Starting Out Your UIUX Career

Module 01
Introduction

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Introduction Who is this course for? UI vs UX vs CX Design and Art What makes UI good? Perception 6

Ali Samanipour

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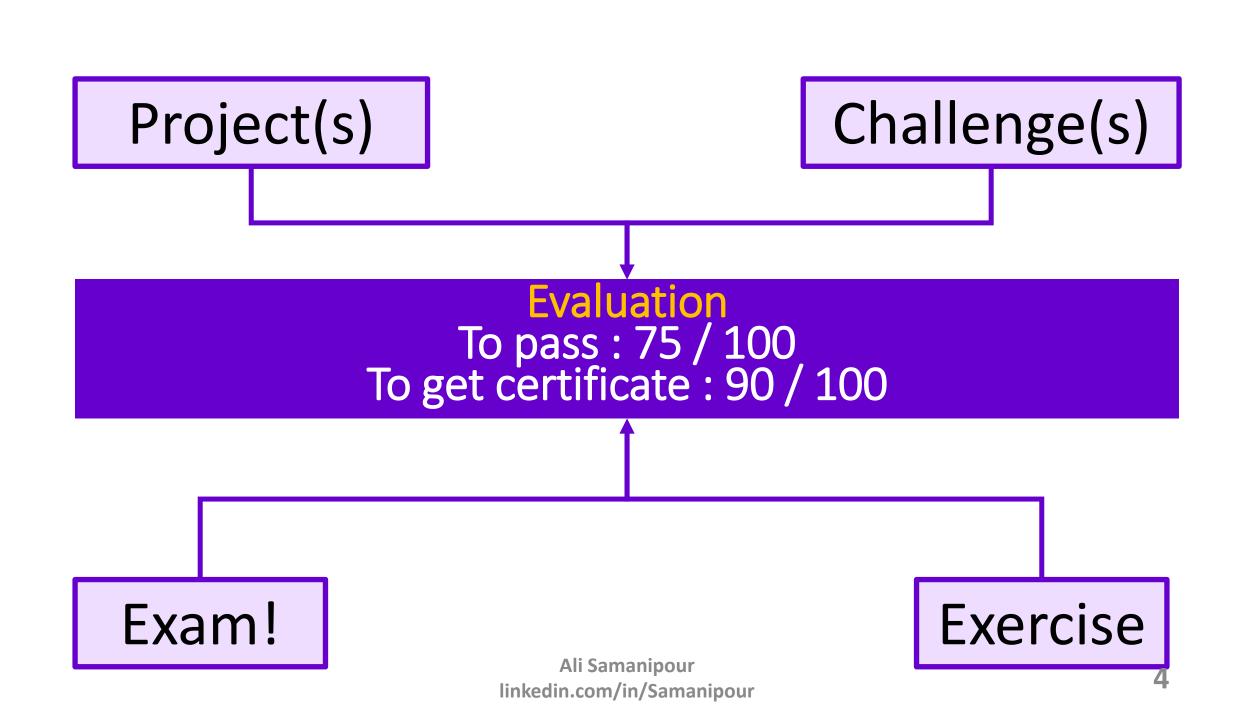
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Summary

A Technical Software Product Manager with strong knowledge and background in software engineering(Software Architecture, Software Technical Design & Software Development) and agile software development management, interested in working on decentralized blockchain-oriented (Specially Web3.0 DApps & Enterprise grade permission-based blockchain-oriented software), token economic-based (Tokenomics), financial technologies(Fintech), and smart IoT-based cyber-physical systems and applications.



Course structure

Introduction To UI UX Design	Screen, Layouts, Objects	Colors
Typography	Icons	Buttons
Cards	Tables and Graphs	Forms
Modals and Popups	Navigation	Design Styles
Design Systems	Design Process and Prototyping	UI Audit
Exercises & Quizzes		
Challenges		
Ali Samanipour Projects 5		

Class Rules

Learn by doing, instead of read and memorize

Collaborate and be active

Everything depends on you



Some people want it to happen.

Some wish it would happen.

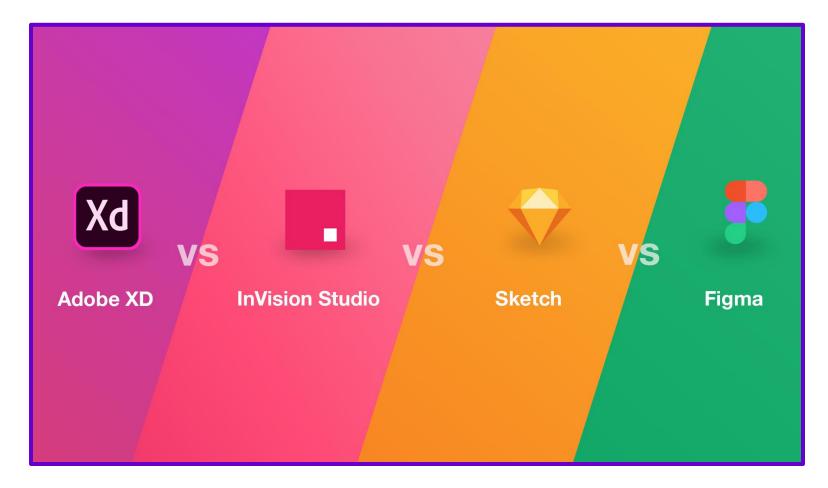
Others make it happen.

@successpictures

Which Software Is Right For Me?

Theses are just tools, don't stick to them

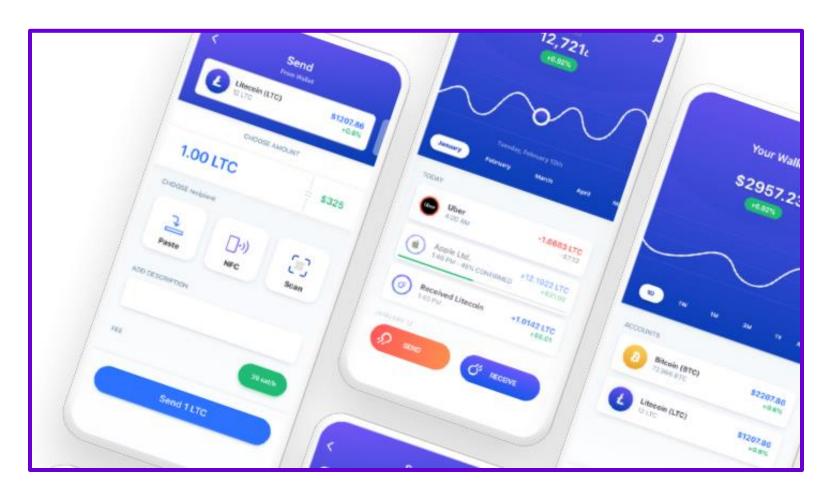
Stick with Concepts and Fundamentals



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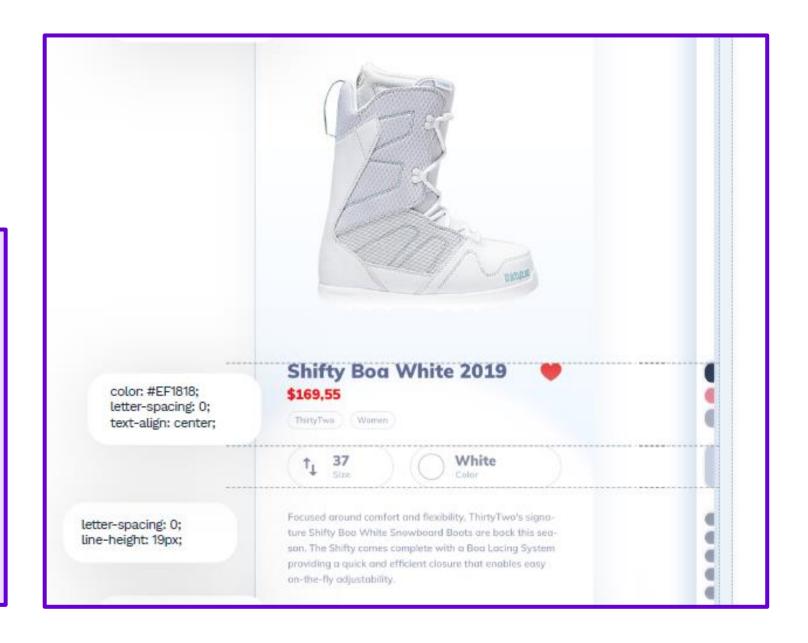
Who is this course for? (Designers)

Designers will gain knowledge on how to make betterlooking and more usable products.



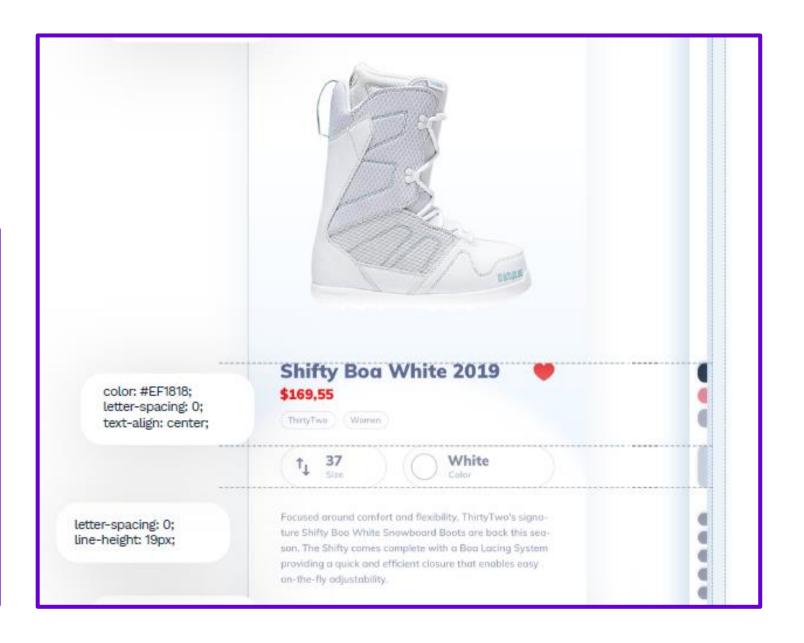
Who is this course for? (Front-end Developers)

will learn the basics of design and best practices for working with designers to speed up and raise the quality of their Implementation work.



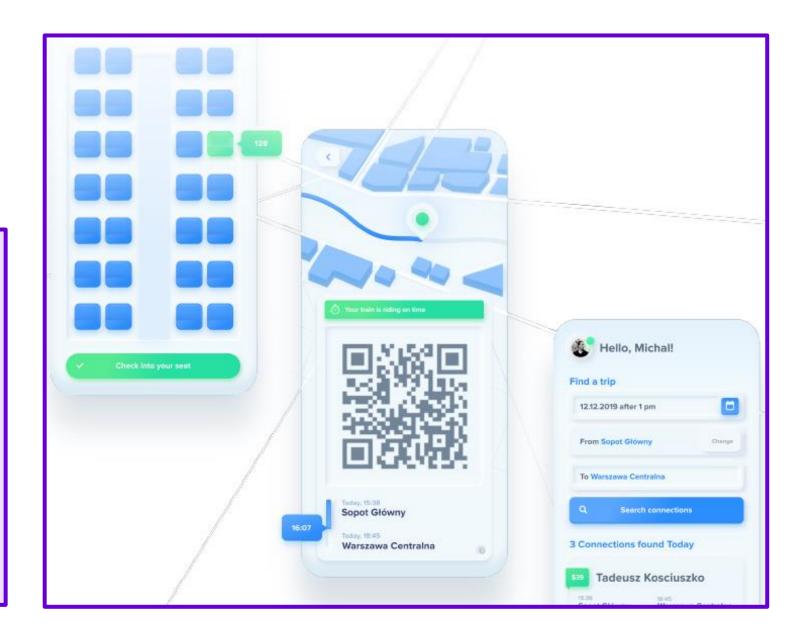
Who is this course for? (Front-end Developers) ...

Every designer should understand a bit of coding, and every developer should know what design is all about



Who is this course for? (Startup founders)

People "buy" into a product or service with their eyes first.



Who is this course for? (Marketing and social media ninjas)

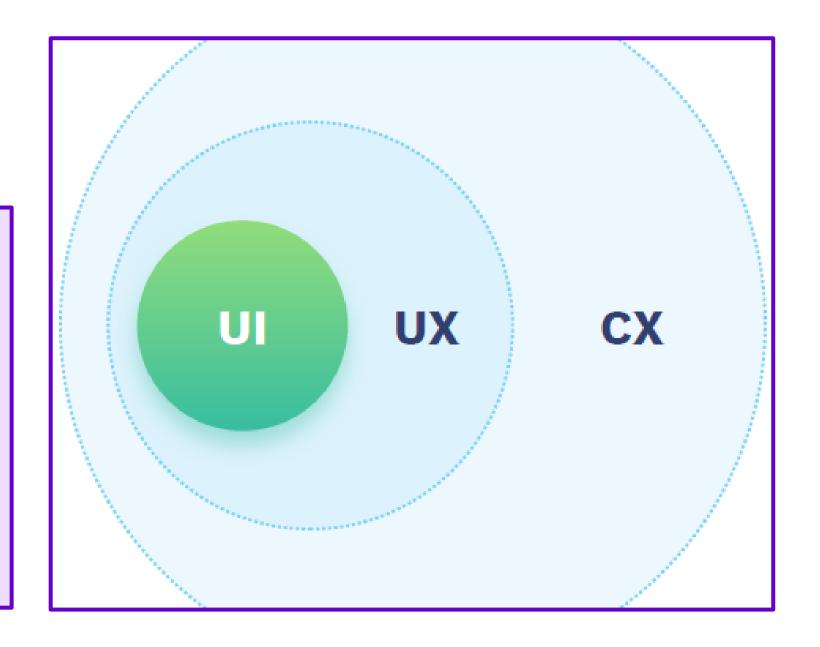
We all want happy, engaged users interacting with what we do.



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UI vs UX vs CX

Customer
experience is a
high-level category
with UX being a
part of it, while UI
being a part of the
UX process



UI or User Interface

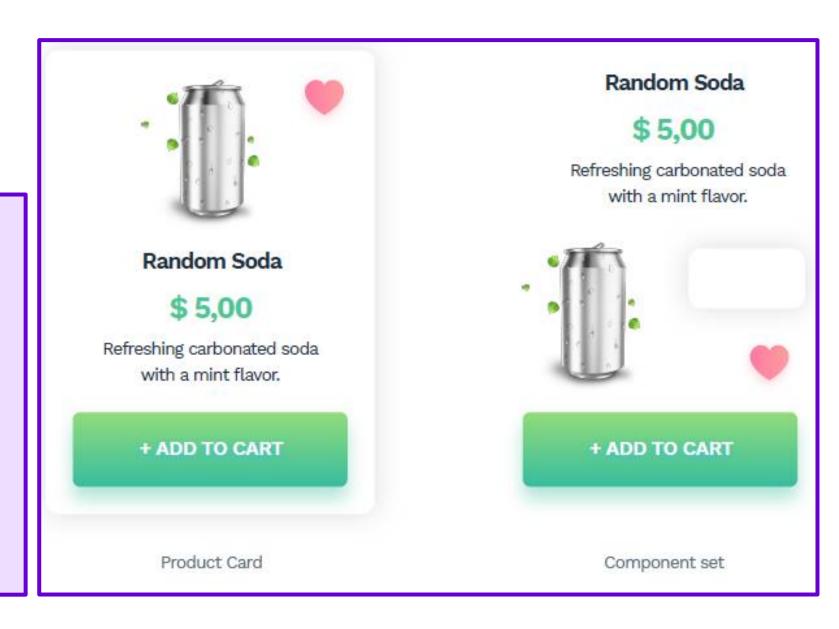
UI is the visual representation of a digital product. Its obvious use cases are apps and websites

UI is the link between the user and the functionality of a product.

It helps to achieve the desired outcome through a series of human-machine interactions.

UI or User Interface

It's a series of text, shapes, graphics, and photographs combined in a way that allows for a fluid, natural interaction.



UI or User Interface

An interface is a mix of the grid, layout, typography, colors, animations, and micro-interactions. In other words, UI is all that we experience – mostly with our eyes.

UX, defined as information architecture is a blueprint for UI's refined final look

UI Designer

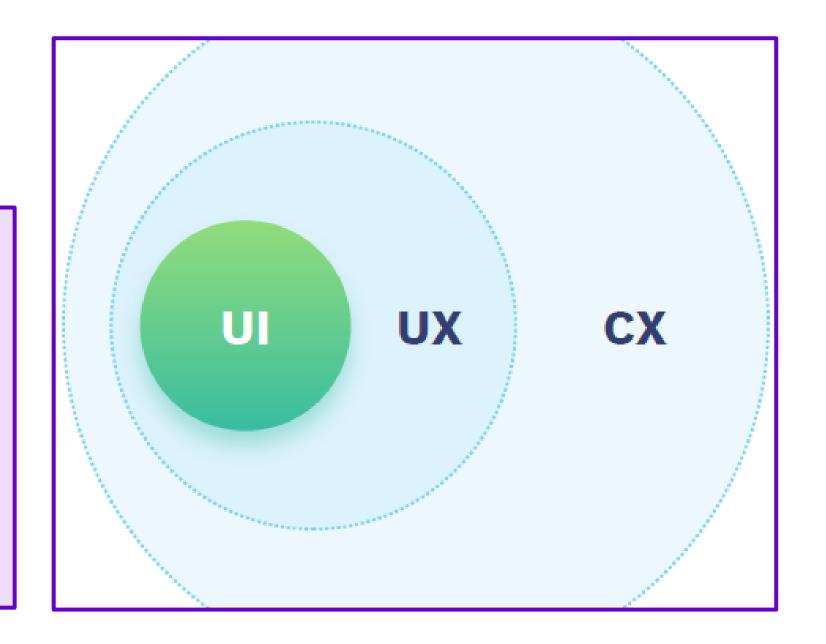
A UI designer is responsible for the final look & feel of the product.

The job is to define its unique style and make it fit the target market

That visual representation should be readable, usable, and devoid of any unnecessary, distracting elements

Good UI

"An interface is like a joke. If you have to explain it, it's not that good"



UX or User Experience

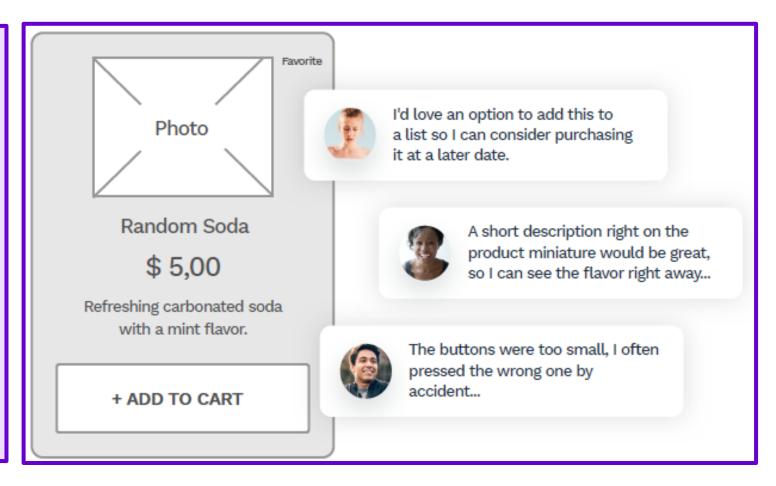
UX defines and studies how easy it is to use the product. With digital products, that means the interface, navigation patterns, and communications

The goal of UX is to allow the largest possible group of users the ability to understand and use a product.

If the role of a UI designer is the look & feel, the role of a UX designer is defining how it will work.

UX or User Experience

Aside from information architecture planning, UX also covers various kinds of research (surveys, A/B tests, focus groups, interviews, workshops, ...).



CX or Customer Experience

CX is a top-level process that defines not only how your product works, but how your entire company operates

The CX process is the UX of your product and your branding, marketing, or friendly customer support on the hotline.

You can design Customer Experience by defining clear, consistent rules for your entire brand. Those rules apply to all real-world experiences, as well as UX and UI.

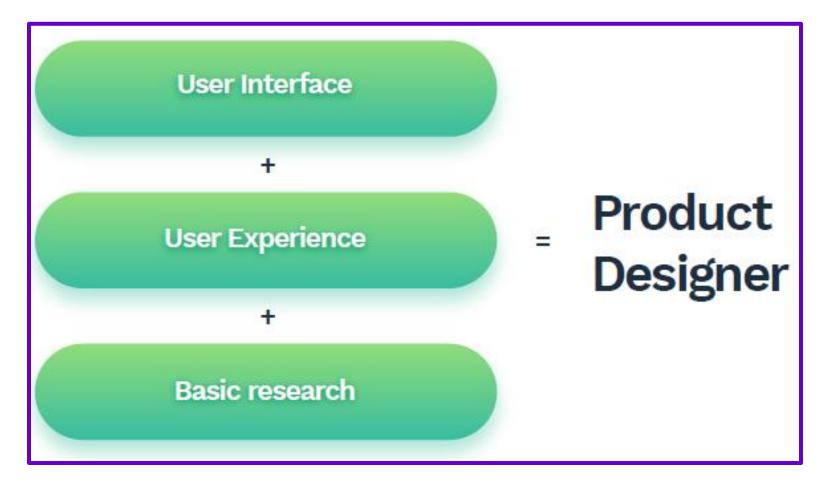
CX or Customer Experience

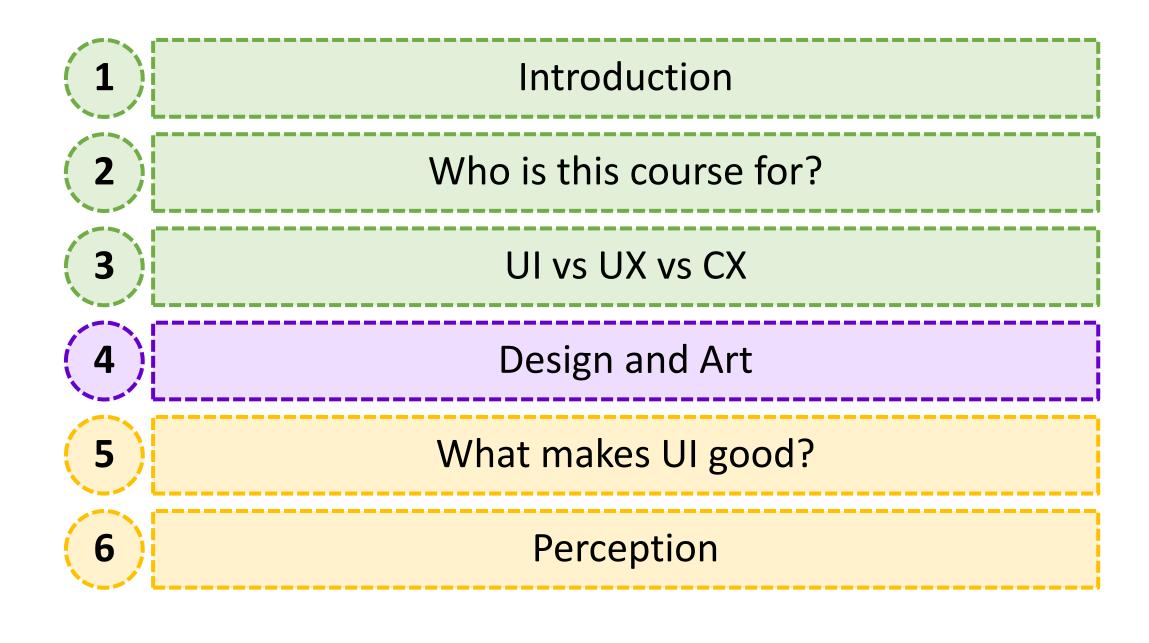
All of those elements combine for a consistent, coherent vision with which our potential customer can quickly identify



Product Designers

A product designer can help with both the business processes, choosing the right building approach, and final interface designs.





Design and Art

A graphic designer is commonly associated with being an artist, while UI design is more of a craft, that adheres to a set of strict rules.

User interfaces are not "painted with pixels," as many people think about them. They're a precise, visual blueprint for a working product.

They're not artworks on a gallery wall, but rather an architectural plan - accurate and with very little artistic chaos.

Design and Art

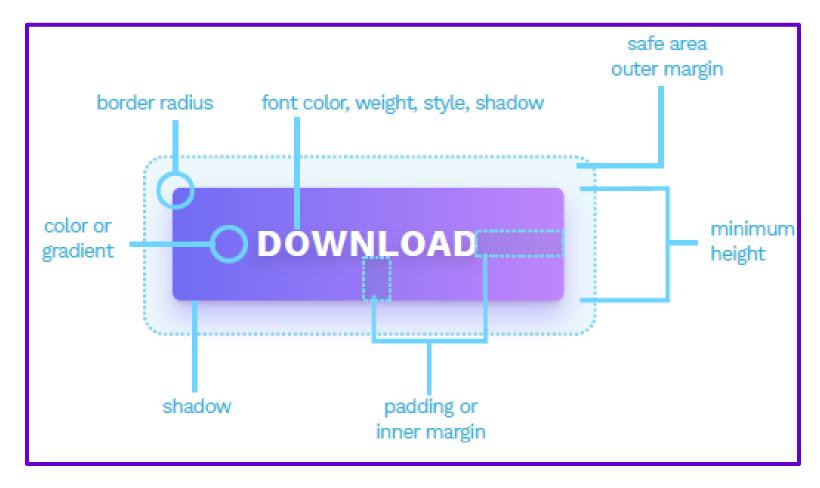
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UI Design and Art

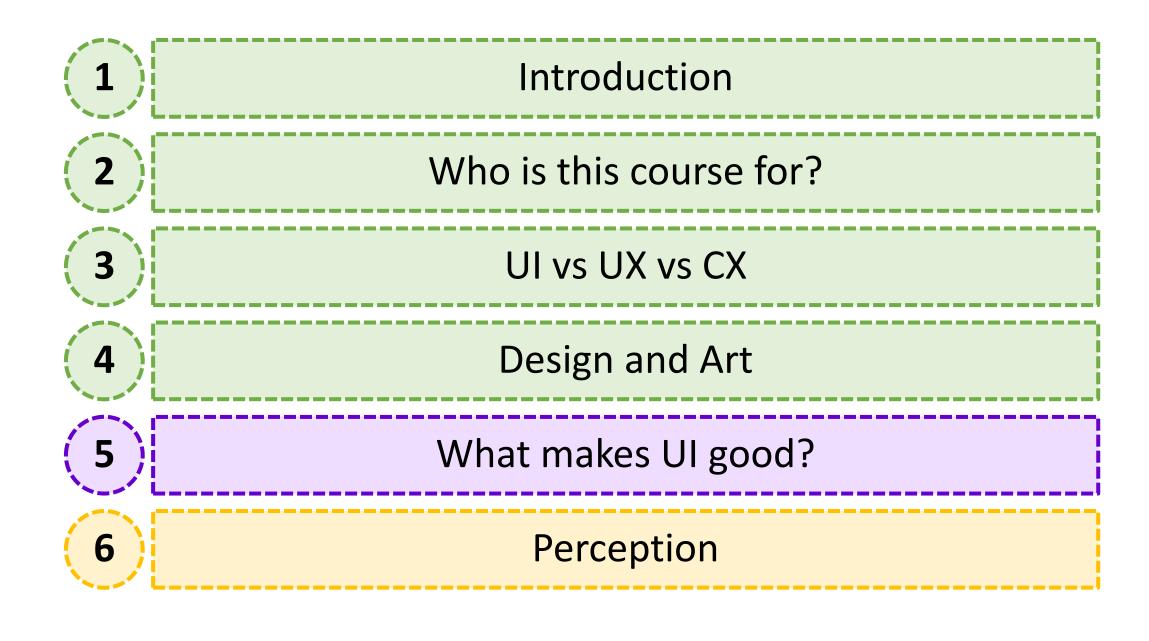
Great interface design is pretty rigid in terms of its rules, constraints, and regulations.



UI Design is NOT art

Readable, useful, and aesthetically pleasing result is the culmination of a successful UI design





Good UI?

Great UI is a sum of many parts. It is the interplay of colors, typography, interactions, layout, and style that requires a lot of work, experience, and imagination.

If you're starting as a junior designer, try to use the tested good practices first. Innovation and your very own style will come naturally, with experience.

10 Rules of Good Design by Dieter Rams, Good Design ...

IS INNOVATIVE

MAKES A PRODUCT USEFUL

IS AESTHETIC

IS LONG-LASTING

MAKES PRODUCT UNDERSTANDABLE

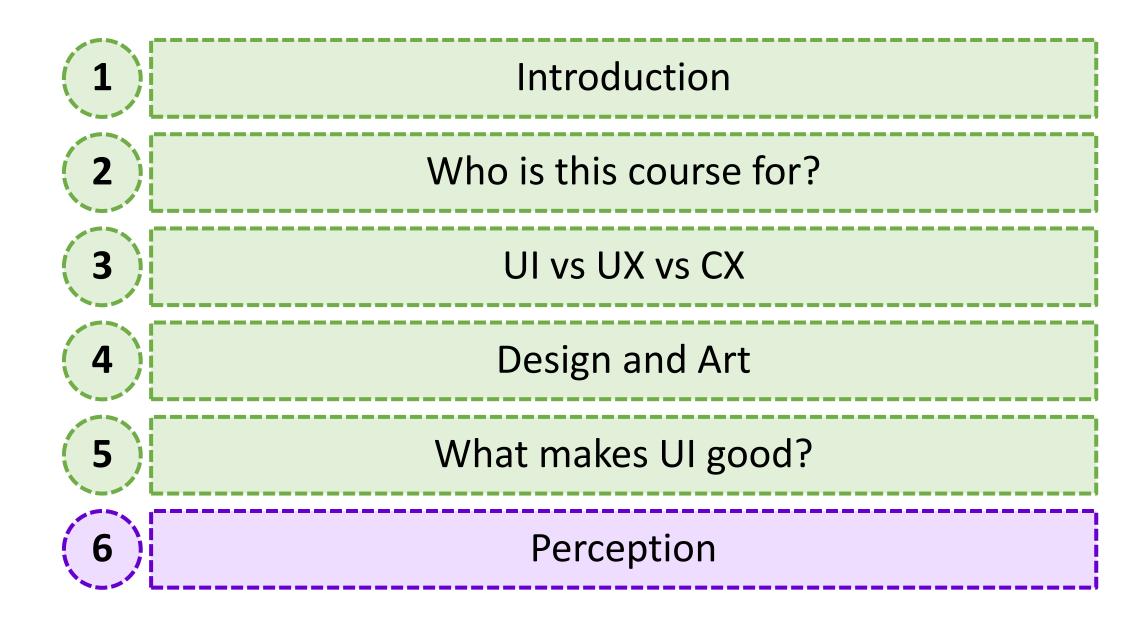
IS UNOBTRUSIVE

IS HONEST

THOROUGH DOWN TO THE LAST DETAIL

IS ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

AS LITTLE DESIGN AS POSSIBLE



Visual Perception

Our brain is always trying to fill the gaps.

The brain subconsciously tries to connect the dots and see an image as a whole, instead of a subset of smaller elements

We group and connect similar objects and easily differentiate things that don't belong in the group

Perceptive visual mechanism

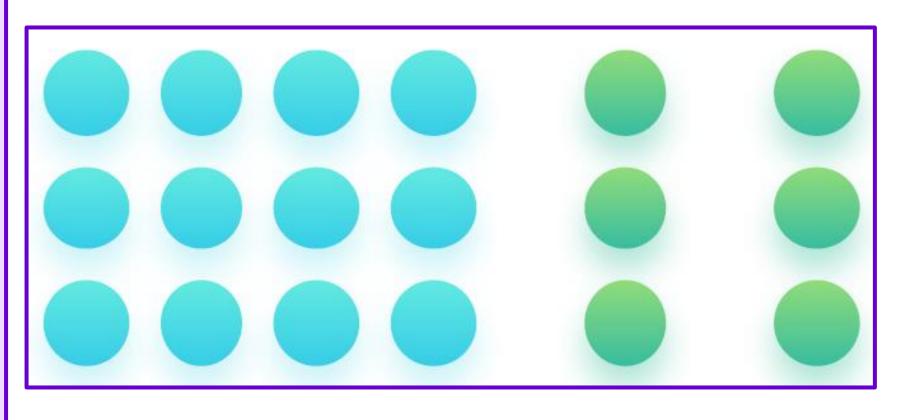
Rules of perception are perceptive mechanisms our mind uses to connect and organize partial information into a coherent whole.

Knowing and understanding these methods is a crucial element to a successful user interface design

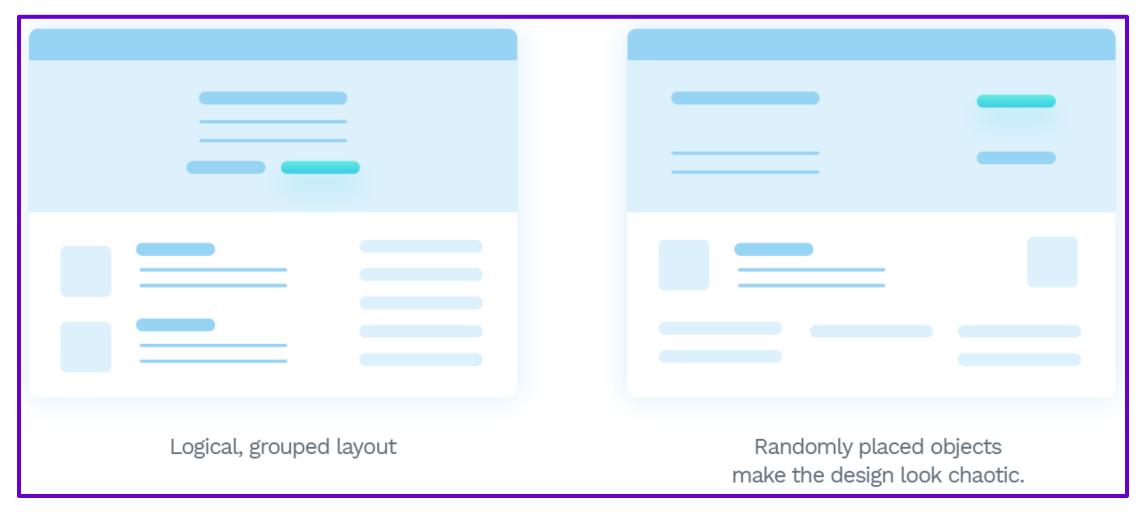
Knowing the rules of perception can make it a lot easier to explain our choices and will help with avoiding many common mistakes.

THE RULE OF PROXIMITY

Objects placed close to each other are automatically understood to be a group.

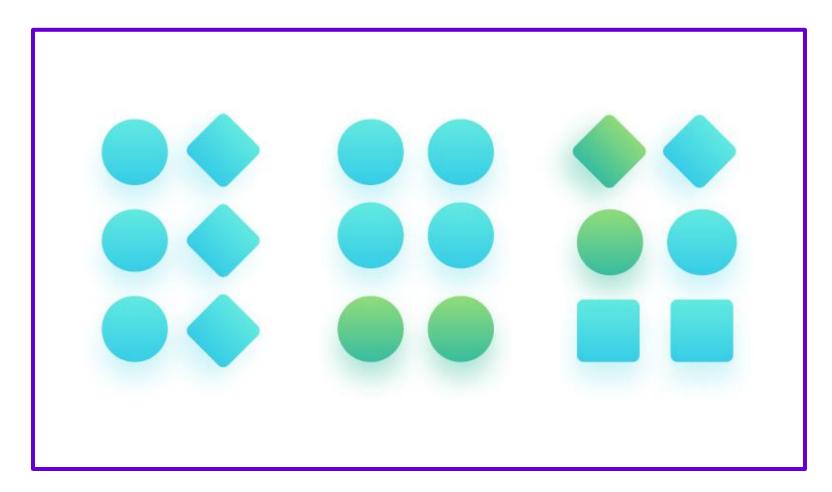


Chaotic vs Logical Design



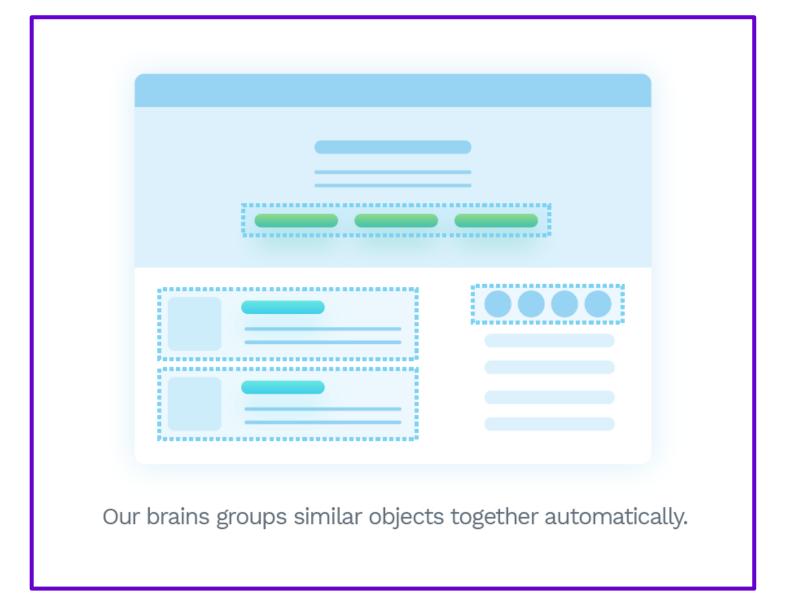
THE RULE OF SIMILARITY

All visually similar objects are considered a part of a group.



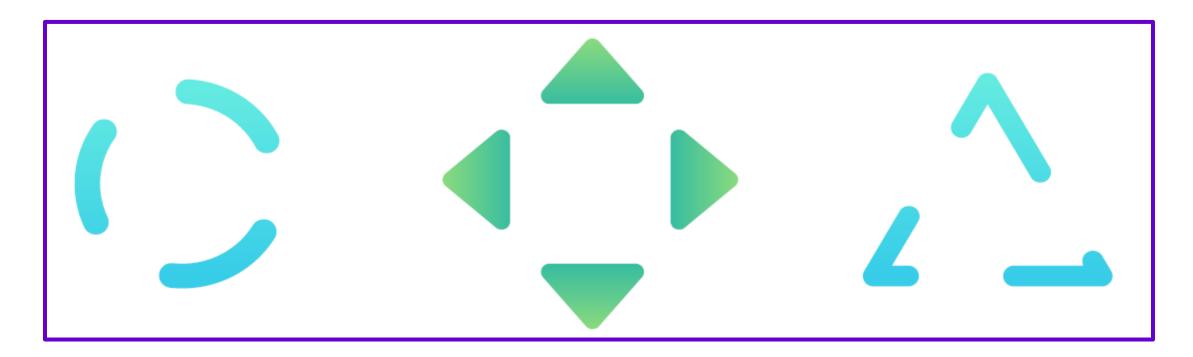
But what do we understand as a similarity?

It's all of the defining features like color, shape, size, texture, or position in space.



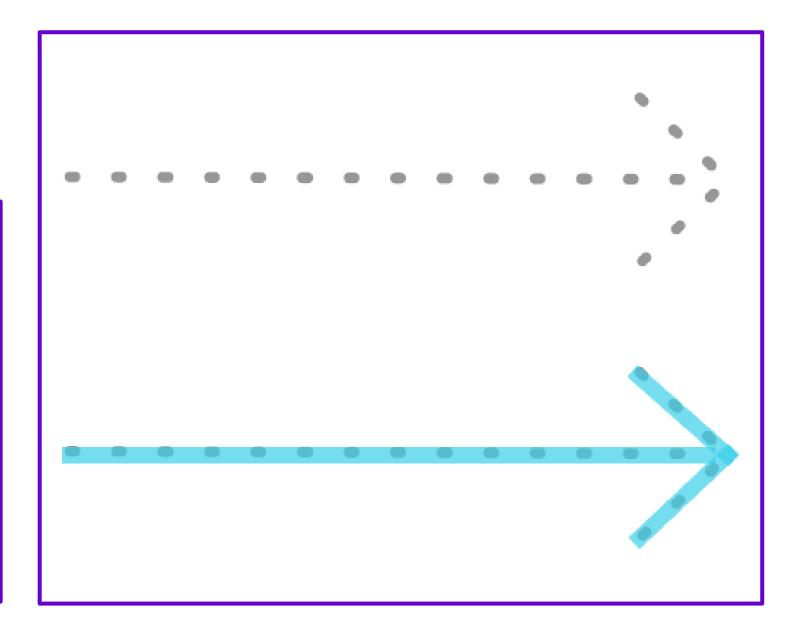
THE RULE OF CLOSURE

A set of objects can naturally form a recognizable shape.



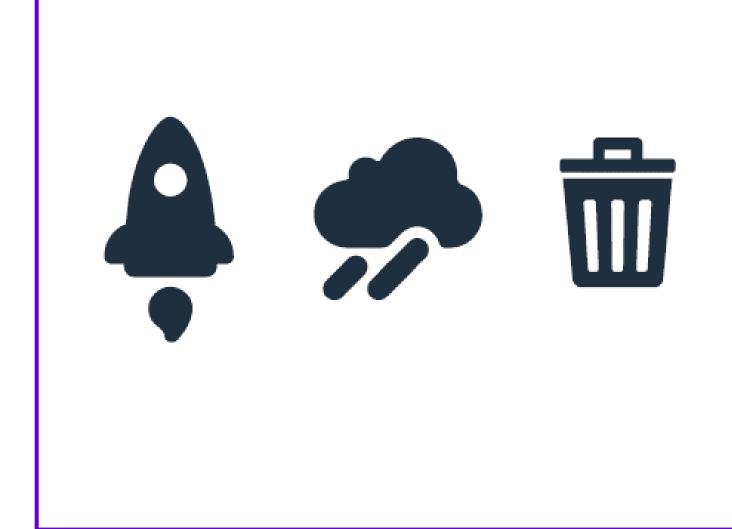
Our brain fills the blank spaces

We perceive the result, not as a set of dots or dashes, but rather a full line.



Abstract Shapes

Most icons are purposefully simple not to overload us with information, and our brain fills in the blanks.



Subconscious connecting of empty spaces

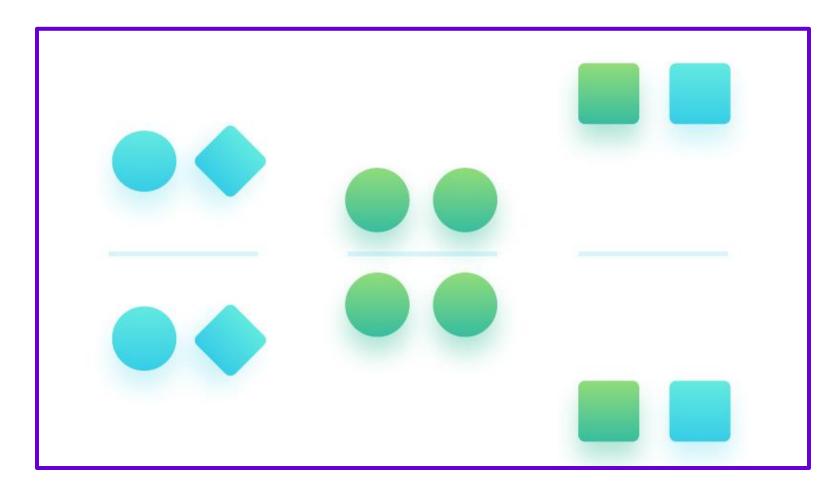
Another excellent example of the subconscious connecting of empty spaces is the WWF Logo Panda shape or the IBM logo, where dashed lines form the letters



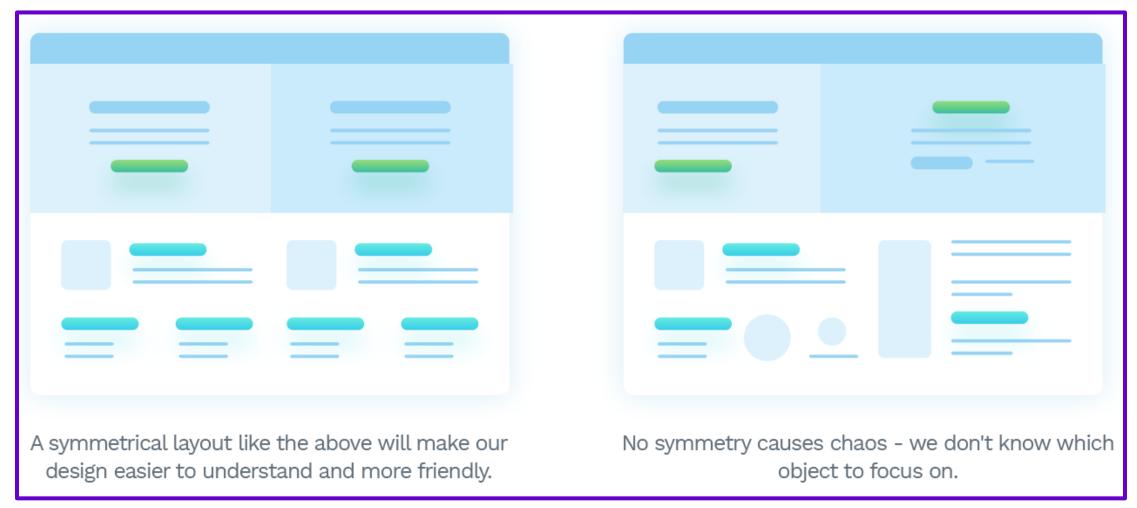


THE RULE OF SYMMETRY

Objects
aligned
symmetrically,
we
understand as
connected

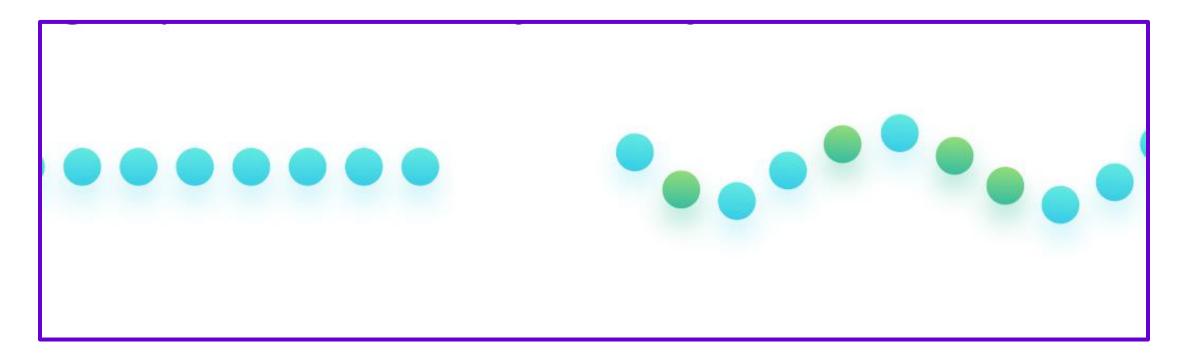


Our brain loves symmetry



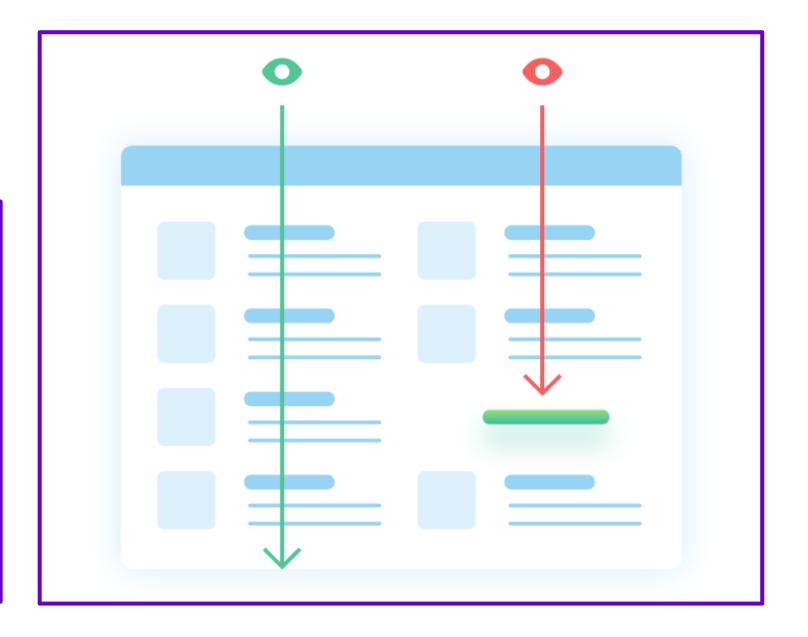
THE RULE OF CONTINUITY

Objects aligned along a continuous line are also naturally grouped.



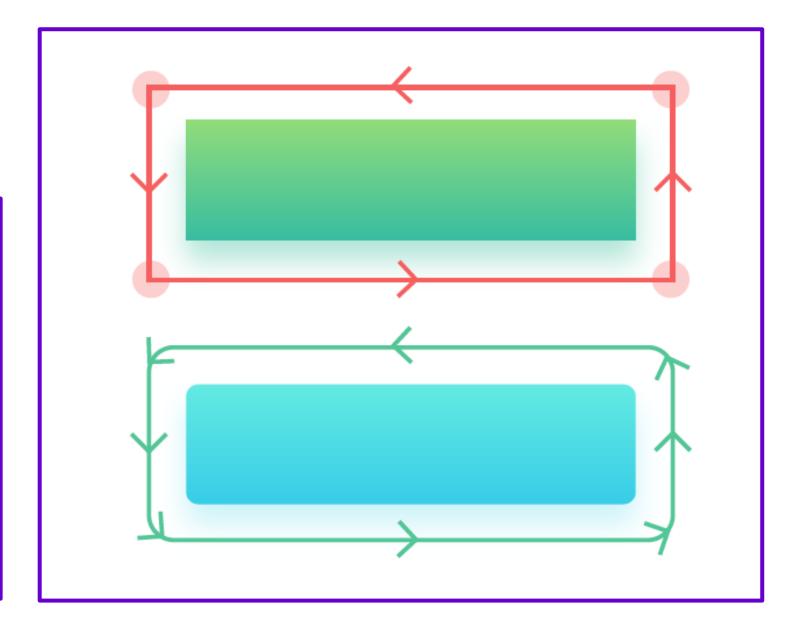
THE RULE OF CONTINUITY

you can see two examples of scanning a page from top to bottom. In the right-side column, a lonely, out of place element breaks the flow.



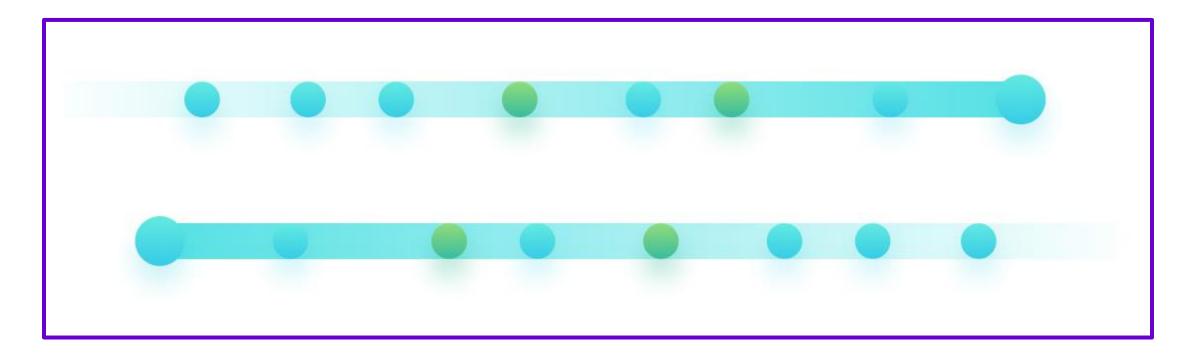
THE RULE OF CONTINUITY

Sharp corners are slightly slower to process, as our eye has to pause and 90degree turn on each side. A smoother, rounded edge will help our eye go around much faster

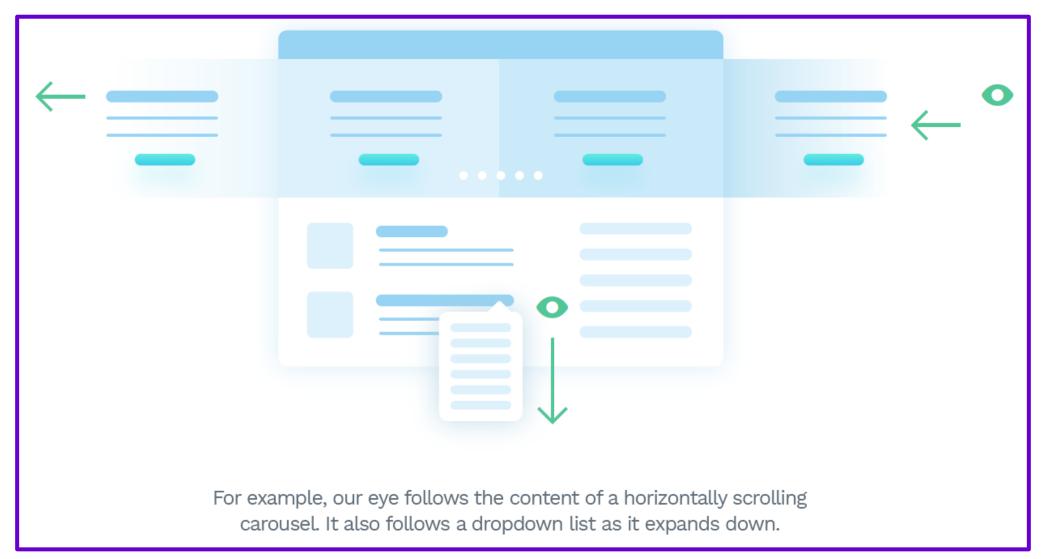


THE COMMON FATE RULE

Objects moving in the same direction, with the same velocity, are considered to be a group.

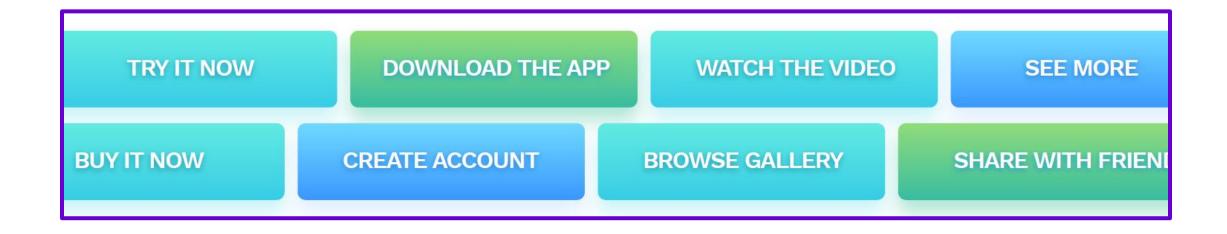


THE COMMON FATE RULE



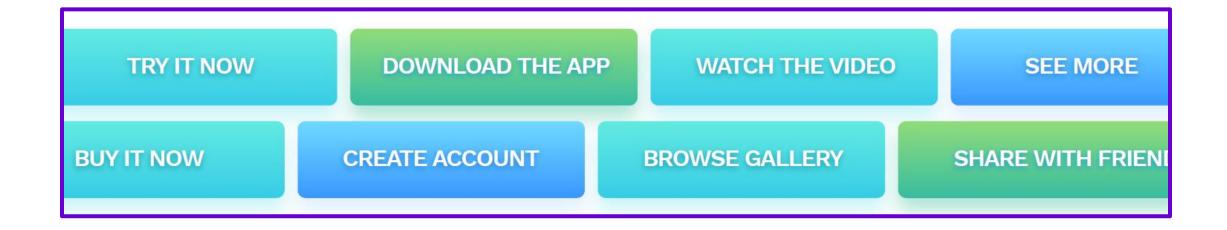
HICK'S LAW

The more options to choose from (and the more complex they are), the harder it is to make a choice



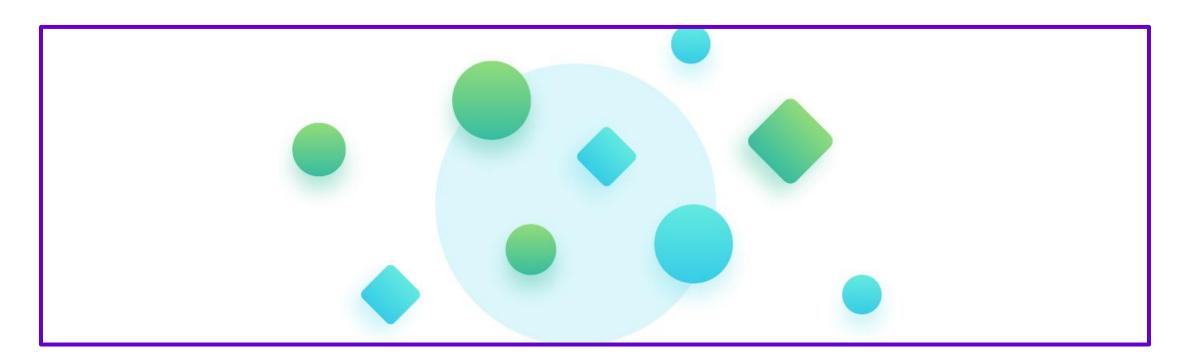
MILLER'S LAW

Our minds can only process around 7 (+/- 2) objects at the same time.



Visual Hirarchy

We instinctively differentiate between an object and a background.



Avoid confusion and breaking hierarchy

You can use contrast, position, and shadows to help the user differentiate the foreground and the background.



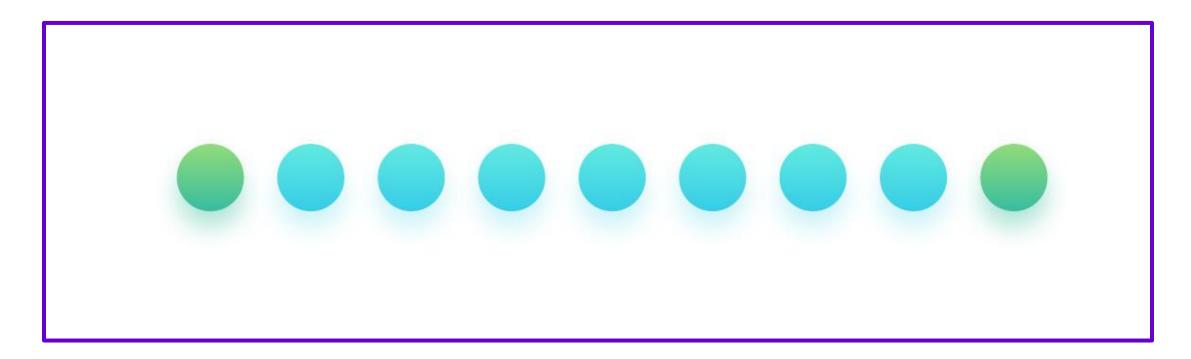
THE AESTHETIC USABILITY EFFECT

A visually attractive (high aesthetic) product is often seen as more useful.



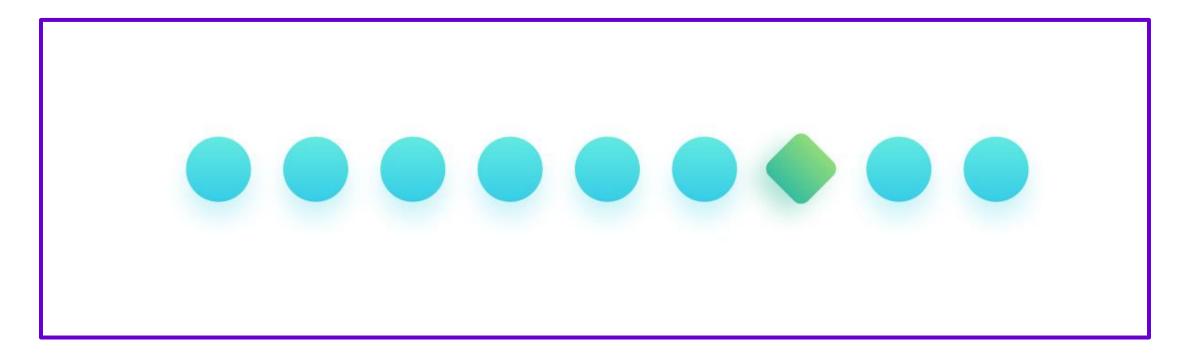
THE SERIAL POSITION

We always remember the first and last object in a group best.



VON RESTROFF'S ISOLATION EFFECT

In a group of similar-looking objects, we always remember the one that doesn't match the rest.



Course References

- Designing User Interfaces, Michal Malewicz & Diana Malewice, 2020
- *UI Design Styles: Trends and Design Patterns*, Michal Malewicz & Diana Malewice, 2020
- What UX Is Really About: Introducing a Mindset for Great Experiences, Celia Hodent, CRC Press, 2022
- Lean UX: Designing Great Products with Agile Teams 3rd Edition, Jeff Gothelf & Josh Seiden, O'Reilly, 2021
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- Designing and Prototyping Interfaces with Figma, Fabio Staiano, Packet Publishing, 2022

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