Designing the **Property Listings Page** for your **RealHome: A Real Estate Listing Platform** involves organizing property data in a way that makes it easy for users to browse, filter, and find the properties that match their criteria. This page is one of the most important because it acts as the main browsing page where users interact with multiple property listings.

Here's how you can design a clean, user-friendly **Property Listings Page** in **Figma**:

1. Plan the Structure

The property listings page typically has the following key sections:

- **Header (Navigation bar)**: To keep the navigation consistent across pages.
- **Search Filters**: To allow users to filter properties by different criteria (e.g., location, price, type).
- **Property Listings (Grid or List)**: Where the properties are displayed.
- **Pagination or Load More Button**: To manage a large number of listings.

2. Set Up Figma

- **Create a Frame**: Open Figma and create a new frame for your property listings page. Use the **Frame Tool** (shortcut: **F**) and select a standard desktop width, such as **1440px** or **1920px**. You can also create separate frames for mobile views later.

3. Design the Header

Include a header similar to the homepage, so users can easily navigate between sections.

Steps:

- **Add a Rectangle for the Header**: Create a rectangle across the top of the frame to act as the navigation bar.
- **Logo**: Place the **RealHome** logo on the left side.
- **Navigation Links**: Add navigation links like **Home**, **Listings**, **Agents**, **Wishlist**, and **Login/Signup** on the right.
- Optionally, include a **Search Icon** to allow quick access to property search.

4. Design the Search Filters Section

Search filters are essential for helping users narrow down their property search based on specific criteria like location, price, or property type.

Steps:

- **Create a Sidebar (or Top Filter Bar)**:
    - **Sidebar Filter**: Use the **Rectangle Tool** (shortcut: **R**) to create a sidebar on the left side (width around 250px). This will house the search filters.
    - **Top Filter Bar**: Alternatively, you can place the filters at the top of the page.
- **Add Filter Options**:

    - **Location**: Add a text label “Location” with a dropdown or text input for the user to specify an area.
    - **Price Range**: Use sliders or input fields for users to set a minimum and maximum price.
    - **Property Type**: Include checkboxes or dropdowns for users to choose the type of property (House, Apartment, Condo, etc.).
    - **Bedrooms/Bathrooms**: Use checkboxes or dropdowns to filter by the number of bedrooms or bathrooms.
    - **Amenities**: Offer additional filters like **Pool**, **Garage**, **Pet Friendly**, etc.

Wireframe Layout:

- Filters aligned vertically in the sidebar or horizontally across the top.
- Label each filter with text (e.g., **“Location”**, **“Price”**, **“Property Type”**).

5. Design the Property Listings Grid

This is where the actual property listings will appear, displayed in either a grid or a list format.

Steps:

- **Grid Layout**:
    - Create **cards** for each property, which will show essential details.
    - Each card should contain:
        - **Thumbnail Image**: Use a rectangle to represent the property’s main image.
        - **Property Title**: Add text for the property title (e.g., “3-Bedroom House in Manhattan”).
        - **Price**: Include the price of the property prominently.
        - **Location**: Add the location of the property (e.g., “New York, NY”).
        - **Short Description**: A brief 2-3 line description or key features.
        - **CTA Button**: Add a “View Details” button or link for each card.
- **Grid Alignment**:
    - Arrange the property cards in a 2-3 column grid, depending on your page width.
    - Make sure there’s consistent spacing between each card to keep the layout clean and easy to scan.
- **List View (Optional)**: If you prefer a list view, stack the property cards vertically, with larger images and more detailed text on each card.

Wireframe Layout:

- **Card Layout**: Each property card should have a thumbnail image, title, price, location, short description, and a CTA button.
- Align the cards in a grid format, typically 2-3 columns wide, depending on your frame size.

6. Add Pagination or Load More Button

Since property listings pages can have many results, include a method to load more listings without overwhelming the user.

Steps:

- **Pagination**: At the bottom of the property grid, add a pagination section (e.g., “Page 1 of 5” with **Next** and **Previous** buttons).
- **Load More Button**: Alternatively, you can add a “Load More” button at the bottom of the listings to dynamically load more results when clicked.

7. Review and Adjust

- **Spacing and Alignment**: Use Figma’s alignment tools and grids to make sure all elements are properly spaced and aligned.
- **Responsiveness**: Consider how the layout will adapt to different screen sizes. You can create a separate mobile frame where filters appear in a dropdown or collapsible section.

Example Wireframe Layout:

1. **Header**:
    - Logo on the left.
    - Navigation menu with options like **Home**, **Listings**, **Agents**, and **Login/Signup** on the right.
2. **Search Filters**:
    - A sidebar or top filter bar with dropdowns and sliders for location, price, property type, and additional criteria like number of bedrooms and bathrooms.
3. **Property Listings Grid**:
    - A 2-3 column grid of property cards, each containing:
        - Thumbnail image of the property.
        - Property title, price, and location.
        - Short description of the property.
        - “View Details” button.
4. **Pagination or Load More Button**:
    - Pagination numbers or a “Load More” button to allow users to browse additional properties without leaving the page.

Tips for Designing in Figma:

- **Components**: Create reusable components for property cards, buttons, and filters so you can easily replicate them across the page.
- **Grids**: Use grids to keep the alignment consistent, especially when creating the property card grid. A 12-column grid system is often useful for web design.

- **Consistency**: Maintain consistent padding, margin, and font sizes to ensure a clean, cohesive design across the page.
- **Icons**: Use icons for filters (e.g., a location pin for the location filter or a price tag for price range) to make the interface more visually appealing.