



Government
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Canada

Design System Project Team

Sprint # 3 Review

November 1-16, 2021

Sprint goals

1. Set up the environment for the Alpha documentation site
2. Create proof of concept for a tech agnostic design system – rules and limits
3. Create proof of concept for design tokens
4. Draft research-design workflow: How do we collaborate on creating research questions?
5. User needs identification exercise

Alpha documentation site environment

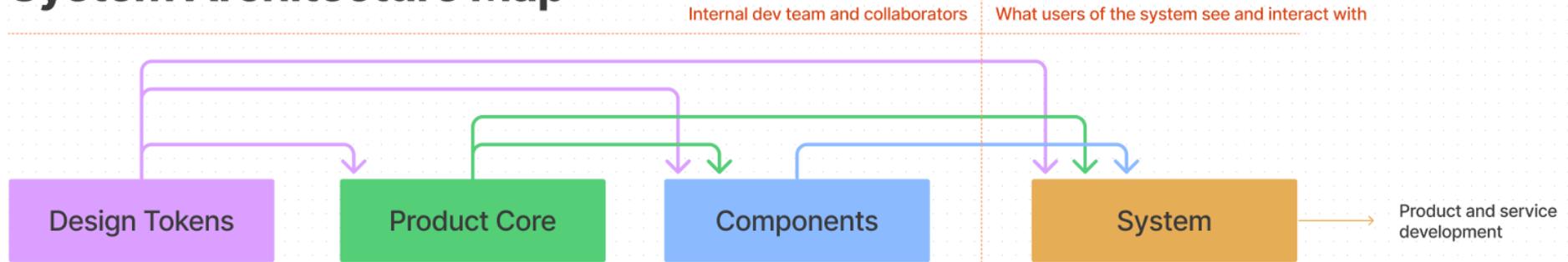
Experimental alpha site made with **11ty** that uses **NetlifyCMS** for content publishing.

- Not the final documentation environment
- Will allow the team a place for experimentation and testing proposed solutions

<https://github.com/cds-snc/alpha-design-system-documentation>

Architecture draft proposal

System Architecture Map



- Modular pieces with distinct purposes
- Each designed to be swapped/reworked without impacting the others to reduce future debt
- Design tokens set a foundation shared across the system and future products
- Product core contains styling framework (discussions ongoing as to creating one or using 3rd party)
- Components that are designed to leverage tokens and styling framework and be used together or on their own

Component architecture discussion

Ongoing work to separate out pieces/structure of components and define:

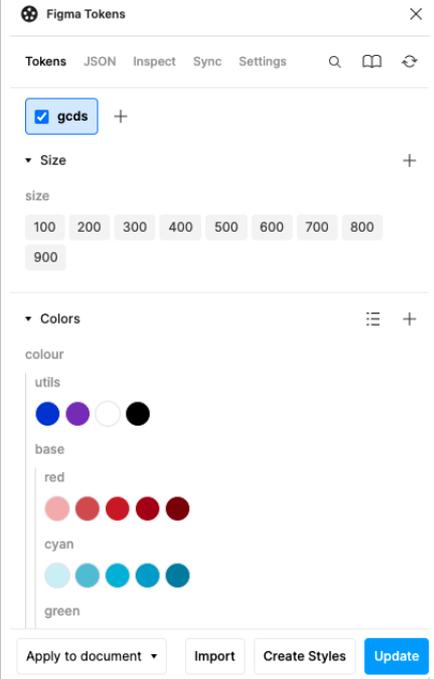
- HTML
- CSS
- Data layer
- Java script interactions

This sets us up to facilitate **interoperability** with other frameworks so teams can **integrate** and maintain components more easily in their **distinct environments** (ReactJS, Angular, ViewJS, etc.)

Proof of concept: Design tokens

Figma Tokens is an open source plugin required to use design tokens in Figma.

- Figma Tokens can sync design tokens with GitHub
- There are a few limitations (but improvements are coming):
 - synchronisation can cause unwanted overrides
 - lack of support for bilingualism



Proof of concept: Design tokens

Style Dictionary is an open source tool that lets **developers** generate tokens programmatically and/or manually:

- Some foundational tokens could rely on a pre-programmed scale or formula to generate extra tokens
- There could be ways to create formulas with some accessibility rules baked in

```
tokens > color > JS base.js > ...
1 | const Colour = require( "tinycolor2" );
2 |
3 | const palette = {
4 |   "red":    { h: 1,  s: 75, v: 75 }, // #F32300 hsv(1, 75%, 75%)
5 |   "cyan":  { h: 194, s: 70, v: 85 }, // #41B609 hsv(194, 70%, 85%)
6 |   "green": { h: 102, s: 80, v: 70 }, // #4EB224 hsv(102, 80%, 70%)
7 |   "yellow": { h: 35,  s: 65, v: 90 }, // #EA750 hsv(35, 65%, 90%)
8 |   "grey":  { h: 0,   s: 0,  v: 40 }, // #666666 hsv(0, 0%, 40%)
9 |   "blue_grey": { h: 212, s: 30, v: 50 }, // #596880 hsv(212, 30%, 50%)
10 | }
11 |
12 | // Use a reduce function to take the array of keys in palette
13 | // and map them to an object with the same keys.
14 | module.exports = {
15 |   "colour": {
16 |     "utils": {
17 |       "blue": { "value": "#053502", "type": "color", "description": "Used for
18 |         hovered links" },
19 |       "purple": { "value": "#7834BC", "type": "color", "description": "Used for
20 |         visited links" },
21 |       "white": { "value": "ffffff", "type": "color", "description": "Used for
22 |         regular backgrounds" },
23 |       "black": { "value": "#000000", "type": "color", "description": "Use as
24 |         the default text color" }
25 |     },
26 |     "base": Object.keys( palette ).reduce( ( ret, colour ) => {
27 |       return Object.assign( {}, ret, {
28 |         [ colour ]: {
29 |           // generate the shades/tints for each colour
30 |           "100": { "value": Colour( palette[ colour ] ).lighten( 35 ).
31 |             desaturate( 1 ).toString( "hex6" ), "type": "color",
32 |             "description": "35% lighter and 1% desaturated" },
33 |           "300": { "value": Colour( palette[ colour ] ).lighten( 10 ).
34 |             desaturate( 10 ).toString( "hex6" ), "type": "color",
35 |             "description": "10% lighter and 10% desaturated" },
36 |           "500": { "value": Colour( palette[ colour ] ).toString( "hex6" ),
37 |             "type": "color", "description": "Regular tint/hue" },
38 |           "700": { "value": Colour( palette[ colour ] ).darken( 10 ).saturate
39 |             ( 10 ).toString( "hex6" ), "type": "color", "description": "10%
40 |             darker and 10% saturated" },
41 |           "900": { "value": Colour( palette[ colour ] ).darken( 20 ).saturate
42 |             ( 20 ).toString( "hex6" ), "type": "color", "description": "20%
43 |             darker and 1% saturated" }
44 |         }
45 |       } )
46 |     } )
47 |   }, {} )
48 | }
```

Stakeholder research insights

1. **Communications and IT work in silos in government**, creating two consulting services for supporting the current design system product.
2. **The design system is split into two touch points with two support channels**, causing a split in communication for contribution and consistency within the system.
3. **The IA specification and the current WET codebase aren't flexible enough to fit all the current design needs for the web and Government of Canada**, causing a need for one-on-one support for public servants with specific questions and requests.
4. **There are two different design processes**. This helps create two levels of design outputs: experience, and product level for the design system. However, this causes siloed communication around unified priorities like research, accessibility, bilingualism, and documentation.

... more insights to come. Report available for processes & next steps

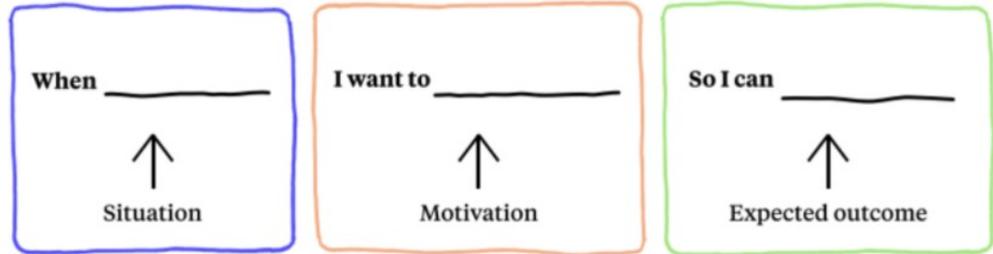
User needs identification

Jamboard exercise

Write concrete tasks, describing what users need a GC design system for.

2 sessions, over 100 attendees:

- developers
- designers
- web communication advisors
- others/all users



User needs identification

Next steps:

1. Review and refine user needs
2. Integrate community input in our list
3. Prioritize areas of focus for first iteration

8. When importing a component into my project, I want to be able to simply pass data to a well documented API rather than looking at markup so I can avoid breaking things and be assured the component will work

66. When I work with a framework, I want all of the enhancements incorporated into the main product so I can use the latest functionality in all of my projects (i.e. GCWeb vs. WET)

69. When a client asks for a carousel, I want to show them testing and analytics that describe how they don't work, so I can nip it in the bud :)

92. When I'm drafting content I'd like to get my hands on the best advice for users more quickly and easily - and know which designs would work best for our service and users

Decisions made this sprint

Design tokens

- **Design tokens dictate the visual experience only (styles, typography, spacing), and not the component behaviour.** Design tokens provide a layer of decisions that we don't want people to do over and over again.
- **We create rules around interaction and behaviour through the components themselves.** Depending on context, we assume implementers will need more flexibility when it comes to component behaviour than design token values.
- Design tokens are not just for the web, they are also for other devices.
- Design tokens offer enough identity constraints to enable developers and designers to create a user experience based on the specific needs of their users.

Priorities

- The Design system is meant to set certain rules. Decisions will be made around where these lines are hard and where they are flexible. We will prioritize **tools** (enablers) **over rules** (constraints).
- The Design system must have the **ability to evolve**. Governance processes will exist to let teams **easily contribute back** when they discover gaps where the Design system doesn't meet their needs.