Webapp project management and development

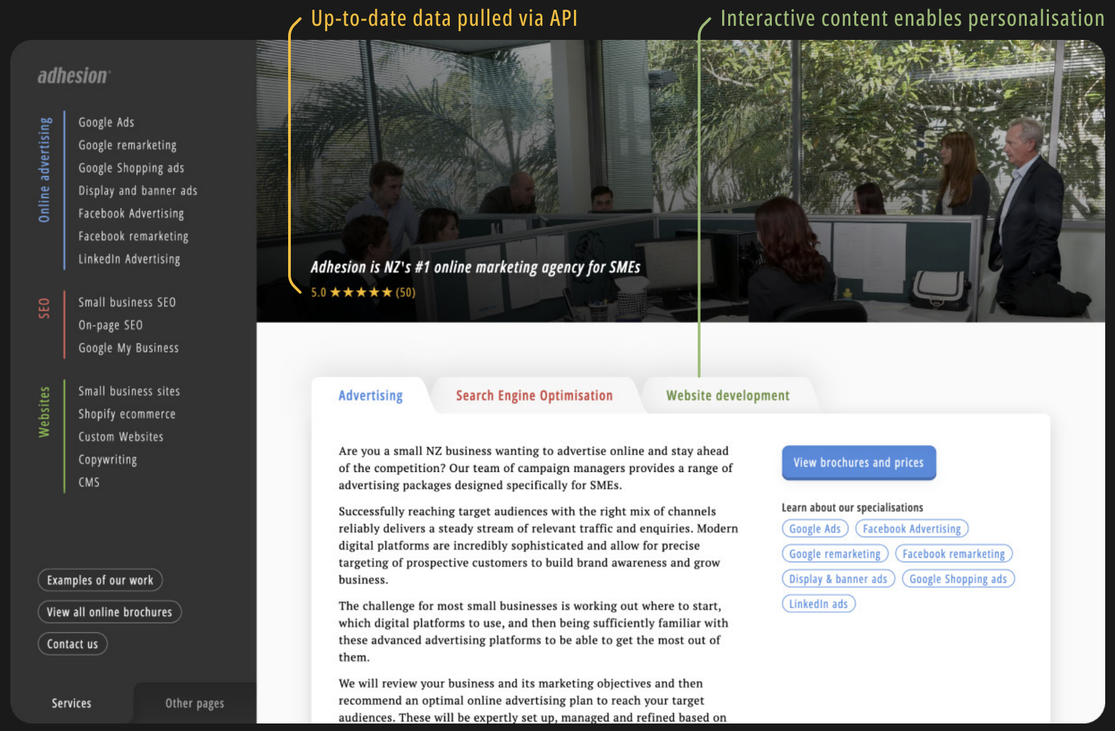
Hadleigh Waldegrave

Context — Following the great success of the previous website I designed for this agency, I was asked to lead the strategy, planning, and execution of their next one. My project management and development experience had grown significantly, so my contract also included being the primary developer for this project.

Objectives — The new site was to be a much more functional webapp, to tackle a number of business goals:

- Functional alignment/integration between this new site and other digital tools used by the agency (e.g. to ensure up-to-date and consistent pricing data across multiple properties/tools).
- Improved usability and customer experience, specifically to position their brand higher in their market (e.g. ensure they could continue to be a leader for the services they provide).
- Provide a more personalised experience to users by building a more functional UI (e.g. give users more control of what they see, and provide deeper info that is relevant to their circumstances).
- Integrate a custom CMS with no frills to enable excellent content creation (e.g. make it easy to build and customise sections of content using a variety of integrated components).

Constraints — The new site was to be designed in close collaboration with the agency. I was responsible for ensuring the new site was a pixel-perfect match with any designs we agreed on.



Everything built as responsive components for flexible use with various content

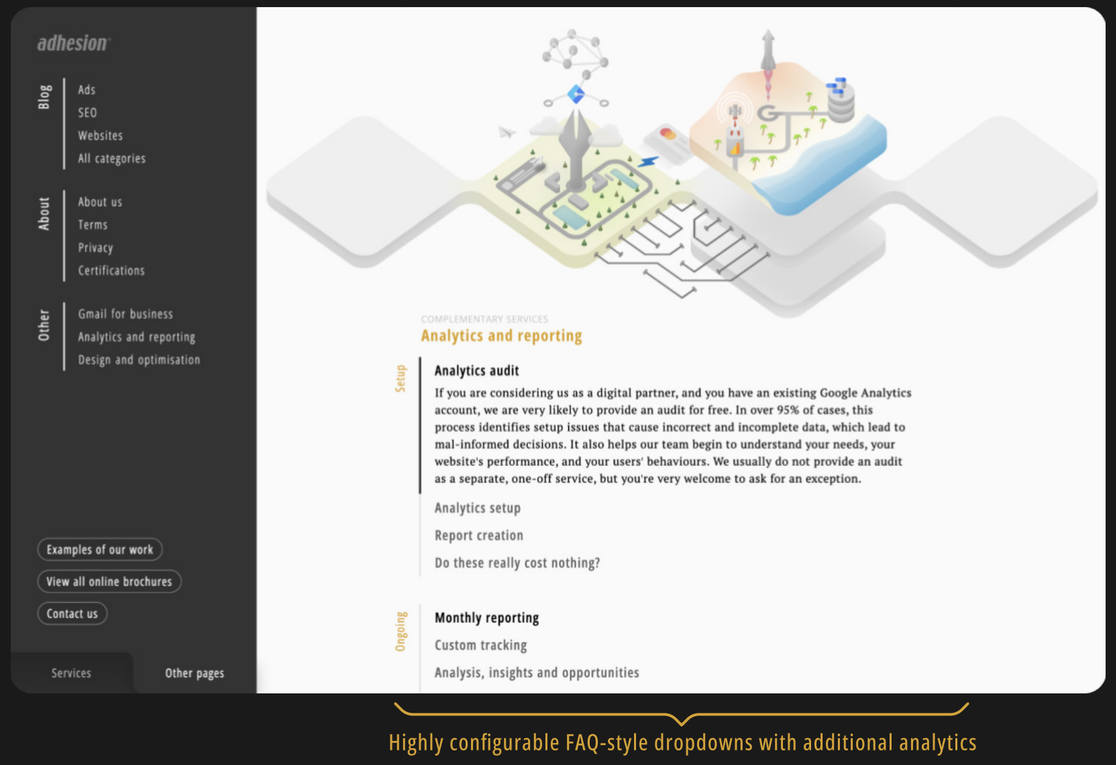
```
body.map(section => {return (<>
  <Container className={`${section.width ? `${section.width}-width` : null} ${section.dark == true ? `dark` : null}`.
    {section.slices.map((slice, s) => {
      switch(slice.slice_type || slice[0].slice_type || '') {

        case 'hero': return (slice.primary.hero_image.url ? <>
          <Hero
            fullWidth={true}
            src={slice.primary.hero_image.url}
            ratingStars={slice.primary.rating_stars}
            ratingCount={slice.primary.rating_count}
          >
            {Html(slice.primary.header.html)}
          </Hero>
        </> : null)

        case 'card_tabs': return ((slice.length != 0 && (slice[0].primary.header_long || slice[0].primary.header_shor
        </> : null)
```

All pages built from a library of components, customisable via CMS

Semi-3D animated SVG reflects quality of brand and services



Highly configurable FAQ-style dropdowns with additional analytics

```
export const query = graphql`
query {
  prismicHomePage {
    data {
      body {
        ... on PrismicHomePageDataBodyHero {
          id
          slice_type
          primary {
            rating_stars
            rating_count
            hero_image {
              alt
              dimensions {
                height
                width
              }
              url
            }
            header {
              html
            }
          }
        }
        ... on PrismicHomePageDataBodyCardTabs {
          id
```

Most components can facilitate almost all types of customisable content, incorporated via Prismic/GraphQL

Strategy — We knew to use a very modern tech-stack to enable an extreme level of performance for both users and SEO. From there, we discussed how we could incorporate the business' other strategies for brand position, pricing, content, marketing and growth. Most design decisions you see illustrated here (and how they differ from the original website) reflect and empower these strategies (more on this later).

Planning — The scope, timeline, budget and resources for this new webapp was based around a number of other business initiatives, including a revamp of their CRM and the launch of several automations to improve their team's efficiency. Although I was the primary developer, we planned a few key aspects to be done in-step with their senior developer, so the order and timing was discussed thoroughly.

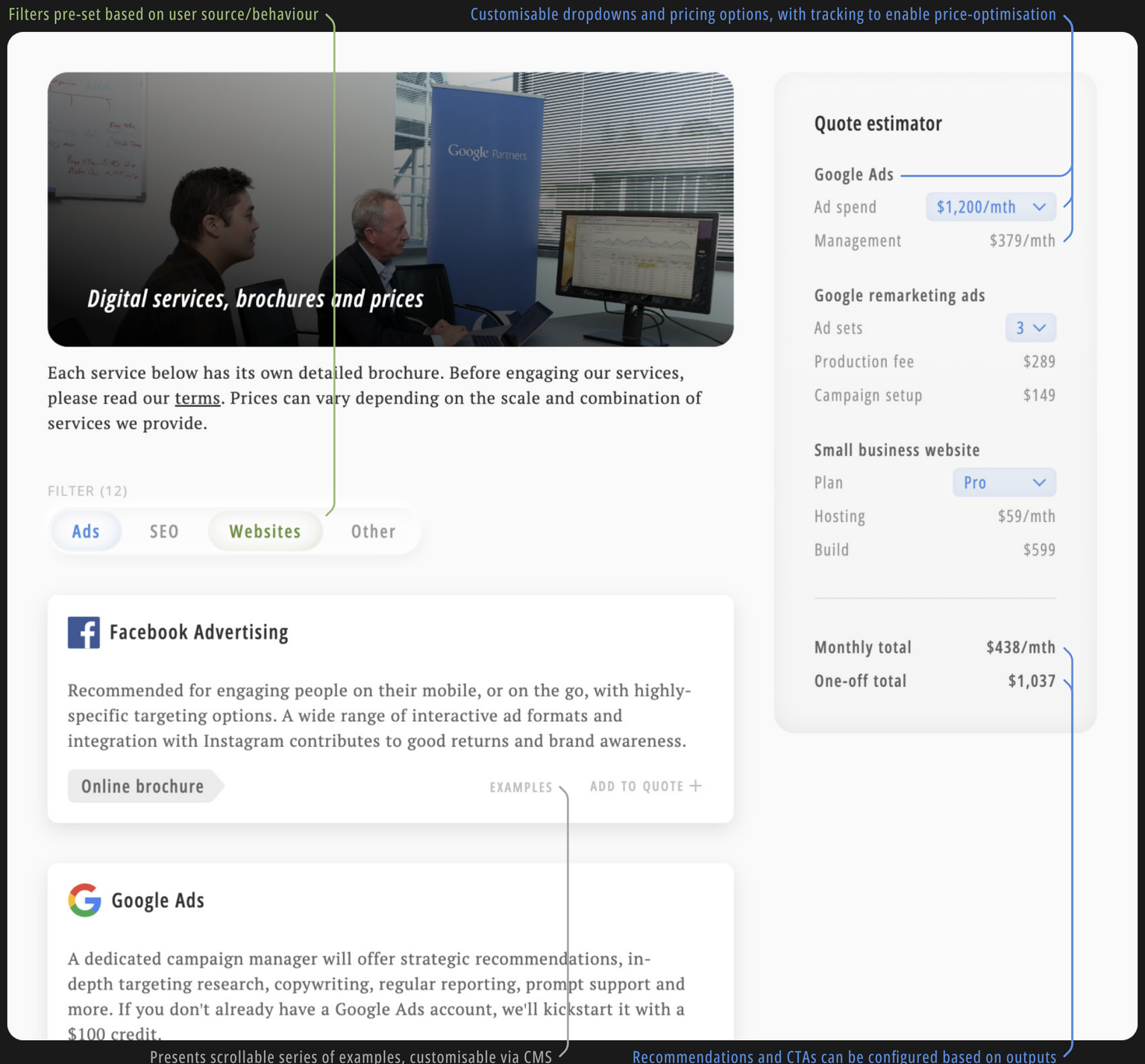
Research — Back when I delivered their previous website, we knew there was a good chance that I would also be involved with a future project (i.e. this new webapp). So, I had proactively set up a lot of custom tracking (e.g. via GA, GTM, etc) that I knew would be useful for key design differences (e.g. deciding to go with a more comprehensive side-bar navigation).

Training — As part of this project, I trained most of the staff about the design direction for this webapp, and the principals used to make design decisions. This is important to uphold consistency (after my contract had finished) and to ensure they would be able to effectively customise future pages via the CMS (e.g. publishing articles). I also provided technical training to an employee who was responsible for executing their content strategy, to ensure they could fully leverage the CMS' functionality, and pass on my knowledge as needed over time.

Parent services page — The original site had a main ‘parent’ page for each of the business’ service categories (e.g. advertising). Their SEO performance was good, but they provided little UX value. We designed this template (right) to give users a better understanding of the business’ various combinations of services. This template allows users to:

- Filter what they’re interested in.
- Expand cards to view specific examples.
- Get an estimated quote for anything.
- Click through to a ‘brochure’ page for more detailed info about a service.

Quote estimator — I developed all the logic for this component, and integrated it with the Prismic CMS I built out for employees to use. This allows the business to easily add/delete/change any service with customisable card content and pricing. Staff can even configure multiple dropdowns differently for quoting more complex services (e.g. those with add-ons). The logic I developed to integrate the CMS and the webapp handles everything else automatically.



React — This slide is simply to showcase some of the code behind the components in the previous slide. If you're not familiar with code like this, feel free to skip this part.

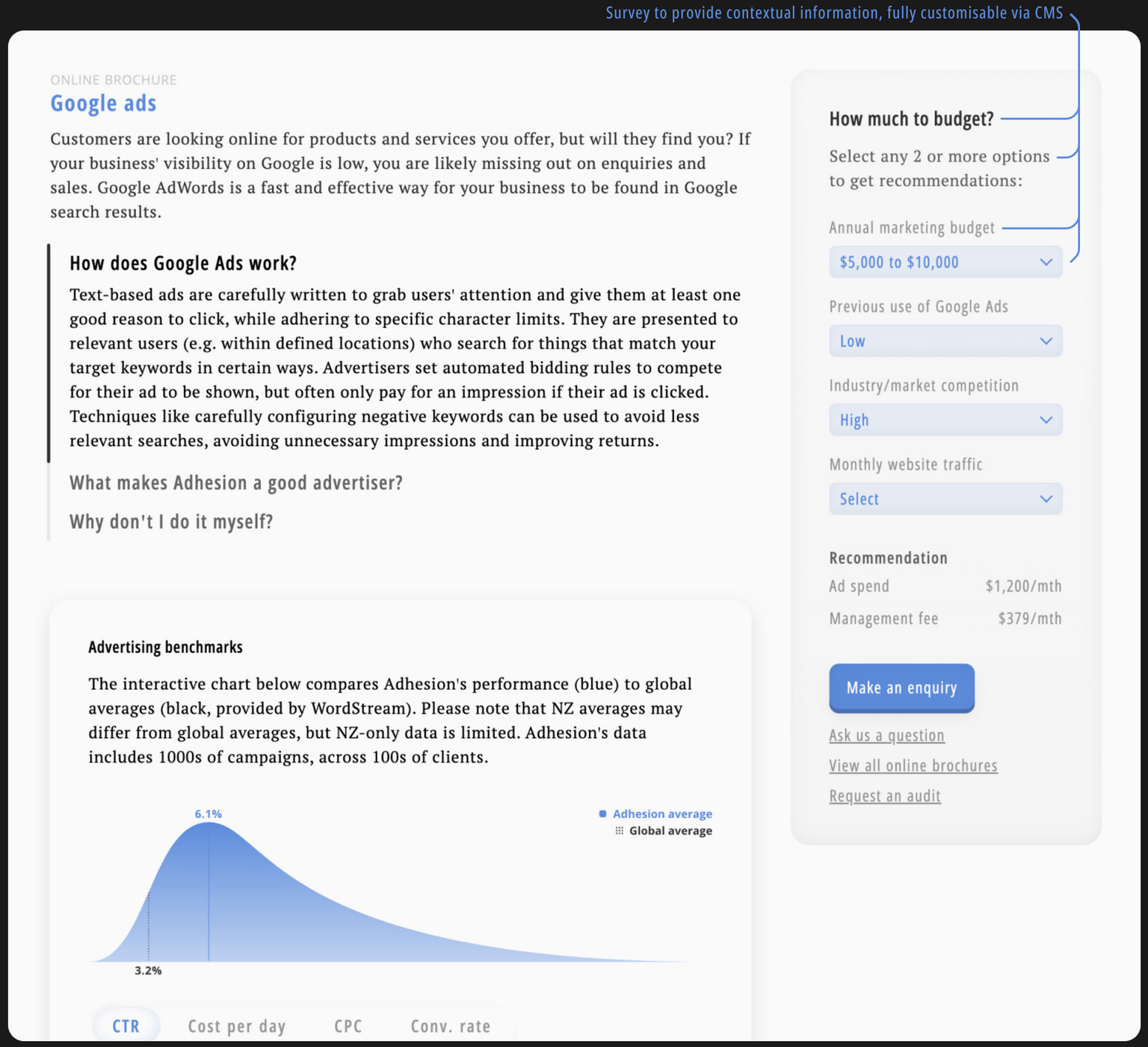
Technical stuff — When employees publish a content update via the Prismic CMS, a webhook triggers a deployment via Netlify. The information from the CMS is saved in the public page-data directory. This data informs Netlify how to structure the build, incorporating the data into the templates and other files pulled from the GitHub repo. A GraphQL query in each template/page pulls in the Prismic page data, and the React logic incorporates it with the appropriate components.

```
{filterOptions && children ? (<>
  <ToggleFilter
    activeBools={activeBools}
    setActiveBools={setActiveBools}
    filterData={filterData}
    multiSelect={true}
  />

  {filterOptions.map(category => { return (<>
    <FilterCategory id={category['optionLabel'].toLowerCase()} active={activeBools[category['optic

      {children.filter(child => child.node.tags.includes(category['optionLabel'])).map((child, c)
        {child.node.data.body.map(slice => slice.slice_type == 'services_parent_card' ? (<>

          <Link className='card' href={child.node.url}>
            <h2>{slice.primary.header}</h2>
            <img className='icon' src={slice.primary.service_icon.url} alt={slice.primary.service_
            {RichText(slice.primary.paragraph.richText)}
            {calculatorItems && child.node.data.line_item_name && child.node.data.dropdown_options
              {isAddedToCalculator(child.node.data.line_item_name) ?
                <div className='tertiary' onClick={(event) => {removeFromCalculator(event, child.r
                  <span>Remove</span>
                  <img src='/icons/minus-small-black.svg'/>
                </div>
              : <div className='tertiary' onClick={(event) => {addToCalculator(event, child.node.c
                  <span>Add to quote</span>
                  <img src='/icons/plus-small-black.svg'/>
                </div>
              }
            </>) : null}
            {slice.items.length > 0 ?
              <span className='secondary' onClick={(event) => {openPopupSlider(event, c)}}>Example
            : null}
            <div className="primary"><span>Online brochure</span></div>
          </Link>
```



Child service page — The original site had a ‘child’ page for each of the business’ services (e.g. Google Ads). They each had a link to a downloadable brochure (this introduced an extra step to static info that easily became out-of-date/inconsistent with the original website). In-step with shifting focus from acquisition quantity to acquisition quality and retention (and to uphold the business’ transparent policy), the decision was made to make all brochure content immediately accessible.

Widget — We worked with sales team to understand trends when converting enquiries into leads. Enquiries into many services often involved a common question (e.g. “*How much should we spend?*”). Giving a good answer required the sales person to first ask a few questions.

I made a simple component that would allow staff to set up a simple ‘survey’, but there was a problem. In this case, there are 4 dropdowns containing 19 options, resulting in 945 possible combinations of inputs that need to be mapped to 13 possible outputs (just for one survey). So, I engineered a scalable solution (next page).

Example of one dropdown with 5 ordered options and variables for its influence on the output

header_text
How much to budget?

intro_text
Select any 2 or more options to get recommendations:

input_dropdowns

prompt
Annual marketing budget

ordered_options
Less than $5,000 | $5,000 to $10,000 | $10,000 to $20,000 | $20,000 to $50,000 | More than $50,000

output_weighting_direction
Negative Positive

output_weighting_magnitude
1

skew_ordered_outputs_towards
middle

skew_ordered_outputs_effect_size
20

importance_of_consistent_inputs
65

importance_of_more_inputs
40

primary_button_text
Make an enquiry

primary_button_link
home

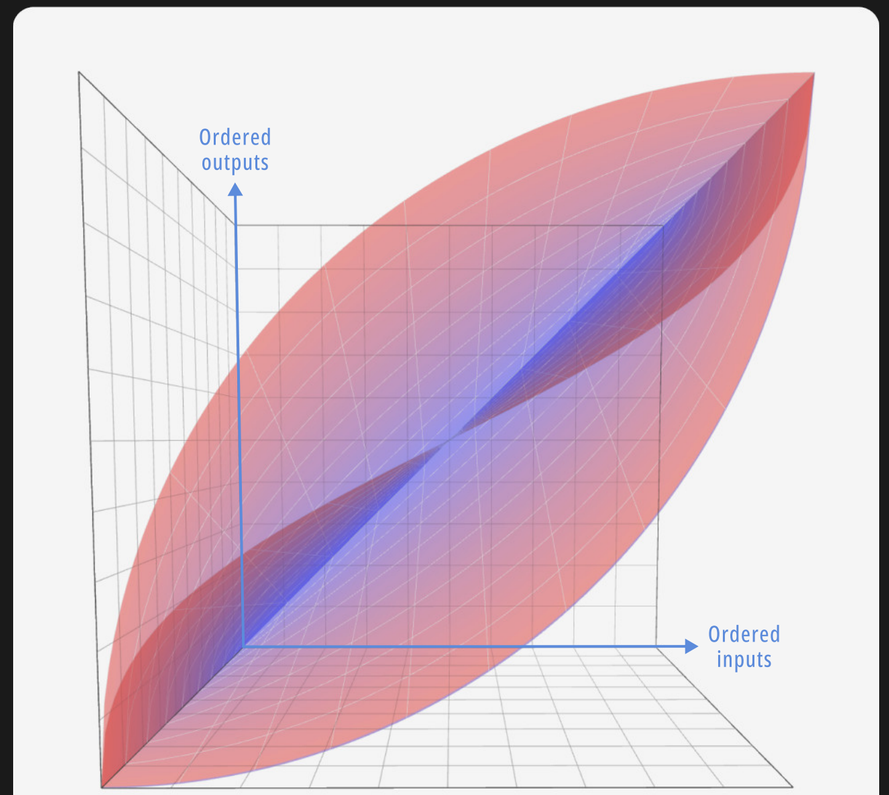
secondary_links

link_text
Ask us a question

link_href

Curvature variables for shifting the probability of getting certain outputs (the outputs are not visible in this screenshot)

Technical stuff — Many of the dropdown options (inputs) and recommendations (outputs) can be ordered along a scale (e.g. low to high), so we can automatically map any combination of inputs to any number of outputs (e.g. via normalization). Each input also has its own weight and bias (like nodes in a single-layer neural network) to adjust the magnitude and direction of its effect on the output. The output is also adjusted by one of three curvature functions, either slightly or a lot, to shift the probability of getting certain outputs (below).



Curvature

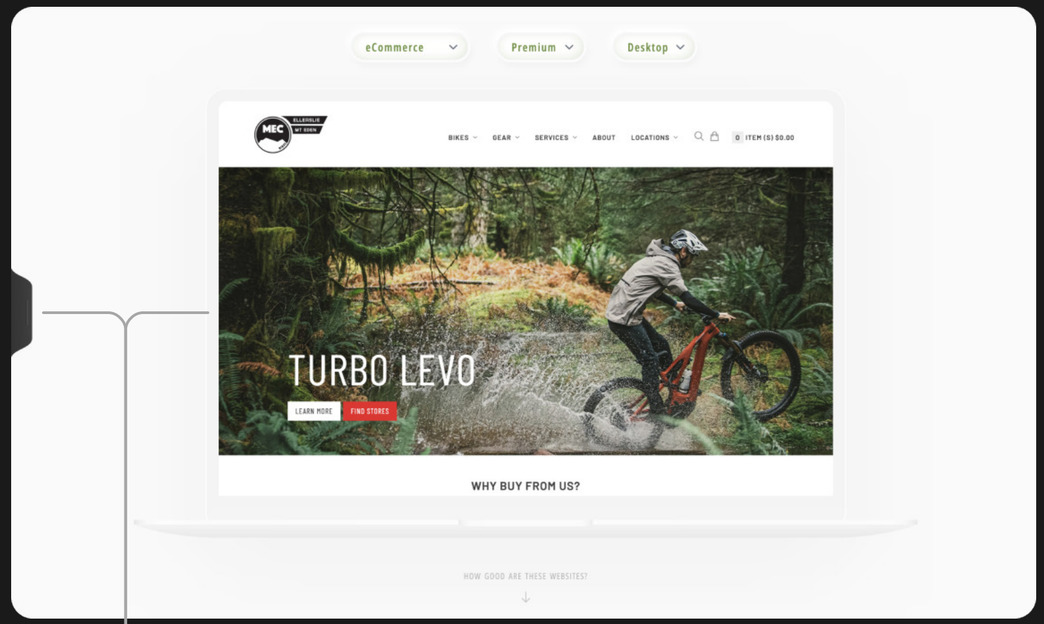
Special web packages — As part of the business' wider service strategy, we planned to emphasise the value of their website packages (bundled separately from their other dev services). The original site had a section dedicated to showcasing work from all service categories, but it became apparent that a unique template would be needed to showcase these website packages (top right).

There are around a dozen website examples that can be viewed (to reflect the customisability of the business' website packages) using the filter dropdowns. Users can switch between desktop and mobile views, and scroll through them as if they are embedded. There is also a variety of informative sections/components further down this page but, for brevity, I have not included them in this presentation.

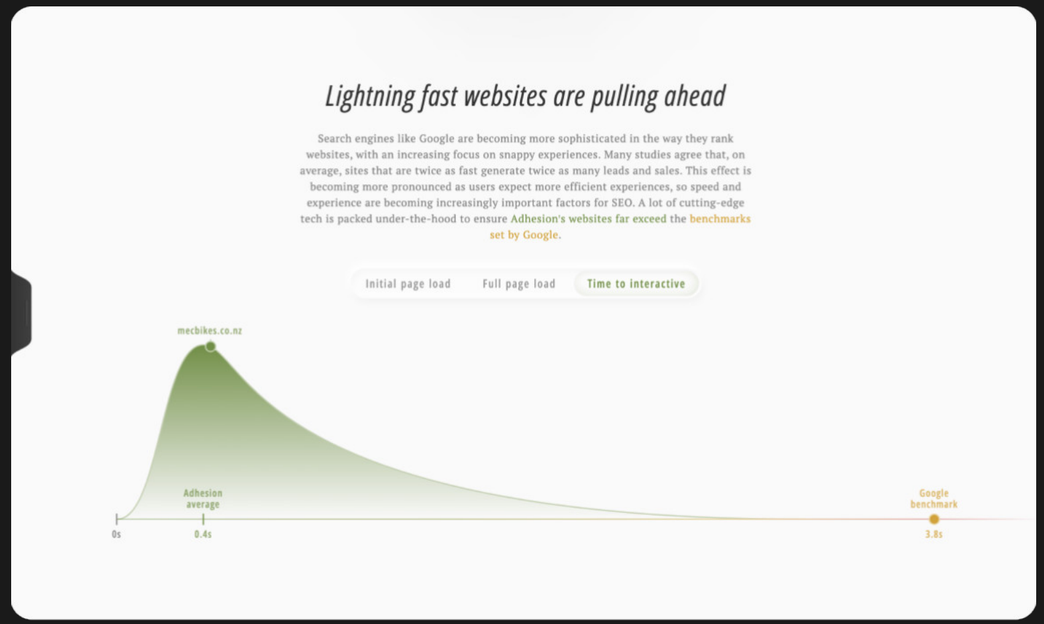
Page optimisation — This template would be demanding as there are several websites that users can filter through, each requiring relatively large files. On top of optimising these file sizes (and the timing of requests) as much as practical, it was important for all the other content on the page to work with negligible file sizes and requests.

This is why we built things like the interactive chart (bottom) using JSX-embedded SVG code that could efficiently render the visualisation (on an as-needed basis). Because the SVG was built inline with JSX, it could dynamically change its shape, using any appropriate data it received (e.g. when the filter dropdowns are used to change which website is being viewed). As a result, these elements effectively add zero load/compute time. I explain this in more technical detail on the next slide.

Filters provide quick access to relevant website work, with tracking to support product research



Collapsible sidebar allows for immersive showcase of work that can be scrolled through

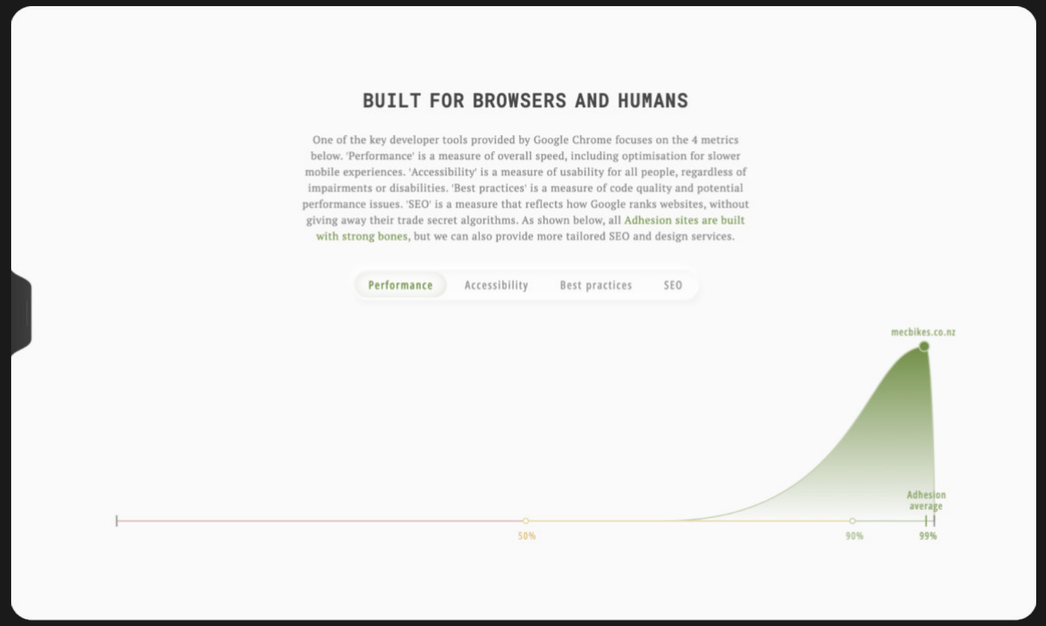


Dynamic SVG injected with real data, including the current site being viewed and industry benchmarks

Technical stuff — At build-time, this template (bottom right) is embedded with a dataset (d) containing a variety of metrics and dimensions for several websites. The JSX injects variables from the dataset (e.g. standard deviation) into the SVG code, to be returned for rendering. The SVG is re-rendered whenever the filters are changed, as this changes which subsets of the data are to be used.

Admittedly, some of the JSX code can seem ‘dense’. It applies standard formulas that are commonly used in mathematics to describe curves that have been normalized, normally-distributed and/or skewed (i.e. they are relatively efficient for our purpose).

The React code contains a bezier function which effectively accepts the data for a bezier curve and a data-point for a website (e.g. see ‘mecbikes.co.nz’). The function returns the X and Y coordinates for positioning that data-point on the bezier curve.



Summary — Thank you for your interest in my work. I value being given opportunities to apply my various skills while managing complex projects. I hope I have demonstrated how I am able to collaborate with others to scope and plan projects, contribute to high-level decisions, and then dive in to deliver powerful solutions. Of course, this would not have been possible without the contributions of the business’ director, senior developer, content creator, SEO specialist and others.

After some content refinement by the business, this new website will be launched in Q3 of 2023. Following the great success we had with the previous site, it will be interesting to see the impact this one has for SEO and customers, as well as the business’ brand and employees.

```
const BezierCubicXY = (p0, p1, p2, p3, t) => {
    var xy = {};
    var coord = ['x', 'y'];
    var i, k;
    for (i in coord) {
        k = coord[i];
        xy[k] = Math.pow(1 - t, 3) * p0[k] + 3 * Math.pow(1 - t, 2) * t * p1[k] + 3 * (1 - t) * Math.pow(t, 2) * p2[k] +
    }
    return xy;
}
useEffect(() => {
    var t = Object.values(benchmarks[filterIndex1][filterIndex2][0])[filterIndex3];
    if (d.avg > 0.99 || t < d.avg) {
        setCoordinates(BezierCubicXY(
            {x: d.w * d.min, y: d.h - d.sw / 2},
            {x: Math.max(d.w * d.min, d.w * d.avg - d.w * d.std), y: d.h - d.sw / 2},
            {x: Math.max(d.w * d.min, d.w * d.avg - d.w * d.std), y: 8 + d.sw / 2},
            {x: d.w * d.avg, y: 8 + d.sw / 2},
        t / d.avg));
    }
}, [filterIndex1, filterIndex2, filterIndex3, d]);
return (<>
    {d && coordinates ? <Benchmarks ref={benchmarkContainer}>
        <svg width={d.w} height={d.h} viewBox={`0 0 ${d.w} ${d.h}`} opacity={d.opacity} xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg
            <rect x={0} y={d.h - d.sw} width={d.w} height={d.sw} fill='var(--green)' opacity='0.1'/>
            {d.w * d.avg + d.w * d.std < d.w &&
                <path id={`curve`} fill={`url(#gradient1)`} d={`
                    M   ${d.w * d.min} ${d.h - d.sw / 2}
                    C   ${Math.max(d.w * d.min, d.w * d.avg - d.w * d.std)} ${d.h - d.sw / 2}
                        ${Math.max(d.w * d.min, d.w * d.avg - d.w * d.std)} ${8 + d.sw / 2}
```