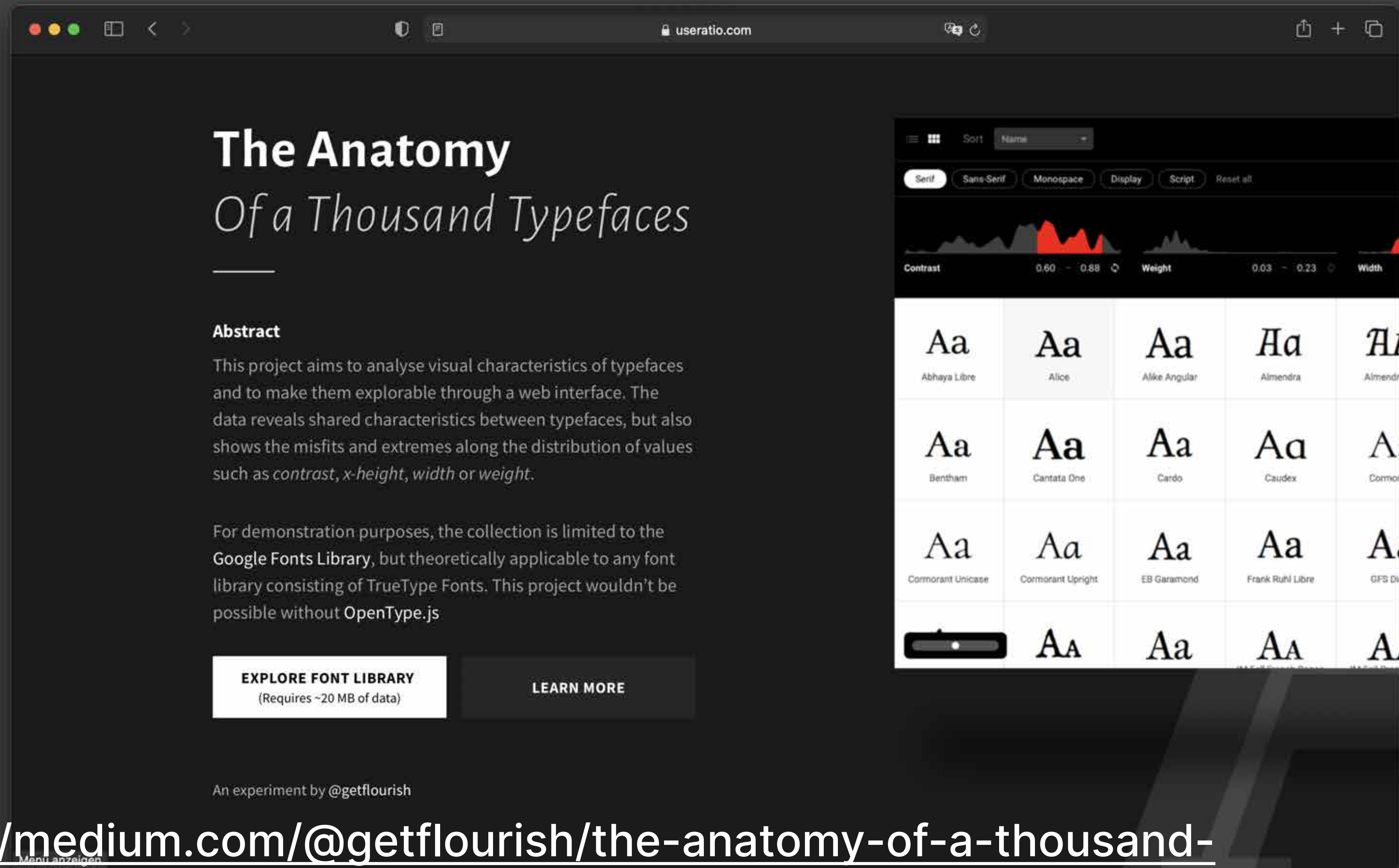


1. Semester

- Einführung UI, UX, Prototyping
- Prototyping mit Figma
- Layout, Farbe, Schrift, Animation
- Richtlinien, Barrierefreiheit
- Komponenten, Design Systeme, Plugins
- Kleine Übungen
- Prototyping einer Mobile App (Solo)

2. Semester

- Konzeption und Prototyping einer Webseite (Teams)
- Schnittstelle Design und Code
- Zusammenarbeit, Dokumentation, Implementation



<https://medium.com/@getflourish/the-anatomy-of-a-thousand-typefaces-f7b9088eed1>

Was heisst eigentlich UX?

User Experience

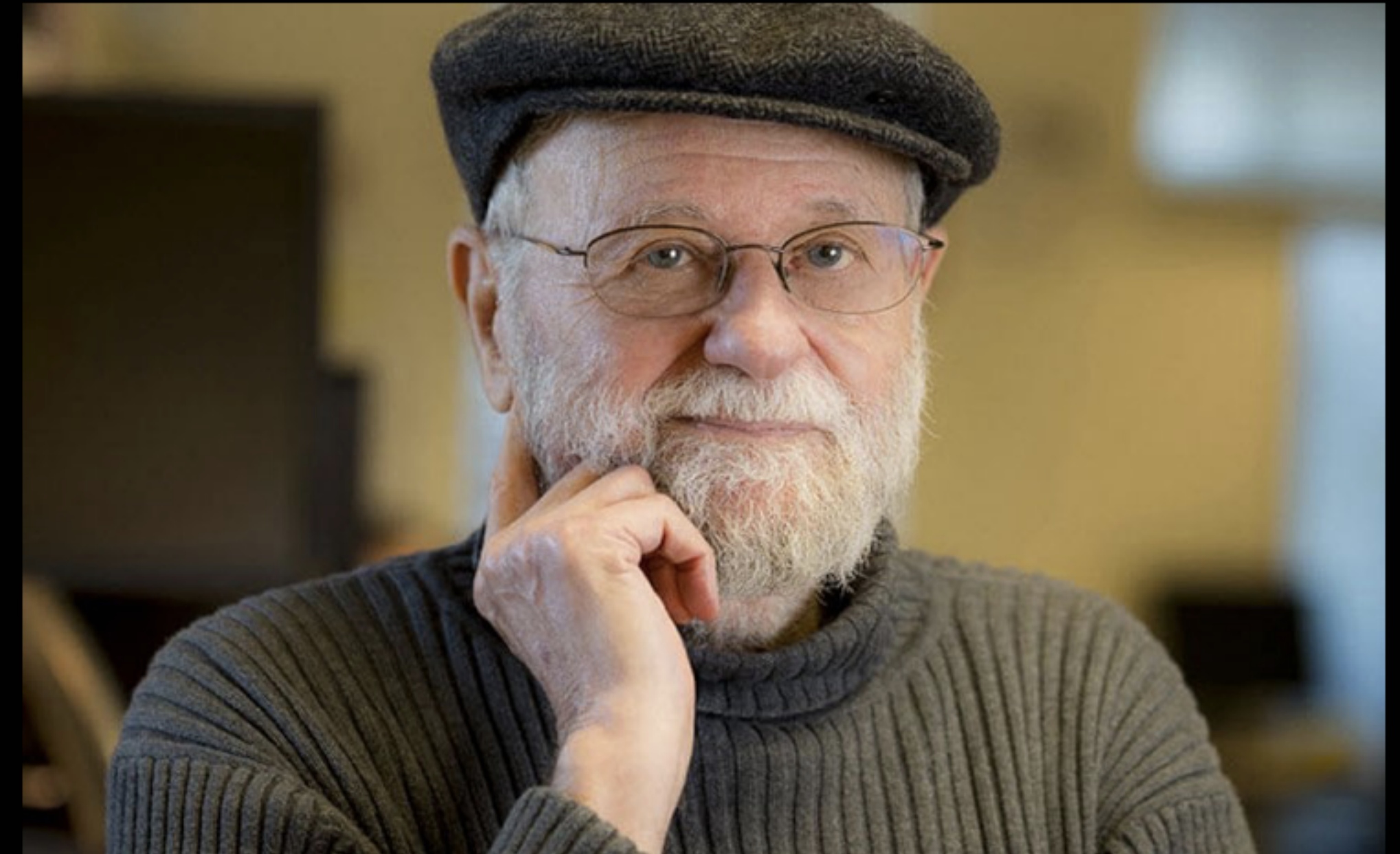
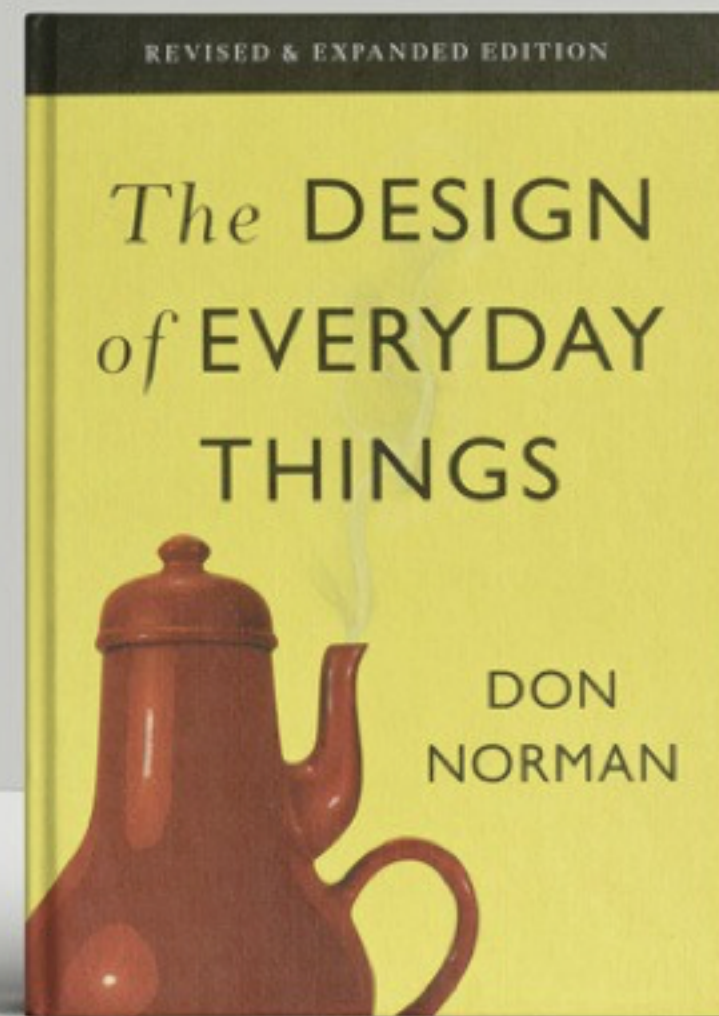
Benutzererlebnis

UX

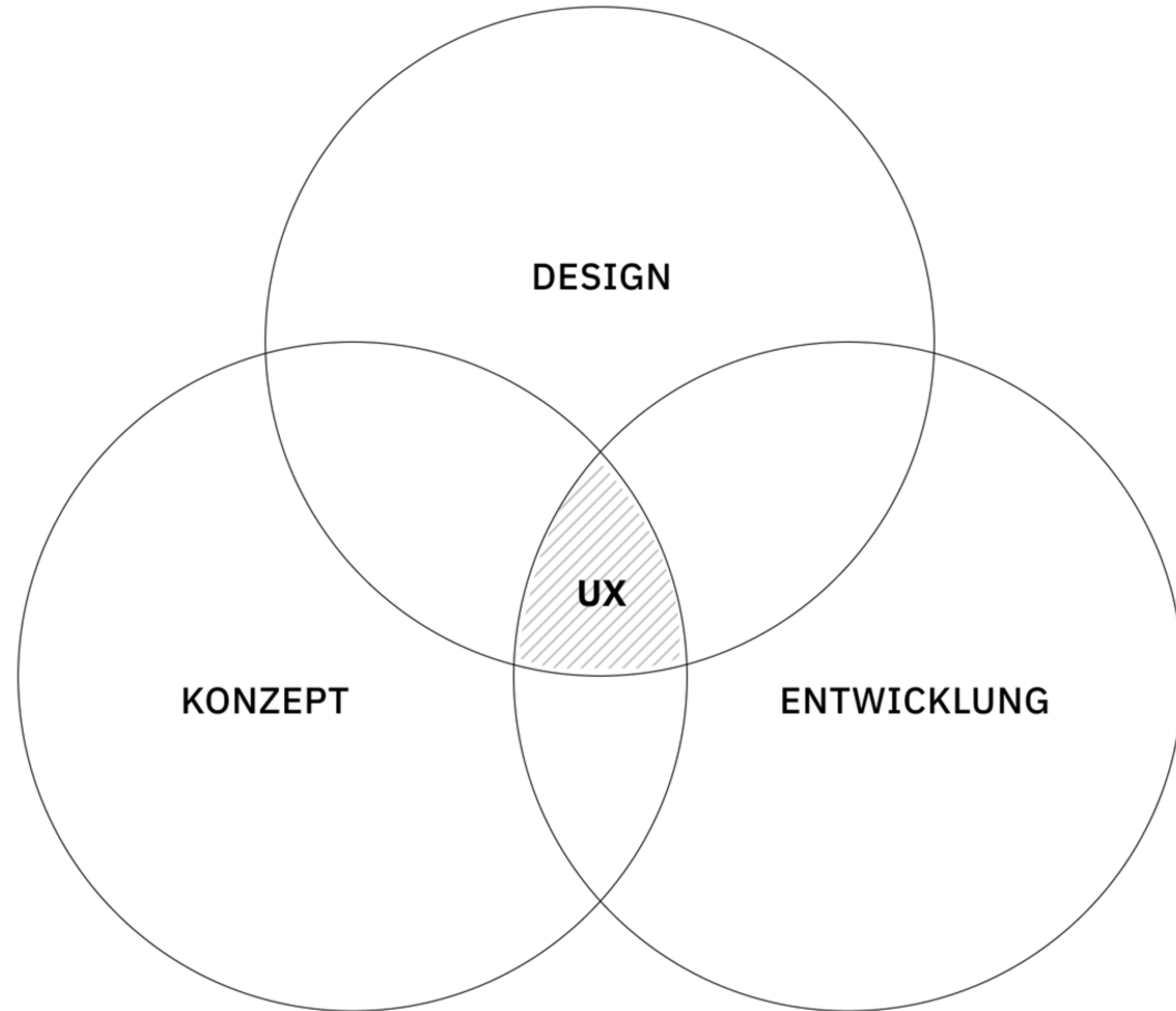
WHAT IS USER EXPERIENCE?

“User experience (UX) encompasses all aspects of the end user’s interaction with the company, its services and its products.”

Don Norman



The Design of Everyday Things
von Don Norman
1988





Jennifer Aldrich (<https://twitter.com/jma245/status/440946484167864320>)



Thread

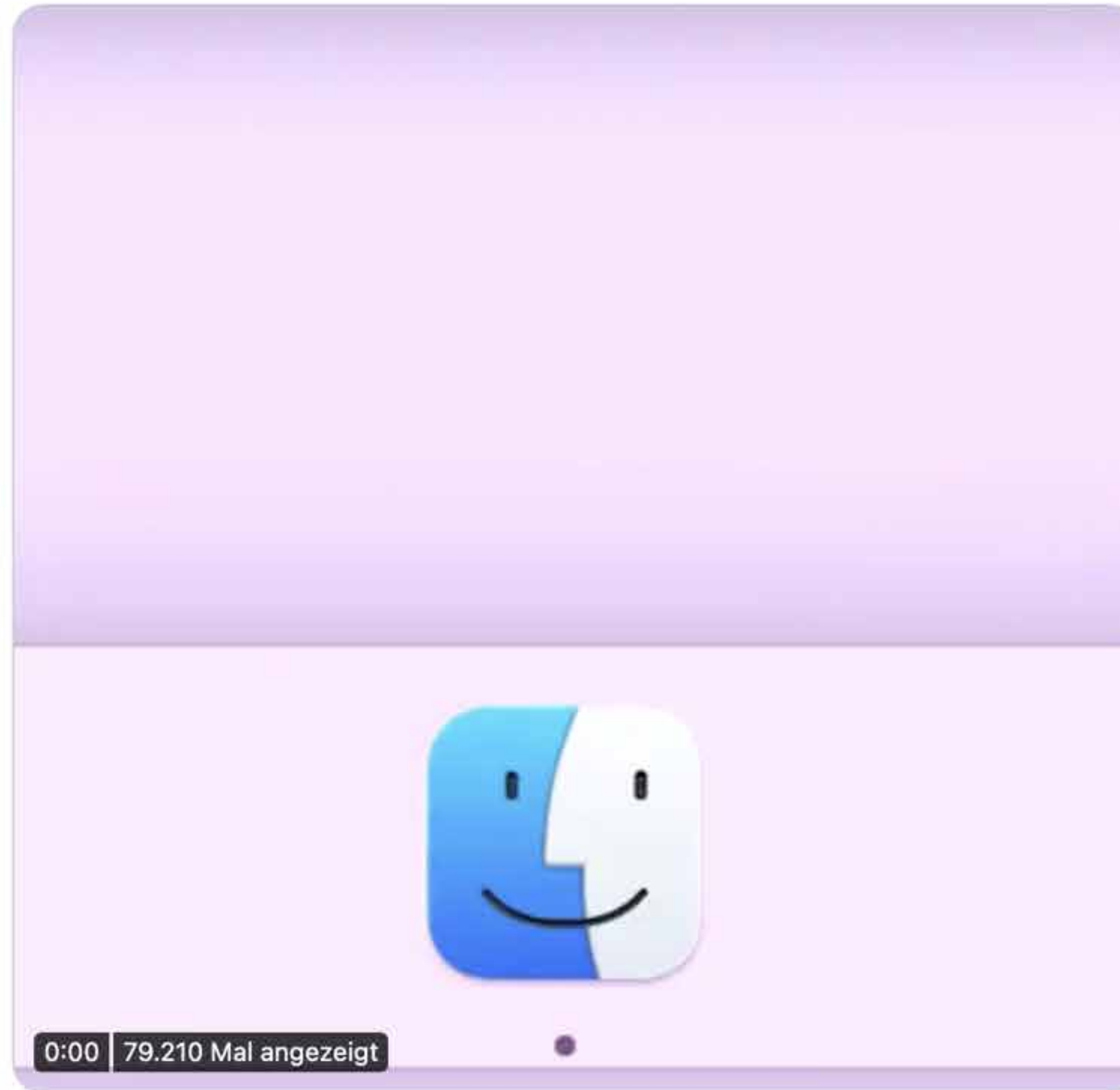


Neil Sardesai
@neilsardesai



Had a bit of a silly idea and I just **had** to build it

[Tweet übersetzen](#)



12:16 vorm. · 18. Feb. 2021 · Twitter for Mac

576 Retweets **78** Zitierte Tweets **5.023** „Gefällt mir“-Angaben

<https://learningsynths.ableton.com/>



Ziehe nach links oder rechts, um den LFO schneller oder langsamer zu machen. Ziehe nach oben oder unten, um die LFO-Intensität zu erhöhen oder verringern.

codepen.io

Animierter Theme Switcher – joshwcomeau.com

Florian Schulz PRO

Save

Settings

Change View

HTML

```
cy="16" r="3" fill="#414A53" />
13   <circle id="SW" class="outer-circle" cx="10"
cy="32" r="3" fill="#414A53" />
14   <circle id="S" class="outer-circle" cx="24"
cy="40" r="3" fill="#414A53" />
15   <circle id="SE" class="outer-circle" cx="38"
cy="32" r="3" fill="#414A53" />
16   <circle id="NE" class="outer-circle" cx="38"
cy="16" r="3" fill="#414A53" />
```

CSS (SCSS)

```
1 // Mit diesen Custom Properties (Variablen) kann die
  // Geschwindigkeit der Animation gesteuert werden.
2
3 :root {
4   --duration: 500ms;
5   --delay: 100ms;
6 }
7
8 // Das Hauptelement, in welchem sich der Theme
  // Switcher befindet. CSS Grid Layout zentriert alles.
  // Transition sorgt dafür, dass die Hintergrundfarbe
  // animiert wird.
9
```

JS

Console

Assets

Comments

⌘ Keys

Last saved 4/10/2021 12:00:00 AM

Delete

Add to Collection

Fork

Embed

Export

Share

Freudian
Slip

lineto.com

Ihr Passwort zurücksetzen

Hi Florian Schulz, bitte Ihr neues Passwort zur Anmeldung festlegen.

Kennwort



Kennwort muss:

- Mindestens 10 Zeichen haben.
- Mindestens 1 Buchstaben (a, b, c...) beinhalten.
- Mindestens 1 Zahl (1, 2, 3...) beinhalten.
- Mindestens 1 Sonderzeichen (!, @, #...) beinhalten.
- Auch Groß- und Kleinbuchstaben enthalten

Passwort bestätigen

Speichern

Info

Zoom-Blog
Kunden
Unser Team
Karriere
Integrationen
Partner
Investoren
Presse
Medien-Kit
Anleitung für Videos

Download

Meetings-Client
Zoom Rooms-Client
Zoom Rooms-Steuerung
Browsererweiterung
Outlook-Plug-in
iPhone/iPad-App
Android-App
virtueller Zoom-Hintergrund

Vertrieb

1.888.799.9666
Vertrieb kontaktieren
Abos und Preise
Eine Demo anfordern
Webinare und Events

Support

Zoom testen
Konto
Support-Center
Live-Schulung
Feedback
Kontaktieren Sie uns
Zugang
Datenschutz und Sicherheit

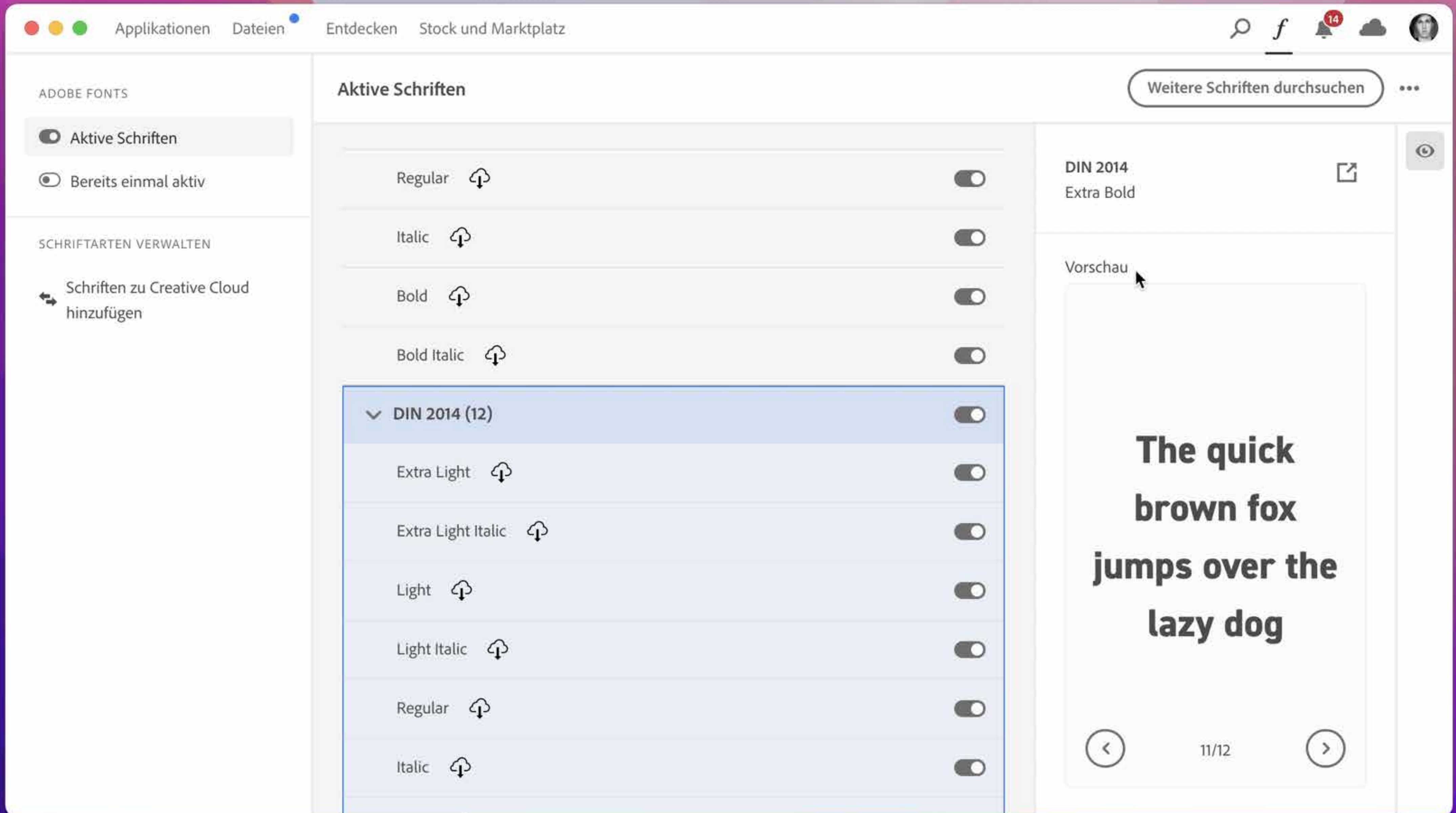
Sprache

Deutsch ▾

Währung

US-Dollar \$ ▾





User Interface

Zürich

Bestellen

▼ Produktbeschreibung

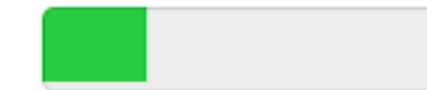
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet cor
possimus.

► Technische Informationen

Datei auswählen

Keine Datei ausgewählt

Schweiz



Zürich



Avenir
Bodoni
Caslon
DIN

123



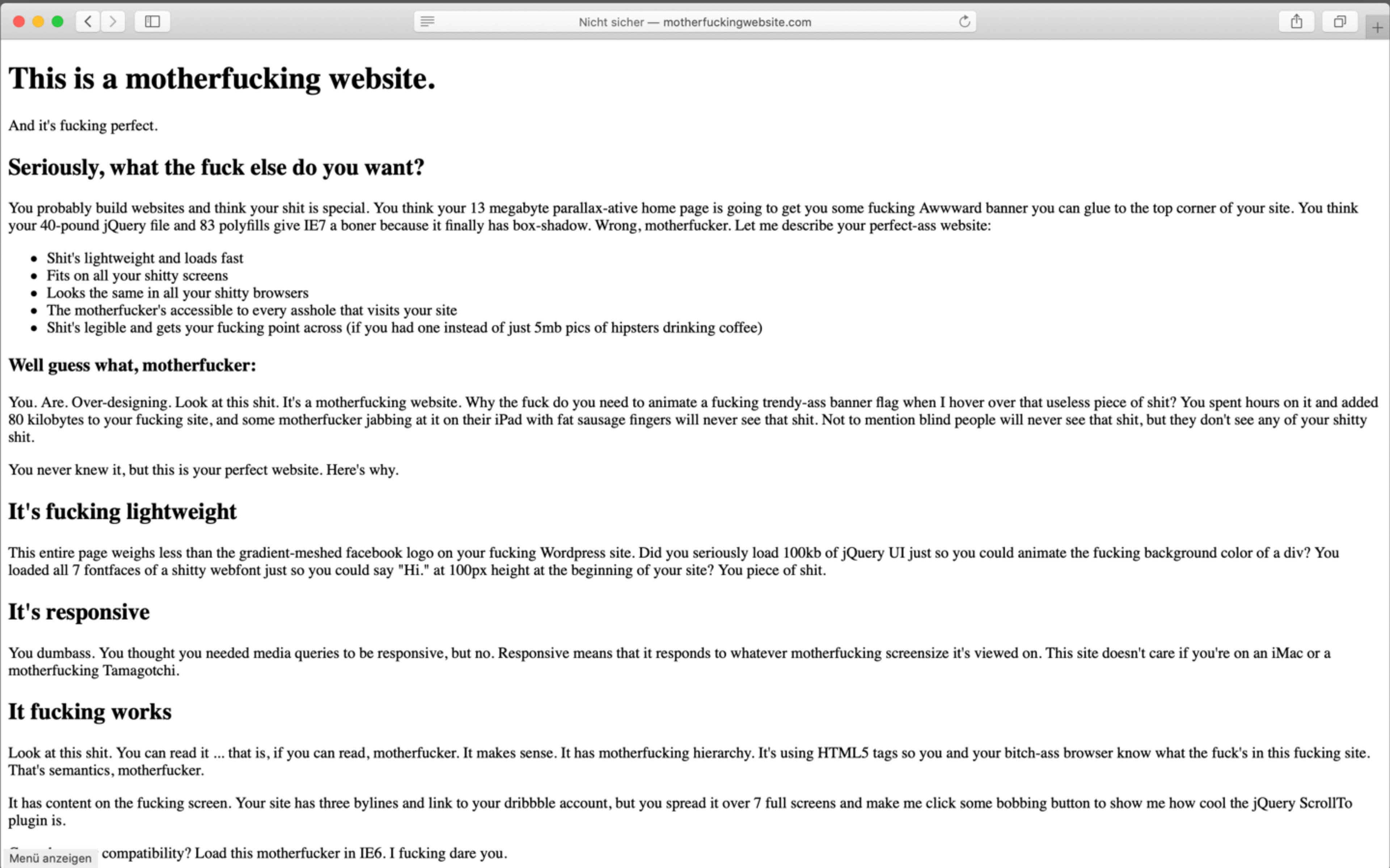
Avenir
Bodoni
Caslon
DIN
Europa

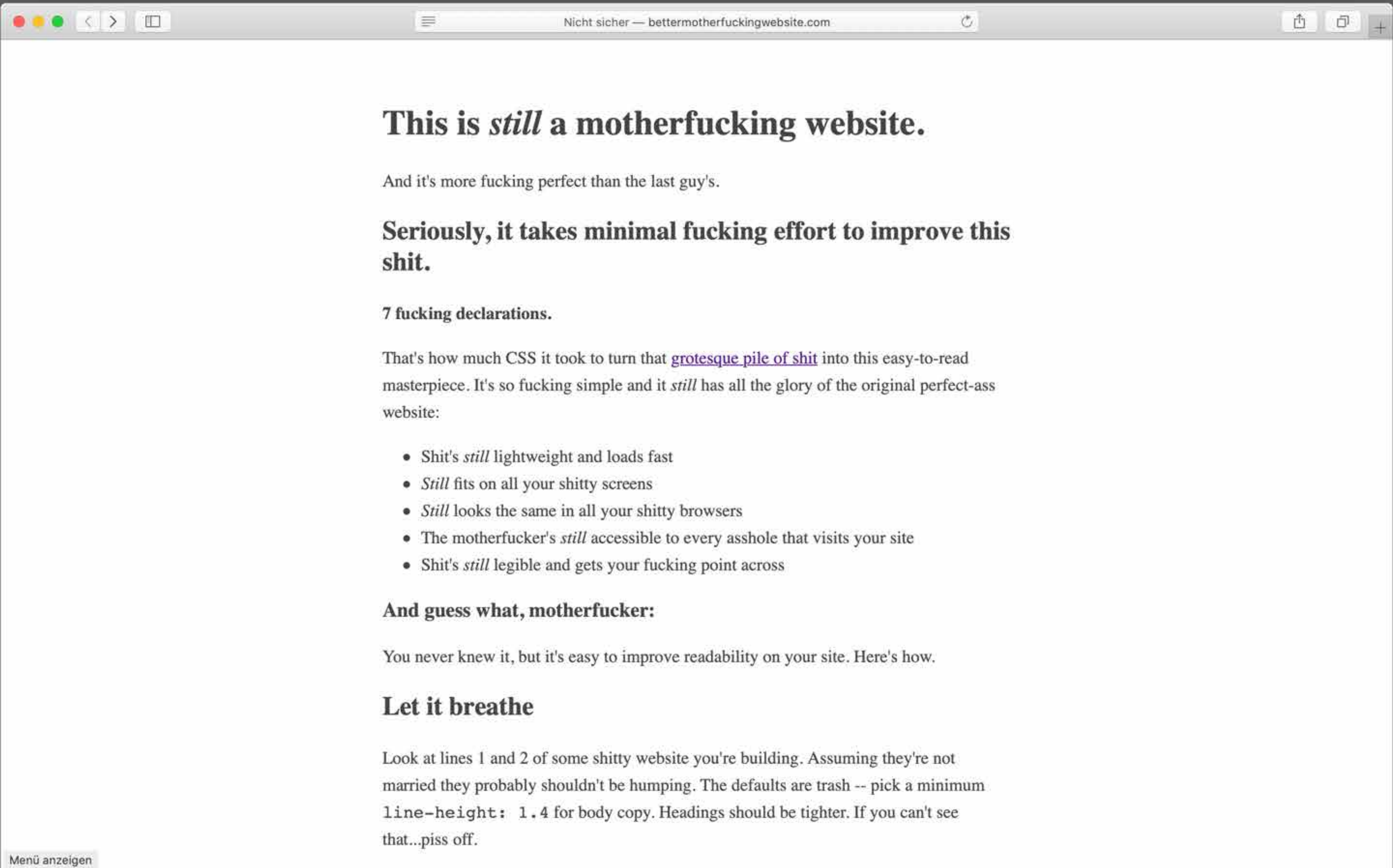
☐ Designer ☐ Entwickler

☐ Designer ☐ Entwickler

Bestellung abgesendet!

Schließen





95

iA, October 2006

**Web Design is 95%
Typography.**

.....

<https://ia.net/topics/the-web-is-all-about-typography-period>

iA / Blog / 2006 / October 19

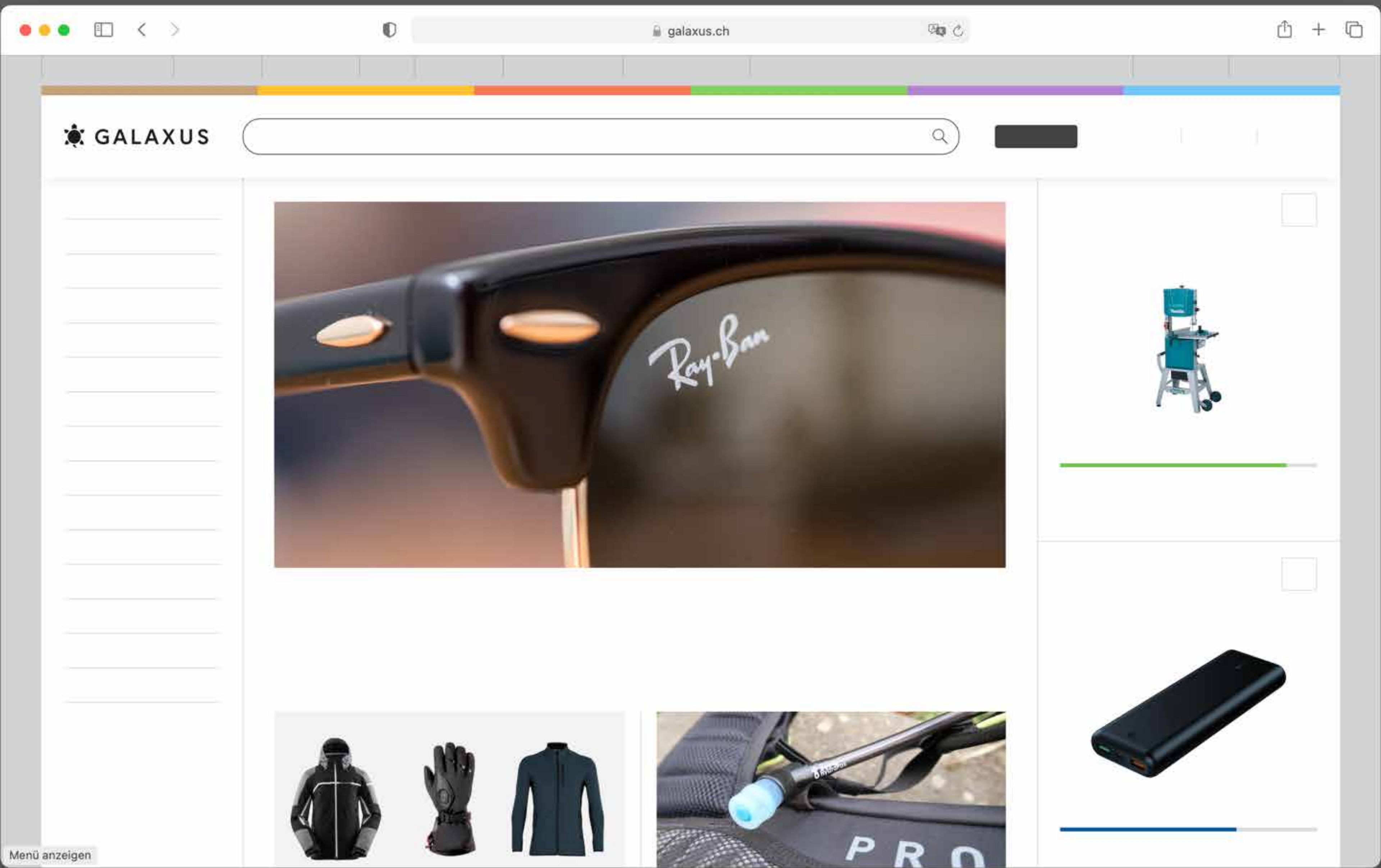


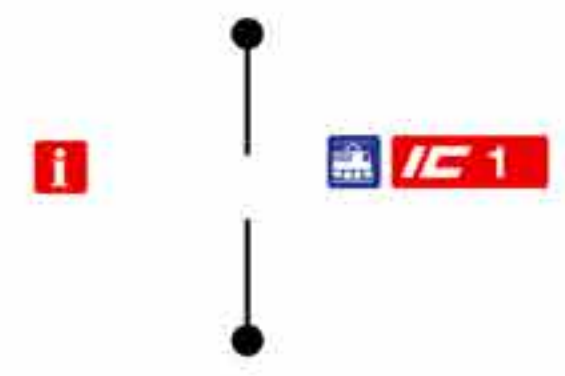
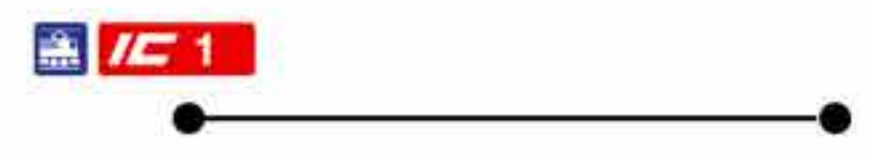
Web Design is 95% Typography

95% of the information on the web is written language. It is only logical to say that a web designer should get good training in the main discipline of shaping written information, in other words: Typography.

Back in 1969, Emil Ruder, a famous Swiss typographer, wrote on behalf of his contemporary print materials what we could easily say about our contemporary websites:

“ Today we are inundated with such an immense flood of printed matter that the value of the individual work has depreciated, for our harassed contemporaries simply cannot take everything that is printed today. It is the typographer’s task to divide up and organize and interpret this mass of printed matter in such a way that the reader will





FA BZ FS RZ R



BZ
FA

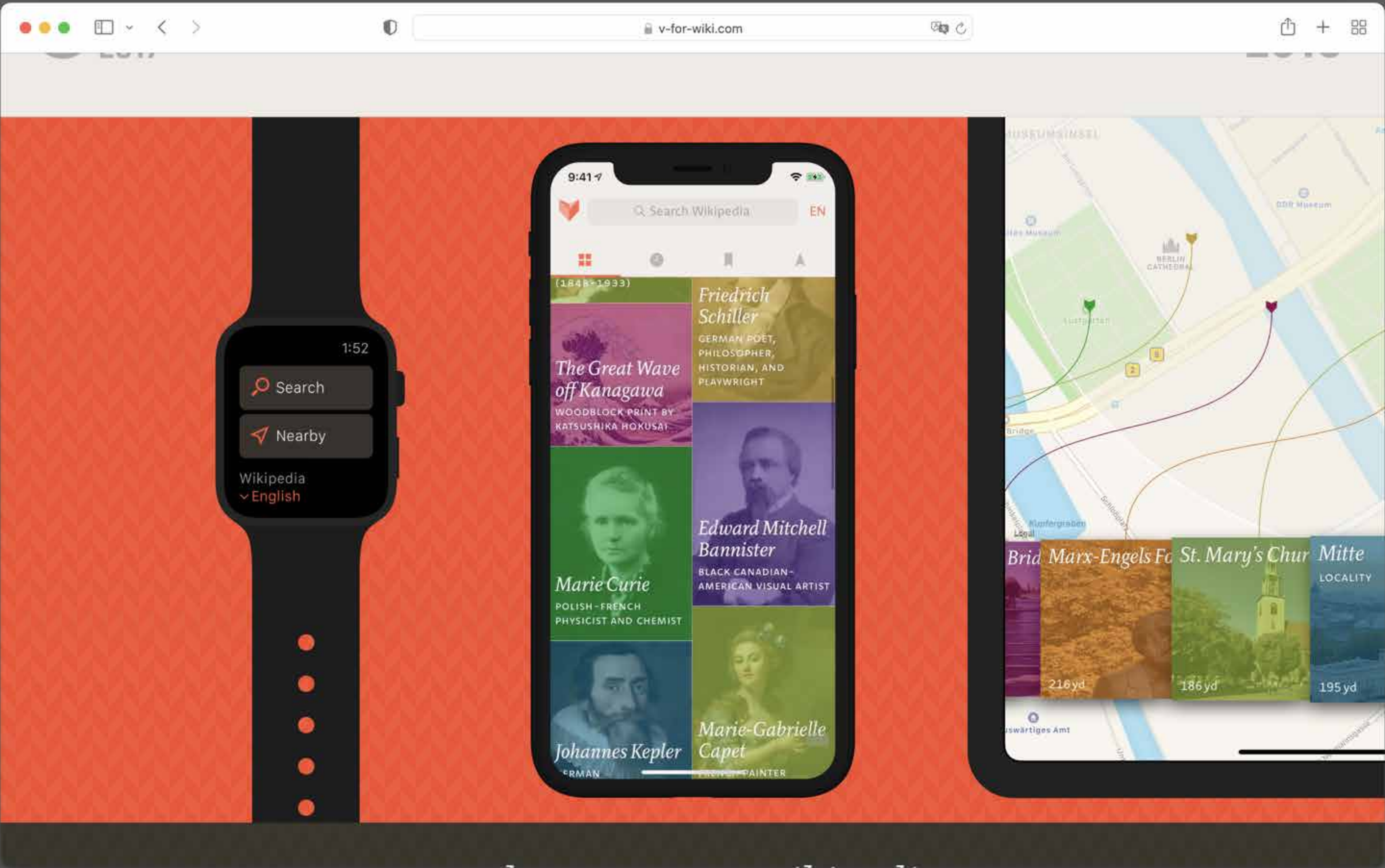




**Read Wikipedia®, better than ever—on iPhone, iPad
and Apple Watch.** Discover the world and enjoy
beautiful typography with this award-winning app.



App Store
Best of
2016



Wozu Prototyping?

Wozu Prototyping?

- Schneller und günstiger als Entwicklung
- Ideen und Konzepte validieren
- Verständnis von Text und Interface überprüfen

Wozu Prototyping?

- Peer Feedback
- Usability Test
- Stakeholder Review
- Entwicklungsvorlage

Car Sharing-App

- Produktbeschreibung
- Wie kann ich das Auto reservieren?
 - Wie wird das Auto bezahlt?
 - Wie werden die Kosten berechnet (Kilometer, Zeit)?
 - Wie werden die Fahrzeuge verteilt (Stadt, Land)?
 - Wann können wir das Auto abholen?
 - Wann können wir das Auto abgeben?



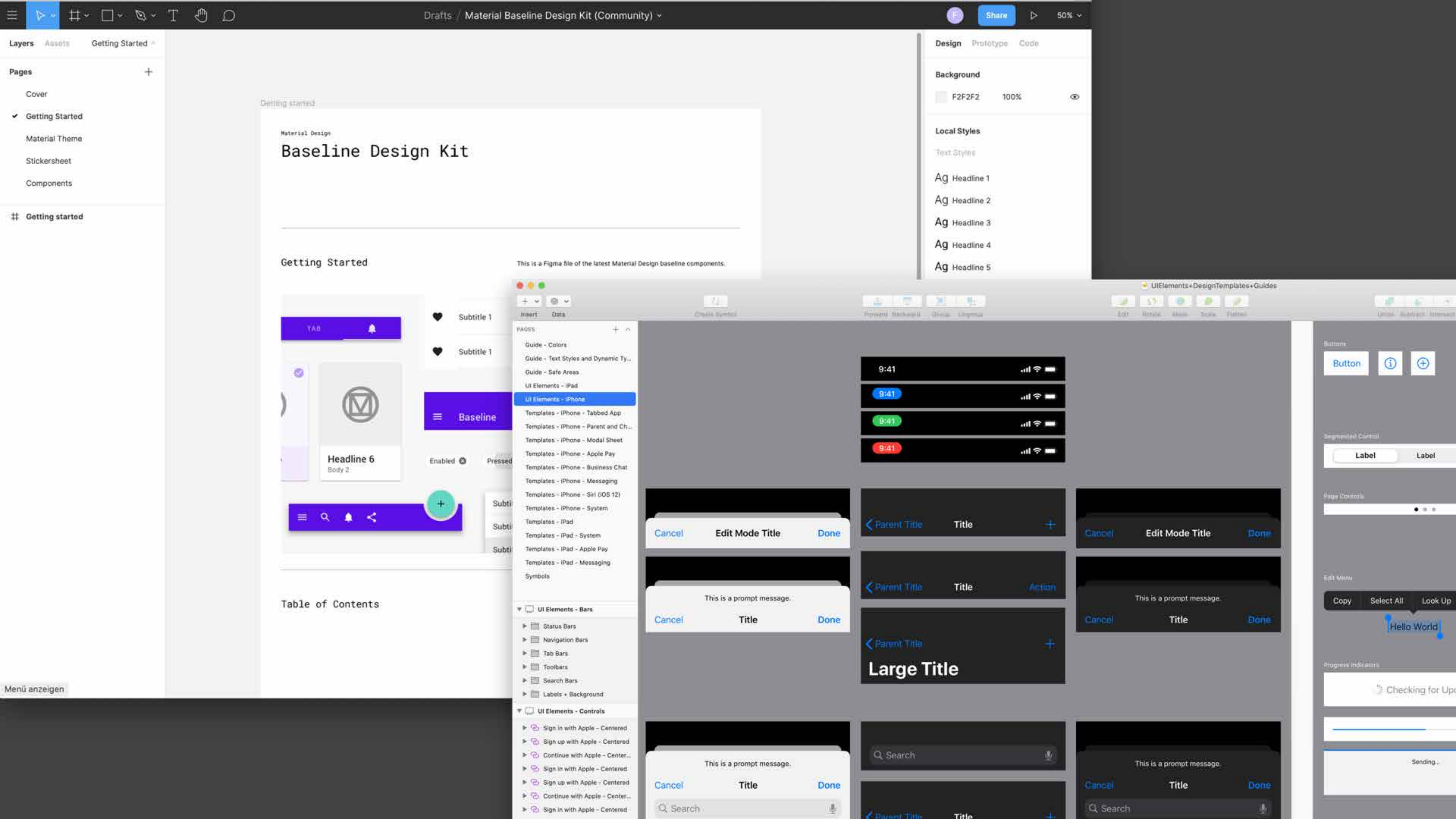
①
KM....
h....
Rules/TKCs

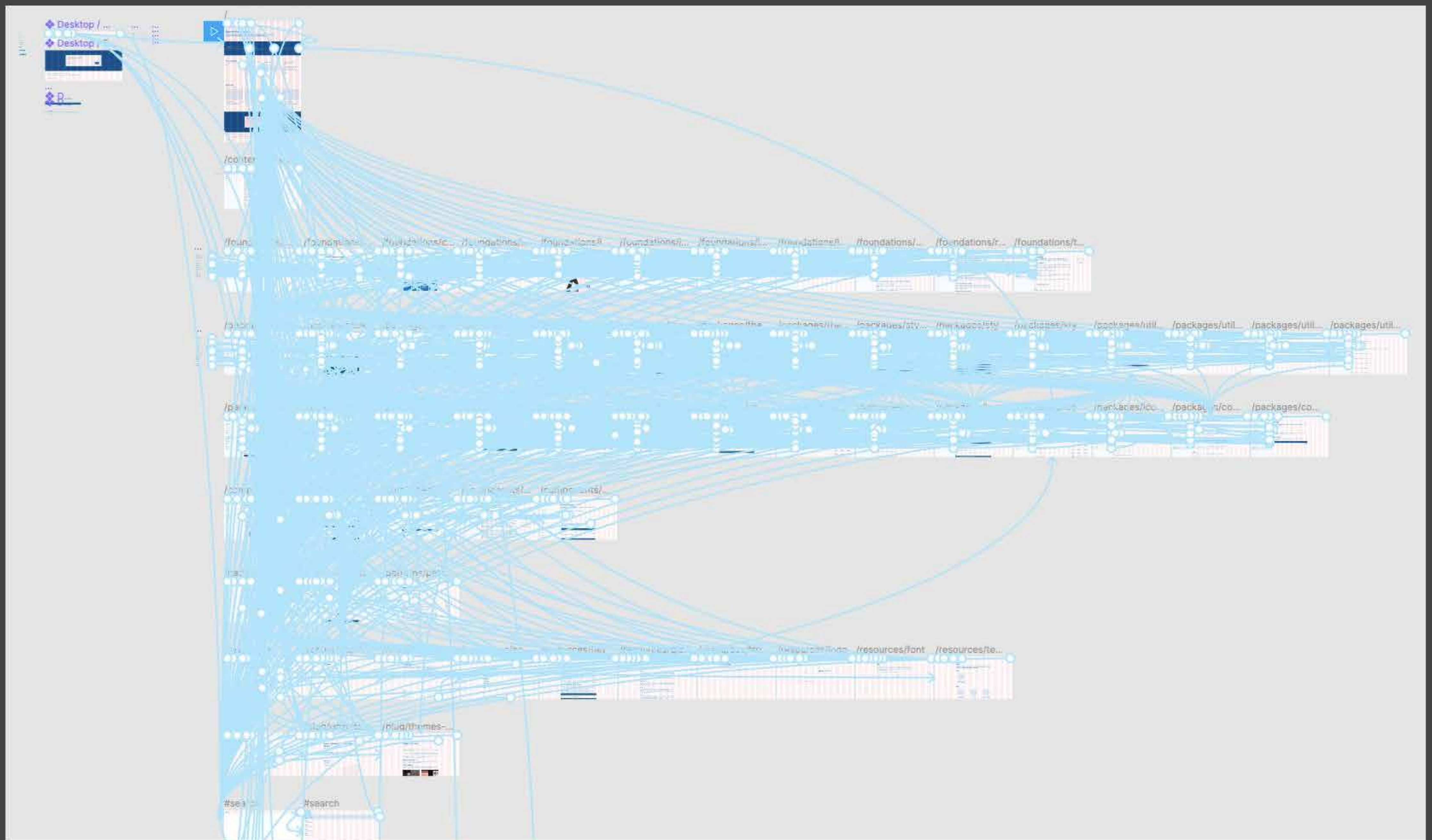


To Do's

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5







Icons und Touch Targets

Touch Targets

Interaktive Elemente sollten eine physische Mindestgrösse aufweisen, sodass diese einfach tippbar sind.

Empfehlungen sind je nach Betriebssystem unterschiedlich:

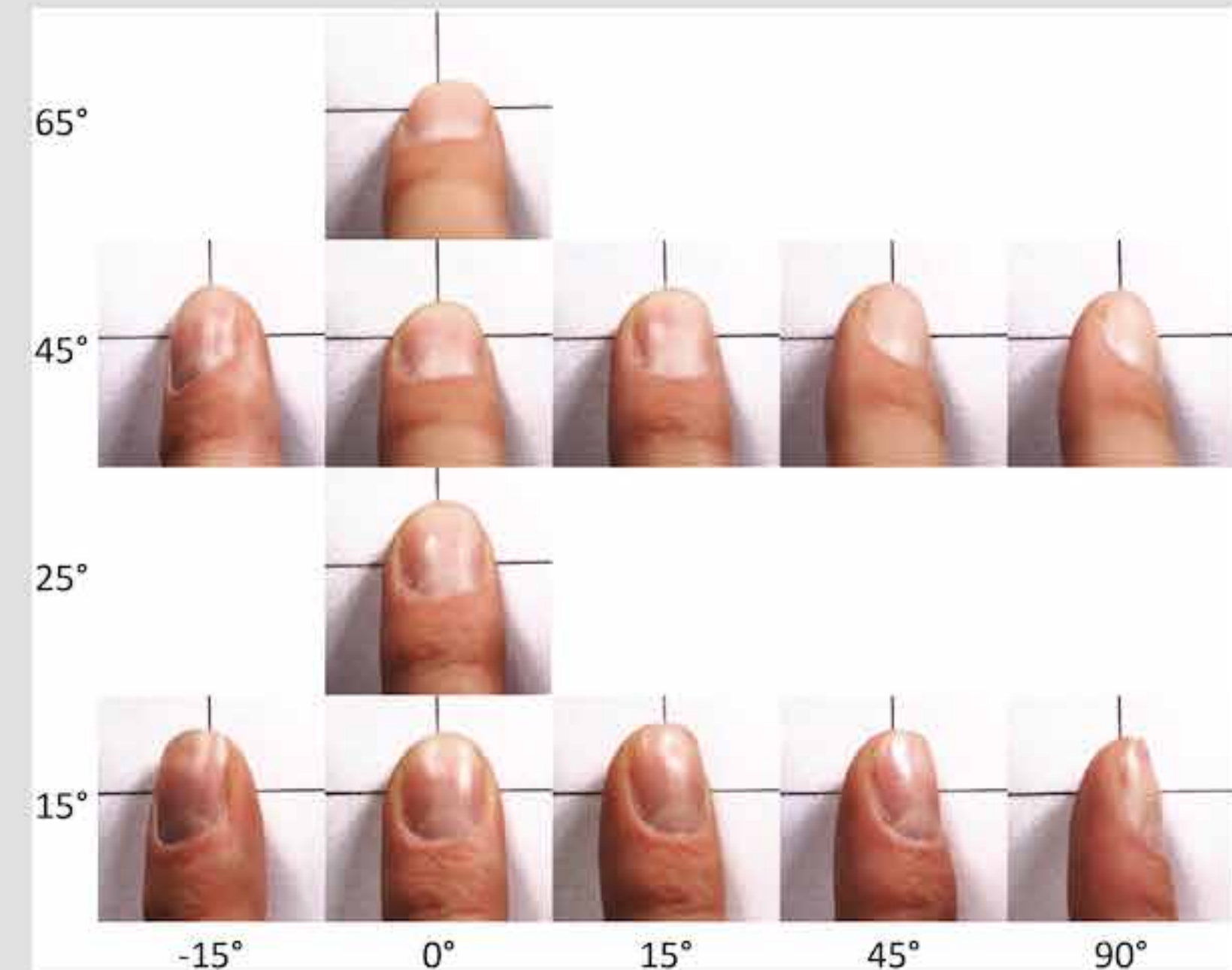
iOS

44 x 44 dp

Android

48 x 48 dp

Die Durchschnittsfingerspitze hat einen Durchmesser von 16–20 mm.



ing patches from four neighboring cross-sections. The hyperpatches, which are the 3-D equivalent of the patches, followed the same pattern as the patches in maintaining the layered structure of the model. Four neighboring cross-sections containing 30 patches each were combined into a slice of finite width containing 30 hyperpatches. Continuity in surface slopes was imposed on any two adjacent hyperpatches to ensure a smooth geometry suitable for the generation of higher order finite elements. It should be noted that the geometry definition was completely distinct from the finite-element mesh so as to test different meshing schemes. The specification of the material properties could also be selected independent of the geometry and the mesh definition.

Finite-element meshes were then generated by defining nodal points within the hyperpatches, using Patran software. Figure 4 shows a perspective view of the monkey and human fingertip models with the hidden lines removed. The model shown contains eight-node isoparametric elements for the fingertip and four-node membrane elements for the fingernail. The finite-element analyses were performed using Abaqus software (Pawtucket, RI). The boundary conditions were specified by rigidly fixing all the nodes corresponding to the nail portion of the finger, since the fingernail was always glued to the table in the biomechanical and neurophysiological experiments that the analysis simulated. Because of the irregular geometry of the fingertip and features that vary in size by orders of magnitude, together with the conflicting requirements of higher resolution and lower computational effort, an optimal meshing scheme was required. High spatial resolution was sought in the vicinity of the mechanoreceptors (generally the top 2 mm), so that spatial resolution finer than the receptor spacing in the actual fingertip could be obtained. The stimuli in all the biomechanical and neurophysiological experiments relevant to the analysis described here were delivered on the fingerpad. Hence, finer mesh size is required on the fingerpad skin (on the glabrous side) to accurately simulate the mechanistic interaction of the fingertip with various indentors used in the experiments. Also, it is desirable to have elements with aspect ratio close to unity in the region where loads are prescribed and the region where the stress-state is computed. Custom programs were written in the Patran Command Language to test various meshing schemes that allowed the mesh to be varied in the radial and axial direction, while

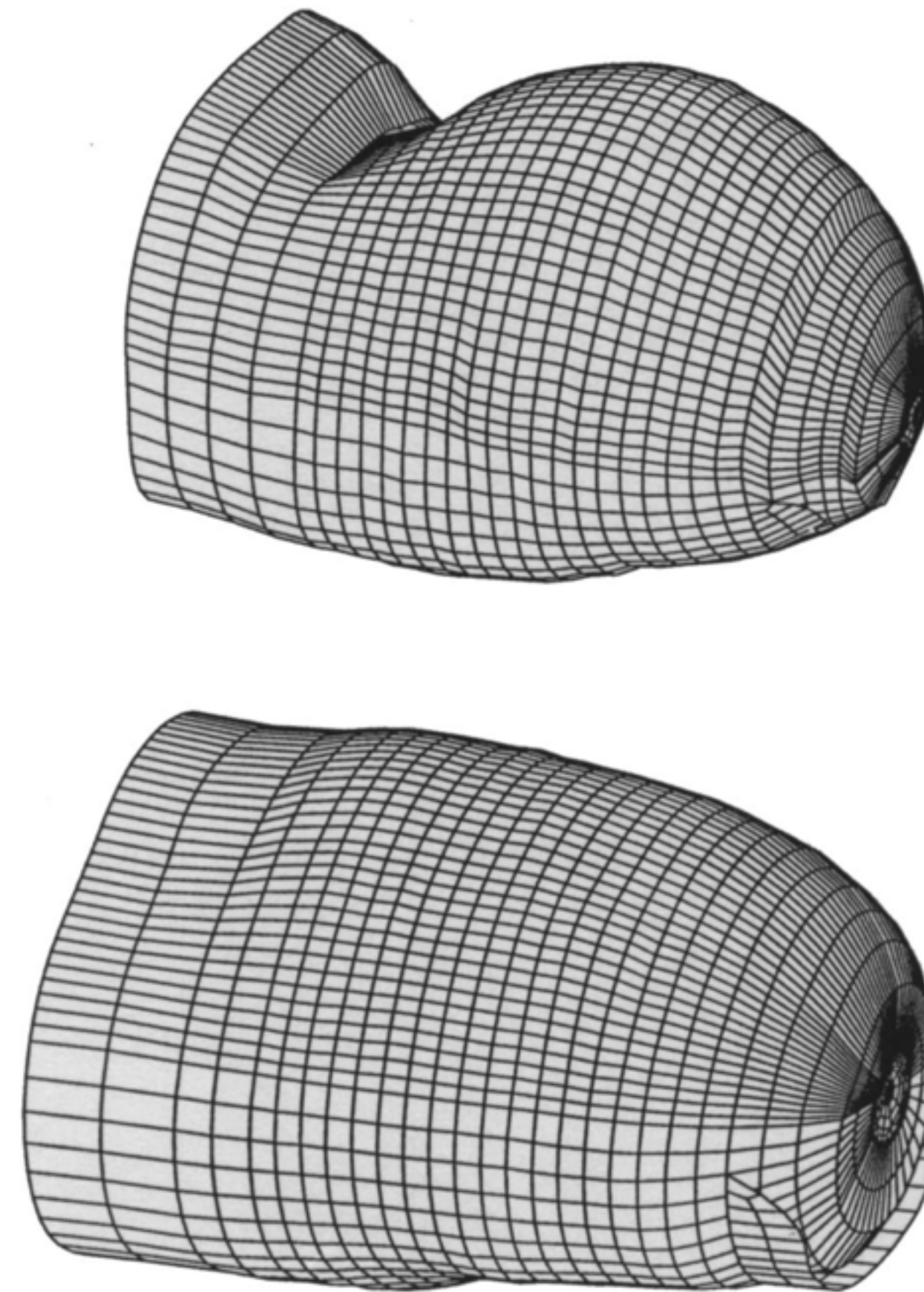
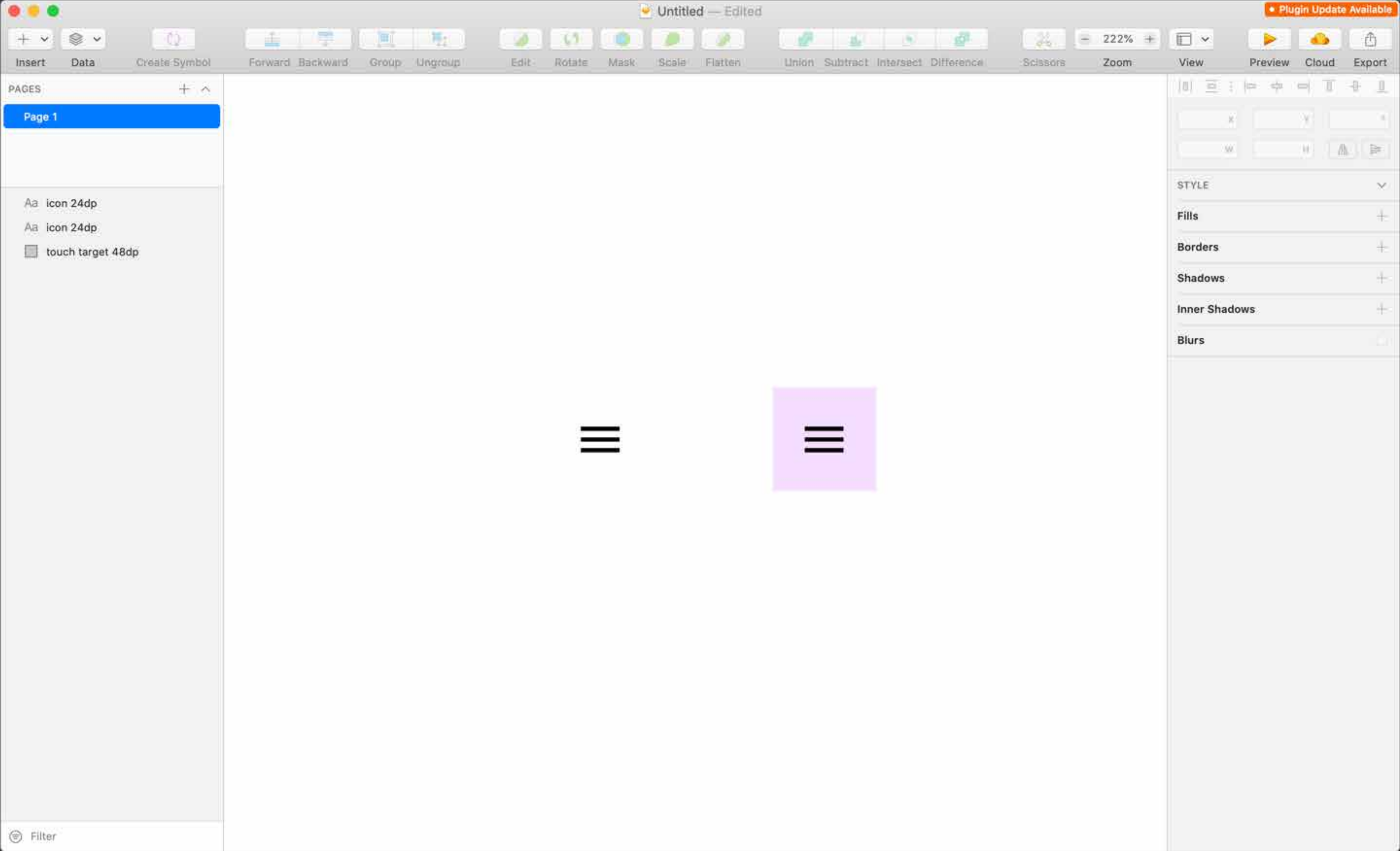
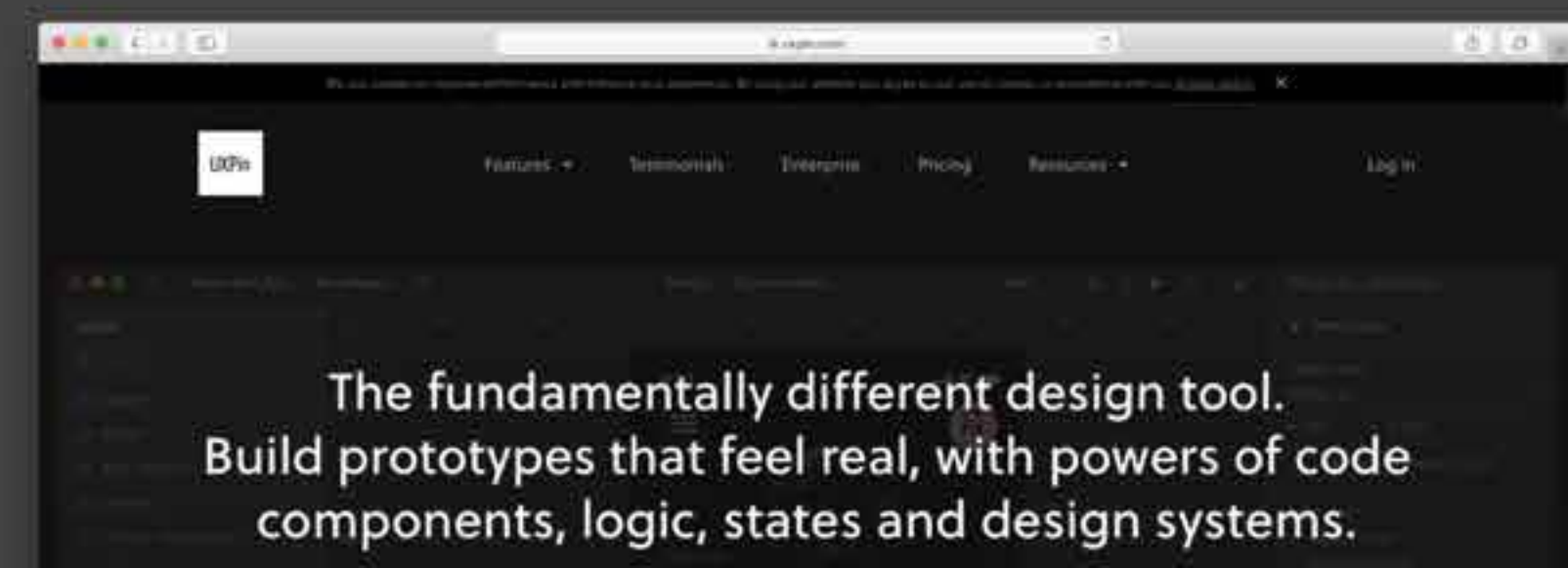
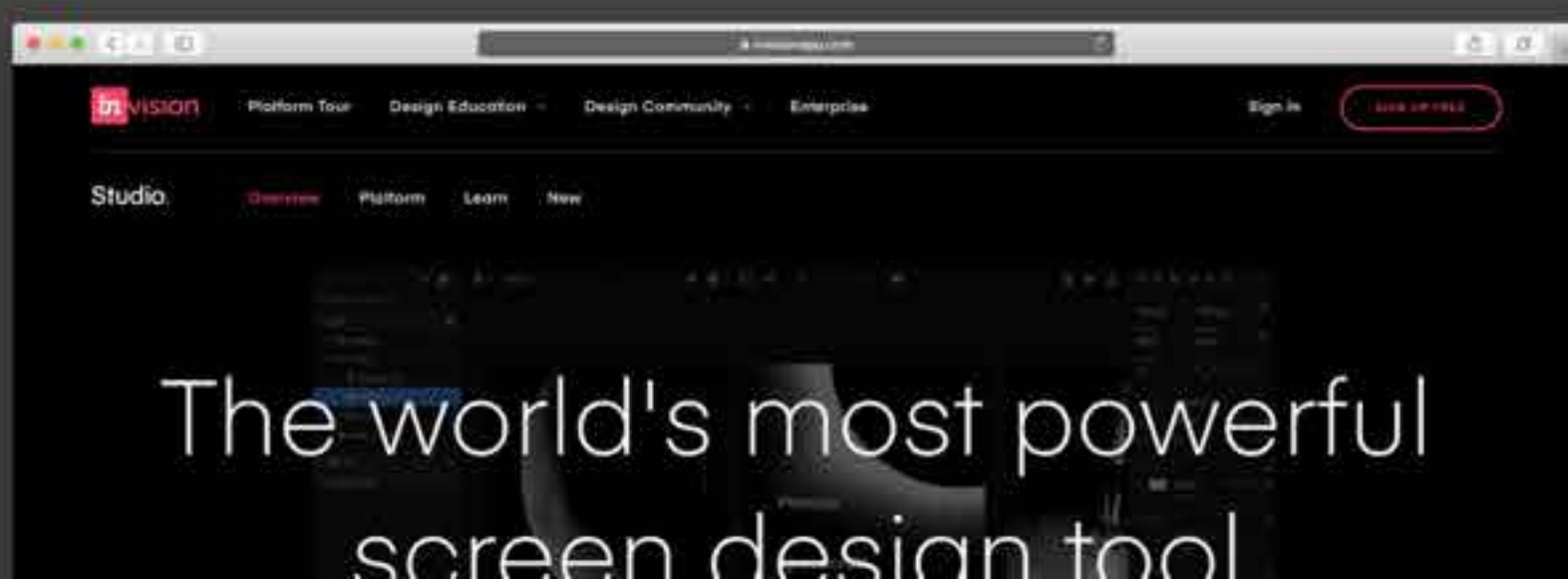
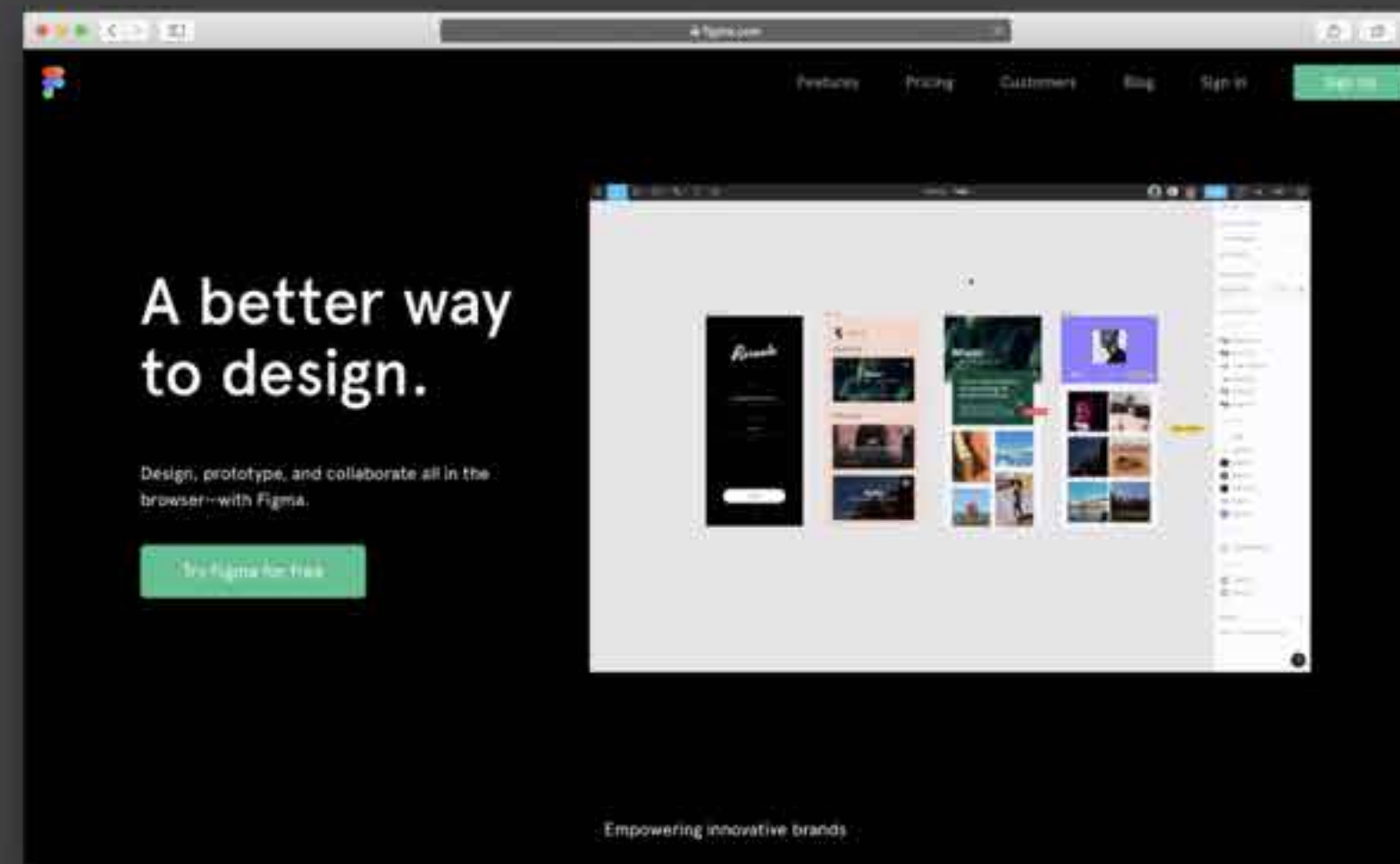
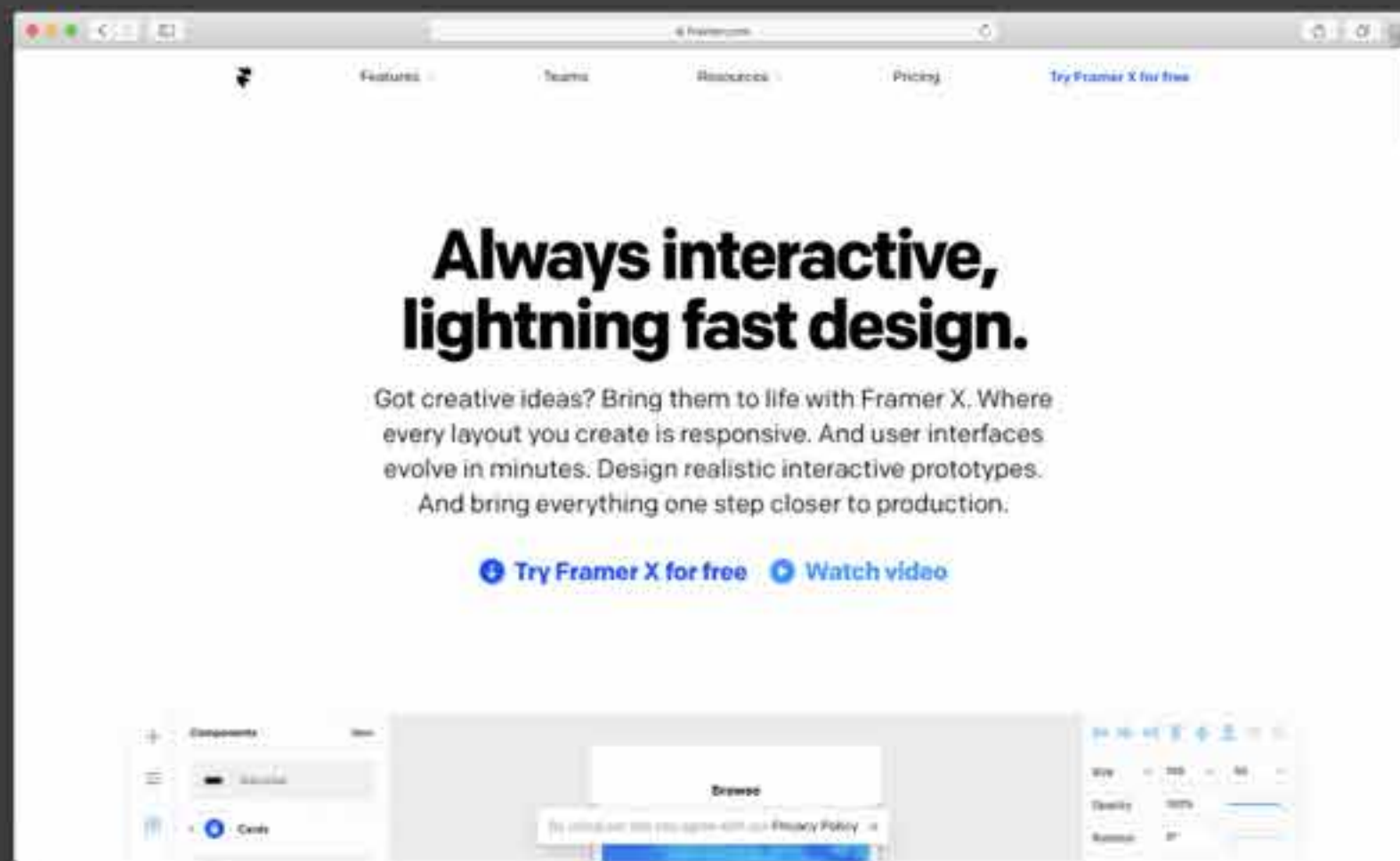
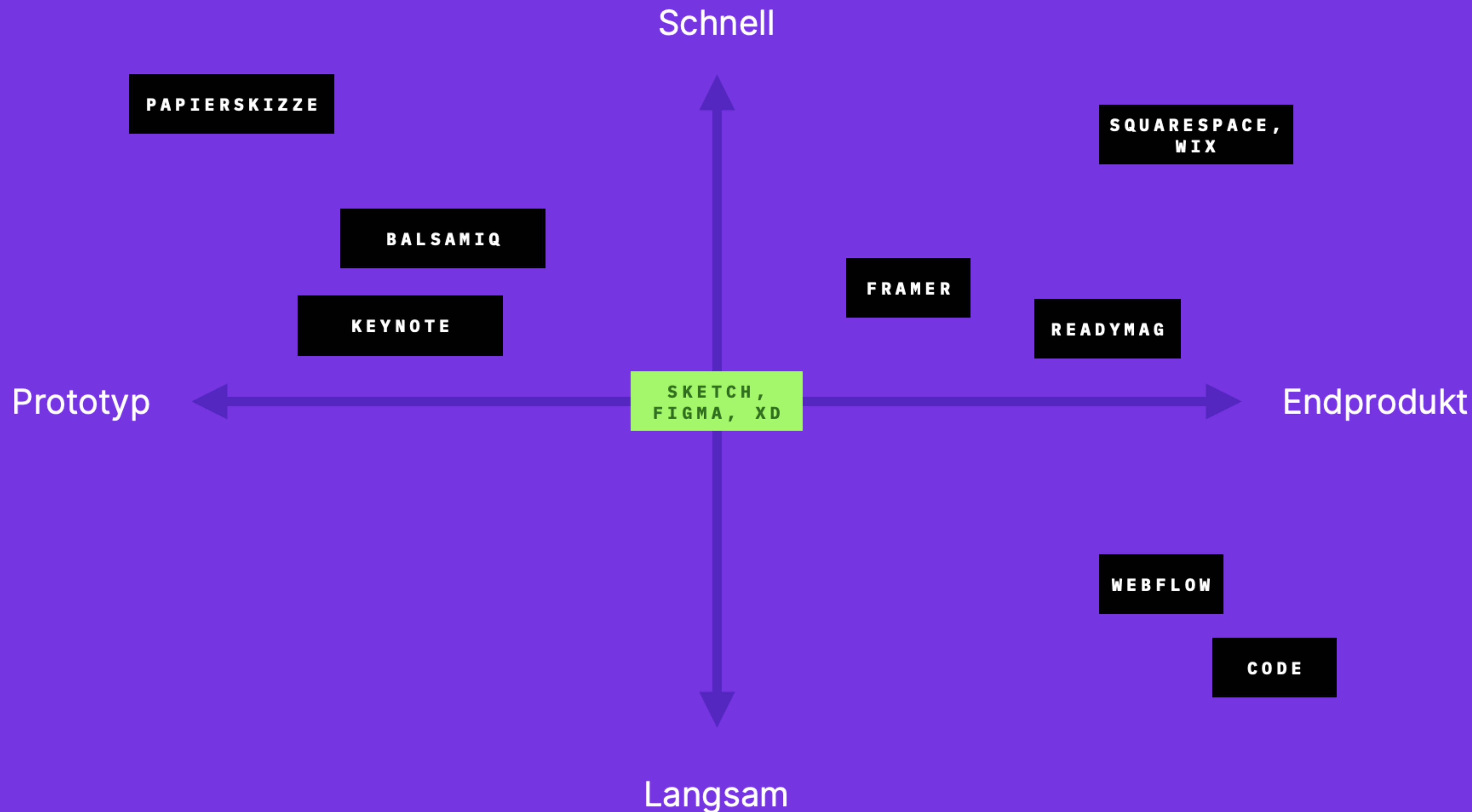
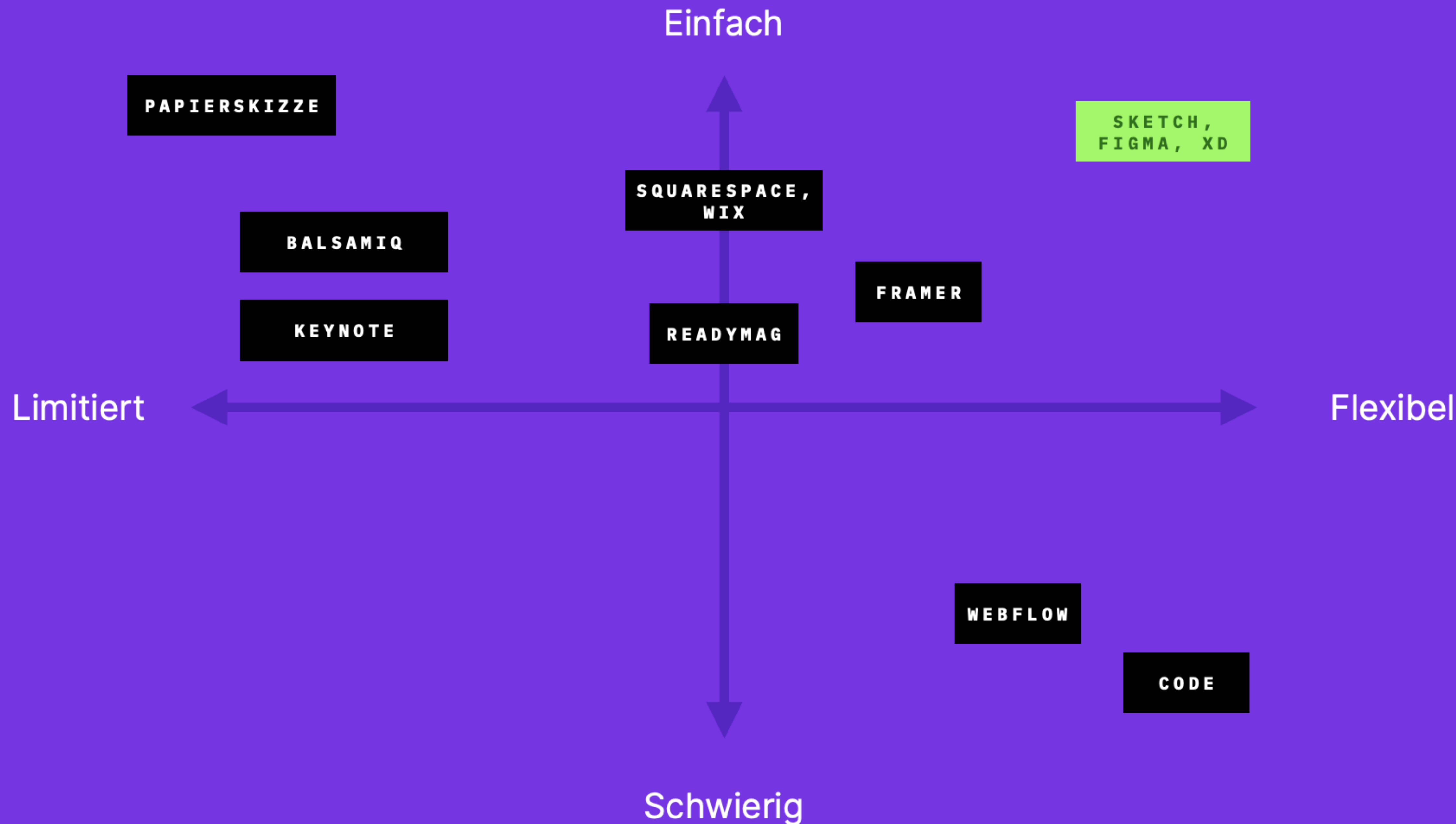


Fig. 4 3-D view of the monkey (top) and human (bottom) fingertip meshes along with the nail. The hidden lines are removed for clarity. The scale is not the same for the two fingertips (monkey fingertip width ~8–10 mm; human fingertip width ~16–20 mm).









Design Tools:

figma.com

www.sketch.com

www.adobe.com/products/xd.html

Prototyping:

www.protopie.io

www.uxpin.com

principleformac.com

Cool Sites:

www.fumetto.ch

www.bernerdesignstiftung.ch

saycheese.almeida.work