

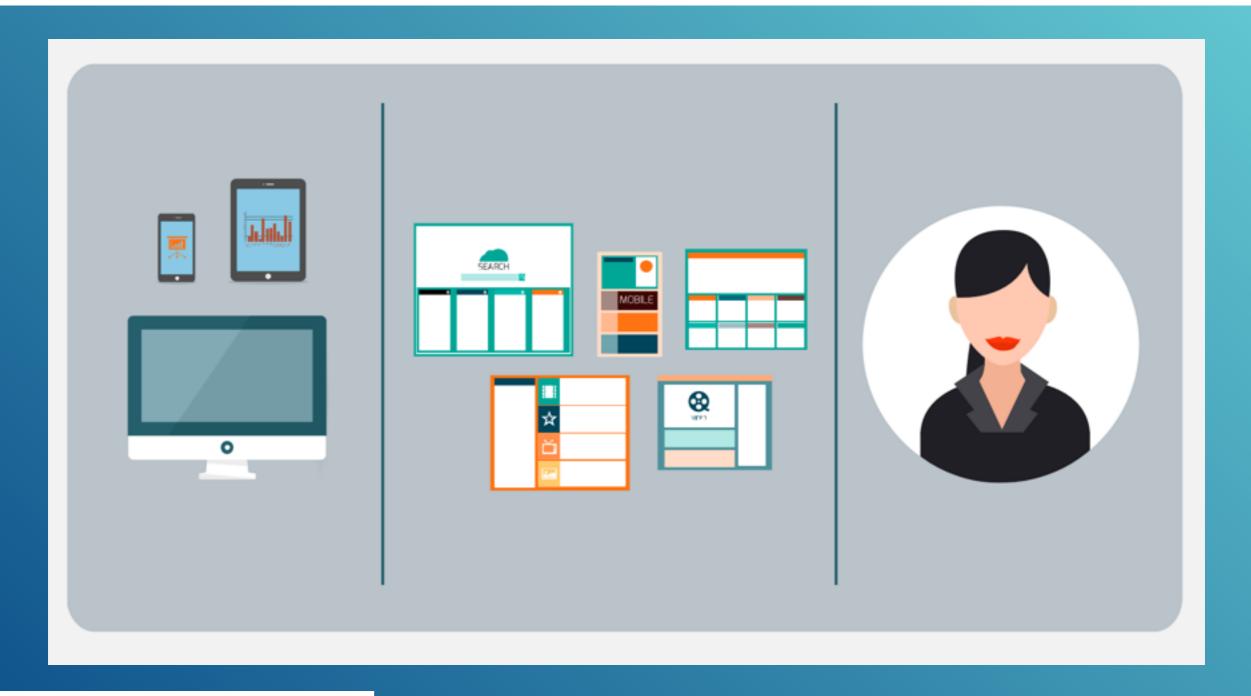
Adobe XD CC

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

USER INTERFACE

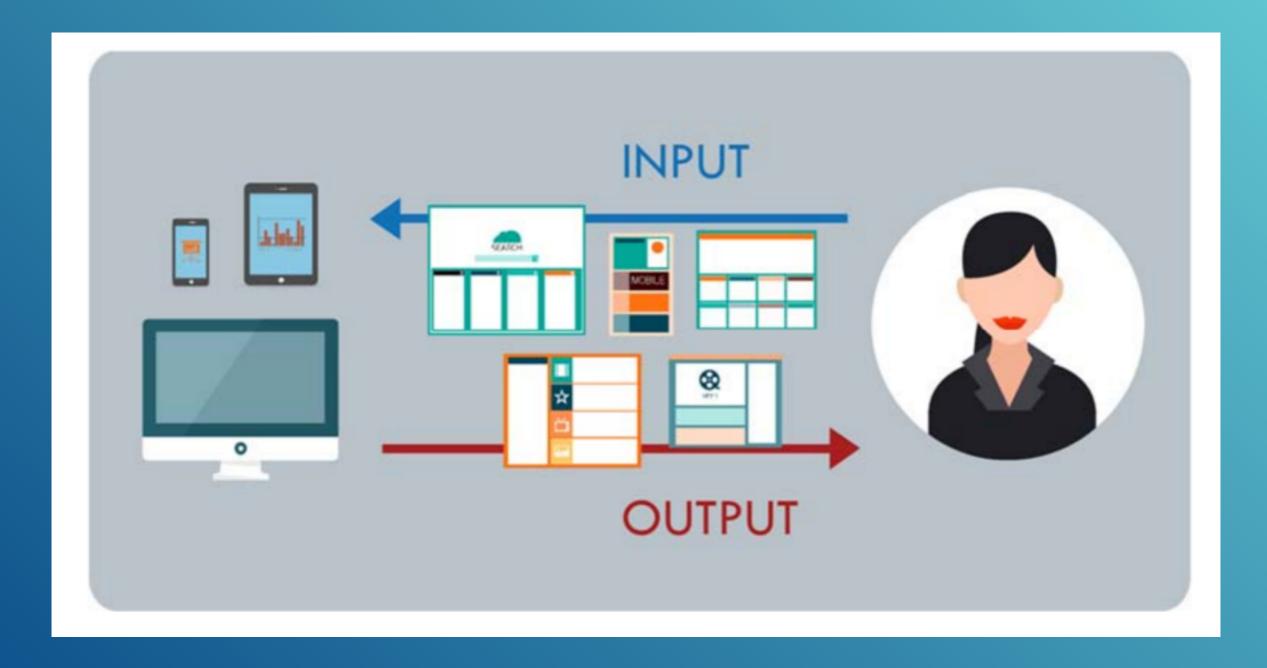
USER INTERFACE

is an interface between the user and the computer.



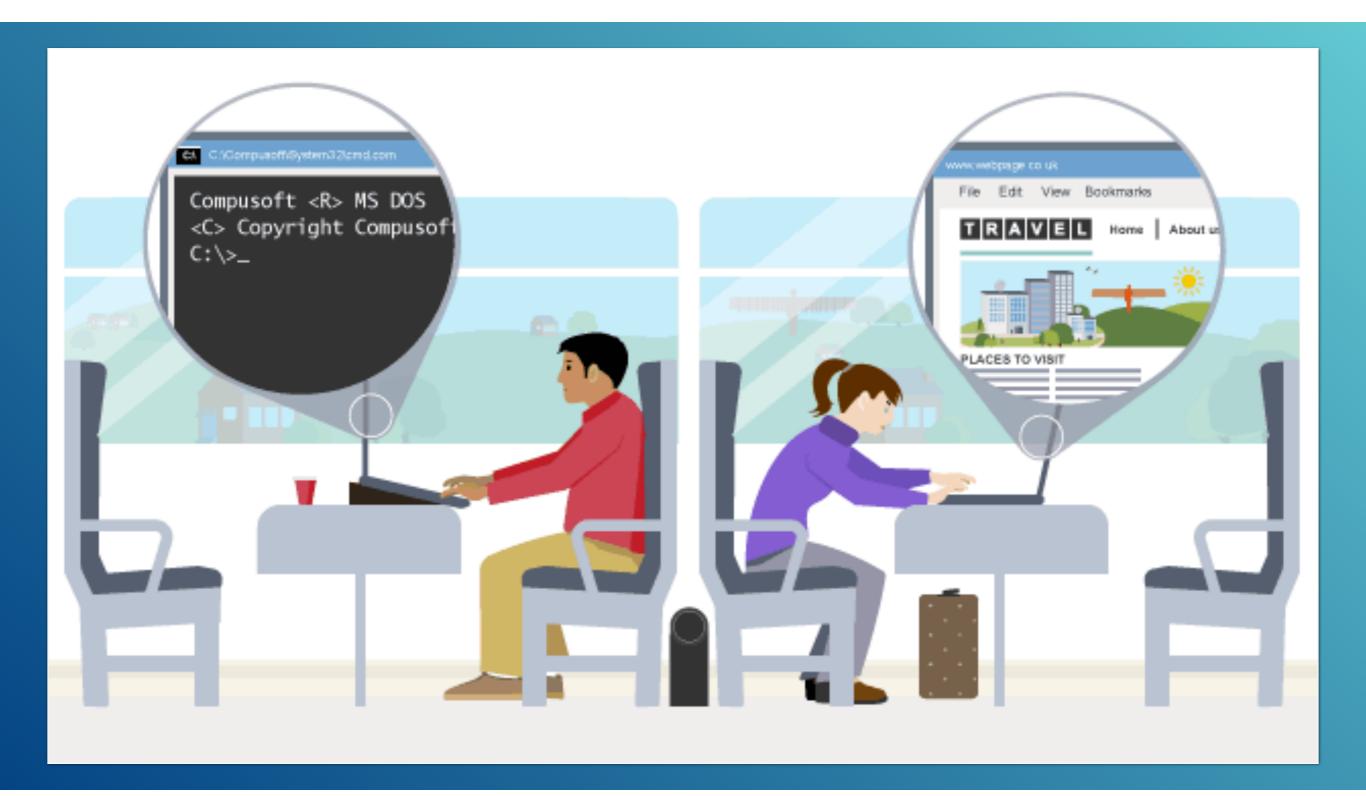


USER INTERFACE

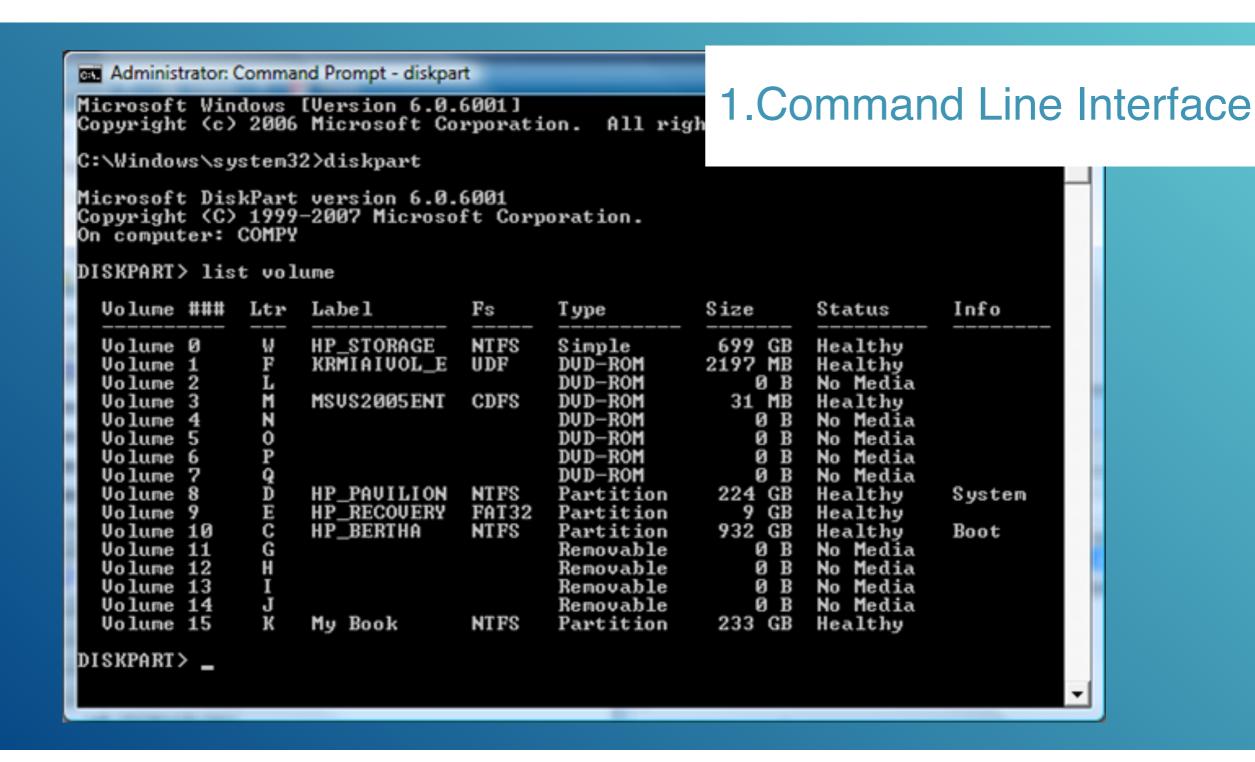




USER INTERFACE



Types of User Interface



Types of User Interface





GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

a computer program that enables a person to communicate with a computer through the use of symbols, visual metaphors, and pointing devices.



They use graphics and pictures to represent the input and output program.



GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

การติดต่อกับผู้ใช้โดยใช้ภาพสัญลักษณ์

เป็นการออกแบบส่วนของโปรแกรมคอมพิวเตอร์ให้มีการโต้ตอบกับผู้ใช้

โดยการใช้ Icon ,รูปภาพ และสัญลักษณ์อื่นๆ เพื่อแทนลักษณะต่างๆ ของโปรแกรม

แทนการที่ผู้ใช้จะพิมพ์คำสั่งต่างๆในการทำงาน



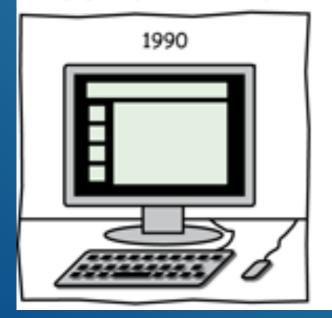
GUI GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

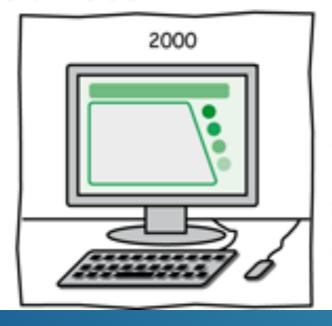


GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

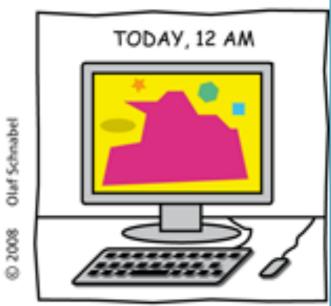
Graphical User Interfaces use pictures and graphics instead of just words to represent the input and output of a program. The program displays certain icons, buttons, dialogue boxes etc. on the screen and the user controls the program mainly by moving a pointer on the screen (typically controlled by a mouse) and selecting certain objects by pressing buttons, etc.

THE EVOLUTION OF INTERFACE DESIGN









VISUAL COMMUNICATION

WHAT IS VISUAL COMMUNICATION?

Visual communication describes the conveyance of information and ideas in forms that can be read or looked upon

Examples include:



OBJECTS



MODELS



GRAPHS



MAPS



TABLES



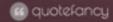
PHOTOGRAPHS /VIDEOS



DRAWINGS /DIAGRAMS

A picture is worth a thousand words.

Napoleon



Visual Communication

The three basic principles of visual communication according to are:



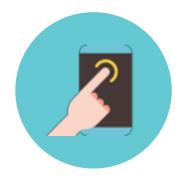
Organisation:

Give the user a simple, clear, and consistent conceptual structure.



Economy:

Maximise the effectiveness of a minimal set of tools.



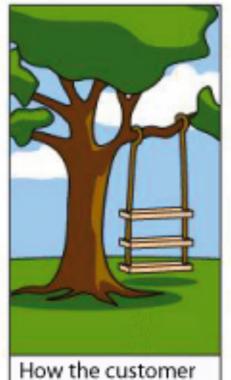
Communication:

Adjust your presentation to the intake capacity of your users.

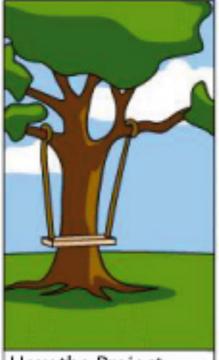
"DESIGN IS INHERENTLY CREATIVE AND UNPREDICTABLE."

"WHEN PLANNING A UI, A DESIGNER SHOULD FOCUS ON THE NEEDS OF THE END USERS.

USER-CENTERED DESIGN



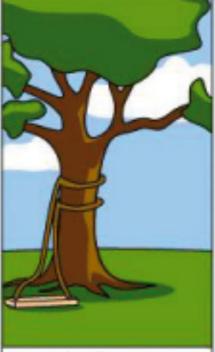
explained it



How the Project Leader understood it



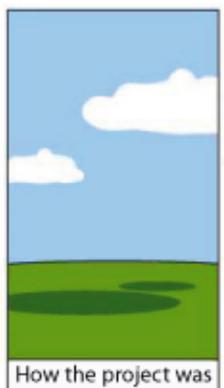
How the Analyst designed it



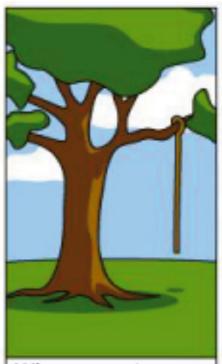
How the Programmer wrote it



sultant described it



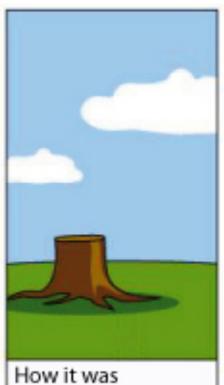
documented



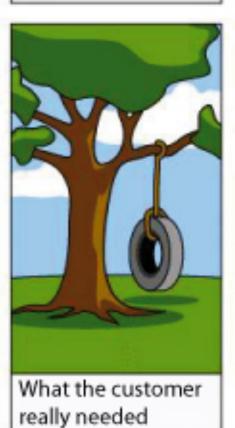
What operations installed



How the customer was billed



supported



A World without User-Centered Design



DESIGN IS SOLVING PROBLEMS. NOT DRAWING PICTURE.

DON'T THE DESIGN **SERVE THE PURPOSE OF ITS EXISTENCE**(COMMUNICATING BRAND MESSAGE, INFORMING,EDUCATING,ETC.)?

HOW SHOULD IT BE PERCEIVED (AND RECEIVED)

BY THE VIEWER/AUDIENCE?

THE PRINCIPLE OF GOOD GRAPHIC DESIGN ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLE THE DICTATE GOOD UI DESIGN



































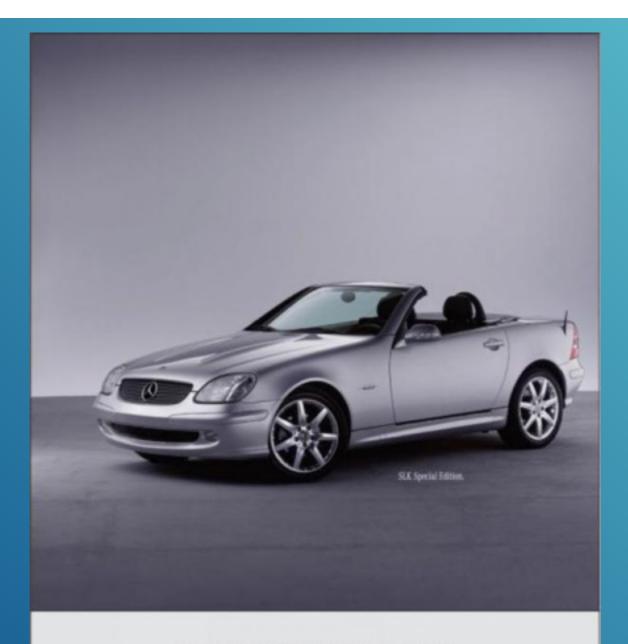






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DESIGN IS DESIGN

THE PRINCIPLE OF DESIGN

THE PRINCIPLE OF DESIGN

| The Principles of Design | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Pattern | **** | A regular arrangement of alternated or repeated elements or motifs. |
| Contrast | | The juxtaposition of different elements of design in order to highlight their differences and/or create visual interest, or a focal point. |
| Emphasis | | Special attention or importance given to one part of the content. Emphasis can be achieved through use of design elements or other principles. |
| Balance | | A feeling of balance results when the elements of design are arranged symmetrically or asymmetrically to create the impression of equality in weight or importance. |
| Scale | • | The relationship between objects with respect to size, number, and so on, including the relation between parts of a whole. |
| Harmony | \bigcirc | The arrangement of elements to give the viewer the feeling that all the parts of the piece form a coherent whole. |
| Rhythm/ Movement | ••000 0•••0 000•• | The use of recurring elements to direct the eye through the image. The way the elements are organized to lead the eye to the focal area. |
| Unity | | All parts of an image are connected in a way so as to be seen as one. |
| Variety | | Using different elements in an image to create visual interest. |