



A Crash Course on UI/UX Design

CS 88SA | Kevin Tan | Lecture 6

Product Design

UI



UX

UI/UX

- **UI** Design stands for **User Interface Design** and is mostly concerned with the aesthetics and feel of a product.
- **UX** Design stands for **User Experience Design** and is concerned with the development of quality interaction between a user and a product.
 - UI Design is a **subset** of UX Design.
- These are often collectively referred to as **UI/UX Design**.

Product Design

- **Product Design** is very similar to UI/UX Design, except it includes the interests of the business in its design process.
- The UI/UX Designer strongly advocates for the **user**, whereas the product designer advocates for both the **user and the company**.

UI Design Principles

Clarity comes first

- Think about what the actual **function** of each screen in your app is, and design its form accordingly.
- Avoid cluttering the screen with too many UI elements (buttons, switches, etc.).
- Don't try to do everything on one single screen!
- Make sure the user has a good **conceptual model** of how the app works.

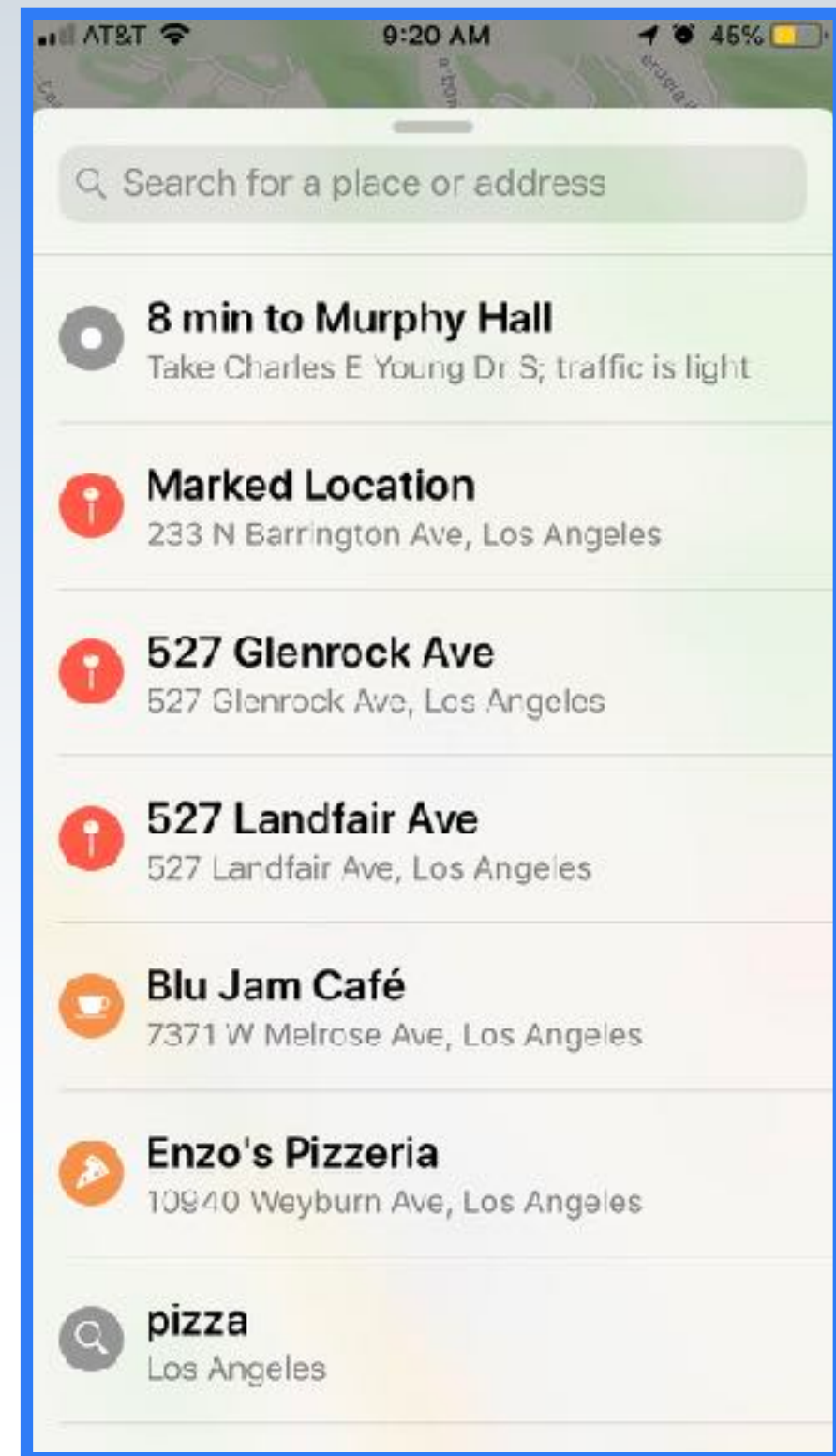
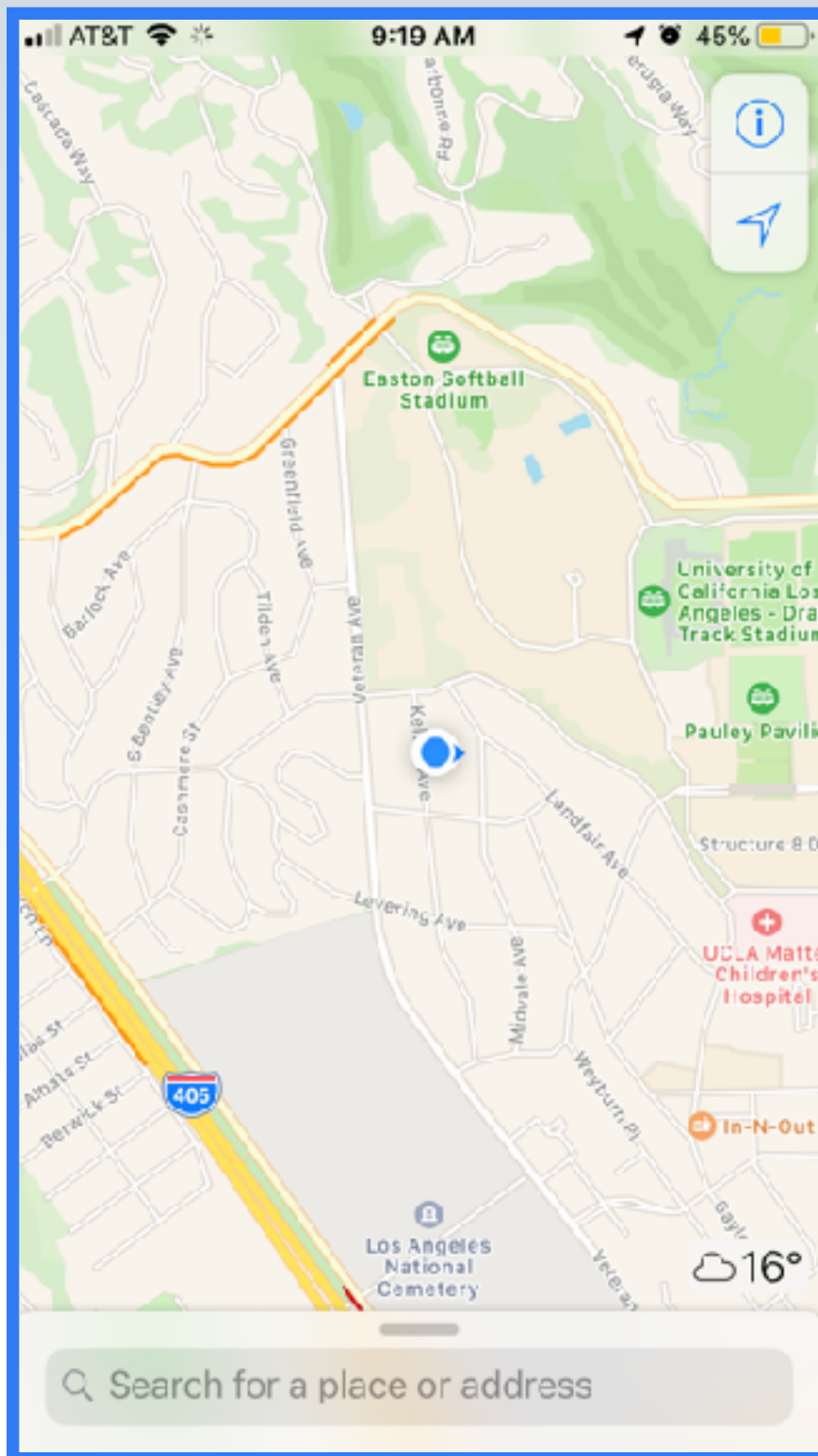
Notes on Clarity

- **Poor** clarity is similar to the example of the dishwasher/laundry machine with an overwhelming amount of options.
- "One screen, one task" (in general)



LOG IN

SIGN UP



Notes on Apple Maps



- First screen focuses exclusively on the actual map/geolocation function.
- There's a pull up tab that covers the map so that now the focus is entirely on place/address search.

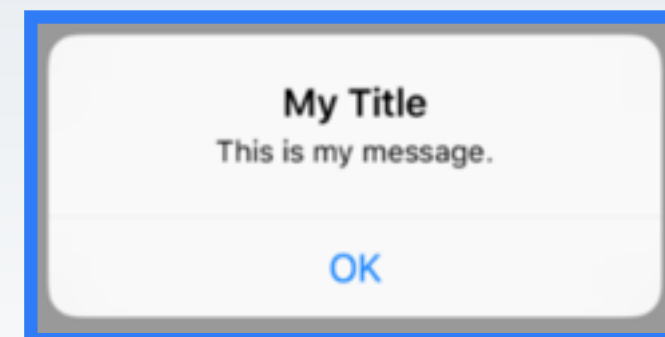
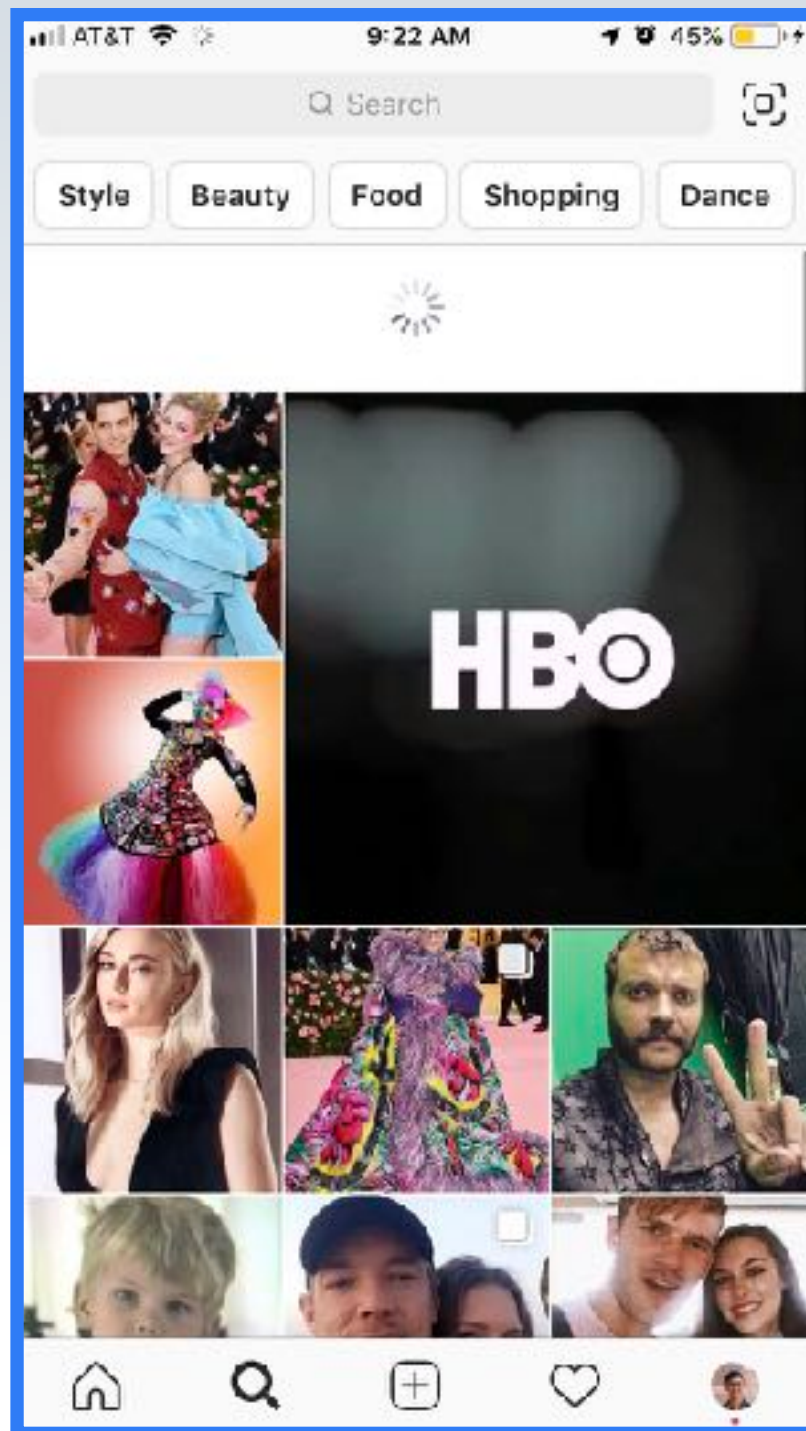
Provide clear, meaningful feedback

- Every action needs a **reaction**.
- There are many types of feedback available: visual, aural, even tactile (phone vibration).
- The most common types of mobile app feedback are **alerts/popups** and **activity indicators**

Notes on Feedback



- Exactly the same kind of feedback we've been talking about in the course so far
- Another example is buttons that change color when pressed.



Consistency Matters

- Use the same colors, fonts, and layout throughout your entire app.
- Many companies have **style guides** that maintain all of this info.



- Take a look at some companies' style guides—just Google "_____ style guide"

Use Established Design Patterns

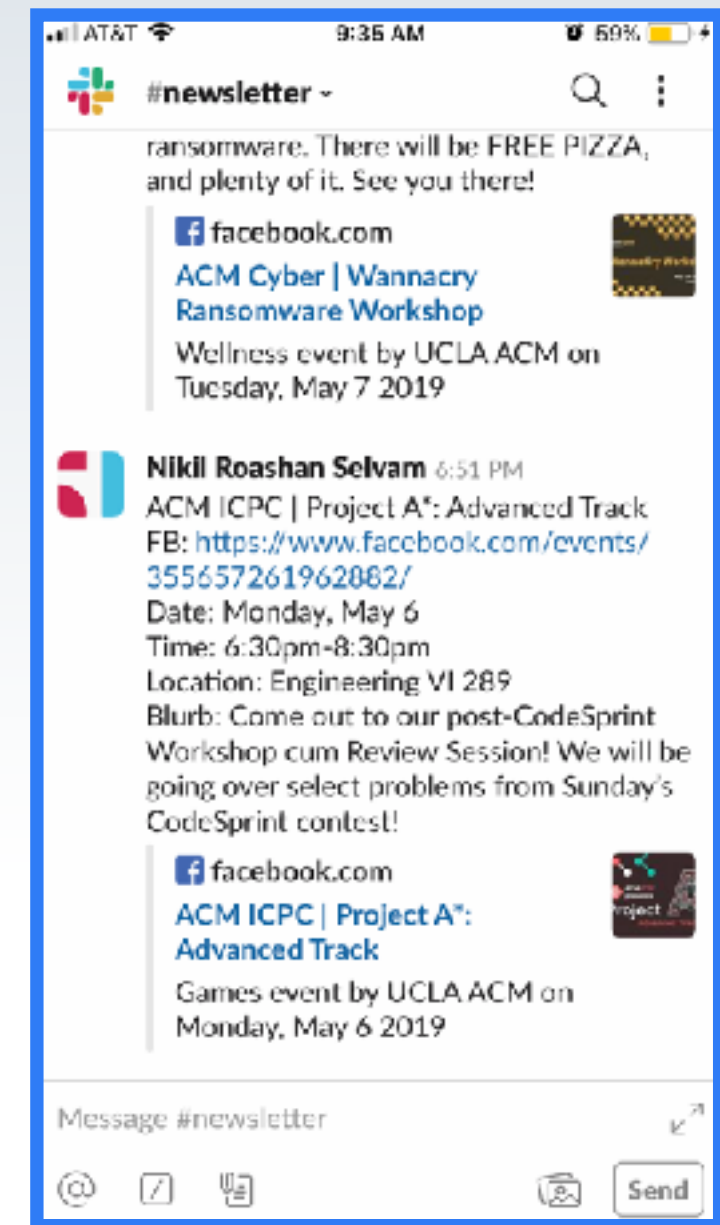
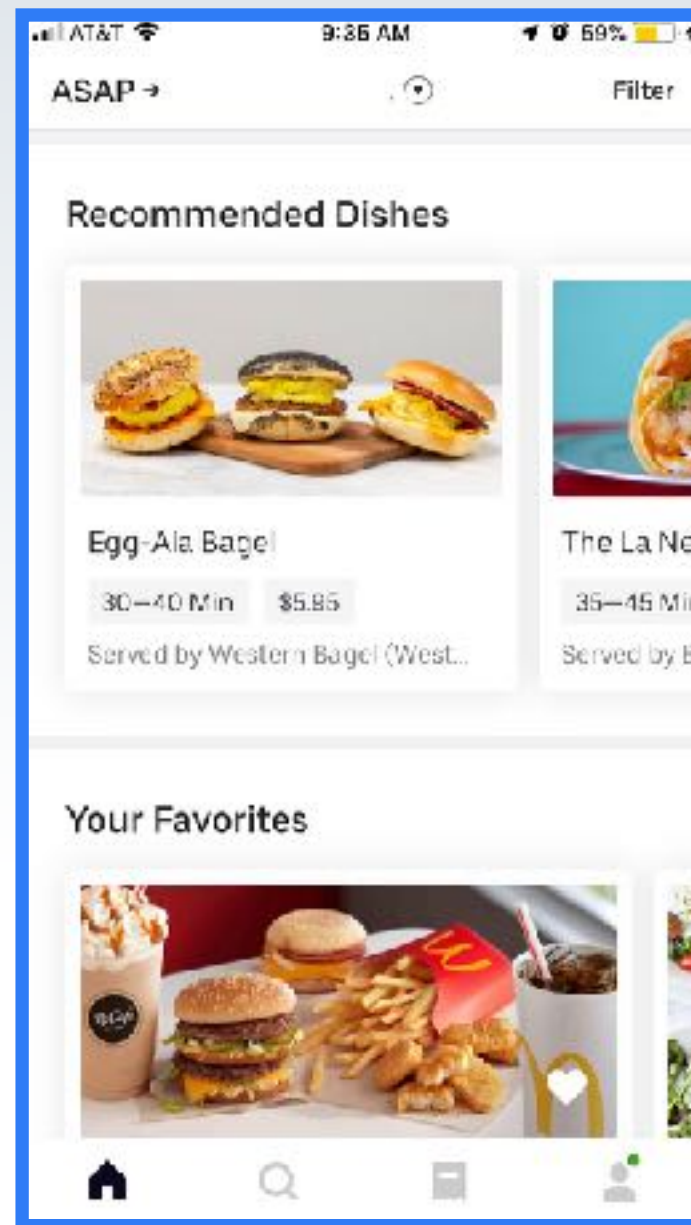
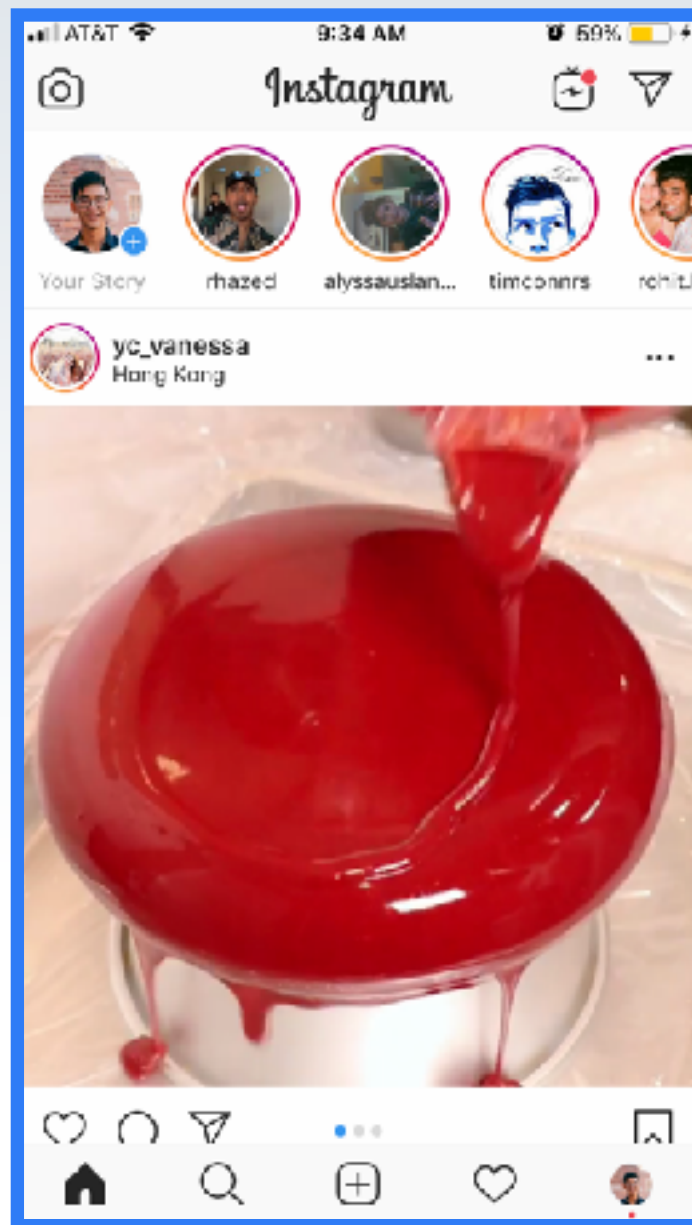
- Follow cultural/societal conventions ([mapping](#)); there's no need to reinvent the icon for the "Play" button.
- Stick with **Flat Design** (mostly!)
 - Use negative/empty space to draw attention to important content.

Notes on Established Design Patterns

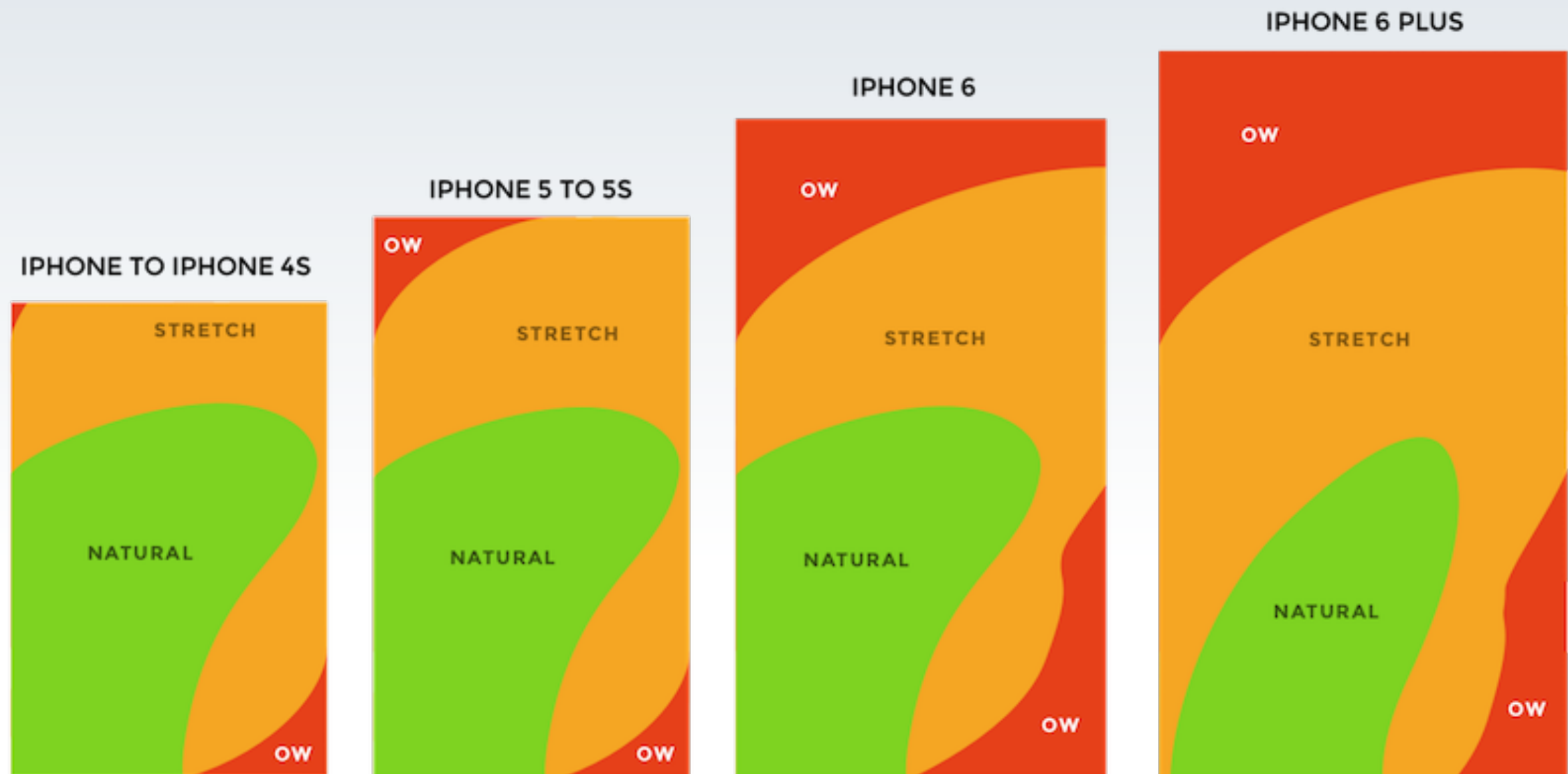


- This doesn't mean you can't innovate; however, when in doubt stick to conventions.

Tab/Navigation Bars



Tab/Navigation Bars



Notes on Tab/Navigation Bars

- Two of the most common features in every iOS app are the tab bar and navigation bar.
- The tab bar is always at the bottom of the screen, the navigation bar at the top.
- Think about how people hold their phones—place less frequently used buttons in the top corners and more important buttons near the bottom.
- Why is the “Back” button in the top left corner? There’s an alternative; swipe to go back solve this.

Use Visual Hierarchy

- Arrange and style content in a way that implies **importance**.
- Use the purpose of the app to guide decisions on which content should be emphasized **most**.

AT&T

9:45 AM

69%



Derek Yamashita ▶ subtle asian traits

Yesterday at 4:53 AM · 🌐

To those who love sakura, Ill let you in on a little secret.

Get off the beaten path and come up to the Tohoku Region.

These photos are of sakura spots in Tsuruoka City and ... See More









+3





22.1K

6.4K Comments

4 Shares







2







Notes on Facebook Post

- First, notice the relative size of everything. The photos take up the most space; they're the most important part of the post.
- To further stress their importance:
 - Although the caption comes first, it is truncated.
 - There is a lack of excessive color.
- You scroll through your Facebook feed from top to bottom. That's why the likes/comments are at the bottom; you see the post then decide if you want to like it or comment on it.

Typography

- **Legibility** and **readability** are the two primary concerns for typography.
- Legibility is how easy it is to tell **different letters** in a font apart.
- Readability refers to how easy it is to read a given block of text.

Legibility

This is less legible.

This is more legible.

Serifs vs. Sans-Serifs

- **Sans-Serifs** are more legible, modern, and attention-grabbing than serifs
- **Serifs** are mostly used for online newspapers and articles

I am sans.

I am serif.

Readability

awkwardly short

Readability refers to the ability to easily read a line or block of text. Illegible text is difficult to read, but readability is also influenced by alignment and line length.

comfortable

Readability refers to the ability to easily read a line or block of text. Illegible text is difficult to read, but readability is also influenced by alignment and line length. Left alignment helps the reader quickly scan from the end of one line of text to the beginning of the next. Similarly, if lines are too long, it (theoretically) makes it more difficult for the reader to scan to the beginning of the next line. (I say "theoretically" because there is some evidence that this is less of an issue online than in printed form).

comfortable

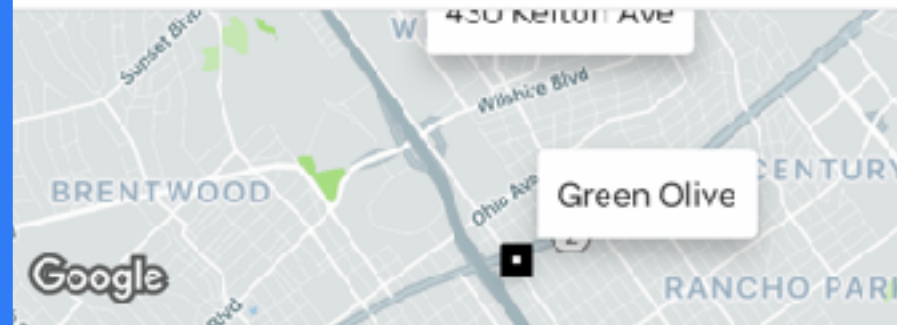
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awkwardly long

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Green Olive



Info



11086 Santa Monica Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90025



Sunday

7:00 am – 9:00 pm [Menu](#)

Monday

8:00 am – 11:59 pm [Menu](#)

Tuesday - Friday

12:00 am – 1:00 am [Menu](#)

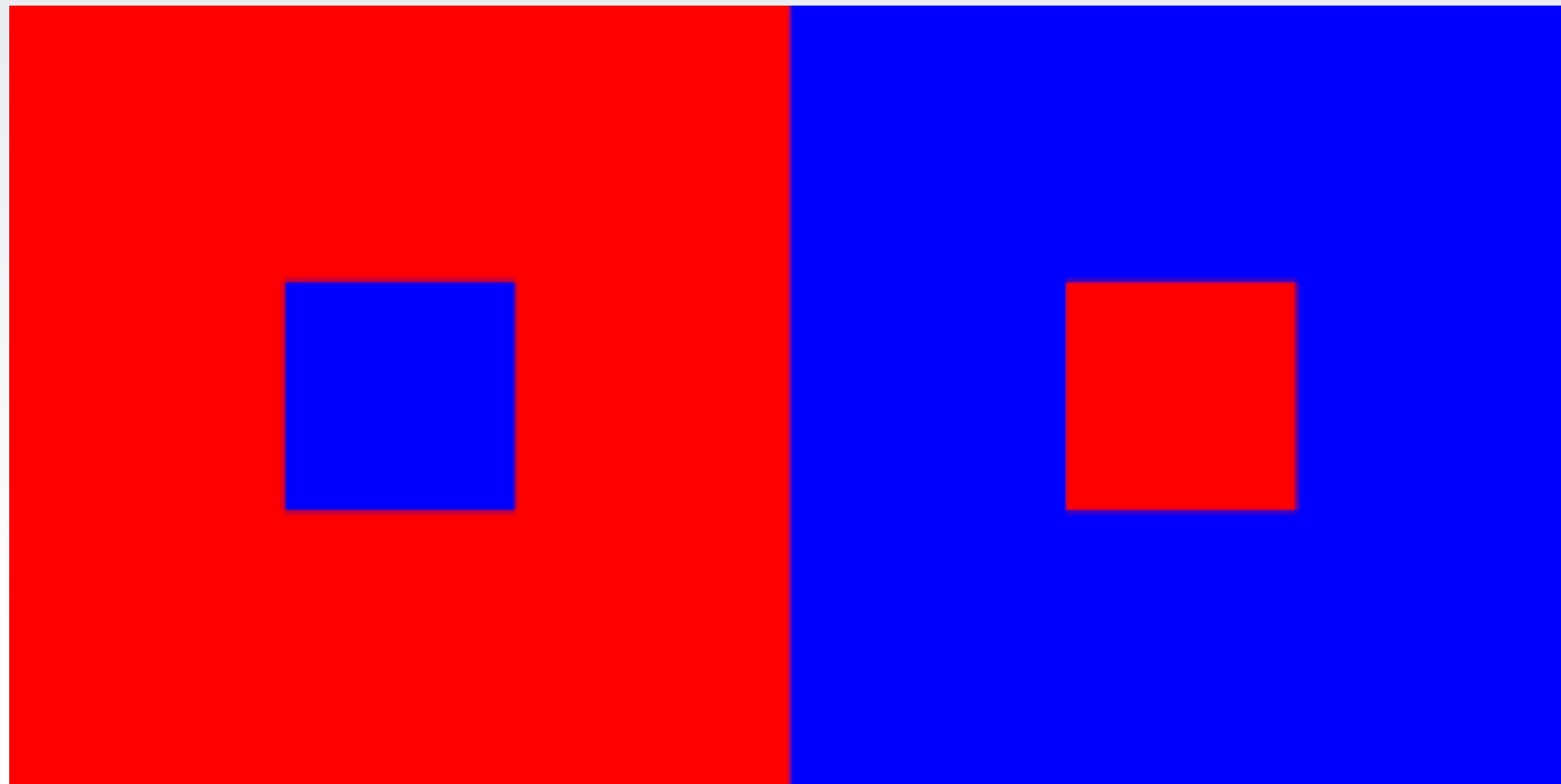
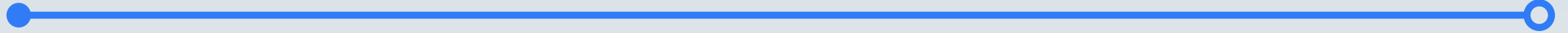
8:00 am – 11:59 pm [Menu](#)

Saturday

12:00 am – 1:00 am [Menu](#)

7:00 am – 11:00 pm [Menu](#)

Color



Color

Takes the appearance of the bottom bar if specified;
otherwise, same as `UIActionSheetStyleDefault`.

Destroy

OK

Cancel

Notes on Color

- Color theory is very complex, but one argument is that there are less blue receptors in the **fovea**, the part of the eye that does the most detail-oriented work.
- As a result, blue tends to fade into the background whereas red and green stand out.
- In the share sheet, our eyes are immediately drawn to the "Destroy" action in red, which is good because it's a destructive action that we want to user to think about.

Following

You

Follow Requests

This Week



beaconofpurity started following you. 2d

Follow



shaneecho started following you. 2d

Following



You liked 3 posts tagged #california this week 2d

Follow



chaoweijun started following you. 4d

Following



conner.io started following you. 4d

Follow



chern.william started following you. 6d

Following

This Month



Notes on Color



- Color can also be used to group elements—the people that have already been followed are grouped differently than the people who can still be followed.

RGB Color Encoding

- In the digital world, color is mainly encoded as a combination of **red, green, and blue**.
- Each “component” has a value between 0 and 255.

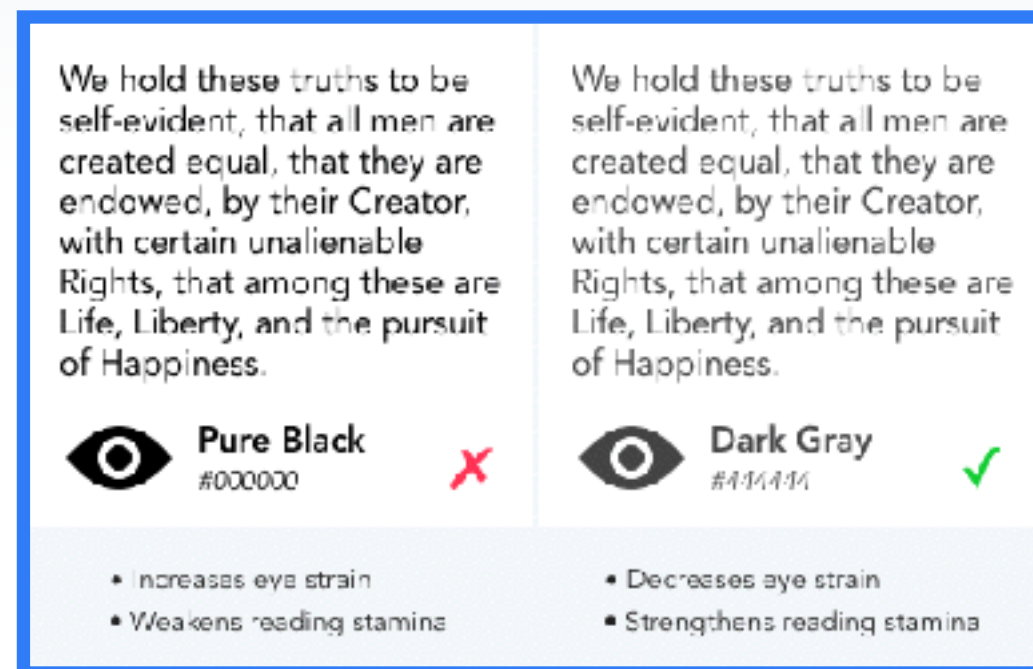


 #5942f4

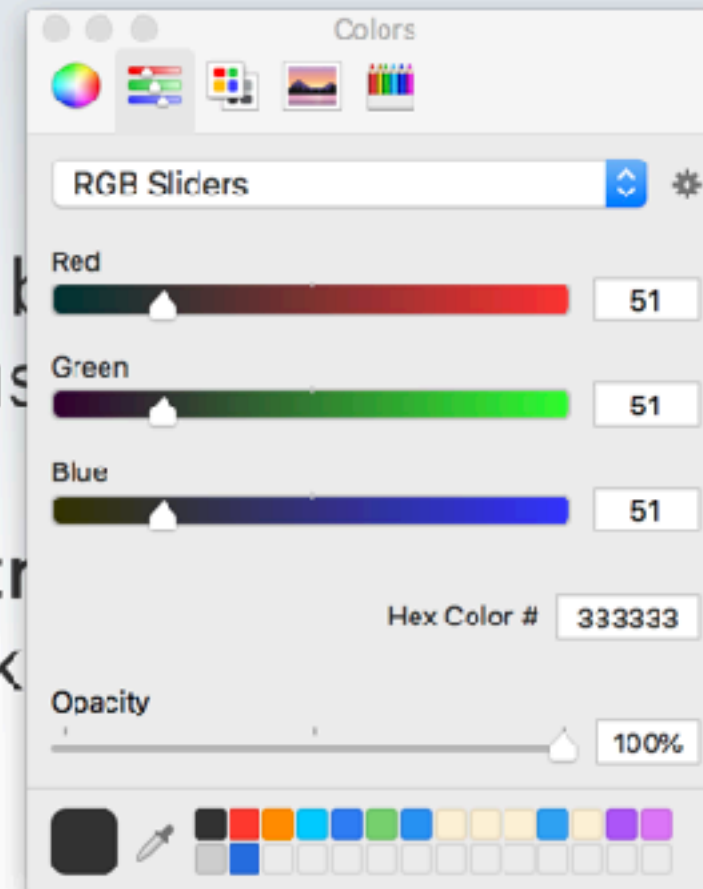
 rgb(89, 66, 244)

Off-Black

- **Pure black text** on white/light backgrounds can cause discomfort for the eye and cause eye strain.
- This is because the **large contrast** between white and black causes your eyes to work harder to adapt to the brightness



- **Pure black text** on white/light background causes discomfort for the eye and causes eye strain
- This is because the **large contrast** between the black and the white background causes your eyes to work harder to see the brightness



HCD Process



Research

Ideate

Implement

HCD Process



Research

Ideate

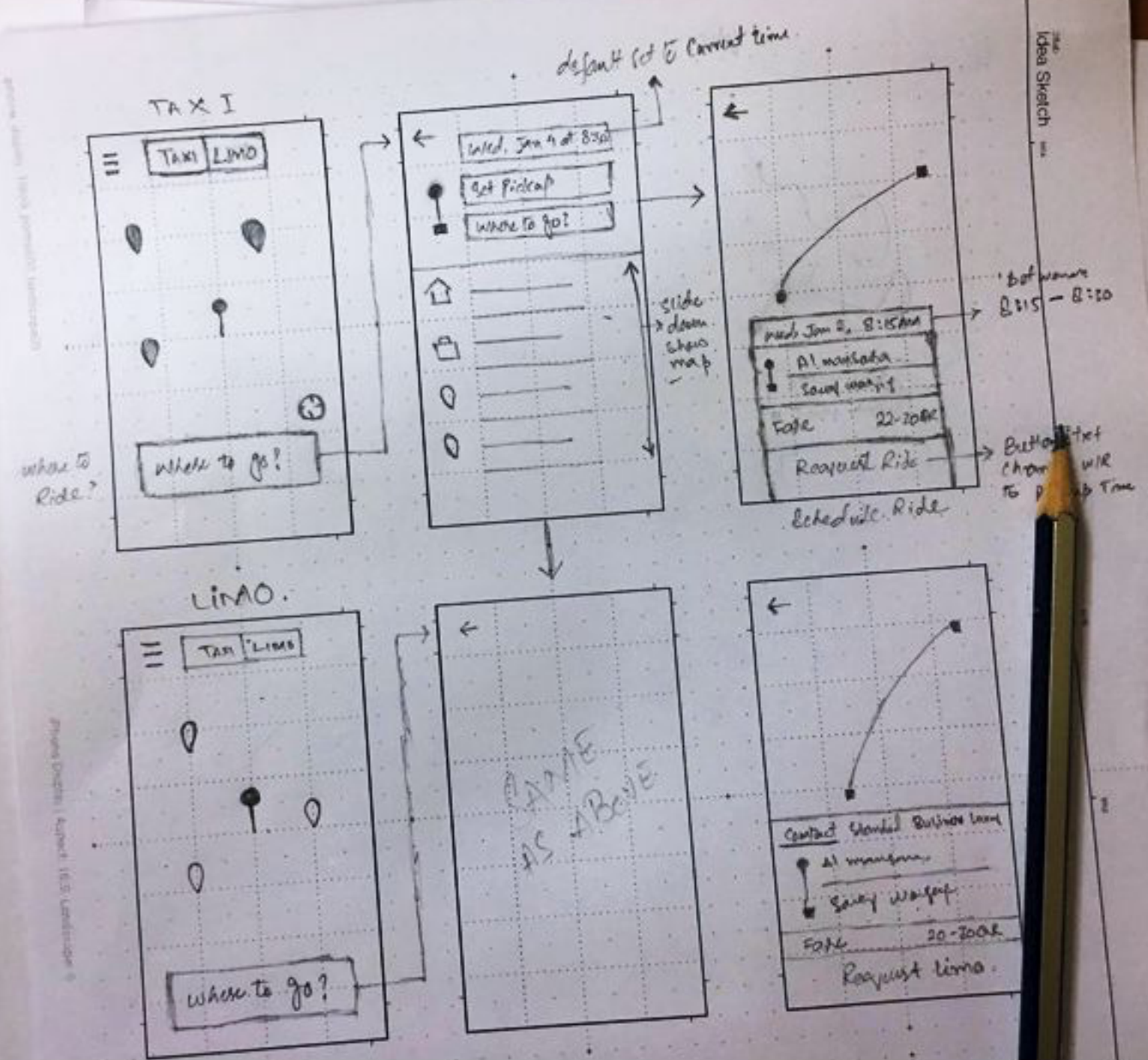
Implement

Wireframing

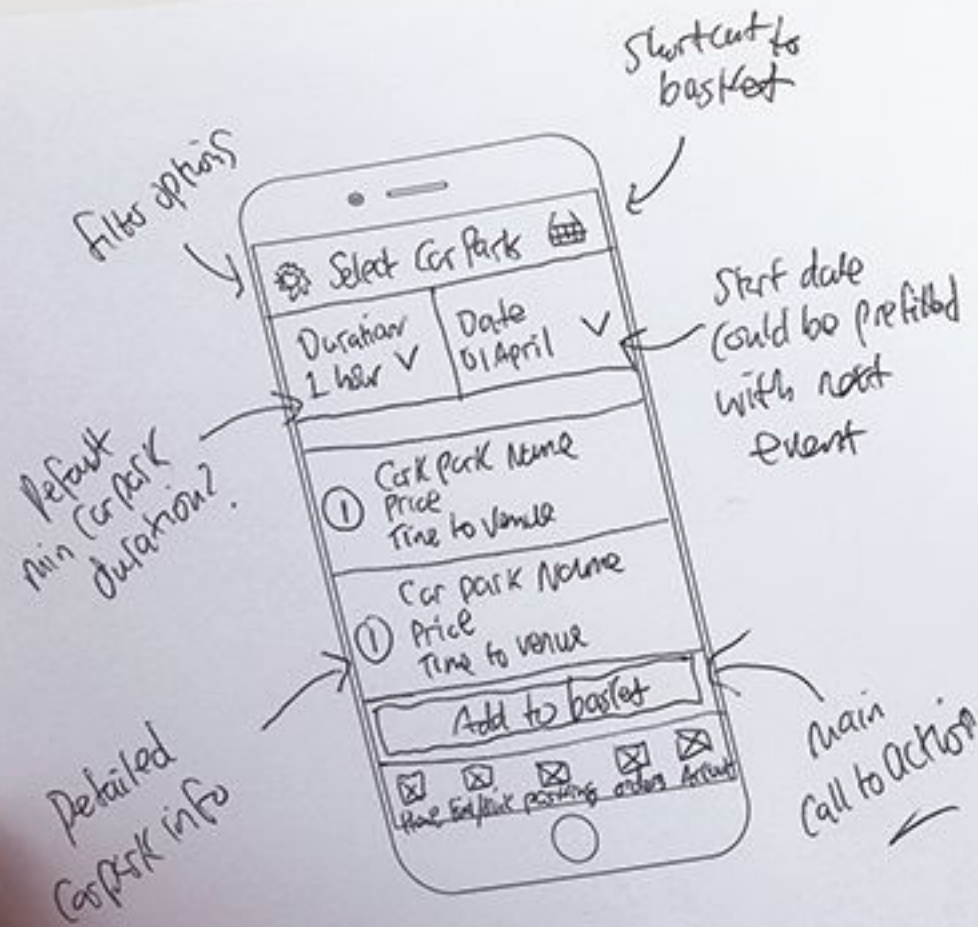
- Wireframes are used **early** in the development process as a proof of concept.
- They establish the basic structure of a screen before visual design and content is added.
- Places higher emphasis on **layout and navigation** rather than aesthetics (color, font, etc.)

Notes on Wireframing

- Wireframing is also great because it can catch design flaws early, before significant resources and/or time have been spent creating high-fidelity mockups or even actual prototypes.



Car Park List View



Choose elev from map

Activity: Wireframing

Wireframe Activity

- Draw wireframes for **two screens** in an app of your choosing. One must be the **home screen**.
 - App ideas: Fitness, social media, cooking, ride-sharing, messaging, banking, dating, productivity...
- You must have at least **six** interactive elements (tab bar and navigation bar count as one each).
- Think of **three questions** you would ask a user to verify your design choices.
 - e.g. "Does it feel like there are too many buttons here?"

Wireframe Assignment

As we just did in class, draw wireframes for **two screens** in an app of your choosing. One must be the **home screen**.

- You are being evaluated on the quality of your design choices, not the app idea itself!
- You must have at least **six** interactive elements (tab bar and navigation bar count as one each).
- You must also submit a **half-page** (two or three short paragraphs) report explaining your design choices.

Reading for Next Week

- Jesse Weaver - *Design Won't Save the World* (~3 pages)