

EBU5305

## Interactive Media Design and Production

### Graphic Design, Structure & Navigation

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### Today's main points

- ▶ Graphic design is visual information management
- ▶ It includes good use of the space
- ▶ Screen layout can be made consistent using grids
- ▶ Structure helps navigation

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# Graphic design

- ▶ The primary task of graphic design is to:
  - Create a strong, consistent visual hierarchy in which important elements are emphasized
  - Content is organized logically and predictably
- ▶ Graphic design is **visual information management**
- ▶ Uses the tools of:
  - Page layout
  - Typography
  - Illustration
- ▶ **Aims to lead the reader's eye through the screen**

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## “Reading” a screen

### Visual scanning of page structure over time

Rough visual scanning

Finer scanning

Start reading headers



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# Use of space

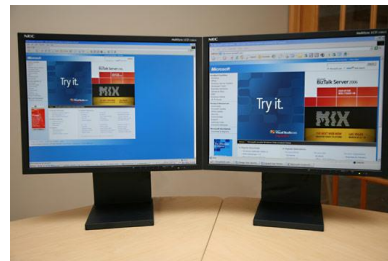
- Two kinds of space:
  - **Space as format** (space as size, scale and presentation)
  - **Positive and negative space** (space as the relationship between the objects of focus and the area around them)



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## Space as format

- You must **know your format**. A same presentation may be viewed on a variety of media ... you must consider the following:
  - size of the display (e.g. a 17-inch computer monitor, a mobile phone display, etc.)
  - its resolution (this will determine the size of the presentation as it is viewed by the user)
- **How to fill the space?** (there is no absolute rule)
  - Use all the available space?
  - Need borders?
  - Use specific ratio? (e.g. 1:1.68)



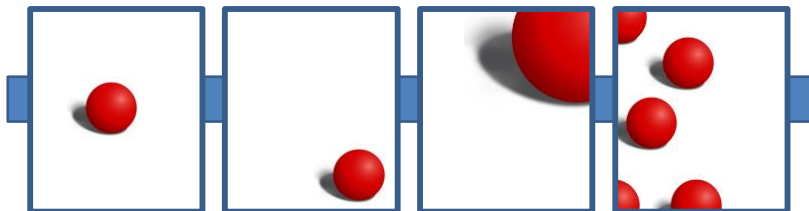
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# Positive and negative space

- This concept divides all the parts of a design into one of two kinds of space: positive and negative.
- Positive space:
  - refers to the elements that have implied volume, such as objects.
  - The positive parts of an image are anything that is perceived to be solid or that is the main focus of the design.
- Negative space:
  - Everything else in the design is seen as negative space
  - But any negative space in a design can be filled with objects that are in the background or that are less important than the main objects...
- This concept is important because it is one of the ways in which humans perceive the world!
  - We are able to recognise the contours of objects because of the negative space around them.
  - It is the combination of positive and negative space that gives objects their shape and allows us to identify them.

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# Positive and negative space



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## Positive and negative space

- Negative space is not wasted space!
- The area that makes up the negative space can be filled with elements that add interest and information to an image, or it can be completely empty.
- It should enhance and emphasize the important parts.
- It can be used to create a theme, an atmosphere, balance, etc.



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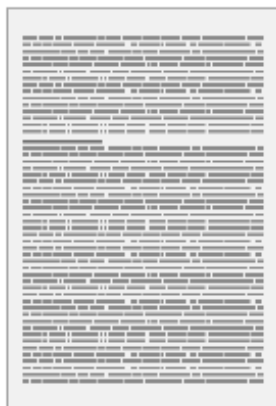
# Visual structure

- The overall graphic balance and organization of the page is crucial
  - A dull screen of solid text will repel the eye
  - A screen dominated by poorly designed or overly bold graphics or typography will also distract or repel users looking for substantive content
- Need to strike an appropriate balance between
  - Attracting the eye with visual contrast
  - Providing a sense of organization

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# Visual structure

**Dull, no focal points,  
no graphic structure**

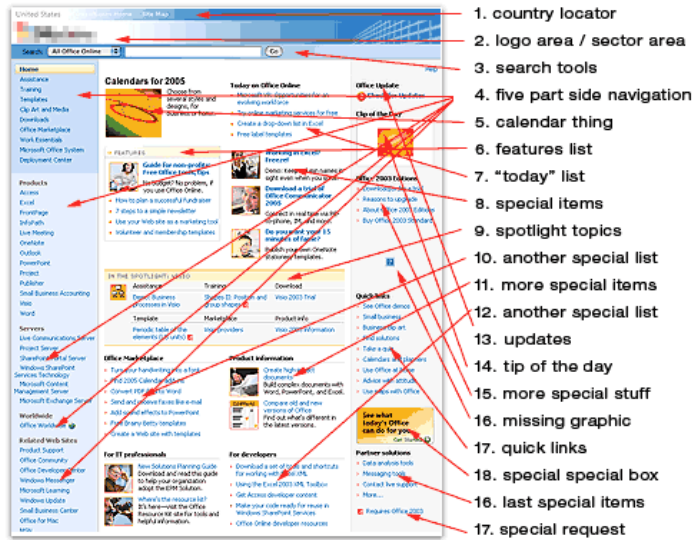


**Stronger visual structure,  
better contrast, visual entry points**



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# Visual structure and density!



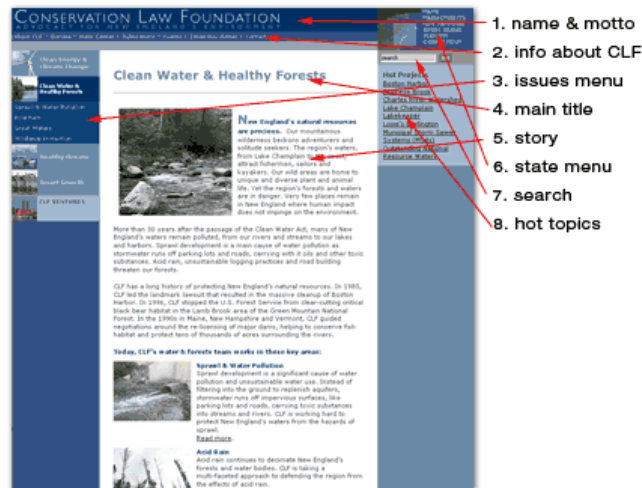
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# Visual structure and density!



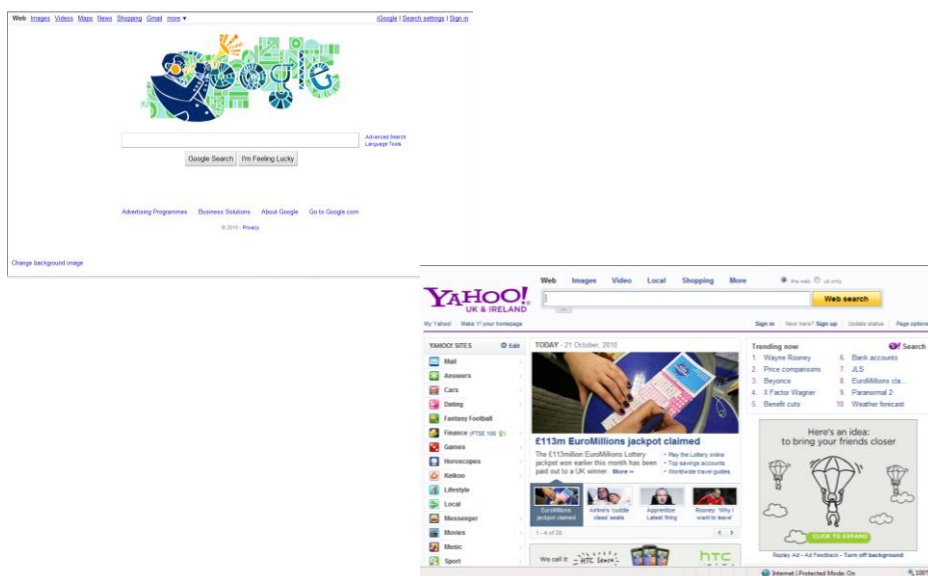
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# Visual structure and density!



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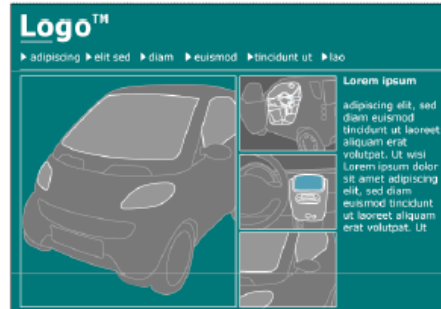
# Google versus Yahoo





# Graphic design process

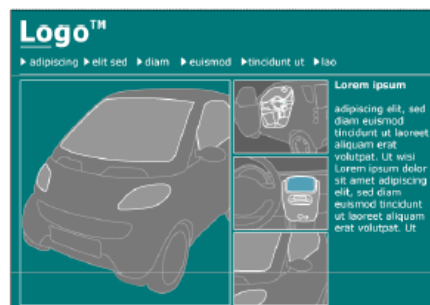
- Design for screens of information
- Work out what kind of information needs to be presented and how
  - *Depth vs. breadth*
- Divide the screen into:
  - Visual zones
  - Functional zones
- Be consistent with their use



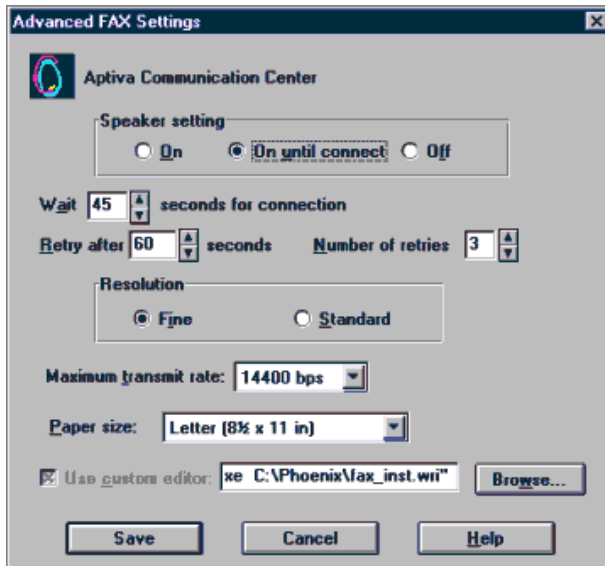
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## Use of Grids

- Two 3 column designs
- Note use of certain columns for certain elements
- Grids depend on purpose of screen



## Layout – bad example



- This screen Looks disorganised
- It could be improved using a grid

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## Common page Layout mistakes

- Page not structured in prioritised order
- Related areas not grouped in close proximity
- Elements not properly aligned to create order
- Elements not placed where people expect
- Too many elements on page

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- ▶ **Structure helps navigation**

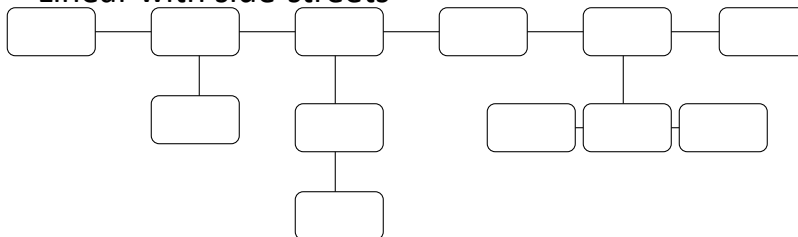
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## Structure and navigation

### Linear

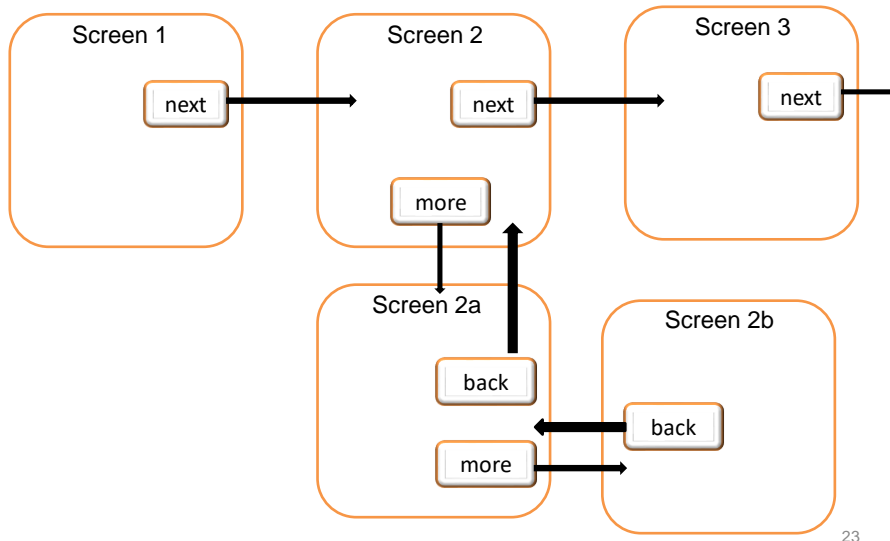


### Linear with side-streets



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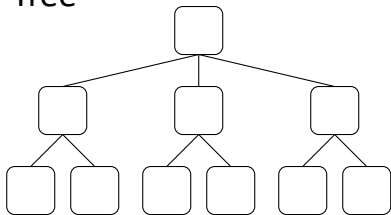
## Linear with side-street structure



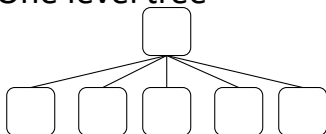
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## Structure and navigation

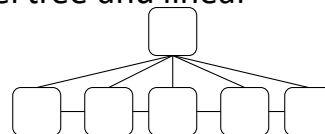
- Tree



- One level tree

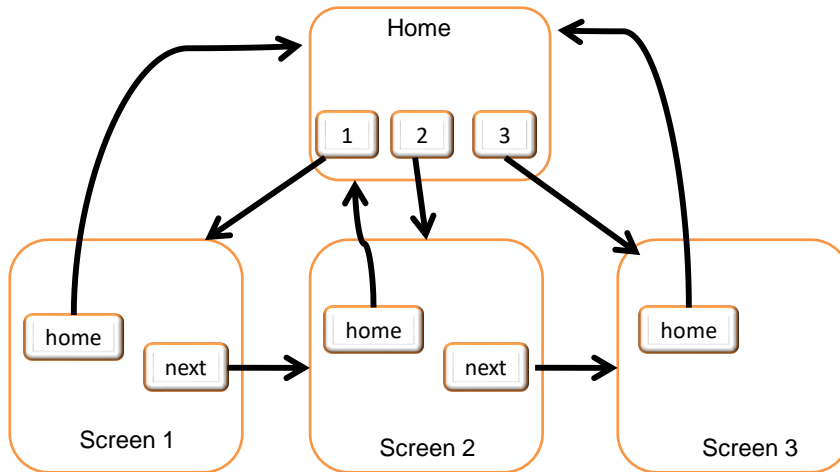


- One level tree and linear



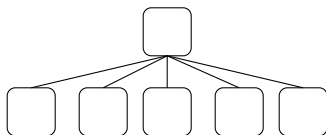
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## One level tree and linear structure

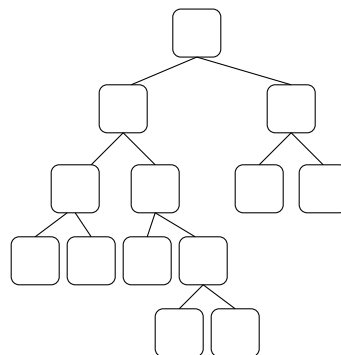


## Other structural issues

- Shallow structure

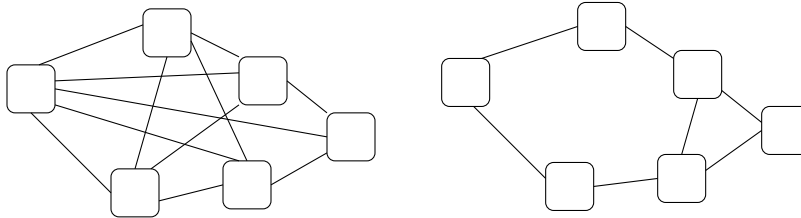


- Deep structure



## Other structural issues

- Well connected      Sparsely connected



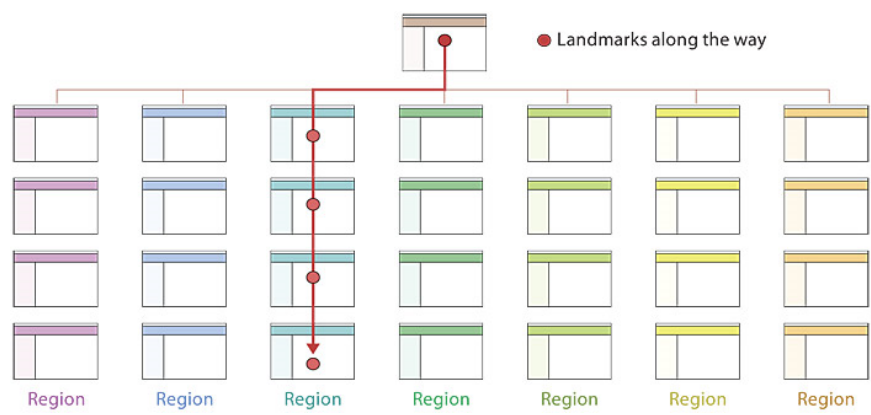
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## Supporting navigation

- Landmarks (elements in the environment that are easily recognizable)
  - e.g. a home page, a search page, etc.
- Overviews and maps
- Labels (e.g. page titles)
- Implicit support (e.g. colour coded pages)

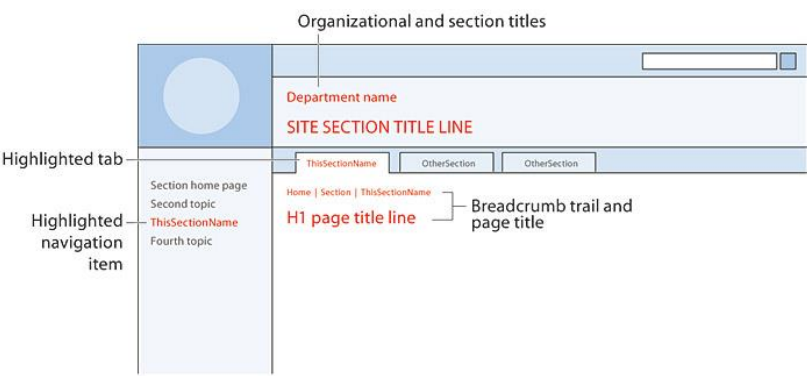
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# Supporting navigation



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# Supporting navigation



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