

How To Make



Awesome **Diagrams**

**For your
slides**

The background of the image is a photograph of the Fontana del Gallo in Rome, featuring several large marble statues of figures in classical attire. In the foreground, a man with dark, curly hair and a dark jacket is looking upwards and to the right. The text is overlaid on this image.

Me

Enrique García Cota

I do software at **Splendeo**

@otikik

Disclaimer

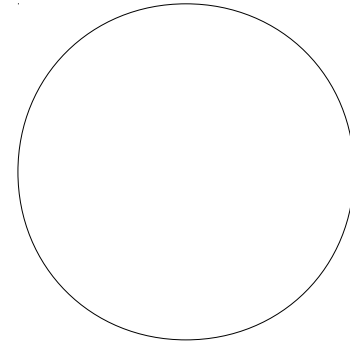
- I'm not a designer.
- I've just done lots of diagrams in presentations.
- These guidelines work for me.
- “Right” and “Wrong” are used in that context.
Don't take them personally.



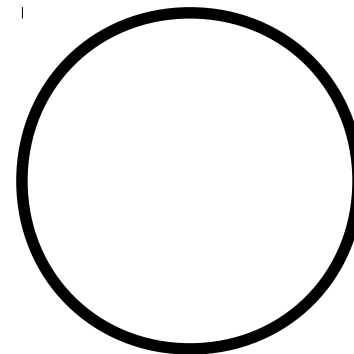
1. Lines

Never use 0pt line width

Wrong



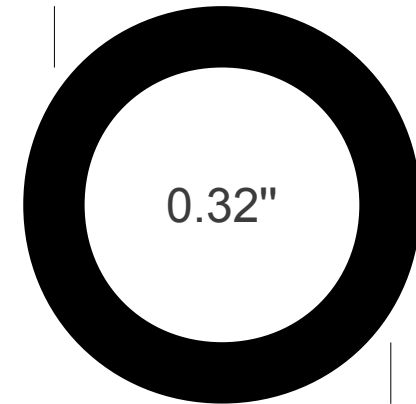
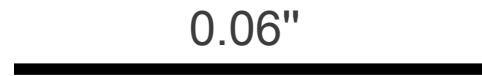
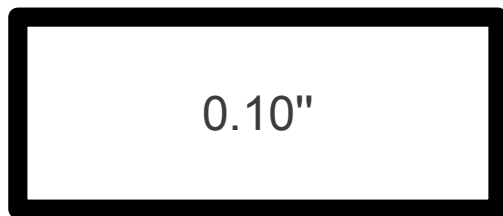
Right



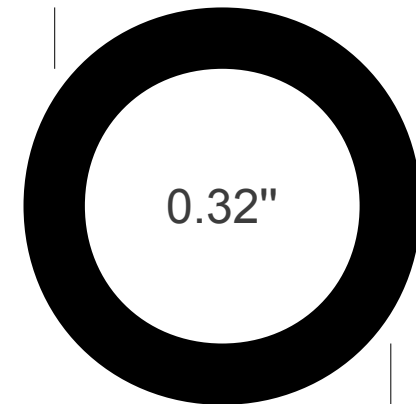
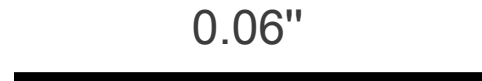
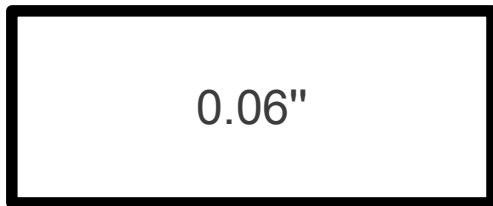
Visible from the far end of the room

Have **consistent line width**

Wrong



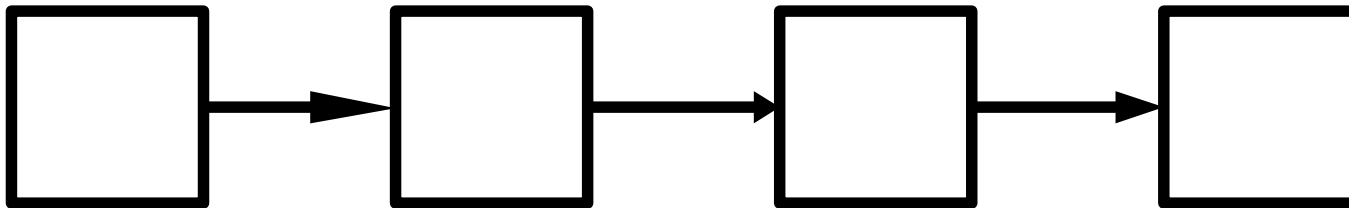
Right



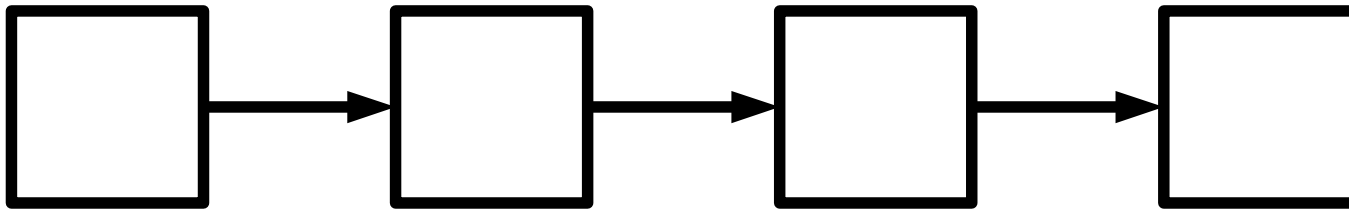
Maybe two very different widths; not more

Use only **one line ending**

Wrong



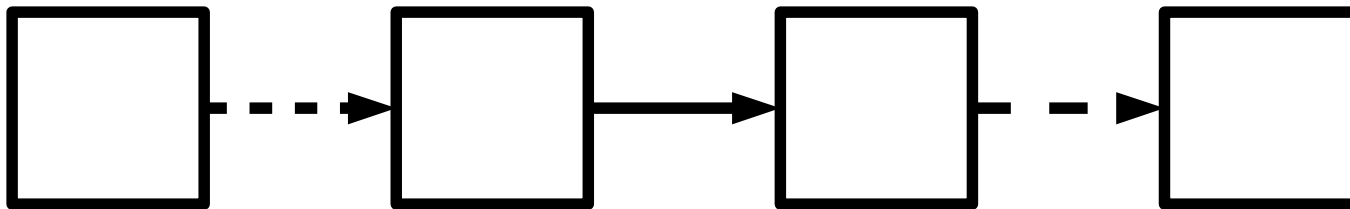
Right



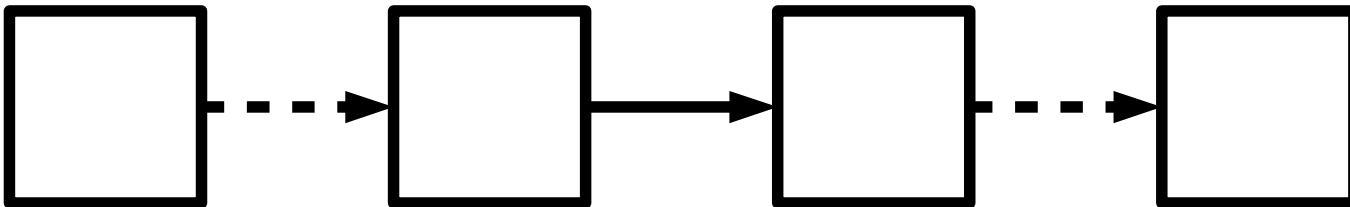
People at the far end won't see the difference

Use **one dashed style**

Wrong

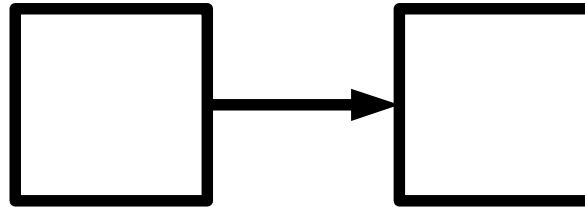


Right

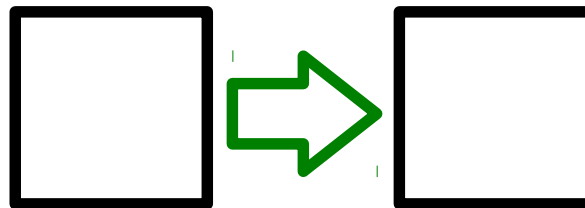


Guess

Arrows instead of lines



vs.

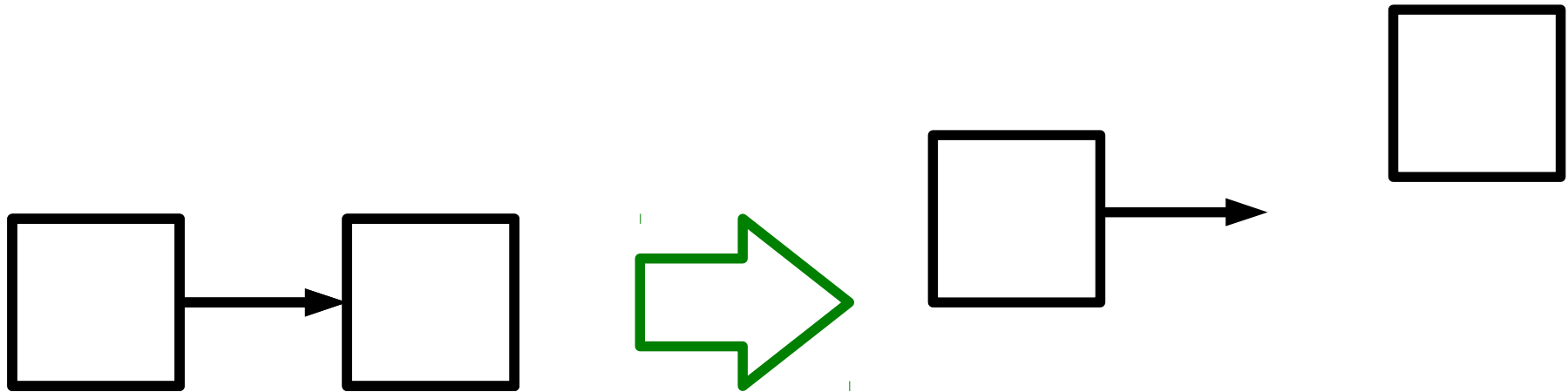


?

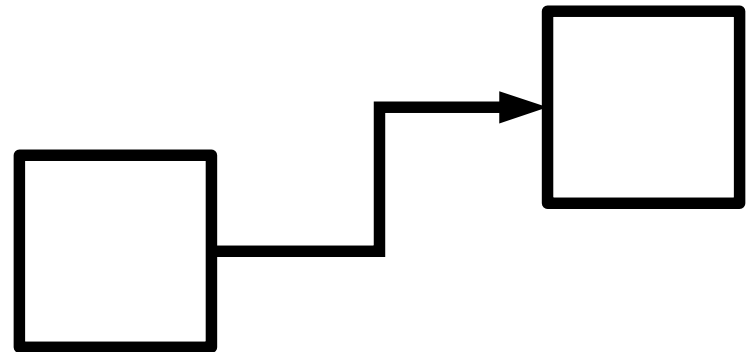
When? See example on next slide

Use **connectors**, not straight lines

With lines



With connectors



Shapes instead of lines (sometimes)



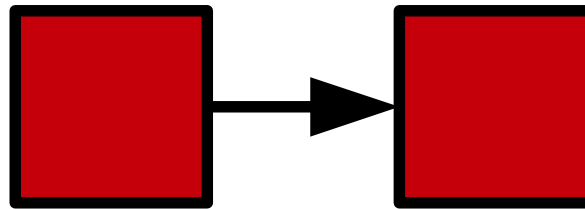
vs.



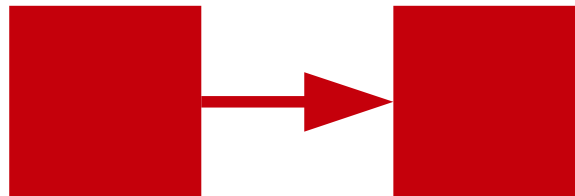
?

They look better on simple workflows

Colors instead of outlines (sometimes)



vs.



?

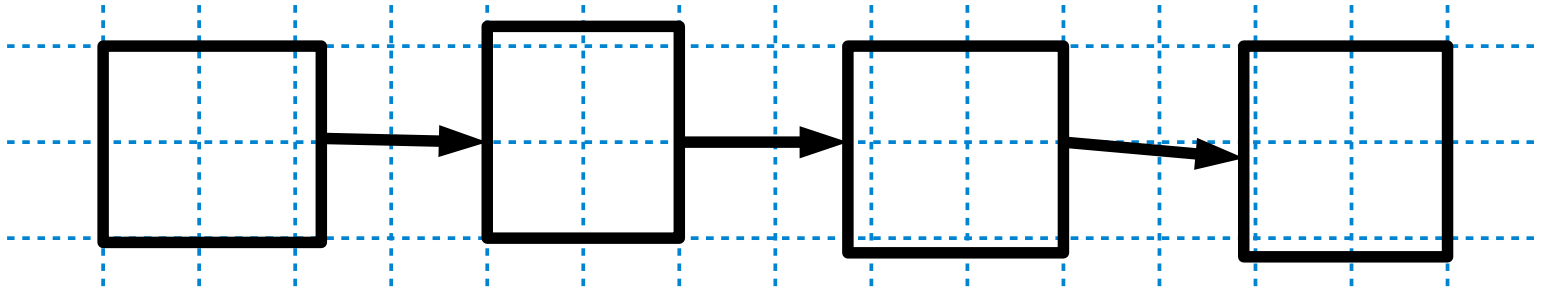
Useful to reduce the number of colors

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a wooden surface, likely a table, with a warm brown tone and visible wood grain. Scattered across the surface are several colorful plastic cookie cutters. These include a blue circular cutter, a green heart-shaped cutter, a yellow cloud-shaped cutter, a blue cloud-shaped cutter, a green cloud-shaped cutter, and a blue cloud-shaped cutter. The cutters are slightly out of focus, creating a soft, bokeh-like effect. The text '2. Shapes' is overlaid in the lower center of the image in a large, white, sans-serif font.

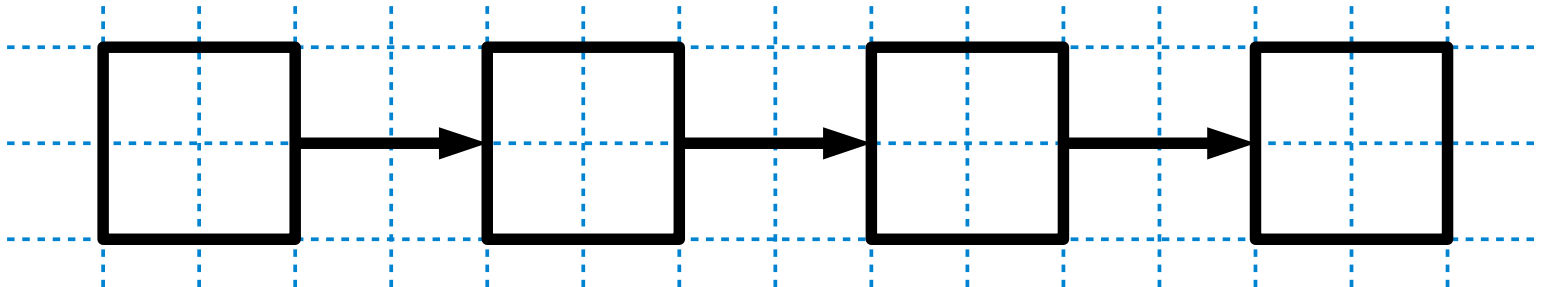
2. Shapes

Use a **grid**

Wrong

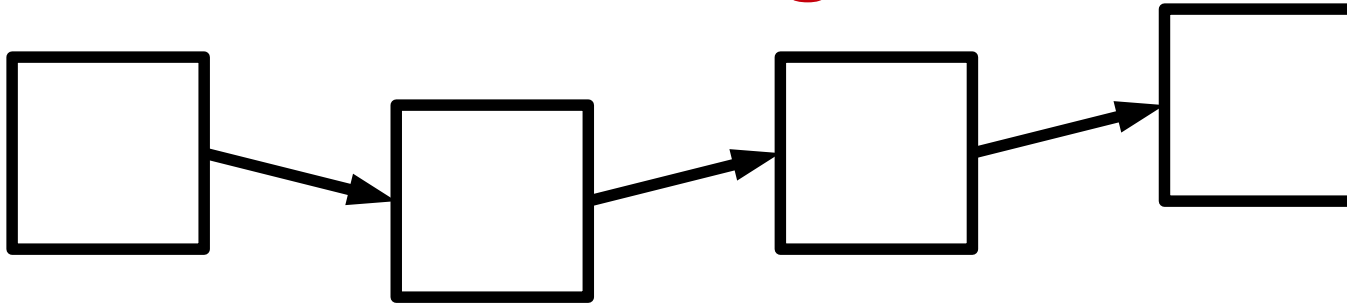


Right

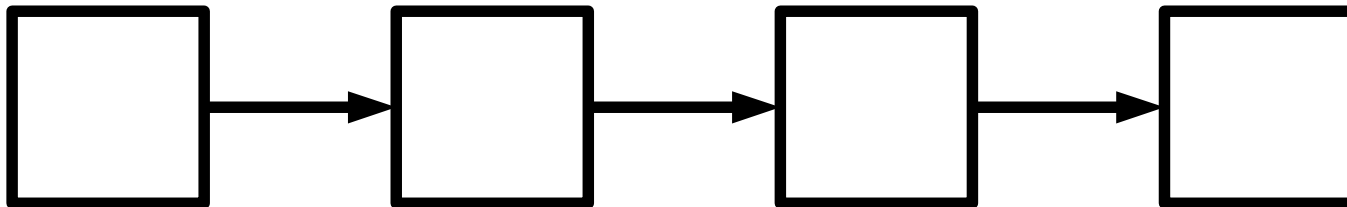


Align when possible

Wrong

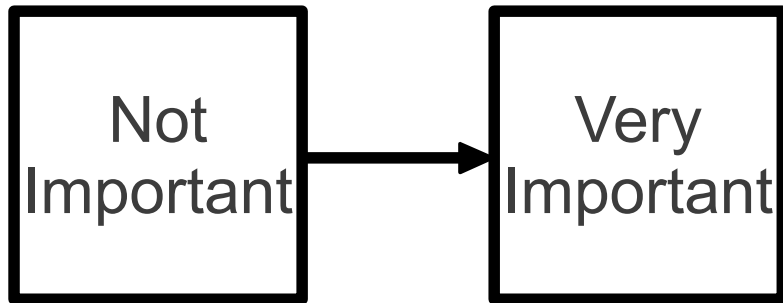


Right

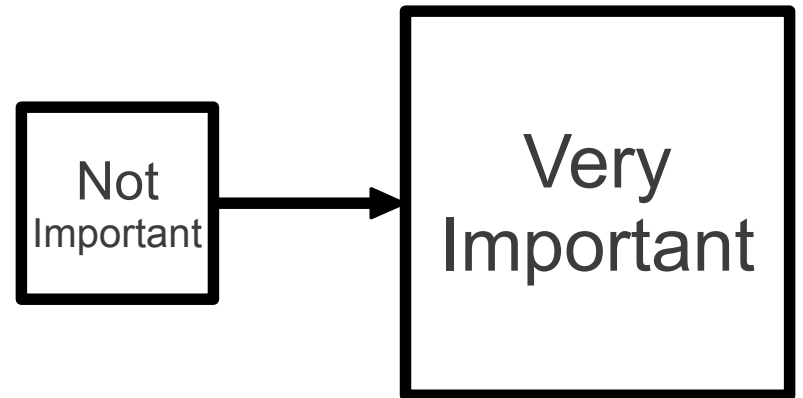


Size means **Importance**

Wrong

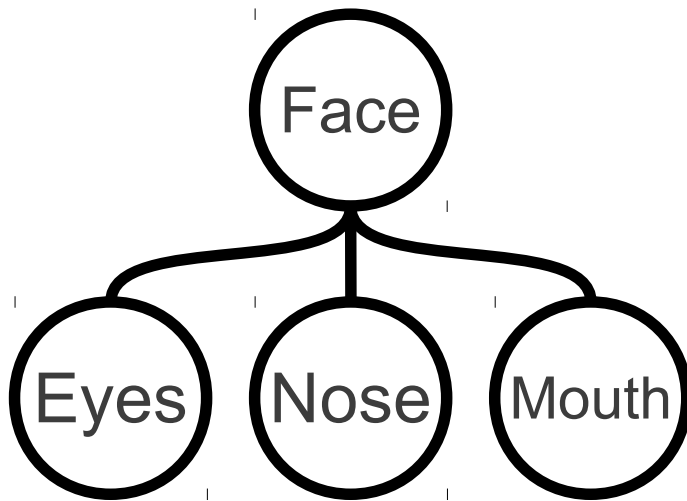


Right

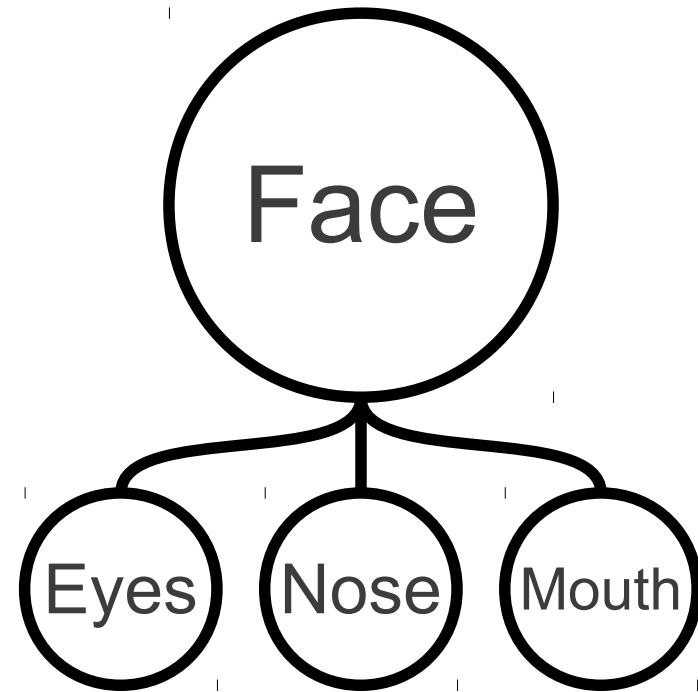


Size means **Hierarchy**

Wrong

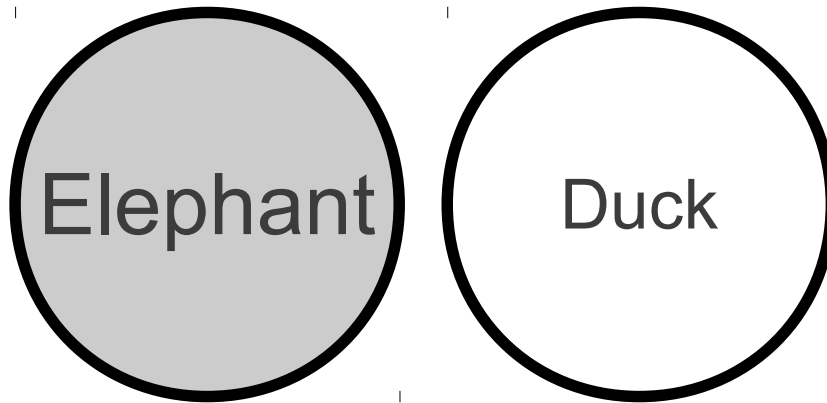


Right

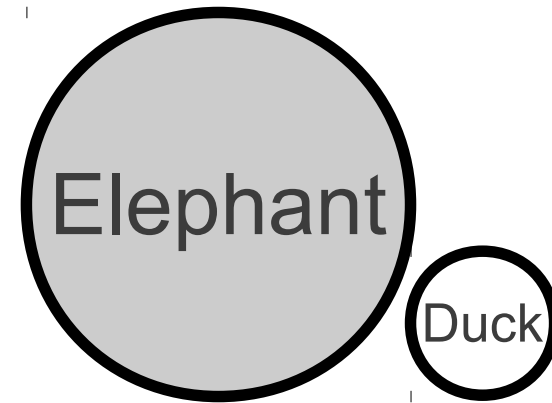


Size means **Relative Size**

Wrong

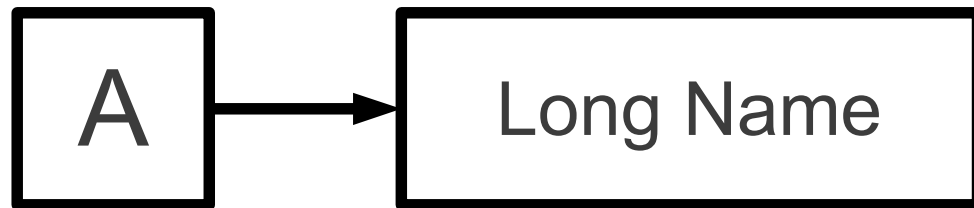


Right

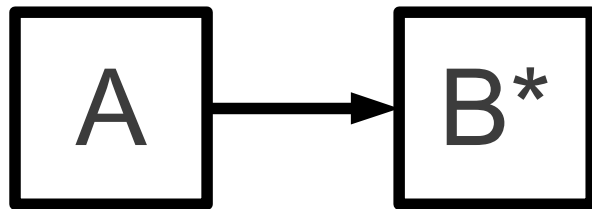


Size **doesn't** mean “long name”

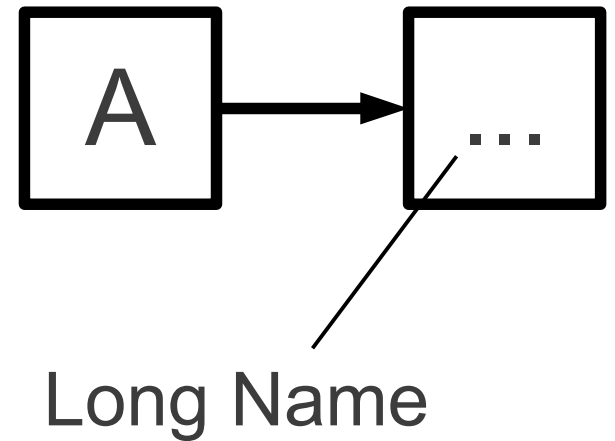
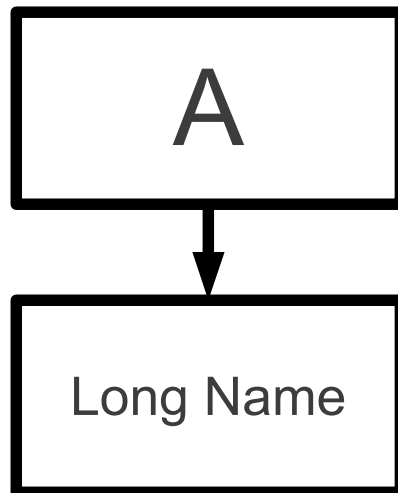
Wrong



Right

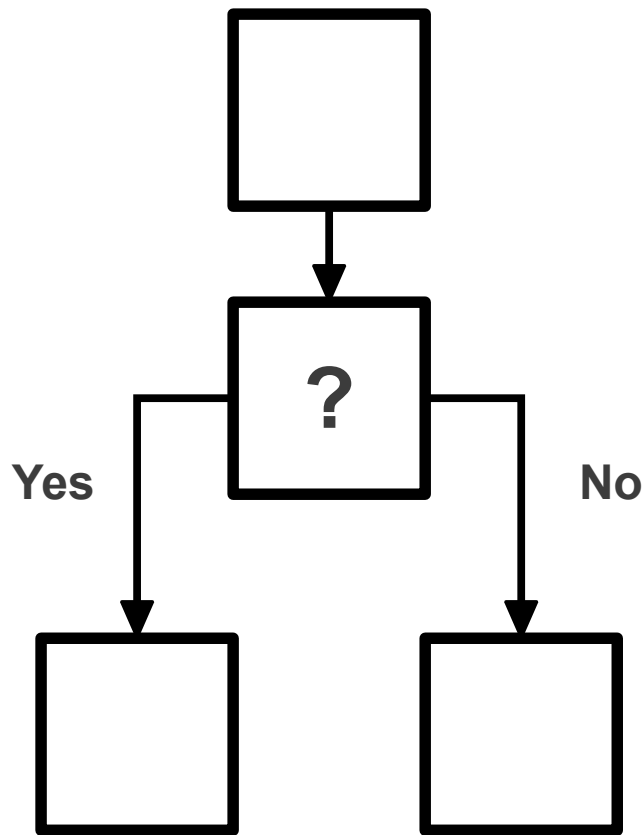


* Long Name

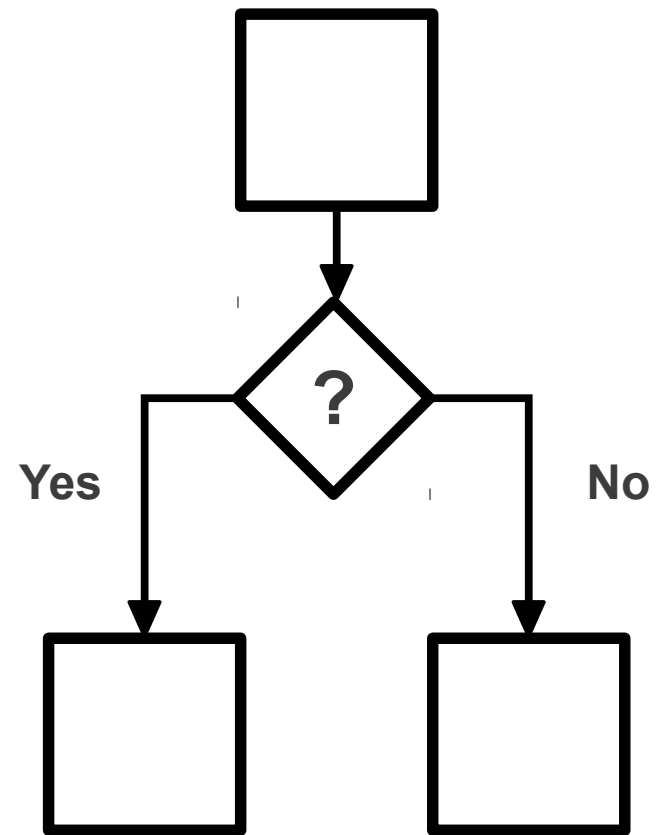


Different Shape = Different **Type**

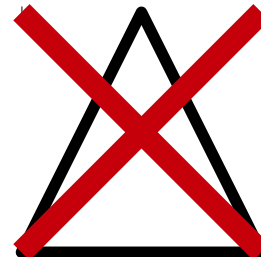
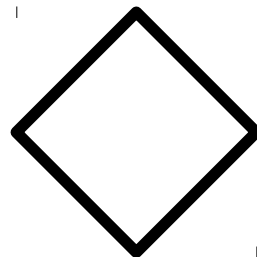
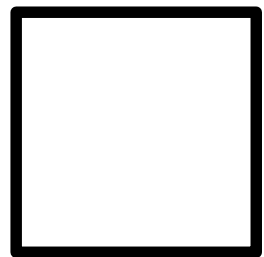
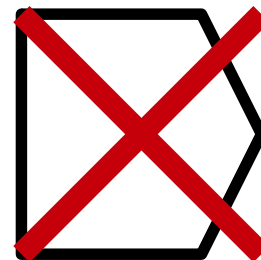
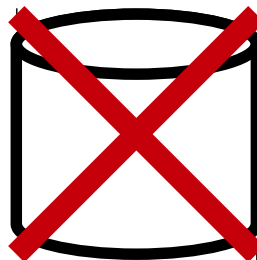
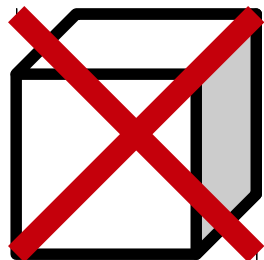
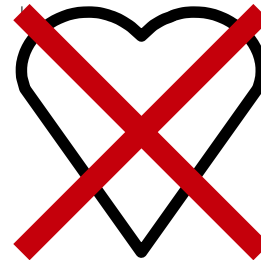
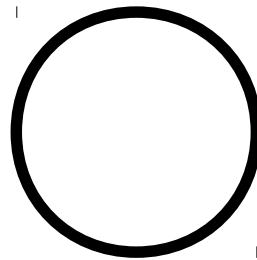
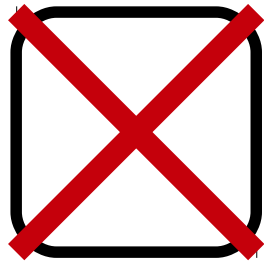
OK



Better

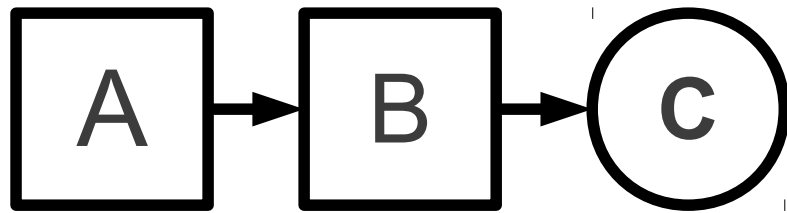


Maximum number types: 4



If you need more, use **images**

OK



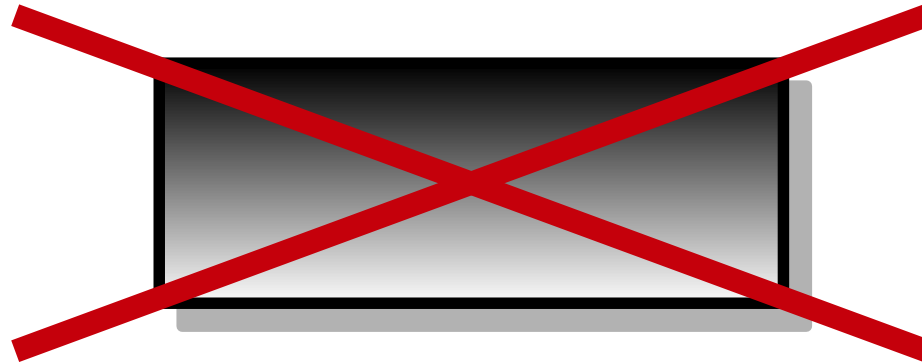
Better



Warning! Finding appropriate images takes time

Transparencies, Shadows & Gradients

Don't



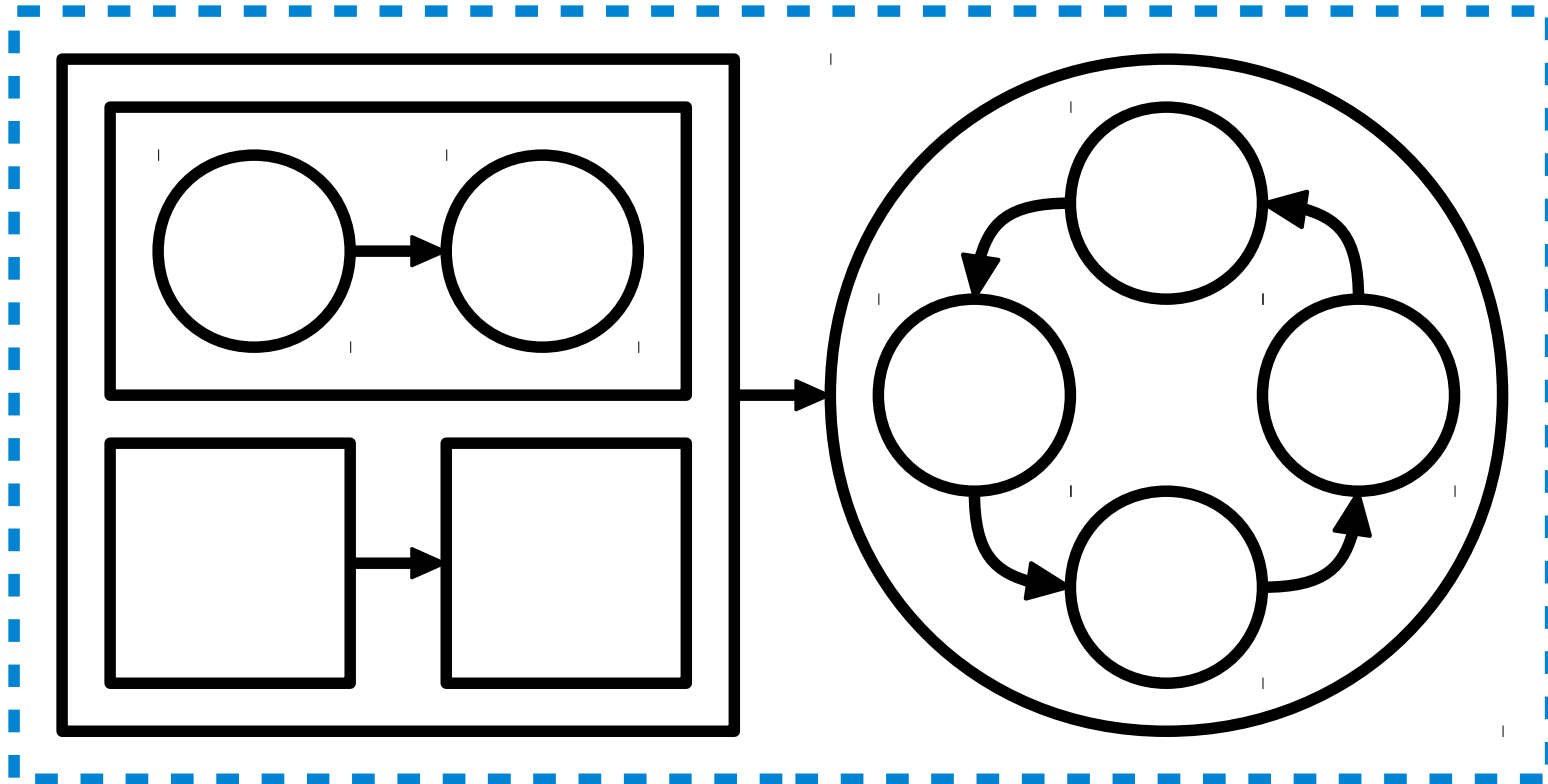
They take a lot of time to get right, and most projectors won't show them anyway

3. Nesting



One nesting level per slide

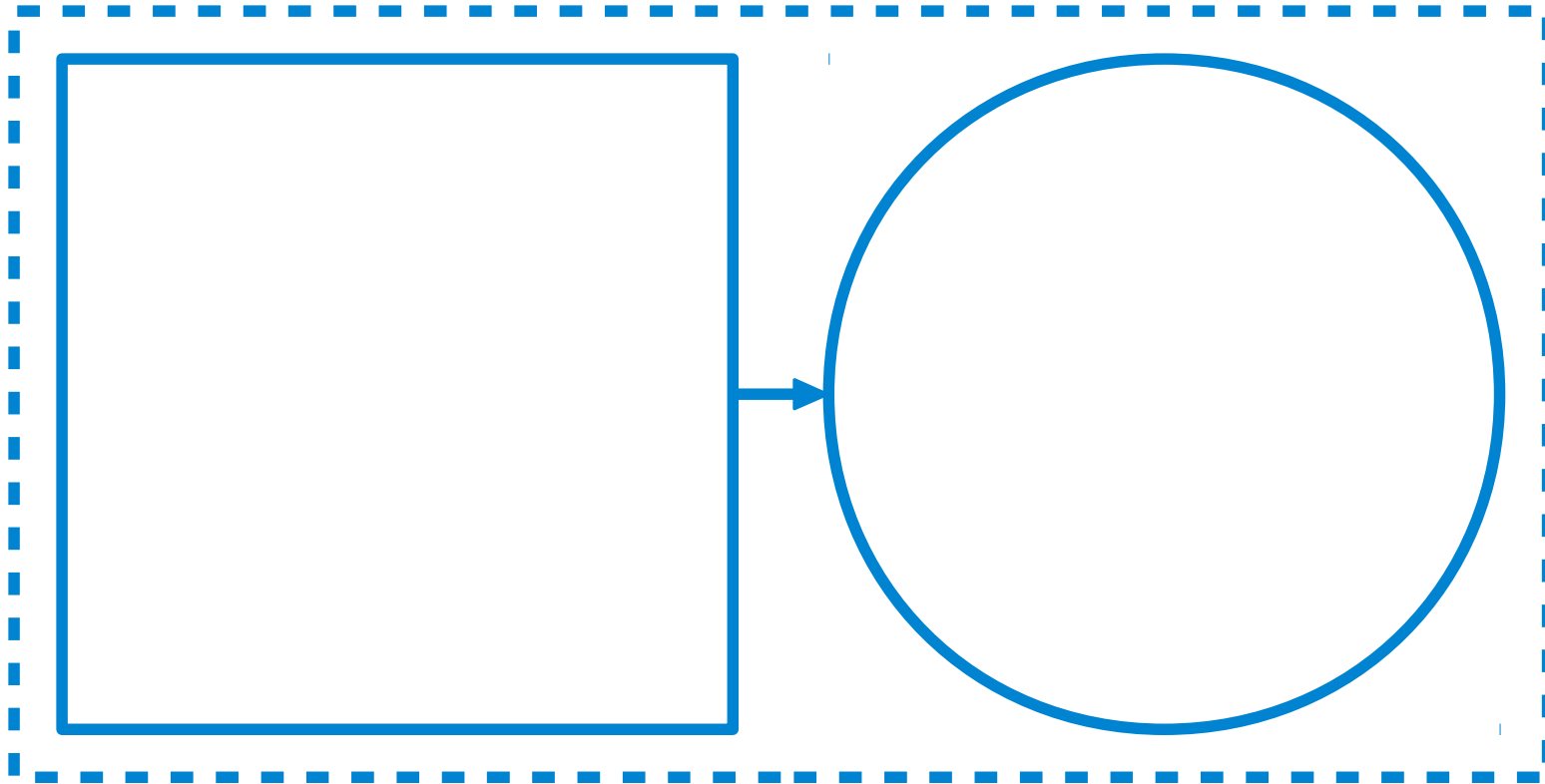
Wrong



Unique slide

One nesting level per slide

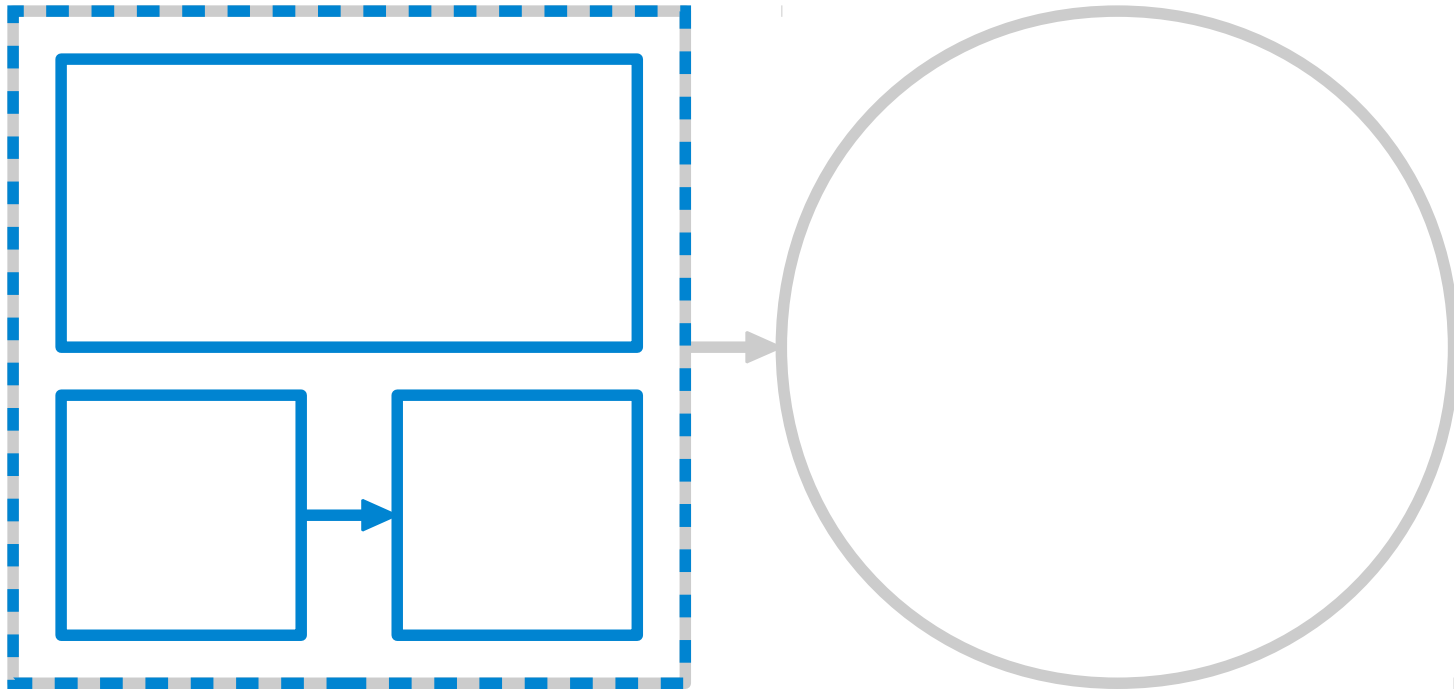
Right



Slide 1

One nesting level per slide

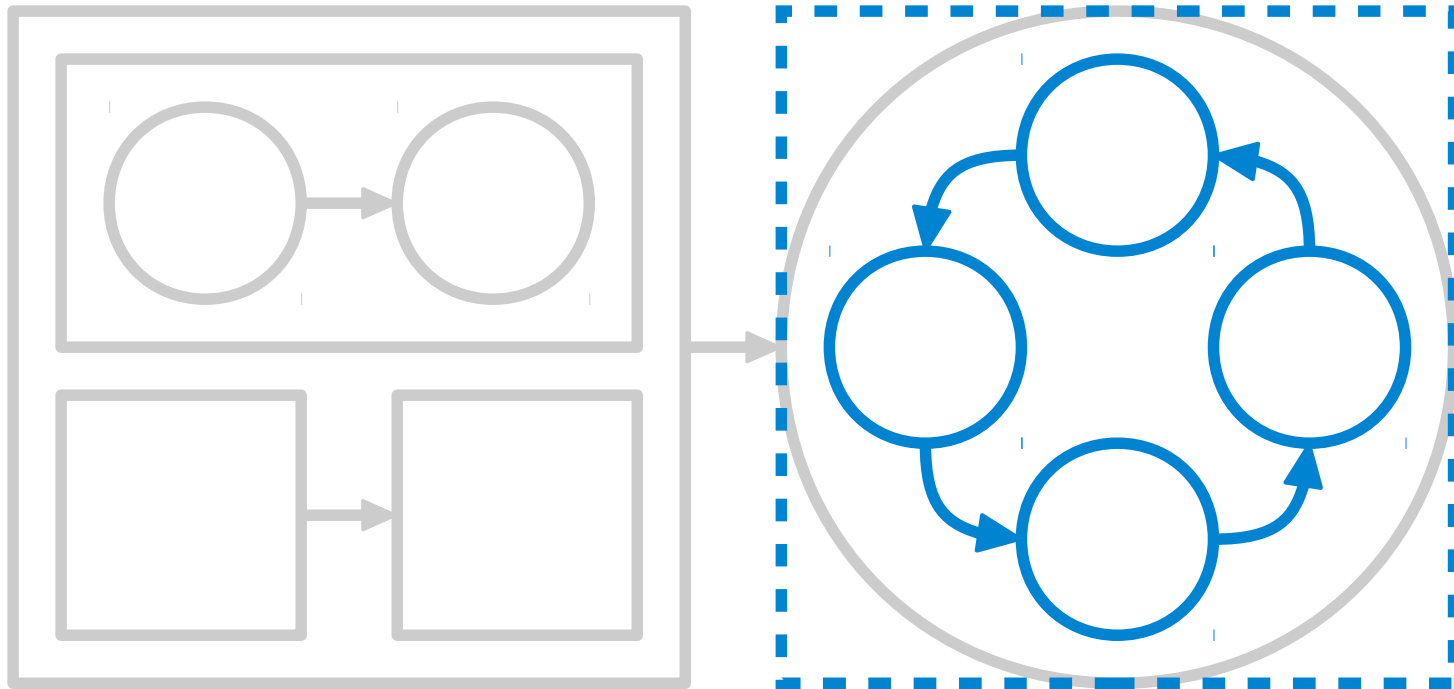
Right



Slide 2

One nesting level per slide

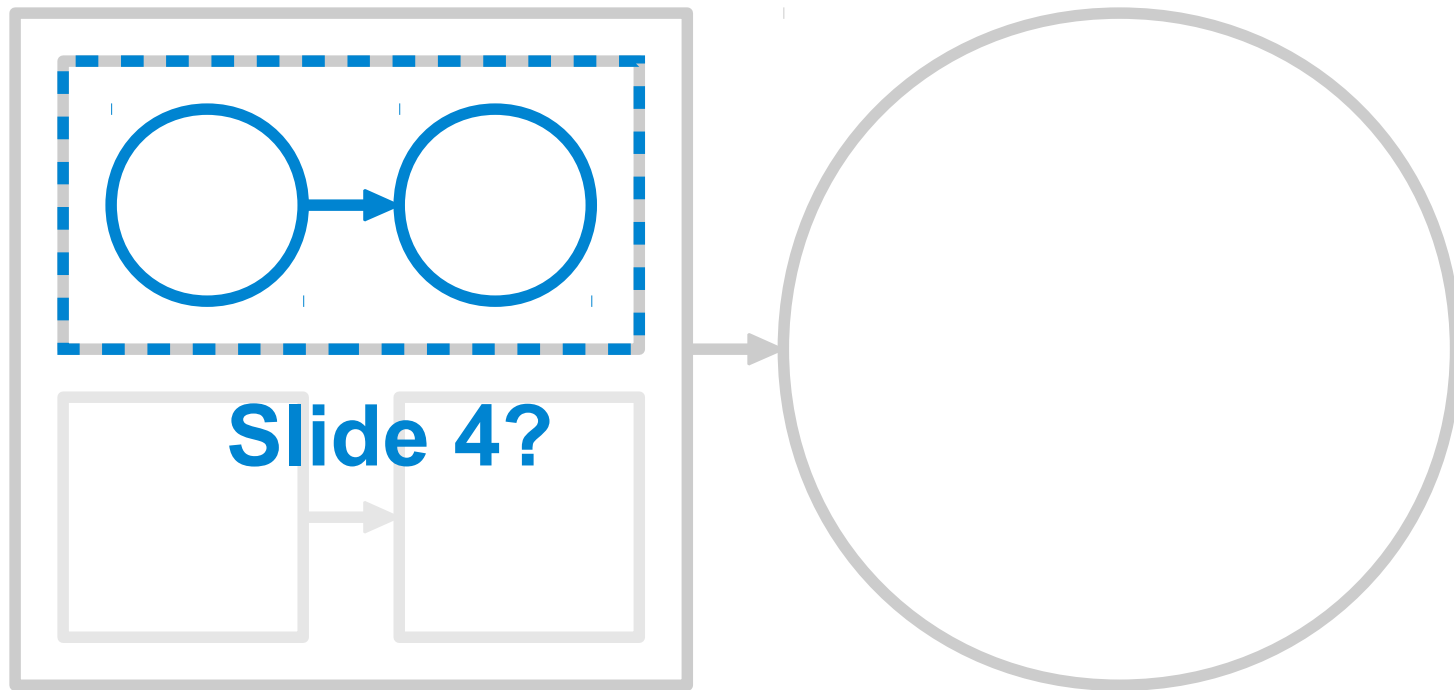
Right



Slide 3

One nesting level per slide

Right



?

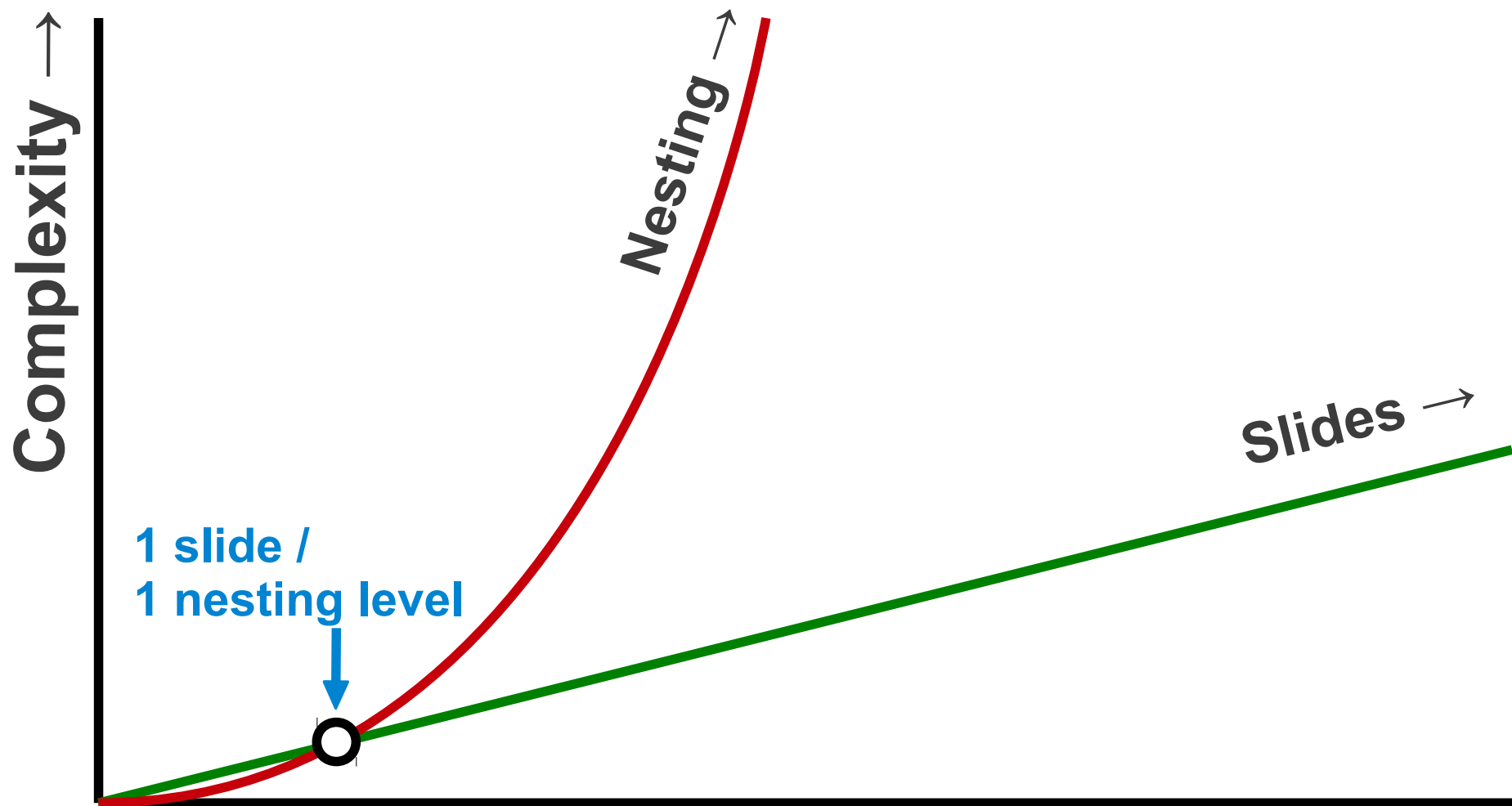
Is this level *really* needed?

?

But, won't adding slides increase the presentation complexity?

Yes, it will.

But **less** than nested shapes.



If you need everything in one place

You are not making a presentation

Consider other formats



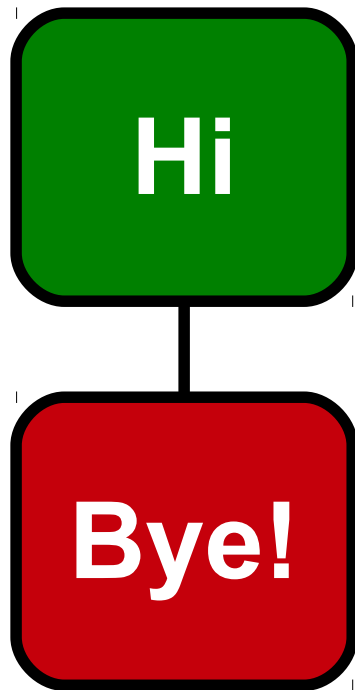
L^AT_EX

4. Color



Color count

Fill + Text + Lines - Background



Fill = **Green** + **Red** = 2

Text = **White** = 1

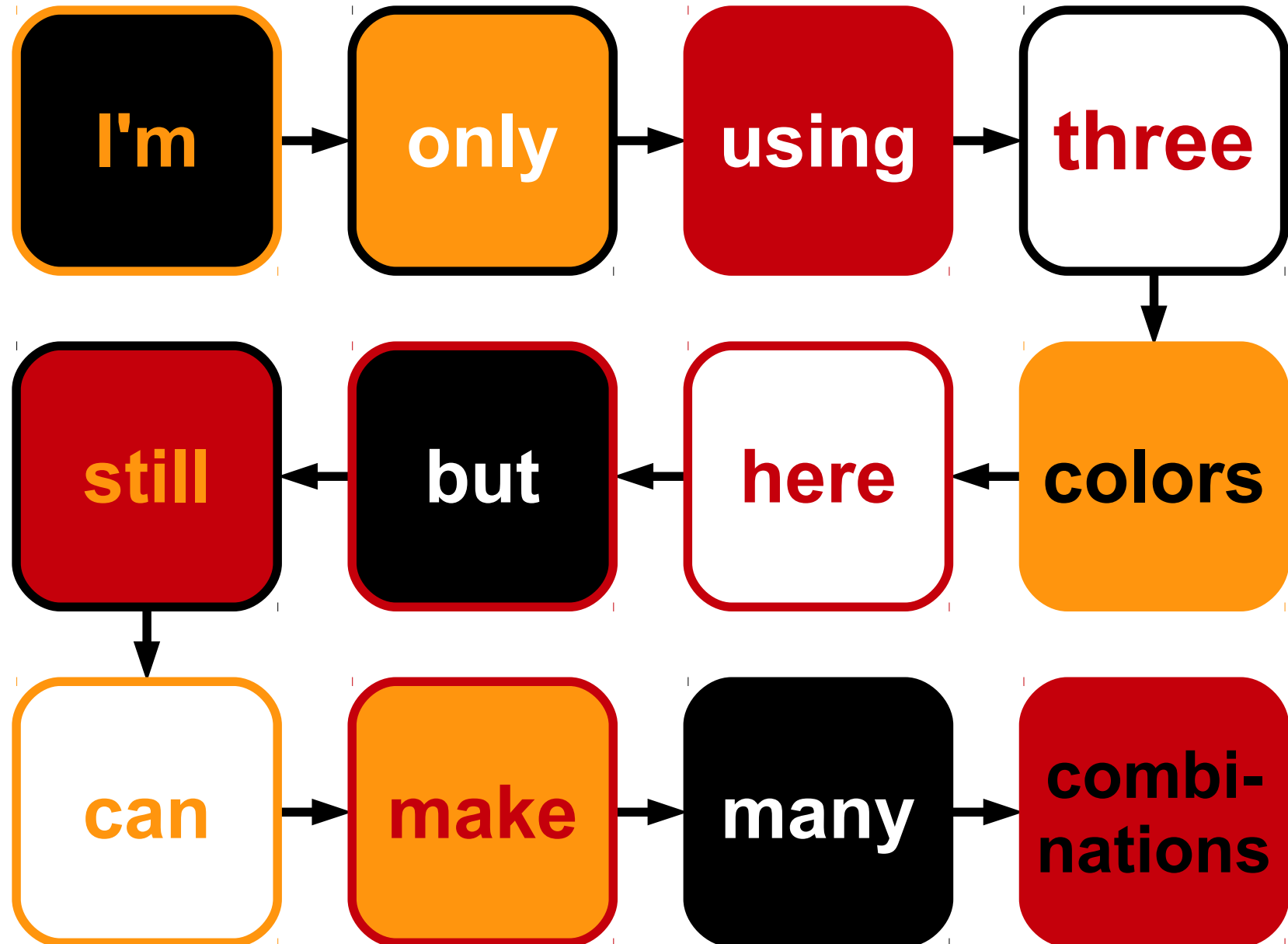
Lines = **Black** = 1

Background = **White** = -1

$$2 + 1 + 1 - 1 = 3$$

Color count should be ≤ 3

The magic of combinatory



When in doubt, use **Primary colors**



In LibreOffice: Chart 11, Chart 3, Green, Chart12

These are **awesome** for diagrams

Color is great for **Stress** or **Status**

Wrong

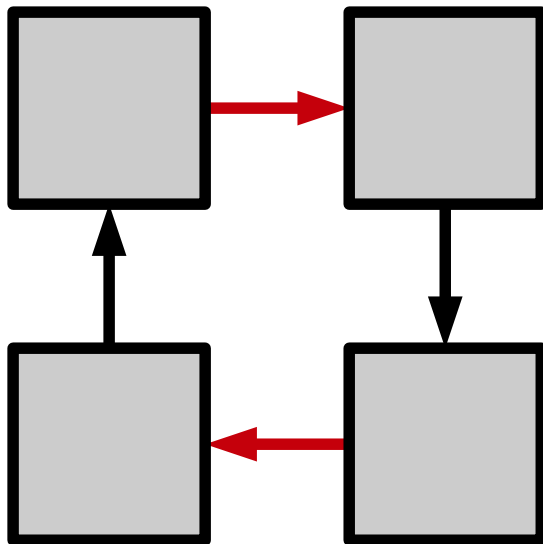
OK	OK	Alert
Alert	OK	OK
OK	Alert	OK

Right

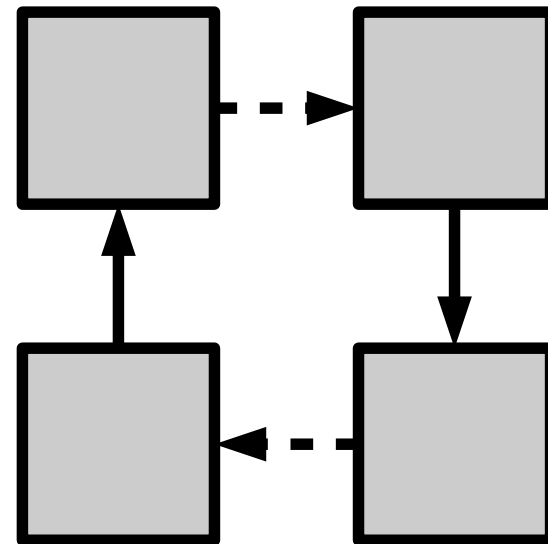
OK	OK	Alert
Alert	OK	OK
OK	Alert	OK

Color is **not great for lines**

Wrong



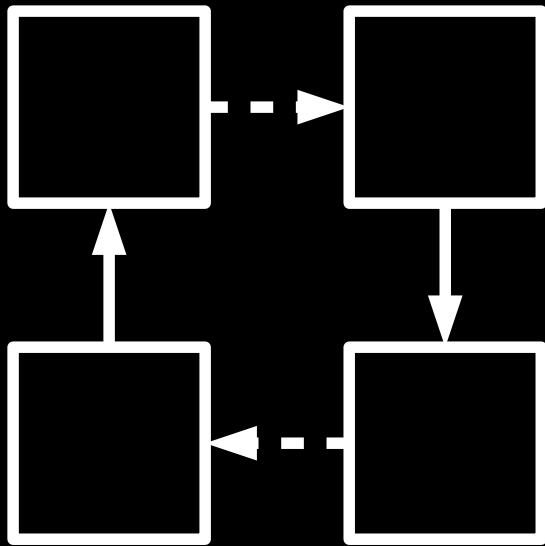
Right



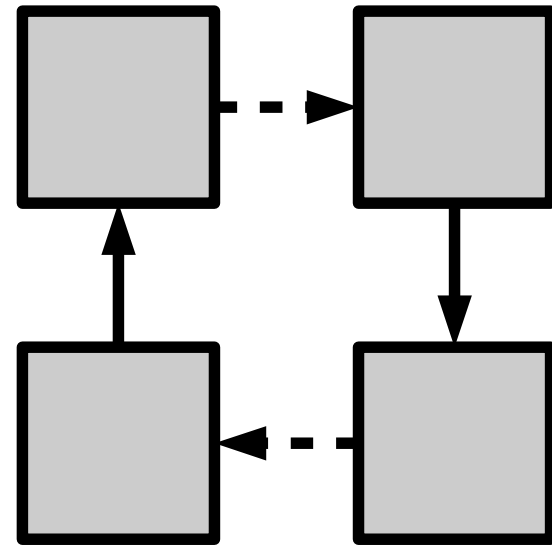
More easily seen from far away

Use **bright background colors**

Wrong



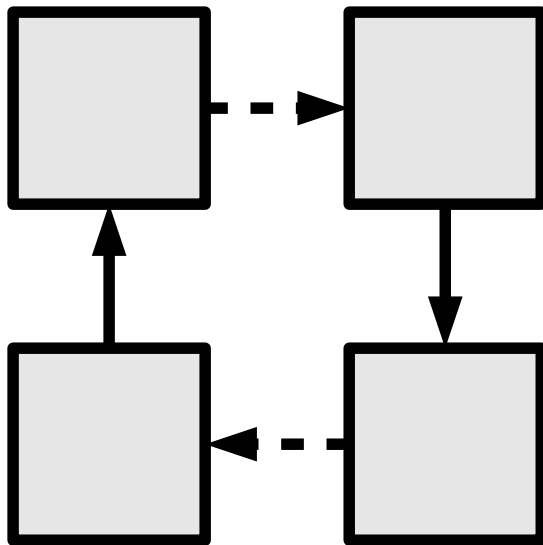
Right



Some projectors don't handle dark slides well

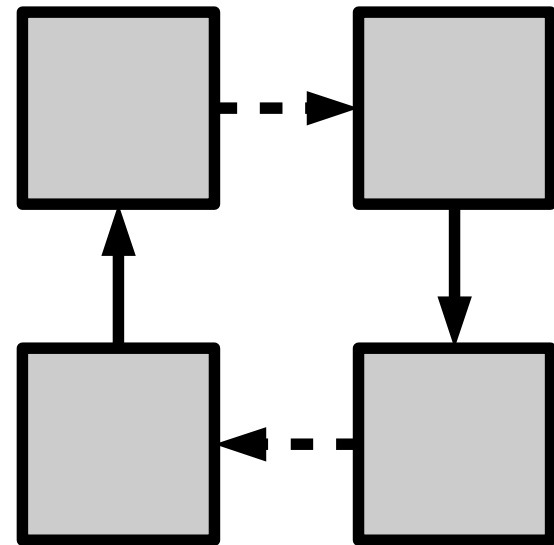
Don't use pale colors in foreground

Wrong



Gray 10%

Right

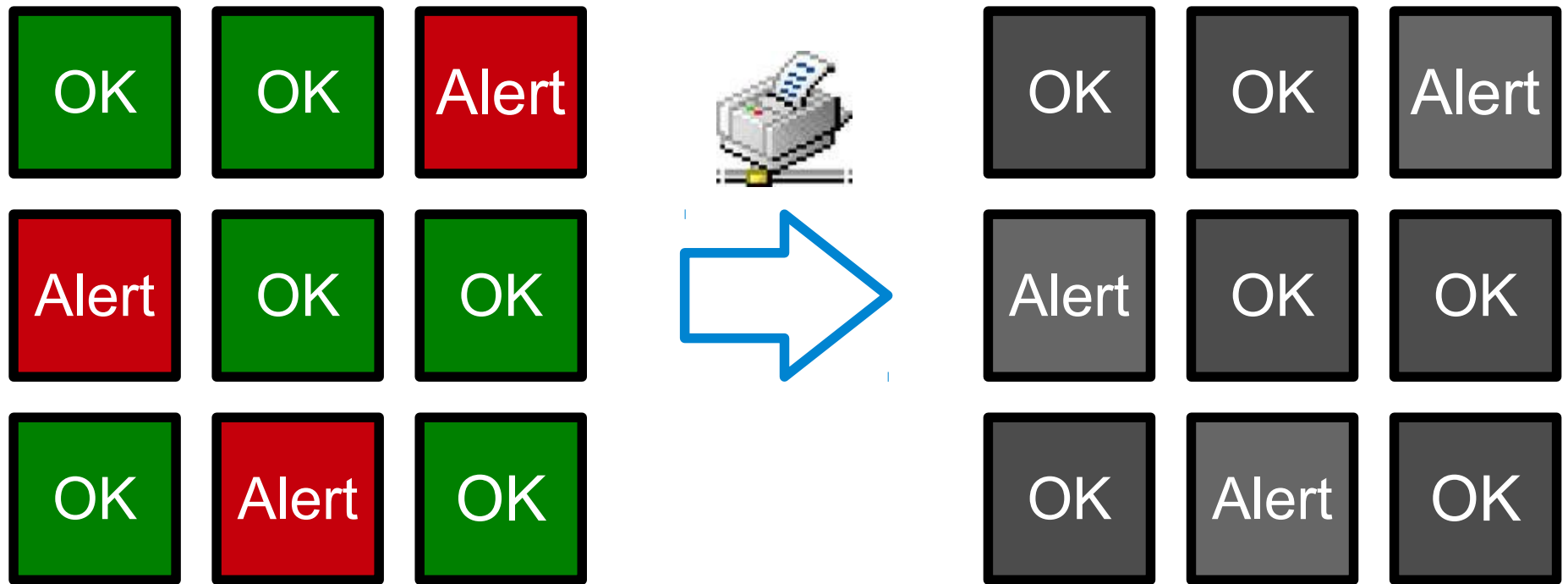


Gray >20%



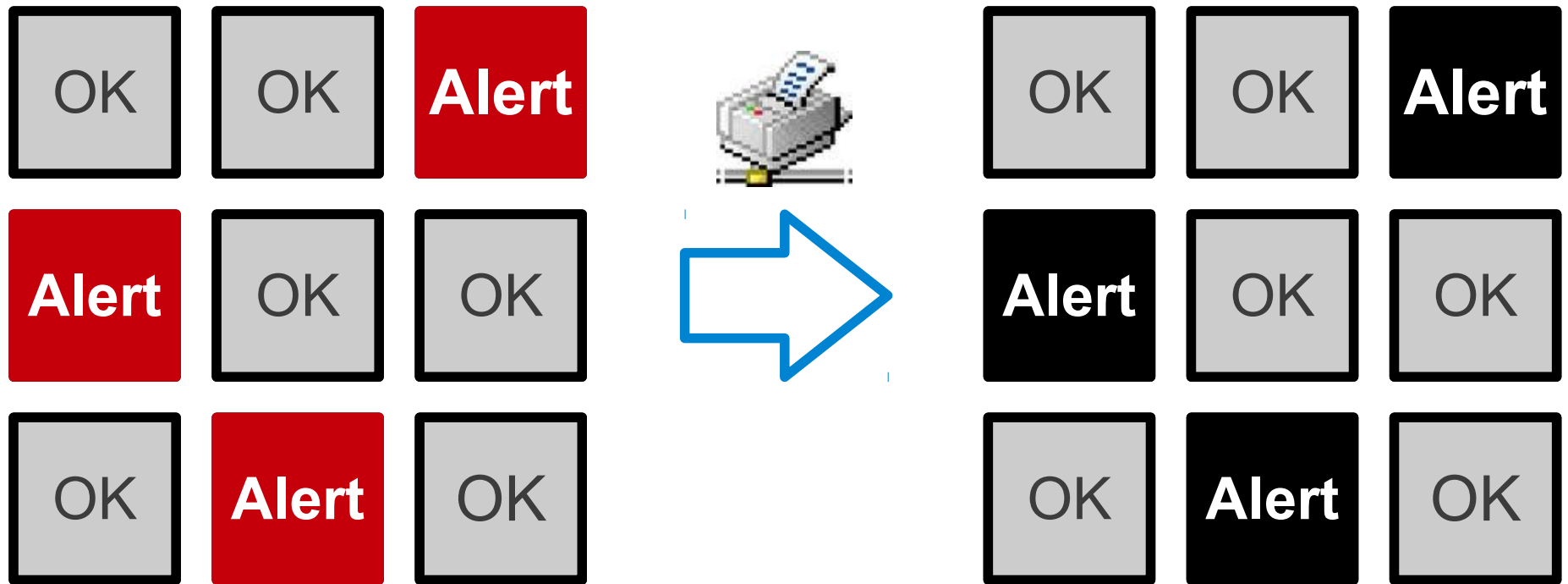
To projectors, any pale color = white

Printing: **Black and White**



Black and White = information loss

Printing: **Graceful Degradation**



Use contrast and borders to compensate



5. ext

First and foremost:

Are you an

optometrist?

**Then don't make
us feel like this.**



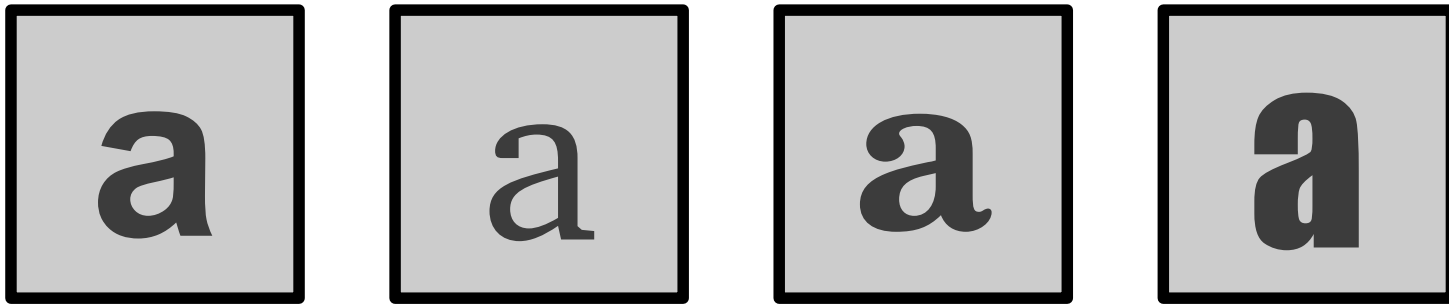
Smallest font size:

20px

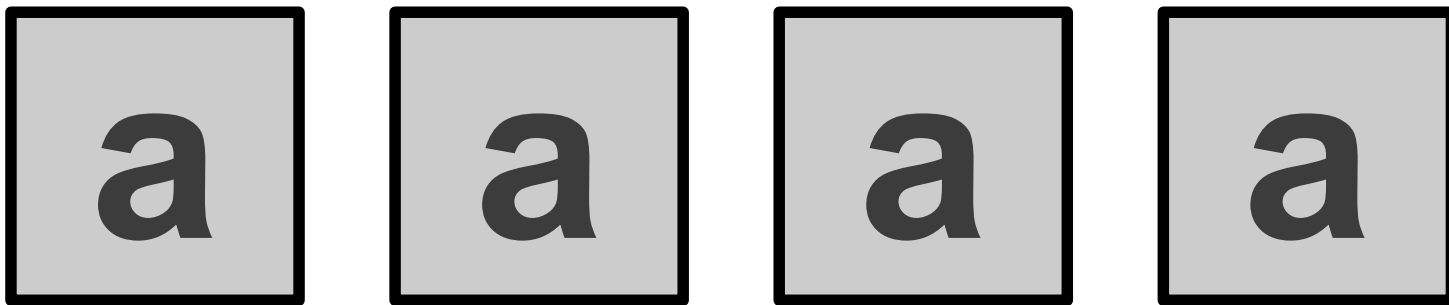
Otherwise it's impossibly difficult to read from far away

Only **one font**

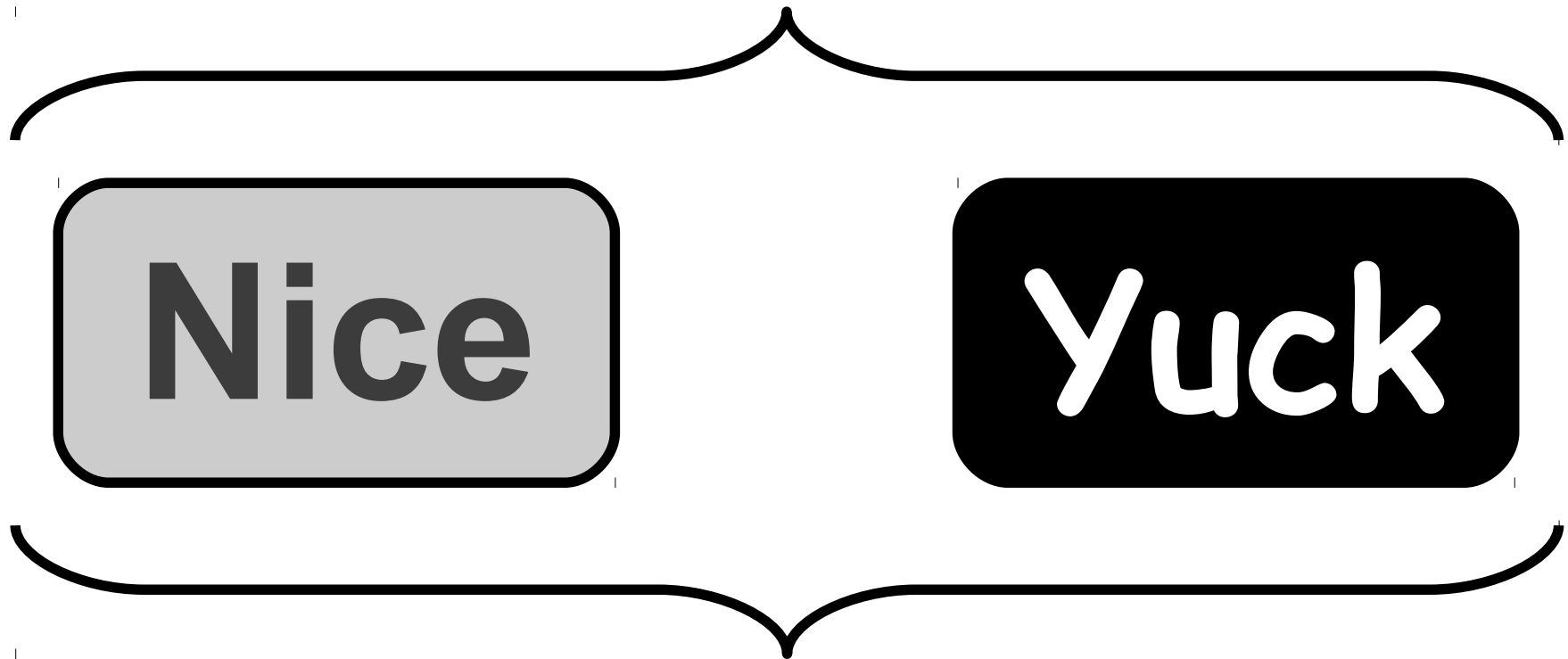
Wrong



Right

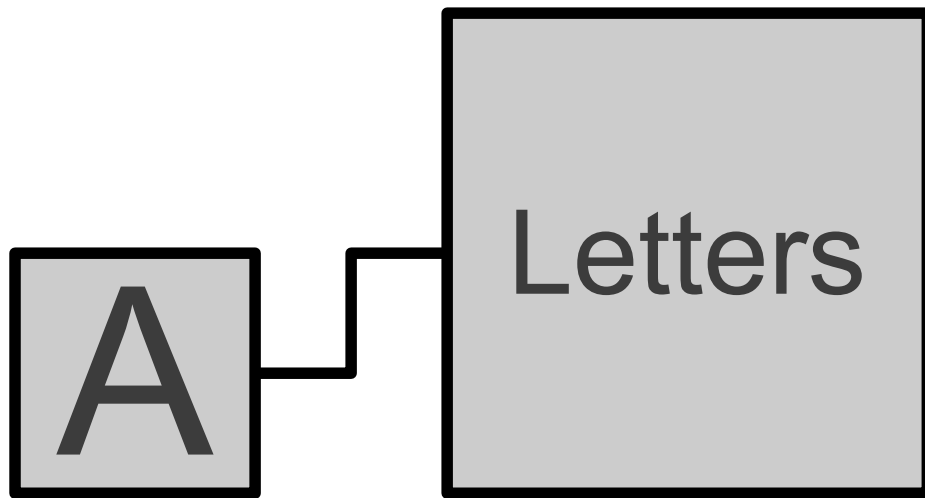


Exception: **Typographic diagrams**

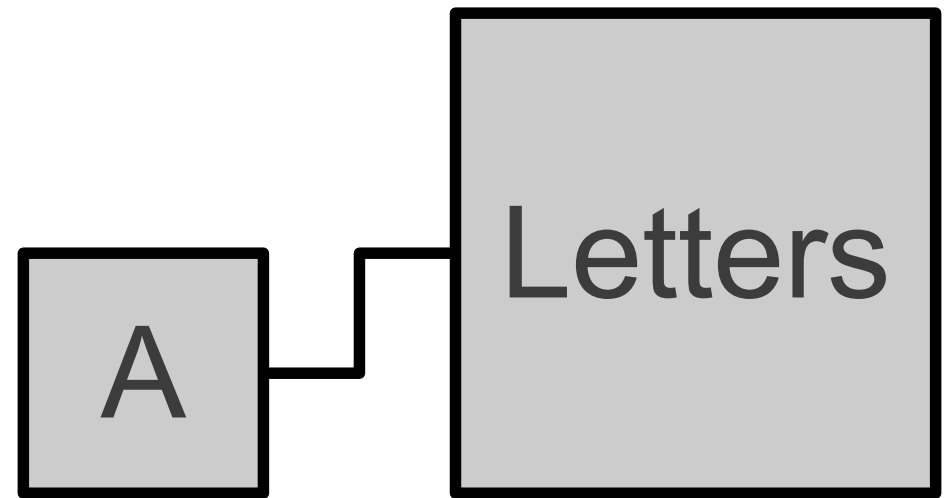


Bigger shape \Rightarrow Bigger or equal text

Wrong



Right



Otherwise text size contradicts shape size

Italics: *Don't bother*

Wrong



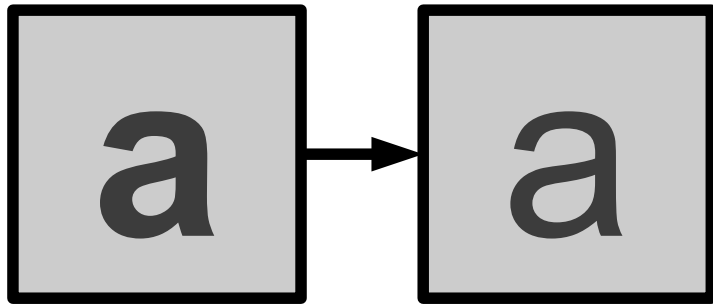
Right



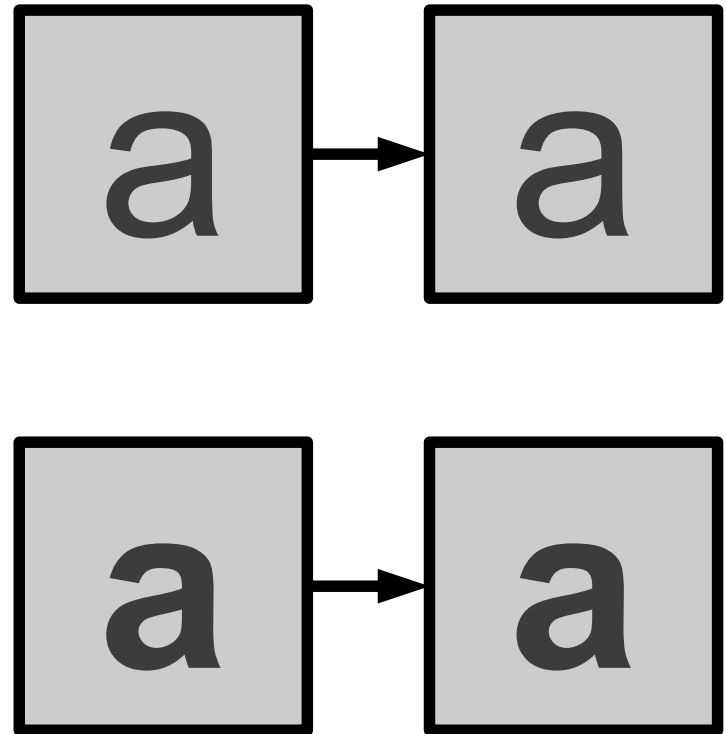
No one will notice the difference

Bold: **Don't mix it**

Wrong



Right



Again, the difference is hard to notice



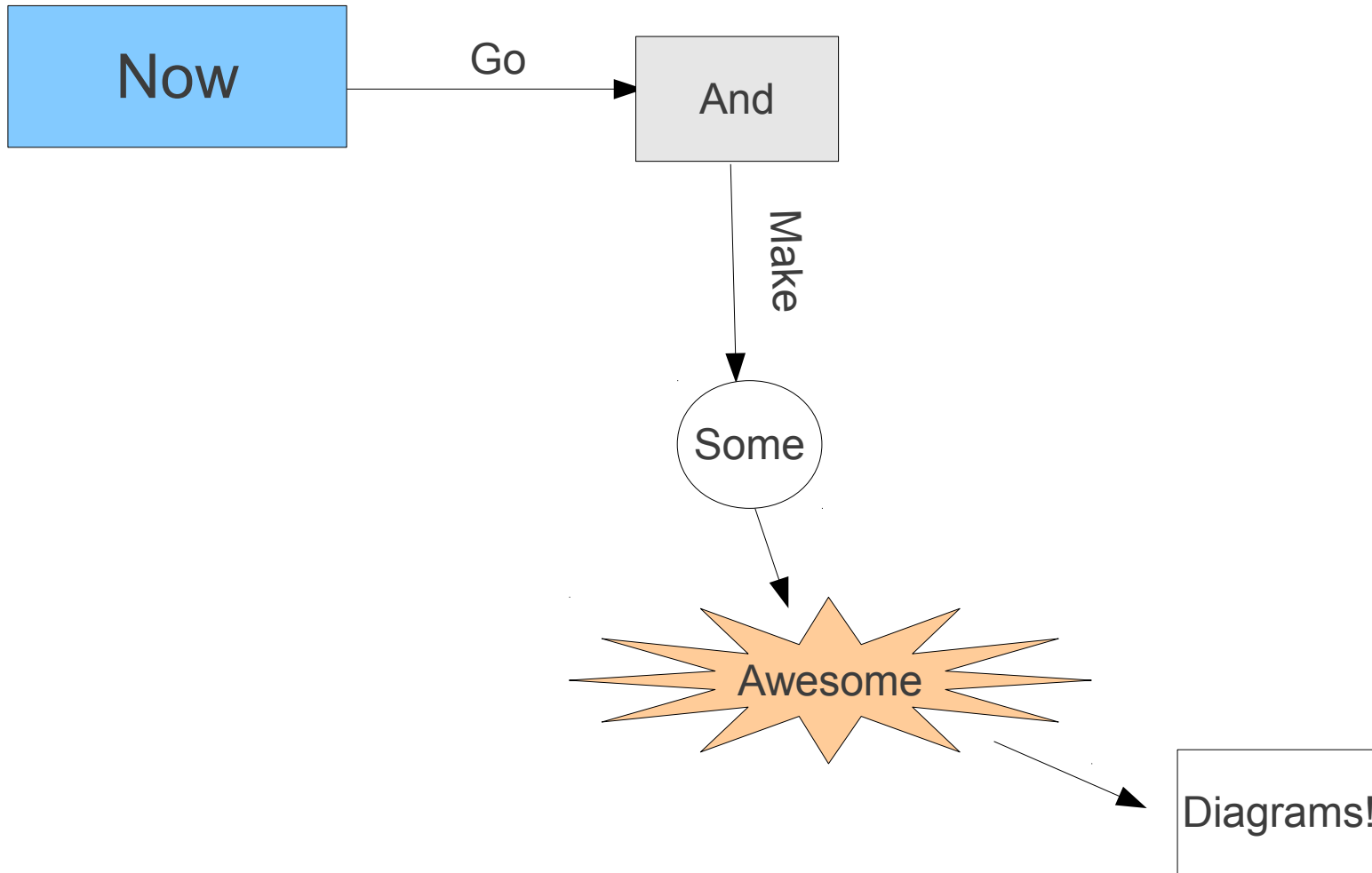
Use **horizontal text**

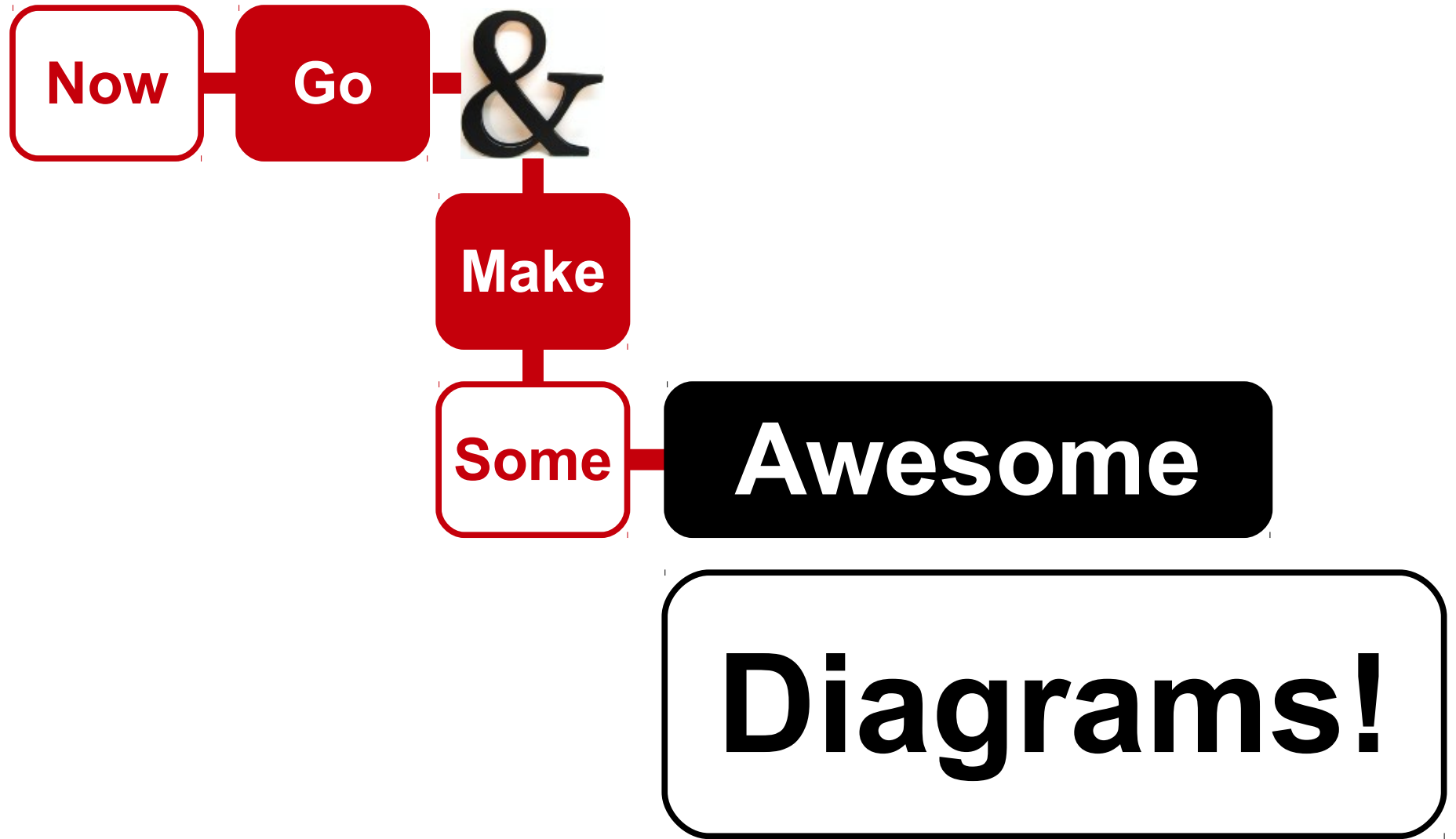
when read, especially
upside down and with
a small font.

Oblique text is often hard to



That was it!





Thank you!

