Design. Visual Design.

agenda

- principles of good design
- grid and layout
- feedback, feedforward, affordance
- visual hierarchy
- typography

Good design is innovative



TP 1 radio/phono combination, 1959, by Dieter Rams for Braun

- Possibilities always there
- Technology pushes the edges of possible, so design should catch up.
- Innovative design goes
 with innovative technology
 and never ends in itself.
- Apple, Braun, Microsoft

Good design makes a product useful



MPZ 21 multipress citrus juicer, 1972, by Dieter Rams and Jürgen Greubel for Braun

- A product is bought to be used.
- It has to satisfy certain criteria: functional, psychological and aesthetic.
- Good design emphasizes the usefulness, no distraction

Good design is aesthetic



RT 20 tischsuper radio, 1961, by Dieter Rams for Braun

The aesthetic quality of a product is **integral** to its usefulness because products we use every day affect our person and our well-being. But only well-executed objects can be **beautiful**.

Good design makes a product understandable



It clarifies the product's structure. Better still, it can make the **product talk**. At **best**, it is **self-explanatory**.

T 1000 world receiver, 1963, by Dieter Rams for Braun

Good design is unobtrusive



Cylindric T 2 lighter, 1968, by Dieter Rams for Braun

Products fulfilling a purpose are like tools. They are neither decorative objects **nor works of art**. Their design should therefore be both neutral and restrained, to leave room for the user's self-expression.

Good design is honest



L 450 flat loudspeaker, TG 60 reel-to-reel tape recorder and TS 45 control unit, 1962-64, by Dieter Rams for Braun

It does not make a product more innovative, powerful or valuable than it really is. It does not attempt to manipulate the consumer with promises that cannot be kept.

Good design is long-lasting



620 Chair Programme, 1962, by Dieter Rams for Vitsœ

It avoids being fashionable and therefore never appears antiquated. Unlike fashionable design, it lasts many years — even in today's throwaway society.

Good design is thorough down to the last detail



Nothing must be arbitrary or left to chance. Care and accuracy in the design process show respect towards the <u>user</u>.

ET 66 calculator, 1987, by Dietrich Lubs for Braun

Good design is environmentally-friendly



606 Universal Shelving System, 1960, by Dieter Rams for Vitsœ

Design makes an important contribution to the preservation of the environment. It conserves resources and minimizes physical and visual pollution throughout the lifecycle of the product.

Good design is as little design as possible



L 2 speaker, 1958, by Dieter Rams for Braun

Less, but better — because it concentrates on the essential aspects, and the products are not burdened with non-essentials.

Back to purity, back to simplicity.

Precedence (Guiding the Eye)

Visual weight of parts of design and navigation of the eye

Position — Order of elements, so users see it by structure

Color — Bold and subtle colors help users where to look

Contrast — Different – stands out, similar – makes it hide

Size — big is a contrast to small, and makes it important

Design Elements — if there is a gigantic arrow pointing at something, guess where the user will look?

Spacing

Empty space seemed wasteful. In fact the opposite is true.

Line Spacing – too little eye spills over, too much your get lost. Finding balance and harmony – key. Leading ([ledding]) – distance btw lines

Padding – elements and text should not touch each other. There must be some space.

White Space – (negative). More – elegant, less – cheap.

Navigation

One of the most frustrating experiences: failing to figure out where to go or where you are.

Navigation — Where can you go? Feedback, feedforward and affordance here. Explicit and prominent.

Orientation — Where are you now?

Bread-crumbs trails, sub-headings, and site map for truly lost people.

Design to Build

Can it actually be done? – feasibility (tech, css)

What happens when a screen is resizes? - responsive web design (mobile platforms)

Are you doing anything that is technically difficult? - could it avoided or done?

Could small changes in your design greatly simplify how you build it? - balance btw. Look and simplicity of implementation

For large sites, particularly, can you simplify things?

– simplify design by using CSS3 (buttons, gradients, shadows)

Typography

The most common element in design of UI **Font Choices** – modern, retro, old, futuristic **Font sizes** – consistency in sizes. Meant to be read, not just look (Kinetic Typography – exc.) **Spacing** – btw lines, letters. Gestalt principles. **Line Length** – columns, lines (60 words is good) **Color** – less saturated when lots of text **Paragraphing** – aligned with the grid and layout

Usability (we learned a lot here)

Design is about how it works, not how it looks.

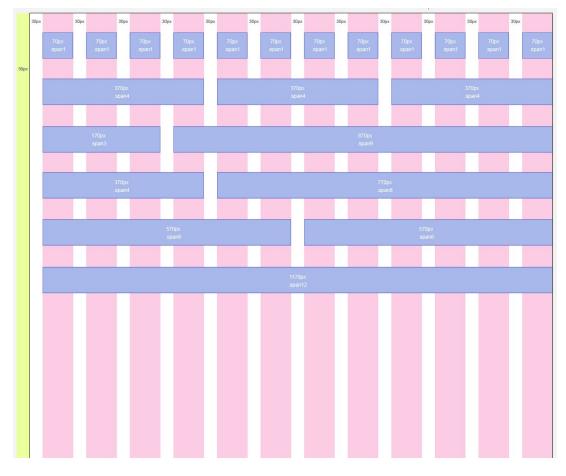
Adhering to Standards – link underlined

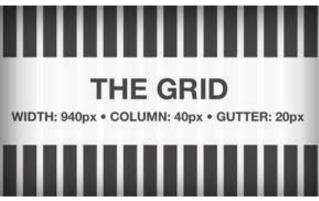
Think about what users will actually do – prototyping, user-testing, design decisions

Think about user tasks – site is a tool. e.g. 'reading info about us', 'start shopping', 'sending a feedback'

Alignment

Grid and layout



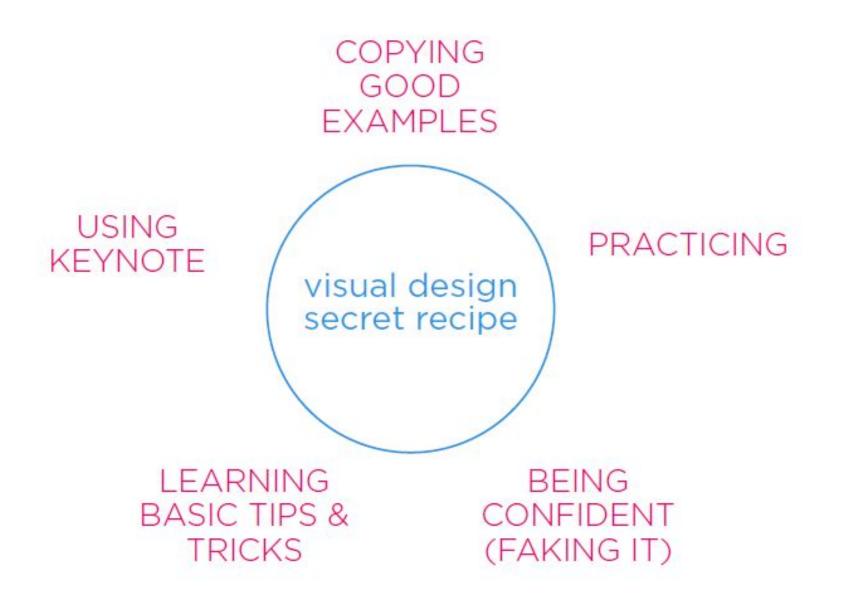


Clarity (Sharpness)

- Keeping the design crisp and sharp
- Edges snapped to the pixels
- Anti-aliasing in fonts
- Contrast is high, so borders can be defined

Consistency

 making everything match. Heading sizes, font choices, coloring, button styles, spacing, design elements, illustration styles, photo choices, etc.



In order to design beautiful things, you have to surround yourself with beautiful things.

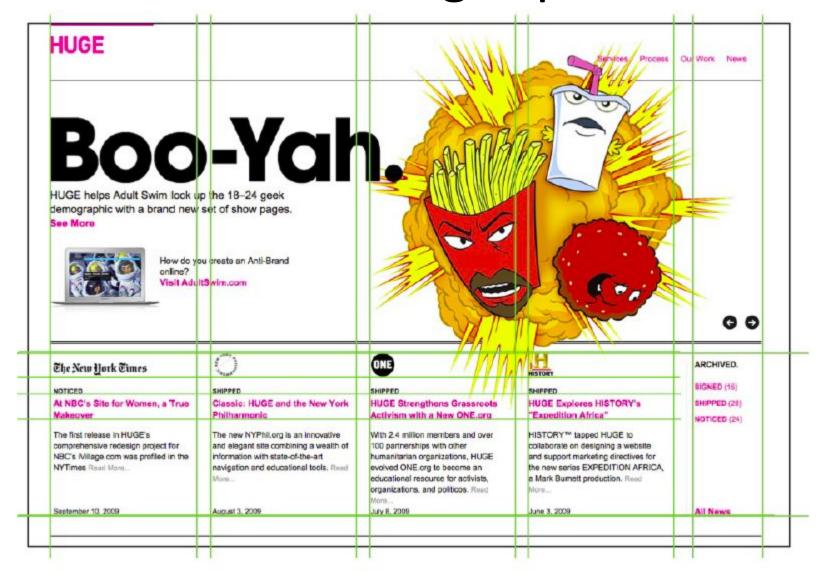


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7 SECRET TRICKS TO GREAT VISUAL DESIGN



Line things up



Balance the page & leave some white space



Use designer fonts

Times New Roman ABCDEFG abcdefg

Georgia ABCDEFG abcdefg

Adobe Garamond ABCDEFG abcdefg

Courier
ABCDEFG abcdefg

Minion ABCDEFG abcdefg

Mrs Eaves ABCDEFG abcdefg Arial ABCDEFG abcdefg

Helvetica ABCDEFG abcdefg

Verdana ABCDEFG abcdefg

Geneva ABCDEFG abcdefg

Zurich ABCDEFG abcdefg

Zurich Condensed ABCDEFG abcdefg

Texts should not be very long



Left-align in most cases (center for unity)

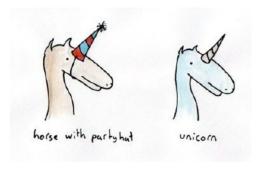
POINTS OF PARITY & DIFFERENTIATION

POINT-OF-PARITY: Shared brand associations

needed to be player, to neutralize 'competition'

POINT-OF-DIFFERENCE: Unique brand associations

needed to stand out





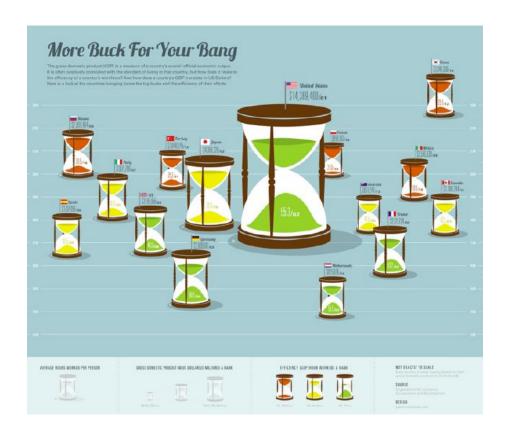




WISH COLORS TO COMMUNICATE & MAKE THINGS POPDON'T USE THEM FRIVOLOUSLY

"13 Signs Your A Bad Graphic Designer"

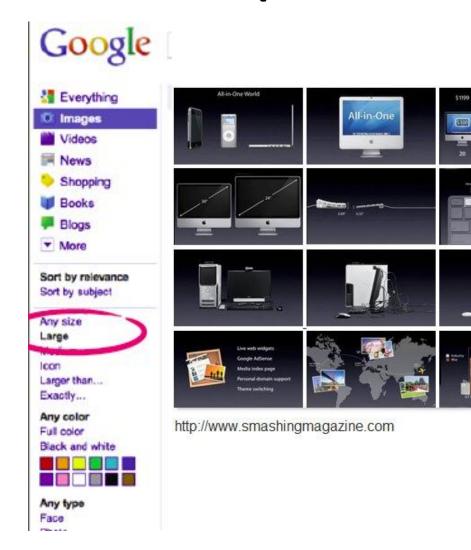




TAKE ADVANTAGE OF GOOGLE IMAGE SEARCH & FLICKR (be tasteful)







Rules Are Made To Be Broken



One more thing

Good design principles video:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=playe
r embedded&v=A6-wA-7QIeE

Google keywords: visual design, graphic design, bauhaus

Sites to look: tutsplus, blogs of great designers