

User Interface Design

- Visual design(look&feel)
- Interaction design(functional&logical organization of elements)

Main UI design types

- Graphical user interface (GUI)
 - Web
 - Mobile
- (Touchscreen)
- Voice user interface (VUI)
- Menu-driven
- Gesture-based

Visual design

- How the interface looks, considering things like color, typography, imagery and graphics, logos, icon design and spacing.

LINE

A line is any two connected points. Lines are useful for dividing space and drawing the eye to a specific location.

Design Elements CHEATSHEET

DIRECTION

Horizontal direction suggests calmness, stability and tranquillity. Vertical gives a feeling of balance, formality and alertness. Oblique suggests movement and action.

COLOUR

Color creates a mood within the piece and tells a story. Every color says something different, and combinations can alter that impression further.

Typography

Typography enhances the readability, speaks in behalf of a brand and should reflect the content.

TEXTURE

Textures are used to create a more three-dimensional appearance. It also helps build an immersive world. Even when the piece isn't ever going to be touched.

VALUE

Value is the lightness or darkness of a colour. It is used to create a focal point and to create the illusion of depth. The human eye is drawn to an element in contrast of its background.

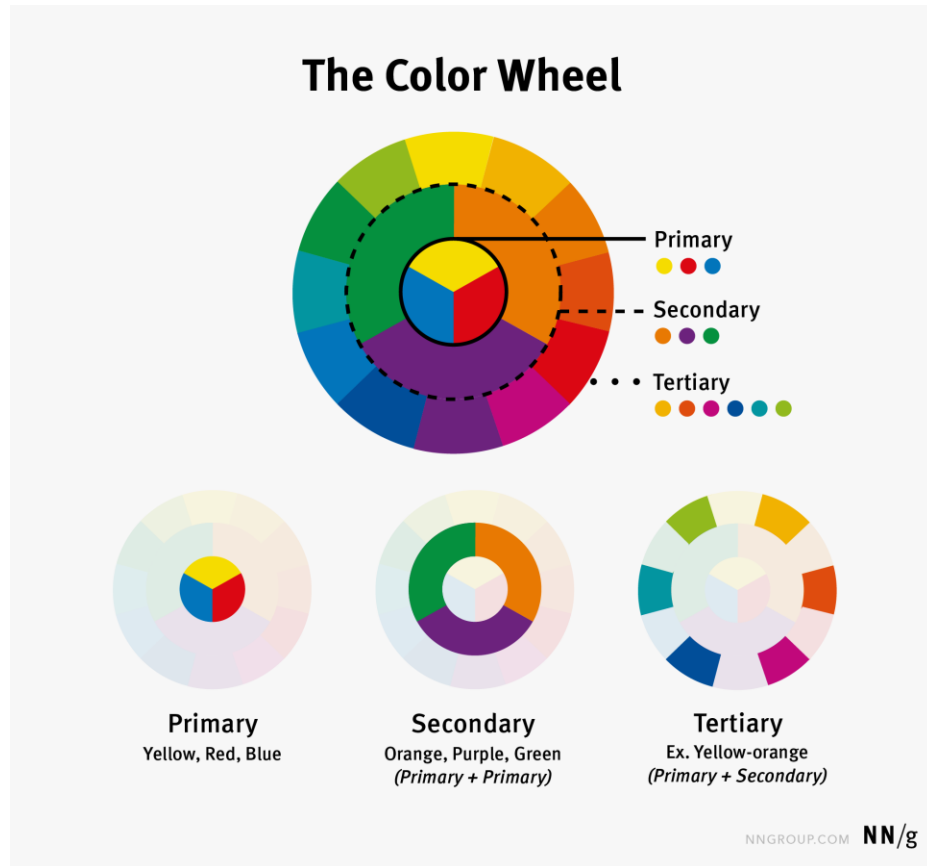
size

Playing with the size of objects, shapes, type and other elements add interest and emphasis. Subtle differences suit professional content, while bold ones prefer creative enterprises.

SHAPE

Shapes are defined by boundaries, such as a lines or color. Everything is ultimately a shape, so various elements of the design are always creating shapes.

Visual design: Color



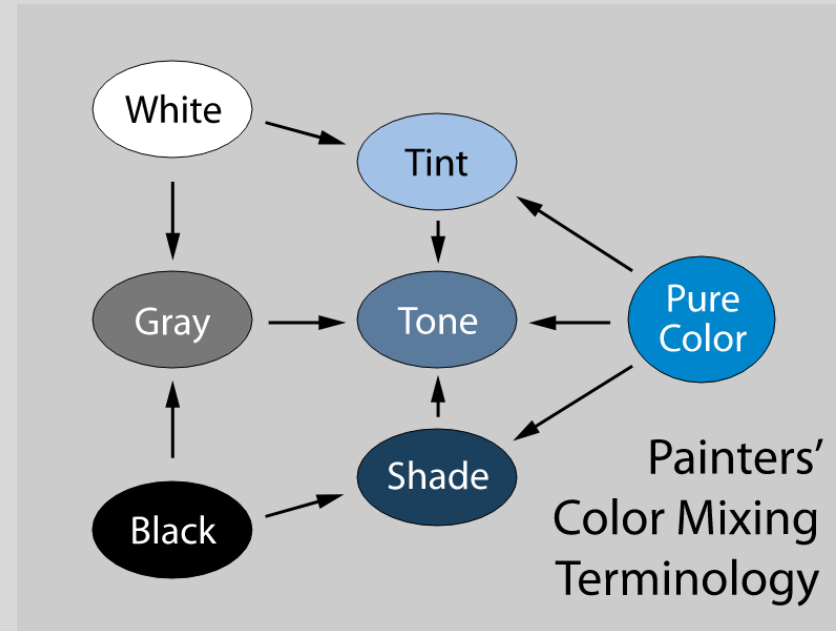
- Grouping colors:
 - Chromatic
 - Warm
 - Cool
 - Neutral
 - Active&Passive
- Are associated to different things
- Color wheel
 - Primary colors
 - Secondary colors
 - Tertiary colors

- Color has:

- Tint
- Tone
- Shade

- Defining a color:

- Hue
 - Saturation/chroma
 - Lightness/value
-
- Contrast



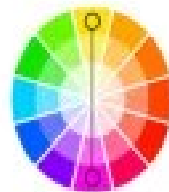
Color Schemes



MONOCHROMATIC



ANALOGOUS



COMPLEMENTARY



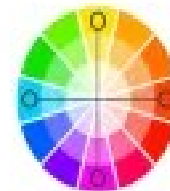
SPLIT COMPLEMENTARY



TRIAD



TETRAD



SQUARE

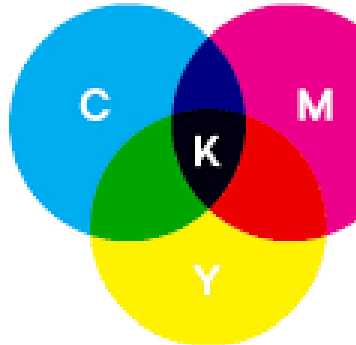
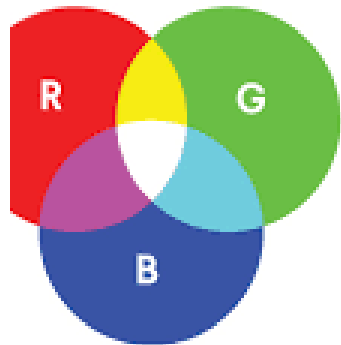
- Color schemes
 - Monochromatic (usually mobiles)
 - Analogous
 - Complementary
 - Split-complementary
 - Triadic
 - Tetradic

PANTONE 3581 C



COLOR VALUES:

RGB 34 50 110
HEX/HTML 22326E
CMYK 100 87 0 31



- Colors in design:
 - Primary color
 - Secondary
 - Accent
 - Backdrop/background
- Colors can be noted down in different ways, and the most common ones you will probably come across are Pantone, CMYK, HEX, and RGB.

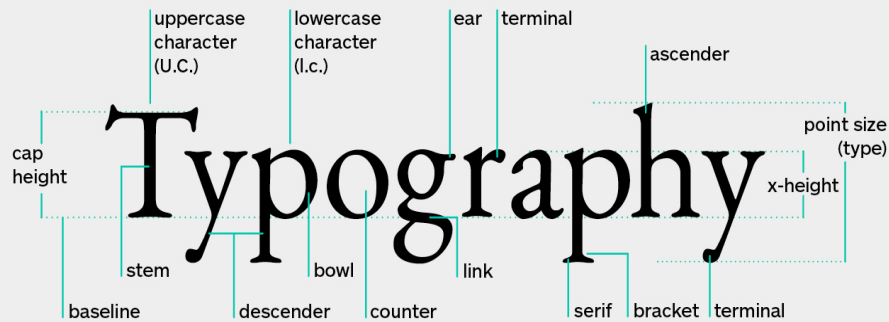
- Guidelines

- 2-5 colors, depending what you are designing
- Match colors with the brand
- 60-30-10 rule when creating color palette
- Think accessibility
- Use of colors should be consistent
- Most systems reserve a certain red for errors, green for success, yellow for warning, and (possibly a lighter sky) blue for informational messages
- Design systems such as Material design and Human interface guidelines has their own guidelines for using colors (<https://developer.apple.com/design/human-interface-guidelines/foundations/color> and <https://m3.material.io/styles/color/overview>)
- There are differences when designing for different screens and devices
- Light vs dark mode color designing

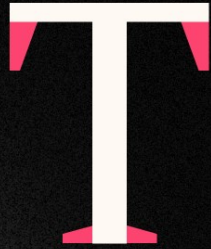
Figma color options:

- Solid, linear, radial, angular, diamond, image, video
- Hex, RGB, CSS, HSL, HSB
- Color styles
- Stroke: Color, inside/outside/center, strokes per side. Advanced: Style, join, miter angle
- Effects: Drop/inner shadow or layer/background blur

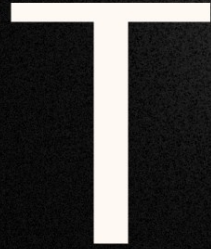
Visual design: Typography



- Typeface
- Font
- Elements of typography:
 - Baseline
 - Cap height
 - X-height
 - Ascender/Descender



Serif



Sans Serif

- Main generic fonts:
 - Serif fonts
 - Old-style
 - Transitional
 - Didone
 - Slab
 - Sans serif fonts
 - Grotesque
 - Neo-grotesque
 - Geometric
 - Humanist
 - Monospace fonts
 - Cursive (handwriting) fonts
 - Display fonts
- Sans serif are usually used in mobile and web design
- Neo-grotesque are typically for mobile design. Roboto is for Android and SF Pro(San Fransisco) sor iOS

They held him twenty-four hours out of pure curiosity while the doctors had a field day. But the press championed his cause, and he was set free.

They held him twenty-four hours out of pure curiosity while the doctors had a field day. But the press championed his cause, and he was set free.

They held him twenty-four hours out of pure curiosity while the doctors had a field day. But the press championed his cause, and he was set free.

- Can be aligned

- Left
- Center
- Right

- Emphasize

- Bold
- Italics
- Underlining
- Capitalize
- Spacing
- Color

- Size

- Px
- Em
- Rem
- Sp

→For screens

Web: em, rem, pixels

Mobile: pixel independent; iOS→Points and Android→sp (<https://developer.apple.com/design/human-interface-guidelines/foundations/typography> and <https://m3.material.io/styles/typography/overview>)

	Web	iOS	Android	Native Screen Resolution
Units	pixels px	points pts	density-independent pixels (dps) Scalable pixels (sp)	pixels px
Scaling Technique	Logical Resolution	Logical Resolution	Density Independence	None
Similarity	web pixel is \approx iOS point \approx Android density-independent pixel roughly about the same size in practice Each is about the size of a 'standard screen resolution pixel' if high resolution displays did not exist			Screen resolution pixels are entirely different than the pixels, points, and density-independent pixels on the web, iOS, and Android. Screen Resolution pixels are the actual number of physical pixels on screen.

<u>FontWeight</u>	<u>Weight value</u>
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FontWeight ExtraBlack	950
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FontWeight Black	900
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FontWeight ExtraBold	800
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FontWeight Bold	700
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FontWeight SemiBold	600
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FontWeight Medium	500
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FontWeight Normal	400
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FontWeight SemiLight	350
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FontWeight Light	300
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FontWeight ExtraLight	200
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FontWeight Thin	100
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- Weight:
 - Light
 - Regular
 - Medium
 - Bold
- Formatting text:
 - Space between letters
 - Line lenght
 - Line height

SANS TYPE SUITE • ROBOTO

MAIN HEADING

SUBHEADER

This is my paragraph text or “body copy” where I’ll start dialing into the details about this really cool service that I offer to ideal clients.

scc
.

- Primary/Secondary/(third font)
- Hierarchy:
 - Title/Header
 - Subtitles
 - Body text
- Scalability

- Guidelines:

- Fonts can be defined by using CSS
- If using a font which is not installed in operating system, it will be replaced by some other random font and that might destroy the design completely
- Use fonts which are included with most of operating systems
- Consider brand, number of fonts used, language and amount of written content when selecting fonts
- Use enough whitespace
- Don't squeeze or stretch fonts
- Different font size recommendations for different devices and operating systems
- Think about readability and reading patterns
- Consider accessibility

Figma typography options

- Figma represents font size in density-independent pixels.
- Font, weight:light/regular/medium/bold, size
- Style
- Line height, letter spacing, paragraph spacing
- Auto width, auto height, fixed size
- Alignment: left/center/right. Top/middle/bottom.
- Type settings:
 - Basic: Resizing, alignment, decoration, paragraph spacing, paragraph indent, list style, case
 - Detail: Letter case, numbers, letterforms, horizontal spacing, more features.

Visual design: Image



VECTOR

vs



RASTER

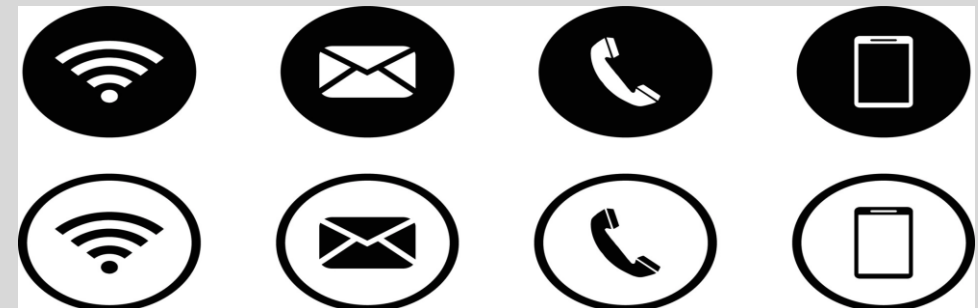
- Photos, illustrations, logos, icons
- Quality
- Licence
- Size
- Raster/Vector
- Brand
- Accessibility
- Is is suitable for different screen sizes

Figma image options

- Fill, fit, crop, tile
- Exposure, contrast, saturation, temperature, tint, highlights, shadows

Visual design: Iconography

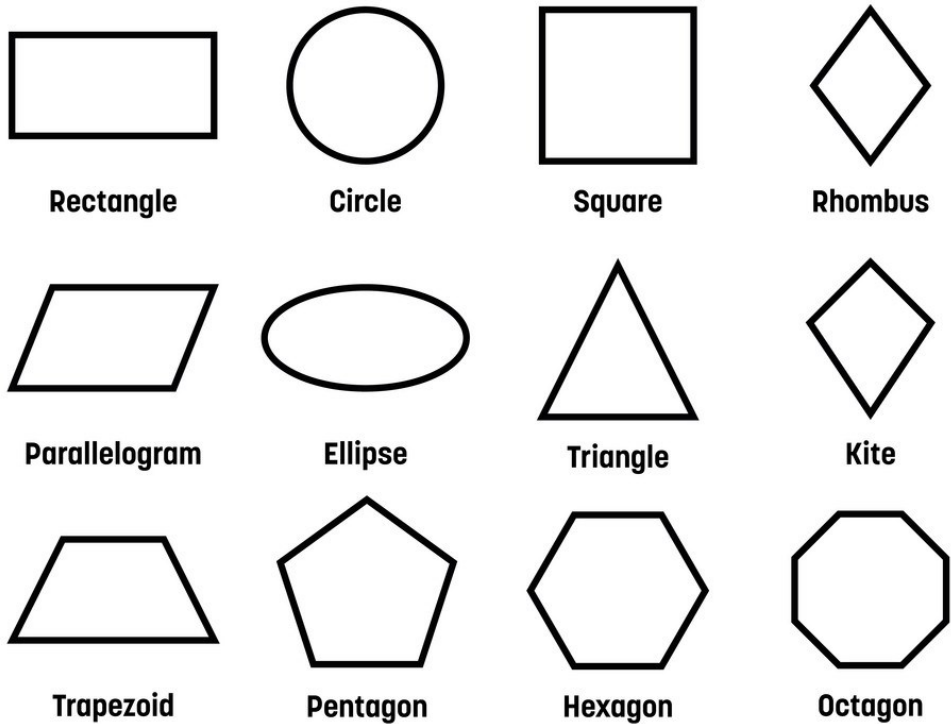
- Icons are visual expressions of product, services and tools
- Represents features, functionality or content
- Are usually associated with real life examples (camera→taking photos)
- Meant to be simple
- Custom or standard icons
- Use consistent icons in design
- Designing icons think size, color, grids, strokes&fill, style, end use, personality etc
- Can be animated
- Raster/Vector



Figma icons

- Using plugins / creating own

Visual design: Shapes



VectorStock®

VectorStock.com/31590940

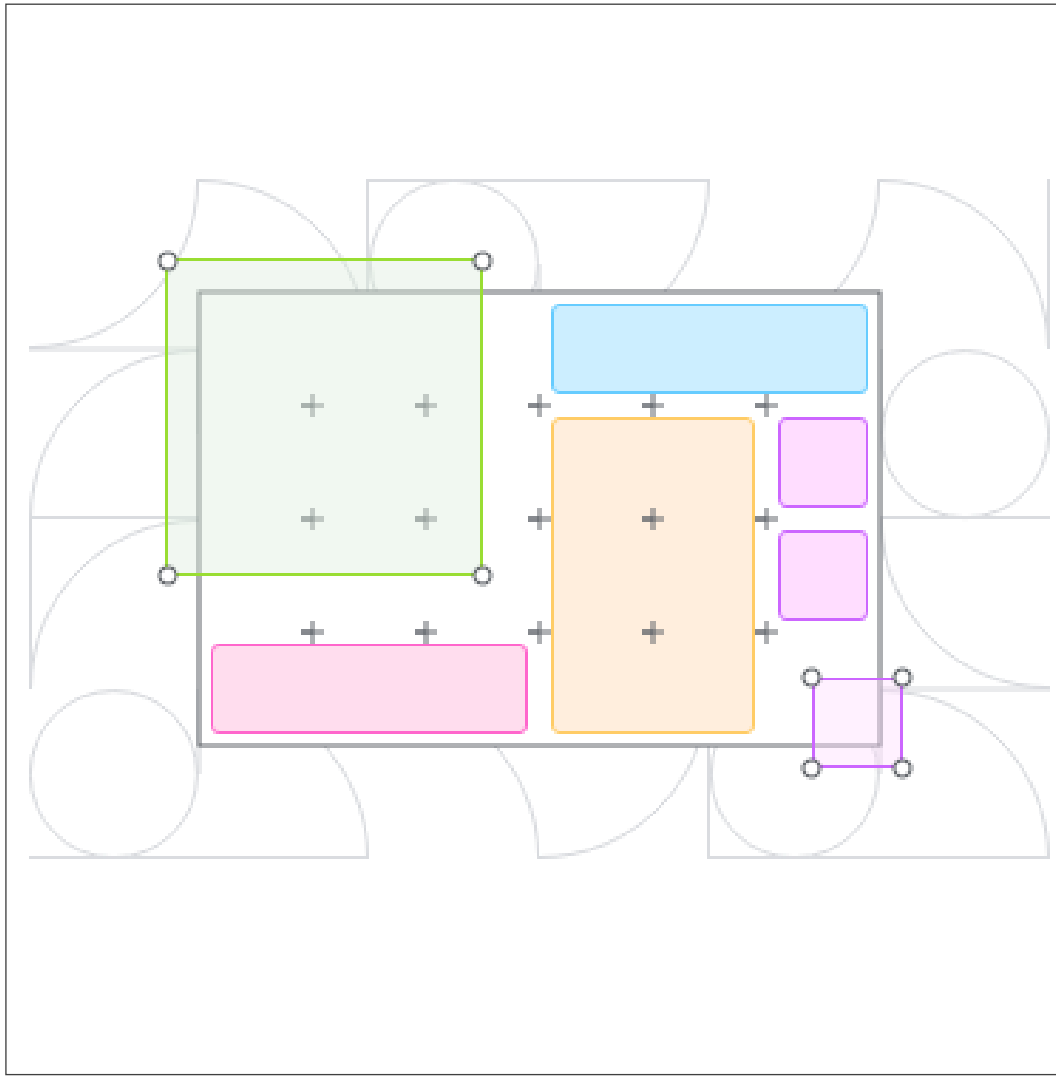
- Can communicate about emphasis, identity, state or brand.
- Material design has a default which means rectangular shapes having 4dp rounded corners.

Shapes in Figma

- Rectangle
- Line
- Arrow (different ones, customizable)
- Ellipse
- Polygon (rotation, count)
- Star (rotation, count, ratio)

Visual design: Layout

- “Layout design is the process of arranging visual and textual elements on-screen in order to grab a reader’s attention and communicate information in a visually appealing way.”
- Elements of layouts: text, image, line, shapes, white space
- Principles of layout design: Alignment, visual hierarchy, balance, proximity,
- Mobile vs web
- Responsive
- Intuitiveness, predictability and consistency



- Using grids will help positioning and making eye pleasing layouts.
 - Designing for a desktop a default is 12-column grid with 24 gutters and 24 margins.
 - Designing for tablet the default column amount is 8, gutter 23.
 - In mobile design there are usually 4 columns, 20-30 margins and 16 gutters.
 - There are different grid structures like columns, modular and hierarchical.

Figma layout

- Auto layout
- Layout grid
 - Grid: Size,color
 - Columns: Count, color, type, width, margin, gutter
 - Rows: Count, color, type, height, margin, gutter

Interaction design:

- How the user interface and its various elements behave and function. For example, what happens when a user clicks on a particular button
- Refers to relationship between a user and a product/service
- Words, images/visual representations, objects/space, time and action/behavior
- Transitions: Motion
- Animations
- Interaction: Gestures such as navigational, action, transform

Sound

- Sound
- Music
- Voice

Mobile vs web design