UI / UX

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Inline Text Semantics

Inline Text Semantics

HTML contains several elements for defining **text with a special meaning**. These elements are called **inline text semantics**. They are inline elements by default.

- <i> - italic text
- <b> - bold text
- - Emphasized text
- <del> - Deleted text
- <ins> - Inserted text
- <sub> - Subscript text
- <sup> - Superscript text
- <small> - Smaller text
- <mark> - Marked text
- - Important text

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Inline Text Semantics

The HTML **<i>** element defines a part of text in an **alternate mood**. It is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc. The content is **displayed in italic**.

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><i>This text is italic.</i></p>
```

This text is normal.

This text is italic.

The HTML **<b>** element defines **bold** text, without any extra importance.

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>
```

This text is normal.

This text is bold.

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Inline Text Semantics

The HTML **** element defines an **emphasized text**. A screen reader will pronounce the words in with an emphasis, using **verbal stress**. The content is **displayed in italic**.

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><em>This text is emphasized.</em></p>
```

This text is normal.

This text is emphasized.

The HTML **<small>** element defines **smaller text**.

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><small>This text is small.</small></p>
```

This text is normal.

This text is small.

Inline Text Semantics

The HTML **** element defines text with **strong importance**. The content is **displayed in bold**.

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><strong>This text is important.</strong></p>
```

This text is normal.

This text is important.

The HTML **<mark>** element defines text that should be **marked or highlighted**.

```
<p>Buy some <mark>bread</mark> for breakfast.</p>
```

Buy some bread for breakfast.

UI / IX

Inline Text Semantics

The HTML **<del>** element defines text that has been **deleted** from a document.

Browsers will **strike a line through** deleted text.

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
```

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red.

The HTML **<ins>** element defines a text that has been **inserted** into a document.

Browsers will **underline** inserted text.

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>
```

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red.

UI / IX

Inline Text Semantics

The HTML **<sub>** element defines **subscript** text. Subscript text appears **half a character below** the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a **smaller font**. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O.

```
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
```

This is _{subscripted} text.

The HTML **<sup>** element defines **superscript** text. Superscript text appears **half a character above** the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a **smaller font**. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]

```
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
```

This is ^{superscripted} text.

Inline Quotes

UI / IX

Inline Quotes

The **Quotation** elements in HTML are used to **insert quoted texts** in a web page

- <q> - Short quotation
- <cite> - Title of work
- <bdo> - Text direction
- <abbr> - Abbreviation or acronym
- <address> - Contact information for the author/ owner of a document
- <blockquote> - Section that is quoted from another source

UI / IX

Inline Quotes / <q>

The HTML <q> tag defines a **short quotation**. Browsers normally insert **quotation marks** around the quotation.

```
<p>Browser usually insert quotation marks around the q elements</p>

<p>
   WWWF's goal is to:
   <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q>
</p>
```

Browser usually insert quotation marks around the q elements

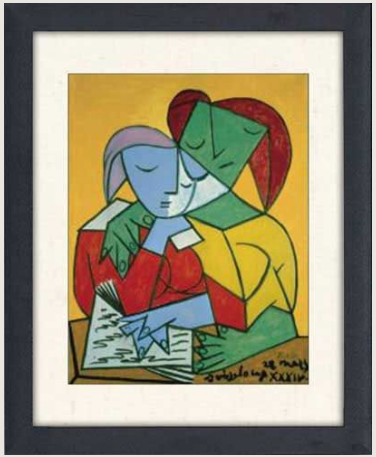
WWWF's goal is to: “Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.”

UI / IX

Inline Quotes / **<cite>**

The HTML **<cite>** tag defines the **title of a creative work** (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.). It renders the content in **italic**.

```
<img
  src="./images/two-girls-reading-png"
  alt="Two side-by-side figures sitting at a table and reading a book"
/>
<p><cite>Two girls reading</cite> by Pablo Picasso painted in 1934</p>
```



Two girls reading by Pablo Picasso. Painted in 1934

UI / IX

Inline Quotes / **<bdo>**

The HTML **<bdo>** tag is used to **override the current text direction**. Bdo stands for **Bi-Directional Override**.

```
<bdo dir="rtl">This line will be written from right to left</bdo>
```

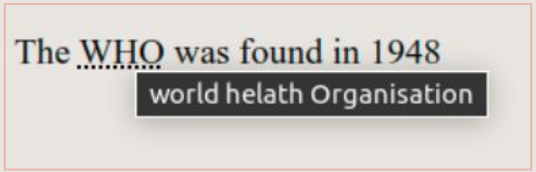
tfel ot thgir morf nettirw eb lliw enil sihT

UI / IX

Inline Quotes / **<abbr>**

- The HTML **<abbr>** tag defines an **abbreviation** or an **acronym**, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".
- Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.
- Use the **global title attribute** to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you **hover** over the element.

```
<p>The <abbr title="world health Organisation"> WHO </abbr> was found in 1948.</p>
```



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Inline Quotes / **<address>**

- The HTML **<address>** tag defines the **contact information** for the author/owner of a document or an article.
- The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.
- The **text** in the <address> element usually renders in **italic**, and browsers will always add a **line break before and after the <address> element**.

```
<address>
  Written by John Doe.<br/>
  Visit us at:<br/>
  www.Example.com<br/>
  box 645, Disneyland<br/>
  USA
</address>
```

Written by John Doe.
Visit us at:
www.Example.com
box 645, Diesneyland
USA

UI / IX

Inline Quotes / **<blockquote>**

- The HTML **<blockquote>** element defines a section that is **quoted from another source**.
- Browsers usually **indent** <blockquote> elements.

```
<p>Browser usually indent blockquote elements</p>

   <blockquote cite="https://www.wizer-training.com/blog/copy-paste">
     You should NEVER copy paste commands directly into your terminal. You
     think you are copying one thing, but it's replaced with something else,
     like malicious code. This attack is very simple but also very harmful.
   </blockquote>
```

Browser usually indent blockquote elements

> You should NEVER copy paste commands directly into your terminal. You think you are copying one thing, but it's replaced with something else, like malicious code. This attack is very simple but also very harmful.

Font family

UI / UX

font-family

- The **font-family** property should hold several font names as a **"fallback" system**. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font, and so on.
- If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in **quotation marks**, like: "Times New Roman".
- More than one font family are specified in a **comma-separated** list.

```
.serif {
  font-family: “Times New Roman”, Times, serif;
}

.sans-serif {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

.monospace{
  Font-family: “Lucia Console”, Courier, monospace;
}
```

UI / UX

Font Family

We can use external fonts either by linking the font to the HTML document or import it in the stylesheet.

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Josefin+Slab:wght@400;600;700&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Caveat:wght@400;700&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
```

or import it in the stylesheet.

```
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Josefin+Slab:wght@400;600;700&display=swap');

@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Caveat:wght@400;700&display=swap');
```

Then reference the font to the font-family property.

```
font-family: 'Caveat', cursive;
```

```
font-family: 'Josefin Slab', serif;
```

UI / UX

Font Family using font-face rule

```
@font-face {
    font-family: 'Caveat';
    font-style: normal;
    font-weight: 400;
    src: url('./fonts/caveat-v7-latin/caveat-v7-latin-regular.eot'); /* IE9 Compat Modes */
    src: local('Caveat Regular'), local('Caveat-Regular'),
         url('./fonts/caveat-v7-latin/caveat-v7-latin-regular.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'), /* IE6-IE8 */
         url('./fonts/caveat-v7-latin/caveat-v7-latin-regular.woff2') format('woff2'), /* Super Modern Browsers */
         url('./fonts/caveat-v7-latin/caveat-v7-latin-regular.woff') format('woff'), /* Modern Browsers */
         url('./fonts/caveat-v7-latin/caveat-v7-latin-regular.ttf') format('truetype'), /* Safari, Android, iOS */
         url('./fonts/caveat-v7-latin/caveat-v7-latin-regular.svg#Caveat') format('svg'); /* Legacy iOS */
  }
```

```
font-family: 'Caveat', cursive;
```

Google webfonts helper font-face

Font sizing

UI / UX

font-sizing

- The font-size value can be an **absolute**, or **relative** size.

- **Absolute size:**
  - Sets the text to a specified size
  - Does not allow a user to change the text size in all browsers (bad for accessibility reasons)
  - Absolute size is useful when the physical size of the output is known

- **Relative size**:
  - Sets the size relative to surrounding elements
  - Allows a user to change the text size in browsers

NOTE : If you do not specify a font size as default size for normal text, then **(16px=1em = 1rem)**

UI / UX

font-sizing / **px**, em, rem

Pixels are the easiest measurement to use. **BUT:**

- What if a user changes the default font-size of browser?
- If your header's font-size is 20px, it will remain 20px.
- User's font preferences won't be reflected. Which is not a good user experience.
- So, pixels may be good at spacing and layout but are **not good fit for font-size**.

```
h1 {margin: 10px}
```

UI / UX

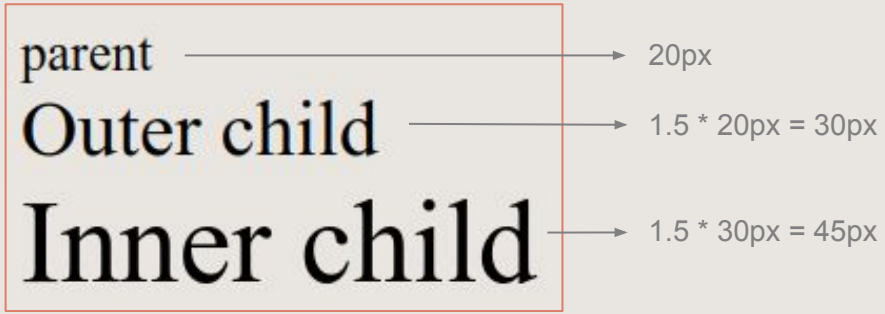
font-sizing / px, **em**, rem

- **em** is equal to the computed font-size of that **element's parent**.
- If there is a div element defined with font-size: 16px then for that **div and for its children 1em = 16px**.
- The **default text size in browsers is 16px**. So, the default size of **1em is 16px**.
- If font-size is not defined explicitly, that element will **inherit** it from the parent element.
  The inheritance continues to take place this way amongst ancestors up until the root element.

```
<div class="parent">
  parent
  <div class="child">
    Outer child
    <div class="child">
      Inner child
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

```
.parent{
 Font-size: 20px;
}

.child {
 font-size: 1.5em;
}
```



UI / UX

font-sizing / px, em, **rem**

- **rem** values are **relative to the root** html element, not to the parent element.
- If font-size of the **root element is 16px then 1 rem = 16px** for all elements.
- If font-size is not explicitly defined in root element then 1rem will be equal to the default font-size provided by the browser (usually 16px).

```
:root{ font-size: 62.5%}

.app-header {
  font-size: 2.4rem;
  padding: 0.8rem;
  background-color: lightblue;
  text-align: center;
}
```

- Usually default font-size of the browser is 16px.
- Setting **font-size: 100%** will make **1rem = 16px**, but it will make calculations a little difficult.
- A better way is to set **font-size: 62.5%**, because **62.5% of 16px is 10px**. Which makes 1rem = 10px.

Direction and Alignment

UI / UX

Direction & alignment / text-align

- The **text-align** property is used to set the **horizontal alignment** of a text.
- A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.

```
<h1> Heading 1 (center)</h1>
<h2> Heading 2 (left)</h2>
<h3> Heading 3 (right)</h3>
```

```
.h1 { text-align: center }
.h2 { text-align: left }
.h3 { text-align: right }
```

Heading 1 (center)

Heading 2 (left)

Heading 3 (right)

UI / UX

Direction & alignment / text-align

Example for `text-align: justify;`

```
<p> In my younger years, my father gave me some advice
that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.
"Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me,
'just remember that not all the people in this world have
the advantages that you've had.'
</p>
```

```
p {
  padding: 10px;
  text-align: justify;
  border: 1px solid gray;
}
```

In my younger years, my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. "Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that not all the people in this world have the advantages that you've had.'

UI / UX

Direction & alignment / vertical-alignment

- **The vertical-align** property sets the **vertical alignment of an element**.
- A text can be top, bottom or middle vertical aligned.

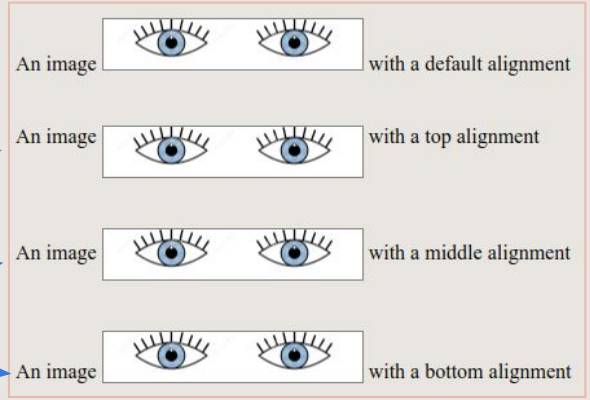
```
<p>An image <img src="./image.jpg" alt="eyes" /> with a default alignment</p>
<p>An image <img class="top" src="./image.jpg" alt="eyes" /> with a top alignment</p>
<p>An image <img class="middle" src="./image.jpg" alt="eyes" /> with a middle alignment</p>
<p>An image <img class="bottom" src="./image.jpg" alt="eyes" /> with a bottom alignment</p>
```

```
img {
  width: 200px;
  height: 40px;
  object-fit: cover;
  border: 1px solid gray;
}

.top { vertical-align: top}

.middle { vertical-align: middle}

.bottom { vertical-align: bottom}
```



UI / UX

Direction & alignment / direction & unicode-bidi

The **direction** and **unicode-bidi** properties can be used to change the text direction of an element.

```
<p>This is the default text direction.</p>
<p class="exl">This line will be written from right to left</p>
```

```
p {
  direction: rtl;
  unicode-bidi: bidi-override;
}
```

This is the default text direction.

tfel ot thgir morf nettirw eb lliw enil sihT

Stylish text

UI / UX

font-weight

The **font-weight** property sets **how thick or thin** should the characters be displayed in a text.

Value	Description
normal	Default. Defines **normal** weight.
bold	Defines **thick** characters.
bolder // relative	Defines **thicker** characters than the parent element.
lighter // relative	Defines **lighter** characters than the parent element.
100 200 300 400 // normal 500 600 700 // bold 800 900	Numeric values. These values are available **according to the font family** we use.

UI / UX

font-weight

- For the font used in this example Open sans, only five weights are available.
- All font families have at least two weights available 400 & 700.

This is 100 weight

This is 200 weight

This is 300 weight (available)

This is 400 weight (available)

This is 500 weight

This is 600 weight (available)

This is 700 weight (available)

This is 800 weight (available)

This is 900 weight

UI / UX

font-style

The **font-style** CSS property sets whether a font should be styled with a **normal**, **italic**, or **oblique** face from its font-family.

Value	Description
normal	Default. Defines **normal** style.
italic	Defines **italic** style.
oblique	Defines **oblique** style.
Oblique <angle>	Defines **oblique** style. and additionally specifies an **angle** for the slant of the text. If one or more oblique faces are available in the chosen font family, the one that **most closely matches** the specified angle is chosen.

UI / UX

text-decoration

The **text-decoration** property specifies the decoration added to text, and is a **shorthand** property for:

```
text-decoration: text-decoration-line text-decoration-style text-decoration-color;
                 Required
```

text-decoration-line

- overline
- line-through
- underline
- overline underline
- none (default)

text-decoration-style

- solid (default)
- double
- dotted
- dashed
- wavy

text-decoration-color

- color

Overline

~~line-through~~

underline

overline underline

none

default solid line style

double line style

dotted style

dashed style

wavy style

UI / UX

text-transform

The **text-transform** CSS property specifies how to **capitalize** an element's text or make text appear in **all-uppercase** or **all-lowercase**.

```
<h1> Transform text to uppercase. </h1>
<h3> Transform TEXT to Lowercase. </h2>
<h3> capitalize first letter. </h3>
```

```
h1 { text-transform: uppercase }
h2 { text-transform: lowercase }
h3 { text-transform: capitalize }
```

TRANSFORM TEXT TO UPPERCASE.

transform text to lowercase.

Capitalize First Letter.

UI / UX

text-shadow

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

```
text-shadow: h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color
```

Required — Optional

Negative values can be used on **h-shadow** to set shadow on the **left side** of the text, as well as on **v-shadow** to set shadow on the **top** of the text.

h-shadow	The position of the **horizontal shadow**. Negative values are **allowed**
v-shadow	The position of the **vertical shadow**. Negative values are **allowed**
blur-radius	It's the **amount of pixels** the text is **stretched** which causes a blur effect
color	The color of the shadow

Text shadow generator

End of the presentation