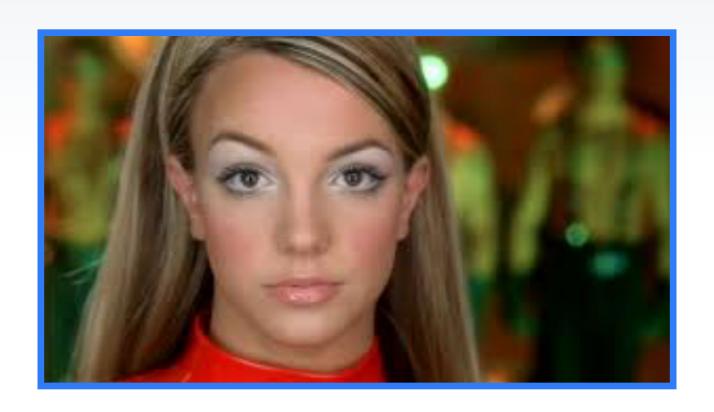
# The Rise of Flat Design

CS 88SA | Kevin Tan | Lecture 5

# Let's take a journey back in time...



## Aside

# Design is heavily influenced by current societal norms and standards

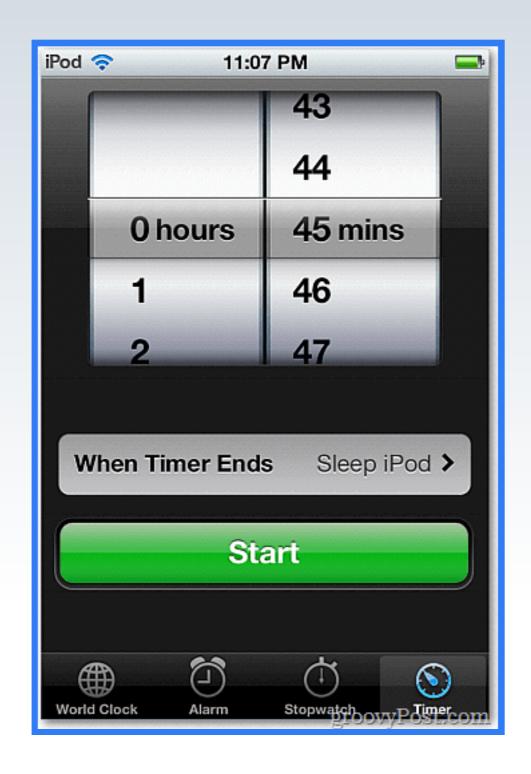


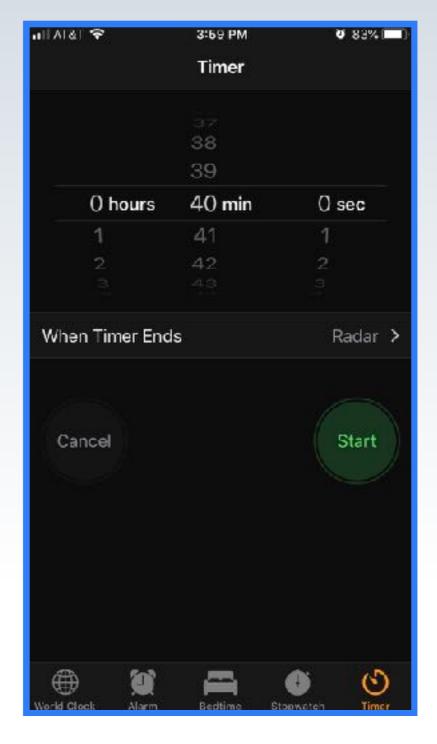




# Notes on iOS 7

- iOS was released on September 18, 2013 and it introduced a major update to Apple's user interface design.
- Icons become much less detailed and 2D





## Problems with Skeumorphism

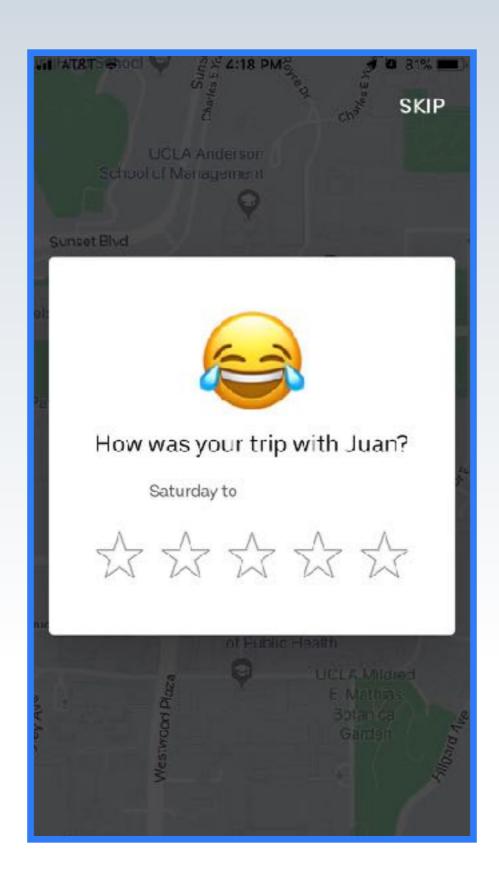
- Excessive visual detail (shadows, gradients) distracts from actual app content
- Affordances: The textures you choose to design your app with constrain how you can design it

### Notes on Problems

- For example, the Game Center table was designed to look like a real billiards table.
- The problem arises when you try to add new features; a search bar or Facebook button would ruin the illusion that it was a real table.
- In a sense, the app was constrained by its design.

## Problems with Skeumorphism

- People have had years of experience with technology and no longer need to be hand-held
- We can create accurate conceptual models without excessive use of visibility and affordances

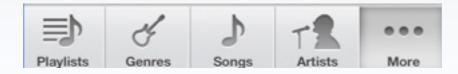


## Notes on Uber

- In this screenshot, you're immediately able to identify which elements can be tapped (stars, skip button).
- You can do this even though they aren't heavily shaded or made visually obvious that they're buttons!

## Evolution of the Button













## Evolution of the Button

- There are enough contextual clues to tell that it's a button
  - Actionable text (call-to-action) is almost always clickable
  - Placement, font weight, and/or color are enough to delineate buttons from plain text

## Notes on Button

- We have enough experience to form accurate conceptual models of what things do without needing excessive detail
- It is enough to infer a button is a button from its text, color, or position.

# **Button Example**

#### Review order:

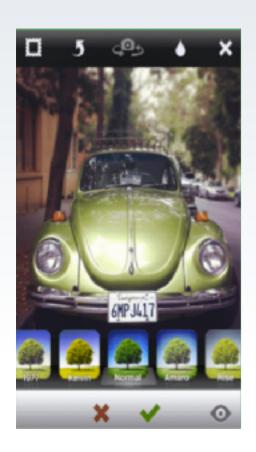
- 1 x Apple
- 1 x Banana
- 1 x Carrot

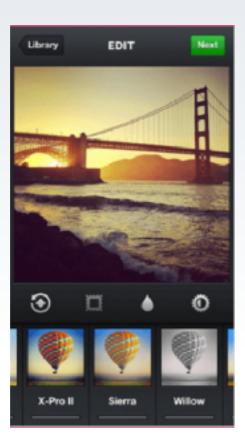
**Check Out** 

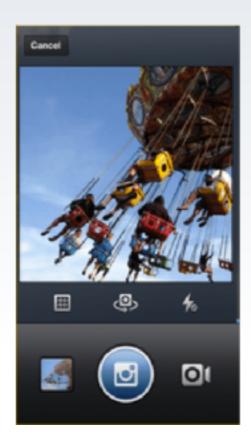
# Flat Design...

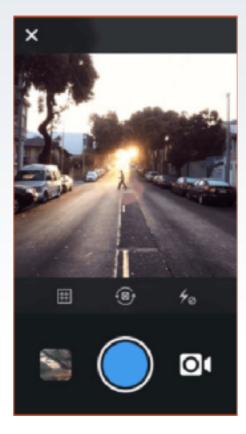
- Uses subtle, unobtrusive graphics to help users interact with content, without competing with it
- Prioritizes the actual usability of the product

# Instagram Evolution

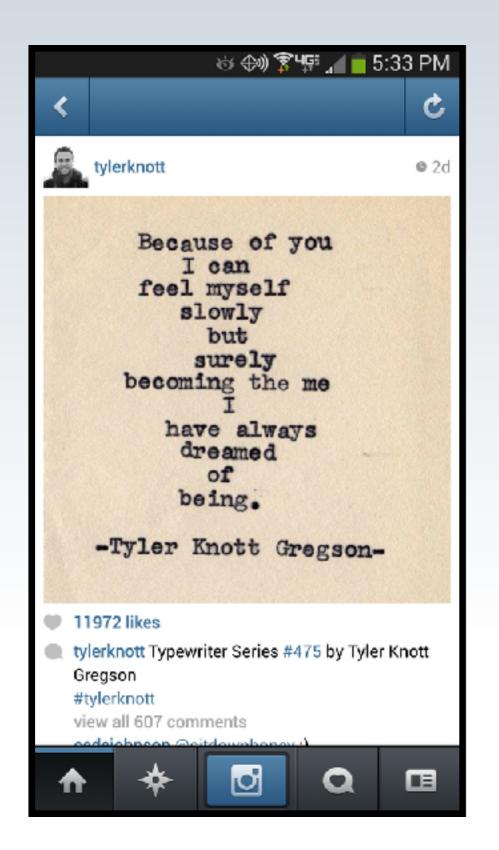










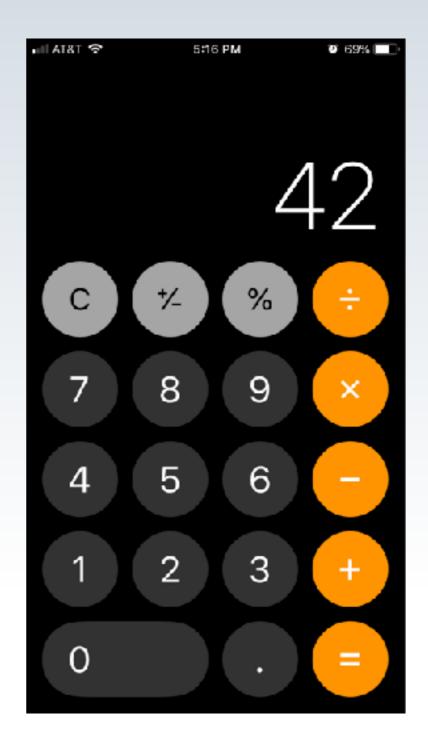




# Notes on Instagram

- Back to Human-Centered Design: When a user is scrolling through their home feed, what they care about is looking at others' photos.
- Flat design (less colors and details) allows more focus and emphasis to be placed on feed images
  - i.e. Right screenshot is better than left screenshot





## Notes on Calculator

- Same idea the reduction of detail allows the interface to become easier to use.
- Negative space (i.e. empty background space) emphasizes important elements (like the calculation result at the top).

# Flat Design (Ul Perspective)...

- Features open space, crisp edges, and bright colors
- Does away with shadows, gradients, and textures
- Restricts UI elements to two dimensional drawings

# Activity: Making Flat Icons

# Making Flat Icons

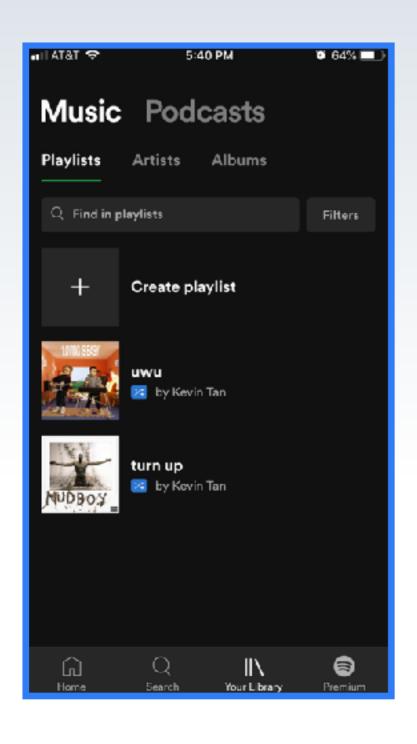
- Come up with four unique features for your app
- For each feature, create a flat icon that will be used somewhere (i.e. button, background visual, tab icon) in the design for that feature
  - Use no more than 6-7 distinct pieces of paper in your icon!
- At the end, we'll all present!

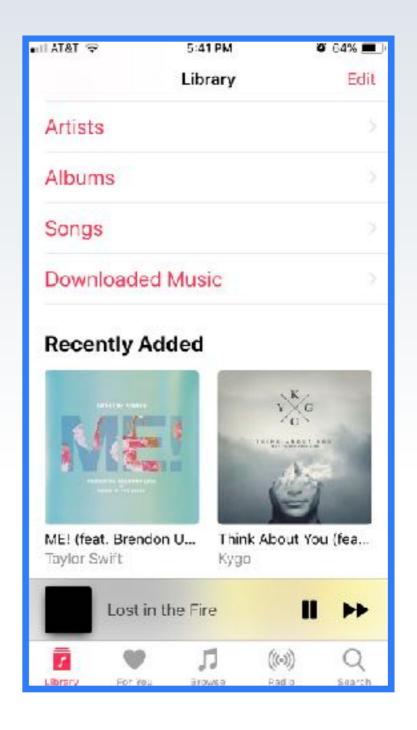
## Discussion Post

#### Write a few sentences analyzing this product's design.

- What is the purpose of the product? Is its design conducive for that purpose?
- How could the user misuse the product? Does the design take this into account?
- What do you like about the design? What does it do well?
- How could it be improved?

# Spotify/Apple Music





# Reading for Next Week

- Experience UX What is Wireframing? (~1 page)
- Jeff Wang Crash Course: UI Design (~5 pages)