Introduction

The purpose of this document is to offer users a basic understanding of prototyping using Figma. Figma is a web-based graphic design editor created by Figma. inc in 2016. It is available on Windows/Mac desktop app and IOS/Android mobile app versions, which contain additional offline features. Figma is packed with multiple design features such as the Arc tool and Vector Networks, and it also allows designers to collaborate online. With versatile functions, Figma allows users to create a scalable design system that is easy to manage.

In this documentation, we will build a low-fidelity prototype of instagram mockup with the free starter plan. Once you sign up with an email account, you'll get access to up to 3 projects and be able to collaborate with another editor online.

Intended users

This document is intended for novice designers who have no previous knowledge of using Figma. The user should be able to create web app prototypes and collaborate with other designers and/or developers.

By following the document to the end, you will be able to:

- · create project and invite other collaborators
- · create page using frame
- Add components to the page
- Connect pages with prototyping tool
- Save the file locally/to version history

Prerequisites

- Computer with any operation system
- Any of the web browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Edge etc.)
- An email account to sign up with free starter plan

Conventions

This section shows the conventions used through the rest of the instructions. The mouse conventions indicate the available actions done with mouse. The typography conventions specify various possible commands done with the keyboard, text that shows on the screen, options on the interface of Figma, and browser windows.

Mouse:

Click: Press the left-button on the mouse and release it instantly.

Drag: Press the left-button on the mouse and move the mouse without releasing the left-button.

Drop: Release the button that is pressed.

Typography:

Conventions Examples

Command Paste, Copy, Save, Return Press

Options in Figma [File]

Windows

are neat

Step 1 - Create a Project

Creating projects allow a user to group your related design files together in a single area, like a folder in a file system. Projects are only available in teams. Create teams for your own work, or for collaborating within a group. In a Starter Team, you can create up to 2 Projects.

Create a new team project from the team workspace

1. Click on the New project button in the top right-hand corner of the screen in the team workspace



Create a new project from the left side bar

1. Hover over the team name



- 2. Click on the plus icon(screenshot) to create a new project within the team
- 3. In the create new project modal give your new project a meaningful name. It is possible to rename the project at any time
- 4. Teams can set different permissions for a project:
 - Edit: the default project permissions
 - View: even if team members have edit permissions on they can only view the project when in this permission
 - Invite-only: only team members or collaborators you invite to the project will be able to access files in this project



- 5. Click Create project to create the new project
- 6. The project page will open in the file browser

Invite Designers to Collaborate

After creating a project you can invite others as collaborators. Members can add a collaborator at a permission level equal to, or less than, their own permissions. Team members can be added as either an editor or a viewer.

- Editors can invite others to the team as Viewers or Editors.
- Viewers can only invite other Viewers to the team.

Invite as a viewer:

Any member can invite another viewer to the project but a viewer member cannot invite an editor to the project. The viewers in a project can only view and comment on files and projects.

1. Choose a team project to invite someone to in the sidebar and go to the Members tab.



- 2. Click on the Invite button in the top-right corner.
- 3. A pop-up will appear for the email for the new member. There will be an option between can view or can edit. Click on the drop-down menu and choose can view. Figma will send the invite to the email.



Invite as a editor:

Only members with a can edit access can invite editors to the team.

Note: Team members will need to accept an edit invitation before they can get edit access to the team. They can accept the invitation from the email or from their notifications in Figma. This is a similar process to inviting a viewer member

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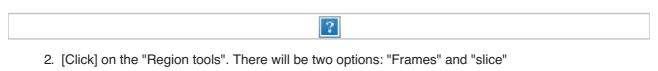
Task 1. Build App Pages with Layer

Layers are any frames, groups or objects created in the canvas area. They will be shown in the layer panel on the left of the page. Layers' kinds are indicated with different icons. The list of layers are as following:



The "Frame" layer will be used to create pages in Figma.

1. open the layer panel on the left of the page



3. After [clicking] the "frame", the region tool will be blue. Make sure it's select.



4. To create a page-like layer, [Click] "Frame". Then [Move] the mouse to the grey part of the Figma, which is drawing area. [Click] on the starting point, then keep [Dragging] until the frame matches the expected size and shape.



5. Upon successful creation, click either ["Frame 1"] on the layer panel or the frame in the canvas area to see its properties. The properties are shown in the property panel on the right side of the page. Height, width and other properties can be adjust in the property panel.



Create Components on the layout

After creating layers, we can add some components on to the layers.

Components are elements you can reuse across your designs. They help to create and manage consistent designs across projects.

You can create components from any layers or objects you've designed. These could be a whole range of things like buttons, icons, layouts, and more.

1. [Click] on the "Shape Tools" and you will see "Rectangle" has been selected by default.
2. [Click] on the "Ellipse" option.
?
3. Once "Ellipse" is selected, [hold down] the "Shift" key then drag your mouse on the ["Frame 1"] to draw a circle.
4. Copy and Paste to make four identical circles.
?
5. Select "Rectangle" from "Shape Tools" then draw a rectangle on the ["Frame 1"].
?
6. [Click] on the "Text" tool to create a textbox.
?
7. Change the font-size to "12" and make it "text align left". Type the text in the textbox as shown.
?
8. Using the tools you used in previous steps, create a second page as follows.
?
Drag and select four circles which represents the stories. Then [click] "Create component" at the top of the screen.

Connect the pages

Once you are done creating elements and component, you can link elements to other pages by creating connections.

[Click] on an element and select "Prototype."
2. [Click] the "+" icon on the top right corner then select where it says "Click → None."
3. [Click] the dropbox "none" and select "Navigate to."
4. [Click] on the new dropbox menu called "None" right next to "Navigate to" dropbox. Then select a page that you want this element to navigate to.
5. To see how connections actually work, [Click] on the play button on top right corner.

Connections help to visualize the actual flow of the project when prototyping.

Save to version history

You can create and name new versions in your files. This is great for capturing a snapshot of the file at a specific time, or record a specific set of changes. You can add details to describe the changes you've made in this design iteration or any other details that may be relevant, like a milestone name or related task.

Create a new version of a project

1. Open the menu when inside of a project and select Save to Version History.

Or use the keyboard shortcuts:

• Windows: Ctrl + Alt + S

2. Add a Title and a Description about your changes and why you made them.

Tips:

- Figma cuts titles that are longer than 25 characters.
- To see the full descriptions at a glance be sure to make your descriptions less than 140 characters.
- You can add URLs, but Figma will not turn them into clickable links.
- 3. Click Save to create a new version.

Glossary

• Prototyping - Prototyping is an experimental process where design teams implement ideas into tangible forms from paper to digital.

- Graphic design Graphic design is a craft where professionals create visual content to communicate messages.
- Arc tool The Arc and Spiral tools make it easy to create unique and interesting shapes. These
 tools draw curved lines to create an individual arc or a Spiral wind.
- Vector A vector is a quantity or phenomenon that has two independent properties: magnitude and direction.
- Scalable design Scalable design is a form of responsiveness, in that it responds to the dimensions of the screen the content is being delivered to.
- Hover In computing, a mouseover, mouse hover or hover box is a graphical control element that is
 activated when the user moves or hovers the pointer over a trigger area, usually with a mouse, but
 also possible with a digital pen.
- Modal In user interface design for computer applications, a modal window is a graphical control element subordinate to an application's main window.

Troubleshooting