Noolingo Design System

An Open Handbook for Products, Documents & Presentations

Version 2.0 / Review edition / 2026.11.24

Preface

Noolingo Design System makes design decisions easier to share, apply, and review. It connects the identity of a product with the practical work of arranging information, building interfaces, preparing documents, and explaining ideas in presentations. The aim is a clear and consistent experience, with enough flexibility for the content and the people using it.

Shared foundations define the language of the system: identity, color, typography, composition, visual meaning, and inclusive communication. Product, document, and presentation guidance then applies that language to different tasks. A button, a report paragraph, and a projected chart can share a visual identity while using different dimensions, density, and delivery methods.

Use the reader map to enter through the task at hand. Follow references to the shared rules when a decision needs context. This review edition reorganizes the earlier interface handbook and adds document and presentation guidance. New defaults and layout recipes are provided for evaluation; the availability of implementation assets is recorded separately in the adoption chapter.

Reader Map

Your task	Start here	Shared guidance to consult
Use the wordmark or cover pattern	Identity and Brand Assets	Color and Surfaces; Typography and Writing
Design a product interface	Actions, Inputs, and Forms through Platform Behavior	Layout and Composition; Accessibility and Localization
Prepare a report or handbook	Document Structure and PDF Delivery	Typography and Writing; Data and Diagrams
Build a presentation	Narrative and Slide Structure through Presentation Delivery	Layout and Composition; Data and Diagrams
Adopt or change the system	Project Adoption and Review and Release	Tokens and Media Profiles

Read shared rules once, then use the relevant medium's profile. Chapter numbers are navigation aids; semantic section identifiers keep references stable when the book is reorganized.

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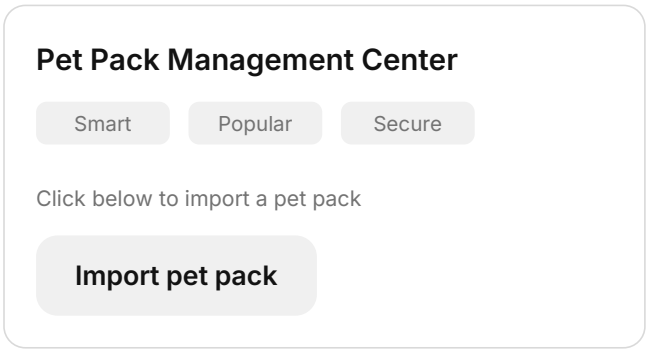
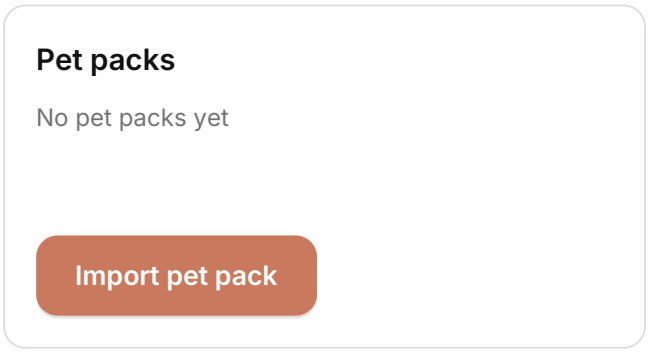
1. Principles and Conventions

Information overload



Task focus



Keep the information that supports the task

1.1 Scope and reading paths

This handbook connects the identity and shared visual rules of Noolingo with their use in product interfaces, documents, and presentations. Designers, developers, and content authors can begin with the medium they are producing, then consult the foundations for the decisions shared across it.

The foundations define relationships and roles. A medium profile supplies practical values, and a component or page pattern explains their application. A screen, printed page, and projected slide have different reading conditions; consistency comes from recognizable hierarchy and meaning as well as repeated values. See Tokens and Media Profiles.

1.2 Rule levels and evidence

Label	Meaning
Required	A rule needed for the stated task, accessibility target, or platform behavior. Its scope must be explicit.
Default	A starting decision for a named profile. Change it when content or context requires, and record the reason.
As needed	An option used when the relevant content or task exists.
Reference implementation	An observed implementation, including its limitations. It does not automatically define a recommended rule.
Proposed	A draft value or pattern awaiting validation in its intended use.

These labels distinguish current handbook decisions from legacy project observations. A table of observed colors or component states is evidence about that implementation. It is not proof of accessibility, suitability for another medium, or approval of every combination.

1.3 Principles for decisions

- Make every element useful. It should help someone identify an object, understand a relationship, decide, act, or interpret a result. Remove repeated meaning and decoration without a clear role.
- Organize around the task. Give the current object, necessary context, and next action appropriate prominence. Reveal secondary detail when it becomes useful.
- Preserve continuity. Keep a person's input, focus, position, and understanding intact as content changes. Choose the saving strategy in States, Feedback, and Saving.

- Make structure visible. Use position, typography, spacing, and consistent visual roles to explain relationships. Color supports that structure.
- Respect the medium. Preserve platform behavior in products, reading order in documents, and viewing conditions in presentations.

Principles guide tradeoffs; implementation rules live in their owning chapters. When two goals conflict, state the user task and test the smallest change that resolves it. Keep necessary labels, limitations, error causes, and consequences visible.

2. Identity and Brand Assets

Handbook wordmark

Noolingo
Design System

Same family, size and weight

Cover palette and pattern

#E8D7CA / #DBCCC0

The handbook identity is an explicit, reusable asset

2.1 Handbook wordmark

The current handbook website uses a text-only, two-line wordmark: "Noolingo" above "Design System". Both lines use Inter at 16 CSS px, weight 600, identical capitalization style, and a shared left edge. The first line is #121212; the second is #737373. Color provides the distinction. Do not add an icon, uppercase the second line, or make it smaller or lighter.

This specifies the handbook website's wordmark. It does not define every Noolingo product logo or establish rules for the parent brand. Obtain parent-brand marks from the approved source rather than reconstructing them from this wordmark. Retain the original proportions of supplied marks and check their legibility at the intended size. Keep adjacent controls and text outside their visible bounds.

2.2 Cover identity

The current handbook cover uses an #E8D7CA background and an #DBCCC0 repeating pattern. In the A4 cover profile, the tile repeats uniformly at 192 pt. Maintain the same scale across the cover; crop at the page boundary without stretching individual tiles or introducing a second scale behind the title.

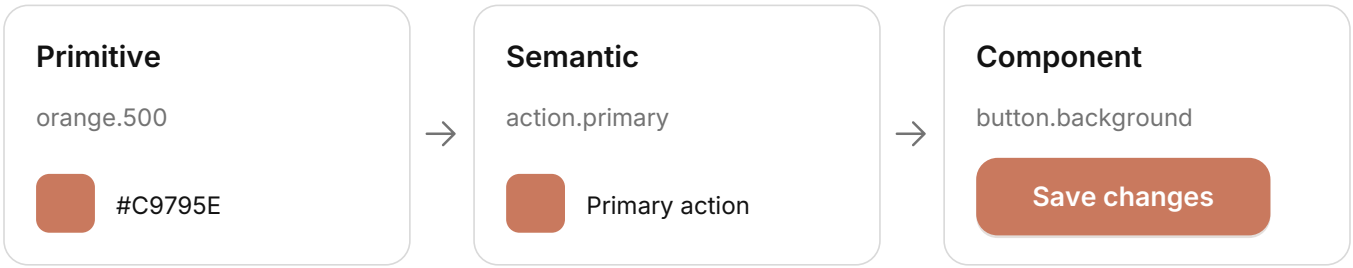
Outfit supplies the cover display lettering. The title and subtitle must remain readable over the pattern at both full-page size and the smaller website preview. Treat the approved tile as an asset: changing its motifs, spacing, or color produces a variant that needs review. The pattern is not a substitute for a product logo.

2.3 Website application and asset provenance

The current handbook website uses #F7F7F7 across all page sections. Separate sections through spacing and useful headings. Avoid alternating background stripes, eyebrow labels that repeat a heading, and decorative principle icons. The cover image may show the cover pattern; it does not require a patterned page background.

Keep editable sources and exported assets together, with their intended use, version, dimensions, and any supplied usage terms. Record the source of fonts, icons, and parent-brand assets. An "open handbook" title does not itself grant rights to third-party assets. Describe only the rights established by their actual terms.

3. Tokens and Media Profiles



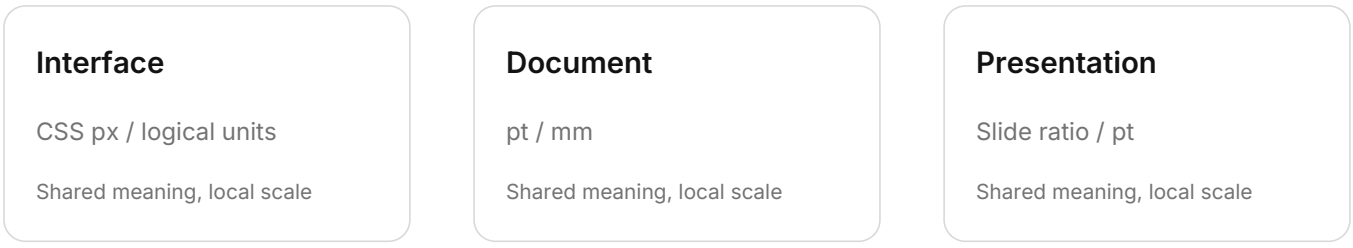
Primitive, semantic and component decisions

3.1 Shared roles and local values

Level	Example	Responsibility
Primitive	orange.500, space.4, radius.8	Store a raw value with its unit.
Semantic	text.primary, surface.default, action.primary	Name a purpose independently of a particular component.
Profile	type.body.document, type.body.interface	Adapt a role to a medium and reading condition.
Component or pattern	button.height, table.cell.padding	Define a specific application of shared rules.

Components and templates consume semantic roles through their profile. Avoid scattered color values or independent copies of a type scale. Profile names describe their purpose; they do not imply that every asset or template has already been built.

3.2 Current and proposed profiles



Shared semantics with medium-specific units

Profile	Typography and use	Status
Product interface	Inter with system-language fallbacks; compact text and component scales in Typography and Writing.	Current reference defaults
Handbook website	Outfit headings, Inter reading and control text; four page roles: display 40-72px, section heading 36px, body 16px, supporting text 14px.	Current site defaults
Compact handbook PDF	Georgia body 9.5/11.4pt; Helvetica-Bold chapter headings 20/24pt. Suitable for the current dense reference layout.	Current document profile
Extended reading PDF	Georgia body 10.5/15pt, with page composition checked for longer reading sessions.	Proposed alternative
Presentation	A separate slide scale sized for the viewing distance, room, and content. Preserve editable text and chart elements where practical.	Define and validate per deck

The website's four roles organize page text. A typography specimen can demonstrate the separate product scale when its purpose and values are labeled. Cover lettering has its own display role. These choices are profile defaults, not universal mandates for every Noolingo application.

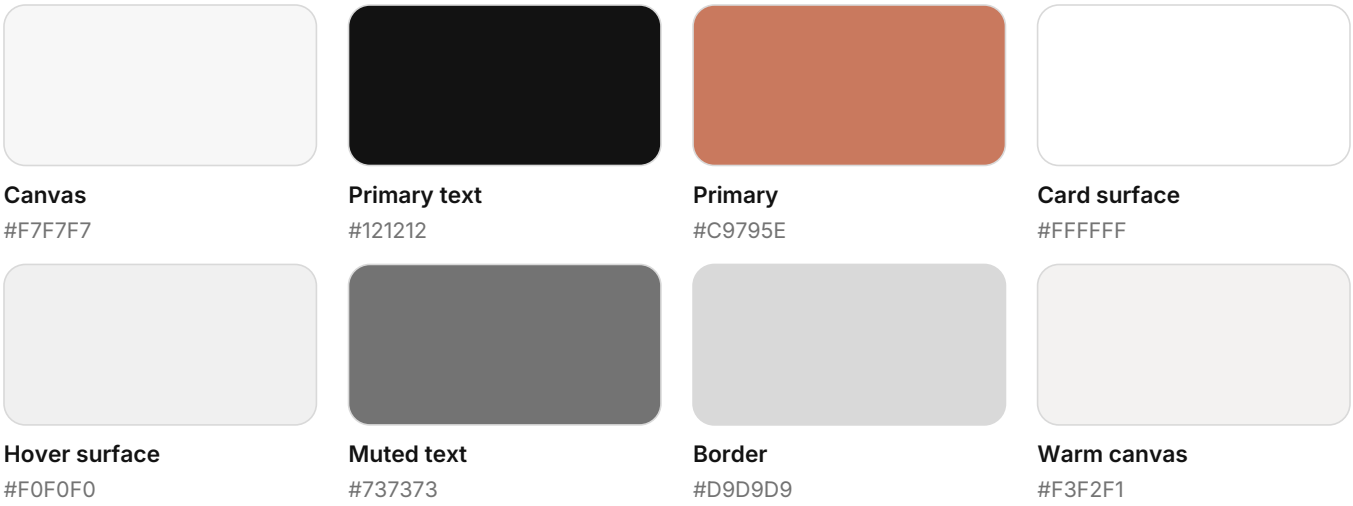
Choose a reading profile with Document Structure and Page Composition. Select slide values with Slide Layouts and Components, then validate them under the actual viewing conditions.

3.3 Units and changes

Use CSS px for web interfaces, DIP for Windows layouts, and logical points for macOS. Engine-based interfaces map values to their own logical coordinates and verify the result under system scaling. Document and presentation typography uses physical points; page geometry may use millimeters or points. Record the unit in the token or profile rather than assuming that a bare number transfers between media.

Use one source for values that must stay synchronized. A change to a primitive color or font requires checking every semantic pair and profile that consumes it. Change a local profile when the reason is specific to that medium. Exported summaries should identify their source version so they can be checked against the implementation.

4. Color and Surfaces



Recorded Noolingo theme colors

4.1 Reference palette and semantic use

The light product theme uses neutral gray surfaces, dark text, and terracotta orange. These values describe the current reference palette; test actual foreground/background pairs before using them.

Role	HSL reference	Approximate HEX
Canvas	0 0% 97%	#F7F7F7
Primary text	0 0% 7%	#121212
Brand primary	15 50% 58%	#C9795E
Primary foreground	0 0% 100%	#FFFFFF
Subtle background	0 0% 96%	#F5F5F5
Hover surface	0 0% 94%	#F0F0F0
Secondary text	0 0% 45%	#737373
Default border	0 0% 85%	#D9D9D9
Card surface	0 0% 100%	#FFFFFF

HEX values are approximate sRGB conversions. Implement from the chosen source values consistently. Map text.primary to readable foreground, surface.default to the main content surface, border.default to a necessary boundary, and action.primary to the principal action. Define focus.ring, border.input, and text.link as tested semantic pairs; copying the brand color does not establish their suitability.

4.2 Contrast and state

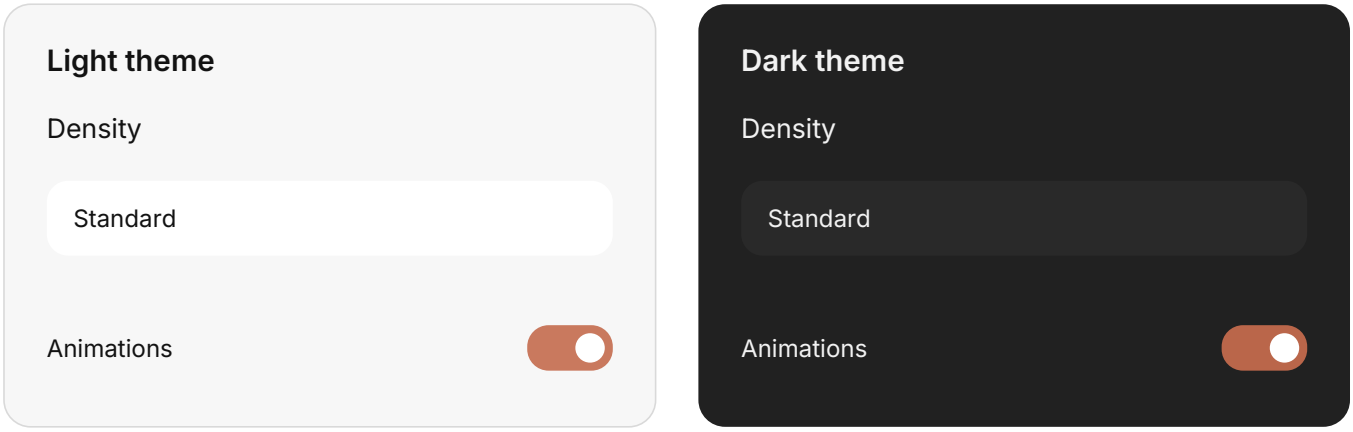
Use the WCAG contrast guidance as the baseline for screen text: 4.5:1 for normal text and 3:1 for large text. Large text is approximately 24 CSS px regular or 18.7 CSS px bold. Essential component boundaries and state graphics target 3:1 against adjacent colors. Check focus, hover, transparency, and actual surfaces.

White on #C9795E is approximately 3.29:1. Keep that color as the brand reference; for small white action text, the current readable action fill is #B05D43, approximately 4.67:1 against white. Alternatively, choose an appropriately

contrasting dark foreground. The darkened action color is a contextual adjustment, not a replacement for all brand orange.

Observed product status references are success 150 58% 38%, warning 45 100% 45%, and error 0 100% 65% in HSL. Adjust their foreground/background combinations to the use case. Express status in text or shape as well as color, and provide the cause or recovery action where it is known.

4.3 Themes and surfaces



Semantic roles connect light and dark themes

Reference theme	Canvas HSL	Primary HSL	Card HSL
Light	0 0% 97%	15 50% 58%	0 0% 100%
Warm	30 8% 95%	15 50% 58%	30 8% 98%
Dark	0 0% 13%	15 45% 51%	0 0% 16%
WarmDark	15 20% 10%	15 55% 55%	15 18% 14%

Switch complete semantic roles while retaining component meaning. Validate text, inputs, overlays, selections, and focus in every theme. The handbook website remains in its specified light profile.

Use whitespace, lightness, and necessary borders to distinguish surfaces. A product card may use a 1px border; a floating menu may also need a shadow. Light-theme shadow references are 0 2px 8px at 6% opacity for a light overlay, 0 8px 24px at 10% for a menu, and 0 16px 48px at 16% for a modal. System window shadows follow the platform. Printed diagrams do not inherit these effects automatically.

4.4 Gradients and reproduction

Gradients need a content or brand purpose. Product references use two or three related stops, a 6%-8% orange radial glow, or a 135-degree linear gradient; buttons default to solid fills. Background blur, when necessary, uses a 12-16px reference radius and an opaque fallback. These options do not override the handbook website's uniform canvas.

Review exported colors, text contrast, and grayscale distinctions. For physical printing, agree the color workflow with the printer and inspect a proof. Do not describe a HEX value as an authoritative print specification.

5. Typography and Writing

Page title	24 / 32 / 600
Dialog title	18 / 26 / 600
Section title	16 / 24 / 600
Body text and descriptions	14 / 22 / 400
Compact toolbar	13 / 20 / 500
Supporting text	12 / 18 / 400

Product UI type scale; document roles are defined separately

5.1 Families and roles

Inter is the product interface default for Latin text, numerals, and UI symbols. Chinese fallbacks are PingFang SC on macOS, Microsoft YaHei UI on Windows, or Noto Sans CJK SC across platforms. Code and aligned logs use SFMono-Regular, Consolas, or the system monospace face. Supply the required glyphs and real weights, including 400, 500, 600, and 700 where the profile uses them.

Reading documents, cover display, and website headings use the families specified in Media Profiles. Preserve actual font selection when exporting; an unnoticed fallback can change line breaks and meaning-bearing alignment.

5.2 Product interface scale

These are product UI defaults in logical pixels, not document or slide sizes.

Role	Size / line height	Weight
Display heading, as needed	32 / 40	600
Page heading	24 / 32	600
Dialog heading	18 / 26	600
Section heading	16 / 24	600
Body	14 / 22	400
Control text	14 / 20	500
Compact UI text	13 / 20	400 or 500
Supporting text	12 / 18	400
Low-priority metadata, as needed	11 / 16	500

Body and actionable text default to at least 13 in this compact UI profile. Reserve size 11 for low-priority metadata and support text enlargement. Use regular weight for continuous reading, medium for controls and selection, semibold for headings, and bold sparingly for key data.

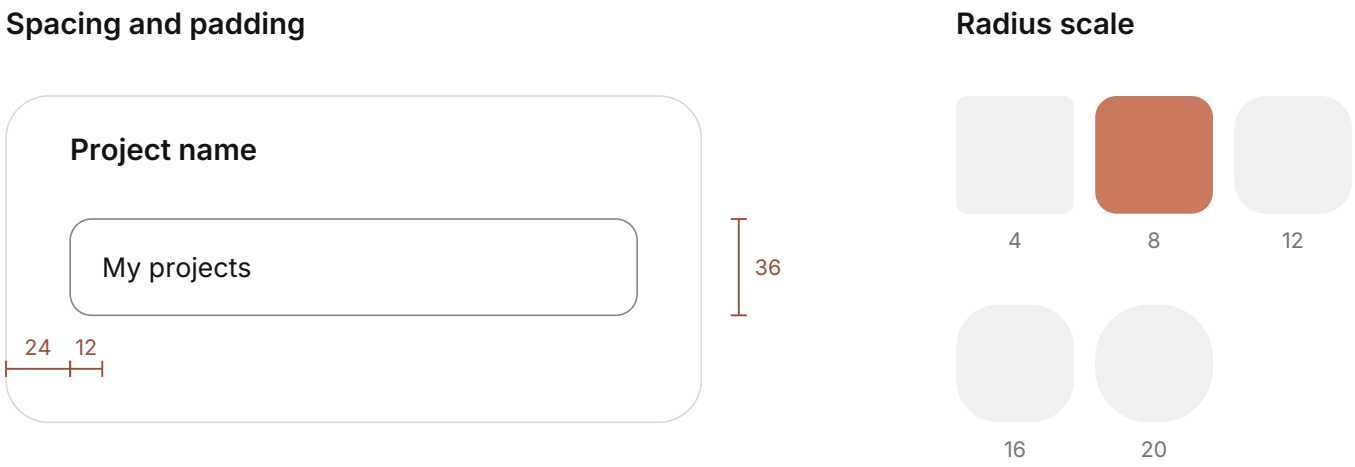
5.3 Reading and copy

Start long-form line-length checks around 55-75 Latin characters or 30-40 Chinese characters. Adjust to the face, size, and medium. Chinese letter spacing defaults to zero; large Latin display text may use -0.02em, while body text keeps normal spacing. Avoid expanding spaces so much that a justified paragraph breaks into distracting gaps.

Use direct, calm language and consistent terminology. Titles identify a subject or task; control labels identify an action. Omit periods from short labels, use normal punctuation in sentences, and use one ellipsis character for progress text. Show technical paths and error codes when they help the task; place detailed diagnostics in expandable content when available.

Use tabular numerals for vertical comparisons and make units explicit. Choose precision according to the decision. Let labels wrap, keep important restrictions and errors complete, and provide accessible full names when the visible form is truncated. For interactive outcomes and recovery wording, use States, Feedback, and Saving.

6. Layout and Composition



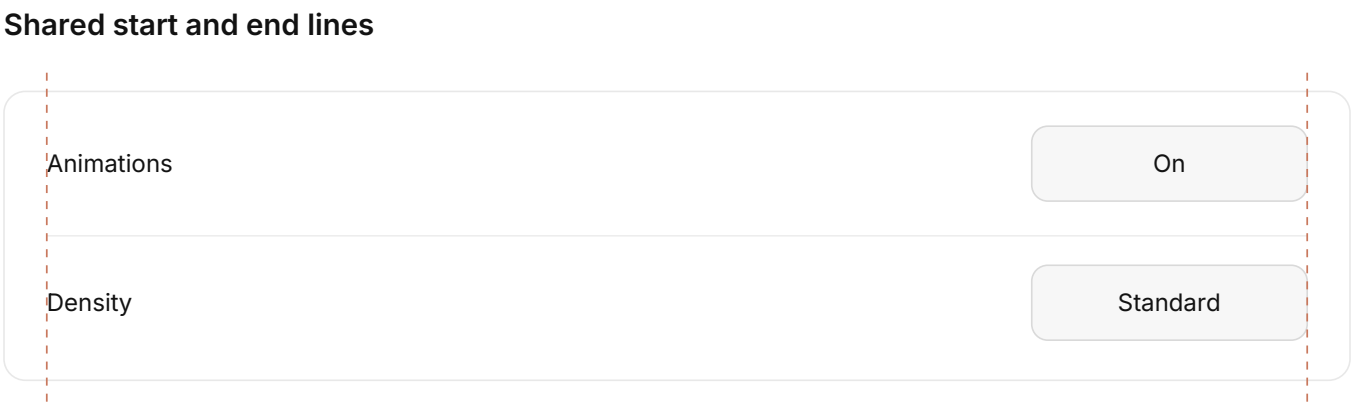
Aligned outer boundaries and scoped interface dimensions

6.1 Choose the arrangement from the relationship

Content relationship	Starting arrangement	What to preserve
Title and explanatory reading	Title, then description below	A clear reading order and a shared start edge
Parallel alternatives or comparison	Adjacent columns when readable	Equal opportunity to compare equivalent attributes
Sequence or procedure	Ordered rows or a directed flow	An unambiguous next step
Claim and supporting evidence	Claim followed by or beside its evidence	Proximity and visible hierarchy
Categories within a collection	Groups with useful labels	Consistent internal structure

The handbook website stacks reading titles and descriptions vertically. Genuine parallel comparisons use horizontal space where it helps comparison; narrow layouts preserve the same relationships in a vertical order. Do not force unrelated text into matching columns merely to fill a wide area.

6.2 Alignment and spacing



Shared start and end lines

Define shared content edges, column widths, and text baselines. In comparisons, align both the top and bottom edges of equivalent illustration areas, as well as their headings. Align text by baseline and controls by optical center. Permit 1-2 logical pixels of optical correction for glyphs and icons where needed.

The product grid uses a base increment of 4 and a primary rhythm of 8. Its spacing scale is 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 40, 48, and 64; 2 and 6 are local adjustments. Common UI gaps are 6-8 from icon to label, 8 between related buttons, 6 from label to input or input to helper text, and 16 between fields. Reference padding is 12 horizontal/8 vertical in list rows, 20-24 in cards and dialogs, and 24-32 between groups.

UI page margins start at 24, increasing to 32 in wide windows or reducing to 16 in compact windows. Document margins use their document profile. A measured annotation describes the implementation value even when its illustration is scaled on the page.

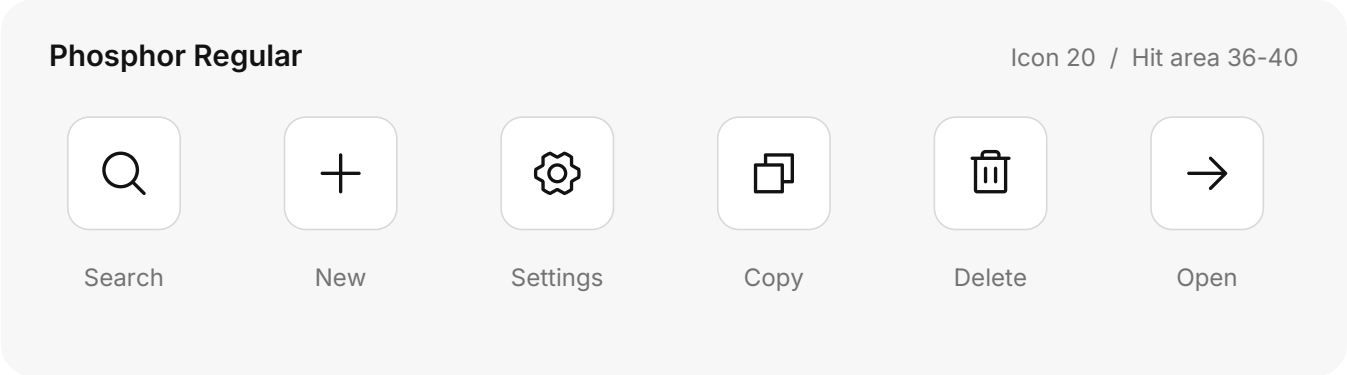
6.3 Containers and corners

Default to one container layer per area. Use headings, rows, and whitespace for related content; a divider needs a specific boundary to explain. Add an inner container only for a distinct object or interaction boundary. Removing a redundant container includes removing its border, shadow, radius, and extra padding. An icon showcase may use a shared backdrop when it helps compare the glyphs. The current typography specimens remain unframed, without an inset background or horizontal padding, and align directly with the body content edges.

Product object	Default radius
Checkbox or small marker	4
Button, input, menu item	8
Popup menu or tooltip card	12
Content card or floating panel	16
Modal dialog	20
Avatar or circular icon button	50%

Use pill shapes selectively for short controls. Coordinate nested curves: a radius-20 container with 12 padding can contain radius-8 controls. Keep equivalent examples at a common scale and preserve their aspect ratios. Before export, compare opposing edges and label baselines; similar-looking shapes can still be measurably misaligned.

7. Icons and Illustrations



Functional icons and their interaction regions

7.1 Functional icons

Use Phosphor Regular for the product reference. Keep weight consistent in a context; Fill can communicate selection. Duotone is an optional treatment for an approved brand or main entry-point use. It does not justify adding an icon to every heading.

Product context	Icon size	Reference hit area
Compact button or trailing list action	16	28-32
Standard button or menu	18	36
Navigation or main toolbar action	20	36-40
Welcome or empty-state illustration	24-32	Determined by content

Icon size and interactive target size are separate. Touch targets may need additional space without enlarging the glyph. Reuse the same icon for the same action. Icon-only controls require an accessible name and a tooltip on hover or keyboard focus. System window controls remain native. See Accessibility and Localization for broader checks.

7.2 Illustrations and screenshots

Choose an illustration to explain a relationship, state, or operation. Labels must clarify what the reader should inspect. Keep equivalent examples at the same scale; crop to the useful context without removing an error, control, or value needed to interpret the result. Record whether an image is a schematic, an actual screenshot, or a conceptual example.

Prefer vector sources for diagrams and icons. Supply raster images at a resolution appropriate to their final display size, preserve proportions, and check text after export. Give figures a short descriptive caption. A caption should explain the figure's role rather than repeat every visible label.

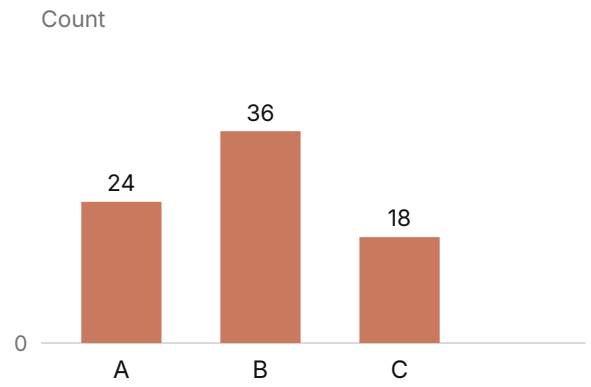
Treat source images as evidence: do not present a staged or edited result as an unchanged capture. Remove unrelated sensitive content before publication and verify that redaction cannot be recovered from the delivered asset. Use a textual explanation or accessible alternative for information that an image alone would hide.

7.3 Decoration and asset selection

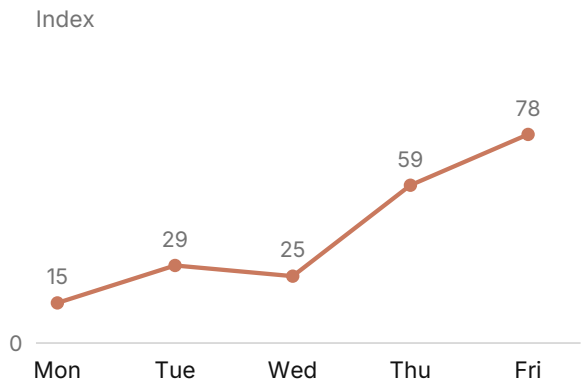
Decorative assets need a defined brand or composition role. The handbook website omits decorative principle icons and uses the approved cover artwork as its main visual. Keep decorative images out of the reading order where the format supports this. Use Identity and Brand Assets for the wordmark, cover pattern, and asset provenance.

8. Data and Diagrams

Compare categories



Show change over time



Illustrative data only

Select the visual form from the question

8.1 Match the form to the question

Question	Starting form
Which category is larger?	Bars on a common scale
How does a measure change over time?	Line chart with an explicit time axis
How are observations distributed?	Histogram, dot plot, or box plot suited to the data
How do two measures relate?	Scatter plot
What are the exact values?	Table with clear units and aligned numerals
What follows what, or depends on what?	Flow or relationship diagram with labeled connections

Choose the form before decorating it. A diagram's containers and connectors must encode something the reader needs. Avoid turning a simple comparison into an elaborate process or using a chart when a short statement answers the question.

8.2 Honest comparison and annotation

Show units, period, population or scope, and the source near the figure. Identify estimates, missing data, uncertainty, and transformations that affect interpretation. Never replace an unknown value with zero simply to complete a series. Use comparable scales for comparable panels and disclose a changed scale.

Bar lengths require a meaningful common baseline, normally zero. If a line chart uses a restricted range to reveal variation, make the range clear. Avoid perspective and decorative volume that distort comparisons. State a chart's finding only as strongly as the underlying evidence supports it.

Use categorical colors for distinct groups, ordered lightness for magnitude, and a diverging scale around a meaningful center. Reserve success/error meanings for actual outcomes; arbitrary data categories do not become good or bad because they inherit UI state colors. Add labels, patterns, or shapes when color alone would be ambiguous.

8.3 Diagram grammar and delivery

Define what each node and connector means. Keep equivalent entities visually equivalent, label branching conditions, and distinguish sequence from dependency. Choose one reading direction and use grouping to reduce crossings. A legend is useful when symbols have meaning that labels cannot make clear locally.

Export diagrams so labels and lines remain readable at the intended size. Use editable sources for later revision and provide enough source data or explanation to inspect the conclusion. In slides, simplify the view to the current point; in documents, retain the detail necessary for independent reading. Both versions must preserve the same facts.

9. Accessibility and Localization

9.1 Shared requirements

Essential information must survive changes in color perception, input method, text size, and format. Use meaningful headings and reading order, descriptive labels, and alternatives for information presented only in images. Keep focus and selection perceivable in interactive contexts. Associate errors and asynchronous results with the relevant task.

Contrast rules are maintained in Color and Surfaces. Accessible names are maintained with functional icons and controls. These requirements need format-specific implementation; a visually readable export does not establish that its underlying structure is accessible.

9.2 Validate the medium

Medium	Essential checks
Product interface	Keyboard completion, visible focus, meaningful roles and states, text enlargement, high contrast, and reduced motion.
Document or PDF	Heading structure, reading order, selectable text, alternative descriptions, document language, and meaningful links.
Presentation	Reading distance, sufficient type size, contrast, slide reading order, speaker support, and accessible shared copies.

For web content, check text enlargement to 200% without losing essential content or function. Verify actual keyboard and assistive-technology paths where available. For documents and slides, inspect the exported file as well as the authoring source; conversion can alter structure or remove alternatives. Use the detailed checks in Pagination and PDF Delivery and Presentation Delivery and Handoff.

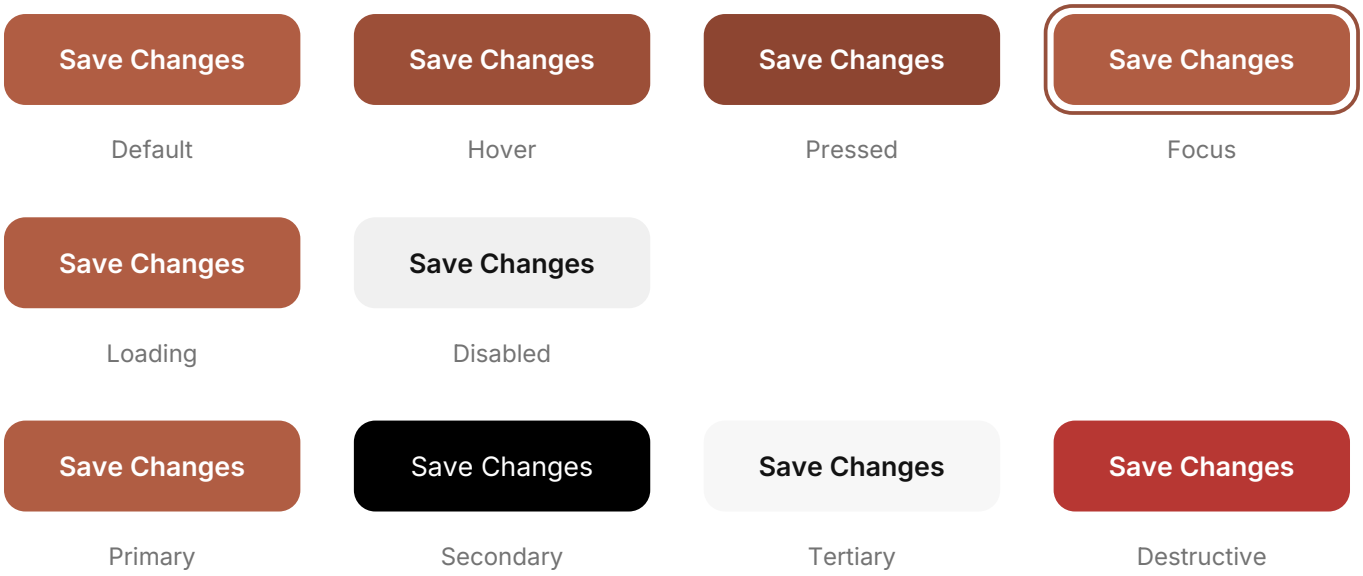
9.3 Localization and content growth

Use a shared glossary for recurring terms. Format dates, times, numbers, and shortcuts for the user's locale and platform. Keep units explicit and avoid ambiguous dates. Use fonts that cover the required scripts and verify mixed-script baselines.

Allow buttons, labels, and headings to grow through padding, minimum sizes, and wrapping. For English-based layouts, approximately 30% expansion is a useful initial test, not a guarantee that every language will fit. Validate actual long translations. For right-to-left content, inspect reading order, navigation, alignment, and directional icons; meaningful data directions may require separate treatment.

Preserve complete warnings and necessary context when space is tight. Recompose or paginate content before reducing it below the profile's readable range. Test the actual final content, including empty, long, and error cases, rather than judging the system from short sample labels alone.

10. Actions, Inputs, and Forms



Button roles and states with readable foreground colors

10.1 Action Hierarchy and Variants

Give a task area one primary action; independent local tasks may have their own. Keep action order predictable. Perform reversible actions directly when appropriate, with undo. Before an irreversible action, identify its object and consequences, and label the final button with the action.

The following Noolingo variants define the current component profile. Use semantic tokens and validate every state against color and contrast requirements.

Variant	Fill / Text	Weight	Purpose
Primary	#B05D43 / #FFFFFF	600	Advance the current task
Secondary	#000000 / #FFFFFF	400	A supporting action
Tertiary	#F7F7F7 / #000000	600	A lower-emphasis action
Destructive	#B73733 / #FFFFFF	600	Confirm a destructive operation
Outline	Surface / primary text, visible border	Per component	An alternate low-emphasis treatment
Link	Transparent / accessible link color	Per context	Navigate within text

The brand reference remains #C9795E; #B05D43 is the accessible small-text primary-button fill. Legacy #C9795E or #FF4D4D with white text are reference observations, not recommended normal-text button combinations. Outline is a separate variant, not the definition of Secondary.

10.2 Dimensions and Hit Areas

These logical dimensions describe the compact product profile. Its 14/22 body and 14/20 control text do not replace the website's 16px body profile; see typography roles. Button variants may override the general control weight, as listed above.

Size	Height	Horizontal Padding	Radius
Small	32	8	8
Standard	36	16	8
Large	40	32	8
Icon	32 x 32	Centered icon	8

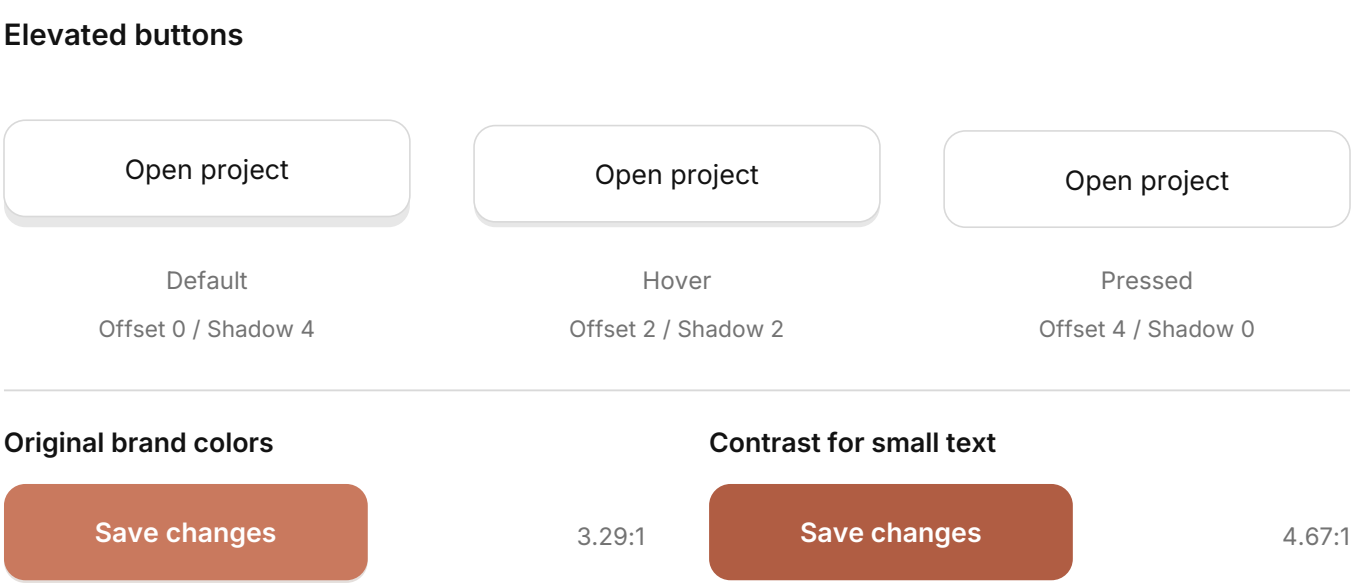
For touch, provide at least a 44 x 44 interaction area even when the visible control is smaller. Grow controls for text and platform settings rather than clipping labels. Keep peer actions consistent in size. Icon-only controls need an accessible name and a tooltip available on hover and keyboard focus.

10.3 Control States

State	Required Behavior
Default	Preserve the action hierarchy and readable label
Hover	Give local feedback without relying on hover for discovery
Pressed	Acknowledge input immediately
Keyboard focus	Show a visible 2px focus ring without changing layout
Loading	Preserve dimensions, show progress, prevent duplicate submission
Disabled	Block activation and explain a useful route to availability

An inherited style that removes outline and ring without a replacement is a defect. Check hover, pressed, and disabled treatments on their actual surface; opacity changes do not automatically preserve contrast. Color transitions default to 200ms. Retain focus through asynchronous updates where the control remains available.

10.4 Elevated Buttons



Recorded press structure and contrast adjustment

Elevated buttons are an optional tactile variant for prominent entry points. The reference uses a 4px bottom shadow; hover moves the surface down 2px and reduces the shadow to 2px; pressing moves it down 4px and removes the shadow. Keep the hit area stationary. Ordinary forms and toolbars need only clear state feedback. Simplify movement when reduced motion is enabled.

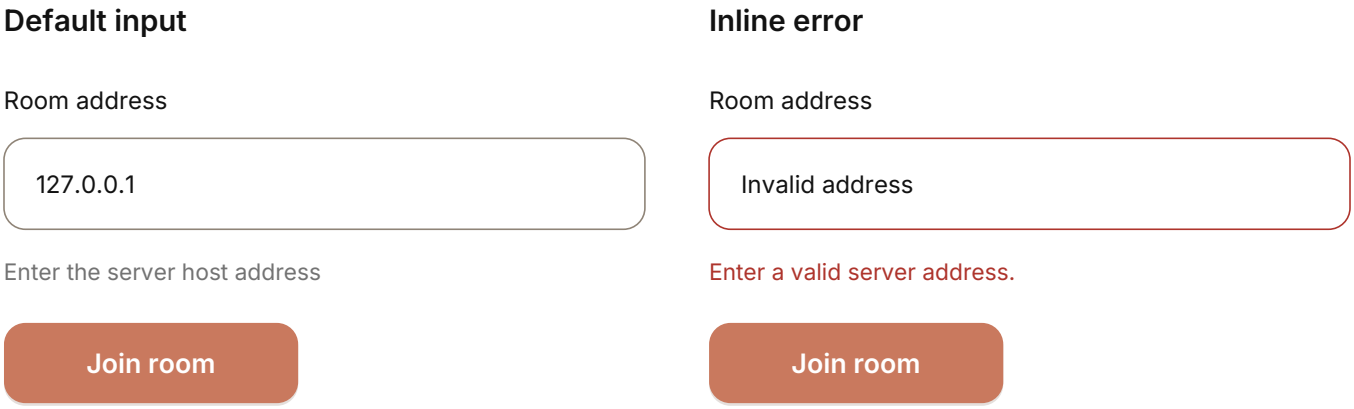
10.5 Inputs and Selection

Compact single-line inputs have a minimum height of 36, horizontal padding of 12, and radius 8. Multiline inputs grow until available space requires internal scrolling. Keep labels above fields; placeholders show examples and never replace labels. Put helper text and errors near their field, and preserve entered content.

Control	Selection Model	Commit Behavior
Switch	Immediate on/off setting	Apply and save the changed setting
Checkbox	Multiple choices or form selection	Preserve choices until the form submits
Radio group	A small mutually exclusive set	Make each labeled option's row clickable
Dropdown	A larger mutually exclusive set	Keep the selected value visible
Segmented control	Two to five short peer modes	Update the associated area

Provide appropriate input types, autocomplete hints, and keyboard layouts on the web and mobile. Permit paste and correction. Do not submit while an input method is composing text. Required-field instructions should be clear in context without repeating unnecessary markers.

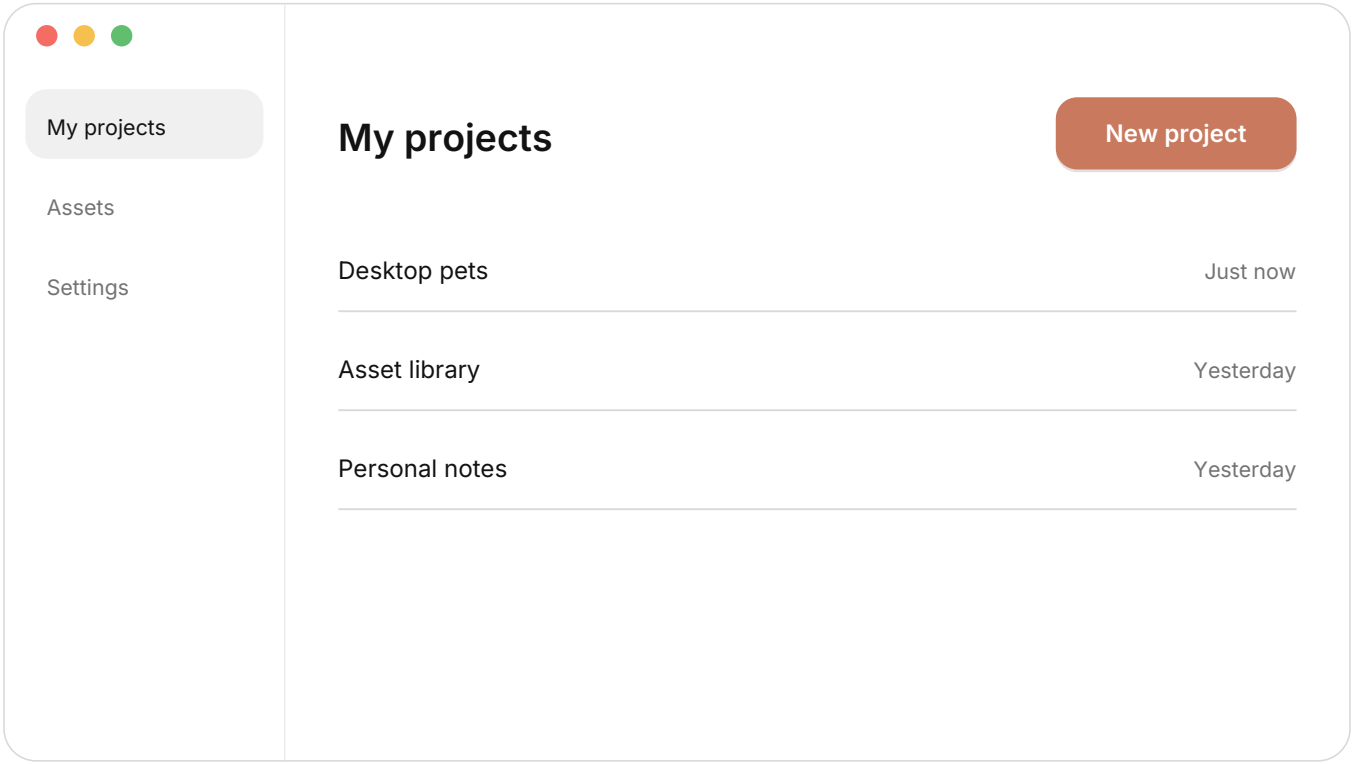
10.6 Validation



Labels and local feedback support correction

For straightforward format errors, validate after blur or submission. Remove obsolete errors when corrected. Show remote validation in progress and discard results for superseded input. A failed submission focuses the first invalid field while preserving the rest; multiple errors may also have a linked summary. Explain the repair beside the field. Validation and saving follow the feedback lifecycle, including failure recovery.

11. Navigation and Containers



Navigation, content and primary actions

11.1 Location and Return Paths

Navigation communicates location; buttons perform actions. Mark the current destination consistently. Deep content needs a return path that restores list position and filters. On the web, preserve meaningful URLs and browser Back behavior. When navigation becomes crowded, improve its information structure before adding more nested menus.

Tabs switch related views within a context. Keep their selection, focus, and panel visibility synchronized; keyboard users must be able to move among tabs and reach the active panel. Follow the interaction requirements in inclusion.

11.2 Lists and Grouped Content

Lists support scanning and comparison; cards support independent objects, previews, and local actions. A row normally contains a name, essential state, and necessary actions. Group related settings visually while keeping their controls and feedback independent.

Follow layout and container boundaries. Arrange peer cards directly in the content area. Whole-row actions and inline buttons need distinct hit areas; avoid nested interactive controls. Actions revealed on hover must remain keyboard-accessible and discoverable on touch. Changing a row must preserve its reading and focus context.

11.3 Menus

Compact menu items default to a minimum height of 32, padding 8, and an icon-to-text gap of 8. Group by task; dividers mark real categories, with destructive actions separated. Open near the trigger and adjust to available viewport space. Escape closes the menu and restores focus. Provide touch-sized targets where needed rather than forcing compact desktop dimensions onto mobile.

11.4 Dialogs and Drawers

A dialog contains one focused task: title, necessary explanation, content, and actions. Overflowing content scrolls while key actions remain reachable. Drawers suit details or settings that reference the underlying content; choose modal or non-modal behavior deliberately. Sustained complex work belongs in a page or window.

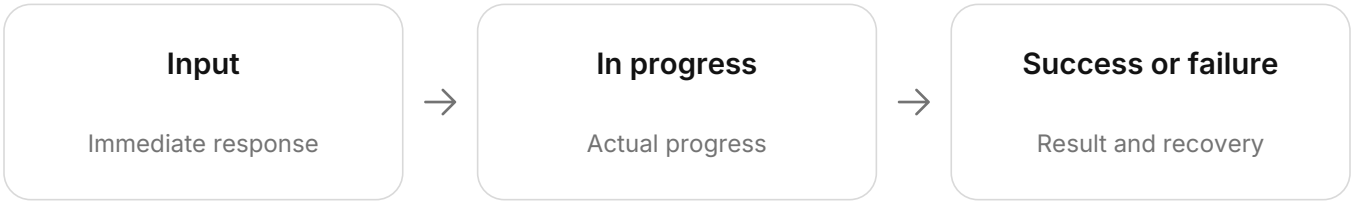
On opening, choose an appropriate initial focus. Modal interaction contains focus and prevents unintended interaction with the background; closing returns focus to the trigger or a logical successor. When changes remain unsaved, explain the result of saving or discarding them. Destructive tasks need a safe initial focus.

11.5 Compact Layout Defaults

Area	Logical Dimensions
Sidebar	224-256 wide, adjusted to product content
Toolbar	44-48 high
List row	At least 40 high; 56 with supporting text
Confirmation dialog	400-440 wide
Form dialog	480-560 wide
Complex configuration window	640-800 wide

These are starting values, not fixed viewport requirements. Allow text growth and use the responsive rules when available space changes.

12. States, Feedback, and Saving



Acknowledge, show progress, and explain the result

12.1 Acknowledgment and Progress

Acknowledge input immediately. A loading indicator may wait approximately 150ms to avoid flicker, but pressed and submission states respond at once. Keep existing content visible where possible, updating only the affected area.

Show an accurate proportion when the total is known, otherwise use indeterminate progress. Name the current stage, such as downloading or verifying. Longer interruptible tasks provide cancellation and a way to return to progress while doing other work. Completion updates content and available actions. Announce important results accessibly without repeatedly interrupting reading.

12.2 Saving Independent Settings

Save independent preferences per item, even when they share a visual group. Validation, persistence, progress, and failure belong to the setting being changed.

- Apply switches, radio options, and dropdowns after selection. The selected value communicates the result; add local save status when needed.
- Submit text on confirmation or blur; continuous editing may use debouncing. Retain the last confirmed value.
- Keep other settings usable during saving. Process updates according to the latest intent; a late response must not overwrite a newer value.
- On failure, restore the last confirmed applied value, explain the cause nearby, and offer retry. Preserve recoverable draft input rather than silently erasing the user's edit.

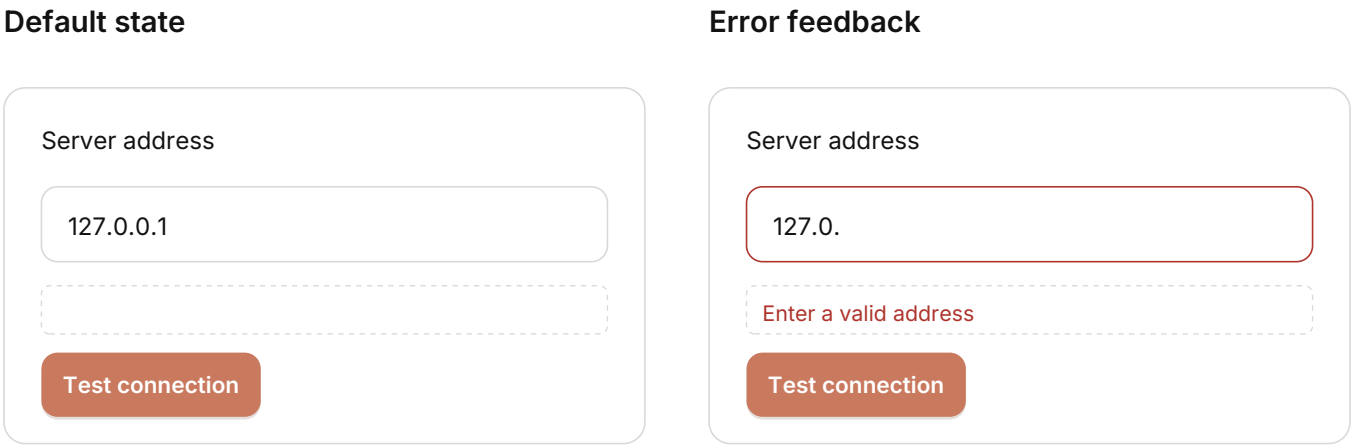
Interdependent fields requiring joint validation form one submission unit with an explicit submit action. Prevent duplicate submissions, and provide undo for reversible changes when appropriate.

12.3 Persistent and Temporary Feedback

Feedback	Lifetime and Placement
Field error	Beside the field until corrected
Page error	In the affected area with recovery
Toast	Lightweight, non-blocking result; default 3-4 seconds
Undo message	At least 6 seconds by default, plus another recovery path
In-progress status	Attached to the action or object

Pause toast dismissal while hovered or keyboard-focused. Recovery cannot depend only on a temporary message. Empty states offer an available next step; errors state known causes and usable recovery. If the cause is unknown, describe the failed result and offer retry or diagnostics instead of inventing an explanation.

12.4 Stable Layout and Local Feedback

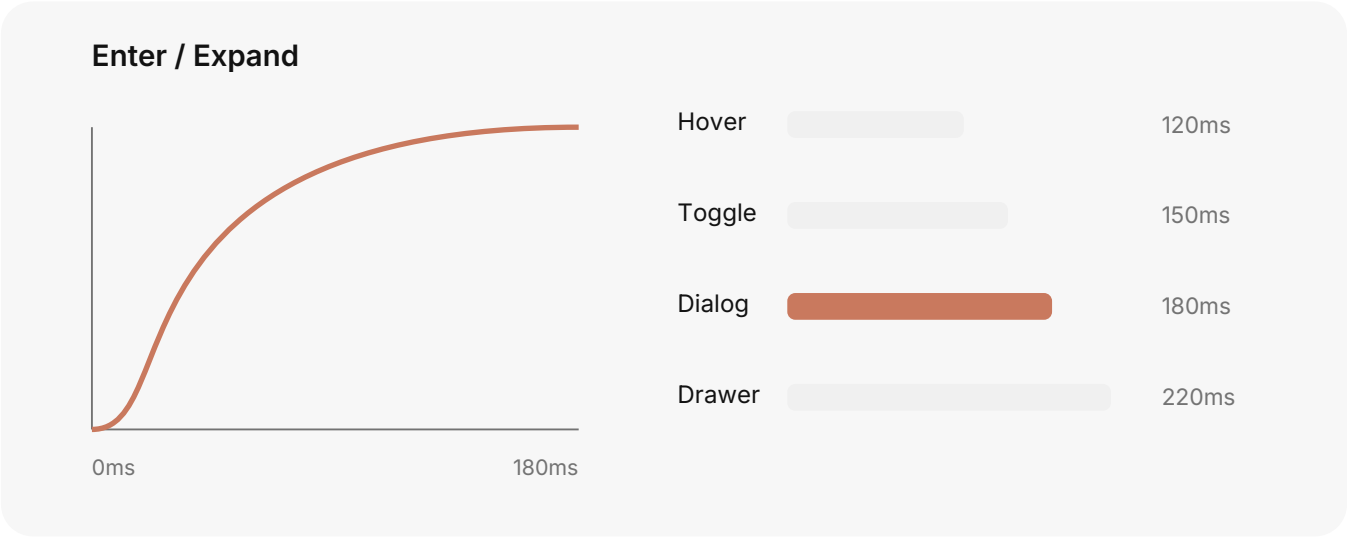


Reserve feedback space and preserve the current action

Change	Preserve
Scrollbar appears	Content width and alignment through a stable gutter; avoid extra space for overlay scrollbars
Helper, error, or save text changes	A shared feedback slot and stable nearby controls
Button loads or completes	Width, height, and icon slot
Images or asynchronous content arrive	Aspect ratio or a suitably sized placeholder
Fonts load	Comparable fallback metrics and line height
Rows update	Scroll anchor, focus, and entered content

Reserve space using actual copy, languages, and text sizes. Longer messages may wrap and expand; never clip essential feedback to satisfy a fixed height. Compare content edges, baselines, and action positions across short/long, normal/error, and idle/loading states.

13. Motion



An example easing curve and duration scale

13.1 Purpose and Duration

Motion explains a trigger, hierarchy change, movement, or progress. Preserve readability and settle promptly. The following defaults are starting points for product interfaces, not instructions to animate every element.

Interaction	Duration	Change
Press	80ms	Background or border
Hover and focus	120ms	Local feedback
Button color	200ms	Color transition
Switch or selection	150ms	Position and background
Menu or tooltip	120ms	Opacity and 4px translation
Dialog entry / exit	180ms / 120ms	Entry opacity and 8px translation; exit opacity
Drawer	220ms	Translation
Content change	180-220ms	Opacity and at most 8px translation
Welcome or completion	300-450ms	Only when justified by product content

13.2 Easing and Interruption

Use	Curve
Enter or expand	cubic-bezier(0.2, 0, 0, 1)
Exit or collapse	cubic-bezier(0.4, 0, 1, 1)
Ongoing state change	cubic-bezier(0.2, 0, 0.2, 1)
Rotating progress	linear

Animate from the relevant trigger or content relationship. Repeated input reverses or continues from the current state. Keep dialog text at its normal scale by default; optional subtle scaling runs from 0.98 to 1. Loading icons default to size 16-18 and one revolution per 900ms. List additions and removals preserve neighboring relationships and a logical focus target.

13.3 Reduced Motion

Honor the user's reduced-motion preference. Replace spatial and spring effects with brief fades or immediate changes, retaining visible action feedback. Timed animation must not delay keyboard access, cancellation, or recovery. See inclusion for the shared acceptance requirements.

14. Responsive Layout and Platform Behavior

14.1 Units and Scaling

Apply the unit mappings in Tokens and Media Profiles. Native mobile implementations follow their platform's layout and text-scaling conventions. Engine-based interfaces map tokens to logical coordinates and validate the result under system scaling.

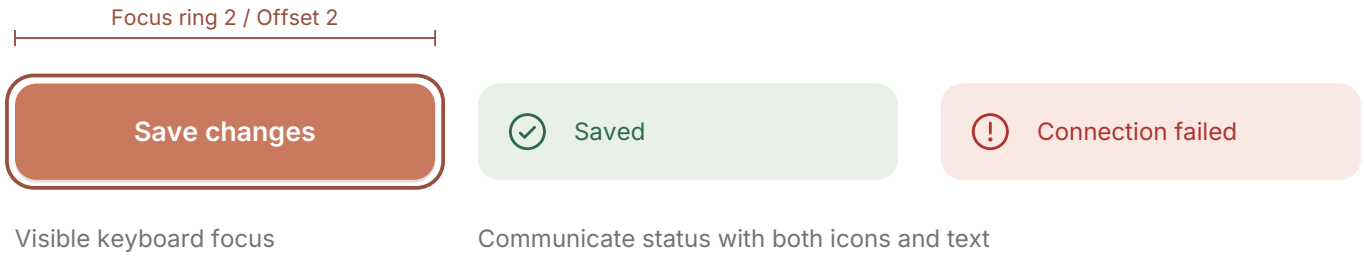
Align strokes and icons for the rendering framework, using the asset guidance in Icons and Illustrations. Preserve text scaling and content constraints rather than shrinking an entire interface to fit.

14.2 Reflow Across Viewports

Let content determine layout breakpoints. Narrow views may replace a sidebar with a category selector, stack theme choices, wrap actions, and change forms to one column. Preserve destination names, reading order, and the primary task. Wide layouts may expose more navigation without duplicating the same content.

On mobile, account for safe areas, browser controls, orientation changes, and the on-screen keyboard. Keep the focused field, its error, and the relevant action reachable. Avoid fixed bars that cover content. Long labels and enlarged text should expand controls or reflow, following layout and inclusion.

14.3 Keyboard, Touch, and Direct Manipulation



Visible focus and feedback beyond color in product interfaces

Tab follows the task and visual sequence. Enter performs the context-appropriate action; Escape closes the current temporary layer. During text composition, Enter belongs to the input method. Show platform-appropriate shortcuts: Ctrl on Windows and Command on macOS. Web interactions must preserve browser navigation and expected link behavior.

Touch cannot depend on hover. Provide discoverable actions and sufficient hit areas. Dragging preserves the grab offset, highlights valid targets, and identifies the outcome: move, copy, or import. Keep the final position clear and provide a menu, button, or keyboard alternative for important drag tasks.

14.4 Native Desktop Windows



Dashed areas are draggable; native controls and resize edges are excluded.

Native controls remain outside draggable regions

The application may draw its title background while retaining actual native window controls. Omit duplicate title text and decorative dividers. Empty title space remains draggable; buttons, search, tabs, menus, and editable text are excluded. Preserve edge resize regions.

Compact title areas start at height 32; a combined toolbar may use 40-44. As initial design allowances, reserve approximately 138 on the right for Windows and 80-96 on the left for macOS. These are not operating-system guarantees: validate actual framework-reported bounds and supported system versions.

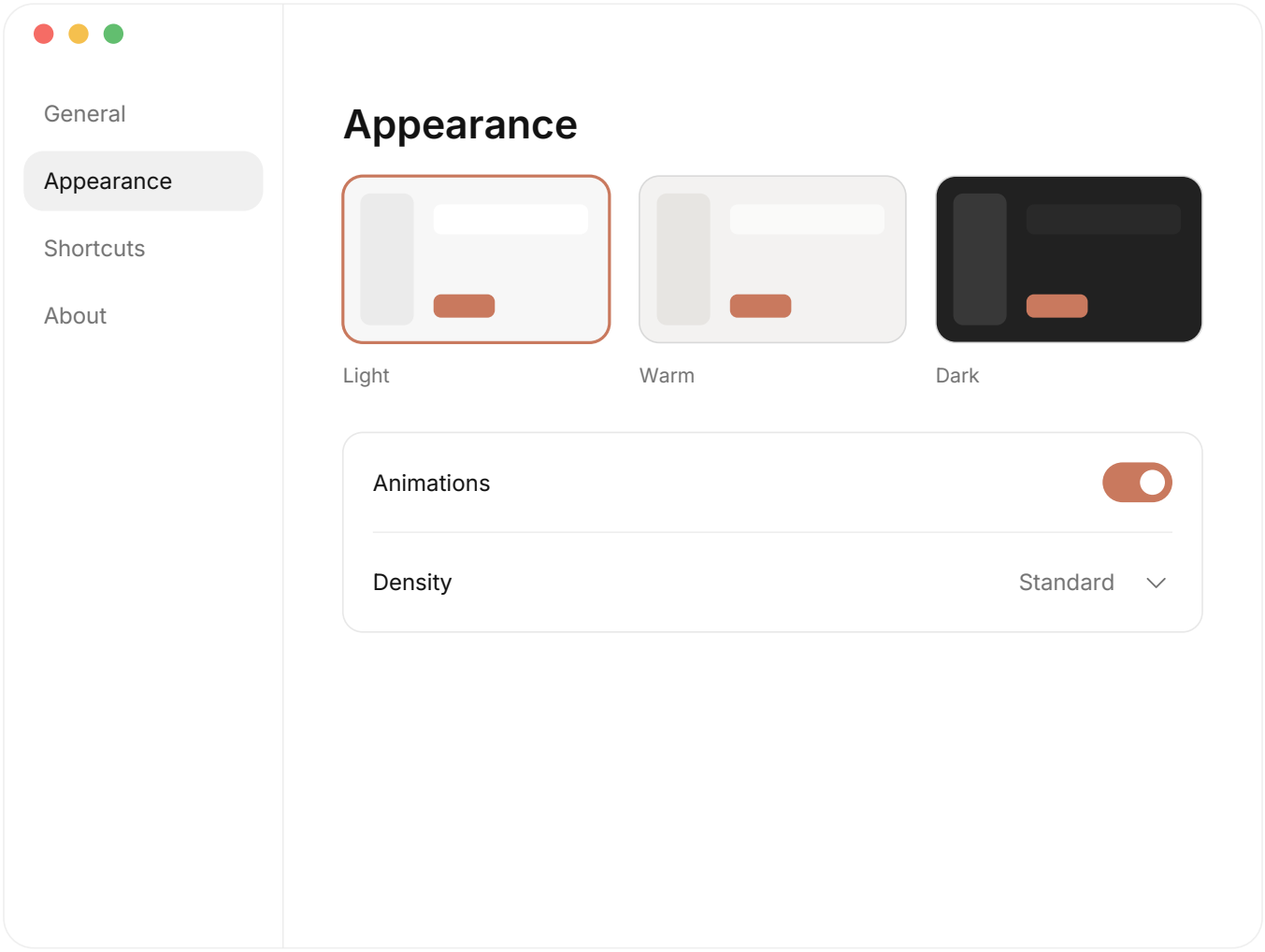
Behavior	Windows	macOS
Native controls	Upper-right minimize, maximize/restore, close	Upper-left red, yellow, green
Double-click title area	Preserve supported maximize/restore	Respect the user's system setting
Window management	Preserve resizing, snapping, system menu, maximize-button behavior	Preserve full screen, zoom, system window management
Closing	Predictable project-specific behavior	Preserve the distinction between closing and quitting

Use operating-system and framework capabilities, not visual imitations of native controls. Verify platform support in frameworks such as Godot and test the actual system interactions.

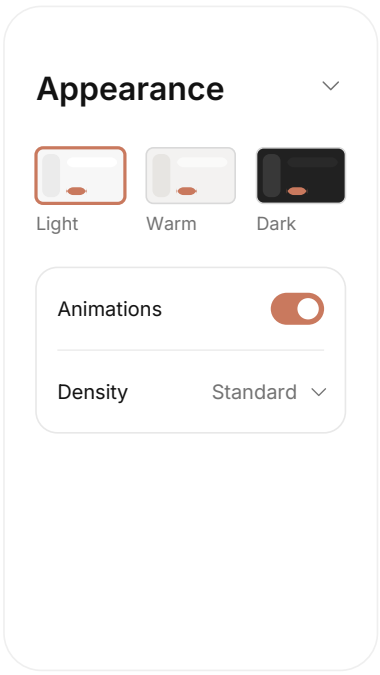
14.5 Activation and Multiple Displays

Inactive titles and toolbars may reduce emphasis while content stays readable. Restore focus and selection on reactivation. Adapt to scale and available-area changes between displays. When restoring a saved position, confirm the display exists and keep the window and primary actions reachable. Full-screen and maximized content avoids native controls and safe areas; the platform owns the outer window outline and shadow.

14.6 Cross-Device Examples



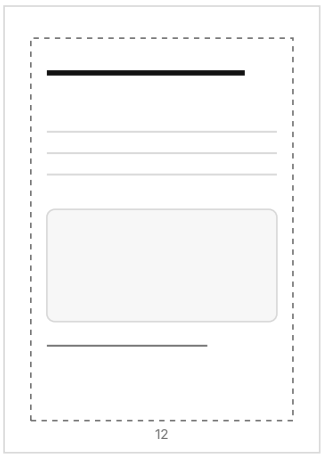
4:3 desktop window



9:16 mobile window

The 4:3 desktop and 9:16 mobile examples retain the same settings and selection while adapting their layout. These illustrative proportions are not mandatory device sizes or breakpoints.

15. Document Structure and Page Composition



A4 compact reading profile

16 mm side margins / 18 mm top and bottom

Headings stay with the following content

Figures and captions travel together

Page number centered at the bottom

The reading page has its own composition contract

A document must support a recognizable reading task: finding a rule, evaluating a decision, following a procedure, or understanding an argument. Choose its structure before arranging pages. Use the shared color, typography, and layout definitions; this chapter specifies how those foundations become a reading experience.

15.1 Define the document contract

Record the audience, question, distribution format, owner, version, and expected reading conditions. A reference handbook needs navigation and reusable definitions. A decision paper needs a recommendation, evidence, alternatives, and consequences. A report needs a period, methodology, findings, and limitations. These structures may share a visual system without sharing an identical page template.

Document purpose	Opening content	Main reading structure
Reference handbook	Scope, rule levels, reading routes	Parts, chapters, examples, linked references
Decision paper	Recommendation and decision requested	Evidence, options, tradeoffs, next actions
Research or progress report	Question, period, principal findings	Method, results, interpretation, limitations
Procedure or tutorial	Intended outcome and prerequisites	Ordered steps, checkpoints, recovery paths

Remove repeated background that the intended reader already has. Preserve assumptions that change the interpretation. Give a long document a concise contents page and meaningful bookmarks; maintain stable section identifiers when titles or chapter numbers change.

15.2 Select a reading profile

The compact handbook's type values are defined in Tokens and Media Profiles. Its page geometry is A4 with 16 mm horizontal margins and 18 mm vertical margins. These are this handbook's production choices, not universal readability requirements. They must not replace the product interface type scale.

For sustained reading, the proposed extended-reading profile uses larger body text and looser line spacing. Compare representative prose, lists, and tables at normal viewing size before adopting it. Preserve the selected profile throughout an edition and record intentional exceptions in its configuration. Profile values remain in Tokens and Media Profiles; family roles and reading guidance remain in Typography and Writing.

15.3 Compose a readable page

Establish one content frame and align headings, figures, tables, and captions to its edges. Use a single column for mixed reference content. Consider two columns for short editorial passages only when reading order remains clear and figures fit without forcing tiny labels. Widening the page does not justify indefinitely lengthening each line.

Allocate space according to relationships: a heading belongs closer to the content it introduces than to the previous section. Related panels share their outer boundaries and internal alignment. Reserve full-page illustrations for content that benefits from that scale. An ordinary chapter should not require a new page solely because it has a new number.

Treat running titles and page numbers as navigation. Keep their location consistent and their emphasis below the content. Measure the content frame separately from the visible glyph edges; font ascenders, descenders, and unused page space do not define the configured margins.

15.4 Connect evidence to the explanation

Place a figure near its first substantive discussion. Its caption identifies what the reader should notice; its source note identifies where the information came from. Keep both attached to the figure during pagination. Avoid restating every label in the surrounding paragraph.

Use tables for comparisons that require scanning across shared attributes. Name units in the headers, align comparable values consistently, and explain abbreviations before they become necessary. Give charts their own context, period, and source using Data Visualization. A screenshot is evidence of a particular state, not a replacement for a written rule or an editable diagram.

16. Pagination and PDF Delivery

Pagination is a content decision as well as an export operation. A good break preserves the connection between a question and its answer. Repair awkward flow through editing, grouping, or appropriate layout changes before reducing text size.

16.1 Keep meaningful units together

Content	Default pagination behavior
Chapter or section heading	Keep with at least two following body lines, or with the complete introductory figure and caption
Paragraph	Keep at least two lines on each side of a page break where the paragraph is long enough
Figure	Keep the figure, caption, and essential source note together
Short table	Keep the title and complete table together when they fit within one page
Long table	Repeat the header; retain at least two body rows on each fragment where feasible
Short reference list	Keep its heading and list together when the group fits within one page

Avoid splitting an ordinary table row. If one row exceeds a page, restructure it into smaller records or a prose treatment; allowing a controlled split is an explicit exception. Do not leave a table header without data. If an indivisible block cannot fit, change the block rather than allowing it to overflow.

Inspect consecutive pages, not isolated thumbnails. Look for stranded headings, single-line fragments, unexplained blank pages, and large gaps caused by excessive keep-together rules. A deliberate part opening may use generous space. An accidental empty half-page before a small heading should be repaired. Recalculate contents and cross-references after the final pagination pass.

16.2 Preserve document semantics

Selectable text, a correct visual hierarchy, and bookmarks do not establish accessible reading order. PDF structure tags communicate relationships such as headings, paragraphs, and tables; document language and logical ordering also matter. Check the structure separately from the rendered appearance. Adobe PDF accessibility guidance.

Use an export workflow that supports the required semantics. Verify heading levels, list structure, table headers, meaningful image alternatives, and reading order through complex pages. Exclude decorative marks from the meaningful sequence where the workflow permits. Test representative navigation and text with assistive technology. Apply the shared inclusion requirements; record unresolved semantic checks instead of treating a clean screenshot as a conformance result.

16.3 Verify the exported file

Perform three distinct checks: content completeness, visual rendering, and semantic behavior. Compare headings, tables, links, and required notes against the approved source. Render the final file and inspect every page for clipping, substitution, overlapping objects, weak labels, and broken page transitions. Check selectable text and search, not just the image of each page.

Open the PDF in a second viewer when fonts, gradients, or complex vector graphics are involved. Confirm bookmarks and internal links reach the intended destinations. Review actual-size reading and a normal print sample when print is part of the distribution plan. A change to text, fonts, or page geometry requires another pagination and export check.

16.4 Package a traceable edition

Deliver the final PDF with its editable source and a short release record identifying the profile, source revision, export date, and completed checks. Use a stable public filename plus explicit version metadata. Retain a versioned release copy for rollback. Include font and asset notices where required; embedding or redistributing a font depends on its license.

Keep the release PDF distinct from review drafts. A reviewer should be able to tell which file is current without comparing timestamps manually. Compression must preserve readable diagrams and searchable text. Test the distributed copy after packaging, since a correct intermediate export does not prove that the published file is the same edition.

17. Narrative and Slide Structure

A presentation organizes attention over time. Define the decision, understanding, or action the audience should leave with, then build a sequence that supports it. The same topic may need different artifacts for a live talk and independent reading.

17.1 Choose the presentation mode

Mode	Audience behavior	Required content treatment
Live presentation	Listens while viewing from a distance	Short claims, visible evidence, spoken explanation, useful speaker notes
Read-along deck	Reads independently and may skip around	Self-contained headings, explanatory text, sources, navigable sections
Workshop	Alternates between explanation and activity	Clear prompts, time boxes, instructions, and visible completion criteria

Label the mode in the project brief. Do not send an unexplained live deck as a complete report. When both uses are required, maintain shared evidence and create an explicit reading version or accompanying notes document. Speaker notes can support delivery, but essential reasoning must remain available in the format recipients actually receive.

17.2 Build an argument through slide titles

Outline the deck as a sequence of claims before adding visuals. A useful decision sequence is context, problem, evidence, options, recommendation, and next action. A teaching sequence may instead introduce a model, demonstrate it, invite practice, and explain the result. Choose the order that serves the audience rather than filling a fixed number of slides.

Read only the slide titles. They should reveal the argument and its transitions. Replace generic labels such as "Analysis" with a statement that expresses the slide's conclusion when the evidence supports one. Keep neutral question titles where the audience must examine alternatives before accepting a conclusion. Distinguish observations, interpretations, and proposals.

17.3 Control density and pacing

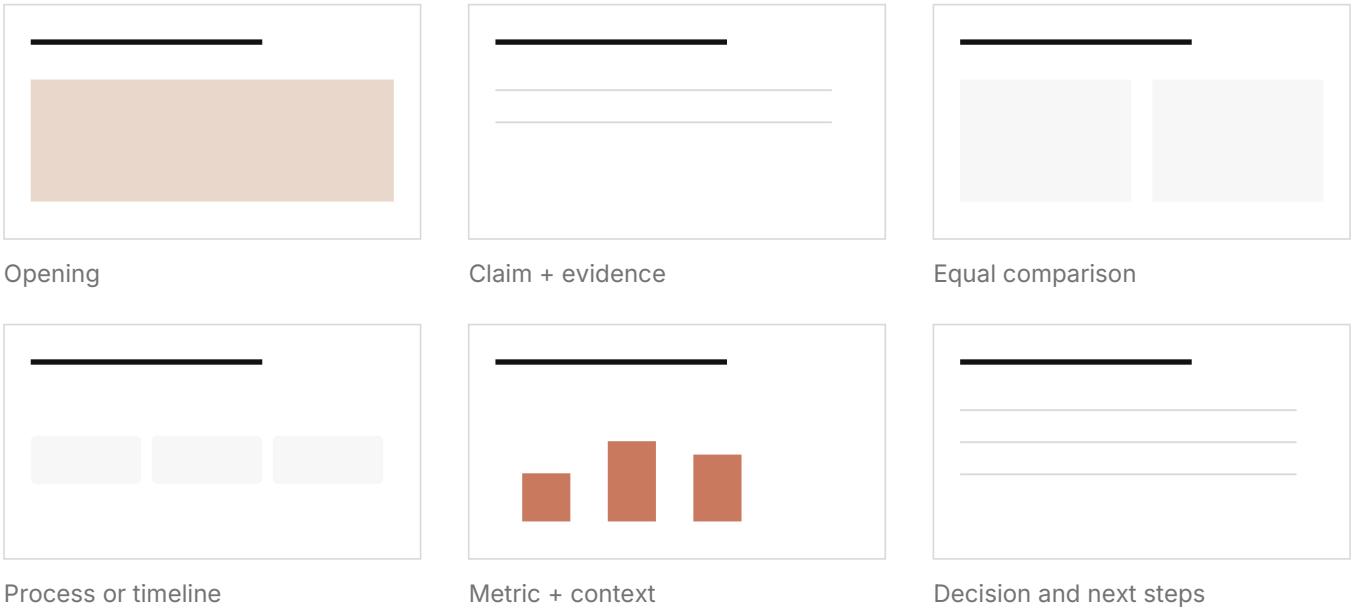
Give each slide one principal job. A comparison can contain several alternatives because comparison is the job; a slide containing an unrelated roadmap, metric, quotation, and request has competing jobs. Split the latter into a sequence or move supporting detail into an appendix.

Rehearse with the intended audience conditions and time budget. If a chart requires a lengthy explanation before its axes are understood, simplify the chart or introduce it earlier. Use progressive disclosure only when sequence carries meaning, and ensure the exported static version remains understandable. Avoid animations that turn a complete argument into an unreadable pile of final-state objects.

17.4 Make the ending actionable

Close with the decision or takeaway, its owner, and the next meaningful step. A project request should identify what must be decided and when. A learning deck should restate the model and provide a way to practice or retrieve it. Keep supporting calculations, detailed methods, and supplementary examples in a labeled appendix with links from the relevant slides.

18. Slide Layouts and Components



Six of the presentation patterns specified in this chapter

Start new decks at 16:9 unless a known screen or delivery specification requires another ratio. Select the ratio before composing slides. Use the shared foundations for brand roles and meaning; slide measurements are medium-specific and must account for viewing distance.

18.1 Establish a presentation profile

The following values are proposed starting defaults for a standard widescreen deck. They are not WCAG font-size thresholds or evidence that a particular room setup is readable. Validate on the intended display and revise the profile as a whole.

Role	Live presentation	Read-along deck
Slide title	32-44 pt	28-36 pt
Main text	24-28 pt	18-22 pt
Secondary labels	Start at 18 pt	Start at 14-16 pt
Safe area	Start with 5% inset on every edge	Start with 5% inset on every edge

Keep meaning-critical qualifiers readable; moving an important limitation into tiny footnotes does not solve density. Decorative imagery may extend beyond the safe area, while text, controls, and chart labels remain inside it. Test the smallest slide text at the expected distance or screen size. Use Typography and Inclusion to govern hierarchy and contrast rather than importing the interface's pixel sizes.

18.2 Build themes, masters, and layouts

In PowerPoint, a theme defines shared colors, fonts, and effects. Slide layouts arrange placeholders and formatting, and can be edited within Slide Master view. Use these mechanisms to carry the design system into authoring rather than manually styling every object. Themes, slide layouts.

Map theme roles to Color. Put persistent identity and defaults on the appropriate slide master; define title, content, picture, and other placeholders in reusable layouts. Give layouts task-based names such as "Evidence + interpretation". Individual slides supply the content. Local exceptions should be intentional and documented, particularly when they override theme colors or fonts.

18.3 Select a pattern by content

These patterns are specifications for future templates, not a claim that a template library has already been built.

Pattern	Content constraint	Layout decision
Opening	One topic, one promise, essential presenter or date context	Establish a clear title zone; use one supporting visual or quiet brand field
Section transition	One new question or stage	Use a short heading and sequence cue; omit a summary of every previous slide
Claim + evidence	One conclusion supported by one principal chart or image	Give evidence the largest area; place interpretation adjacent to the relevant feature
Equal comparison	Two to four alternatives sharing the same criteria	Use equal columns and repeated row alignment; give each alternative comparable visual weight
Process or timeline	A small set of meaningful stages with a clear direction	Align stages on one path; distinguish sequence from elapsed time and label exceptions
Metric + context	One main metric with period, denominator, and comparison basis	Pair the large value with a nearby explanatory label and a small contextual chart
Product walkthrough	One task and a limited sequence of states	Crop to the task area, number steps, and connect annotations to their exact targets
Decision and next steps	A specific request, owner, timing, and relevant consequence	Prioritize the decision; organize actions as aligned rows with named responsibility

If content exceeds a pattern's capacity, edit or divide it rather than shrinking every element. Keep comparison baselines, screenshot crops, and card edges consistent. Charts follow Data Visualization, including source and uncertainty requirements. Native text and charts should remain editable when their meaning or values may change.

19. Presentation Delivery and Handoff

A presentation is complete when another person can present, update, and distribute it without reconstructing its design. Prepare the live and reading versions deliberately, and verify the actual handoff files.

19.1 Preserve an editable source

Keep text as text, charts as editable charts with their source data, and diagrams as meaningful objects or documented source assets. Avoid screenshots of entire slides. Group objects when they form one conceptual component, while retaining useful names and a sensible selection structure.

Use speaker notes for the spoken explanation, supporting context, transitions, and rehearsal reminders. Notes must not conceal qualifications that readers need to interpret a visible claim. Verify whether notes are included in the chosen distribution format. Remove confidential drafting notes from a public handoff only after checking that the remaining artifact still explains the claim accurately.

19.2 Verify accessibility in the source deck

Give every slide a unique, meaningful title. Check object reading order using the relevant PowerPoint accessibility tools, add useful alternative text to meaningful visuals, and identify decorative objects appropriately. Use real lists and simple table structures. Run Accessibility Checker and test representative slides with a screen reader; automated checks alone do not establish usable reading order. Microsoft presentation accessibility guidance.

Provide captions or a text alternative for meaningful audiovisual content. Explain chart conclusions and relationships in accessible text, following Inclusion. Check color-independent interpretation, keyboard navigation, and the smallest labels in the intended viewing conditions. Record any unresolved limitations in the handoff.

19.3 Test presentation and export behavior

Reopen the editable deck in the intended PowerPoint environment. Check font substitution, text overflow, image cropping, media playback, links, and animations. Inspect the full slide sequence in Slide Show view. Test on a second machine when another presenter will deliver it, especially if local fonts, linked files, or media are involved.

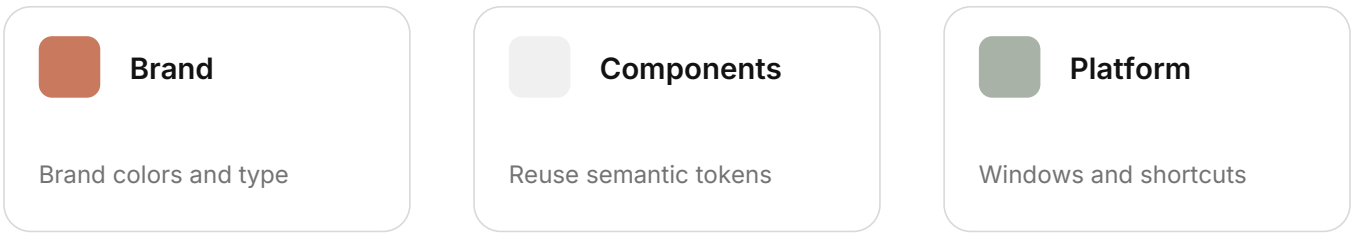
Export a PDF and inspect every page independently. Confirm page size, slide order, hidden-slide inclusion, link behavior, and the static state of animated content. The PDF requires its own delivery checks; an accessible source deck does not remove the need to examine the exported document. Confirm that visual emphasis and evidence survive the conversion.

19.4 Deliver the right files

File	Handoff purpose	Required accompanying information
.pptx	Editable, content-specific presentation	Version, presentation mode, owner, source data, required media
.potx	Reusable template, when one has been authored and validated	Supported layouts, placeholder instructions, theme roles, example use
.pdf	Stable reading or distribution copy	Export date, inclusion of notes or hidden slides, completed PDF checks

Supply font names, approved fallbacks, and relevant licenses. Embed fonts only when their licenses permit the intended embedding and distribution; otherwise use an approved available alternative and recheck layout. Include asset credits and the data needed to update charts. Keep a brief change record and identify the authoritative editable file so later revisions do not begin from an obsolete PDF.

20. Project Adoption and Versioning



Map shared rules into each project and medium

20.1 Establish the Project Profile

Record the intended audience, delivery medium, input methods, languages, brand assets, and content density before selecting dimensions. A project can use several profiles: a product interface, a reading document, and a live presentation may share brand roles while applying different layout values. Use Tokens and Media Profiles as the shared contract.

Name the person responsible for design decisions and the person responsible for implementation. For a small project these may be the same person. Record the selected profile and its deliberate changes in the project source so that a later contributor can reproduce the result.

Decision	Record
Identity	Approved wordmark variant and asset version
Typography	Font roles, available weights, language fallback, and embedding requirements
Color	Theme, semantic aliases, and verified foreground/background pairs
Composition	Grid, content boundaries, density, and media dimensions
Behavior	Input methods, saving strategy, and platform-specific requirements
Output	Editable source, distribution format, export method, and review owner

20.2 Asset and Template Availability

A documented pattern is a specification. An implementation asset is a file or package that can be obtained and used. Keep these statuses distinct in the resource catalog; a sample picture of a slide does not establish that an editable template exists.

Resource	Status in this review edition	Reuse condition
Interface handbook PDF and source	Existing edition plus this draft	Identify the edition and preserve source-to-output correspondence
Brand colors, cover pattern, and example graphics	Existing local assets	Use the approved variants and retain asset licenses

Resource	Status in this review edition	Reuse condition
Handbook landing page	Existing static implementation	Keep its bundled PDF and chapter destinations in sync
Product components	Reference implementations in Noolingo	Verify behavior and accessibility in the actual product
Documented token model and profile specifications	Defined in this draft; a machine-readable token schema and adapters are not delivered	Map profiles into the chosen authoring tools before claiming automation
Document layout recipes	Defined in the document chapters	Validate with short, long, and multilingual content
PowerPoint theme and editable layout library	Specification only; not delivered with this draft	Build and test the theme, masters, placeholders, and sample deck

The resource catalog should state the file format, version, status, owner, compatible tools, and a working download location. Use a clear status such as available, draft, or deprecated. Do not present planned assets as downloads.

20.3 Keep One Source for Shared Decisions

Maintain primitive values and semantic names in one structured source. Generate or map the supported outputs from it: web styles, PDF styles, and presentation theme settings. A medium profile owns its units and role mappings. Do not independently copy the full palette or type scale into every format.

Keep content, layout rules, and generated artifacts distinguishable. A content edit should not require manual placement on every page. A layout change should be reproducible without altering the underlying text. Store the renderer or authoring template alongside the version it produces.

Where a publishing tool cannot consume the shared parameters directly, maintain a documented mapping and a small verification specimen. Compare the exported output with the intended colors, fonts, spacing, and content order.

20.4 Version Changes and Exceptions

Change	Treatment
Correction that preserves intended behavior	Patch update with a short explanation
Compatible new component, pattern, or media profile	Minor update with usage and validation examples
Changed meaning, removed token, or incompatible component behavior	Major update with a migration path
Project-specific departure	Local exception with scope, reason, owner, and review condition

Keep semantic identifiers stable as the contents page evolves. A renamed section can retain its identifier. If its meaning changes, create a new identifier and document the relationship. Numbering and PDF page destinations should be generated from the current structure, while released PDFs remain addressable by edition.

Deprecation identifies a replacement, the affected users or files, and the condition for removal. Do not remove an asset solely because a newer visual treatment exists. First confirm that projects relying on the old asset can migrate.

21. Review and Release

21.1 Review Meaning Before Styling

Check the task, reading order, and content relationships before fine-tuning appearance. Every label, rule, background, and container needs a purpose. Titles and their explanations should read in sequence; comparisons should share a common frame of reference. Refer to Layout and Composition rather than adding local exceptions for every screen or page.

Review the result with realistic content, including a long label, an empty collection, an error, and an unfamiliar language where relevant. Samples containing only short, idealized text cannot establish that a pattern is ready for use.

21.2 Common Acceptance Checks

1. The content and its intended order are complete and understandable.
2. Titles, labels, type roles, and semantic colors come from the selected profile.
3. Shared outer edges, column widths, gaps, and text baselines align consistently.
4. Contrast, non-color meaning, language expansion, and alternative information have been reviewed.
5. Decorative frames, repeated headings, unnecessary icons, and unexplained background changes have been removed.
6. Every link, download, cross-reference, and named asset reaches the expected destination.
7. The output matches its source version and the delivery notes describe what was actually checked.

21.3 Product, Document, and Presentation Checks

Medium	Verify in addition to common checks
Product interface	Keyboard and touch paths, visible focus, meaningful control states, validation, recovery, stable layout, and native platform behavior
Reading document	Pagination, text selection and search, figure captions, repeated table headers, bookmarks, font handling, and intended reading order
Presentation	Narrative sequence, audience viewing distance, theme/master behavior, editable content, slide titles, reading order, notes, and export fidelity

Automated checks can establish concrete properties such as file presence, link targets, page bounds, or missing text. Visual review is still needed for alignment, density, and legibility. An accessible appearance does not by itself establish correct PDF tags or slide reading order; inspect those structures using an appropriate authoring and testing workflow.

21.4 Release Evidence

Record the content version, source revision, generated artifact, review date, and outstanding limitations. For a website, verify the final hostname and actual assets delivered. For a document or presentation, reopen the distributed file in a reader other than the authoring view and check representative pages or slides.

Retain a small set of verification examples: a cover or title page, a dense content page, a long table or chart, and a narrow or alternative-language case where applicable. Re-run checks affected by a change. Do not describe a draft profile, unbuilt template, or untested assistive-technology path as verified.

Collect recurring review findings and turn them into a shared rule or a better default when they generalize. Keep one-off preferences local. A system stays useful when it reduces repeated decisions and preserves the reasons behind the remaining ones.

References and Asset Sources

Design Systems

- Adobe Spectrum is a reference for the organization of design foundations, components, and guidance.
- Spectrum design tokens explains reusable design decisions and semantic token organization.
- Phosphor icons supplies the interface icon family used in the existing examples. Keep the relevant asset license with redistributed files.

Platforms and Accessible Output

- Electron custom title bars describes native title-bar integration.
- WCAG text contrast explains contrast for text.
- WCAG target size explains pointer-target requirements and exceptions.
- Adobe PDF accessibility features distinguishes document structure, tags, reading order, and navigation.
- PowerPoint slide layouts describes layouts and their relationship to the slide master.
- PowerPoint custom themes describes theme colors, fonts, and effects.
- Accessible PowerPoint presentations covers accessible content and reading order.

Local Sources and Interpretation

Noolingo's recorded project colors and controls originate in core/src/constants/themeDefinitions.ts, webapp/src/styles/globals.css, and the button-related components inspected on November 24, 2026. These observations describe a reference implementation at that date. They do not automatically define the recommended behavior of a new component.

Earlier interface measurements were informed by installed Grok Bot 1.2.3 resources. This edition organizes decisions around Noolingo's confirmed use cases and explicitly separates shared principles, media profiles, and reference observations.

Recorded implementation observation	Interpretation in this edition
Primary hover at 90% opacity and disabled at 80%; hover on white approximately #CE866E	A historical implementation detail; validate the actual composited contrast and feedback
rounded-lg mapped to 8; text-sm mapped to 14px	Framework-specific aliases for the recorded product profile
Circular IconButton at 32 by 32; MainButton radius 16 and padding 24	Specific project components, not universal dimensions for every action
Elevated-button movement of 2 on hover and 4 on press, with a small tilt	A reference tactile treatment; simplify it for reduced motion
Default outline and ring disabled in an earlier base button	A behavior to correct by providing visible keyboard focus

The document typography was informed by measurement of Anthropic's November 10, 2026 prospectus. Its regular text pages and illustrated opening pages use different layouts. This handbook's 16 mm horizontal and 18 mm vertical margins are local editorial choices, not a universal requirement or an exact reproduction of that prospectus.

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