SWE 432 -Web Application Development

Fall 2022



George Mason University

Dr. Kevin Moran

Week 13: Visual Design



Administrivia



- HW Assignment 4 Due Soon!
- HW Assignment 5 Out now, Due on December 1st!

Class Overview



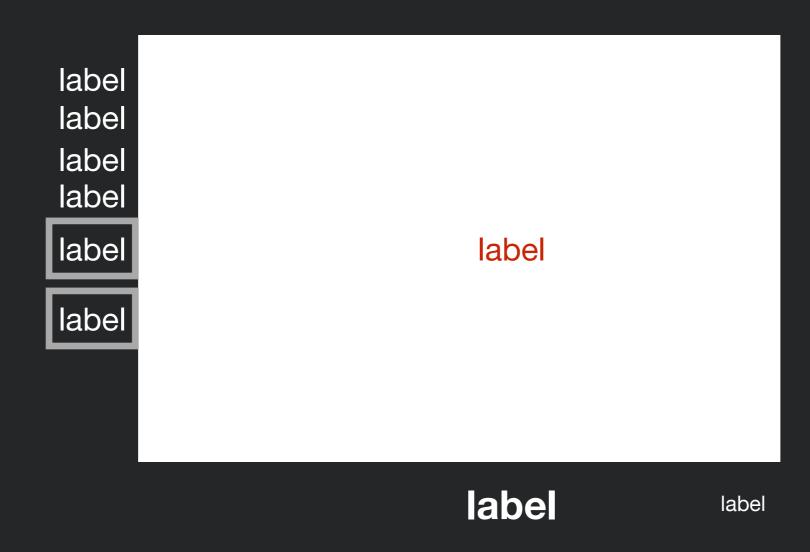
- Visual Design
 - Quick Lecture
 - Creating a Design Language (if we have time)

Overview of Visual Design





Elements of Visual Design



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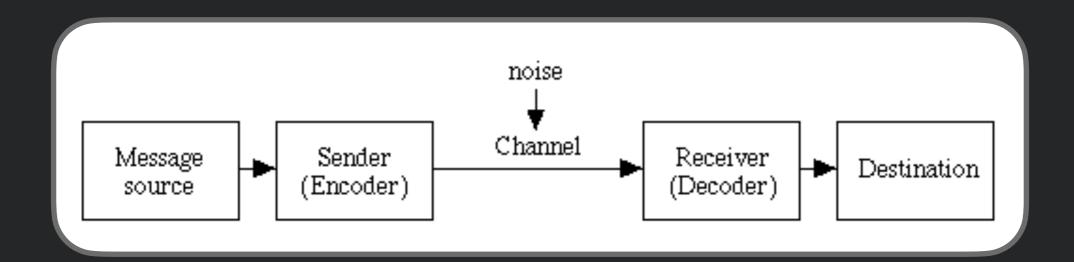
Visual Design

- Solving <u>communications problems</u> in ways that are both functionally effective and aesthetically pleasing.
- Creating a visual language containing a vocabulary of design elements characterized by
 - Visual variables—shape, size, position, orientation, color, texture, ...
 - Organizational relations between elements—balance, structure, proportion, ...
 - Visual syntax—rules for assembling elements w/in design language



Visual Design as Communication

- Goal: <u>efficiently</u> & <u>accurately</u> transmit information from system to user
- Visual variables & organization encode information





Goals for Visual Design

- Successfully <u>transmit</u> information
- Present coherent & consistent design that reduces ambiguity and potential confusion
- Reduce visual <u>search</u> time through layout & organization
- Create desired <u>emotional</u> reactions through aesthetic choices

General Guidelines for Visual Design







- Elegance derives from Latin eligere, to "select carefully"
- Judicious selection of elements and economy of expression revealing an intimate understanding of problem
- Removing & combining superfluous elements until only the necessary remains



Benefits of Simplicity



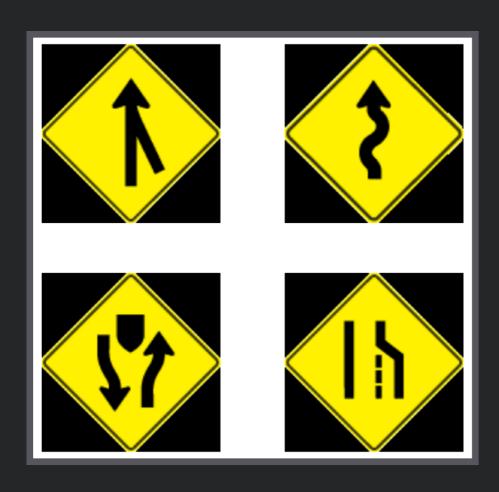
- Approachability rapidly understood affordances, allowing glanceable understanding of possible interactions
- Immediacy greater emotional impact because interactions can be quickly understood



Marc Berthier. Tykho Radio. 1997. Synthetic rubber and other materials, $5 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{5}{8}$ " (14 x 14 x 4.1 cm). Manufactured by Lexon, France. The Museum of Modern Art, New York. Gift of the manufacturer.



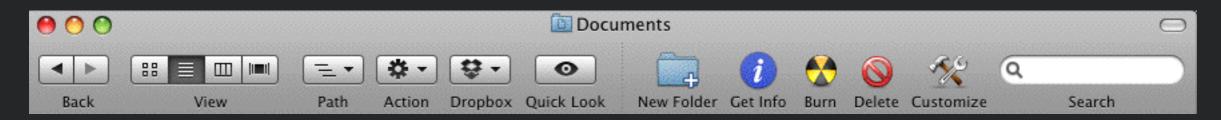
Reducing a Design to its Essence



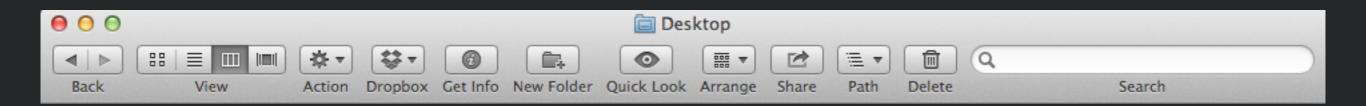
- Make design simple, bold, and direct by removing inessential details & elements
 - Even essential elements may be suggested
- 1. Determine essential qualities & information to be conveyed
- 2. Critically examine each element & ask how design would suffer without it.
- 3. Try removing elements. What happens?



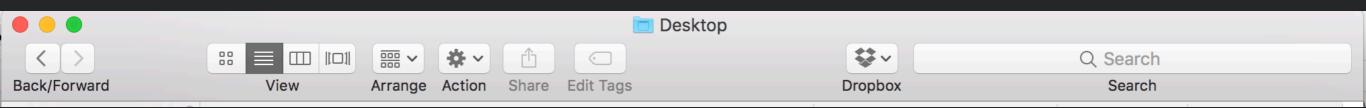
Trade-offs in Simplicity



OSX c.2010



OSX c.2011



OSX c.2016



Guidelines for Visual Design



Reduction in new map: relative distances don't matter



Regularizing the Elements of a Design

- Reduce information by repeating elements according to a rule, principle or rhythm
- Enable user to scan ahead
- Use irregularity where needed to clarify that something is irregular!

- 1. Use *regular* geometric forms, simplified controls, muted colors where possible
- 2. If multiple similar forms required, make them *identical* as much as possible in size, shape, color, texture, spacing, alignment
- 3. *Limit variation* in typography to a few sizes
- 4. Make sure critical elements intended to stand out are *not* regularized



Guidelines for Visual Design

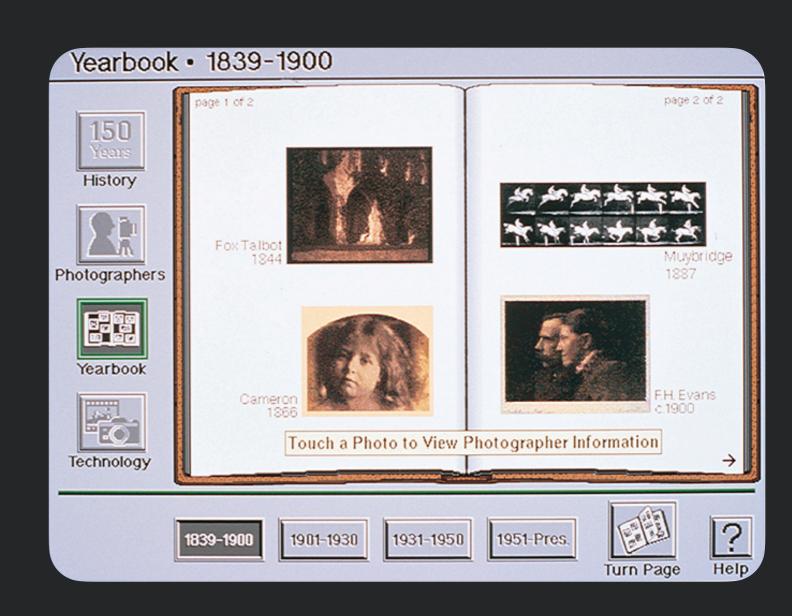


Regularization in new map: Straight lines result in station names laid out in a line, rather than bouncing around



Error - Excessive Skeuomorphism

- Skeuomorphism making visual design resemble reality (like metaphors)
- Excessive skeuomorphism is distracting and wastes potential visual bandwidth that could encode meaningful information
- Trend towards "flat" interfaces



iPad 🤝

Day

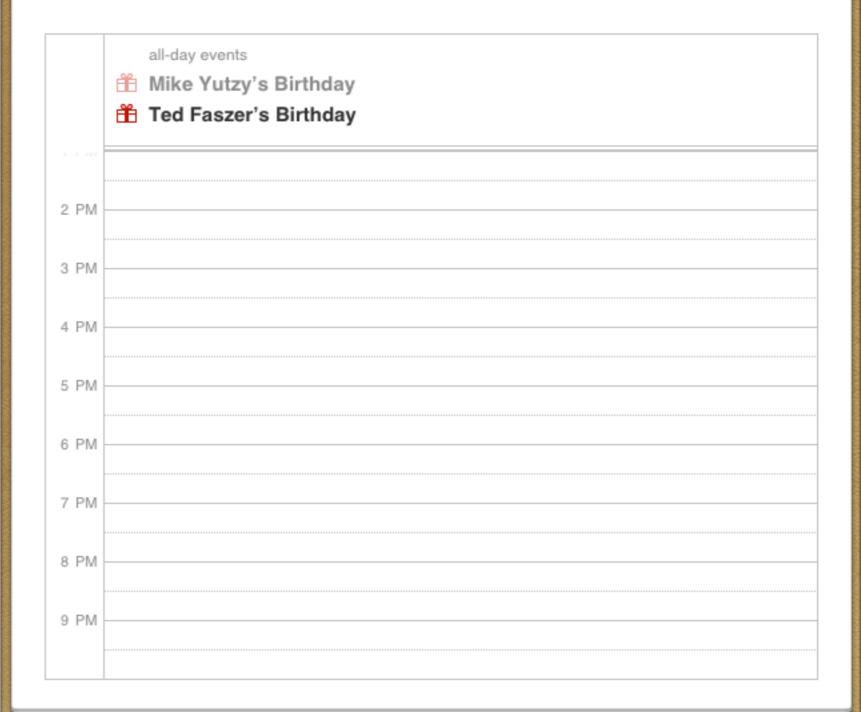
July 2013

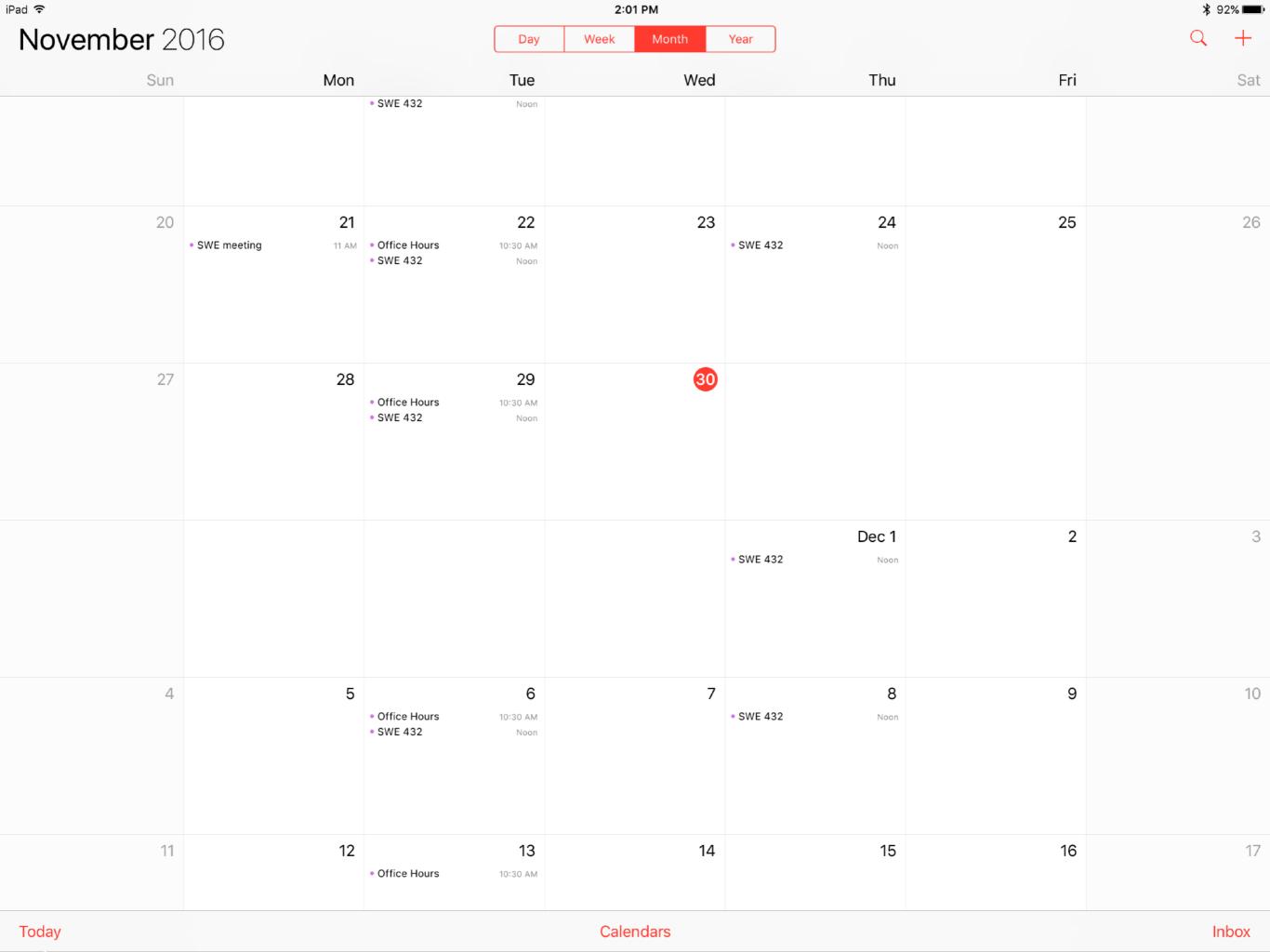
Wednesday	July 3
☐ Ted Faszer's Birthd ☐	lay all-day
Hike Yutzy's Birthd	lay all-day
Thursday	July 4
** Cherie Yvette's Birt	thday all-day
Monday	July 15
Allie Johnson's Bir	thday all-day
Or Stoll	8:45 AM to 9:45 AM
Thursday	July 18
Thursday **Bichard Gintowt's I	,
	,
Richard Gintowt's I	Birthday all-day
Richard Gintowt's E	Birthday all-day 11 AM to Noon July 22

Ted Faszer's Birthday

Details

Wednesday, July 3, 2013





Scale, Contrast, & Proportion





Scale, Contrast, & Proportion

Information consists of differences that make a difference. (Edward Tufte, Envisioning Information)

Individual visual variables of design that encode information

Terminology





- Scale <u>relative</u> size or magnitude of element in comparison to related elements
- Contrast visually noticeable <u>distinctions</u> along a common visual dimension
- Proportion ratio and <u>balance</u> between elements
- Emphasis contrasts can emphasize important elements or areas & add visual interest by creating tension & drama

Principles

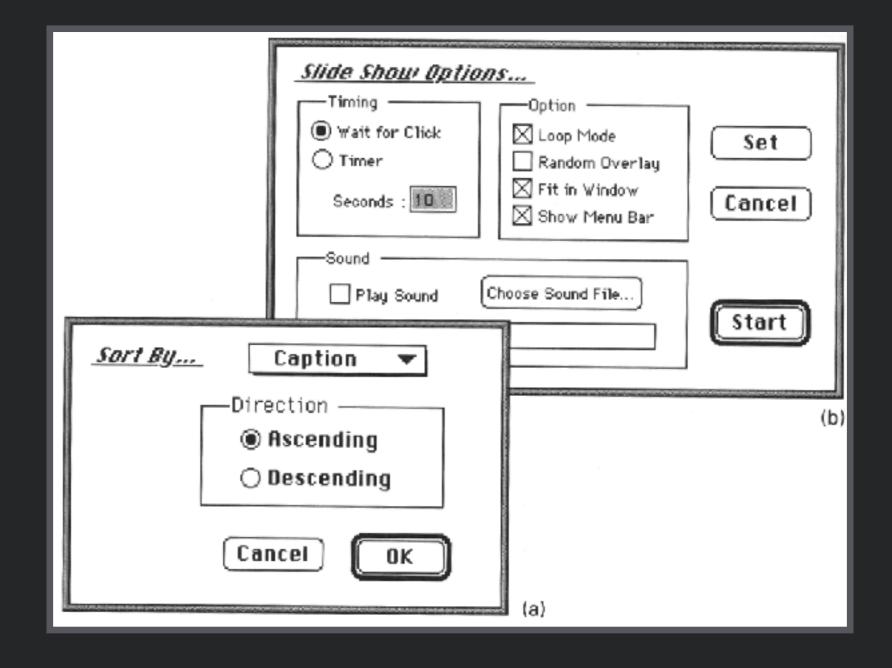


- Clarity contrasts should be clear and easily differentiated, not slight and subtle
- Harmony proportions and ratios should be harmonious
- Activity use contrasts to maintain orientation & context within design
- <u>Restraint</u> contrasts should be conscious, strong, few in number, and never overwhelming



Error - Excessive Typographic Contrasts

5 different types sizes in 3 different fonts (!!)





Layers

- Contrasting color, value, texture can segregate information into separate layers
- Supports <u>overlapping</u>
 information in displays,
 allowing selective processing
 of specific sets of elements
- Allows different layers to be read and interpreted
 <u>separately</u>





Creating Layers

- 1. Group items into categories based on intended use
- 2. Determine rank & importance of groups
- 3. Use perceptual variables (size, value, hue, etc.) to establish layering effect
- 4. Maximize differences between groups while minimizing differences within groups
- 5. Use squint test to ensure elements in group retain together but visually separated







































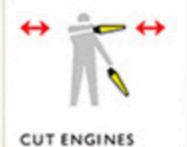


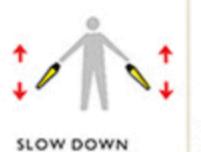


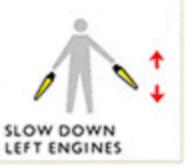












Organization & Structure





Organization & Structure

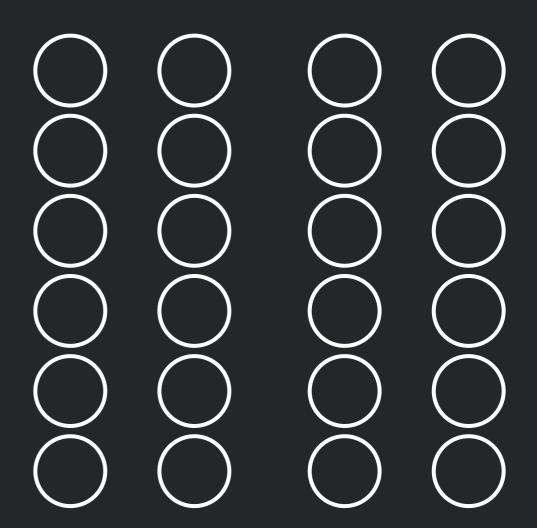
- Organization needs to be <u>designed</u>
- Benefits
 - Unity ties together related elements so that they work together
 - Integrity & readability offers structure that helps user to easily scan & make comparisons
 - Control determines where user will focus attention in the design
- Gestalt -> psychology of perception



Gestalt Principle - Proximity

Elements associated <u>most</u> strongly w/ nearby elements

parsed as 4 columns based on close vertical spacing then parsed as two sets of two columns based on spacing

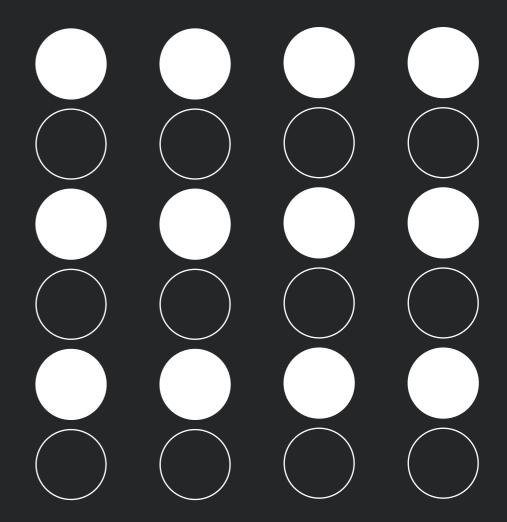




Gestalt Principle - Similarity

 Elements associated more strongly when share common visual attributes than when they differ

parsed as rows based on fill similarity, despite closer column spacing





Gestalt Principle - Continuity

Preference for <u>simplest</u> physical explanation of complex figure

parsed as two lines, rather than 4 separate lines or 4 opposing angles

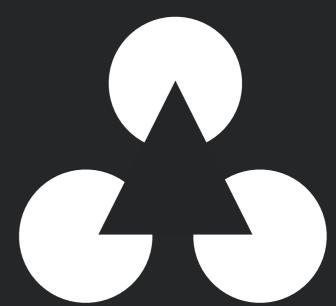




Gestalt Principle - Closure

Preference to interpret figures as complete, even when missing information

Parsed as triangle superimposed on 3 complete circles, even though none of these is actually present



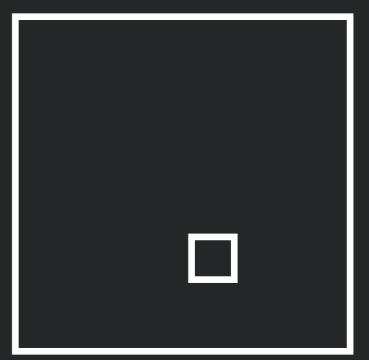




Gestalt Principle - Area

 Preference to interpret smaller overlapping elements as figure, larger as ground

Small rectangle parsed as small rectangle on top of larger, rather than hole







Gestalt Principle - Symmetry

Preference to interpret ambiguous form as multiple symmetric elements

Parsed as two overlapping objects rather than 3 separate shapes



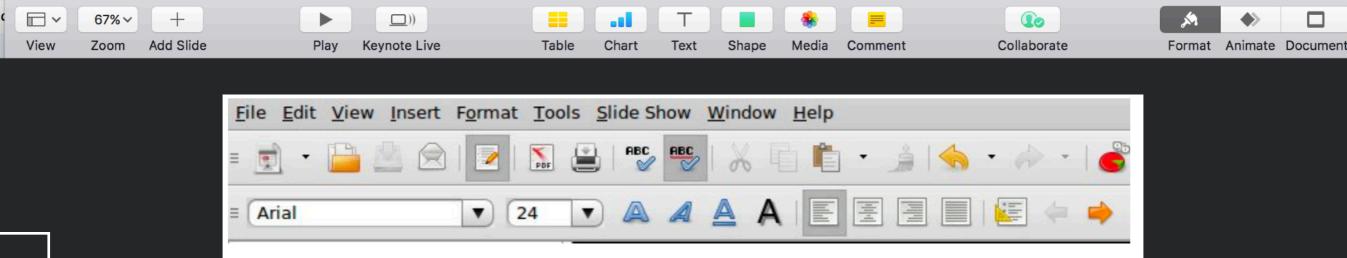


Grouping

 Binding UI elements tightly together while distinguishing them from surrounding controls

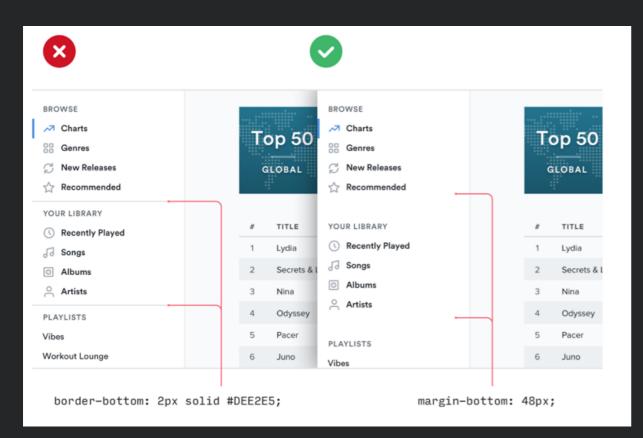
□ Lecture 26 - Visual Design — Shared ~

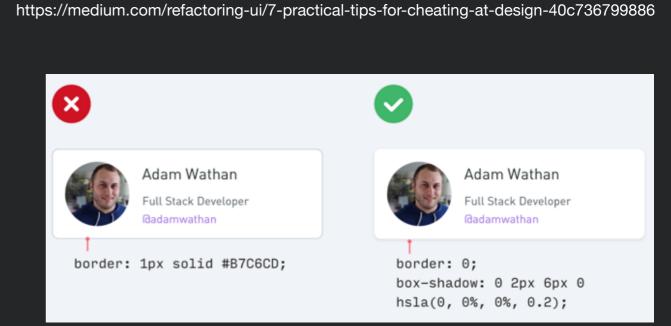
- "Showing" not "telling"
- Can be achieved through
 - Bounding boxes (not recommended)
 - Negative space & contrasts
 - Arrangement & alignment



Use Fewer Borders

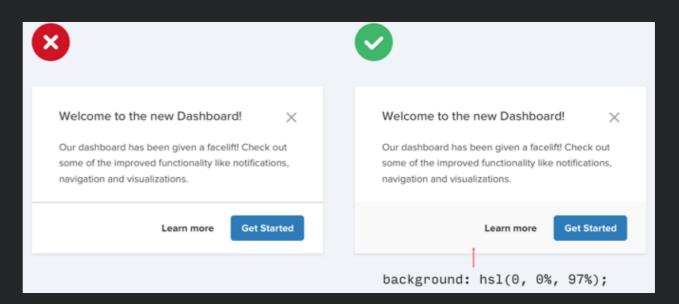






box shadows

negative space



different backgrounds

Hierarchy



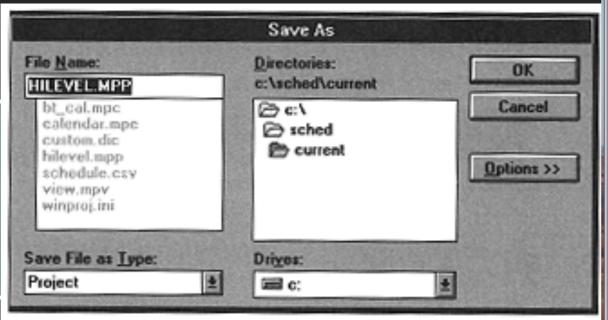
Order groups based on perceptual prominence corresponding to intended reading sequence

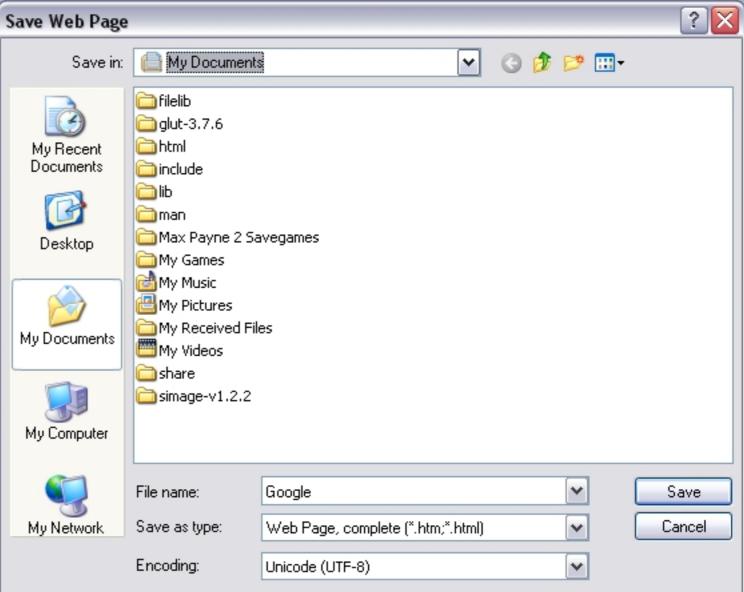
Can help solve "skimming" problems



Key points might get lost though.

But bolding helps! Plus this obnoxious red arrow and text in a totally different font!

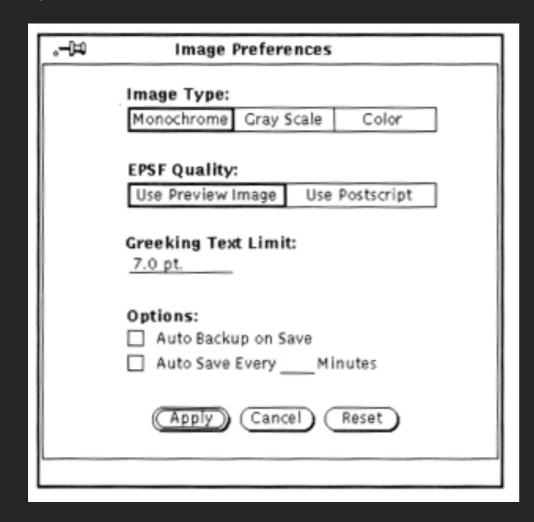


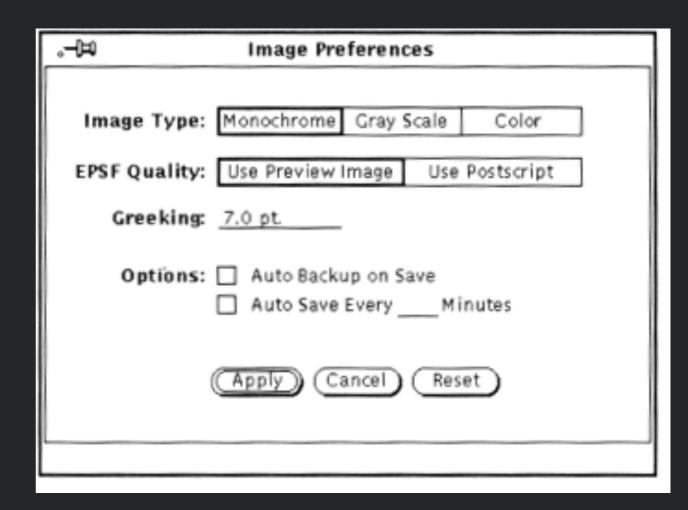




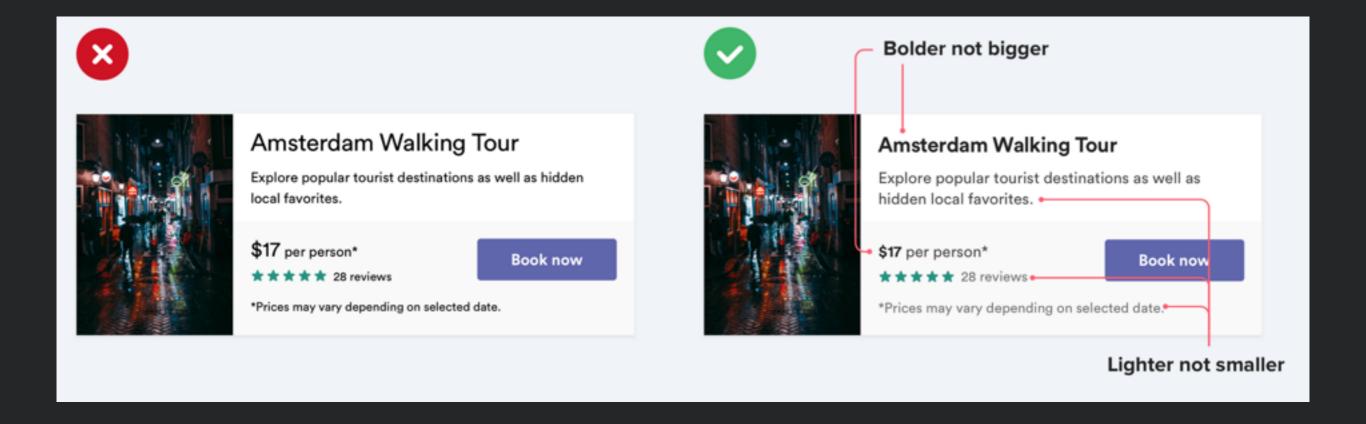
Use Negative Space

- Directs <u>attention</u> to critical regions of display
- 1. Review design, prioritizing groups
- 2. Add extra **space** to ensure spatial separation & emphasis, particularly for important elements



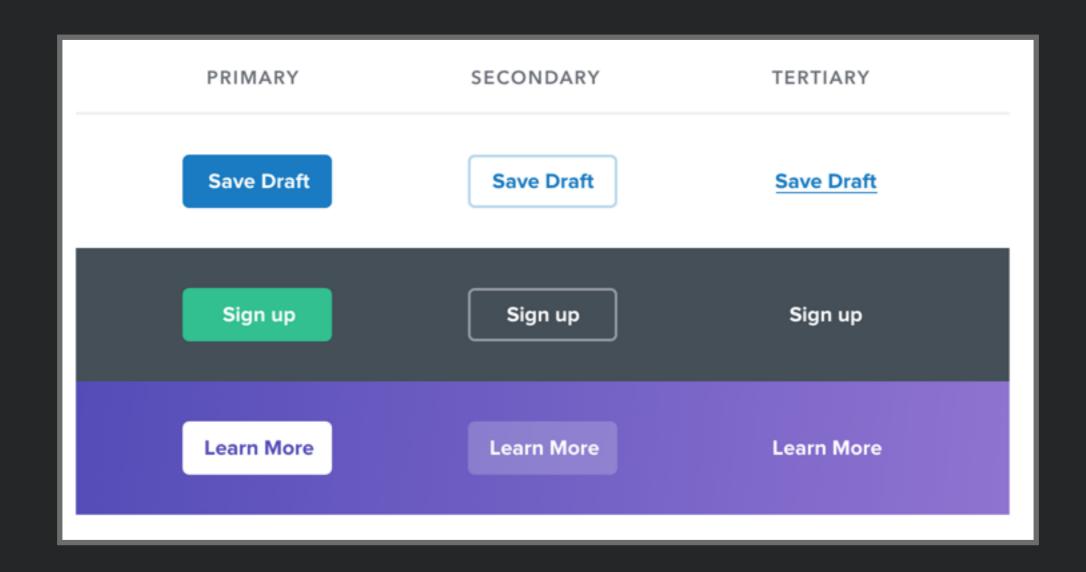


Creating Hierarchy: Color and Weight Instead of Size





Signal Importance of Action



Images & Icons





Images & Icons

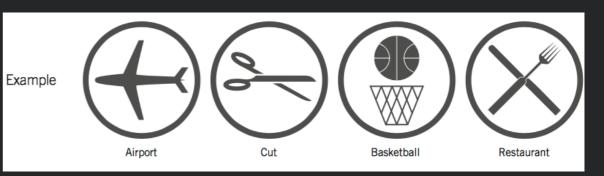
- Benefits
 - Identification images are easy to recognize
 - Expression breadth of artistic expression that can make design more engaging & enjoyable

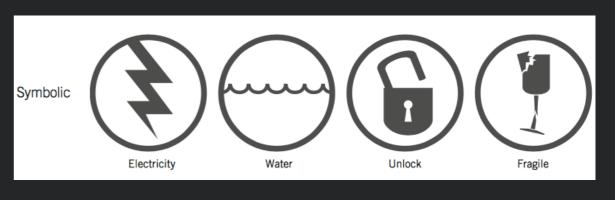


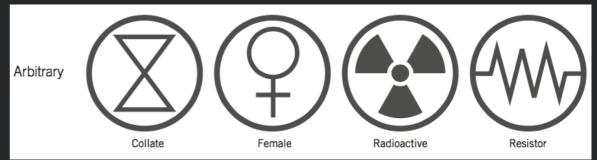
Types of Iconic Representation

- Similar visually <u>analogous</u> to action, object, concept
 - Example things that exemplify or are commonly associated
- Symbolic represent concept at higher level of <u>abstraction</u>
- Arbitrary little or no relationship to concept, must be learned through <u>standard</u>







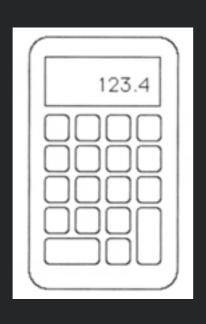


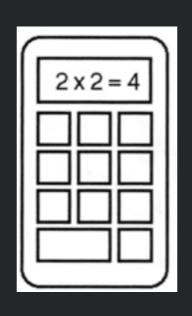


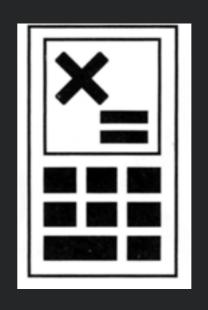
Use of Abstraction

- Simplifying highly concrete, realistic representations makes them easier to interpret up to the point at which further abstraction obscures icon's semantics
 - Makes icon more generic, more canonical, less complex





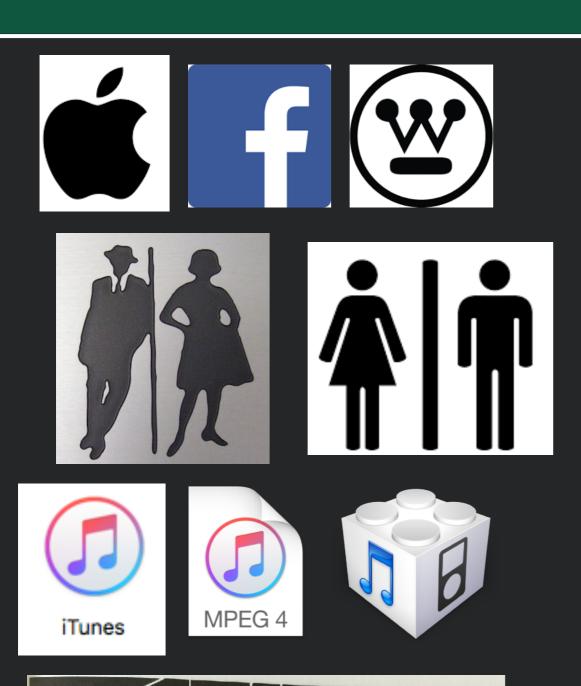








Principles of Icon Design



- Immediacy can be perceived effortlessly & involuntarily by being bold, clear, balanced
- Generality represents a <u>class</u> of items, rather than an individual element, by removing details that may vary
- Cohesiveness set of icons that function <u>together</u> by sharing visual variables
- Characterization call to mind one or more <u>distinctive</u> features

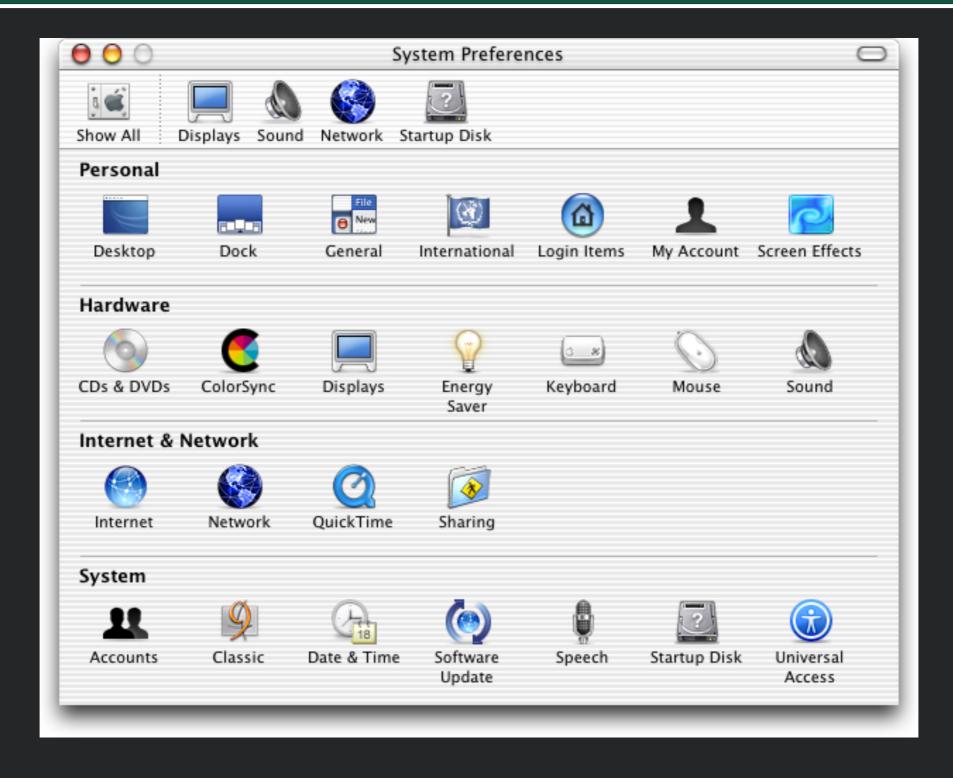


Selecting the Right Type of Icon

- If concept is concrete, familiar, tangible, use similar or example icon
- If concept will be used repeatedly, consider using more symbolic or arbitrary icon based on convention
- If concept is abstract process or subtle, use textual label



Activity: OS 10.2 Preferences Icons





Activity: OS 10.15 Preferences Icons



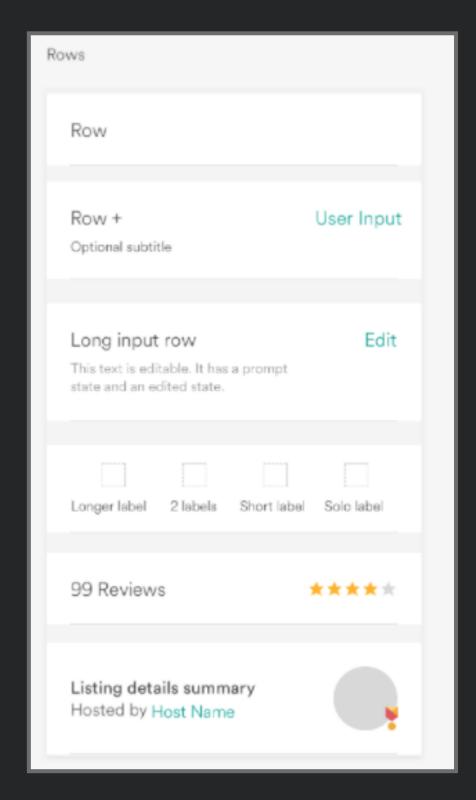
Design Languages





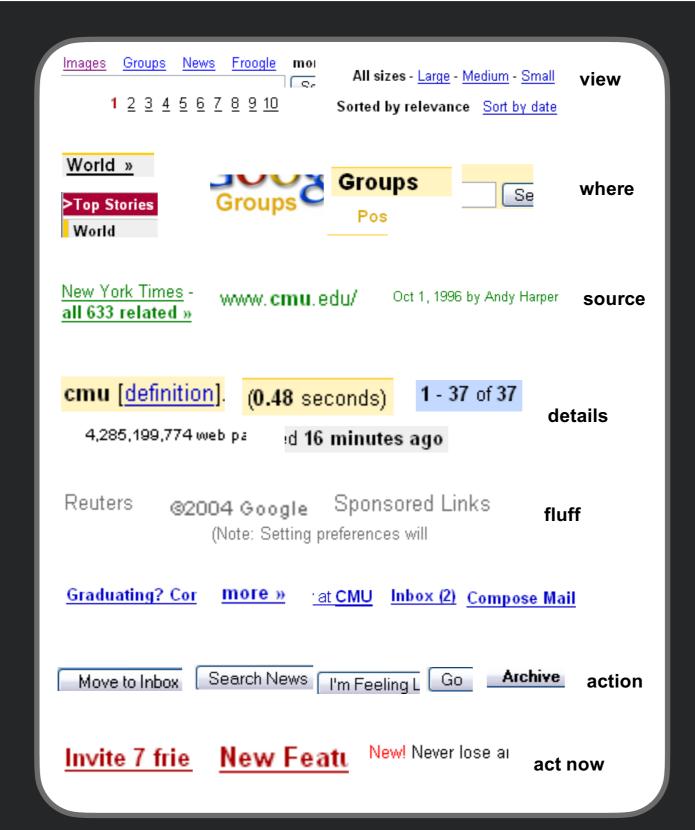
Design Languages

- Many, <u>many</u> choices about visual variables and syntax of composition
 - How do you ensure choices are made consistently across web app?
- Solution: design language
 - Describes how to express ideas and concepts in the interface
 - May be communicated through Human Interface Guideline documentation
 - (Example of consistency and standards)



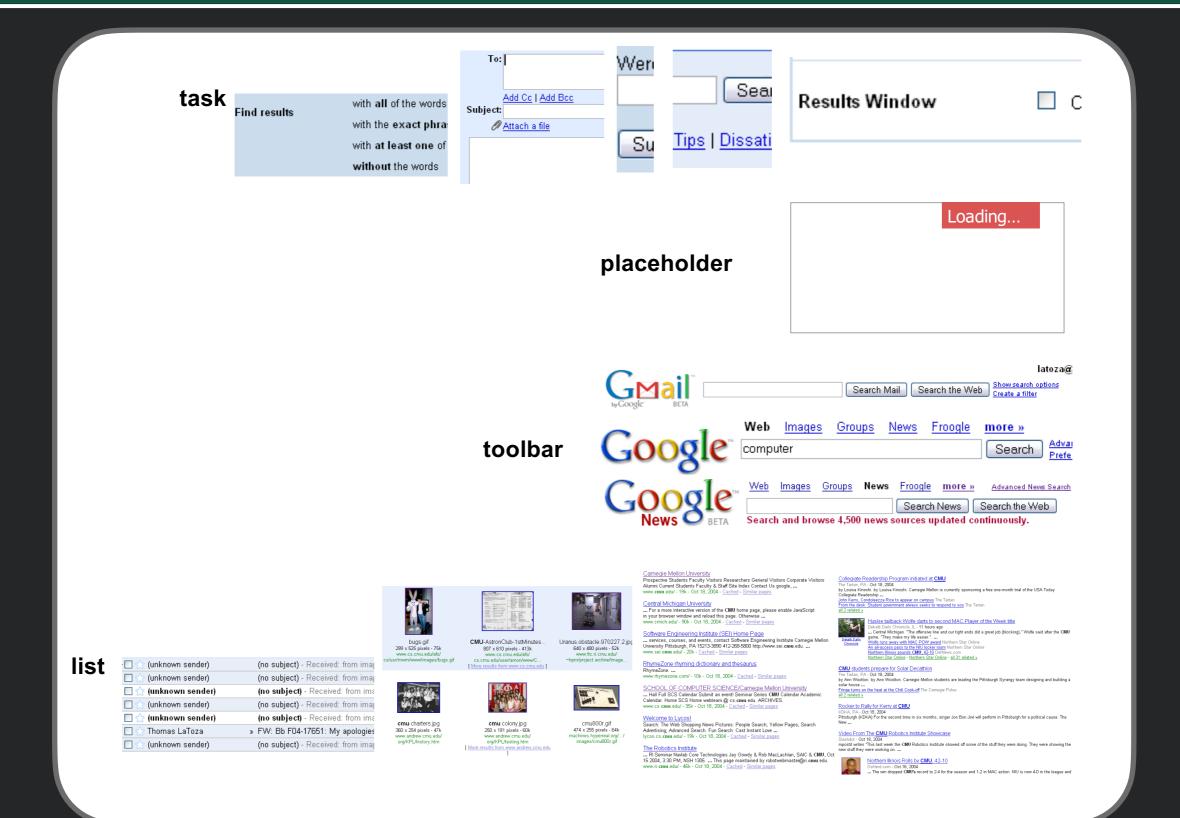


Example: Elements, Google 2004



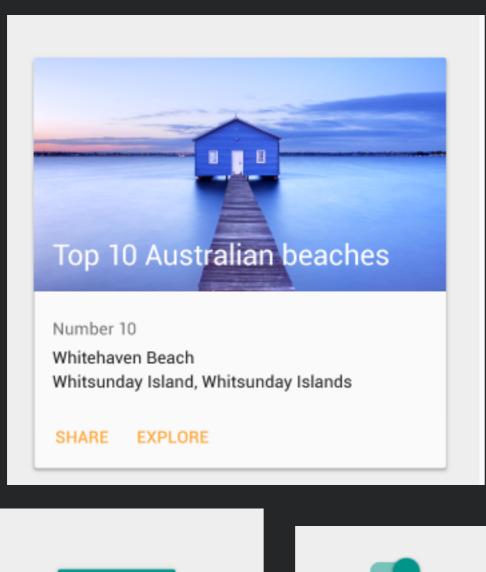


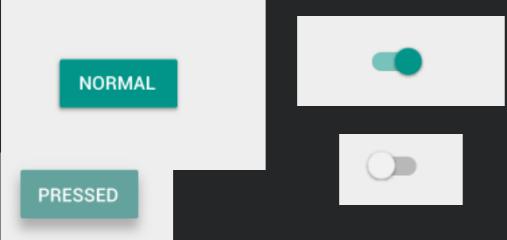
Example: Syntax, Google 2004

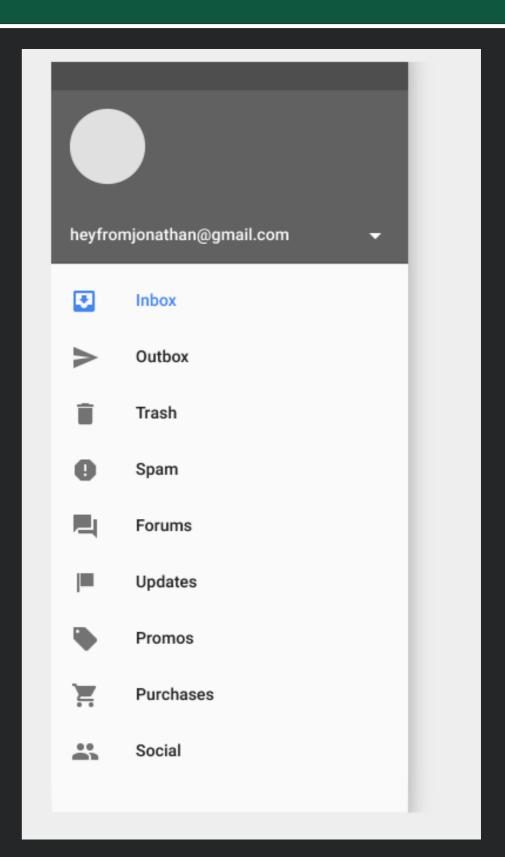




Examples: Google 2016

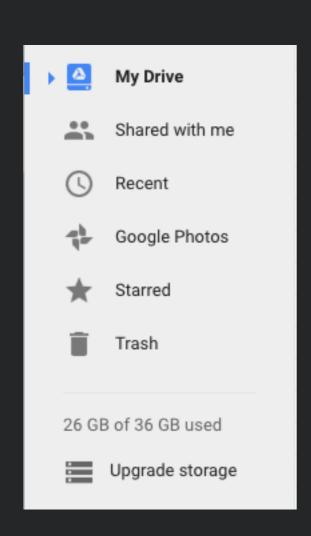


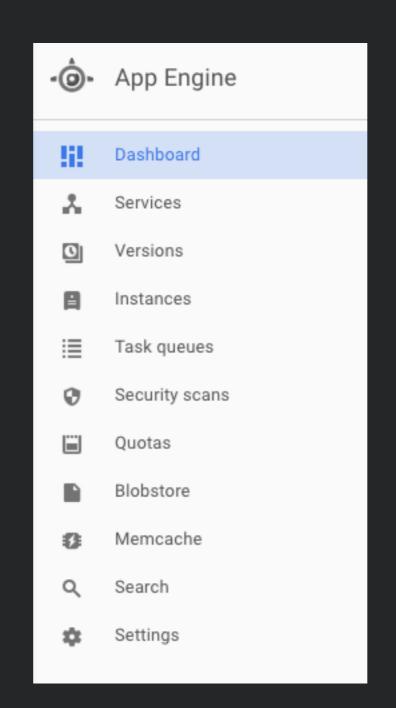


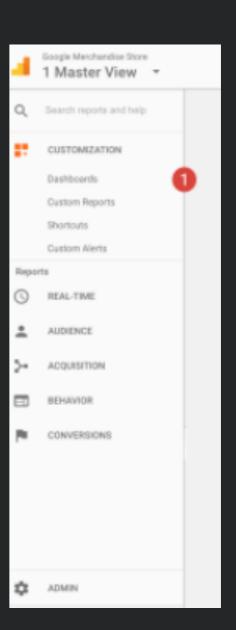




Examples: Google 2016









Examples: AirBnb

User Marquee

Optional caption



Name

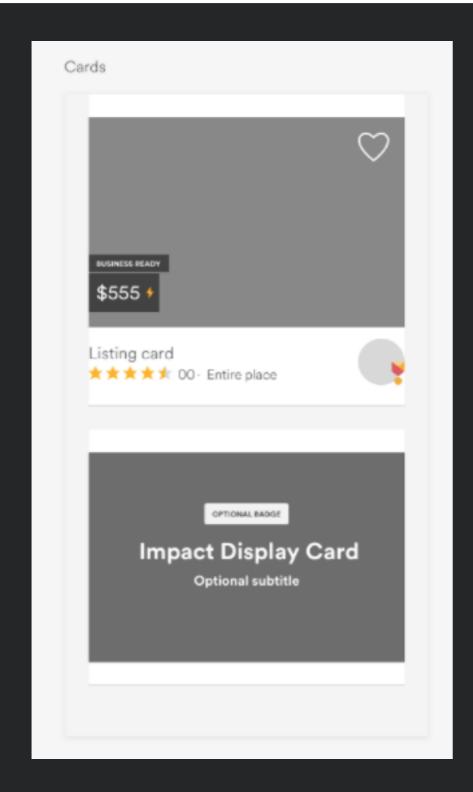
Apr, 2016

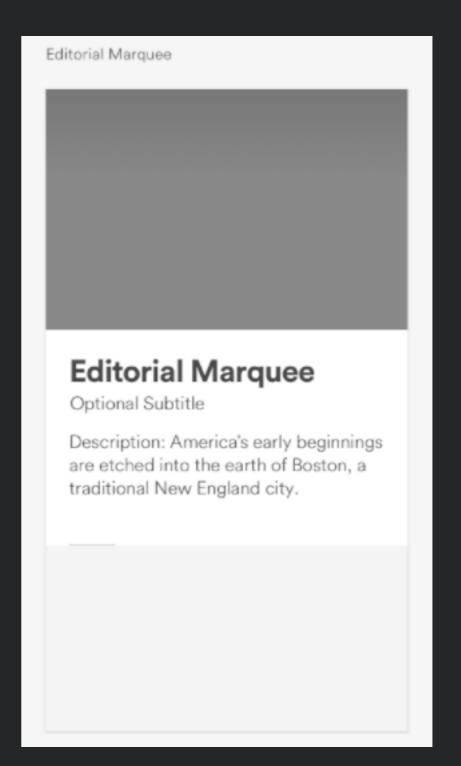
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Paragraph two



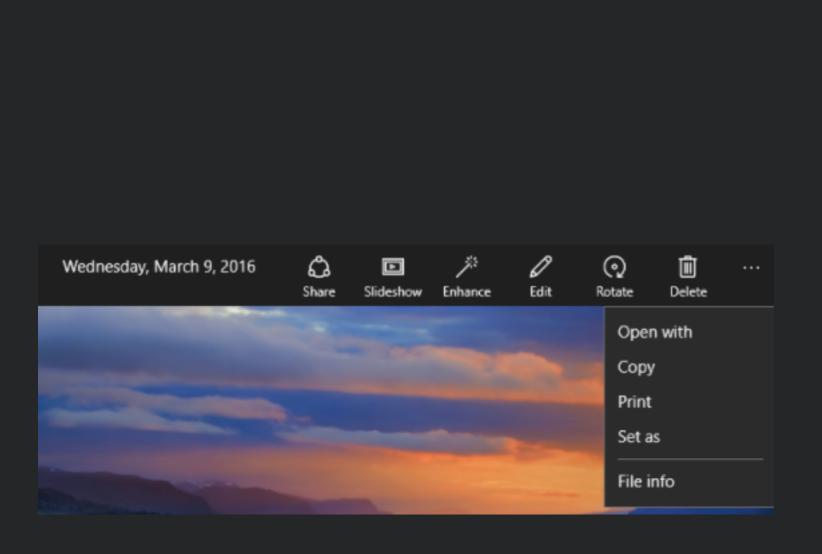
Examples: AirBnb

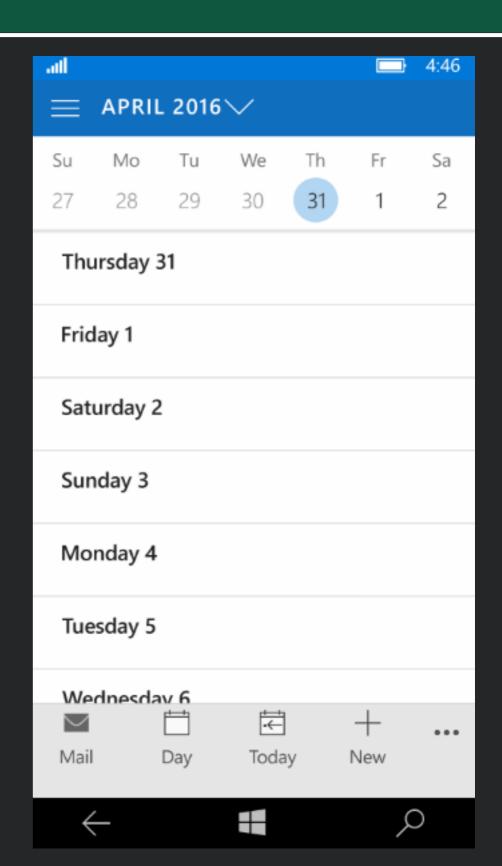






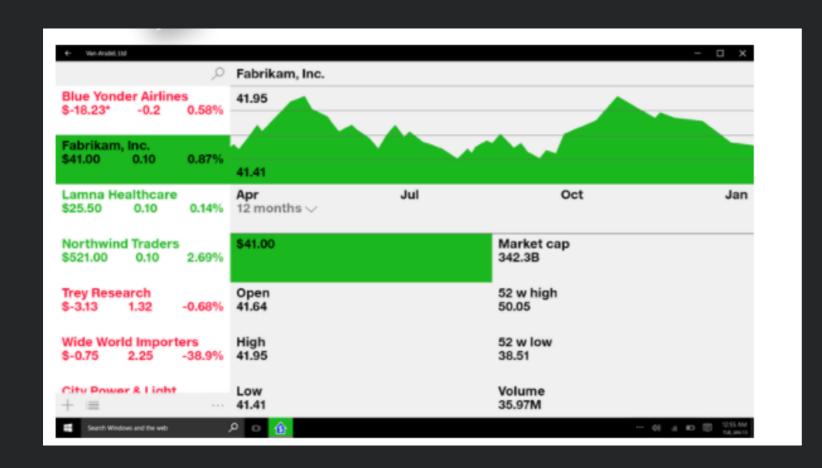
Examples: Microsoft

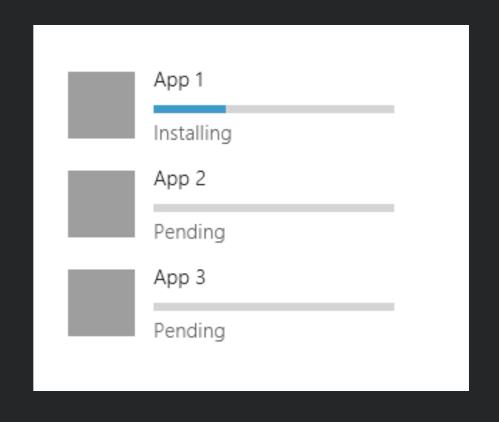


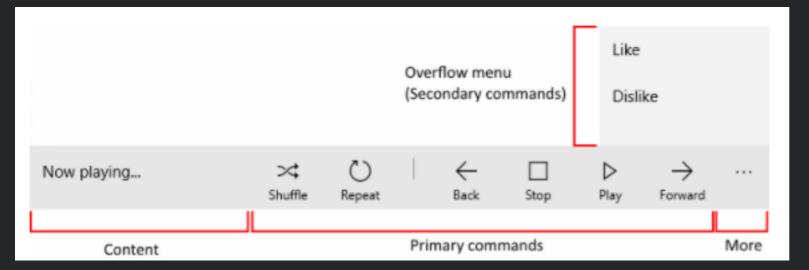


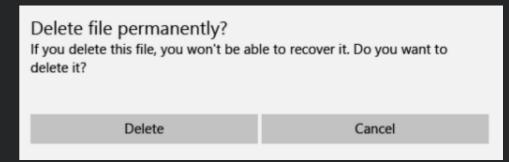


Examples: Microsoft



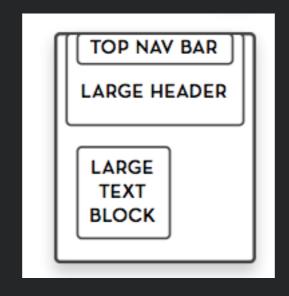




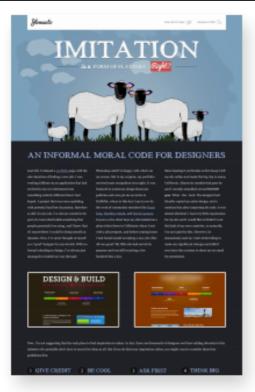




Example: Header with text blocks layout













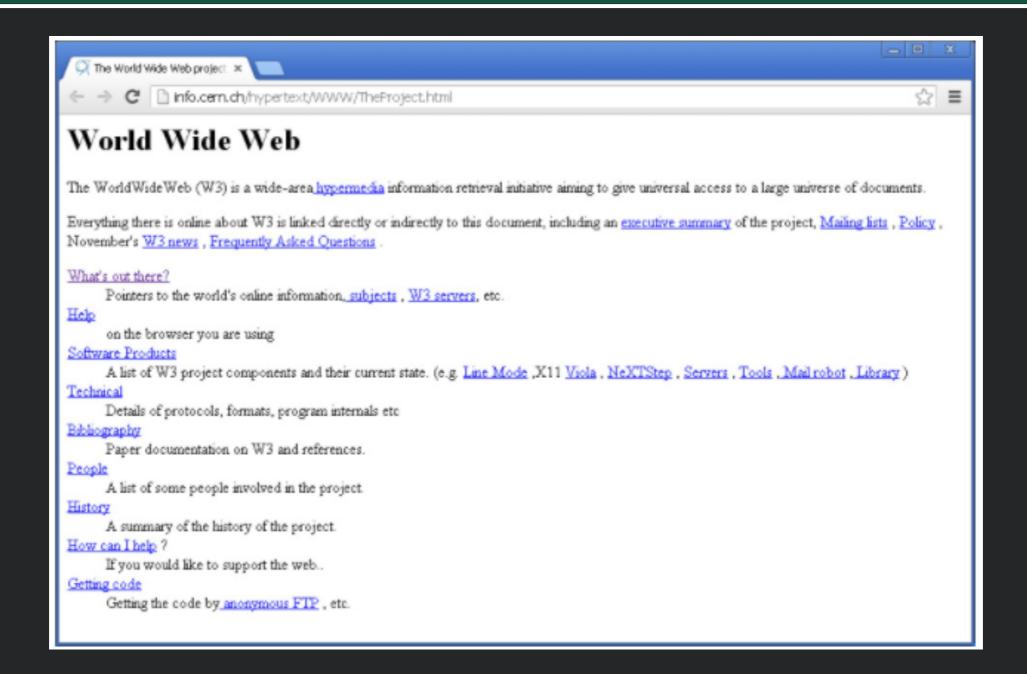
http://ranjithakumar.net/resources/webzeitgeist.pdf



Position Encodes Meaning and Function







https://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/look-back-20-years-website-design#sm.00000ip14jejk1d51u53crk6cwrns

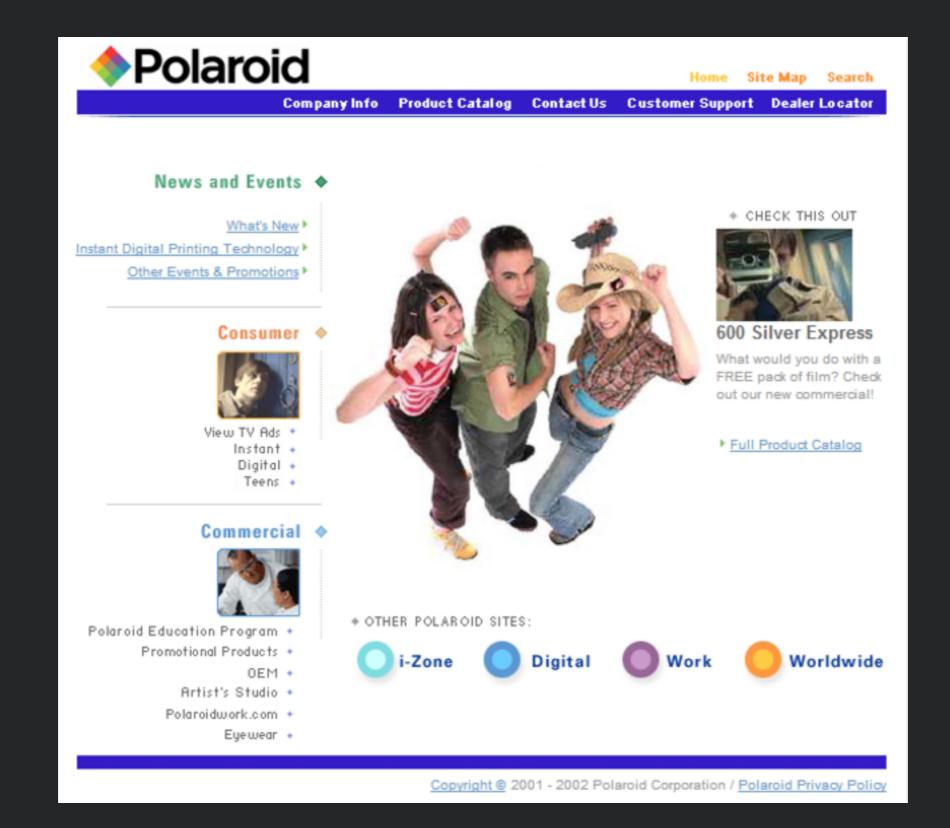




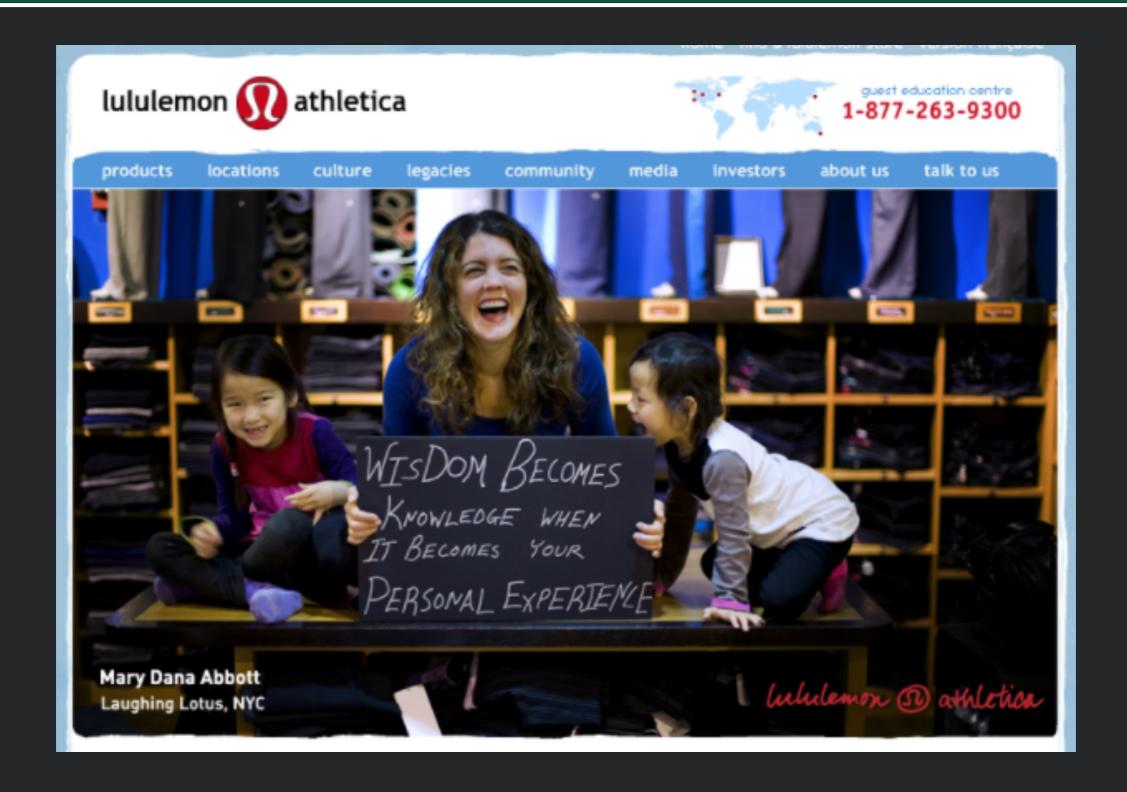




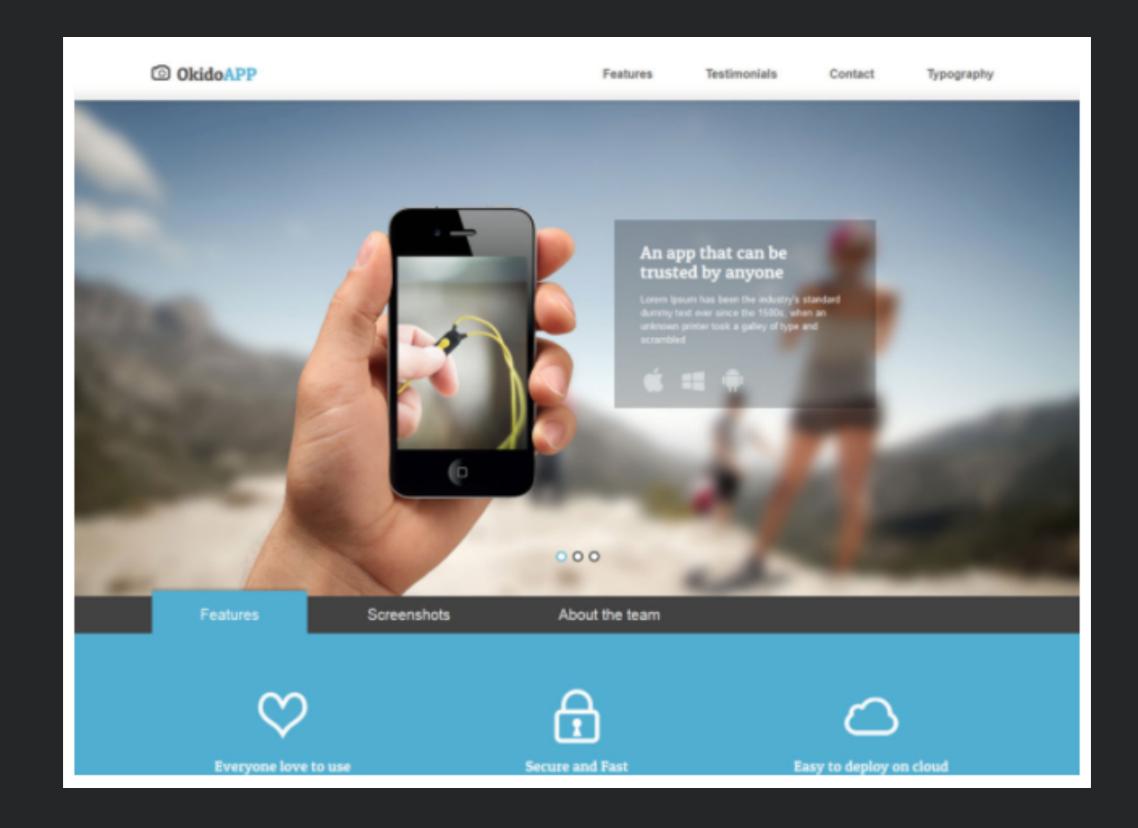








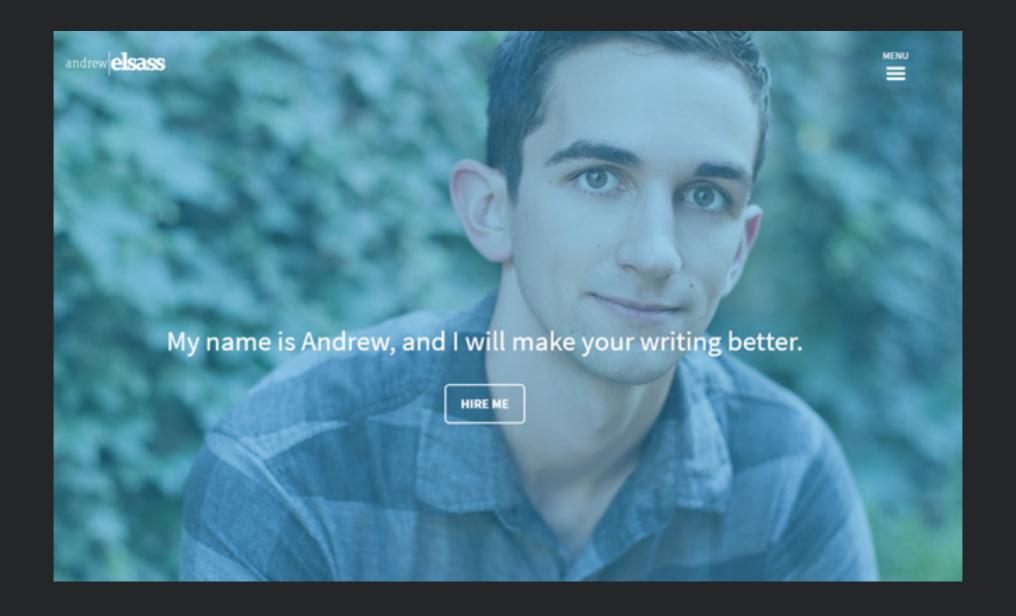






Common Visual Idioms, Circa 2016

Hero images: large attractive header image

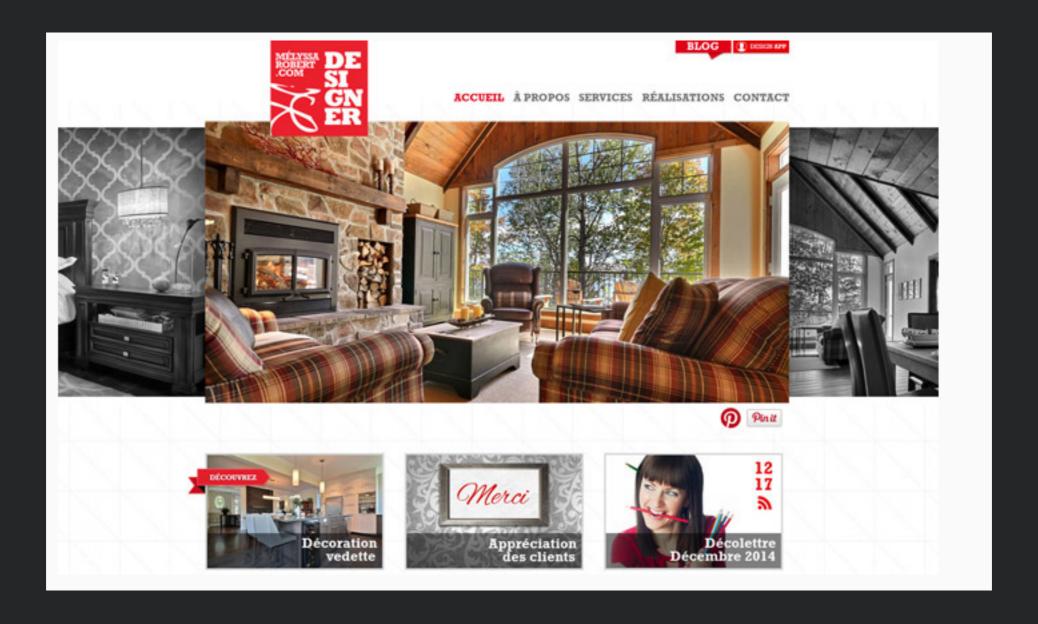


https://envato.com/blog/exploring-hero-image-trend-web-design/



Common visual idioms, circa 2016

Rotating image galleries (carousels)

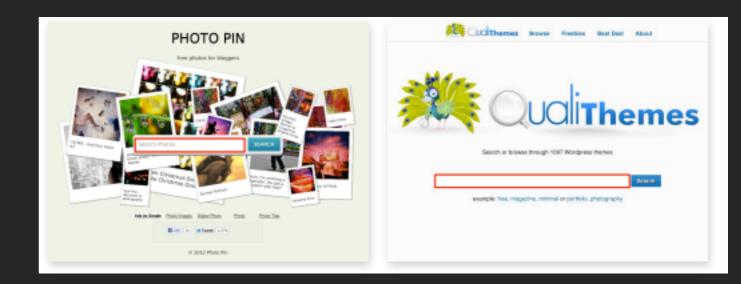


https://envato.com/blog/exploring-hero-image-trend-web-design/



Why it Matters

- Users will have idioms they expect to see, particularly if suggested by other related elements
- Branding: Users will see your website and have particular associations based on what it exemplifies







Goals in Designing a Design Language

- Offer guidance and options on
 - Colors: examples of color palettes
 - Typography: justification, sizes, fonts, different heading levels
 - Organization

- Support different resolutions, devices
- Support universal design
 - Visually impaired, color blind users

In-Class Activity





Activity: Design a Design Language

- Brainstorm an idea for a new company, and then design a Design Language for the new company.
- You should identify the key elements of the design language. Some of these key elements might include Typography, Colors, Translucency, and Animations.
 - For each element that you define you should identify:
 - What differentiates from other mainstream designs?
 - What does it mean/What is it's purpose?
 - In which situations can it be used?



Activity: Design a Design Language

- Some example visual design guidelines from well-known companies:
 - https://developer.apple.com/design/human-interface-guidelines/ macos/visual-design/
 - https://material.io/design
 - https://brand.gmu.edu
 - https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/uwp/design/



Acknowledgements

Slides adapted from Dr. Thomas Latoza's SWE 432 course