

Review of ULS Display changes

Language settings

- Aa Display**
Set the language of menus and fonts.
- Input**
Writing in a different language?

Display settings

Language for display

Change the language of menus (content language will not be affected).

English Español Avañe'ë ...

Font settings

Download fonts automatically when needed. Web fonts will be downloaded when text in special scripts is displayed.
[More information](#)

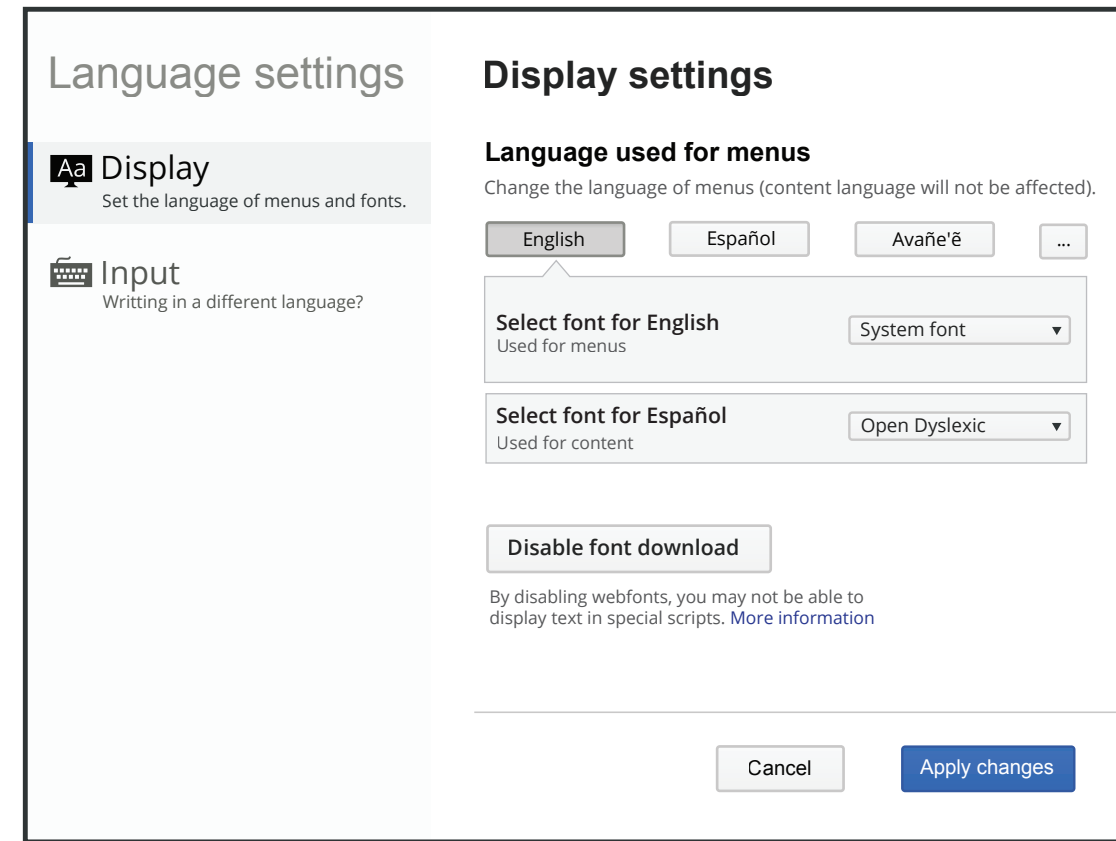
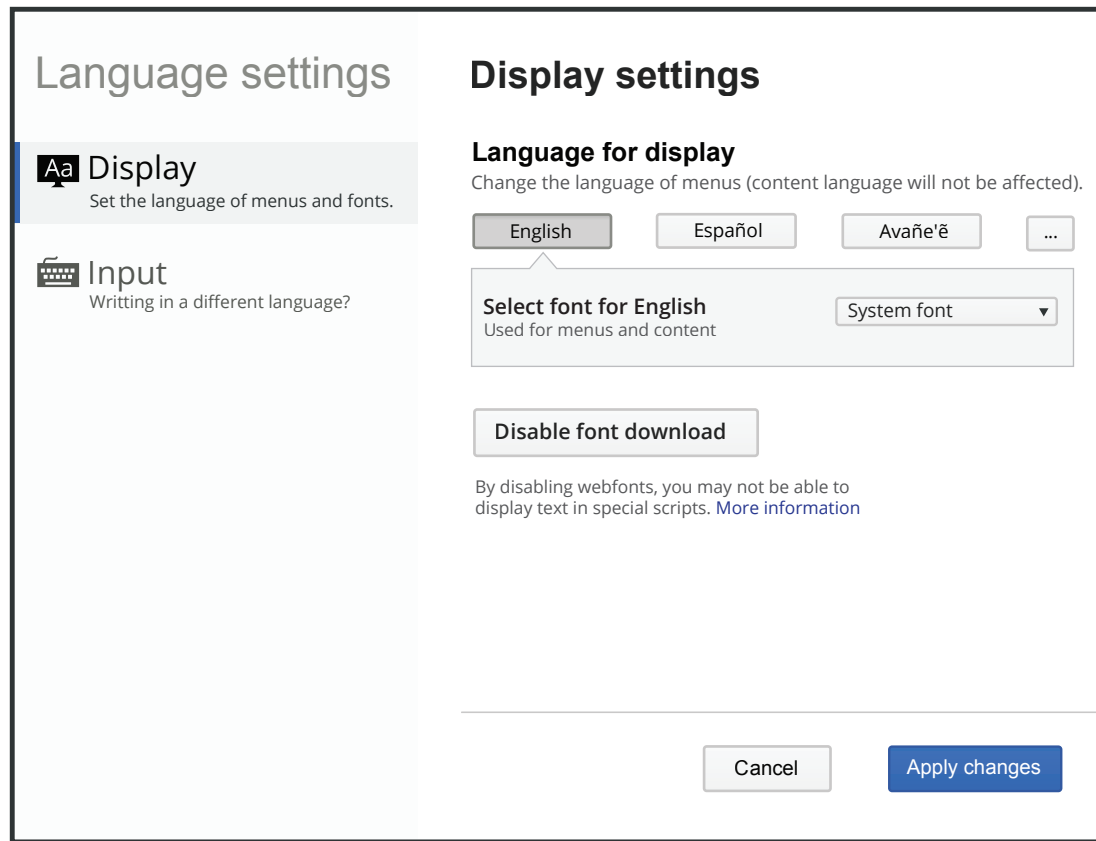
Select font for Español
Used for content Open Dyslexic ▼

Select font for English
Used for menus System font ▼

Cancel Apply changes

#1. Display language and font selection layout

Option A: Font as part of display (graphically)

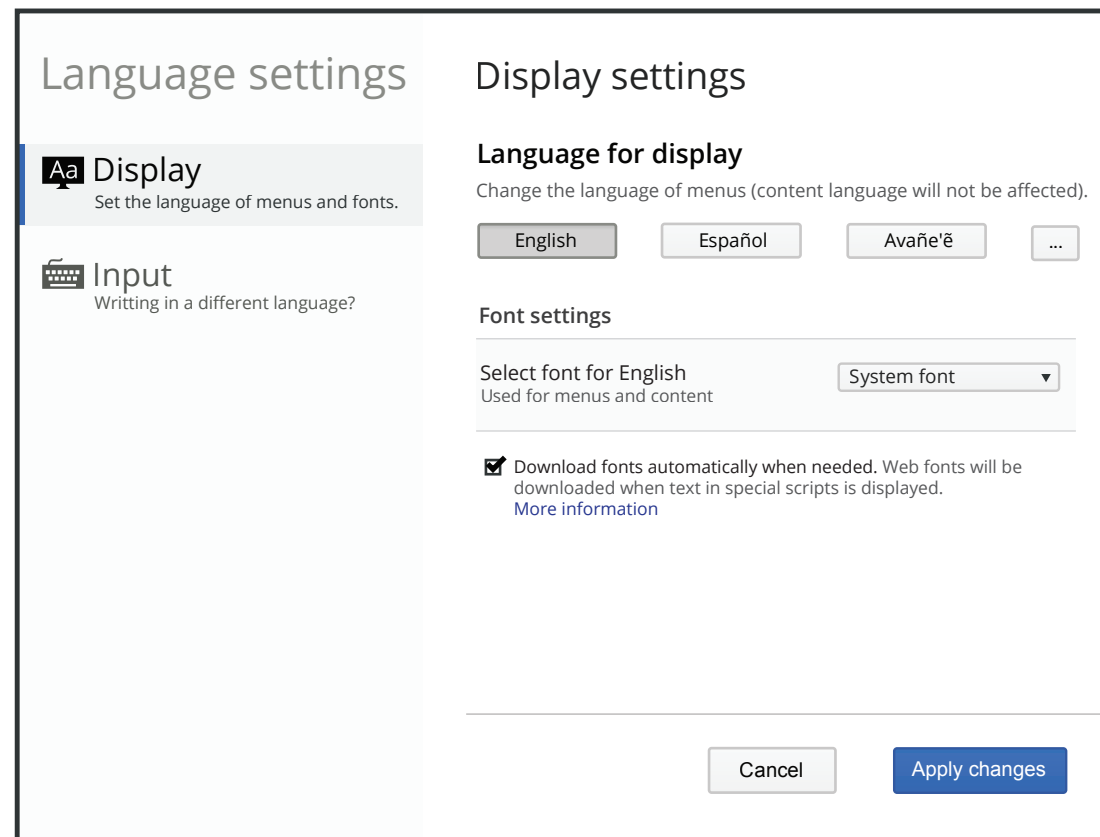


Font selection is presented in a similar way to Input Language - Input Method selection. When UI, and content languages are the same, the layout makes sense.

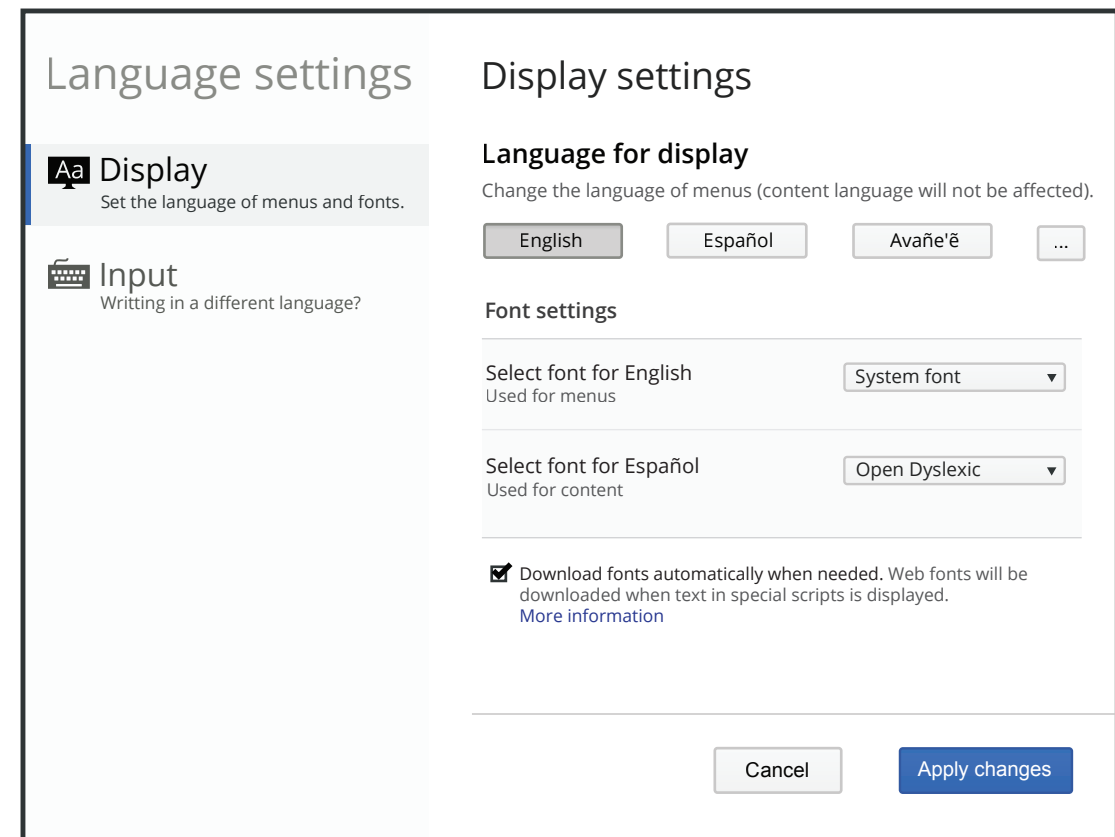
When UI, and content languages are different, the font selection for content language is presented disconnected from the UI language selection but close to the font selection.

Potential problem. There is a risk that users perceive that these are two steps of a single selection where they are adjusting two independent aspects. For the case of Input Methods this problem does not exist since the Input Language selection is only intended as a first step towards input method selection (what the user is interested in changing). But that is not true in the case of UI language and fonts, where changing just the UI is a valid usecase.

Option B: Font as part of display (using text)



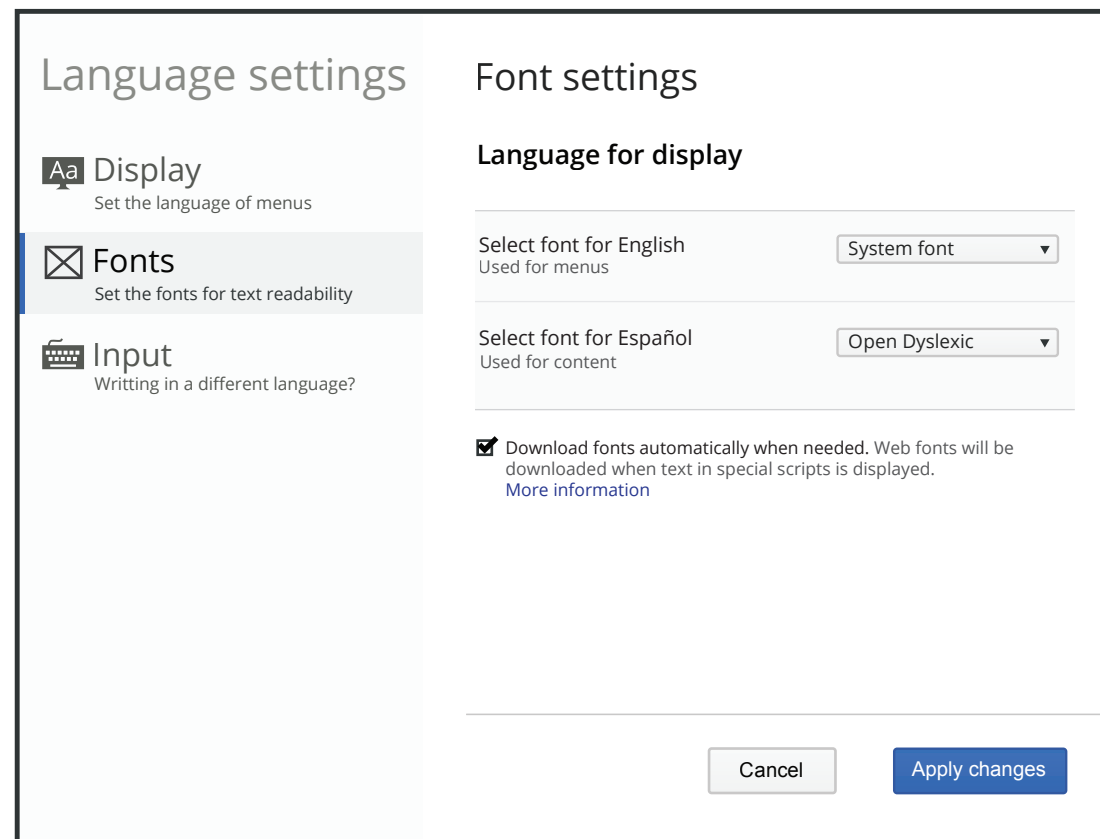
Font size and text color is used to present font settings as part of the display language. The checkbox at the bottom, makes the font selection area to disappear.



When UI, and content languages are different, two selectors are presented inside the font settings area.

Potential problem. When UI and Content languages are different, content language font appears as a child of Language for display selection as if it was part of it. It may be not a big problem in practice since the “font settings” label is visible, but we may be introducing a similar layout problem than the one we are trying to solve.

Option C: Separate settings

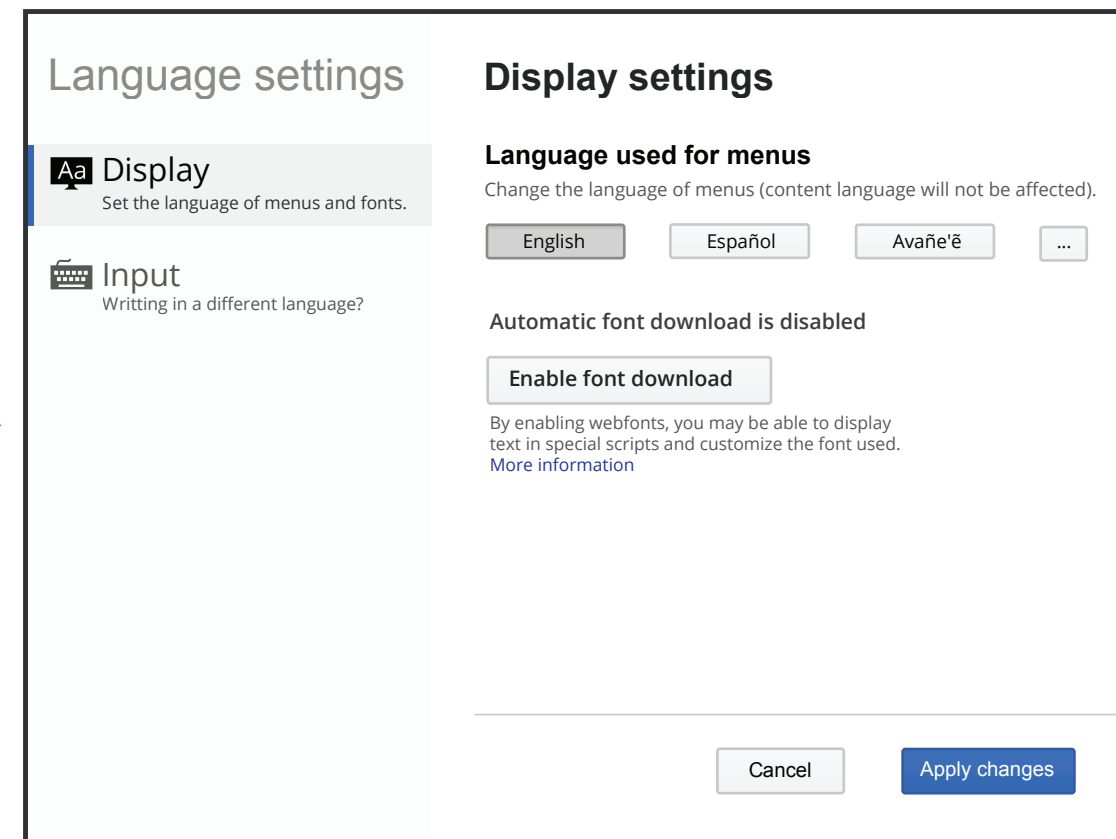
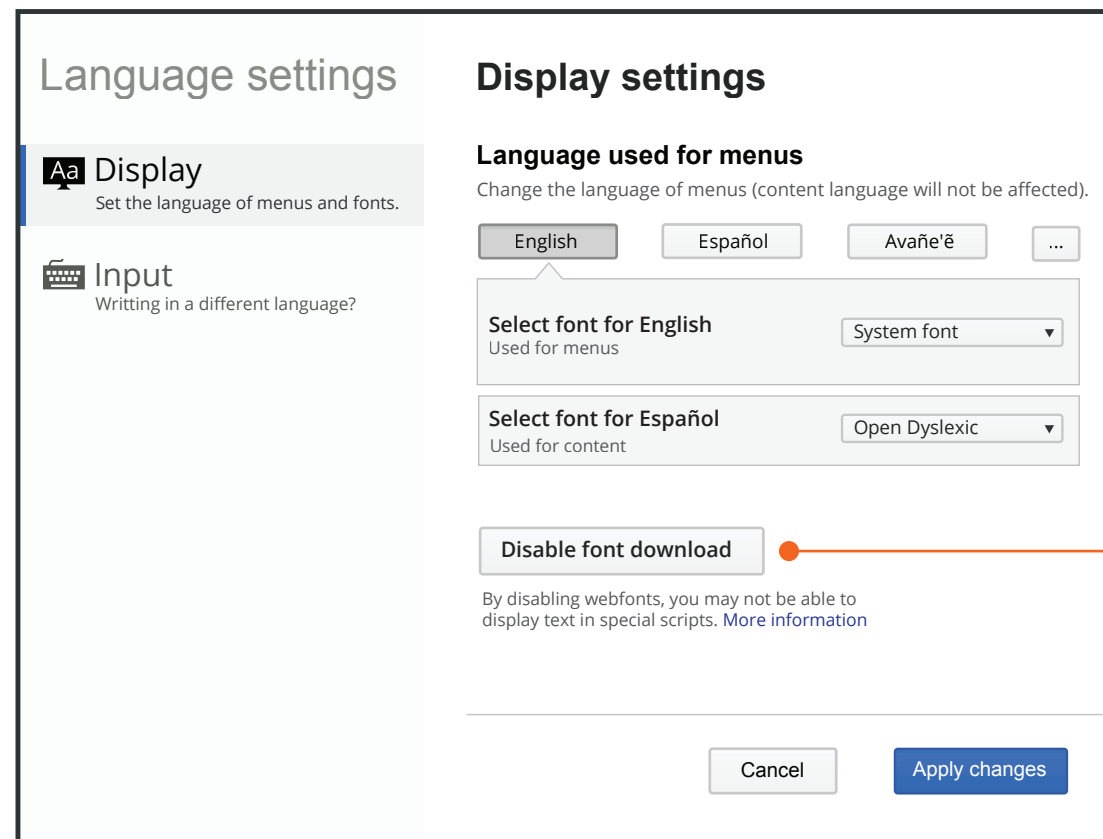


Presenting the font settings as a separate top-level section will avoid problems with the relationship with display and input language selection.

Potential problem. The complexity of categories is increased and additional navigation effort is required. Users become unaware that they can adjust the font when changing display language (if the font is not supported, they may need to navigate in a UI full of squares).

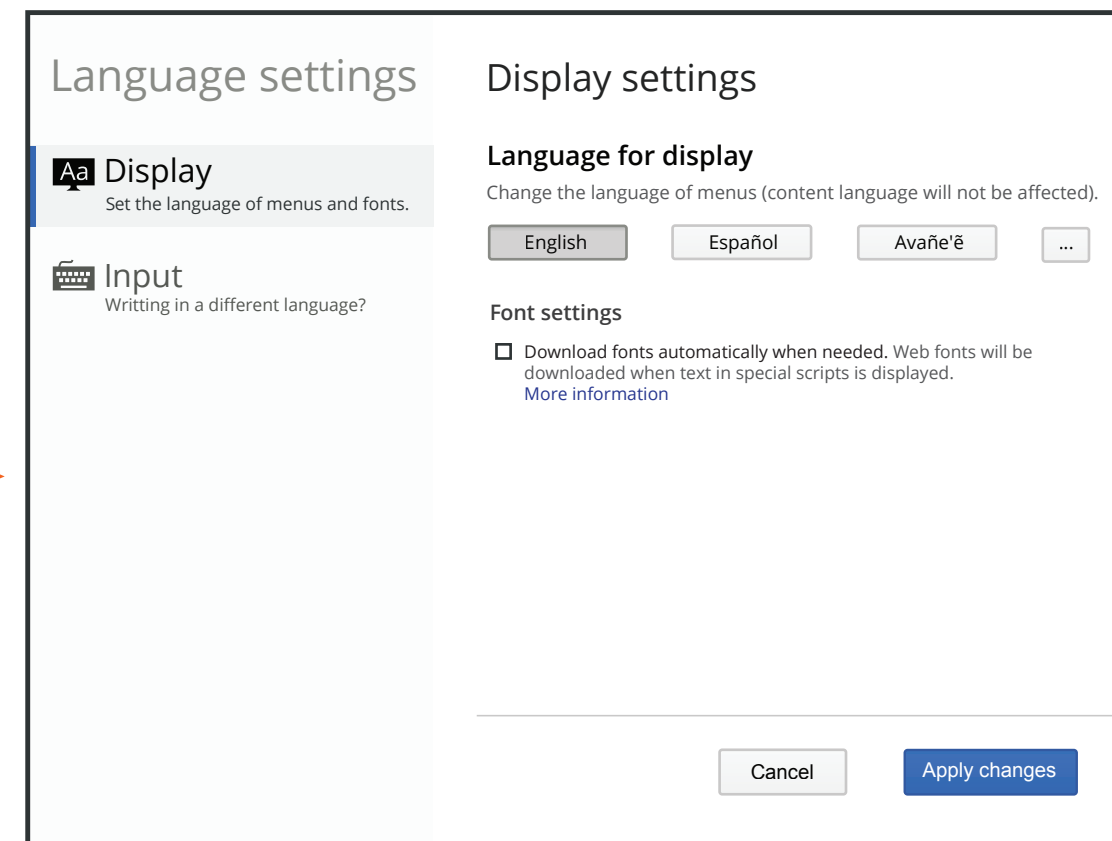
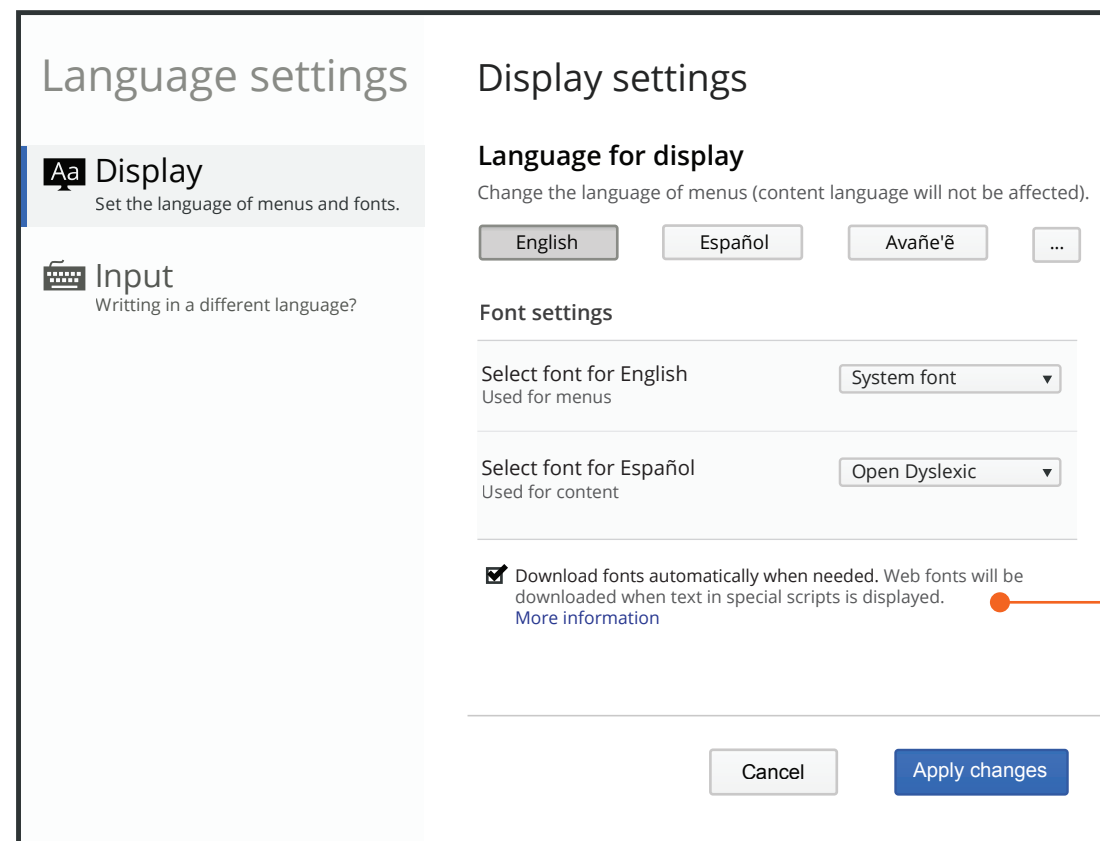
#2. Enabling/disabling webfonts

Option A: Disable action



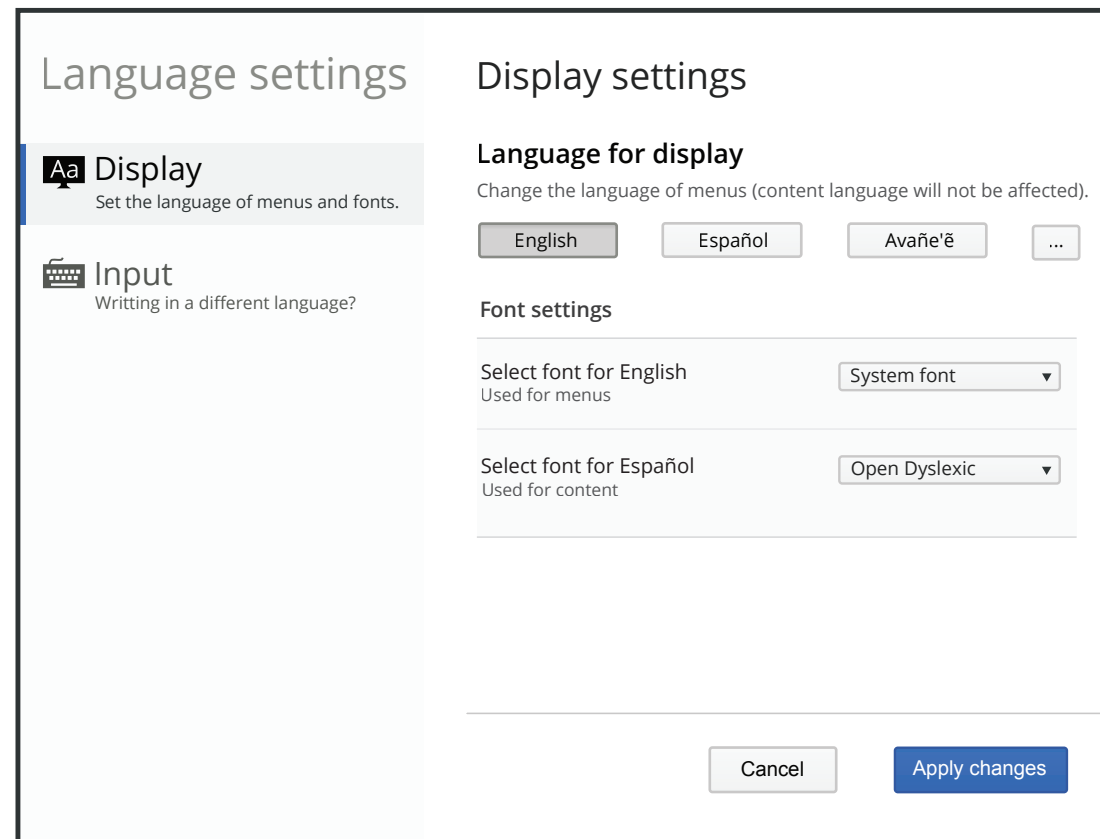
Use an explicit action to enable/disable webfont support.

Option B: Collapsible settings



Make the checkbox to collapse the font selection area.
The transition may compensate the fact that the checkbox reveals the content above it.

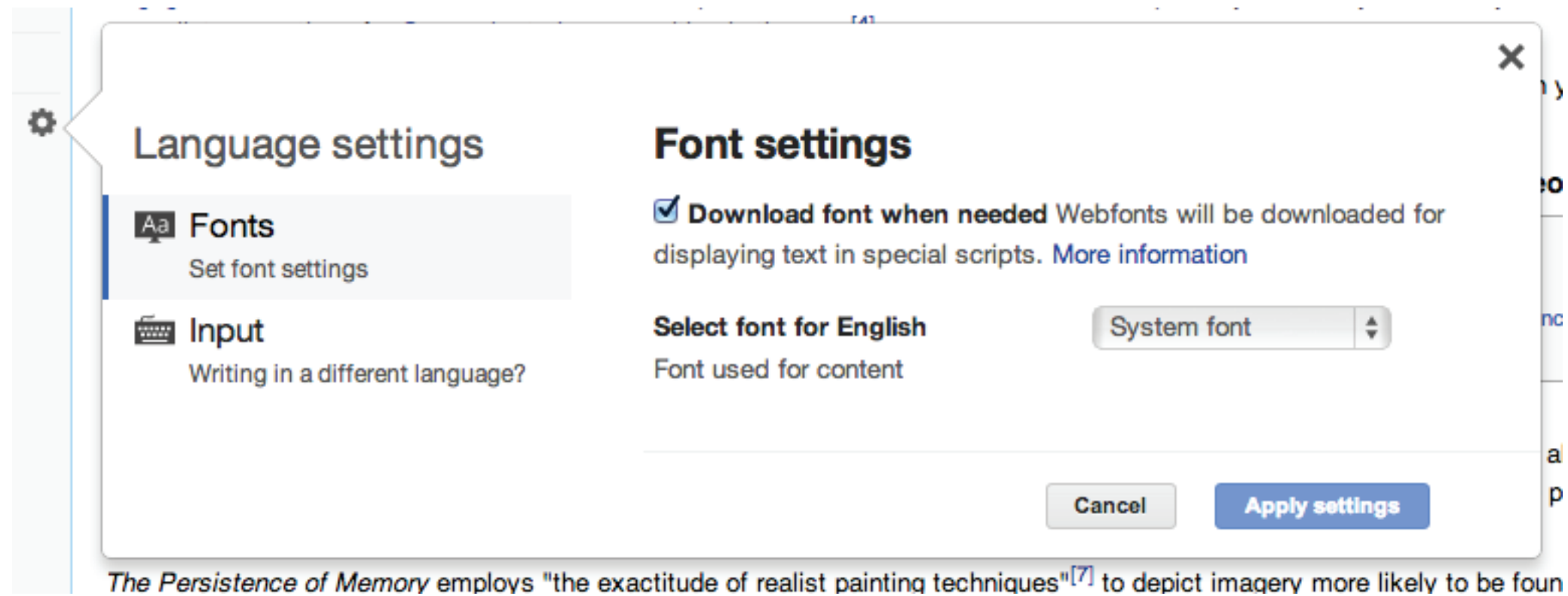
Option C: Keep webfonts always enabled



We avoid the selection for the user. Users lose control but the settings become simpler.

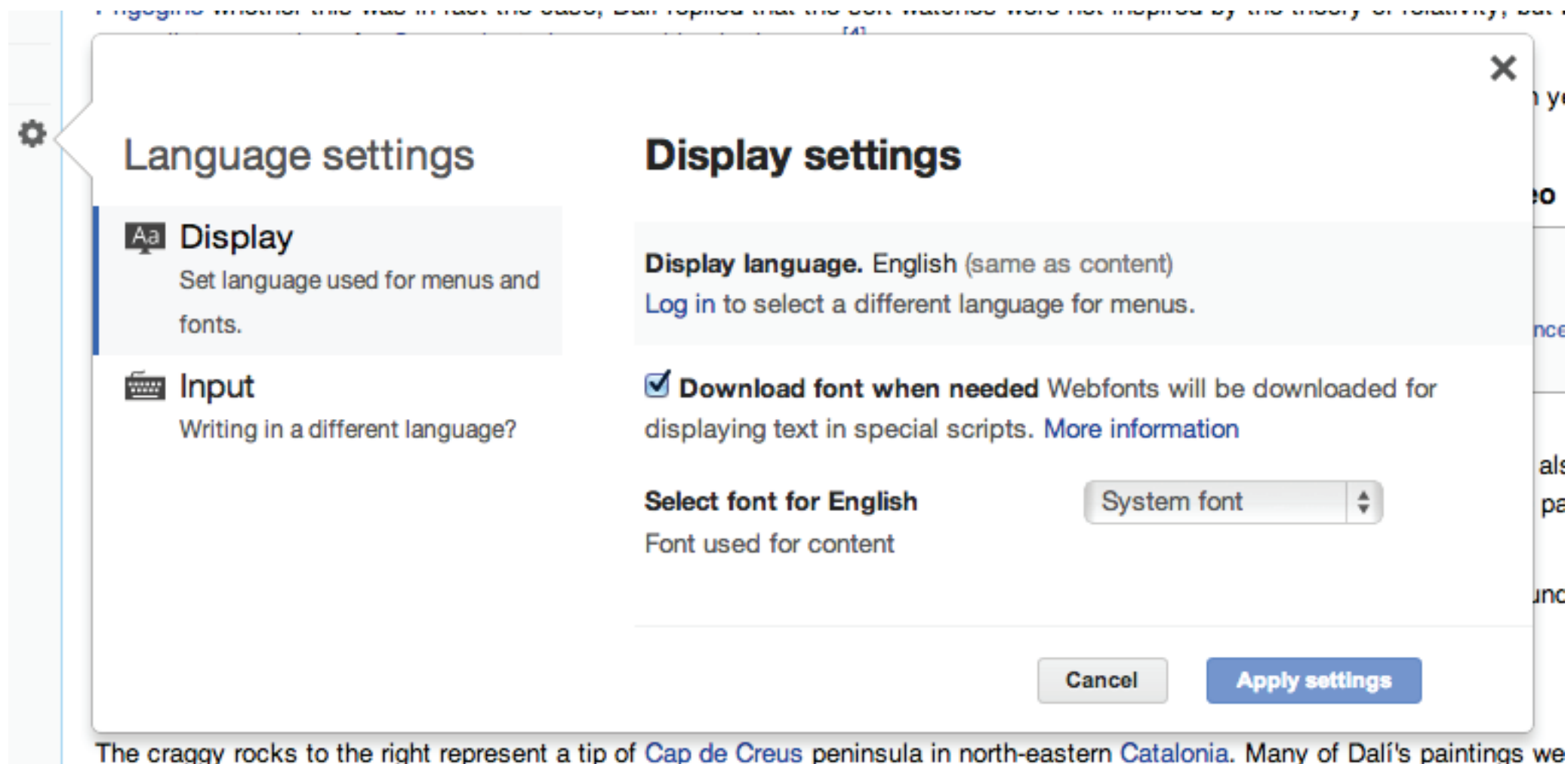
#3. Alternatives for anonymous users

Option A: Only fonts



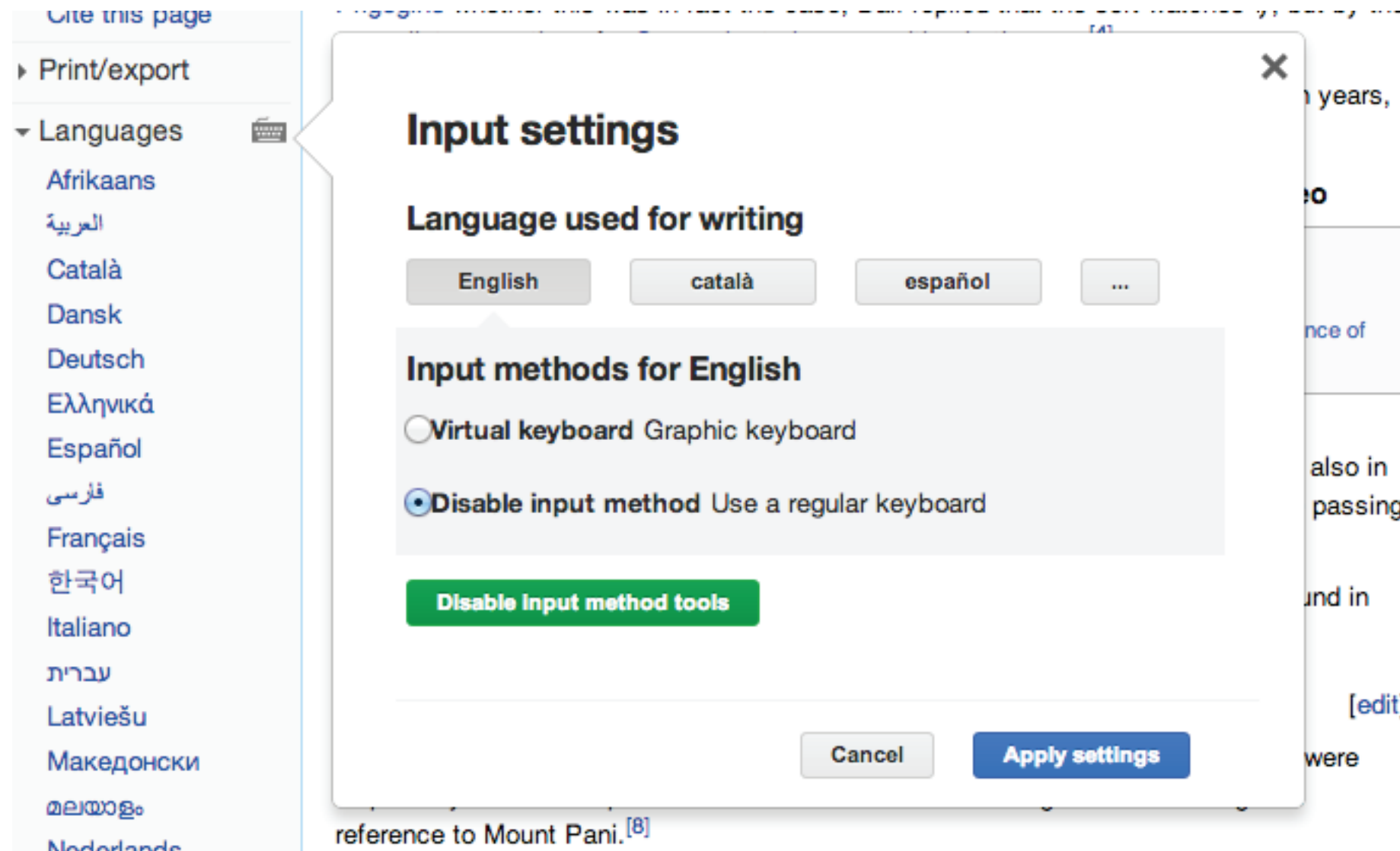
Hides what users cannot do (set UI language). Labeling changes significantly from logged and anonymous users.

Option B: Invitation to log-in



Keeps the consistency between anonymous and logged users to the maximum. Provides a path to access the lacking features.

Option C: Only input settings



Removes font functionality from anonymous users. Makes the layout much different between anonymous and logged users.