

# Documentation



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# ÍNDEX

1. Idea.....	3
2. Wireframe & Sitemap.....	3
3. Parcel and Tailwind.....	3
4. Criteria followed to develop the webpage.....	4
5. Responsive Design.....	5
6. Image Optimization.....	6
7. Clip-Path & Animations.....	7

Notes:

PARLAR DE FONTS

- ESTIL
- EMOCIO
- TARGET

Donar credits:

logo: <https://thenounproject.com/icon/arrow-up-2751/>

disc1: [https://miyabestvs.life/product\\_details/29662981.html](https://miyabestvs.life/product_details/29662981.html)

disc2: <https://www.indievinylden.com/en-es>

disc3: <https://www.bestbuy.com/site/willy-and-the-poor-boys-clear-vinyl-best-buy-exclusive-lp-vinyl/6398185.p?skuld=6398185&intl=nosplash>

disc4: <https://vinyl.com>

disc5: <https://thesoundofvinyl.us/products/nirvana-nevermind-lp>

disc6: <https://www.turntablelab.com/products/armand-hammer-we-buy-diabetic-test-strips-colored-vinyl-vinyl-2lp>

# 1. Idea

The idea of this project is making a website about a music selling company. There will be a main page, having a navbar to move around pages and in the start of the page there will be shown a product or some products, showing off the latest product. Using the navbar, you will be able to go to: Home, About Us, Products, Shopping cart.

In the About us section, there will be information about the company, showing some quotes about our workers and backstory of the company.

In the Products section there will be all the products listed, with some information about them, and two buttons letting the user buy or view the product. When the user views the products, there will be a better view of the products and glorified information of the one shown beforehand.

## 2. Wireframe & Sitemap

For the wireframe & sitemap of the webpage, I made use of Figma. In Figma, I was able to make a wireframe with some interactivity. The main features are the possibility to move between pages like you would do in the real website, and some interactive buttons.

Here are the [wireframe](#) and the [sitemap](#).

## 3. Parcel and Tailwind

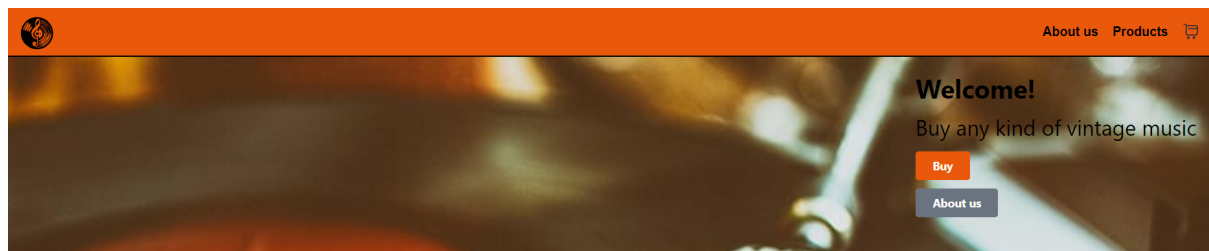
Parcel allows you to package HTML, JS, TS files, and more. When you package them, it makes it easier to distribute them and also facilitates code execution testing by packaging and running it on a local server, just as it would be done in reality.

In the other hand, tailwind helps us develop responsive and pretty webpages using inline styling with ease. It can use media queries to adapt to all the sizes or devices, apart from doing everything that CSS does.

## 4. Criteria followed to develop the webpage

From making the wireframe to developing this website, some criteria has been followed to make the website.

First, the law of Gestalt has been used for certain parts of the webpage and wireframe. The main page uses a hero to show the most important information, and the text inside of it is not centered, but aligned to the left, letting the image being shown, making an association with both of these elements.



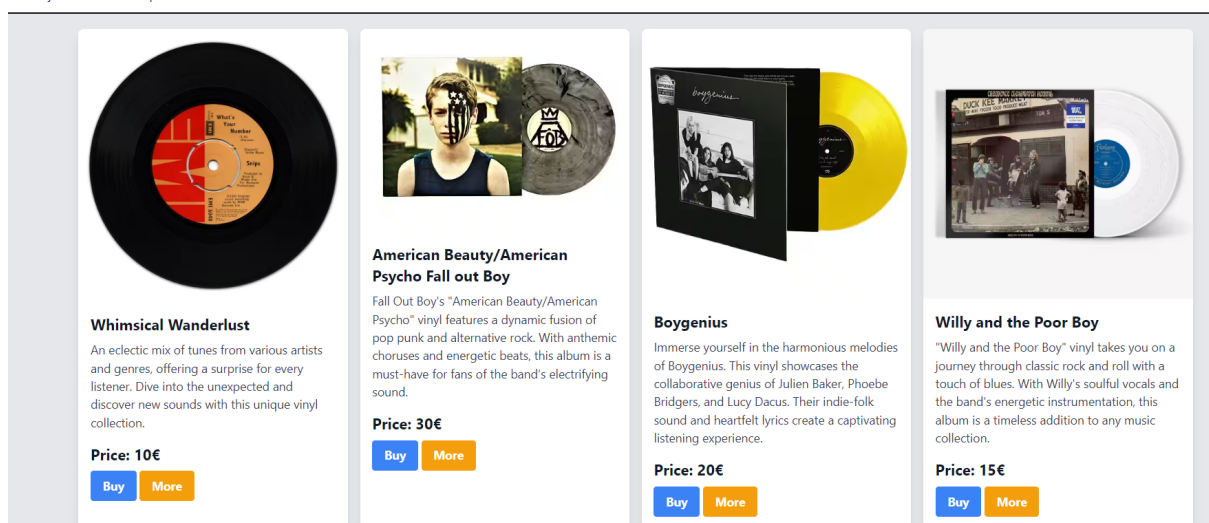
The header and footer also avoid this and are grouped together to make the user know that they're related.

All the contents and background colors have contrast, to be able to differentiate between background and content.

The colors chosen for this website follow the 60% 30% and 10% criteria. Using white as the 60% color, and grey as the 30%. With these different colors, there isn't much difference in intensity or brightness, but make's it is useful for contrast. And then, for the 10%, orange has been used to draw attention from the user in important things, showing that they are special.

### Products

Here you can see all the products we have in our store



About the structure of the website, the main way that the website has the structure is using flex. With flex, the webpage can be shown mainly by columns or rows, which we can clearly see how the website is structured. Usually the main part of the webpage(header, main/body, footer) are ordered in columns and the contents inside them in rows or rows with columns inside. To make them responsive, media queries have been used to adapt sizes and positions depending on the size of the screen. And also for structuring of blocks, flex-wrap has been used.

```
<body class="flex flex-col justify-between">
  <header
    class="w-[100%] h-[69px] border-b-2 font-josefin border-black p-5 flex flex-row justify-between relative bg-orange-600"
  >
    <div class="flex flex-row items-center">
      <!-- Left -->
      <div class="w-12 h-11 justify-center items-center inline-flex">
        <div class="w-[47.52px] h-[43.52px] relative">
          
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="flex gap-5 flex-row items-center">
      <!-- Right -->
      <div class="md:flex hidden lg:text-black lg:text-lg lg:font-bold"><a href="./aboutUs.html">About us</a></div>
      <div class="md:flex hidden lg:text-black lg:text-lg lg:font-bold"><a href="./products.html">Products</a></div>
      <a class="md:flex hidden lg:text-black" href="./main.html"></a>
      <div class="sm:cursor-pointer p-4 md:hidden">
        <div class="bar bg-black h-1 w-6 mb-1"></div>
        <div class="bar bg-black h-1 w-6 mb-1"></div>
        <div class="bar bg-black h-1 w-6"></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </header>
```

The transition between parts of the webpage was made by the clip-path feature of css. Unfortunately, tailwind doesn't support it, so a custom css file needed to be made. With the help from the website [Clippy](#) , custom clip paths have been added to a css file to use it as if it was tailwind inline code.

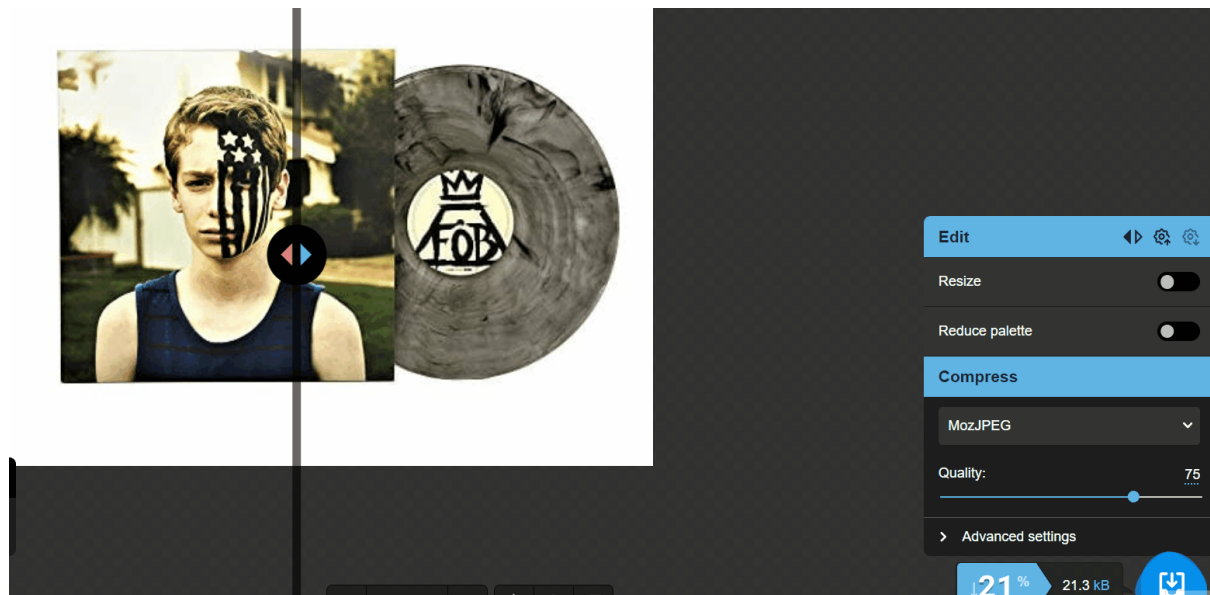


The hero has been made using 3 divs, the holder, the filler, and the content. The holder had inside the other 2 divs and had its background image changed to make something similar to a relative/absolute background. Then the filler filled the space needed to fit the content well. The content had all the items aligned with flex-col.

```
<main class="flex flex-col">
  <div
    id="hero"
    style="background-image: url(../img/Original/hero.jpg); background-repeat: no-repeat; background-size: cover"
    class="flex flex-row flex-grow lg: clip-path-bot"
  >
    <div id="filler-left" class="flex flex-grow"> </div>
    <div id="content-right" class="flex flex-col p-6 place-content-center">
      <h1 class="text-4xl font-bold mb-4">Welcome!</h1>
      <p class="text-3xl mb-4">Buy any kind of vintage music</p>
      <div id="buttons" class="flex flex-col justify-center gap-3 mb-20">
        <a
          href="#"
          class="hover:animate-bounce bg-orange-600 hover:bg-orange-700 text-white font-bold py-2 px-6 rounded w-fit"
        >Buy</a>
        <a
          href="#"
          class="hover:animate-bounce bg-gray-500 hover:bg-gray-700 text-white font-bold py-2 px-6 rounded w-fit"
        >About us</a>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

## 6. Image Optimization

For the image Optimization of this project, there has been mainly used WebP and AVIF images for their outstanding performance in image fidelity and lightweight size. The changes made have been made in [Squoosh](#), an easy and practical way to change the format of your images in real time and see the changes every time you change the values or format.



There are 2 types of images in this project: the main ones which are usually bigger and need more definition and the small ones which are used to display images of usually products which are smaller.

The main images have used the format JPG to keep the most fidelity of the original image at the lowest size possible. The format JPG, although, is not the most optimized, it's the most used worldwide and usually the one with most fidelity, so for the main ones I have chosen JPG.

Then the small images have used both formats. Sometimes one was better than the other one, but mainly AVIF has yielded better results because it has the possibility to use more effort (up to 10 instead of 6 from WebP).

This process of optimization needs to be done manually with Squoosh and if you have to do it with a lot of photos it can be a long and slow process. That's why there have been some programs like Imagemin and Sharp that automate this process to make it easier and faster.

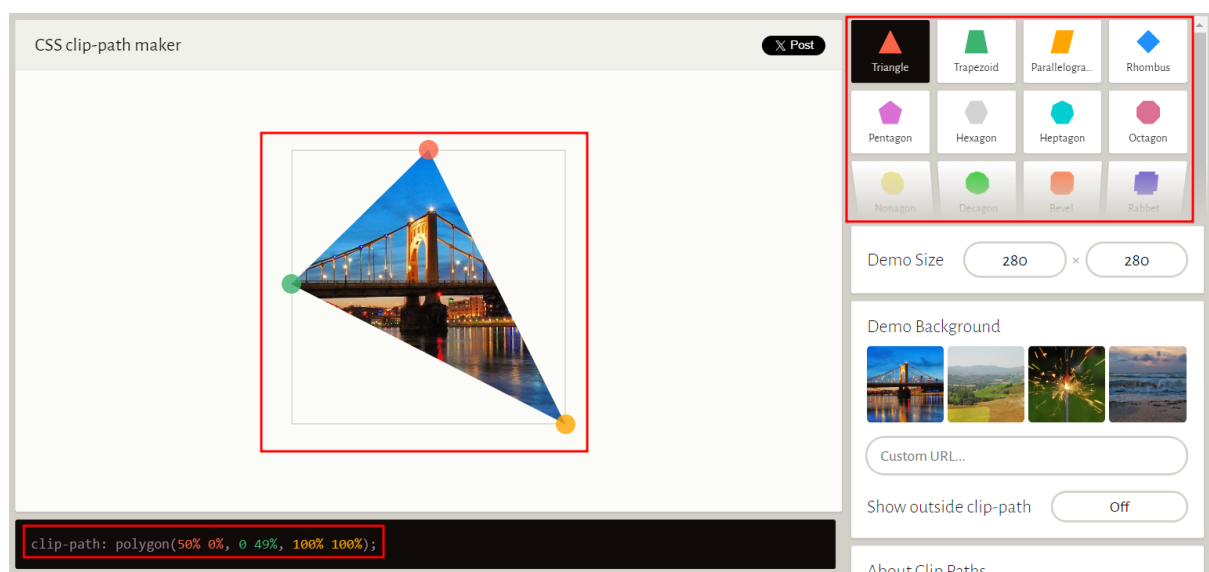
I left a tutorial of how to use Imagemin in the GitHub Repository.

## 7. Clip-Path & Animations

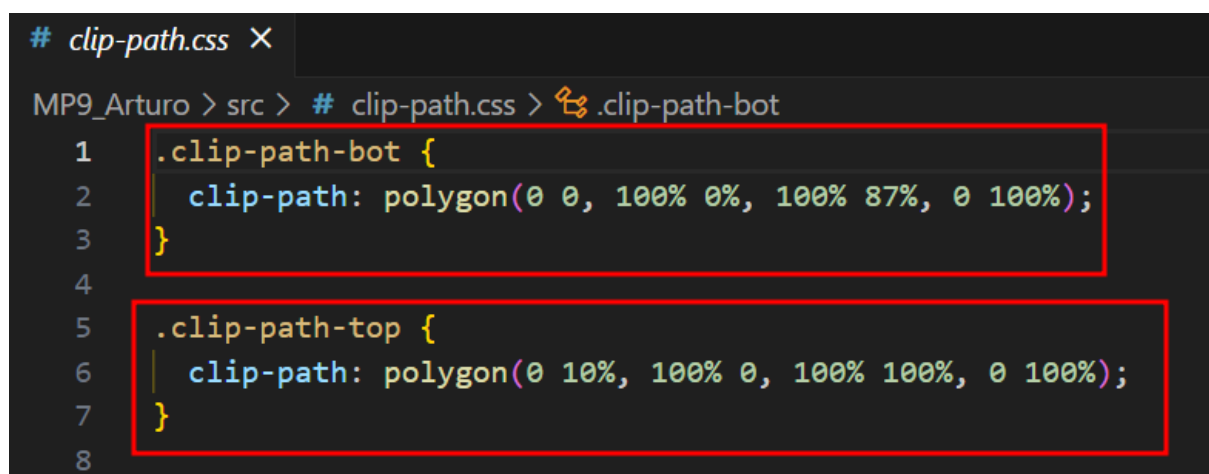
Inside the webpage, clip-paths and animations have been used. The clip-paths have been used as a way to separate sections in a more stylish way and animations have been given to the webpage to give a more life-like feeling overall.

The clip-paths used in the webpage have been polygons, to make a transition in the main webpage. The polygons have been created with a website called [Clippy](#).

In Clippy you can choose what shape you want to do with the clippath and what sizes should that shape have. Then the final product is printed in a text creating the clippath.



Since tailwind doesn't have any kind of way to add a clip path inline, a css file for clippaths needs to be made. Here's mine:

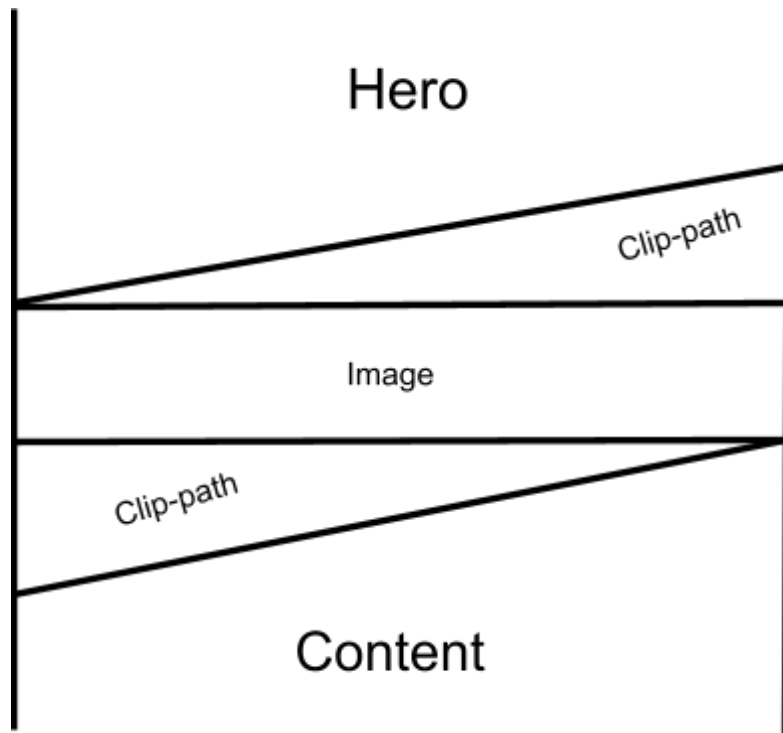




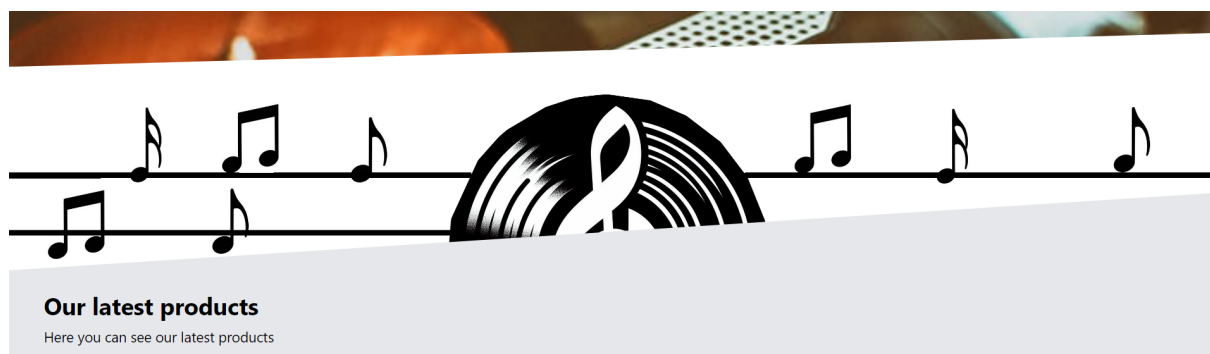
I added to types of clippath with an explanatory name. A clip path that acts in the bottom of the object and one that acts in the top.

My idea with the clippath was to make a little transition between the hero and the content between a clippath with an image that would occupy all the space that takes the actual image plus the clippaths, but adding anything to a clippath wasn't possible since a clippath is like a way of cutting an object, no creating a space.

This is how my idea looked in my mind:



To fix the problem, I thought that using the same background color as the color left by the clip-paths would make the effect, but after seeing the results I decided to change it to make the image occupy all the space.



In the code we can see how it's made, the hero has a clip-path on the bottom and then the actual image is below, having padings in the top and bottom to let the image have space and be shown correctly, then finally the section has a clip-path on the top showing the clip-path.

```
<main class="flex flex-col">
  <div id="hero" style="background-image: url(./img/hero.jpg); background-repeat
    class="flex flex-row flex-grow lg: clip-path-bot">
    <div id="filler-left" class="flex flex-grow">
    </div>
    <div id="content-right" class="flex flex-col p-6 place-content-center">
      <h1 class="text-4xl font-bold mb-4">Welcome!</h1>
      <p class="text-3xl mb-4">Buy any kind of vintage music</p>
      <div id="buttons" class="flex flex-col justify-center gap-3 mb-20">
        <a href="#" class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-700 text-white font-b
        <a href="#" class="bg-gray-500 hover:bg-gray-700 text-white font-b
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="h-[10em] pt-5 pb-5">
    
  </div>

  <section class="bg-gray-200 p-5 md: clip-path-top">
    <div class="p-6 mt-20">
      <h1 class="text-3xl font-bold mb-2">Our latest products</h1>
```

For the animations, they have been added to the buttons of the main page, emphasizing on their importance. The main idea is that they bounced when hovering over the buttons. For that i added the animation and the class in the styles.css file and handed the class to the buttons when the user was hovering over them.

Css:

```
@keyframes bounce {
  0%,
  20%,
  50%,
  80%,
  100% {
    transform: translateY(0);
  }
  40% {
    transform: translateY(-20px);
  }
  60% {
    transform: translateY(-10px);
  }
}

.animate-bounce {
  animation: bounce 1s;
}
```

Html:

```
<div id="content-right" class="fle
  <h1 class="text-4xl font-bold mb
  <p class="text-3xl mb-4">Buy any
  <div id="buttons" class="flex fl
    <a
      href="#"
      class="hover:animate-bounce
    >Buy</a>
  >
    <a
      href="#"
      class="hover:animate-bounce
    >About us</a>
  >
  </div>
</div>
```

This is the result:

