# VISUALIZATION DESIGN PROCESS SKETCHING

#### Petra Isenberg



## SKETCHING

Introduction to

# SKETCHES ARE...

- quick, freehand drawings
- can include labels or captions
- don't need to be pretty

- goal:
  - for communication
  - for brainstorming

*try to communicate ideas with as few lines (as little "ink") as possible!* 

## WHY SKETCH

#### getting the design right

- generate an idea



# WHY SKETCH?

#### getting the design right

- generate an idea
- iterate and develop it



#### but is it the best idea?

# WHY SKETCH?

#### getting the design right

- generate an idea
- iterate and develop it



#### The problem

- other better solutions may be available in different ideas
- local vs. global maxima (local hill climbing)
- often results from fixating on a single idea

# WHY SKETCHES?

#### getting the design right

- generate an idea
- iterate and develop it



#### getting the right design

- generate many ideas and variations
- reflect and choose
- then iterate and develop your choice



# EXPLORATION OF A SINGLE IDEA





#### Accurat Giorgia Lupi Exploring the phenomenon of geniuses and the brain drain

Drawing plays an important role in the production and communication of knowledge, and in the genesis of new ideas; says design director Giorgia Lupi, founder of Accurat, an information design agency with offices in Milan and New York. 'In addition, the act of drawing and the fact we choose to stop and draw focuses the attention. When I'm sketching, I always try to find a way to interpret both the single visual elements and the overall composition.'

Lupi draws on white paper with Muji black-ink pens. Drawing is her primary expression, a 'functional tool for capturing and exploring thoughts and exploring ideas towards the production of the final piece'. Her team approaches problems in the way that journalists would, rather than as data analysts, understanding in which contexts they must interpret their data.

When describing Geniuses, Visualized, the company's project for La Lettura, a magazine supplement in the Italian newspaper Corriere dello Sero, Lupi says: 'We aim to deliver rich visual narrathese, able to maintain the complexity of the data but still making this complexity of the data but still making this complexity more accessible and understandable through the visualization.' They also provide several layers of exploration on the data set being analysed. "We call it "non-inear storytelling", tupi says, 'where people can get lost in singular elements, minor tales and "last-mile" textual elements within the greater visualization."

Lupi and her team regularly push the boundaries on how to 'compose' datavisualizations that achieve aesthetic beauty and elegance through new visual metaphors, intentionally avoiding the more usual and already tested styles of representation.





#### Geniuses, Visualized

This integraphic looked at the 100 'exemplary creative minds' identified in literary critic Hanol Bioom's book Grouns. Taying of Bioom's use of the Selford, the ten emanators of the Kabbalah, to organize the tasamony of this choose (perivses' of tanguage - from Stakespeare to Lewis Carroll - the visualization depicts the geographic engine times period and failed or each genics, correlated with number of Walgeda hits and connection to related historical figures.















D-IVIER COUNTRIES

#### Tim Hucklesby

 Charting his own movie viewing over a year

> British-born Tim Hucklesby, now a designer at Doyle Partners in New York, first began designing infographics a few years ago, when he wanted to round out his portfolio before applying to the MFA Design programme at the School of Visual Arts. Tkept designing them because I wasn't happy with the first one, and discovered that they were, in fact, pretty tough to make,'he admits. 'I always want the core idea to be a quick read, as well as encouraging the viewer to keep diging. I tend to slip up on at least one of these criteria, so will keep trying.'

Hucklesby always embarks on a project by sketching in pen or pencil, whatever is to hand. 'I want get the concept pinned down before moving to the computer,' he says. 'I've found going straight to the machine tends to pull me down certain arenners, using techniques that I've used in the past. If i start on paper, I worry far less about how I'm going to make the finished piece and aim for something a bit more ambitious as a result.'

Of the visualization of his Netflix streaming consumption, A Questionable History (these pages), Huckelsby says: 'In the process of sorting the data, I found a great number of movie titles I didn't recognize, which turned out to be what my wife was watching while I was out. She was catching up on TV and films I wouldn't watch with her. In the end, the project was a public shaming of both of us and our viewing habits. It also served as a wake-up call to get out mee'.





#### Watch this video at home





https://vimeo.com/28443920

# SOME PRINCIPLES FOR SKETCHING

- use as few lines as you can
- communicate the essence of the idea
- details only if they are important
- choose the detail you put in deliberately
- one piece of paper per sketch!!!!!

### SKETCHING DATA

#### FIND A PARTNER

Form groups of 2

#### SKETCH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO NUMBERS (10 MINUTES)



(there are at least 45 different ways)



Introduction to HCI – Ecole Centrale 2014

http://www.scribblelive.com/blog/2012/07/27/45-ways-to-communicate-two-quantities/

# GENERAL ADVICE

Get to know your data first

- what attributes are included? How do the attributes relate to each other?
- what are the types of attributes included?
- can I derive new attributes from the existing attributes?
- what questions does the data trigger in you? Write them down

## **SKETCHING TUTORIAL PART II**

## YOUR NEXT ASSIGNMENT

- brainstorming session (spend 1h together)
   sketch ideas, each on single sheet of paper
  - we will start this in the lab with the 10+10 technique
- create an affinity diagram with the sketches
  organize them into groups

# YOUR NEXT ASSIGNMENT

- select and polish ideas
  - from the affinity diagram
  - select the three or four most promising sketches
    - they do not have to be from different students
    - discuss these sketches
    - re-sketch them on a piece of paper neatly, one per student (even if it was not your original sketch)
      - add annotations, provide descriptions where necessary, add date and name of resketching student
- Deliverable :
  - See website

## **SKETCHING FOR BRAINSTORMING**

# 10 PLUS 10 TECHNIQUE

- the 10 plus 10 technique is a great way to generate ideas, PLUS refine those ideas
- we will actually use the 10 plus 10 technique today to explore/study one design problem
- This is a technique that you can use in generating ideas/refining them for the purpose of your project

# 10 PLUS 10 TECHNIQUE

- <u>Generate 10 sketches</u> individually that relate to the design problem (individually) (10 mins)
  - These sketches must be meaningfully different (i.e. avoid variations on the same idea)
  - Take risks: do not limit yourself to the realities of "today"
  - Avoid judging the quality of these ideas now; the point is to get <u>diversity</u>
- <u>Discuss within your group</u> each of the design ideas represented in the sketches, then select the most promising <u>3 design ideas</u> (10 mins)
- Using these promising design ideas, generate each an additional <u>10 sketches</u> that are <u>variations</u> of these 3 design ideas (20 mins)
- <u>Discuss within your group</u> each of these variations, and select the <u>2 best variations for each</u> <u>design idea</u> (5 mins)
- <u>Present these best ideas to the class</u> and discuss (5 mins for each presentation, plus 5 mins of discussion)

# PHASE 1: MAKE 10 SKETCHES (30 MINS)

<u>Generate 10 sketches</u> individually that relate to the design problem (individually)

These sketches must be meaningfully different (i.e. avoid variations on the same idea)

 <u>Take risks: do not limit yourself to the things you know</u> <u>how to implement.</u>

Avoid judging the quality of these ideas now; the point is to get <u>diversity</u>

# PHASE 2: INTERNAL DISCUSSION (5MINS)

- <u>Discuss within your group</u> each of the design ideas represented in the sketches
- Select the most promising <u>3 design ideas</u>

# PHASE 3: "PLUS 10" (10 MINS)

- Using the 3 promising design ideas, generate an additional <u>10 sketches</u> that are <u>variations</u> of these 3 design ideas
- On a per-person basis, it might be best to stick to one of the design ideas

# PHASE 4: INTERNAL DISCUSSION 5MINS

• <u>Discuss within your group</u> each of these variations

• Select the <u>2 best variations for each design idea</u>

## PHASE 5: PRESENT (5 MINS/GROUP)

<u>Present these best ideas to the class</u> and discuss (5 mins for each presentation, plus 5 mins of discussion)

# LESSONS FROM 10 PLUS 10

- 10+10 is a great technique for brainstorming
- This is a great way to "unstick" yourself if you feel stuck on a design problem.
- Note: there are phases where you discuss with others in principle, you can do this <u>on your own</u>.
- But, one thing to remember is that it is always valuable to discuss the sketches with others—forces you to communicate something, and forces you to be concrete.

## **START ON YOUR PROJECT!**

Remaining time (if there is any)

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Slides in were inspired and adapted from slides by

- Nicolai Marquardt (University College London)
- Uta Hinrichs (University of St. Andrews)
- Saul Greenberg (University of Calgary)
- Tony Tang (University of Calgary)