Web Design Using Figma

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Course Roadmap
Day 1 Introductions and
terminology

Today's Agenda
What is web development
Fundamentals of web design
Website exploration
Figma
Creating a simple wireframe

Day2 :Setting up the Environment

Day 3 :Web Design with Figma
Day 4: Learning HTML

Day 5: Learning CSS Part 1

Day 5: Learning CSS Part 2

45 mins

Last weeks recap

Web Development in a nutshell
PLAN & DESIGN

DEVELOP

TEST & LAUNCH

Wireframe and
Architecture

HTML, CSS, JS

Test
Categories,
domain &
hosting

Tools we will be using:

Tools we will be using:

Tools we will be using:

Figma
Miro

VS Code
Chrome Dev Tools

GoDaddy
Chrome Dev Tools

Development in a nutshell
Explaining roles like Front end , back end and
full stack logic in the context.

Web Design

Web
Development

Focus: Primarily deals with the visual

Focus: Concerned with the technical aspects of building

aesthetics and user experience of a

a website and making it functional.

website.

Tasks: Involves coding, programming, and

Tasks: Involves graphic design, layout

implementing the design into a working website.

design, color schemes, typography, and

Skills: Developers work with languages like HTML, CSS,

overall visual elements.

JavaScript, and may use frameworks or libraries like

Tools: Designers often use tools like Adobe

React, Angular, or Vue.js.

Photoshop, Sketch, or Figma.

Goal: Focuses on creating a website that functions

Goal: Aims to create a visually appealing
and user-friendly interface.

smoothly, is interactive, and meets the specified
requirements.

Building the Pages
What to consider when building a page
from scratch.

1

AUDIANCE

1

2

3

CONTENT

LAYOUT

Page:In web design, a web page is a single, distinct
document within a website, which can display text,
graphics, and interactive elements, and is designed
to be viewed in a web browser.

BRAND

Audience
Defining Your Audience:

1. LNU Mi'kmaq Community Members: Individuals looking to preserve and share their family history and cultural heritage.
2. Students and Educators: Those involved in educational projects related to the Mi'kmaq culture and genealogy.
3. Family Historians and Genealogists: Professionals or hobbyists interested in researching and documenting family histories.
4. Relatives and Extended Family: Family members wanting to connect, add stories, and contribute to the family tree.
5. Cultural Enthusiasts: Individuals interested in learning about Mi'kmaq traditions, stories, and genealogy.
6. Researchers and Academics: Scholars studying indigenous cultures, genealogy, and family dynamics.

AUDIANCE

Content
Content refers to the actual information and material included on the website. This can encompass a variety of elements, such as:
1. Family Member Profiles: Detailed descriptions and stories of individual family members.
2. Historical Narratives: Articles and posts about the history and traditions of the Mi'kmaq people.
3. Multimedia Elements: Images, videos, and audio recordings related to family stories and cultural events.
4. Interactive Family Tree: A dynamic, user-editable family tree where members can add, edit, and connect profiles.
5. Storytelling Section: A space for sharing and preserving oral histories, personal anecdotes, and cultural tales.
6. Educational Resources: Links to external resources, downloadable materials, and information about Mi'kmaq heritage.
7. Contact and Contribution Forms: Forms for users to submit new information, stories, or contact the site administrators.

CONTENT

Layout
Layout refers to the arrangement of content on a web page, with key considerations including:
Flexbox: This CSS layout model offers a more efficient way to lay out, align, and distribute space among items in a container, even when their size is unknown or dynamic. It's a powerful tool for creating fluid and responsive designs.
Grid System: Utilizing a grid helps to systematically organize content, ensuring a clean, orderly, and balanced presentation.
Responsive Design: Essential for modern web design, this ensures your website adjusts effectively to different screen sizes, providing a consistent experience on both desktop and mobile devices.

LAYOUT

Bad Design

How can we improve the Yahoo’s web design ?

Balancing Whitespace:
Issue: The homepage looks cluttered due to uneven whitespace distribution.
Knowledge: When designing, make sure to distribute whitespace evenly. It's crucial for a clean and organized layout.
Improvement: Aim for a balanced use of whitespace, creating a visually appealing design that enhances the overall user experience.

Small Font Size
Issue: The small font size affects how easily users can read the content.
Teaching Point: Always choose a font size that ensures readability. Users should effortlessly consume information without straining their eyes.
Improvement: Opt for a legible font size, considering various user preferences and devices.

Strategic Ad Placement:
Issue: Ads contribute to confusion and may distract users

from important content.
Teaching Point: User experience should come first. Ads should complement, not overshadow, the main content.
Improvement: Strategically place ads to maintain a clear focus on the essential information users are seeking.

Good Design

What do you like about DVLPR website ?

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The entire page is ingeniously crafted to function like a vertical slider, segmenting information into distinct fullscreen sections. This approach improves digestibility, thanks to the modest text density and straightforward navigation.

What do you like about DVLPR website ?

As you scroll to the next section, the design maintains a minimalistic and refreshing feel. A subtle image in the background employs a parallax effect, adding an element of interest to the overall presentation.

What do you like about DVLPR website ?

Right from the beginning, there's a significant emphasis on a large title with minimal accompanying text. Positioned on the right side, a delightful graphic adheres to a flat theme with a restrained choice of colors, aligning seamlessly with the primary brand color, as we discussed earlier.

Common Website Elements
1. Header: The top section of a website containing the logo, navigation menu, and often contact information.
2. Footer: The bottom section of a website usually containing copyright information, links to privacy policy/terms of service, and additional navigation.
3. Navigation Menu: A menu that helps users navigate through the different sections of a website.
4. Images: Adding and optimizing images to enhance the visual appeal of a website.
5. Dropdown Menus: Creating menus that expand or drop down when clicked, providing

additional navigation options.
6. Banner: A prominent area on a webpage used for announcements, promotions, or key messages.
7. Buttons: Designing and implementing clickable buttons for various actions or links. Links: Creating hyperlinks to connect different pages or external resources.
8. Forms: Designing and implementing input forms for user interaction, such as contact forms or login forms

Common Website Elements
1. Social Media Integration: Adding links or widgets to connect the website with social media platforms.
2. Search Functionality: Implementing a search bar to allow users to find specific content on the website.
3. Contact Page: Creating a dedicated page with contact information or a contact form.
4. Interactive Elements: Incorporating interactive features like sliders, carousels, or accordions to engage users.

Common Website Elements
1. User Authentication: Implementing user login and registration functionality if applicable.
2. Comments Section: Adding a section for user comments or feedback on specific content.
3. Analytics Integration: Integrating tools like Google Analytics to track website traffic and user behavior.
4. 404 Error Page: Designing a custom page for when users encounter a page that doesn't exist.
5. Security Measures: Implementing basic security measures, such as HTTPS, to ensure a secure browsing experience.
6. Accessibility Features: Designing with accessibility in mind, including proper HTML structure, alt text for images, and keyboard navigation.

How Does a Figma Design Become a Website ?
Imagine Figma as a place where you create a picture of how you want your website to look. It's like drawing your dream house before it's built.
To turn this picture into a real website that you can visit on the internet, here's what happens:
From Picture to Pieces: The picture you made in Figma is divided into smaller pieces, like photos, buttons, and text.
Building the Website: A person who knows how to build websites, called a developer, uses special computer languages to turn your Figma picture into a website that can work in a web browser.
Making it Work: The developer makes sure everything you could click or interact with in the picture works like it should.

Putting it Online: Once the website is ready, it's placed on a computer that's always connected to the internet, so anyone can visit it.
Open for Visitors: Now, when people go to your website's address on their browser, they see the website just like it looked in your Figma picture.

Figma Cheet Sheet

SO WHAT IS OUR TASK ?

Case:
Build a Figma Design for your website

AUDIANCE

CONTENT

Family members of all ages interested in exploring their heritage.
Relatives looking to discover family stories and connections.
Future generations who want to understand their family history.
Interactive family tree with detailed profiles for each family member.
Family stories, photos, and key milestones from past generations.
Important dates and events in family history, such as weddings, reunions, and birthdays.
A gallery of family photos and videos, categorized by events or branches of the family.
A blog or news section to share updates, reunions, and family achievements.
A submission form for family members to contribute photos, stories, or updates.

LAYOUT

Team Task

YaaY! Everyone made a wireframe. This is now your blueprint.