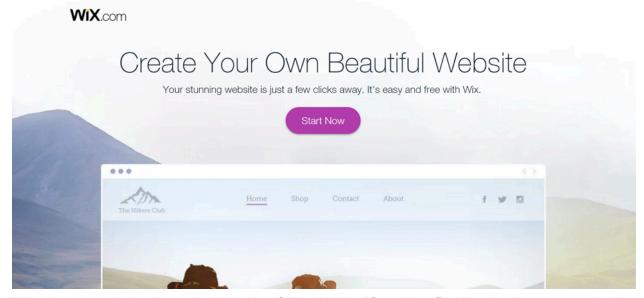
**Grids** are the basic structure of a webpage, organizing elements into rows and columns. They're important in creating visual order and consistency, and it's best to use a responsive grid system and have consistent margins and padding throughout. It makes the website easy to navigate and visually appealing.



This website lacks a grid which makes it hard to properly parse the contents.

**Calls to Action** are interactive elements that prompt users to take action like signing up or purchasing. They're important in that they guide users to potentially desirable interactions. The best practices are using clear language, strategic placement, and visually appealing design. This visitor experience is improved by making it clear what the website wants them to do, increasing engagement and interaction.



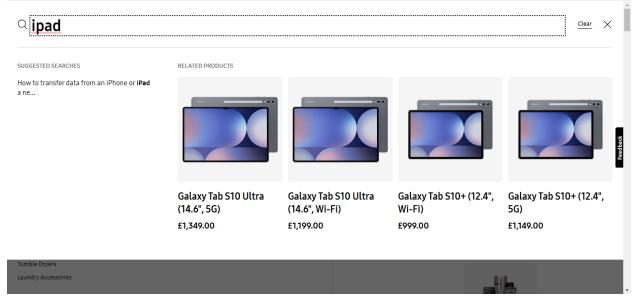
This wix.com website has only one clear CTA which is "Start Now," indicating the most probable and desirable interaction the website wants from its users.

**Breadcrumbs** are navigational elements that show a user's location within the hierarchy of a website. They improve site navigation and orientation, allowing users to easily track their progress and navigate back to previous sections. You should use clear labels and separating elements with a visual separator like ">".



The breadcrumbs on delicious.com provide adequate hints as to where the user is currently at, which is in its web design section.

A **search bar** enables users to find specific information on a website. They enhance usability and accessibility, making it easy to locate desired content quickly, especially on large websites. Best practices include prominent placement, clear visual cues, and the use of relevant keywords for suggestions.



samsung.com has a full page search bar, bringing the user's full focus to the results. It also features advanced functionality, giving suggested searches and giving images and prices of each product.

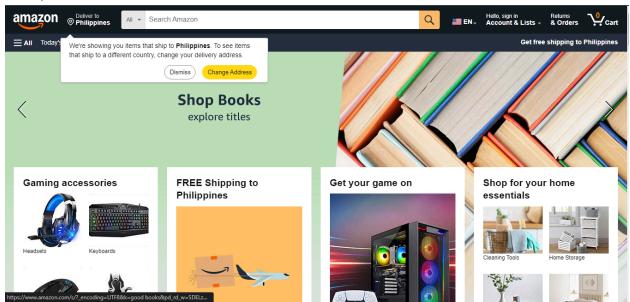
**Icons** are visual representations of actions or concepts. Their significance lies in improving communication and usability. Best practices include using recognizable icons, consistent styling, and ensuring they are accessible to users with disabilities. This improves the visitor experience by making the website more intuitive and visually appealing, speeding up comprehension.



The following icons are vague and difficult to recognize the appropriate uses for each. A quick fix would be to attach labels, but it's better to redesign the icons themselves to keep a sleek, minimalist look to your website.

**Modals** are crucial for focusing user attention on specific actions or information without leaving the current page, ideal for sign-ups or confirmations. Best practices include using them sparingly, ensuring they're easy to close, and keeping content concise. They improve visitor experience by providing context-specific interactions, but can be intrusive if not used correctly, as seen in sites with auto-opening modals containing irrelevant content or no clear exit.

Example Website: Amazon.com



**Typography** is essential for readability, engagement, and conveying brand personality. Best practices involve selecting legible fonts, establishing clear text hierarchy, and ensuring sufficient contrast and spacing. Good typography, like that seen on The New York Times, enhances comprehension and user satisfaction, while poor examples with tiny, decorative fonts can lead to eye strain and disengagement.

#### Example Website:

The New York Times -

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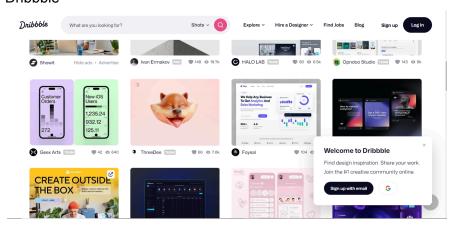
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**Colors** set the tone, guide user attention, and maintain brand consistency. Best practices dictate choosing a palette that aligns with the brand while ensuring accessibility, highlighting actionable items, and maintaining text contrast. Websites like Dribbble exemplify good color usage, enhancing usability and aesthetics, whereas sites with clashing or low-contrast colors can impair navigation and readability.

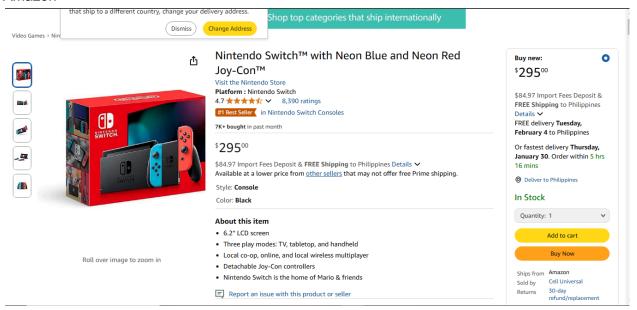
# Example Website Dribbble -



**Usability** ensures users can efficiently complete tasks on a website. Following principles like Jakob Nielsen's heuristics and conducting user testing are key practices. Amazon exemplifies high usability with its intuitive navigation and checkout process, leading to user satisfaction. Conversely, poorly designed sites frustrate users with complex or unclear interfaces, often causing task abandonment.

### **Example Website**

#### Amazon -



**Consistency** in design elements like color, typography, and layout makes websites predictable and easy to navigate. Best practices involve uniform design language and behavior across all pages. Apple's website is a prime example where consistency aids user trust and brand recognition, while inconsistency, like drastically different design choices per page, can lead to a disjointed and confusing user experience.

## **Example Website**

#### Apple -

