



Class 02 - Activity 01 - 28.01.2025 - Design

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Course: LIS4012 -1

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UI Design

Android:

Material Design Guidelines: Instagram on Android follows Google's Material Design principles, which emphasize bold colors, responsive animations, and a grid-based layout. This creates a more vibrant and dynamic interface.

Vibrant Colors and Shadows: Android uses more vibrant colors and subtle shadows to create depth and highlight interactive elements like buttons and icons.

Button and Spacing Design: Buttons are larger and spaced out to accommodate varying screen sizes and resolutions across Android devices. This ensures usability on both small and large screens.

Navigation Menu: The bottom navigation bar is taller, with thicker icons to make it easier to tap. This is particularly useful for users with larger devices or those who prefer one-handed use.

Fonts: Fonts on Android may appear slightly larger or have more line spacing to improve readability across different devices and screen densities.

iOS:

Human Interface Guidelines: Instagram on iOS adheres to Apple's Human Interface Guidelines, which prioritize simplicity, clarity, and consistency. The design is clean and minimalist.

Transparency and Blur Effects: iOS uses transparency and blurring effects in menus and pop-ups, giving the interface a sleek and modern look. This is particularly noticeable in the Stories tray and action sheets.

Navigation Menu: The bottom navigation bar on iOS has thinner and slightly smaller icons, aligning with Apple's preference for subtlety and elegance.

Fonts: iOS uses the San Francisco font, which is optimized for readability on Apple devices. This gives the app a more uniform and polished appearance.

User Experience (UX)

Android:

Customization: Android offers more customization options in settings, allowing users to tailor their experience. For example, users can adjust notification preferences more granularly.

Flexibility: Android's open ecosystem allows Instagram to be more flexible in terms of accessibility and integration with third-party apps and services.

Performance Variability: The UX can feel less fluid on lower-end Android devices due to hardware limitations or heavy customization layers.

Fragmentation: Android's device fragmentation means that Instagram may not look or perform the same across all devices, leading to slight inconsistencies in UX.

iOS:

Smooth Animations: iOS is known for its smooth and consistent animations, which make transitions between screens and interactions feel more fluid and natural.

Uniform Experience: Instagram on iOS provides a more uniform experience across all Apple devices, thanks to Apple's strict hardware and software integration.

Early Access to Features: iOS users often get access to new features before Android users, as Instagram prioritizes iOS development.

Limited Customization: iOS offers fewer customization options compared to Android, but this ensures a more consistent and streamlined experience.

Animations

Android:

Material Motion: Android uses Material Motion principles, which include bounce and lift effects on buttons and transitions. These animations add a playful and interactive feel to the app.

Ripple Effect: When a button is tapped, a ripple water wave effect appears, providing visual feedback to the user. This is a hallmark of Material Design.

Varied Transitions: Transitions between screens can vary depending on the Android device and its customization layer. For example, switching between Stories or posts may feel less smooth on low-end devices.

Performance Issues: On some devices, animations may stutter or lag due to hardware limitations or software optimizations.

iOS:

Fluid Transitions: iOS uses smooth, fluid transitions that feel natural and intuitive. Swiping between Stories or posts is seamless and responsive.

Subtle Feedback: Instead of a ripple effect, buttons on iOS change color or subtly highlight when touched, providing a more understated form of feedback.

Consistency: Animations on iOS are consistent across all devices, ensuring a high-quality experience regardless of the iPhone or iPad model.

Navigation

Android:

Bottom Navigation Bar: The bottom navigation bar on Android is taller and features thicker icons, making it easier to tap and navigate. This is particularly useful for users with larger devices.

Back Button: Android devices have a dedicated back button either physical or on-screen, which is integrated into Instagram's navigation. This allows users to easily go back to the previous screen.

Hamburger Menu: Some Android versions of Instagram may still use a hamburger menu for additional settings, although this is becoming less common.

iOS:

Bottom Navigation Bar: The bottom navigation bar on iOS is thinner and features smaller icons, aligning with Apple's minimalist design philosophy.

Swipe Gestures: iOS relies heavily on swipe gestures for navigation, such as swiping right to access the camera or swiping left to view notifications. These gestures feel intuitive and natural on iOS.

No Back Button: iOS does not have a dedicated back button, so Instagram relies on in-app navigation elements or swipe gestures to go back like the back arrow in the top-left corner.

Accessibility:

Android: Offers more flexibility in accessibility settings, such as font size adjustments and color inversion, which can be customized system-wide and reflected in Instagram.

iOS: Provides a more uniform accessibility experience, with features like VoiceOver and Dynamic Type seamlessly integrated into Instagram.

Performance:

Android: Performance can vary widely depending on the device. High-end Android devices offer a smooth experience, while low-end devices may struggle with lag or slower load times.

iOS: Performance is consistently smooth across all Apple devices, thanks to Apple's hardware-software optimization.

Updates and Features:

Android: Updates may roll out more slowly due to the need to optimize for a wide range of devices and operating system versions.

iOS: Updates are rolled out quickly and uniformly, with new features often debuting on iOS before Android.