UI/UX Design System Documentation

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

This document provides comprehensive guidelines for the UI/UX design system.

It includes the Style Guide, Component Library, and Design Principles essential for creating consistent and high-quality user interfaces.

1.2 Scope

Define the scope of the design system. Include the types of applications and platforms it covers (e.g., web, mobile, desktop).

2. Design Principles

2.1 Core Principles

2.1.1 Consistency

Ensure a cohesive look and feel across all interfaces and interactions.

This includes maintaining uniformity in design elements, typography, color schemes, and spacing.

2.1.2 Flexibility

Create designs that are adaptable to various screen sizes, devices, and user needs.

Ensure the system supports responsive and adaptive design principles.

3. Style Guide

3.1 Typography

Typography Scales

Headings: Outline the typography scale for headings (e.g., H1, H2, H3).

Body Text: Provide guidelines for body text font size and line height.

Special Text: Document styling for special text elements (e.g., quotes, code snippets).

3.1.1 Font Families

Primary Font: [Poppins] – Used for headings and important text.

- Usage: Use the primary font for all headings and key text elements where prominence is required.
- This font should reflect the brand's identity and enhance readability.
- Examples: Headings, call-to-action text, and important labels.
- Guidelines: Ensure text is legible at different sizes and maintains readability across various devices.

Secondary Font: [Poppins] – Used for body text and secondary content.

- Usage: Use the secondary font for body text, less prominent elements, and secondary information.
- It should complement the primary font without overpowering it.
- Examples: Paragraphs, form labels, and general content.
- Guidelines: Maintain consistency in line height and spacing to ensure readability.

Fallback Fonts: [Poppins] – Specify fallback fonts for different platforms.

3.1.2 Font Sizes

Headings:

- Usage: Use heading styles to structure content hierarchically, guiding users through sections and sub-sections.
- Examples: Page titles, section headers, and sub-headers.
- Guidelines: Use consistent sizes and weights to denote hierarchy and ensure visual clarity.

H1: [70px]

H2: [60px]

H3: [50px]

H4: [40px]

H5: [30px]

H6: [20px]

Body Text: [24px]

- Usage: Apply body text styles for the main content to ensure readability and comfort during long reads.
- Examples: Main paragraphs, instructions, and descriptive text.
- Guidelines: Use a size that is easy to read on all devices, with appropriate line height for clarity.

Captions: [20px]

3.2 Color System

3.2.1 Primary Colors

- Usage: Primary colors are used to create visual emphasis and align with the brand's core identity.
- Examples: Buttons, links, and key interactive elements.
- Guidelines: Use primary colors consistently across the interface to reinforce brand recognition and maintain visual harmony

Primary Color 1: [#00A1AF]

Primary Color 2: [#027A85]

3.2.2 Secondary Colors

- Usage: Secondary colors provide additional visual interest and support the primary color palette.
- Examples: Backgrounds, secondary buttons, and accents.
- Guidelines: Ensure secondary colors complement the primary colors and do not overshadow key elements.

Secondary Color 1: [#602ABD]

Secondary Color 2: [#4C1BA0]

3.2.3 Neutral Colors

- Usage: Neutral colors are used for backgrounds, borders, and non-dominant elements.
- Examples: Page backgrounds, card backgrounds, and border lines.

- Guidelines: Use neutral colors to create contrast with primary colors and ensure readability and clarity.

Neutral Color 1: [#000000]

Neutral Color 2: [#D9D9D9]

Neutral Color 3: [#F5F5F5]

3.2.4 Semantic Colors

Semantic Color 1: [#6ED321] – For Success

Semantic Color 2: [#3AB7FF] – For Info

Semantic Color 3: [#FFDC00] – For Warning

Semantic Color 4: [#FF5C26] – For Danger

3.2.5 Color Usage Guidelines

Backgrounds: Specify colors for different background types.

Text: Guidelines for text color in various contexts.

Interactive Elements: Colors for buttons, links, and other interactive elements.

3.3 Spacing and Layout

3.3.1 Grid System

- Usage: The grid system provides a structured layout for organizing content consistently across different screen sizes.
- Examples: Page layouts, card designs, and form structures.
- Guidelines: Adhere to grid columns and gutters to maintain alignment and spacing consistency. Adjust for responsive designs as needed.

Grid Layout: [40], [20], [20]

Breakpoints: Define responsive breakpoints for different screen sizes.

3.4 Icons and Imagery

3.4.1 Icons

Icon Library: List of available icons with usage guidelines for each platform.

Sizing: Standard sizes for different icon types.

Spacing: Guidelines for spacing icons within UI elements.

4. Components

4.1 Buttons

Variants: Outline different types of buttons (e.g., primary, secondary, tertiary).

- Primary Button: Use for main actions or key interactions (e.g., "Submit," "Sign Up").
- Secondary Button: Use for less critical actions or secondary options (e.g., "Cancel," "Learn More").
- Tertiary Button: Use for minimal or minimalistic actions (e.g., "More Options").

Types: (e.g., warning and danger)

States: Describe button states (e.g., default, hover, active, disabled).

- Default: Standard appearance for normal use.
- Usage: Ensure default state is clear and recognizable.
- Guidelines: Maintain clarity and contrast in the default state.

- Hover: Style changes when the user hovers over the button.
- Usage: Provide visual feedback for interactive elements.
- Guidelines: Use subtle effects to indicate interactivity without causing distraction.

- Active: Style changes when the button is pressed or clicked.
- Usage: Indicate the button's active state.
- Guidelines: Provide clear feedback to confirm user interaction.

- Disabled: Style changes to indicate the button is inactive.
- Usage: Use for unavailable actions.
- Guidelines: Ensure disabled buttons are visually distinct and clearly indicate they are non-interactive.

Usage: Provide guidelines for when to use each button type.

4.2 Forms

Fields: Document different types of form fields (e.g., error message, input, select, text label, controls).

- Text Input: Use for user input where text is required.
- Usage: Ensure fields are properly labeled and easy to fill out.
- Guidelines: Maintain consistent spacing, borders, and focus states.

- Dropdowns: Use for selecting from a list of options.
- Usage: When multiple options are available and space is limited.
- Guidelines: Ensure dropdowns are easy to interact with and display options clearly.

- Checkboxes: Use for multiple selections or binary choices.
- Usage: Allow users to select more than one option or toggle between states.
- Guidelines: Ensure checkboxes are easily clickable and clearly indicate selection.

Validation: Explain how to handle form validation and error messages.

- Error States: Display clear error messages when validation fails.
- Usage: Indicate what needs to be corrected.
- Guidelines: Provide helpful error messages and maintain clear visual cues.

- Success States: Indicate successful input or action.
- Usage: Provide positive feedback when validation passes.
- Guidelines: Use visual indicators to confirm successful input.

Layouts: Include guidelines for form layout and spacing.

- Single Column: Use for simple forms or when space is limited.
- Usage: Ensure form fields are easy to read and fill out.
- Guidelines: Maintain sufficient spacing between fields for clarity.

- Multi-Column: Use for complex forms with multiple sections.
- Usage: Organize fields logically and efficiently.
- Guidelines: Ensure columns are well-aligned and content is visually balanced.

4.3 Navigation

Menus: 40+ Design of navigation menus for desktop.

- Top Bar Menu: Use for main navigation across the top of the page.
- Usage: Provide primary navigation options.
- Guidelines: Ensure menu items are easily accessible and logically organized.

Breadcrumbs: Guidelines for breadcrumb usage.

- Style: Use for indicating the current page's location within the hierarchy.
- Usage: Provide users with context and easy navigation back to previous pages.
- Guidelines: Ensure breadcrumbs are clear and show the correct hierarchical path.

Pagination: Pagination should be styled and used.

- Style: Use for navigating through multiple pages of content.
- Usage: For lists, search results, or any content split into pages.
- Guidelines: Ensure pagination controls are intuitive and easy to use.

4.4 Modals and Popups

Types: Document different modal types (e.g., informational, confirmation).

- Information Modal: Use for displaying important information or notifications.
- Usage: For non-critical information that needs user attention.
- Guidelines: Ensure models are dismissible and do not obstruct the main content.

- Confirmation Modal: Use for asking users to confirm an action.
- Usage: For actions that require user consent (e.g., deletions).
- Guidelines: Clearly state the action and provide options to confirm or cancel.

Layout: Provide layout and spacing guidelines.

- Content Layout: Organize modal content clearly and concisely.
- Usage: Ensure users can quickly understand and act on the information.

- Guidelines: Use consistent spacing and alignment within modals.

Accessibility: Include accessibility considerations.

- Focus Management: Ensure focus remains within the modal while it is open.
- Usage: To help users navigate using keyboard or screen readers.
- Guidelines: Implement focus traps and ensure keyboard accessibility.

1. Web Application

Description:

A web application for task management.

Implementation:

Typography: Use the primary font for headings and the secondary font for body text.

Color System: Primary color for "Create Task" button, secondary color for "View Details".

Components:

Buttons: Primary for "Save", secondary for "Cancel".

Forms: Include input fields with error validation.

Example:

"Create Task" button in blue, while "Cancel" is in gray.

2. E-commerce Website

Description:

An online store for selling products.

Implementation:

Typography: Headings for product names, body text for descriptions.

Color System: Primary color for "Buy Now" button, neutral for background.

Components:

Buttons: Primary for "Add to Cart", secondary for "Wishlist".

Cards: Display products with images and prices.

Example:

"Buy Now" button in green, with product cards featuring images and prices.

3. Mobile Application

Description:

A fitness tracking app.

Implementation:

Typography: Larger font for titles, standard for details.

Color System: Primary color for "Start Workout" button, secondary for "History".

Components:

Buttons: Large and touch-friendly.

Forms: Simple input fields for user profile.

Example:

"Start Workout" button in orange, with large touch targets

4. Dashboard Interface

Description:

A business analytics dashboard.

Implementation:

Typography: Bold for metrics titles, standard for data values.

Color System: Primary colors for charts, neutral for backgrounds.

Components:

Cards: Display metrics like sales.

Charts: Use color differentiation for data series.

Example:

Sales metrics in blue cards, charts with blue and green data lines.