HEX CODES, FONTS & MORE

Hex codes(text):

- #ffffff (white)
- #78b7bb (light blue)
- #282732 (darkest gray)
- #484652 (dark gray)
- #888888 (light gray)
- #ff9519 (error)
- #809ba4 (links & h2)

Hex codes(bkgd):

- #ffffff(white)
- #78b7bb (light blue)
- #282732 (darkest gray)
- #e7a844 (button)

Fonts:

h1 - Open Sans (300)

h2 - Open Sans Condensed

h3 - Open Sans (weight: 500)

p - Open Sans (weight: 500)

p - Open Sans (weight: 700)

Fonts and Background treatments

h1 (#fffff)

h2 (#78b7bb)

h3(#ffffff)

p (#ffffff)

bkgd (#282732)

h1 (#fffff)

12 (#ffffff)

h3(#ffffff)

p (#ffffff

bkgd (#78b7bb)

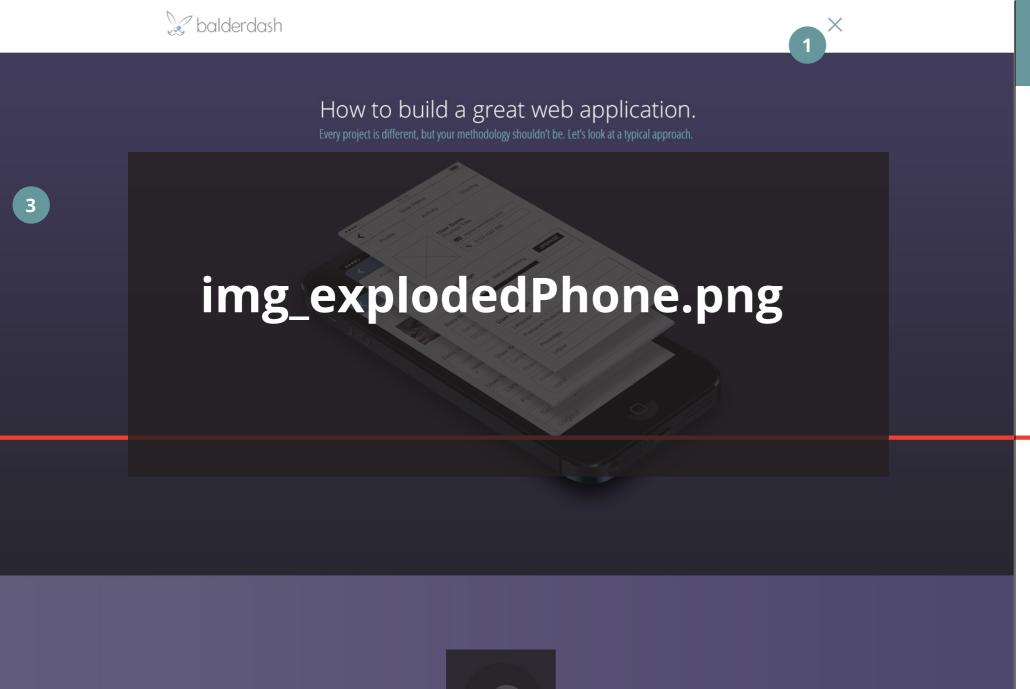
h1 (#484652) h1(#282732)

> h2 (#484652) h2(#809ba4)

h3 (#484652)

p (#888888)

bkgd (#ffffff)



NAVIGATION HAS CHANGED FROM THE HOME AND PROJECT

MOCKUP OVERVIEW

process page

ALSO NOTE: this page is wider than the others due to an image down below tending to go all the

way across the screen

Fold line (768px)

PAGES

This is the "close" icon. It behaves as it does on the project pages. Note that there aren't arrows on thi page to move back and forth - this page is meant to act as an overlay that can be closed after it has been read through.

NOTE: this color hasn't been used before:

hex code is: #514a6e

UX, interaction design & architecture.

icon_projectReq.png

Project requirements & expectations.

Talk about your project and get a realistic idea of the best route for your budget, timeline, and goals.

It's important to make sure the smallest detail of your application is practical and intuitive. This user-centric approach is important not only for the design of this app, but also for creating your service oriented architecture (SOA) on the backend. Rapid prototyping and wireframing uncovers any potential pitfalls so you won't have to deal with them later.



A perfectly functioning app is ok, but it's not awesome. Whether your app is for consumers or B2B, people prefer to use intuitive, aesthetically pleasing interfaces. Make sure your designs capture the user's attention before something else

More importantly, though, a design needs to look great on any screen. For now that means a phone, tablet, or computer. your application both beautiful and future-proof.



separate file

Gradient given in a

Frontend development.

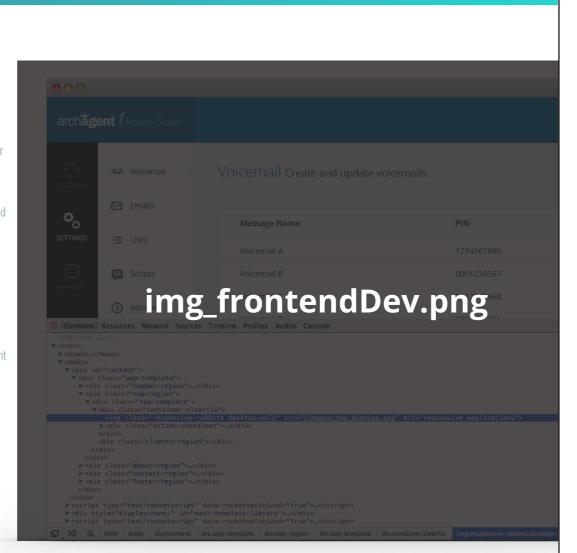
We're in the midst of a Web 2.x renaissance, and the number of choices in emerging technologies can be overwhelming. Deep knowledge of the browser is essential, but it's not sufficient. Having an informed background on what works and what doesn't can be the difference between success and failure.

We've spent countless hours beating our heads against desktop and mobile browsers. Sometimes this sucks. Hardware-accelerated, responsive experiences don't come easy, but over the years, we've gotten more and more efficient at tricking browsers into living up to our designs.

Here is our favorite front-end stack — what's yours?

- ✓ HTML5
- Backbone.js,
- ✓ SASS/LESS, JavaScript

grows.



Backend development.

Backend development is a pain, but it shouldn't have to be. Using the open-source framework Sails.js helps simplify things, because you'll write both the front and backend in the same language. And since it's Node.js, you won't have to worry about scalability as your user base

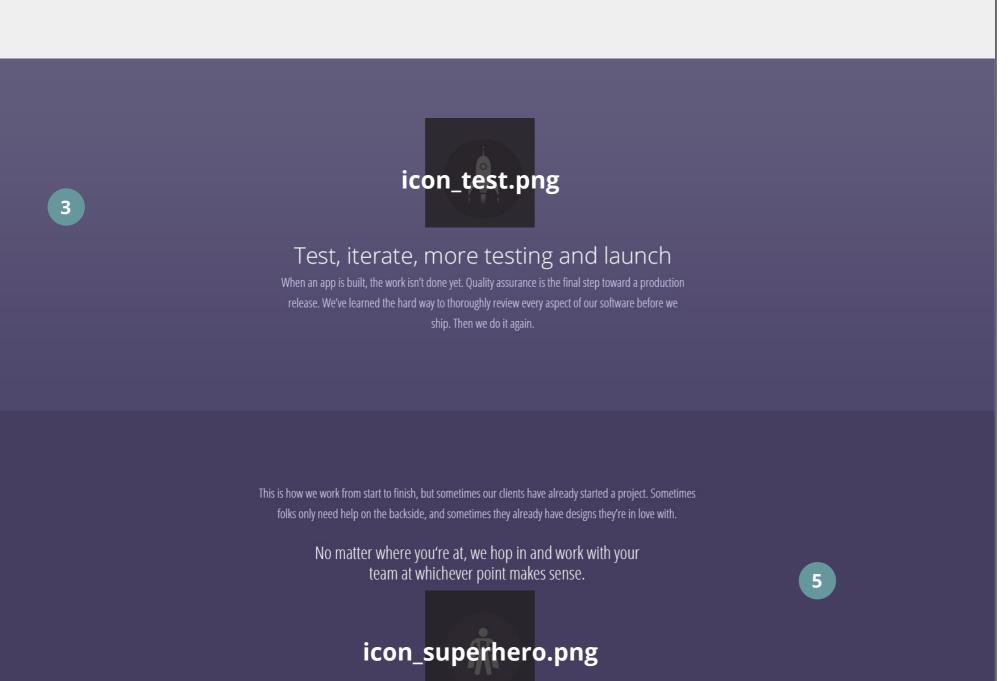
Node.js, Grails, Rails, Java, Cake, PHP— why are there so many ways to do the same thing? Regardless of your language/framework of choice, the principles are they same. We've worked with all sorts of technologies, but we've gotten really good at one thing in particular: real-world Node.js apps.

Mike developed Sails.js so that we'd have a way to build enterprise Node.js apps from start to finish. We used the framework for over a year without anyone noticing its existence. And while we've had lots of fun seeing it gain popularity, our priorities are the same: efficient, practical development.



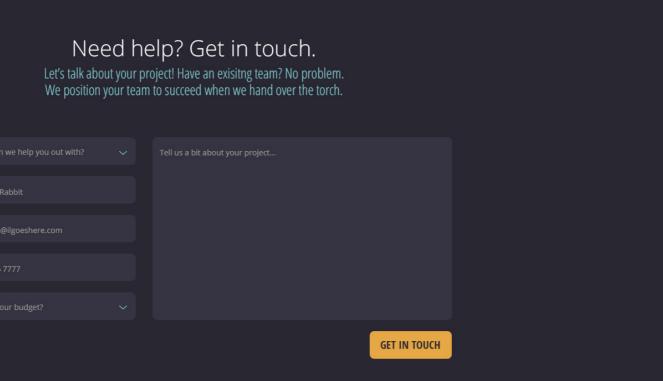
NOTE: this color hasn't been used before:

hex code is: #f1f2f2





hex code is: #463f60



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