

Landing Page Designs

Through researching and finding examples of web pages, 2 different mock ups were designed both displaying a different design to a landing page for a restaurant booking site. Both have been designed for usage on a computer, mobile design is a condensed version of both. Our conclusion at the point was that the name would be "UMAMI".

User Interaction

Figure 1.

The user is able to click on "Home", "Restaurants" and "Bookings" buttons, and will lead them to a new page.

Scrolling down will reveal a list of popular restaurants with a "Book Now" button that users can click.

Figure 1. Design has a similar design as our Airbnb's research, but after further discussion, the whole page felt too complicated, it was showing too much which is not a good user experience.

Figure 2.

This page, has a border box around a header tag showing with an interactive start booking, which would force a scroll animation towards the bottom of the page. Users can scroll normally without any restrictions on the scroll bar.

This design would have a nice background to accompany the UMAMI logo

The start booking was a feature that we liked from the Tesla website as seen through our research of styles and features.

Conclusion

Our final decision was the design Figure 2. As it was a cleaner and much simpler design to the eyes. The sign in button will open a new page to allow users to sign in.

One flaw that occurs in many web pages during our research is a force scroll where the scroll bar unnaturally scrolls downwards without moving the scroll bar much. Our design plans to eliminate this and allow for a smooth scroll animation or scroll normally if the user wishes.

Review

With the design of Figure 2. We have also decided to use a similar feature that Tesla used on their web page with the scroll feature with the search function.

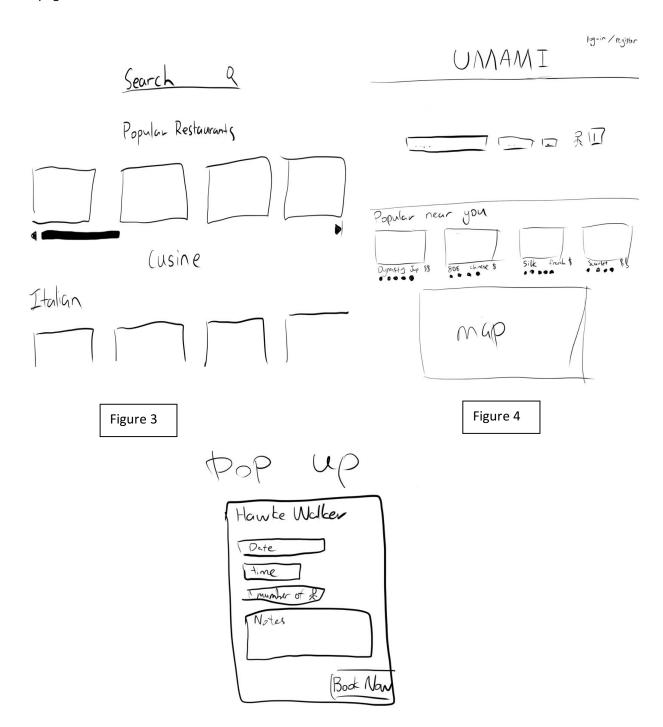


Figure 5

Search Bar + Function

For the search function 2 mock-ups were designed from the research, Figure 3, similar to a Google search page and Figure 4, similar to Trivago's home page.

Both these were suitable search bar functions below the search bars would display a list of popular restaurants near you. Figure 3 also incorporates Airbnb's image gallery while Figure 4 takes Trivago's image gallery.

Both these show a clean design and have a positive user experience.

Review

The search bar looks much more simplistic with the

User Interaction

Figure 3.

Users can click on the search bar and search for a restaurant or specific cuisines, and will search for them in the database that will be implemented.

Clicking on the image tiles will open just an AJAX page with data that changes according to the restaurant.

Users can use a horizontal scroll bar to find more popular places just like the feature on Airbnb.

Figure 4.

The user can search for restaurants in the search bar. And will display on a new web page listing a database of restaurants.

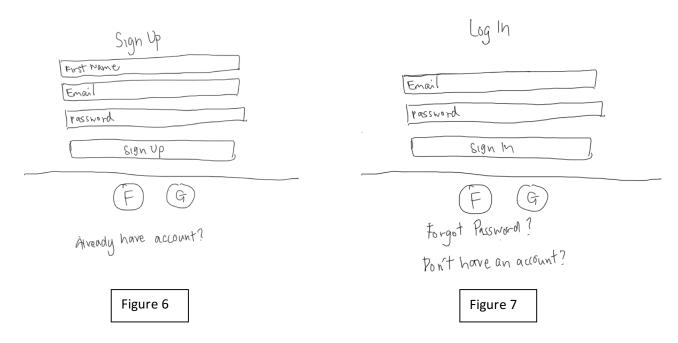
Users can click on the popular near you and a popup modal box will come up showing the restaurant and the relevant information needed for users to book a time to dine.

Users can see the popular places on Google Maps API and click on them to show directions.

Conclusion

Our final decision was to implement in Figure 3, with the popup feature from Figure 4 in mind in the future Milestone. Our decision was due the simplistic style that Figure 3 had, Figure 4 was a good choice, but in terms of structure we believed that the Trivago search was too common and we wanted to try something different to what other web pages have.

Sign In / Sign Up Page



The sign up / log in pages are simple pages from our inspiration from the headspace website. Only slight changes have been made which is having rounded button icons for social media log in rather than square buttons icons. These two pages are simple and do not have much with them.

Further the icons will enable API's from Facebook and Google to allow users to log in with them instead.

User Interaction

Figure 6

User enters in first name, email and password and clicks the sign up button. This will update the page and take them back to the home page.

User decides to sign up with social media, they click on the icon and a new page opens prompting them to sign in with social media, when they confirm this will take them back to the home page.

If the user already has an account, they and click the link which redirects them to the log in page.

Figure 7

User enters in their email and password and clicks the button to log them in, this will redirect them to the home page.

User can decide to log in with their social media from previous sign up session. Redirect them back to home page when finished.

If the user has forgotten their password, they can click on the "Forgot Password" link and redirect them to reset their password.

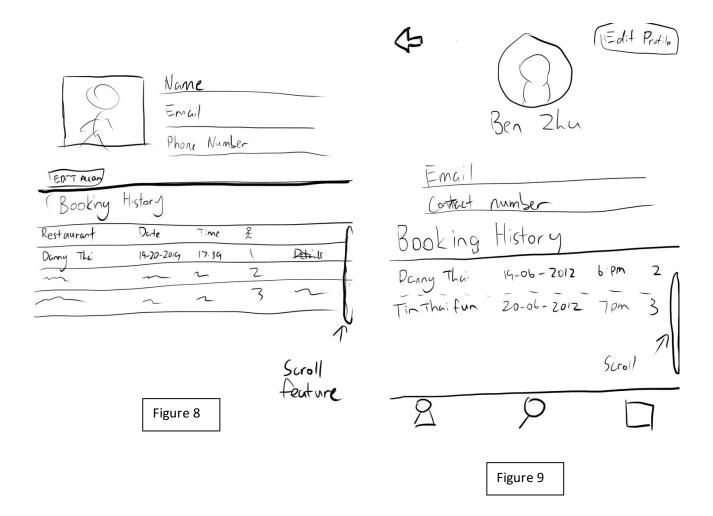
If the user does not have an account, they can click on the "Don't have an account" link and will redirect them to the Sign Up page.

Conclusion

There was not much of a design decision made for these 2 mock-ups as they were quite simple, one important note is that the "Forgot Password" feature will most likely not be implemented in the final product, as we plan to focus on managing a database with users and using API's to sign up. That is the main goal for the final project, "Forgot Password" will be an additional feature if all planned features are completed early onwards.

Review:

After further discussion, our group has decided against the Google Maps in favour of Google Calendar. In our design it would make more sense to use a calendar in a booking site rather than showing different restaurants in an area nearby.



These 2 mock-ups are the user accounts page where they have access to their personal information and booking history. Figure 8 represents a full width computer site, Figure 9 represents the mobile design implementation on the smaller screen scale.

User Interaction

Figure 8 & 9

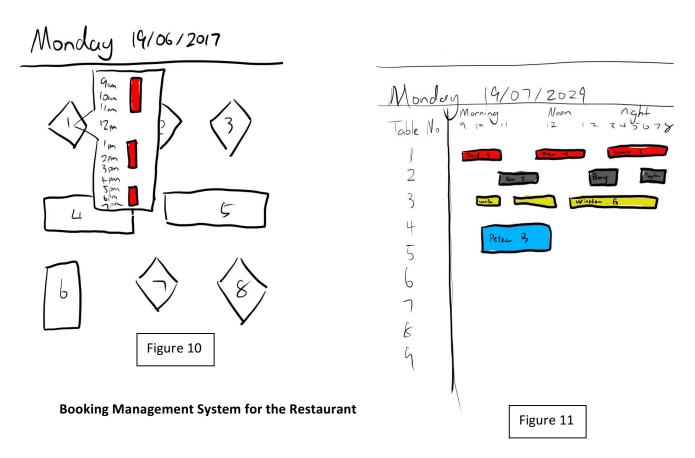
The user can edit their profile by clicking on the "edit profile" button under/design their user icon. Clicking on this will allow them to change name, email address and phone number.

The user can scroll through the "Booking History" which will allow them to view past booking histories with the; restaurant name, date, time, number of people listed down below. Below this the user can also see their previous reviews of restaurants.

The mobile version is the same, but with a couple additional buttons which simplifies user experience to getting to different place on the web page.

Conclusion

2 simple mock-ups for the user accounts page the overall design will be easy to implement and has nice viewing experience. The mobile design will be implemented in the later milestone with media queries.



For the Booking Management System for Restaurant owners, two designs were considered, Figure 10 shows a layout of the restaurant with table numbers listed. Bookings are specified those specific tables. Figure 11 shows a grid layout with tables and times with names and number of people. Both would use a Google Calendar API to visited the booked times from the database.

User Interaction

Figure 10

The Restaurant owner will click on each table and view the assigned seating for that particular day, if the user clicks on the table. A popup will show and list the times with a label for the booked times.

Clicking anywhere else on the page will close the menu.

Figure 11

The Restaurant owner can view the horizontal display of overall bookings for that day.

When the owner clicks on a specific colour stamped booking, additional information will be displayed such as notes which the customers requested.

Conclusion

A future function will implement a click and drag option for Figure 11 to manage bookings and rearrangements.

Figure 11 has a better user interaction than Figure 10. Figure 11 allows for more additional information to be displayed compared to Figure 10.