

Foundations of Design

Before we can code our component library we have to design some of the foundational elements of our design system. Color

Additive color mixing

Colors start black and become white as more red, blue, or green are added.

TVs and computer monitors use additive color mixing.

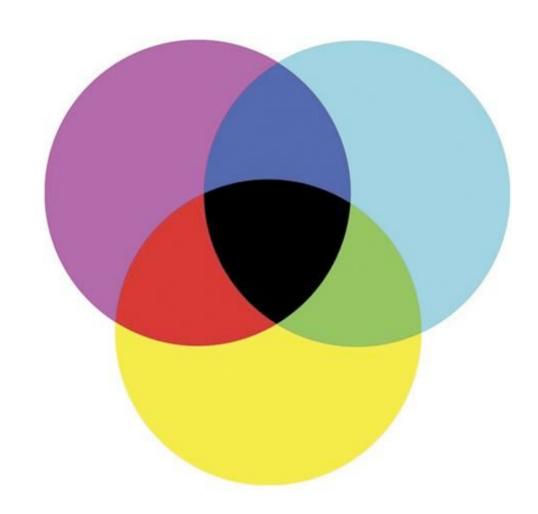


http://bit.ly/38vozMz

Subtractive color mixing

Subtractive colors start as white and as filters are added takes on the appearance of color.

Photos and magazines use subtractive colors.



http://bit.ly/38vozMz

Color types

Primary colors

Colors which cannot be created by combining other colors.

Secondary colors

Secondary colors result from mixing two primary colors.

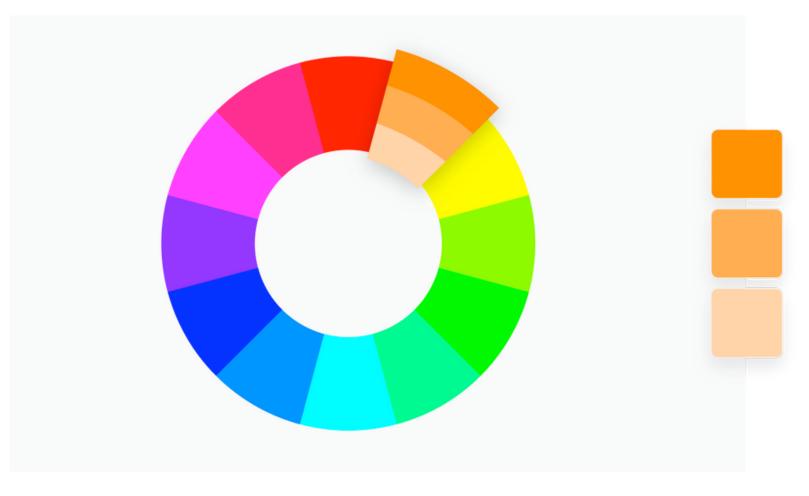
Tertiary colors

Tertiary colors are created by combining a secondary color with a primary color. There are six tertiary colors.

The color wheel

Monochromatic

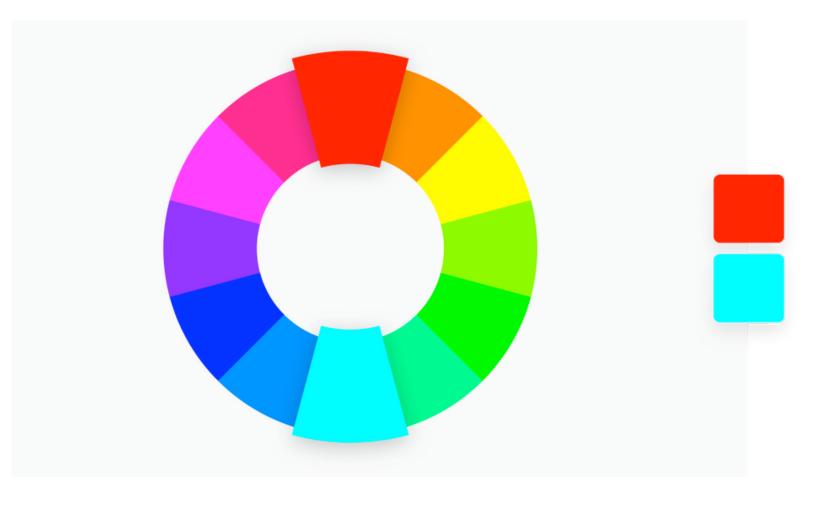
Monochromatic palettes are created by establishing variations on a shade of a single color.



http://bit.ly/2TE2aag

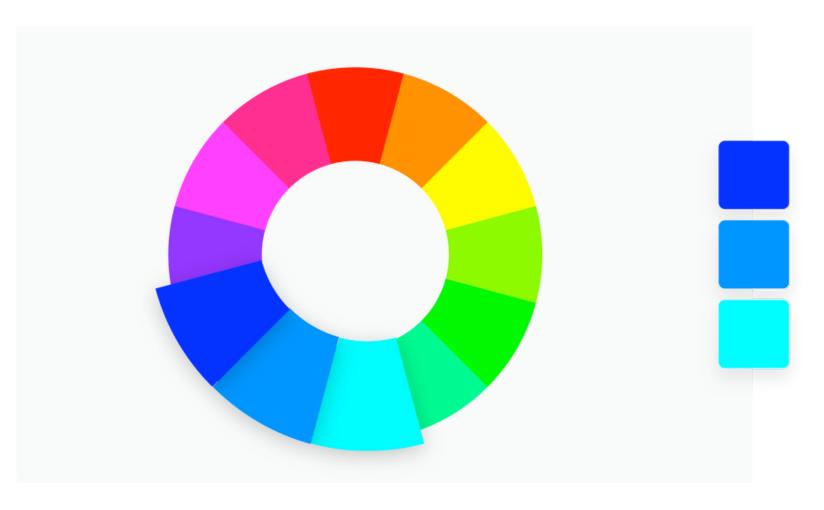
Complementary

Complementary color palettes are created by selecting two colors directly opposite of each other on the color wheel.



Analogons

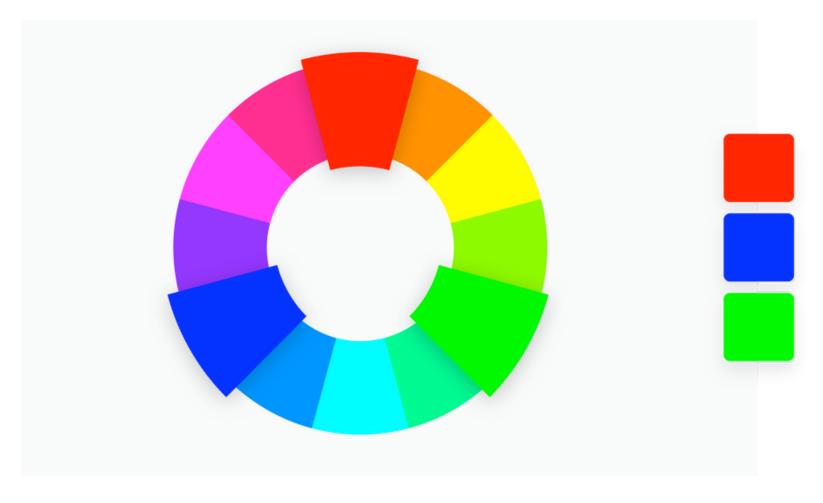
Analogous color palettes are created by selecting three colors which are side by side on the color wheel.



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Trindic

Triadic color palettes are created by selecting three evenly-spaced colors from around the color wheel.

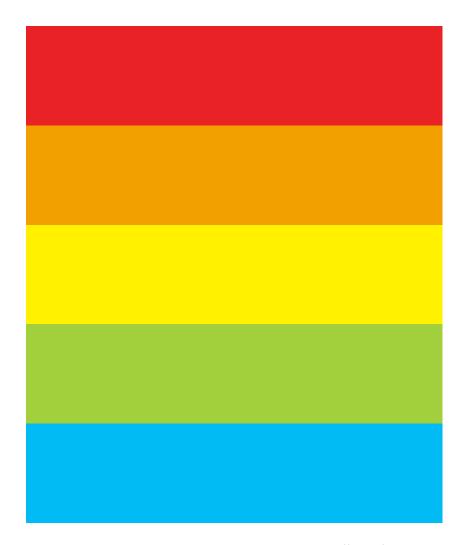


http://bit.ly/2TE2aag

Color terminology

Hne

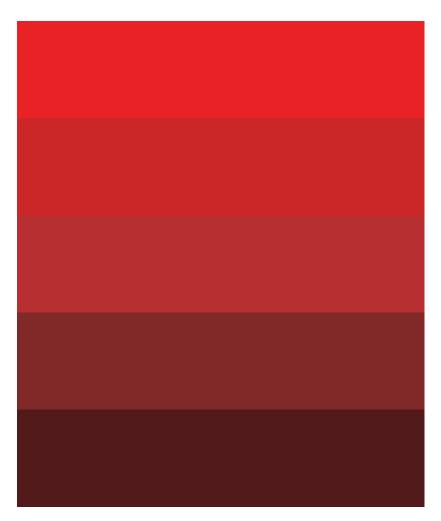
Any color on the color wheel.



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Saturation

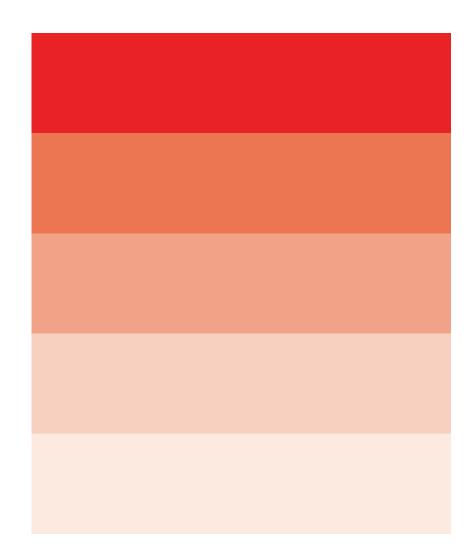
The intensity or purity of a color.



http://bit.ly/2TE2aag

Luminance

The amount of brightness, or light, in a color.



http://bit.ly/2TE2aag

Shade

A shade is created by incorporating black to a base hue, which darkens the color.



Tint

A tint is created by adding white to a base hue, which lightens the color.



Tone

A tone is created by combining black or white (gray) with a base hue.

Tones are subtle variations of the original color.



Color Semmytics

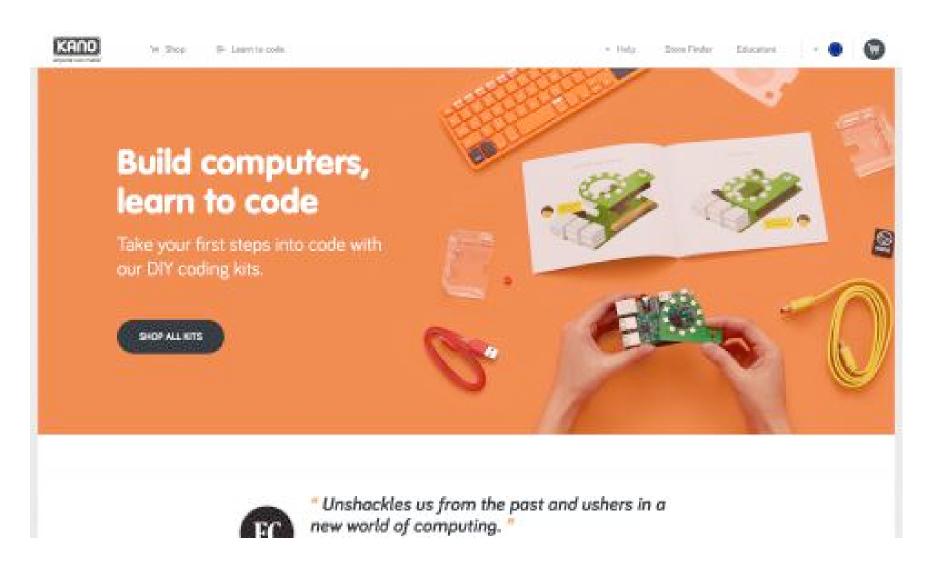
Red

Fire
Violence
War
Love
Passion



Orange

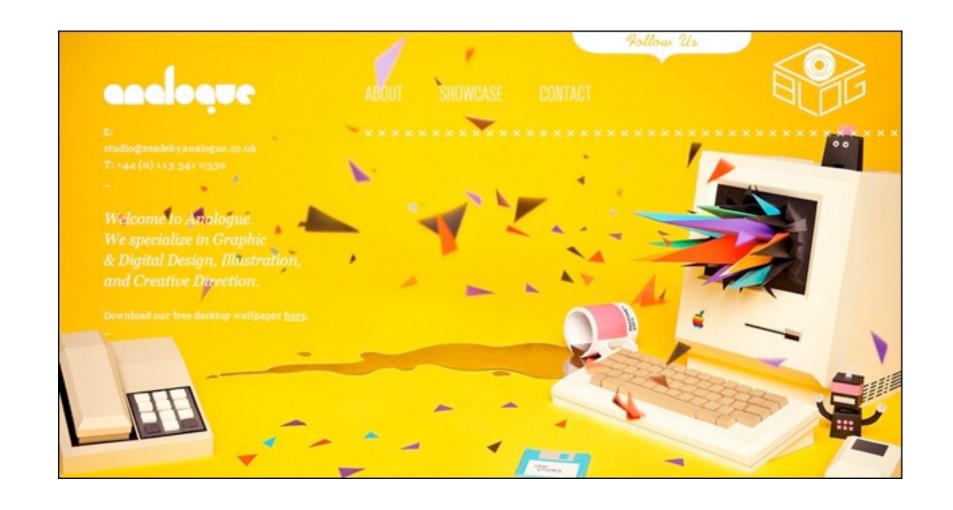
Vibrant
Earth
Autumn
Change
Movement
Creativity



http://bit.ly/3ayyrXi

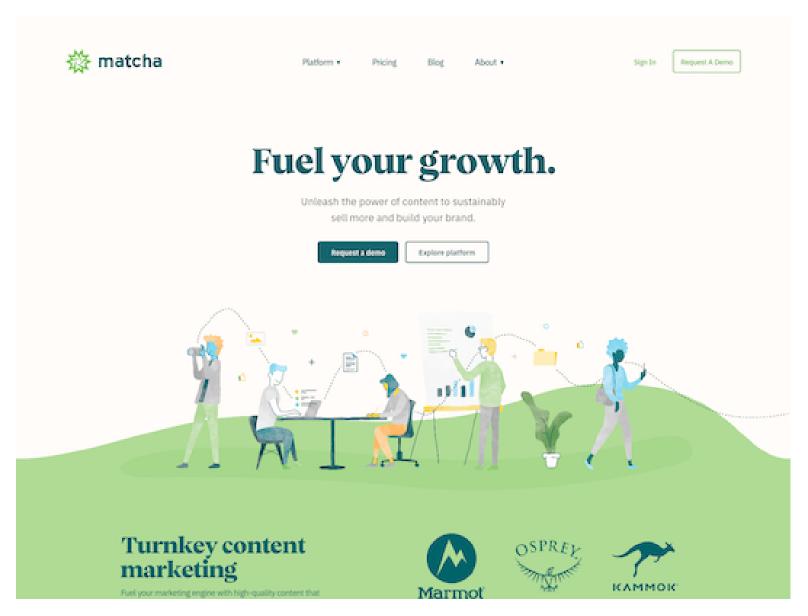
Yellow

Happiness
Sunshine
Deceit
Cowardice
Cheer



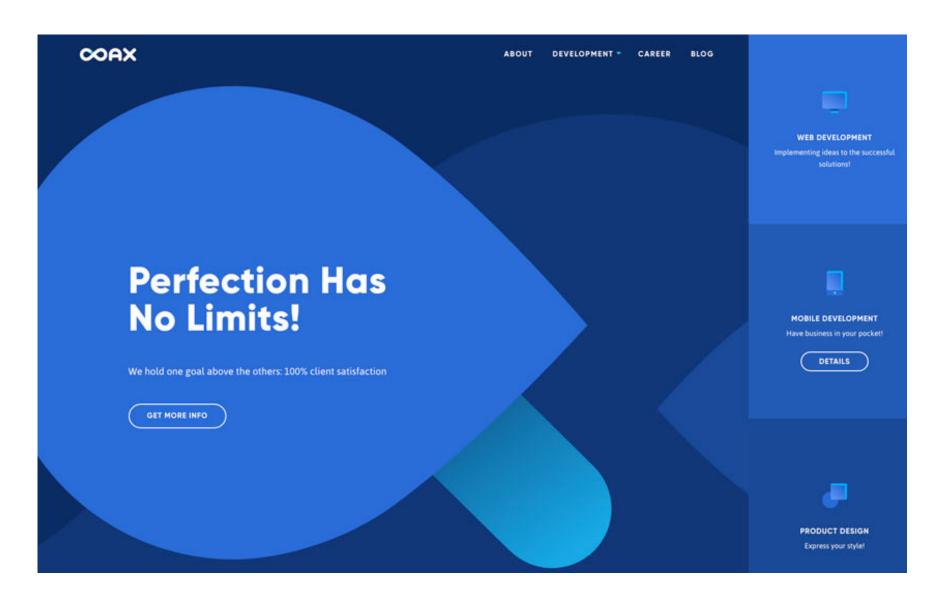
Green

Growth
Renewal
Abundance
Envy
Jealousy



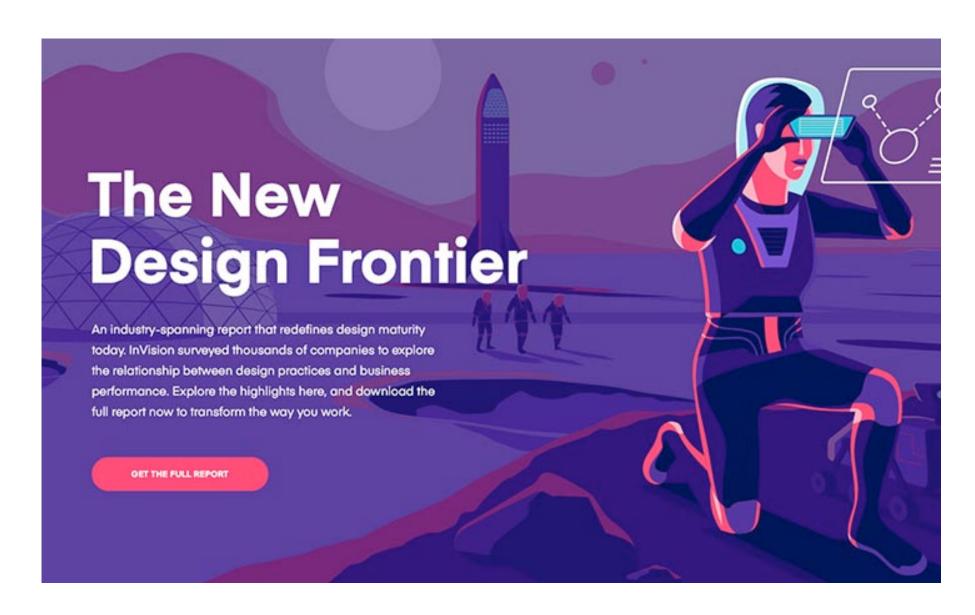
Blue

Sadness
Calmness
Responsibility
Reliability
Peace



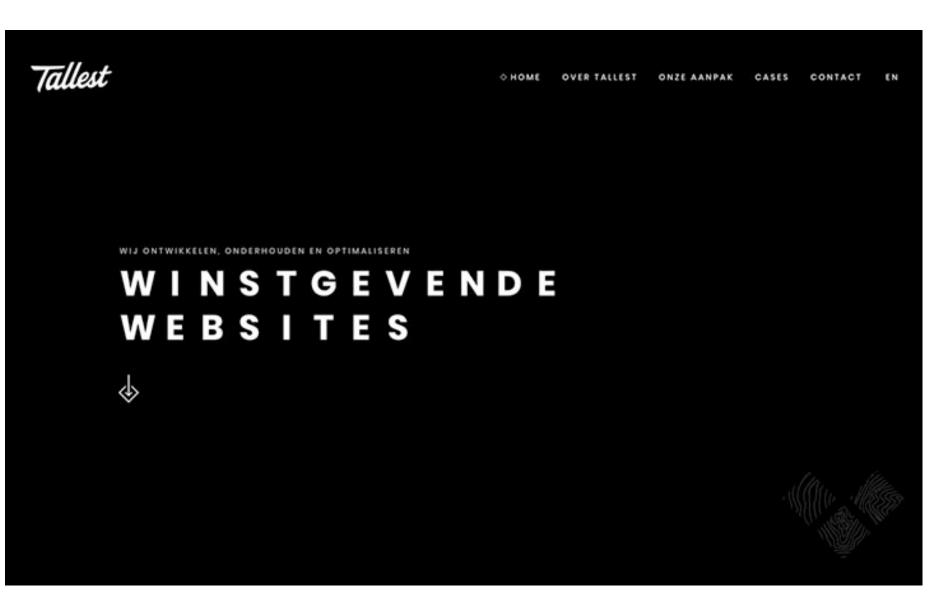
Purple

Luxury Royalty Wealth



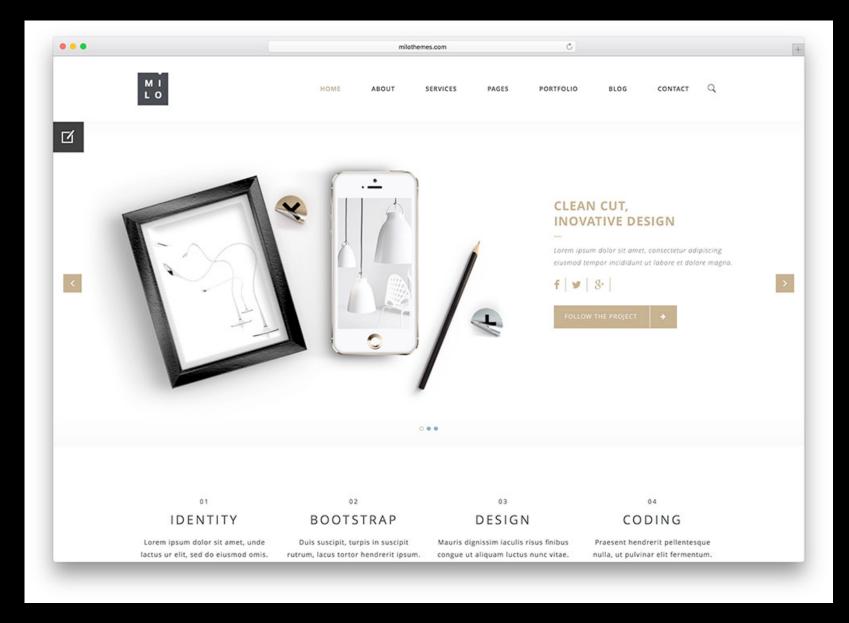
Black

Power
Elegance
Formality
Evil
Death
Mystery



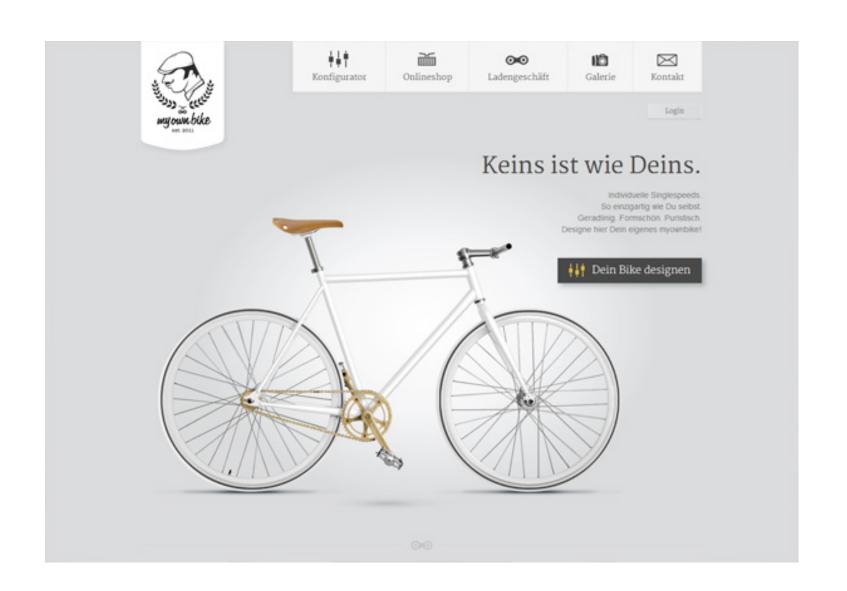
White

Purity
Cleanliness
Virtue
Goodness



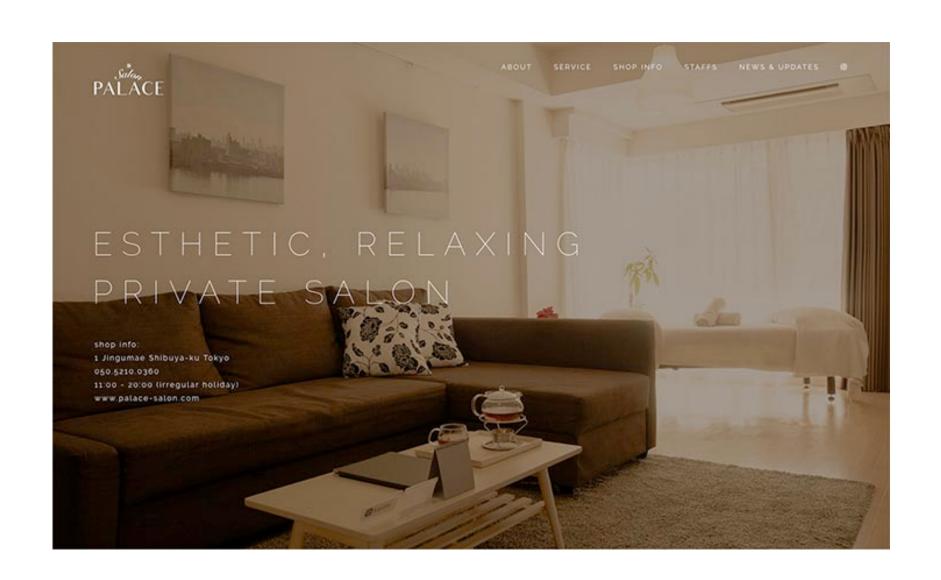
gray

Moodiness
Depression
Conservative
Formal
Modern



Brown

Dependability Reliability Earthiness



Color vonnes

HEX

The base-16 representation of a color where each value can range from 0-9 and A-F.

RGB



The additive color mixing model which allows you to create colors by mixing red, green, and blue light sources.

RGBA



The additive color mixing model which allows you to create colors by mixing red, green, and blue light sources, but incorporates a fourth value, alpha which represents opacity.

CYMK



The subtractive color mixing model used in print design.



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Color values

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Creating a color palette

http://bit.ly/2IrSsCL

Typography

Ascender

The piece of a letter which rises above the x-height.



Descender

The piece of a letter which dips below the baseline.



Baseline

The imaginary line on which most letter characters sit.



Cap line

The imaginary line that marks the upper boundary of capital letters and some lowercase letters' ascenders.



X-height

Height of the typeface's lowercase letters.



Tracking

The uniform amounts of spacing between characters in a complete section of text.

Tracking



NORMAL

The rain in Spain falls mainly in the plain.

TIGHT

The rain in Spain falls mainly in the plain.

LOOSE

The rain in Spain falls mainly in the plain.

Kerning

The horizontal spacing between two consecutive characters.



Lending

The vertical spacing between lines of text (from baseline to baseline).



Types of fouts

Serif

Serif fonts have short lines or strokes on the open ends of letters.

Times New Roman Droid Serif Playfair Display

Sang-serif

Sans-serif fonts, in contrast to serif fonts, do not have short lines or strokes on the open ends of letters.

Helvetica IBM Plex Sans PT Sans

Monospaced

Monospaced fonts have letters and characters which occupy the same amount of horizontal space.

Anonymous Pro
IBM Plex Mono
Roboto Mono

Pixels

The units used by designers, however they shouldn't be used to define a type scale.



Pixels

The units used by designers, however they shouldn't be used to define a type scale.

Em

The unit of typography equal to the currently specified point-size.



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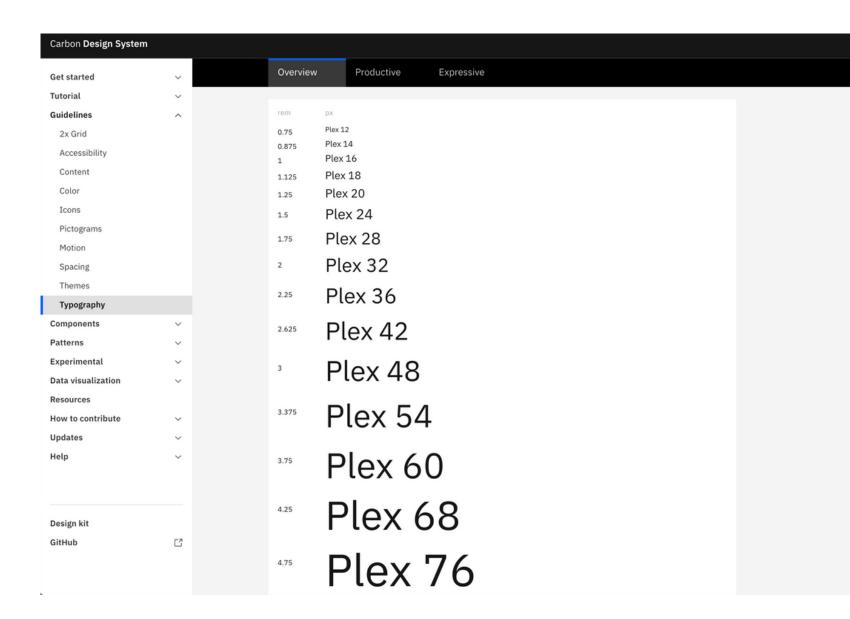
Rem



The unit of typography equal to the currently specified point-size.

Typescale

Major Third
Major Second
Perfect Fourth
Golden Ratio
Perfect Fifth

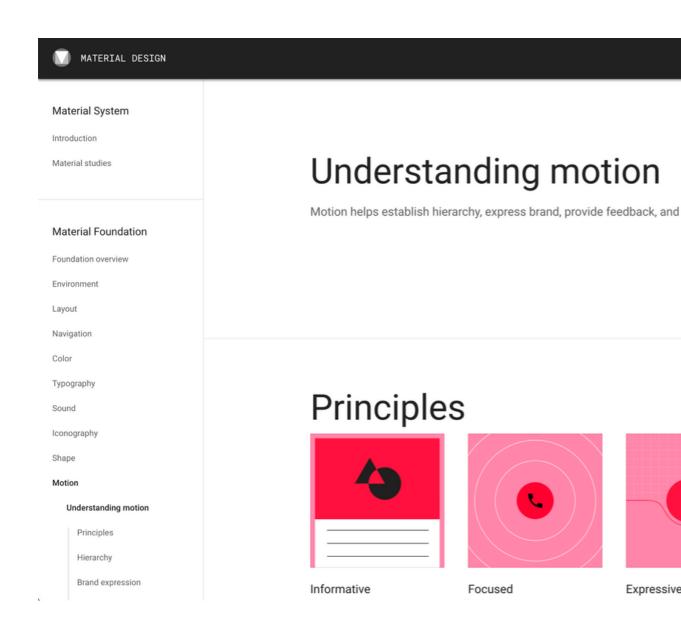


Crenting a type scale

http://bit.ly/2IrSsCL

Other areas of design

Grid
Spacing
Accessibility
Motion
Iconography



Resources

<u>Design For Developers by Sarah Drasner</u>

Canva Color Wheel

<u>Smashing Magazine Color Theory</u>

Em vs. Rem vs. Pixel

Type Scale: A Visual Calculator