

Week 5

Parametric Design

This week we will be looking at parametric design, its relation with computational design, parametricism and parametricism 2.0, parametric design thinking and how designers use parameters.

Photo by Christian Perner on Unsplash



Outline

01

Introduction to
Parametric Design

02

Brief historical account

03

Parametricism

04

Parametric Design Thinking

05

Characteristics of
Parametric Design System

06

How Designers Use Parameter

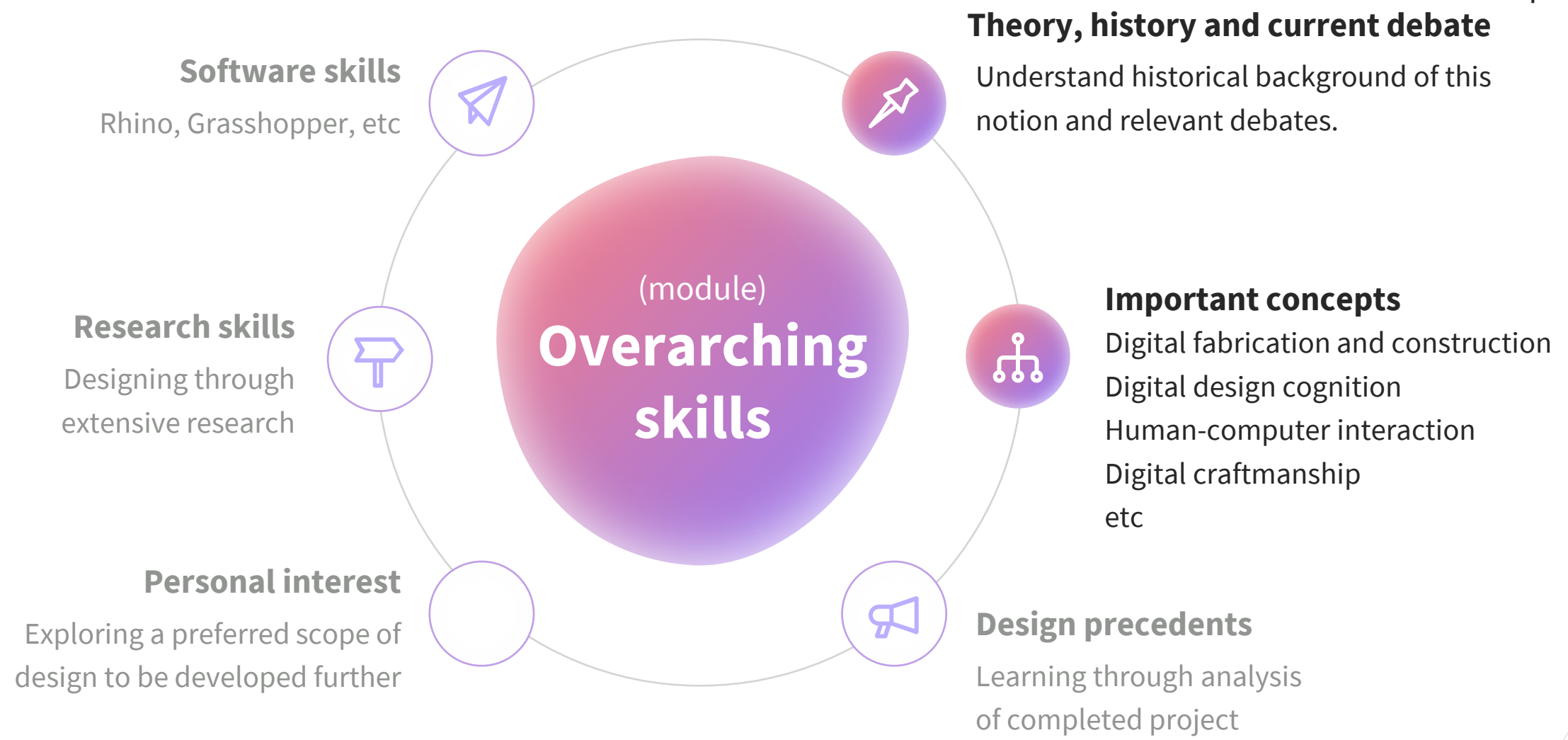
Aims and objectives

- To **introduce** the concept of parametric design
- To **contextualise** parametric design within the umbrella of **computational design field**
- To infer **parametric design thinking**
- To provide illustration on **how designers can use the concept** in their practices

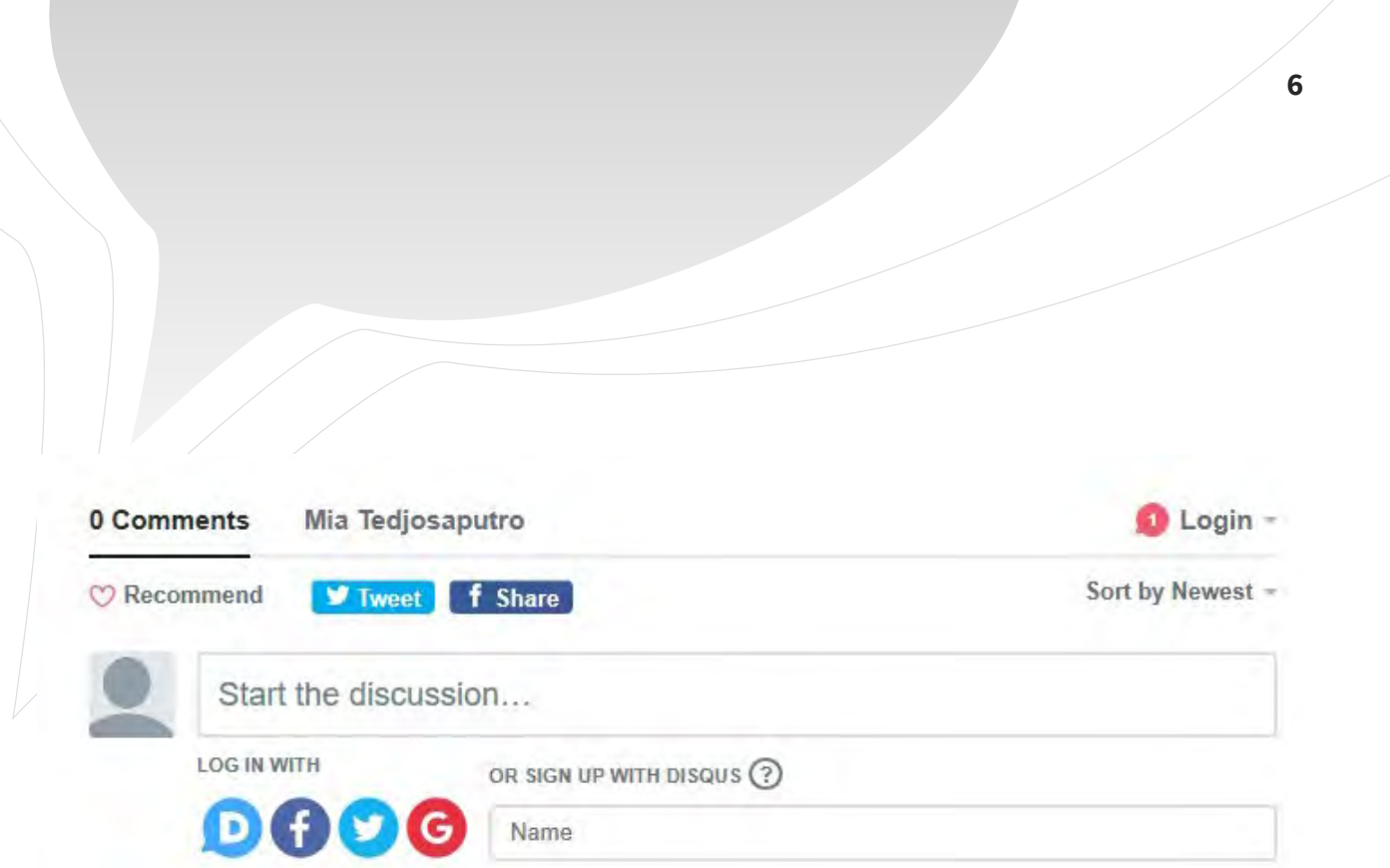
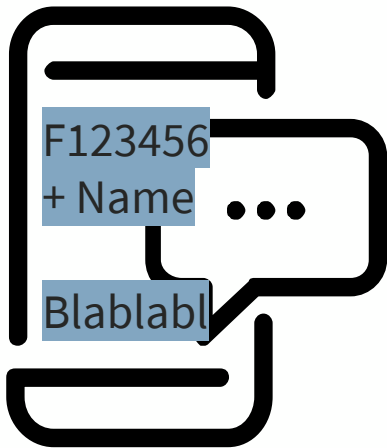
Learning outcomes

Students will be able to..

- 01** Summarise **what is** parametric design and **its key differences** with non-parametric design
—
- 02** To infer **main potentials** of parametric design
—
- 03** Critically **inform their design practice** with regards to parametric design



Discussion



Discuss: To what extent do you agree that Parametricism is a **style, as mentioned by Patrik Schumacher?**

<https://miatedjosaputro.com/2020/03/24/week-5-discussion/>

Previously on Week 4

PARAMETRICS

An approach to digital design founded upon: relational or associative modelling

It operates under conditions of **constraints**, to exploit parametric **modifications** as means to **generate variability** of an object (or a system) under design.

The image features a large, abstract graphic design. It consists of several overlapping, rounded shapes. The largest shape is a gradient that transitions from a light pink at the top to a deep purple at the bottom. To its right, there are two solid grey circles of different sizes. The entire composition is framed by a thin, light grey line that follows the outer contour of the shapes. The background is plain white.

Introduction to Parametric Design

What is Parametric Design?

- Parametric Design is a process **based on algorithmic thinking.** *
- Enables the expression of **parameters** and **rules** that together; **define, encode and clarify** the relationship between **design intent** and **design response.** *
- A parametric design system is defined by its: **input, algorithm and output.** *
- Focus mainly on **geometry and topology.** *

*Jabi, W. (2013). *Parametric design for architecture*, Laurence King Publishing.

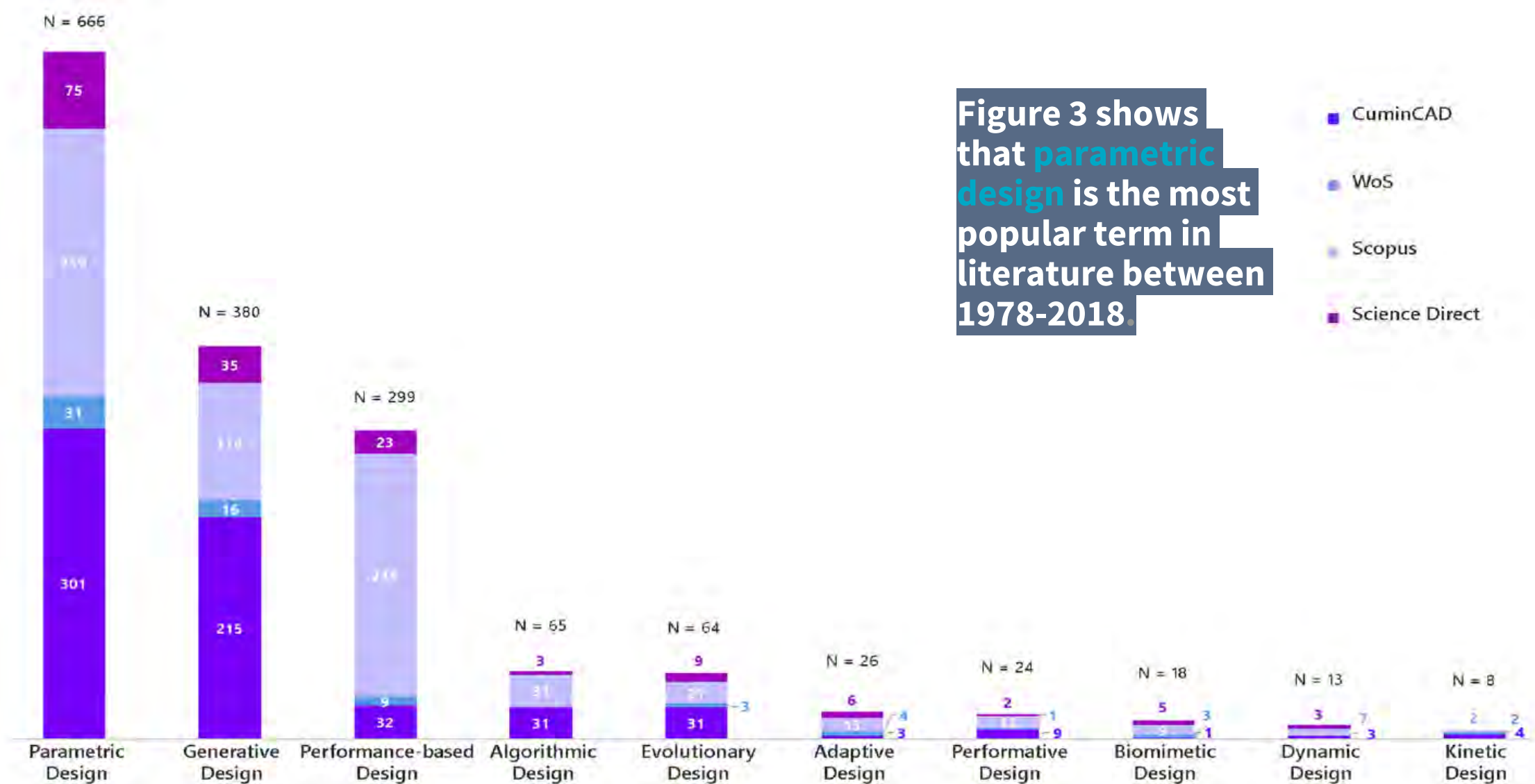


Fig. 3 Number of times each CD term appeared in the literature between 1978 and 2018.

Caetano, I., Santos, L. & Leitão, A. (2020). Computational design in architecture: Defining parametric, generative and algorithmic design. *Frontiers of Architectural Research*.

Computational Design:

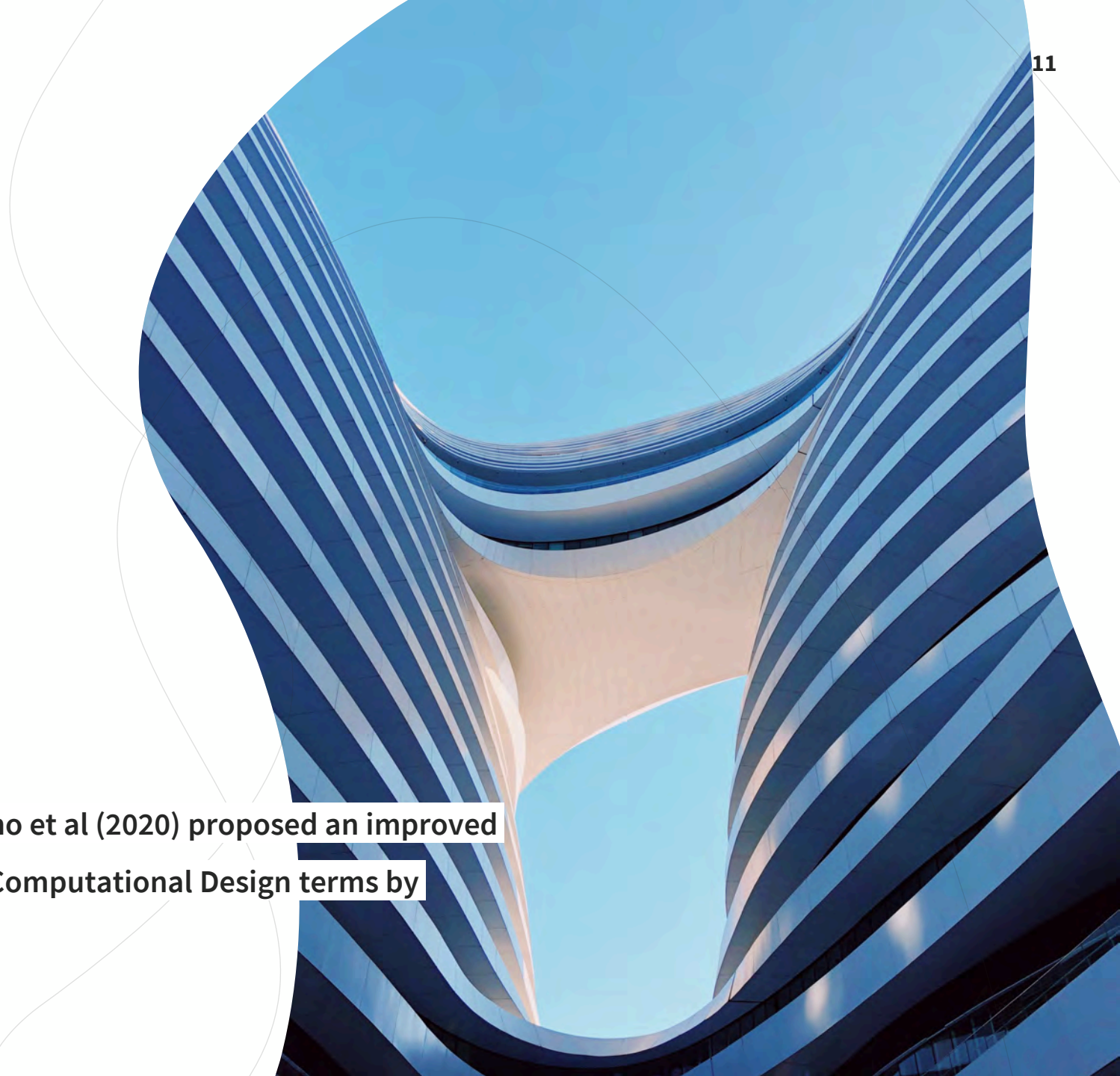
1. Parametric
2. Generative
3. Algorithmic Design

Caetano et al. (2020)

Contextualisation of parametric design

within other similar approaches. Caetano et al (2020) proposed an improved and sound taxonomy for the set of key Computational Design terms by analysing existing terminology.

Photo by Jimmy Chang on Unsplash



Computational Design:

1. **Parametric**
2. **Generative**
3. **Algorithmic Design**

Caetano et al. (2020)

Parametric Design is design approach based on the use of **parameters** to describe **sets of designs**.

Computational Design:

1. Parametric
2. **Generative**
3. Algorithmic Design

Caetano et al. (2020)

Generative Design is a design approach that uses **algorithms** to **generate designs**.

More autonomous than parametric design.

Computational Design:

1. Parametric
2. Generative
3. **Algorithmic Design**

Caetano et al. (2020)

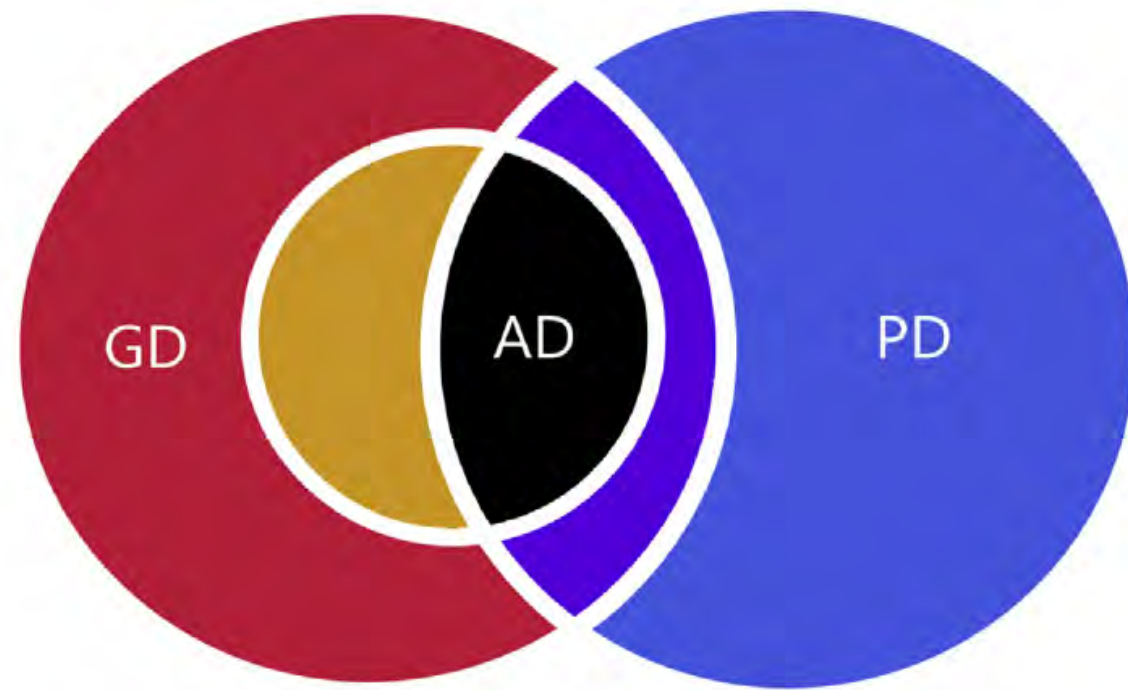
Algorithmic Design is a Generative Design approach characterised by an **identifiable correlation** between the **algorithm** and its **outcome**.

Computational Design:

1. Parametric (PD)
 2. Generative (GD)
 3. Algorithmic (AD)
- ## Design

Caetano et al. (2020) suggest the conceptual representation of the terms' extension regarding the Computational Paradigm.

Algorithm Design (AD) is a subset of Generative Design (GD).



Example of parametric design: Hangzhou Olympic Sports Centre NBBJ Architects

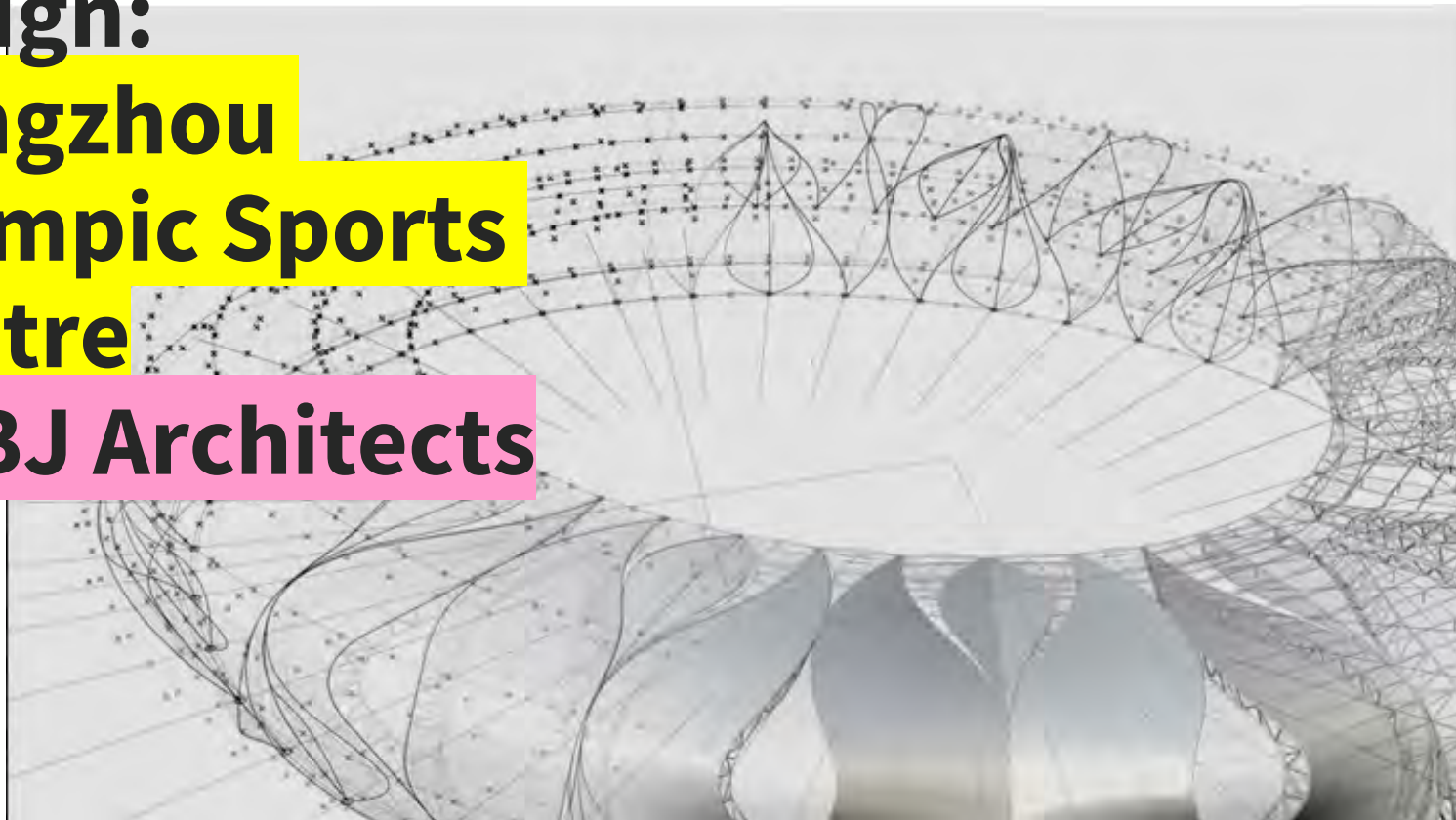
<http://www.nbbj.com/work/hangzhou-stadium/#next>

Paper on integrated parametric design process:
https://issuu.com/pabloherrera/docs/28122011_hz_tennis_issuu_original_2011



**Example of
parametric
design:**

**Hangzhou
Olympic Sports
Centre
NBBJ Architects**



Computational Design

NBBJ used computational design tools during schematic design and design development to refine the competition design and explore how best to maximize the fan experience, use less material such as steel and model energy performance.



1 of 10

Example of parametric design: Hangzhou Olympic Sports Centre NBBJ Architects

Form variations,
based on point cloud
constraints

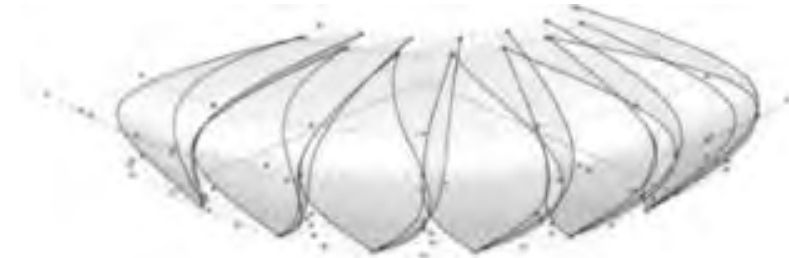
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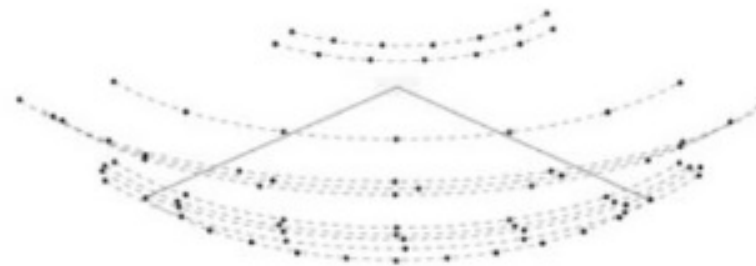
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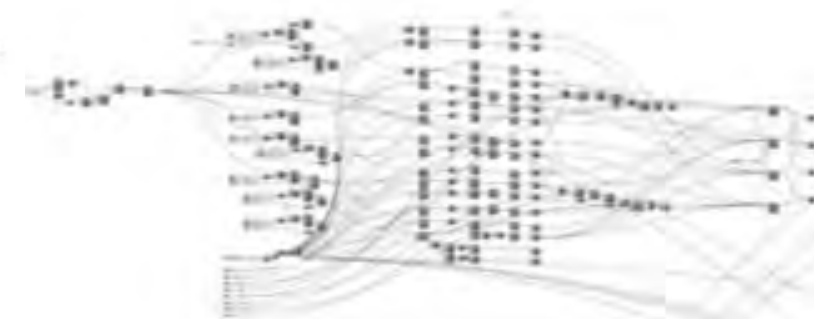
CIRCULAR ARC



CONTROL SURFACES



POINT CLOUD CONSTRAINTS



Example of parametric design: Hangzhou Olympic Sports Centre NBBJ Architects

Form variations,
based on point cloud
constraints

<http://www.nbbj.com/work/hangzhou-stadium/#next>

Paper on integrated parametric design process:

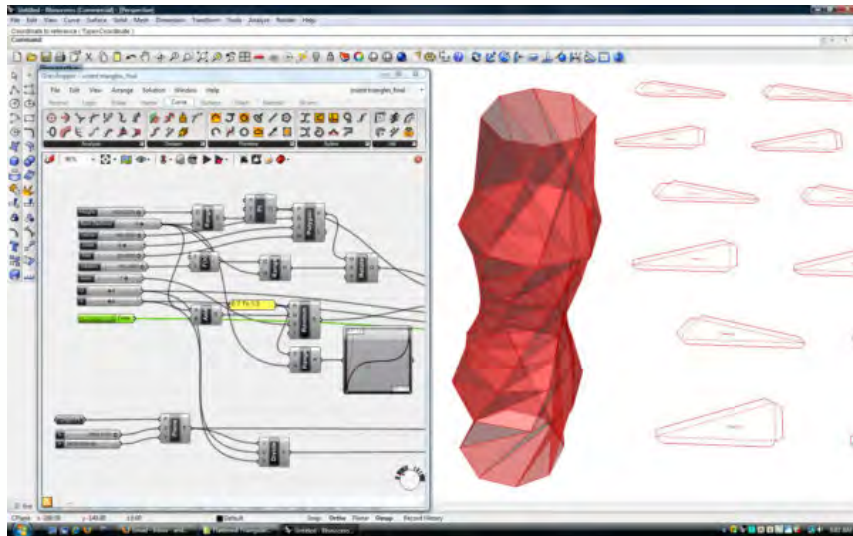
https://issuu.com/pabloherrera/docs/28122011_hz_tennis_issuu_original_2011



Figure 3. Variations on the exterior envelope. The point cloud constraints were manipulated to create different geometric effects. The number of petal modules could also be increased or decreased.


Common tools (plug-ins mostly) for parametric design

<https://www.arch2o.com/10-parametric-plugins-every-architect-should-know/>



GRASSHOPPER 3D

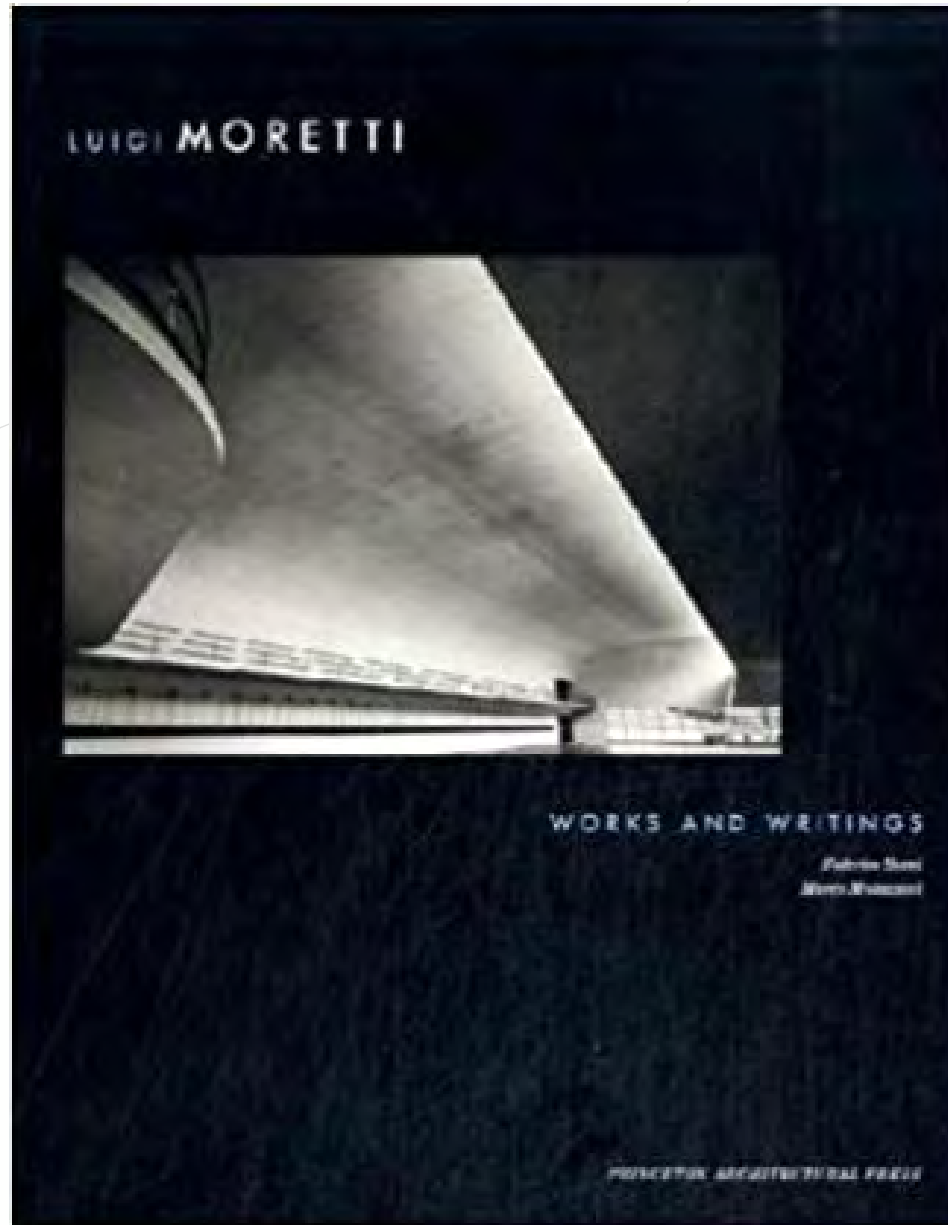
1. **Grasshopper 3D**- most common
2. Ladybug (Environmental analysis)
3. Honeybee (environmental analysis)
4. Geco (environmental analysis)
5. Heliotrope-Solar (environmental analysis)
6. **Kangaroo** Physics (structural analysis)
7. **Karamba** (structural analysis)
8. BullAnt (structural analysis)
9. Hummingbird (structural analysis)
10. Mantis (structural analysis)



Brief historical account

Architettura Parametrica, coined by Luigi Moretti

Moretti, L., Bucci, F. &
Mulazzani, M. (2002). *Luigi
Moretti: works and writings*,
Princeton Architectural Press.

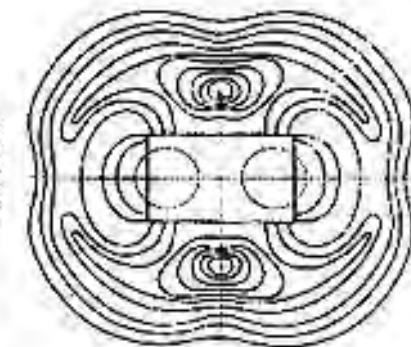
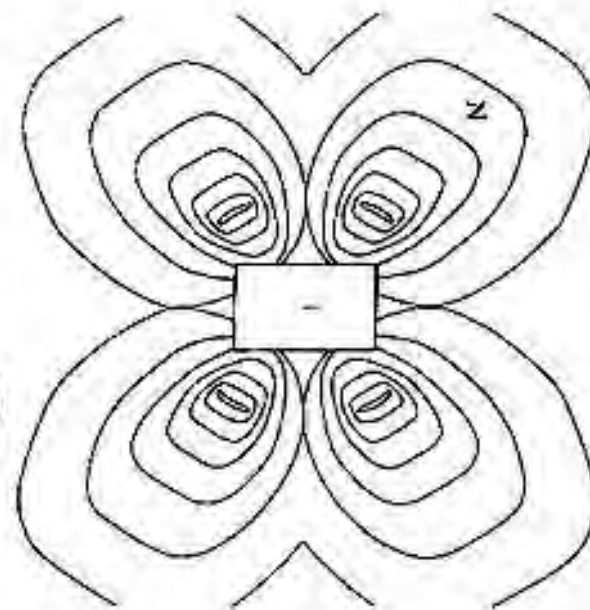


Architettura Parametrica, coined by Luigi Moretti

He did a research about the relationship between architectural design and parametric equations under the banner of 'Architettura Parametrica' between 1940-1942. Initially without computer.

Eventually in 1960 he was able to exhibit the models of parametrically designed stadia- *Progetti di strutture per lo sport e lo spettacolo*.

Frazer, J. (2016). Parametric Computation: History and Future. *Architectural Design*, 86, 18-23.



Architettura Parametrica, coined by Luigi Moretti

“the relations between the dimensions dependent upon various parameters”

“the parameters and their interrelationships become [...] the code of the new architectural language, the "structure" in the original sense of the word [...]. The setting of parameters and their relation must be supported by the techniques and tools offered by the most current sciences, in particular by logics, mathematics [...] and computers. Computers give the possibility to express parameters and their relations through a set of (self-correcting) routines”.

Moretti, L., Bucci, F. & Mulazzani, M. (2002). *Luigi Moretti: works and writings*, Princeton Architectural Press.



Sketchpad (1963)

Ivan Sutherland

Sketchpad was defined as “*A Machine Graphical Communication System*”

Parametric system for architectural design



Sketchpad (1963)

Ivan Sutherland

Based on advanced **associative logic**, an innovative feature which facilitated **links** between objects.



Sagrada Familia

Antoni Gaudi

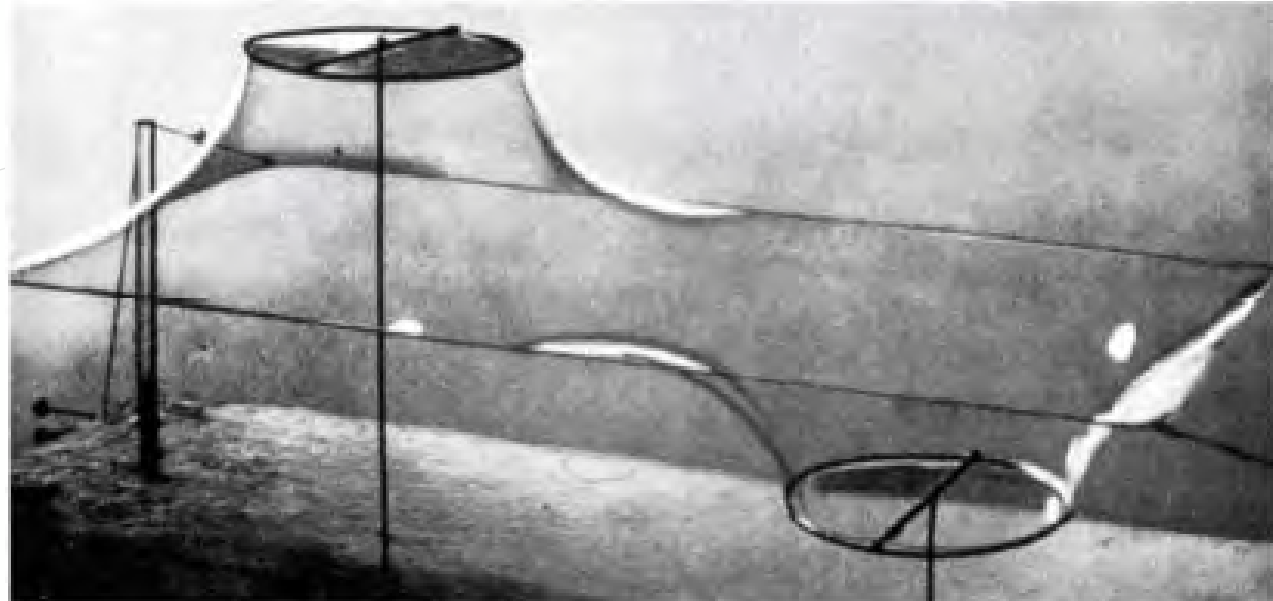
Used gravity as one of the nature's parametric outputs.



Frei Otto

Experimental model

Bubbles to emulate
tensile structure



Parametric design now:

Dependent on a parametric model

Patrick Janssen defines a **parametric model** as: “an algorithm that generates models consisting of geometry and attributes (e.g. material definitions). This algorithm uses functions and variables, including both dependent and independent variables. Some of the **independent variables** can be given a **more prominent status**, as the interface to the parametric model – these are referred to as the **parameters of the model**.”

Cited in Frazer (2016).

Frazer, J. (2016). Parametric computation: History and future. *Architectural Design*, 86, 18-23.

A photograph of a modern building facade featuring numerous curved balconies. The balconies are arranged in a rhythmic, wavy pattern that creates a strong sense of movement and depth. The building's facade is light-colored, and the balconies have dark railings. The overall aesthetic is clean and futuristic, characteristic of parametric architecture.

Parametricism

Visual scripting

Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

“Algorithm is a procedure used to return a solution to a question- or to perform a particular task- through a finite list of basic and well-defined instructions.”

It follows human aptitude to split problems to a set of simple steps. So that they can be computed.

A basic analogy to this is a cooking instructions, however it needs to be well-defined.

Visual scripting

Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

Important properties of algorithm

1. An unambiguous set of properly defined instructions
2. Expects a defined set of input
3. Generates well-defined output

Visual scripting

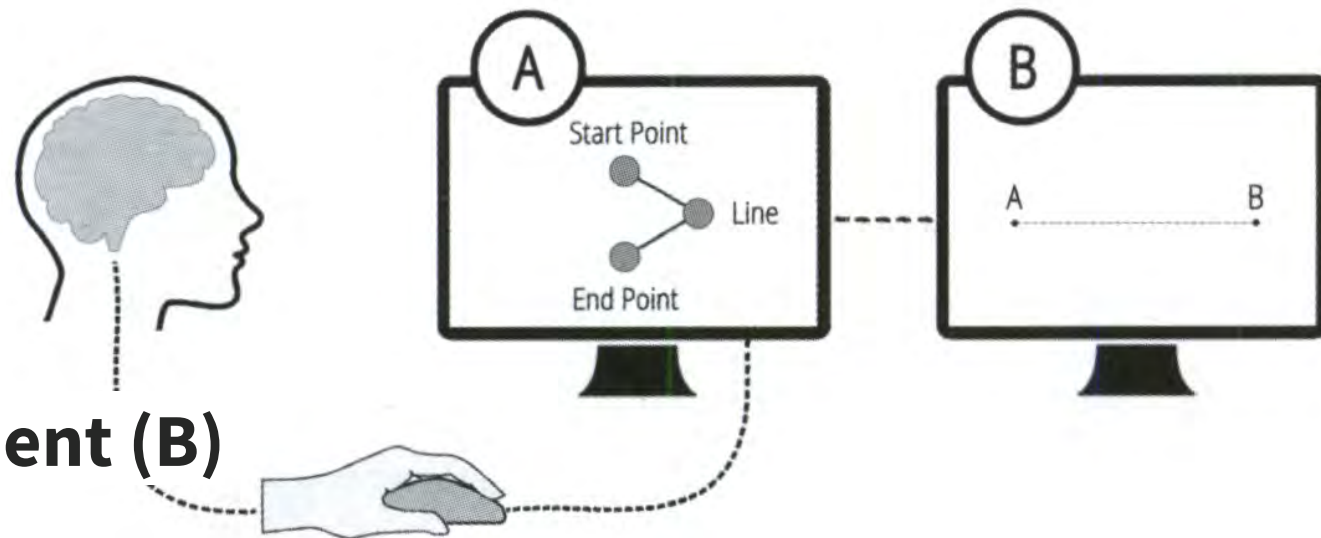
*Going back to
the cooking
instructions
we
mentioned..*

1. Instructions need to be well defined (duration, amount, etc)
2. Amount of ingredients (input) has to be precisely declared
3. No vagueness
4. Well defined output

Visual scripting

Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

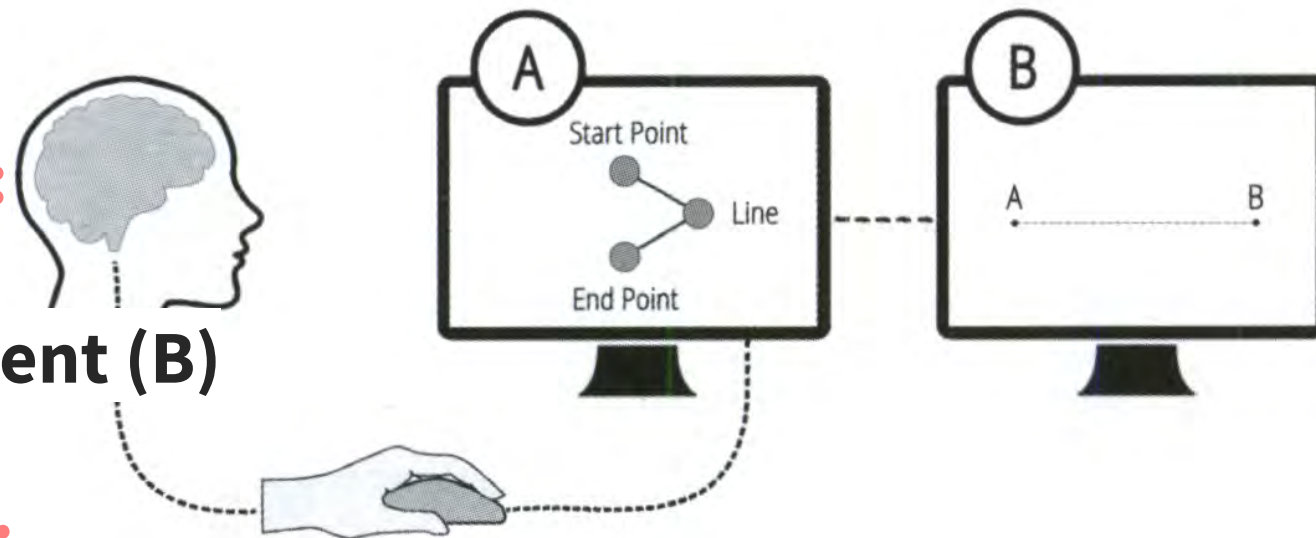
There are two working environments:
Visual Editor (A)
3D Modelling Environment (B)



Visual scripting

Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

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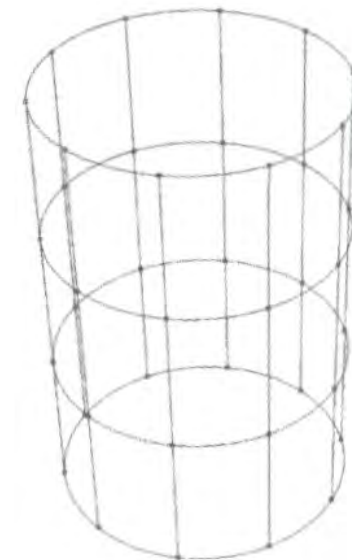
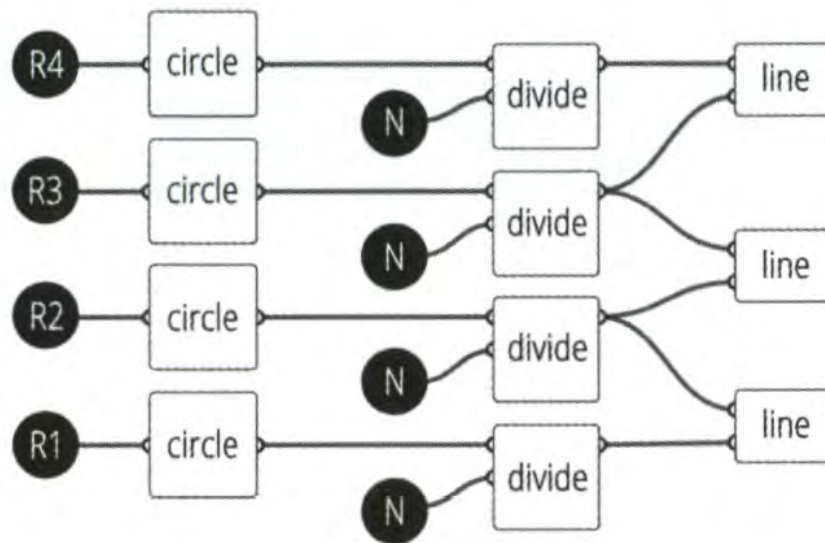


Producing **two outputs:**
Node diagram, called *parametric diagram*
Output of *parametric diagram* constituted by parametric 3D or 2D geometry.

Visual scripting

Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

0. *Draw four circle*
1. *Subdivide the four circles into N parts, we get N points for each circle*
2. *Connect the corresponding points*



VISUAL TRANSPOSITION OF THE ALGORITHM

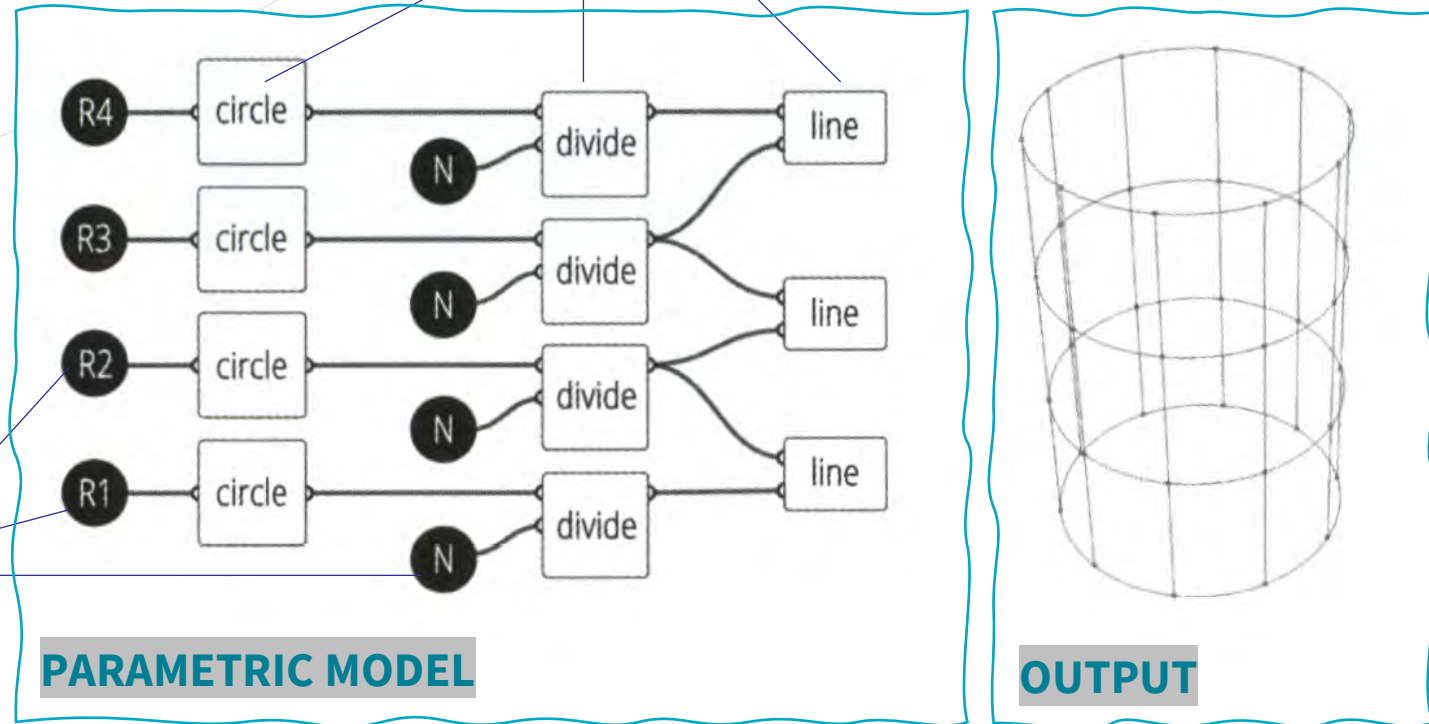
Visual scripting

Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

0. Draw four circle
1. Subdivide the four circles into N parts, we get N points for each circle
2. Connect the corresponding points

PARAMETERS

MAIN FUNCTIONS



VISUAL TRANSPOSITION OF THE ALGORITHM

The advantage of the *parametric diagram* is in the intuitive logic, which allows designers to manipulate parameters.



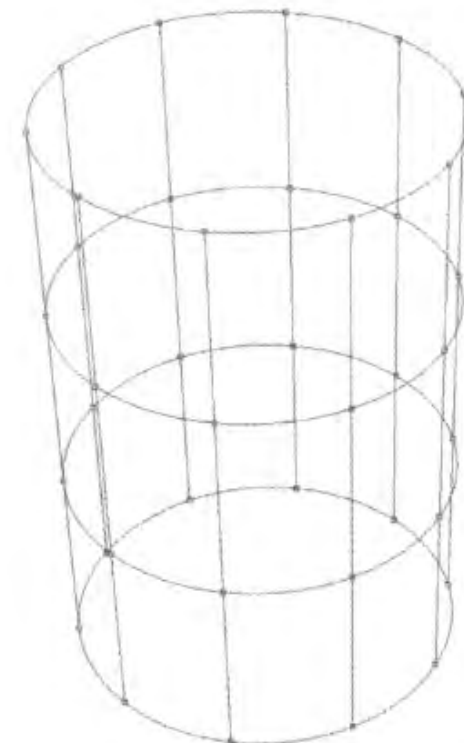
Visual scripting

Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

Algorithm can define every type of geometry.

The image Tedeschi illustrate can be sketched by writing following list of instructions:

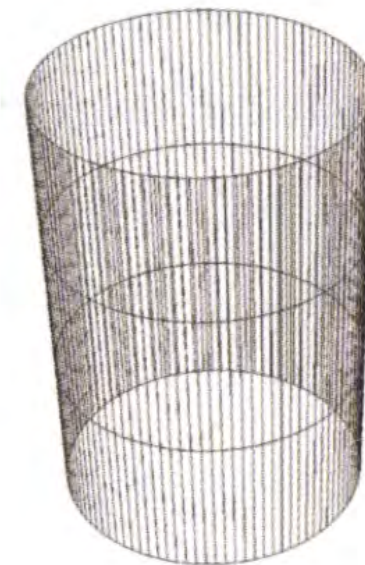
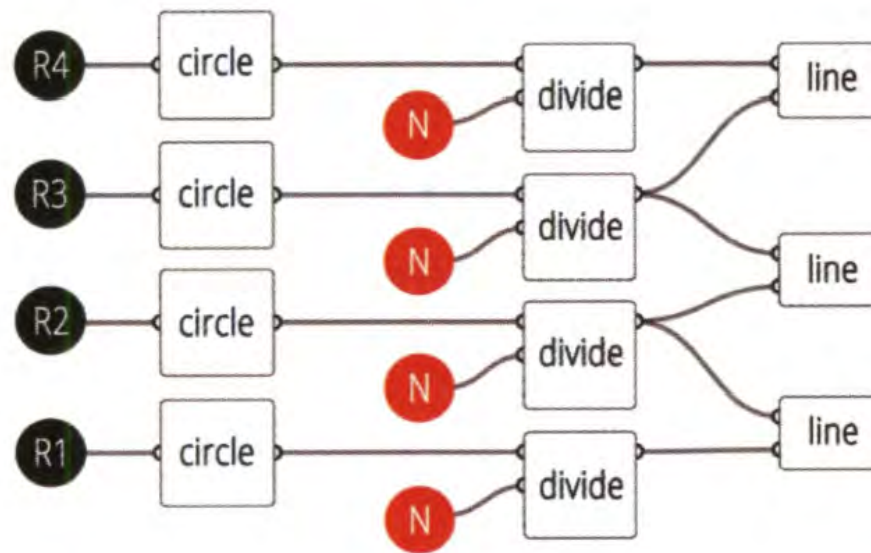
- 0. Draw four circle***
- 1. Subdivide the four circles into N parts, we get N points for each circle***
- 2. Connect the corresponding points***



Visual scripting

Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

What happen if parameters are being manipulated?

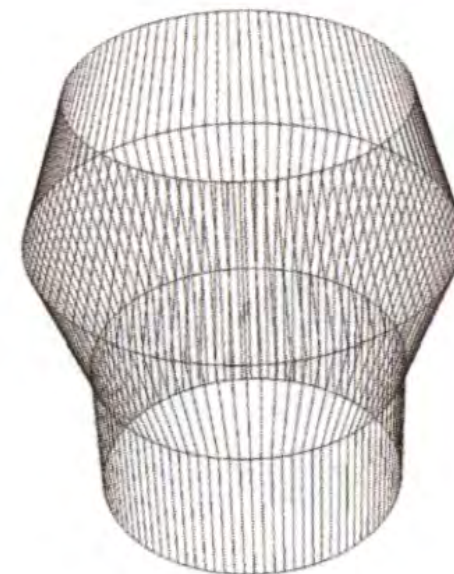
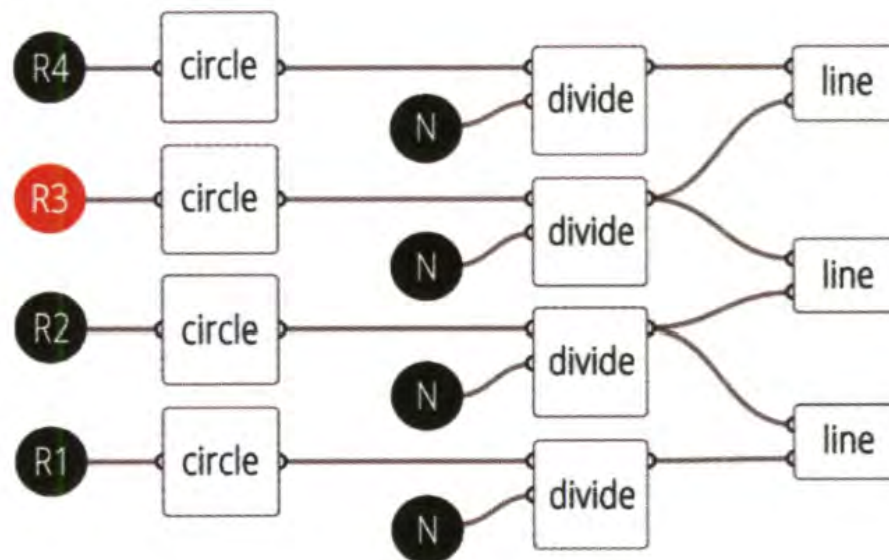


N PARAMETERS ARE MODIFIED, MORE LINES ARE GENERATED

Visual scripting

Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

What happen if parameters are being manipulated?



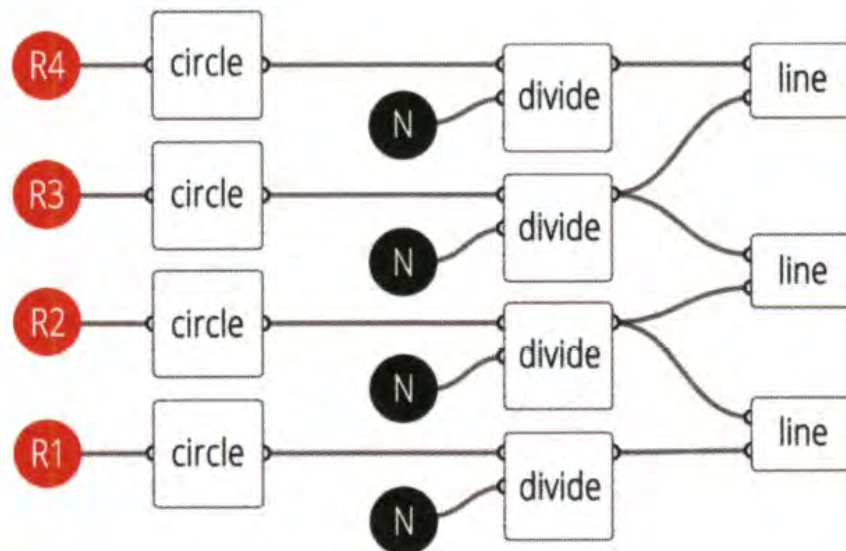
R3 IS MODIFIED, RADIUS OF CIRCLE 3 IS INCREASED IN FIGURE

Visual scripting

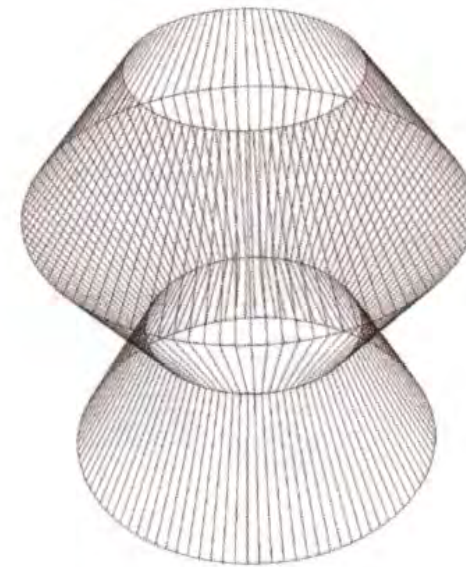
Tedeschi, A. (2014). *AAD, Algorithms-aided design: parametric strategies using Grasshopper*, Le penseur publisher.

What happen if parameters are being manipulated?

The parametric diagram has potentials to create **associative models** that explore multiple configurations.



R1, R2, R3 AND R4 ARE MANIPULATED



PATRIK SCHUMACHER ON PARAMETRICISM AND PARAMETRICISM 2.0

Patrick serves as the director of Zaha Hadid Architects, and has been leading ZHA since Hadid's death in 2016. He is also an architectural theorist. He coined the term "Parametricism" in 2008 and his manifesto is published a year later in the Architectural Design journal.

He considered Parametricism as a global convergence in recent avant-garde architecture which elucidates a new style. Parametricism 2.0, introduced in 2016, is set to solve socio-environmental problems.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parametricism>

Parametricism 1.0 (2009-2014)

Schumacher, P. (2009). Parametricism: A new global style for architecture and urban design. *Architectural Design*, 79, 14-23.

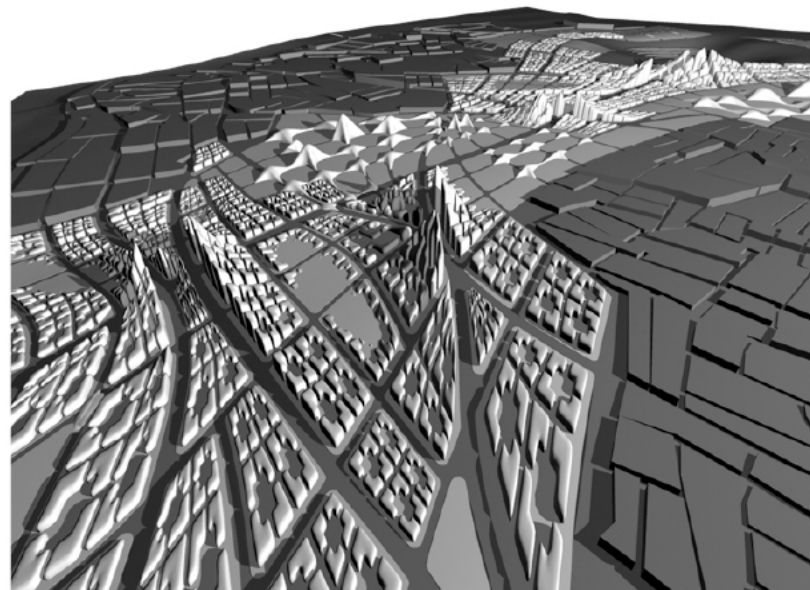
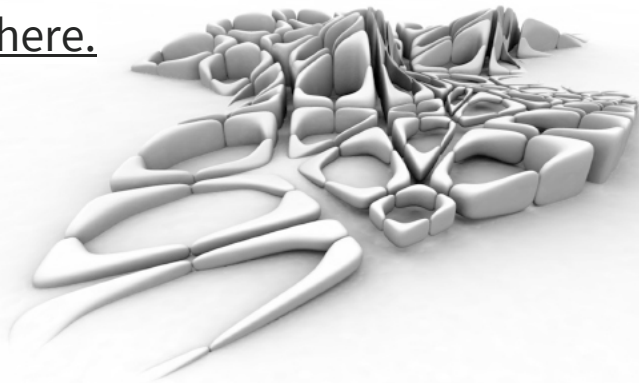
Link to publication from Schumacher's website, [click here](#).

- An avant-garde architecture style
- Rooted in digital animation techniques
- Based on **advanced parametric design systems** and **scripting techniques**.
- “The great new style after modernism”
- Parametricism comes **from creative exploitation of parametric design systems** in view of articulating increasingly complex social processes and institutions.
- Relevant on **all scales** from architecture, interior to urban design.

Parametricism 1.0 (2009-2014)

Schumacher, P. (2009). Parametricism: A new global style for architecture and urban design. *Architectural Design*, 79, 14-23.

Link to publication from Schumacher's website, [click here](#).



Zaha Hadid Architects, Kartal-Pendik Masterplan, Istanbul, Turkey, 2006

Fabric study. The urban fabric comprises both cross towers and perimeter blocks. The image shows the morphological range of the perimeter block type. Blocks are split into four quadrants allowing for a secondary, pedestrian path system. At certain network crossing points the block system is assimilated to the tower system: each block sponsors one of the quadrants to form a pseudo tower around a network crossing point.

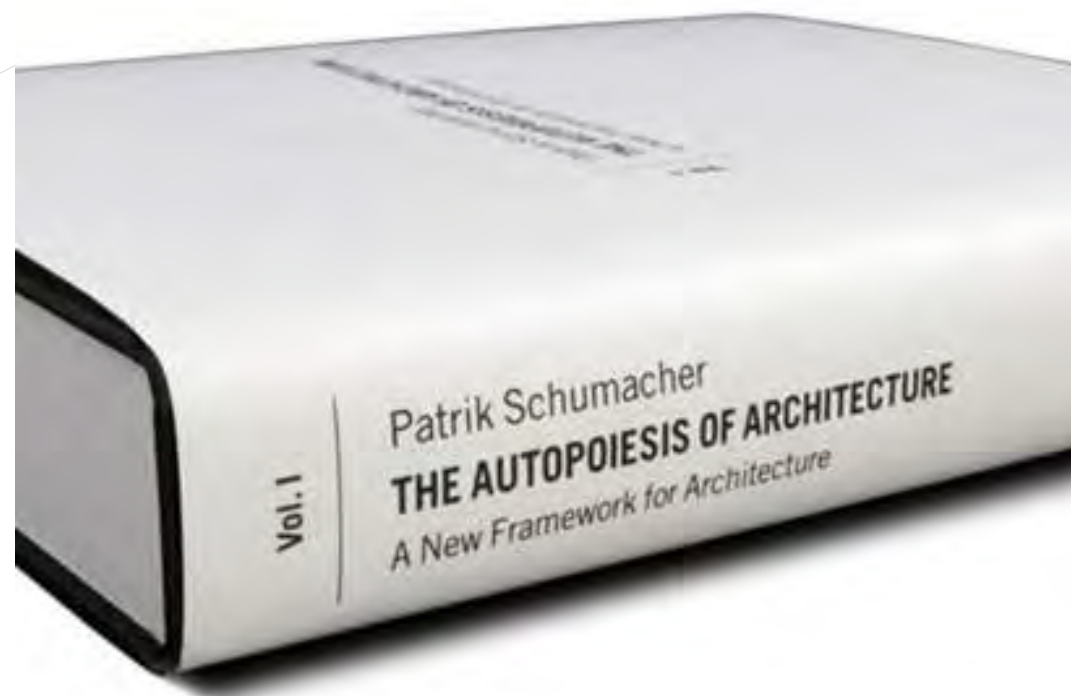
Parametricism 1.0 (2009-2014)

Schumacher, P. (2011). *The Autopoiesis of Architecture, Volume I: A New Framework for Architecture*, John Wiley & Sons.

Duality in defining and locating Parametricism:
Visual sense and process-based architecture.

The concept of *autopoiesis* reflects that architecture can be theorised as a distinct **system of communications**.

Central thesis: phenomenon in architecture is fully grasped when is analysed as **autonomous network** (autopoietic system) **of communications**.



Parametricism 2.0 (2015-present)

*“Parametricism is architecture’s **answer** to contemporary, computationally empowered civilisation, and is the only architectural style that can **take full advantage of computational revolution** that now drives all domains of society.”*

Schumacher, P. (2016). Parametricism 2.0: Gearing Up to Impact the Global Built Environment. *Architectural Design*, 86, 8-17.



Parametricism 2.0 (2015-present)

“Only (parametricism) congenial to recent advances in structural and environmental engineering based on computational analytics and optimisation techniques.

*All other approaches are **incapable of working** with the efficiencies...”*

Schumacher, P. (2016). Parametricism 2.0: Gearing Up to Impact the Global Built Environment. *Architectural Design*, 86, 8-17.



Parametricism 2.0 (2015-present)

Parametricism is the only contemporary approach that can address challenges posed to architecture by the new **social dynamics** of Information Age.

Schumacher, P. (2016). Parametricism 2.0: Gearing Up to Impact the Global Built Environment. *Architectural Design*, 86, 8-17.



Parametricism 2.0 (2015-present)

Schumacher **gathered key protagonists (and experts)** in this edited AD journal of Parametricism in a range of values to illustrate that Parametricism **can** take on relevant, high-performance projects:

Schumacher, P. (2016). Parametricism 2.0: Gearing Up to Impact the Global Built Environment. *Architectural Design*, 86, 8-17.

Structural and engineering innovations
Parametricing the social processes
Material culture
Parametric Regionalism
Parametricism in Urban models
Parametricism in Product Design
And many more

Parametricism 2.0

Guest-edited by Patrik Schumacher
LIST OF CONTENT

<i>Antoni Gaudí, Colònia Güell Chapel, Barcelona, 1898–1914.</i>	Introduction Parametricism 2.0 Gearing Up to Impact the Global Built Environment Patrik Schumacher	Parametric Computation History and Future John Frazer	Computational Material Culture Achim Menges	Relational Urban Models Parameters, Values and Tacit Forms of Algorithms Enriqueta Labres and Eduardo Rico	Parametric Regionalism Philip Yuan
Antoni Gaudí and Frei Otto Essential Precursors to the Parametricism Manifesto Mark Burry		Parametric Notations The Birth of the Non-Standard Mario Carpo	Advancing Social Functionality Via Agent-Based Parametric Semiology Patrik Schumacher		'Super-Natural' Parametricism in Product Design Ross Lovegrove
Upgrading Computational Design Shajay Bhooshan		Behavioural Complexity Constructing Frameworks for Human–Machine Ecologies Theodore Spyropoulos	Hegemonic Parametricism Delivers a Market-Based Urban Order Patrik Schumacher		Counterpoint A Hospice for Parametricism Mark Foster Gage
Behavioural Production Autonomous Swarm-Constructed Architecture Robert Stuart-Smith		The Art of the Prototypical Marc Fornes	Parametrising the Social Manuel DeLanda	Contributors	<i>Studio Hadid/Schumacher, Complex variegated order via multi-author coherence, Istanbul Cultural District, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, 2013.</i>
Parametricism's Structural Congeniality Philippe Block	<i>Marc Fornes / THEVERYMANY, Vaulted Willow, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 2014.</i>	ISSN 0003-8504 ISBN 978-1118-736166			



Parametric Design Thinking

Schnabel (2007)

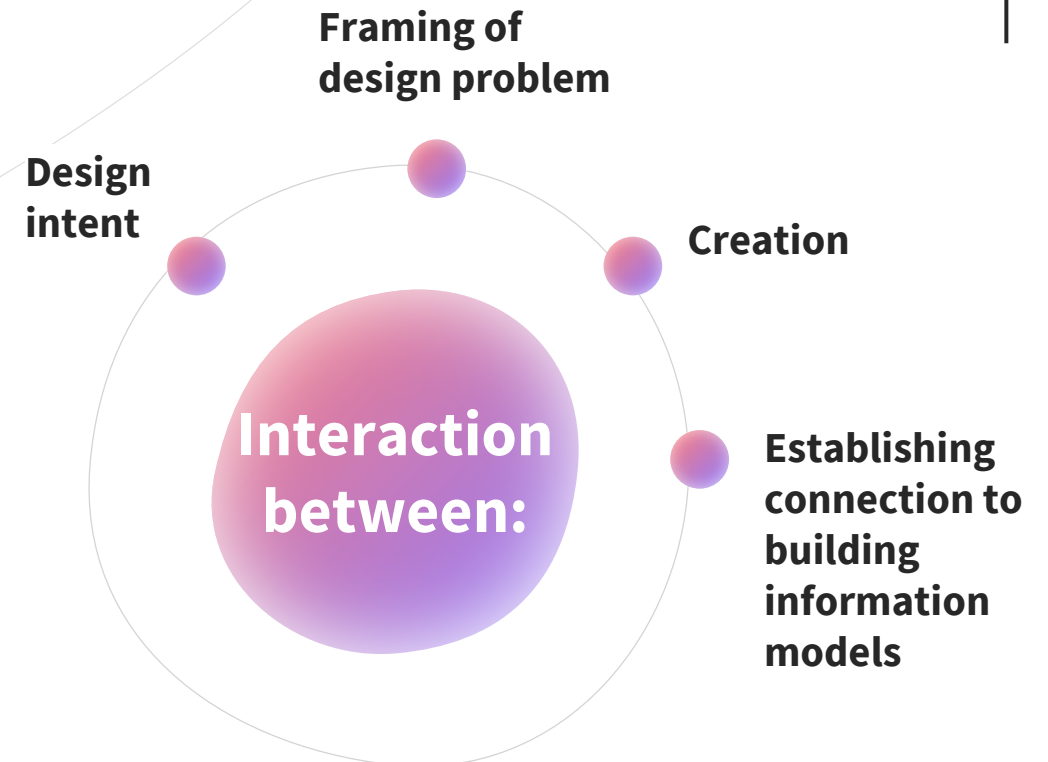
Schnabel, M. A. (2007). Parametric designing in architecture. *Computer-Aided Architectural Design Futures (CAADFutures) 2007*. Springer.

Set to answer the question that:
The **framing of design creation** using parametric methods enhance process.

Scope: architecture studio

Observations from the studio project:

- Designing in **layers** allow architects to deal with more complex problems.
- A novel set of opportunities is presented by parametric design.
- Studying causes of problems and their relationships to, and dependencies on, other elements directly.



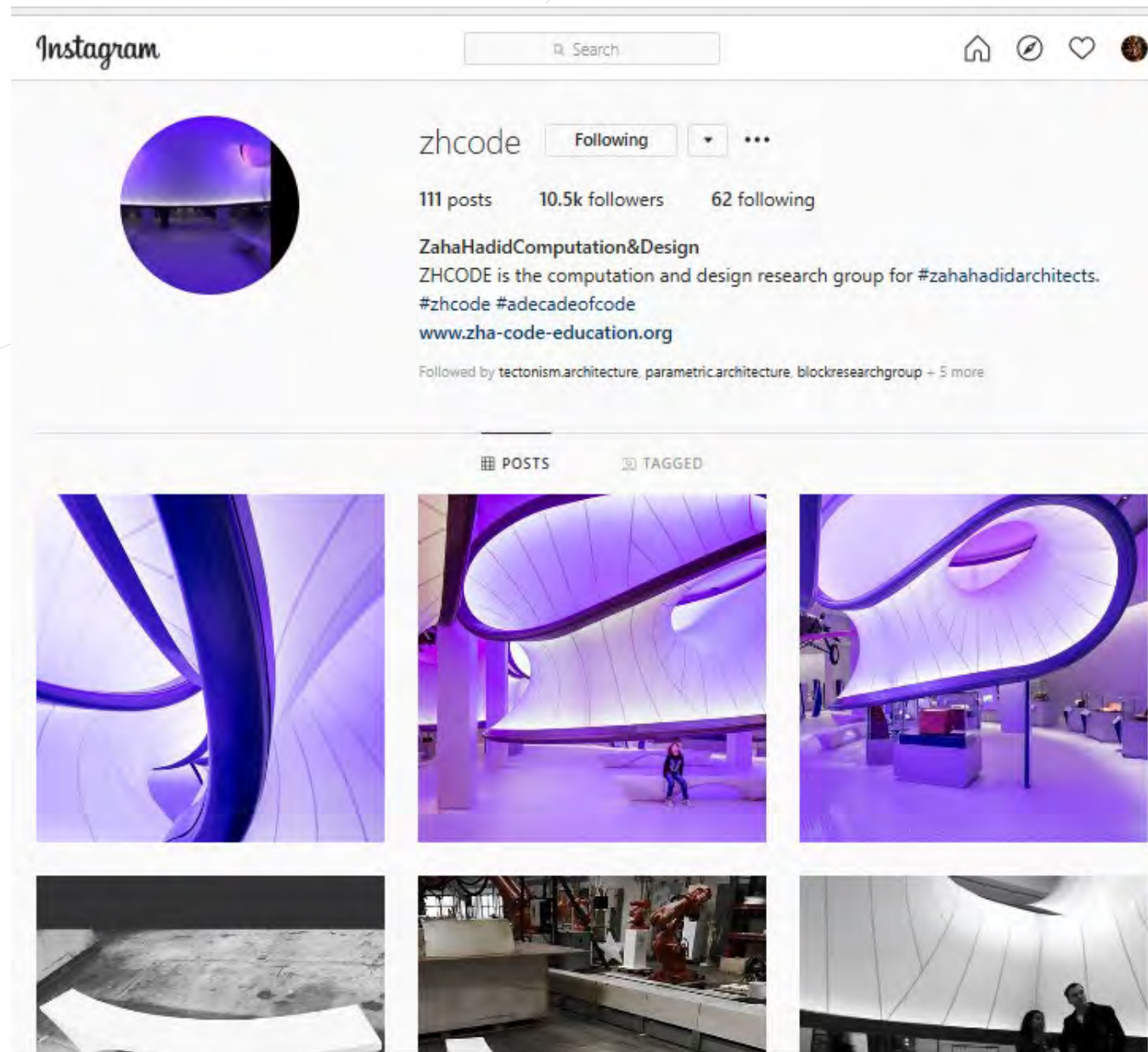
- Parametric dependencies allow for a **level of ambiguity** that is required in **creative processes**.
- VS conventional approached: non-linear design processes and re-representation of ideas can lead to **architectural expressions**.

Bhooshan (2017)

Bhooshan, S. (2017). Parametric design thinking: A case-study of practice-embedded architectural research. *Design Studies*, 52, 115-143.

Set to highlight aspects of particular parametric design thinking (**PDT**) based on practice.

Distilled from **six years of practice** in Zaha Hadid Architects Computation and Design group (**ZHCODE**).



Bhooshan (2017)

Bhooshan, S. (2017). Parametric design thinking: A case-study of practice-embedded architectural research. *Design Studies*, 52, 115-143.

Definition of Parametric design thinking (PDT) according to Bhooshan (2017):

Computationally augmented form of design thinking

Components of PDT:

- 1. Cognitive Model**
- 2. Design Method**
- 3. Information Processing Model**

Bhooshan (2017)

Bhooshan, S. (2017). Parametric design thinking: A case-study of practice-embedded architectural research. *Design Studies*, 52, 115-143.

Components of PDT:

1. Cognitive Model
2. Design Method
3. Information Processing Model

Darwinism in design:

A cognitive model in relation to the current discussion on design thinking.

Acknowledgement of collective cognitive model in multiple authors' projects.

Iterative process which requires balance between: exploratory and exploitative phases, to find optimal solutions.

Bhooshan (2017)

Bhooshan, S. (2017). Parametric design thinking: A case-study of practice-embedded architectural research. *Design Studies*, 52, 115-143.

Components of PDT:

1. Cognitive Model
2. Design Method
3. Information Processing Model

Design method in relation to above mentioned cognitive model is:

Directed search of design space.

This method seek from all possible solutions, a solution that is efficacious in its design and production and harmonious for human occupation.

Bhooshan (2017)

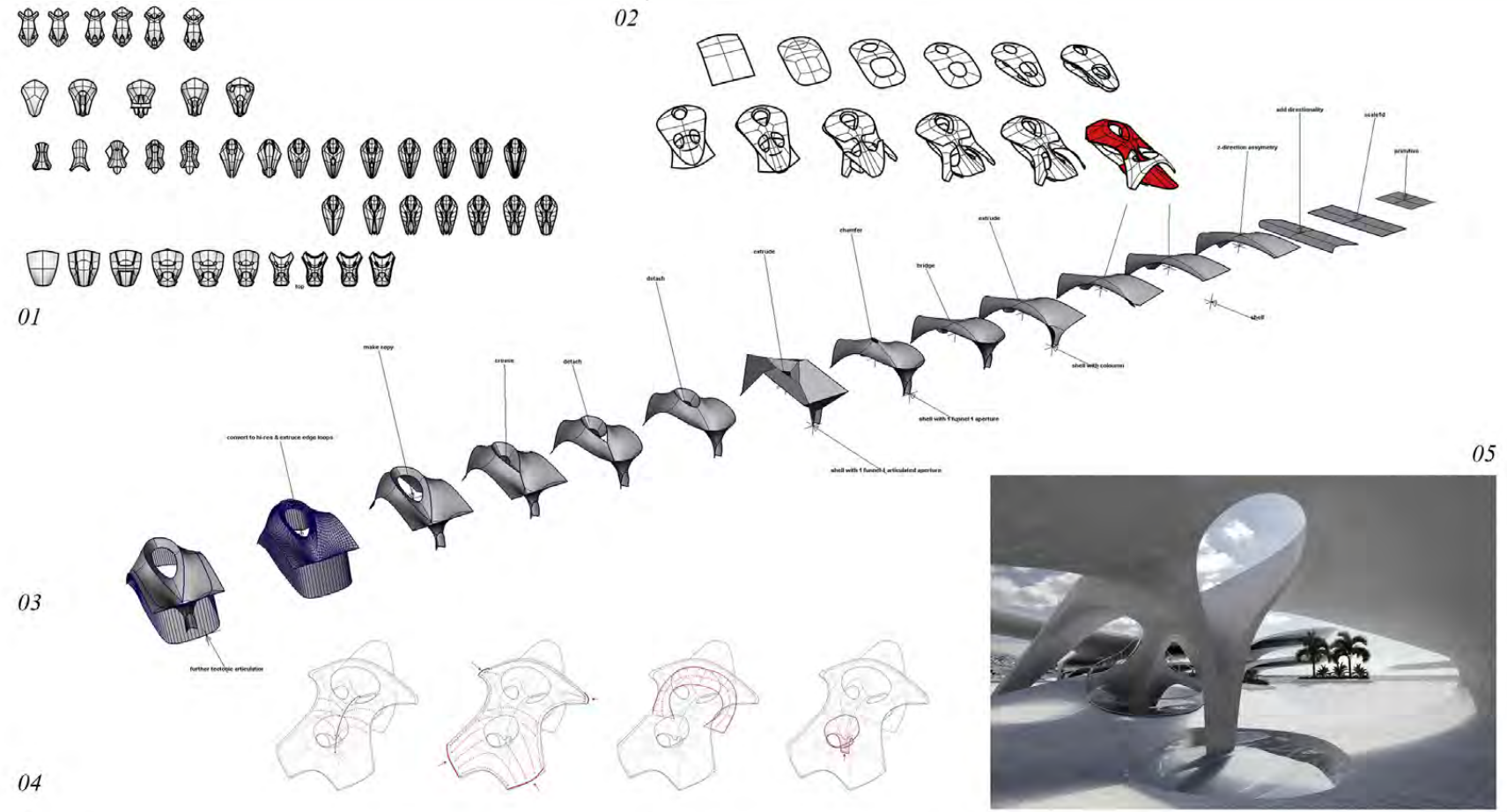


Figure 3 Directed Search of solution space. **01** A genetic lineage of design options **02, 03** A sequence of geometric operations, amenable for hybridizing of options **04** Heuristics of structural behavioural **05** A synthesized solution. **Images:** courtesy of Zaha Hadid Architects and Block Research Group

Bhooshan (2017)

Bhooshan, S. (2017). Parametric design thinking: A case-study of practice-embedded architectural research. *Design Studies*, 52, 115-143.

Components of PDT:

1. Cognitive Model
2. Design Method
3. Information Processing Model:

Computer Aided Geometric Design (CAGD)

Two categories of computational representations of objects:

- 1) Drawing based (CAD, CADG)
- 2) Model based (BIM)

CAGD allows abstraction of complex physical phenomena and machine parameters associated with manufacturing method; into the geometric properties and constraints.

What is the benefit?

An interactive and yet precise control over geometries

Bhooshan (2017)

Bhooshan, S. (2017). Parametric design thinking: A case-study of practice-embedded architectural research. *Design Studies*, 52, 115-143.

He also highlights the need for architectural design and practice to follow a **research programme**, instead of ad-hoc solutions to design tasks.

Cumulative research enabling network involving *academic institutions, professional firms and embedded research groups* to effectively realise architectural projects.

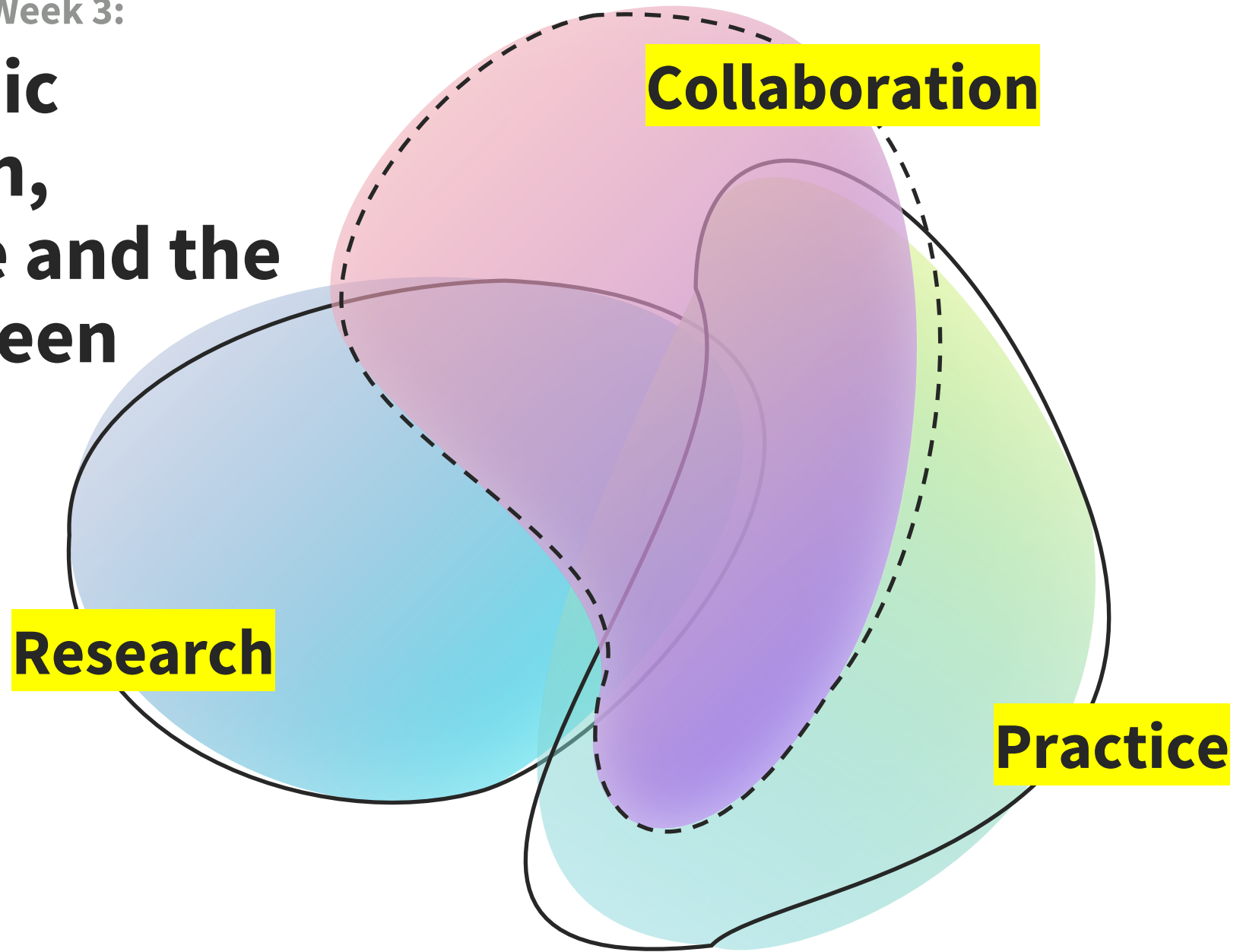
Previously on Week 3:

**What are the drivers
of these
advancement in
digital tools?**

**Symbiosis of design research
and practice**

Previously on Week 3:

Academic research, practice and the in-between



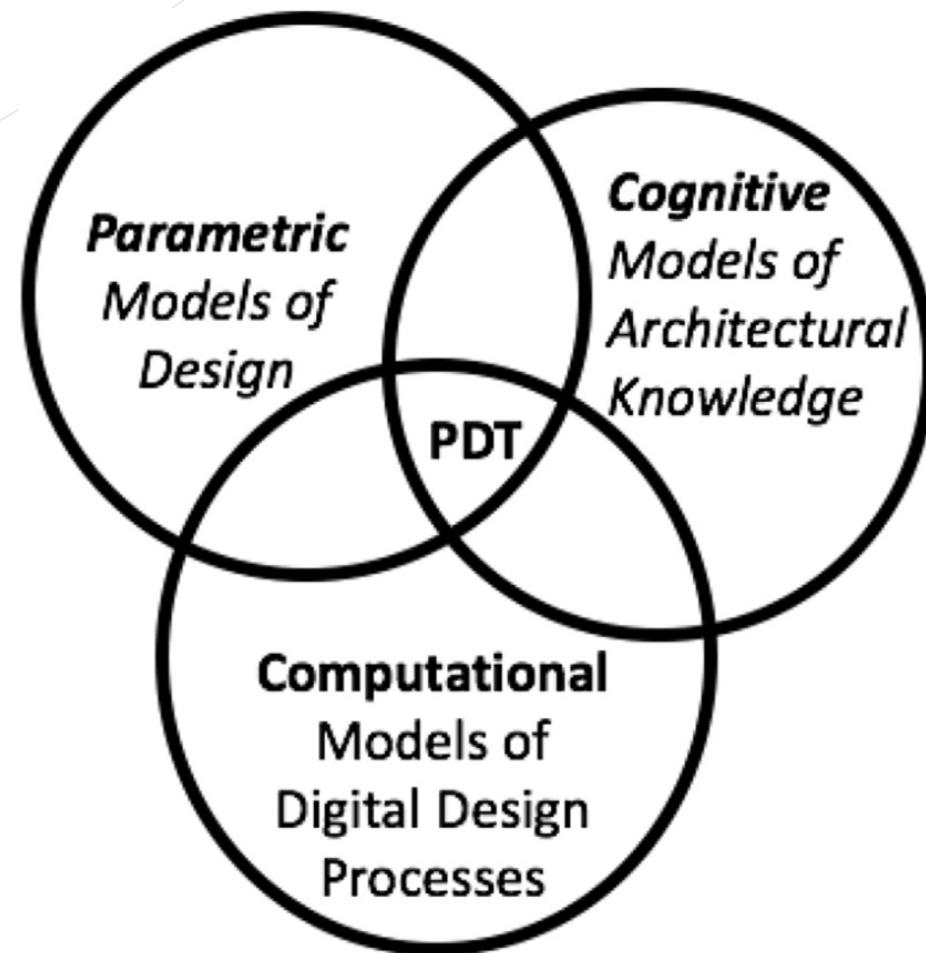
Oxman (2017)

Oxman, R. (2017). Thinking difference: Theories and models of parametric design thinking. *Design Studies*, 52, 4-39.

Whilst Bhoosan (2017) explored PDT from the perspective of design practice, Oxman (2017) provides review on theoretical takes on PDT- Parametric Design Thinking.

The aim is to understand **the impact of parametric design** on the emergence of **new ways of thinking**.

Oxman (2017) illustrates PDT as intersection of other related fields



Oxman (2017)

Oxman, R. (2017). Thinking difference: Theories and models of parametric design thinking. *Design Studies*, 52, 4-39.

Continuity and change in the evolution of models of design thinking: from traditional paper-based media to computational media-related models.

They share cognitive concepts.

**The evolution is:
From *typological thinking* to *topological thinking*.**

Typological thinking: design by sub-types
Topological thinking: design of versioning types, by changing values of their associative relationships.

Oxman (2017)


Oxman, R. (2017). Thinking difference: Theories and models of parametric design thinking. *Design Studies*, 52, 4-39.

Differentiation as key design strategy of PDT.

Differentiation is:
Local specialisation of a repetitive formation

Differentiation strategies support new types of creative thinking.

Understanding how to manipulate and explore associative relationship in topological parametric scheme



Parametric Design System

Characteristics of a parametric design system

Jabi, W. (2013). *Parametric design for architecture*, Laurence King Publishing.

Object-orientation

Object oriented approach, which is a well-established computer science topic. Interaction with parametric system that reflects its internal algorithmic structure. Each object has *values* that determines its *attributes*.

Methods

Methods are functions and algorithms that act on an object by modifying its attributes.

Families and inheritance

Objects which share certain characteristics can be organized as members of a *class* or *family* of objects. Sharing certain attributes with their siblings and inherit certain attributes from their parents is the advantage.

Parameters

Parameter usually signifies a variable term in equations that determine other values. It is characterized by having a range of possible values.

Types of parameters

Jabi, W. (2013). *Parametric design for architecture*, Laurence King Publishing.

- **Mathematical** parameters: most basic type, such as numbers, logical values and strings of characters
- **Geometric** parameters: example includes points, lines, surfaces and solids
- **Topological** parameters: describe how two and more entities are related
- **Representational** parameters: describing and abstracting entities from outside themselves. For example, walls and windows
- **Material** parameters: built on the first four parameters by adding and connecting several physical attributes such as weight, tension, friction, etc
- **Environmental** parameters: time, wind, thermal variations are to name but a few
- **Human** parameters: most challenging class of parameters

Parametric patterns

Jabi, W. (2013). *Parametric design for architecture*, Laurence King Publishing.

Practitioners are still building this knowledge, collecting and systematically developing comprehensive bank of patterns using a consistent template.

Jabi (2013) compiled some of them on his book.

PART II PARAMETRIC PATTERNS

- 30 CONTROLLER
- 42 FORCE FIELD
- 48 REPETITION
- 58 TILING
- 68 RECURSION
- 82 SUBDIVISION
- 110 PACKING
- 126 WEAVING
- 156 BRANCHING



How Designers Use Parameter

Add, erase, relate and repair

Woodbury, R. (2010). Elements of parametric design.

In conventional design system, designers **add** and **erase**.

Parametric modelling requires designers to:

Add, **erase**, **relate** and **repair**.

Relating requires explicit thinking about the relations between objects.

Repairing occurs after an erasure, to attend to remaining parts.

Three parts how designers use parameters

Woodbury, R. (2010). Elements of parametric design.

1. **The shift between conventional and parametric**
2. **New skills**
3. **New strategies**

Parametric modelling relies on **establishing relationships.**

The cost is it depends on **designers' ability to redefine relationships**, and willingness to consider relationship-definition phase as **integral design process.**

“Relationship creation”

Three parts how designers use parameters

Woodbury, R. (2010). Elements of parametric design.

1. The shift between conventional and parametric
2. New skills
3. New strategies

1. CONCEIVING DATA FLOW
2. DIVIDING TO CONQUER
3. NAMING
4. THINKING WITH ABSTRACTION
5. THINKING MATHEMATICALLY
6. THINKING ALGORITHMICALLY

THESE ARE BASIC SKILLS OF PARAMETRIC CRAFT.

Three parts how designers use parameters

Woodbury, R. (2010). Elements of parametric design.

1. The shift between conventional and parametric
2. New skills
3. New strategies

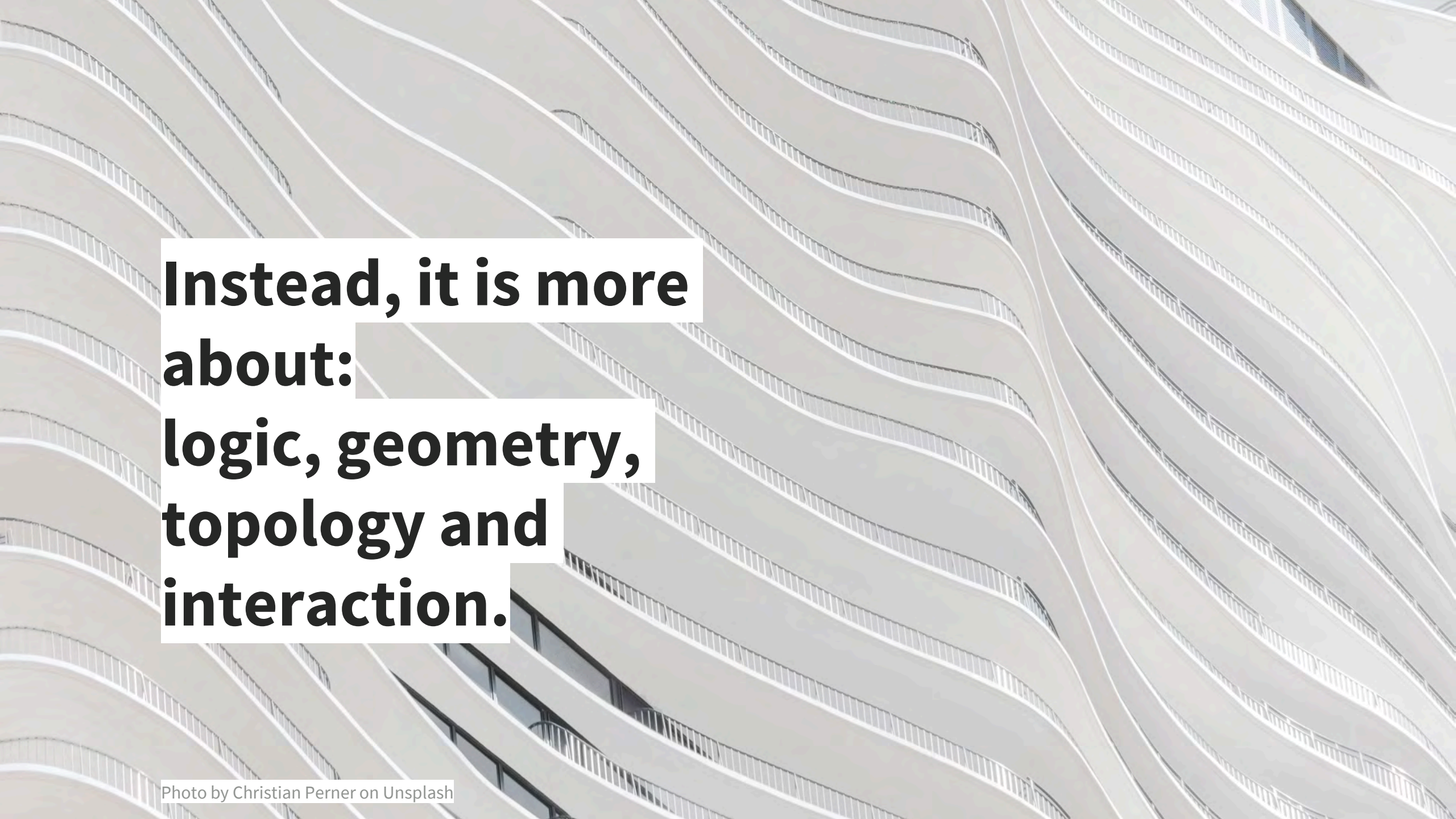
1. SKETCHING
2. THROW CODE AWAY
3. COPY AND MODIFY
4. SEARCH FOR FORM
5. USE MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTATION TO UNDERSTAND DESIGN
6. DEFER DECISIONS
7. MAKE MODULES
8. HELP OTHERS
9. DEVELOP YOUR TOOLBOX





To summarise..

**Parametric design is not
about computer
software or any
particular syntax.**



**Instead, it is more
about:
logic, geometry,
topology and
interaction.**

Re-iterating aims and objectives

- To **introduce** the concept of parametric design
- To **contextualise** parametric design within the umbrella of **computational design field**
- To infer **parametric design thinking**
- To provide illustration on **how designers can use the concept** in their practices