INFORMATION DESIGN

ACADEMIC POSTER & PRESENTATION EDITION

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AGENDA

Design

Design Principles Techniques

> Poster Design

Presentation Design

AGENDA

Design

Design Principles Techniques

> **Poster Presentation** Design Design

WHAT S GOOD DESIGN?

Simplicity

Effectiveness

Usefulness

Transition

Contrast

Harmony

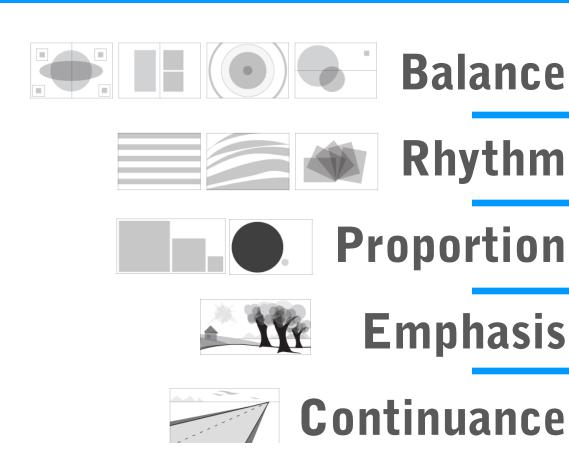
Minimalism

Interestingness

Eye pleasing

Line Shape **Direction Texture** Type

Size



Unity

Closure



Similarity

Proximity

Alignment

Derived from McClurg-Genevese's the principles of design (http://www.digital-web.com/articles/principles_of_design/)

MILLER'S MAGIC NUMBER



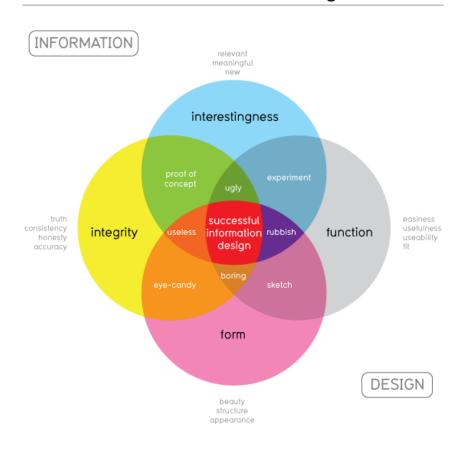
SIMILARITY & PROXIMITY

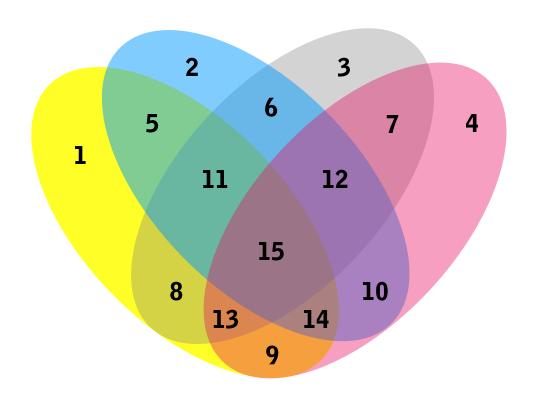
6472928371 (647) 292-8371



Community speaker at Wat Yang Kloi Kluea Phichit, Thailand

What Makes Good Information Design?





Credit: Madelaine Gogol http://research.stowers-institute.org/mcm/venny4.png

DESIGN CRITIQUE

AGENDA

Design

Design Principles Techniques

> **Poster Presentation** Design Design

AGENDA

Design Design

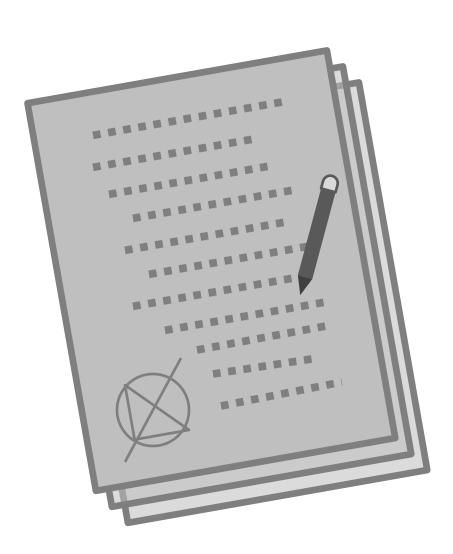
Principles Techniques

Design

Poster Presentation Design

Finding inspiration





Take notes

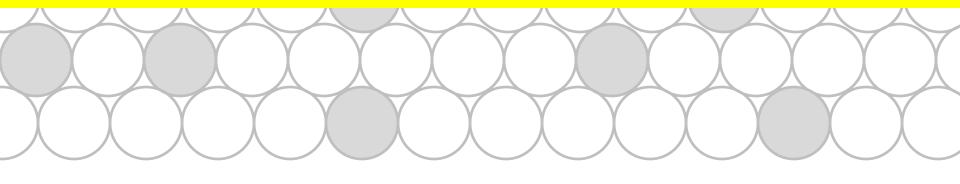
Design



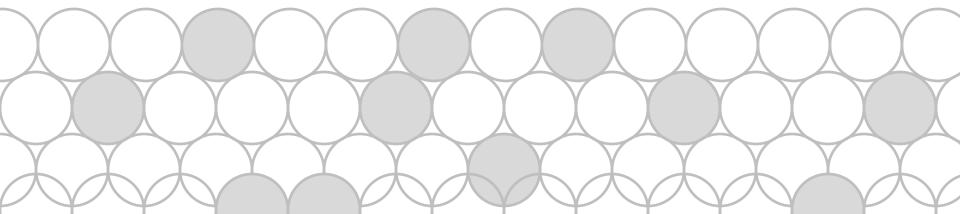
Decoration

Do not reinvent the wheel





Pay attention to details



PLAY

TOOLS

LAYOUT

COLOR

TEXT

TABLE & CHART

IMAGE

TRANSPARENCY

 Presentation Design
 Publication Processing
 Image Processing
 Vector

 MS PowerPoint
 Adobe InDesign Adobe Photoshop Adobe Illustrator photoshop.com Inkscape
 Inkscape

 GIMP

BREAKING POWERPOINT COGNITION TRAP

Ready-made templates

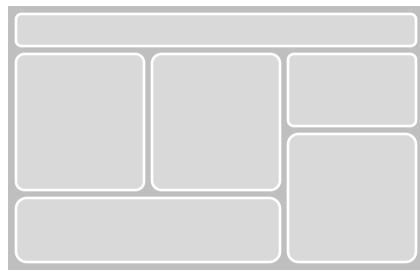
Low resolutions

Presenter-oriented

(not content-oriented, not audience-oriented)

(Tufte, 2006, p.157)

POWERPOINT LIMITATIONS



Separation
Reading orientation
Organization

How many sections? How big will they be?



Proportion

Paper folding Drawing (by hands or computer)

Grid

Line

Alignment

Shape

Gradient

Layer

Space/margin



TECHNIQUE

LAYOUT



To label (color as noun)



To measure (color as quantity)



To represent or imitate reality (color as representation)



To enliven or decorate (color as beauty)

(Tufte, 1990)



Color Palette

PantoneTM

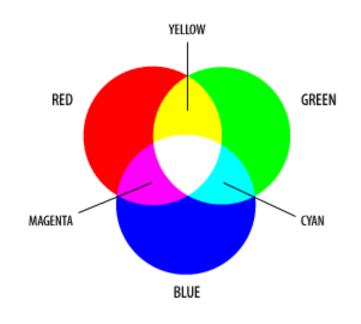
Palette Generator
http://www.degraeve.com/color-palette/



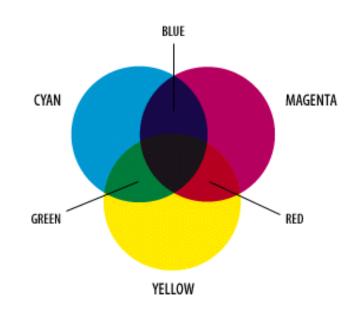
(Macandless, 2009)

COLOR PALETTE

COLOR



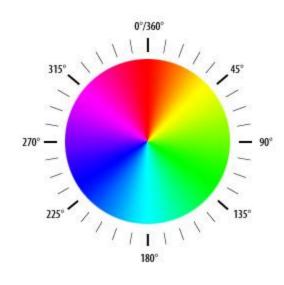
RGB #FFFFFF



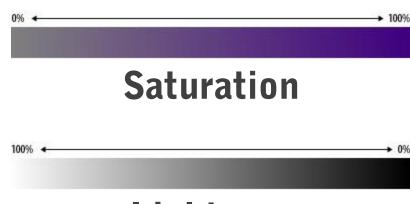
CMYK

Images from http://dba.med.sc.edu/price/irf/Adobe_tg/models/rgbcmy.html

SYSTEM



Hue



Lightness

Images from http://dba.med.sc.edu/price/irf/Adobe tg/models/hsb.html

HSL SYSTEM

Gradient

The power of gray

COLOR

Background

First or Last?

Data Reduction

Emphasis

Closure

Transition

Unity



http://www.smashingmagazine.com/2007/11/07/tag-clouds-gallery-examples-and-good-practices/

Font size
Font color
UPPERCASE/lowercase
Bold, italic, underline

Unity

Consistency

Difference (two step)

Portability

TYPOGRAPHY

North Carolina North Carolina

North Carolina

North Carolina

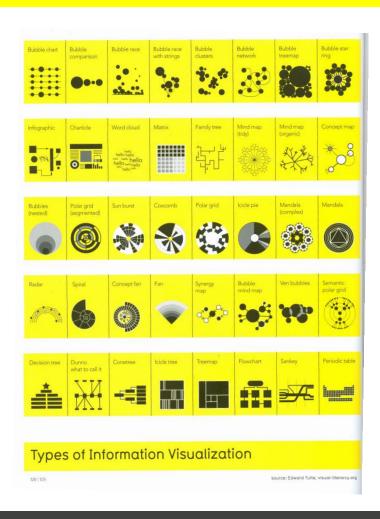
TYPOGRAPHY / TYPEFACE

What kind of chart should Iuse?

Text

Grid

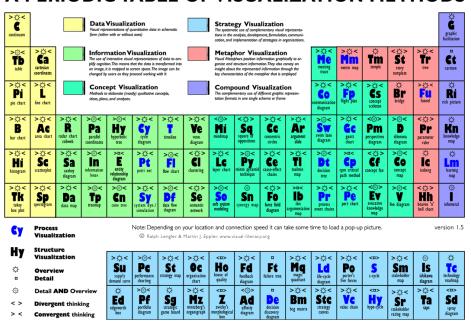
Participant	Before	After
Α	12	23
В	15	30
C	12	34
Total	39	87



Tufte's index

(Macandless, 2009)

A PERIODIC TABLE OF VISUALIZATION METHODS



(http://www.visual-literacy.org/
periodic_table/periodic_table.html)

Info Design Pattern

(http://interface.fh-potsdam.de/infodesignpatterns/patterns.php)

Number of variable

Type of variable

Type of value

Dimension of analysis

SPECIFICATION

CHART

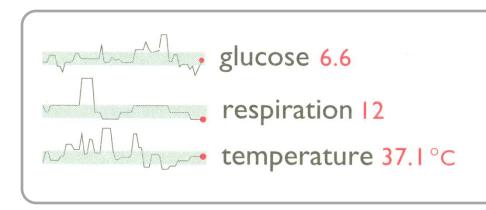
glucose 6.6

ylucose 6.6

glucose 6.6

glucose 6.6

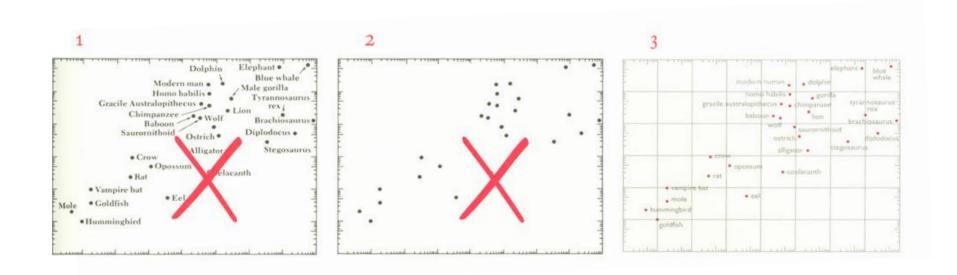
glucose 6.6



Sparkline

(Tufte, 2006, p.47)

CONTEXT



Cluster

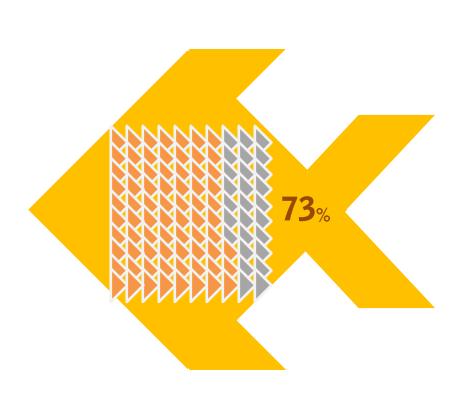
(Tufte, 2006, p.121)

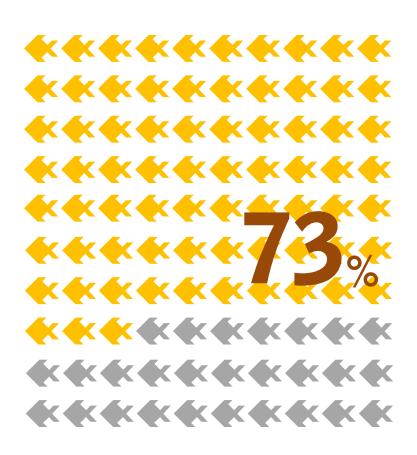
CONTEXT



http://www.newsmap.jp

COLOR





MACRO VS. MICRO

CHART

Topic			Non			Half			All						
The student's	research (n=97)		e	0	1	14	16	42	24	٩					
` ′		6	23	29	15	17	6								
The student's classwork (n=95) Topic									Adviso	r Respoi	Responses		Advisee Responses		Absolute
The major people, schools, publication in the field							1	No		Yes		No	Yes	difference between Yes %	
	ocoming conferences (n=96) Advisor's p			ersonal life				3 (4%)		7	78 (96%)		8 (13%)	54 (87%)	9
The student's post-graduation inh		see's personal life				4 (5%)		7	78 (95%)		10 (16%)	53 (84%)	9		
Your research		Upcom	ing con	ferences	3			4 (5%)	7	'8 (95%)		14 (23%)	47 (77%)	18
How to prepare presentations and Advisor's research				rch				5 (6%)		7	75 (94%)		13 (21%)	49 (79%)	15
publications	Topic				Non			Half		T	All		6 (10%)	57 (90%)	0
How to be a					e								10 (17%)	50 (83%)	7
How to write	How to write Your research (n=69) University re Research in the field (n=69)				0	2	3	21	9	21	13	\prod	13 (21%)	49 (79%)	10
University re					3	18	14	19	3	11	1		13 (2170)	12 (7 2 7 0)	
(n=97)	The major people, school	ols, publi	ications,	etc.	9	12	19	8	11	5	5	\vdash	17 (27%)	45 (73%)	16
Administrati	in the field (n=69)											l	17 (27%)	45 (75%)	10
The student'	Your post graduation jo	b opport	tunities	- 1	6	14	14	13	9	5	8				
Your persona	(11-05)												20 (33%)	40 (67%)	21
ļ	Your advisor's research (n=68) Your classwork (n=69) Your personal life (n=67)				12	17	14	12	3	7	3		21 (35%)	39 (65%)	22
					10	19	15	13	4	4	4				
ļ					12	23	13	11	1	5	2		8 (13%)	54 (87%)	0
,	Upcoming conferences (n=68)				13	23	13	12	2	4	1	_	- (,	(,	7
	Your advisor's personal life (n=68)			16	27	11	7	1	3	3		13 (21%)	49 (79%)	<u>'</u>	
ļ	University resources available to you (n=69) Administrative tasks (n=69)			69)	20	27	11	6	1	3	1	l	18 (30%)	43 (70%)	9
,					19	19	18	9	2	2	0	l			
	How to prepare presentations and		- 1	23	17	12	5	4	5	3		31 (51%)	30 (49%)	24	
ļ	publications (n=69)														
ļ	How to be a successful t				25	16	12	10	3	0	3				
l	How to write a grant proposal (n=69)				39	14	8	2	3	3	0	l			

Cassidy Sugimoto (2009)

Mentoring, collaboration, & interdisciplinarity: An evaluation of the scholarly development of Library and Information Science doctoral students

DIMENSION

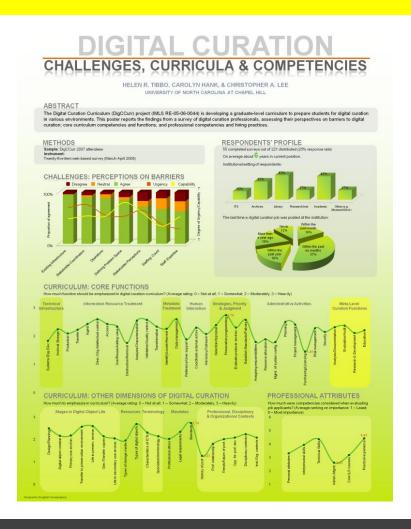
CHART

Results

Topics of conversation

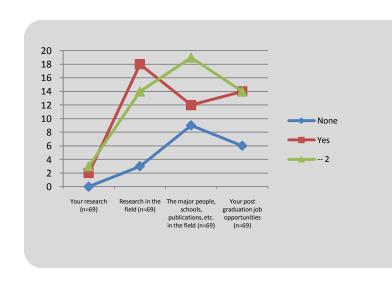


Mentoring: Cultivation



DIMENSION

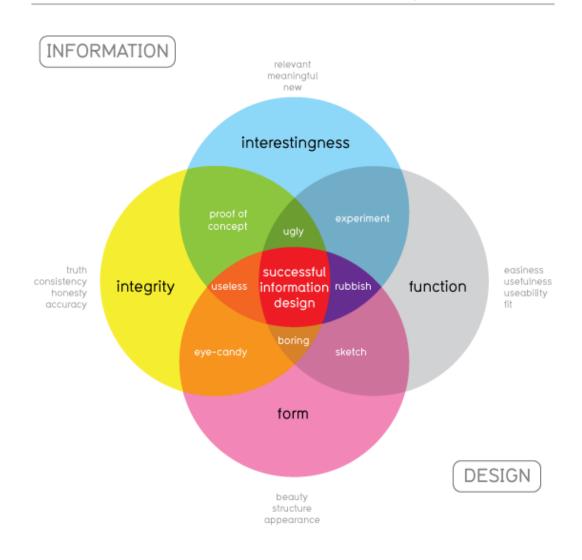
MS Office Online tools Manual

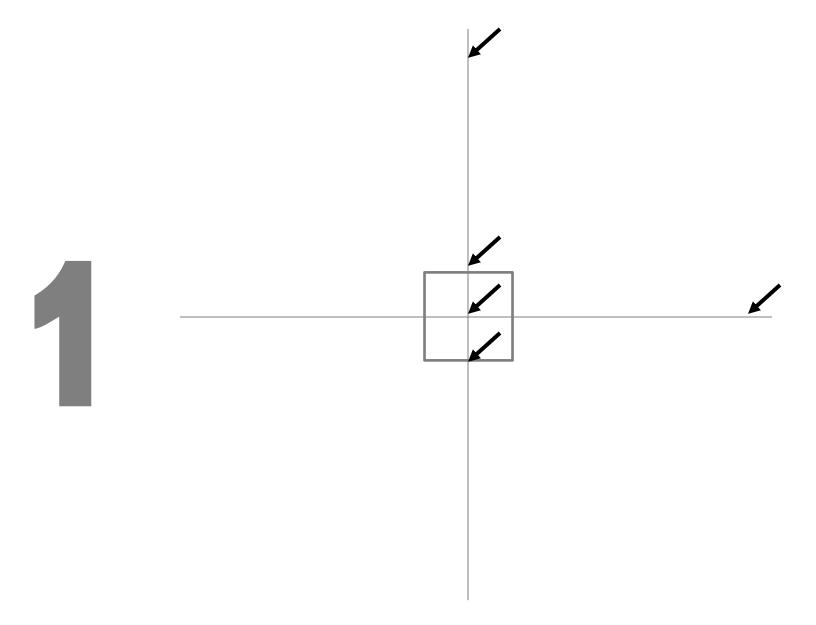


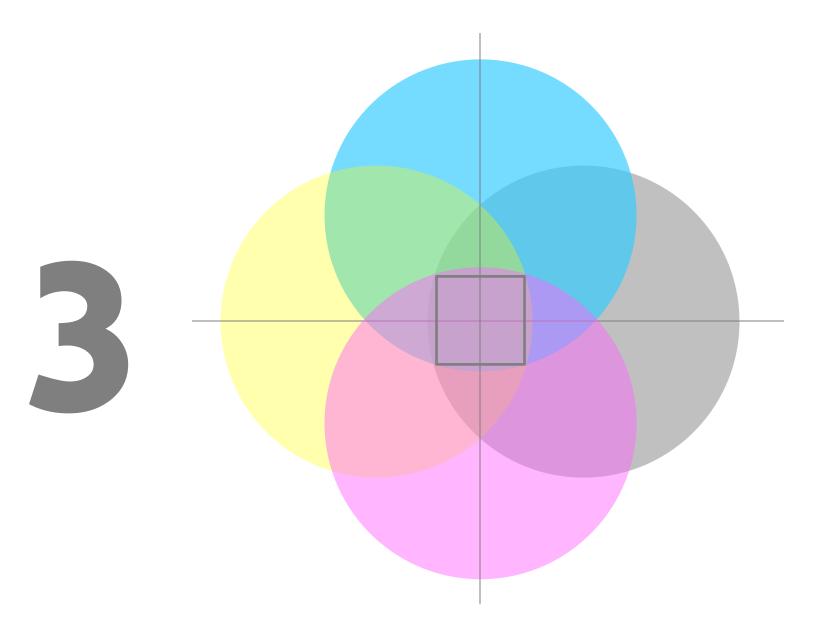
TOOLS

Demystify the illusion

What Makes Good Information Design?



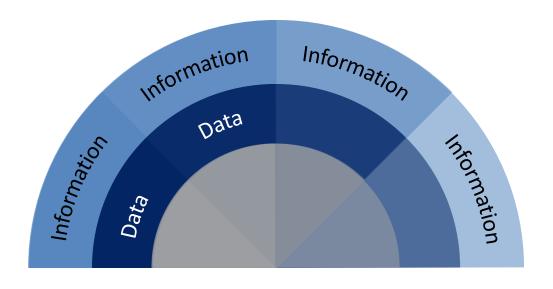




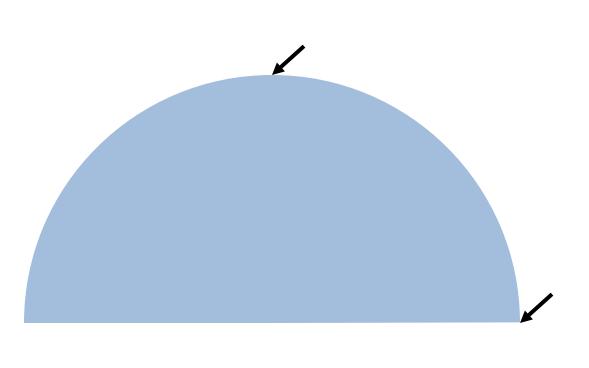


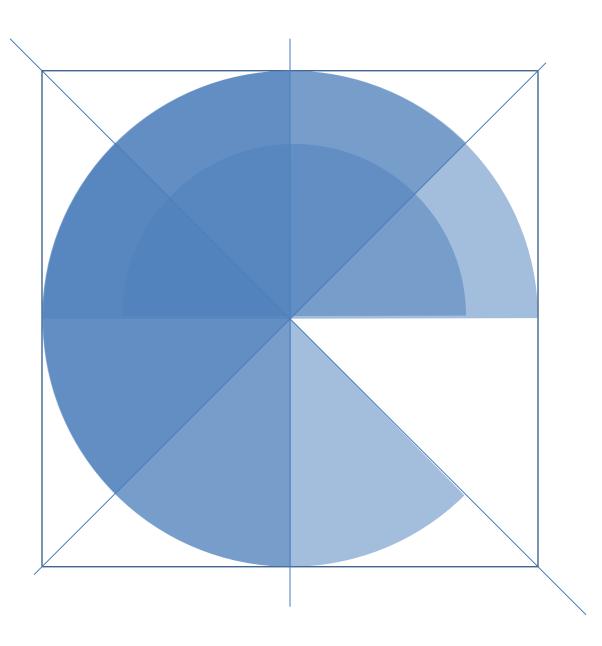
COLOR PALETTE

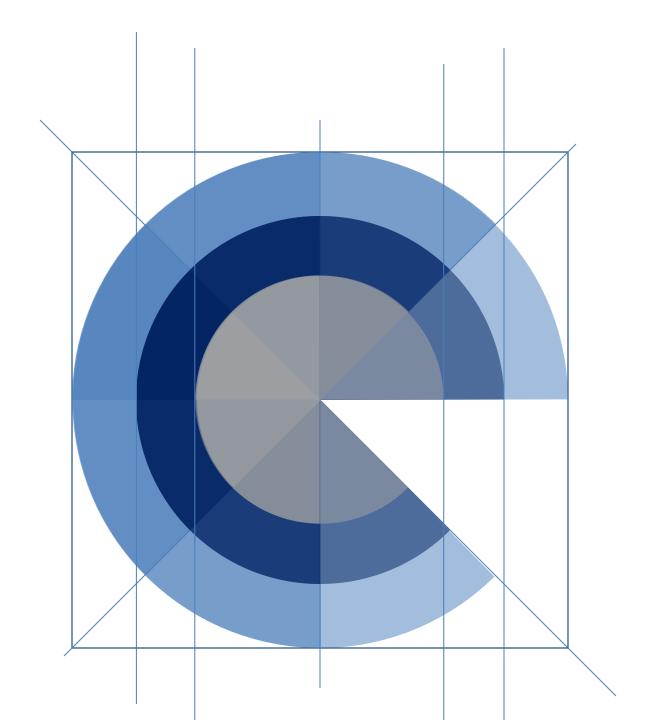
COLOR

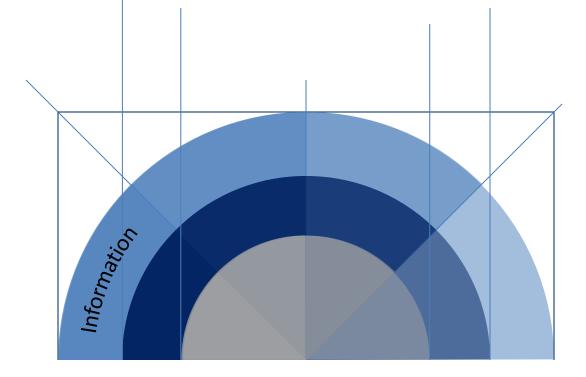


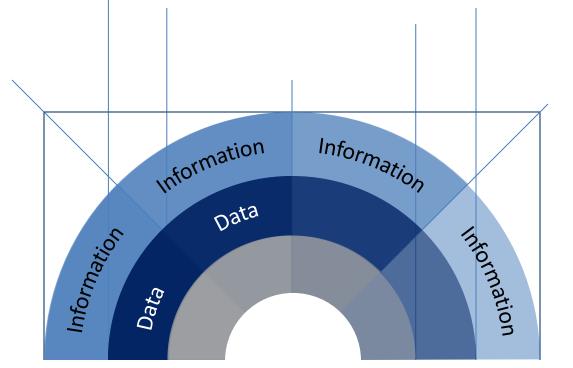




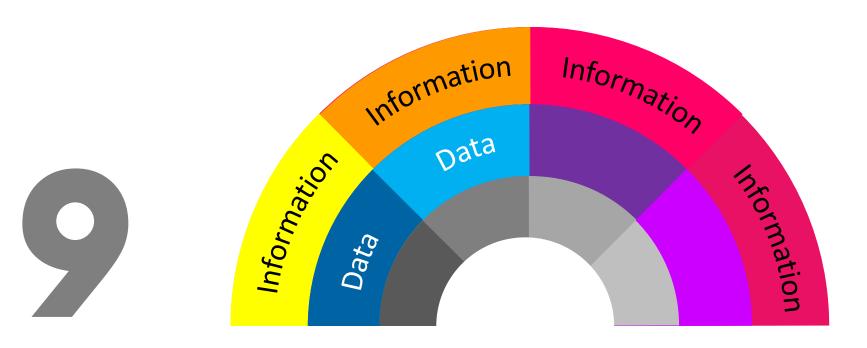














Resolution
Unity
Usefulness
Interestingness

Transition
Closure
Dominance
Color





CONTINUATION & CLOSURE IMAGE



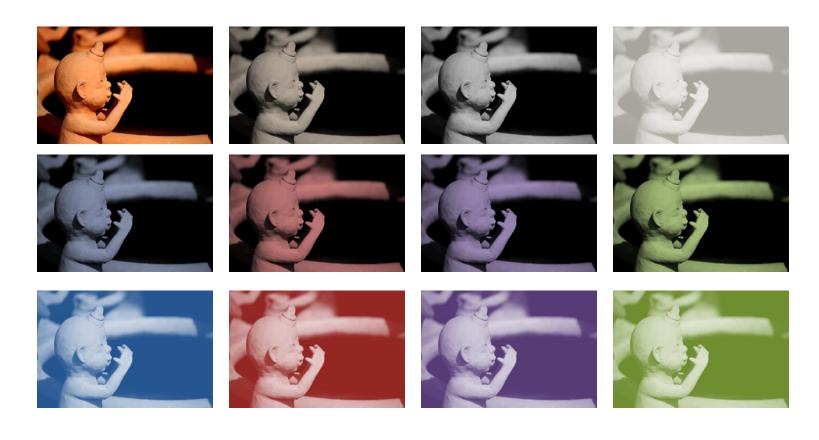
Macro



Tele

EMPHASIS

IMAGE



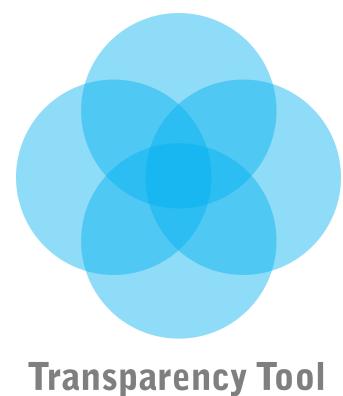
COLOR

IMAGE

Working with

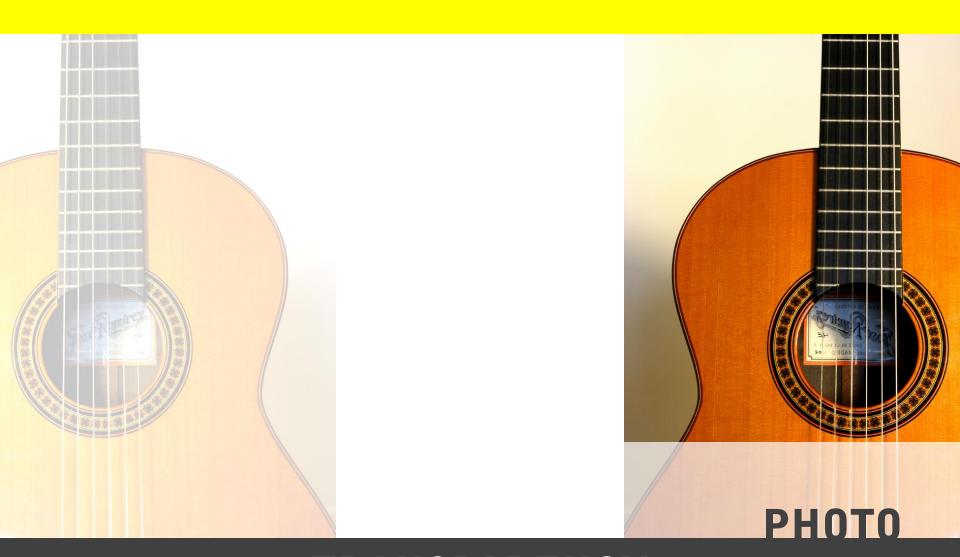
vector

Beware of mixing photo and vector!



SHAPE

TRANSPARENCY



TRANSPARENCY

Design Design

Principles Techniques

Design

Poster Presentation Design

Design

Design Principles Techniques

> **Poster** Design

Presentation Design

POSTER DESIGN

Paper size
2 Layout

POSTER DESIGN

File format

Color calibration

Transparency

Photos

PRINTING ISSUES

Design

Design Principles Techniques

> **Poster** Design

Presentation Design

Design

Design Principles Techniques

> Poster Design

Presentation Design

PRESENTATION DESIGN

How many slides?

Idea & Time

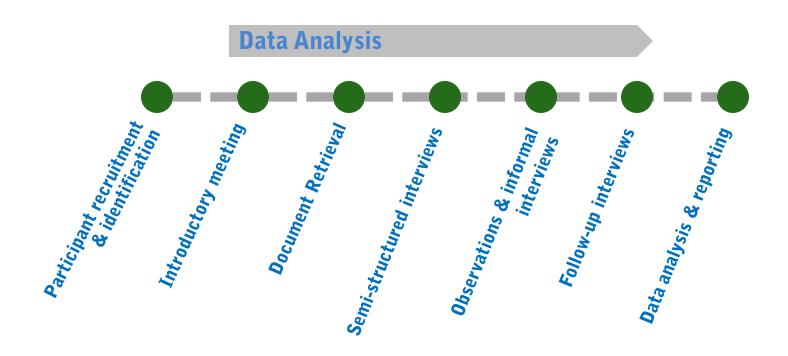
PRESENTATION DESIGN

Line-by-line

Idea-by-idea

Slide-by-slide

Context



Dana Hanson-Baldauf (2009)
Exploration of the Everyday Life Information Practices, Needs, and Challenges of Young Adult with Intellectual Disabilities

Data Analysis



Recruitment:

- Seek participants from previous study
- Contact Chapel Hill-Carrboro Public Schools
- Other: Chapel Hill-Carrboro Special Olympics, ARC, Residential Services Inc., Orange-Person-Chatham Group Homes

Identification:

Criterion based – age and communication ability

Introductory meeting

Purpose:

- Share study details, participant commitment, and compensation for time
- Obtain informed consent
- Obtain permission to access formal and informal documents
- Rapport building

Document Retrieval

Type:

- Formal documents (IEPs, habilitation plans, vocational plans, behavioral modification plans)
- Informal documents
 (journals/diaries, calendars,
 homework, computer
 transaction logs)

Data Analysis



Schedule:

Approximately one hour per participant

Interviewees:

- Primary research participant
- Parent(s)/Care Provider
- Other: Special education teacher, employer, case manager

Data collection method:

Digital recording device and hand notes

Observations & informal interviews

Schedule:

- Two 4-5 hour weekday sessions
- Two 4-5 hour weekend sessions

Data collection method:

- Field notes
- Digital recording device

Follow-up interviews

Schedule:

Approximately one hour per participant

Interviewees:

- Primary research participant
- If necessary: Parent(s)/Care Provider, special education teacher, employer, and/or case manager

Data collection method:

Digital recording device and hand notes



Data analysis & reporting

Process:

- Transcription
- Content analysis
- Open/axial/selective coding

PRESENTATION DESIGN

Interactive publication Be well-prepared and professional Test run