1. **Create a New File**
   * Click on your name (not "Community") in the top-left dropdown.
   * Choose "New Design File" and hit the "+" button.
2. **Frames (Artboards)**
   * Click the "Frame" tool (third icon).
   * Draw a frame or choose a preset size (e.g., iPhone 8, 375x667 pixels).
   * Frames are like pages; you can have multiple ones.
3. **Name Frames**
   * Double-click the frame name to rename it (e.g., "Home page", "Product Details").
   * Use "Spacebar" to pan around and "Cmd/Ctrl + C" to copy, "Cmd/Ctrl + V" to paste.
4. **Zoom In/Out**
   * "Cmd" + "+" or "-" to zoom in/out.
   * Hold "Cmd" and use scroll wheel for zooming.
5. **Naming Files**
   * Click on the document name in the top bar to rename it (e.g., "Ecom v1").
6. **Shortcuts**
   * **Spacebar**: Pan.
   * **Cmd + C/V**: Copy/Paste.

**Figma Type Tool Cheatsheet**

1. **Type Tool**:
   * Access: Click the "T" icon or press T on the keyboard.
   * Types of Text Boxes:
     + **Auto Width Box**: Click once, type freely (text adjusts width as you type).
     + **Fixed Size Box**: Click and drag to define size (text wraps when it exceeds box).
2. **Basic Operations**:
   * **Undo**: Cmd + Z (Mac) / Ctrl + Z (PC).
   * **Font Size**: Adjust using dropdown, or use arrow keys to fine-tune. Hold Shift for larger increments.
   * **Alignment**: Left, Centered, or Right align text.
3. **Text Customization**:
   * **Line Height**: Click and drag the line height icon.
   * **Letter Spacing**: Click and drag the tracking icon.
   * **Text Box Resize**: Use the Selection Tool to drag and adjust box size.
4. **Font Selection**:
   * Use simple, non-character fonts (e.g., **Roboto**, **Open Sans**) for wireframes.
   * Avoid decorative fonts to keep focus on testing the flow and layout.
5. **Advanced Techniques**:
   * **Dragging Copies**: Hold Option (Mac) / Alt (PC) while dragging to duplicate elements.
   * **Text Styles**: Apply bold, italics, and other text decorations. Options for uppercase, lowercase, and bullet points available.
6. **Text Interaction**:
   * **Text Scaling**: Zoom in/out to adjust font size visually.
   * **Preview**: Test on actual devices to verify readability and font sizing.

**Figma Design Cheat Sheet: Drawing Rectangles, Circles, and Rounded Corners**

**1. Basic Shapes**

* **Rectangle Tool (R)**:
  + **Shortcut**: Press **R** to select the Rectangle tool.
  + Click and drag to create rectangles. Adjust the dimensions as needed.
* **Circle / Ellipse Tool (O)**:
  + **Shortcut**: Press **O** for the Ellipse tool.
  + Hold down **Shift** while dragging to create a perfect circle.
  + Without **Shift**, you’ll get an oval shape.

**2. Layering**

* **Layer Visibility**:
  + Layers are managed in the **Layers Panel**.
  + If you don't see the layers, switch to the **Layers** tab.
* **Send to Back**:
  + **Right-click** the object > **Send to Back** (or use the shortcut: **Ctrl + [** for PC or **Cmd + [** for Mac).
  + This action moves the selected object behind all other layers.
* **Dragging to Layer**:
  + Click and drag an object while holding it to place it at the bottom of other layers.

**3. Alignment and Positioning**

* **Centering**:
  + Figma tends to align objects to the center of the canvas or artboard by default when you drag them.
  + You can also use alignment tools in the top bar to **Center**, **Align Left**, **Align Right**, etc.

**4. Rounded Corners on Rectangles**

* **Adding Rounded Corners**:
  + Zoom in to see the small **dots** on the rectangle’s corners.
  + Drag these dots to adjust the corner radius. Alternatively, in the **Property Inspector**, you can enter a value for the corner radius (e.g., 5 px).
* **Consistent Radius for Multiple Rectangles**:
  + Select all rectangles, enter a corner radius value (e.g., 5 px) in the right panel to apply to all selected shapes.
* **Adjusting Single Corner Radius**:
  + Hold **Option (Mac)** or **Alt (PC)** and click on a corner to adjust just one corner’s radius.

**5. Working with Buttons**

* **Creating Buttons**:
  + Use the **Rectangle tool (R)** to create buttons.
  + To move a button behind other elements: Select the button > use **Ctrl + [** (PC) or **Cmd + [** (Mac).
* **Copying and Resizing**:
  + Hold **Option** (Mac) or **Alt** (PC) while dragging the button to duplicate it. Resize as needed.

**6. Circle and Shape Design**

* **Circle Tool**:
  + Use the **Ellipse tool (O)** to create circles and ovals.
  + Hold **Shift** while dragging to keep it perfectly circular.

**7. Text**

* **Text Tool**:
  + Press **T** to select the Text tool.
  + Click on the canvas to type and adjust font size, style, etc., in the right panel.
  + Use the **Up/Down Arrow** to change font size incrementally.
  + Drag to move the text, or use the alignment tools to center it on your shape or artboard.

**8. Figma Shortcuts Recap**

* **Zoom**:
  + **Ctrl + +** or **Cmd + +** to zoom in.
  + **Ctrl + -** or **Cmd + -** to zoom out.
  + **Shift + 0** to reset zoom to 100%.
* **Undo**:
  + Press **Ctrl + Z** (PC) or **Cmd + Z** (Mac).
* **Send to Back**:
  + **Ctrl + [** or **Cmd + [** to send the selected object to the back of layers.

**1. Basic Color Selection**

* **To select a color**: Click on an object, go to the Fill section, and click on the color box.
* **Default Color**: The default color in Figma is gray.
* **Color Picker**:
  + The circle in the color picker allows you to choose the color. Drag it around to select different hues.
  + The hue slider helps adjust the color tone (e.g., red, green, blue).
  + **Saturation & Brightness**: Move around within the color grid to adjust the color's intensity (saturation) and lightness/darkness (brightness).

**2. Transparency**

* **Adjust Transparency**: Below the color grid, adjust the transparency using the slider.
* **100% Opacity**: Set opacity to 100% for full color visibility.
* **Transparency Settings**: You can adjust the transparency percentage either with the slider or by typing the percentage directly.

**3. Working with Different Color Formats**

* **Hexadecimal (Hex)**: Used for web colors. E.g., #FF5733.
* **RGB (Red, Green, Blue)**: Standard color model for digital displays. E.g., RGB(255, 87, 51).
* **RGBA**: Includes transparency, e.g., RGBA(255, 87, 51, 0.5).
* **HSL/HSB**: Rarely used but involves Hue, Saturation, and Lightness/Brightness for color adjustments.

**4. Eyedropper Tool**

* **Accessing Eyedropper**: Use the shortcut I or click the eyedropper icon in the color panel to pick a color from another part of the design.
* **Zoomed-in Eyedropper**: Allows precise color selection, especially for small elements.
* **Shortcuts**: Press I to activate the eyedropper tool for faster color picking.

**5. Document Colors**

* **Saved Colors**: Document colors show all the colors used in the current file.
* **Access Document Colors**: Found at the bottom of the color panel. You can reuse previous colors easily.
* **Limitations**: This list may get cluttered, so it's better for quick reference rather than organizing colors long-term.

**6. Color in Wireframes**

* **Use Subtle Colors**: In wireframes, stick to grayscale (black, white, grays) with a subtle color accent (e.g., light blue or light green).
* **Avoid Overuse of Color**: Overusing colors can complicate the wireframe. Use one accent color sparingly to highlight important areas.

**7. Best Practices**

* **Consistency**: Keep your wireframe simple with consistent color usage.
* **Clarity**: Use color to improve legibility, but avoid clutter.
* **Transparency**: Use transparency effectively for overlays or layering effects.

**Steps to Animate Elements Using Smart Animate in Figma**

1. **Prepare the Frames**
   * Create two identical frames.
   * Name the frames for clarity (e.g., *Confirmation A* and *Confirmation B*).
2. **Place the Element in Initial Position**
   * In the first frame (*Confirmation A*), place the element (e.g., an arrow) in its starting position. This can be off-screen or faded (e.g., opacity set to 0%).
3. **Place the Element in Final Position**
   * In the second frame (*Confirmation B*), place the element in its final position (e.g., on-screen with opacity 100%).
4. **Ensure Layer Consistency**
   * The element must have the same name in both frames.
   * Ensure the element is part of the frame (drag it inside the frame in the Layers panel if necessary).
5. **Set Up the Transition**
   * Go to the *Prototype* tab in Figma.
   * Select the first frame (*Confirmation A*), and connect it to the second frame (*Confirmation B*).
   * Set the animation type to **Smart Animate**.
   * Choose an easing option (e.g., Ease In and Out) and duration for the animation.
6. **Test the Animation**
   * Preview the prototype to ensure the element transitions as expected.
   * If the element fades instead of animating, check its position in the Layers panel to confirm it’s inside the frame.
7. **Add Automatic Transitions (Optional)**
   * To transition automatically without user input:
     + Select the transition in the *Prototype* tab.
     + Change the trigger to **After Delay** and set a delay time (e.g., 1ms or 2000ms for 2 seconds).
8. **Use Clipping for Clean Frames (Optional)**
   * To hide elements outside the frame while working:
     + In the *Design* tab, select the frame and enable **Clip Content**.
   * Disable clipping when finalizing the animation.
9. **Adjust and Refine**
   * Test and tweak animation settings (duration, easing, etc.) to achieve the desired effect.
   * Ensure all elements remain consistent across frames for smooth animations.
10. **Common Pitfalls to Avoid**
    * Ensure elements have the same names across frames.
    * Ensure elements remain inside their respective frames.
    * Avoid unnecessary renaming or moving of unrelated elements.

**Step-by-Step Notes on Sharing and Collaborating in Figma**

**1. The Need for Collaboration**

* Initially, sharing files with clients works fine for one-way interactions.
* Collaboration with colleagues or UX team members requires more advanced sharing capabilities.

**2. Introducing Teams and Team Projects**

* **Drafts:**
  + Unlimited drafts are available.
  + Drafts are individual files, not ideal for collaboration.
* **Team Projects:**
  + Required for collaborative editing.
  + Files need to be moved from drafts to a team project.

**3. Moving Files to a Team Project**

* Attempting to share files from drafts prompts a message:
  + "To allow editing, move this file to a team project."
* **Manual Way to Move Files:**
  + Navigate to the Figma home screen.
  + Locate the draft file.
  + Drag and drop the draft file into a team project.

**4. Understanding Teams and Projects**

* **Teams:**
  + Think of teams as a group of related projects (e.g., company-specific or client-specific).
  + Example: A UX freelance designer might have separate teams for each client or company.
* **Projects within Teams:**
  + Projects can be categorized further (e.g., Mobile Website, Desktop Website, Social Media, Flyers).

**5. Default Team Project**

* Figma provides a pre-made team project for new users.
* The default project contains styles, assets, and examples.
* Users can:
  + Keep the default project.
  + Delete it and create their own project.

**6. Creating a Custom Team Project**

* Steps to create a new team project:
  + Click the “+” button in the Teams area.
  + Name the project (e.g., *eCommerce website*).
  + Drag files from drafts into the newly created project.

**7. Difference Between Drafts and Team Projects**

* **Drafts:**
  + Files remain private and are not editable by others.
* **Team Projects:**
  + Files become collaborative, unlocking features like shared editing.

**8. Sharing and Collaborating in Team Projects**

* Inside a team project:
  + Add collaborators by entering their email addresses.
  + Assign roles (e.g., Viewer, Editor).
  + Editors can actively work on files.

**9. Free vs Paid Plans in Figma**

* **Free Plan Limitations:**
  + Unlimited drafts.
  + One team with one project.
  + A maximum of three files per team project.
* **Paid Plan Benefits:**
  + Multiple team projects.
  + More than three files per project.
  + Additional features (check Figma’s pricing page for updates).

**10. Workarounds for Free Plan Limitations**

* Create multiple teams:
  + Each team can have one project with three files.
  + Can be cumbersome but works for small-scale needs.
* Moving files back to drafts:
  + Saves on paid costs but disables collaboration.
  + Editors lose access to files moved back to drafts.

**11. Summary**

* Collaboration requires moving files into team projects.
* Drafts are great for private work, while team projects enable shared editing.
* The free plan has limitations (e.g., one team project and three files).
* Workarounds exist, but upgrading to a paid plan may be necessary for larger projects.

**12. Additional Notes**

* Moving files is simple: Drag and drop between drafts and team projects.
* Revisit Figma’s pricing page for updated features and plans.

By following these steps, you can effectively navigate Figma’s sharing and collaboration features, maximizing its free plan while preparing for potential upgrades.

Desktop = 12 cols and 24 gutter sspace 80 px margin

Mob=6cols 16 gutter and

**Figma Shortcuts and Tips: Key Takeaways**

**1. Accessing Shortcuts:**

* Use the **Help & Resources** menu (bottom-right corner in Figma) to find a complete list of shortcuts.
* Common views like **Design/Prototype** toggle: Alt/Option + 9 (Mac/Windows).

**2. Quick Actions Shortcut:**

* **Mac:** Command + /
* **Windows:** Control + /
  + Type to find and perform any Figma action quickly (e.g., "Select all with same fill," "Uppercase").

**3. Preferences:**

* Access via File > Preferences.
* Useful preferences:
  + **Keep tool selected after use:** Keeps tools like Rectangle Tool active until manually changed.
  + **Nudge Amount:** Adjust small (1px) and big nudge (e.g., 8px for app design).

**4. Zoom and Navigation:**

* **Zoom to selection:** Shift + 2 (Zooms into the selected object).
* **Zoom to fit:** Shift + 1 (Fits everything on the canvas into view).

**5. Right-Click Features:**

* Context-sensitive menu depending on the selected object.
* Options include “Bring forward,” “Move to another page,” etc.

**6. Dive into Groups and Frames:**

* Hold **Command (Mac) / Control (Windows)** and click to directly select an object inside a group or frame. Avoids multiple clicks.

**7. Frame Conversion:**

* Convert groups to frames for additional layout features.

**8. General Tips:**

* Use **Command/Control + /** to type and search for actions instead of navigating menus.
* Check for recent actions in the Quick Actions menu for repeated tasks.
* Be mindful of object positioning within frames—ensure objects are correctly nested.

By focusing on these shortcuts and workflow tips, you can work more efficiently in Figma!

Color Inspiration:

 [**colorhunt.co**](https://colorhunt.co)

 [**color.adobe.com**](https://color.adobe.com)

 [**Grabient**](https://grabient.com)

 [**Dribbble**](https://dribbble.com)

**Pttrns**

[https://www.pttrns.com](https://www.pttrns.com/)

**Dribbble**

https://dribbble.com

**Behance**

[https://www.behance.net](https://www.behance.net/)

**Envato**

[https://elements.envato.com](https://elements.envato.com/)

**Adobe Stock**

[stock.adobe.com](http://stock.adobe.com/)

**Awwwards**

[https://www.awwwards.com](https://www.awwwards.com/)

**Onepagelove**

[https://onepagelove.com](https://onepagelove.com/)

 **Varying Saturation:**

* Decreasing saturation reduces the color's vividness and moves it closer to gray.
* Example:
  + H = 0° (Red), S = 100%, B = 100%: Bright Red.
  + H = 0°, S = 50%, B = 100%: Less vivid red.
  + H = 0°, S = 0%, B = 100%: Pure white or light gray, depending on brightness.

 **Varying Brightness:**

* Lowering brightness makes the color darker.
* Example:
  + H = 240° (Blue), S = 100%, B = 100%: Bright Blue.
  + H = 240°, S = 100%, B = 50%: Darker blue.
  + H = 240°, S = 100%, B = 0%: Black.

**Auto Layout and Expanding Buttons in Figma**

**Overview**

Auto Layout in Figma allows buttons and other UI elements to dynamically adjust size and position based on their content and parent constraints.

**Steps to Create and Use Auto Layout**

**1. Converting to Auto Layout**

* Select text and rectangle.
* Click the Auto Layout button to wrap the text inside a frame.
* Name the frame appropriately (e.g., BTN\_Small).

**2. Adjusting Padding**

* Modify padding directly in the right panel.
* Left/Right, Top/Bottom paddings can be customized (e.g., 32px and 16px).

**3. Making Buttons Responsive**

* Use the resizing option:
  + **Hug**: Frame adjusts to content size.
  + **Fixed**: Set specific dimensions (e.g., 130px width).

**4. Adding Styles**

* Add background colors to frames (not individual text).
* Use the right panel for padding and border radius adjustments.

**5. Keyboard Shortcuts**

* Quickly add Auto Layout with Shift+A (Mac/PC).
* Undo/Redo padding changes: Cmd+Z (Mac) or Ctrl+Z (PC).

**Best Practices**

* **Reuse Buttons**: Create one button and duplicate it for consistency.
* **Parent Frames**: Control the layout through the parent frame, not individual elements.
* **Constraints**: Use alignment settings to position elements in the middle of the frame.

**Key Features Post-Update**

* **Visible Padding**: Padding is accessible directly, no hidden icons required.
* **Updated Constraints**: Located in the frame section for clarity.
* **Streamlined Workflow**: Jump directly to Auto Layout without converting to a frame first.

**Tips & Tricks**

* Use "Hug Contents" to ensure buttons remain flexible.
* Explore Auto Width for text-based frames.
* Experiment with dynamic resizing options to master responsiveness.

Fonts.google.com

Font pairings(to check which pair looks good )

Ouline stroke to convert text to distorted form

**Figma Auto Layout Cheatsheet**

**Key Concepts**

1. **Auto Layout Basics**:
   * **Definition**: Auto Layout allows you to reorder, duplicate, and adjust the spacing of components dynamically.
   * **Usage**: Stack elements horizontally or vertically with consistent spacing.
2. **Double Auto Layout**:
   * **Definition**: Nested Auto Layouts where a parent container controls multiple child layouts.
   * **Benefits**: Enables complex and responsive designs with dynamic resizing of content.
3. **Auto Height for Text Boxes**:
   * **Definition**: Automatically adjusts the height of a text box to fit its content.
   * **Fixed Width & Auto Height**: Keeps the width constant while expanding the height as needed.

**Step-by-Step Guide**

1. **Setting Auto Layout**:
   * Select the parent frame or container.
   * Apply Auto Layout from the right panel.
2. **Creating Double Auto Layout**:
   * Create an inner Auto Layout for child components.
   * Nest the child Auto Layouts in an outer parent Auto Layout.
3. **Applying Auto Height**:
   * Select a text box.
   * Set width to "Fixed" and height to "Auto Height".
4. **Adjusting Spacing and Constraints**:
   * Use the spacing slider or input values directly to adjust gaps between elements.
   * Apply constraints for alignment and positioning.
5. **Building Responsive Components**:
   * Group related elements into a frame.
   * Apply Auto Layout to ensure dynamic resizing when content changes.

**Pro Tips**

* **Shortcut**: Use Command + D to duplicate elements within an Auto Layout.
* **Layers Panel**: Manage frames and Auto Layouts efficiently by renaming and organizing layers.
* **Adjust Colors**: Quickly tweak presets to match your design theme.

**Example Use Case: "Review Stack"**

* Combine Auto Height for text with Double Auto Layout to create a dynamic review section:
  + **Inner Layout**: Stack review content.
  + **Outer Layout**: Stack multiple reviews for a cohesive structure.

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* Experiment with dynamic resizing options to master responsiveness.

**Auto Layout for Grouping Items in Figma**

**Overview**

This guide demonstrates using Figma’s Auto Layout feature for grouping and managing items dynamically. It covers creating flexible navigation menus and ensuring consistent layouts.

**Steps to Use Auto Layout for Grouping**

**1. Preparation**

* Ensure each item is a **separate text box**.
* Duplicate items with Alt+Drag or Command/Control+D.

**2. Converting to Auto Layout**

* Select the items.
* Click the **Auto Layout** button (Shift+A shortcut).
* Rename the frame (e.g., Nav).

**3. Alignment and Spacing**

* Choose **Vertical** or **Horizontal** stacking in the right panel.
* Adjust spacing between items by typing a value or dragging the spacing icon.

**4. Adding Background and Padding**

* Select the parent frame.
* Add a background color.
* Define **Horizontal and Vertical Padding** for the frame.

**5. Persistent Styles**

* Use **Copy/Paste Properties** for consistent spacing, padding, and background styles across multiple frames:
  + Right-click -> Copy Properties.
  + Right-click -> Paste Properties.

**Best Practices**

* **Layer Organization**: Use the layers panel to ensure items are inside the correct parent frame. Drag and drop if needed.
* **Duplication**:
  + Use Command/Control+D to duplicate elements within the frame.
  + Avoid copying text directly to ensure entire units are duplicated.

**Common Issues and Fixes**

1. **Item Outside Frame**:
   * Drag the item into the correct parent frame in the layers panel.
   * Watch for blue lines indicating placement.
2. **Text Editing Mode**:
   * Hit Escape to exit text editing mode.

**Key Features of Auto Layout**

* **Dynamic Group Adjustments**: Adding or removing items automatically resizes the frame.
* **Enhanced Spacing Control**: Adjust gap and padding interactively or numerically.
* **Customizable Layouts**: Vertical, horizontal, or wrapping alignments are easily accessible.

**Tips & Tricks**

* **Reusability**: Create one group, set up its properties, and reuse it for consistent designs.
* **Combine Features**: Use Auto Layout with Smart Selection for enhanced flexibility.
* **Layer Clean-Up**: Always check the layers panel for misplaced elements.

**Cheatsheet: Effects in Figma (Blur Layer, Background Blur, Drop Shadows)**

**Blur Layer**

* **Purpose**: Creates a soft blur effect on selected layers or elements.
* **Steps**:
  1. Select the layer or frame.
  2. Go to Effects > Layer Blur.
  3. Adjust the intensity for subtle or strong blur effects.
  4. Use K or Scale Tool to resize elements proportionally without distortion.
* **Tip**: Apply to marketing or home page elements for depth of field effects.

**Drop Shadows**

* **Purpose**: Adds depth and separation to elements.
* **Steps**:
  1. Add a Drop Shadow under Effects.
  2. Adjust:
     + Blur: Controls softness.
     + Spread: Determines shadow extension.
     + Offset (X, Y): Directional adjustment.
  3. Select multiple layers with identical settings to adjust shadows collectively.
* **Pro Tip**: Copy and paste shadow settings between elements for consistency.

**Background Blur**

* **Purpose**: Blurs the background through a semi-transparent overlay.
* **Steps**:
  1. Place an image (e.g., a map or background graphic).
  2. Add a rectangle or frame over the image.
  3. Adjust Fill to partial transparency (e.g., 50% opacity).
  4. Apply Background Blur under Effects.
  5. Fine-tune blur intensity for desired clarity.
* **Use Case**: Enhances modals or pop-ups to visually separate them from the background.

**Combining Effects**

* Layer Blur + Drop Shadow:
  + Add both effects for richer depth.
  + Experiment with opacity and spread for artistic styles.
* Styles:
  + Save combinations of effects as a reusable style:
    1. Select element with effects.
    2. Hit + in Styles > Name it (e.g., "Blur Modal").
    3. Apply the style to new elements directly.

**Tips for Version Management**

* **Name Key Versions**:
  + Add meaningful names to milestones (e.g., “UI Changes for Client Feedback”).
  + Helps quickly identify and revert to important states.
* **Create Duplicates**:
  + To preserve the current version while reverting to an earlier one:
    1. Right-click a version > Duplicate.
    2. A new file is created at that stage, allowing parallel edits.
* **Avoid Overwriting Work**: Always duplicate versions if unsure about reverting.

**Quick Actions**

* **Undo**: Use Command + Z (Mac) or Ctrl + Z (Windows) for small, recent changes.
* **Version History Shortcut**: Use the side panel arrow for quick access to version history without menu navigation.

**Pro Tip:**

* Test accessibility with version history by saving named snapshots after major changes. This ensures you can compare design iterations easily without losing progress.

**Cheatsheet: Components in Figma**

**What Are Components?**

* **Definition**: Components are reusable design elements with a **Master (Main)** and multiple **Instances**.
* **Key Concept**: The **Master** controls shared properties, while **Instances** can have unique overrides.

**Benefits of Using Components**

* **Efficiency**: Reuse design elements without manually duplicating.
* **Consistency**: Make global changes in the Master, reflected across all Instances.
* **Customization**: Allow variations in Instances without breaking the link to the Master.
* **Organization**: Access Components easily via the **Assets Panel** for streamlined workflows.

**How to Create a Component**

1. Select an element (e.g., button, frame, logo).
2. Click Create Component (shortcut: Ctrl + Alt + K or Cmd + Option + K).
3. The element becomes the Master Component, marked by a solid diamond icon.

**Working with Instances**

1. **Drag Instances**: From the **Assets Panel** onto the canvas.
2. **Duplicate Instances**: Copy-pasting Instances retains the Master link.
3. **Overrides**:
   * Change properties like text, color, or size.
   * Overrides remain even if global changes are applied to the Master.
4. **Reset Overrides**:
   * Right-click an Instance > Reset all overrides to restore it to match the Master.

**Master vs. Instance**

* **Master Component**:
  + Solid diamond icon.
  + Changes here affect all linked Instances.
* **Instance**:
  + Hollow diamond icon.
  + Can have unique overrides while maintaining a connection to the Master.

**Tips for Managing Components**

* **Find Master Component**:
  + Right-click an Instance > Go to Main Component.
  + Figma will navigate to the Master Component.
* **Visual Difference**:
  + **Master**: Solid diamond in Layers Panel.
  + **Instance**: Hollow diamond in Layers Panel.
* **Reorganize Components**: Drag unused Components into the Assets Panel for better access.

**Use Cases for Components**

* **UI Elements**: Buttons, icons, navigation menus, input fields.
* **Logos**: Ensure consistency across projects and pages.
* **Design Systems**: Centralize reusable elements for large projects.

**Pro Tips**

1. **Overrides Best Practices**: Use overrides for minor customizations like color, text, or rounded corners.
2. **Name Components Wisely**: Add meaningful names for easy identification (e.g., “Primary Button”).
3. **Page Management**: Move Components to a dedicated page for organization.

Components save time, improve consistency, and streamline your design workflow. Master this feature to level up your Figma skills!