

Building Beautiful Web Pages

Capitolo 1
Chapter 1



Look: It's time to work!

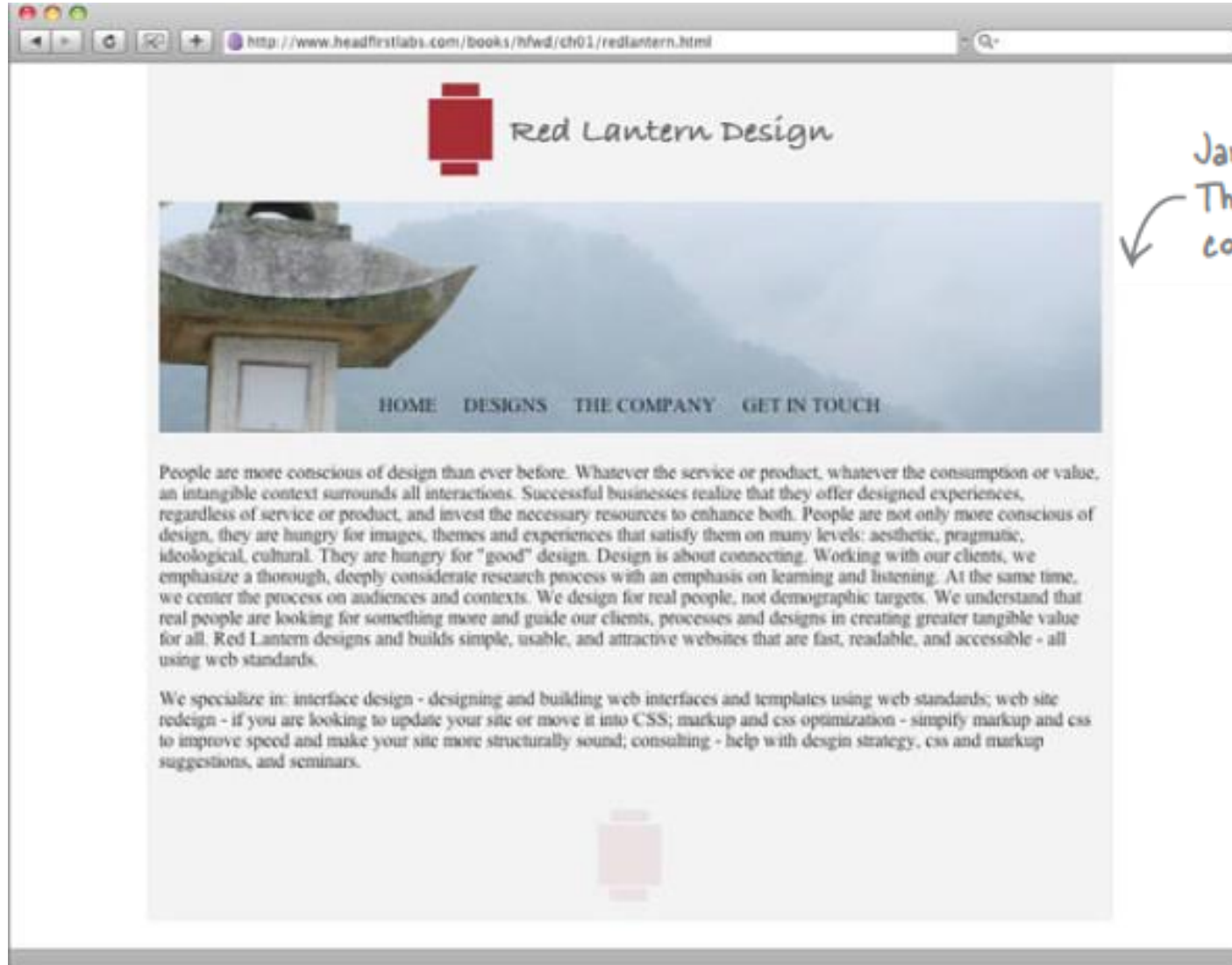


I've bought a kiosk at an international business conference in a week. I don't know a thing about web design, but I know you do. So you need to design a really impressive new website as quickly and efficiently as possible. Think you can do that?

←
Jane, Entrepreneur
and new owner of
Red Lantern Design.



«The Red Lantern Design» Web Page



Jane loves Japanese culture.
That's why she bought the
company. She loved the name.



The logo's cool - but doesn't feel connected to the layout.

There's lots of wasted space at the top of the page before we get to the menu and content.

There's not much contrast between the menu and the background image, or the body text and the gray center column.

Shouldn't there be something to grab potential clients' interest on the front page? Like news or a featured project...



This isn't a very inspiring photo. A gray temple with a gray mountain behind it... Very Zen, but it doesn't exactly say "This company is a young, dynamic, exciting web design trailblazer."

One column? That's it? Seems pretty bland for a web design studio's site!

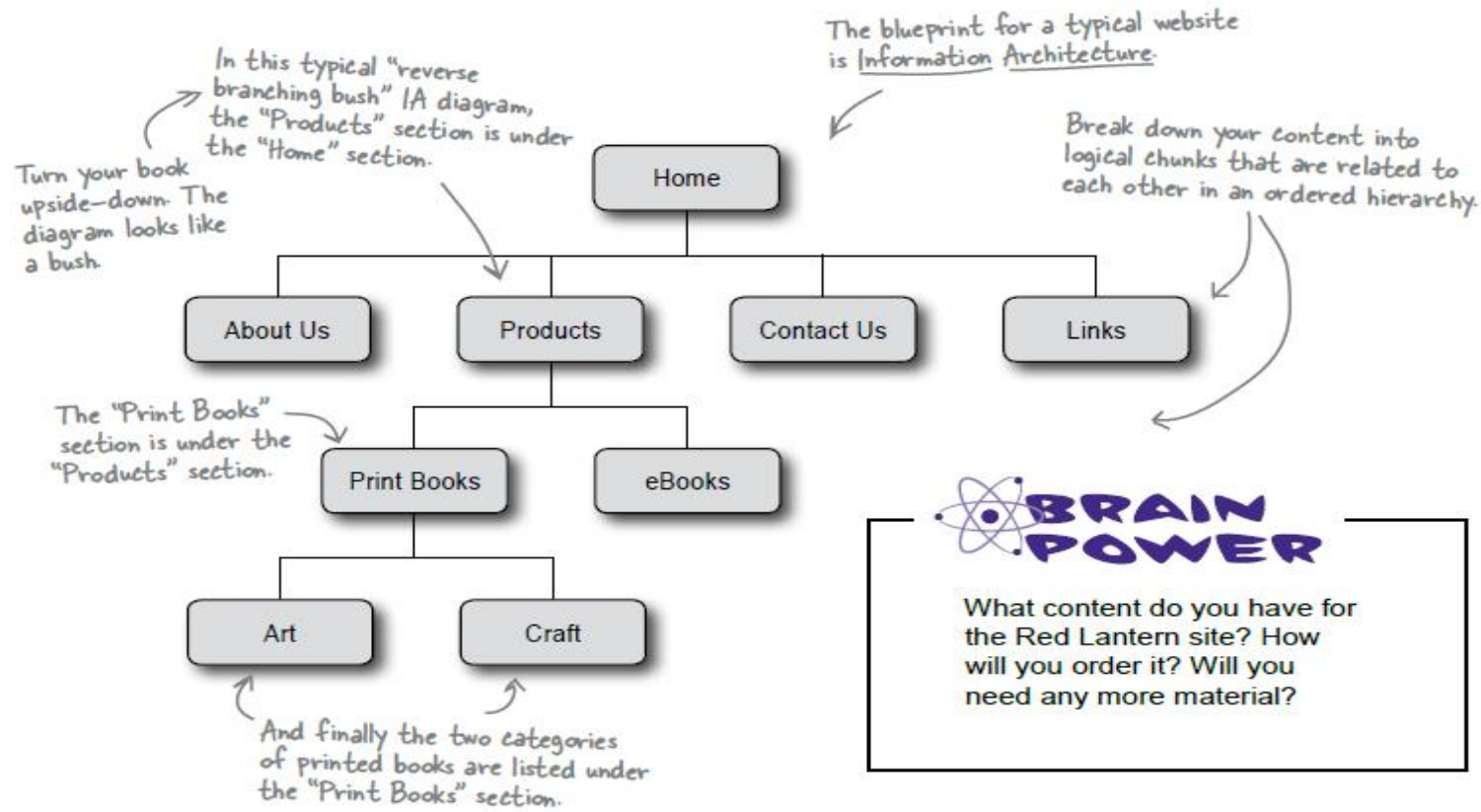


Where do you start?

Blueprint (Progetto) ➡ Information Architecture (I.A.)



L' Information Architecture è un processo mediante il quale si «rompe» il contenuto del tuo sito web in blocchi e poi riorganizza questi pezzi gerarchicamente in relazione logica l'uno all'altro)



Memo from Jane help us!



Red Lantern Design

MEMO

From: Jane

Subject: Site content

Let's have a section of the site where we put news items and updates about Red Lantern.

We definitely need a section of the site where we can show off all of the awesome work we're going to do.

The site needs a contact page. How would we ever get clients without a contact page?!

I think it would be good to have a section of the site about the company--what we do...that kind of thing.

We need to make sure they know we do consulting and web design!

News & Updates

Portfolio

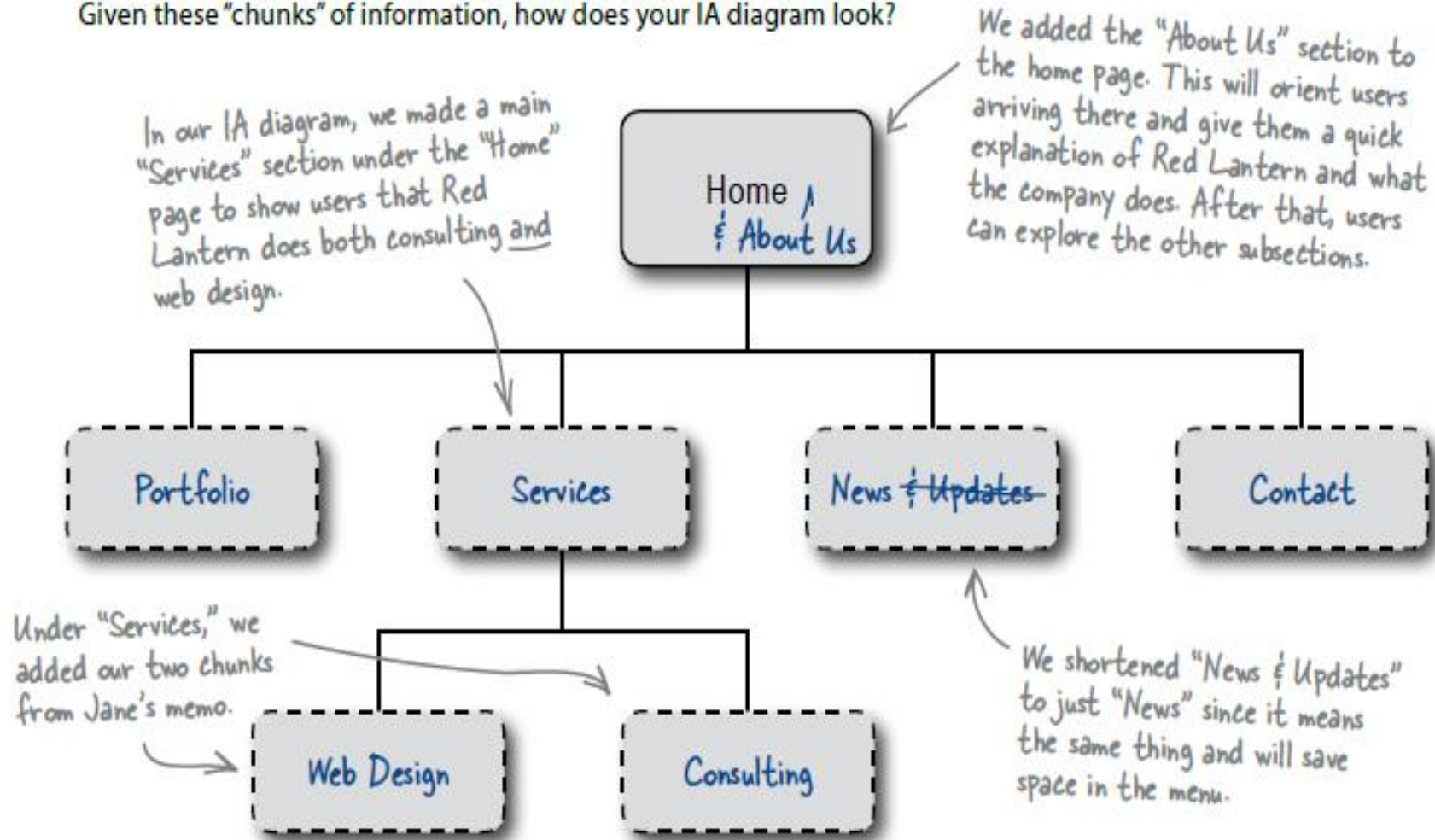
Contact

About Us

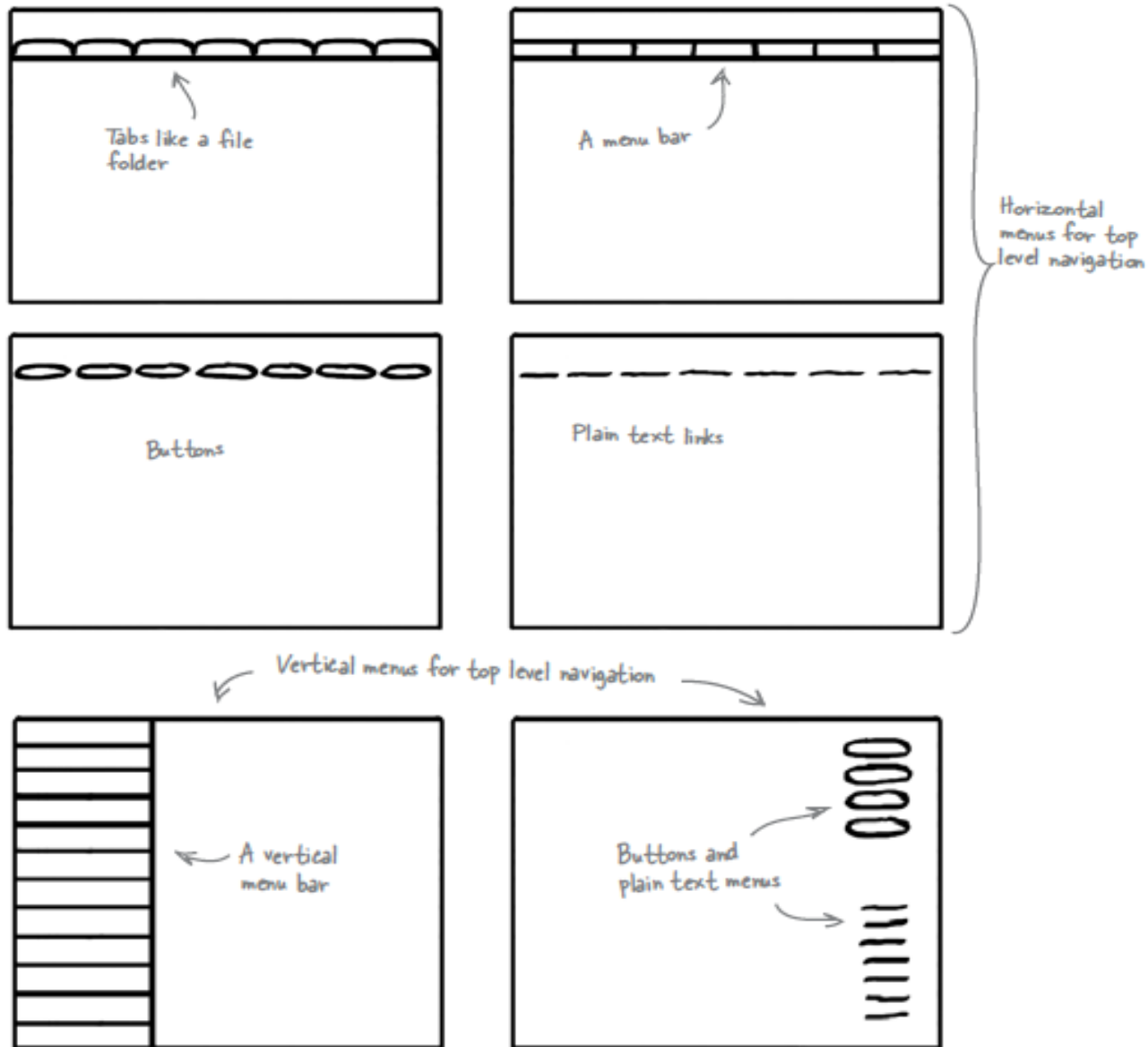
Consulting, Design

Determine your Information Architecture

Given these "chunks" of information, how does your IA diagram look?



Few sketches of the kinds of menu



Examples

Horizontal tabs



Horizontal buttons



Vertical menu



Vertical tabs



The "Red Lantern" storyboard is finished!



Here's the space for the top level navigation, and we've left a space underneath the main image for important announcements or news items.

No need to add headings or body text at this stage. Lines and blocks are fine as you're looking at the overall design, not the detail, here.



Put the portfolio on the homepage. Potential customers want to see what you can do!

A little bit of color in the storyboard helps to establish the personality of the site.

Now is the code time!

The storyboards look absolutely wonderful.
The design and layout for the site look great. But the conference is in two days...
Can I see it on screen?

```
/* Red Lantern redesign */

body {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  background: #7a2112;
  font-family: Helvetica;
  font-size: 62.5%;
  color: #333;
}

h1, h2, p, ul, li {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}

p {
  font-size: 1.4em;
  line-height: 1.2;
}

ul {
  list-style-type: none;
}

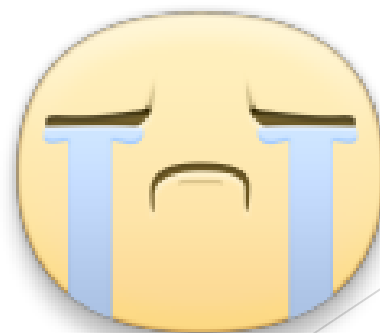
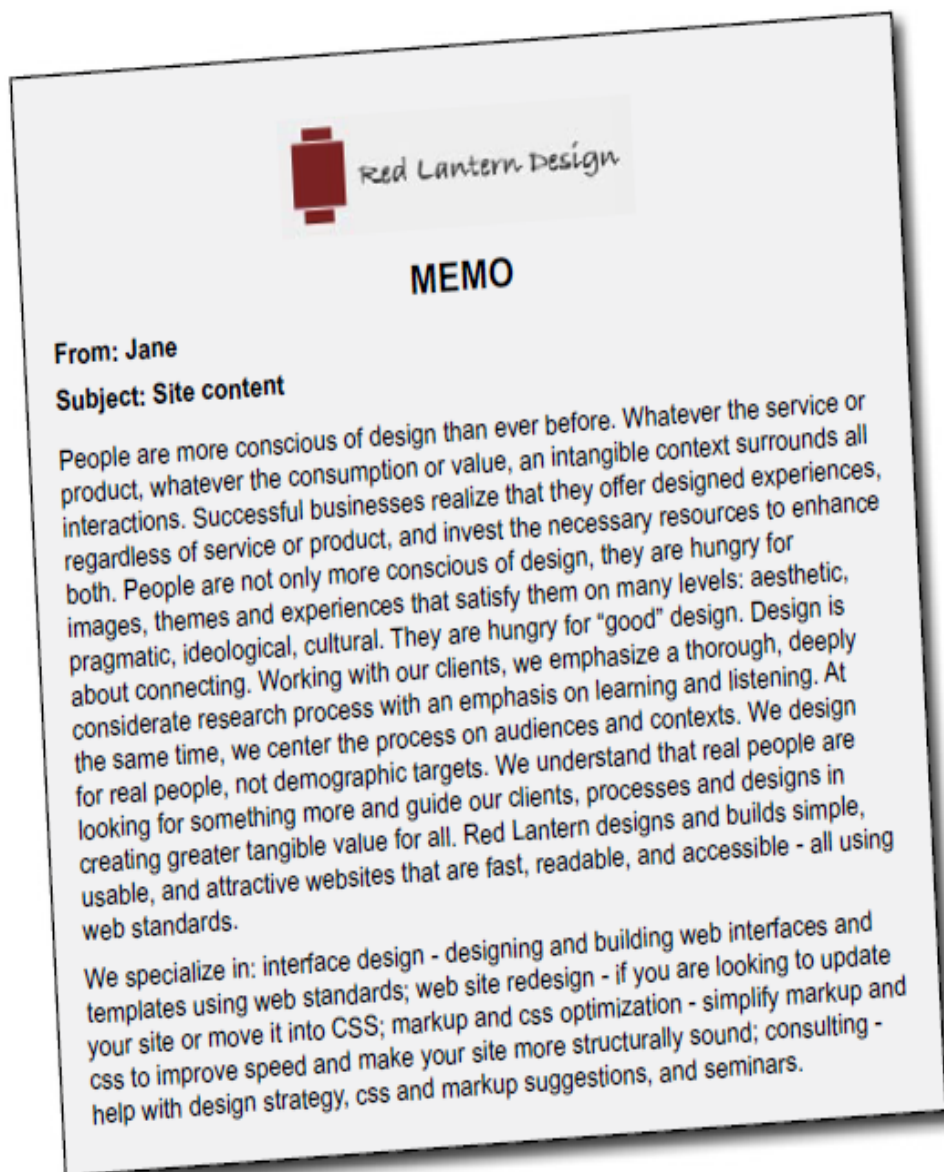
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Red Lantern Design</title>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
    charset=utf-8"/>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheets/screen.css" type="text/
    css"
    media="screen" />
</head>
<body>
  <div id="masthead">
    <h1></h1>
    <ul id="nav">
      <li><a class="active" title="Red Lantern home"
        href="index.html">Home</a></li>
      <li><a title="Design services"
        href="services.html">Services</a></li>
      <li><a title="Our work" href="portfolio.html">Portfolio</a></li>
      <li><a title="Contact Red Lantern"
        href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
  <div id="header">
    
  </div>
```

Repeat yourself

Remember, you need HTML for every page in your IA diagram. Once you've downloaded it, duplicate the code and name the files accordingly. You'll link them together in the end.



Another memo from Jane: site content!



The word of the day is scannability!


A brief introductory section provides an overview of the text. That way, the reader knows what they are getting into right off the bat.

Emphasis (bold and italic text) highlights important terms for the user.

Clearly written headers give the reader information about the whole article and its subsections.

Short paragraphs are easier to read than huge blocks of text (which are harder to read and comprehend on a computer screen).

Bullet points are a super-fast way to give facts to your users.



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Wikijunior article "Big Cats/Cheetah". The page has a sidebar on the left with navigation links like "Reading room", "Help", "History", "Discussion", "Contact", "Create a book", "Collections help", "Search", "Go", "Search", "Feeds", "Search this book", "What links here", "Related changes", "Special pages", "Printable version", "Permanent link", and "Download as PDF". The main content area has a title "Wikijunior:Big Cats/Cheetah" and a sub-header "From Wikibooks, the open-content textbooks collection". The text describes cheetahs as built for speed, with a whip-like spine, long legs, and a long tail that acts as a rudder for sudden turns. It mentions they are the world's fastest land animal, able to sprint up to 70 miles per hour (112 kph) for short distances in pursuit of prey. They can go from 0 miles per hour to 70 miles per hour in just a few seconds. Because they bond well with humans, cheetahs used to be raised in captivity for catching wild game. They are also known as **Hunting Leopards**. There are images of cheetahs: one of two cheetahs together and another of a cheetah used as a hunter in Persia in the 1900s. The text also covers where cheetahs live (sub-Saharan Africa, Iran, and the past in northern India and Iran), what they look like (medium-sized doglike spotted cats with long legs and lean bodies), what they eat (mammals like gazelles, impalas, gnus, antelopes, and hares), and how they catch their prey (stalk, chase, and kill). It also includes fun facts about cheetahs, such as their speed, their communication, and their conservation status.

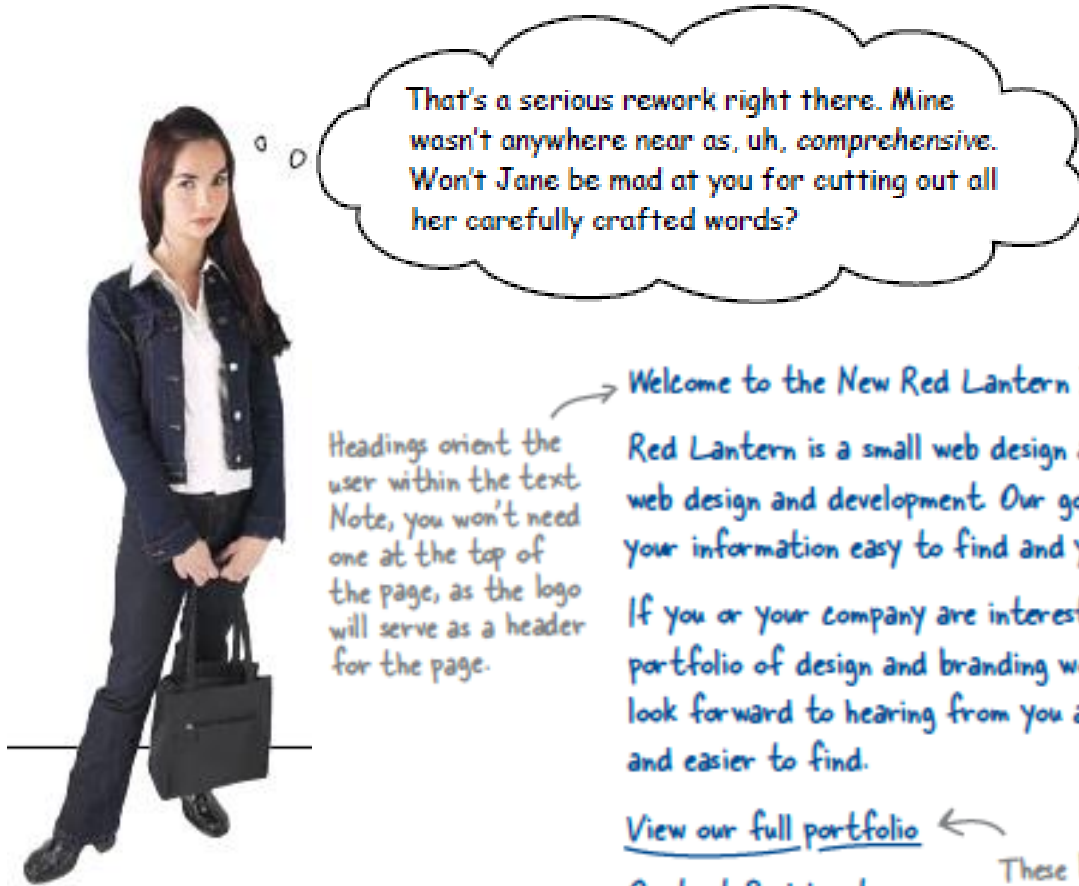
Come on, writing is writing.
There's no reason to re-write some
text, especially for a website...



Scannability Checklist

- ☒ Clearly written headers
- ☒ Small(ish) paragraphs
- ☒ Use bold and italics to emphasize important words or phrases.
- ☒ Use lists (ordered or unordered) for appropriate content.

Now the text is more scannable!



Headings orient the user within the text. Note, you won't need one at the top of the page, as the logo will serve as a header for the page.

→ Welcome to the New Red Lantern Design

Red Lantern is a small web design and consulting firm specializing in standards-based web design and development. Our goal is to build simple, beautiful webpages that make your information easy to find and your users happy.

If you or your company are interested in working with us, please check out our portfolio of design and branding work and contact us with your project details. We look forward to hearing from you and making your presence on the web a little simpler and easier to find.

[View our full portfolio](#) ←

[Contact Red Lantern](#) ←

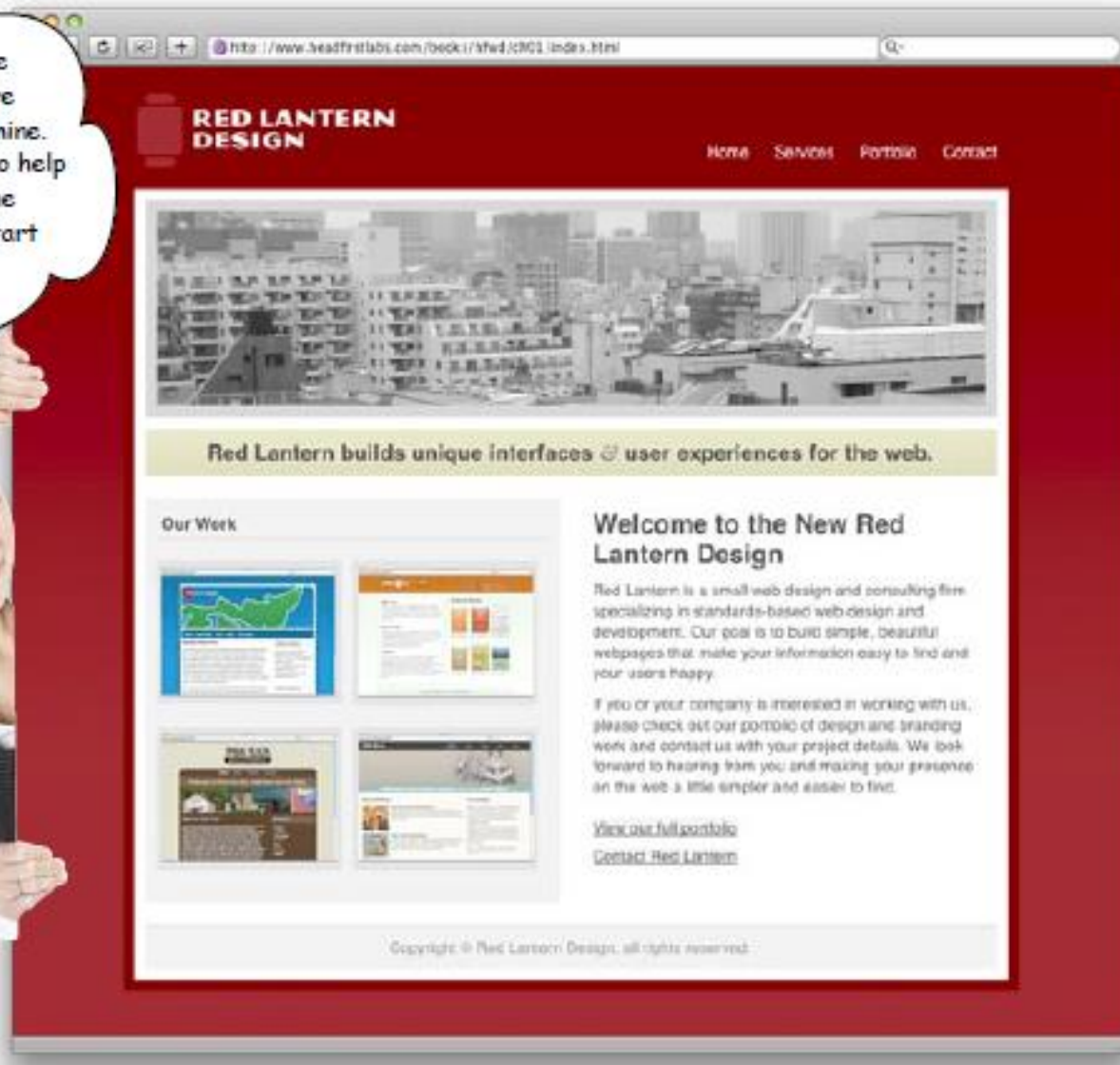
These links will be a short unordered list with the bullet points removed by our CSS.



It's awesome!



I love it! Yes, even the shorter text. You were right to cut most of mine. Your skills are going to help put Red Lantern on the map! I can't wait to start some new projects.



Web design is communication!

When you build a website, you're building it for your users, not for you. You design for your user's strengths and weaknesses. You want to use every technique possible to bring users to your site, help them find what they're looking for, make sure they have a rewarding experience, and keep them coming back.

The process you followed in this chapter

- ▶ **Pre-production** using Information Architecture and storyboards to build a blueprint for your site so that you're as efficient and focused as possible when you go digital.
- ▶ **Navigation** is based on your IA diagram. It's more than just linking pages together. Navigation helps your users find information.
- ▶ **Layout** uses HTML and CSS to build the site's interface (which you already came up with on paper back in the preproduction phase).
- ▶ **Writing** "fills" the design up with the scannable content that your visitors come to the site for.



Bullet points

- When you design sites, you should practice user-centered design—creating sites that focus on meeting the needs of your users.
- A design process helps you structure a project so that you stay on task and get things done in an efficient manner.
- Most, if not all, web design projects have 4 components: pre-production, layout, navigation, and writing.
- Information Architecture is the process by which your website's content is broken into chunks and then organized hierarchically in relation to one another.
- Developing your site's IA is a two step process: organizing your site's information, and building an IA diagram.
- An IA diagram visually represents the hierarchical organization of sections and subsections of information in your site.
- Top level navigation usually links to those sections in your information architecture one tier below your home/main page.
- The design of your top level navigation depends on the overall design and layout.
- There are a handful of great models for designing top level navigation: horizontal tabs, horizontal buttons, vertical menu, vertical tabs.
- Storyboards are used to visualize your design and test basic layout concepts before you jump into code.
- Storyboards are a great way to catch potential design problems before you spend time coding your site.
- Writing for the web is different than writing for print.
- Web users scan webpages instead of reading them from beginning to end.
- Web content needs to be written so that it's scannable.



That's all folks!

</Chapter 1>

