#### Week 2

- Communicate via the five senses: sight, smell, sound, touch, taste
  - \_ visual appeal: images, animation, videos
  - \_ sounds: voice recording, music, audio tech
  - touch: tools for navigation, creation
- Multimedia: is everything you can hear or see
  - \_technical def: describes any application or technology that uses any combination of: text, images, sound, animation, video
- Multimedia History
  - 1969 → Network Techonlogy introduced

**ARPANET:** Advance Research Projects Agency Network

\_1st packet switching network & the predecessor to the internet

- **1991** → **Tim Breners Lee** finished developing **World Wide Web** (http), and & HTML & URL
- **1993**→ **Mosaic**, 1<sup>st</sup> graphical web browser is released; **Tim Clark&** Erina Brina
- 1994 → Yahoo; Jerry Yang and David Filo
- 1998 → Google; Larry Page and Sergey Brin

# **Design Principles and Texts**

**C**ontrast

**R**epetition

**A**lignment

**P**roximity

- Text attributes:
  - \_ font type
  - \_ style
  - 1\_ Kerning- space between adjacent characters
    - adjusting distance between pairs of letters
    - \_ brings letters closer together
  - 2\_ tracking adjusting the distance between all the letters

(SAPCE BETWEEN CHARACTERS)

- measured in ems
- more distance between letters
- 3\_Leading vertical space between underline (wont use it because it's a link)

(SPACE BEWEEN LINES)

- the amount of vertical space between the lines of text
- \_ measured in either positive or negative points or zero
- Text Size-
  - \_ Pixel- relative to screen resolution

- \_ smallest discrete component of an image or picture on a monitor
- \_ creating a webpage
- \_viewing a webpage on a monitor

11 px DOES NOT EQUAL 11pt

\_ Points, pica- as in MS word, absolute length

\_ points are a print unit of measure (word processing)

FACT: A point size of 72, will always give you a font that is one inch high **when printed** 

- \_ Percentage, ems- relative to the default browser font
- \_ inches, centimeters- absolute length

### colour

- \_ hexadecimal code
- \_ 6 digits
- \_ made up of decimals (0-9) & letters (A-F)
- \_ special effects- underline, shadow, superscript, subscript





Serif:

Sans- Serif:

\_ Arial, Helvetica Arial Black, Comic Sans MS \_ Times Roman, Courier new, Century Schoolbook, Palatino

 RULE: T Read Easier- distance between lines greater than distance between words

## **Text Guidelines:**

- Readability is text easy to read?
- Visual appeal
  - \_ Complementary- does text complement the graphics?
  - \_ colour- coordination- choose text co-ordinates with any graphics
  - \_ balace- position text carefully to achieve good balance
  - \_ text layout- simple, clear, white space
  - \_ mood- set the mood using appropriate font attributes and layout
- If an unsual font wanted for the a website- 1) create .jpg or .gif file of the text in photoshop 2) insert that into webpage

## **VIVI Quiz**

- 1) 4 things to watch for when doing any design: contrast, repetition, alignment, proximity
- 2) 5 components that make up multimedia: text, images, sounds, videos, animation
- 3) measurement to use for text in creating a Word doc. : points
- 4) name 3 relevant events in history of multimedia: 1969, 1991, 1993
- 5) type of font-Hello World: serif font

**Question**- how many lines of text could you fit on a page given the following informations?

- \_ MS word page: 8 ½ by 11 inches
- \_leading was 0 ( no space between lines)
- \_ 1 inch margin on the top
- \_ ½ inch margin on bottom
- \_ the page contained a font of size 36

ANSWER: 19 I think

**Question-** A point size of 72, will always give you a font that's one inch high when printed

**ANSWER-TRUE**