Web design (basics)

Anastasia.Bezerianos

media queries

ISO











6

staggering numbers on mobiles

- 2002 1 million mobile phone users worldwide
- 2008 3.0 billion mobile phone users worldwide
- 2010 5.0 billion mobile phone users worldwide (68% of population of the world 6.8 billion)
- In **2011** 835 million smartphone users, 5.6 billion feature phone users

Almost every second 4 babies are born and 32 mobile phones are sold ...



mobile vs desktop



mobile vs desktop

- Limited display
- Users attention may be distracted
- Increase need for clarity
 - (Screen is smaller, but things have to look bigger)
- Power management
 - (e.g. Too many animations might draw battery)
- Text input is a pain
- Navigation model is different

methodology

Do Nothing
 (SSR - Small screen rendering)

- Handheld stylesheets
- Mobile specific site/app

Remember: if it is online someone will see it with a mobile phone ...

Miniaturization - do nothing

"... treats the mobile environment and technology as a subset of the desktop environment."

Barbara Ballard

- It's a repurpose of existing content
- Visual results are often unpredictable
- Navigation experience suffers

Mobilization

"... precisely targets mobile user needs, making (the) best possible use of technology."

Barbara Ballard

- Content and context specific
- Fits better mobile user needs

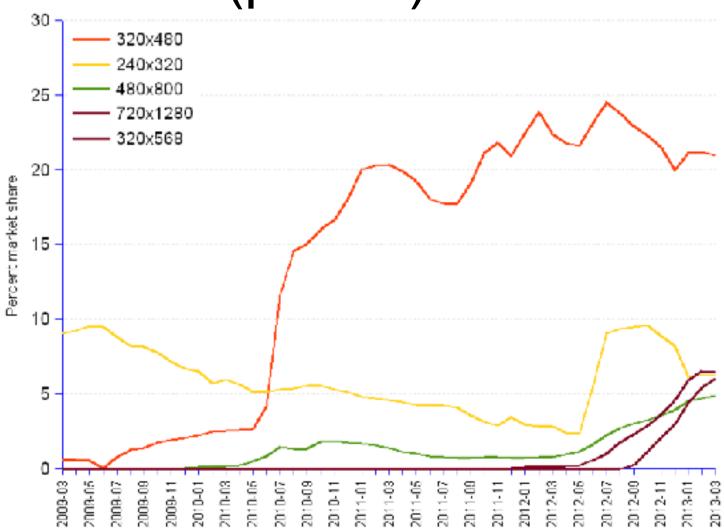
Context

- What is contextually relevant
- Mobilize content not only the layout

"If the mobile site design only replicates an existing high web site the result will range from suboptimal to completely unusable."

Morten Hjerde

(phone) Screens



http://stats.areppim.com/stats/stats_mobiresxtime.htm

Screens

Main concern: screen width (height is taken care of by scrolling)

Layout Adaptation

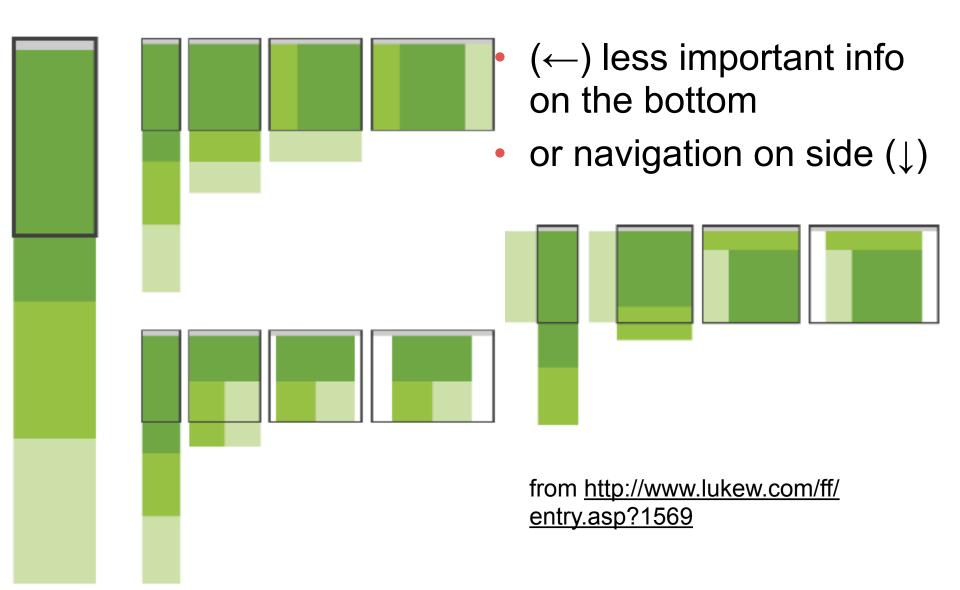
- media queries give you browser size, device size, resolution, orientation, etc
- so you can adapt your css ... but how?

- identify
 - your logo (and important navigation aspects, e.g. search),
 - important/central content,
 - secondary stuff (often, but not always, menus),
 - extra info/links, etc.
- Put important on top (content, logo+important navigation)

Layout Adaptation



Layout Adaptation "off screen" alternatives





Mobile interaction techniques & elements

- Clickable scroll wheel
- Mini joysticks
- Click Wheel
- Voice Input
- Soft Keys
- Key Pad

- Stylus
- Touch Pad
- Touch Screens
- Multi-Touch Screens
- Gestures

Interaction

One handed interaction

(most of the phones)

Two handed interaction

(most tablets)

- Indirect interaction
- Direct interaction

Indirect Manipulation

- One item on the screen has focus.
- You use keys or joystick as an intermediate device to move the focus to the item you want and click it.



Indirect Manipulation

Challenges

- Scrolling is tedious.
- Navigating through options slow.
- Navigate and select often different keys.
- Moving focus of interaction can be slow.



Direct Manipulation

You just tap/click anything directly.



: || s || c | UDÇ: D

slides adapted from Jose Alves

Direct Manipulation

Challenges

- Buttons need to be big for fingers or pen.
- Fingers/pen can occlude content.
- Easy to accidentally click on the wrong item.
- Touch sensitivity.
- Wearing gloves (chubby fingers & capacitors).



Phone vs Tablet

- Tasks: single vs. multiple (e.g. task switching)
- Size: small vs. average

 (e.g. summaries vs. magazine layout)
- Goals: personal vs. entertainment (efficiency)
- Ergonomics
 - thumb vs. fingers
 (e.g. object size, location of targets)
 - single vs. two hand (e.g. different gestures)





contrast, repetition, alignment, proximity

Major sources: Designing Visual Interfaces, Mullet & Sano, Prentice Hall / Robin Williams Non-Designers Design Book, Peachpit Press

Good Design Is As Easy as 1-2-3

1. Learn the principles.

They're simpler than you might think.

2. Recognize when you're not using them.

Put it into words -- name the problem.

3. Apply the principles.

You'll be amazed.

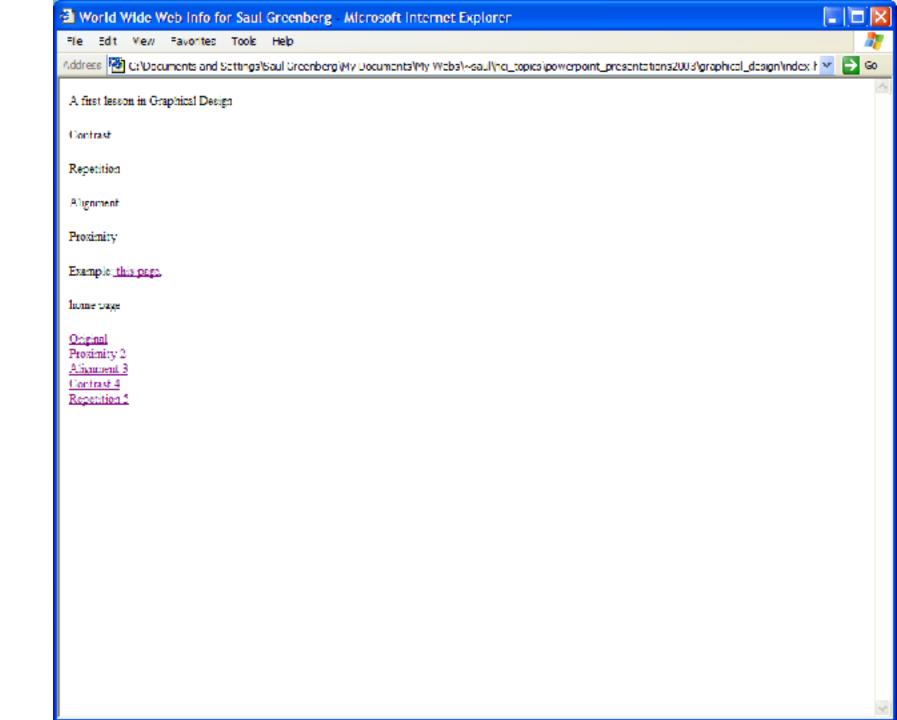
Good design

- Learn the principles.

 They're simpler than you might think.
- Recognize when you're not using them.

 Put it into words—name the problem.
- Apply the principles.

 You'll be amazed.





- Contrast
- Repetition
- Alignment
- Proximity

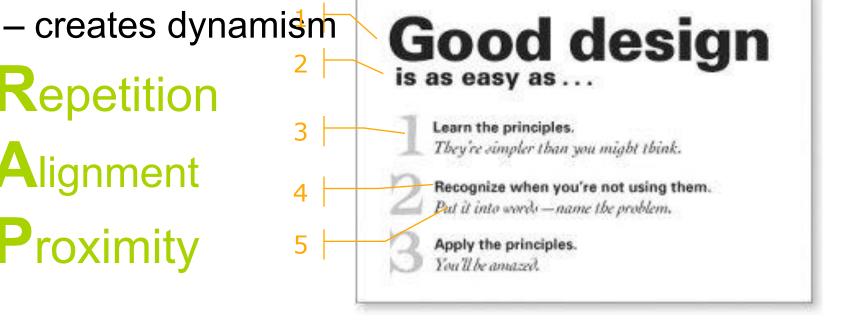
Contrast

- make different things different
- brings out dominant elements

mutes lesser elements

Good Design Is As Easy an 1-3-%

- Repetition
- Alignment
- Proximity



- Contrast
- Repetition
 - repeat design throughout the interface
 - consistency
 - creates unity
- Alignment
- Proximity



Good Design Is An Easy an 1-3-8

Contrast

Repetition

Alignment

creates a visual flov

visually connects el

Proximity

L.Loars the principle: hey're simplerthan you might this 5. A rady the personner. Good design is as easy as ... Learn the principles. They're simpler than you might think. Recognize when you're not using them. Put it into words—name the problem. Apply the principles. You'll be amazed.

Good Design Is As Easy an 1-2-8

- Contrast
- Repetition
- Alignment
- Proximity
 - groups related elen
 - separates unrelated

Good design is as easy as . . .

Learn the principles.

They're simpler than you might think.

Recognize when you're not using them.

Put it into words—name the problem.

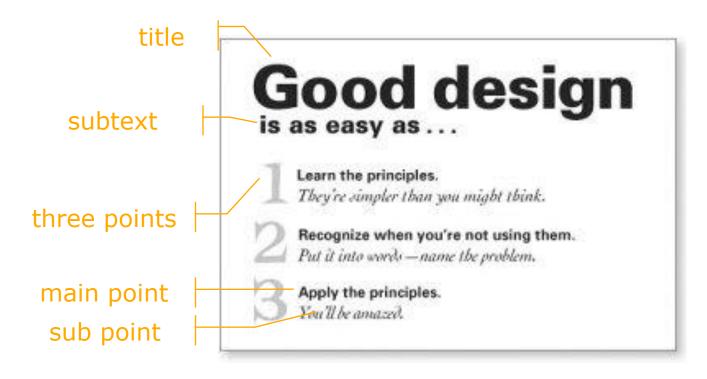
Apply the principles.

You'll be amazed.

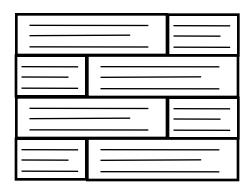
Good Design Is As Easy 28 1-2-5

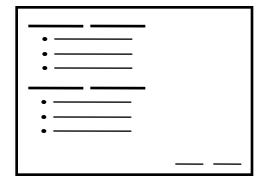
1. Loars the principles.
They've simple than you registrated.
L. Gorogades when you've not using them.
Not sink words - tomat the problem.
3. A note the removed.

 CRAP combines to give you cues of how to read the graphic



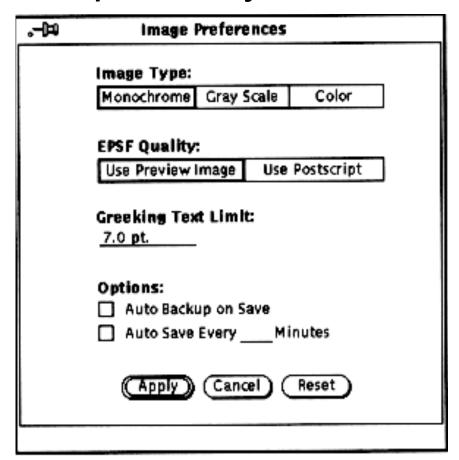
Boxes/borders do not create a strong structure alone ...





Some contrast and weak proximity

interleaved items



Strong proximity (left/right split) unambiguous

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Image Type:	Monochrome Gray Scale	Color		
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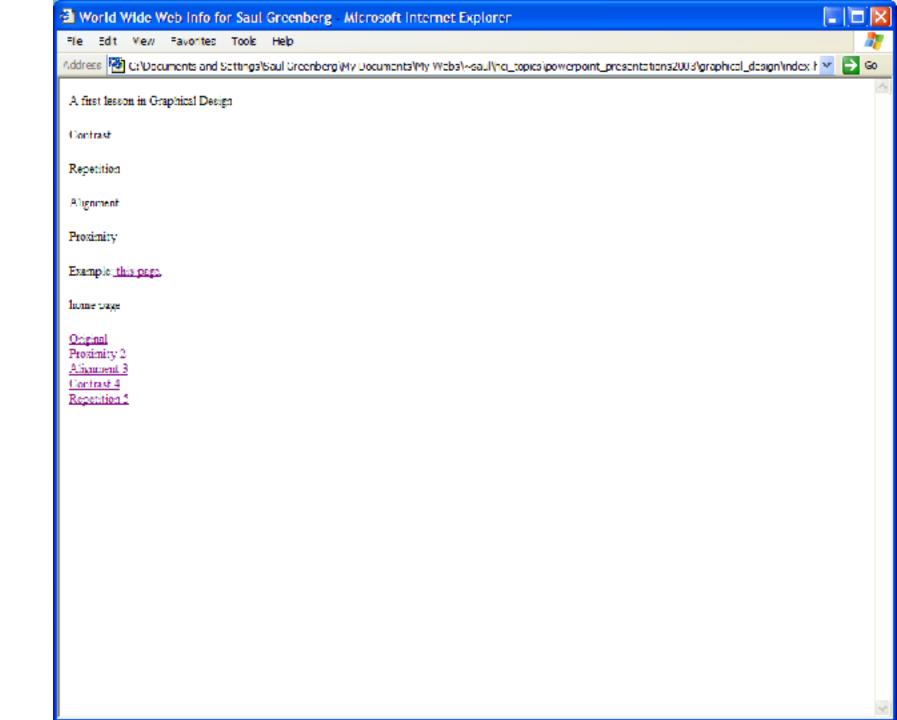
the strength of proximity

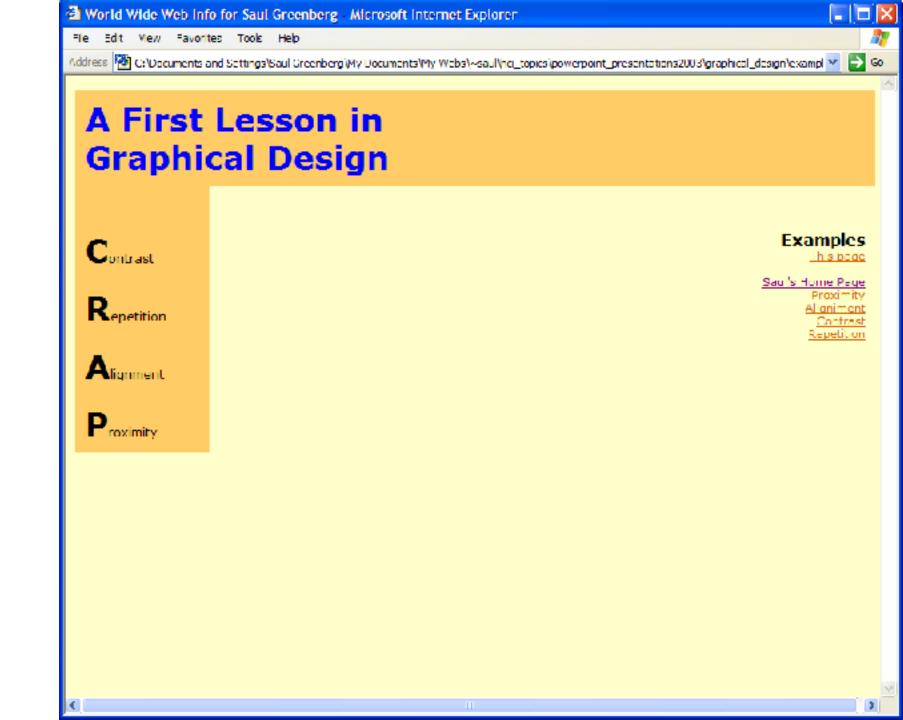
alignment

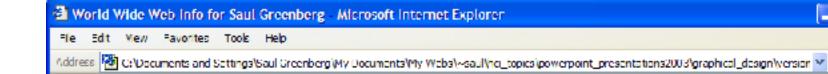
white (negative) space

... explicit structure is a poor replacement

Mmmm:	Mmmm:	Mmmm:
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Mmmm:	Mmmm.	Mmmm:











Szul Greenberg GroupLab

Dept Computer Science

University of Calgary



Saul Greenberg, Professor

Human-Computer Interaction & Computer Supported Cooperative Work Dept. of Computer Science University of Calgary Calgary, Alberta CANADA T2N 1N/I Phone, +1 403 220-6087 Fax: 11.405.784-4707 Email: aqui@epac.ucalgary.ca

Research

GroupLab project describes research by my group

Publications by our group, most available in HTML, PDF, and postscript

Project snapshots describes select projects done in Grouplab

Grouplab software repository:

Grouptab people

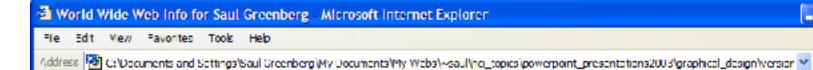
Graduate Students

I have a few openings for MSc and PhD students who are interested in Human Computer Interaction and / or Computer Supported Cooperative Work. Some research and project ideas honors and graduate students.

Courses offered this year

CPSC 481. Foundations and Principles of Human Computer Intera

Original









The University of Calgary

Saul Greenberg GroupLab Dept Computer Science University of Calsury

Saul Greenberg, Professor

Human-Computer Interaction & Computer Supported Cooperative Work

> Dept. of Computer Science University of Calgary Calgary, Alberta CANADA T2N 1N4

Phone: +1 403 220-6087 Fax: +1 403 284 4707 Email, yaul@cpsc.ucalgary.ca



Research

GroupLab project describes research by my group. Publications by our group; most available in HTML, PDF, and postscript Project snapshots describes select projects done in Grouplab Grouplab software repository Grouplab people

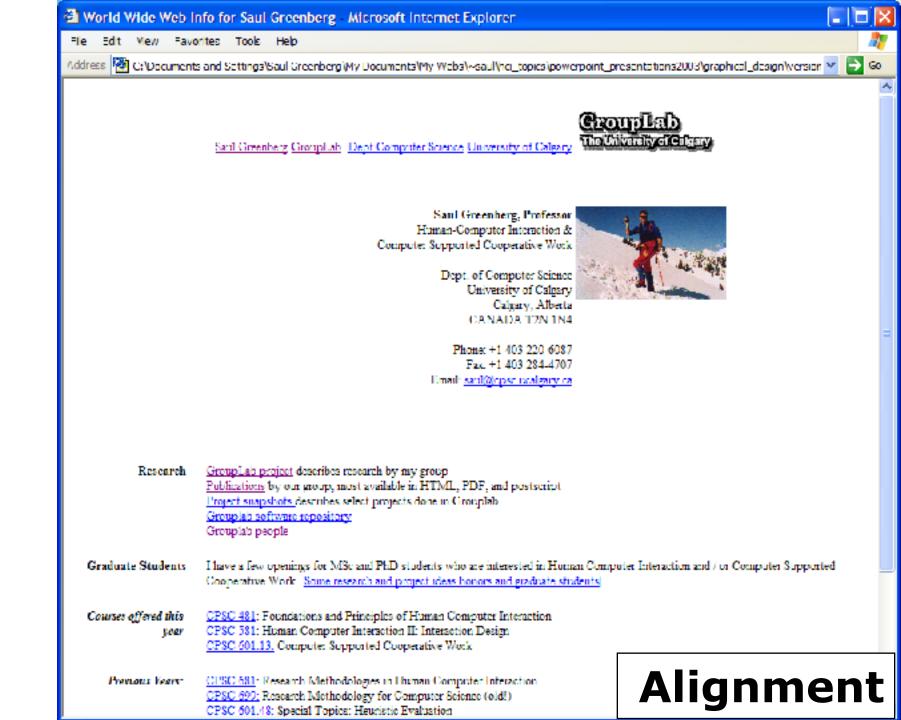
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Courses offered this year

CPSC 481: Foundations and Principles of Human Computer Inters CPSC 581: Human Computer Interaction II: Interaction Design CPSC 601.13, Computer Supported Cooperative Work.

Proximity











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Saul Greenberg **Professor**

Human-Computer Interaction & Computer Supported Cooperative Work

Fax: 41 403 284-4307



Graduate Students

Research Ideas. I have a few openings for MSc and PhD students who are interested in Human Computer Interaction and / or Computer Supported Cooperative Work.

Courses offered this vcar

CPSC 481: Foundations and Principles of Human Computer Interaction CPSC 581: Human Computer Interaction II: Interaction Design CPSC 601.13: Computer Supported Cooperative Work

Previous Years

CPSC 681: Research Methodologies in Human Computer Interaction. CPSC 699: Research Methodology for Computer Science (old!)

CPSC 601.48: Special Topics: Heunstic Evaluation

CPSC 601.56: Advanced Topics in UCI: Media Spaces and Casual Interaction.

SLNG 609.05: Graphical User Interfaces: Design and Usability SLNG 609.06: Special Topics in Human Computer Interaction I go alert: My entry on U Calgary's 'Great Teachers' Web Site

Administration

I thics Committee for research with human subjects: I am the chair.

Contrast



Edit View Favorites Tools Help





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Saul Great bare GroupLab Doot Computer Science University of Calcary

Saul Greenberg **Professor**

Human-Computer Interaction 8 Computer Supported Cooperative Work

Fax: 41 403 284-4307



Graduate Students

Research Ideas 1 have a few openings for MSc and PhD students who are interested in Human Computer Interaction and / or Computer Supported Cooperative Work.

Courses offered this year

CPSC 481 Foundations and Principles of Human Computer Interaction CPSC 581 Human Computer Interaction II: Interaction Design CPSC 601.13 Computer Supported Cooperative Work

Previous Years

CPSC 681 Research Methodologies in Human Computer Interaction CPSC 699 Research Methodology for Computer Science (old!).

CPSC 601.48 Special Topics: Heuristic Evaluation

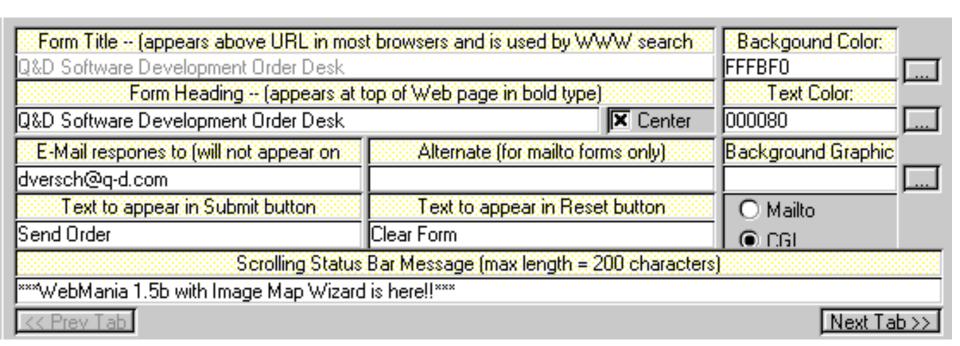
CPSC 601.56 Advanced Topics in HCI: Media Spaces and Casual Interaction.

SENG 609.05 Graphical User Interfaces: Design and Usability SENG 609.06 Special Topics in Human Computer Interaction Ego alert My entry on U Calgary's 'Great Teachers' Web 5 te

Administration

Fthics Committee for research with human subject

Repetition



- Terrible alignment
 - no flow
- Poor contrast
 - cannot distinguish colored labels from editable fields
- Poor repetition
 - buttons do not look like buttons
- Poor explicit structure replaces proximity
 - blocks compete with alignment

Advanced FAX Settings × Aptiva Communication Center Speaker setting ● On until connect ○ Off O On seconds for connection seconds Number of retries Retry after 60 Resolution Fine Standard Maximum transmit rate: 14400 bps Letter (8½ x 11 in) Paper size: ☑ Uan custom editor: xe C:\Phoenix\fax_inst.wri* Browse... Cancel Save <u>H</u>elp

No regard for order and organization

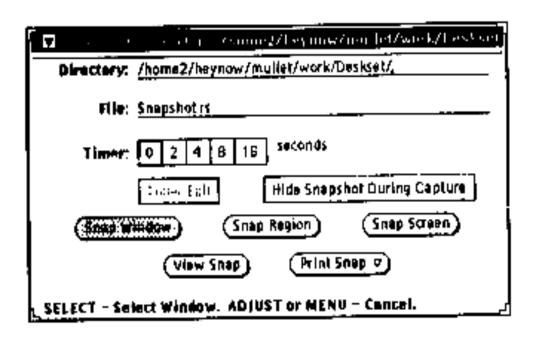
Haphazard layout

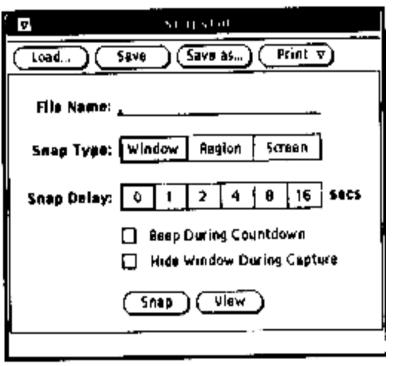
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Mullet & Sano

Repairing the layout

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11	7 XView Priority: 1 2 3 4 5
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Redesigning a layout using alignment and factoring

CRAP examples

- Examples of CRAP in websites using
 - images
 - color
 - fonts

Contrast

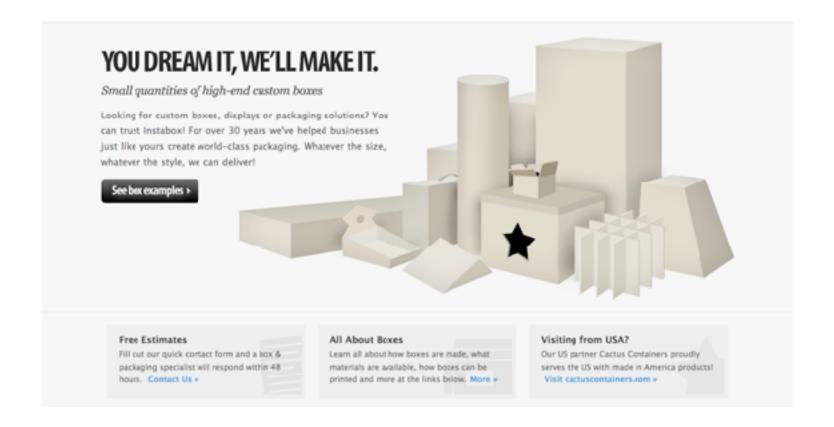
- Without a focal point, the viewer is generally lost
- Helps guide the user's experience
- You can achieve contrast with
 - images,
 - colors,
 - and fonts

- Contrast with images
 - It's often very effective to showcase a large illustration next to smaller elements

with images

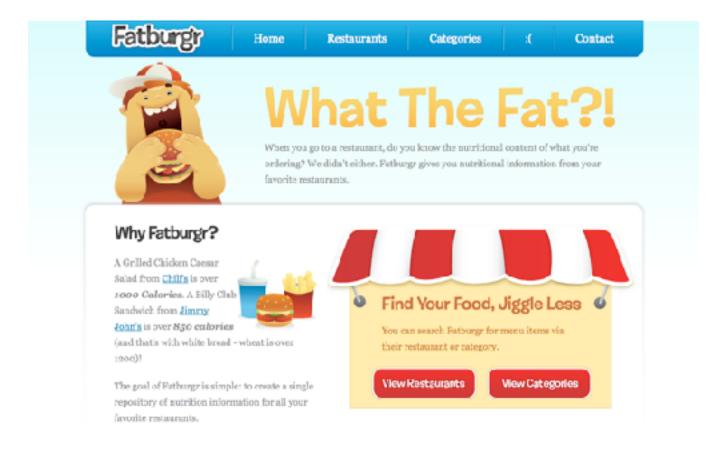


with images



- Contrast with color
 - Color can create effective contrast within a website
 - Different color in
 - headers and text
 - within the colors of an image or illustration

with color



with color

HOME SEARCH TAGS CONTACT FREE ABOUT FONT GAME TYPENUTS SHOP TWITTER SUBSCRIBE

i love typography

MAR 17 2009 [36 COMMENTS]

Malabar type family released

BY DAN REYNOLDS

Popular articles

How to make a font Best 'fonts' of 2008

Type history series

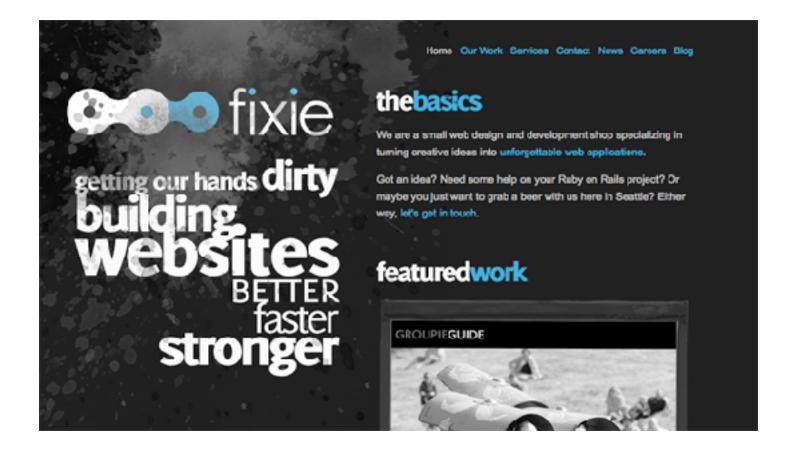
Web typography guide



Contrast with fonts

- Avoid using very similar font faces and sizes. Similar fonts can create confusion and blur the design
- You can make the font sizes very different, or mix the lightest version of the font in combination with the boldest
- Or use two very different fonts, e.g. sans-serif and handwritten font

with fonts

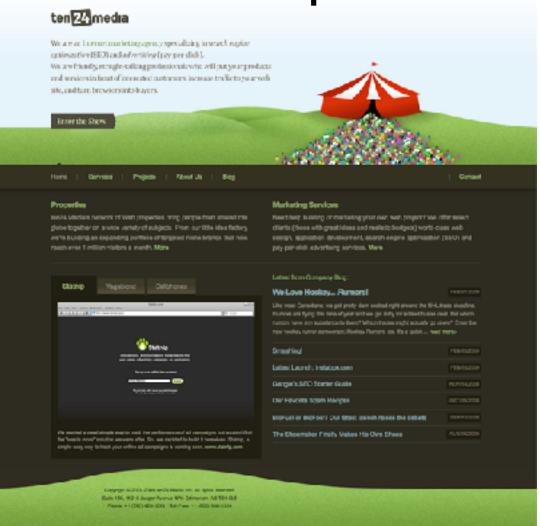


CRAP: Repetition

Repetition

- Repetition in print is more common than in web, however it can be equally effective
- Repeating design elements create a consistent look (and improves branding ...)
- Repetition across pages with css, but also inside pages
- In web design can repeat elements in header and footer

CRAP: Repetition



http://www.1024media.com/

CRAP: Repetition



CRAP: Alignment

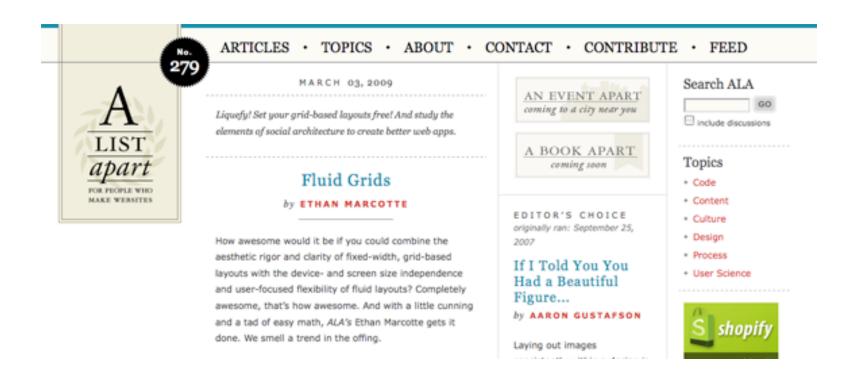
Alignment

- Can make designs looking amateur to professional
- Easier for users to look for information
- Try designing sites using a grid

CRAP: Alignment



CRAP: Alignment



CRAP: Proximity

- Proximity
 - Like elements together, separating ones that aren't
 - Important to use header tags and proper spacing

CRAP: Proximity



Marketplaces

FlashDen
 AudioJungle

ThemeForest

VideoHive
 GraphicRiver

We operate a set of inter-connected marketplaces for digital goods that allow asyone to buy or sell Flash, music loops, sounds, video affects, pixel fonts, site templates and CMS themes. Learn More

Tuts+

Psdtuts+

Audicutts+

Vectortuts+

Netturs+

Learn More

With our world famous Tuts+ websites, Envate offers free training and tutorials in Photoshop, web development, audio and illustration. The aites have a huge following and run work by talented creatives from around the community.

Other Services

▶ FreelanceSwitch

Rockable Press

Creattica Daily

AppStorm
 Jobs.FSw

▶ FaveUp

Blog Action Day

From the award winning FreelanceSvitch to design inspiration site FaveUp, Envato is always working to experiment and innevate with new products and services. Learn More

CRAP: Proximity



Portfolio Web Design Content Management Company Contact

Create a Revolution

We create beautiful, powerful websites that are easy to manage.

> 877 810 9237 > E-mail Us

 Download Client Worksheet Complete and return our client worksheel and we will get back to you within three days.

Paradigm Reborn is a small Web desicn firm. We create great websites through revolutionary design and robust content management.

More Than Meets the Eye

Web Jesign is more than flashy graphics. We are content management pioneers—empowering you to keep your website up-to-date and to stay in touch with your customers. A great website is much more than skin deep.

Take the Wheel

Your website is a reflection of your organization: active and adaptable, or state and outdated. With PinePly content management, you can keep visitors coming back to fresh content and imagery. Edit test, upload photos, and add new pages. Simple,

Recent Work









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some color theory

Color Selections

- How to choose color combinations
 - decide your goal for the color selection
 - look at the color wheel
 - look at your content

HTML Colors

Most browsers define colors by "#rrggbb"

Color numbers are given as percentages of red, green, and blue in hexadecimal format (0 . . . FF) => (0 . . . 255)

Most browsers also support some standard color names

White #FFFFF _____

Red #FF0000

Green #00FF00

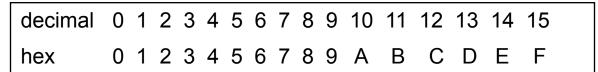
Blue #0000FF

Magenta #FF00FF

Cyan #00FFFF

Yellow #FFFF00

Black #000000



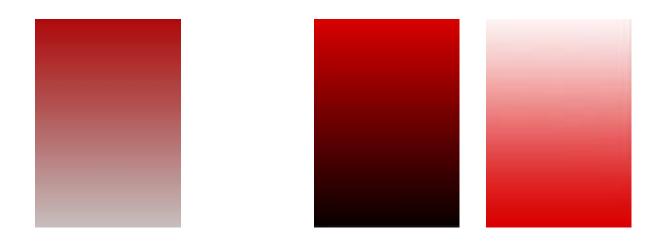
hex	convert	decimal
15	1*16 + 5	21
A4	10*16 + 4	164

Color (in software)

Hue: actual color

Saturation: The degree of purity of a hue (relation to gray)

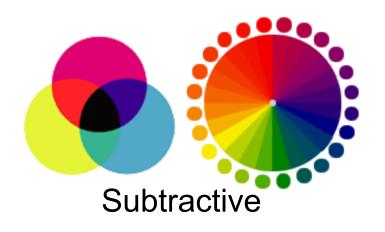
Brightness / Value: White (or black) mixed with color

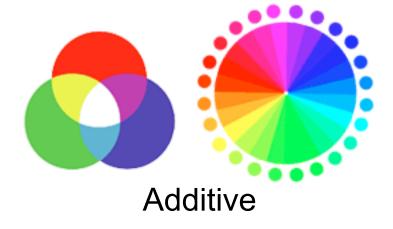


Color Systems

We have 2 color systems

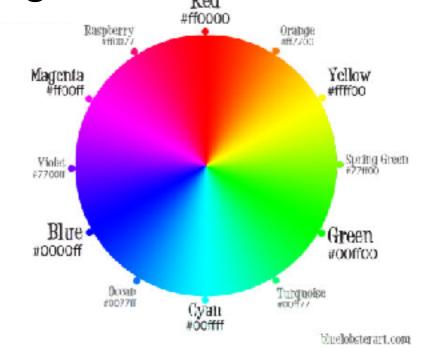
subtractive (print,paint), combined black, e.g. CMYK additive (computer), combined white, e.g. RGB



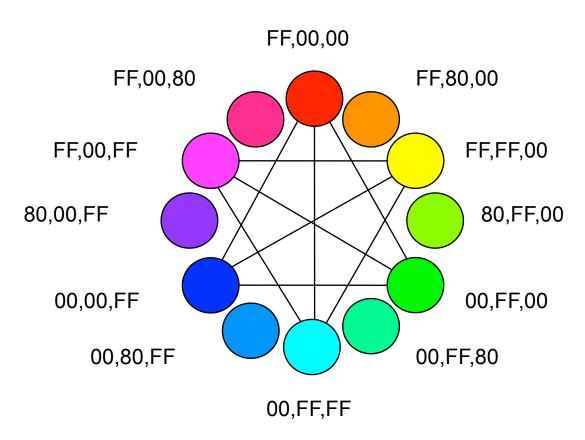


Color Theory: Color Wheel

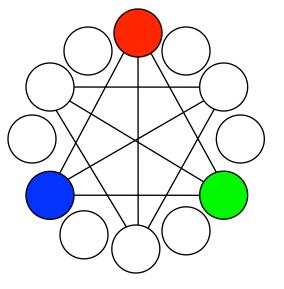
 visual representation of colors according to their chromatic relationship



Color Wheel

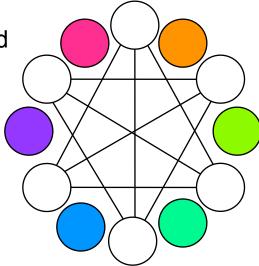


http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnhess/html/hess08142000.asp



Primary additive colors:

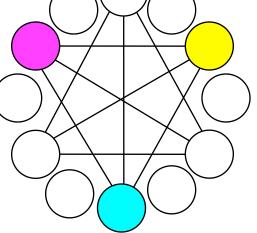
Basic colors, cannot be created red, green, blue



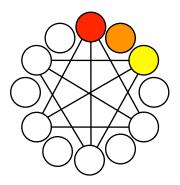
Tertiary additive colors: middle of primary and secondary



By mixing primary ones cyan, magenta, yellow

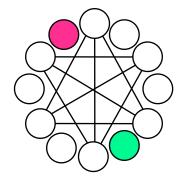


Analogous colors



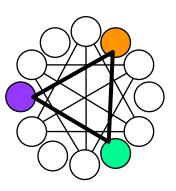
Adjacent colors are harmonious

Complementary colors



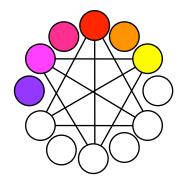
Opposite colors are used for contrast—text and background.

Triad colors



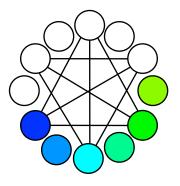
Equidistant colors create tension.

Warm (active) colors

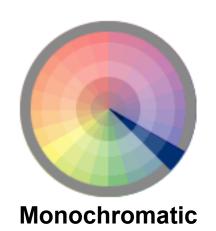


Add warmth and appear to move toward the viewer

Cool (passive) colors



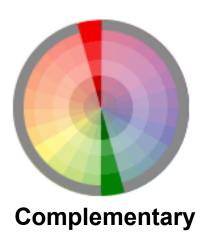
More reserved, and appear to recede into the screen

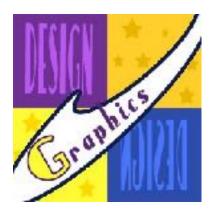








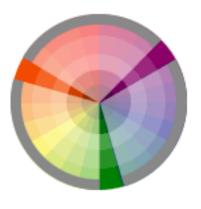




http://www.allwebdesignresources.com/
http://www.worqx.com/color/



Split-Complementary



Triad



Double-Complementary

Color and Contrast

- Remember Figure and Ground?
- More contrast, more visible

Yellow text on a white background

blue text on a black background

"Simultaneous contrast", eye-strain

such as red text on a blue background

Full saturation high contrast



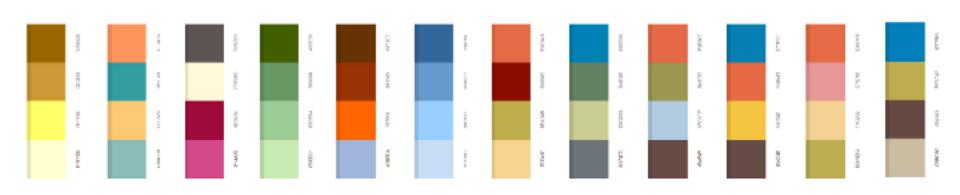
Proportion and Intensity

- Our eyes perceive a visual mix, depending on proportions
- Color of largest proportional area: dominant color (ground)
- Smaller areas are subdominant colors
- Accent colors have small relative area, but offer a contrast
 Placing small areas of light on a dark, or vice versa



Color pallets

 many many color pallet generators online ...



Color and perception

- bright colors will dominate attention
- if two colors appear similar, will be perceived as a group
- similar perceived brightness (poor contrast)
 or simultaneous contrast (pure colors)
 also interfere with each other

Color and perception

- Brewer palettes
 selected for perceptual properties
 (created by Cynthia Brewer for cartography)
- Types of Brewer palettes:
 qualitative, sequential, diverging



Theory + examples

(note some tutorials not on additive, but on subtractive)

http://www.worqx.com/color/

http://designfestival.com/color-theory-101-2/

http://www.writedesignonline.com/resources/design/rules/color.html

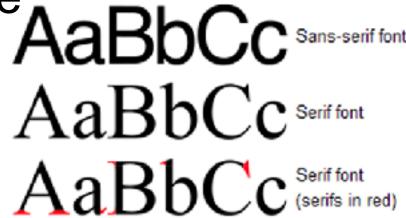
http://mkweb.bcgsc.ca/brewer/

a bit on fonts

- font types
 - serif (tails at top and bottom)
 - sans-serif (no tails)
 - script & decorative







- font psychology: font type and size plays a big role in readability and message
 - serif faster to read
 - disfluent fonts affect understanding
 - bigger easier to read
 - script and decorative convey emotion

- Arial clean and easy to read, safe
- Times New Roman traditional, professional
- Helvetica clean
- Verdana close to human writing
- Palatino old feel
- Comic Sans informal and playful

Some (older) work on psychology of fonts

http://psychology.wichita.edu/surl/usabilitynews/81/PersonalityofFonts.asp

Known font families overviews

http://typedia.com/learn/only/typeface-classifications/

And guides for combining fonts

http://www.smashingmagazine.com/2010/11/04/best-practices-of-combining-typefaces/

font combinations

 Avoid a mix of fonts of the same type, variant or style at the same level of your hierarchy

- Use contrast.
 When fonts look similar, even at different levels, they confuse
- Bold fonts are hard to make look good



typography

- Line Spacing: convenient reading 30-60% size of font
- Line Length: too long may not read to the end. Too short eyes jump back/forth. Try 45 to 65 char pet line (7-10 words)
- White Spaces: space between distinct groups of information
- Vertical Rhythm: show readers how to scan the page
- Vertical Hierarchy: make important things in the rhythm popout (e.g. titles) to help scanning