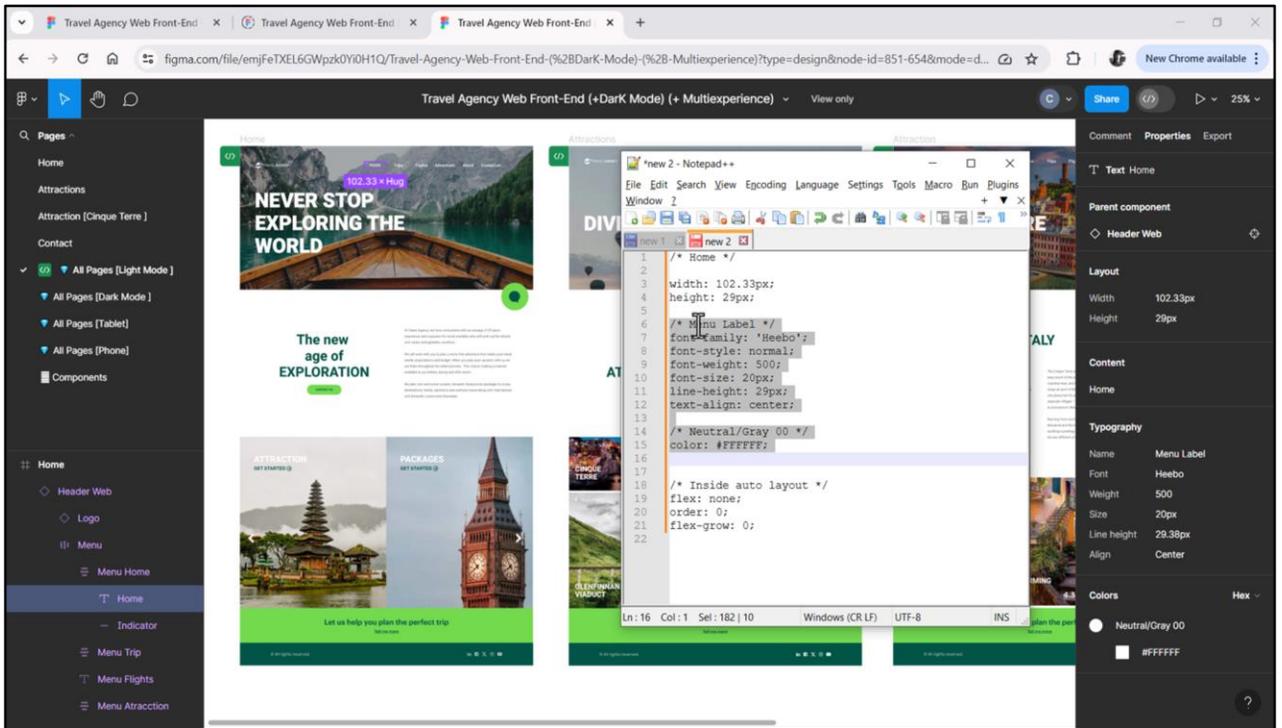
And so we would continue with all of them...

For example, the Menu Label... we find it... extract its CSS properties... and copy the typography and color style...
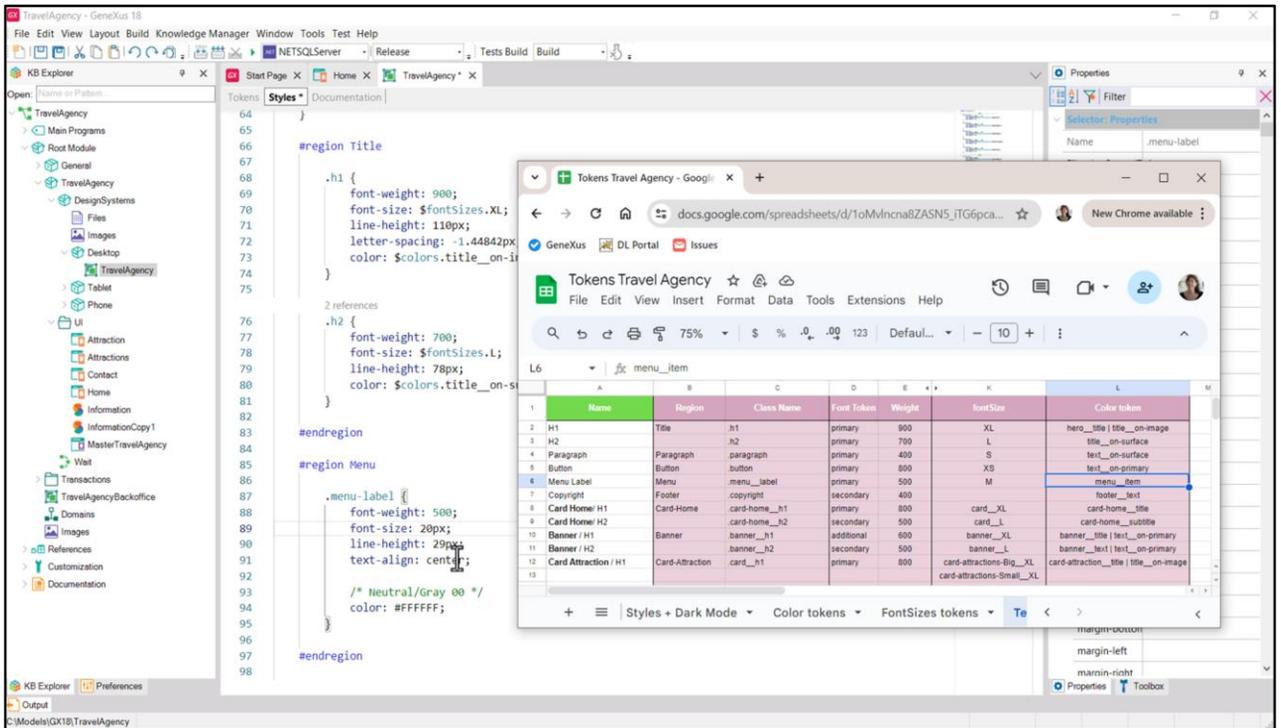
...in GeneXus we type region and class and paste... We remove these two properties, and we get the two tokens we need...
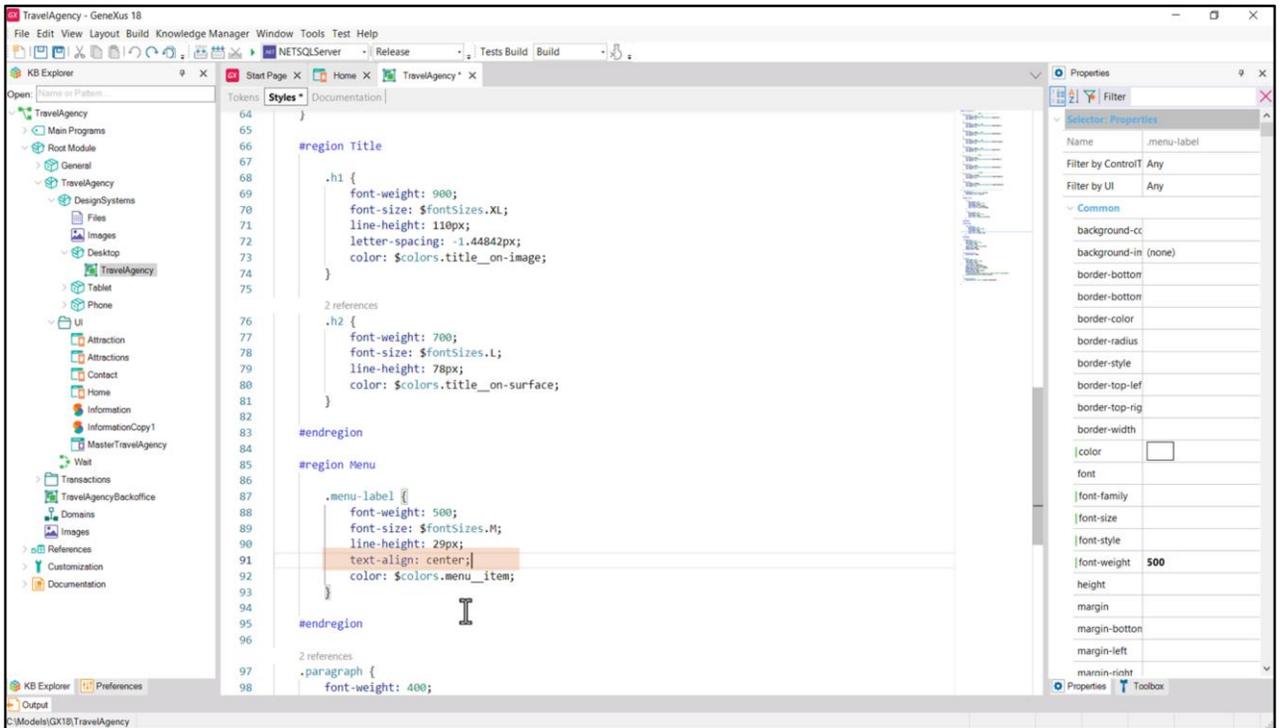
...M here and menu__item for the color.

We will probably not align the text through the class property, but so as not to have to solve it now, we can leave it like this and solve it later, when we work specifically with the menu.
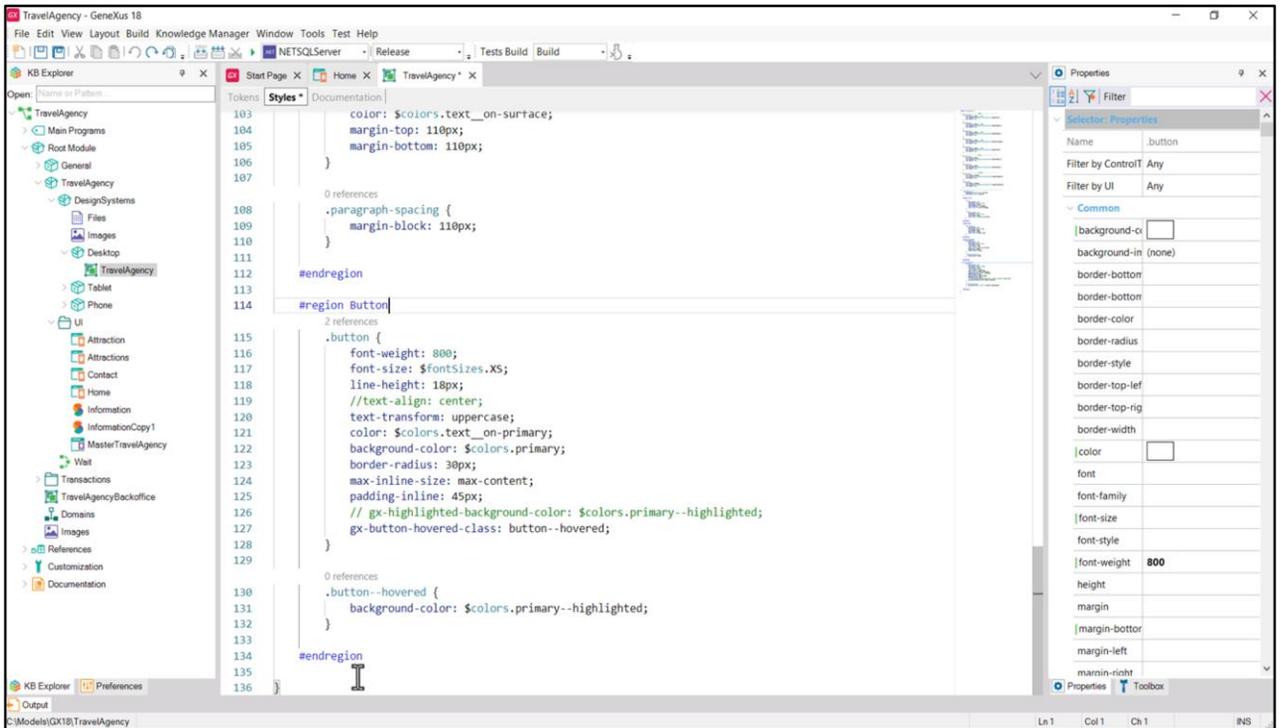
Well, then we would place the ones we already had within regions.

Now that of Button...

I save... here this comment is in the wrong place... I'm going to correct them so that they don't cut the regions in the middle... That's right. And the same with this one. OK...
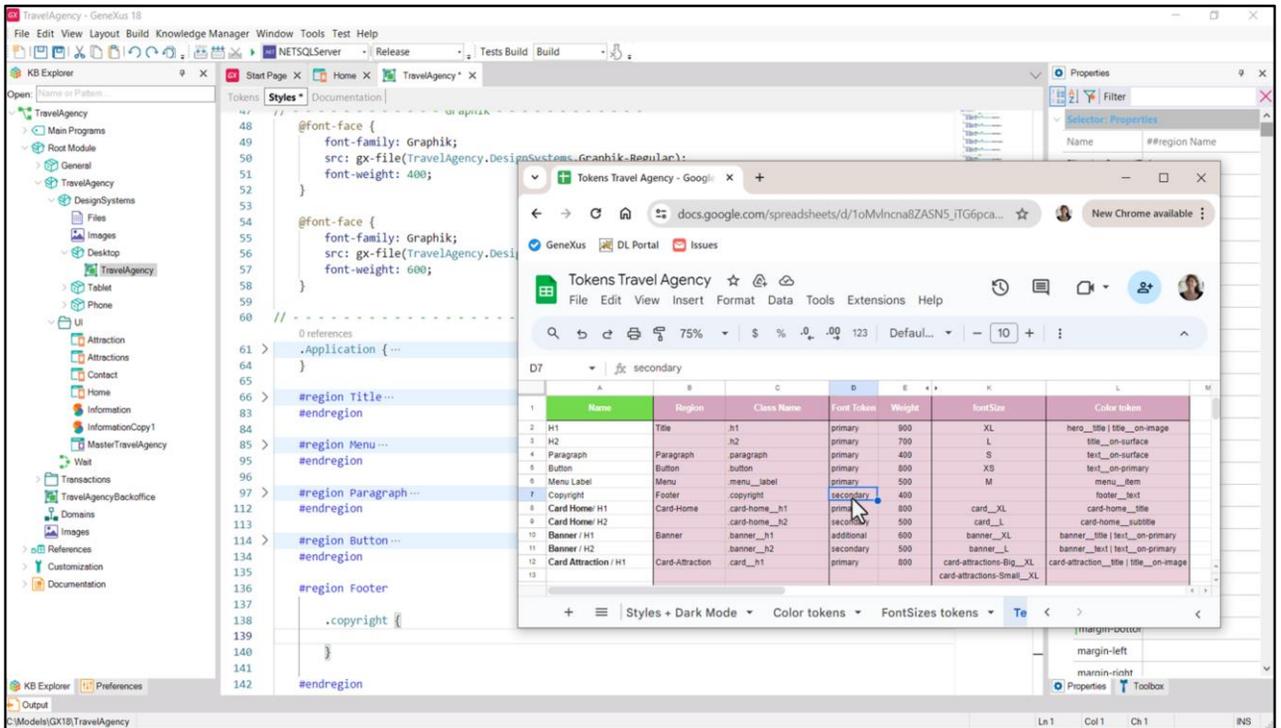
We would repeat this to enter all the classes corresponding to the typography styles.

I will stop in the copyright class because it uses a font family that is not the default one... it will be the one of our secondary token and we didn't use a token for the font size, but we left its absolute value, remember?
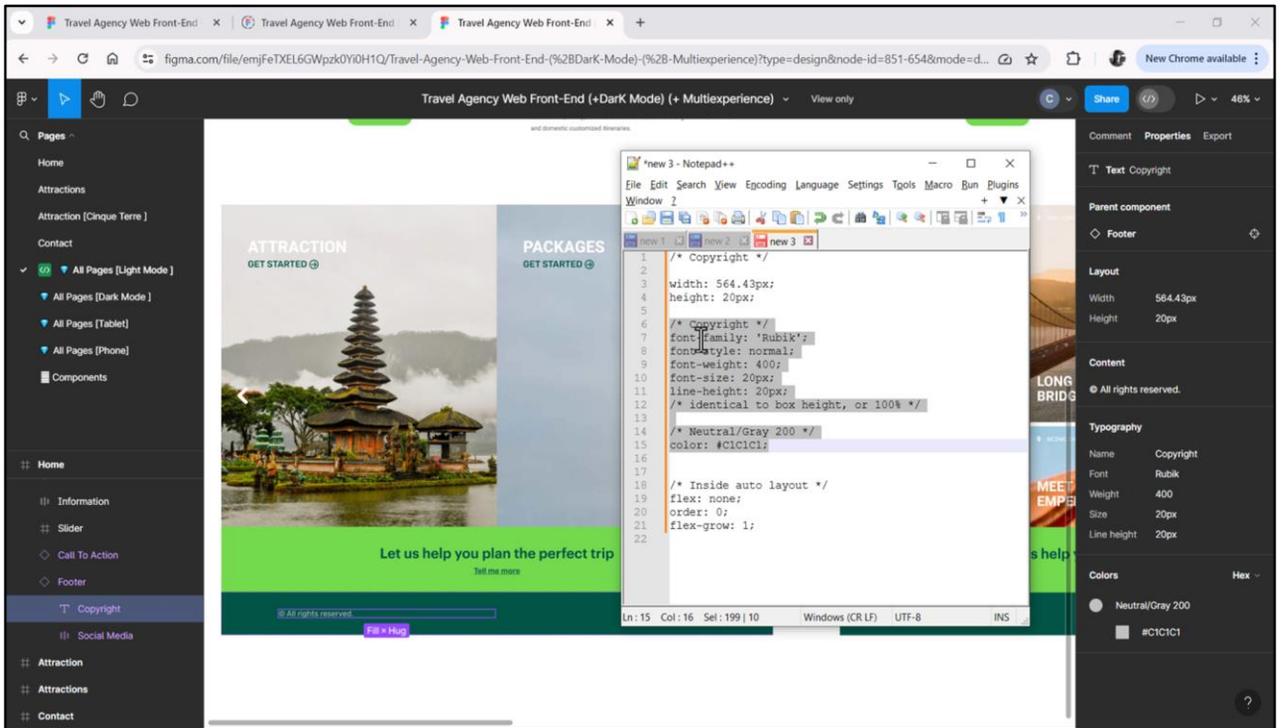
Well, here I find the typography style corresponding to this element here. I extract, as usual, its CSS properties... paste them, copy the typography style and color style...
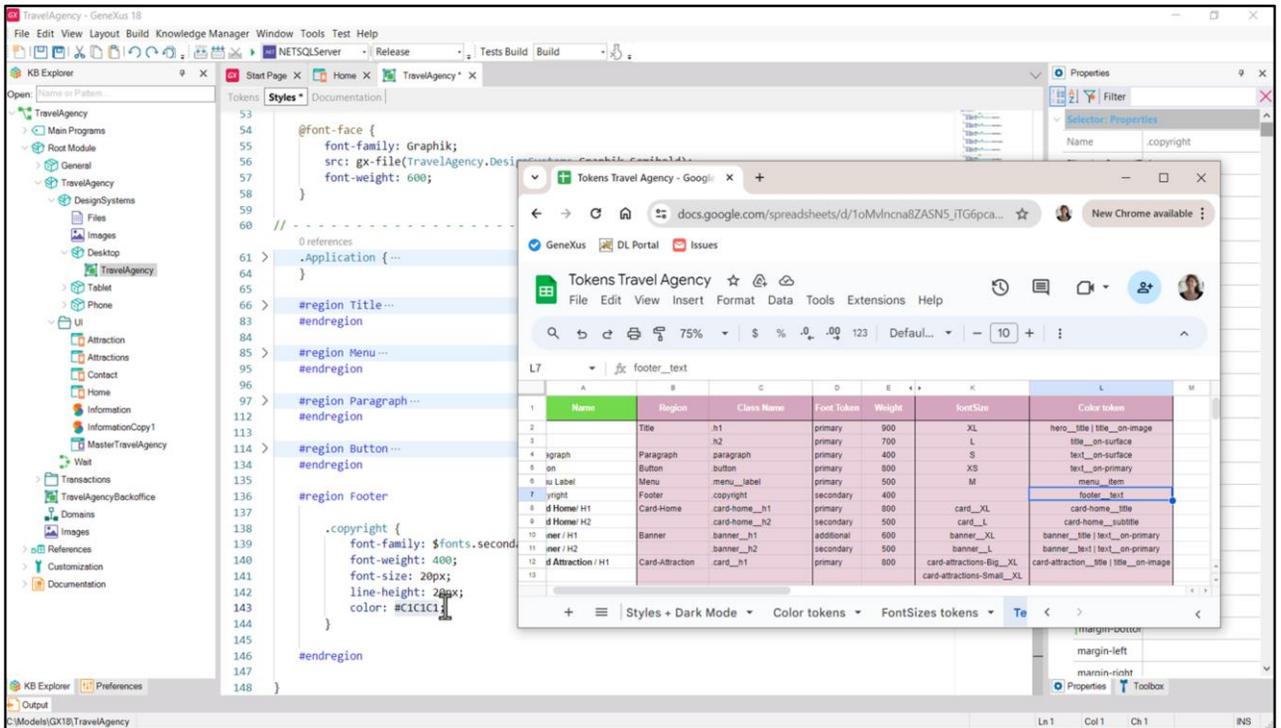
... I go to GeneXus, paste...

And here I replace with the font-family token. When doing this I'm overwriting the font-family property that came from the Application class, which established that it corresponded to the primary token, remember?

I leave the font-size in absolute terms and here I place the color token... which was this one.

And now I add all the rest...

For example, here I added the classes h1 and h2 of card-home.
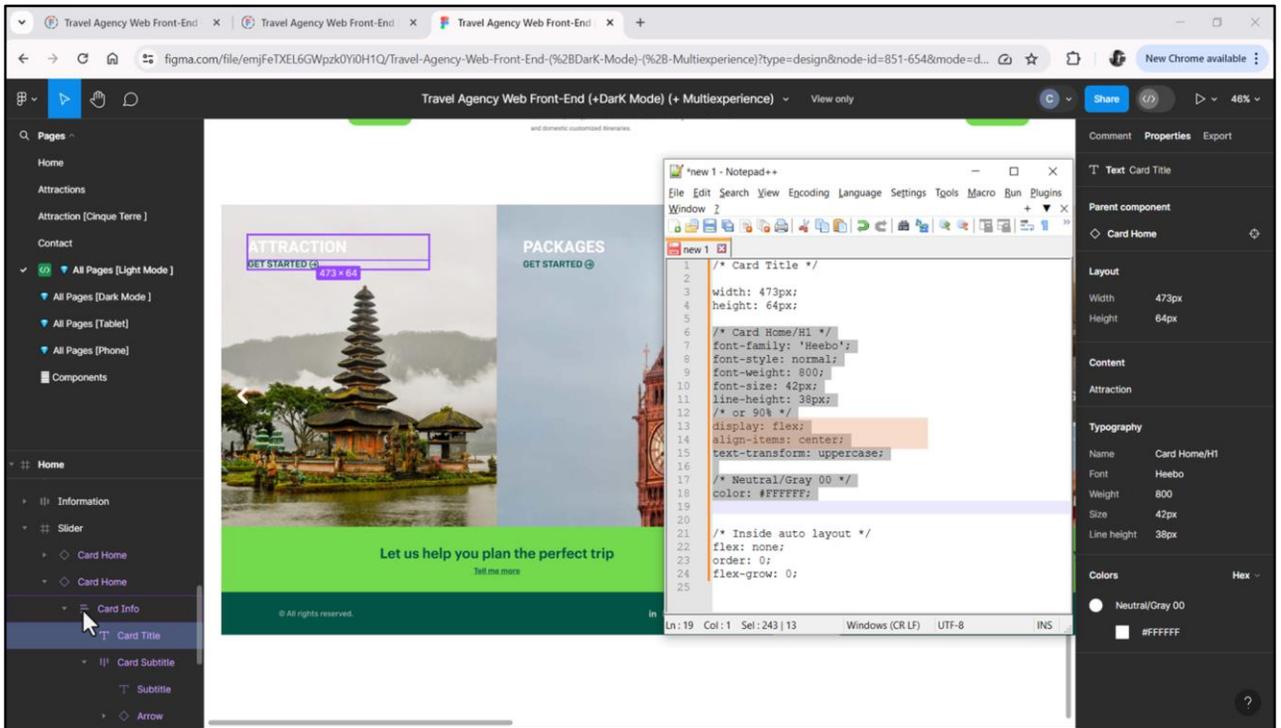
Let's see h1 in Figma: if I copy the CSS properties, note these that clearly have to do with the fact that the element was placed inside a frame with autolayout; that is to say, it will be a flex. And the same will happen with the subtitle.

Of course, we don't copy them, because we want the class only with the typography and the color. We will solve the rest when we implement the card in the panel. As for the text-transform property, we leave it because it determines that all the text is in capital letters.
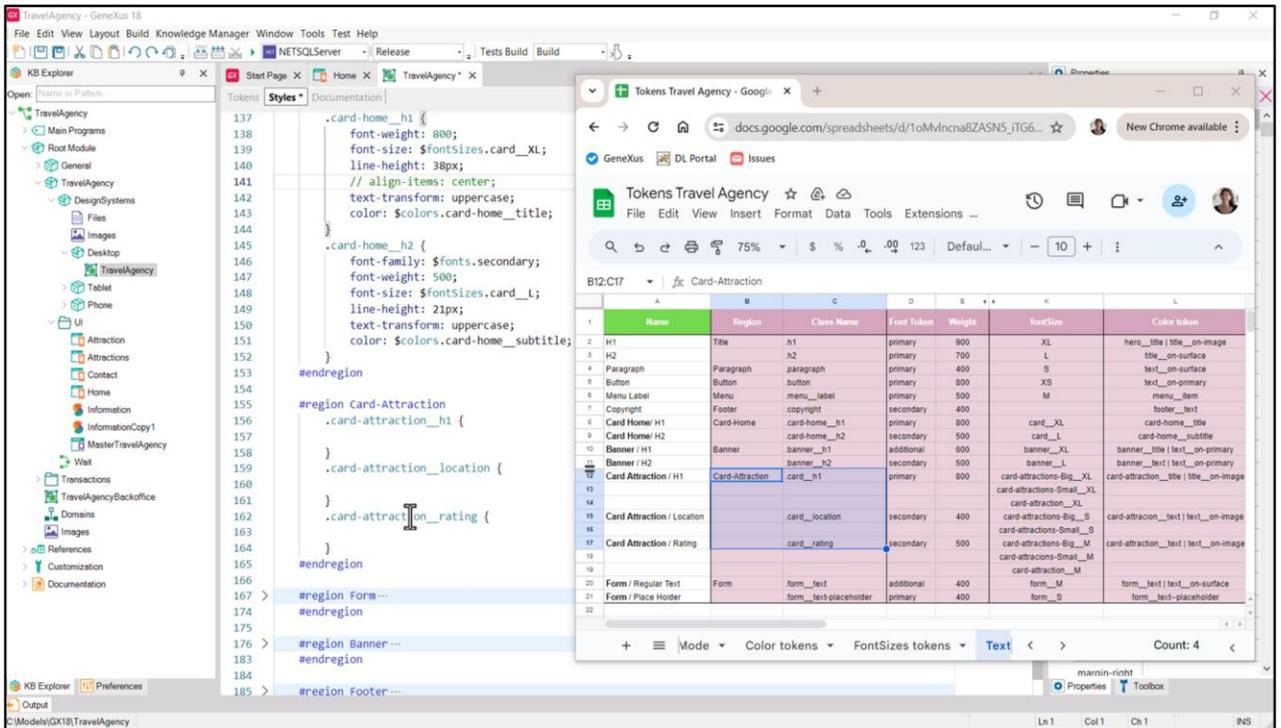
I also want to enter with you the Card-Attraction classes because there we must pay attention to some things that can be confusing.

I have already created the region and the three classes that I had identified in the spreadsheet... although when passing them to the DSO I realized that for consistency it would be convenient to add "attraction" to the name of the classes...

Let's analyze this h1. What is the confusion here? That we have 3 variations for the font size. These three variations come from the other screen sizes, not from the Desktop size...
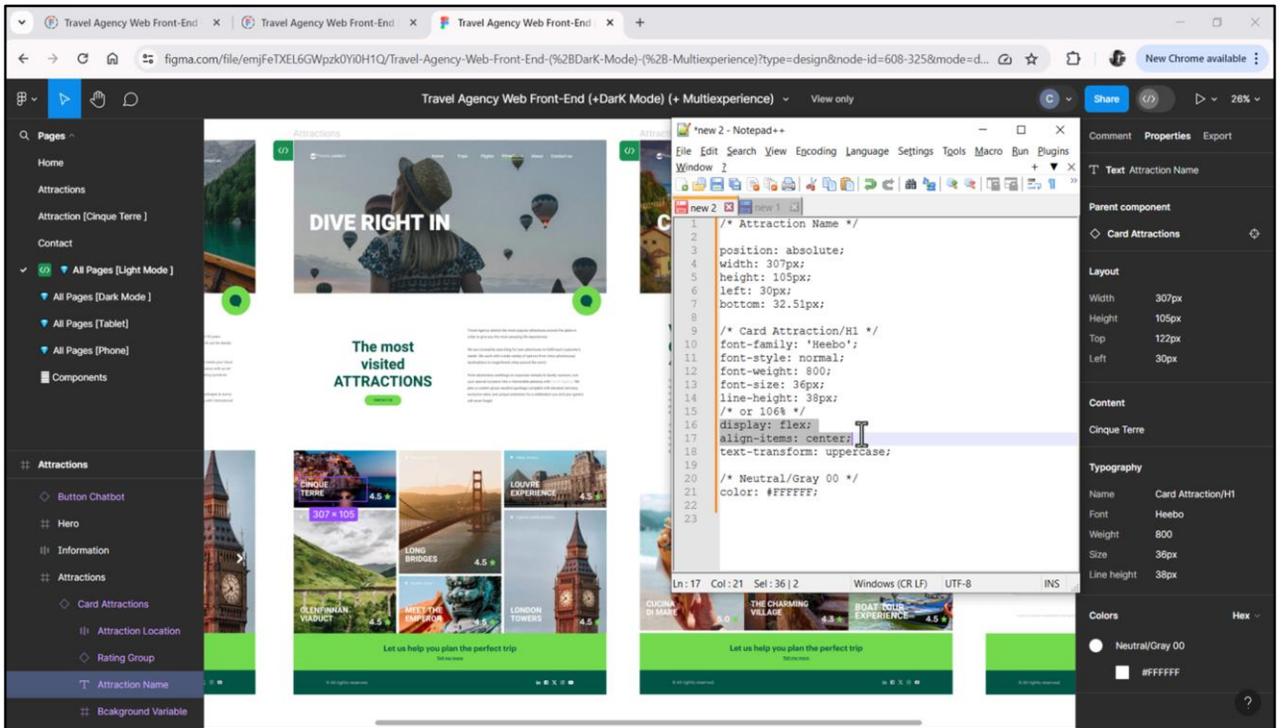
...for which they were exactly the same for the card in Attractions and for the card in Attraction. Let's look at the CSS.

The only difference is in these properties, which are not typography ones so we are not interested in them.

The typography and color features are identical. In particular, notice the font size: 36 pixels. Let's copy them...
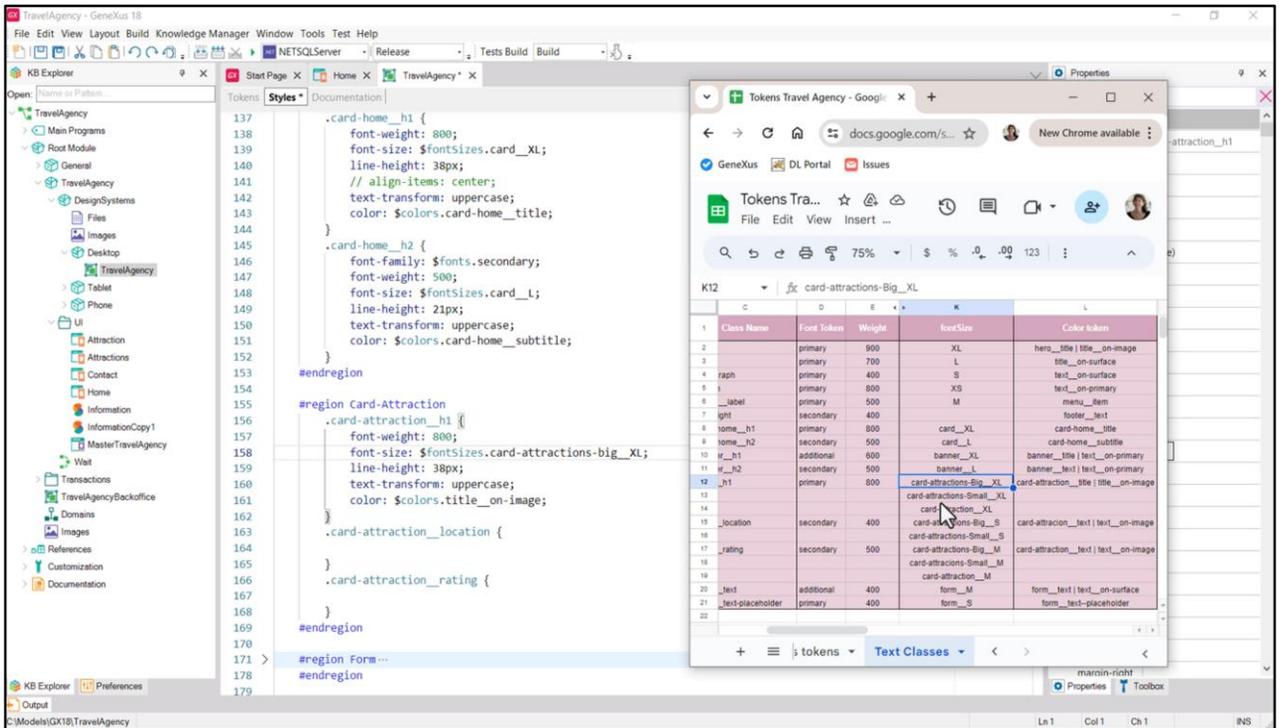
The font-family property is the default so I removed it.

I change the value of the color for the token that I take from the spreadsheet... And now what do I do with the font-size? Which of the tokens do I choose? The Big one, because it is 36 pixels.
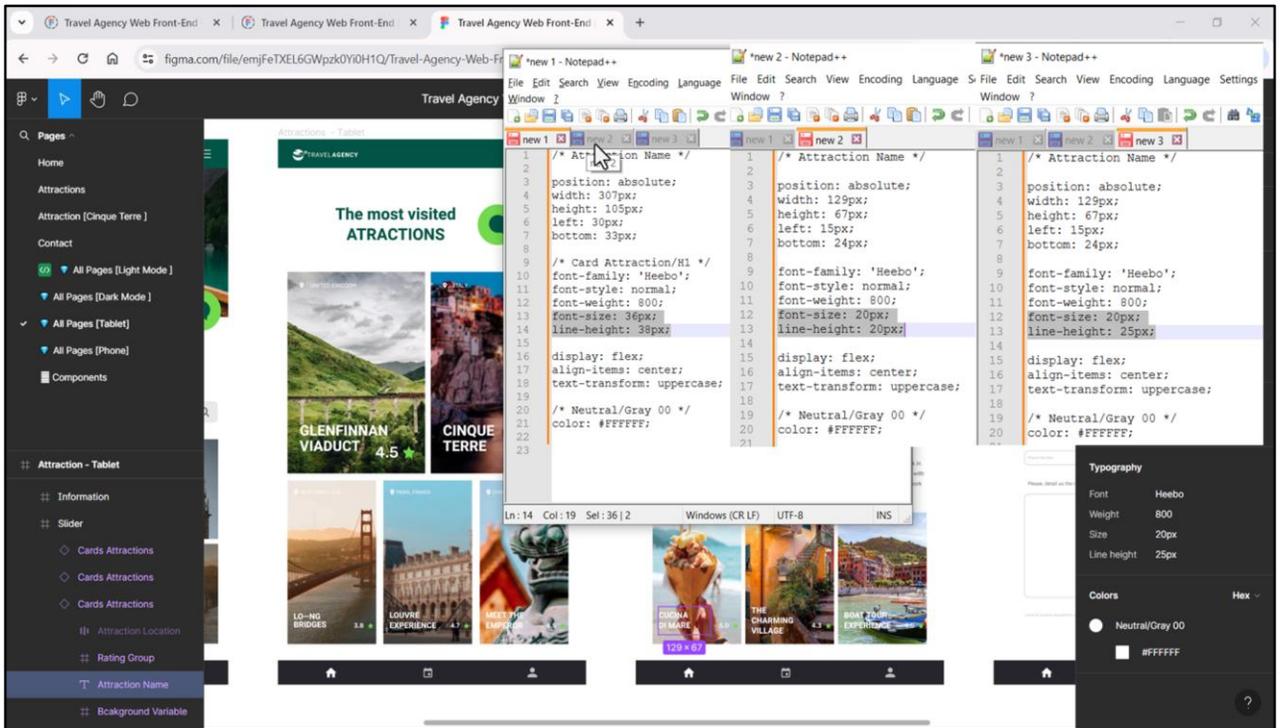
For the Desktop screen size application, we don't need anything else. We could, then, move on and not worry about the other screen sizes right now, as we said we would start with Desktop.

That is one option. The one I would recommend for beginners. The other option is to make some headway.

I will show it with only one of the cases, to introduce another aspect of the classes that we haven't seen yet.

Let's see what varies for Tablet... Here we have variant 1, variant 2 and variant 3.
Here I copied the CSS properties of the three...

First of all, we see that Chechu did not define a typography style for these two. She did it for the first one. This was clearly a distraction.
But the second thing we see in this comparison is that there are only two properties that vary: these ones. Everything else is identical.
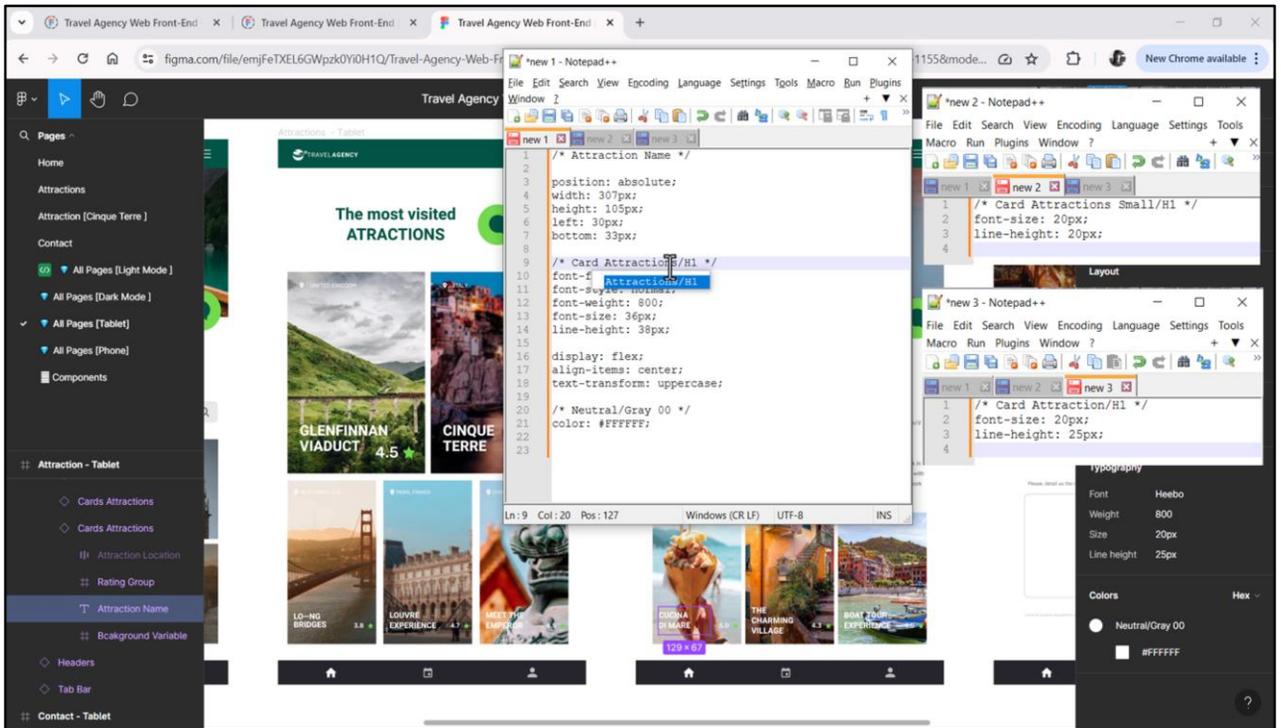
So this variant could be called Card Attraction H1 with the two properties that vary, nothing else.

I would call this other one Card Attractions Small H1, also only with the properties that vary.

And to this one, which is our default because it is the one we started from, we add an "s" at the end, to differentiate the card in Attraction**s** from the card in Attractio**n**. For this reason, we have to make this change in our DSO.

Let's show it first in the spreadsheet...
The names of the classes would be like this... the first one, this is the second one and this is the third one.
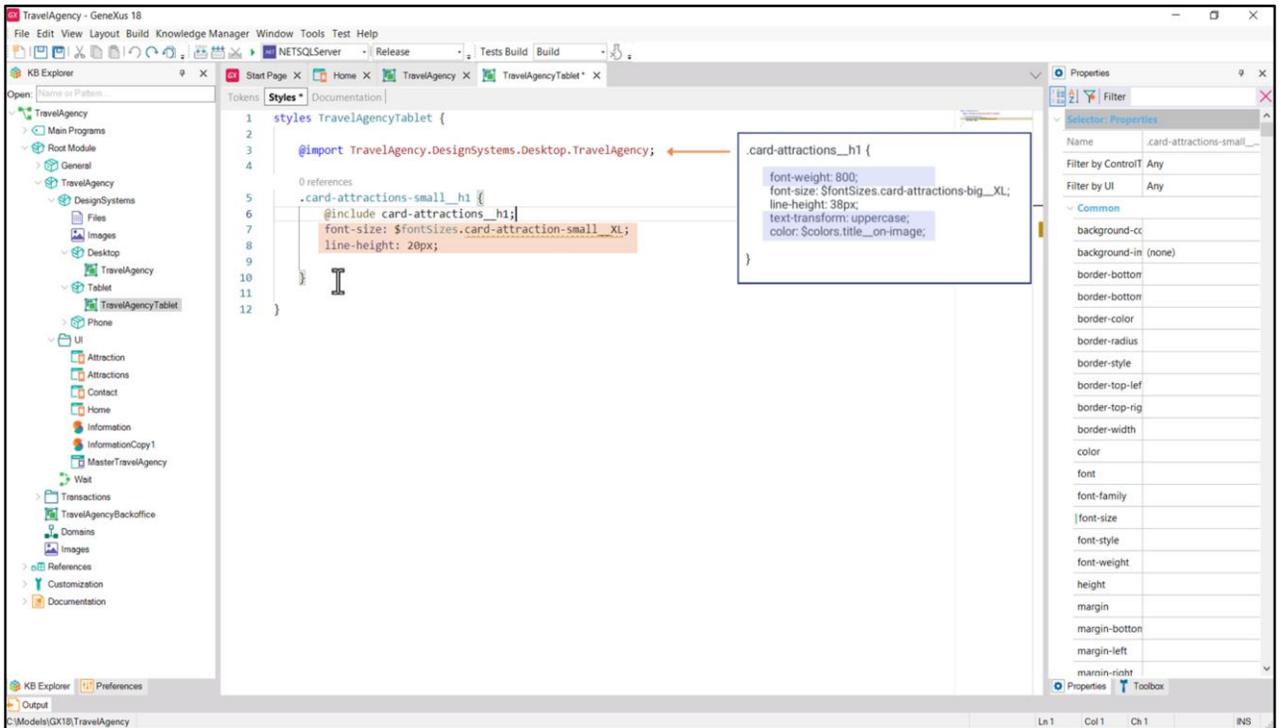
We are going to leave the CSS code with the tokens so that later we can copy it directly...
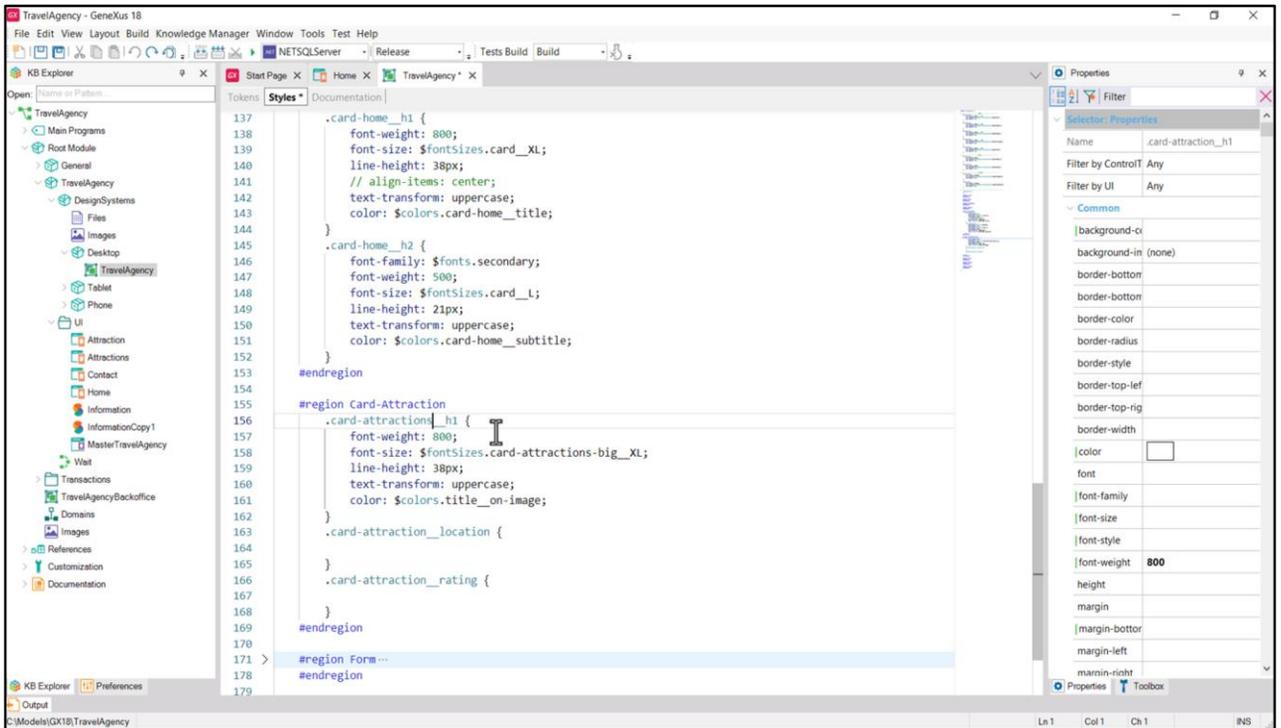
Then we add this "s" to the name of our class in our DSO for Desktop…
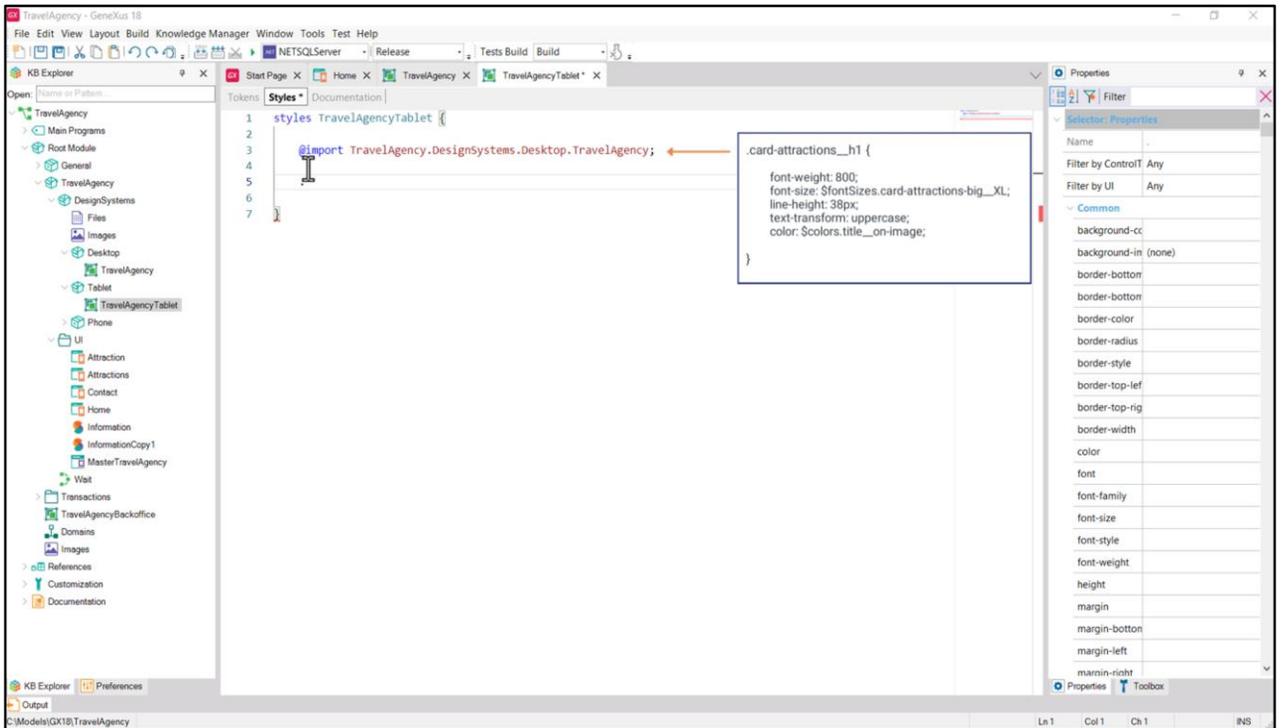
And we open the DSO for Tablet which, remember, imported tokens and styles from that of Desktop. This means that it already has this class as it is, so, initially, we wouldn't need to redefine it.

We could think of adding the h1 class for the small card... copying only these two properties, since before we would include the content of the class card-attractions__h1.
By doing this it takes all the different properties of these two and adds these two.

Although it is intuitive to think that if the class is imported from another DSO then this is enough for it to be included, this is not so. It has to be in the same DSO.
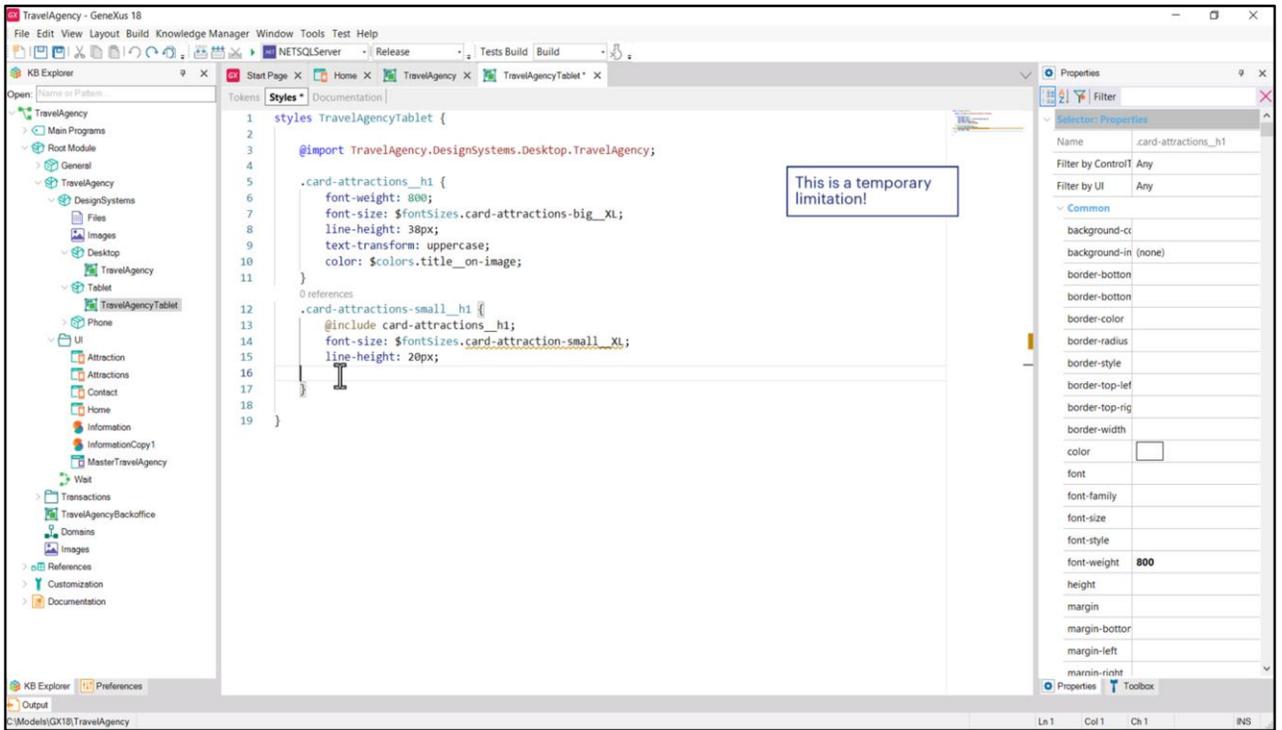
So, if we want to use the include rule, we must copy the class.
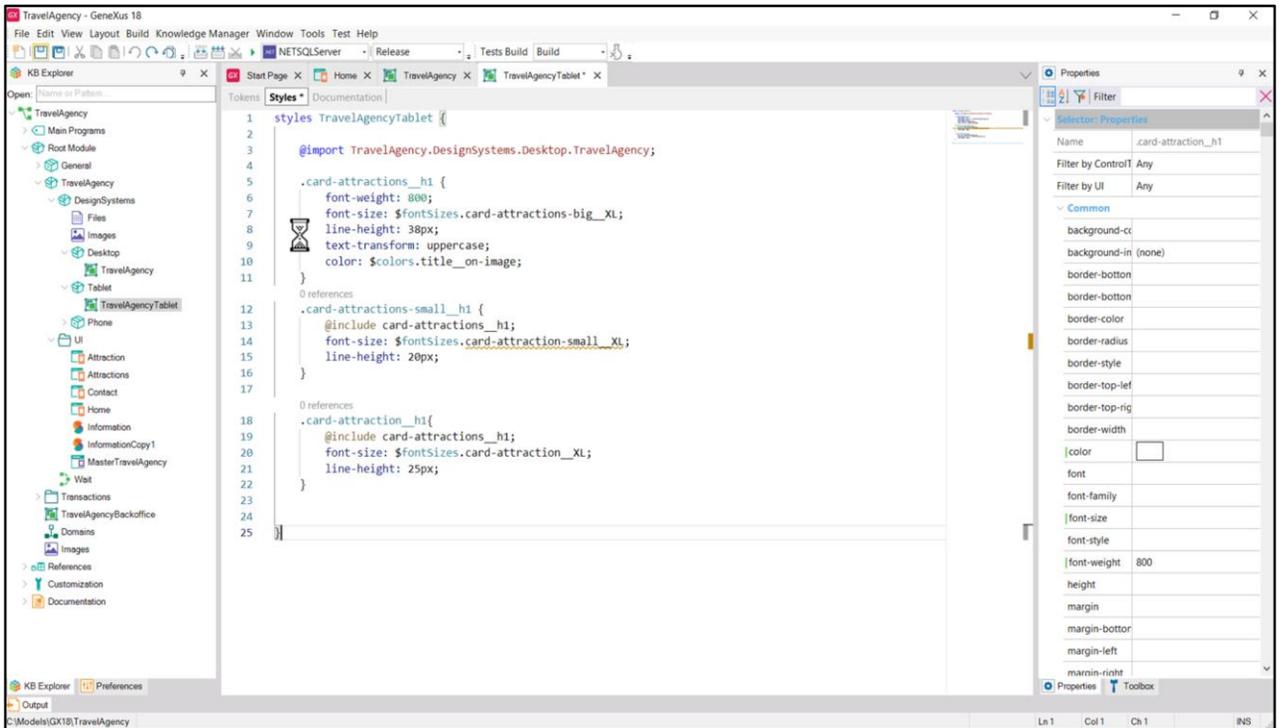
We would write the other class in the same way.
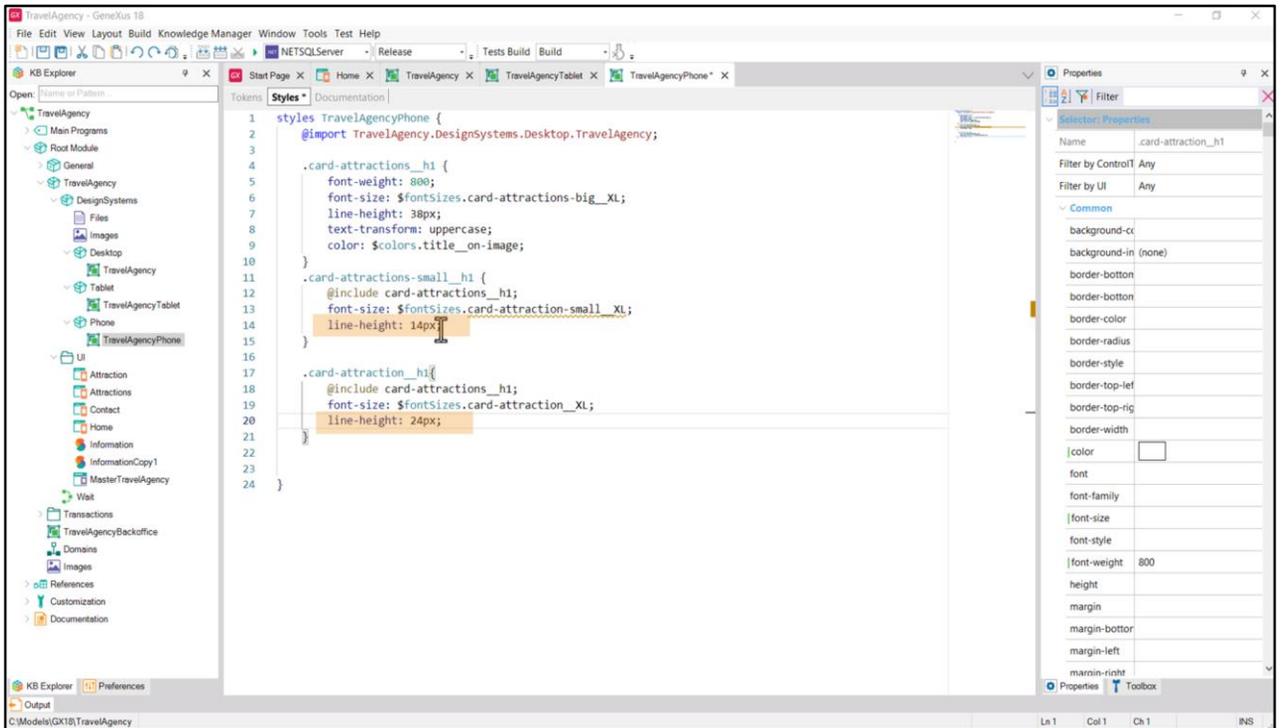
Well, we should do the same for Phone.

Here is what we have already done: the tokens are the same; of course, that's the point. What I had to modify were these values, which are not tokenized in this case.

The same will happen with the typography for Location. Let's change the name to call it card-attractions__location for what will be the default; that is, the one for Desktop, which doesn't vary between cards, and the one for Tablet and Phone, which will have a big and a small version, so we will call the latter small, while the first one, the default, will be the big one.

For the rating we have the same three variations as for h1. So we differentiate them in the same way: card-attraction**s** for the big version, card-attraction**s-small** for the small one, and card-attractio**n** for the attraction card, precisely.
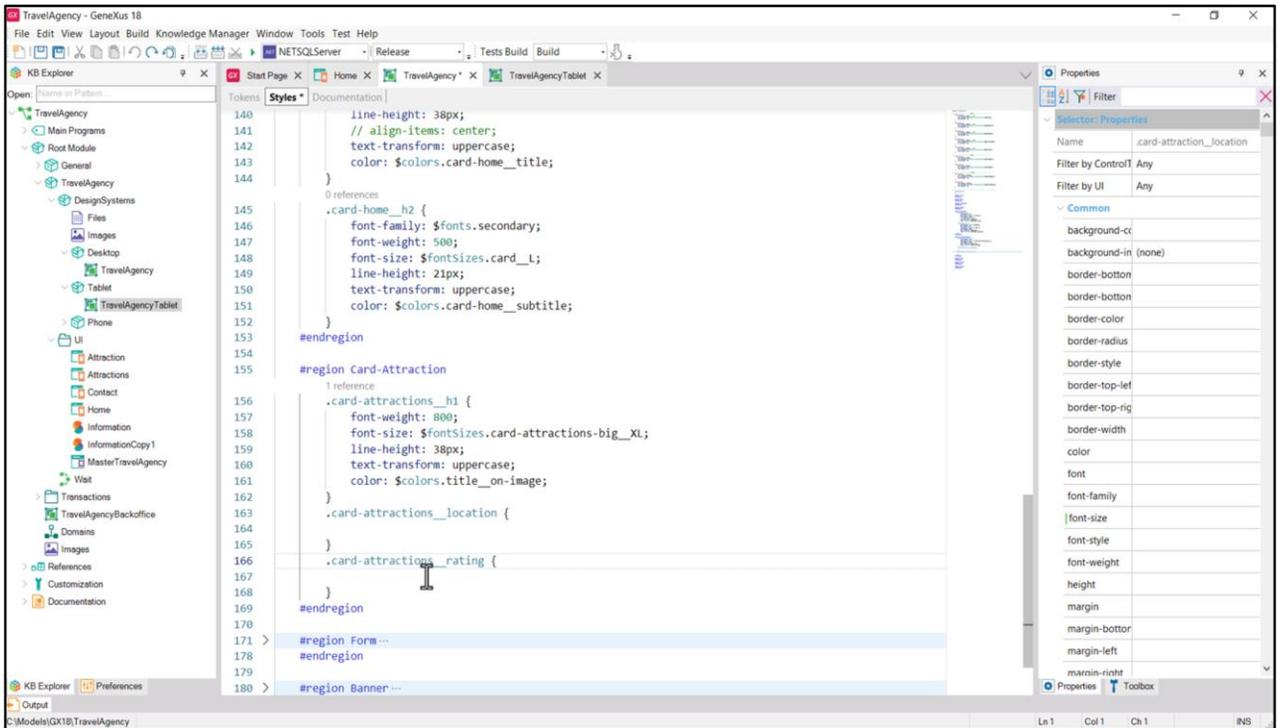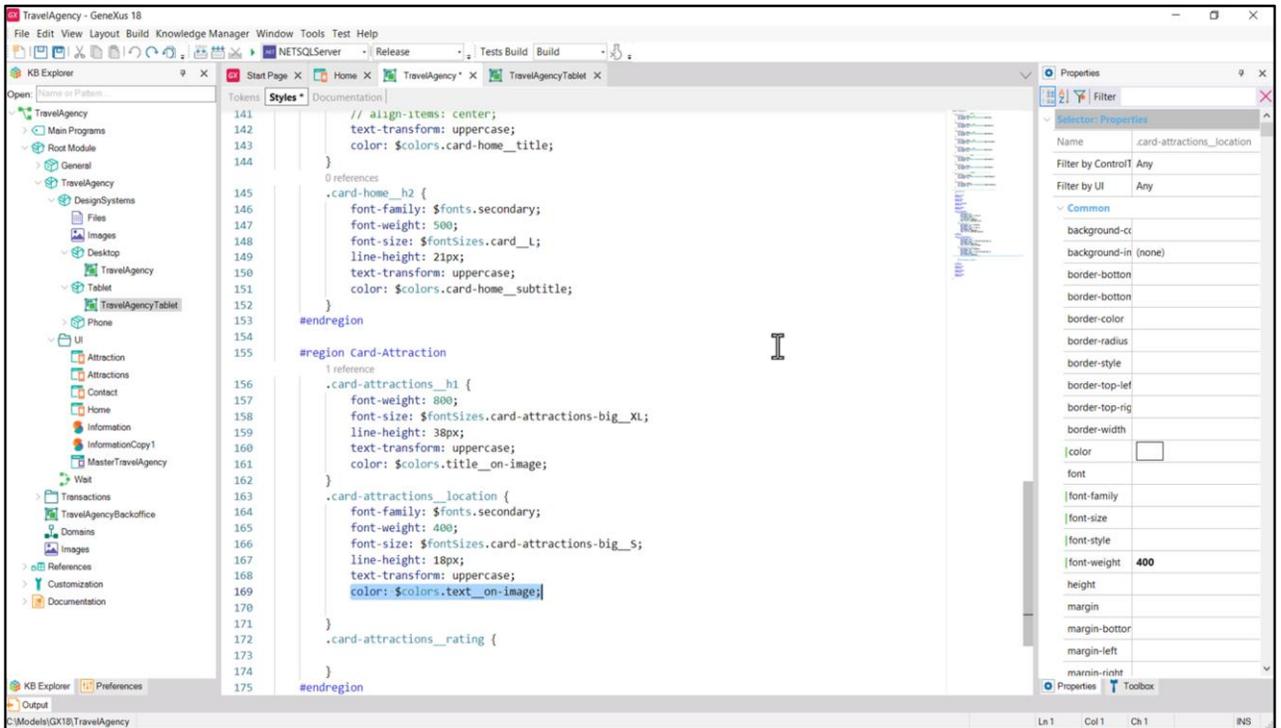
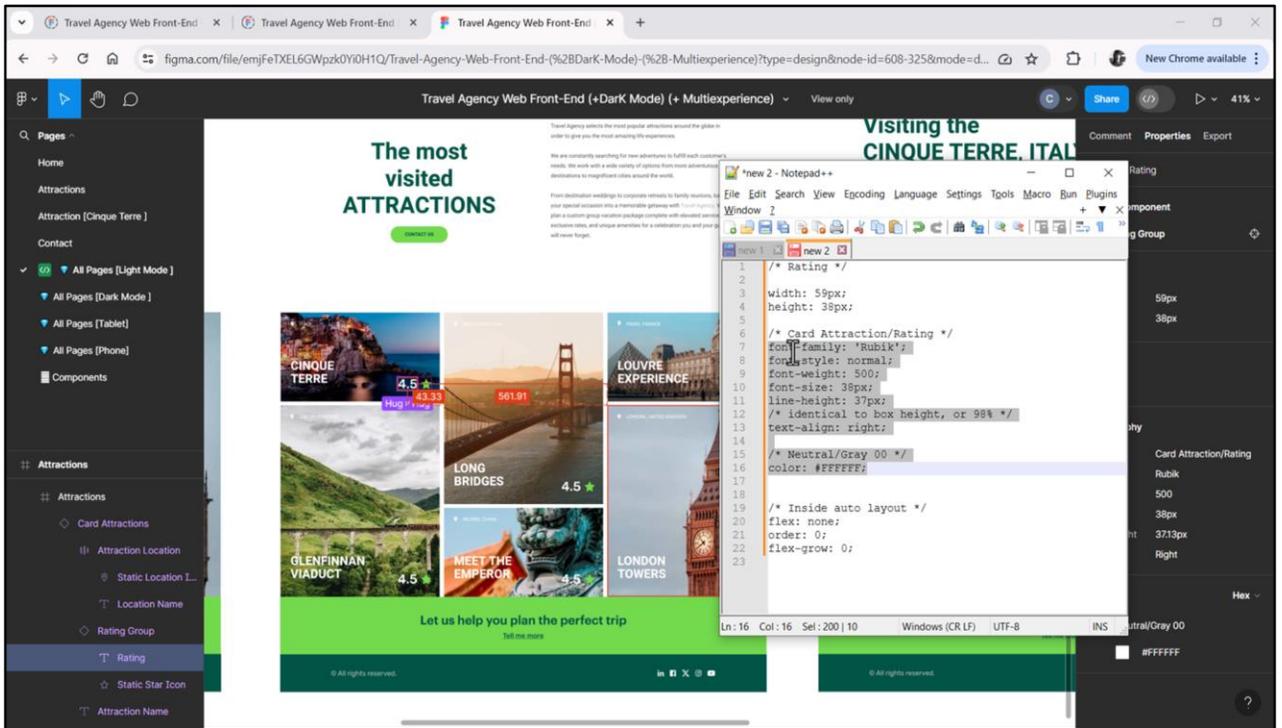And now in the DSO for Desktop we reflect the classes that correspond to them, adding "s" to the names.
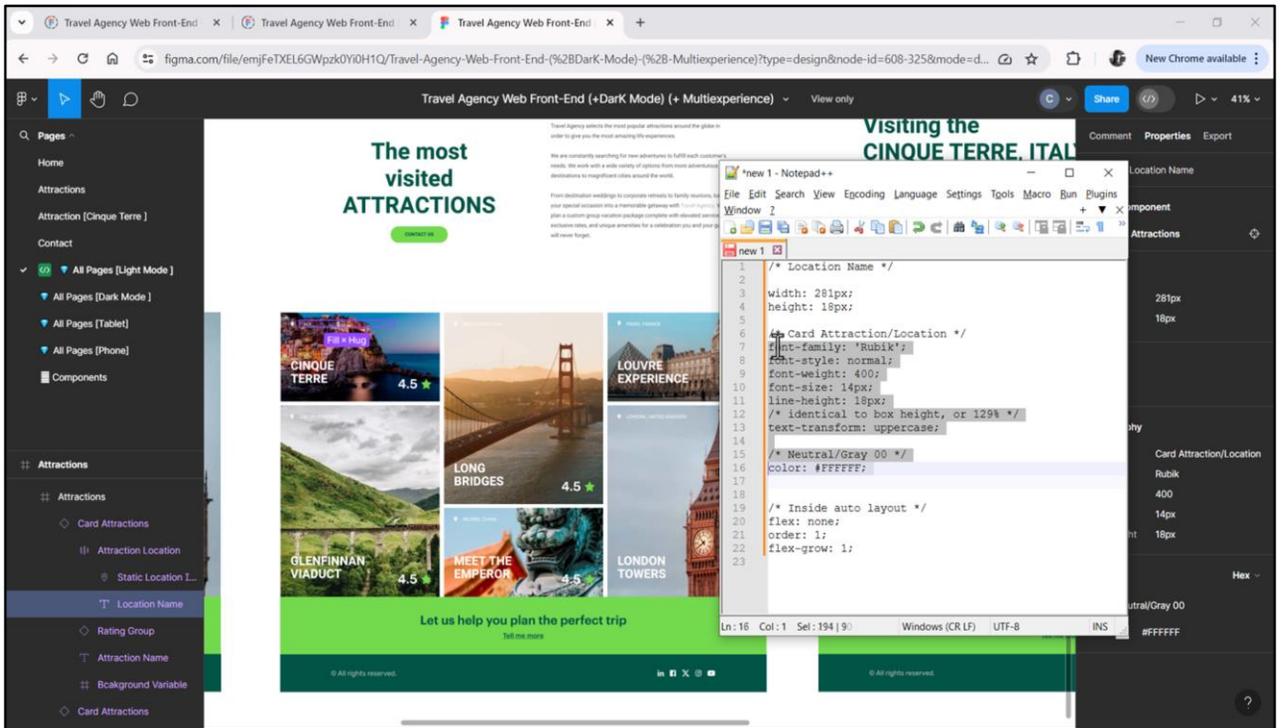
Now let's go to Figma...

Here is the location... we copy its CSS code... paste it here...
And we copy the typography and color properties...

We paste them in GeneXus... The font family will not be the standard, the default one, but it will be the secondary one. The font-size will correspond to this token. And the color will correspond to this other one.

And now we do the same with the rating... We copy...

...we paste... modify. The token is this... we remove this alignment property and place the color token, which is the same as the one of this other class.

| Region	Class Name	Font Token	Weight	fontSize	Color token			Sizes				
Title	.h1	primary	900	XL	hero__title | title__on-image			100				
	.h2	primary	700	L	title__on-surface			67				
Paragraph	.paragraph	primary	400	S	text__on-surface			42				
Button	.button	primary	800	XS	text__on-primary			41				
Menu	.menu__label	primary	500	M	menu__item			36				
Footer	.copyright	secondary	400		footer__text			23.5				
Card-Home	.card-home__h1	primary	800	card__XL	card-home__title			20				
	.card-home__h2	secondary	500	card__L	card-home__subtitle			16				
Banner	.banner__h1	additional	600	banner__XL	banner__title | text__on-primary			14				
	.banner__h2	secondary	500	banner__L	banner__text | text__on-primary							
Card-Attraction	.card-attractions__h1	primary	800	card-attractions-Big__XL	card-attraction__title | title__on-image							
	.card-attractions-small__h1			card-attractions-Small__XL								
	.card-attraction__h1			card-attraction__XL								
	.card-attractions__location	secondary	400	card-attractions-Big__S	card-attracion__text | text__on-image							
	.card-attractions-small__location			card-attractions-Small__S								
	.card-attractions__rating	secondary	500	card-attractions-Big__M	card-attraction__text | text__on-image							
	.card-attractions-small__rating			card-attracions-Small__M								
	.card-attraction__rating			card-attraction__M								
Form	.form__text	additional	400	form__M	form__text | text__on-surface							
	.form__text-placeholder	primary	400	form__S	form__text--placeholder							

I will not enter now this one or these two, which would be for Tablet and for Phone. This is identical to what we saw a little while ago for h1.
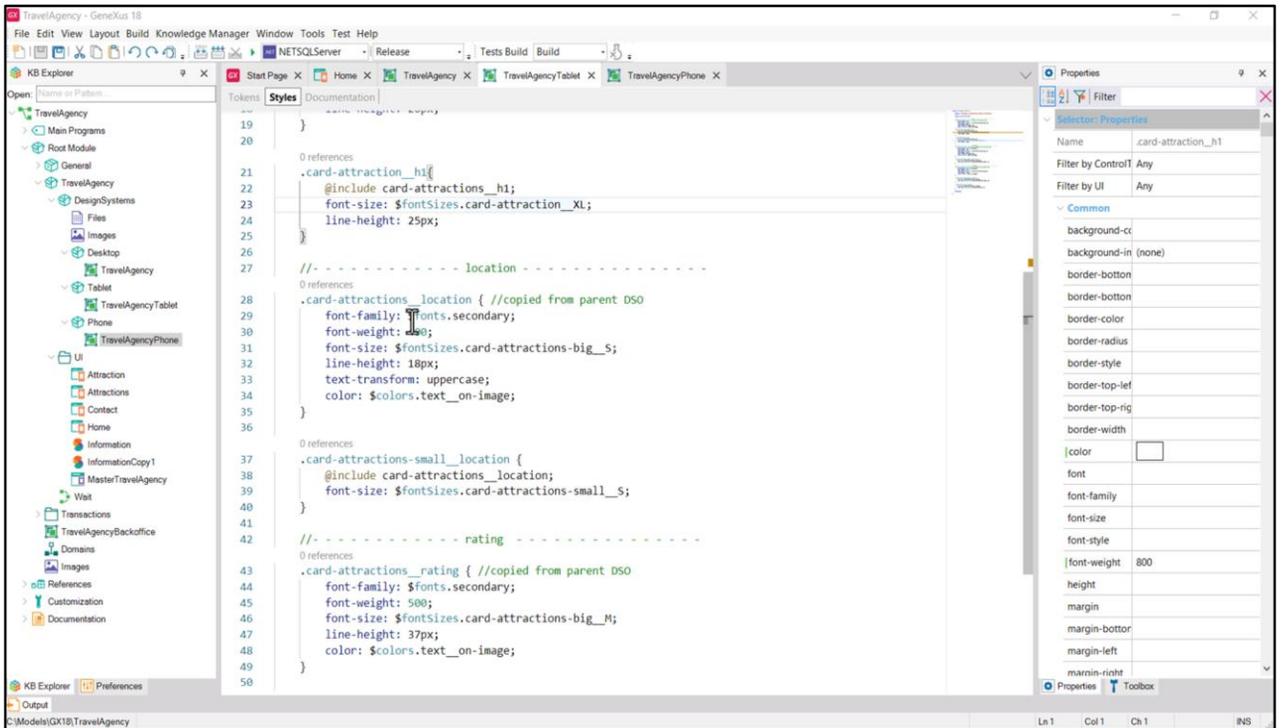
Here it is already done. For Tablet I added the two classes for location, this one copied exactly from the Desktop DSO to be able to use the include rule in this other one, which is the specific one; in this case, the only thing that changes is the font-size.
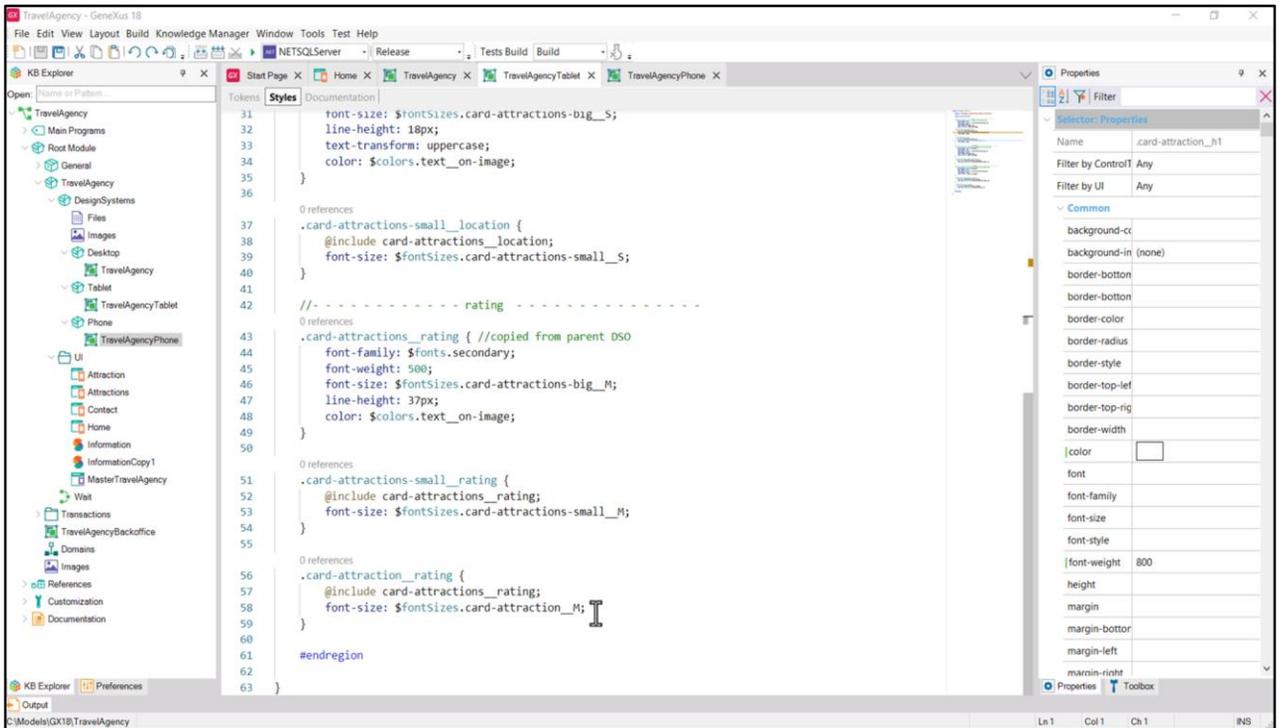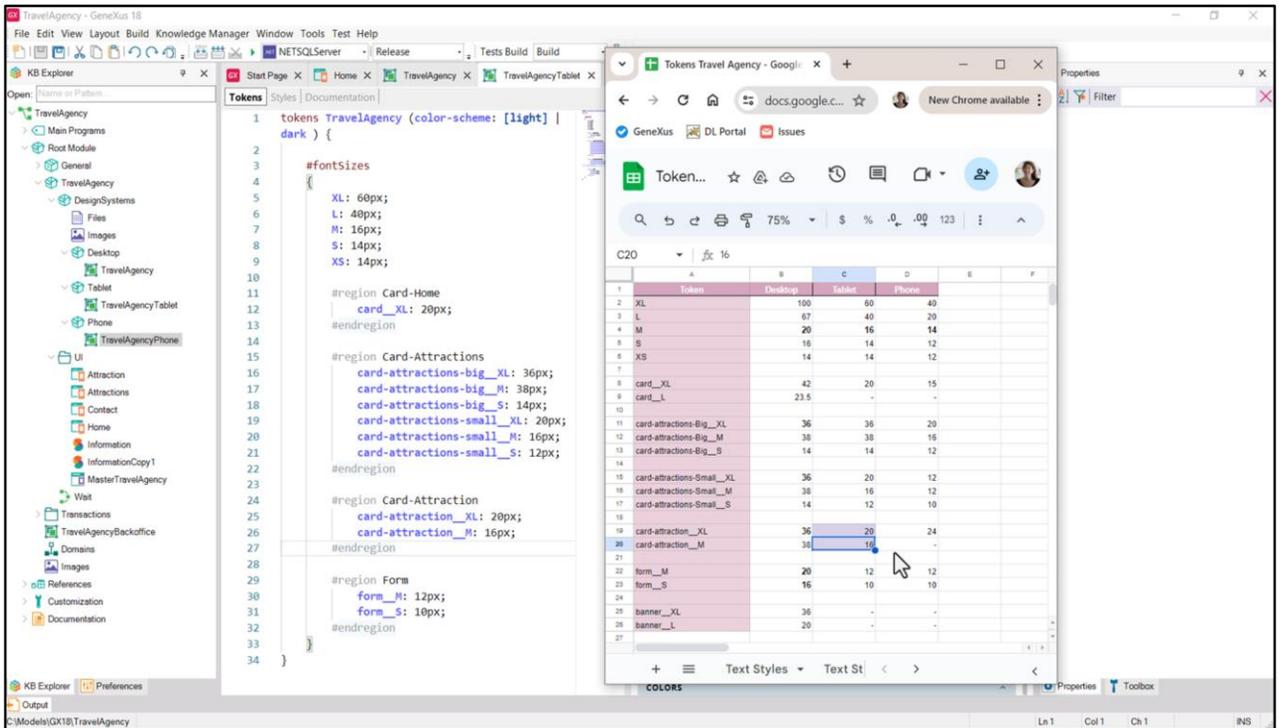
And the three classes for rating: the one copied exactly from the DSO for Desktop and the two specific ones, which also vary only in font-size.
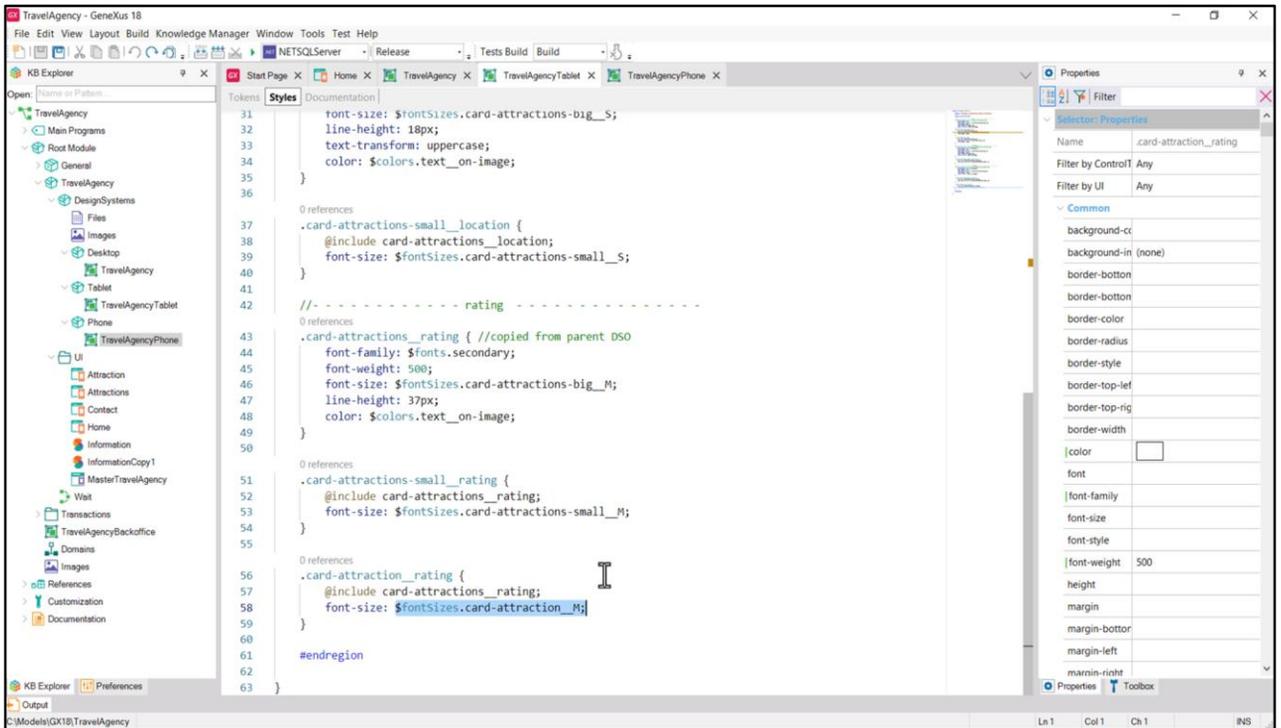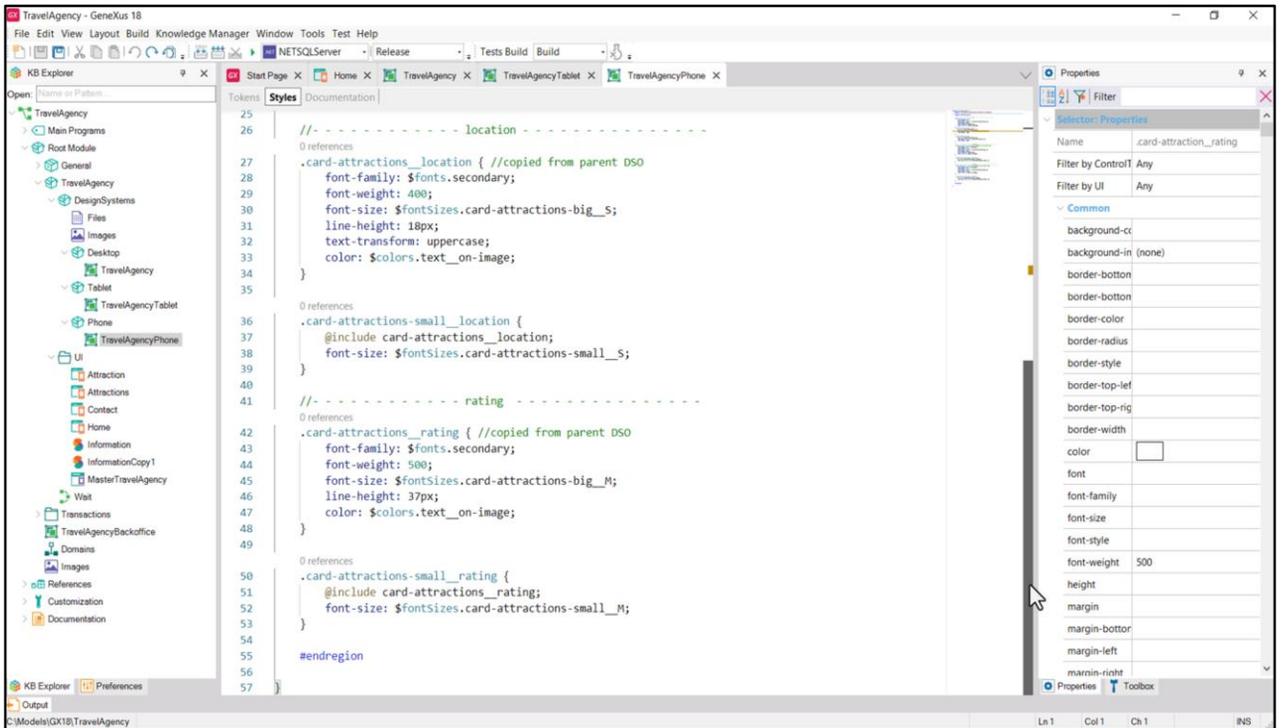
Here's a clarification: I had to modify the value of this token...
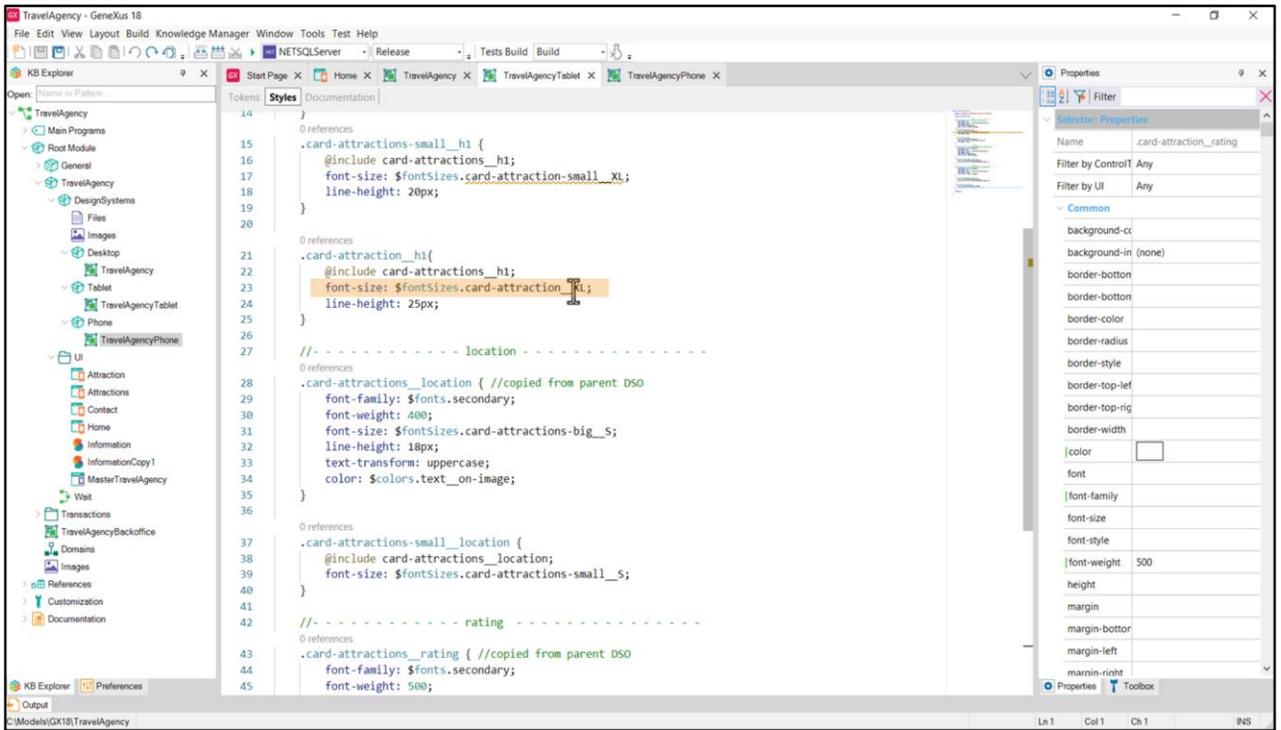
...and of this other token...

...because in the spreadsheet I had other values that do not match the ones I've just extracted from Figma. I don't know if Chechu changed them somewhere along the way or if I made a mistake when I created the spreadsheet, but these are the values in the design I have now.

Well, that's the DSO for Phone. Note that in this case we don't need a class for the typography of the card-attraction rating...
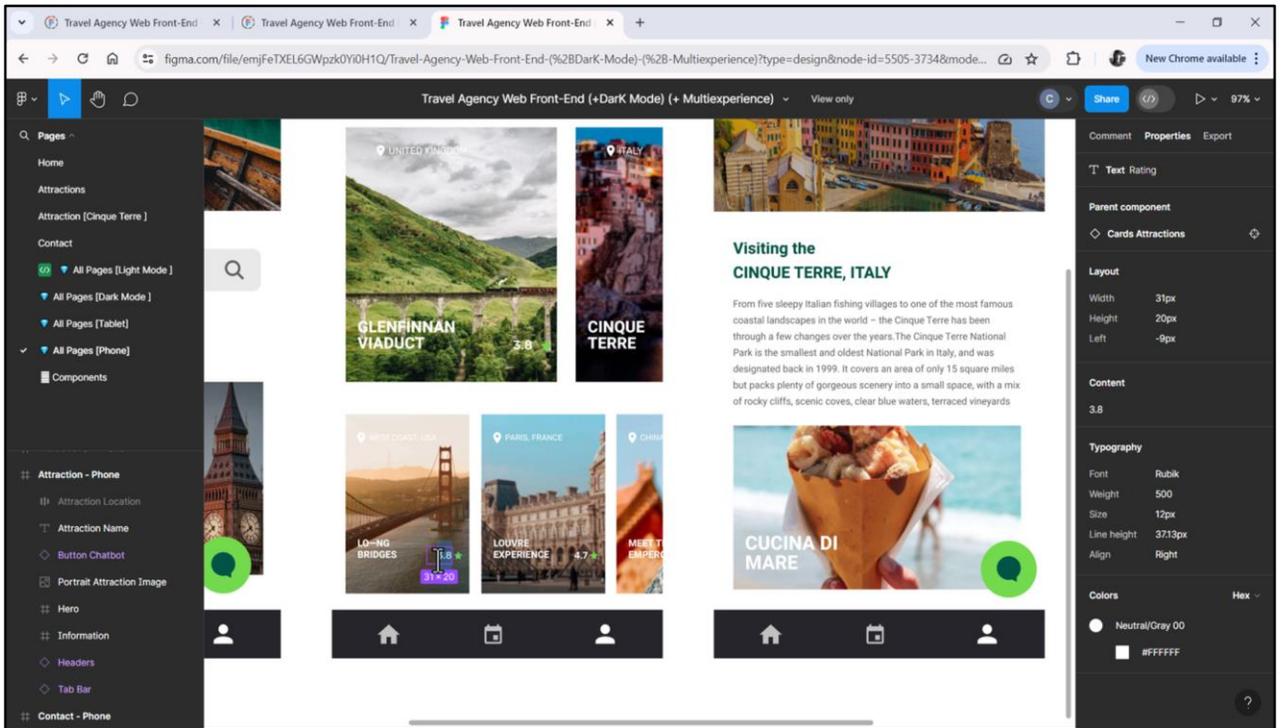
...because in Phone there was no rating for that card, but simply in Attractions.
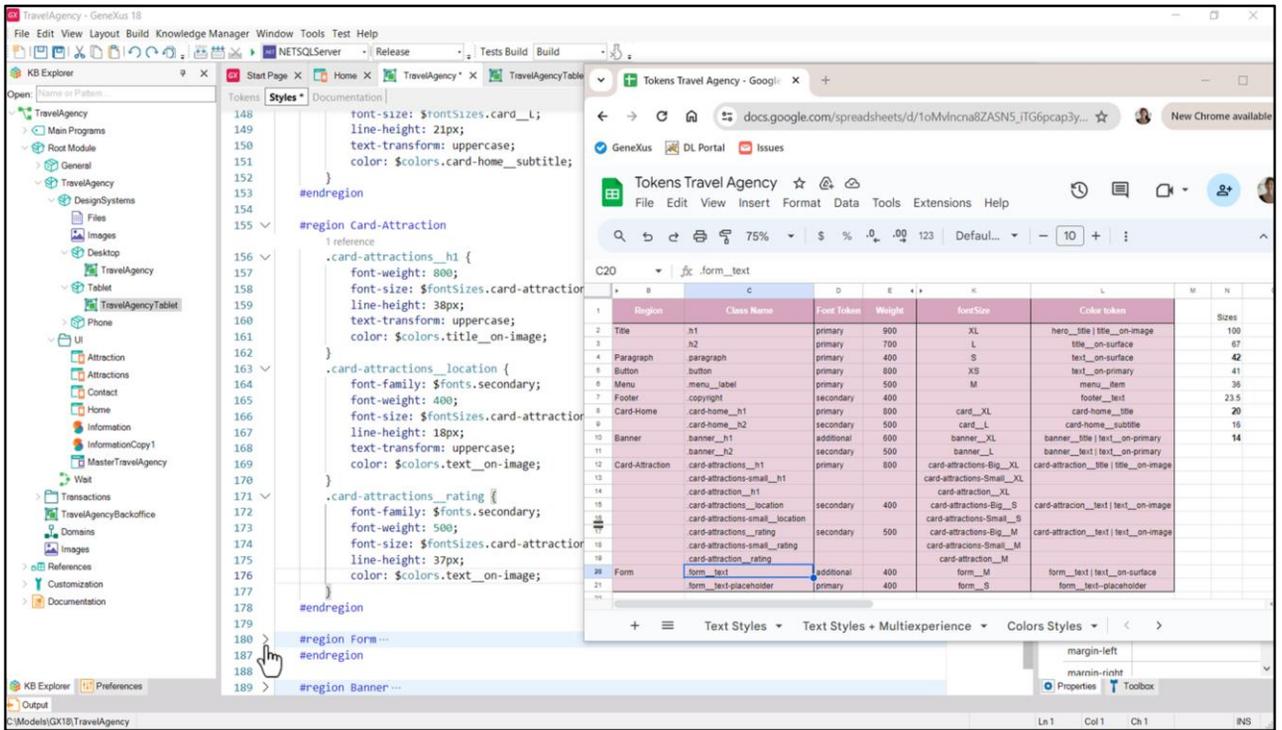
Well, now I would have to enter the properties of the form's typography, that is, those of these two classes.
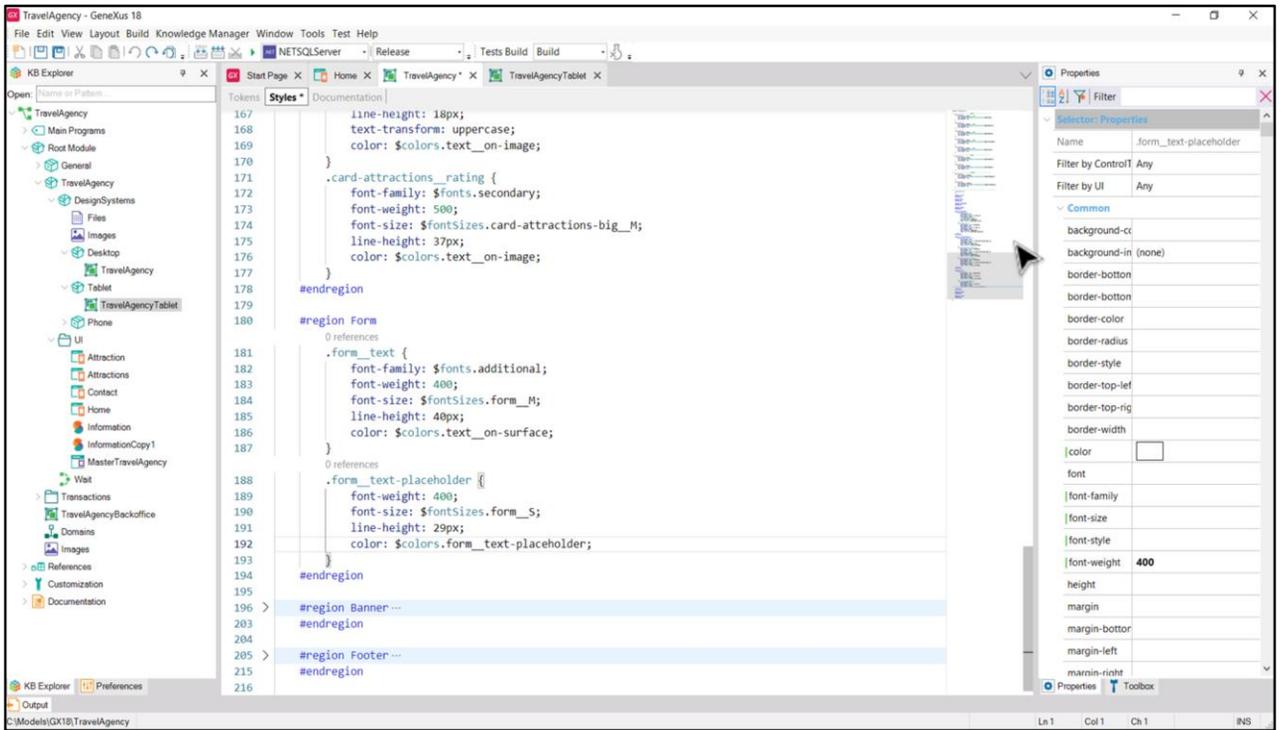
For that, we do what we've been doing since the beginning.
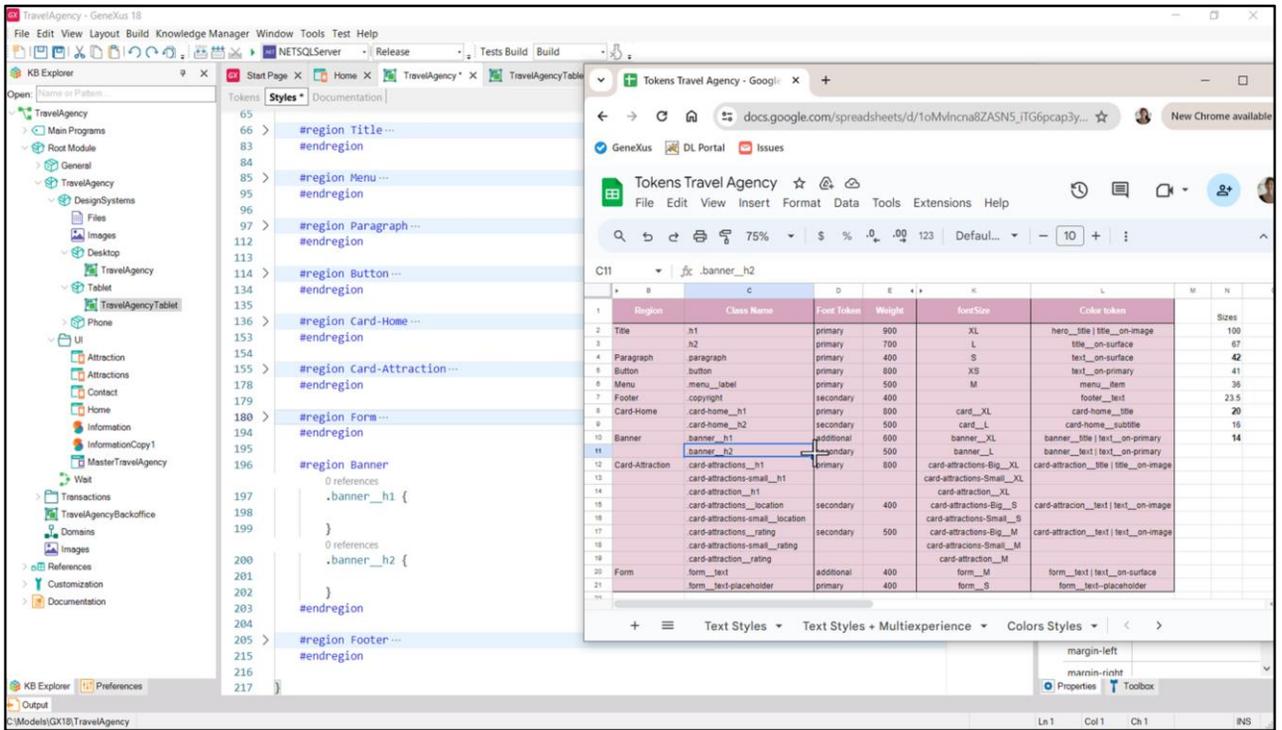
And now we only have to enter the banner fonts, h1 and h2.

We start with h1. Then we continue with h2, which has the text underlined... this is done with the underline value in this property... we change the value of the color for the token... Good.
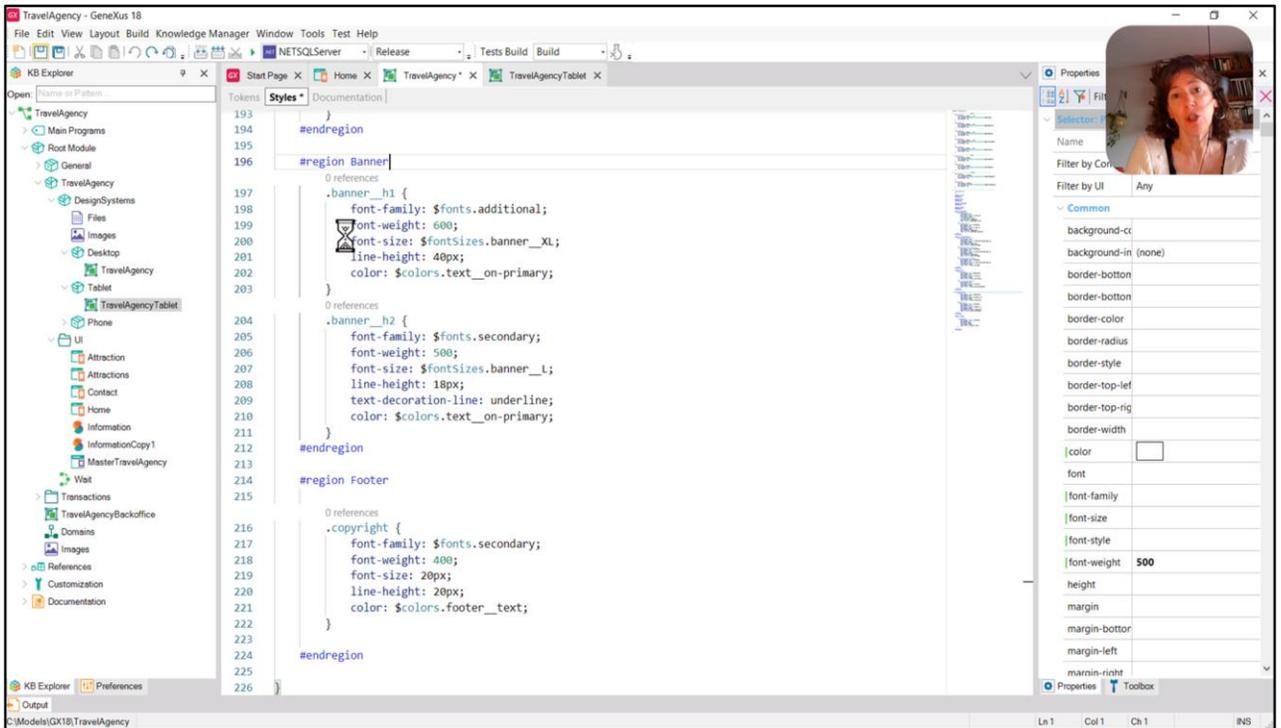
Let's check if all the regions are entered. Title, Menu, Paragraph, Button, Card-Home (h1 and h2), Card-Attraction, Form, Banner and Footer are there. Perfect.

After doing all this, we are ready to start developing each screen in detail.

GeneXus by Globant

GeneXus™
by **Globant**

training.genexus.com