



UX Fundamentals

Hands-on workshop

By Vijay Shivakumar

Welcome to the program

Please mute your microphone

Enable it when you wish to be heard

Have a notepad and a pen/pencil handy

**Please schedule phone calls, email & message during breaks
unless they are an emergency**

UX Fundamentals

Hands-on workshop

Agenda

Introduction

Purpose

History

What is it ?

How to apply ?

Assignment

UX Fundamentals

Hands-on workshop

About Me

Vijay Shivakumar

Designer | Developer | Trainer



Training, Development & Consultation
Contemporary Web / Hybrid Technologies

By Vijay Shivakumar

UX Fundamentals

Hands-on workshop

About You

Designer

Developer

Architect

Business Analyst

Technology Enthusiast

Curious

UX Fundamentals

Hands-on workshop

What is User Experience ?

By Vijay Shivakumar

Varies from person to person according to their domain.

**“UI is the saddle, the stirrups, & the reins.
UX is the feeling you get, being able to ride the horse.”**

Dain Miller, Web Developer

**“How do I explain what I do at a party? The short version is that
I say I humanize technology.”**

Fred Beecher, Director of UX, The Nerderly

“Design isn’t finished until somebody is using it.”

Brenda Laurel, PhD, Independent Scholar

**“The next big thing is the one that makes the last big thing
usable.”**

Blake Ross, Co-creator of Mozilla Firefox

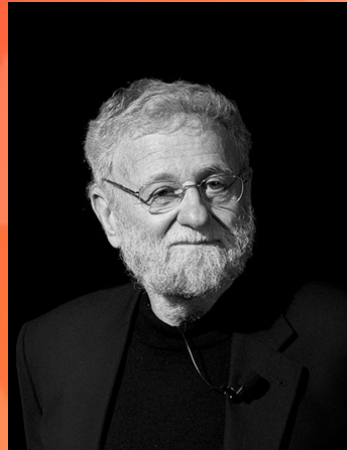
**“When UX doesn’t consider ALL users, shouldn’t it be known as
“SOME User Experience” or... SUX?”**

Billy Gregory, Senior Accessibility Engineer

UX Fundamentals

Hands-on workshop

What is User Experience ?



<https://jnd.org/>

By Vijay Shivakumar

"I invented the term because I thought Human Interface and usability were too narrow: I wanted to cover all aspects of the person's experience with a system, including industrial design, graphics, the interface, the physical interaction, and the manual."

- Don Norman



UX

Fundamentals

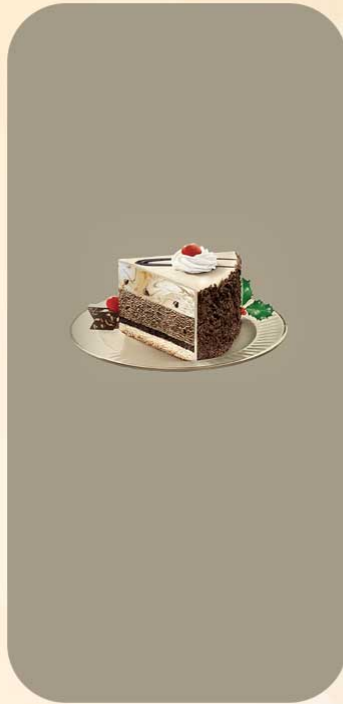
The Product



UX

Fundamentals

The Product



UX

Fundamentals

The Product



By Vijay Shivakumar

UX

Fundamentals

The Product



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UX

Fundamentals

The Product

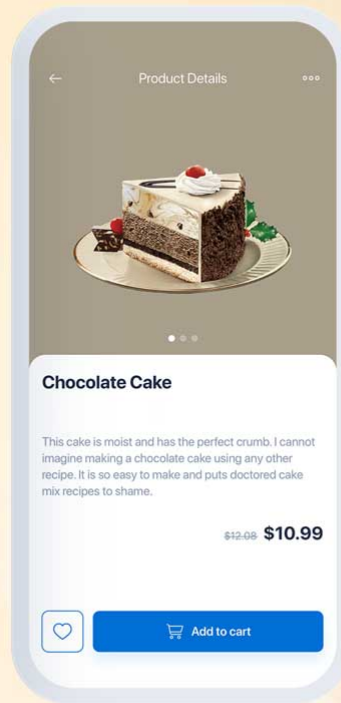


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UX

Fundamentals

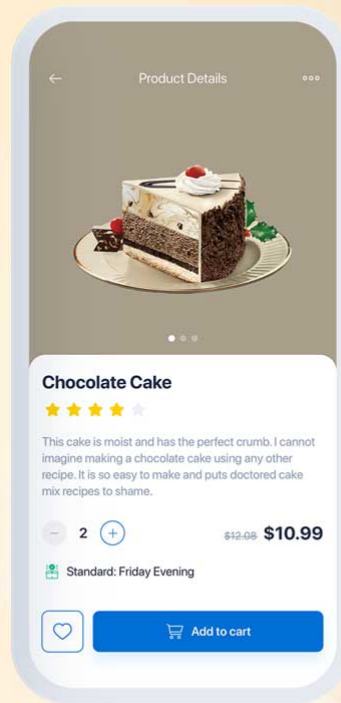
The Product



UX

Fundamentals

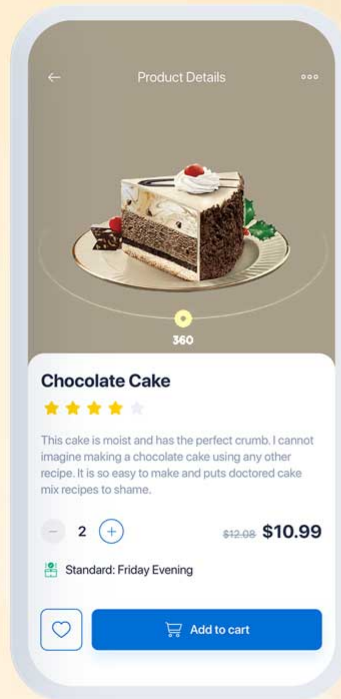
The Product



UX

Fundamentals

The Product



UX

Product development life cycle



UX

UI and UX Differences

Visual Design
Interface Design
Navigation Design
Information Design

User Interface

Interaction Design
Information Architecture
Functional Specifications
Content Requirements
User Needs
Site Objectives

User Experience

UX

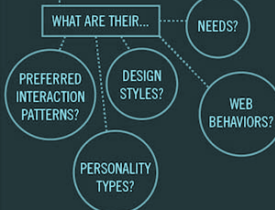
CLIENT & INDUSTRY RESEARCH



USER RESEARCH



WHO ARE THE CLIENT'S PRIMARY TARGET AUDIENCES?



RUN USABILITY TESTS

on the current site or app based on existing pain points.

DEVELOP PERSONAS

based on research & testing.

DEVELOP USER JOURNEY MAPS

to identify ideal scenarios for completing critical tasks.

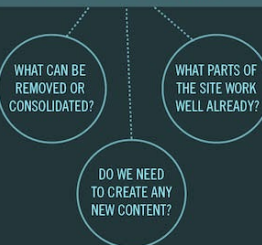
INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE



INVENTORY ALL EXISTING CONTENT.

EXECUTE A CONTENT AUDIT.

Analyze all existing content with your user research as a guide.



DESIGN NEW SITE ARCHITECTURE.

TEST THE ARCHITECTURE

with users using card sorting techniques or interactive prototypes.

ITERATE

based on user feedback.

PAGE TEMPLATE DESIGN (WIREFRAMING)



COLLABORATE WITH CONTENT STRATEGISTS

to determine what content should be available on each page.

DESIGN THE CONTENT STRUCTURE, LAYOUT & INTERACTION PATTERNS

for each page type within the site architecture.

TEST DESIGNS

by sharing prototypes with users and asking for feedback on any assumptions you've made

SHARE & EXPLAIN DESIGNS

early and often with the entire team, so they understand every layout or interaction pattern decision that's made.

VISUAL DESIGN



COLLABORATE WITH VISUAL DESIGNERS.

They have a good eye for beauty and functionality that can only help the user.

SHARE THE VISUAL DESIGN

with users as early as possible to get feedback on any assumptions made and general opinions.

SITE ANALYTICS & USABILITY TESTING



WORK CLOSELY WITH YOUR ANALYTICS TEAM

to help them understand which areas of the experience you'll need the richest analytic information about.

RUN USABILITY TESTS

based on any revelations from site analytics over time, previous design assumptions, or user complaints.



UX

Fundamental components of UX

Information Architecture (IA)

Interaction Design

Usability

Prototyping

Visual Design

UX Fundamentals

Information Architecture

By Vijay Shivakumar

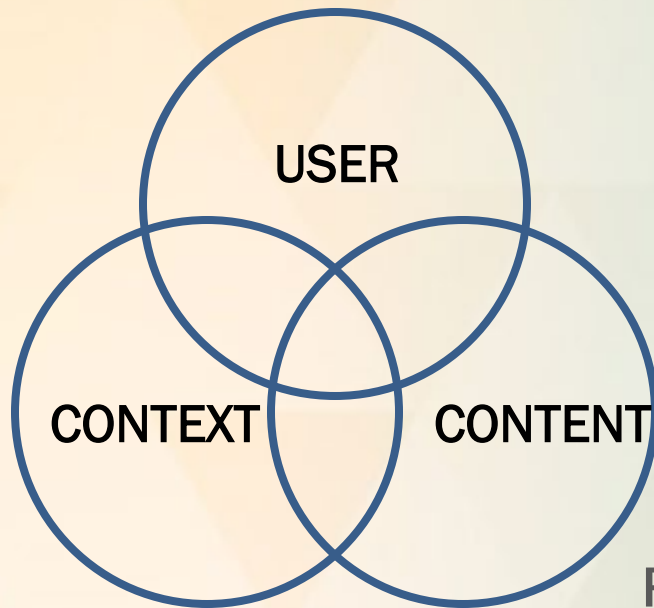
UX Information Architecture

Information architecture (IA) focuses on organizing, structuring, and labeling content in an effective and sustainable way. The goal is to help users find information and complete tasks.

UX

UX Information Architecture

Information
ecology



Rosenfeld and Morville

-UX research scientist

UX Fundamentals

Interaction Design

By Vijay Shivakumar

UX Interaction Design

Interaction design is specifically a discipline which examines the interaction (using an interface) between a system and its user.

UX

UX Interaction Design

Disciplines of Interaction Design

[link](#)



UX Fundamentals

Usability

By Vijay Shivakumar

UX Usability

Usability refers to the quality of a user's experience when interacting with products or systems, including websites, software, devices, or applications.

Usability is about effectiveness, efficiency and the overall satisfaction of the user.

UX

UX Usability

**What makes
Usability**

Intuitive design

Ease of learning

Efficiency of use

Memorability

Appropriate error

Subjective satisfaction

UX Fundamentals

Prototyping

By Vijay Shivakumar

UX Prototyping

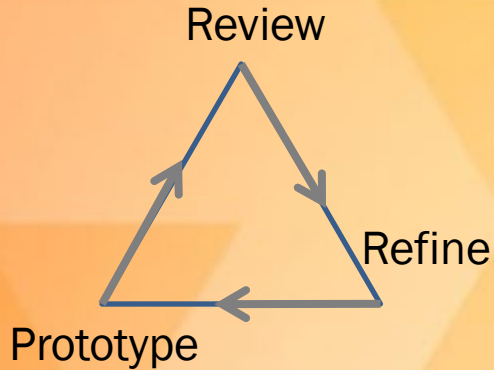
A prototype is a primitive version of something that will, potentially, be iterated upon until it is a final product.



UX

UX Prototyping

Types of prototype



Sketching

Block Wires

Paper prototypes

Low-fidelity wireframe

HTML prototypes

Interactive prototypes



“If a picture is worth a thousand words, a prototype is worth 1000 meetings.”
– IDEO

UX Fundamentals

Visual Design

By Vijay Shivakumar

Visual Design

Visual design focuses on the aesthetics of a site and its related materials by strategically implementing images, colors, fonts, and other elements.

UX

UX Visual Design

The basic elements

Lines

Shapes

Colors

Texture

Typography

Forms

UX

UX Visual Design

Principles of Visual Design

Unity

Gestalt

Space

Hierarchy

Balance

Contrast

Scale

Dominance

Similarity

Visual Design - Basic Elements - Lines

Regular lines



Double lines



Dashed lines



Straight lines



Curvy lines





Straight lines are formal
Precise



Organic / Curvy lines
are casual,
Not certain

Visual Design - Basic Elements - Shape

Conscious use of shapes can help send the right message about your brand and keep your visual marketing strategy consistent.

Different shapes convey hidden meanings and feelings so that you can choose the best shape combinations for your designs.

UX

Fundamentals

Geometric

These are the most commonly used shapes.



Organic

They represent things from the natural world.



Abstract

They represent everyday objects for people



UX

Fundamentals

Squares



Reliable, give stability and suggest order

Circles



Represent completion, wholeness and harmony

Triangles



Represent direction and power

Pentagons



Portray familiar usage already known use of the shape

Visual Design - Basic Elements - Color

Color is one of the most powerful tools in the designer's toolkit. You can use color to impact users' emotions, draw their attention, and put them in the right frame of mind to make a purchase.

UX

Fundamentals

Red

Excitement
Strength
Love
Energy

Orange

Confidence
Success
Bravery
Sociability

Yellow

Creativity
Happiness
Warmth
Cheer

Green

Nature
Healing
Freshness
Quality

Blue

Trust
Peace
Loyalty
Competence

Pink

Compassion
Sincerity
Sophistication
Sweet

Purple

Royalty
Luxury
Spirituality
Ambition

Brown

Dependable
Rugged
Trustworthy
Simple

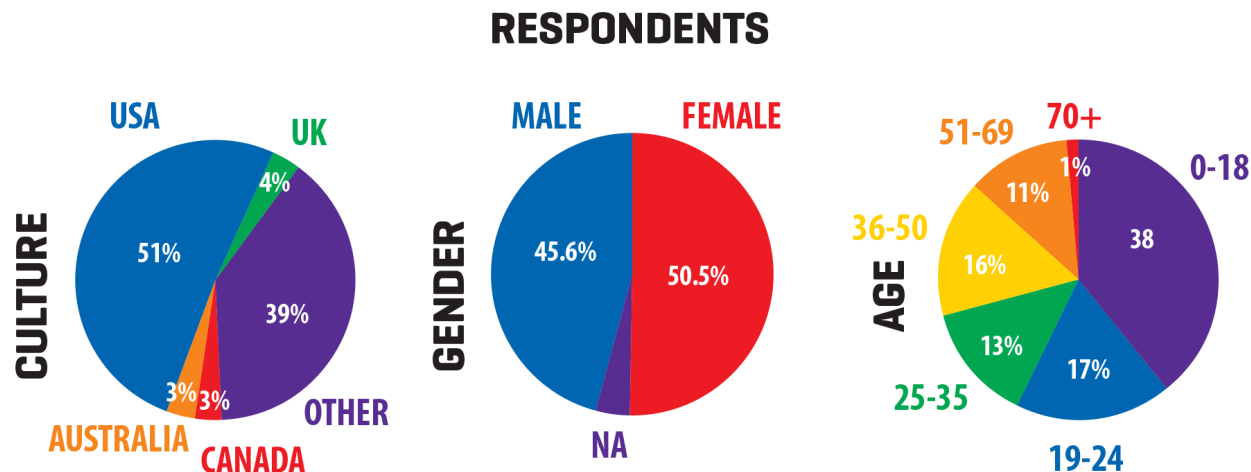
Black

Formality
Dramatic
Sophistication
Security

White

Clean
Simplicity
Innocence
Honest

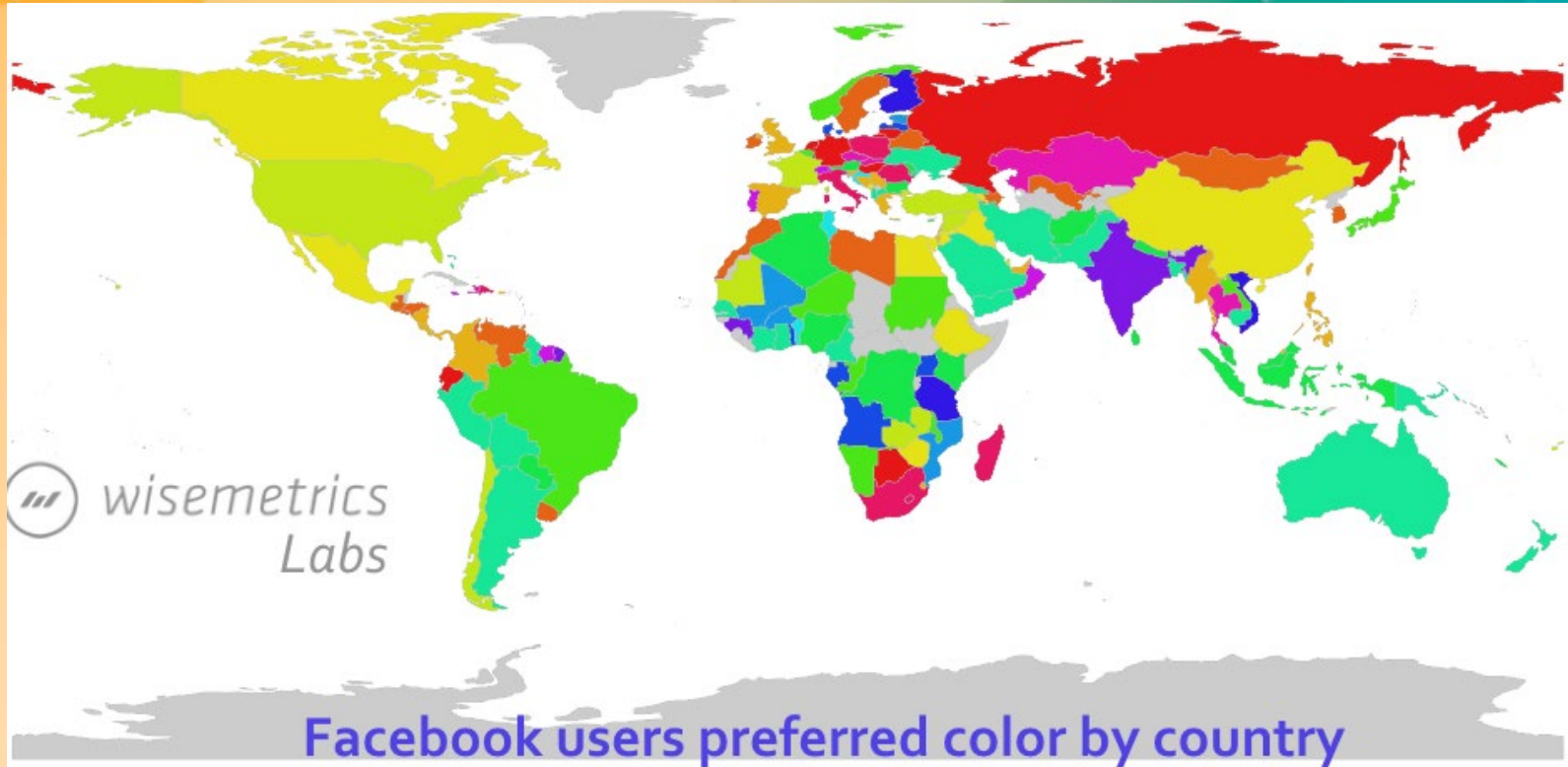
Colors of Culture, Age, Gender



UX

Fundamentals - Colors

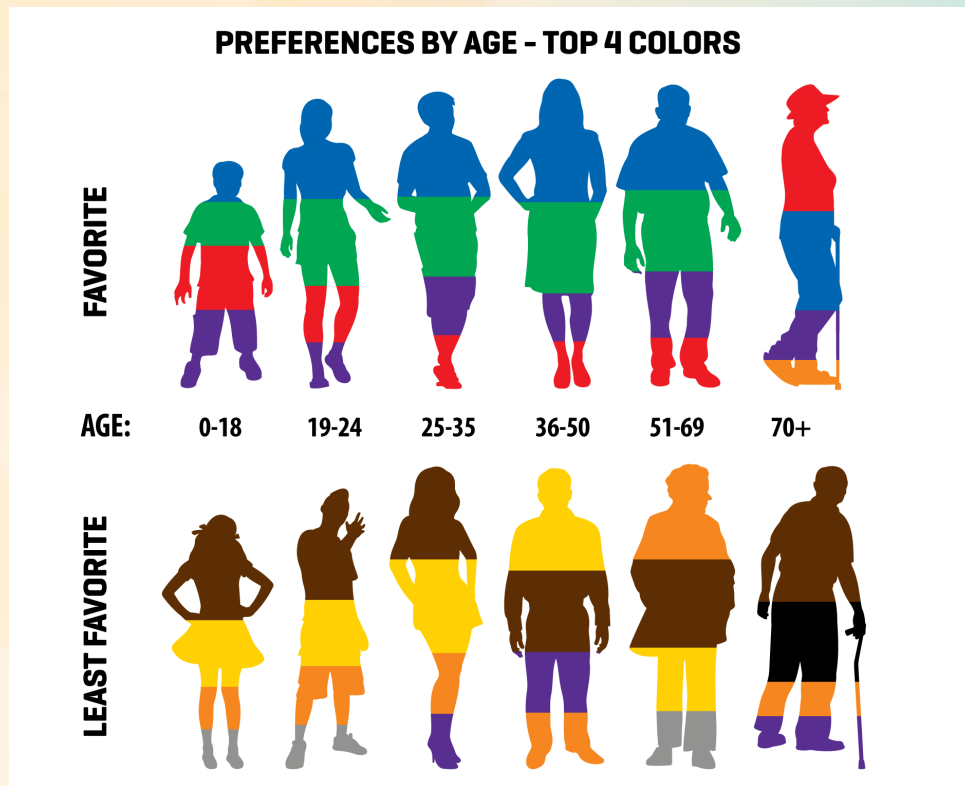
Colors of
Culture,
Age
Gender



UX

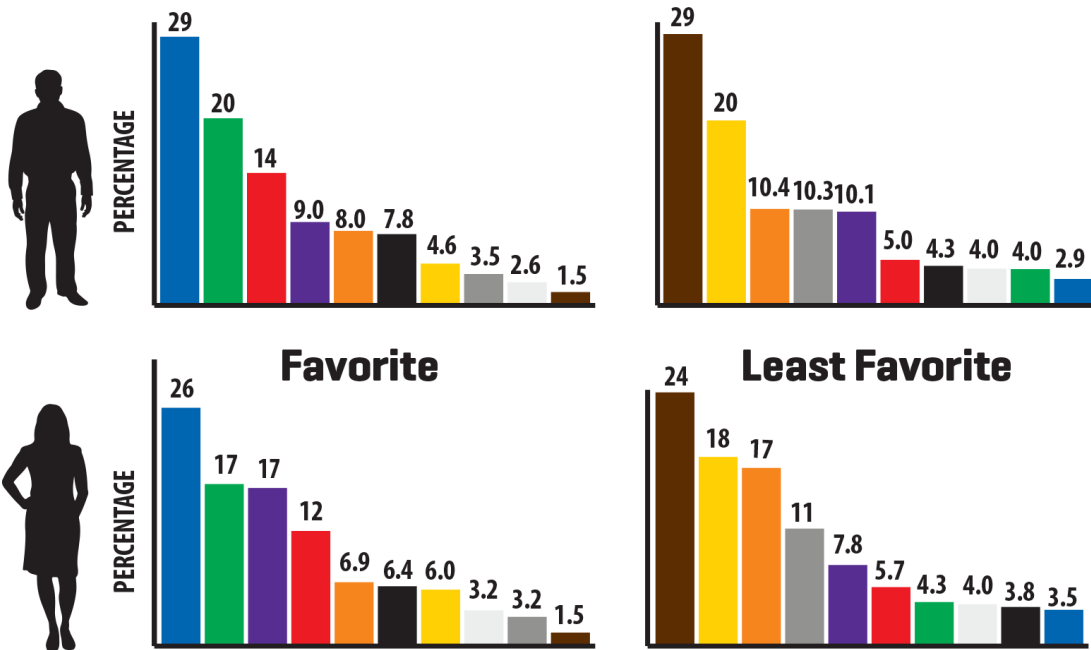
Fundamentals - Colors

Colors of Culture,
Age, Gender



Colors of Culture,
Age, Gender

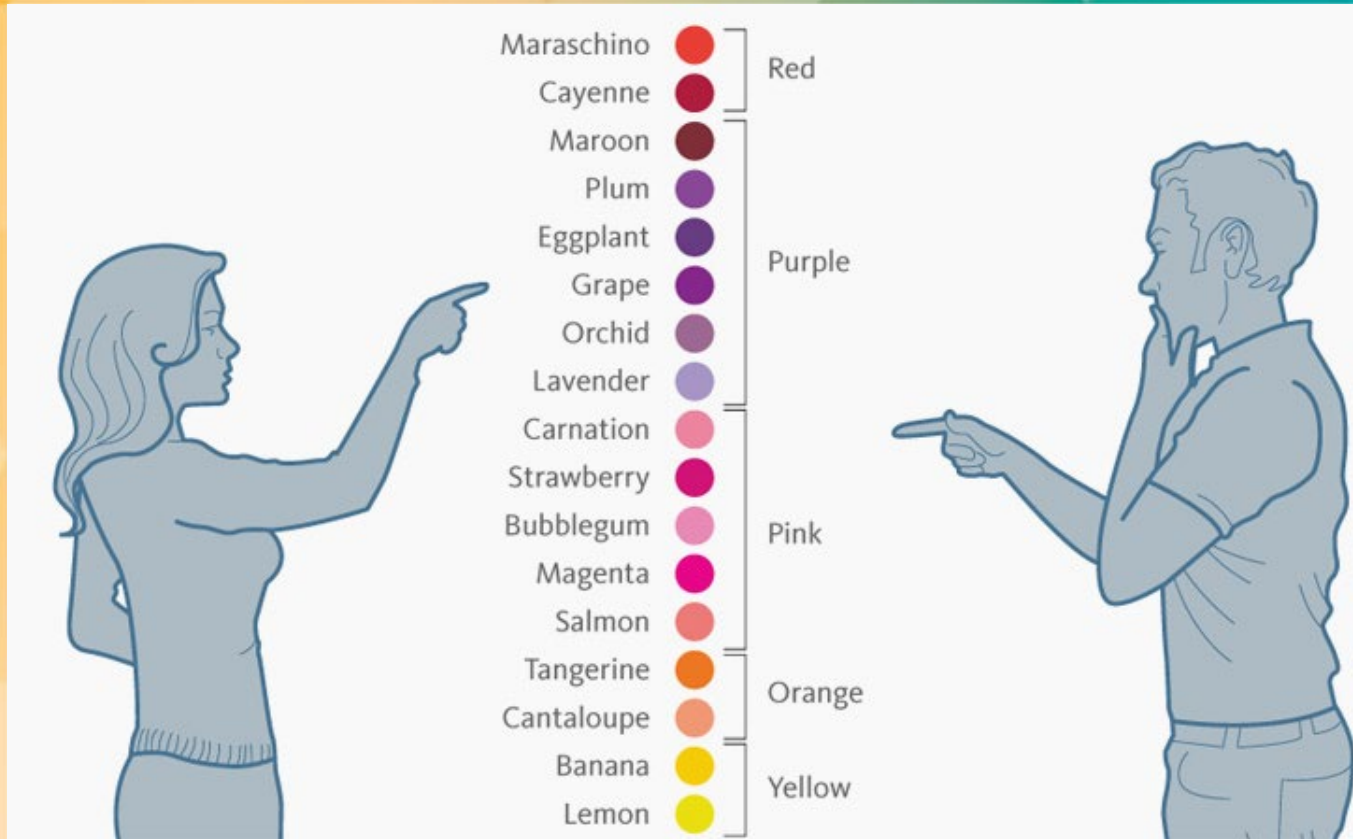
COLOR PREFERENCES BY GENDER



UX

Fundamentals - Colors

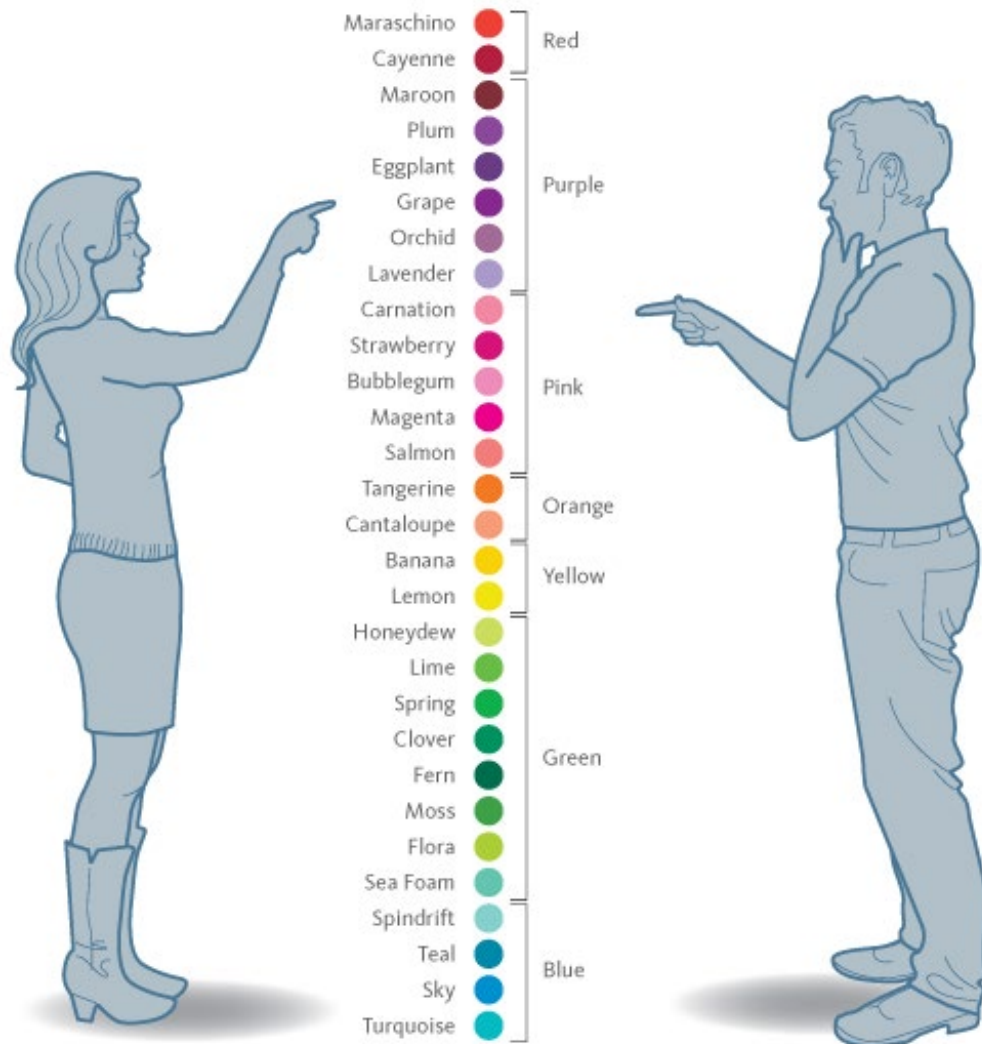
Colors of Culture,
Age, Gender



UX |

Colors of Culture, Age, Gender

By Vijay Shivakumar



UX |

Brands that use
colors to target
their service and
audience

By Vijay Shivakumar



Visual Design - Basic Elements - Texture

Texture is the surface quality of an object

Textures are created with lines, patterns, gradients etc.

UX

Fundamentals

Photoshop demo

By Vijay Shivakumar

UX

Fundamentals

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Visual Design - Basic Elements - Typography

Typography plays a huge role in developing a strong brand identity and a solid first impression.

Different fonts convey different messages

UX

Fundamentals

5 major font
categories

Each signifies an
identity when
used by product
or service

Serif

Authority, tradition, respect, and grandeur

Times New Roman, Bodini, Georgia, Garamond and Baskerville.

Sans Serif

Clean, modern, objective, stable, universal

Helvetica, Verdana, Arial, Century Gothic, and Calibri

Slab Serif

Bold, Strong, Modern, Solid, Funky

Rockwell, Courier, Museo, Clarendon and Bevan

Script

Feminine, elegant, friendly, creative

Lobster, Zapfino, Pacifico, Lucida and Brush Script

Modern

Exclusivity, fashionable, stylish, sharp,
intelligent

Inifinity, Eurostyle, Majoram, Matchbook, Politica

UX

Fundamentals

Font usage by
brands

BALANCED / CALM



PEACEFUL / HEALTHY



TRUSTFUL / STRONG



CREATIVE / WISE



EXCITED /
YOUTHFUL / BOLD



FRIENDLY / CHEERFUL /
CONFIDENT



OPTIMISTIC /
CLEAR / WARM



Visual Design - Basic Elements - Form

Visual design focuses on the aesthetics of a site and its related materials by strategically implementing images, colors, fonts, and other elements.



Fundamentals - Forms

2D and 3D forms usually adds value to data and visual display of numbers

Visual Design - Principle - Balance

Visual Design - Principle - Balance

Balance is usually considered a very good thing.
In the most of cases, nobody wants to lack balance in anything.

The same is true in design. Achieve balance is our goal.

Size



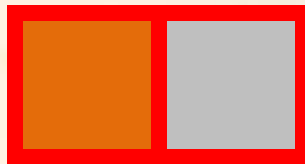
the bigger box is prominent

Colour



the red box is prominent

Contrast



the grey box is prominent

Density



the right side is prominent

Visual Design - Principle - Alignment

Visual Design - Principle - Alignment

Alignment helps us to create a sense of unity by providing structure and connecting elements.

UX

Fundamentals - Alignment

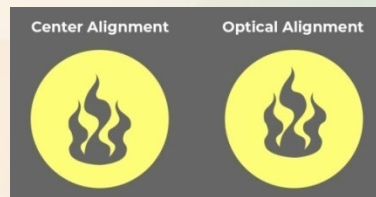
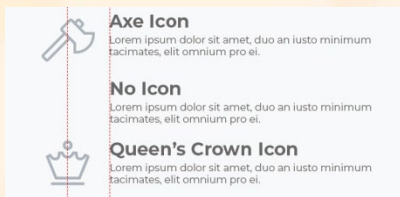
Vertical



Horizontal



Media



Visual Design - Principle - Hierarchy

Visual Design - Principle - Hierarchy

Hierarchy provides the user with a road map to navigate throughout your design.

In general there are two types of hierarchies

Heavy text content, Visual content

Heavy text content

We are conditioned to read from left to right, top to bottom and “skim” content.

Its observed that we follow the “F” pattern when we see heavy text content

Arabic, Aramaic,
Azeri, Maldivian,
Hebrew, Kurdish,
Persian, Urdu,
Hanuno'o,
Batak, Tagbanwa

Visual content

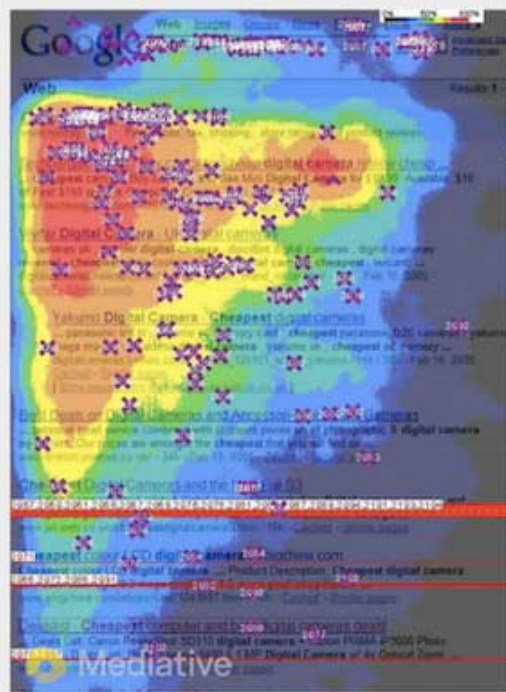
Instead, our tendency to move from left to right and top to bottom can be disrupted by **contrast**. The elements with the most contrast win our attention.

UX

Fundamentals - Hierarchy

Heavy text content
we are conditioned
to read from **left to
right, top to bottom**
and “skim” content.
Its observed that we
follow the “F” Pattern
when we see heavy
text content

[LINK](#)



2005



2014

Source: The Evolution of Google Search Results Pages, Mediavive, 2014

Arabic,
Aramaic,
Azeri,
Maldivian,
Hebrew,
Kurdish,
Persian,
Urdu,
Hanuno'o,
Batak,
Tagbanwa

UX Fundamentals

Visual Design - Principle - Emphasis

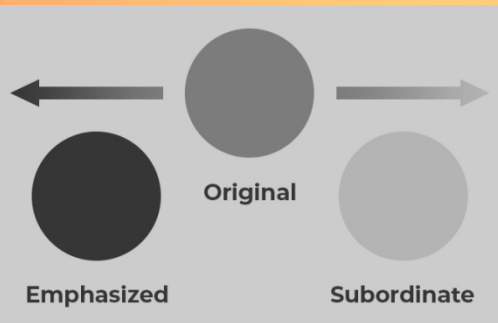
By Vijay Shivakumar

Visual Design - Principle - Emphasis

Emphasis is used to indicate importance or dominance. Elements can be emphasized by taking advantage of other design principles, including **proportion, white space, movement, and contrast.**

UX

Fundamentals - Emphasis



Proportion describes the size of an element, compared to those around it. Larger elements will have more emphasis and smaller elements will appear subordinate.

White Space describes the distance between elements to create grouping or isolation. Elements that are grouped can appear subordinate to elements that stand in isolation.

Movement describes the use of elements to insinuate direction. This can be use to “move” your user to the focal point or by movement of controls to show error or success

Contrast describes the distinction between one element and those around it by means of color, size, shape, or alignment.

Visual Design - Principle - Proportion

Visual Design - Principle - Proportion

Proportion has a long history of defining beauty in art and design.

Fundamentals - Proportion

In order to take advantage of proportion in UI design, we must first understand the differences between size, scale, and proportion. All three of these terms are related, but there are some clear distinctions to consider.

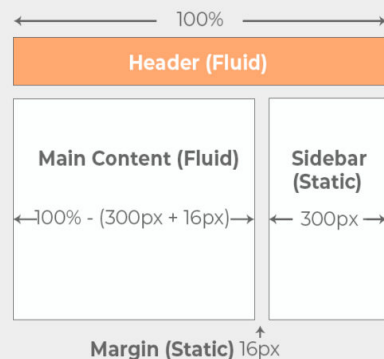
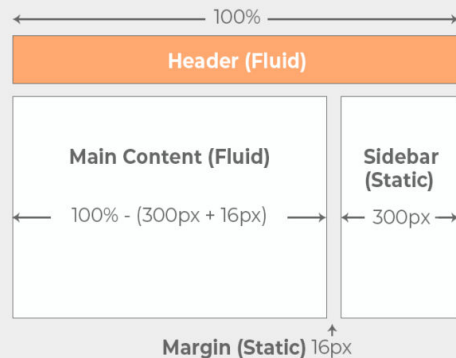
Size is the actual dimensions of an element, often measured in px, pt, em, rem etc.

Scale is the relative dimensions of an element, often measured by percentages or multiples.

Proportion is the harmonious relationship between two or more elements of scale.

Static elements remain the same size, regardless of how big or small the screen is.

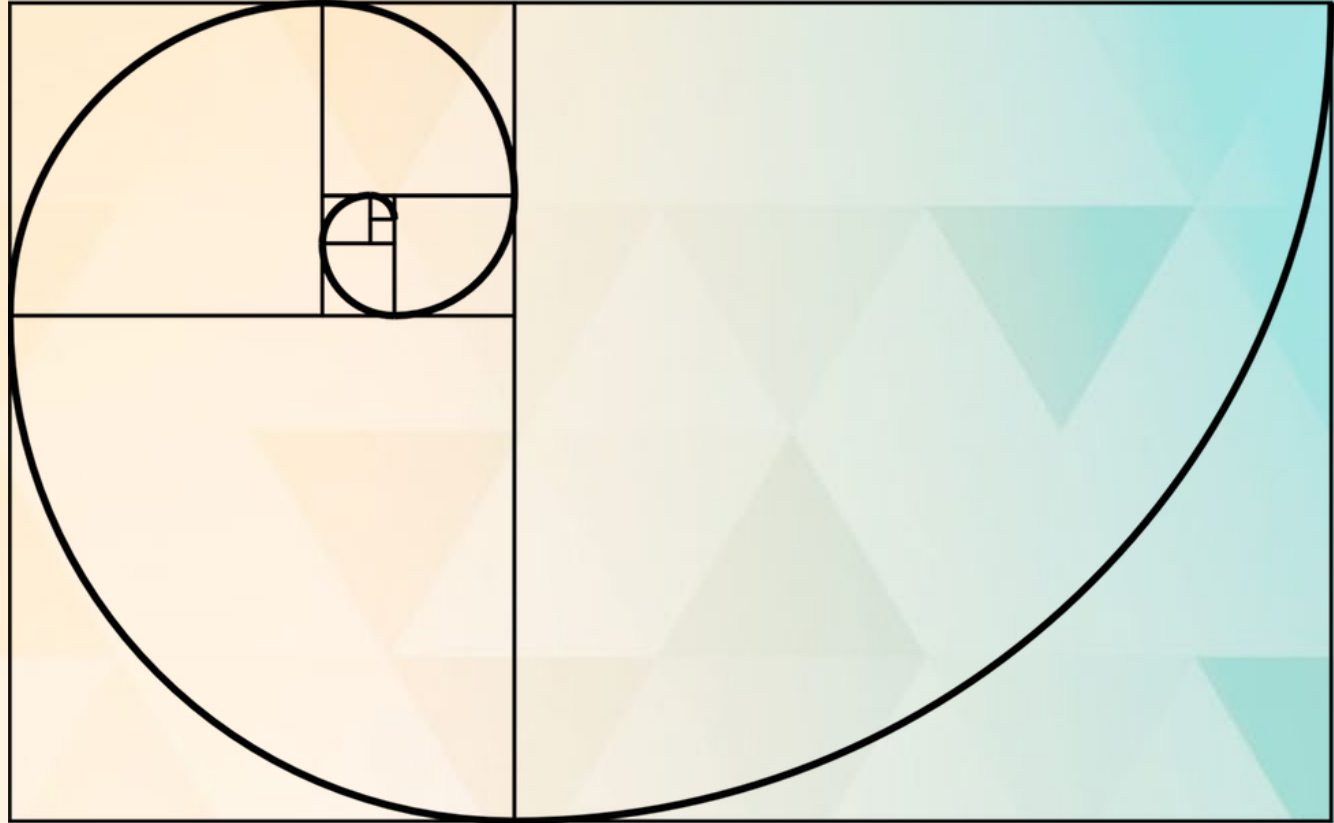
Fluid elements scale to a specified percentage of it's container.



UX

Fundamentals - Proportion

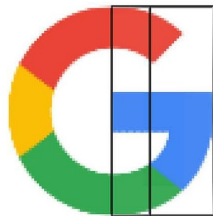
The Golden Ratio



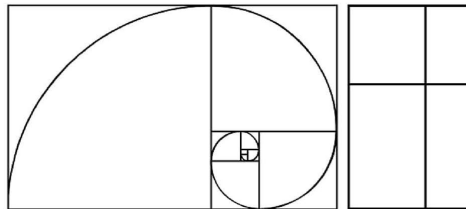
UX

Fundamentals - Proportion

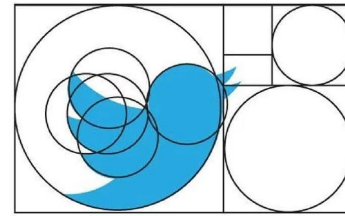
Using the Golden Ratio in UI Design



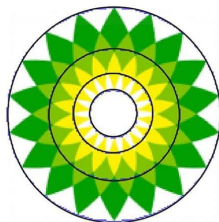
Google



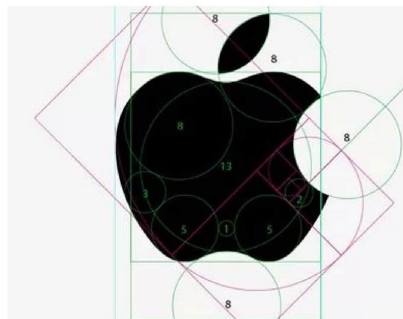
The Golden Ratio



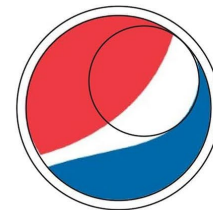
Twitter



BP



Apple

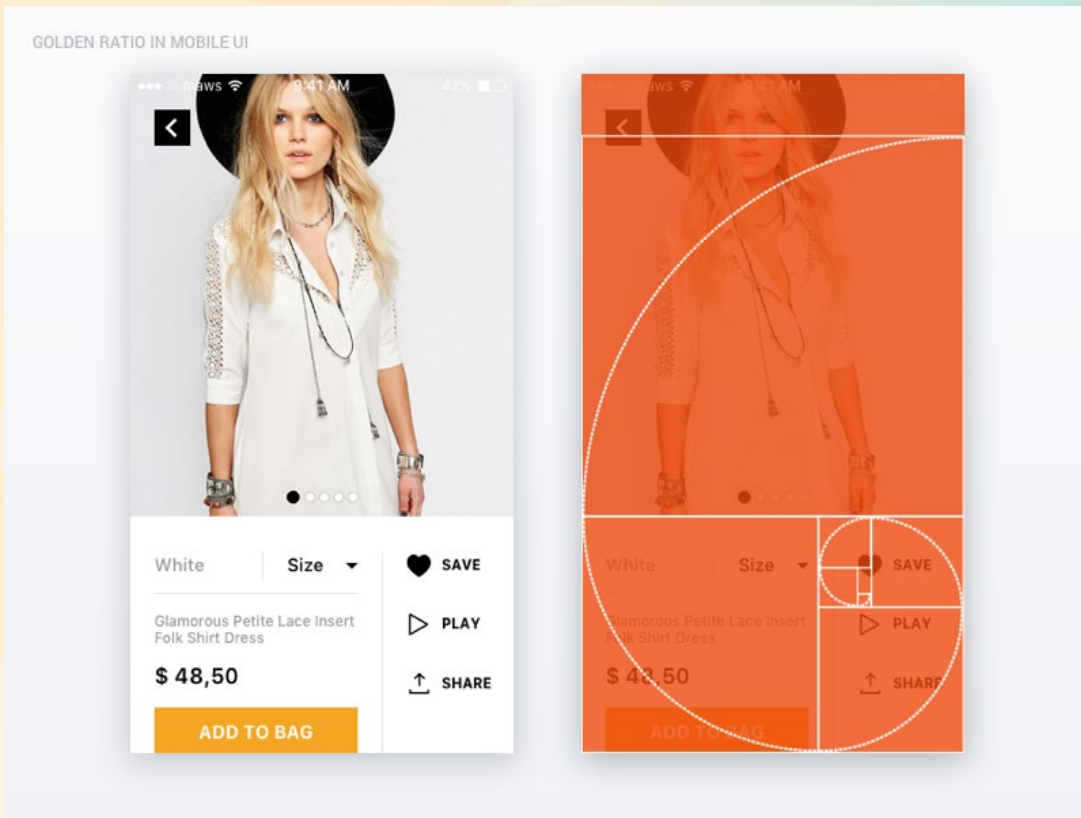


Pepsi

UX

Fundamentals - Proportion

Using the Golden Ratio in UI Design



Visual Design - Principle – GESTALT

Visual Design - Principle - GESTALT

Gestalt theory implies that the mind understands the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Simply put, our mind will always try to make order out of chaos.

Proximity

When an individual perceives an assortment of objects they perceive objects that are close to each other as related.

Similarity

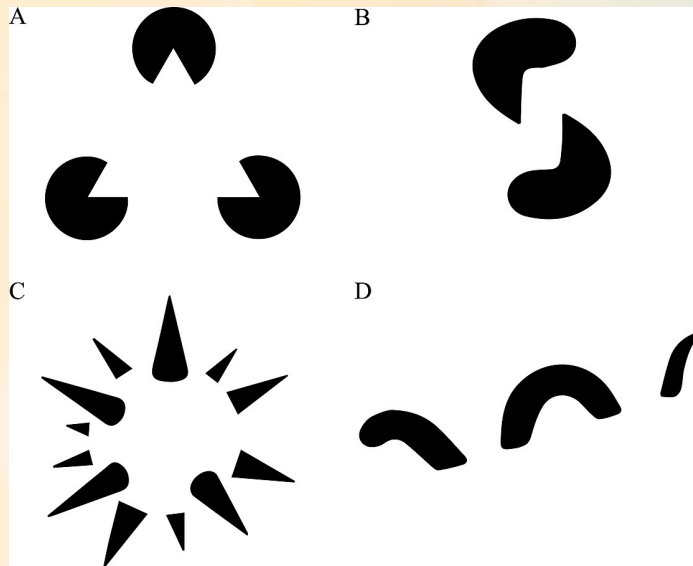
Elements can visually be grouped together if they have visual similarities. This can be applied in the form of color, shape, or iconography.

Continuation

Continuity happens when the eye is guided to move from one object to another.

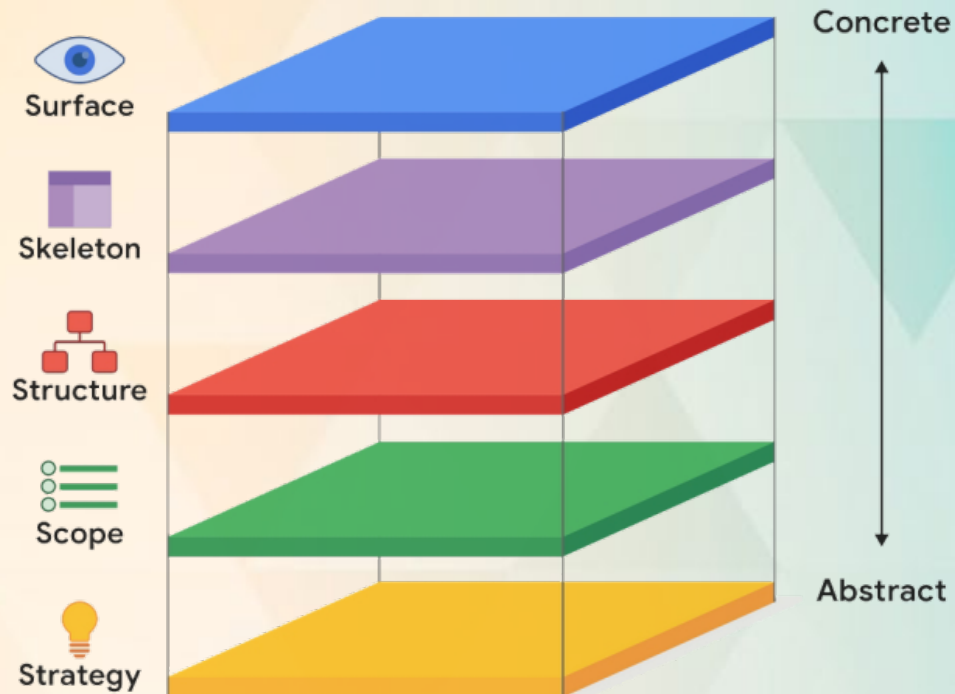
UX

Fundamentals - Gestalt



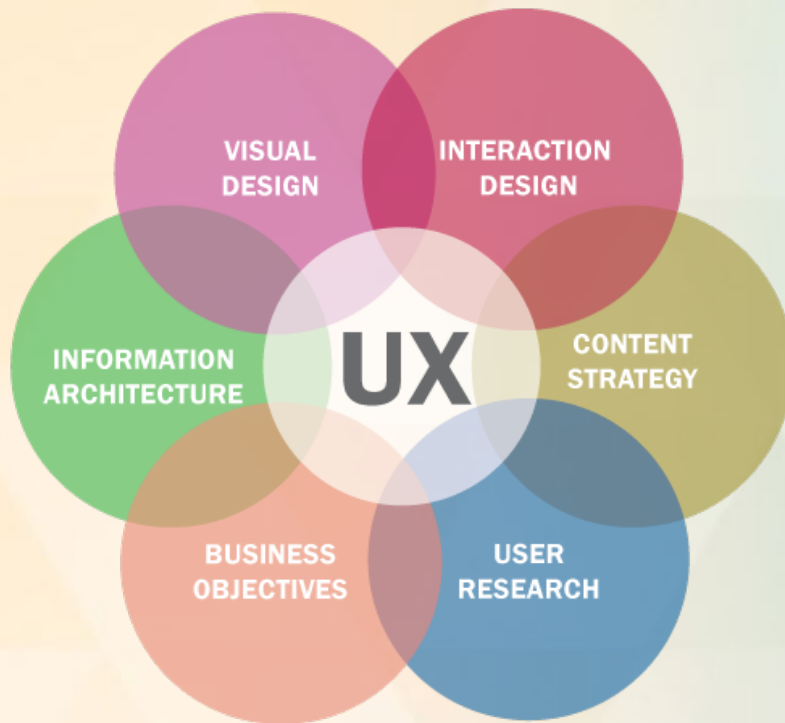
UX

UX Plane



UX

Process



UX

Aspects of a great User Experience

Satisfy user needs

Easy of use and Enjoyable

Simple to approach and operate

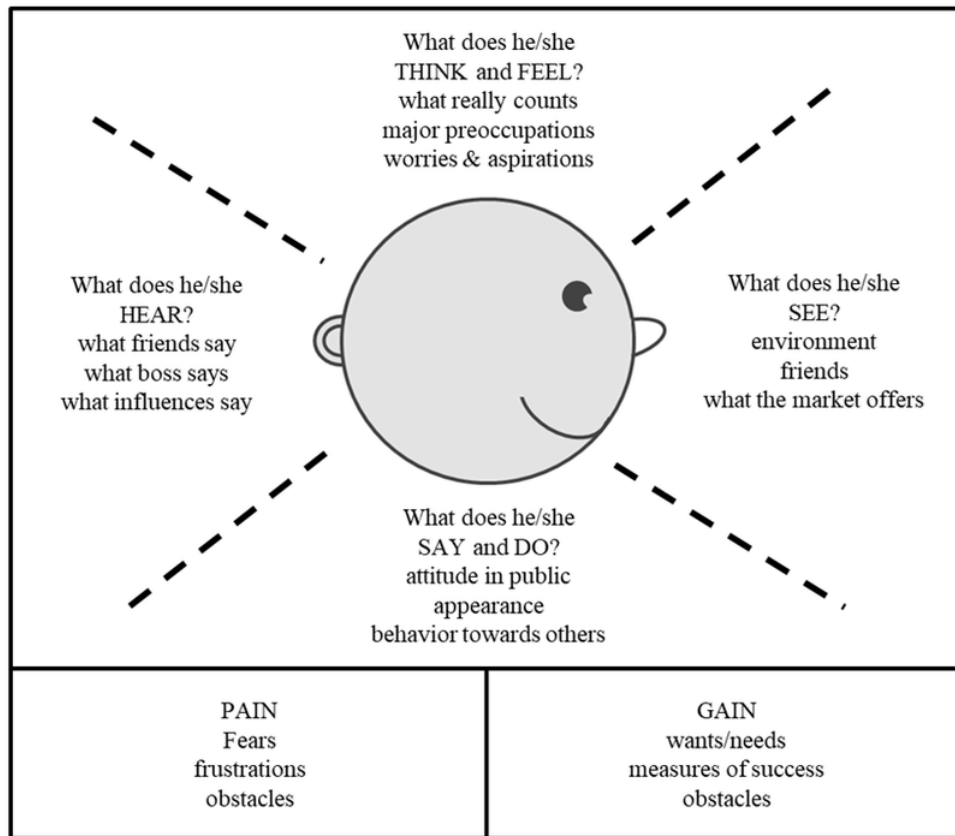
Elegant (minimal design)

Example google homepage, apple phone

Then and now web archive [link](#)

UX

Empathy Map



UX

Latest Empathy Map

Empathy Map Canvas

Designed for:

Designed by:

Date:

Version:

The Empathy Map Canvas is a diagram shaped like a person's head in profile, facing right. It is divided into seven numbered sections, each with a specific question and sub-questions. The sections are:

- 1 WHO are we empathizing with?**
Who is the person we want to understand?
What is the situation they are in?
What is their role in the situation?
- 2 What do they need to DO?**
What do they need to do differently?
What job(s) do they want or need to get done?
What decision(s) do they need to make?
How will we know they were successful?
- 3 What do they SEE?**
What do they see in the marketplace?
What do they see in their immediate environment?
What do they see others saying and doing?
What are they watching and reading?
- 4 What do they SAY?**
What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?
- 5 What do they DO?**
What do they do today?
What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?
- 6 What do they HEAR?**
What are they hearing others say?
What are they hearing from friends?
What are they hearing from colleagues?
What are they hearing second-hand?
- 7 What do they THINK and FEEL?**
PAINS
What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
GAINS
What are their wants, needs, hopes and dreams?

Below the head profile, there is a line for additional notes: "What other thoughts and feelings might motivate their behavior?"

Last updated on 16 July 2017. Download a copy of this canvas at <http://gamestorming.com/empathy-map/>

© 2017 Dave Gray, xplane.com

UX Fundamentals

Rail Europe Experience Map

Guiding Principles

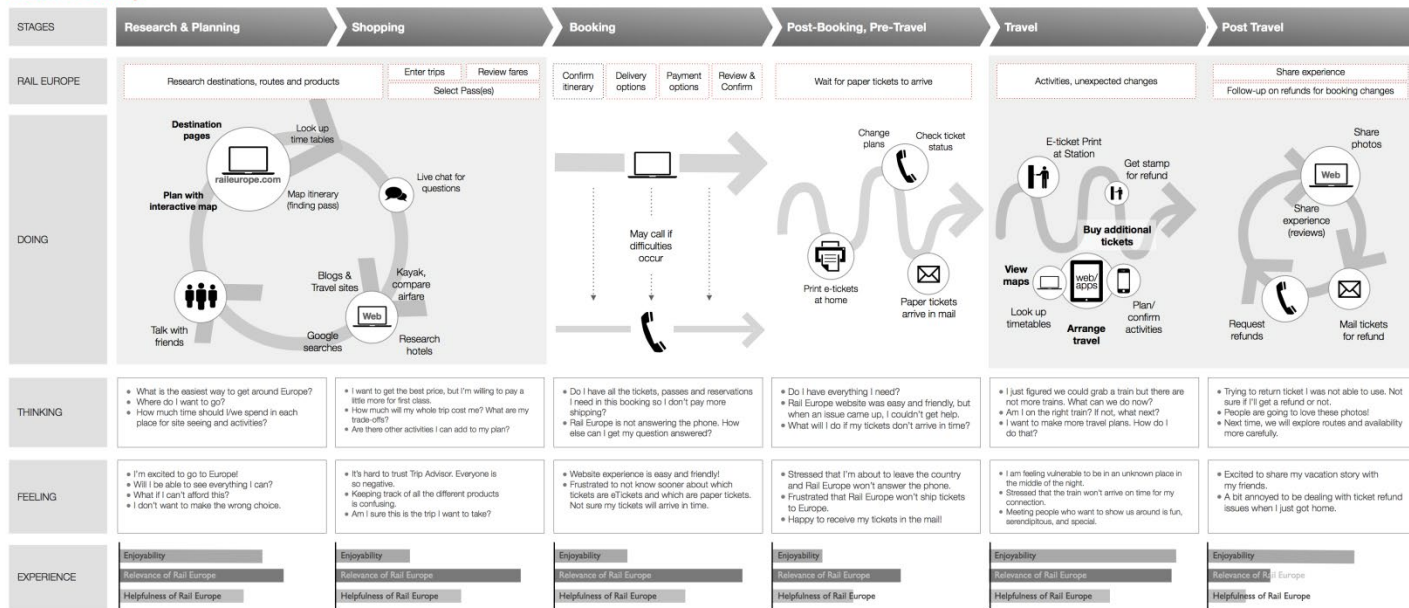
People choose rail travel because it is convenient, easy, and flexible.

Rail booking is only one part of people's larger travel process.

People build their travel plans over time.

People value service that is respectful, effective and personable.

Customer Journey



Opportunities

GLOBAL			PLANNING, SHOPPING, BOOKING			POST-BOOK, TRAVEL, POST-TRAVEL	
Communicate a clear value proposition.	Help people get the help they need.	Support people in creating their own solutions.	Enable people to plan over time.	Visualize the trip for planning and booking.	Arm customers with information for making decisions.	Improve the paper ticket experience.	Accommodate planning and booking in Europe too.
STAGE: Initial visit	STAGES: Global	STAGES: Global	STAGES: Planning, Shopping	STAGES: Planning, Shopping	STAGES: Shopping, Booking	STAGES: Post-Booking, Travel, Post-Travel	STAGE: Traveling
Make your customers into better, more savvy travelers.	Engage in social media with explicit purposes.		Connect planning, shopping and booking on the web.	Aggregate shipping with a reasonable timeline.		Proactively help people deal with change.	Communicate status clearly at all times.
STAGES: Global	STAGES: Global		STAGES: Planning, Shopping, Booking	STAGE: Booking		STAGES: Post-Booking, Traveling	STAGES: Post-Booking, Post-Travel

Information sources

Stakeholder interviews
Cognitive walkthroughs

Customer Experience Survey
Existing Rail Europe Documentation



Ongoing, non-linear



Linear process



Non-linear, but time based

UX Fundamentals

Hands-on workshop

7 Principles that improve UX

Alignment

Proximity

Consistency / Repetition

Color

Typography

Visibility

Contrast

Color, Shape, Size, Position and
Orientation

Understandability

Simplicity

Keeping users informed

Alignment

UX

Fundamental Principle - Alignment

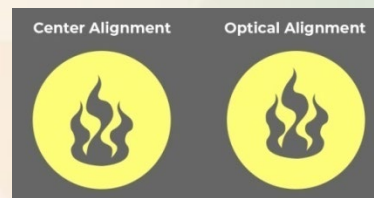
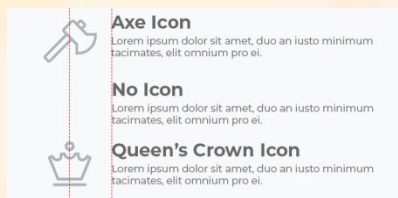
Vertical



Horizontal



Media



UX Fundamentals

Alignment gives strong, purposeful, visual connections

Proximity elements placed closer appear related than things that are spaced apart.

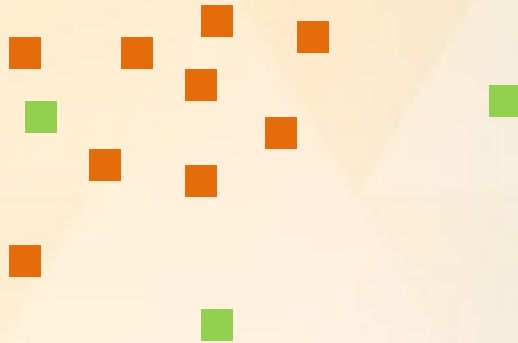
Gestalt : The principle of proximity states that things that are close together appear to be more related than things that are spaced farther apart.



UX

Gestalt Principle - Proximity

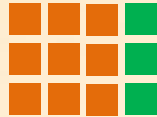
Example



UX

Gestalt Principle - Proximity

Example



Gestalt Principle - Proximity

Single group



Separate groups



Similarity



Common region



**Proximity purpose is to organize, group related items
limit the number of objects**

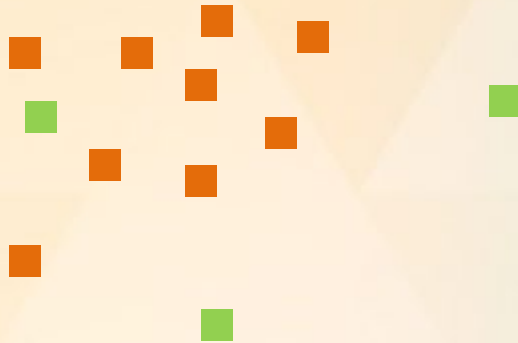
Consistency / Repetition



UX

Gestalt Principle - Repetition

Example



Contrast : noticing contrast is equal to staying alive

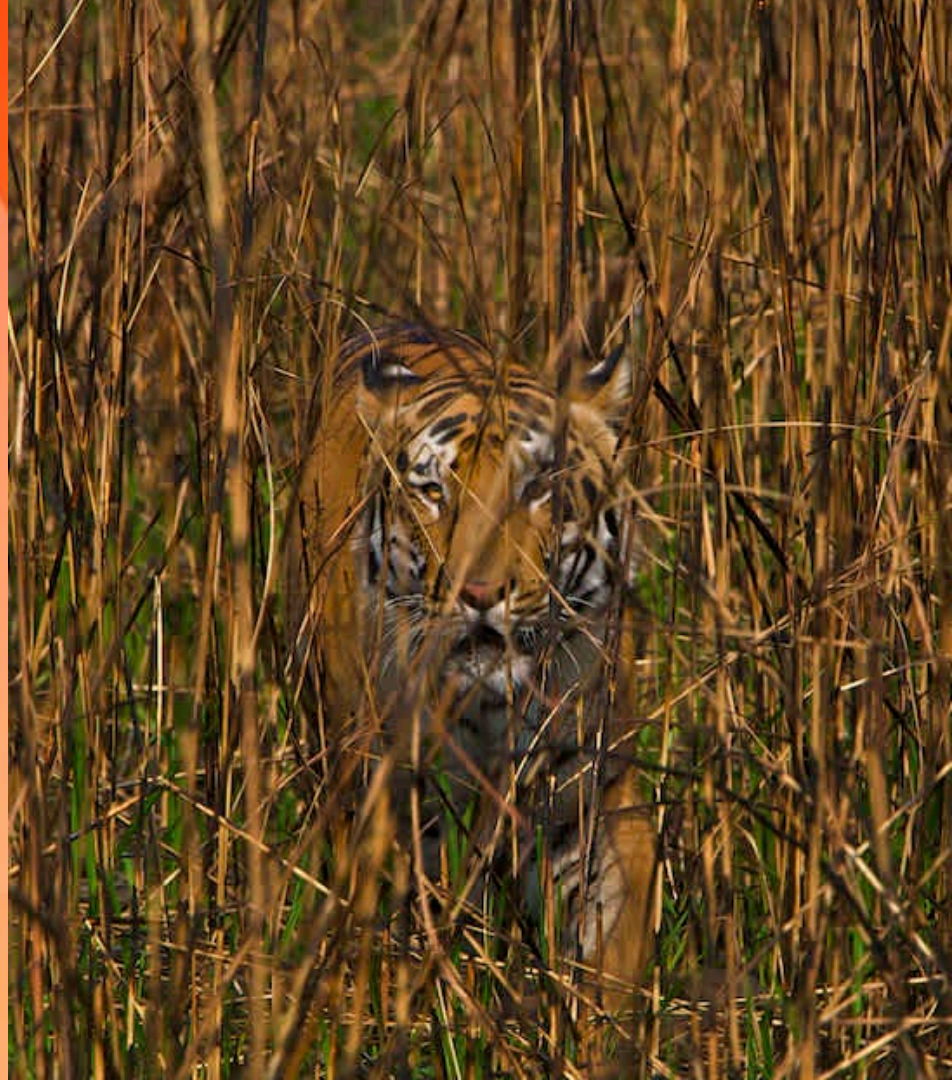


UX Fundamentals

Hands-on workshop

Contrast

By Vijay Shivakumar





UX Fundamentals

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Contrast

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UX Fundamentals

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Contrast

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Responsive and Adaptive Web designing

User interface designers need to think about how users are going to access their website.

Would the site be accessed from desktops, tablets, smart phones or multiple devices?

UX Fundamentals

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Responsive Web Design

Responsive design or websites are based on the principle of flexibility. It has a flexible, fluid grid that uses CSS3 media queries to respond to any screen sizes.

Fluid grids

CSS3

Media queries

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Dynamic resizing of layout, images, and text

UX Fundamentals

Hands-on workshop

Adaptive Web Design

Adaptive design detects the device and then provides appropriate layout based on a predefined viewport sizes and other characteristics.

Page content : HTML

Presentation : CSS and styling

Browser detection : JavaScript

By Vijay Shivakumar



Dynamic resizing of layout, images, and text

RWD advantages and disadvantages

Pros

Single codebase for desktop and mobile .

Images and content can adjust to browser viewport.

No server-side redirection to desktop and mobile users.

Cons

Increased page load time as all elements are downloaded, whether used or not.

Incompatible with older devices/browsers

AWD advantages and disadvantages

Pros

Fast because only necessary elements are downloaded.

UX Design can be tailored to the device it is viewed upon.

Easy to renders on older devices and browsers.

Cons

Expensive and resource intensive.

Browser detection consumes time to detect display and other traits to customize.

Complex, it requires understanding of JS and CSS.

UX Fundamentals

Thank you
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By Vijay Shivakumar