

Graphical Screen Design

Grids are an essential tool for graphical design

Important graphical design concepts include

visual consistency	visual relationships
visual organization	legibility and readability
navigational cues	appropriate imagery
familiar idioms	

Graphical Design

Good GUI design must account for:

- comprehensible mental images
 - eg: good use of metaphors
- appropriate organization of data, functions, tasks and roles
 - eg: support a reasonable cognitive model
- quality appearance characteristics
 - sometimes called the “look” of a UI
- effective interaction sequencing
 - sometimes called the “feel” of a UI

These ideas are not new...

- “Principle of Effective Visual Communication for GUI design”
Marcus article in “*Human-computer interaction: toward the year 2000*” by Baecker, Grudin, Buxton and Greenberg
- “Designing Visual Interfaces” (1994) - Mullet & Sano, Prentice Hall

Components of Visible Language

Layout

- formats, proportions, and grids

scarves: 10.75
hats: 5.43

Typography

- typefaces and typesetting

bold serif fixed
italic sans-serif variable

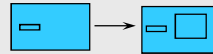
Imagery

- signs, icons, symbols; concrete to abstract



Sequencing

- how the interface unfolds



Visual identity

- unique appearance



Animation

- dynamics of display



Color and Texture

- convey complex information and pictorial reality



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Use of Grids

Horizontal and vertical lines to locate window components

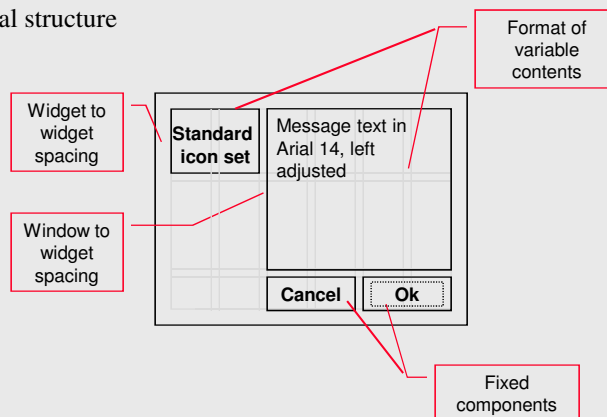
- aligns related components

Organization

- contrast to bring out dominant elements
- grouping of elements by proximity
- show organizational structure
- alignment

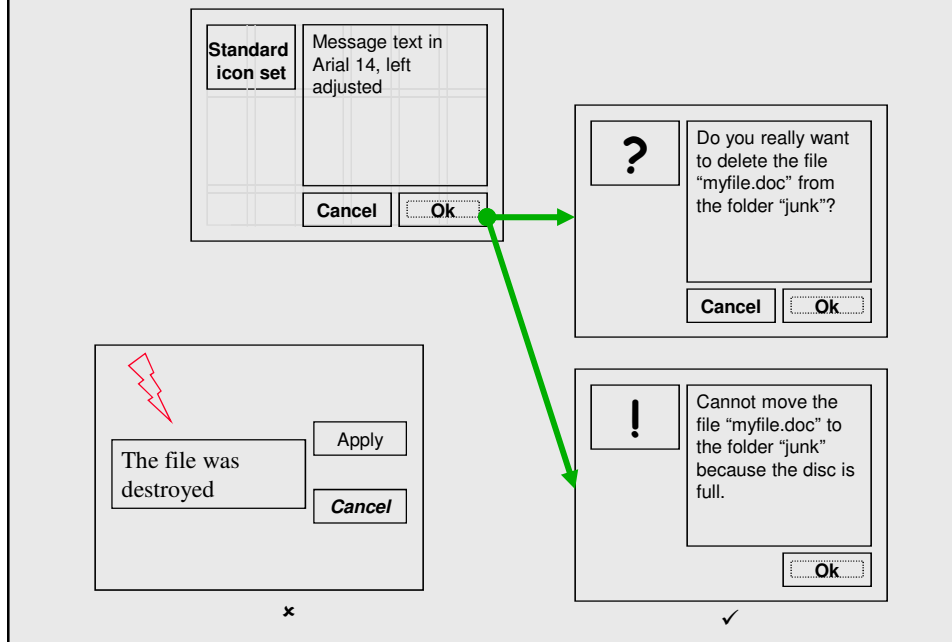
Consistency

- location
- format
- repetition
- organization

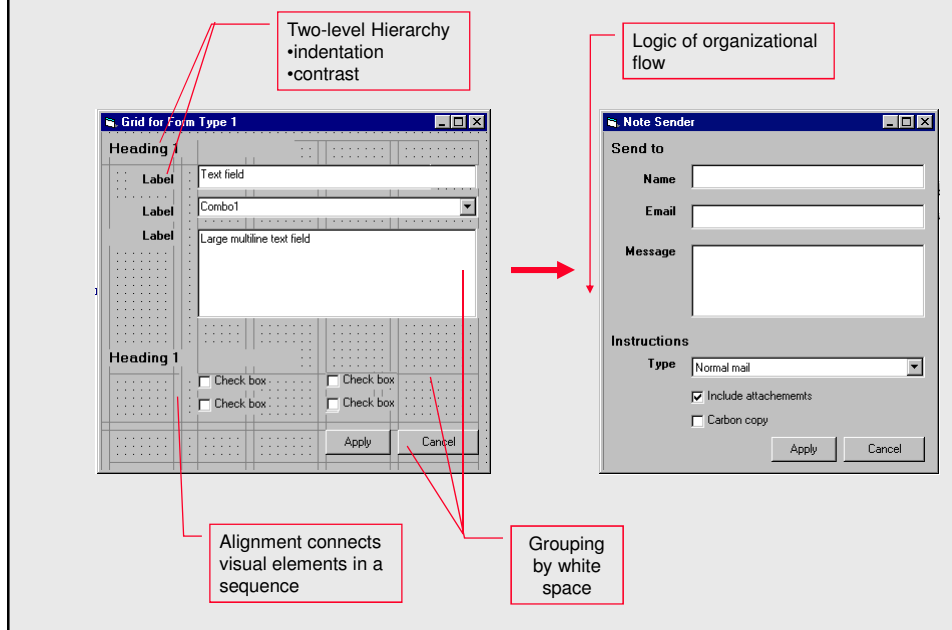


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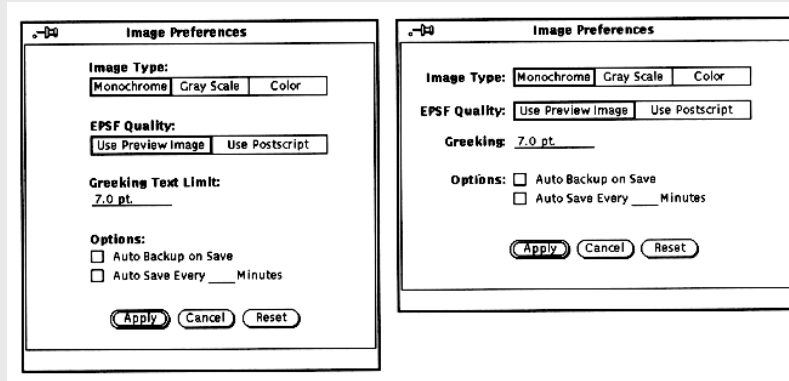
Using same Grid-Based Template across project



Generic Grid to Specific Use



Classic Mac Comparison on Negative Space



*The importance of negative space
from mullet & sano*

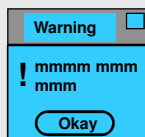
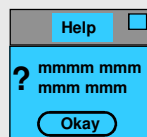
Visual Consistency

Internal consistency

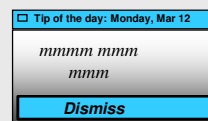
- same conventions and rules for all elements of the GUI unless strong reason
- set of application-specific grids enforce this

External consistency

- follow platform and interface style conventions
- use platform and widget-specific grids
- deviate from conventions only when it provides a clear benefit to user



✓



✗

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Relationships between screen elements (Grouping)

Link related elements, disassociate unrelated elements

- proxemic clusters
- white (negative) space
- alignment
- explicit structure

Mmmm:

Mmmm:

Mmmm:

Mmmm:

Mmmm:

☹

Mmmm:

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Explicit Structure via Lines can get cluttered

Footnote

Maximum Height Per Column: 54.0 pc

Numbering Style: ☒ Numeric (4) ☐ Custom: *++

Number Format:

In Main Text: Position: Superscript Prefix: Suffix:

In Footnote: Position: Baseline Prefix: Suffix: .\t

Set Cancel Help

Sort

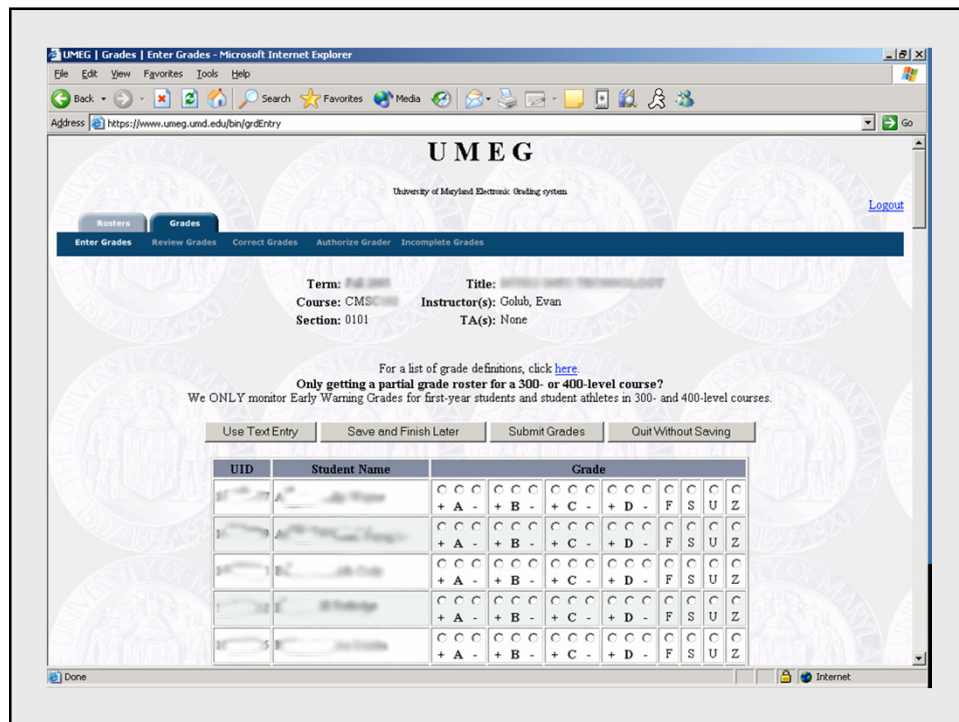
First Sort Sort By: Start Time ☒ Ascending ☐ Descending

Second Sort Sort By: No Sort ☐ Ascending ☐ Descending

Third Sort Sort By: No Sort ☐ Ascending ☐ Descending

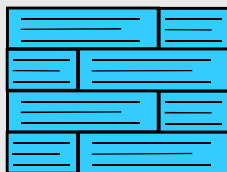
Cancel OK

Using explicit structure as a crutch
from Mullet & Sano

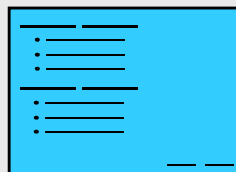


Navigational cues are good because they...

- provide initial focus
- direct attention to important, secondary, or peripheral items as appropriate
- assist in navigation through material
- order should follow a user's conceptual model of sequences



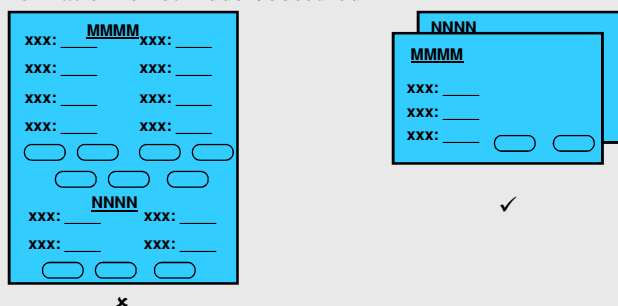
✗



✓

Economy of visual elements

- General philosophy sometimes expressed as “Make simple things simple, and hard things hard.”
- Try to minimize number of controls
- Include only those controls that are necessary
 - eliminate, or relegate others to secondary windows
- Minimize clutter/overload (don't fear multiple windows)
 - so information is not hidden/obscured

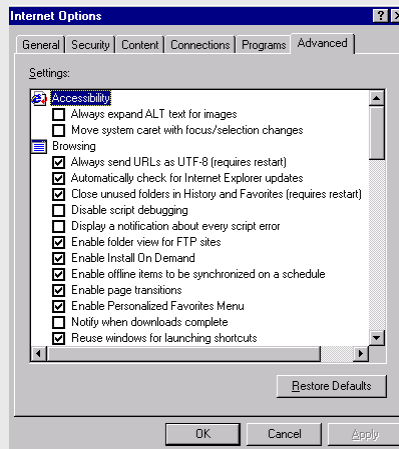
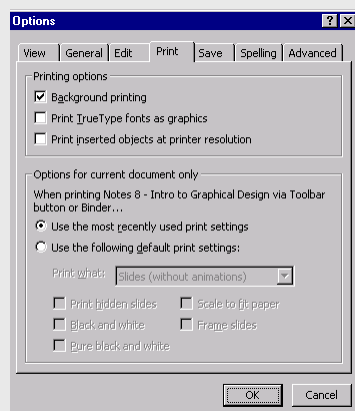


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Tabs to help Visual Economy

Excellent means for factoring/grouping related items.

However, can be overdone or not taken far enough, so think it out!

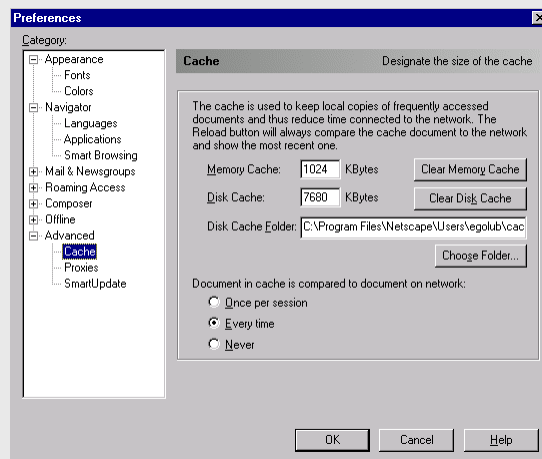


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Tree Views to help Visual Economy

Another excellent means for factoring/grouping/clustering related items.

However, these can be difficult for some users to know how to use them.



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Legibility and readability (I)

Characters, symbols, graphical elements should be easily noticeable and distinguishable.

Text set in
Helvetica

Text set in
Times Roman

✓

TEXT SET IN
CAPITALS

**Text set in
Braggadocio**

Text set in
Courier

✗

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Legibility and readability (II)

Proper use of typography

- 1-2 typefaces (3 max)
- normal, italics, bold
- 1-3 sizes max

Large

Medium

Small

Readable

Design components to be
inviting and attractive

Design components to be
inviting and attractive

✓

Large

Medium

Small

Unreadable

Design components to be
inviting and attractive

Design components to be
inviting and **attractive**

✗

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Legibility and readability (III)

Typesetting

- point size
- word and line spacing
- line length
- indentation

Readable

Design components to be
inviting and attractive

Design components to be
inviting and attractive

✓

Unreadable: Design components
to be easy to interpret and
understand. Design components to
be inviting and attractive

✗

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Imagery

Signs, icons, symbols

- right choice within spectrum from concrete to abstract



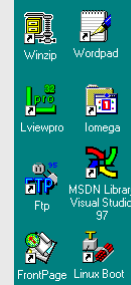
Icon design *very* hard

- except for most familiar, always label them



Image position and type should be related

- image “family”
- don’t mix metaphors



Consistent and relevant image use

- not gratuitous
- identifies situations, offerings...

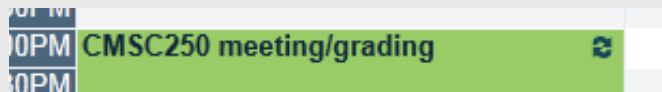


Partial icon family

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Accurate/Appropriate Imagery

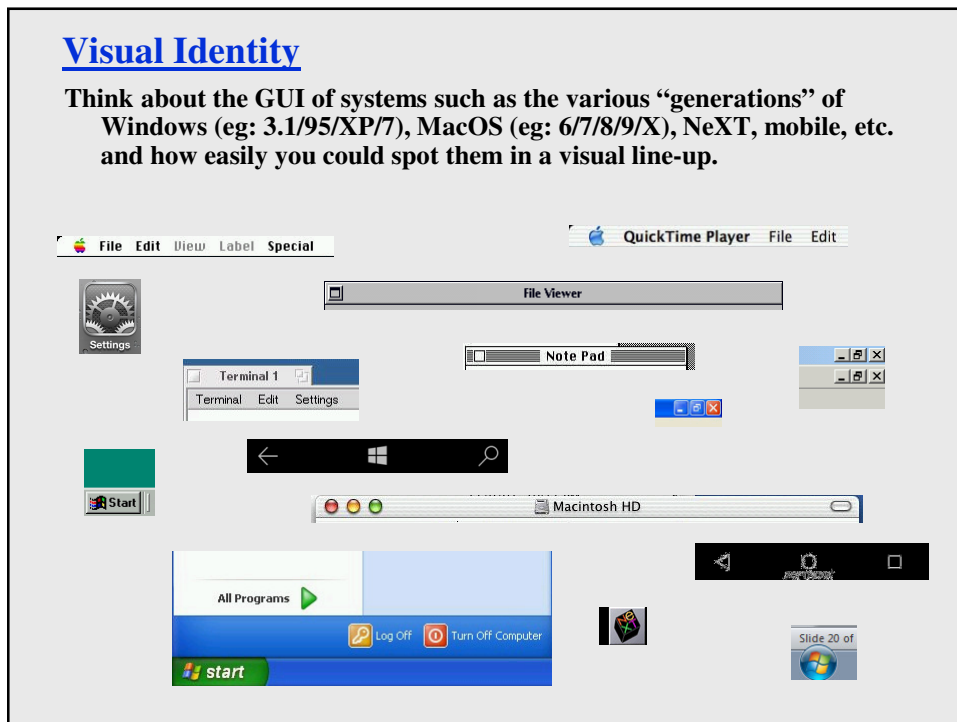
What does that icon in the upper-right corner mean on this event scheduling page?



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Visual Identity

Think about the GUI of systems such as the various “generations” of Windows (eg: 3.1/95/XP/7), MacOS (eg: 6/7/8/9/X), NeXT, mobile, etc. and how easily you could spot them in a visual line-up.



Animation

Motion and animation can take many forms. Some examples are fading transitions such as some menu animations as sub-menus open, directional effects such as minimizing in OS X using the genie effect, fisheye effects such as the magnification option on the MacOS X docking bar, zooming such as pinching (or unpinching?) on mobiles, and “traditional” animations (like animated gifs) to name a few.

There can be both good and bad consequences. Here are some examples:

- Pro: Could provide more visual cues about a transition.
- Pro: Could inform a user that they can interact with an item.
- Pro: Could give sense of locality and/or relationships within data or documents.
- Con: Could make the process slower overall.
- Con: Could be visually distracting.
- Con: Could become “annoying” to the user.

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Color

The selection of the “right” color scheme can be important in design.

Some things to consider include:

- metaphor issues: red=**bad**, green=**good**
- psychological issues: light blue-green=tranquil, red=take a risk
- conflicting colors: **dark blue on black** -vs- **blue on yellow**

Some Examples of Web resources (there are far many more):

<http://www.colorschemer.com/online.html>

<http://www.colormatch.dk/>

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Some Examples of Color Use

What do you think these colors mean here?



Visual Cue for Current Position



Below is what I would call a poorly designed menu. Everything looks inactive, but they were actually live links. There are no actual visual cues until mouse-over.

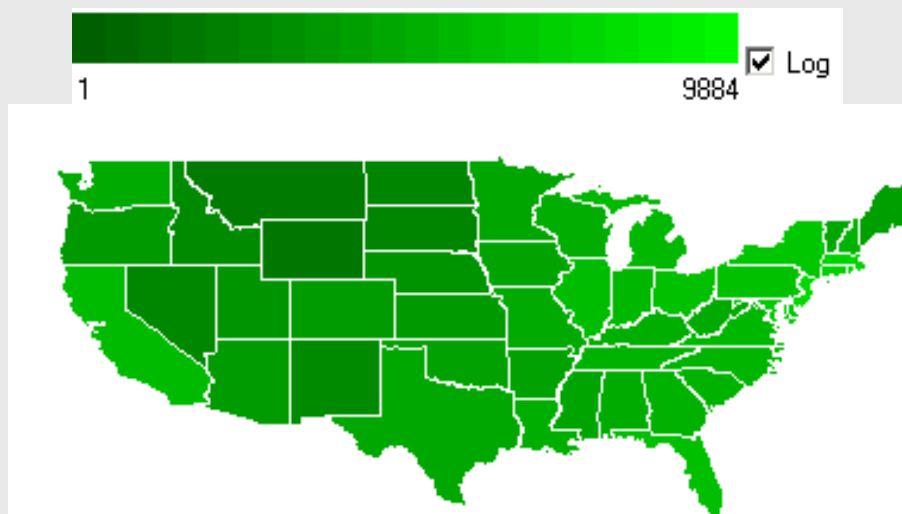
RESOURCES FOR:

ALUMNI
BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT
CURRENT STUDENTS
FACULTY AND STAFF
MEDIA
PARENTS, FAMILIES, FRIENDS
PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS
VISITORS

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PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS
VISITORS

An example of using gradation



Can you see relative levels for the states at a glance?

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What you now know

Grids are an essential tool for graphical design

Important visual concepts include

- visual consistency
 - repetition
- visual organization
 - contrast, alignment and navigational cues
- visual relationships
 - proximity and white space
- familiar idioms
- legibility and readability
 - typography
- appropriate imagery

The use of color and animation needs to be considered carefully

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Readings...

Optional reading after this slide set is “Designing the User Interface” Chapter 12 (advancing the user experience).