# Таблицы

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| Ячейка | Ячейка | Ячейка | Ячейка | Ячейка |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Текст в ячейке | Текст  Текст  Текст |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Большой текст в ячейке |  |  |  |  | **ТЕКСТ** |  |  |  |
| 3 | Очень Большой текст в ячейке Очень Большой текст в ячейке |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  | ***ТЕКСТ ТЕКСТ***  ***ТЕКСТ ТЕКСТ*** |  |  |  |  |  |

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| A **glyph** is an element of writing. It is a slightly vague term, but a more precise definition might be an individual mark on paper or another written medium which contributes to the meaning of what is written there. A [grapheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grapheme) is made up of one or more **glyphs**. | In most languages, the dot on a lower-case 'i' is not a glyph because it does not convey any distinction, and an i in which the dot has been accidentally omitted is still likely to be read as an 'i'. However in Turkish it is a glyph, because that language has two distinct versions of the letter 'i', with and without a dot. |
| In Japanese syllabaries, a number of the characters are made up of more than one separate mark, but in general these separate marks are not glyphs because they have no meaning by themselves. However in some cases, an additional mark or marks fulfil(s) the role of a diacritic, and differentiate(s) two different characters. In this case the addtional mark(s) constitute a glyph. | In general a [diacritic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diacritic) is a glyph, even if (like a [cedilla](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cedilla) in French or Romanian, or a Polish [ogonek](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ogonek), or the stroke on a Polish L) it is "joined up" with the rest of the character. |

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| *Two or more glyphs which have the same significance, whether used interchangeably or chosen depending on context, are called* [allographs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allograph) *of each other.* | Compare the carved and incised "sacred glyphs" [hieroglyphs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_hieroglyph), which have had a longer history in English, dating from the first Elizabethan translation of Plutarch, who adopted "hieroglyphic" as a Latin adjective. |
| ***But the word "glyph" first came to widespread European attention with the engravings and lithographs from*** [Frederick Catherwood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Catherwood)***'s drawings of undeciphered glyphs of the*** [Maya civilization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maya_civilization) ***in the early 1840s.*** | In archaeology, a **glyph** is a carved or inscribed symbol. It may be a [pictogram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pictogram) or [ideogram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ideogram), or part of a [writing system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writing_system) such as a [syllable](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syllabary), or a [logogram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logogram). |

## Типографика

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Page** | Paragraph | Character | Font | Punctuation |
| Pagination | Widows and orphans | Ligature | Serif | Hanging punctuation |
| Recto and verso | Leading | Letter-spacing | Sans-serif | Hyphenation |
| Margin | River | Kerning | Italic | Quotation mark |
| Column | Alignment | Majuscule | Oblique | Prime mark |
| Canons of page construction | Justification | Minuscule | Emphasis (bold) | Dashes |
| Pull quote |  | Small caps |  |  |
|  |  | Initial |  |  |
|  |  | x-height |  |  |
|  |  | Baseline |  |  |
|  |  | Median |  |  |
|  |  | Cap height |  |  |
|  |  | Ascender |  |  |
|  |  | Descender |  |  |
|  |  | Diacritics |  |  |
|  |  | Counter |  |  |
|  |  | Text figures |  |  |
|  |  | Subscript and superscript |  |  |
|  |  | Dingbat |  |  |
|  |  | Glyph |  |  |

## Сплит и мерж

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## Таблица в таблице

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| *Ячейка*  Ячейка  **Ячейка**  Ячейка  Текст | Текст |
| Текст | **Ячейка**  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка***  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка***  **Ячейка**  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка***  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка***  **Ячейка**  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка***  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка***  **Ячейка**  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка***  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка***  **Ячейка**  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка***  **Ячейка**  ***Ячейка*** |

## Сложная таблица

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|  | **1** | **2** | **3** |
| **1** | See also  * [List of Serif typefaces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_typefaces#serif) * [Ming (typeface)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_(typeface)), a similar style in Asian typefaces. * [Petit-serif](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petit-serif) * [San Serriffe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Serriffe), an elaborate typographic joke. * [Sans-serif](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sans-serif) |  | References  * [^](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serif" \l "cite_ref-0) *Merriam-Webster's Manual for Writers and Editors,* (Springfield, 1998) p. 329  * [^](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serif" \l "cite_ref-1) Ibid.  * [^](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serif" \l "cite_ref-2) Literature Review *Which Are More Legible: Serif or Sans Serif Typefaces?* <http://www.alexpoole.info/academic/literaturereview.html>  * [^](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serif" \l "cite_ref-3) *The Principles of Beautiful Web Design,* (2007) p. 113  * [^](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serif" \l "cite_ref-4) [Old Style Serif](http://www.fonts.com/FavoriteFonts/OldStyleSerif.htm) |
| **2** | [Digital typography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Digital_typography) [Font formats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Font_formats) **·** [Typesetting software](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Typesetting_software) **·** [Character encoding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Character_encoding) **·** [Rasterization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Font_rasterization) **·** [Hinting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Font_hinting) |  | Type 0 Type 0 is a "composite" font format - as described in the PostScript Language Reference Manual, 2nd Edition. A composite font is composed of a high-level font that references multiple descendent fonts. |
| **3** | TransitionalOld StyleModernSlab serif Serif fonts can be broadly classified into one of four subgroups: *old style*, *transitional*, *slab serif*, or *modern*. |  | Examples of slab serif typefaces include:   1. [Clarendon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarendon_(typeface)) 2. [Rockwell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rockwell_(typeface)) 3. [Courier](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courier_(typeface))[.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rockwell_(typeface)) |
|  |  |  |  |
| **5** |  |  |  |
| **6** | Old style faces are sub-divided into *Venetian* and *Aldine* or *Garalde*. Examples of old style typefaces include [Adobe Jenson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Jenson) (Venetian), [Janson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janson), [Garamond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garamond), [Bembo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bembo), [Goudy Old Style](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goudy_Old_Style), and [Palatino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palatino) (all Aldine or Garalde). | A **pull quote** (also known as a **lift-out quote** or a **call-out**) is a [quotation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quotation) or edited [excerpt](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/excerpt) from an article that is typically placed in a larger [typeface](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface) on the same page, serving to lead readers into an article and to highlight a key topic. The term is principally used in [journalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalism) and [publishing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publishing). Some publications choose not to align the pull quote with the columns on a page; in that case, it cuts into two or more columns to reduce the linearity of a page. Placement of a pull quote on a page is usually defined in a publication's own [style guide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_guide). | |
| **7** | Serif fonts can be broadly classified into one of four subgroups: *old style*, *transitional*, *slab serif*, or *modern*. |
| **8** | In [typography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typography), **serifs** are semi-structural details on the ends of some of the strokes that make up letters and symbols. A [typeface](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface) that has serifs is called a **serif typeface** (or **seriffed typeface**). A typeface without serifs is called [sans-serif](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sans-serif), from the [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language) *sans,* meaning “without”. Some typography sources refer to sans-serif typefaces as "grotesque" (in [German](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_language) "grotesk") or "Gothic," and serif types as "Roman." |  |  |