

## POWERS OF TEXT

- Multimedia developers value text for:
  - Universality
  - Clarity
  - Efficiency
  - Powers of abstraction, engagement, and suggestion
- Developers can explore new uses for text in a media-rich environment.

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## TEXT TRADITION – TYPEFACES

- Text properties are grounded in the print tradition.
- **Typeface** is a family of characters sharing a common design.
  - Arial
  - Chicago
  - New York
  - Palatino

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## TEXT TRADITION – TYPEFACE CATEGORIES

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### Serif Typefaces

characters have a slight decoration at the ends of each letter

Ex: Times New Roman

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### Script Typefaces

Simulate handwriting or calligraphy

Ex: *Edwardian Script*

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### Sans Serif Typefaces

characters do not have any decoration

Ex: Arial

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### Symbol Typefaces

characters are symbols rather than normal text

Ex: Webdings, Wingdings

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## TEXT TRADITION – SIZE & STYLE

- **Style:** appearance of characters such as:
  - **Bold**
  - *Italic*
  - Underline
- **Point size:** measure of type size.
  - 1 Point = 1/72 of an inch
  - 1 Pica = 12 points
  - 6 picas = 1 inch

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## TEXT TRADITION - FONTS

- **Font** - Complete set of characters of a particular typeface, style, and size.
  - **Monospaced fonts**: same width assigned to each character.
  - **Proportional fonts**: adjust width based on shape.

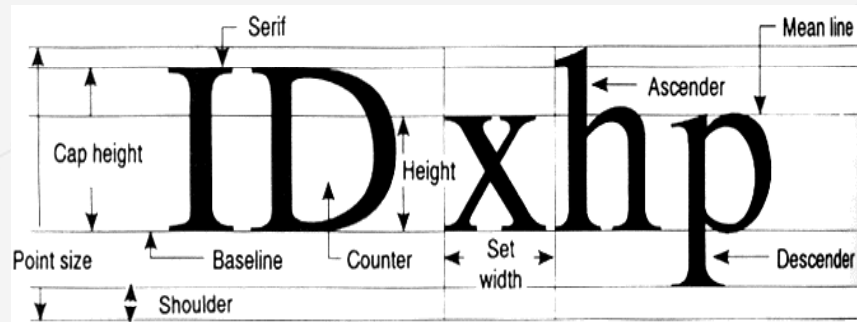
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## TEXT TRADITION - CASE

- When type was set by hand, the type for a font was kept in a drawer or case
- The upper drawer held the capital letters, and the lower drawer held the smaller letters
- From this we get the terms **uppercase** and **lowercase**

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## TEXT TRADITION – CHARACTER METRICS



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## TEXT TRADITION – TYPOGRAPHIC TERMS

- **Weight**  
Line thickness of the typeface.
- **Kerning**  
Spacing between specific letters.
- **Tracking**  
Spacing between all characters.

Helvetica Neue Thin  
 Helvetica Neue Medium  
**Helvetica Neue Black**

**Av**   **Av**  
 Kerned   UnKerned

Tighter Tracking Example  
 Looser Tracking Example

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## TEXT TRADITION – TYPOGRAPHIC TERMS

- **Condensed/extended text**

Narrow width of text / widen width of text.

Helvetica Neue Condensed

Helvetica Neue Extended

- **Leading**

Spacing between lines.

This paragraph has a small amount of leading.  
The lines are closer together

This paragraph has a standard amount of  
leading. The lines are not as close.

- **Alignment & Justification**

- Alignment positions text relative to document's margins.
- Justification adjusts line length to produce straight edges on left and right margins.



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## COMPUTER TEXT

FROM PRINTED CHARACTERS TO  
DIGITAL TEXT.

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## FONT TECHNOLOGIES

- Two techniques for displaying text on computer
  - Bitmapped fonts
  - Outline fonts

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## BITMAPPED FONTS

- Pixels that make the letter are described by a binary code, or a "mapping" of the character.
  - Every character is stored as a bitmapped letter, number, or symbol.
  - Require large memory and storage capacity.

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## BITMAPPED FONTS

- **Advantages**
  - Precise control over letter appearance.
  - Letters can be edited at pixel level.
- **Disadvantages**
  - Letters can't be easily scaled.
  - Requires separate bitmaps for each typeface, style, and point size to be used.
  - Requires large storage capacities.
  - Limits flexibility in use of text fonts to those stored on the computer.

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## OUTLINE FONTS

- Store a description of the character to be displayed.
  - Description is a series of commands to create the letter on the computer display.
- Outline font technology:
  - Adobe Postscript
  - TrueType

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## OUTLINE FONTS

- **Advantages**
  - Fonts are easily scaled.
  - Requires smaller storage capacity.
- **Disadvantages**
  - Commands can't be edited to create unique characters.
  - Font families are controlled through license of Postscript and TrueType fonts.

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## JAGGIES and TEXT

- Text is displayed on a monitor as a pattern of pixels.
  - Pixels are generally very small squares.
  - Squares can display straight lines with smooth edges.
  - Squares that display curved or diagonal lines produce a stair-stepped effect called **JAGGIES**.



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## ANTI-ALIASING THE JAGGIES

- **Jaggies** produce an alias of the true character.
- **Anti-aliasing** creates a smooth edge by blending the color of the text with the color of the background.



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## INSTALLED FONTS — THE PROBLEM

- ASCII and Unicode are standard.
- Fonts are not standardized across computer platforms.
  - If the font is not available, it will substitute one that is.
  - The result may not be acceptable.
- Solution
  - Use only widely available fonts. ([Cross Browser Font List](#))
  - Package the unique font with the application.

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## MULTIMEDIA TEXT

- Two main forms:
  - **Editable:** text produced by word processors or text editors.
    - Easy to alter content.
    - Can search and spell check.
  - **Graphics:** image of text that can be manipulated to produce a wide range of artistic effects.
    - Make original word picture.
    - Solves problem of installed fonts.

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## MULTIMEDIA TEXT & SOUND

- **Speech recognition:** software analyzes human speech and converts words to editable text.
  - Requires specialized "intelligent" software.
  - Accuracy may depend on training and speaker's voice.
- **Speech synthesis:** software analyzes text and reproduces it as spoken words.

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## ADDING TEXT TO MULTIMEDIA APPS

Several methods to incorporate text in an authoring application.

- Direct entry in a text box or text field.
- Copy and paste from existing text source.
- File import for large text files.
- Scan text with OCR application for text that exists only in print media.
  - Optical Character Recognition accuracy will vary based on fonts and quality of source material.

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## GUIDELINES for TEXT in Multimedia Apps

- Be selective.
- Be brief.
- Make text readable.
- Be consistent.
- Be careful
- Be respectful.
- Combine text with other media.
- Make text interactive.

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## WRAP UP

- Traditional text features.
- Computer text codes.
- Font technologies.
- Multimedia text.
- Adding text to multimedia applications.
- Guidelines for using text.
- [The Elements of Typographic Style Applied to the Web](#)