05

# UI & UX Design

SWE4834

# Elements of Visual Design

Source:

https://www.interaction-design.org/literature/topics/visual-hierarchy

Zannatun Naim Sristy

Visual design elements are the building blocks of visual design. Common elements include

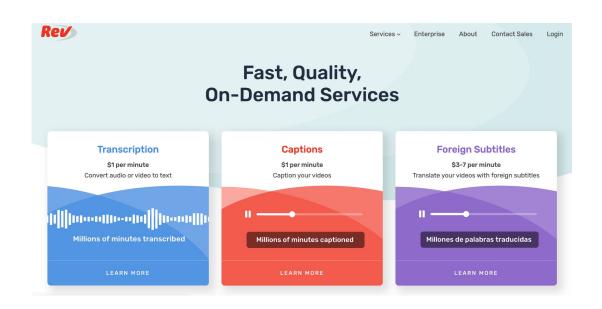
- Line
- Shape
- Form
- Color
- Value
- Texture
- Space
- Typography
- Iconography

Line: To divide pages, make shapes, or create textures. By adjusting a line's properties (such as style, color, and weight) different effects can be achieved.



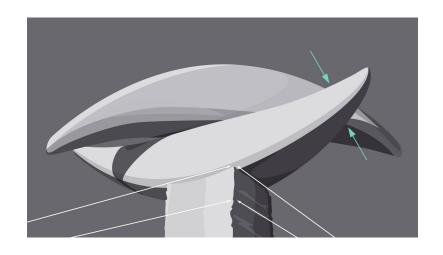


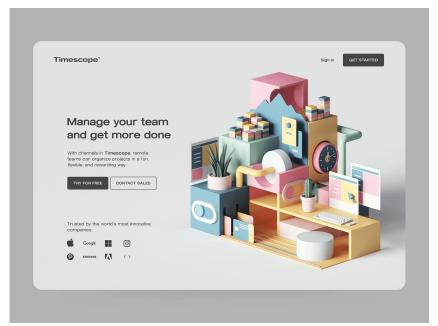
Shape: To create UI components (such as buttons, modals, and text inputs). Shapes can create sections on a page or draw attention to a specific area.



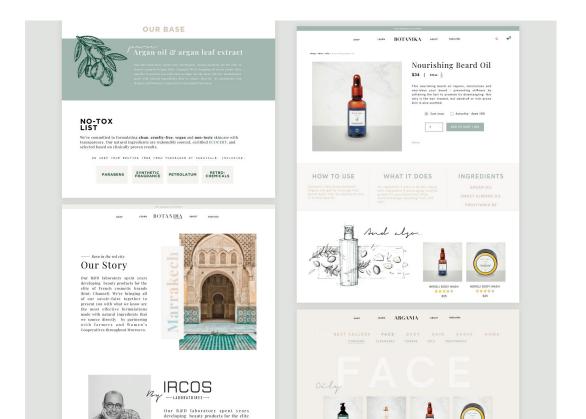


Volume/Form: The three dimensional effect on a two-dimensional screen. Form creates the illusion that the object has mass.

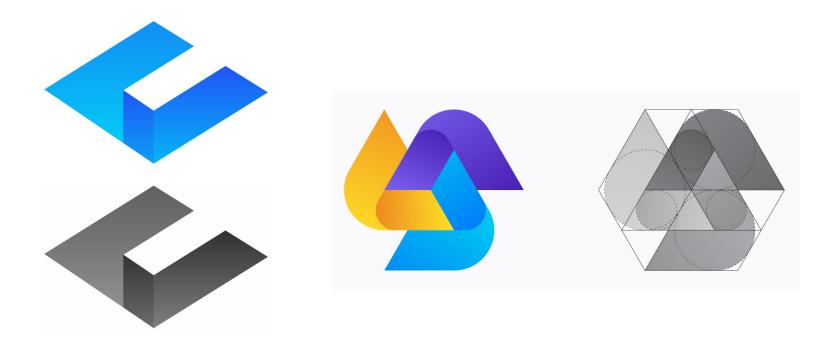




Color: Define a product's aesthetic and create organized designs. Color can be applied to establish patterns and make elements stand out.

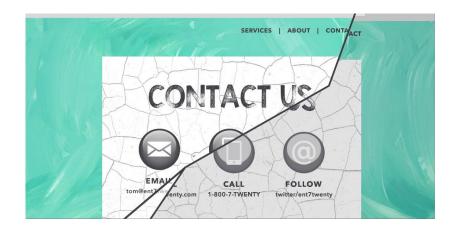


Value: Describes the lightness or darkness of a color. Even a design consists of one color, can convey a sense of depth and contrast using varied values.



Texture: Defines the surface of an object. By creating patterns with lines, shapes, or colors, a wide variety of textures can be simulated.





Space/Negative space: The blank area that surrounds objects like images, text, and buttons. Designing with sufficient and consistent spacing keeps the design scannable and organized.





Typography: Typography is the style or appearance of text. Alternatively, arranging type to make written language readable, appealing, and legible when displayed.

Three steps to find the perfect typography for design-

- Selecting a type classification
- Picking a typeface
- Choosing a font

#### Selecting a type classification



Because of their classic look, they're a good choice for more traditional projects. They're also common in print publications, like magazines and newspapers.



This style is considered more clean and modern than serif fonts. It tends to be easier to read on computer screens, smartphones and tablets.

# Script Blackletter ALL CAPS

Display fonts come in many different styles, like script, blackletter, all caps, and just plain fancy. Because of their decorative nature, display fonts are best for small amounts of text, like titles and headers and more graphic-heavy designs.

#### Picking a **Typeface**

#### **Serif Typefaces**

- Times New Roman
- Georgia
- Cambria



#### **Sans Serif Typefaces**

- Arial
- Helvetica
- Verdana

#### **Choosing a typeface**

Casual NEUTRAL GRAPHIC Exotic

#### Typeface to avoid



#### **Choosing a font**

**Typeface** Font Roboto Roboto Thin Roboto Light Roboto Regular Roboto Medium **Roboto Bold Roboto Black** 

#### **Combining:** Less is More



#### Other Important Terms to Consider









Iconography: A system of graphic images or symbols that are associated with a subject or an idea. They can convey meaning quickly and efficiently without needing text. This can be particularly useful when space is limited or the audience may speak a different language than the designer.



#### What is Visual Hierarchy?

Visual hierarchy is a design principle that refers to how elements are arranged in a design. Visual hierarchy helps designers and developers to lay out each element in a logical manner that helps the visual be digested properly. This helps the user better understand the flow so they know where to look first.

The reason visual hierarchy is such an important principle to understand is because it's on the designer to create the hierarchy in such a way that the viewer doesn't even have to think about where to look first. Their eye is automatically drawn to each element in the exact order they're meant to view it.

#### Creating Visual Hierarchy

- Size and Scale: Larger elements capture attention first, emphasizing importance.
- Color and Contrast: Vibrant colors and stark contrasts draw the eye and can signify importance.
- Typography: Varied font sizes, weights, and types can establish order and significance.
- Alignment and Composition: Proper alignment creates order and helps in structured content presentation.
- Spacing and Proximity: The arrangement and distance between elements can group or separate information, impacting user interpretation.
- Repetition and Consistency: Repeating elements and maintaining consistency enhances user understanding and recognition.

#### Size and Scale

# YOU ARE AWESOME

#### Size Impacts Visibility



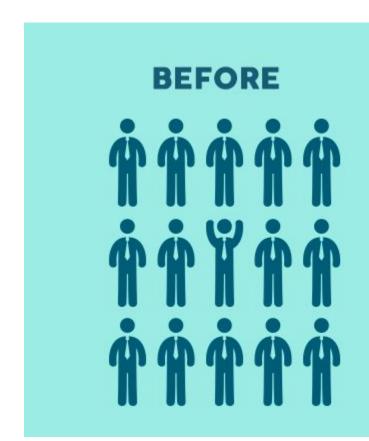
### The greater the scale, the greater the emphasis.



#### Color and Contrast

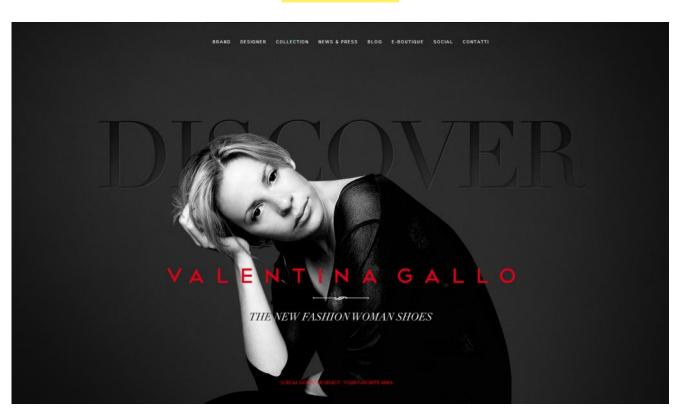
# AWESOME

### Color and Contrast Draw Attention

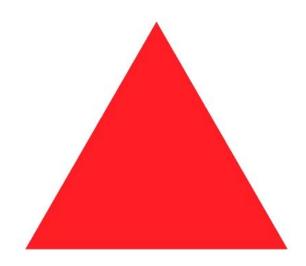




# Dramatically contrasting colors can also emphasize specific elements



# Typography



# Typography Organizes Design

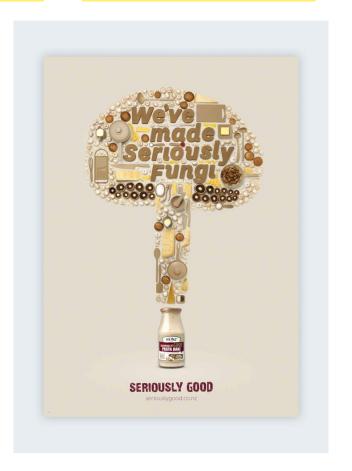


#### Alignment and Composition

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#### Use alignment and composition to create focal points.





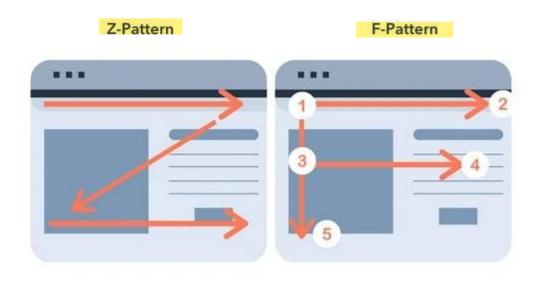
# Common Composition Rules: Rule of Thirds



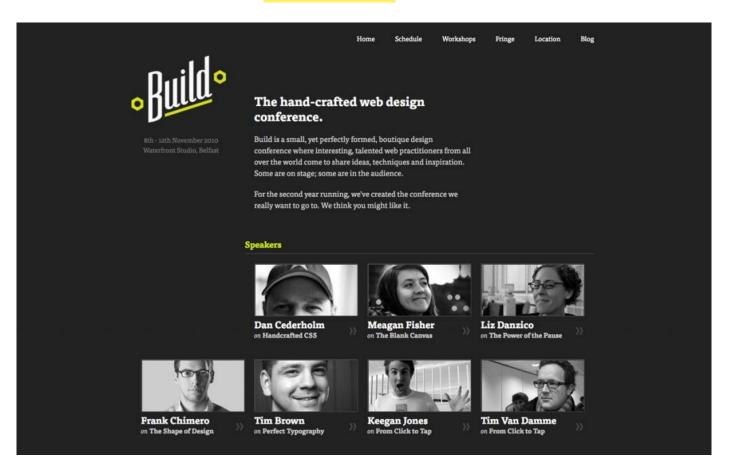
# Common Composition Rules: Rule of Odds



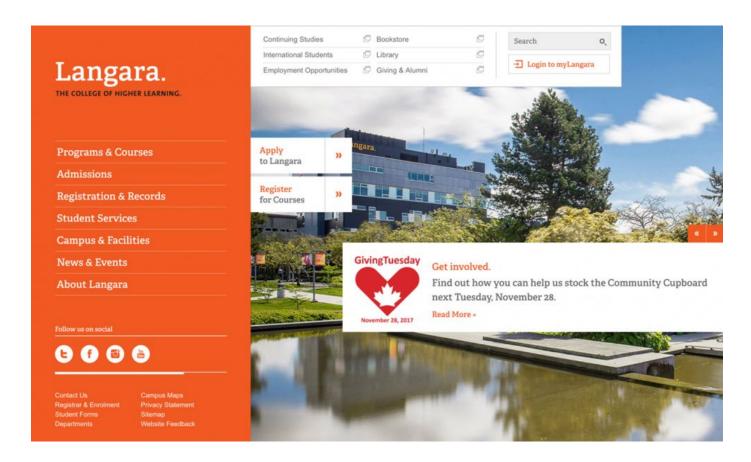
# Consider Reading Patterns



#### Z Patterns



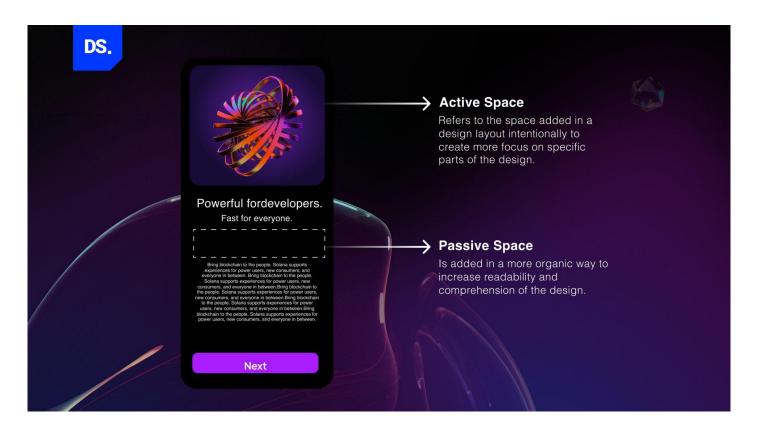
#### F Patterns



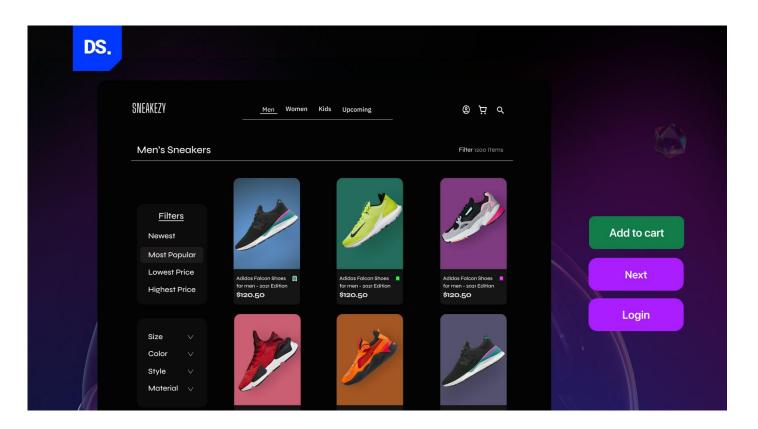
# **Spacing** and **Proximity**



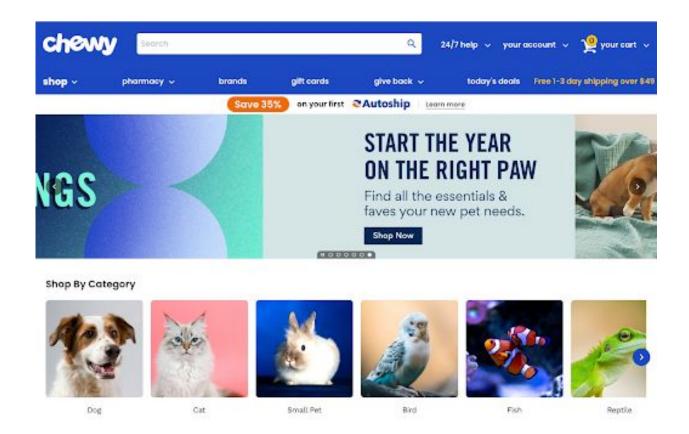
### Negative Space Emphasizes



#### Proximity Suggests Relationships



#### Repetition and Consistency



#### Repetition creates a certain consistency and cohesiveness



