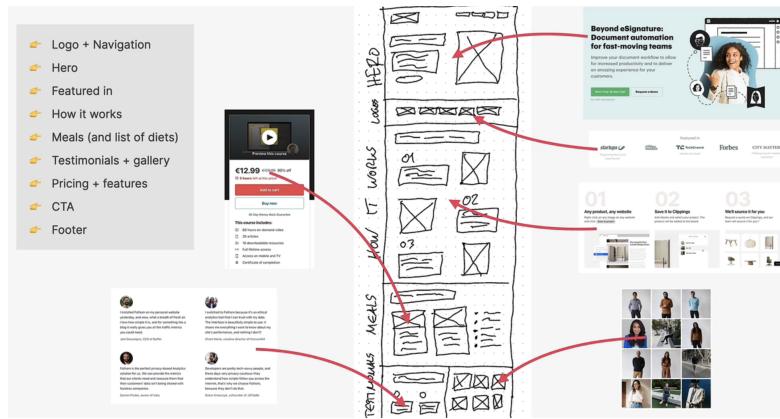


OMNIFOOD Project

- **7 Steps**

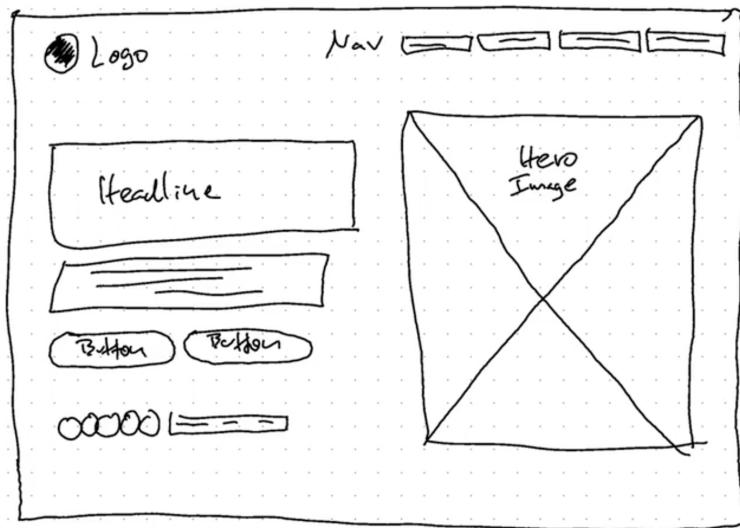
- Define
 - who/what(business goal or user goal) the website is for, define target audience
- Plan
 - website content: text, images, videos
 - usually most of the content should be provided by clients
 - bigger website: plan for sitemap--the site needs and how they related to one another
 - plan the sections
 - define website personality
- Sketch
 - layout and component
 - use design software(Figma) or pen/paper drawing
 - interative process: experimtent with different components and layouts
- Design and Build
 - design actual visual style
 - website personality, inspiration
 - use client's branding: color, typography, icons
- Test and Optimize
 - work well in the all major browsers
 - test website on actual mobile devices
 - optimize all images(dimensions and file size)
 - accessibility problems (color contrast)
 - run lighthouse performance test in Chrome DevTools
 - Search Engine Optimization (SEO)
- Launch
 - share, upload to the hosting platform, free plan ([Netlify](#))
 - buy a domain name, one that represents the brand well
- Maintain and Update
 - install analytics software ([Google Analytics](#) or [Fathom](#)): get statistics about website users-->inform future changes in site structure and content
 - A blog updated regularly to keep users coming back, and good for SEO
- Structures

Initial Plan with Components and Layouts

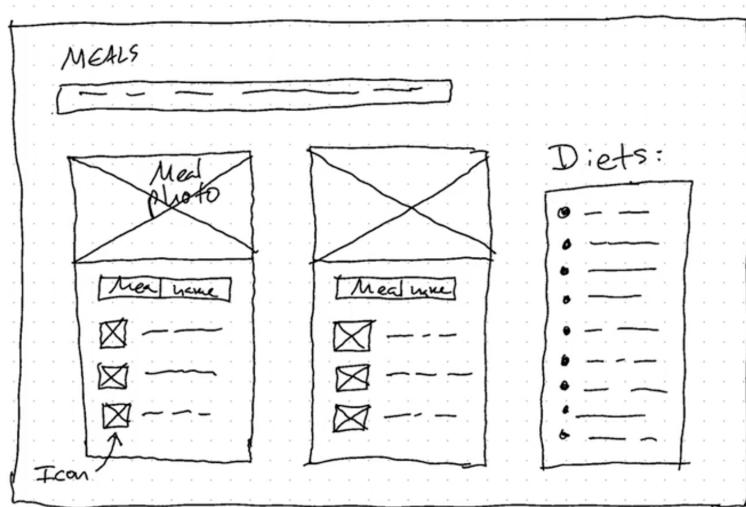


Responsive Design Principles

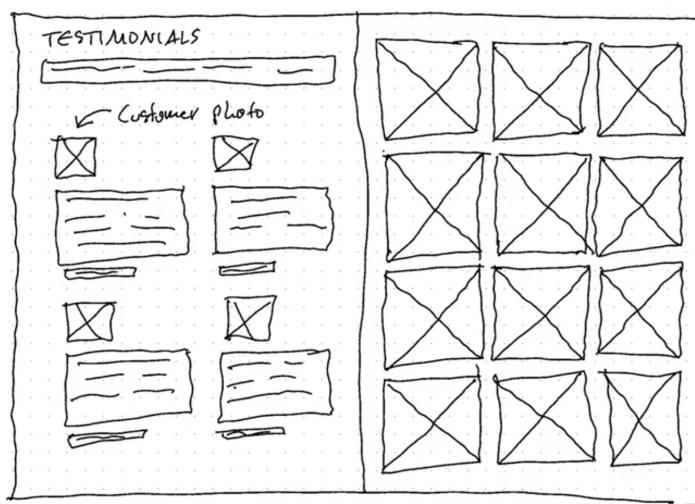
- Definition: adjust to any size of screen, making the websites usable on all devices, not a separate technology
- Ingredients
 - Fluid Layout
 - adapt to current viewpoint width
 - use **% (or vh/vw)** unit, instead of px for elements
 - use **max-width** instead of width
 - Responsive units
 - Use **rem** unit instead of px for most lengths
 - rem:** stands for “root em”, a unit of measurement that represents the font size of the root element. 1rem equals the font size of the html element, setting the default as 16px.
 - Tricks: setting 1 rem to 10px for easy calculation
 - Flexible image
 - when changing the view point, the images don't scale automatically
 - we use **%** for image dimensions, together with the **max-width**
 - Media Queries
 - To change CSS styles on breakpoints
- Strategies
 - Desktop First
 - interact css with large screen, then for small screen we need to shrink design (easier)
 - Mobile First
 - interact css with small screen, expand design is needed
 - forces us to reduce website and apps to absolute essentials
- Hero
 - Sketch



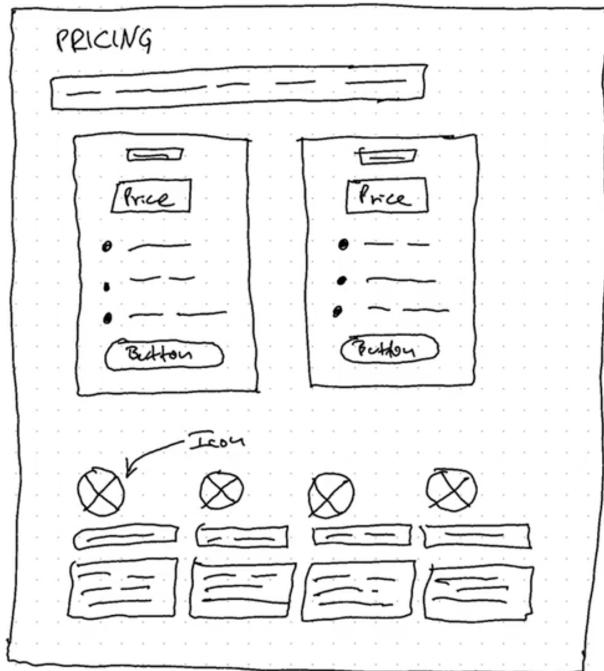
- Meals



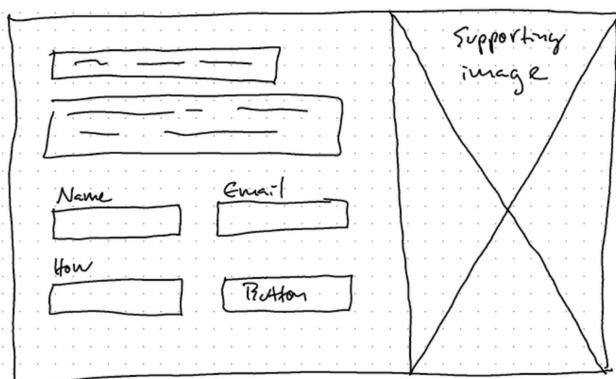
- Testimonial and Gallery



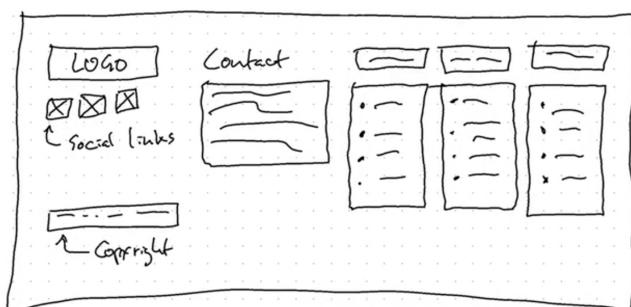
- Pricing and Features



- CTA



- Footer



- Coding Tips

- 1. if we want to specify the <... class="btn btn--full"> and <... class="btn btn--outline>, in css file the writing order of child tag should in the follow of parent. The writing order is important!

```

.btn:link, .btn:visited{
  display:inline-block;
  background-color: #e67e22;
  color:#fff;
  font-size:2rem;
  text-decoration: none;
  padding:1.6rem 3.2rem;
  border-radius: 9px;
}

.btn--full:link, .btn--full:visited{
  background-color: #e67e22;
}

.btn--outline:link, .btn--outline:visited{
  background-color: #fff;
}

```

- 2. Create the border inside the square: {box-shadow: inset 0 0 0 3px #fff;}

```

.btn--outline:hover, .btn--outline:active{
  background-color: #fdf2e9;
  /* border:3px solid #fff; we set the border outside
  just want to set the border inside*/
  /* Trick to add border inside */
  box-shadow: inset 0 0 0 3px #fff;
}

```

- 3. Simple animation effect
 - {transition: element time}*
- 4. we select both main nav and cta class, descendant selector, without any space

```

<li><a class="main-nav-link" href="#">Section 1</a></li>
<li><a class="main-nav-link" href="#">Section 2</a></li>
<li><a class="main-nav-link" href="#">Section 3</a></li>
<li><a class="main-nav-link" href="#">Section 4</a></li>
<li><a class="main-nav-link nav-cta" href="#">Section 5</a></li>

```

```

.main-nav-link:hover,
.main-nav-link:active{
  color:#cf711f;
}

.main-nav-link.nav-cta.link,
.main-nav-link.nav-cta.visited{
  padding:1.2rem 2.4rem;
  border-radius: 9px;
  color:#fff;
  background-color: #e67e22;
}

```

- 5. If we want a very slight grey, as we all know white is #fff, then the slight grey can be :#eee #ddd #ccc ...
- 6. We want the color to be united: use filter

```

/* make image from different colors to all grey */
filter: brightness(0);
opacity:65%;

```

- 7. make one pic behind another,use **{z-index:negative_value}**



- 8. ® for registration logo

NutriScore ® 74

- 9. →, ↓, ←, ↑

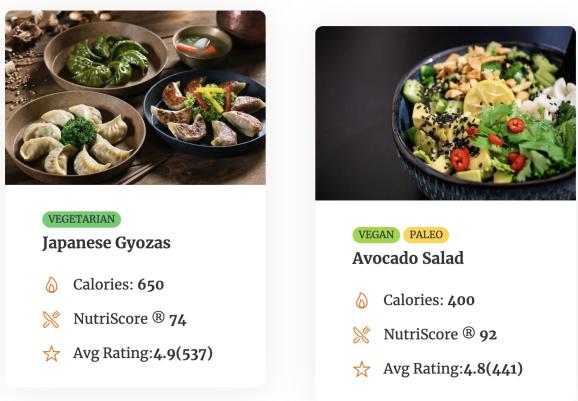
```
<div class="container all-recipes">
  <a href="#" class="link">See All Recipes &rarr;</a>
</div>
```

- 10. if we want to make the underline of the link to be the same color as text, state **currentColor**

```
.link:link,
.link:visited{
  color: #e67e22;
  text-decoration: none;
  border-bottom: 1px solid currentColor;
}
```

See All Recipes →

- 11. we want the card go up/down/right/left when we put our clicker on the item, we use **{transform:translate(x,y)}** we give x,y negative or positive value with pixels unit.



- if we want to add animation effect **{transition: all 0.3s}**
- if we want to enlarge one picture when we put the clicker on it

```

.gallery-item img{
  display: block;
  width: 100%;
  transition: all 0.4s;
}

.gallery-item img:hover{
  transform: scale(1.1);
}

```



- **{overflow:hidden;}**: do not expand the size of one photo, just enlarge inside the original picture square
- 12. use **figure** element to get self-contain content with caption
- 13. <blockquote></blockquote> :specifies a section that is quoted from another source
 - **—**:

Inexpensive, healthy and great-tasting meals,
— Dave Bryson
- 14. in order to show the content which is not state or vacant in html file, but in css file, we can add some tags
 - The img is stated in css file as background photo with url

```

.cta-img-box{
  background-image: linear-gradient(to right
  bottom, □rgb(235,151,78,0.3), □rgb(230,125,
  34,0.3)), url(/Users/macbookpro/Desktop/
  07-Omnifood-Desktop/content/img/eating.jpg);
  background-size: cover;
  background-position: center;
}

```

- in html file, text: *role* and *aria-label* for annotation


```

<div
  class="cta-img-box"
  role="img"
  aria-label="woman enjoying food"></div>
</div>

```
- 15. Replace the blue rectangle when we put the clicker in the vacant blanket, use *focus*

```

.cta *:focus{
  /* 去掉每次点击按钮时出现的default蓝框 */
  outline: none;
  /* 每次点击按钮外部出现点状边框 */
  /* outline:4px dotted;
  outline-offset: 8px; */
  box-shadow: 0 0 0 0.8rem □rgba(253, 242, 233, 0.5);
}

```

- a kind of accessibility

- 16. footer deal with address

```
<div class="address-col">
  <p class="footer-heading">Contact Us</p>
  <address class="contacts">
    <p>623 Harrison St., 2nd Floor, San Francisco, CA 94107</p>
    <p>
      | <a href="tel:415-201-6370">415-201-6370</a>
    </p>
    <p>
      | <a href="mailto:hello@omnifood.com">hello@omnifood.com</a>
    </p>
  </address>
</div>
```

- 17. in order to get a line break, we use **
**

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