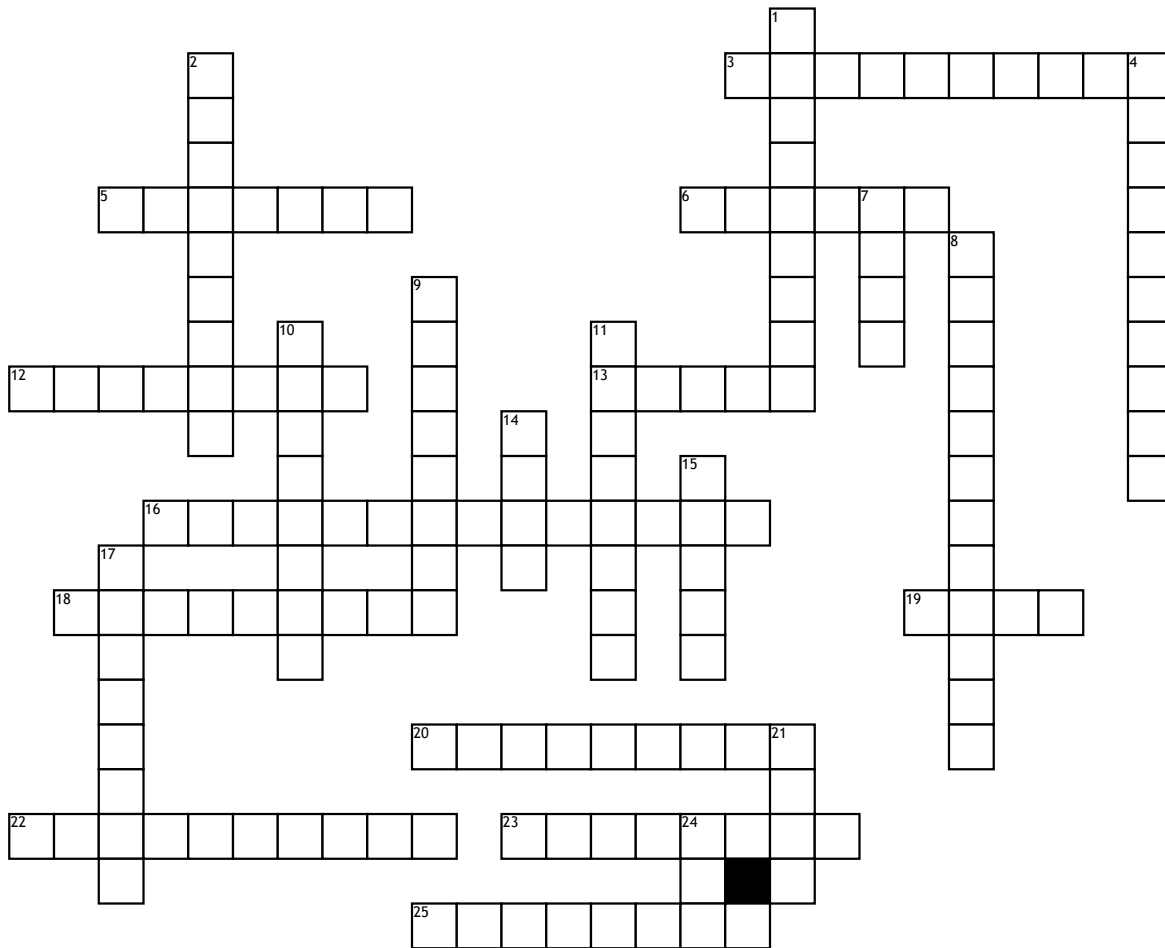# Typography output

Across

3. In typography, the body height refers to the distance between the top of the tallest letterform to the bottom of the lowest one.

5. The height of lowercase letters reach based on height of lowercase x; does not include ascenders or descenders.

6. The diagonal, vertical, or horizontal thick-to-thin transition in the stroke of a letter is the stress.

12. The horizontal stroke in letters. Also known as a Bar

13. The main curved stroke of the S.

16. Bowl: A curved stroke which creates an enclosed space within a character Counter: the space inside the bowl

18. The part of the letters that extends below the baseline. Descender Line:The invisible line marking the height of descenders in a font.

19. The stroke that connects the top and bottom part (bowl and loop) of a two-story lowercase g.

20. The height of a capital letter measured from the baseline.

22. Complete collection of typefaces in different weights and classifications, but having the same point size ,and designed to work together.

23. In typography, a sans-serif, sans serif, or simply sans type face is one that does not have the small projecting features called "serifs" at the end of strokes. The term comes from the French word sans, meaning "without"

25. Two or more letters are joined together to form one glyph or character.

Down

1. The little letters or non-capital letters of the alphabet are lowercase glyphs. They make up the bulk of written text.

2. A letter or group of letters of the size and form generally used to begin sentences and proper nouns. Also known as "capital letters".

4. The art or procedure of arranging type or processing data and printing from it

7. A straight vertical stroke (or the main straight diagonal stroke in a letter which has no verticals).

8. (usually abbreviated small caps) are uppercase (capital) characters set at the same height and weight as surrounding lowercase (x height) letters or text figures

9. The curved stroke of the h, m, n.

10. The invisible line where all characters sit.

11. An upward vertical stroke found on the part of lowercase letters that extends above the type face's x-height.

14. The lower portion of the lowercase g.

15. In typography, serifs are semi-structural details on the ends of some of the strokes that make up letters and symbols.

17. Imaginary line running along the top of non-ascending, lowercase letters.

21. The descender of a Q or short diagonal stroke of an R

24. The small stroke that projects from the top of the lowercase g.