Wireframe Video Transcript:

It's important to plan out your web site and each web page before you start coding in HTML or CSS. We started this planning last week with the site plan. Part of the site plan was the wireframe of the homepage.

Wireframing plays an important role in your design process. Wireframes depict what the webpage will look like or the interface of our page.

They can be hand written or created using different tools. Notice they don't really include the actual colors, or images of the page. It's just a visual representation of the interface of the page. Too many images or colors might distract from focusing on the layout. At this point we are just interested in the basic structure of the page and which elements will be using to create the page.

We will be creating a wireframe later in the course. This week we are looking at completed wireframes. If I were building a website for a client I wouldn't want to spent many hours coding out my HTML and CSS to show the client for the first time. I would create a wireframe to present to them to get feedback. At this point if they want changes that would be simpler to change than if I had coded it all. So not only is wireframing a good design practice, it saves a lot of time in the long run with your development process.

With a wireframe showing the design of our page we are ready to start converting that wireframe into HTML. Let's take a look at this wireframe and decide how our page elements might be grouped.

We see that the top of the page is the logo and navigation., followed by a scrolling banner image with text over the banner images, then a product gallery with images of products and titles and descriptions... Then at the bottom a footer with contact info, copywrite info, a site map and social media icons.

Which parts of this page will remain the same for every page on our website? As the users of our page go from page to page in the site the top portion of the page –-(navigation and logo) and the bottom portion --(footer) will stay the same. So these will logically go in their own groups. Everything else on the page between the navigation and footer, will most likely change from page to page. So we will group that part together--. Within that part, if we look at this wireframe we can see a few more groupings. Notice the banner scrolling area has a different purpose from the product gallery. They not only have different functions but they will also be designed or laid out differently as well. So I would group those as well. One group for the banner and one for the product gallery. There are also multiple small grouping that we might see within the banner area and the product gallery. For example each banner image will also have some text that goes with each image, for design purposes we might also group the image and text for each of the

banner displays. Also notice that each gallery product is not only an image but it has a title and description that goes with it. This could also be a logical grouping within the product gallery. So we can see that the groupings can nest inside of each other as we study the wireframes. This will correspond to how out html might be nested inside each other as we create the html elements.

Let's look at the wireframe for the home page of the white water rafting site. Again we can see some logical groupings here. There is a header and a footer group. Then everything between the header and footer is what we will call the main section of the page the portion of the page that will change from page to page in our web site. Within that main group we have other groups: a hero or banner image area, a group with three images that have a headlines and icon with them, and a group with a background, image, title and paragraph. Within this grouping we can also see how the headline and paragraph might be grouped together as well. So you might have groups like this nested inside that group. You will see in the html structure how elements and class attributes are used to group them all properly.