Week 9: Layout

Nicole Meng-Schneider

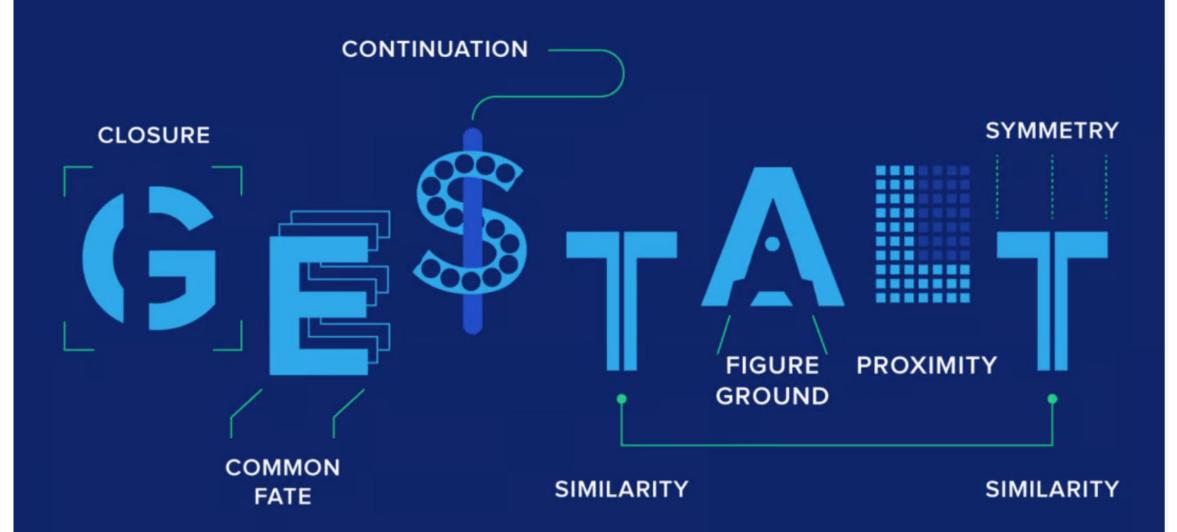
Recap Gestalt Principles

Gestalt Principles

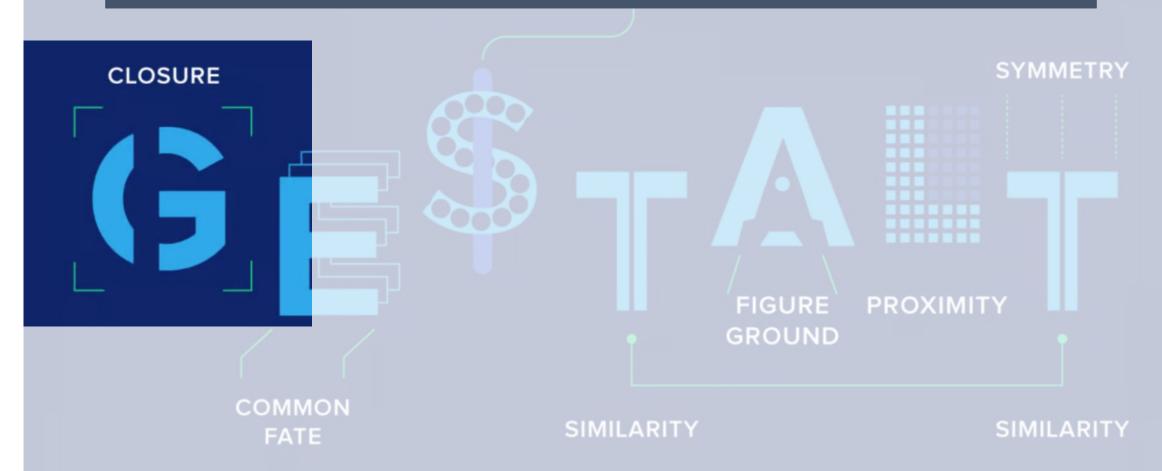
Based on psychology of how humans perceive patterns and organize visual elements

Create designs that are:

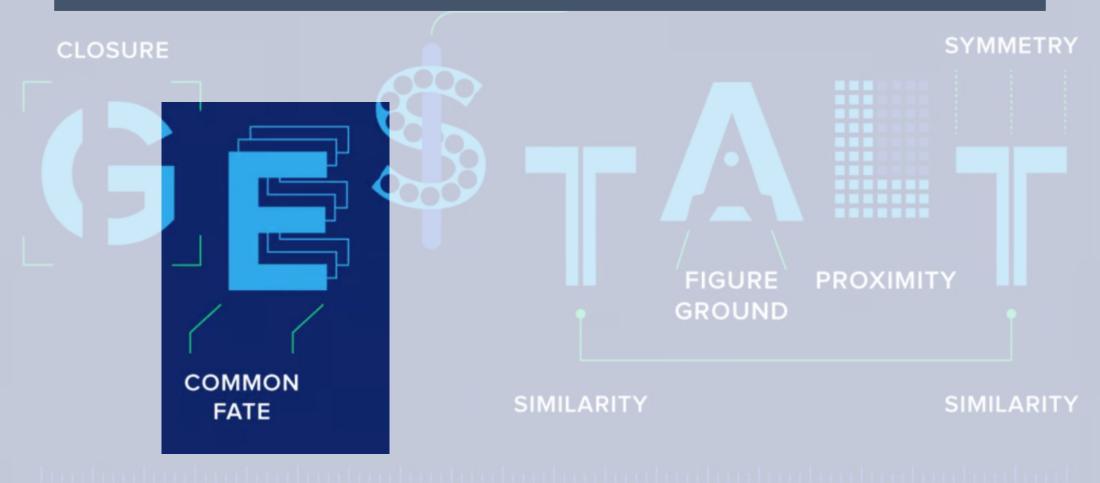
- more intuitive
- visually pleasing and organised
- guide users focus
- easy to navigate



Closure: Our minds tend to complete shapes even when parts are missing, which is often used in logos and icons to suggest forms without fully defining them.



Common Fate: Elements moving in the same direction are perceived as related. This principle can apply to animations or grouped elements with similar directional cues, helping users understand which items belong together.





Continuity: The eye follows lines and curves naturally. Designers use this to guide users along a specific path, like directing their gaze from a headline to supporting information.

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Similarity: Similar objects—by color, shape, or size—are perceived as a group. This is useful for establishing consistency and visual relationships in a design.

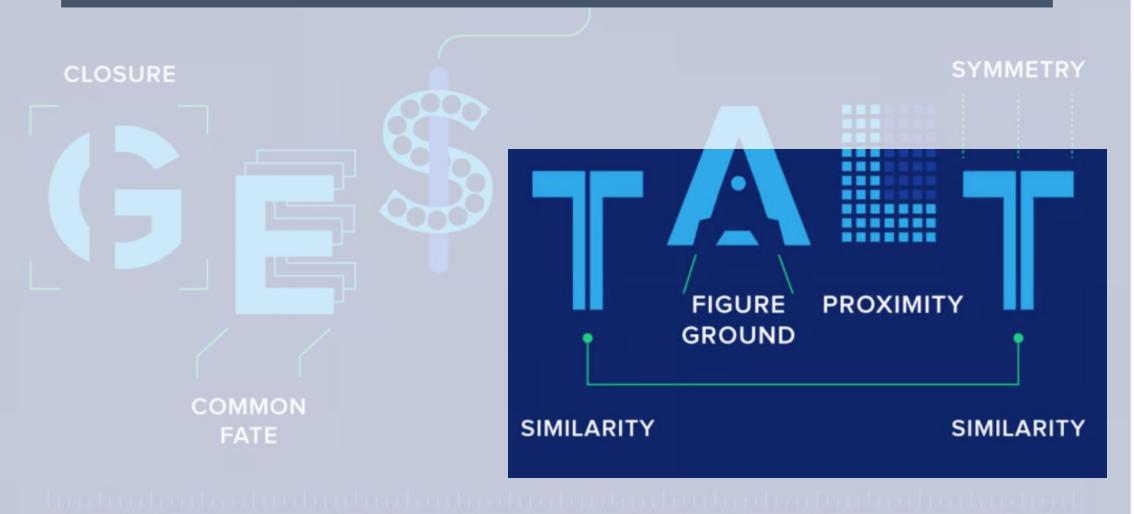
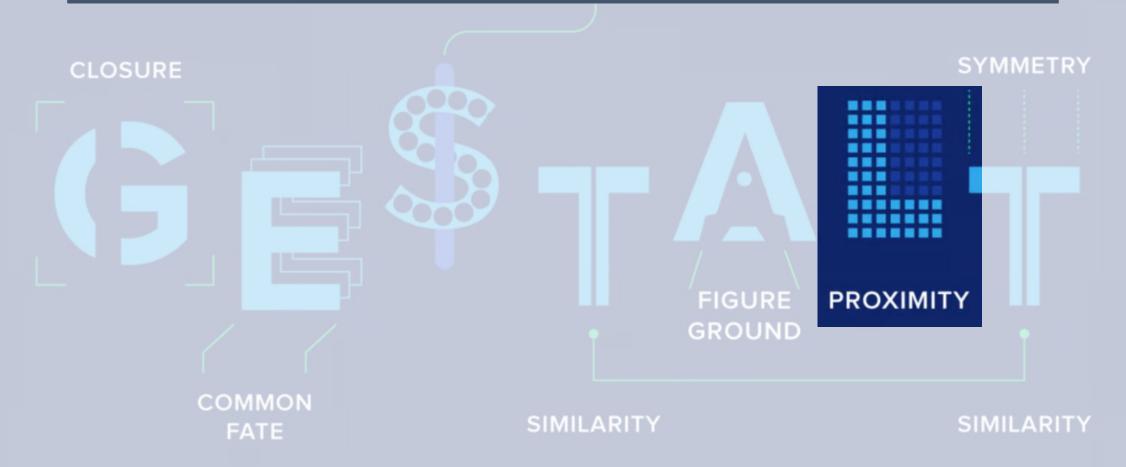


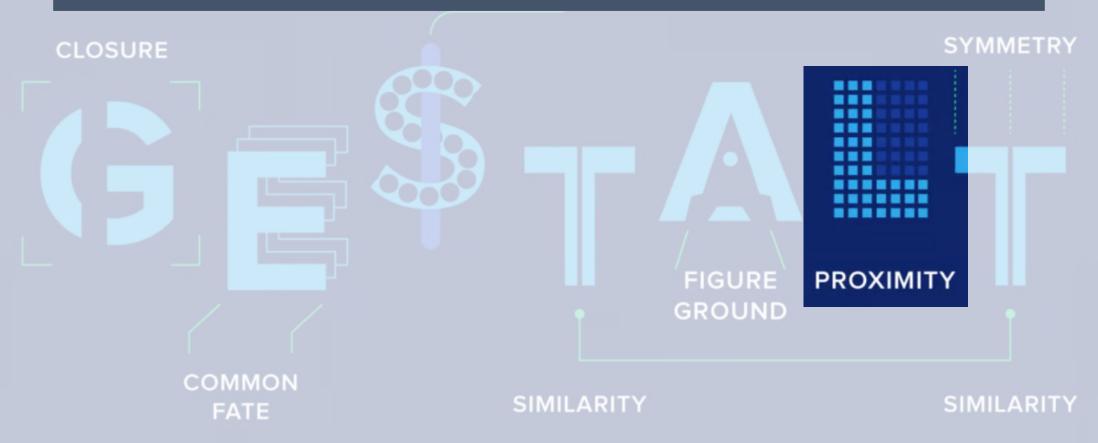
Figure-Ground: This principle refers to distinguishing an object from its background. It's essential in creating focus areas, like in imagery where either the figure or ground can take precedence.

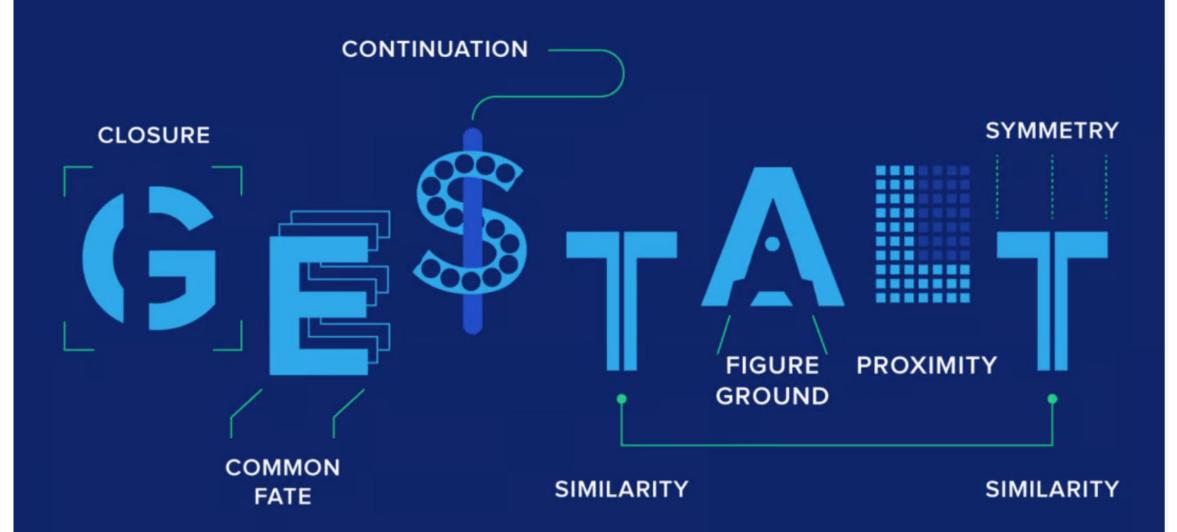


Proximity: Elements that are close together are perceived as related or grouped. Designers use this to organize information, like grouping menu items together.



Symmetry: Symmetrical elements are seen as part of the same group or whole, providing a sense of balance and harmony. Symmetry in layouts often feels stable and visually pleasing, while asymmetry can add a sense of dynamism.





It's not just about making things look nice. How can Gestalt Principles help with Layout?

- Hierarchy
- Alignment and Grids
- Whitespace (Negative Space)
- Balance (Symmetry and Asymmetry)
- Consistency and Repetition
- Use of Visual Flow and Continuity

Hierarchy

- Establishes clear order of importance
- Helps guide users on where to focus their attention first
- Often achieved through contrast, size, and placement.
- E.g. Homepage: Use of font size and weight, establish a hierarchy between title/logo, menu items, subheadings and body text
- Gestalt: e.g. continuity and similarity support hierarchy by linking related elements visually, making the flow between elements seamless
- Alignment and Grids
- Whitespace (Negative Space)
- Balance (Symmetry and Asymmetry)
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- Hierarchy
- Alignment and Grids
 - Elements look organised and it feels balanced
 - Consistent alignment makes content is easier to scan, and the structure feels more intuitive
 - Grids provide a structured layout through invisible lines which helps with alignment
 - e.g. aligning text boxes, images, buttons, or other design elements
 - Gestalt: Grouping elements through proximity and using symmetry within columns and rows creates a sense of order, make design feel stable
- Whitespace (Negative Space)
- Balance (Symmetry and Asymmetry)
- Consistency and Repetition
- Use of Visual Flow and Continuity

- Hierarchy
- Alignment and Grids
- Whitespace (Negative Space)
 - Unmarked space around elements in a design
 - Purpose:
 - Prevents overcrowding
 - Allows elements to stand out
 - Gives the viewer's eye a place to rest.
 - Sufficient whitespace make a design easier to navigate and less overwhelming
 - e.g. whitespace around images, headings, and paragraphs makes each section clearer and more readable
 - **Gestalt**: Primary element stand out through *Figure-ground* and enough space around an element leads to *Closure*
- Balance (Symmetry and Asymmetry)
- Consistency and Repetition
- Use of Visual Flow and Continuity

- Hierarchy
- Alignment and Grids
- Whitespace (Negative Space)
- Balance (Symmetry and Asymmetry)
 - Arranging elements so that the design feels either stable (symmetrical) or dynamic (asymmetrical).
 - Symmetrical layouts:
 - visually balanced
 - feel harmonic and orderly
 - Often used in corporate websites or formal publications
 - Asymmetrical layouts:
 - introduce movement and interest
 - guide the eye in specific directions
 - feel more modern or dynamic
 - Often used for a portfolio website to draw attention to a standout piece of work
 - Gestalt: *Symmetry*
- Consistency and Repetition
- Use of Visual Flow and Continuity

- Hierarchy
- Alignment and Grids
- Whitespace (Negative Space)
- Balance (Symmetry and Asymmetry)
- Consistency and Repetition
 - Create familiarity through use of color, typography, and spacing
 - Visual language through repetition of design elements
 - Strongly related to Nielson's Consistency and Standards
 - **Gestalt**: *Similarity*: repeating similar elements creates a predictable experience. Similar looking items behave similarly
- Use of Visual Flow and Continuity

- Hierarchy
- Alignment and Grids
- Whitespace (Negative Space)
- Balance (Symmetry and Asymmetry)
- Consistency and Repetition
- Use of Visual Flow and Continuity
 - Visual flow: Guide the user's eye naturally
 - Continuity: Creates a path to follow without abrupt stops
 - E.g.: In a landing page, a clear visual flow leads the user from a headline to a call-to-action button and then to additional information below. Accomplished through visual elements like lines, curves, or directional elements like arrows
 - **Gestalt**: *Continuity* creates a smooth flow reduce cognitive load for the user. *Common fate* directs attention

Activity



Link to tutorial

Practice Layout and Gestalt

Get into groups and open the layout tutorial. Try to sketch either on paper or tablet.

- 1. Redesign Nile Valley
 - a. 10 min in group
 - b. 3-5 min show on document cam
- 2. Redesign Shopping Page
 - a. 10 min in group
 - b. 3-5 min show on document cam
- 3. Redesign installation Screen
 - a. 10 min in group
 - b. 3-5 min show on document cam

Any questions?

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