Hierarchy

Design is the conscious effort to impose a meaningful order. Victor Papanek

> Hierarchy is the order of importance within a social group (such as the regiments of an army) or in a body of text (such as the sections and subsections of a book). Hierarchical order exists in nearly everything we know, including the family unit, the workplace, politics, and religion. Indeed, the ranking of order defines who we are as a culture.

> Hierarchy is expressed through naming systems: general, colonel, corporal, private, and so on. Hierarchy is also conveyed visually, through variations in scale, value, color, spacing, placement, and other signals. Expressing order is a central task of the graphic designer. Visual hierarchy controls the delivery and impact of a message. Without hierarchy, graphic communication is dull and difficult to navigate.

Like fashion, graphic design cycles through periods of structure and chaos, ornament and austerity. A designer's approach to visual hierarchy reflects his or her personal style, methodology, and training as well as the zeitgeist of the period. Hierarchy can be simple or complex, rigorous or loose, flat or highly articulated. Regardless of approach, hierarchy employs clear marks of separation to signal a change from one level to another. As in music, the ability to articulate variation in tone. pitch, and melody in design requires careful delineation.

In interaction design, menus, texts, and images can be given visual order through placement and consistent styling, but the user often controls the order in which information is accessed. Unlike a linear book, interactive spaces feature multiple links and navigation options that parcel the content according to the user's actions. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) articulate the structure of a document separately from its presentation so that information can be automatically reconfigured for different output devices, from desktop computer screens to mobile phones, PDAs, kiosks, and more. A different visual hierarchy might be used in each instance.

The average computer desktop supports a complex hierarchy of icons, applications, folders, menus, images, and palettes—empowering users, as never before, to arrange, access, edit, and order vast amounts of information—all managed through a flexible hierarchy controlled and customized by the user.

As technology allows ever greater access to information, the ability of the designer to distill and make sense of the data glut gains increasing value.

Inverted Hierarchy This package design project asks students to redirect a product line to an unexpected audience. This design for cleaning products reorders the hierarchy and voice to spark the interest of young, progressive consumers who may be new to housekeeping. The brand name is subtle and sits back, while the offending soil takes center stage. Oliver Munday, Advancd Design. Jennifer Cole Phillips, faculty.



Basic Typographic Hierarchy

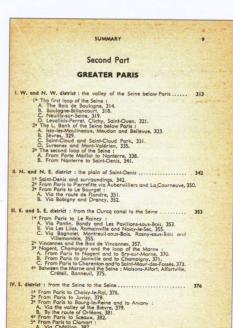
The table of contents of a printed book—especially one with many parts—provides a structural picture of the text to follow. When books are marketed online, the table of contents is often reproduced to allow potential buyers to preview the book. A well-designed table of contents is thus not only functional but also visually exciting and memorable.

The basic function of a table of contents is to help readers locate relevant information and provide an image of how the book is organized. Does the text fall into a few main parts with various subdivisions, or does it consist of numerous small, parallel entries? The designer uses alignment, leading, indents, and type sizes and styles to construct a clear and descriptive hierarchy.

A poorly designed table of contents often employs conflicting and contradictory alignments, redundant numbering systems, and a clutter of graphic elements. Analyzing tables of contents—as well as restaurant menus and commercial catalogs—is a valuable exercise.

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What's Wrong with this Picture?

The function of a table of contents is to list the elements of a book and help readers locate them. In the table of contents shown here, the page numbers are stretched across the page from the chapter titles, and the word "Chapter" has been repeated twenty-four times. Manners for the Millions, 1932.

Lost in Paris In this table of contents for a travel guide, the designer has used a muddled mix of centered. justified, and flush-left alignments. The desire to create an overall justified setting dominates the logic of the page-hence the long first lines and rows of dots at the top level of information. The three titling lines at the head of the page are centered (a traditional solution), but the result is awkward in relation to the irregular mass of subheads, which weight the page to the left. The whole affair is further confused by the elaborate system of indents, numerals, and letters used to outline the book's subsections. Blue Guide to Paris, 1957.

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152 THINK DIFFERENT by Prem Krishnamurthy 155 THEMPIRE by Lobrow DEADLY ALLIANCE (cover) by Enickerboker STATES OF THE UNION AND THE REAL EMPIRES (inside covers) by Christoph Niemann EDITOR: Nicholas Blachman EDITORIAL COLLABORATOR: Jesse Gordo

> 10 PHER

DESIGN: Enickerbocker Design

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Book as Billboard This table of contents serves as a billboard for the book as well as a functional guide to its elements. The designer has approached the spread as a whole, with content stretching across it horizontally. The page numbers are aligned in columns next to the article titles, making it easy for readers to connect content with

location. (No old-fashioned leader lines needed!) Chapter numbers aren't necessary because the sequential page numbers are sufficient to indicate the order of the pieces. The book has many contributors, a point made clear through the type styling. Nicholas Blechman, Empire, 2004.

Think with the Senses Feel with the Mind. Art in the Present Tense Venice Biennale 52nd International Art Exhibition 10 June – 21 November National and Regional Pavilions and Presentations. Parallel Exhibitions and Projects Think with the Senses Feel with the Mind. Art in the Present Tense **Venice Biennale** 52nd International Art Exhibition 10 June – 21 November National and Regional Pavilions and Presentations. Parallel Exhibitions and Projects

Think with the Senses Feel with the Mind. Art in the Present Tense **Venice Biennale** 52nd International Art Exhibition 10 June – 21 November National and Regional Pavilions and Presentations. Parallel Exhibitions and Projects

No hierarchy

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Alignment

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Weight, color, space, alignment

Contrasting weight

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Spatial intervals

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Scale, space, alignment

Contrasting color

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VENICE BIENNALE

52nd International Art Exhibition 10 June – 21 November

National and Regional Pavilions and Presentations. Parallel Exhibitions and Projects

Uppercase and spatial intervals

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National and Regional Pavilions and Presentations. Parallel Exhibitions and Projects

Italic, scale, color, alignment

Hierarchy 101 A classic exercise is to work with a basic chunk of information and explore numerous simple variations, using just one type family. The parts of a typographic hierarchy can be signaled with one or more cues: line break, type style, type size, rules, and so on. Co w rc ea pr bi tc

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void

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ppercase and spatial in

void setup()

size(200, 200); frameRate(12); sx = width; y = height; world = new int[sx][sy][2]; stroke(255); for (int i = 0; i < sx * sy * density; i++) { world[(int)random(sx)][(int)random(sy)][1] = 1; }

void draw()

world[x][y][0] == 1))

background(0);

for (int x = 0; x < sx; x=x+1) { for (int y = 0; y < sy; y=y+1) }

if ((world[x][y][1] == 1) || (world[x][y][1] == 0 &&

{ world[x][y][0] = 1; point(x, y);

if (world[x][y][1] == -1) { world[x][y][0] = 0;

world[x][y][1] = 0;

```
}
```

for (int x = 0; x < sx; x=x+1)

for (int y = 0; y < sy; y=y+1)

int count = neighbors(x, y);

3

int neighbors(int x, int y)

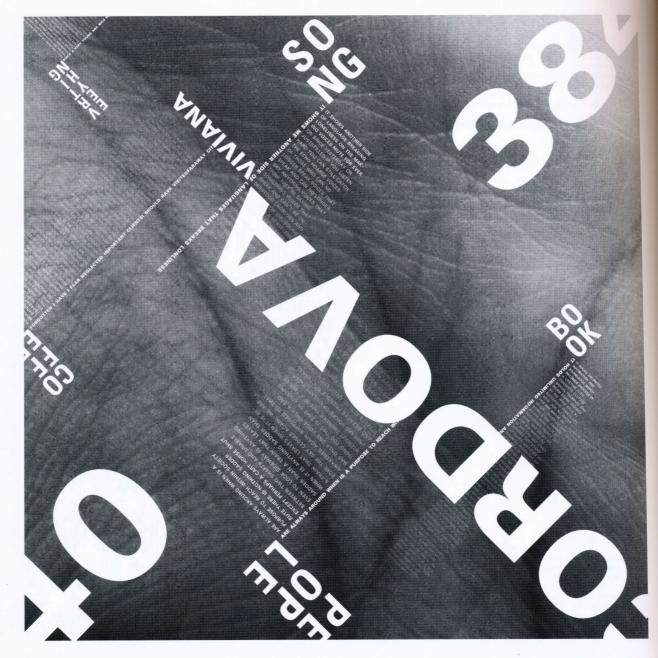
 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{return world}[(x + 1) \ \% \ sx][y][0] + \\ \ world[[x][(y + 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[x][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][y][0] + \\ \ world[[x][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx]](y + 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sx - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sx - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \% \ sy][0] + \\ \ world[[(x + sy - 1) \ \% \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \ \ sx][(y + sy - 1) \$

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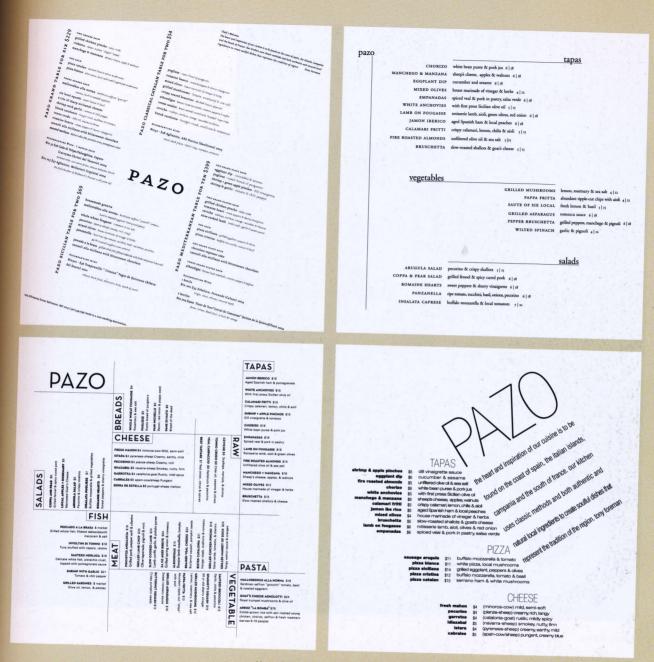
Code Hierarchy Computer code is written with a structural hierarchy; functions, routines, and subroutines are nested within each other in a way that determines the performance of the code. Indents and line breaks are used to make this hierarchy clear to the programmer.



Flat Hierarchy The visual hierarchy makes no difference, however, to the machine. All that matters from the software's point of view is the linear order of the code. Although the visually flat sequence shown here functions for the computer, it is confusing for the human programmer. Yeohyun Ahn, MFA Studio.



Hierarchy through Contrast The Russian constructivists discovered that the dramatic use of scale, photography, and color imbued their political messages with a powerful and provocative voice. These pioneers used contrast in the size, angle, and value of elements to create hierarchical separation. This project asked designers to build a hierarchy by combining an image of their hand with a list of autobiographical facts. Elements were restricted to 30 or 45 degree angles; scale, position, color, and transparency were employed to control the transmission of information. Viviana Cordova, MFA Studio.



HyunSoo Lim Katie MacLachlan

Menu of Options Designers use scale, placement, alignment, type style, and other cues to bring visual order to a body of content. Expressing hierarchy is an active, inquisitive process that can yield dynamic visual results. Typography I. Jennifer Cole Phillips, faculty. Claire Smalley Anna Éshelman

122 Graphic Design: The New Basics





Emily Addis

Robert Ferrell

Dimensional Hierarchy

Messages applied to threedimensional form have the added challenge of legibility across and around planes. Objects sitting in an environment are bathed in shadow and light. Unlike books that can conceal elaborate worlds inside their covers—automatically separated from exterior contexts environmental messages must interact beyond their boundaries and become either a harmonious counterpart or poignant counterpoint to their neighbors.

Notice in these examples how type, color fields, and graphic elements carry the viewer's eye around the dimensional form, often making a visual if not verbal connection with neighboring packages when stacked side by side or vertically.

Typography Across Three Dimensions A visual hierarchy is often necessary for objects in a series. In these designs for vitamin packaging, students have expressed

the identity of the individual product as well as the overall brand. Typography II. Jennifer Cole Phillips, faculty.



Bruce Willen

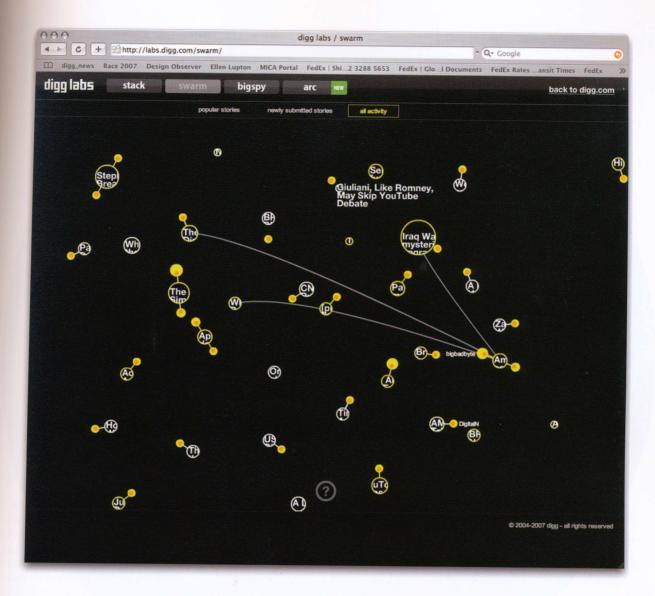
Unexpected Hierarchy This project takes existing brands and redirects them to unexpected audiences. Here, the designer focuses on a generic food line and reverses the usual order of emphasis by placing the nutrition facts front and center; instead of words, images of the actual product are used to promote what's inside. Advanced Graphic Design. Jennifer Cole Phillips, faculty.



Web Hierarchy In a complex website, numerous systems of hierarchy are at work simultaneously. Here, the navigation consists of a global menu along the right edge as well as a more finely grained index positioned in the main content window. A "data cloud" uses different sizes of type to automatically represent the frequency with which these tags occur. In many sites, such data clouds change in response to useradded content. The search feature allows users to cut through the hierarchy altogether. William Berry, Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.

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Dynamic Hierarchy This popular web portal displays stories in swarms as authors submit them in real time. The interface feels like a computer game, where trigger-fast selections are needed to engage the content. Elements in the field grow and gain color according to the number of "diggs," reflecting a changing hierarchy. Stamen Design.