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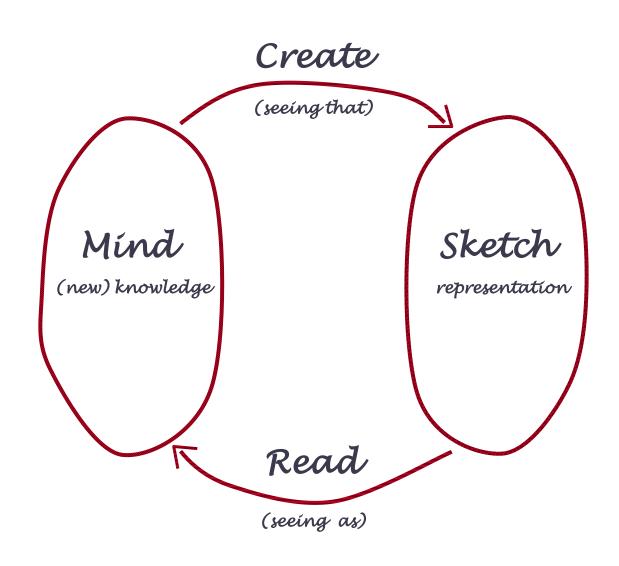
Design Sketching

Visual Storytelling

Design and sketching

- Design as a general activity emerged in the late medieval period
- The trend towards a separation of design from the process of making starts
- The need for means of exploring and communicating ideas arises

Sketching emerges as a tool for describing ideas

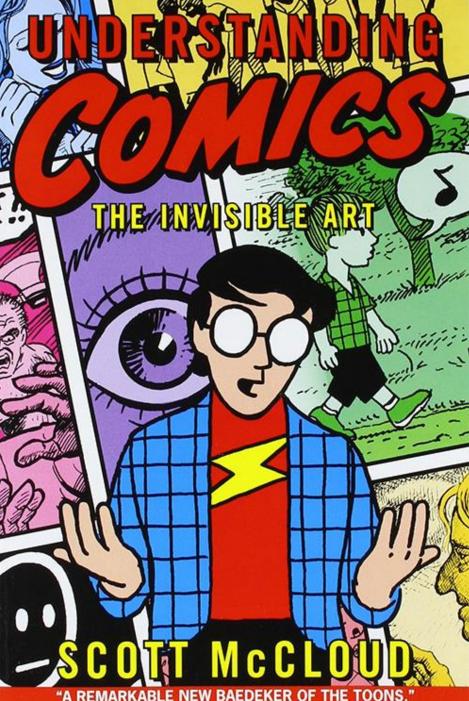


Characteristics of a sketch

"... a sketch is incomplete, somewhat vague, a low-fidelity representation. The degree of fidelity needs to match its purpose, a sketch should have 'just enough' fidelity for the current stage in argument building...

Too little fidelity and the argument is unclear.

Too much fidelity and the argument appears
to be over—done; decided, completely
worked out..."



webcomics

print comics

home

inventions

about



I've been making comics professionally since 1984, and today, I'm best known for:

My Non-Fiction Books. Particularly *Understanding Comics* (1993), a 215-page comic book about the comics medium translated into over 16 languages. Also *Reinventing Comics* (2000), a more controversial look at comics revolutions in art, culture and technology, and *Making Comics* (2006), an extensive look at comics storytelling techniques which also resulted in the Making Comics 50 State Tour, and the Google Chrome comic.



Photo by Lori Matsumoto

My "Inventions." The 24 Hour Comic has become an international movement over the years, especially with the debut of 24-Hour Comics Day in 2004. Other inventions, like the The Big Triangle and Five Card Nancy can be found here.

My Fiction Comics. My first comics series Zot!
(1984-1991) which I usually describe as "a
cross between Peter Pan, Buck Rogers and
Marshall McLuhan," recently collected in
swanky new book. Also the superhero parody
Destroy!! (1986), scripts for various

Superman comics (12 issues of Superman Adventures, the 3-part Superman: Strength, and JLA Adventures #16), a 1998 GN almost everyone hated, and various short subjects and mini-comics.

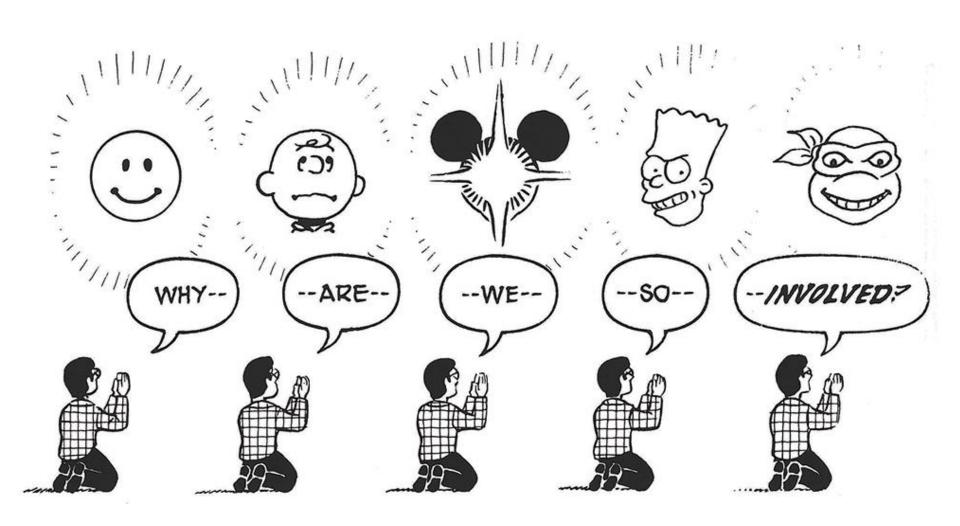
Public Speaking/Teaching/Consulting. MIT, Google, Harvard, Pixar, DARPA and about 250 other destinations over the years. Details here and here. Recently garnered some attention for the Google Chrome Comic.

Webcomics Debates. I was an early (and noisy) advocate of digital comics in the '90s and early '00s. Major controversies surrounding my failed attempt at micropayments and the still-controversial "infinite canvas" design strategy. Check out my various stories and experiments here.

And much more...

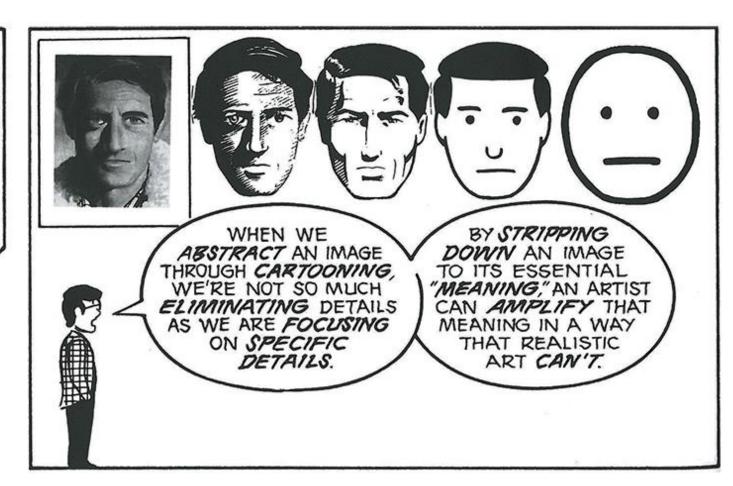
Depending on who you ask, I'm either comics' leading theorist or a deranged lunatic, but life continues to be very interesting for me and the ideas that I've raised continue to provoke reactions throughout the community and -- increasingly -- beyond it. Pick up *Understanding Comics* (or look for it at your local library) to begin finding out why.

--Scott



DEFINING THE CARTOON WOULD TAKE UP AS MUCH SPACE AS DEFINING COMICS, BUT FOR NOW, I'M GOING TO EXAMINE CARTOONING AS A FORM OF AMPLIFICATION THROUGH SIMPLIFICATION.







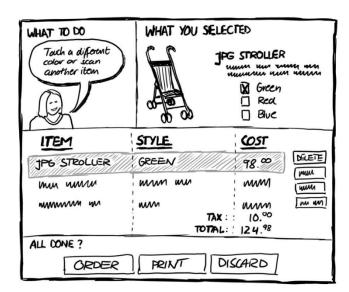
Print this list

All done?

Place your order

Total: \$104.98

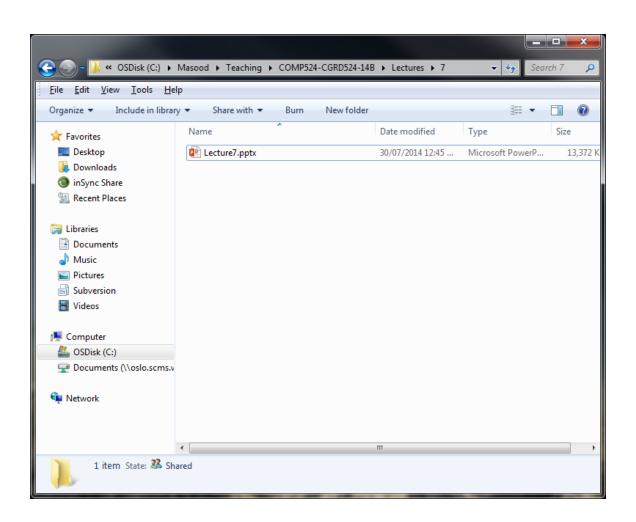
Throw this list away

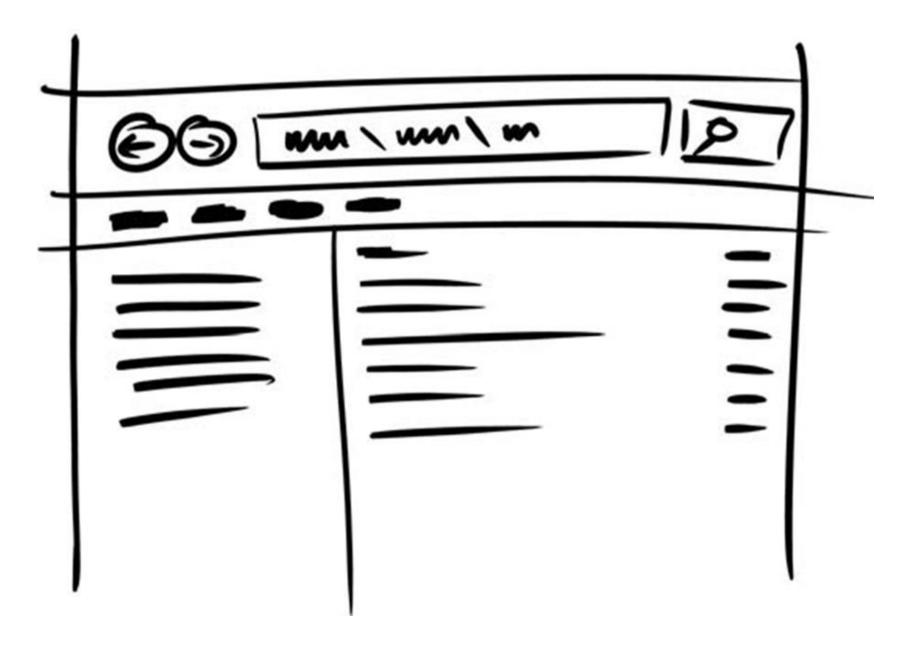




Basic sketching techniques

- Need to learn to get on with simple sketching
 - learn a few basic techniques
 - practice and extend your skills
- Start with scribble sketching
 - drawn quickly
 - capture the main ideas
 - without capturing much detail
 - done at very low fidelity
 - can be done even without looking





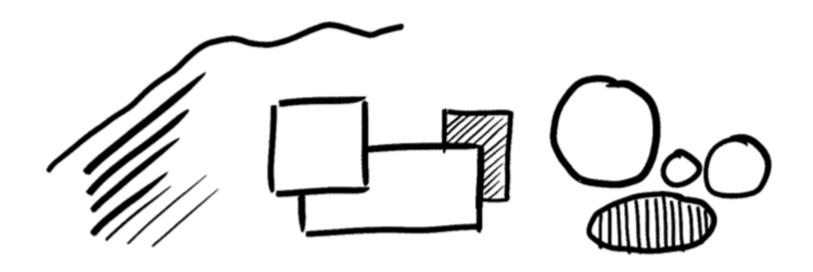
What is sketched? What is abstracted? What is left out?

Sketching vocabulary

- To be able to sketch quickly, you need to learn and practice a few basic sketching vocabulary
 - basic shapes and elements
 - basic objects
 - people
 - activities
 - bodies and emotions
 - faces and emotions
- These can then be combined to illustrate different situations and scenarios

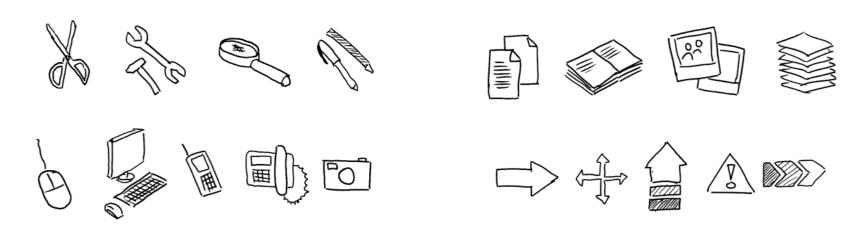
Basic shapes and elements

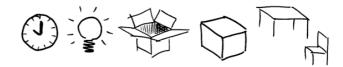
 Learn to sketch basic shapes, experiment with line thickness, shading, hatching, etc.



Basic objects

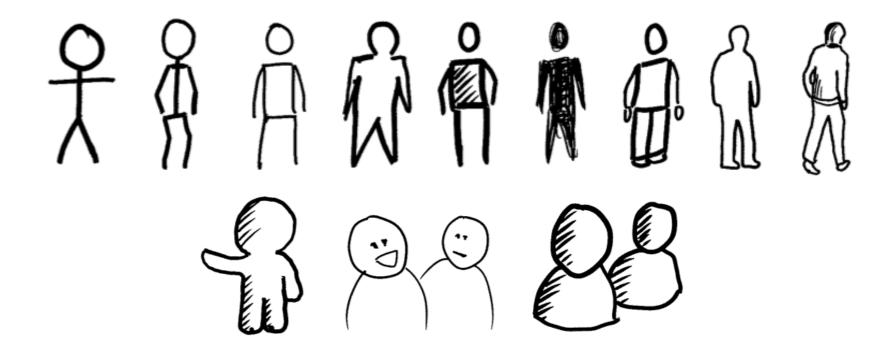
- Shapes can be combined to sketch basic objects
 - tools, devices, objects, documents, abstract objects





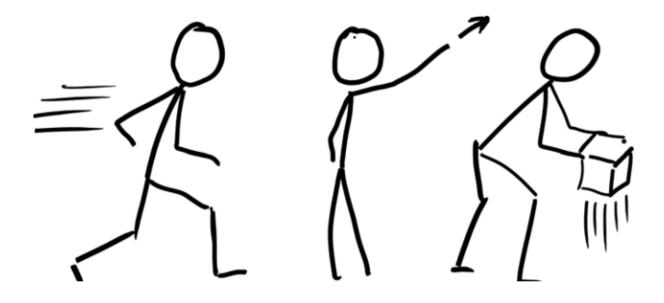
People

 Simple stick figures are preferable to detailed drawings of people



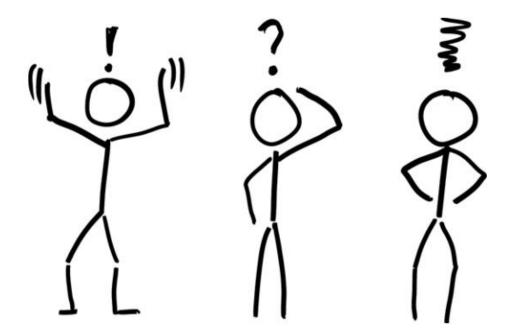
Activities

 Activities can be sketched by varying peoples' poses and adding action lines to show movements, etc.



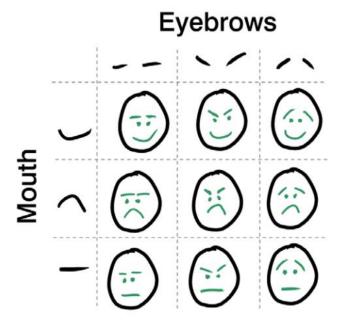
Bodies and emotions

- Different body postures can be used to illustrate different emotions
 - add symbols to show surprised, puzzled, etc.

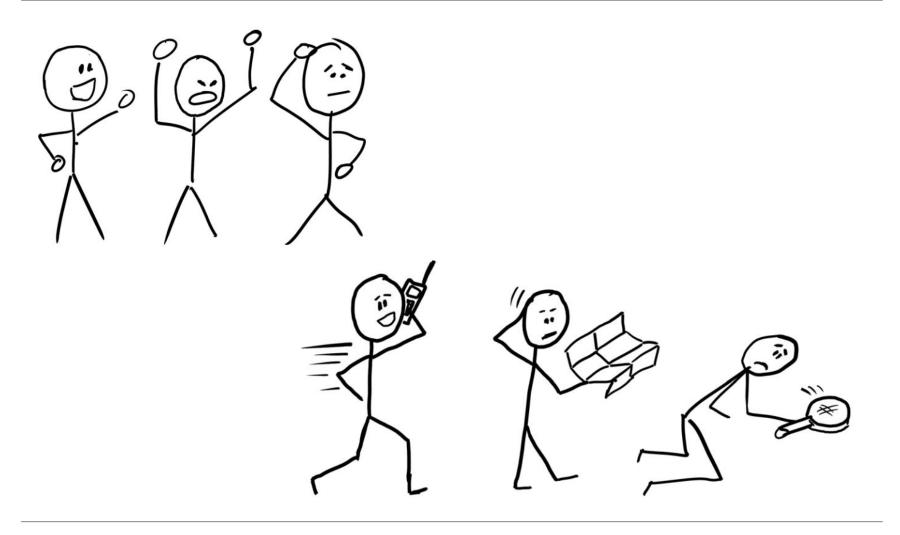


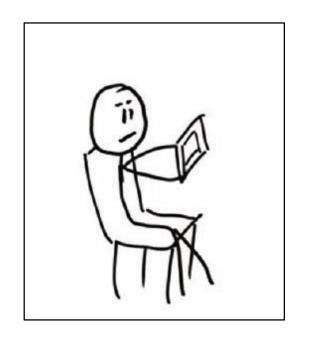
Faces and emotions

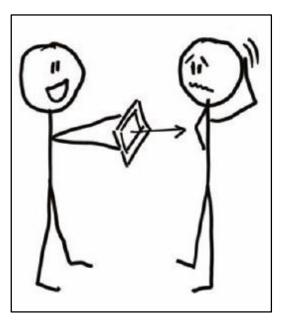
- Simple sketch of faces can also be used to illustrate and highlight emotions
 - use of mouth and eyebrows



Combination of simple sketches

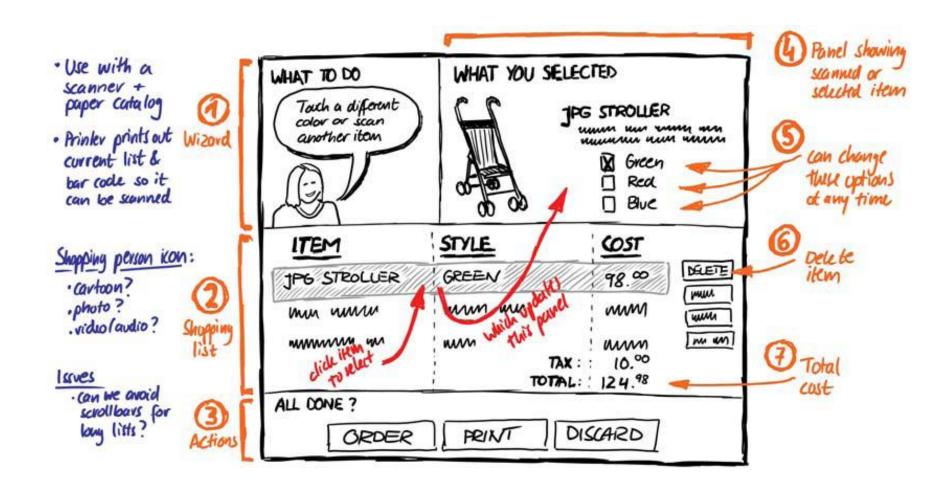






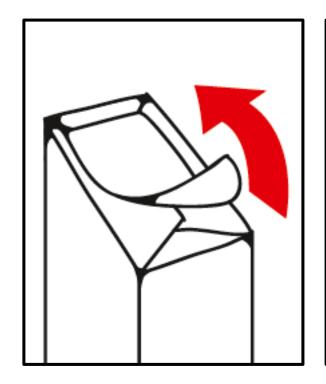


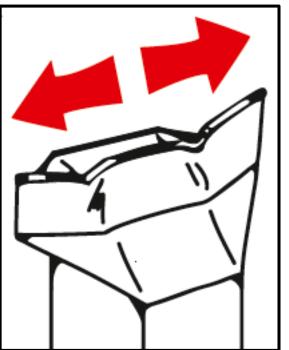
Annotations, arrows, and notes



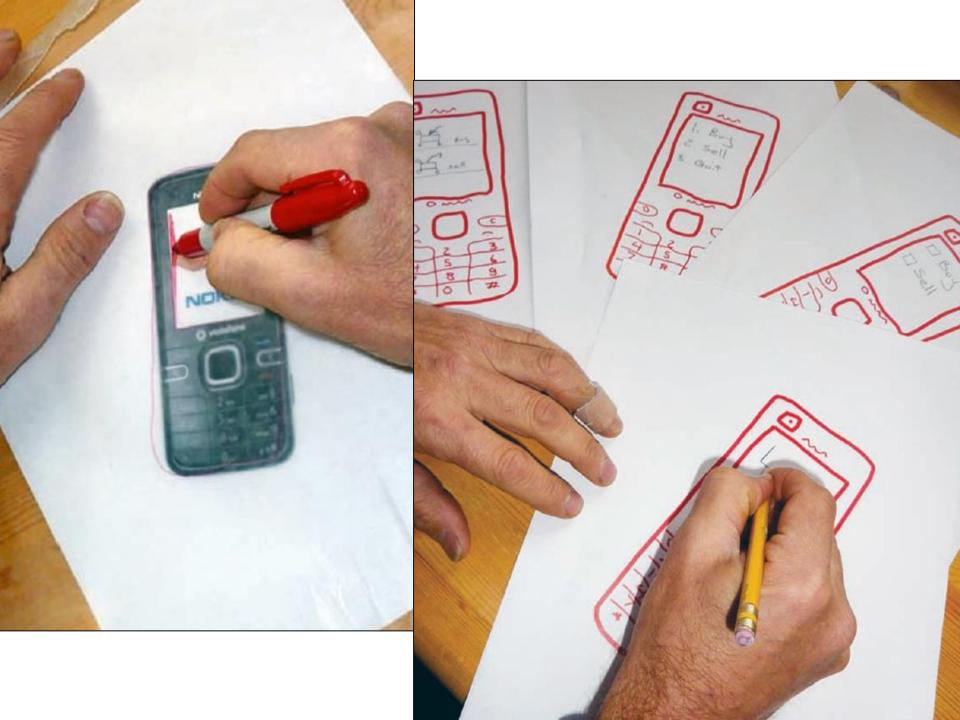
Design Sketching

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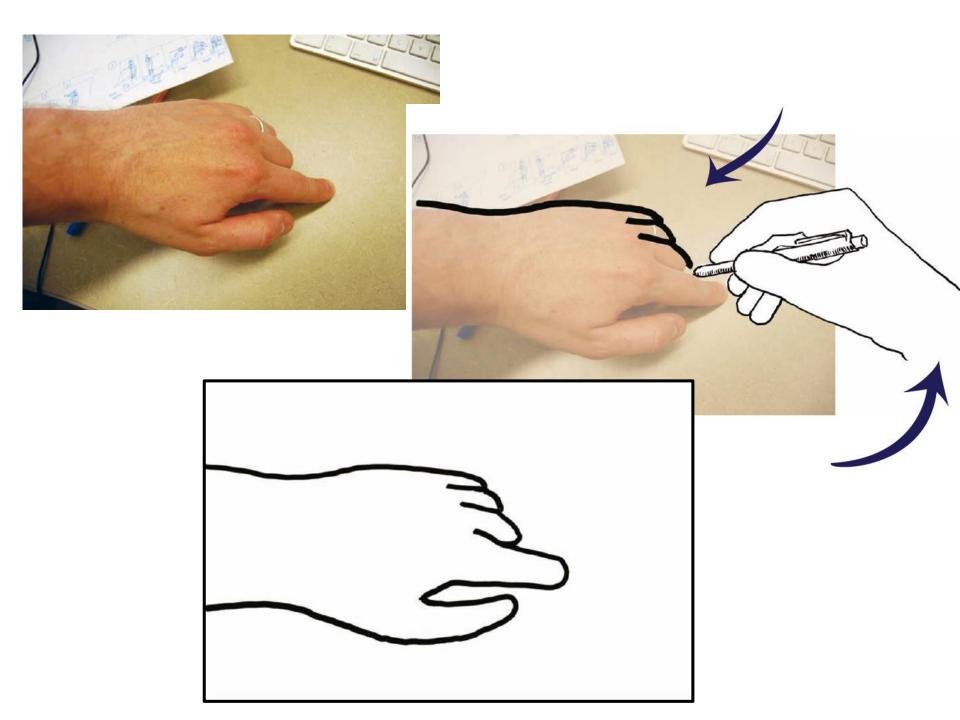


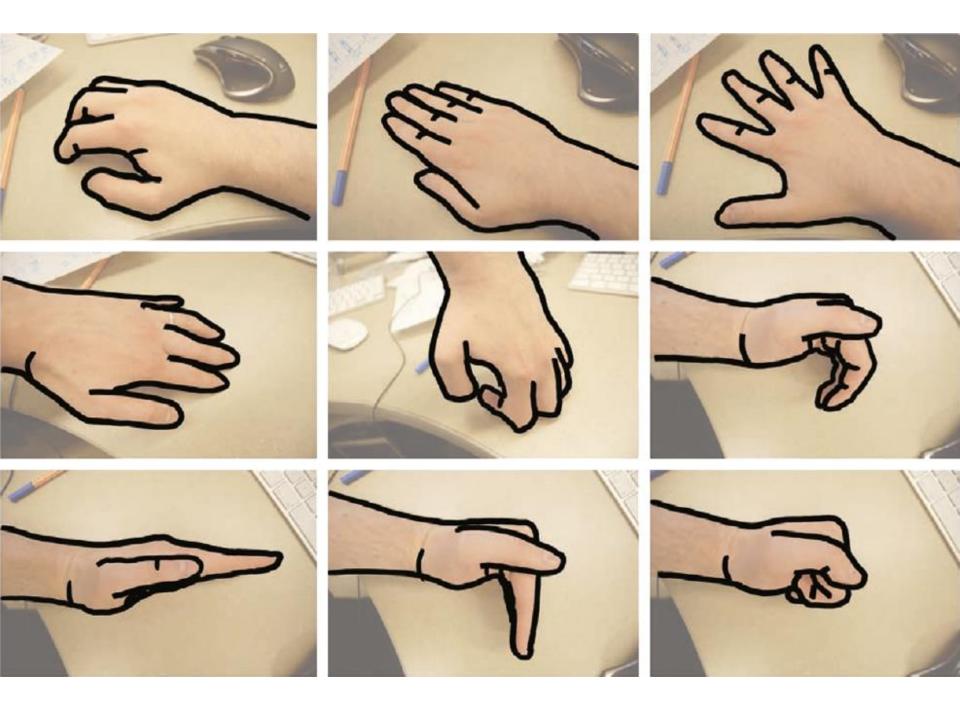


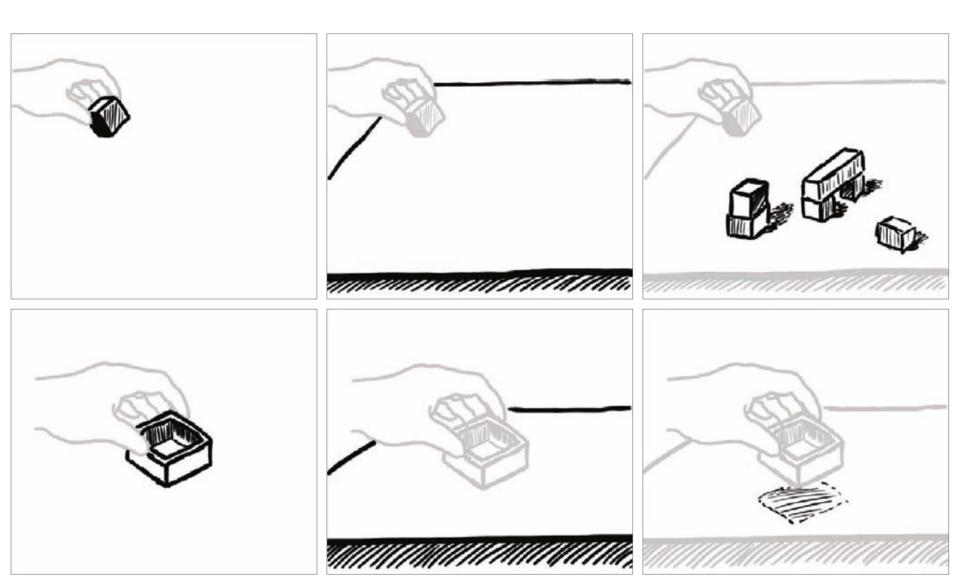


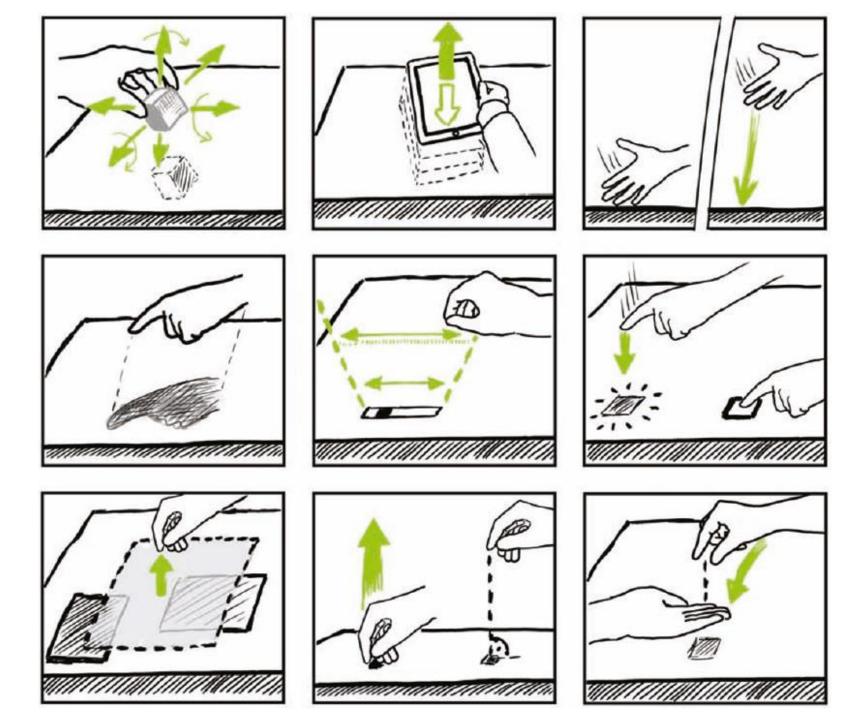


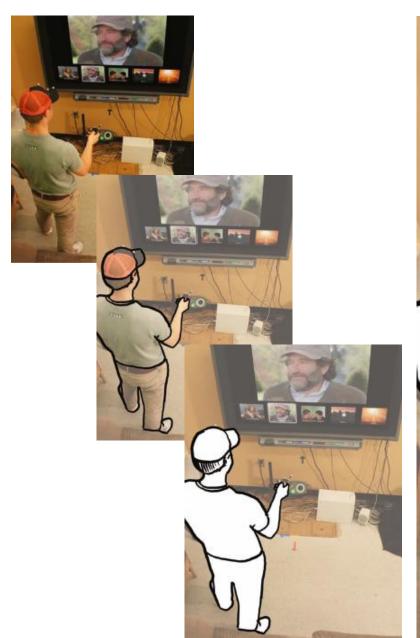








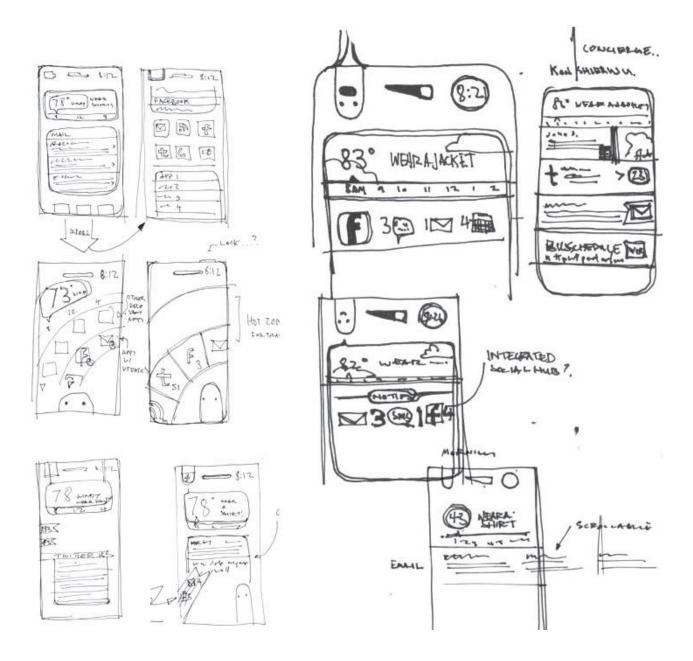




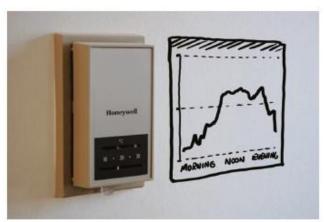


Visual representation

- Sketches are used for capturing representation
 - the physical nature of something
 - its look, shape, size
 - the behaviour of the user of something
 - interaction with it
- Representing the physical nature of something is easier than representing its use
 - can be done using simple sketches
 - or using simple models



boards.core 77.com/viewtopic.php? f=20&t=22619&start=75







Sketching behaviour

- To represent user's behaviour visually, you need to tell a visually sketched story
 - using your personas and scenarios
- To do this you need to use more than one sketch
- A storyboard is a sequence of sketches
 - each sketch is a key frame representing a point in time
 - spaces between key frames represent transitions







The heart of comics lies in the space between the panels --





-- where the reader's imagination makes still pictures come alive!









































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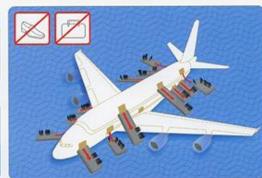












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Narrative storyboards

- A narrative storyboard can be used to illustrate the story of a user's experience
 - show interaction over time (temporal information)
 - provide use context (contextual information)
- Storyboards communicate details about interaction
 - where the interaction took place
 - who was involved
 - what objects were used
 - what actions were carried out

Vocabulary of camera shots



Extreme long shot (wide shot)
A view showing details of the setting, location, etc.



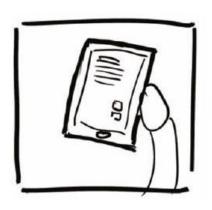
Long shotShowing the full height of a person.



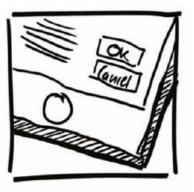
Medium shot Shows a person's head and shoulders.



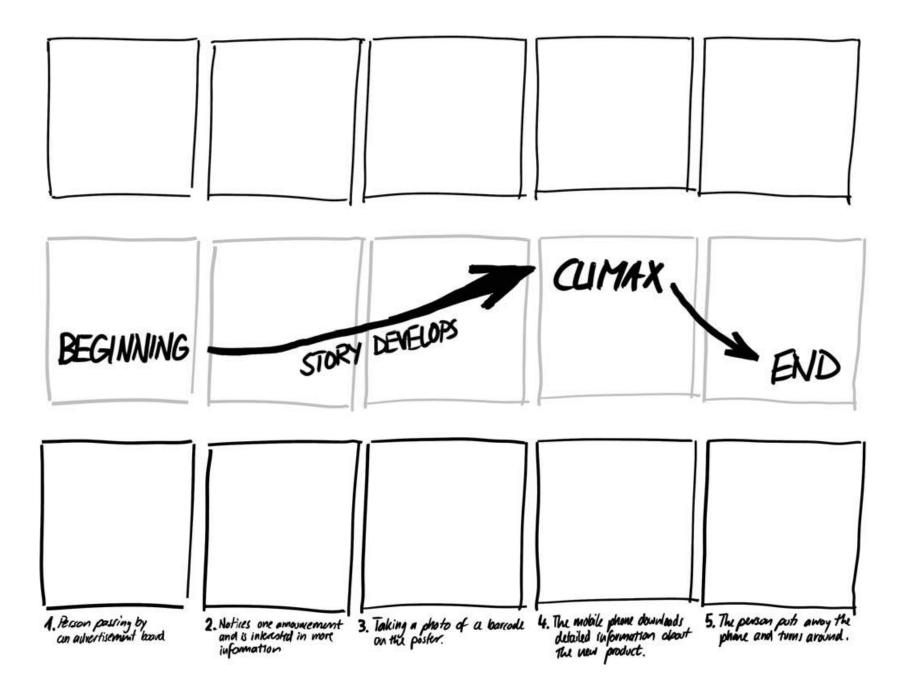
Over-the-shoulder shot Looking over the shoulder of a person.



Point of view shot (POV)
Seeing everything a person sees.



Close-up such as showing details of a user interface on a device the person is holding.





1. Person passing by an advertisement bound



2. Notices one amountment and is inknowed in more information



3. Taking a photo of a barrode on the poster.



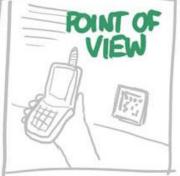
4. The mobile phone downloads detailed information about the new product.



5. The person puts away the phane and turns around.













1. Person passing by an advertisement board



2. Notices one amountment and is interested in more information



3. Taking a photo of a barcode on the poster.



4. The mobile phone downloads detailed information about the new product.



5. The person puts away the phane and turns around.



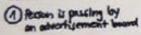














2 Notices are particular amountement and is interested in more inform.



3) Takes a photo of the borcode on the pater.



4) Detailed information appears on the plane's screen



(5) Boson tomy around and leaves.

