Semantic UI Analysis

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Semantic UIX is a programming html interface that heightens both a user and a web designer's experience as it offers many creative methods to spice up a website. Semantic UI's components are designed to assist developers in adhering to progressive sincerity in their work. Developers adopting Semantic UI only need to indicate how their components should differ from the default theme using CSS variables rather than having to construct components from scratch. Words and classes are pivotal concepts that the Semantic program embodies itself in. Words and Classes link concepts naturally by utilizing natural language syntax, such as noun/modifier relationships, word order, and plurality. Simple words called behaviors are used by semantic to activate functionality. A setting that developers can change is supplied for every arbitrary choice made by a component (Semantic). Words and classes are both seen as interchangeable ideas in semantic UI. The Semantic UI software is effective for creating aesthetically appealing components that can make a webpage look livelier and more creative. Certain features like animations, buttons, and icons are big features that can catch the eyes of most- me and my team implemented those features in our website.

These features as well as others are perceived as the distinguishable components that this framework has to offer. Animations can be graphic transitions that make a webpage interactive for users. This can draw more people in and increase a website's digital footprint. Increasing the number of interactive users on a website is good for business and can be utilized as a means of marketing. The Icon and Button are kind of interchangeable. You can click on the icons, and it takes you to each page. The icon portion is what the button will look like; the actual button is what is coded into the program that allows you to go to a different location. The icons make it easier and concise for you to distinguish where you'd be going to. These will be located on the sidebars. Side bars are great for diversifying a webpage's means of organizing its navigating contents. A web designer might use it for steering users in the right direction. It offers a web designer the option of not using headings. Certain websites warrant a sidebar, for instance an online shop. It would organize the various groups of products a consumer might find themselves buying. Features like these are used heavily in shopping and even informational webpages as well and are at times highly distinguishable.

Next, we'll delve into the layout system components of this software build. Some of the systems that this website offers include "Visibility", "API", and "Form Validation". Visibility is kind of like the things that normal website users do not see. The things that go on in the background that are not visible to everyday users. A series of callbacks are provided by visibility when a piece of content enters the viewport. When a person's visibility event takes place, a set of callbacks provided by visibility will be triggered and can be linked to any element. Cases of visibility include the ability for an image to load before a user sees it. The analytics behind the number of viewers that visited and clicked on certain headings and popups on their website is also one. When a person's internet or connection is gone, within the "Sticky Headers" element a website has the ability to reload back to where it was before once connection is restored.

There are a plethora of other potential cases for linking events to visibility. Api changes the output so that way an element can be triggered depending on the user's behavior. Similar to that of a trip wire. API enables components to initiate server-side operations, and API even enables you to decouple URLs from your code (Semantic). Form Validation handles the errors and rejected responses that a webpage might carry out if a user puts in the wrong information or if the response is not detectable by the website's programmed system. For the majority of situations, Form Validation provides default error prompts, however they can be highly standardized. Use the prompt property with a rule to specify tailored custom values for a validation prompt (Semantic). As far as the actual layout of the design regarding the framework is concerned, it can be changeable like most programs. You have the option of using light or dark mode. This layout can be compared to that of the "Lux" program that is usually found in Microsoft and Apple computers. If you have a Microsoft computer or a Mac computer, you might have encountered the Lux software when trying to install certain apps and applications on your device. In the case that you have not encountered "Lux" software or even seen anything of the sort then that is not a problem at all. Semantic UI is beginner user friendly and can make even the hardest or what may seem like a difficult code to work with, made easier.

Some positive pointers to be made about this framework is that it can be highly informative without having to make its descriptions difficult and hard to understand. The Semantic UIX website does a really good job of making its information concise, organized, and easily digestible. The page gives brief step by steps of how to install the software and implement the build tools for even the freshest of newbies. Examples, diagrams and duplicatable codes can give a user, no matter the coding level, find utilizing certain features in their html journey easy and accessible. For instance, if someone were to be trying to create a card component for their website, then when navigating the site they would use the sidebars, find the bar labeled "cards" and be sent to the portion of the website regarding cards. On this page you would be given a short description of the term and what it means regarding the component that is active in a html code. Within it, an assortment of codes will be present for you to try out click and preview. It makes it to where people who are not familiar with coding have an easy presentation oof information out in front of them that is not too hard to understand. This made me and my partner not have such a hard time with trying to read, research, and implement a few of the software's viable components.

Another thing that was user friendly that we found to be pretty helpful, was the glossary. A very constructive feature to have on a website that not only covers Semantic UI framework codes but also general lingo that is transversed among all html frameworks. A glossary can clear up any confusions a web designer might have in regards to certain features and information when coding. It provides a user with a general understanding of the material, and it is because the Semantic UI website covers the various denotations that this framework can be classified as user friendly.

This framework also strives to upgrade itself and exhibits the ability to constantly improve. In the beginning when it got its first update, the individuals working on the framework had fixed 118 bugs and even introduced new features and components as well as 129 enhancements. This could be used to showcase that the program as well as its programmers are resilient, or it can serve as one of its weaknesses as many of its users had to deal with those “hiccups”. As far as any other negatives and weaknesses for this program go, it could be said that although the components might seem intricate they are hardly scratching the surface of graphics and systems that could be applied to a website. The many features introduced in Semantic UI are good for starting a website but as far as sustaining one that continues to improve, Semantics' components are not that diverse and because of that it can cause people who have more experience with Semantic or other interfaces, to not really utilize it because of its cap on diversity.

Works Cited

"Semantic UI User Interface Is the Language of the Web." *Semantic UI*, semantic-ui.com/. Accessed 9 Oct. 2023.