

#### GRAPHIC DESIGN

29 FEB 2016

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Plan for PROG 02

PROG 02-C coming out Wed — Due 11 Mar at 11:59pm

DESIGN 05: Project Idea (due by 11:59pm on 18 Mar)

Team meetings in section 11 Mar

Be bold and creative in your idea

DESIGN 04: Context Inquiry, Task Analysis, and Competitive Analysis

Next Week: User Studies and Data Analysis

Midterm in two weeks Wed 2:30-4pm

Section: Working with APIs

#### MIDTERM ON 16 MARCH

- In class
- 80 minutes
- Closed book & notes
- In Sibley Auditorium
- Review on Monday 14 Oct in Class
- If you are registered with the DSP office and have special needs, you will receive email from me about exam accommodations



Also

many thanks to Shana Hu

Check out

DeCal
Working with
Typography



#### GRAPHIC & PRODUCT DESIGN

#### TOPICS

Brief History of Graphic & Product Design

Simplicity and Elegance

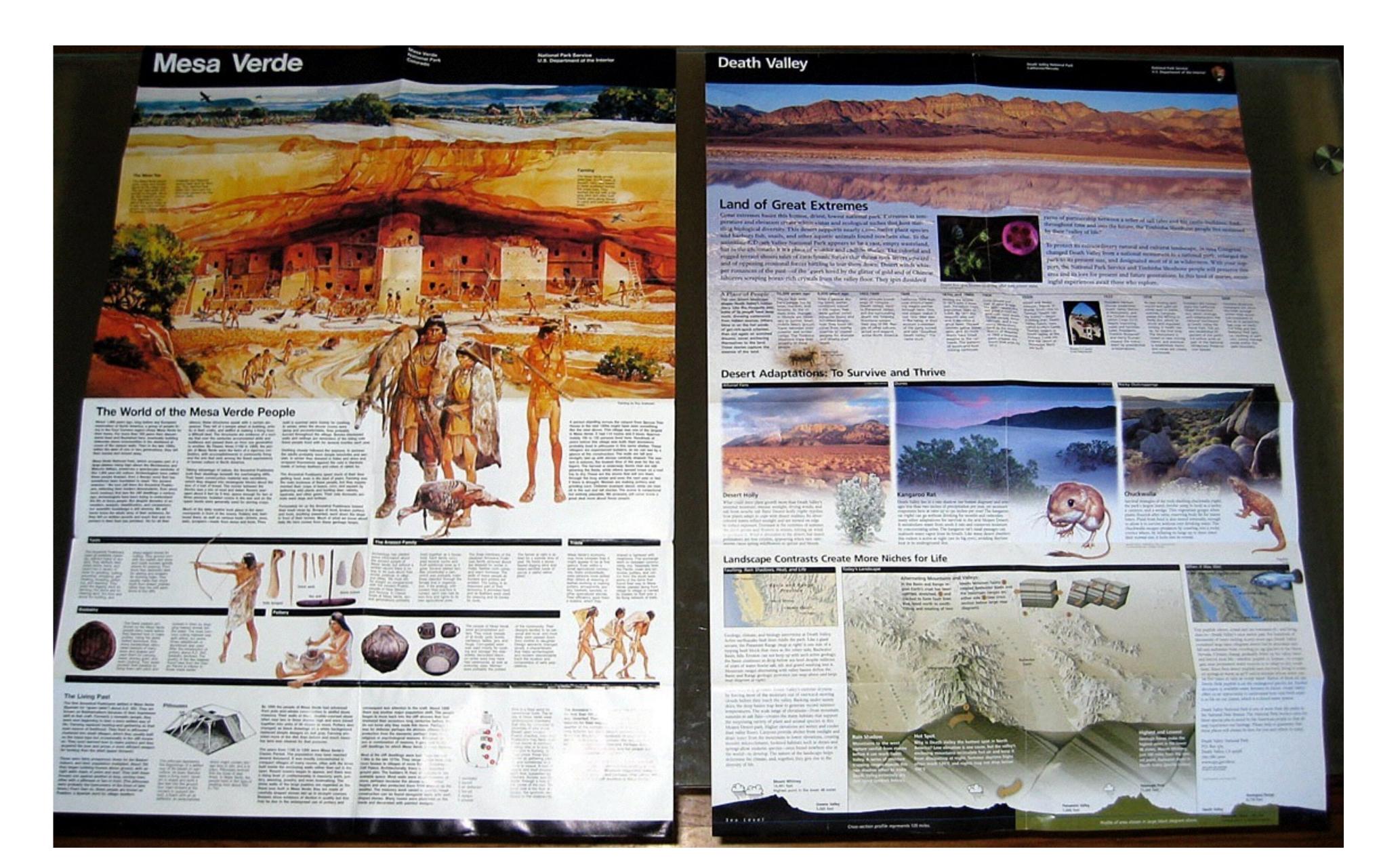
Color

Gestalt Principles

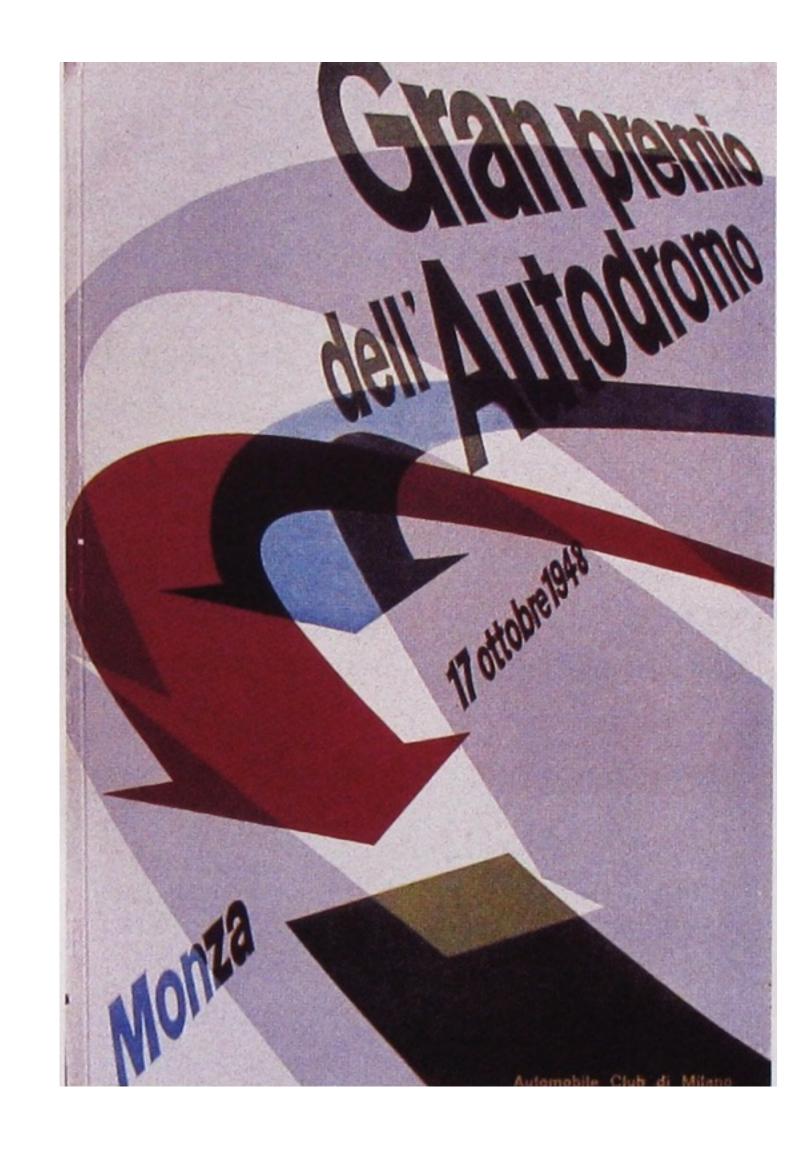
Typography

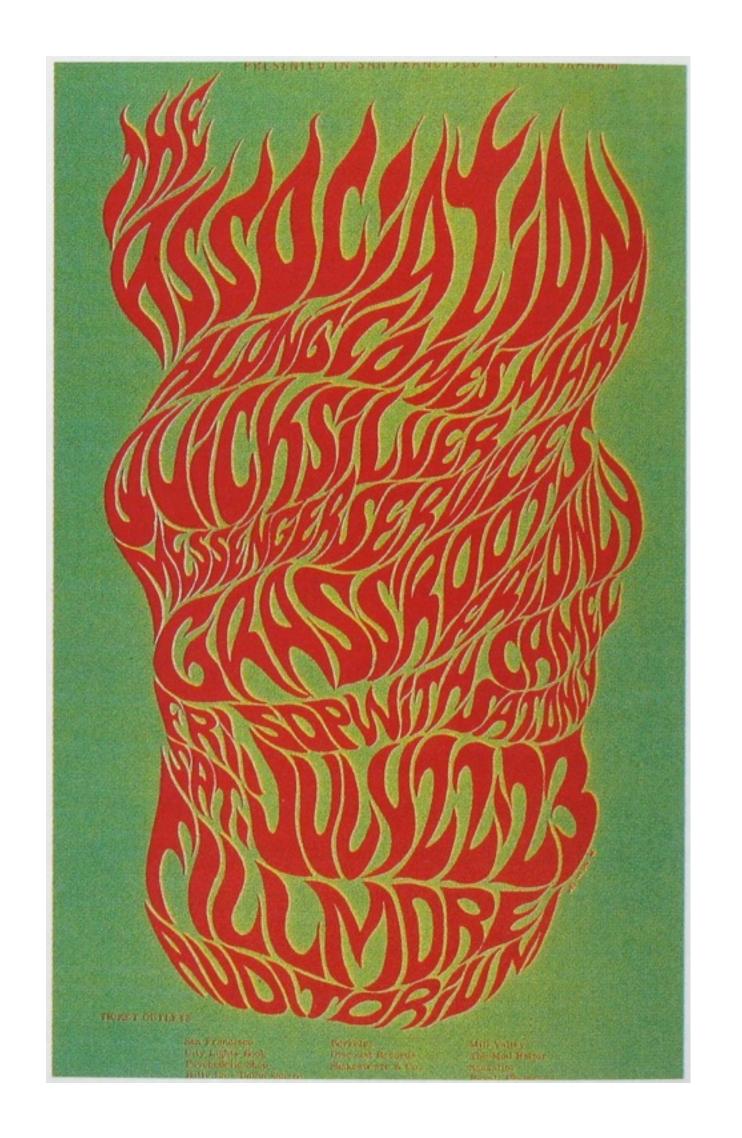
Composition

#### GRAPHIC DESIGN IS ABOUT COMMUNICATION



#### GRAPHIC DESIGN IS ALSO ABOUT INTERPRETATION

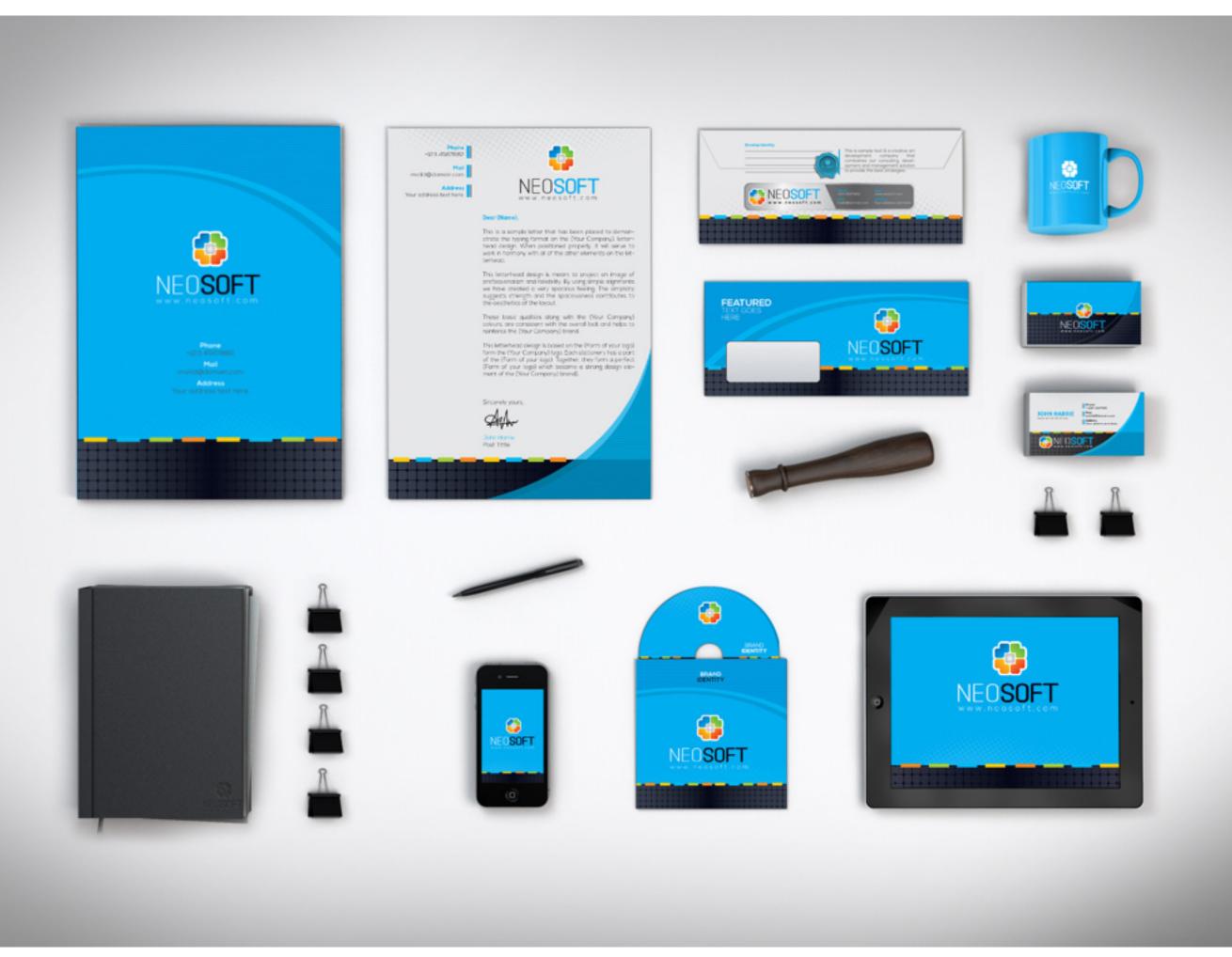




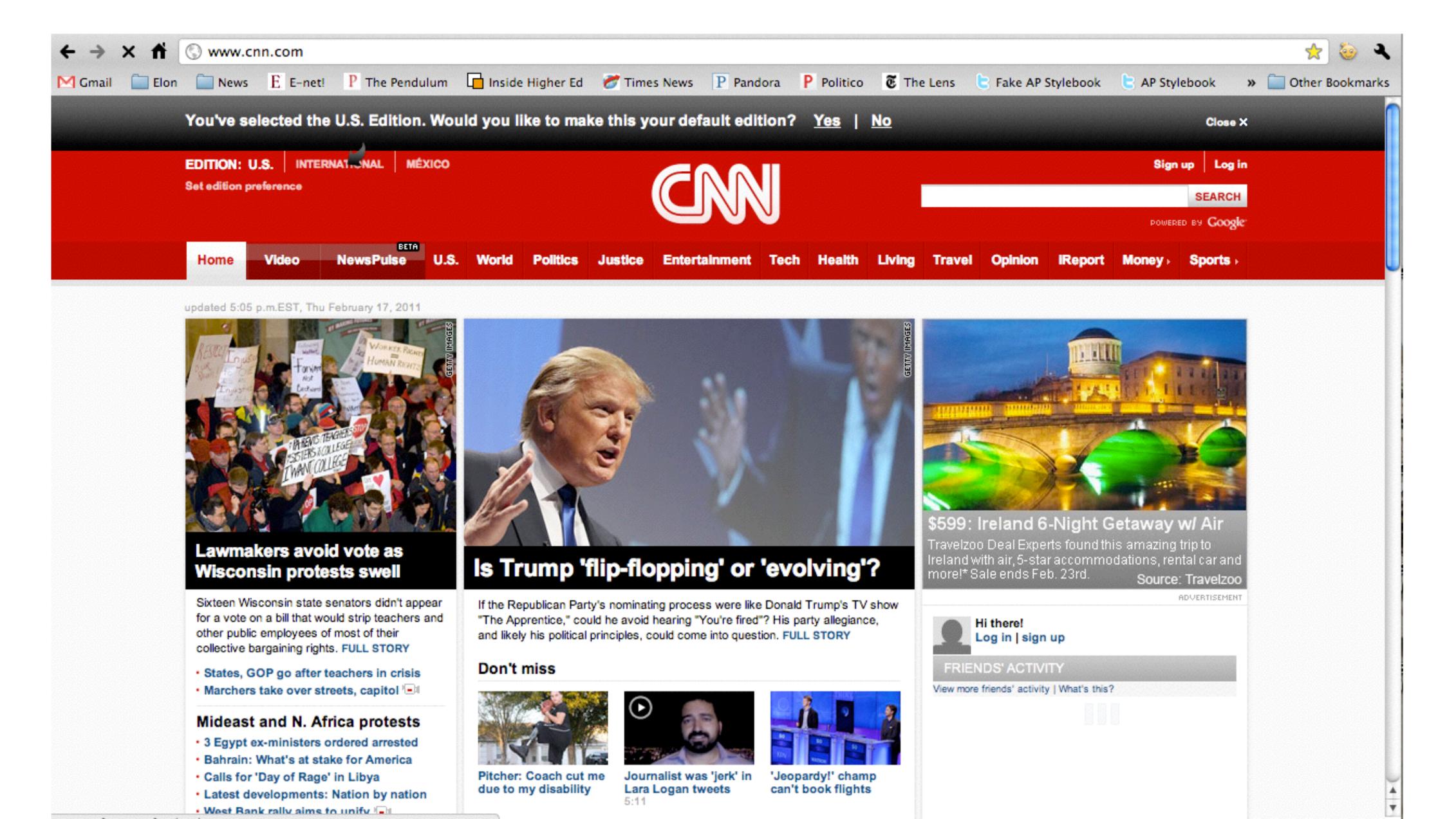
Wes Wilson, Poster, 1966

#### DESIGN SYSTEMS: CORPORATE IDENTITY





#### DESIGN SYSTEMS: CONTENT-DRIVEN SITES





#### **TYPOGRAPHY**

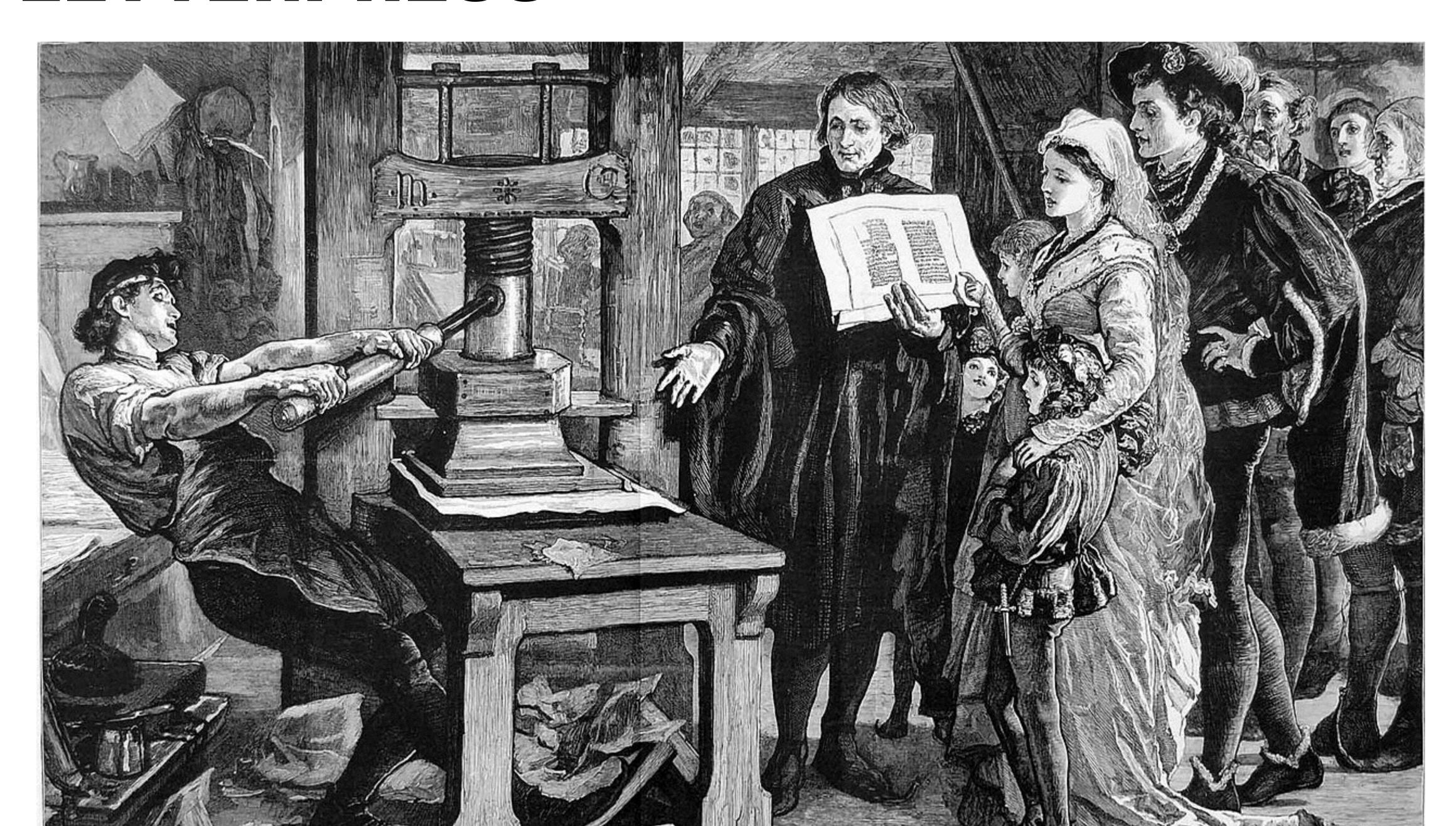
#### TYPOGRAPHY

Typography exists to honor content.

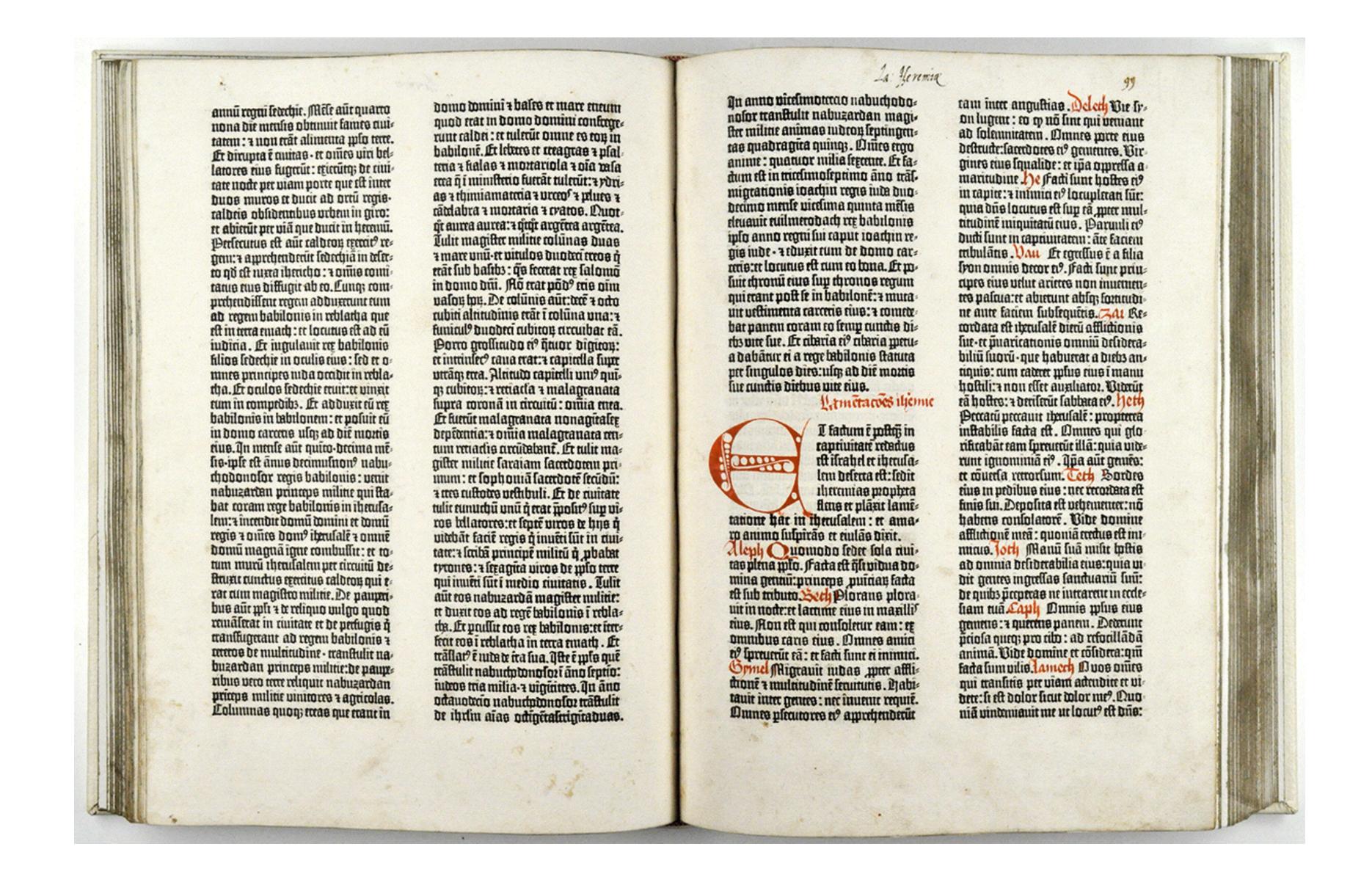
Read the text before designing it.

Choose a typeface that matches the character of the text.

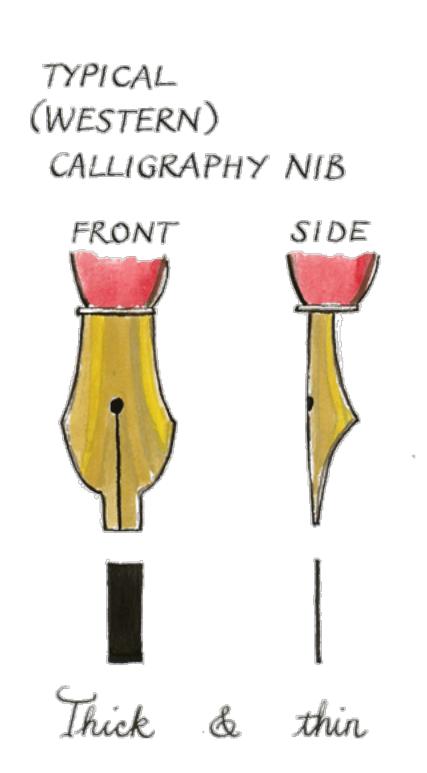
#### LETTERPRESS

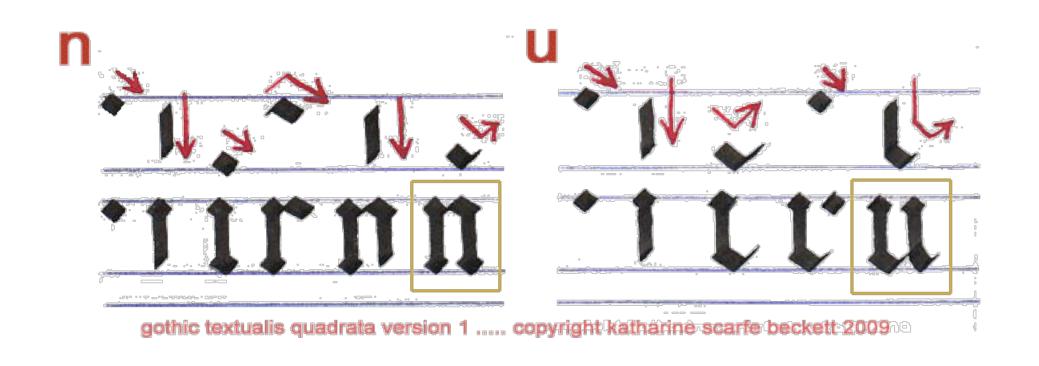


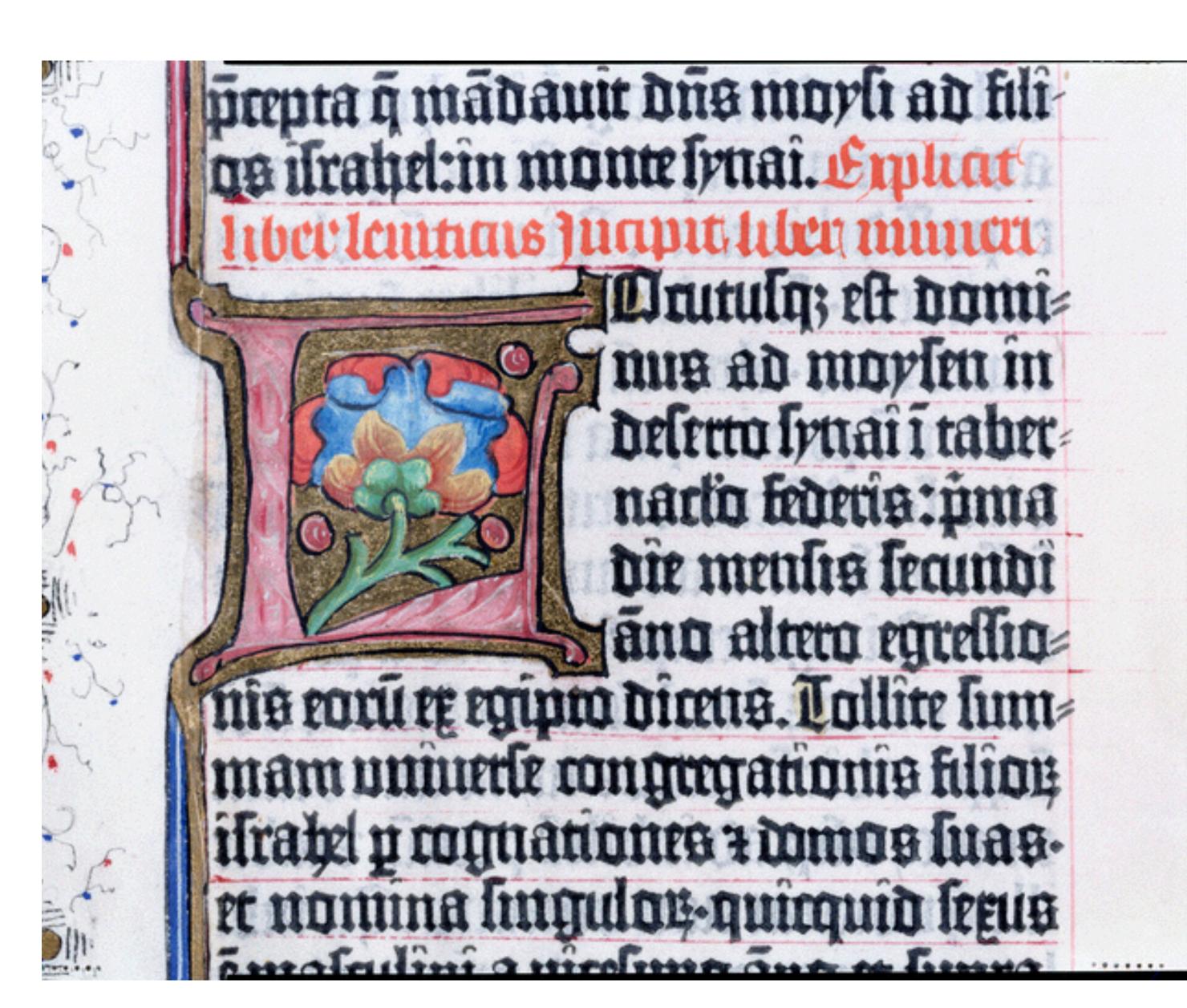
#### GUTENBERG BIBLE

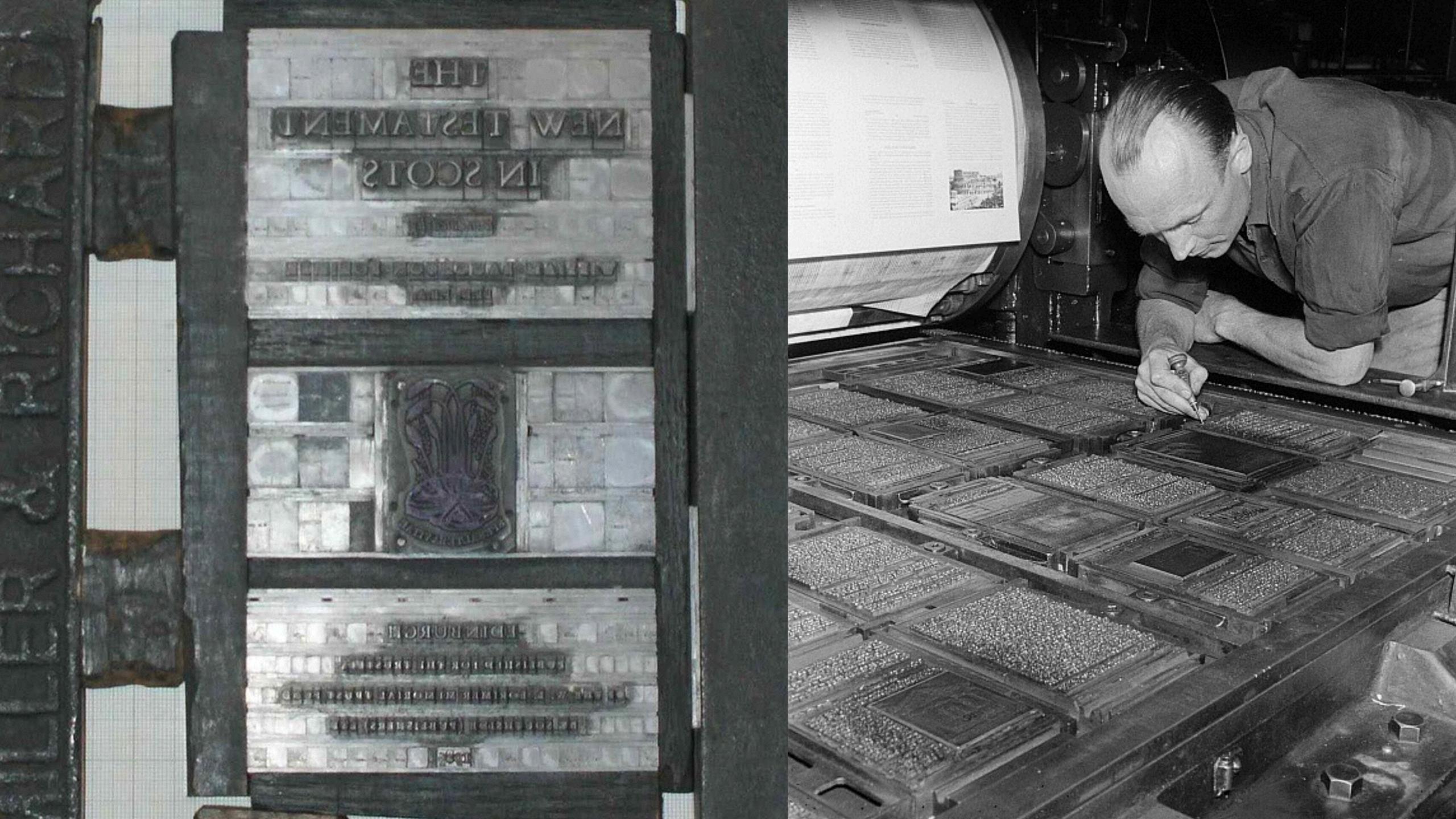


#### GUTENBERG BIBLE



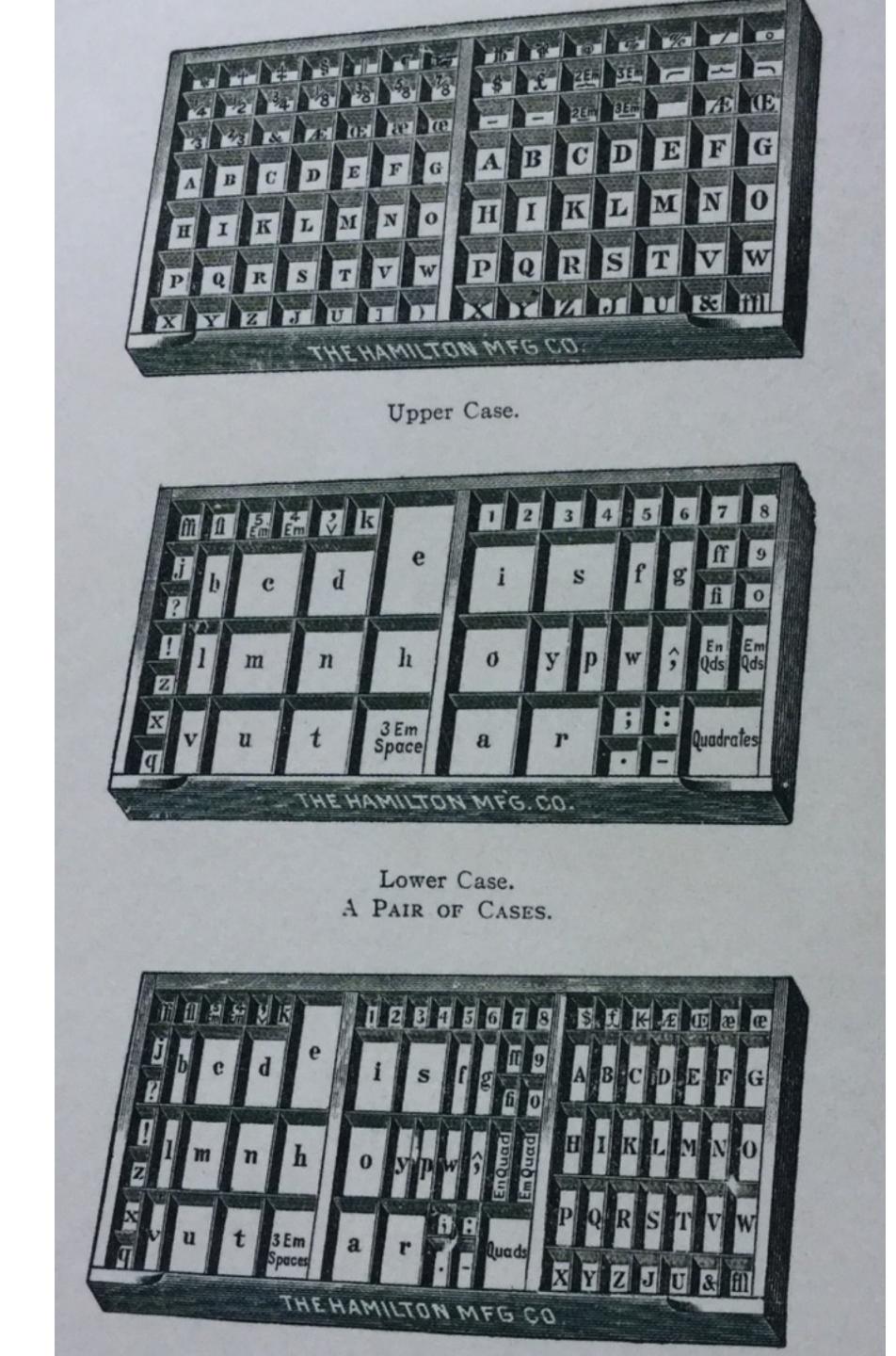








#### LETTERPRESS



upper case

lower case

#### TYPOGRAPHY

Nicolas Jenson 1465	Golden Type 1890
Centaur 1912	Adobe Jenson 1995
Ruit 1990s	Scala 1991

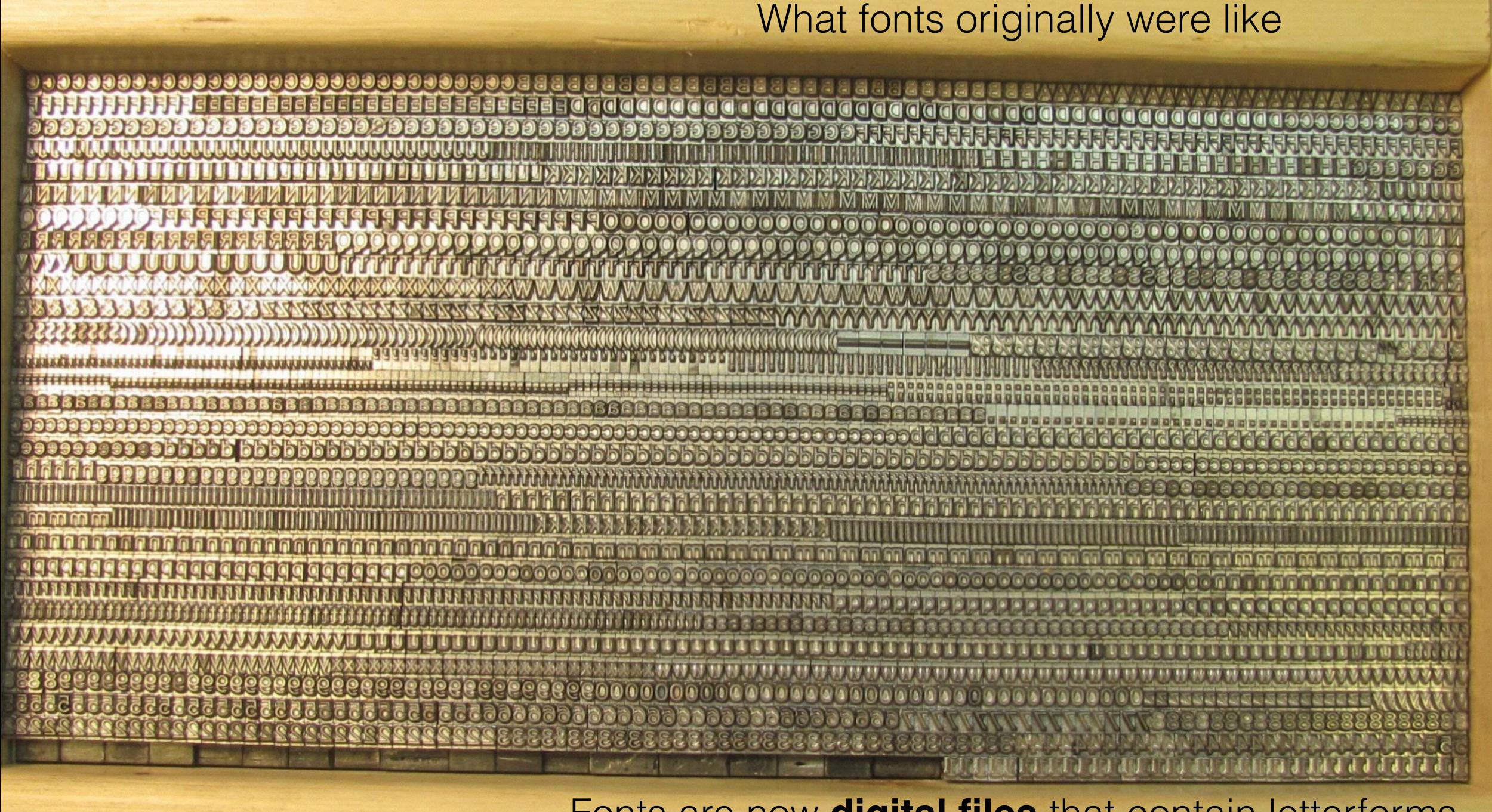
Lorem ipsum dolor si Lorem ipsum dolor s onsectetuer adipiscing el consectetuer adipisci uctus ullamcorper, au luctus ullamcorper, a pede urna ac neque. N pharetra pede urna a

m dederit dilectis sui tincidunt faucibus. I ALMI IVXTA LXX dionissim lectus Nur

os appellatur mariti me in wekis, and now ir dicitur frater mar that is to wete, of that h triæappellantur qui and of that he cometh t nitini fratrum & mal in thoffyce of the chirc rueles matrum fratt tynges that ben in this Cobrini ex duabus ed cause of the comynge of a sunt in antiquis au ben of joye and gladne

nteger pharetra, nisl 1 Integer pharetra, nisl ortor egestas ante, vel tortor egestas ante, ve ac mi eu purus tincidi neque. Mauris ac mi

anum laboraverunt Lorem ipsum dolor i Dominus custodie consectetuer adipisc stra vigilavit qui cos Integer pharetra, nis num est vobis ante li ullamcorper, augue gere postquam sede ante, vel pharetra per i manducatis panem neque. Mauris ac mi



Fonts are now digital files that contain letterforms.

#### TYPEFACE

```
G
à
```

Typefaces are the look of all characters in a font.

### HELVETICA LIGHT HELVETICA REGULAR HELVETICA BOLD

Helvetica is a **typeface**. It is a **font-family** which is made up of **fonts**. A **font** is a specific size and weight of a **typeface**.

#### TYPEFACE VS FONT

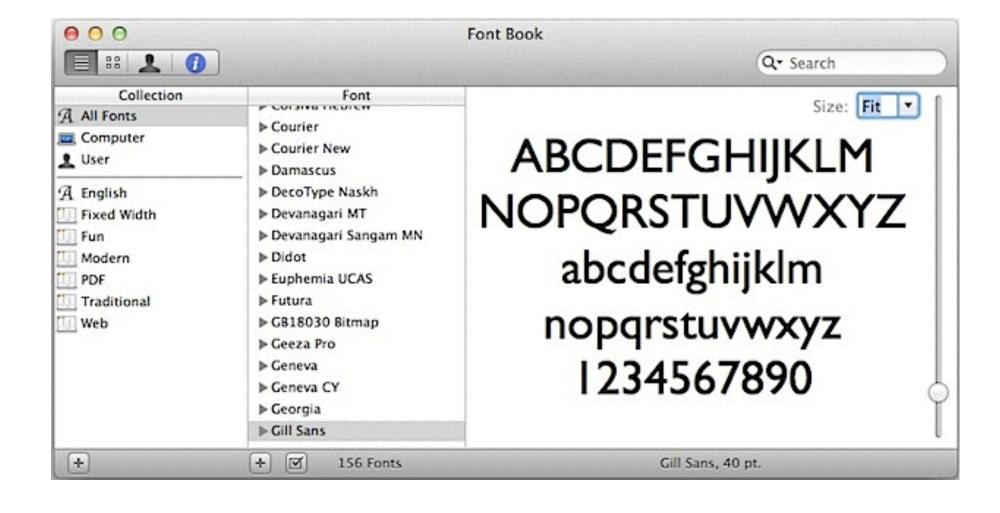
Brief History of Graphic & Product Design

Agnóstick Agnóstick Garamond 3

Agnóstick Agnóstick adobe garamond pro Agnóstick Garamond BE

Agnóstick Agnóstick ITC Garamond



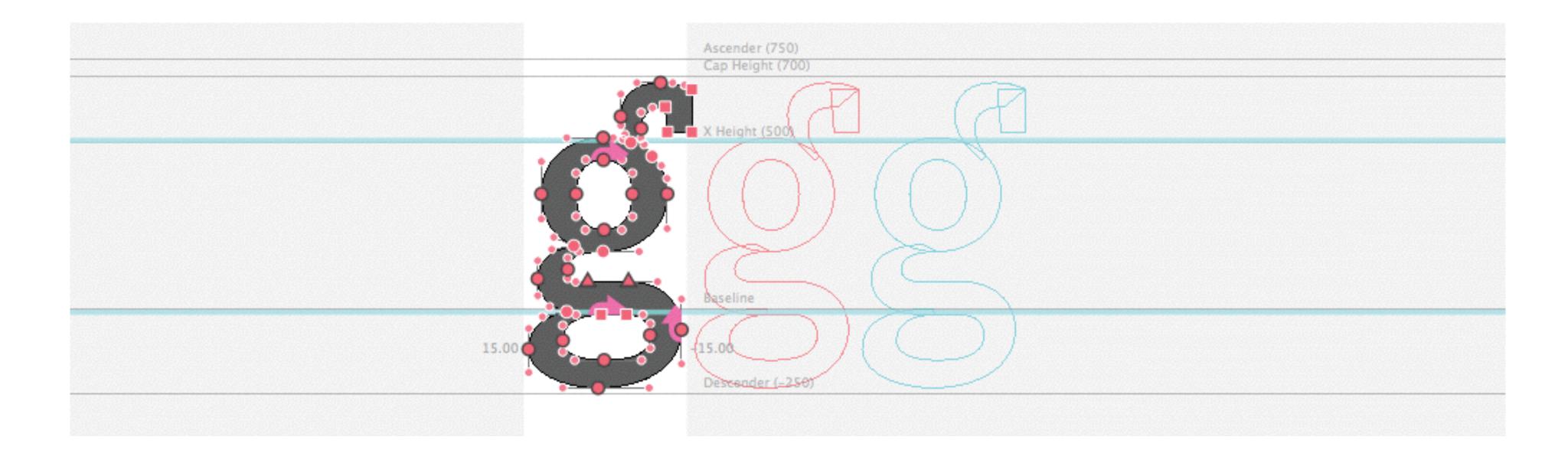


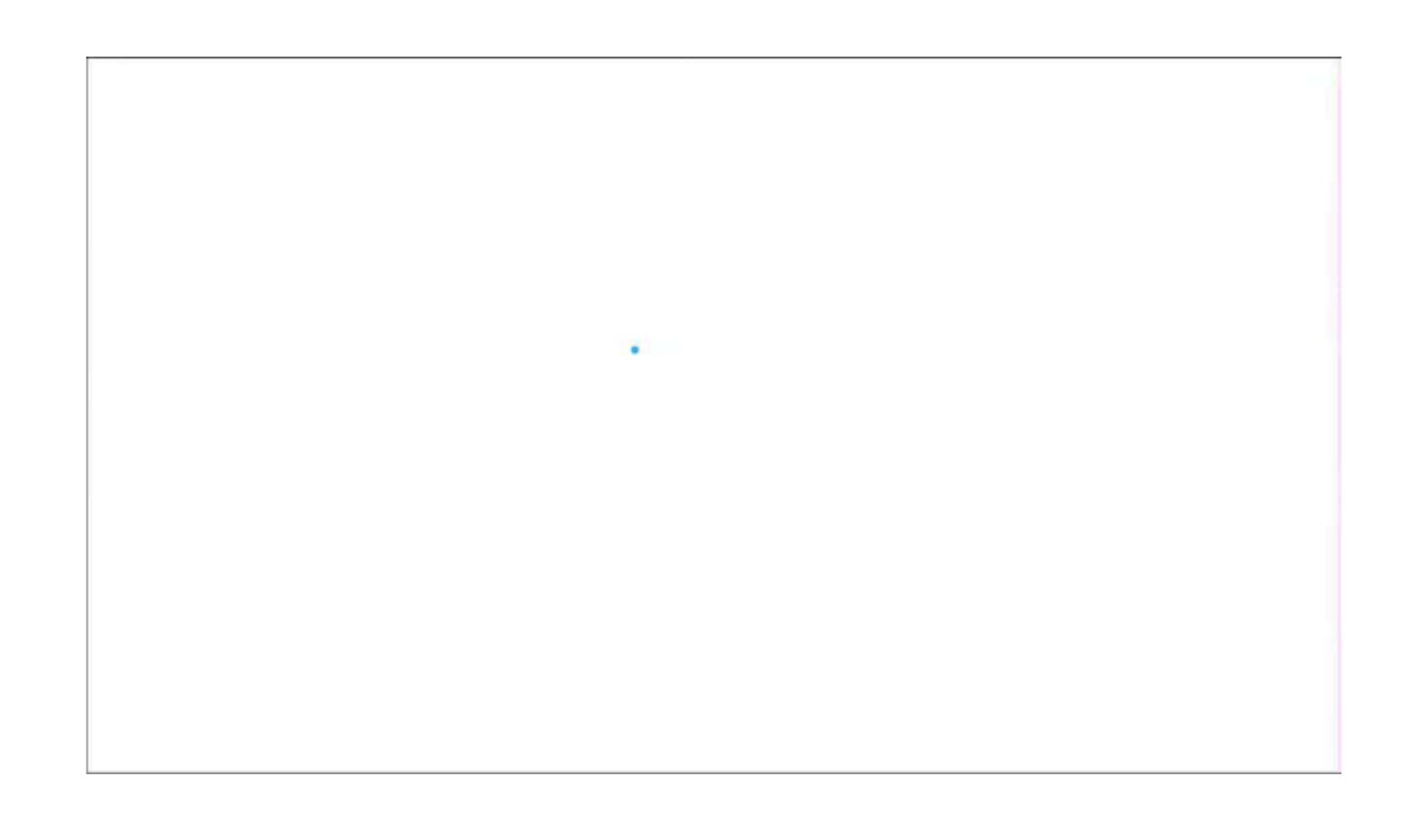
typeface is the design of the letterform font is the delivery mechanism

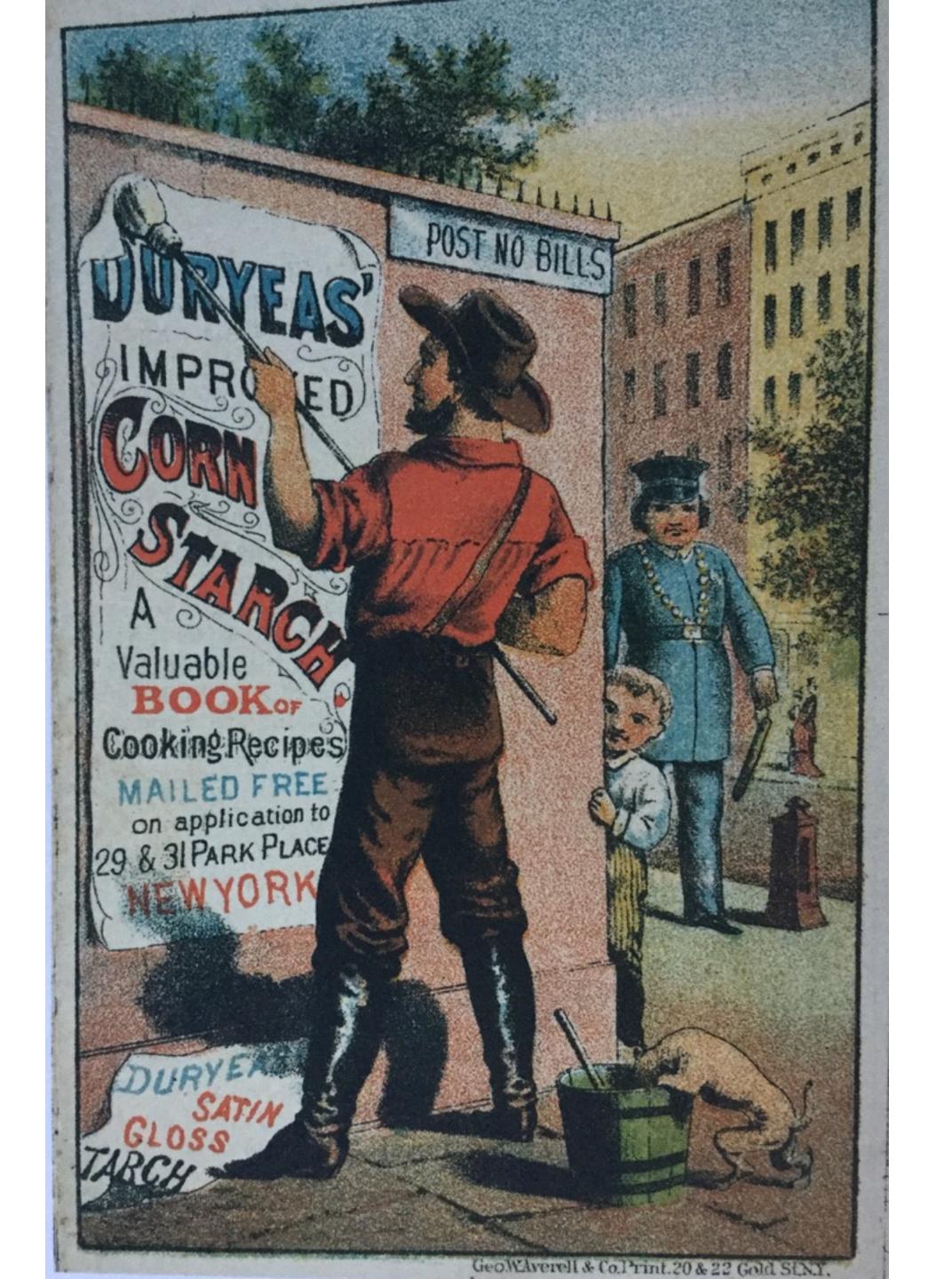
you design a typeface you make a **font** 

A font is what you use a typeface is what you see

#### RoboFont







### FULL MOON.

TEMPERANCE BAND!

Prof. V. Yeager, Leader, will give a

CIRALINA MANAMANA MILITARIA

### EXCURSION

On the Steamer

#### BHIH

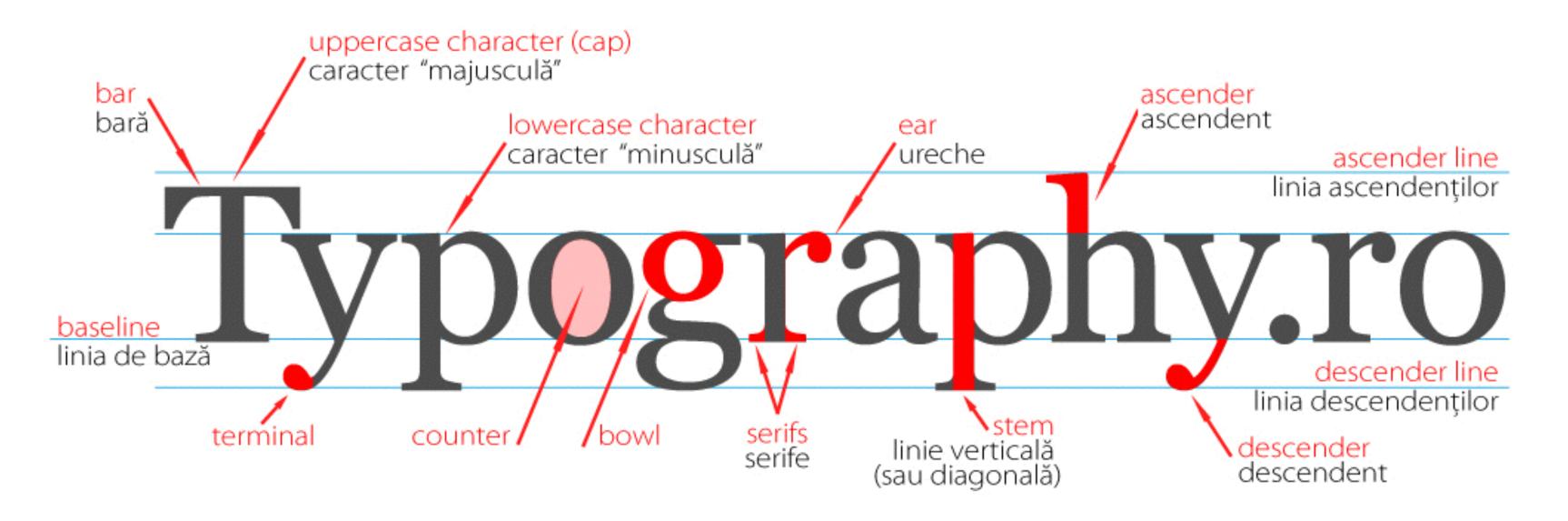
To Osbrook and Watch Hill, On Saturday Evening, July 17th,

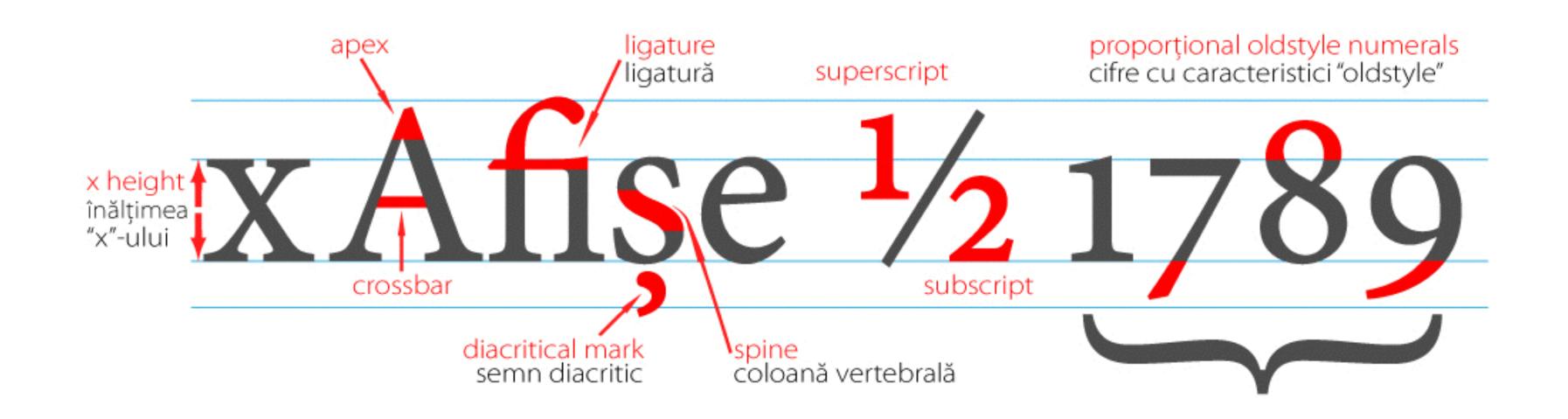
Leaving Wharf at 7½ o'clock. Returning to Westerly at 10½ o'clock. Kenneth will be at Osbrook.

TICKETS, - FORTY CENTS.

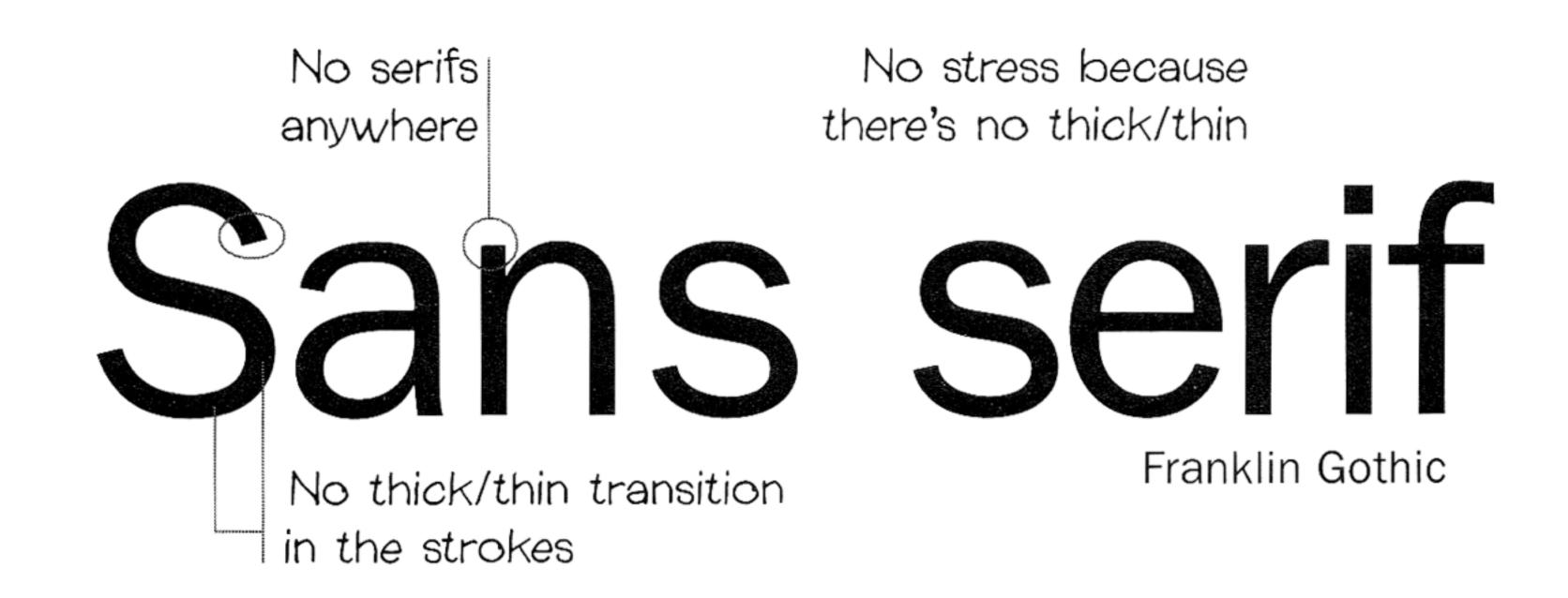
G. B. & J. H. Utter, Steam Printers, Westerly, R. I.

#### TYPEFACE ANATOMY





#### SANS SERIF

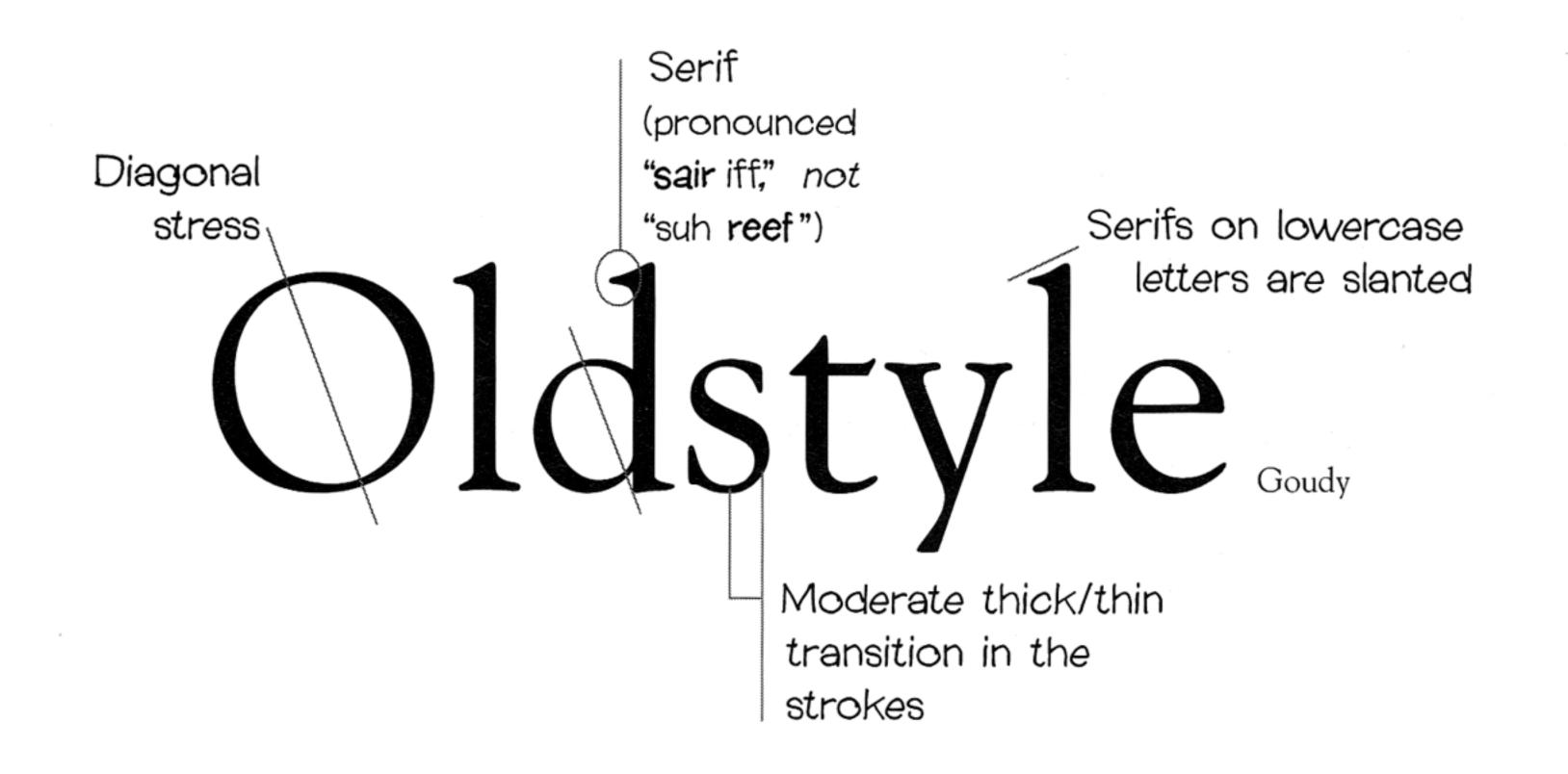


Antique Olive Formata

Gill Sans Franklin Gothic

Folio Syntax

#### OLDSTYLE OR HUMANIST



Goudy Palatino Times Baskerville Garamond

#### MODERN



Bodoni Times Bold Fenice, Ultra Walbaum

#### SLAB SERIF

Serifs on lowercase letters are horizontal and thick (slabs)

Slab Serifs on lowercase letters are horizontal and thick (slabs)

Stress

Serifs on lowercase letters are stress

Stress

Serifical stress

Clarendon

Very little or no thick/
thin transition, or contrast, in the strokes

Clarendon Memphis

Memphis Extra Bold

New Century Schoolbook

## Ala

## BASKERVILLE

## AAAA

HUMANIST OR OLD STYLE

The roman typefaces of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries emulated classical calligraphy. Sabon was designed by Jan Tschichold in 1966, based on the sixteenth-century typefaces of Claude Garamond.

TRANSITIONAL

These typefaces have sharper serifs and a more vertical axis than humanist letters. When the typefaces of John Baskerville were introduced in the mideighteenth century, their sharp forms and high contrast were considered shocking.

MODERN

The typefaces designed by
Giambattista Bodoni in the late
eighteenth and early nineteenth
centuries are radically abstract.
Note the thin, straight serifs;
vertical axis; and sharp contrast
from thick to thin strokes.

Sans-serif typefaces became common in the twentieth century. Gill Sans, designed by Eric Gill in 1928, has humanist characteristics. Note the small, lilting counter in the letter a, and the calligraphic variations in line weight.

# HELVETICA A COL

Helvetica, designed by Max
Miedinger in 1957, is one of
the world's most widely used
typefaces. Its uniform, upright
character makes it similar to
transitional serif letters. These
fonts are also referred to as
"anonymous sans serif."

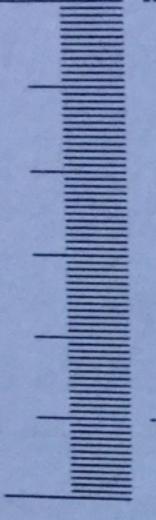
# FOTURA A COL

GEOMETRIC SANS SERIF
Some sans-serif types are built
around geometric forms.
In Futura, designed by Paul
Renner in 1927, the Os are
perfect circles, and the peaks
of the A and M are sharp
triangles.

#### SIZE

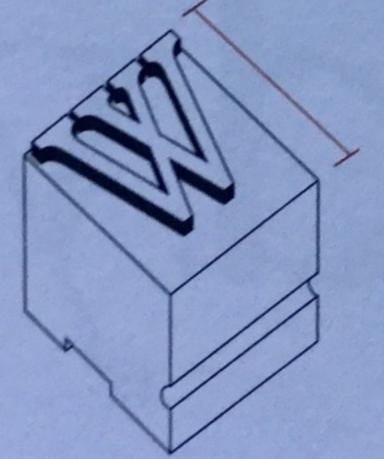
12 points equal 1 pica

6 picas (72 points) equal 1 inch



## B18

A typeface is measured from the top of the capital letter to the bottom of the lowest descender, plus a small buffer space.

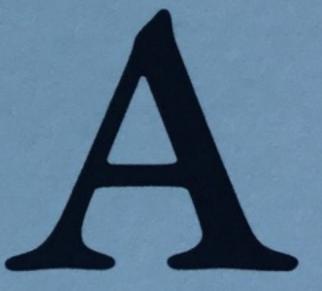


In metal type, the point size is the height of the type slug.

A DISPLAY or *headline* style looks spindly and weak when set at small sizes. Display styles are intended for use at 24 pts. and larger.



Basic TEXT styles are designed for sizes ranging from 9 to 14 pts. Their features are strong and *meaty* but not too assertive.



CAPTION styles are built with the heaviest stroke weight. They are designed for sizes ranging from 6 to 8 pts.



## TYPE FAMILY

standard

emphasis

integrates with text when full-size caps would stand out awkwardly

emphasis within a hierarchy

combinations

#### The roman form is the core of

ADOBE GARAMOND PRO REGULAR

### Italic letters, which are based of

ADOBE GARAMOND PRO ITALIC

#### SMALL CAPS HAVE A HEIGHT

ADOBE GARAMOND PRO REGULAR (ALL SMALL C

### Bold (and semibold) typefa

ADOBE GARAMOND PRO BOLD AND SEMIBOLD

### Bold (and semibold) typefac

ADOBE GARAMOND PRO BOLD AND SEMIBOLD IT

## ITALICS

Italics are not slanted letters.

TRUE
TYPE CRIME:

PSEUDO ITALICS
The wide, ungainly
forms of these
mechanically skewed
letters look forced
and unnatural.

Some italics aren't slanted at all. In the type family Quadraat, the italic form is upright.

QUADRAAT, designed by Fred Smeijers, 1992.

## ITALICS

# SOAP

Proxima Nova Bold

# 

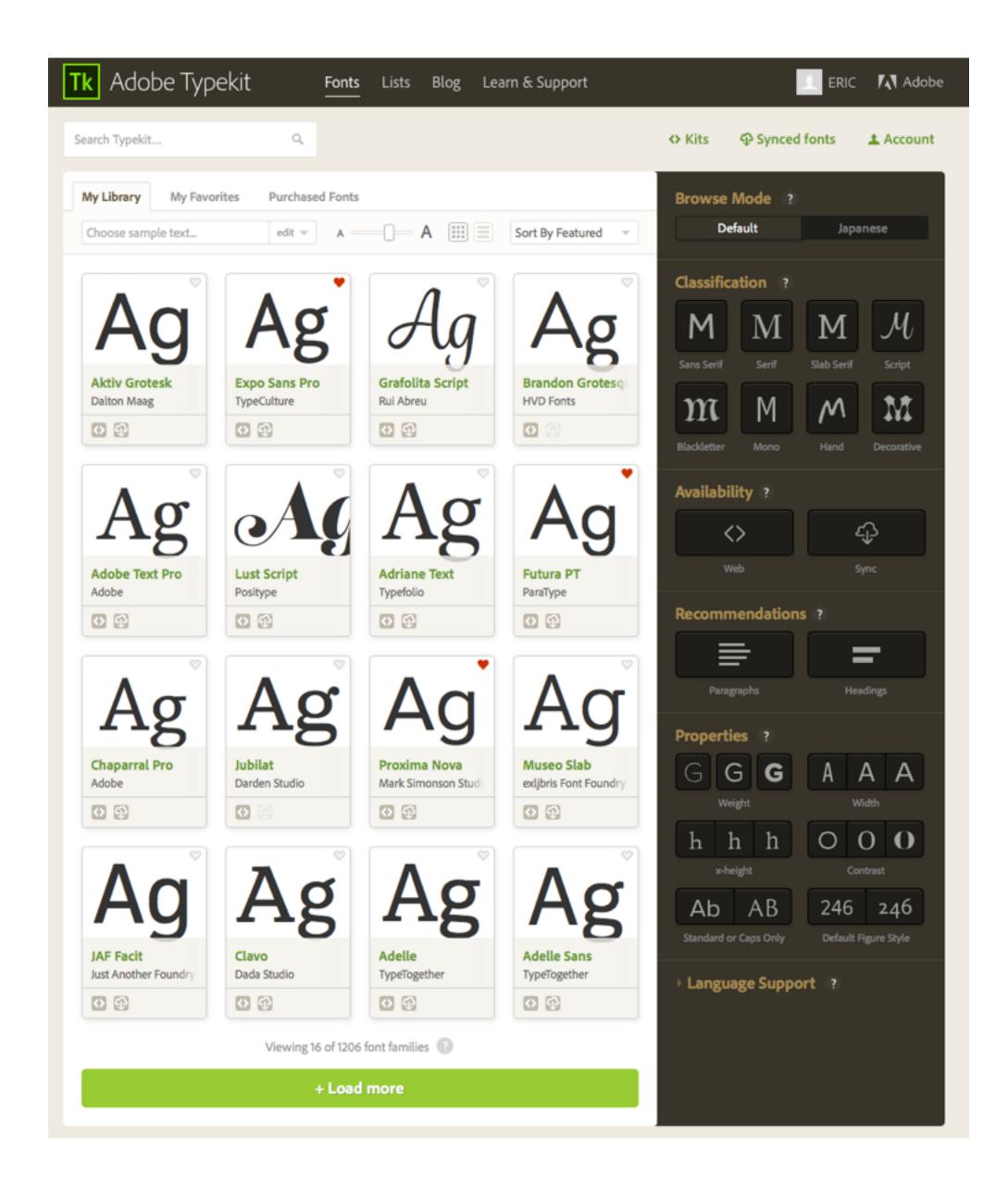
Slanted / Fake Italic

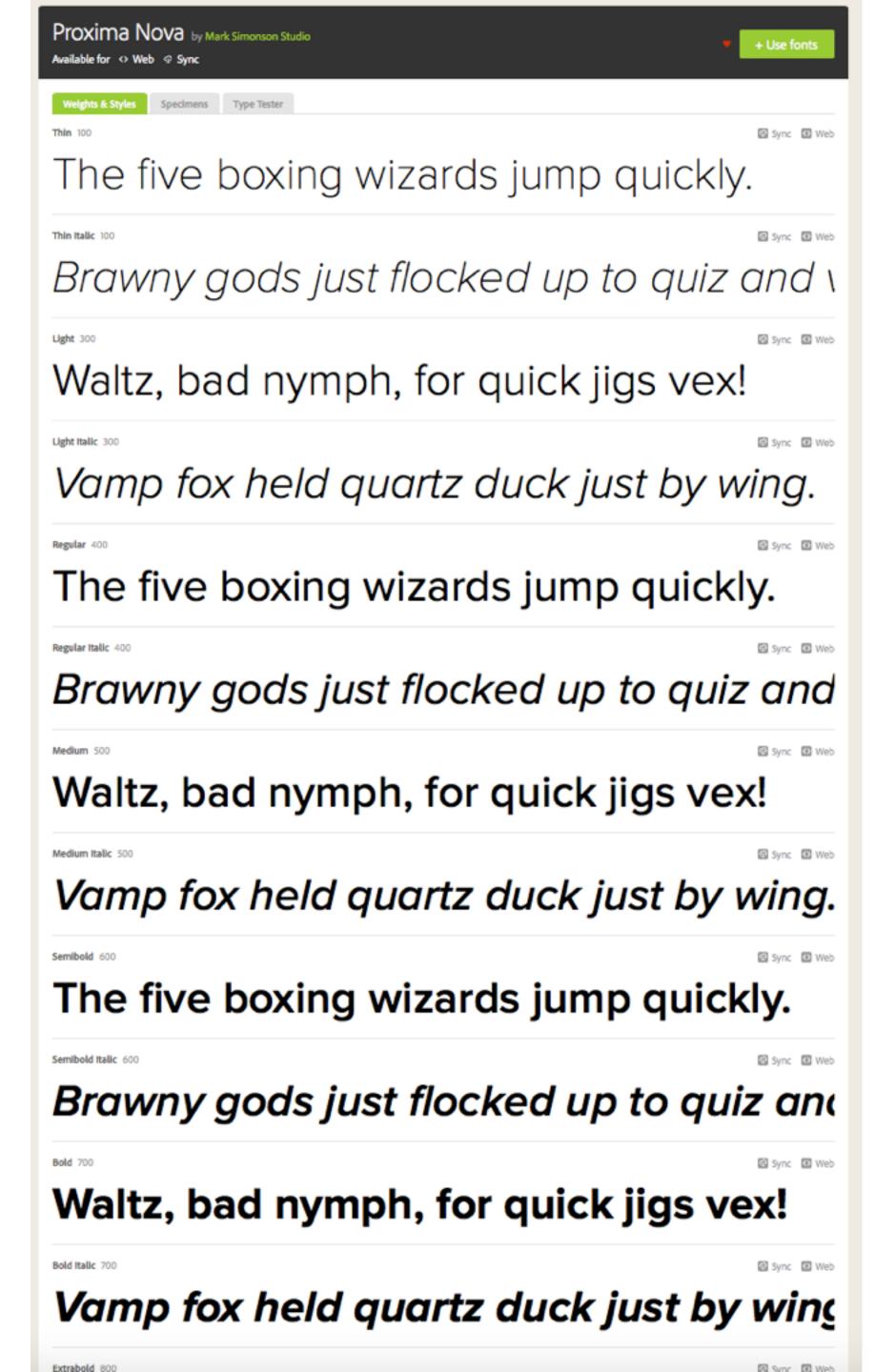
Proxima Nova Bold Italic

## TYPE WEIGHT

Helvetica Neue 25 Ultra Light Helvetica Neue 35 Thin Helvetica Neue 45 Light Helvetica Neue 55 Roman Helvetica Neue 65 Medium Helvetica Neue 75 Bold Helvetica Neue 85 Heavy Helvetica Neue 95 Black

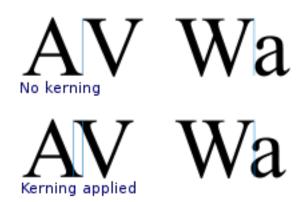
## TYPE KIT

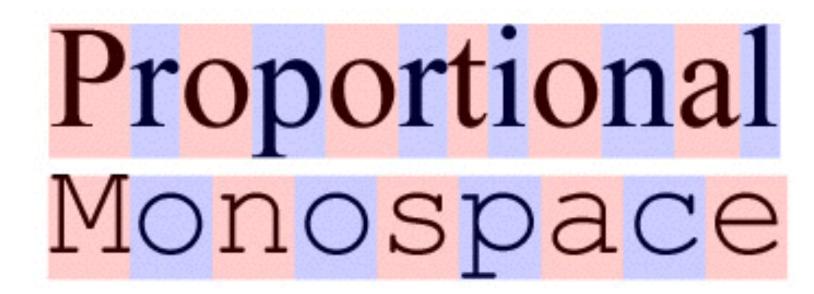




## SPACING

I dream of robot delights.





**Letterspace** (tracking) — the consistent degree of increase (or sometimes decrease) of space between letters to affect density in a line or block of text.

**Kerning** — adjusting the spacing between characters in a proportional font, usually to achieve a visually pleasing result.

Centered text is symmetrical, like tech fade of a classical building.

Centered type often appears on invitations, title pages, certificates, and tomb stones. The edges of a centered column are often dramatically uneven.

Center text should be broken to emphasize a key phrase

such as

midterm tomorrow rather that saying midterm

tomorrow

Breaking lines in this manner is called breaking for sense.

Justified text which has even edges on both left and right sides of the column, has been the norm since the invention of printing with movable type, which enabled the creation of page after page of straight-edged columns. In metal type setting the printer justified each line by hand using small metal spacers to alter spaces between words and letters and thus make all the lines the same length. Digital typesetting performs the same labor automatically. Justified type makes efficient use of space. It also creates a clean, compact shape on the page. Ugly gaps can occur, however, when the line length is too short in relations to the size of type used.

In flush-left/ragged right text, the left-edge is hard and right edge soft. Word spaces to not fluctuate, so there are never big holes inside of the lines of text. This format, which was used primary for setting poetry before the twentieth century, respect the flow of language rather than submitting to the law of the box. Despite its advantages, however, the flush left format is fraught with danger Above all, the designer must work hard to control the appearance of the rag that forms along the right edge. A good rag looks pleasantly uneven, with no lines that are excessively long or short. A rag is considered bad when it looks too even or too uneven or when it begins to form regular shapes like wedged moons or diving boards.

Flush right / ragged left is a variant of the more familiar flush left setting. Flush right text is hard to read because it forces the reader's eye to find a new position at the start of each line. Used in smaller blocks, however, flush right text forms effective margin notes, sidebars, pull quotes, or passages that comment on the main body or image. A flush or ragged edge can suggest attraction or repulsion between chunks of information.

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Prime Marks

That robot is 5' 2" tall.

Single or Double Quote

It's a dog's life.

He said, "That's what she said."

Warning: Typography Crime



- hyphen connects two things that are intimately related, usually words that function together as a single concept or work together as a joint modifier

tie-in, toll-free call, two-thirds

- en dash connects things that are related to each other by distance (option+hyphen)

147-48, pre-World War II, May-September not May-September

— em dash allows additional thought to be added within a sentence by sort of breaking away from that sentence—as I've done here. (option+shift+hyphen)

These interruptions—especially the snide remarks--are killing my buzz.

He lived 1890–1941. Kapek lived longer (1891-1956).

It's ok to be second-best, but never, ever second-best.

## EXPRESSING HIERARCHY

Emphasizing a word or phrase within a body of text usually requires only one signal. *Italic* is the standard form of emphasis. There are many alternatives, however, including **boldface**, SMALL CAPS, or a change in color. You can also create emphasis with a **different font**. If you want to mix font families, dust the sizes so the x-heights align. xx

## EXPRESSING HIERARCHY

I Division of angelsA. Angel

B. Archangel

C. Cherubim

D. Seraphim

II Ruling body of clergy

A. Pope

B. Cardinal

C. Archbishop

D. Bishop

III Parts of a text

A. Work

B. Chapter

C. Section

D. Subsection

symbols, indents and linebreaks

Division of angels

Angel

Archangel

Cherubim

Seraphim

Ruling body of clergy

Pope

Cardinal

Archbishop

Bishop

Parts of a text

Work

Chapter

Section

Subsection

indents and line breaks only

DIVISION OF ANGELS

Angel

Archangel

Cherubim

Seraphim

RULING BODY OF CLERGY

Pope

Cardinal

Archbishop

Bishop

PARTS OF A TEXT

Work

Chapter

Section

Subsection

font change, indents, and line breaks

angel
DIVISION archangel
OF ANGELS cherubim
seraphim

Pope
RULING BODY cardinal
OF CLERGY archbishop

work
PARTS OF chapter

A TEXT section subsection

bishop

alignment, font change, and line breaks

## COMBINING TYPE: CONCORDANT

## Typography

FROM WIKIPEDIA, THE FREE ENCYCLOPEDIA

Typography is the art and technique of arranging type, type design, and modifying *type glyphs*. Type glyphs are created and modified using a variety of illustration techniques. The arrangement of type involves the selection of typefaces, point size, line length, leading (line spacing), adjusting the spaces between groups of letters (tracking) and adjusting the space between pairs of letters (kerning).

Adobe Caslon Semibold 48 pt

Adobe Caslon Smallcaps, 14 pt

Adobe Caslon Regular, 12 pt

## COMBINING TYPE: CONTRASTING

# Typography From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Typography is the art and technique of arranging type, type design, and modifying type glyphs. Type glyphs are created and modified using a variety of illustration techniques. The arrangement of type involves the selection of typefaces, point size, line length, leading (line spacing), adjusting the spaces between groups of letters (tracking) and adjusting the space between pairs of letters (kerning).

Gill Sans Light 48 pt

Gill Sans Light, 16 pt

UC Berkeley OldStyle, I2 pt

## COMBINING TYPE: CONFLICTING

## Typography

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Typography is the art and technique of arranging type, type design, and modifying type glyphs. Type glyphs are created and modified using a variety of illustration techniques. The arrangement of type involves the selection of typefaces, point size, line length, leading (line spacing), adjusting the spaces between groups of letters (tracking) and adjusting the space between pairs of letters (kerning).

Arial 36 pt

Futura Medium, 14 pt

Myriad Regular, 12 pt

## ition

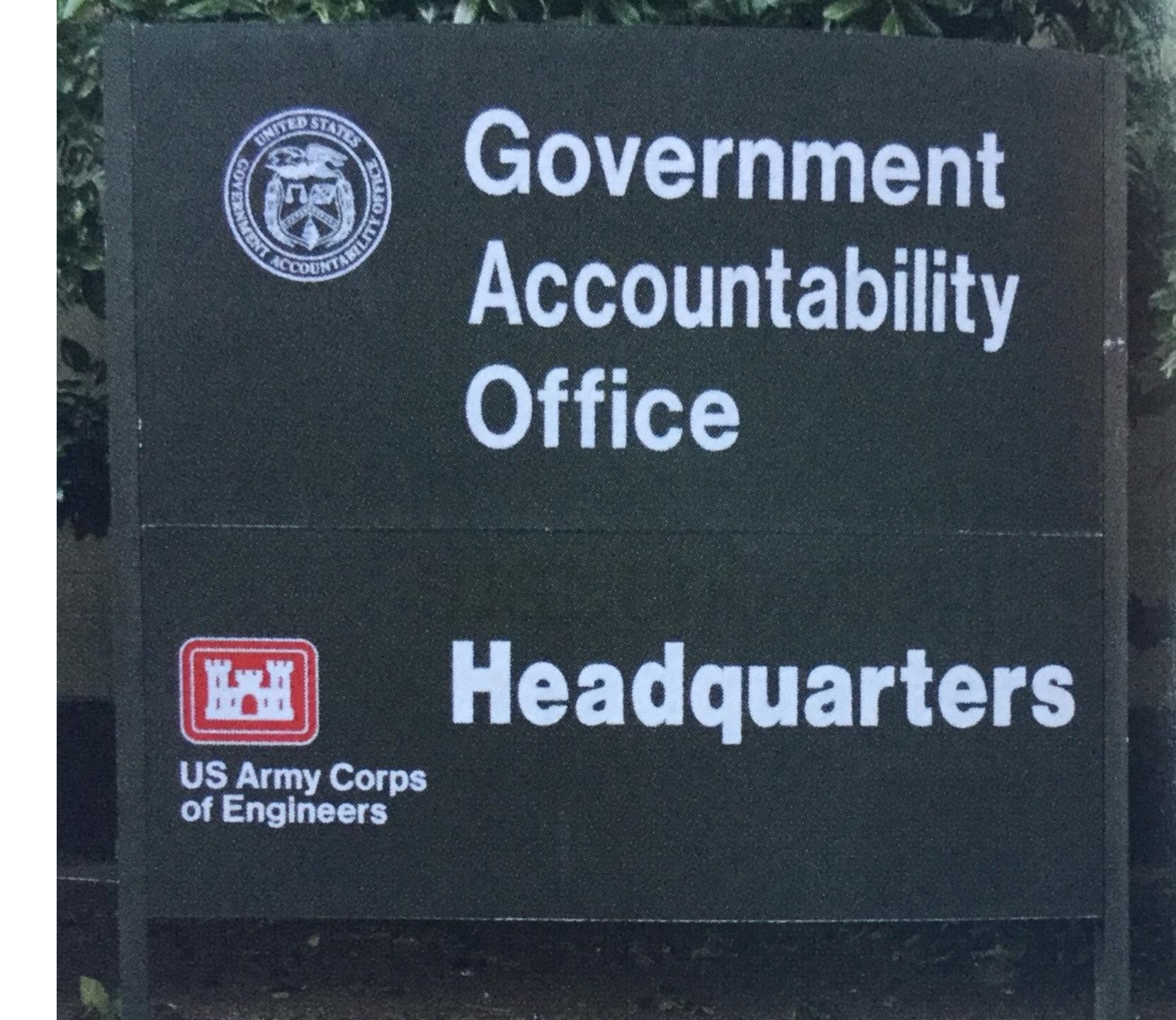
## transit

## distuption

# c o mpression

## TYPE FAMILY

Warning: Typography Crime



# UNDERGROUND



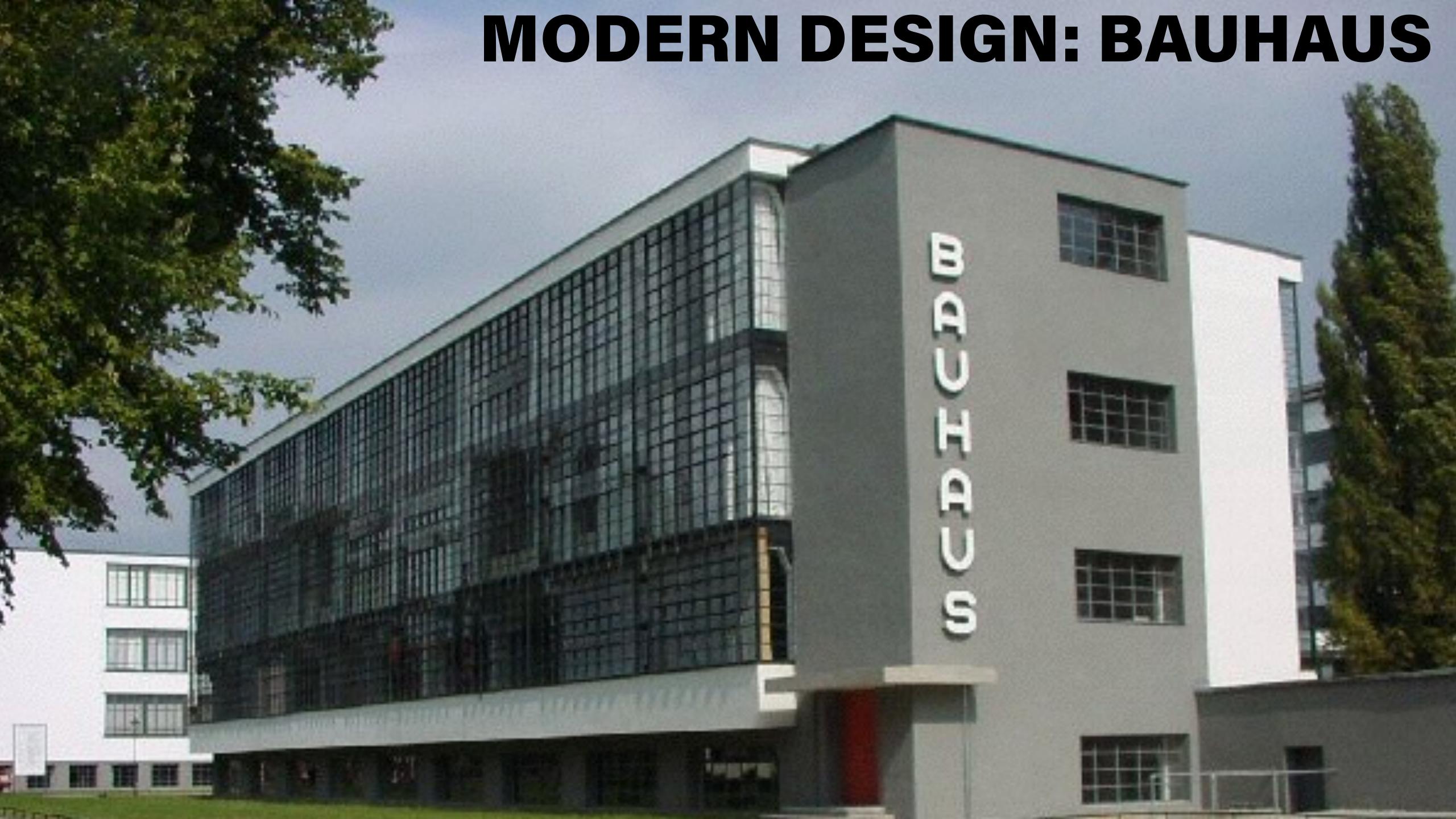
Edward Johnston, London Underground, 1916

Images from:

P. Meggs, A History of Graphic Design, Wiley 1998



#### GRAPHIC DESIGN HISTORY



## BAUHAUS

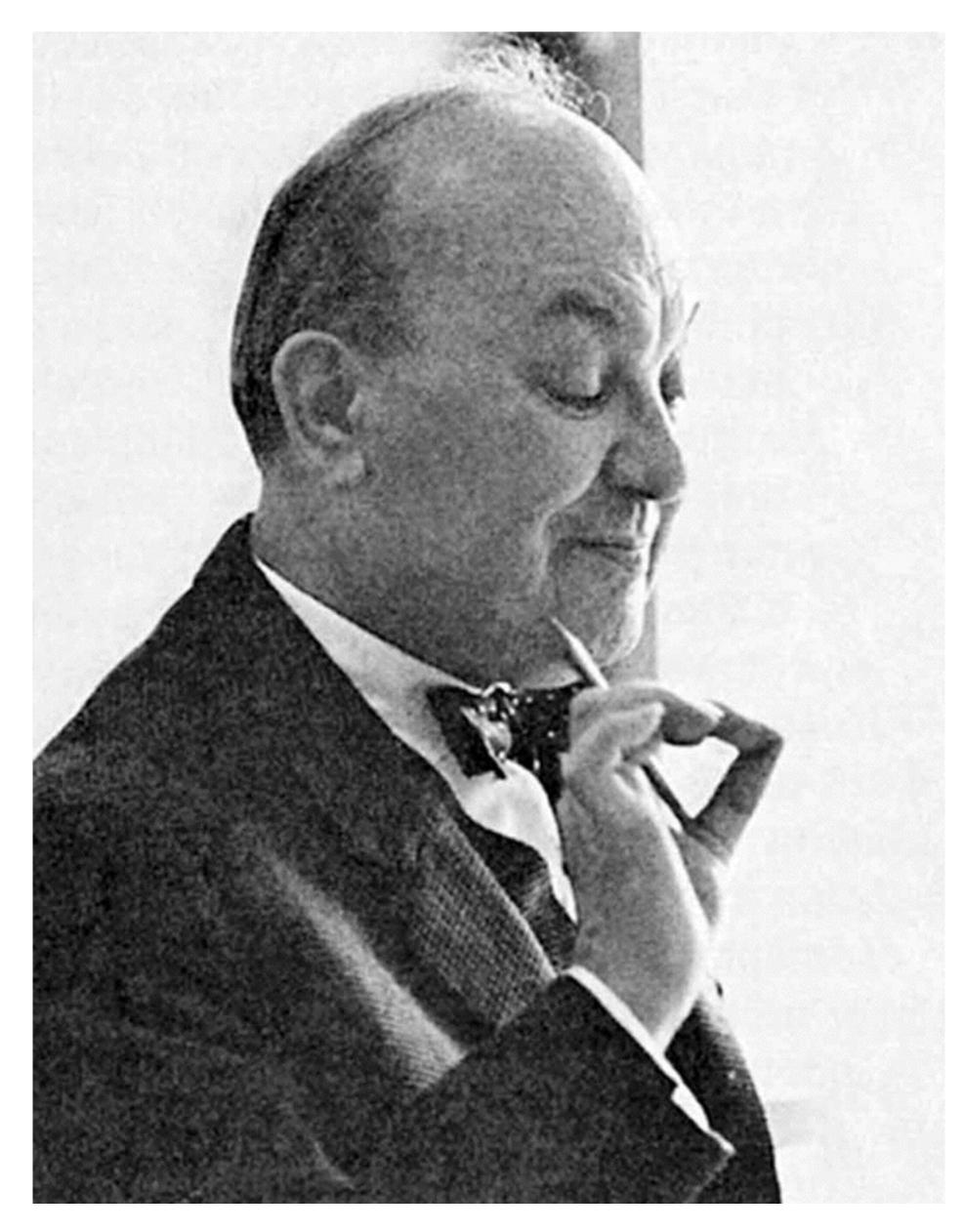






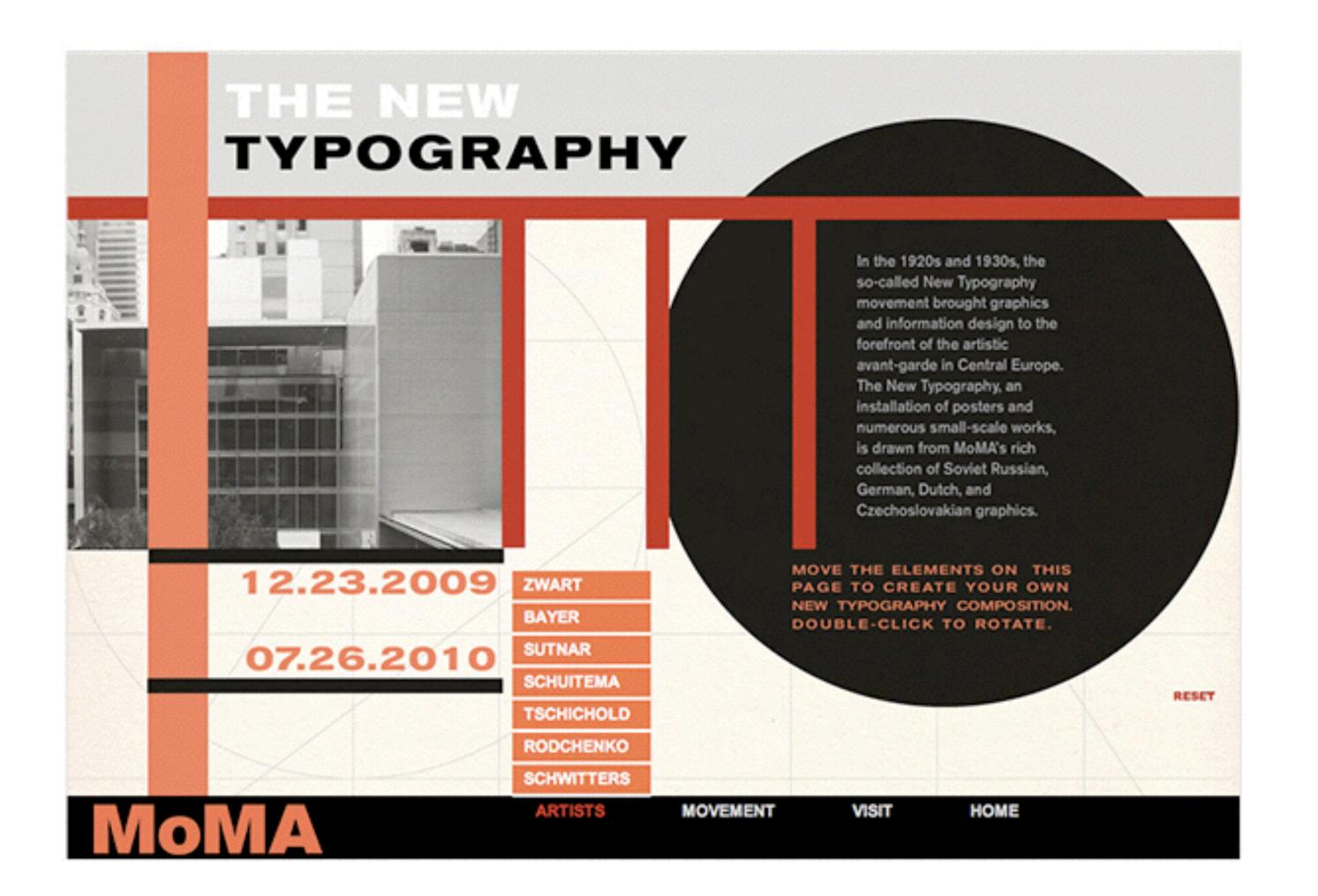






Communication in the modern age should be

OBJECTIVE
COMPELLING
SIMPLE
SHORT
FUNCTIONAL



THE FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE

**REVOLUTIONARY 1928 DOCUMENT** 

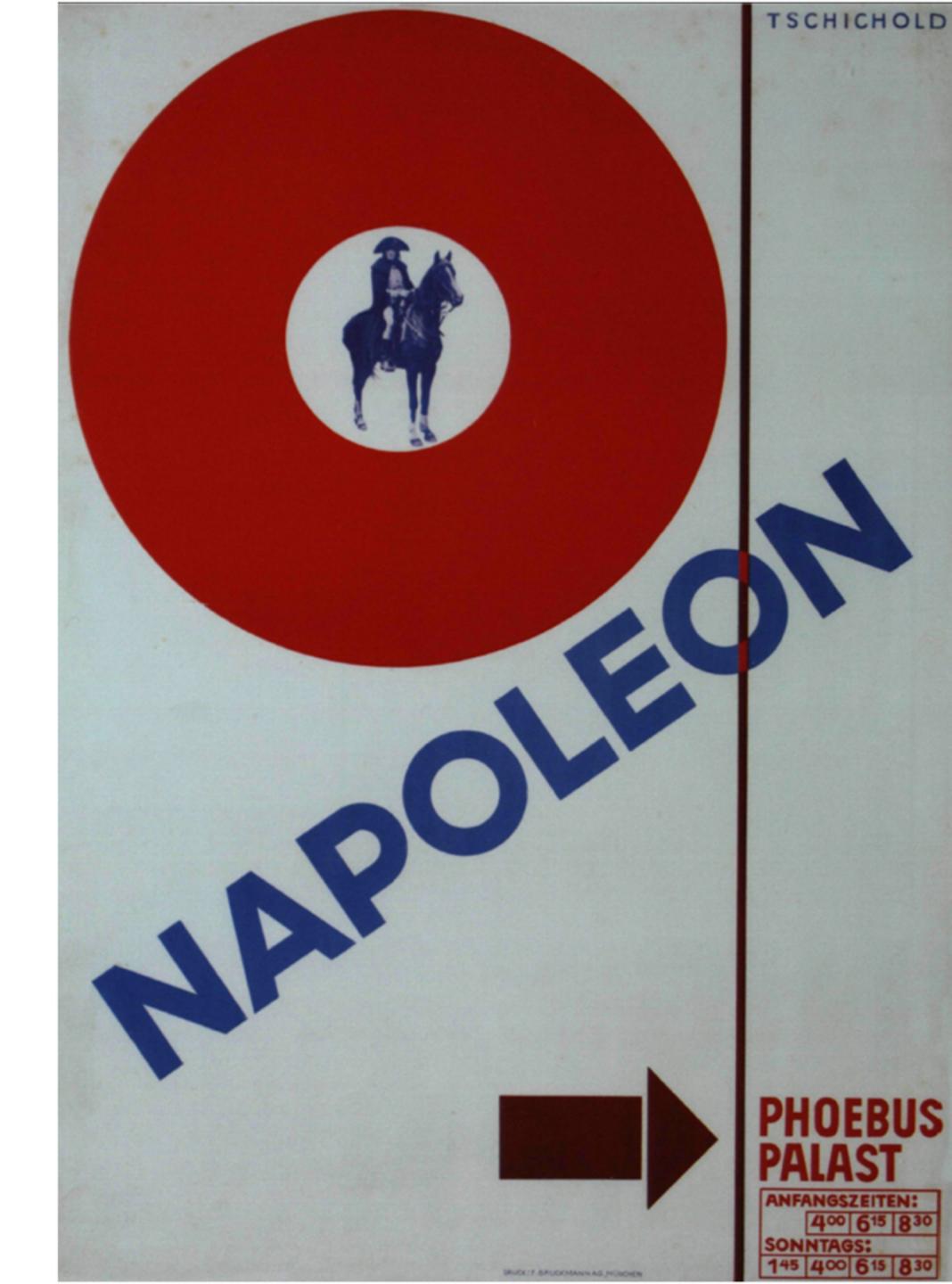
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY RUARI McLEAN

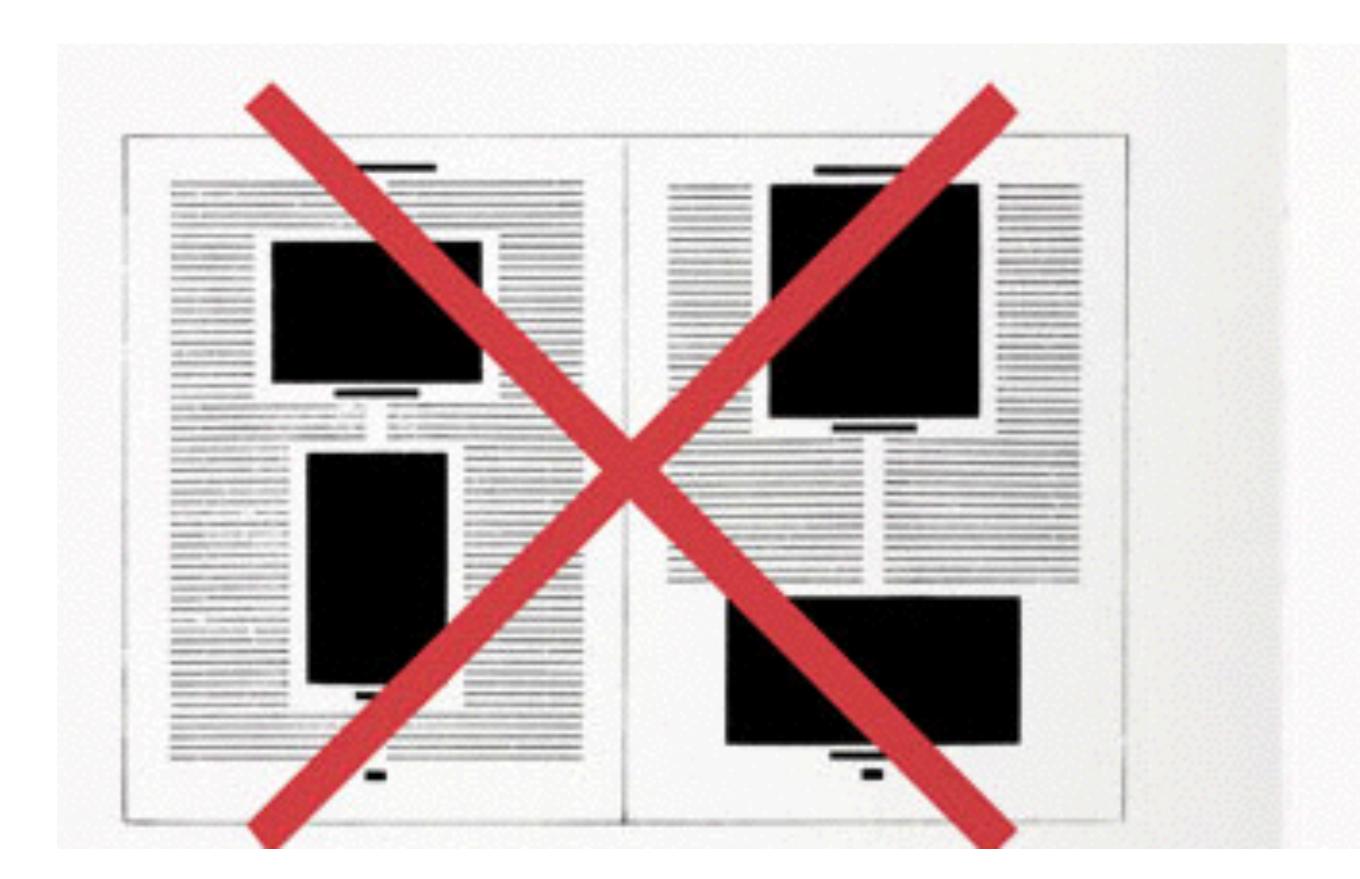
INTRODUCTION BY ROBIN KINROSS

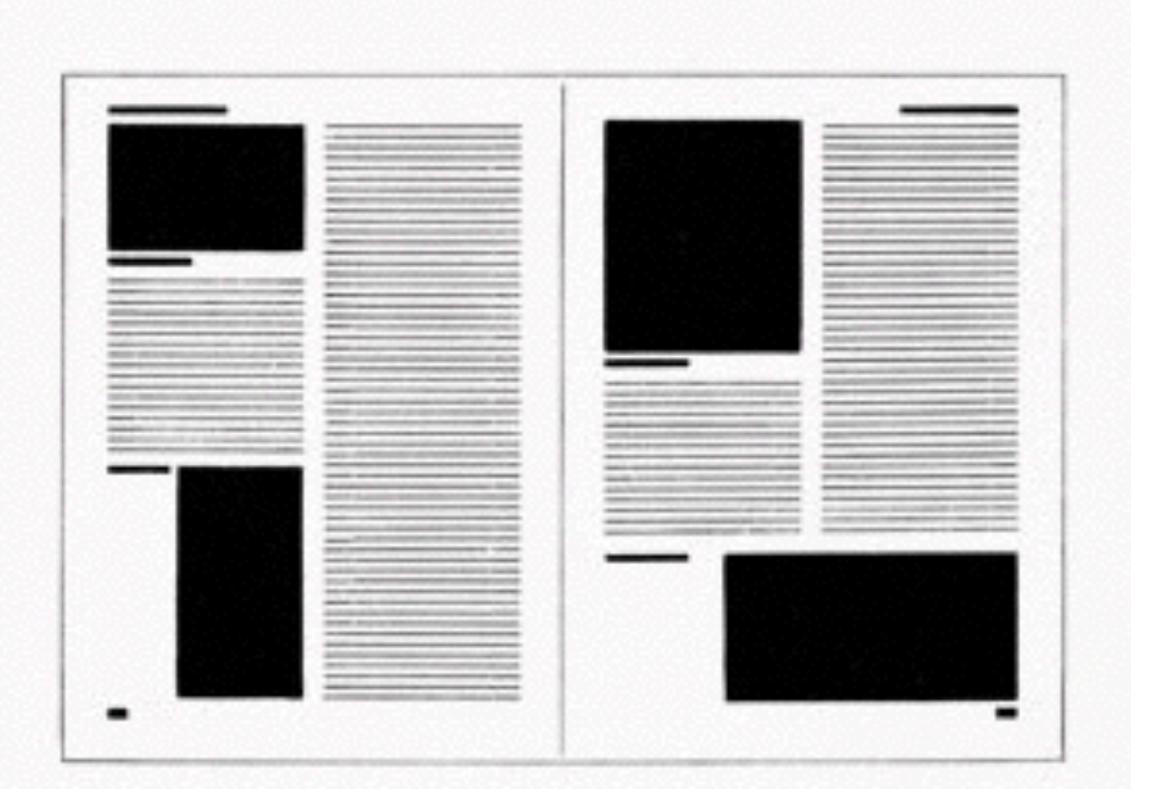
WITH A NEW FOREWORD BY RICHARD HENDEL

# JAN TSCHICHOLD THE NEW TYPOGRAPHY



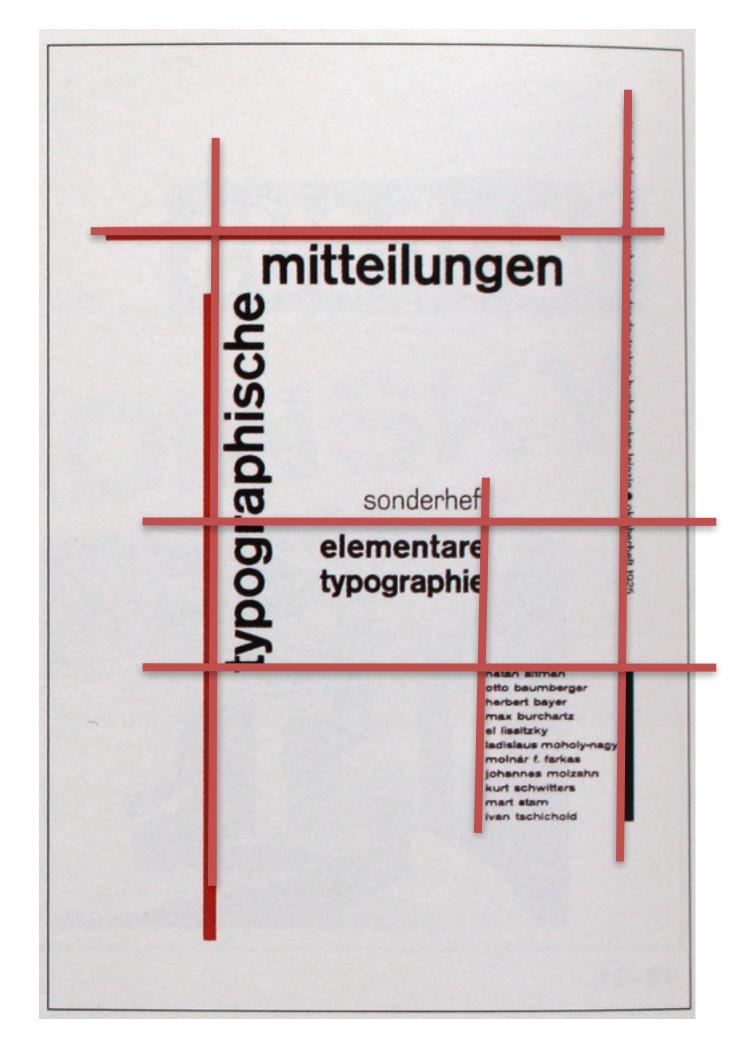






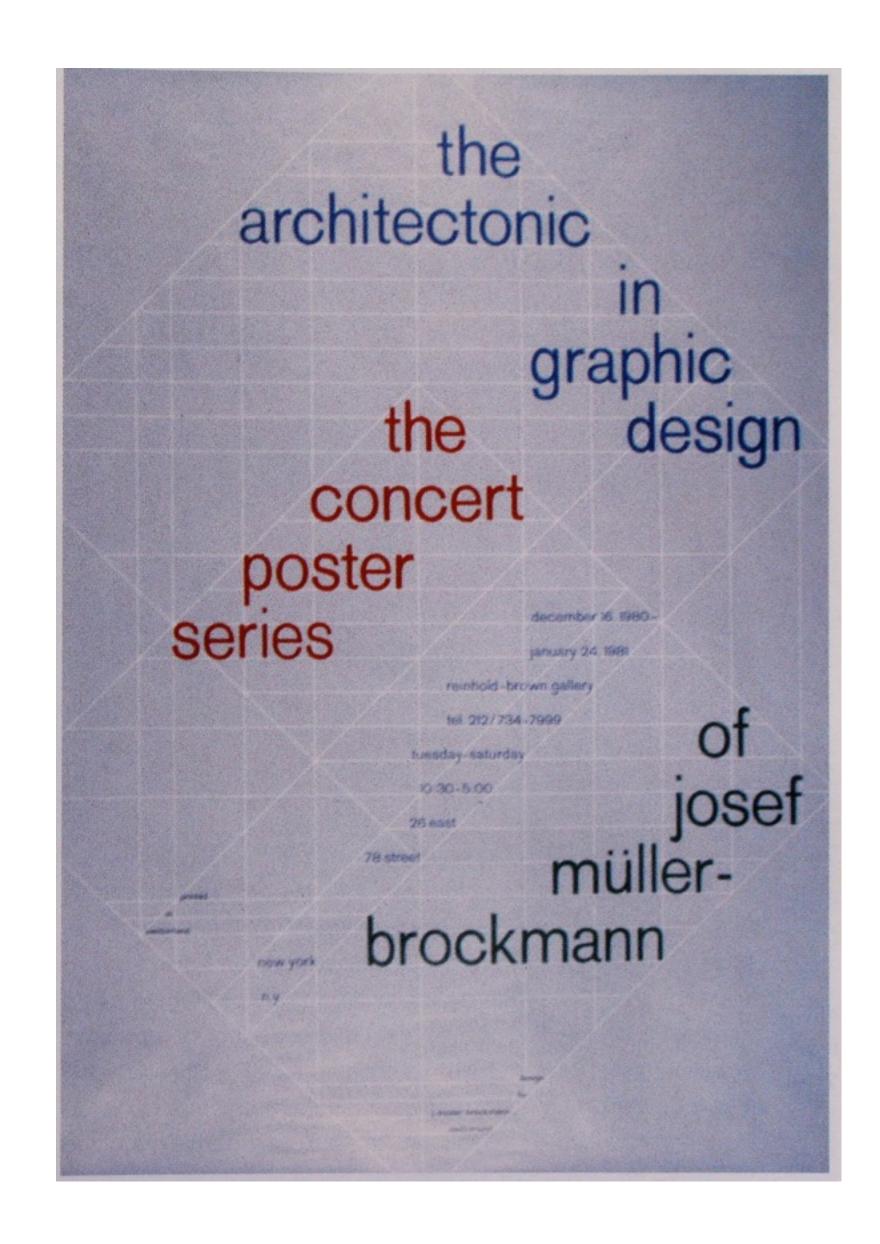


Before: Tschichold, Leipzig Trade Fair, 1922



After: Tschichold, Elemental Typogrphay, 1925

## GRID-BASED DESIGN





"We shall not cease from exploration and at the end of our exploring will be to arrive where we started and know the place for the first time."

#### **Websites**

Identity

## Elements & Principles®

#### **About**

I love good/clean design and have an obsession with finding new music which sparked Designers MX. I live in Franklin, TN and work in Nashville as Dribbble, photos to Flickr, videos to Vimeo, deep thoughts to Twitter, and

Since graduating from MTSU in 2003 with a major in Graphic Design and a minor in Photography, I've been fortunate enough to work with the best of

#### **Awards**

AIGA 'Best of' CASE Award

Net Mobile Site of the Month

American Graphic Design Award

AAF Nashville Silver Addy

AAF Nashville Gold Addy

AAF Nashville Silver Addy

American Graphic Design Award

AAF Nashville Gold Addy

American Graphic Design Award

AAF Nashville Gold Star Award



## GRID-BASED DESIGN

A grid can be simple or complex, specific or generic, tightly defined or loosely interpreted. Typographic grids are all about control. They establish a system for arranging content within the space of page, screen, or built environment. Designed in response to the internal pressures of content (text, image, data) and the outer edge or frame (page, screen, window), an effective grid is not a rigid formula but a flexible and resilient structure, a skeleton that moves in concert with the muscular mass of content. Grids belong to the technological framework of typography, from the concrete modularity of letterpress to the ubiquitous rulers, guides, and coordinate systems of graphics applications. Although software generates illusions of smooth curves and continuous tones, every digital image or mark is constructed-ultimately-from a grid of neatly bounded blocks. The ubiquitous language of the gui (graphical user interface) creates a gridded space in which windows overlay windows. In addition to their place in the background of design production, grids have become explicit theoretical tools. Avant-garde designers in the 1910s and 1920s exposed the mechanical grid of letterpress, bringing it to the polemical surface of the page. In Switzerland after World War II, graphic designers built a total design methodology around the typographic grid, hoping to build from it a new and rational social order. The grid has evolved across centuries of typographic evolution. For graphic designers, grids are carefully honed intellectual devices, infused with ideology and ambition, and they are the inescapable mesh that filters, at some level of resolution, nearly every system of writing and reproduction. A grid can be simple or complex, specific or generic, tightly defined or loosely interpreted. Typographic grids are all about control. They establish a system for arranging content within the space of page, screen, or built environment. Designed in response to the internal pressures of content (text, image, data) and the outer edge or frame (page, screen, window), an effective grid is not a rigid formula but a flexible and resilient structure, a skeleton that moves in concert with the muscular mass of content. Grids belong to the technological framework of typography, from the concrete modularity of letterpress to the ubiquitous rulers, guides, and coordinate systems of graphics applications. Although software generates illusions of smooth curves and continuous tones, every digital image or mark is constructed-ultimately-from a grid of neatly bounded blocks. The ubiquitous language of the gui (graphical user interface) creates a gridded space in which windows overlay windows. In addition to their place in the background of design production, grids have become explicit theoretical tools. Avant-garde designers in the 1910s and 1920s exposed the mechanical grid of letterpress, bringing it to the polemical surface of the page. In Switzerland after World War II, graphic designers built a total design methodology around the typographic grid, hoping to build from it a new and rational social order. The grid has evolved across centuries of typographic evolution. For graphic designers, grids are carefully honed intellectual devices, infused with ideology and ambition, and they are the inescapable mesh that filters, at some level of resolution, nearly every system of writing and reproduction. A grid can be simple or complex, specific or generic, tightly defined or loosely interpreted. Typographic grids are all about control. They establish a system for arranging content within the space of page, screen, or built environment. Designed in response to the internal pressures of content (text, image, data) and the outer edge or frame (page, screen, window), an effective grid is not a rigid formula but a flexible and resilient structure, a skeleton that moves in concert with the muscular mass of content. Grids belong to the technological framework of typography, from the

#### Grid systems

A grid can be simple or complex, specific or generic, tightly defined or loosely interpreted. Typographic grids are all about control. They establish a system for arranging content within the space of page, screen, or built environment. Designed in response to the internal pressures of content (text, image, data) and the outer edge or frame (page, screen, window), an effective grid is not a rigid formula but a flexible and resilient structure, a skeleton that moves in concert with the muscular mass of content. Grids belong to the technological framework of typography, from the concrete modularity of letterpress to the ubiquitous rulers, guides, and coordinate systems of graphics applications. Although software generates illusions of smooth curves and continuous tones, every digital image or mark is constructed—ultimately—from a grid of neatly bounded blocks. The ubiquitous language of the

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The typographic grid is a proportional regulator for composition, tables, pictures, etc. It is a formal programme to accommodate x unknown items. The typographic grid is a proportional regulator for composition, tables, pictures, etc. It is a formal programme to accommodate x unknown items.

## GRID-BASED DESIGN

MAIN HEADLINE
32/48 pt Scala Sans Pro Bold

18/24 Scala Sans Pro Italic

#### baseline grids create a common rhythm Modular grids are created by Captions and other bottom page margins to absorb positioning horizontal guidelines in leftover lines. details are styled relation to a baseline grid that governs To style headlines, captions, and to coordinate with the whole document. Baseline grids other elements, choose line spacing the dominant baseserve to anchor all (or nearly all) that works with the baseline grid. line grid. such as 18/24 for headlines, 14/18 for elements to a common rhythm. Create a baseline grid by choosing subheads, and 8/12 for captions. (Web designers can choose similar the typesize and leading of your text, increments (line height) to create such as 10-pt Scala Pro with 12 pts leading (10/12). Avoid auto leading so style sheets with coordinated that you can work with whole Where possible, position all page numbers that multiply and divide elements in relation to the baseline cleanly. Use this line space increment grid. Don't force it, though. to set the baseline grid in your Sometimes a layout works better document preferences. Adjust the top when you override the grid. View the or bottom page margin to absorb any baseline grid when you want to check space left over by the baseline grid. the position of elements; turn it off Determine the number of when it's distracting, horizontal page units in relation to InDesign, set the baseline grid in the numer of lines in the baseline the Preferences>Grids and Guides grid. Count how many lines fit in a window. Create horizontal divisions full column of text and then choose a in Layout>Create Guides. Make the number that divides easily into the horizontal guides correspond to the line count to create horizontal page baselines of the page's primary text divisions. A column with forty-two by choosing a number of rows that lines of text divides neatly into seven divides evenly into the number of horizontal modules with six lines lines in a full column of text. Working in InDesign, you can make each. If your line count is not neatly divisible, adjust the top and/or

CAPTION
9/12 Scala Sans Pro Italic

PRIMARY TEXT: 10/12 Scala Pro. This measure determines the baseline grid.

### GRID-BASED DESIGN

Common typographic disorders
Various forms of dysfunction appear among populations exposed to typography for long periods of time. Listed here are a number of frequently observed afflictions.
typophilia An excessive attachment to and fascination with the shape of
letters, often to the exclusion of other interests and object choices.  Typophiliacs usually die penniless and alone.
typophobia The irrational dislike of letterforms, often marked by a preference for icons, dingbats, and—in fatal cases—bullets and daggers. The fears of the typophobe can often be quieted (but not cured) by steady doses of Helvetica and Times Roman.
typochondria A persistent anxiety that condition is often paired to constantly adjust and readjust the spaces between letters.

Common typographic disorders			
Various forms of dysfu populations exposed to periods of time. Listed frequently observed af	typography for long here are a number of		
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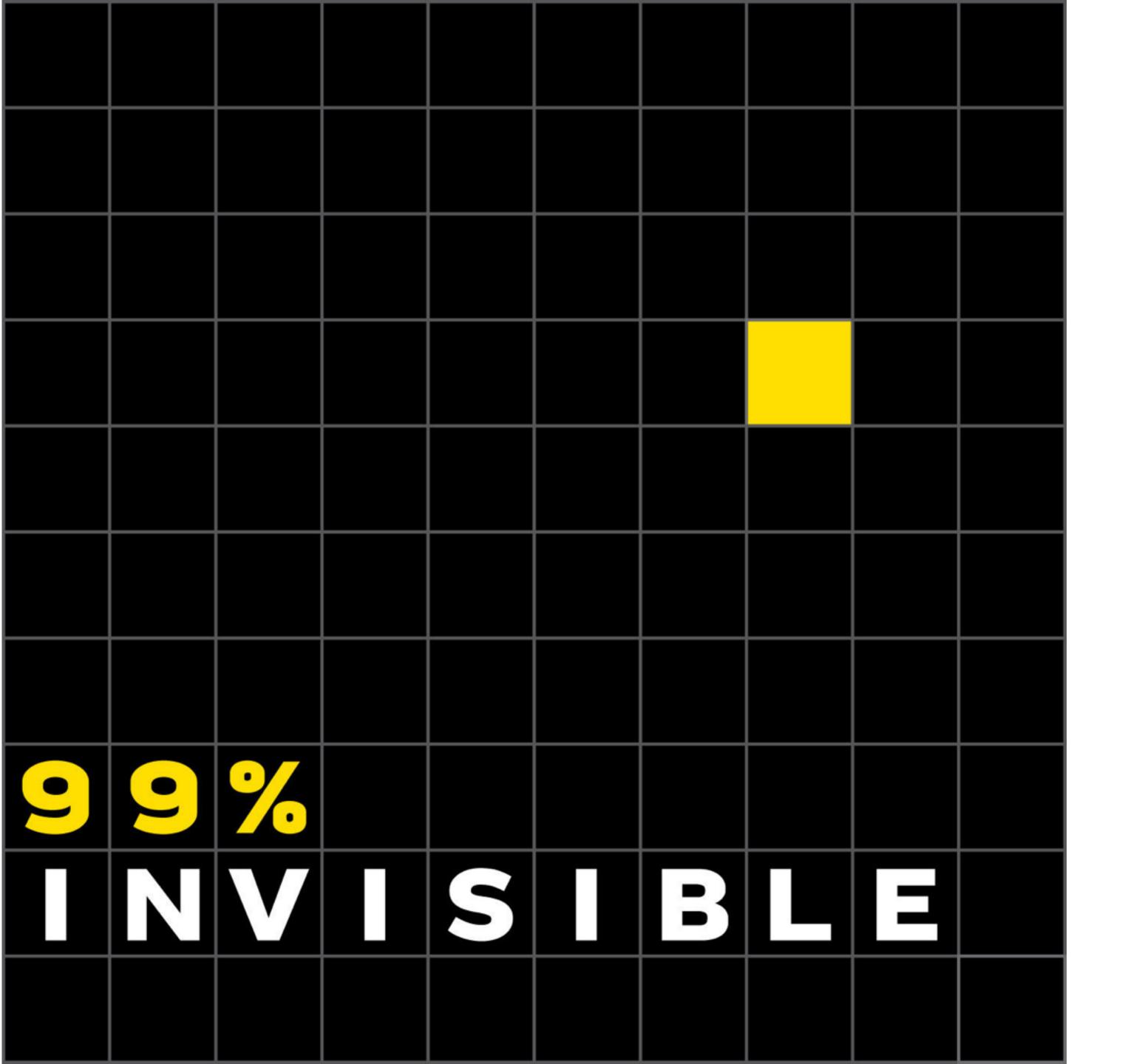
## GRID-BASED DESIGN

Common			
Common typographic disorders			
	typophilia	typophobia	typochondria
Various forms of	An excessive	The irrational dislike	A persistent anxiety
dysfunction appear among populations	attachment to and fascination with the	of letterforms, often marked by a	that one has selected the wrong typeface.
exposed to	shape of letters, often to the exclusion of	preference for icons,	This condition is often paired with
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number of frequently	Typophiliacs usually	The fears of the	to constantly adjust
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## GRID-BASED DESIGN

A persistent a wrong typefa with okd (opt to constantly between letter for icons, off marked by a preference for icons, din and—in fatal cases—bullets and dago. The fears of the typophobe can often quieted (but not cured) by steady dos Helvetica and Times Roman.  to and fascination often to the exclusion ect choices.  Penniless and alone.	An excessive attachment with the shape of letters, of other interests and obj. Typophiliacs usually die p	typophilia	Various forms of dysfunction appear among populations exposed to typography for long periods of time. Listed here are a number of requently observed afflictions.
	to and fasci often to the ect choices. enniless an	irrational dislike of letterforn ked by a preference for icon—in fatal cases—bullets and fears of the typophobe can ted (but not cured) by stead vetica and Times Roman.	© ♂ ¥ ₹ ♪ typochondria



99percentinvisible.org

## WHITESPACE



### Think small.

Our little car isn't so much of a novelty ony more.

A couple of dozen college kids don't try to squeeze inside it.

The guy at the gas station doesn't ask where the gas goes.

Nobody even stores at our shape. In fact, some people who drive our little

flivver don't even think 32 miles to the gol-Ion is going any great guns.

Or using five pints of oil instead of five

Or never needing onti-freeze.

Or racking up 40,000 miles on a set of

That's because once you get used to

some of our economies, you don't even think about them any more.

Except when you squeeze into a small parking spot. Or renew your small insur-



once. Or pay a small repair bill. Or trade in your old VW for a new one.

Think it over.



BASED ON THE CLASSIC NOVEL BY GRAHAM GREENE

## BRIGHTON ROCK

### STUDIO CANAL FEATUTRES BBC FILMS & UK FILM COUNCIL

present a KUDOS PICTURES production a film by ROWAN JOFFE 'BRIGHTON ROCK'
starring SAM RILEY ANDREA RISEBOROUGH ANDY SERKIS with JOHN HURT and HELEN MIRREN
casting SHAHEEN BAIG hair and makeup designer IVANA PRIMORAC costume designer JULIAN DAY
music supervisor IAN NEILmusic composed by MARTIN PHIPPS production designer JAMES MERIFIELD
editor JOE WALKER director of photography JOHN MATHIESON co-producer PAUL RITCHIE
executive producers JENNY BORGARS WILL CLARKE OLIVER COURSON RON HALPERN JAMIE LAURENSON
based on the novel by GRAHAM GREENE produced by PAUL WEBSTER written & directed by ROWAN JOFFE



### WHITESPACE





Good design is...



innovative



makes a product useful



aesthetic



makes a product understandable



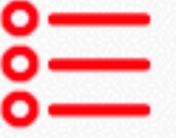
unobtrusive



honest



long-lasting



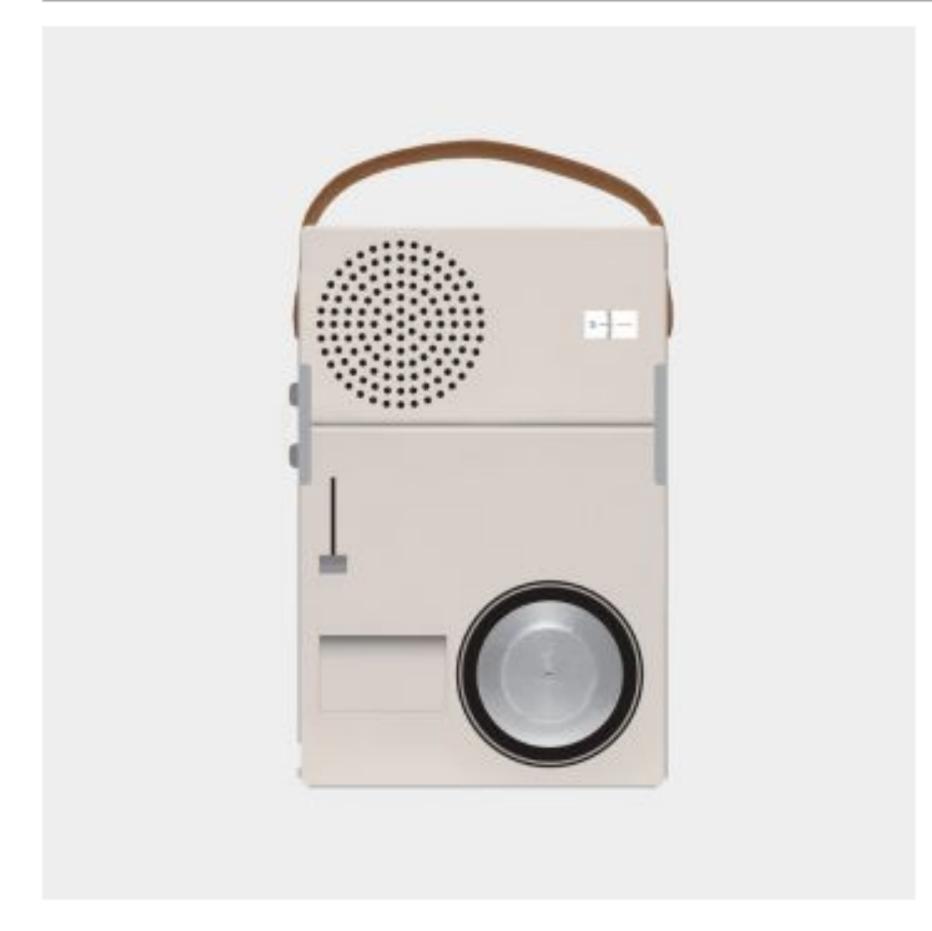
thorough



environmentally friendly



as little design as possible



TP 1 radio/phono combination, 1959, by Dieter Rams for Braun

## Good design is innovative

The possibilities for innovation are not, by any means, exhausted. Technological development is always offering new opportunities for innovative design. But innovative design always develops in tandem with innovative technology, and can never be an end in itself.



Good design makes a product useful

A product is bought to be used. It has to satisfy certain criteria, not only functional, but also psychological and aesthetic. Good design emphasizes the usefulness of a product whilst disregarding anything that could possibly detract from it.

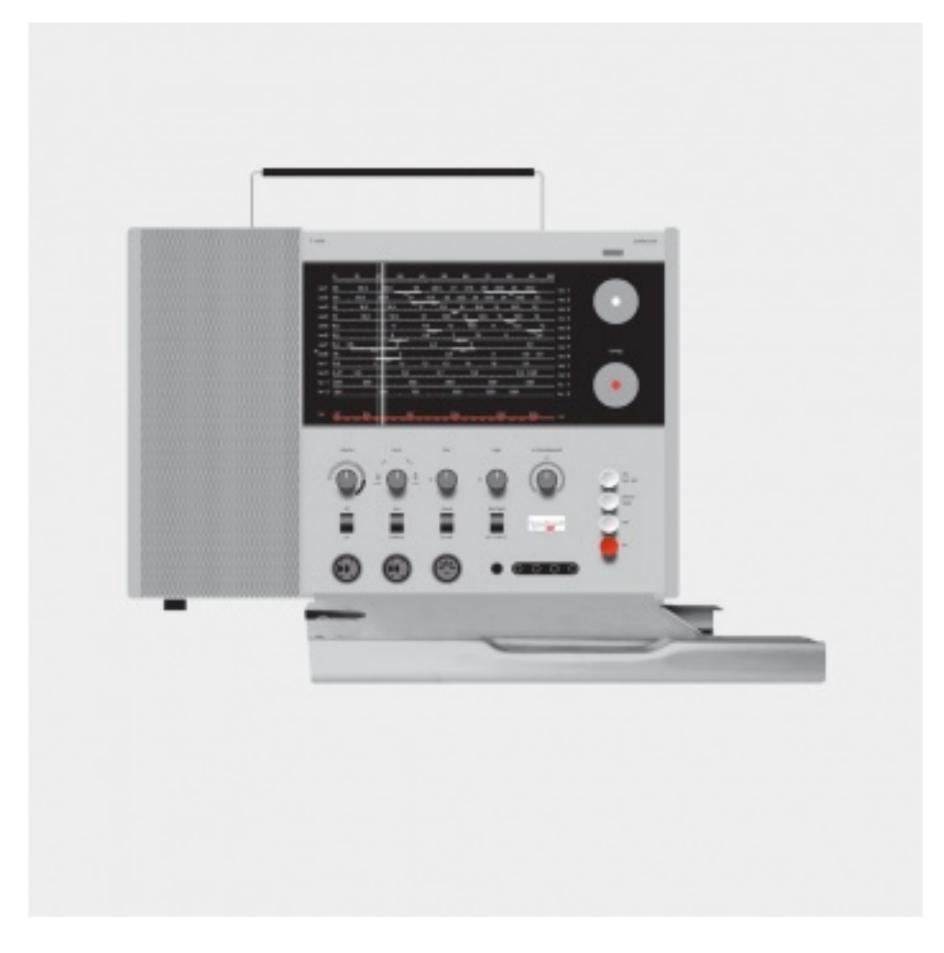
MPZ 21 multipress citrus juicer, 1972, by Dieter Rams and Jürgen Greubel for Braun



# Good design is aesthetic

The aesthetic quality of a product is integral to its usefulness because products we use every day affect our person and our well-being. But only well-executed objects can be beautiful.

RT 20 tischsuper radio, 1961, by Dieter Rams for Braun

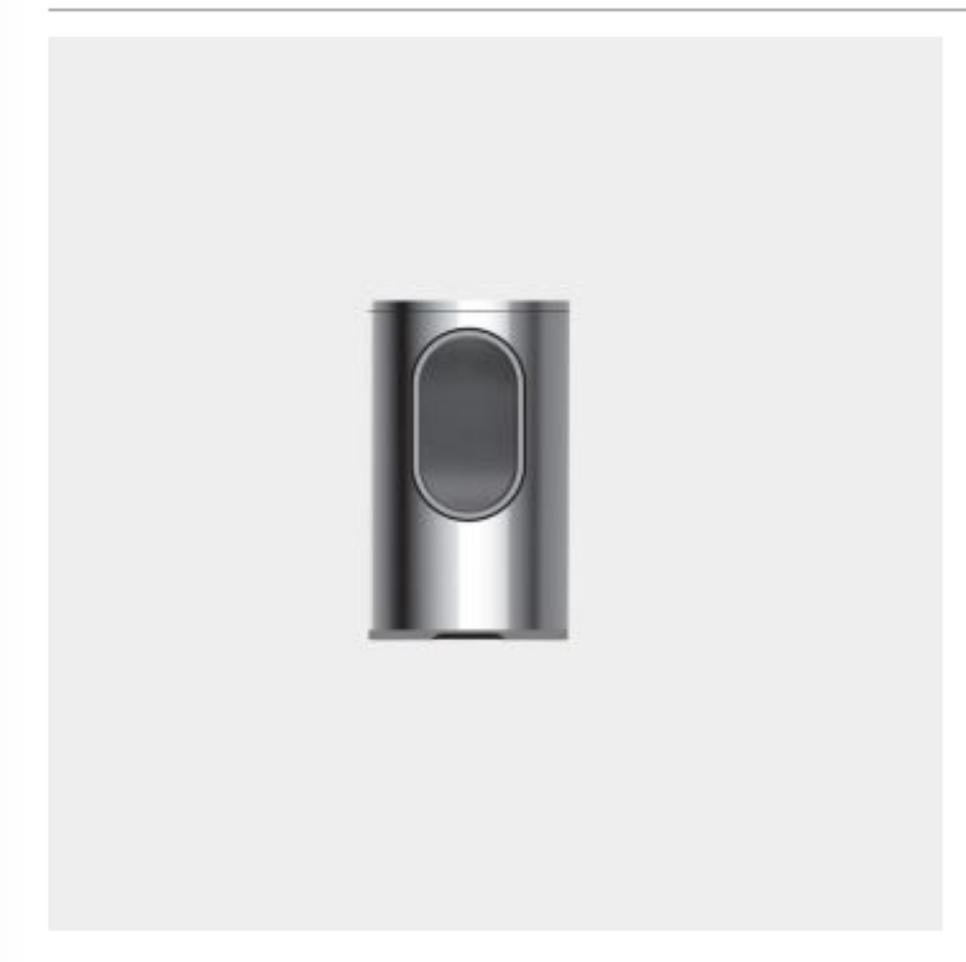


Good design makes a product understandable

It clarifies the product's structure.

Better still, it can make the product talk. At best, it is self-explanatory.

T 1000 world receiver, 1963, by Dieter Rams for Braun



# Good design is unobtrusive

Products fulfilling a purpose are like tools. They are neither decorative objects nor works of art. Their design should therefore be both neutral and restrained, to leave room for the user's self-expression.

Cylindric T 2 lighter, 1968, by Dieter Rams for Braun



# Good design is honest

It does not make a product more innovative, powerful or valuable than it really is. It does not attempt to manipulate the consumer with promises that cannot be kept.

L 450 flat loudspeaker, TG 60 reel-toreel tape recorder and TS 45 control unit, 1962-64, by Dieter Rams for Braun



620 Chair Program, 1962, by Dieter Rams for Vitsœ

# Good design is long-lasting

It avoids being fashionable and therefore never appears antiquated. Unlike fashionable design, it lasts many years – even in today's throwaway society.



Good design is thorough down to the last detail

Nothing must be arbitrary or left to chance. Care and accuracy in the design process show respect towards the user.

ET 66 calculator, 1987, by Dietrich Lubs for Braun



606 Universal Shelving System, 1960, by Dieter Rams for Vitsœ

# Good design is environmentally-friendly

Design makes an important contribution to the preservation of the environment. It conserves resources and minimizes physical and visual pollution throughout the lifecycle of the product.



as possible

Good design is

as little design

Less, but better – because it concentrates on the essential aspects, and the products are not burdened with non-essentials.

Back to purity, back to simplicity.

L 2 speaker, 1958, by Dieter Rams for Braun

### PRODUCT DESIGN IS ABOUT FORM AND FUNCTION

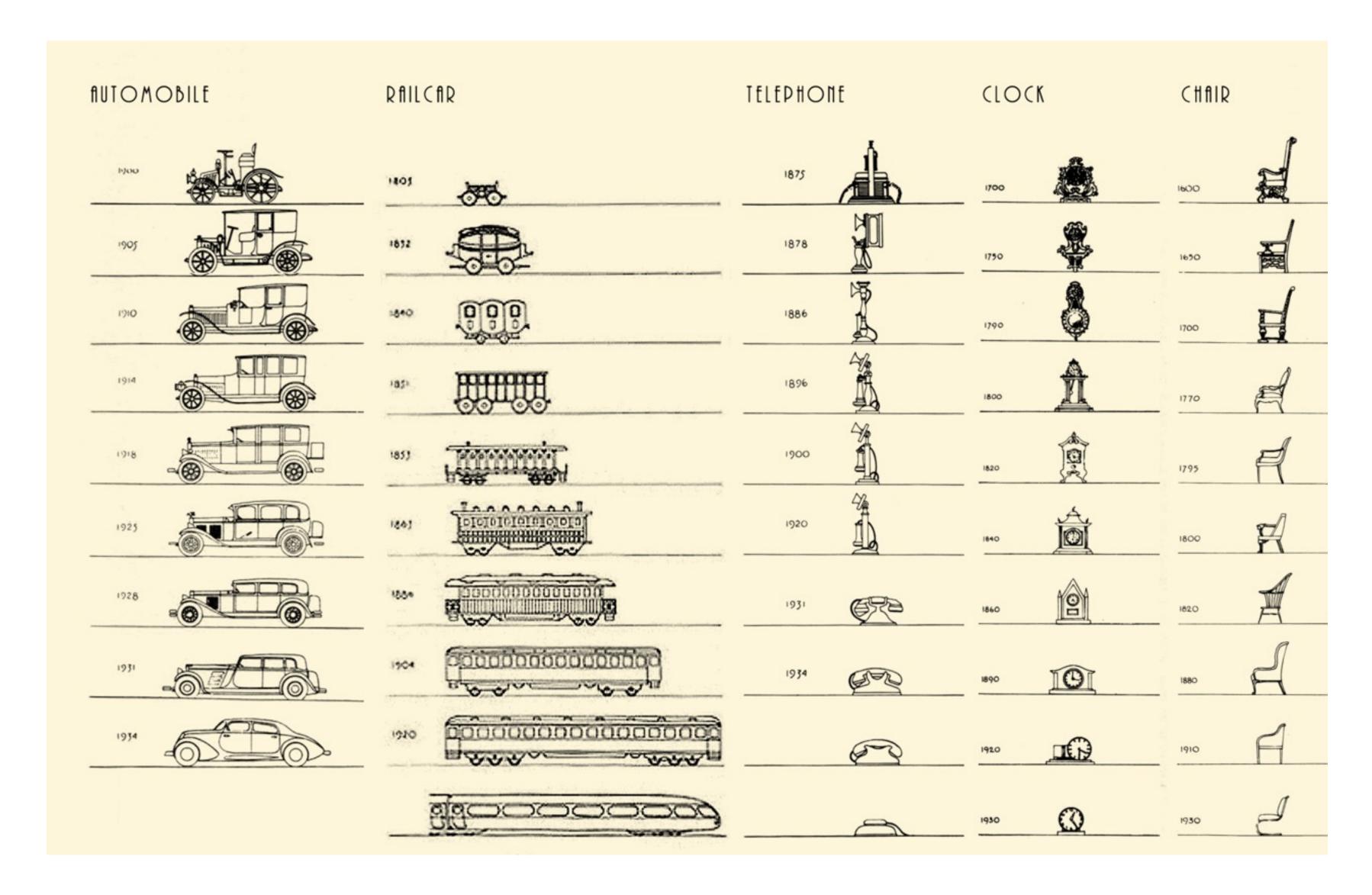




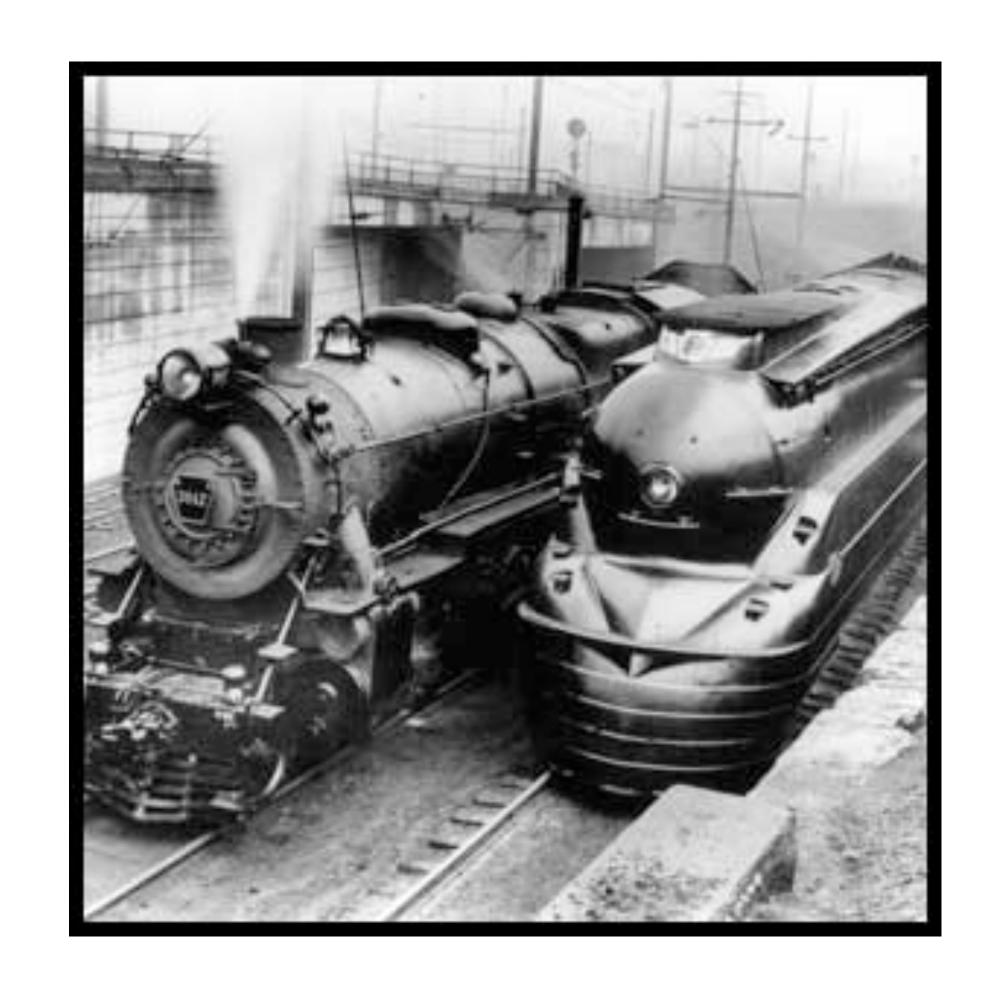
Philippe Starck, Juicer for Alessi

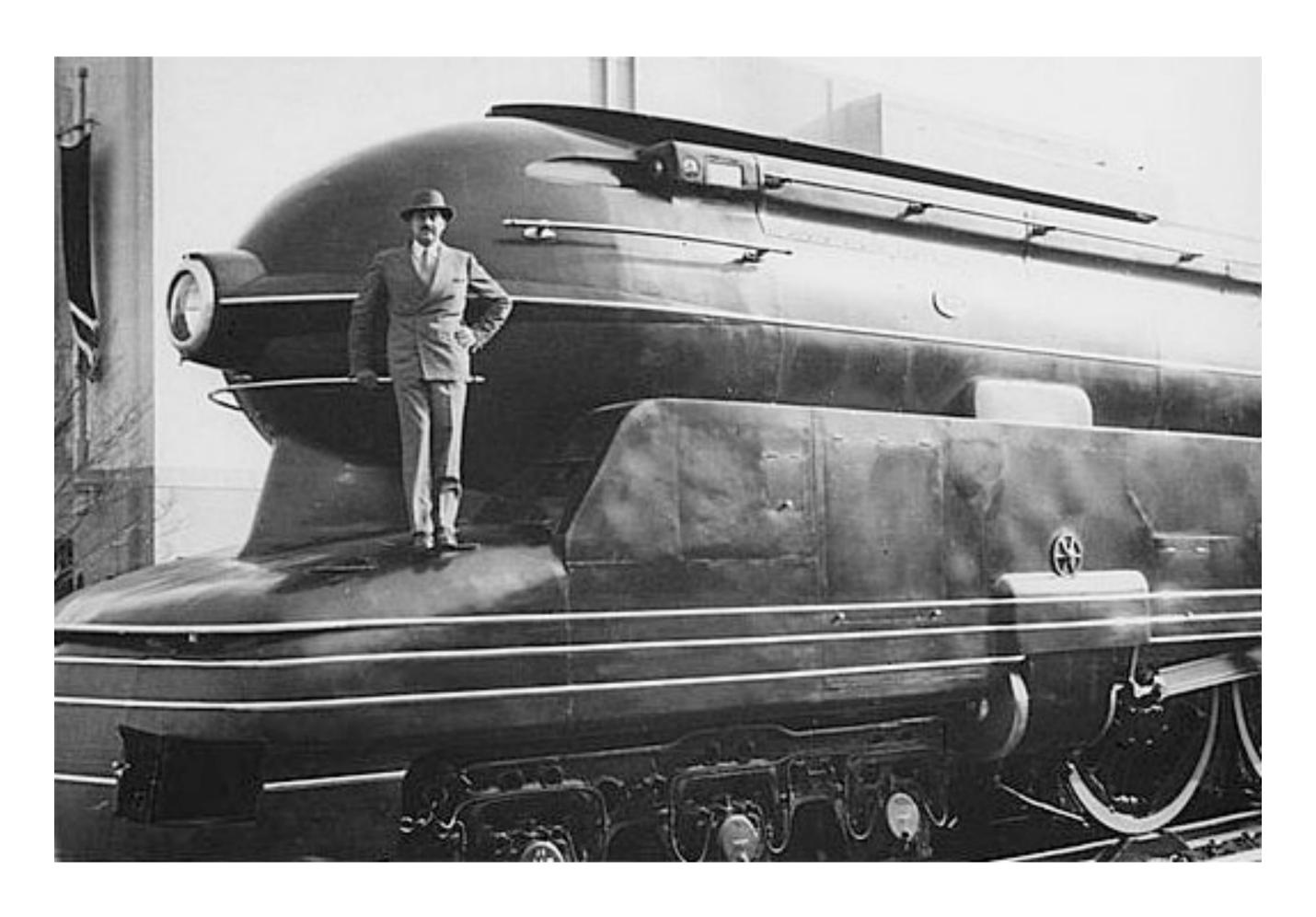
Oxo Angled Measuring Cup

### STREAMLINING



## STREAMLINING

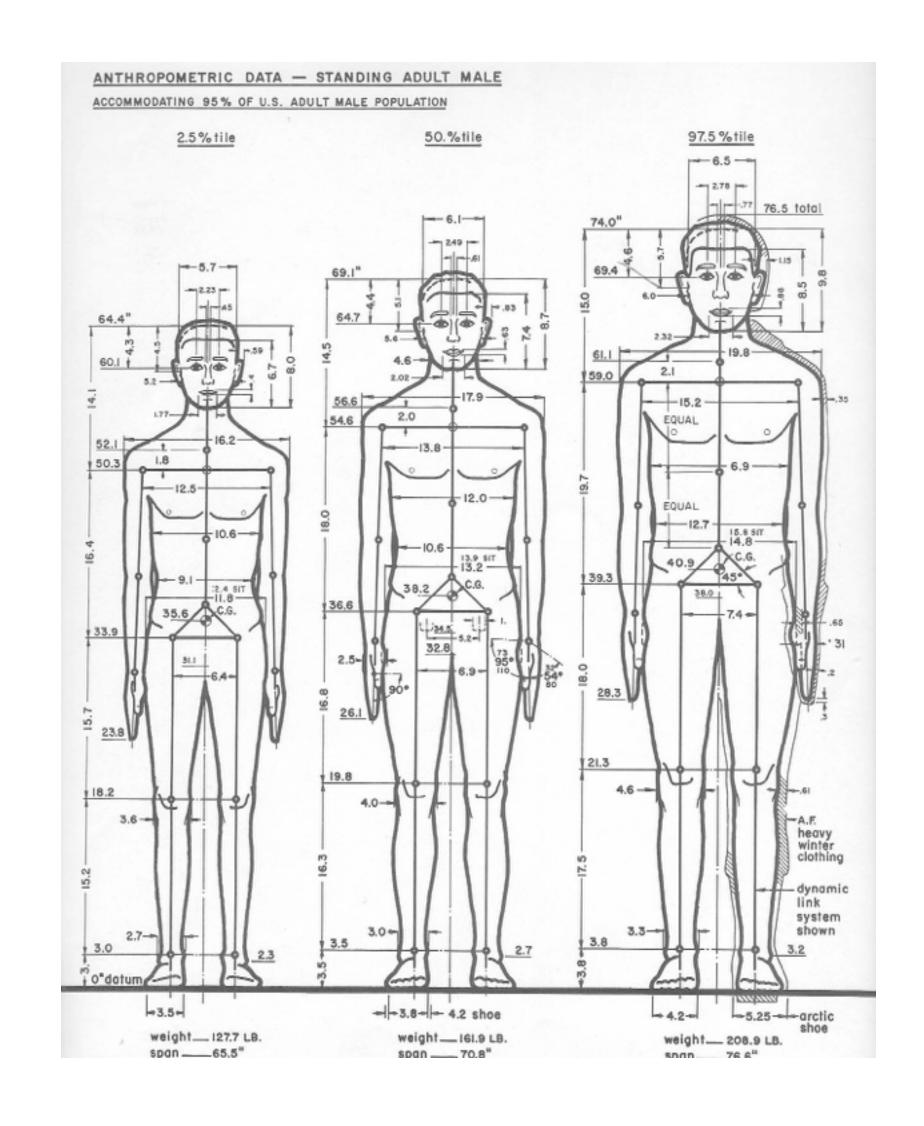


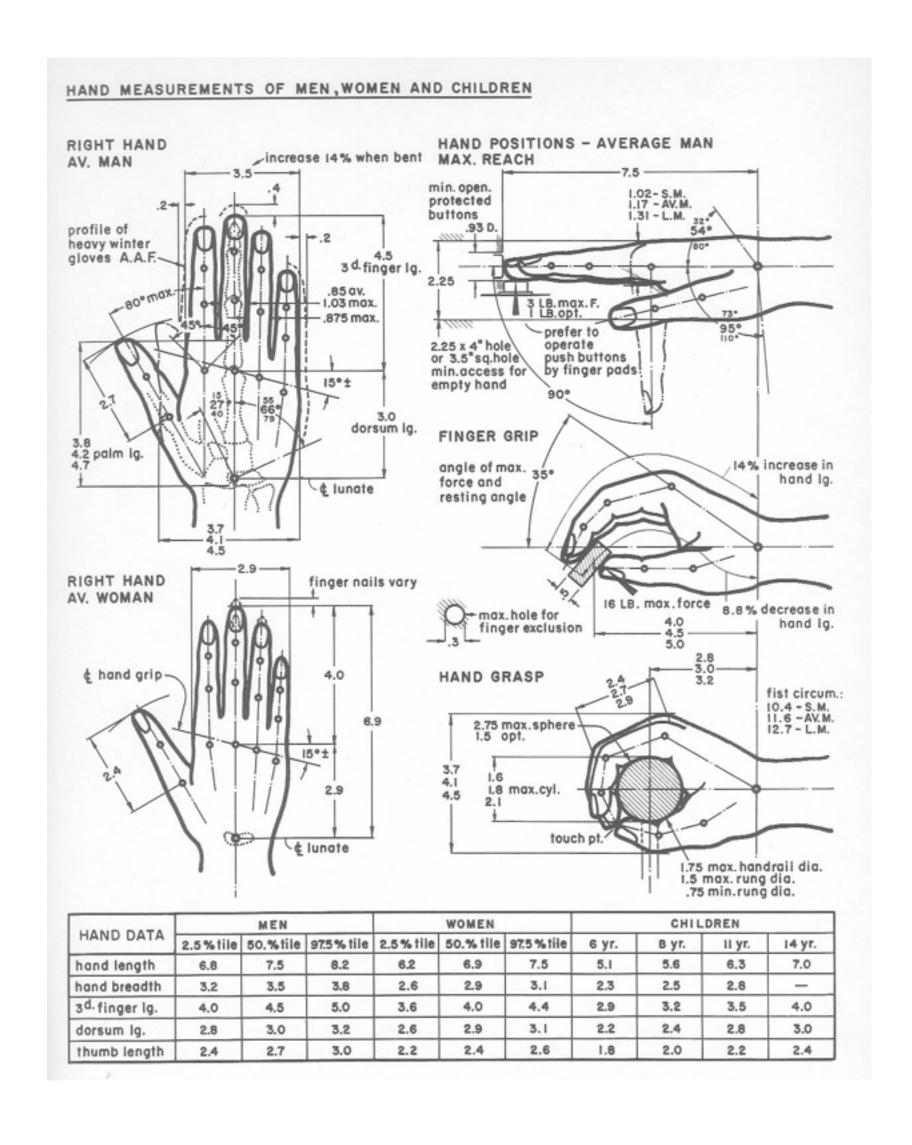


### STREAMLINING GONE TOO FAR...?



### HENRY DREYFUSS: HUMAN FACTORS





### DREYFUSS: MODEL 500 PHONE





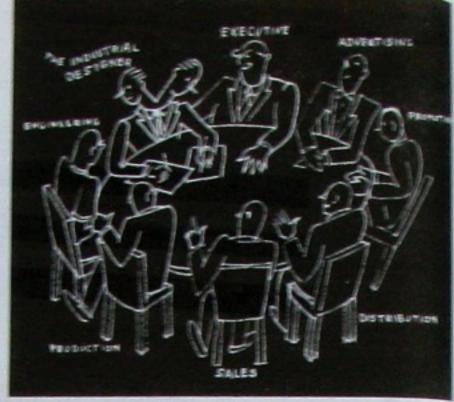
### DREYFUSS: PROCESS



1. When the industrial designer is summoned by a potential client he must first conscientiously determine that he can make a positive contribution to the product. If, after study and consultation, it is found that he can, the following sequence of events is set in motion.



5. The industrial designer enters into close coroperation with the client's engineering personnel. Their offices become as one. Together they go over countless sketches, working drawings, and blueprints. Three-dimensional models are developed in clay, plaster, wood, or plastic.



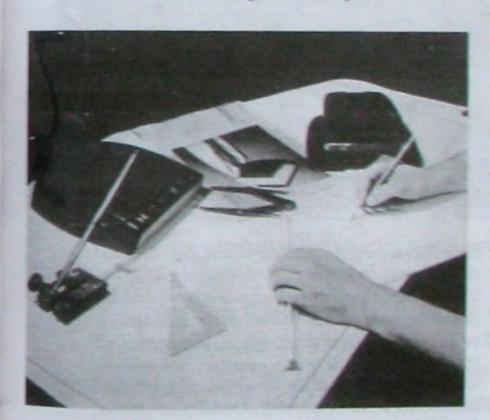
2. A meeting is held with the executive group, composed of department heads, to learn their objectives in terms of time, cost, techniques, and distribution. Only in
this way can the industrial designer
be sure that his ideas jibe with the
practical facts of business life.



6. The final model—a working one, if possible—is presented to the entire client group by the industrial designer and the client engineers. The presentation is designed to show management what they will get, when they will get it, and what it will sell for.



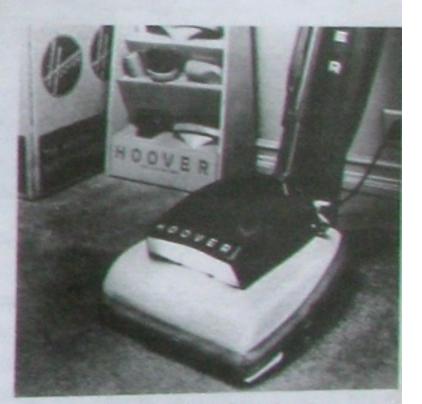
3. A thorough study is made of the market. The industrial designer assembles photographs of competitive lines. Often rival products are purchased and operated. Although the client, naturally, is cognizant of his competition, the designer sees it through different eyes.



7. Agreement on a final working model is a milestone, but the industrial designer's work is far from done. He continues to work with the engineers and toolmakers, making every effort to integrate changes if they will improve the product or the price picture.



4. Time is allocated to the study of factory methods and production facilities. This insures the industrial designer's becoming acquainted with any limitations that may exist, so he won't project a product that cannot be manufactured efficiently.



8. If the product is to be packaged, the industrial designer goes to work on the container, carton, and price tags. He interests himself in these matters because they complement the product. Often they create the invaluable first impression in the mind of the customer.

.L. C.I --- existing at must be a man of many hats, as is shown by

### EXCESS OF FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION?





Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris

All infrastructure (ducts, vents, stairs) on outside of building

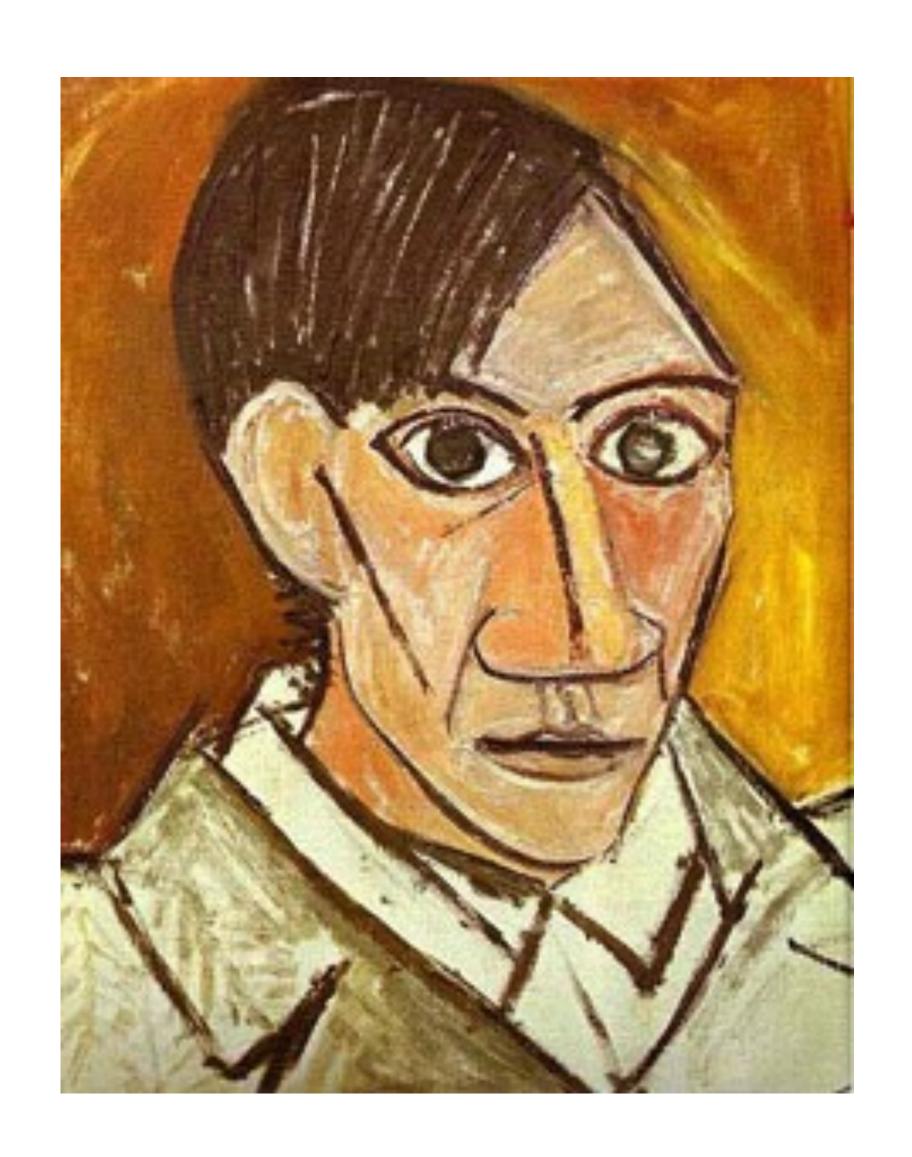


### SIMPLICITY AND ELEGANCE

### STEAL GOOD DESIGN IDEAS

"Good artists borrow, but great artists steal!"
- Pablo Picasso

Compelling visual design takes practice and experience – a natural part of which is study and critique of other's work



## SIMPLICITY

Simple, minimalist, designs are often most effective





### ELEGANCE

Reduction: Only include essential elements

Regularization: Use one set of shapes, colors, forms etc.

Leverage: Use elements in multiple roles

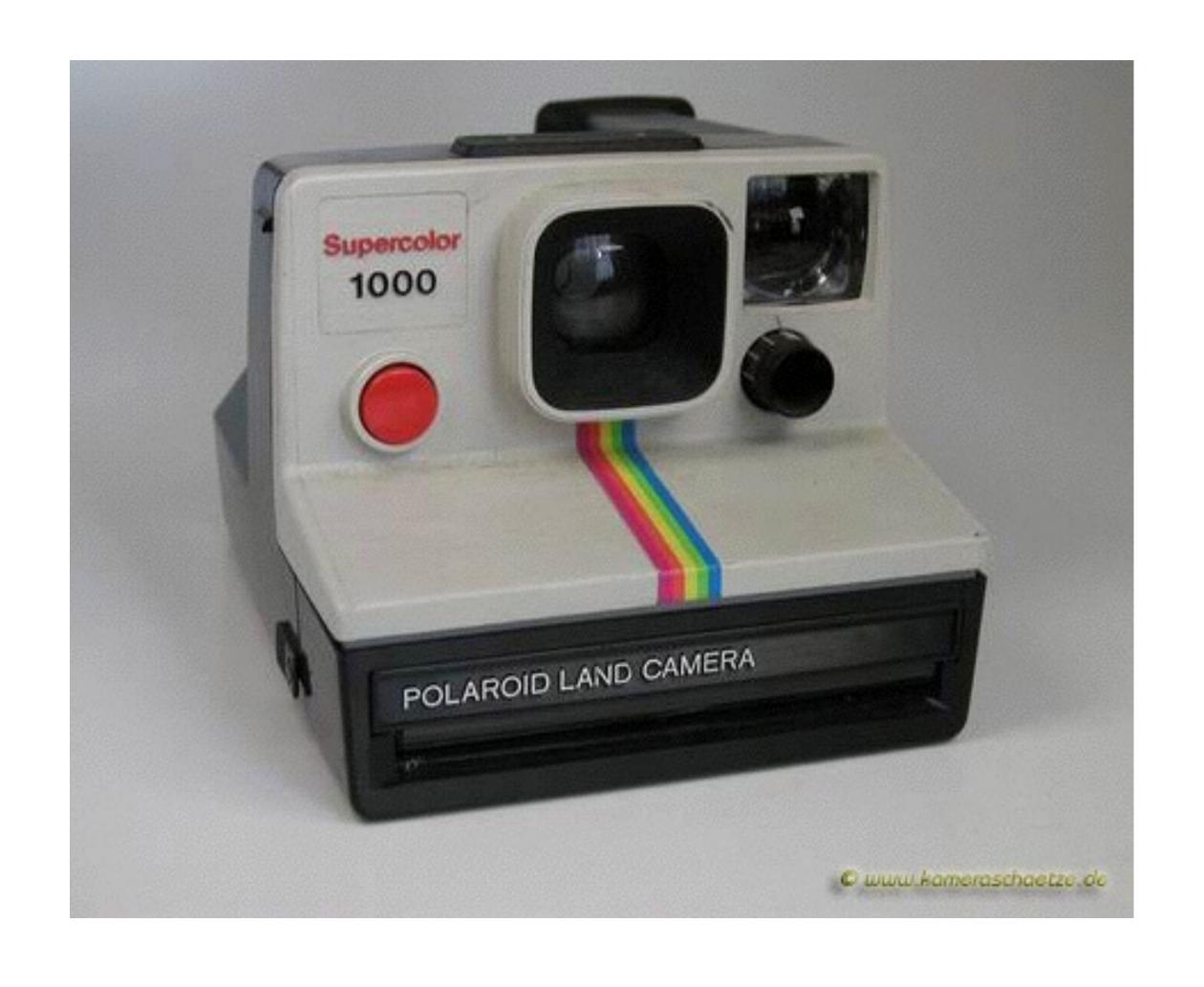
### BENEFIT: APPROACHABILITY

Visual elements rapidly understood - invite further exploration



### BENEFIT: RECOGNIZABILITY

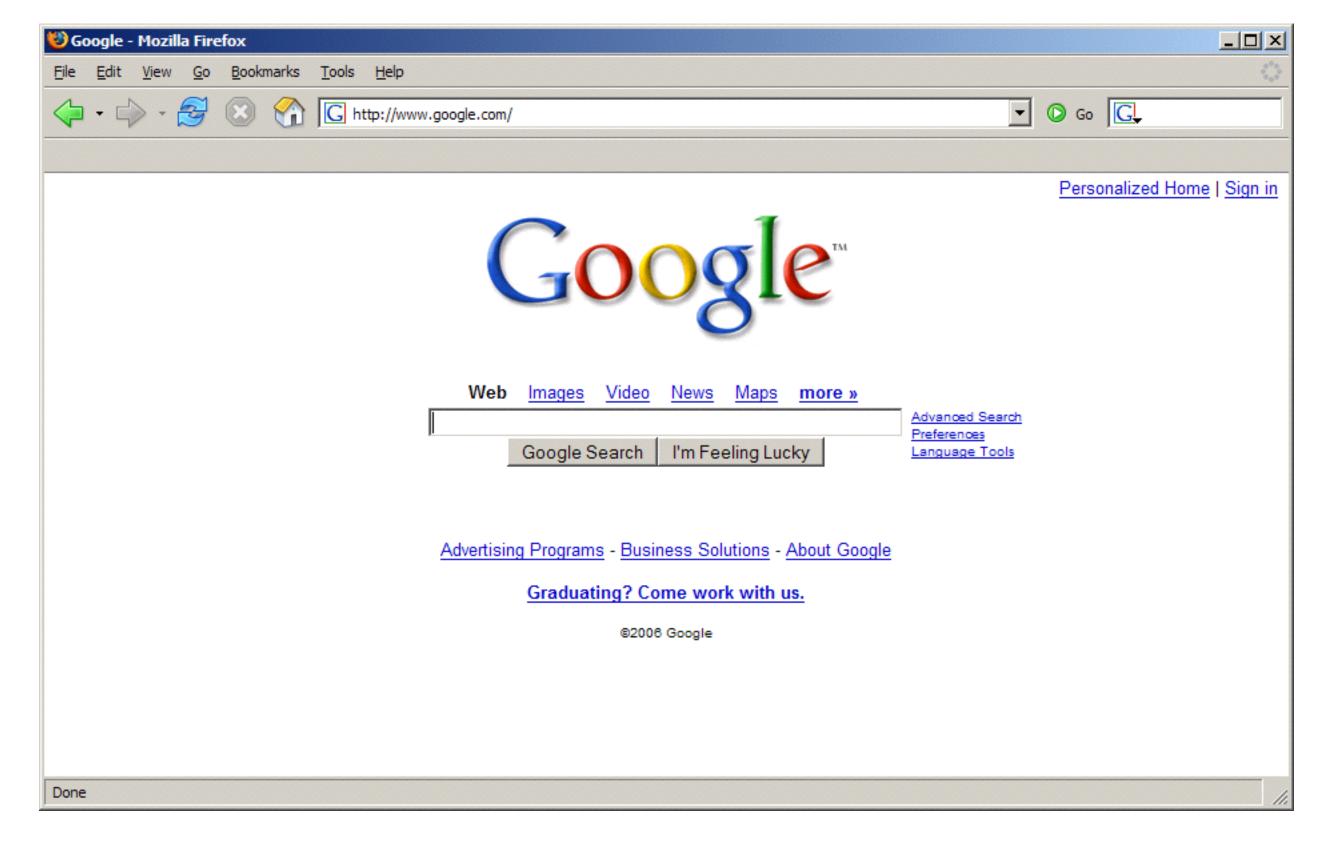
Less visual clutter makes it easier to recognize what is there

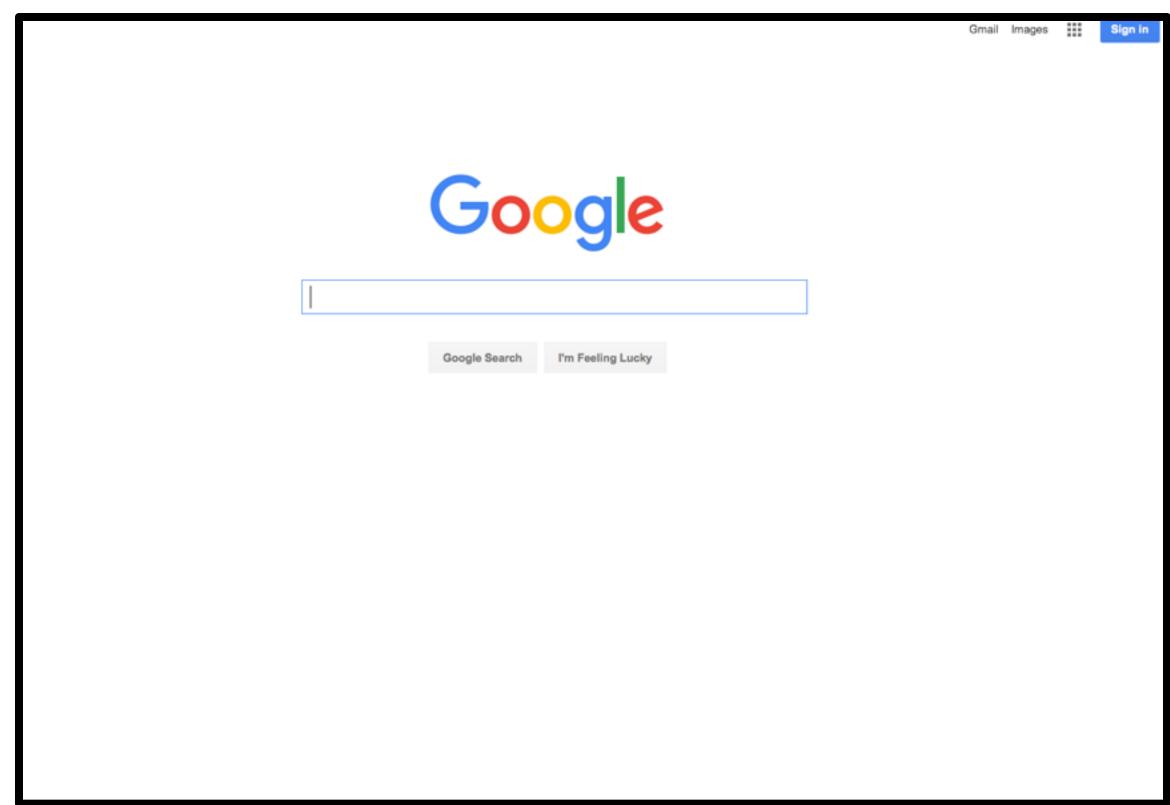




### BENEFIT: IMMEDIACY

Eye is immediately drawn to important visual elements Details that remain are more prominent



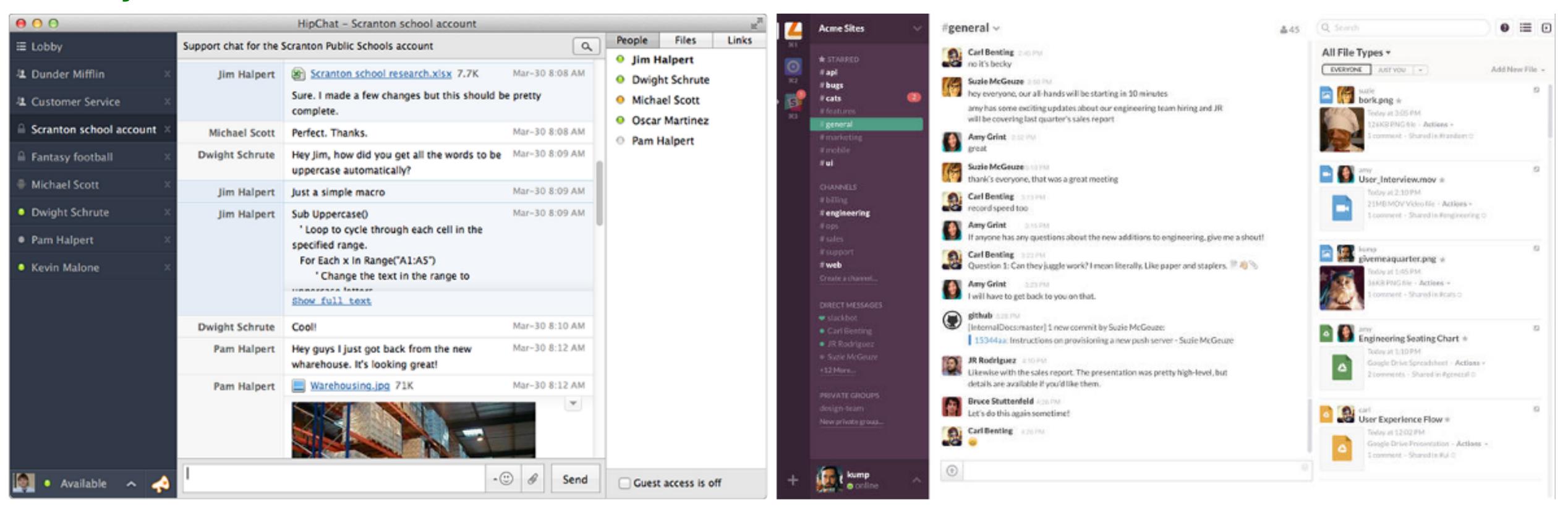


### EMOTION AND MOOD

Which would you rather use?

They both do exactly the same thing, but one feels dull and the other feels electric and playful.

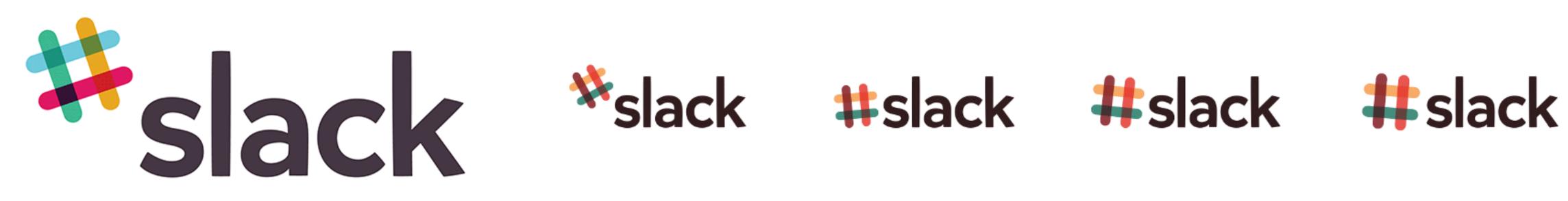
Why?



### EMOTION AND MOOD

"We gave it the color scheme of a video game, not an enterprise collaboration product."

"Slack acts like your wise-cracking robot sidekick, instead of the boring enterprise chat tool it would otherwise be."



















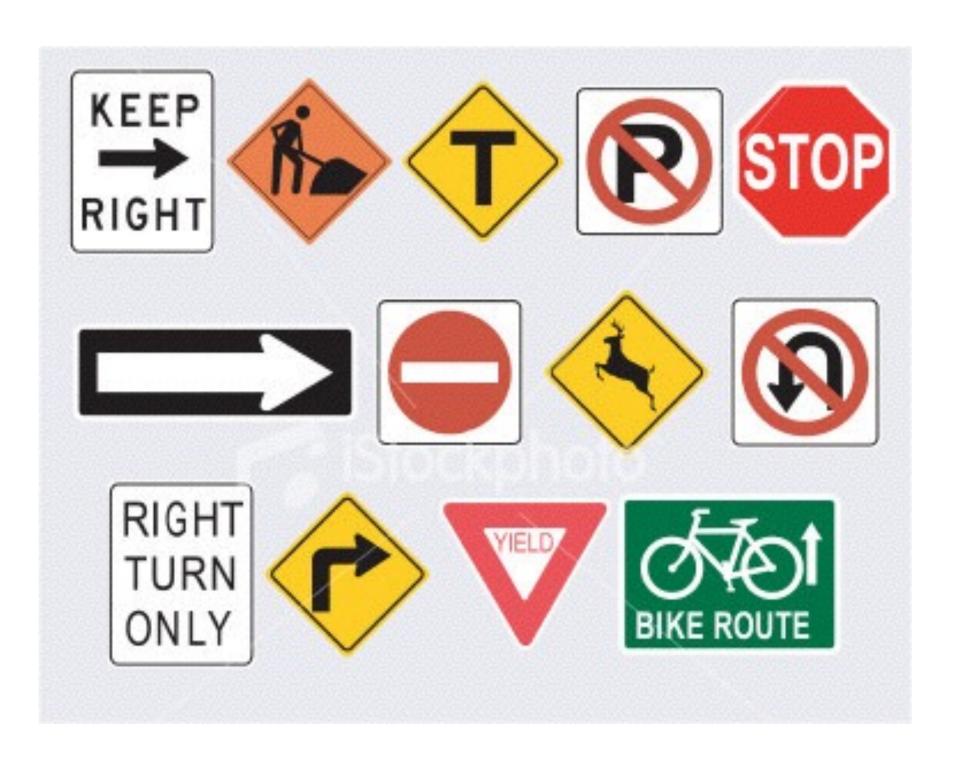




# UNITY

One path to simplicity & elegance is through unifying themes: Forms, colors, components with like qualities





# DESIGN LANGUAGE

A design language or design vocabulary is an overarching scheme or style that guides the design of a complement of products or architectural settings. Designers wishing to give their suite of products a unique but consistent look and feel define a design language for it, which can describe choices for design aspects such as materials, colour schemes, shapes, patterns, textures, or layouts. They then follow the scheme in the design of each object in the suite.





# DESIGN LANGUAGE







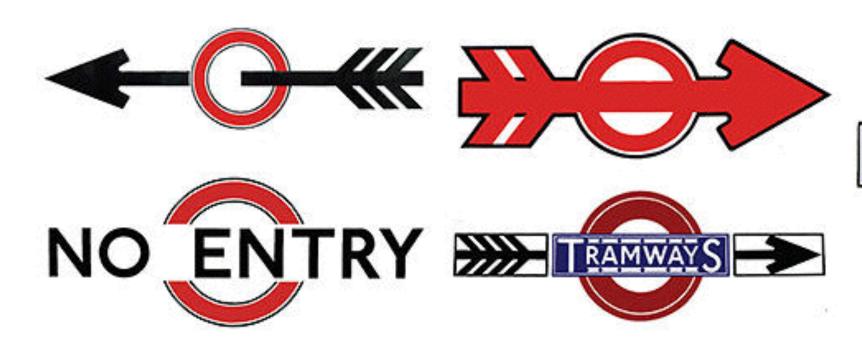












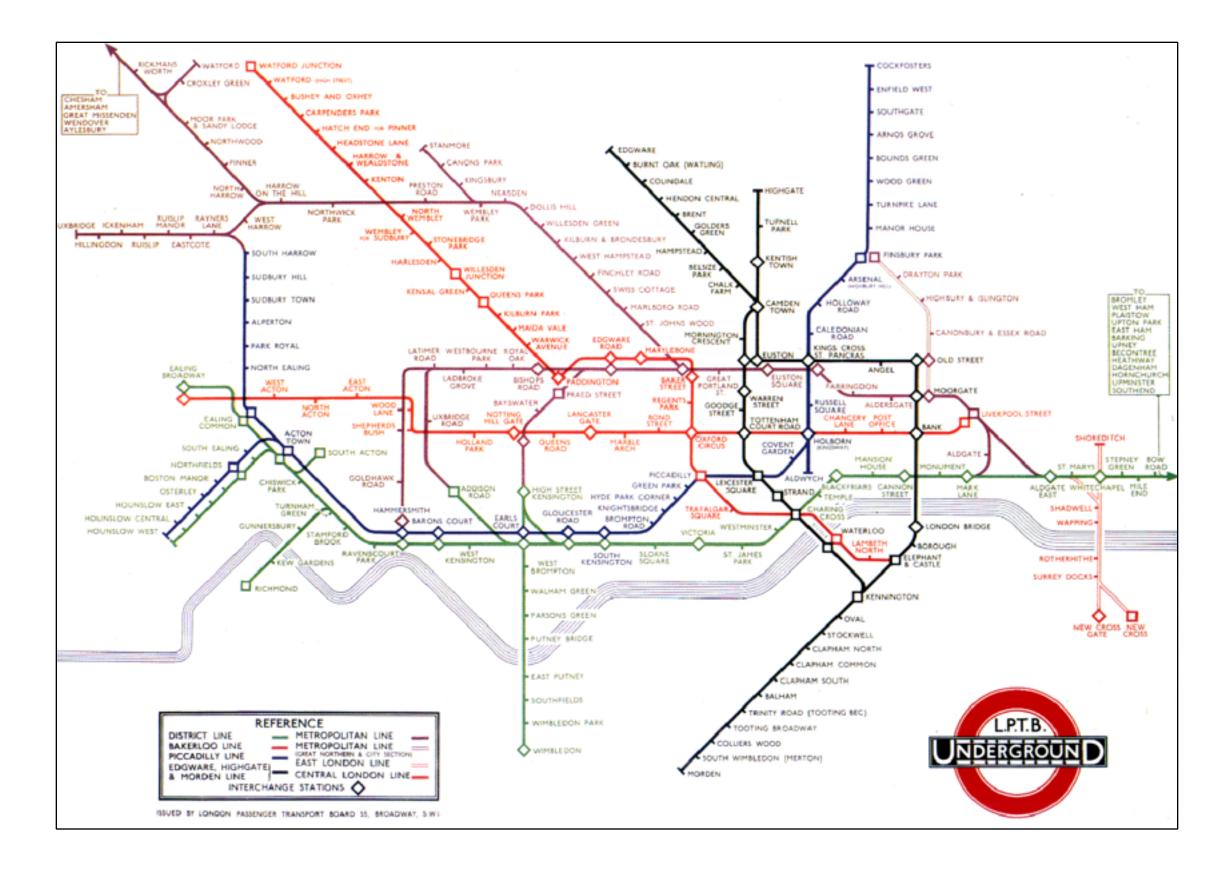


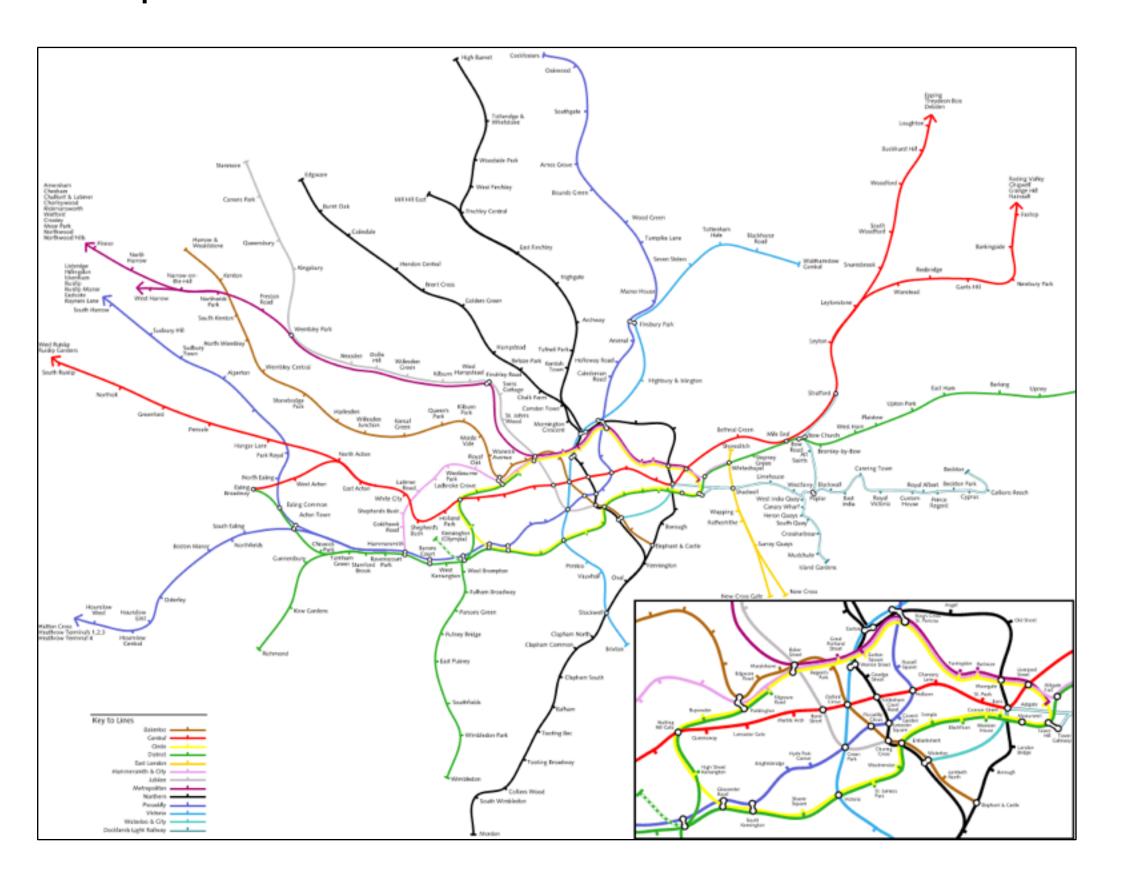




# REFINEMENT

Draw viewers' attention to essential information Straighten subway lines to emphasize sequence of stops

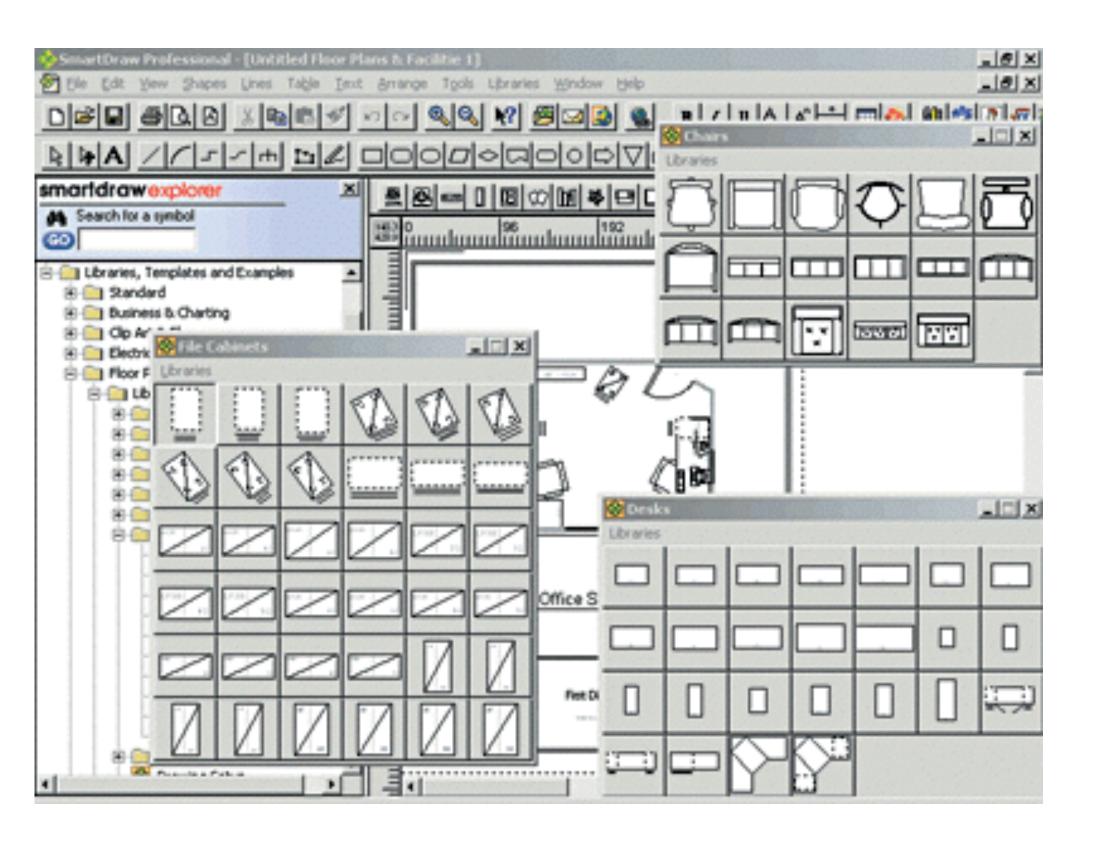


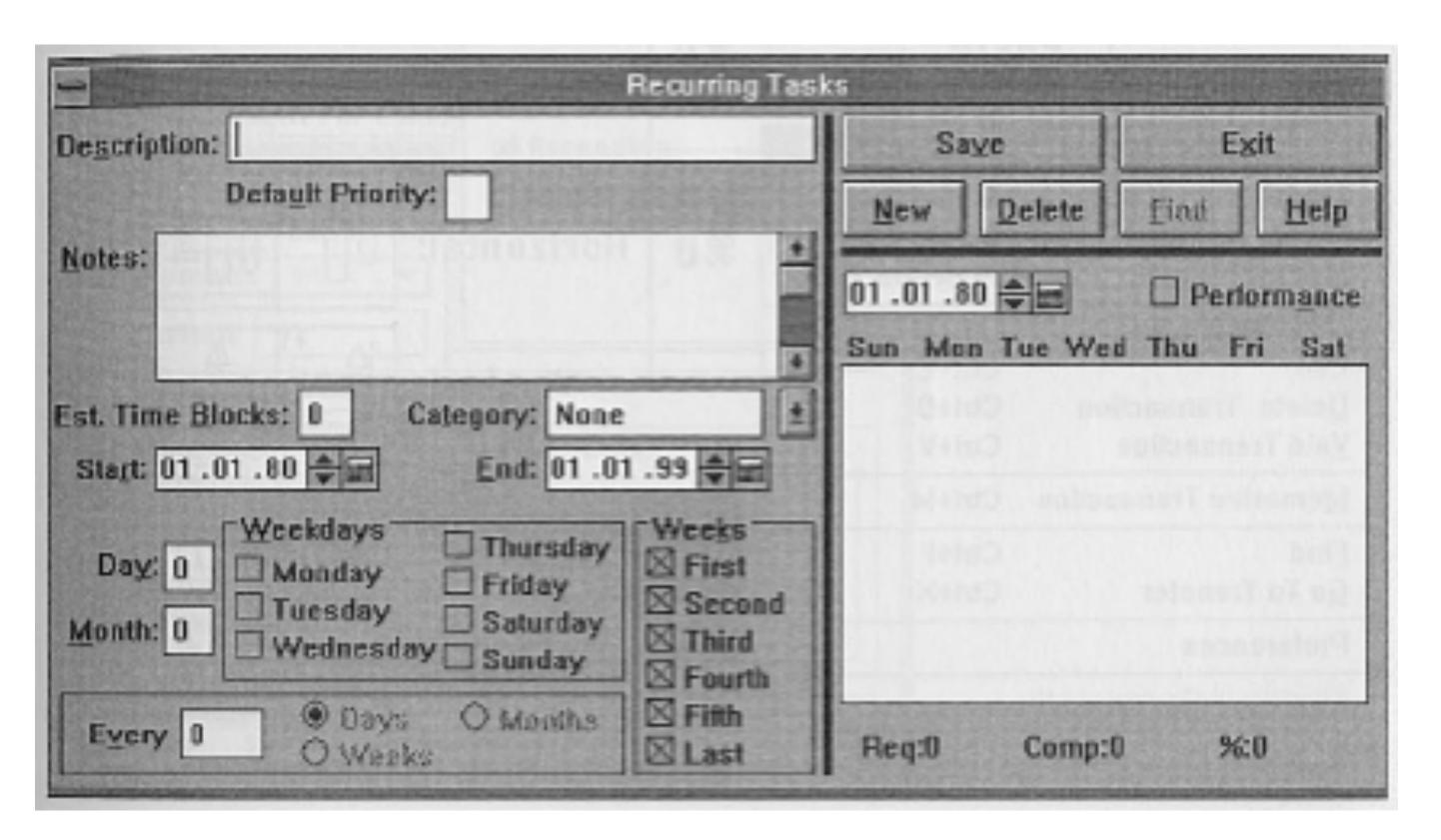


London Underground [Beck 33]

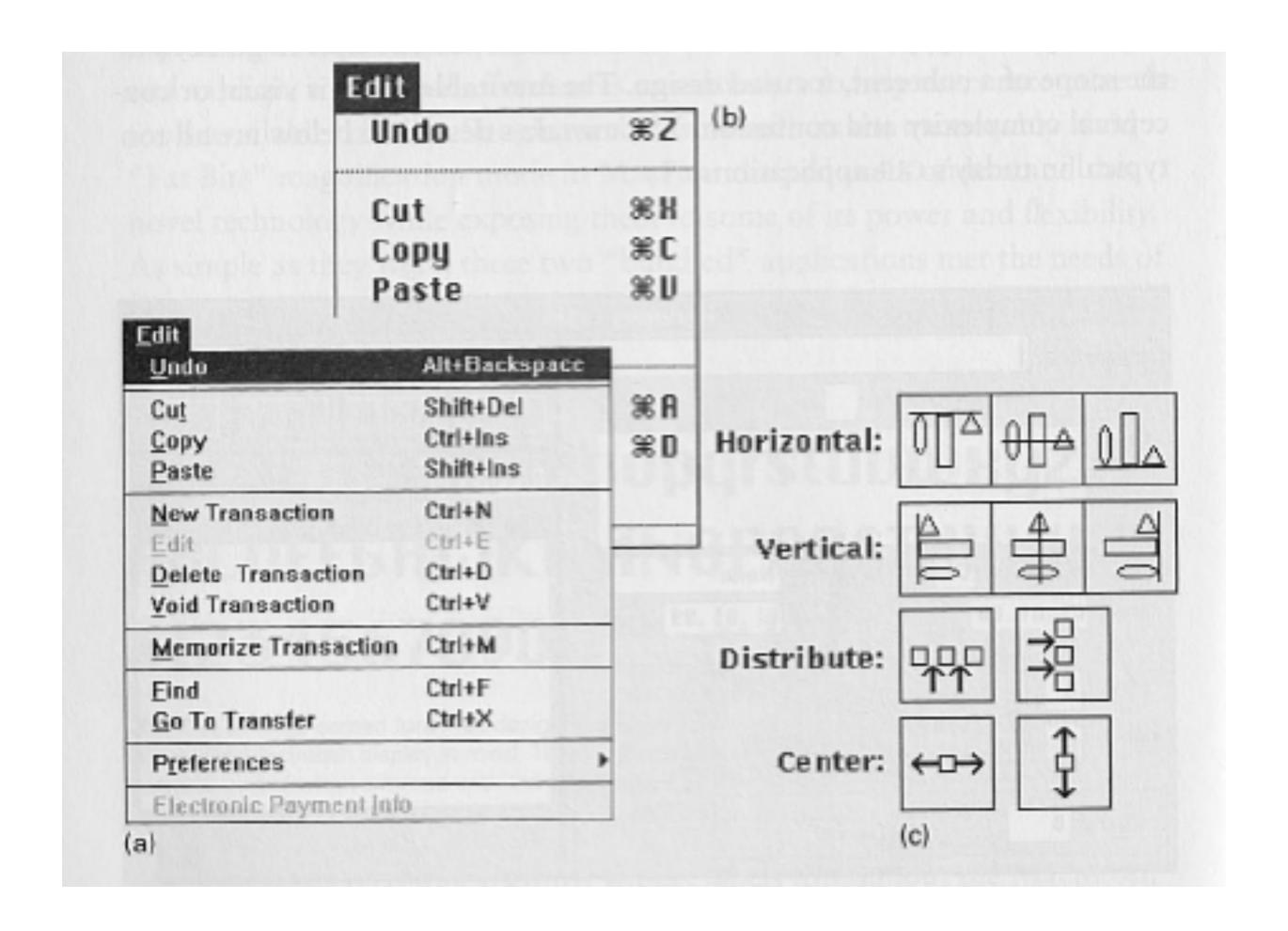
Geographic version of map

# MISTAKES: CLUTTER & NOISE





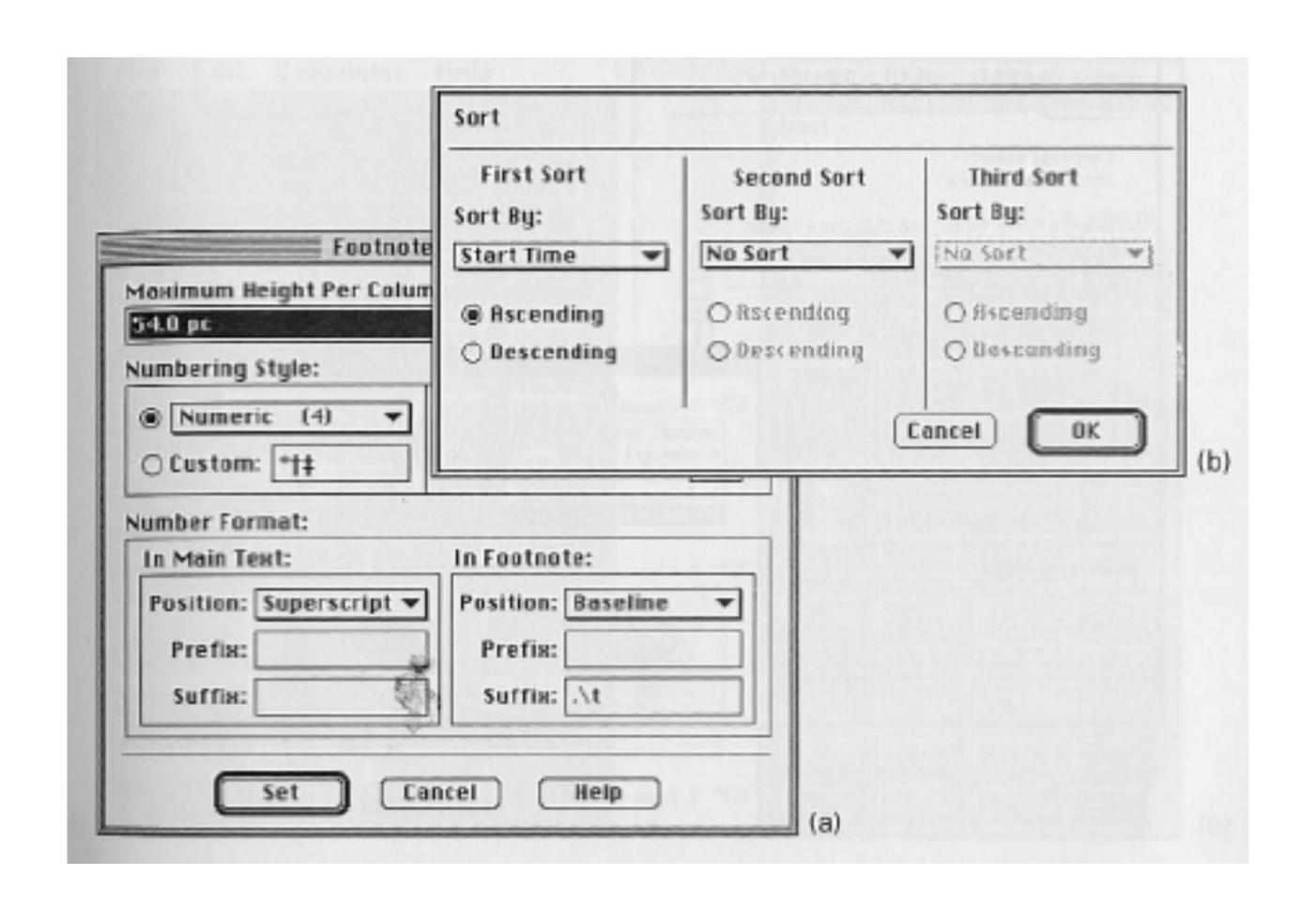
# MISTAKES: INTERFERENCE



Shortcuts interfere with menu labels in (a) not in (b).

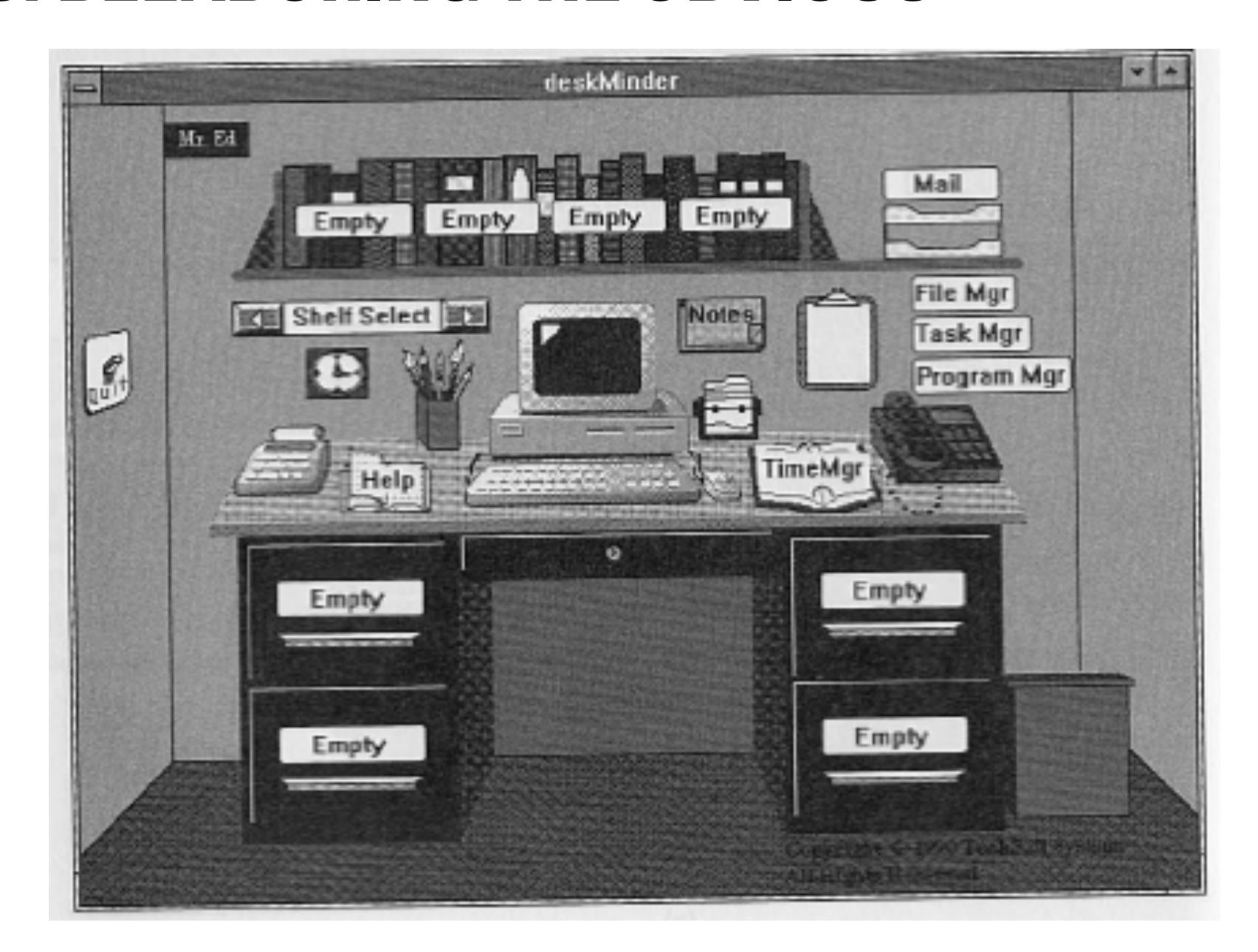
Different shapes cause confusion in alignment tools

## MISTAKES: TOO MUCH STRUCTURE

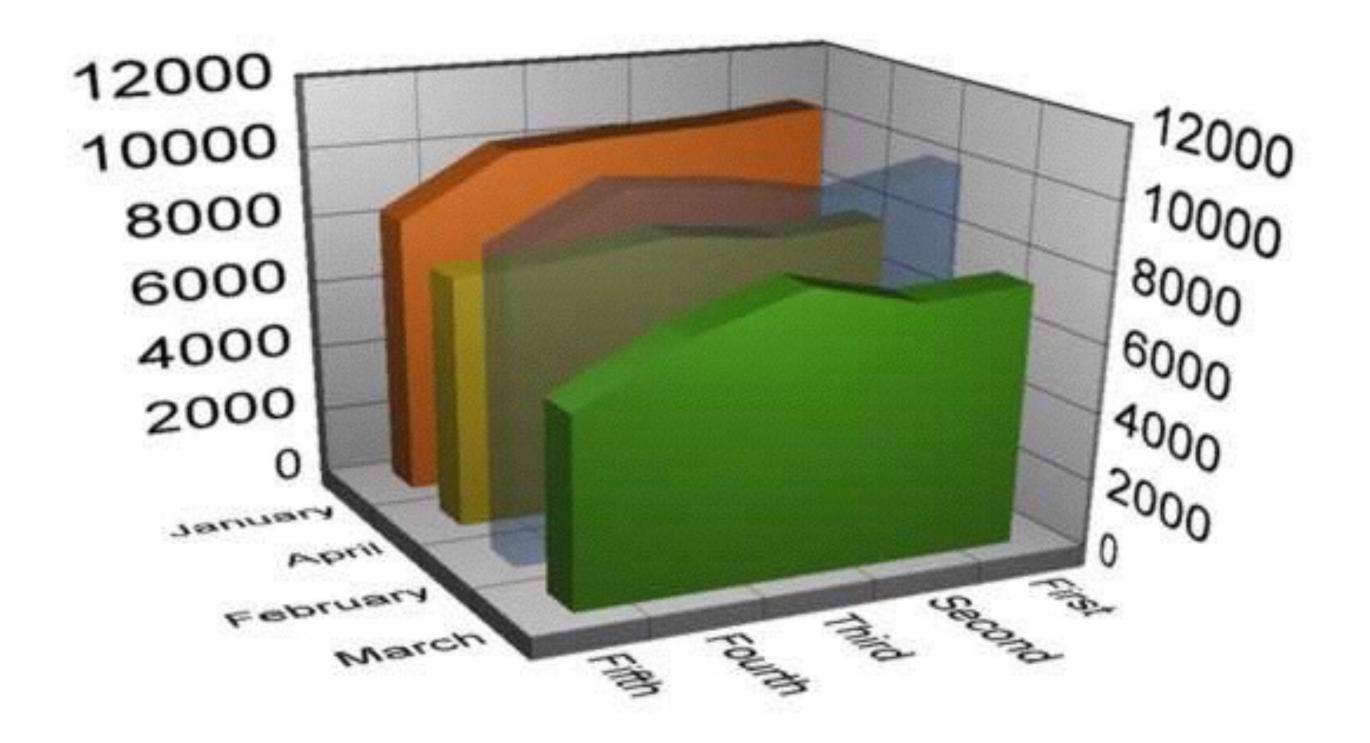


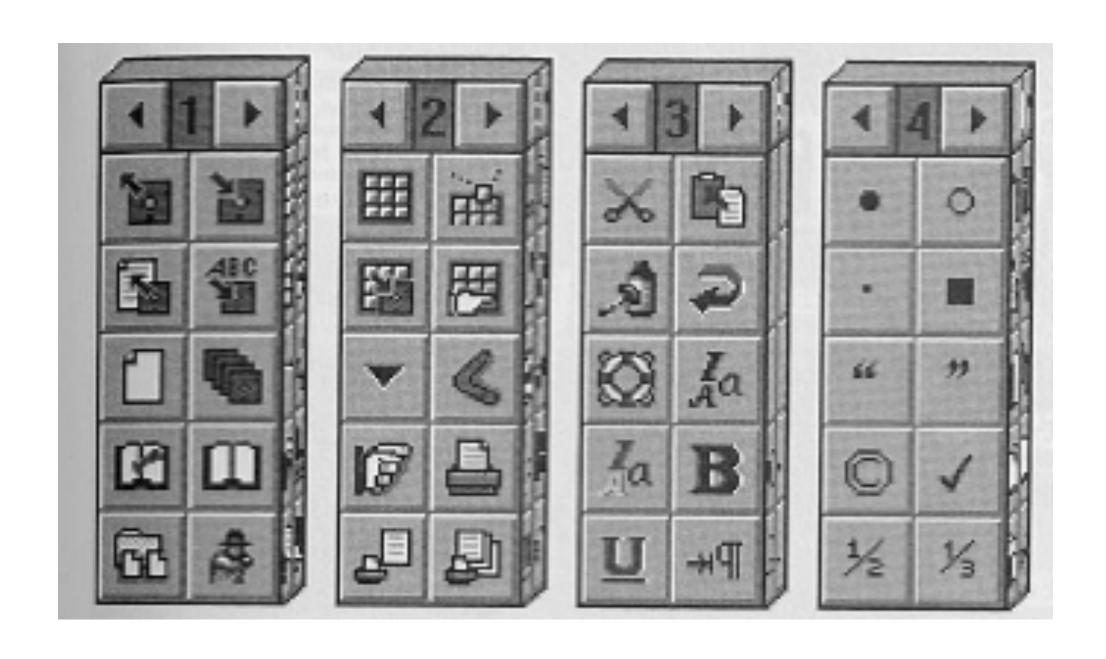
Bounding boxes in (a) adds unnecessary structural information Simpler structure in (b) using space rather than lines is better

### MISTAKES: BELABORING THE OBVIOUS

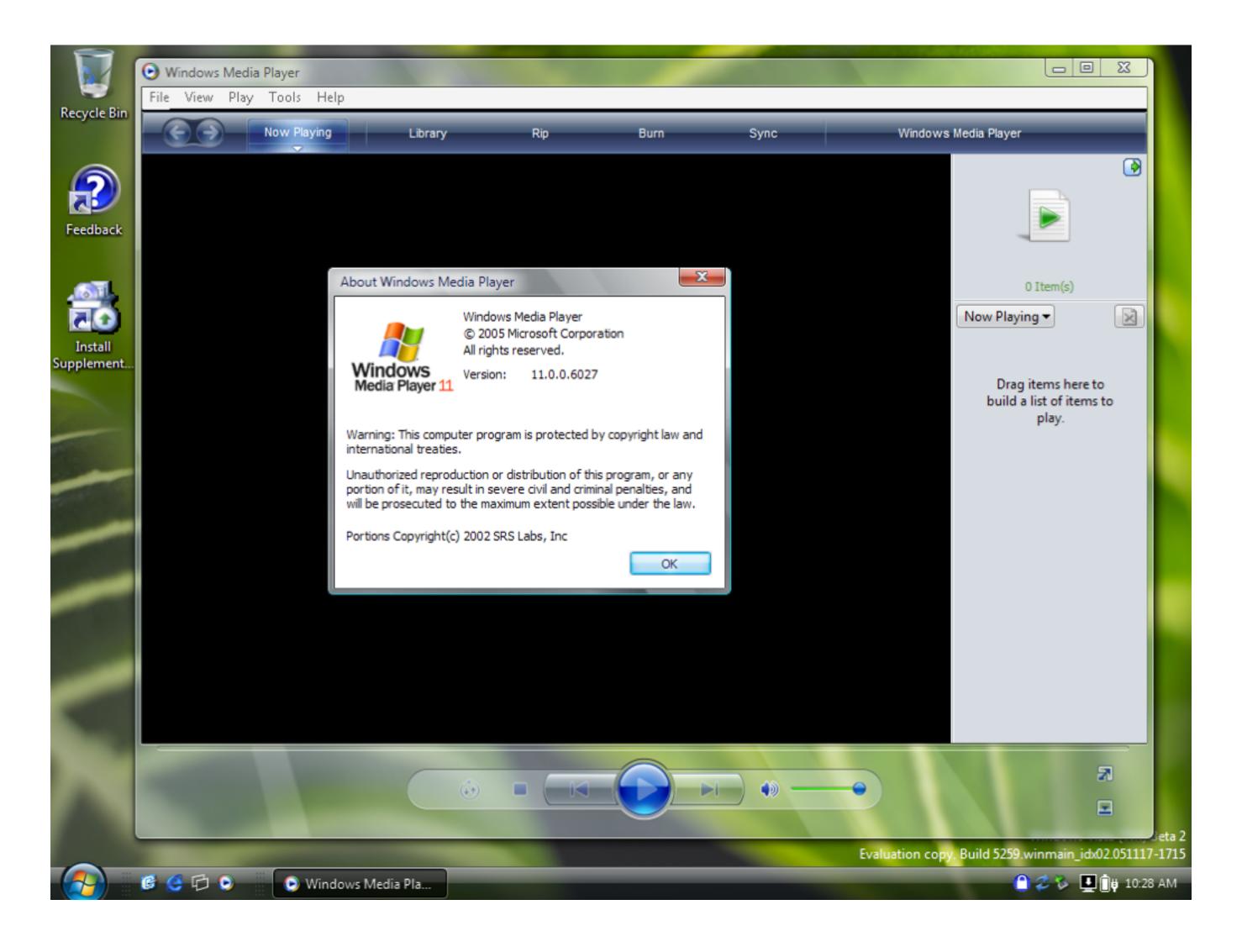


## MISTAKES: GRATUITOUS USE OF 3D





### MISTAKES: EXCESSIVE EMBELLISHMENT



Minimalists hate it, but sometimes users like embellishment

# NETFLIX

A NETFLIX DOCUMENTARY SERIES

# MAKING

MURDERER

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#### NETFLIX

What they "forgot" to tell you

People Mag.

NY Times

#### Attorney Ken Kratz

\*Former Wisconsin District Attorney

\*Over 25 Years of Legal Experience

\*Successfully tried one of the largest and most complex homicide cases in Wisconsin history (State of Wisconsin v. Steven Avery)

The New Yorker

MORE

APPLETON POST-CRESCENT

Kratz has made a name for nimself as prosecutor

CHILTON - Ken Kratz had planned on getting a master's degree in business administration when he graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater and never thought about becoming a lawyer. But that changed when his faculty law, told him he could use a law degree in business, so Kratz took the law school admissions test and headed to Marquette University.

Read More...

June 11, 2007



ABC News FOX News CBS News

#### Texting Scandal Conspiracy?

#### **Experience Matters**

The best criminal defense attorney you can find has the most experience. Period.

Ideally, it is also an attorney who knows BOTH sides of the criminal justice system.

Ken Kratz has over 25 years experience as a trial lawyer in Wisconsin, most of that time spent as an elected DA near Appleton, WI.

#### Why do I feel so overwhelmed?

Being charged with a criminal offense can be one of the most stressful experiences in a person's life. The uncertainty of future events, including the VERY REAL possibility of going to jail or prison, can cause some people to become "stuck" after being charged with a crime, and unable to continue their normal lives.

This feeling is very natural, and will likely remain until a competent lawyer is retained. Why wait?

**Contact Us Today** 

(715) 718-0759

1507 Tower Avenue, Suite 414 Superior, WI 54880

kratzlawfirm@gmail.com

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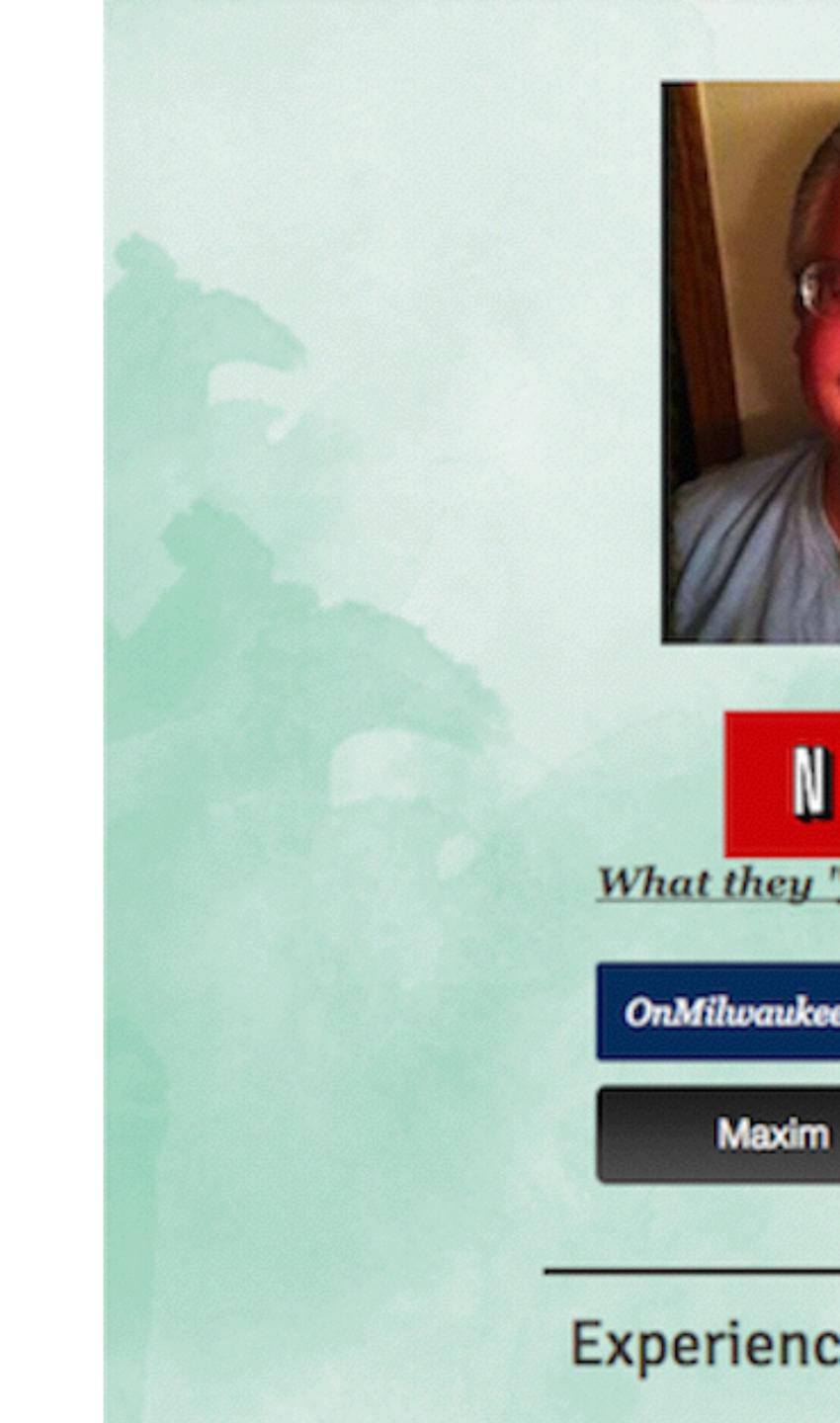
# IMAGE



# LOGO



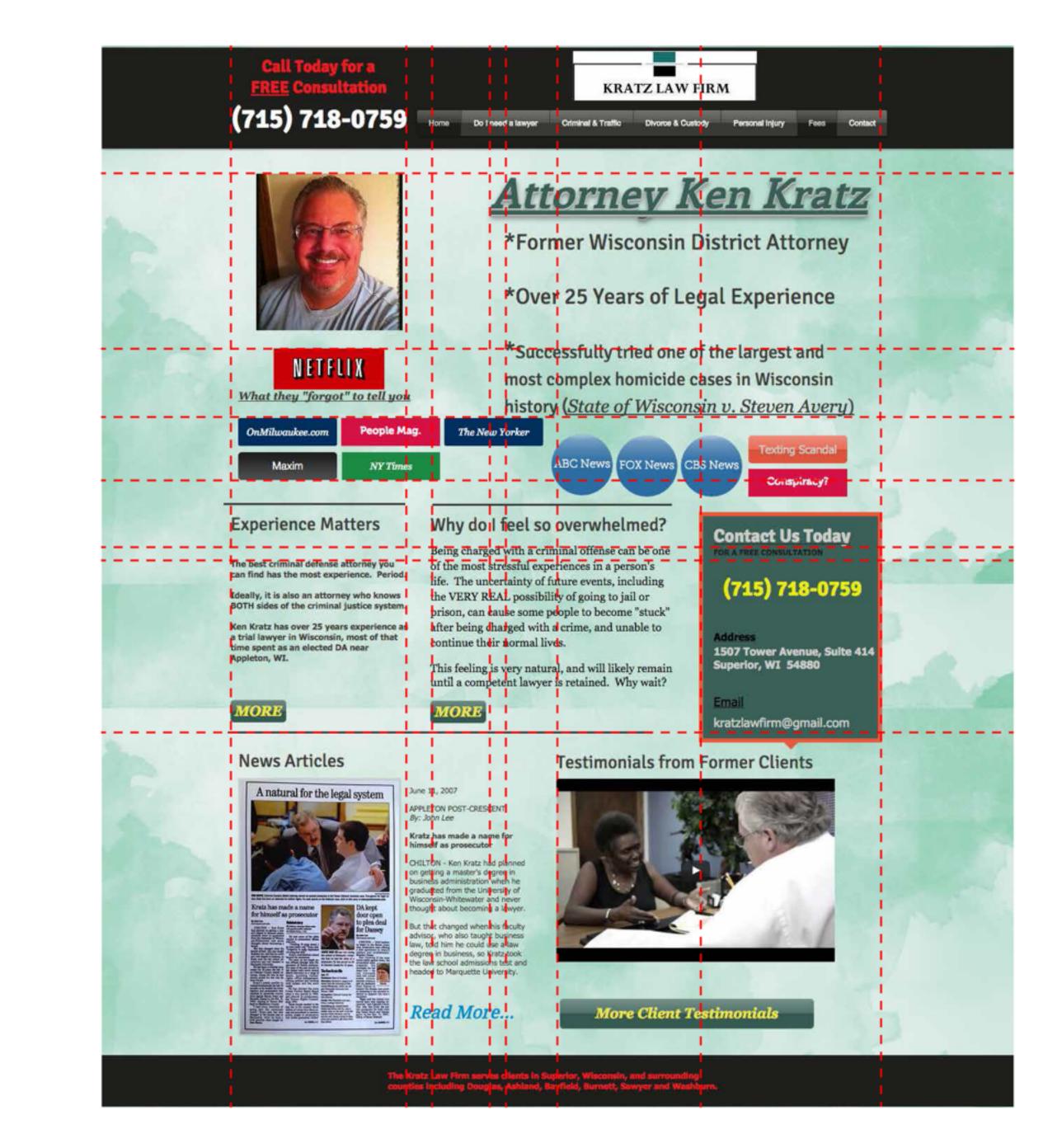
# BACKGROUND



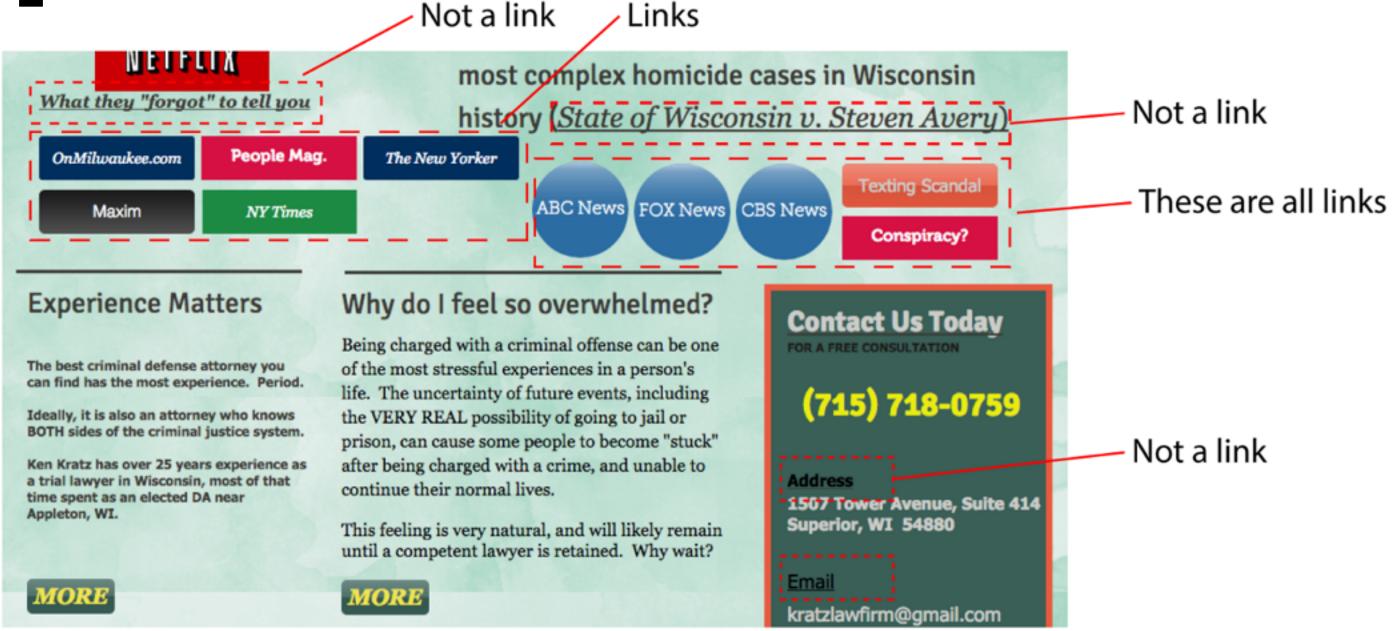
# FONT SELECTION(S)



# GRID



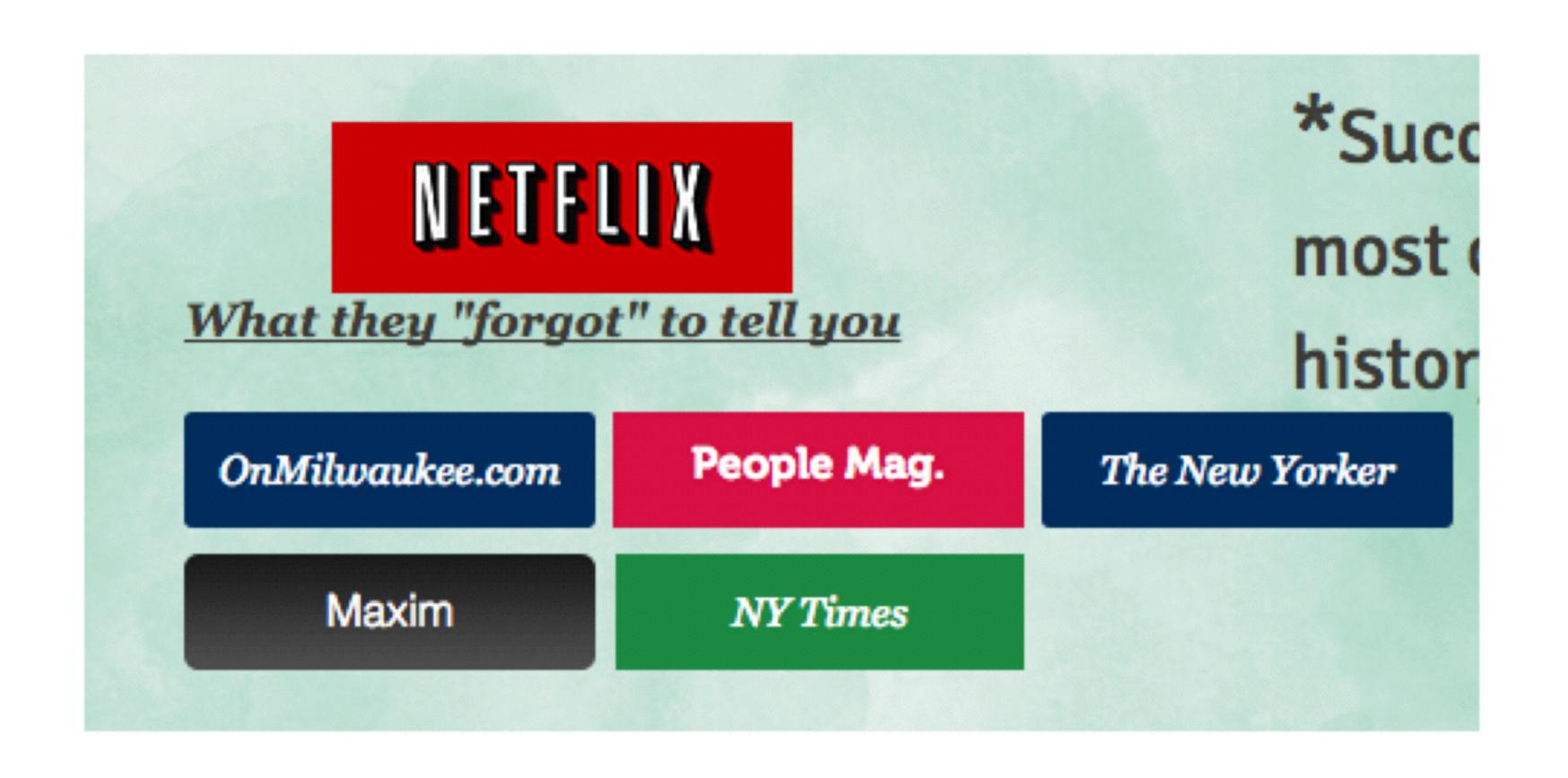
# CONSISTENCY

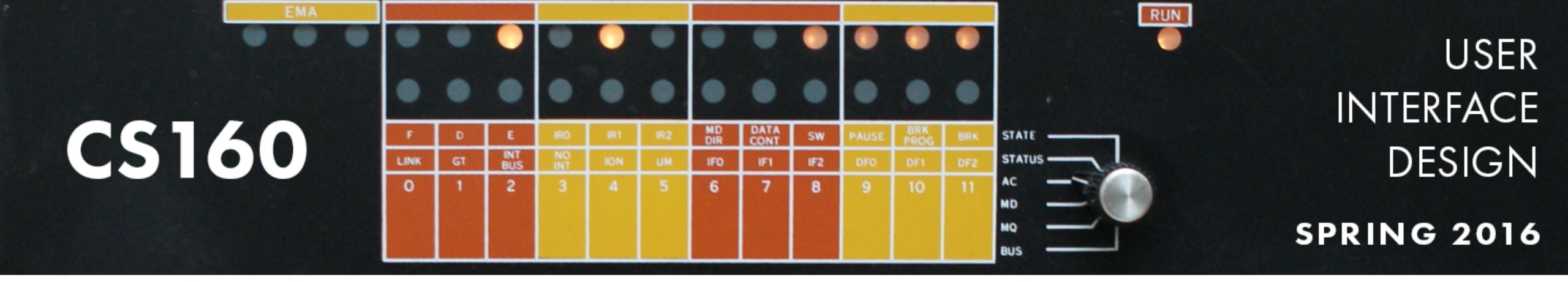




Really? You just have a button titled "Texting Scandal"? And another one titled "Conspiracy"?

# CONSISTENCY (AGAIN!)





## THE COOL CLASS

16 APRIL 2006



# A SUB-TITLE

# A TOPIC FOR US TO DISCUSS

This is going to be good!

There will be fun stuff!

Maybe some surprises, too!

# CS160 USER INTERFACE DESIGN

# CS160 USER INTERFACE DESIGN

ACUMIN PRO REGULAR ACUMIN PRO MEDIUM ACUMIN PRO LIGHT ACUMIN PRO EXTRA LIGHT ACUMIN PRO ITALIC ACUMIN PRO BLACK ACUMINPROTHIN

#### **VIOLET S. MANGANESE**

5419 HOLLYWOOD BLVD. STE. C731, LOS ANGELES CA 90027 (323) 555-1435 VIOLET @GMAIL.COM

#### **Education**

#### **UCLA Anderson School of Management**

Los Angeles, California

#### August 2011 to June 2013

- Cumulative GPA: 3.98
- Academic interests: real-estate financing, corporations, money
- Henry Murtaugh Award

#### **Hartford University**

**Cambridge, Massachusetts** 

#### September 2003 to June 2007

- ❖ B.A. summa cum laude, Economics
- Extensive coursework in Astrophysics, Statistics
- Van Damme Scholarship

#### **Business experience**

#### **Boxer Bedley & Ball Capital Advisors**

New York, New York

#### June 2008 to August 2011

**Equity Analyst** 

- ❖ Performed independent research on numerous American industries, including:
- Steelmaking, croquet, semiotics, and butterscotch manufacturing
- Led company in equities analyzed in two quarters

#### Other work experience

#### **Proximate Cause**

Los Angeles, California

#### June 2007 to May 2008

Assistant to the Director

- Helped devise fundraising campaigns for this innovative nonprofit
- Handled lunch orders and general errands

#### **Hot Topic**

Boston, Massachusetts

#### February 2004 to March 2006

Retail sales associate

- Inventory management
- Training and recruiting

#### **Skills and interests**

- Fluent in Mandarin, Esperanto; conversational knowledge of Gaelic
- Writer of U.S. Senate-themed fan fiction
- Ocean kayaking and free diving
- Travel, cooking, hiking, playing with my dog
- Ceramics
- Backgammon
- Making paper planes

#### TRIXIE B. ARGON

#### 5419 HOLLYWOOD BLVD STE C731, LOS ANGELES CA 90027

(323) 555 1435 TRIXIEARGON @ GMAIL.COM

EDUCATION	
<ul> <li>UCLA Anderson School of Management</li> <li>Cumulative GPA: 3.98</li> <li>Academic interests: real-estate financing, criminal procedure, corporations</li> <li>Henry Murtaugh Award</li> </ul>	2011–13
<ul> <li>Hartford University</li> <li>B.A. summa cum laude, Economics</li> <li>Extensive coursework in Astrophysics, Statistics</li> <li>Van Damme Scholarship</li> </ul>	2003-07
BUSINESS EXPERIENCE	
Boxer Bedley & Ball Capital Advisors  Equity analyst  Performed independent research on numerous American industries, including:  Steelmaking, croquet, semiotics, and butterscotch manufacturing  Led company in equities analyzed in two quarters	2008–11
OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE	
Proximate Cause  Assistant to the director  Helped devise fundraising campaigns for this innovative nonprofit  Handled lunch orders and general errands	2007-08
Hot Topic  Retail-sales associate	2004-06

• Top in-store sales associate in seven out of eight quarters

• Inventory management

• Training and recruiting

#### **VIOLET S. MANGANESE**

#### 5419 HOLLYWOOD BLVD. STE. C731, LOS ANGELES CA 90027 (323) 555-1435 VIOLET @GMAIL.COM

#### **Education**

#### **UCLA Anderson School of Management**

Los Angeles, California

#### **August 2011 to June 2013**

- Cumulative GPA: 3.98
- ❖ Academic interests: real-estate financing, corporations, money
- Henry Murtaugh Award

Hartford University

Cambridge, Massachusetts

#### September 2003 to June 2007

- ❖ B.A. summa cum laude, Economics
- Extensive coursework in Astrophysics, Statistics
- Van Damme Scholarship

#### **Business experience**

#### **Boxer Bedley & Ball Capital Advisors**

New York, New York

#### **June 2008 to August 2011**

**Equity Analyst** 

- ❖ Performed independent research on numerous American industries, including:
- Steelmaking, croquet, semiotics, and butterscotch manufacturing
- Led company in equities analyzed in two quarters

#### Other work experience

Proximate Cause Los Angeles, California

#### June 2007 to May 2008

Assistant to the Director

- Helped devise fundraising campaigns for this innovative nonprofit
- Handled lunch orders and general errands

Hot Topic Boston, Massachusetts

#### February 2004 to March 2006

Retail sales associate

- Inventory management
- Training and recruiting

#### **Skills and interests**

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- ❖ Writer of U.S. Senate-themed fan fiction
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#### **EDUCATION**

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2011-13

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- Academic interests: real-estate financing, criminal procedure, corporations
- Henry Murtaugh Award

#### Hartford University

2003-07

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#### **BUSINESS EXPERIENCE**

#### Boxer Bedley & Ball Capital Advisors

2008-11

#### Equity analyst

- Performed independent research on numerous American industries, including:
- Steelmaking, croquet, semiotics, and butterscotch manufacturing
- Led company in equities analyzed in two quarters

#### OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE

#### Proximate Cause

2007-08

#### Assistant to the director

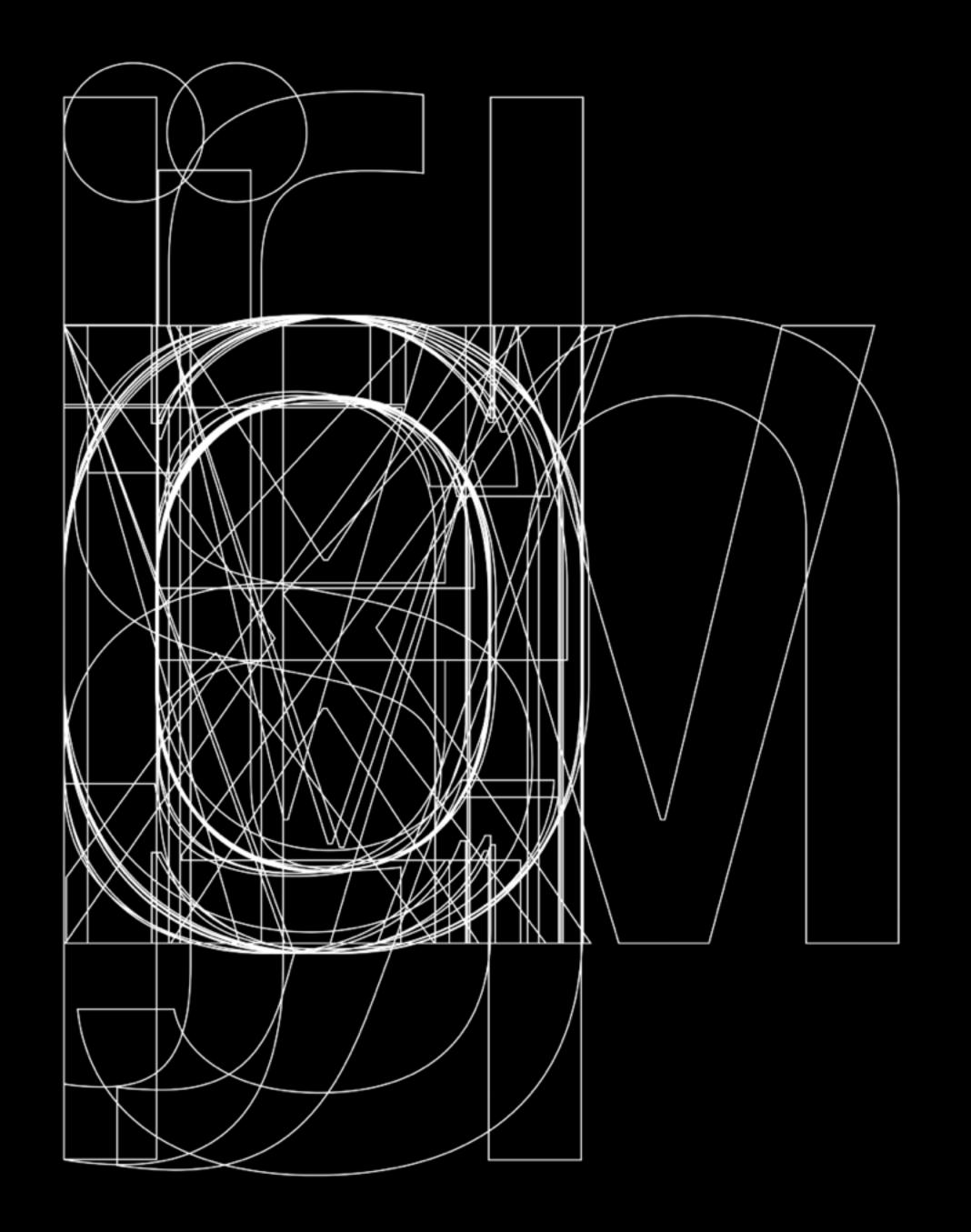
- Helped devise fundraising campaigns for this innovative nonprofit
- Handled lunch orders and general errands

#### Hot Topic 2004–06

#### Retail-sales associate

- Top in-store sales associate in seven out of eight quarters
- Inventory management
- Training and recruiting

# San Francisco





11:30AM-12:30PM
Type Discussion

Timer

14:59

CAL 350/600 MIN 14/30 HOUR 6/12

DOW J +42.24

16,335.28

London

6:09рм Today +8 hours

Sunset 7:51PM 9HRS 42MINS

Cupertino, CA

Stopwatch

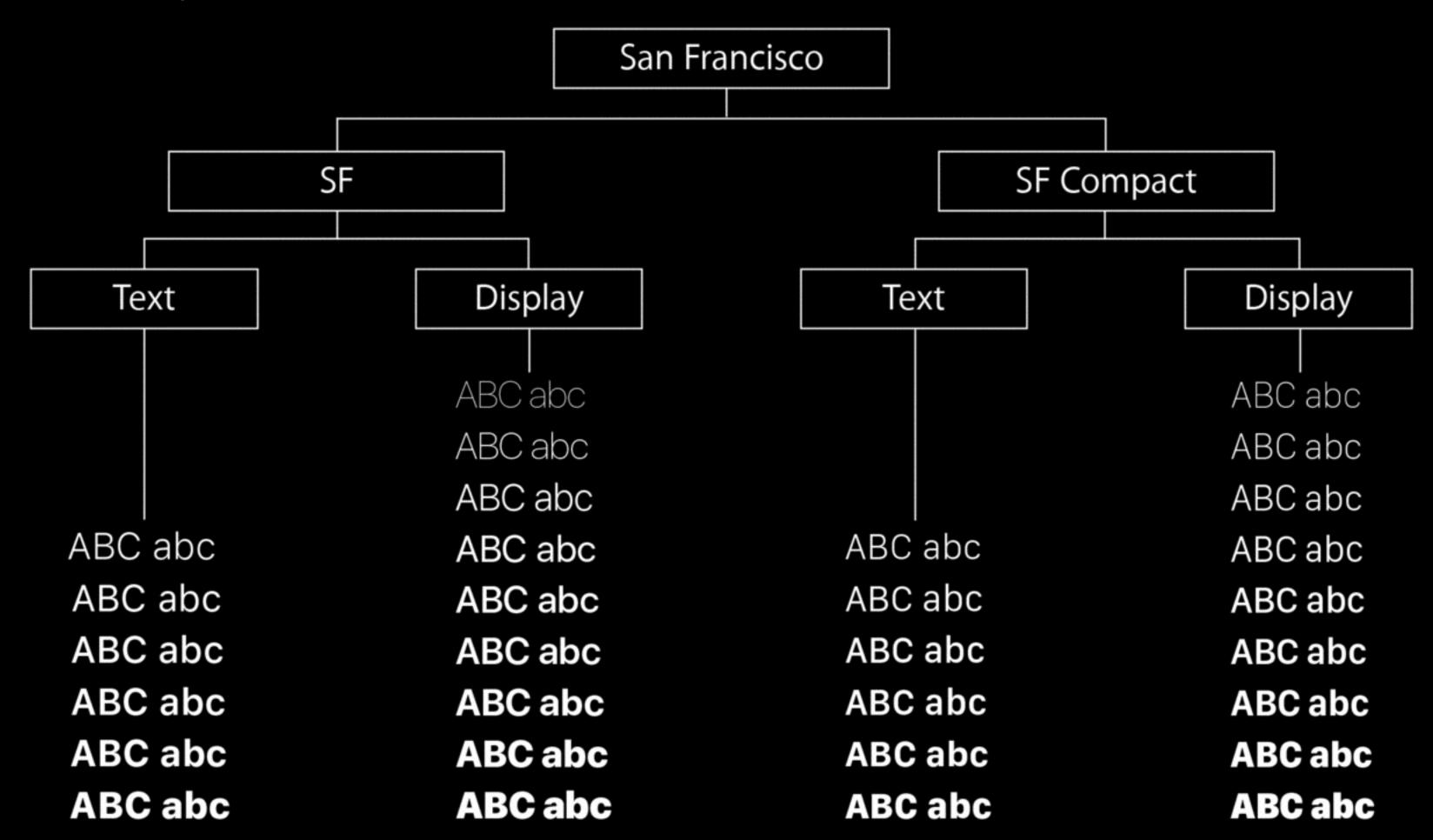
05:46.32

Cupertino 72° Partly Cloudy H: 72° L: 45°

Waning Crescen Moonrise 5:15PM

10:30-	-11:30ам
Watch	<b>Face Review</b>
ID Stu	dio
Stopw	atch
Ub.	46.32
CAL	350/600
MIN	14/30
IVIIIA	

# Family Tree



# SAN FRANCISCO TYPEFACE

A neo-grotesque sans-serif typeface made for Apple Watch A modern font. It will change the typefaces dynamically according to the context.

> ABCDEFGHIJKLM NOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

ABCDEFGHIJKLM NOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

San Francisco Neue Helvetica

# SAN FRANCISCO — LEGIBILITY

Bigger lower case letters (bigger x-height)

Upper case are shorter and numbers align with them.



# SAN FRANCISCO — MORE OPEN LETTERFORMS

- The "e" and "c" have wider apertures (the open spaces that prevent them from being complete circles). Besides making the font look more "friendly," these also help it more legible on-screen.
- The terminal on the top of the "f" is slightly more open, as is the terminal on the tail of the "y."
- The tail of the "t" is more open, and bends less abruptly.

# EGTyt

ecfyt

Helvetica Neue (Medium)

San Francisco (Text Medium)

## SAN FRANCISCO — LESS-SOPHISTICATED MODELING

- The leg of the "R" is a more simple stroke. Straight, instead of undulating.
- The bowl of the "a" attaches to the stem more abruptly, reminiscent of a more humanist sans-serif, such as Lucida Grande.
- The apostrophe (and quotation mark) is less contrived. It's more like a hand-drawn apostrophe, and reads better on tiny screens.

# 

Rats

Helvetica Neue (Medium)

San Francisco (Text Medium)

# SAN FRANCISCO — BETTER NUMBER HANDLING

Proportionally-spaced numerals look better, because you don't have awkward spacing in pairings that include thin numbers, such as "1." But, they're not ideal for situations like this one, where the proportionally-spaced numerals cause a distracting shimmy.

0.87MB of 10MB (13KB/sec)

0.17MB of 10MB (13KB/sec)

# SAN FRANCISCO — COLON

Vertically-centered colon



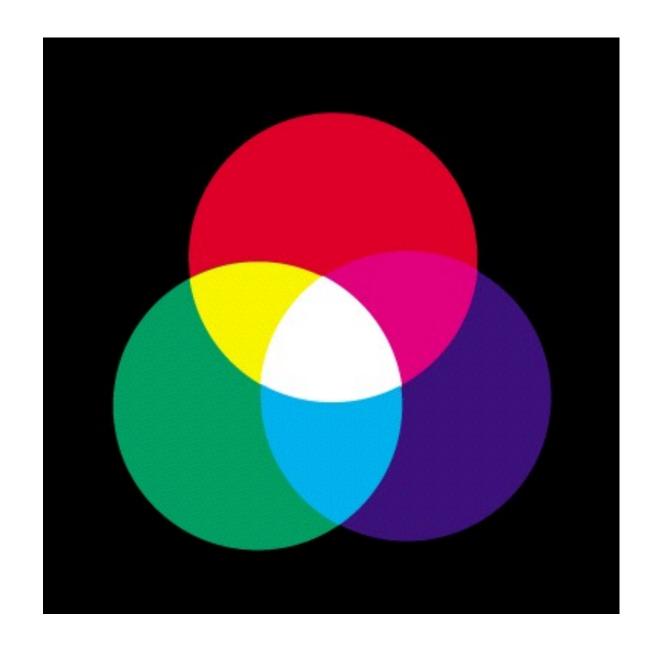
#### SAN FRANCISCO — LESS NUMBER CONFUSION



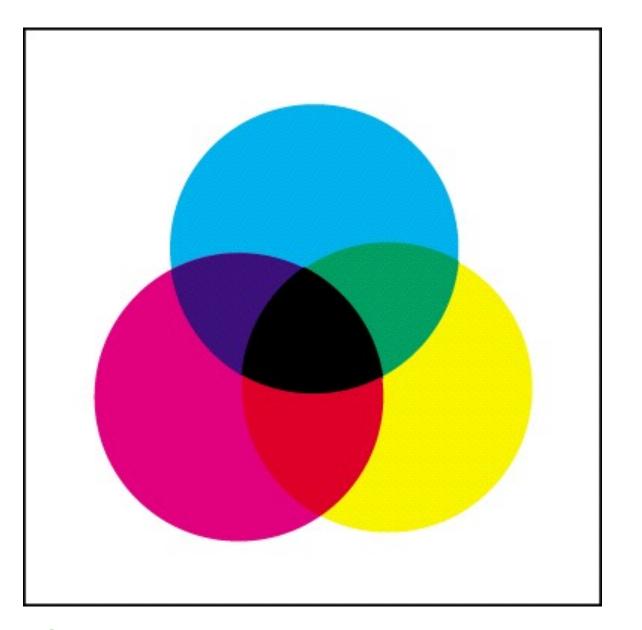
F	D	E	IRO	IR1	IR2	MD DIR	DATA	SW	PAUSE	BRK PROG	BRK	STATE
LINK	GT	BUS	NO INT	ION	UM	IFO	IF1	IF2	DFO	DF1	DF2	STATUS
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		AC MD MQ BUS

#### COLOR

### COLOR SPACES



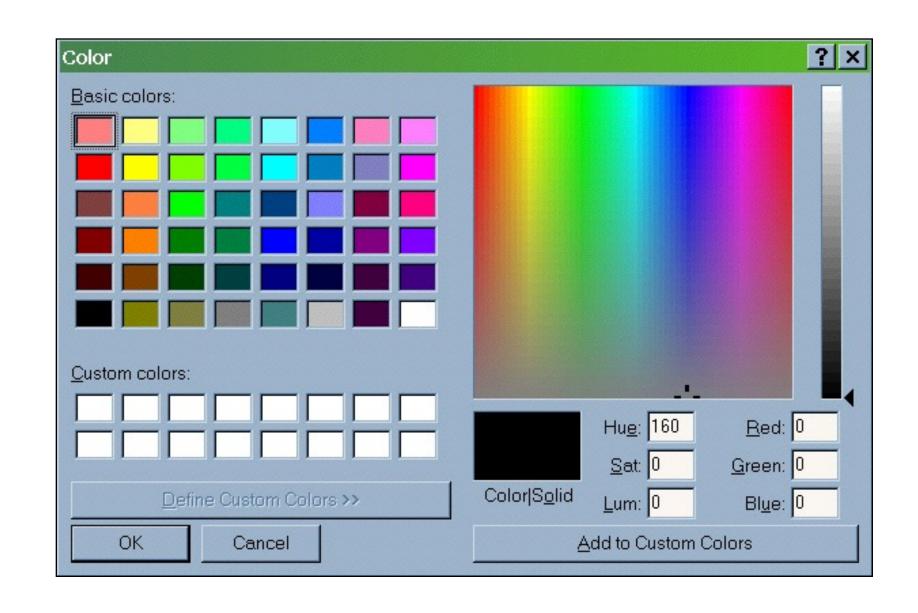
RGB
Additive
Electronic Media

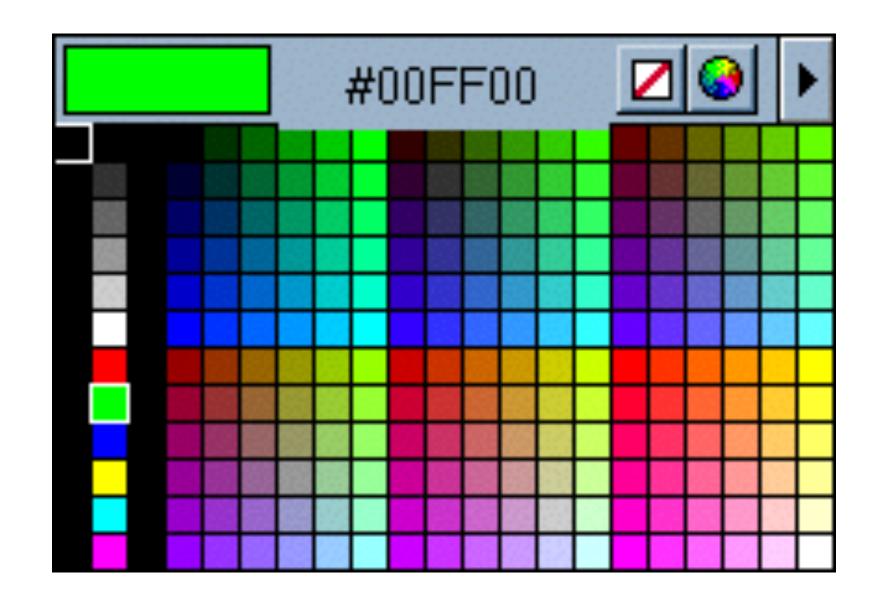


CMY
Subtractive
Printed Media

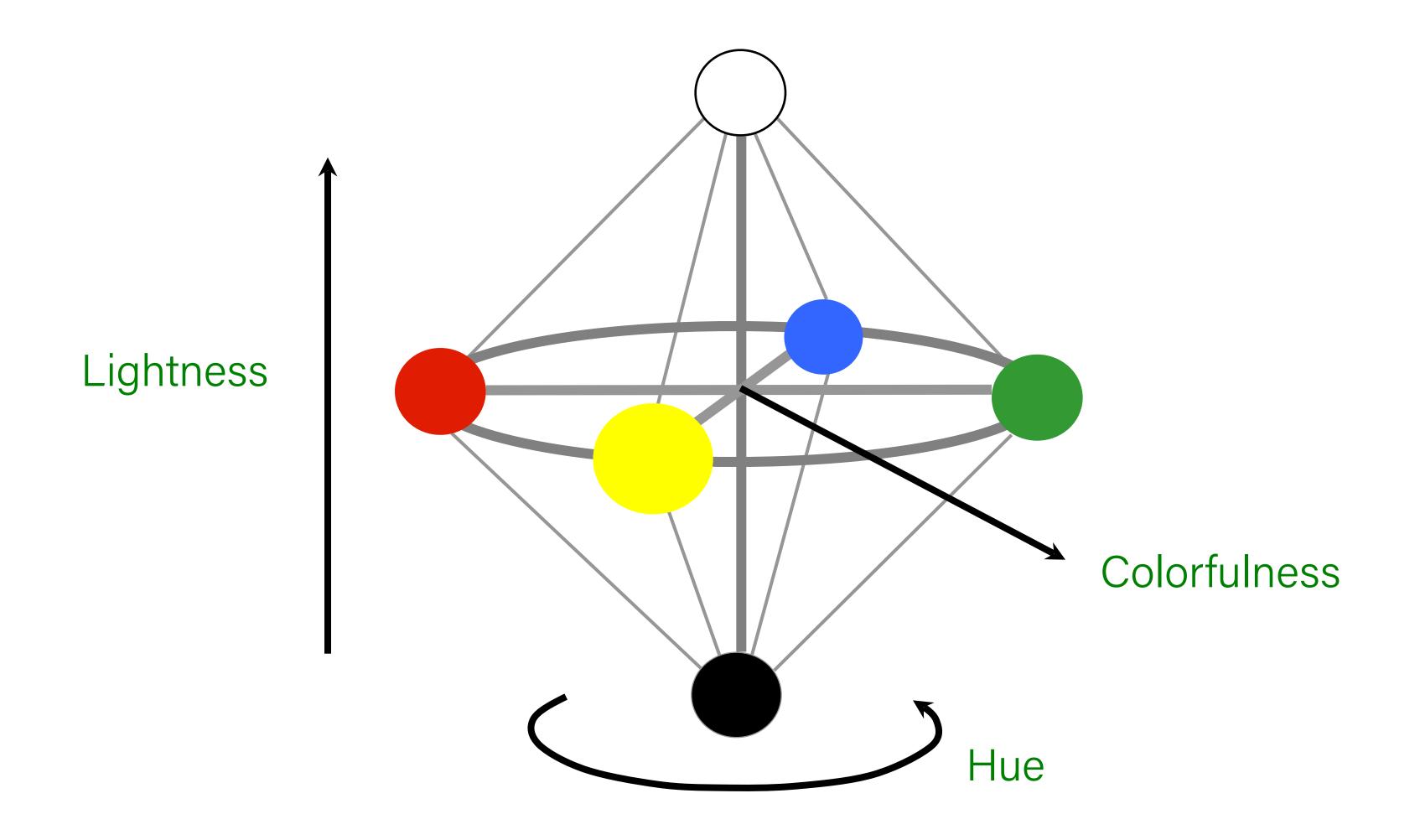
Parameters of color space driven by technology

## TECHNOLOGY-CENTERED COLORS





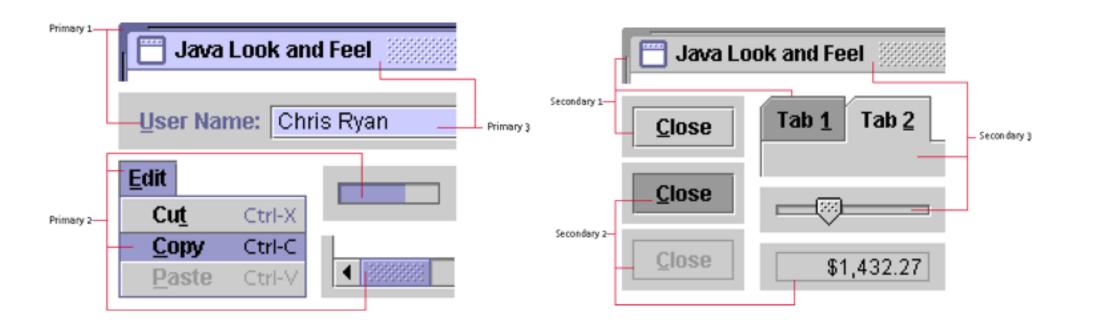
#### PERCEPTUAL ORGANIZATION



Parameters of color space driven by perception

#### TIPS FOR PICKING COLORS

Use a limited palette (e.g., 6 colors in Java look and feel)



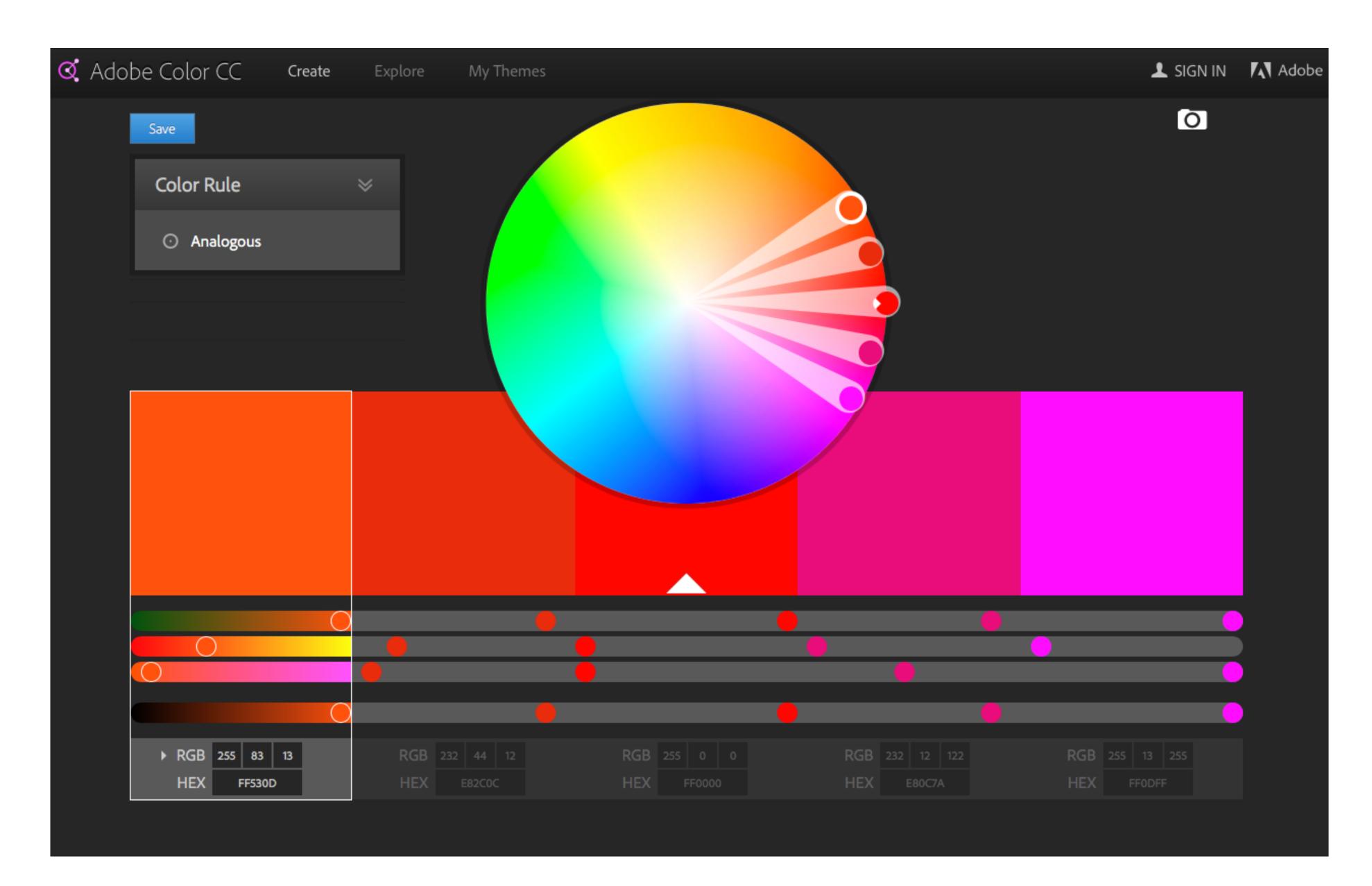
Don't rely on fully saturated colors



Ensure good color contrast for text



# ADOBE COLOR





#### GESTALT PRINCIPLES

#### PRINCIPLES

FIGURE/GROUND

PROXIMITY

SIMILARITY

SYMMETRY

CONNECTEDNESS

CONTINUITY

CLOSURE

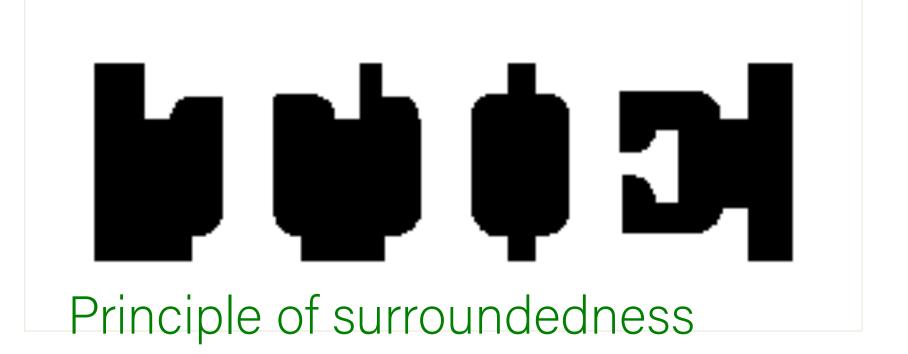
COMMON FATE

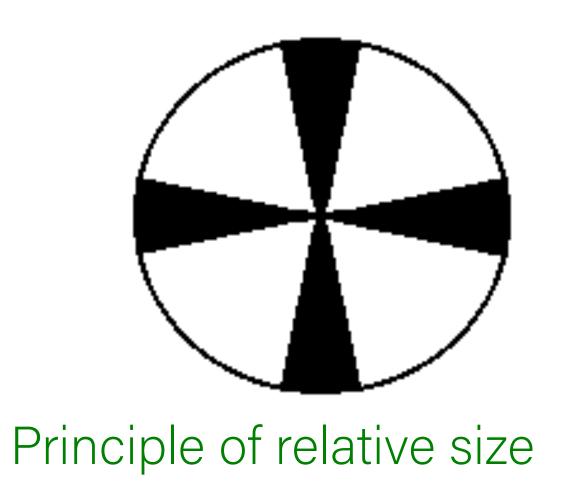
TRANSPARENCY

## FIGURE/GROUND

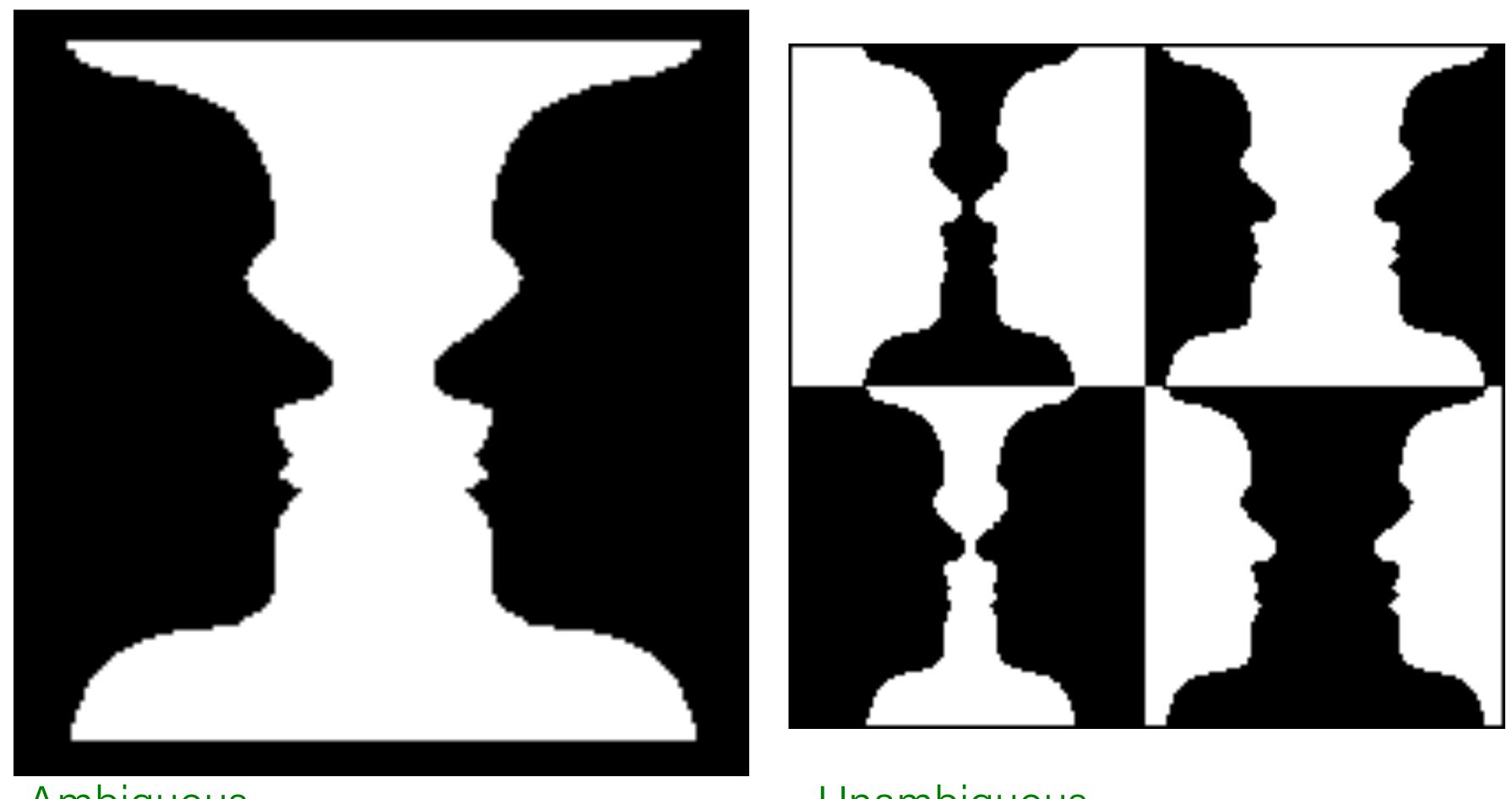


Ambiguous





# FIGURE/GROUND



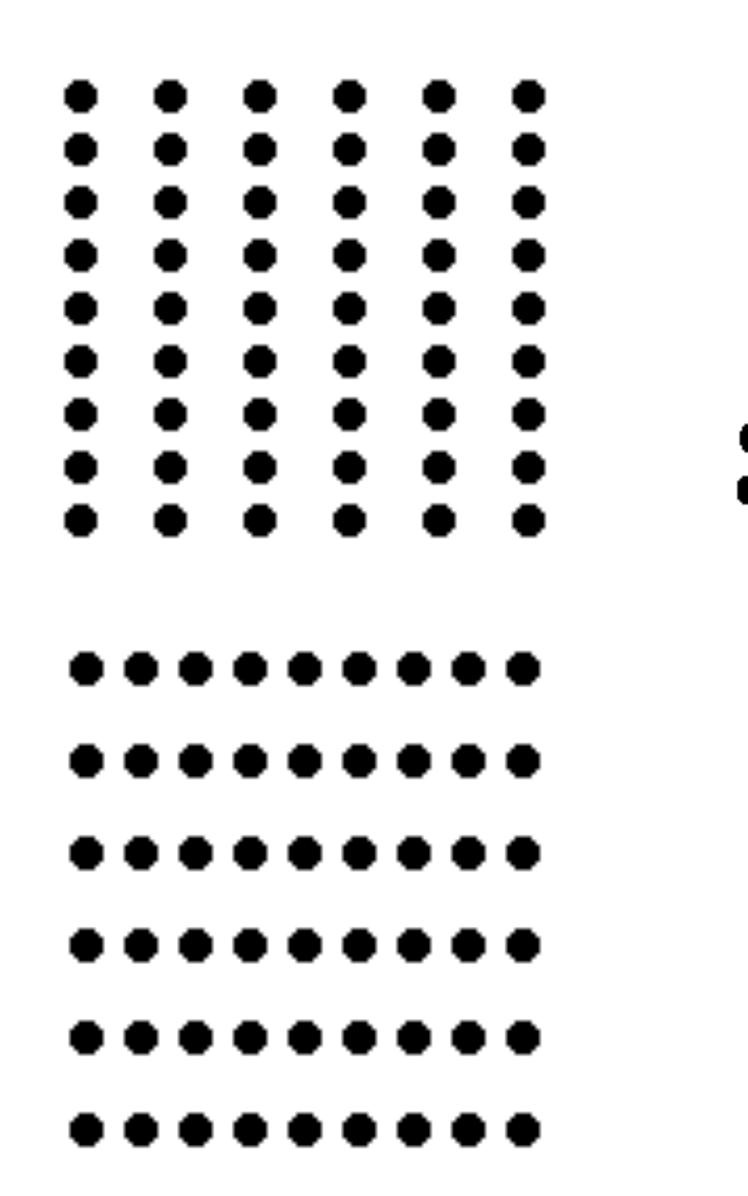
Ambiguous

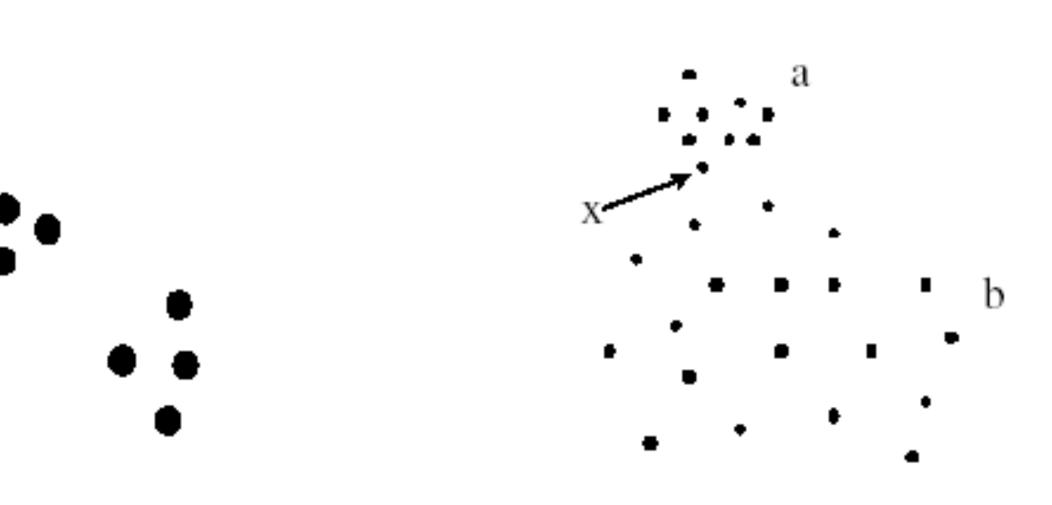
Unambiguous

# FIGURE/GROUND

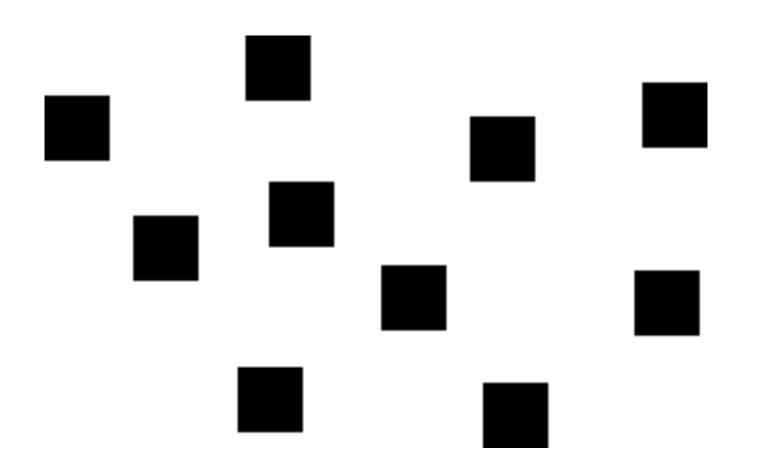


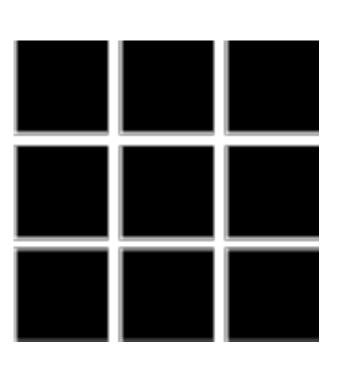






Dots that are near one another are grouped Dots that are concentrated are grouped





Tuesday, November 4 Election Day An American Menu \$75 Caesar salad with anchovies, egg, and Parmesan cheese Clam chowder with Maine lobster and pancetta Grilled chicken with house-made barbeque sauce with potato purée and greens Apple and raspberry pecan crisp with vanilla ice cream

Tuesday, November 4 — Election Day

An American Menu \$75

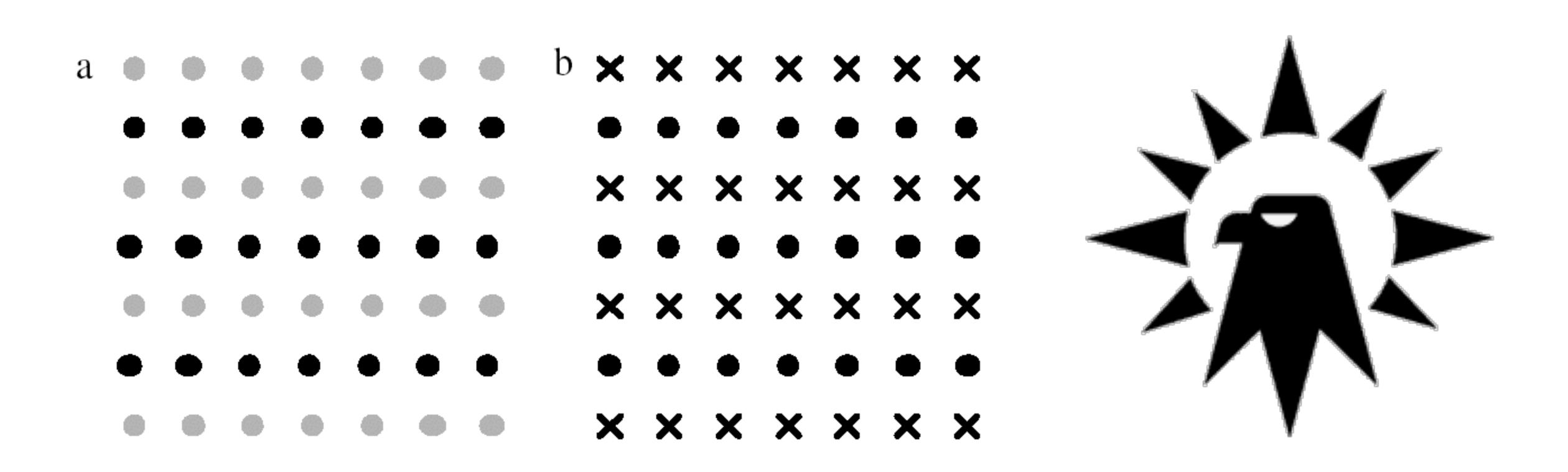
Caesar salad with anchovies, egg, and Parmesan cheese

Clam chowder with Maine lobster and pancetta

Grilled chicken with house-made barbeque sauce with potato purée and greens

Apple and raspberry pecan crisp with vanilla ice cream

#### SIMILARITY



Rows dominate due to similarity

## SIMILARITY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4 — ELECTION DAY

#### AN AMERICAN MENU \$75

Caesar salad

with anchovies, egg, and Parmesan cheese

Clam chowder

with Maine lobster and pancetta

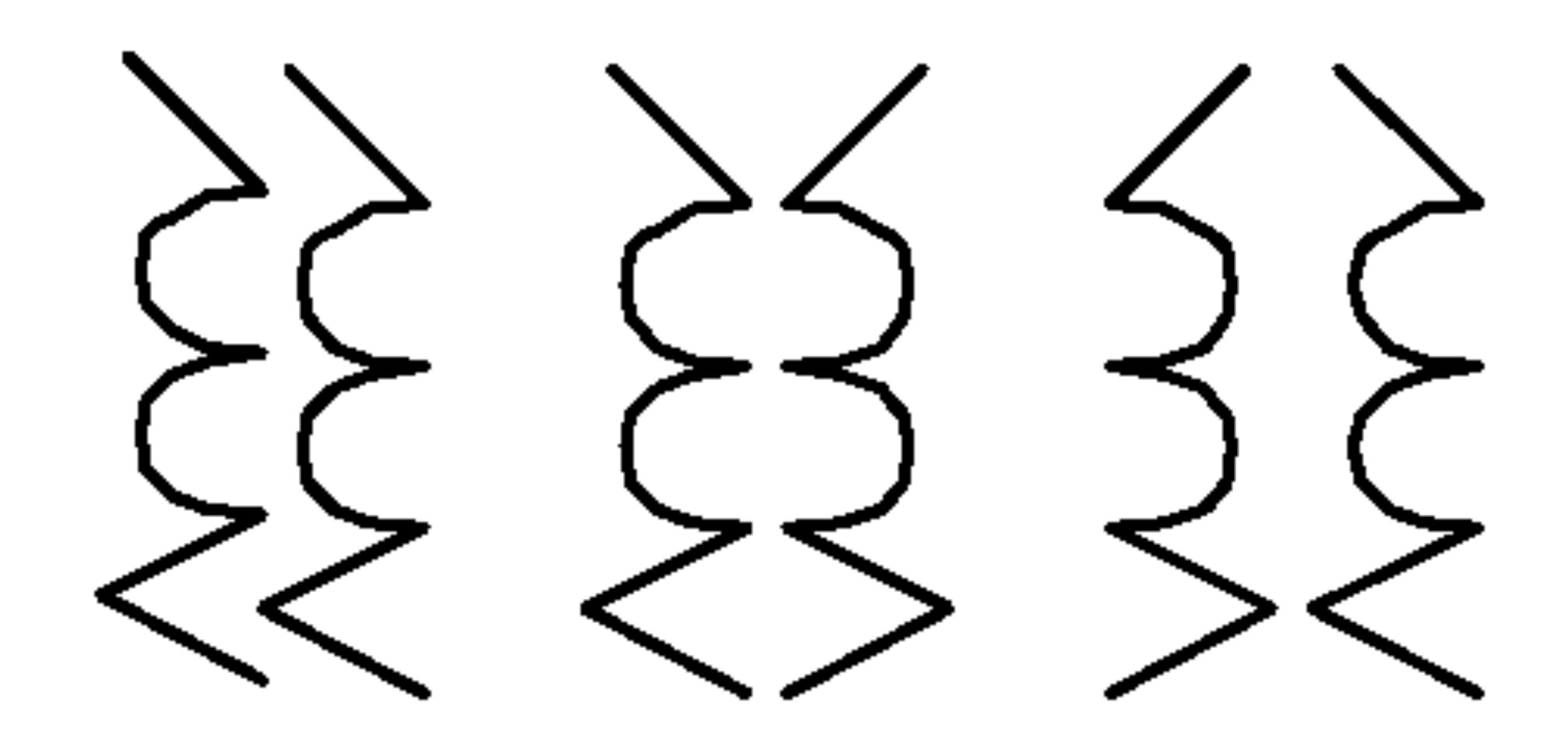
Grilled chicken

with house-made barbeque sauce with potato purée and greens

Apple and raspberry pecan crisp

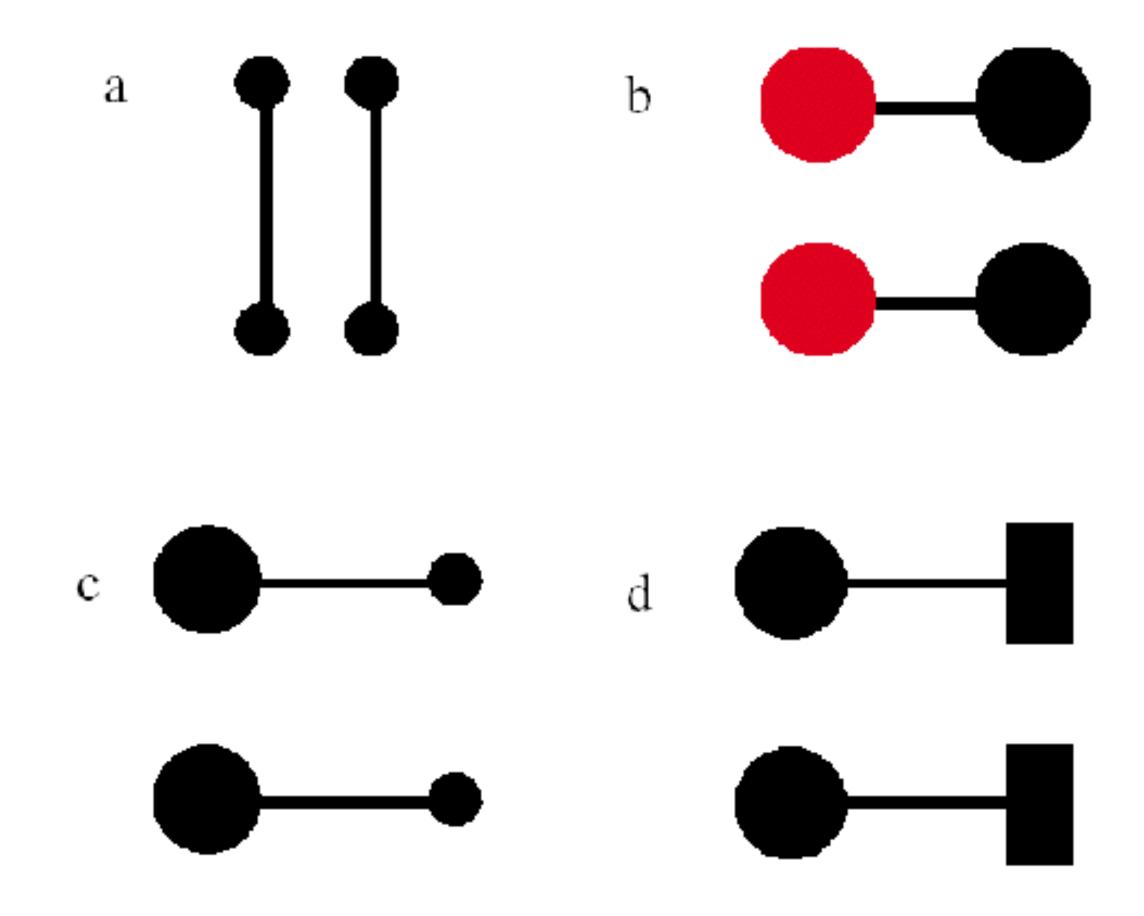
with vanilla ice cream

# SYMMETRY



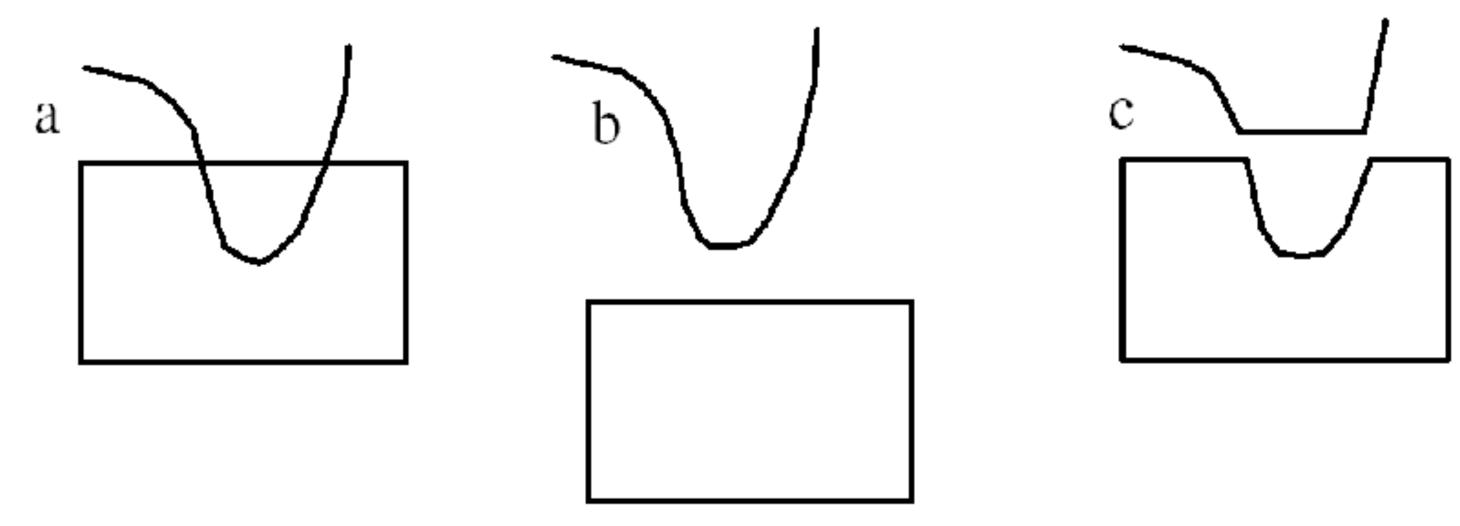
Bilateral symmetry gives strong sense of figure

### CONNECTEDNESS

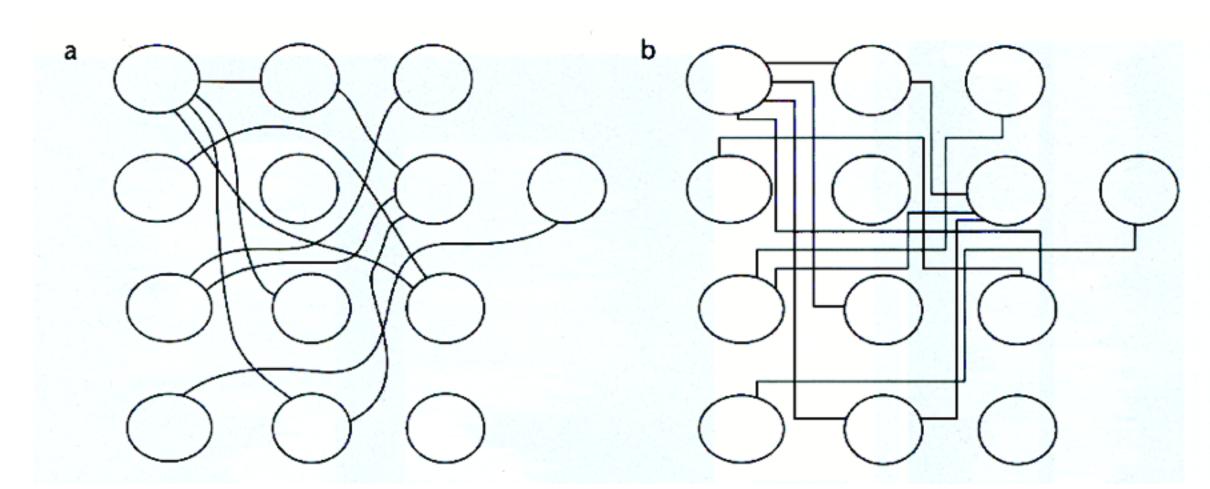


Connectedness overrules proximity, size, color shape

## CONTINUITY



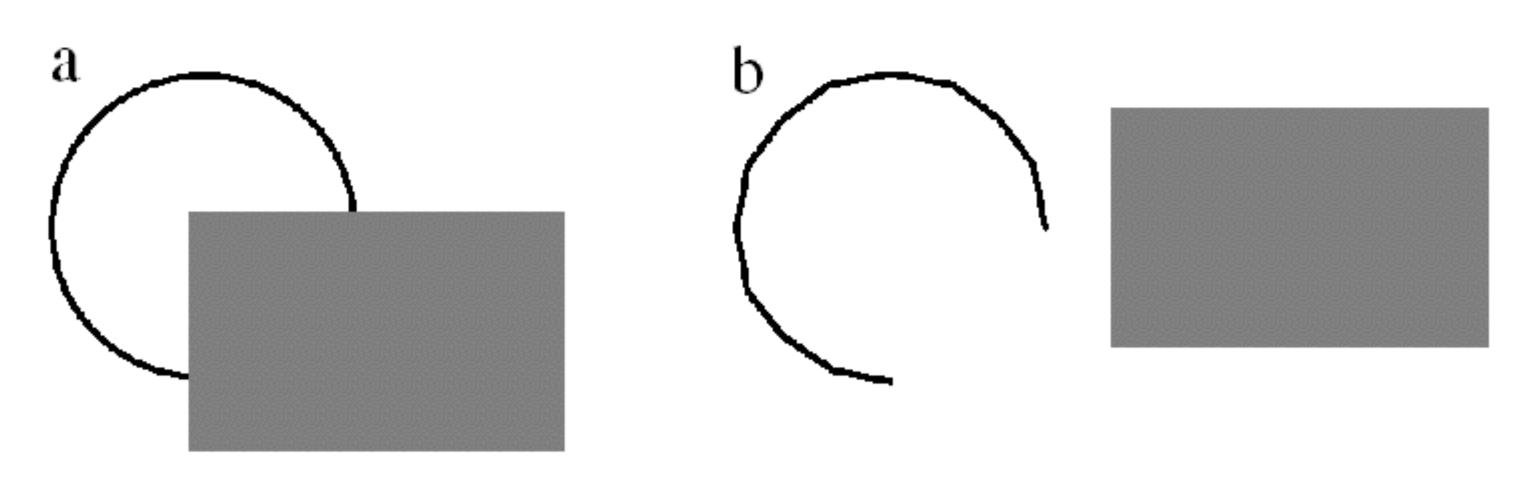
We prefer smooth not abrupt changes





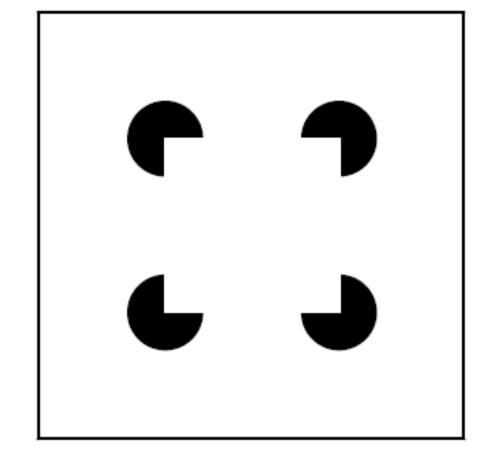


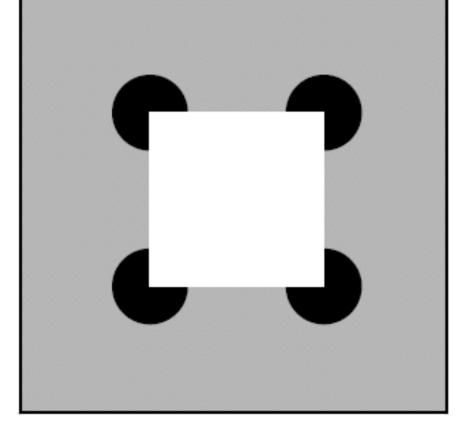
## CLOSURE

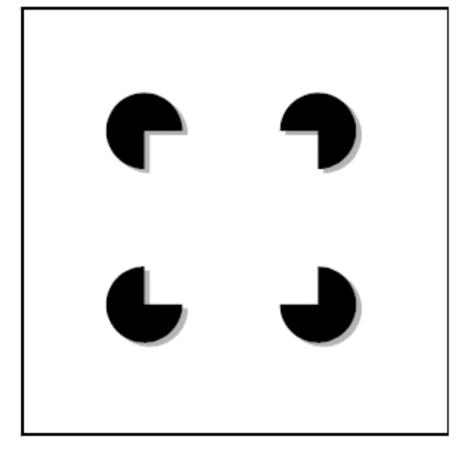




We see a circle behind a rectangle, not a broken circle









Illusory contours

## SUMMARY

Design is about communication, form and function Simplicity and elegance are keys to good design Minimalism constrains you and reduces chances of bad design

Use a small palette of colors

Human vision is organized by Gestalt Principles
Be aware of these principles as you design the visual look

Avoid common layout mistakes by using grid-based design