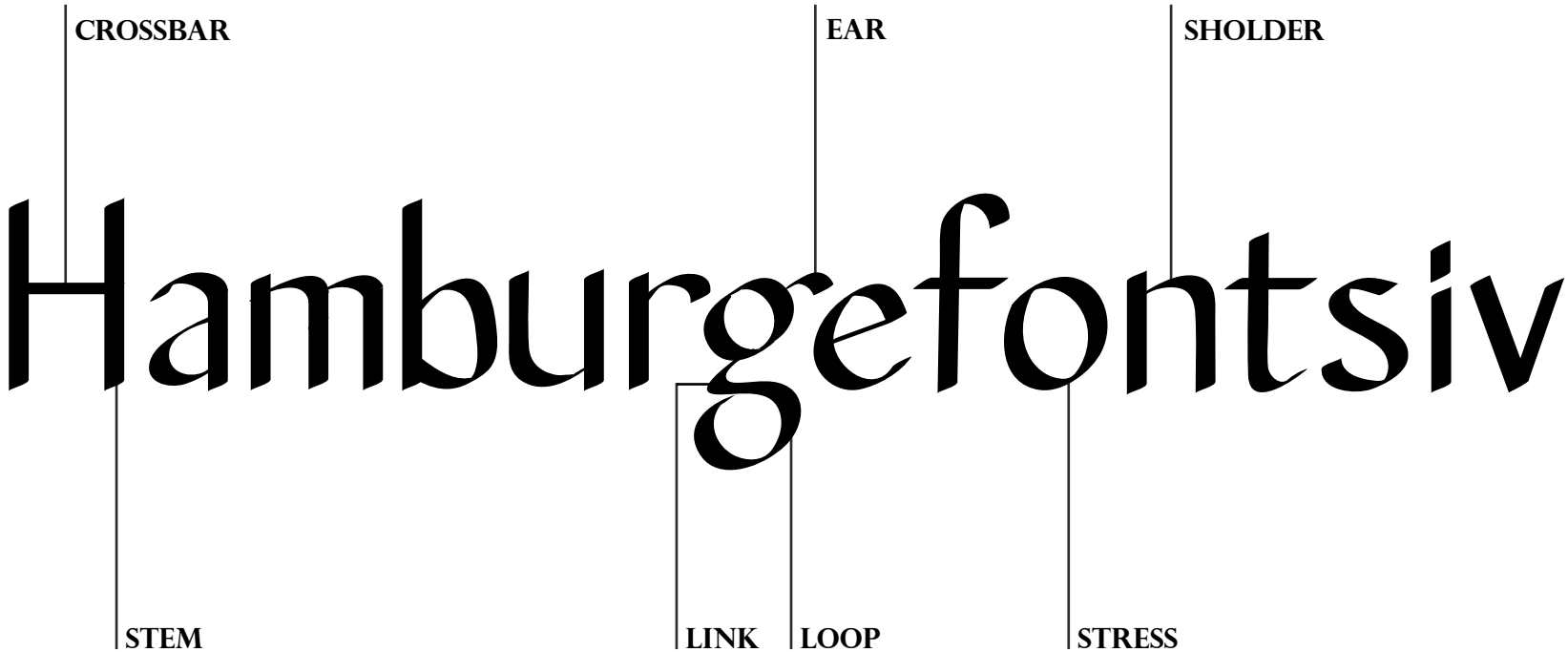
Project 1: Letterform Construction, Classification and Use
By: Ruqaiyah Naqvi
Due: Week 6 2025 (Extention)

Process Work

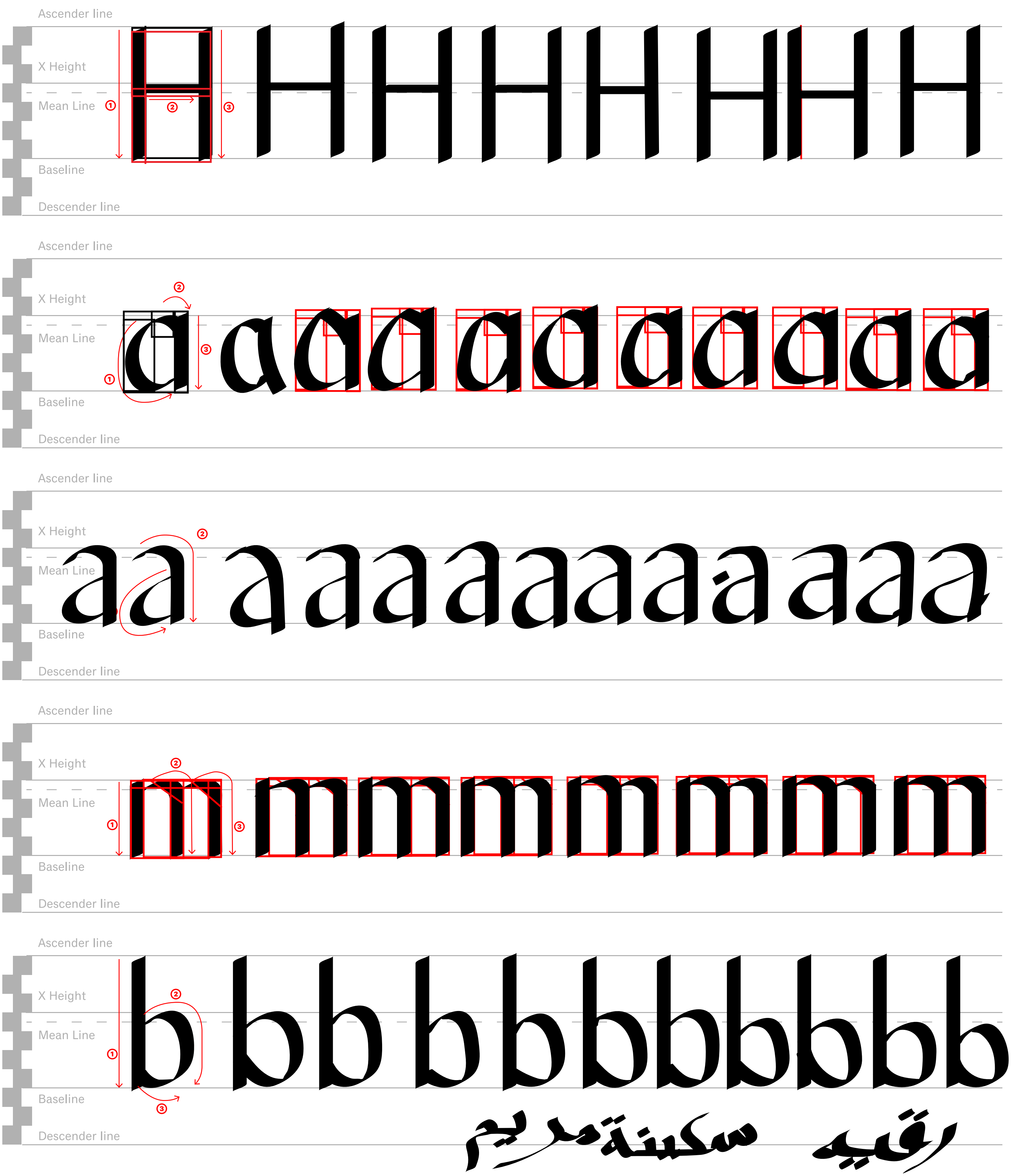
Hamburgefontsiv


CROSSBAR
EAR
SHOLDER
Hamburgefontsiv
STEM
LINK
LOOP
STRESS

Letterform Construction Worksheet

Ruqaiyah Naqvi

Hamburgefontsiv



Letterform Construction Worksheet

Hamburgefontsiv

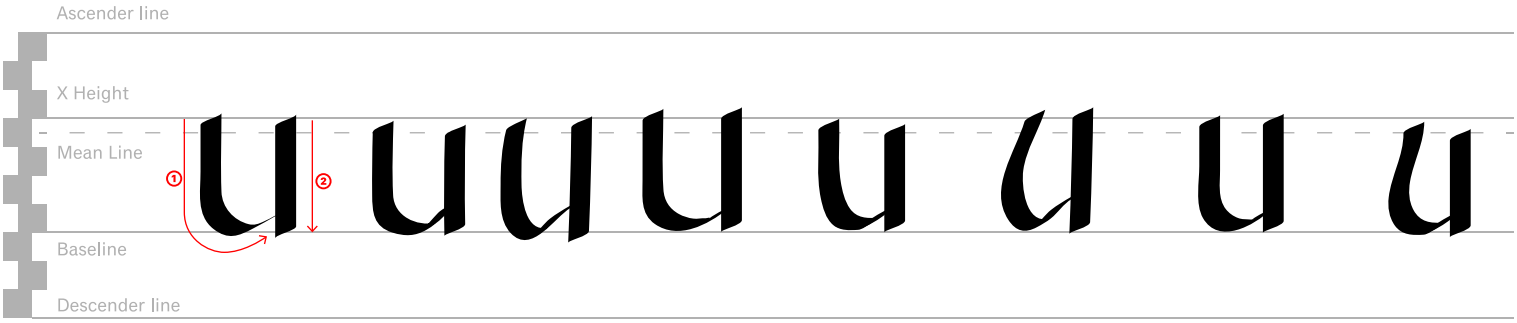
Ascender line

X Height

Mean Line

Baseline

Descender line



Ascender line

X Height

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Baseline

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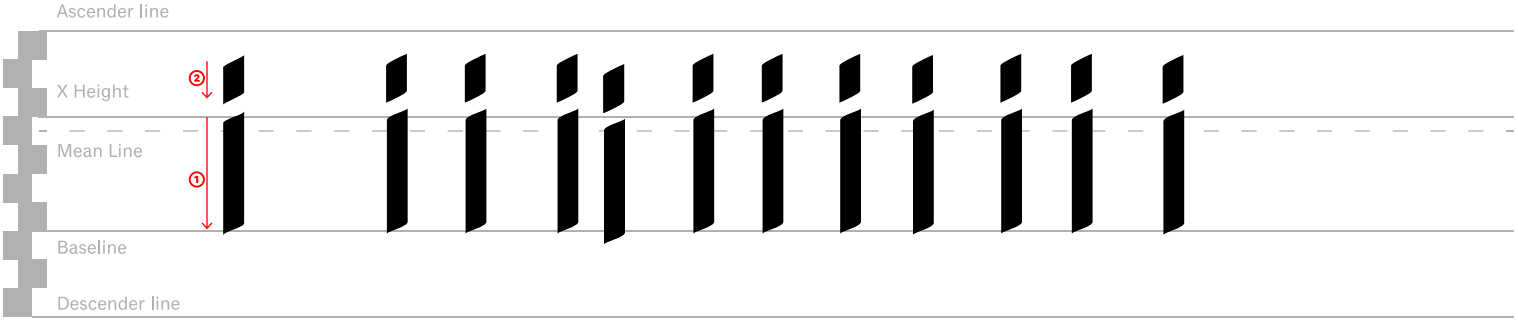

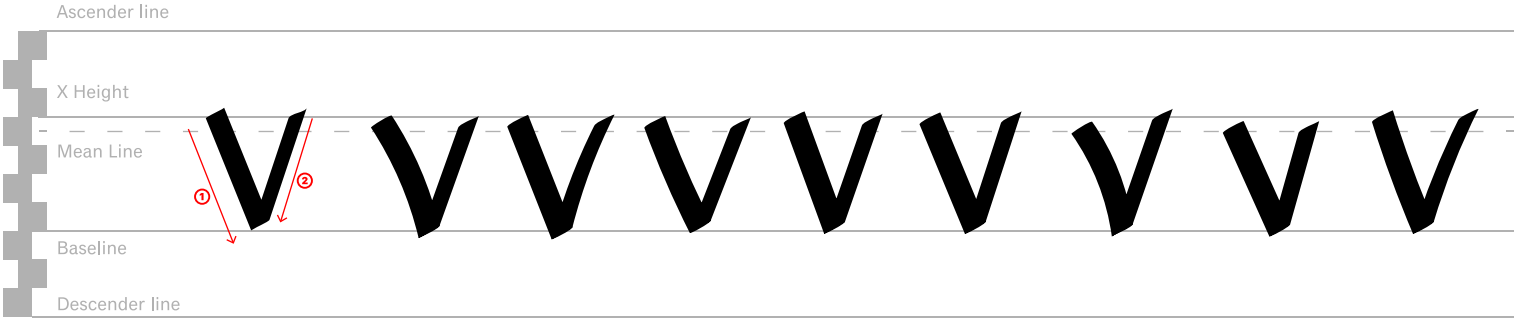

Letterform Construction Worksheet

Hamburgefontsiv

After researching diffrent websites and checking diffrent fonts from class I realizsed the font "Futura" is really good for digital paper/reading because it is not too facy and is easy to read with its font letters changing height to maek the praragraphs more easy to read. Though it has a great modern design, Roboto stuck to me more from the sheer amount of times it was reccomnded as a great choice for digital writing. It is less unique in terms of the way it looks but is very easy ro read and perfect for long paragraphs.

Next I spaced my paragraphs into more sections using <br> to create more more "seeable" space between paragraphs to make it eaiser on the reader as small chuncks are easier to read. The paragraphs themseves are roughly 65-85 words each, majority in the 70s however I made it so that the first paragraph would be the shortest so it hooks the reader into feeling there is not alot to read. Then near the end of my paragraphs I slowly let the pragraphs get bigger and bigger as the viewer is now intrested in what is written and can read in bigger chucks. Making them all the same size works as well, but I stuggled with that a bit sice I was also trying to make sure each paragraph's ending line would have more than one word, which worked out.

Here I am comparing my leading to see what looks the most welcoming to read.

on a two-inch screen.

In the end, the magnitude-9.0 Tohoku earthquake and subsequent tsunami killed more than eighteen thousand people, devastated northeast Japan, triggered the meltdown at the Fukushima power plant, and cost an estimated two hundred and twenty billion dollars. The shaking earlier in the week turned out to be the foreshocks of the largest earthquake in the nation's recorded history. But for Chris Goldfinger, a paleoseismologist at Oregon State University and one of the world's leading experts on a little-known fault line, the main quake was itself a kind of foreshock: a preview of another earthquake still to come.

Most people in the United States know just one fault line by name: the San Andreas, which runs nearly the length of California and is perpetually rumored to be on the verge of unleashing "the big one." That rumor is misleading, no matter what the San Andreas ever does. Every fault line has an upper limit to its potency, determined by its length and width, and by how far it can slip. For the San Andreas, one of the most extensively studied and best understood fault lines in the world, that upper limit is roughly an 8.2—a powerful earthquake, but, because the Richter scale is logarithmic, only six per cent as strong as the 2011 event in Japan.

SET A PARAGRAPH OF TYPE

typeface:**Roboto**
font size:**16**
leading: **??**
tracking: **??**
column width: **??**

had flown out to sea soon after the shaking started. Thirty minutes after Goldfinger first stepped outside, he watched the tsunami roll in, in real time, on a two-inch screen.

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typeface:**Roboto**

I continue this process till I find the right one and them change each of the neassisary things (such as tracking or column width) to what looks most easy one the eyes then I do the same with spacing and quations etc.

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In the end, the magnitude-9.0 Tohoku earthquake and subsequent tsunami killed more than eighteen thousand people, devastated northeast Japan, triggered the meltdown at the Fukushima power plant, and cost an estimated two hundred and twenty billion dollars. The shaking earlier in the week turned out to be the foreshocks of the largest earthquake in the nation's recorded history. But for Chris Goldfinger, a paleoseismologist at Oregon State University and one of the world's leading experts on a little-known fault line, the main quake was itself a kind of foreshock: a preview of another earthquake still to come.

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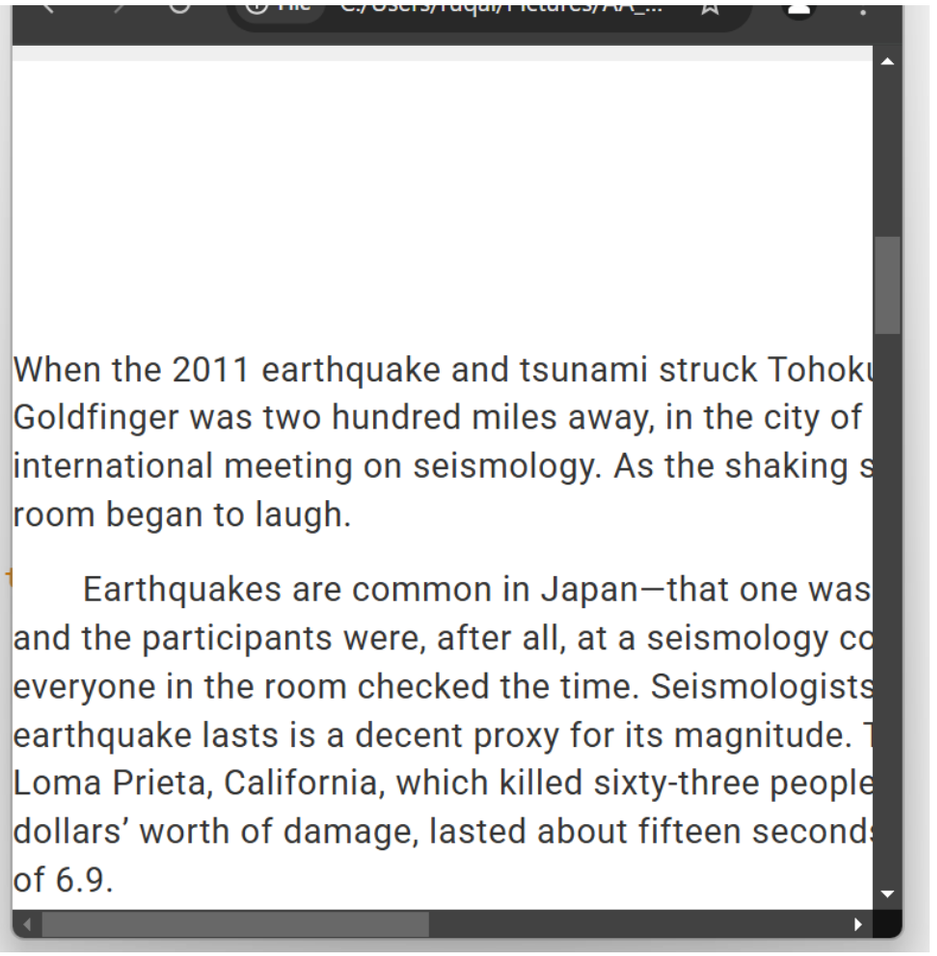
SET A PARAGRAPH OF TYPE

typeface: **Roboto**
font size: **16**
leading: **??**
tracking: **??**
column width: **??**

```
    }

    /* ************
Change thePARAGRAPH HERE
************ */

    #theparagraph {
        width: 70%;
    }

    #theparagraph p {
        font-family: 'Roboto';
        font-size: 1.2rem;
        line-height: 1.7rem;
        letter-spacing: inherit;
        font-weight: 300;
    }

    /*  #theparagraph p+p {
        text-indent: 1em;
    }*/

    /* ************
CLASSIFICATION
```



Here I am focusing on tracking. This is the original one.

When the 2011 earthquake and tsunami struck Tohoku, Japan, Chris Goldfinger was two hundred miles away, in the city of Kashiwa, at an international meeting on seismology. As the shaking started, everyone in the room began to laugh.

Earthquakes are common in Japan—that one was the third of the week—and the participants were, after all, at a seismology conference. Then everyone in the room checked the time. Seismologists know that how long an earthquake lasts is a decent proxy for its magnitude. The 1989 earthquake in Loma Prieta, California, which killed sixty-three people and caused six billion dollars' worth of damage, lasted about fifteen seconds and had a magnitude of 6.9.

A thirty-second earthquake generally has a magnitude in the mid-sevens. A minute-long quake is in the high sevens, a two-minute quake has entered the eights, and a three-minute quake is in the high eights. By four minutes, an

Here is another one (-0.02em)

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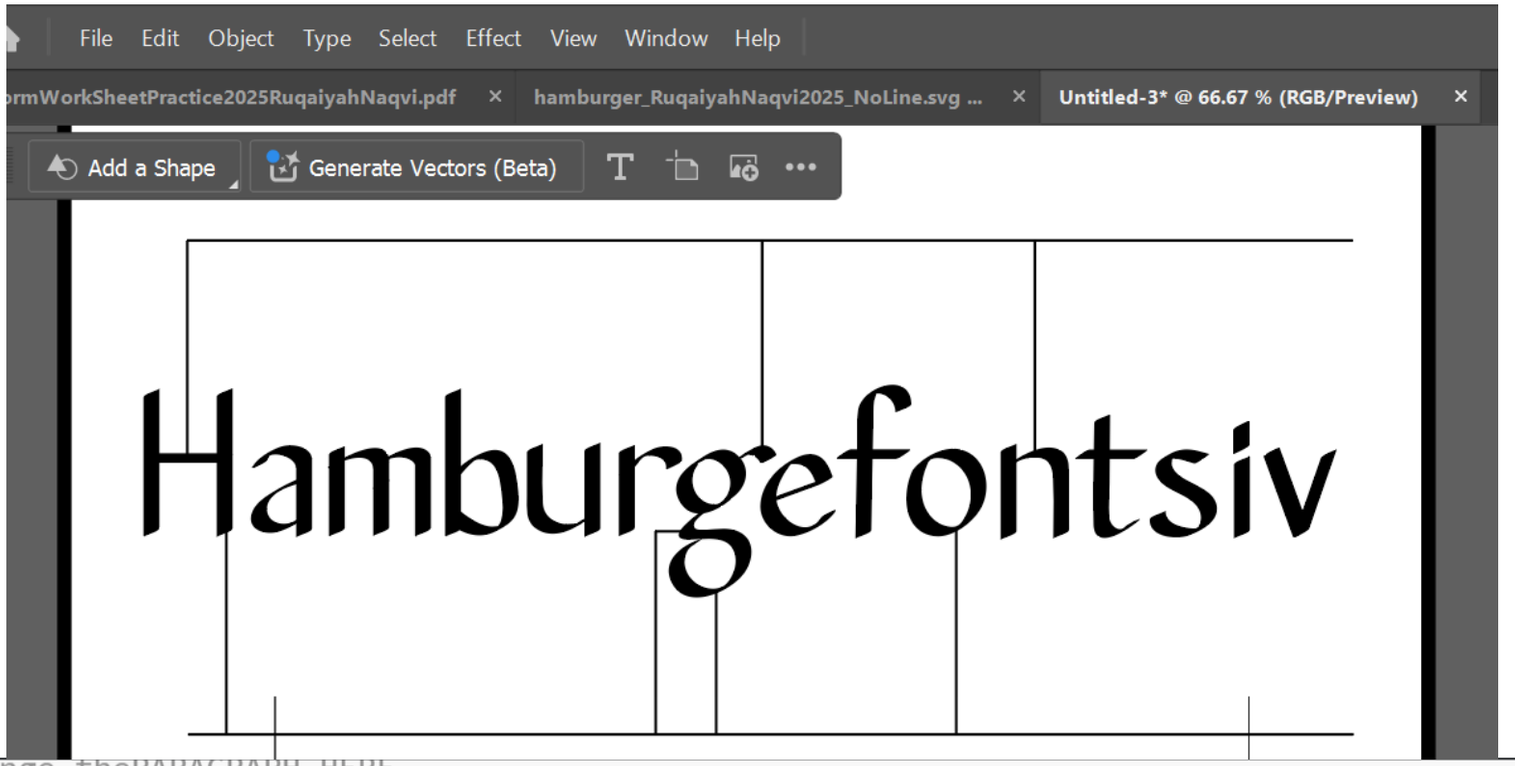
And (0.01em), I liked this one as the changes were not too drastic and was easy to read.

A thirty-second earthquake generally has a magnitude in the mid-sevens. A minute-long quake is in the high sevens, a two-minute quake has entered the eights, and a three-minute quake is in the high eights. By four minutes, an earthquake has hit magnitude 9.0. When Goldfinger looked at his watch, it was [illegible] verge of unleashing "the big one." That rumor is misleading, no matter what the San Andreas ever does. Every fault line has an upper limit to its potency, determined by its length and width, and by how far it can slip. For the San Andreas, one of the most extensively studied and best understood fault lines in the world, that upper limit is roughly an 8.2—a powerful earthquake, but, because the Richter scale is logarithmic, only six per cent as strong as the 2011 event in Japan.

Here I have figured out the code I want to have and my rough sketch og the Hamburger font, where I will be adding the information.




```
change thePARAGRAPH HERE
********** */

    #theparagraph {
        width: 70%;
    }

    #theparagraph p {
        font-family: 'Roboto';
        font-size: 1.2rem;
        line-height: 1.7rem;
        letter-spacing: -0.01em;
        font-weight: 300;
    }

    /*  #theparagraph p+p {
        text-indent: 1em;
    }*/

    /* ***********
CLASSIFICATION
********** */

    #classification #classification1 {
        background:
        url("http://meredith.firebird.sheridanc.on.ca/typography/project2/letter
```