

UI Workshop

What is UI?

- Every way that a user has to interact with something can be considered an UI, buttons on a car panel, mobile app buttons, etc
- Differently from UX, UI is how the application should behave. While UX is how it works. UX will collect the data (what should be requisited to the user, what are the functionalities of the application) and pass it to a UI designer to implement it in a stylish fashion. UX will make the structure, the wireframe of the application, UI will give life to it, adding colors, typography, icons, etc
- You must have utility to have usability

Bear these 3 questions in mind when designing a product

- Why?
- · Audience?
- How?

Gestalt

- How human beings perceive shapes
- Studies how the human brain detects and interprets shapes
- Helps people assimilate and understand information that we pass through images

- It has some main pillars that the human brain knows well, and identify as good
 - Closed figures
 - Unification
 - Continuity
 - Segregation
 - Similitude
 - Proximity



- An interface is compoused of elements that make the user's life easier, not harder, elements should be strategically positioned for that to happen
- Projects are made for other people, not yourself. Always imagine another user using your interface and the problems they might have

What is an efficient interface?

- It should deliver information to the user in a way that doesn't generate stress nor make them spend more energy than they need to
- Let the user happy and in control of what he is doing
- · Pillars of an efficient interface
 - Usability
 - Utility
 - Consistency
 - Accessibility
 - Keeping it simple
 - Visually attractive
 - Useful content

UI Tips

- Always multiply information by a factor of 8.
 - 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48...
 - The information shall guide the user where to look at given the text and information sizing
 - It's a design technique made by google
 - · Good interfaces are made with hierarchy
- Use grids to help creating interfaces, grids are vertical lines that can be used in order to make the application look more concise

Desktop

1440

Count 12 | Width 64 | Gutter 32

Tablet

768

Count 8 | Width 56 | Gutter 32

Mobile Android

360

Count: 4 | Width 56 | Gutter 16

Mobile iOS

375 (jesus me salva)

Count: 6 | Width: 41 | Gutter 16

Some devices and their respective grid sizes

• Example of grid usage, using figma to build the user interface



- Typography expresses feelings, emotions and they must be in all cases readable
 - For text information and sizing use the 1.5x rule, where the text will get 1.5x smaller if it's a sub-title or something similar, the technique is called perfect fifth:



- Creating a color palette to make the application look good and harmonious, colors can be analogous, complementary, etc. Depends on the result you're expecting
 - Some techniques can be used in order to achieve good results in the application layout, such as the 60-30-10 rule, where one color will be used in 60% of the application, another one in 30% and the last on 10%. Where the colors use in the 10% are generally use to make an information stand out, 30% for texts and 60% for background, application blocks etc
- Icons are good to enforce a text function to our mind, we as humans identify icons better than we do with text
 - Icons must also maintain some harmony. eg.: If you're always using light icons and out of nowhere transition to a filled one it will look weird



• Images have a visual appeal really so use them carefully

freepik.com shutterstock.com

Grátis, um pouco limitado.

Pago, um universo.

elements.envato.com

Pago, um pouco limitado.

Using vector images on these websites when looking for new images might be a good catch

Hoje concluí o workshop Tiago Luchtenberg sobre UI.

Foi um conhecimento bastante enriquecedor, em que pude aprofundar conhecimentos relativos a cores, tipografia e hierarquia de elementos no design de produtos