

In typography, a typeface is a set of one or more fonts, in one or more sizes, designed with stylistic unity, each comprising a coordinated set of glyphs. A typeface usually comprises an alphabet of letters, numerals, and punctuation marks; it may also include ideograms and symbols, or consist entirely of them. The term typeface is frequently conflated with font; the two terms had more clearly differentiated meanings before the advent of desktop publishing. The distinction between font and typeface is that a font designates a specific member of a type family such as roman, boldface, or italic type, while typeface designates a consistent visual appearance or style which can be a "family" or related set of fonts.

FOR EXAMPLE, A GIVEN TYPEFACE SUCH AS ARIAL MAY INCLUDE ROMAN, BOLD, AND ITALIC FONTS. IN THE METAL TYPE ERA, A FONT ALSO MEANT A SPECIFIC POINT SIZE, BUT WITH DIGITAL SCALABLE OUTLINE FONTS THIS DISTINCTION IS NO LONGER VALID, AS A SINGLE FONT MAY BE SCALED TO ANY SIZE. THE ART AND CRAFT OF DESIGNING TYPEFACES IS CALLED TYPE DESIGN. DESIGNERS OF TYPEFACES ARE CALLED TYPE DESIGNERS, AND OFTEN TYPOGRAPHERS.