

**GOV.SA**

الخدمات الحكومية الموحدة  
Unified Government Services

**GOV.SA**

# Design system



DESIGN SYSTEM

Summary

- Done
- To do
- Work in progress
- Hold on

Introduction

- Overview
- Atomic design methodology
- Accessibility

Styles

- Typography
- Colors
- Outline
- Iconography
- Images
- Spacing
- Layout Grid
- Patterns

Components

- Accordion
- Alert
- Back link
- Button
- Checkboxes
- Cards
- Dropdown
- Error message
- File upload
- Footer
- Input text
- Radio button
- Breadcrumbs
- Links
- Header
- Menus
- Pagination
- Search
- Thank you page
- Tabs
- Table
- Tag

Components arabic version

- Accordion
- Alert
- Back link
- Button
- Checkboxes
- Cards
- Dropdown
- Error message
- File upload
- Footer
- Input text
- Radio button
- Links
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- Menus
- Pagination
- Search
- Thank you page
- Tabs
- Table
- Tag



# 1

# Documentation





# Design system

A **Design system** is a structured library of **reusable components** guided by rules, constraints, and principles that are implemented in design and code. **GOV.SA** with its **design system** provides design guidelines to guarantee the user best **user experience** of its **platform** and its **channels** and to help **Designers** and **Developers** to work together in a systematic way



**For developers** to provide them a collection of consistent reusable HTML and CSS elements that they can use to build consistent markup, styles, and behaviour in prototype and production work.



**For designers** to give them a set of tools, components, style guidelines that they can use to design in a more consistent and smarter way.

# Design system

There are some steps to follow to build a design system:

## **Create a UI pattern library on Sketch**

The visual design language and the creation of the components is the core of a **design system**

## **Document what each component is and when to use it**

Documentation and standards are what separate a pattern library from a true design system

## **Implement the code for each component**

Defining the code of the components is really important because developers can reuse it to design pages where multiples rules are applied.

# Design system

## Connection

Creating a **design system** help to build bridges between **Designers** and **Developers**, by creating a common codified visual language and a set of components and patterns cataloged in a **UI library** manageable and scalable

## Efficiency

It gives **efficiency**, instead of repeatedly building similar components from scratch, it enables **designers** and **developers** to reuse components and thereby increase efficiency

## Consistency

It creates **consistency** because it introduces a shared set of principles and rules to build structured pages and standardised components used consistently and repetitively create a more predictable and easy to understand application

## Scalability

It builds scalable products lead by GOV.SA increasing efficiency and consistency

# Accessibility

**Accessibility** allows users of all abilities to understand, use and enjoy websites. As designers, it is our responsibility to make sure we design in a way that is **usable** to all users for all situation, abilities or context. Web accessibility is not limited to people with permanent disabilities because also who have a temporary or situational disability can benefit from a more comfortable and convenient computing experience.

There are some guidelines to follow:

## 01

### **Non - text contents**

Provide text alternatives for non-text content

## 02

### **Use of colour**

Use a combination of text, colour or graphical objects to specify information

## 03

### **Contrast**

Contrast ratio between text and background should be visible

## 04

### **Components**

Components having same functionality should be consistent

## 05

### **Navigation**

Repeat elements in the same order on each page of a site

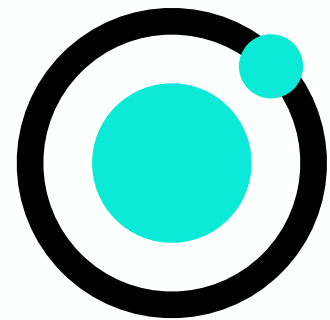
## 06

### **Image**

Images that don't convey any content so use alternate text for images

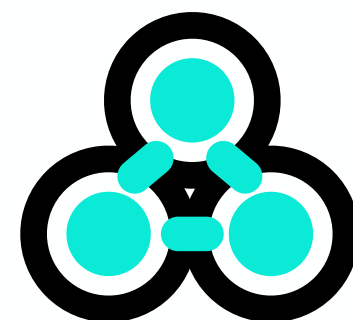
# Atomic design methodology

This library is based on **Atomic Design**, a **methodology** used to create modular and flexible design systems . This methodology is based on grouping **user interface elements** into **atoms**, **molecules**, and **organisms**, creating an easy connection between elements and combining them into larger respective groups.



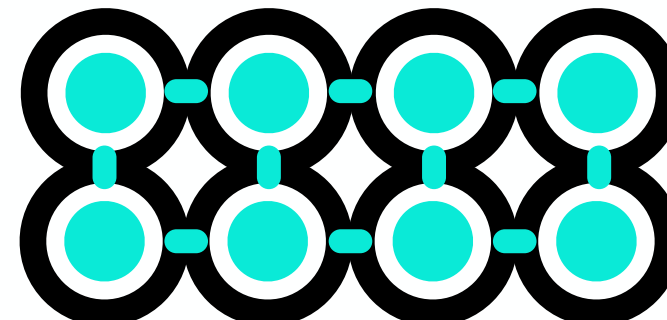
## ATOMS

Atoms are the basic building blocks that create the interface



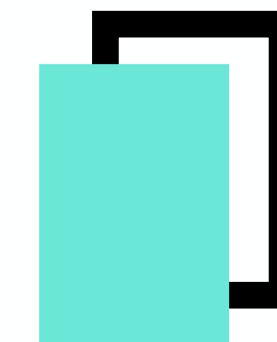
## MOLECULES

Molecules are more complex entities consisting of several atoms



## ORGANISMS

Organisms are relatively complex components composed of groups of molecules



## TEMPLATES

Templates are page-level objects that place components into a layout



## PAGES

Pages are templates that show how an interface looks like with real content



# Why Sketch and Invision

## Create a consistent design system

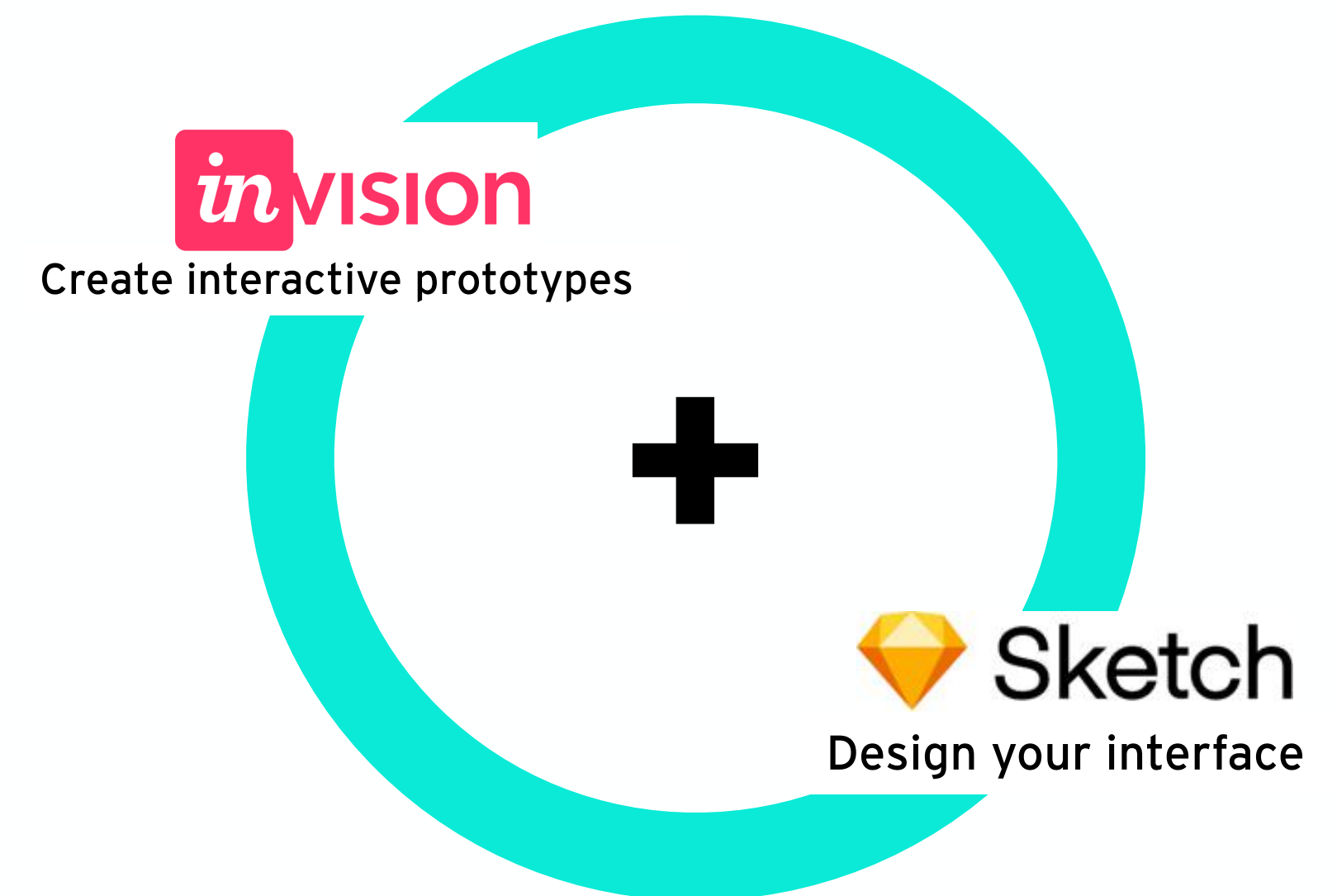
Components help to build a flexible design system and by using Sketch is possible to create shared libraries of assets and styles to ensure that everybody in design team is working with the same assets

## Create fully functional prototypes

InVision lets you easily add links from one file to the next, to create user flows without a single line of code

## Generate real code from Invision

You can synchronise your Sketch design into InVision and developers can inspect them and generate real code from them

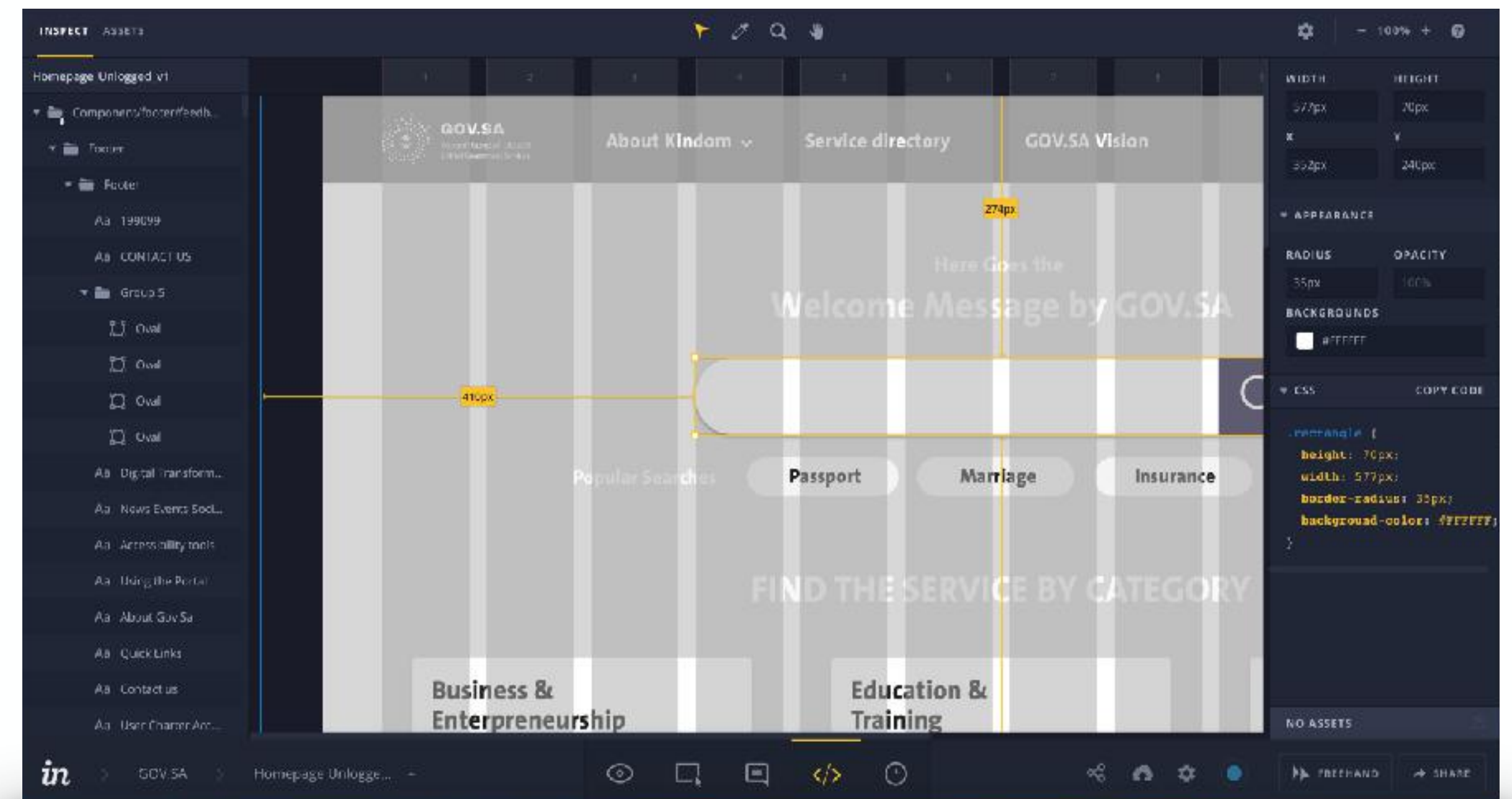


# How to code using Invision

**Design-to-code** is the process of using engineering **handoff tools** to extract the styles, fonts, and image assets from a design file. **InVision** from its **Inspect mode** helps the team to access **measurements, colours, assets** and generate **real code** for any design element for desktop and mobile prototypes.

There are some steps to follow to use the **Inspect mode**:

- Synchronize Sketch with the InVision account and upload the files
- Open a prototype and select a screen
- Click the **</>** icon at the bottom of the page
- Select the component and inspect it through the information panel on the right side

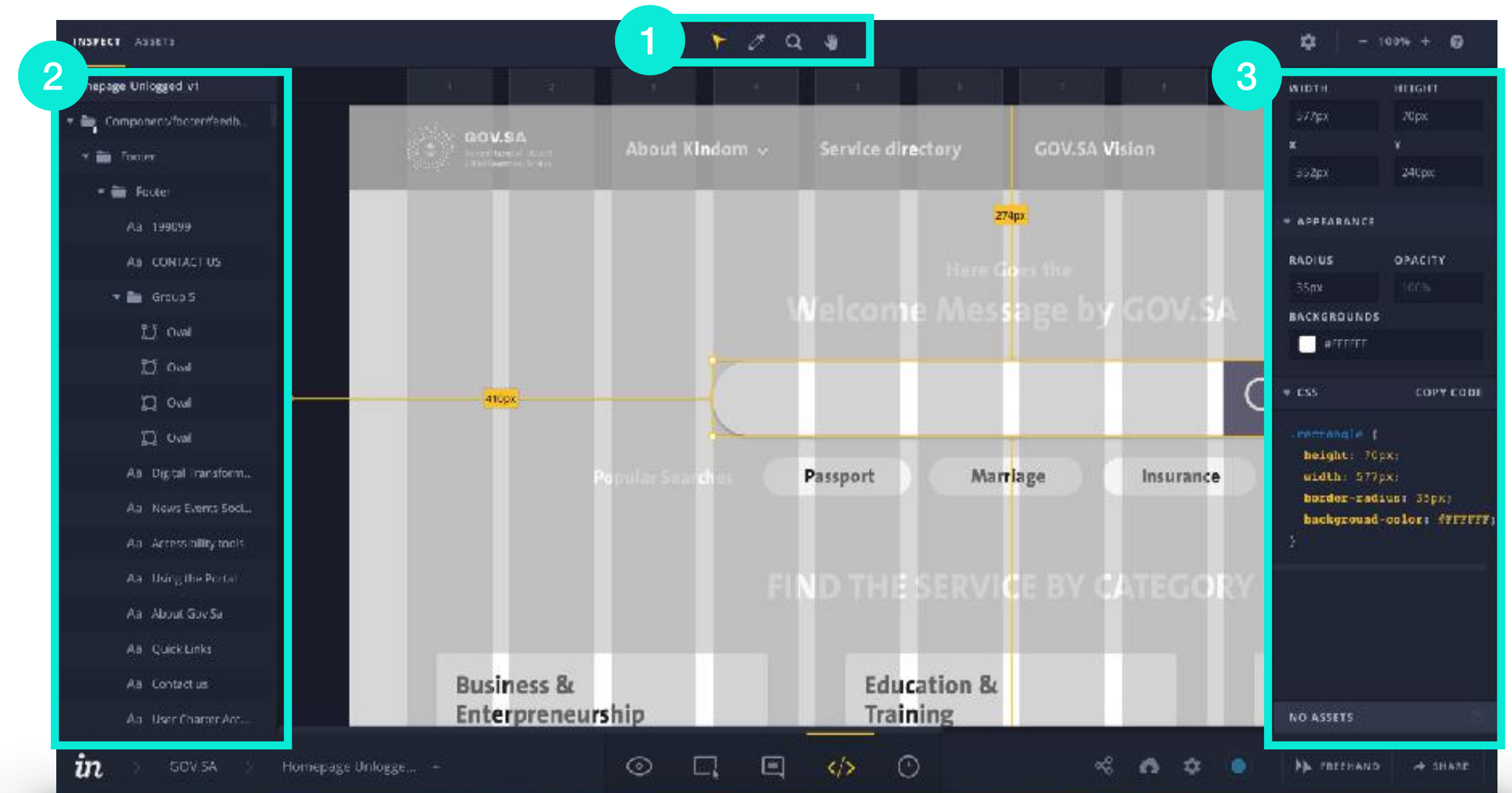




# How to code using Invision

The Inspect mode has a few different components:

- 1. **Tools** are placed at the top of the page and there are the selector, color picker, zoom and hand tool
- 2. **Layers panel** where developers can select layers directly and read the styles for those layers using the Inspect tool.
- 3. **Information panel** shows the screen's dimensions, position, colors, fonts, code, asset preview, and asset download function. From it the developers can copy the code and use it





# 2 Style





# 2.1

## Typography



# Typography

## Font style

**GOV.SA design system** provides a constrained set of **typographic styles**, that organised in a **typographic scale** represents the primary way to communicate **visual hierarchy** in the page. The type scale appears as text in the components and the overall layout, for this reason is important to define specific rules to create a clear **visual pattern** for the users to follow while they're interacting with the product.

The official font is **TheSans** that can be used in different styles to add emphasis and differentiate content **hierarchy**.

- **Plain** is used for long sections of text such as descriptions and paragraphs
- **SemiLight** is used to give to the text extra contrast to help users to read easily
- **Plain italic** is used to emphasise a certain word, a phrase or a quote
- **Bold** is used to underline the most important keywords and it is important to avoid long bold sections because they degrade readability

### Plain

Aa

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
123456789

### SemiLight

Aa

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
123456789

### Bold

Aa

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
123456789

### Plain italic

Aa

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
123456789



# Typography

## Heading

**Headings** are used as the titles of each major section of a page in the interface and by using them consistently is important to **create hierarchy** across the portal.

There are different type of Headings and they have different roles:

- describe the section of interface they refer to in a concise and descriptive way
- highlight the most important concept for the users
- create hierarchy between the different sections of the page

## Body

**Body text** are usually used for long-form writing and they can have different sizes .The standard size is 16px but it can also be used smaller for special purposes.

H1 | The Sans Bold  
60 px

H2 | The Sans Bold  
48 px

H3 | The Sans Bold  
34 px

H4 | The Sans Plain  
24 px

H5 | The Sans Plain  
20 px

H6 | The Sans Plain  
18 px

B1 | The Sans SL  
16 px

B1 | The Sans SL  
14 px

# H1 Headline

## H2 Headline

### H3 Headline

#### H4 Headline

##### H5 Headline

###### H6 Headline

Body 1

Body 2

# Typography

## Subtitle

**Subtitles** are used for the title of any sub-sections:

- they are used to explain and clearly label logical groups in existing sections of a page
- they can not be used without a parent heading

## Caption and Overline

**Caption** and **overline** text are usually used for:

- situations where content is compact
- to introduce a headline or as other kinds of secondary text for list items

S1 | The Sans Plain  
16 px

S2 | The Sans Plain  
14 px

Subtitle 1

Subtitle 2

Caption | The Sans SL  
14 px

O1 | The Sans Bold  
20 px

*Caption*

**OVERLINE**



# Arabic Typography

## Overview

A **Design system** should include more than one typeface in the same UI to display multilingual content, when each language uses a different writing system. All written languages have a different set of characters called **glyphs**, for this reason if the Design system covers multiple languages the typography layout should have different average word **lengths** and **heights**, affecting how it appears across UI.

There are three main writing system categories:

- **English-like** is the category used for the languages of Western, Central, and Eastern Europe and much of Africa.
- **Tall** is the one that has extra line height to accommodate larger glyphs, including South and Southeast Asian and Middle-Eastern languages, like Arabic, Hindi, Telugu, Thai, and Vietnamese.
- **Dense** is the language scripts that require extra line height to accommodate larger glyphs, including Chinese, Japanese, and Korean.



### ACCESSIBILITY:

Avoid small font sizes WCAG 2.0 AA standards recommend that text is 14pt or larger, consider the colour contrast for Text and avoid long line lengths any more than 75 characters.

## Noto Nash Font

### Regular

يولد جميع الناس أحرارًا متساوين في الكرامة و الحقوق. و قد وهبوا عقلاً و ضميرًا و عليهم أن يعامل بعضهم بعضًا بروح الإخاء.

### Bold

يولد جميع الناس أحرارًا متساوين في الكرامة و الحقوق. و قد وهبوا عقلاً و ضميرًا و عليهم أن يعامل بعضهم بعضًا بروح الإخاء.

# Arabic Typography

The **Design system** provides a common type scale structure that is a combination of styles and categories of text, each with an intended application and meaning.

**GOV.SA design system** has two different type scales one for English and one for Arabic.

There are some differences between typography scales:

- Arabic typography has only **Regular** and **Bold** and it doesn't include **Italic**
- Arabic type scale doesn't have **OVERLINE**
- English and Arabic typography has different **size** and **spacing** and the general rule of thumb is to increase the Arabic font-size by about 4 points and to use 0 spacing

**GOV.SA design system** uses **Noto Nash font** because is the standard typeface usually used for web and suggested by Google font and Material design because it covers all languages for its harmonious structure, it has compatible heights and stroke thicknesses.

H1 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
64 px

H2 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
52 px

H3 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
38 px

H4 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
28 px

H5 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
24 px

H6 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
22 px

S1 | Noto Naskh Arabic regular  
20 px

S2 | Noto Naskh Arabic regular  
16 px

B1 | Noto Naskh Arabic regular  
20 px

B2 | Noto Naskh Arabic regular  
16 px

CTA 1 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
28 px

CTA 2 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
16 px

F1 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
16 px

F2 | Noto Naskh Arabic regular  
14 px

CTA 3 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
22 px

B1 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
20 px

B2 | Noto Naskh Arabic bold  
16 px

عنوان رئيسي ١

عنوان رئيسي ٢

عنوان رئيسي ٣

عنوان رئيسي ٤

عنوان رئيسي ٥

عنوان رئيسي ٦

عنوان فرعي ١

عنوان فرعي ٢

محتوى ١

محتوى ٢

زر إجراء ١

زر إجراء ٢

تذييل الصفحة ١

تذييل الصفحة ٢

زر إجراء ٣

محتوى ١

محتوى ٢



# 2.2

## Colors

# Colors

## Overview

**GOV.SA color brand guidelines** are important to create **consistency** across the platform, to indicate which elements are **interactive**, how they relate to other elements and to build **visual patterns** that can make user interacting with the product easier.

It is suggested to not use more **than three colors** prominently in an interface, for this reason the designer should select the **primary**, **secondary** and **system color**. Another advice is to use a **light background color** wherever possible because this ensures the best possible **contrast** and **usability** of the components throughout the design system.

<b>GREEN</b> C 75 M 15 Y 66 K 0	<b>TIFFANY</b> C 60 M 00 Y 30 K 00	<b>BLUE</b> C 70 M 15 Y 00 K 00	<b>VIOLET</b> C 80 M 85 Y 00 K 00	<b>DARK BLUE</b> C 100 M 100 Y 40 K 50
<b>SHADE</b>	<b>SHADE</b>	<b>SHADE</b>	<b>SHADE</b>	<b>SHADE</b>
<b>TINT</b>	<b>TINT</b>	<b>TINT</b>	<b>TINT</b>	<b>TINT</b>
<b>PASTEL</b>	<b>PASTEL</b>	<b>PASTEL</b>	<b>PASTEL</b>	<b>PASTEL</b>



### ACCESSIBILITY:

Use the right combination of colour, text and graphical objects is important to provide enough contrast ratio between them so that the page can be accessible for everybody

# Color accessibility

**Test accessibility** on color is important to provide enough **contrast** between **text, background, graphic elements** so that the page can be accessible by everybody. The contrast is calculated in such a way that colour is not a key factor so that people who have a colour vision deficit will also have adequate contrast between the text and the background.

There are different contrast ratio to be considered:

- A **contrast ratio** of **3:1** is the minimum level recommended by [ISO-9241-3] for standard text and vision.
- The **contrast ratio** of **4.5:1** was chosen for **level AA** because it compensated for the loss in contrast sensitivity usually experienced by users with vision loss equivalent to approximately 20/40 vision.
- The **contrast ratio** of **7:1** was chosen for **level AAA** because it compensated for the loss in contrast sensitivity usually experienced by users with vision loss equivalent to approximately 20/80 vision.

## New colours AAA

GREEN #26634B	TIFFANY #0AEBD7 To use with dark colours	BLUE #005A96	VIOLET #5505CD	DARK BLUE #160F3E
SHADE #066058	SHADE #046459	SHADE #0053BA	SHADE #3C2B7D	SHADE #100C2C
TINT #27AA8C To use only with dark colours	TINT #4ECEBB To use with dark colours	TINT #0054AE	TINT #5830B4	TINT #444061
PASTEL #ACDDC7 To use only with dark colours	PASTEL #A9E2D7 To use with dark colours	PASTEL #339EEC To use with dark colours	PASTEL #AC9FD5 To use with dark colours	PASTEL #CDCCD5 To use with dark colours



# Colors

## Primary

The **Primary color** is the colour displayed most frequently across the platform. This should be the first choice when selecting colours and it should be used for: **key action point**, the **operation status** and **important information**.

Primary colours of **GOV.SA platform** have two different roles:

- **Green** represents all the elements and sections related to the Kingdom
- **Blue** is used for all the sections and components related to the services

GREEN  
#26634B

DARK BLUE  
#160F3E

SHADE  
#066058

SHADE  
#100C2C

TINT  
#27AA8C  
To use only with  
dark colours













TINT  
#444061

PASTEL  
#ACDDC7  
To use only with  
dark colours







PASTEL  
#CDCCD5  
To use with  
dark colours

# Colors accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AA

WCAG 2.0 level AA requires a contrast ratio of 4.5

	 #3DA17A	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: 3.19 NOT ACCESSIBLE
	 #1C7A54	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: 5.30 ACCESSIBLE
	 #62C69A	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: 2.09 NOT ACCESSIBLE
	 #ACDDC7	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: 1.51 NOT ACCESSIBLE

New proposal

	#26634B		#FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: 7.07 ACCESSIBLE
	#20866F		#000000	Contrast Ratio: 4.46 ACCESSIBLE
	#ACDDC7		#000000	Contrast Ratio: 13.92 ACCESSIBLE



# Colours accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AAA

WCAG 2.0 level AAA requires a contrast ratio of 7

#3DA17A

#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 3.19 NOT ACCESSIBLE

#1C7A54

#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 5.3 NOT ACCESSIBLE

#62C69A

#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 2.09 NOT ACCESSIBLE

#ACDDC7

#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 1.51 NOT ACCESSIBLE

New proposal

#26634B

#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 7.07 ACCESSIBLE

#066058

#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 7.44 ACCESSIBLE

#20866F

#000000

Contrast Ratio: 4.46 NOT ACCESSIBLE

#27AA8C

#000000

Contrast Ratio: 7.21 ACCESSIBLE

#BDDBC9

#000000

Contrast Ratio: 13.92 ACCESSIBLE

# Colours accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AA

WCAG 2.0 level AA requires a contrast ratio of 4.5

	 #160F3E	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>17.92 ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #100C2C	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>18.90 ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #444061	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>9.76 ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #CDCCD5	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>1.59 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>

## New proposal

 #CDCCD5  #000000 Contrast Ratio: **13.19 ACCESSIBLE**



These colours should be used with Dark text to be accessible



# Colours accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AAA

WCAG 2.0 level AAA requires a contrast ratio of 7

	 #160F3E	 #FFFFFF	<b>Contrast Ratio: 17.92 ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #100C2C	 #FFFFFF	<b>Contrast Ratio: 18.90 ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #444061	 #FFFFFF	<b>Contrast Ratio: 9.76 ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #CDCCD5	 #FFFFFF	<b>Contrast Ratio: 1.59 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>

## New proposal

 #CDCCD5  #000000 **Contrast Ratio: 13.19 ACCESSIBLE**



These colours should be used with Dark text to be accessible

# Colors

## Secondary colors

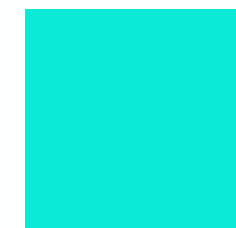
**Secondary colors** are used to provide more ways to accent and distinguish the different elements and sections of the platform. These colors are optional, and should be applied sparingly **to accent** only some parts of the interfaces like: charts, graphs, text, call- to-action, floating button, progress bars, selection controls, special buttons, slider, links.

TIFFANY # 0AEBD7 To use with dark colours	BLUE #005A96	VIOLET #5505CD
SHADE #046459	SHADE #0053BA	SHADE #3C2B7D
TINT #4ECEBB To use with dark colours	TINT #0054AE	TINT #5830B4
PASTEL #A9E2D7 To use with dark colours	PASTEL #339EEC To use with dark colours	PASTEL #AC9FD5 To use with dark colours



# Colours accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AA

WCAG 2.0 level AA requires a contrast ratio of 4.5



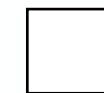
#0AEBD7



#FFFFFF

**Contrast Ratio: 1.51 NOT ACCESSIBLE**

#069D8B



#FFFFFF

**Contrast Ratio: 3.39 NOT ACCESSIBLE**

#4ECEBB



#FFFFFF

**Contrast Ratio: 1.93 NOT ACCESSIBLE**

#A9E2D7



#FFFFFF

**Contrast Ratio: 1.44 NOT ACCESSIBLE**

## New proposal



#0AEBD7



#000000

**Contrast Ratio: 13.88 ACCESSIBLE**

#069D8B



#000000

**Contrast Ratio: 6.20 ACCESSIBLE**

#4ECEBB



#000000

**Contrast Ratio: 10.87 ACCESSIBLE**

#A9E2D7



#000000

**Contrast Ratio: 14.55 ACCESSIBLE**









All these colours should be used with Dark text to be accessible

# Colours accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AAA

WCAG 2.0 level AAA requires a contrast ratio of 7

	 #0AEBD7	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>1.51 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #069D8B	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>3.39 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #4ECEBB	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>1.93 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #A9E2D7	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>1.44 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>

New proposal

 #0AEBD7	 #000000	Contrast Ratio: <b>13.88 ACCESSIBLE</b>
 #046459	 #000000	Contrast Ratio: <b>7.07 ACCESSIBLE</b>
 #4ECEBB	 #000000	Contrast Ratio: <b>10.87 ACCESSIBLE</b>
 #A9E2D7	 #000000	Contrast Ratio: <b>14.55 ACCESSIBLE</b>



All these colours should be used with Dark text to be accessible

# Colours accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AA

WCAG 2.0 level AA requires a contrast ratio of 4.5



#00AAE6

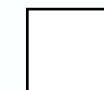


#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **2.66 NOT ACCESSIBLE**



#0080E7

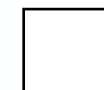


#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **2.66 NOT ACCESSIBLE**



#2290EA

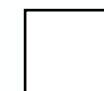


#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **3.36 NOT ACCESSIBLE**



#339EEC



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **2.90 NOT ACCESSIBLE**

## New proposal



#00AAE6



#000000

Contrast Ratio: **7.89 ACCESSIBLE**



#0080E7



#000000

Contrast Ratio: **5.24 ACCESSIBLE**



#2290EA



#000000

Contrast Ratio: **6.25 ACCESSIBLE**



#339EEC



#000000

Contrast Ratio: **7.24 ACCESSIBLE**



All these colours should be used with Dark text to be accessible



# Colours accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AAA

WCAG 2.0 level AAA requires a contrast ratio of 7



#00AAE6



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **2.66 NOT ACCESSIBLE**



#0080E7



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **2.66 NOT ACCESSIBLE**



#2290EA



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **3.36 NOT ACCESSIBLE**



#339EEC



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **2.90 NOT ACCESSIBLE**

## New proposal



#005A96



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **7.23 ACCESSIBLE**



#0053BA

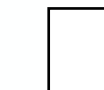


#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **7.13 ACCESSIBLE**



#0054AE



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: **7.29 ACCESSIBLE**



#339EEC



#000000

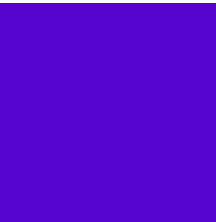
Contrast Ratio: **7.24 ACCESSIBLE**



All these colours should be used with Dark text to be accessible

# Colours accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AA and AAA

WCAG 2.0 level AAA requires a contrast ratio of 7



#5505CD



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 9.17 ACCESSIBLE



#3C2B7D



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 11.45 ACCESSIBLE



#5830B4



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 8.41 ACCESSIBLE



#AC9FD5



#FFFFFF

Contrast Ratio: 2.42 NOT ACCESSIBLE

## New proposal



#AC9FD5



#000000

Contrast Ratio: 8.67 ACCESSIBLE



These colours should be used with Black text to be accessible

# Colors

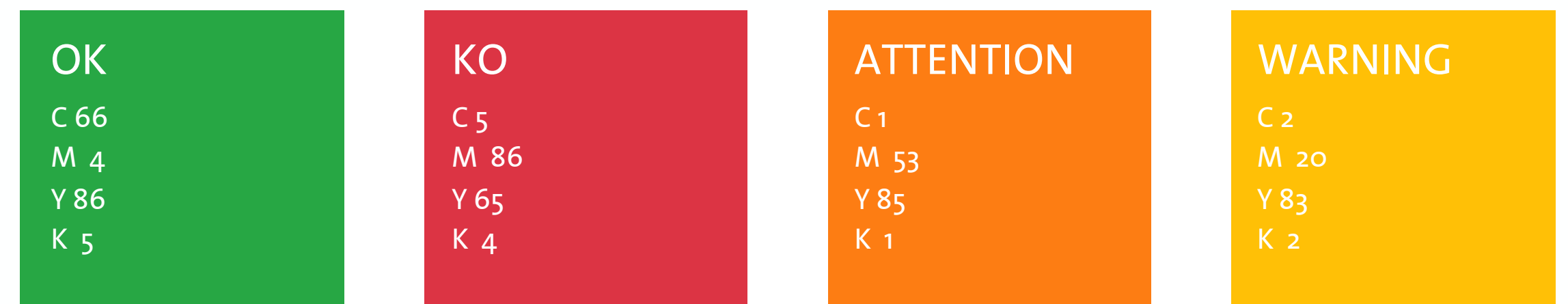
## Neutral colors

**Neutral color** is mainly used in a large part of the text interface, in addition to the background, borders, dividing lines and other scenes.



## System colours










**System color** represents a **clear message** as well as **status**, such as success, error, failure, reminder, link and so on. They need to comply with the user's basic understanding of color.





# Colours accessibility WCAG 2.0 level AAA

WCAG 2.0 level AAA requires a contrast ratio of 7

	 #6AA35F	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>2.99 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #CC444A	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>4.67 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #EE8437	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>2.68 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>
	 #F6C244	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>1.65 NOT ACCESSIBLE</b>

New proposal

 #006604	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>7.23 ACCESSIBLE</b>
 #006604	 #FFFFFF	Contrast Ratio: <b>7.31 ACCESSIBLE</b>

Accessible only with dark colours

Accessible only with dark colours

# 2.3

## Outline

# Outline / Border

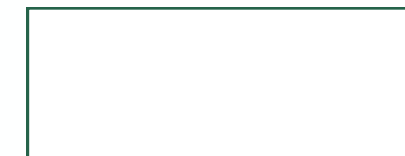
**Outline** is the element that defines the borders of the components of the design system but it is also used to show the user which component on the page has the focus to ensure **accessibility**.

GOV.SA **outlines** have multiple **colours** and **thickness** used for different purposes.

Based on accessibility rules components that are very thin are harder to perceive, for this reason have a higher contrast requirement of **4.5:1**. Graphics that are thicker or are solid shapes have a lower requirement of **3:1**.

All colours have been previously tested to be accessible and to be used or combined with components that have the right **colour contrast ratio**.

primary/green/01px



primary/green/02px



primary/green/03px



primary/ko/01px



primary/ko/02px



primary/system/ko/03px



primary/darkblue/01px



primary/darkblue/02px



primary/darkblue/03px



primary/warnig/01px



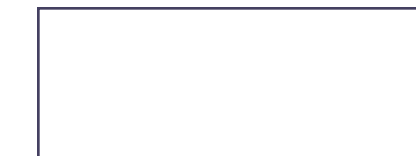
primary/warning/02px



primary/warning/03px



primary/blue/tint/01px



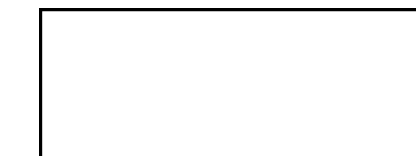
primary/blue/tint/02px



primary/blue/tint/03px



primary/black/01px



primary/black/02px



primary/warning/03px












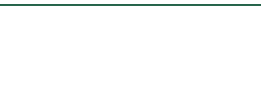













STYLE

Outline

This is a focus on the most used **GOV.SA design system** colours for the components and how they can be combined with other colour to be accessible.

Dark blue and Green used for the border of the majority of the components with a stroke size of 1px and Red used for errors with a stroke size of 1px.

They are all tested to be accessible both with the background and the yellow stroke used as focus indicator.

primary/darkblue/01px		 #160F3E	 #FFFFFF	<b>Contrast Ratio: 17.92 ACCESSIBLE</b>
primary/darkblue/02px		 #F6C244	 #FFFFFF	<b>Contrast Ratio: 10.85 ACCESSIBLE</b>
primary/darkblue/03px				
primary/green/01px		 #26634B	 #FFFFFF	<b>Contrast Ratio: 7.07 ACCESSIBLE</b>
primary/green/02px		 #F6C244	 #26634B	<b>Contrast Ratio: 4.28 ACCESSIBLE</b>
primary/green/03px				
primary/ko/01px		 #AF0818	 #FFFFFF	<b>Contrast Ratio: 17.92 ACCESSIBLE</b>
primary/ko/02px		 #F6C244	 #AF0818	<b>Contrast Ratio: 4.43 ACCESSIBLE</b>
primary/system/ko/03px				

# STYLE

# Outline

To ensure accessibility across the portal **GOV.SA design system** uses **focus indicators** that are visual markers that indicates which element on the page is focused. Only one element on a page can be focused at a time, and it should be obvious. Most all focusable elements are interactive like form fields, links, buttons etc.

The rule is that if you can interact with an element with the mouse, you should also be able to use the keyboard to perform the same actions. And if you're using a keyboard, anything you interact with should have **visible focus**.

GOV.SA design system uses **yellow #F6C244** for focus indicator with a stroke of **2px**, it is tested from an accessibility point of view because the colour contrast ratio is higher than 3:1 that is the minimum for graphic objects.

primary/warnig/o1px





primary/warning/o2px





primary/warning/o3px



 #F6C244  #FFFFFF  
**Contrast Ratio: 10.85 ACCESSIBLE**

 #F6C244  #AF0818  
**Contrast Ratio: 4.43 ACCESSIBLE**

 #F6C244  #26634B  
**Contrast Ratio: 4.28 ACCESSIBLE**

## Examples



! Error message

# 2.4

## Iconography



# Iconography

## Overview

**Icons** play an important role in a website design and experience. They communicate meaning in a graphical user interface. Icons are, by definition, a visual representation of an object, action, or idea. They're useful in marketing and are symbols used for common actions and symbols.



### ACCESSIBILITY:

Sensory characteristics: Instructions provided for understanding and operating content do not rely solely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound. The vibrant colours and text on each icon provide two strong ways to differentiate them.

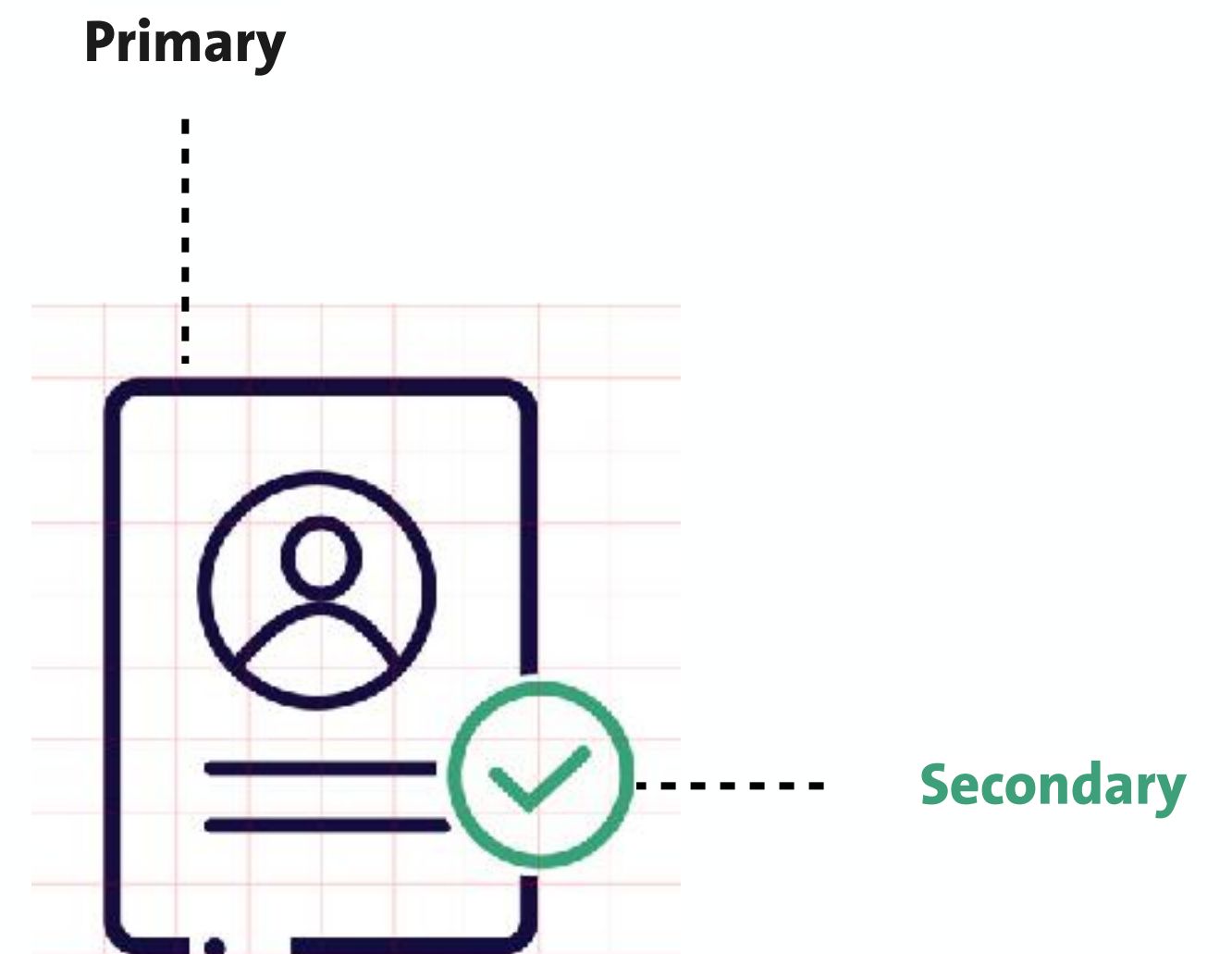


# Iconography

## Basic elements of an icon

**The following rules** guide the designer to maintain consistency between icons. Those rules are applicable on both styles. Consecutively, each icon style are going to have its own rules.

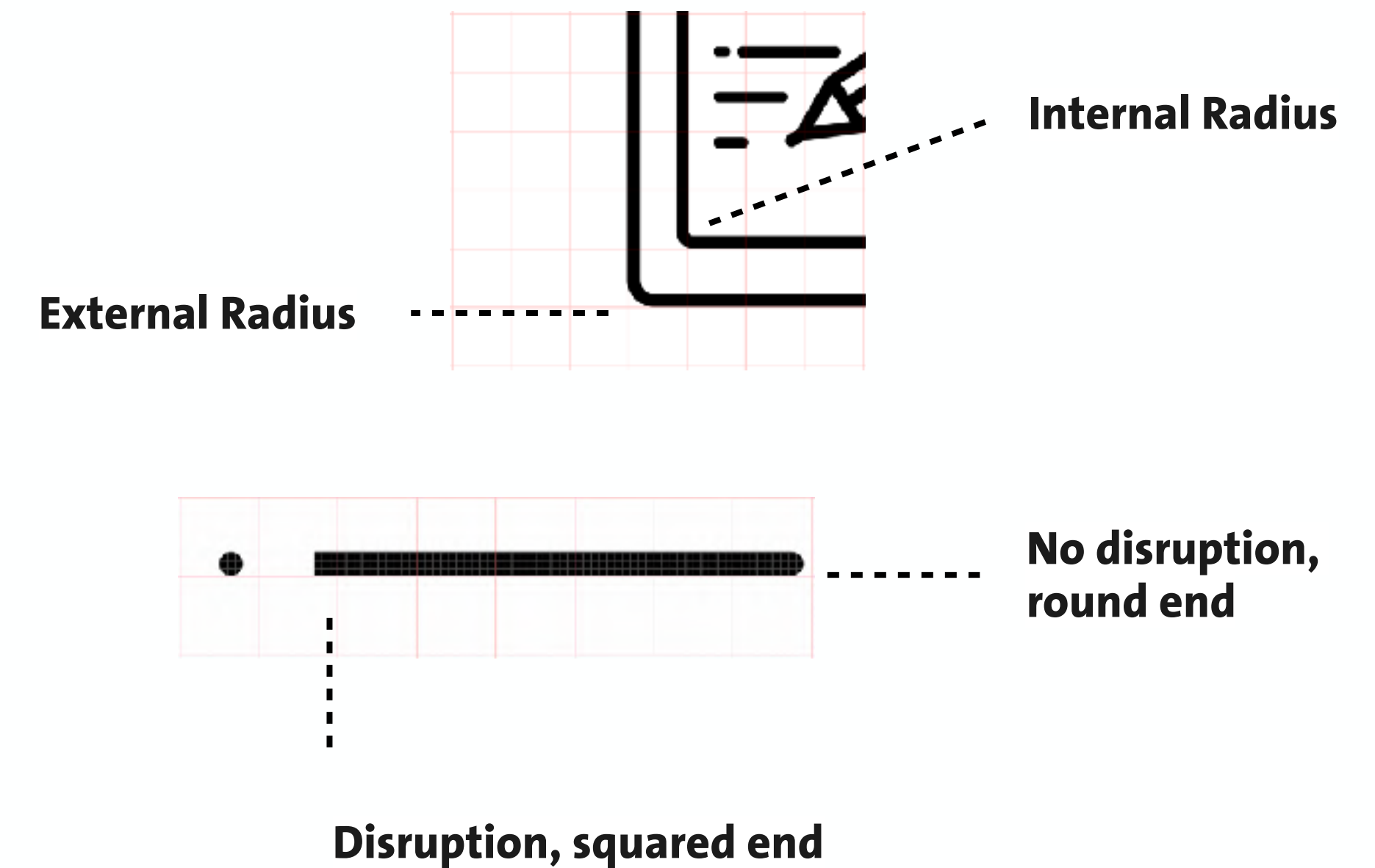
- **Sizes** are crucial to maintain consistency. Sizes used are 16, 24, or 32px. They should be designed against a grid in multiples of 8 or 10. GOV.SA design system components typically use icons on 16px artboards. Icons on 24px and 32px artboards are used for specific only for specific components.
- **Colors** include maximum of two colors. Use colors on elements based on what helps the elements stand out. Color a custom icon if you can't find a system-provided one that meets the needs.  
Primary elements: Primary Color  
Secondary elements: Secondary Colors
- **Secondary Elements** are preferred to be moved to the right side of an icon.
- **Strokes** either 1px or 2px.



# Iconography

## Basic elements of an icon

- **Corners/Joins** are preferred to be beveled or rounded, with concentric radii.  
Inner corner radius: 5px  
External corner radius: 2px
- **End caps** are located towards the end of an element. Sometimes end caps can be disrupted by another element, in this case it is advised that the end caps are squared.
- **Type** if possible, avoid type in icons. Icons are meant to be global language. If you do need type (for instance, currency symbols), draw it on your own, rather than using a typeface.



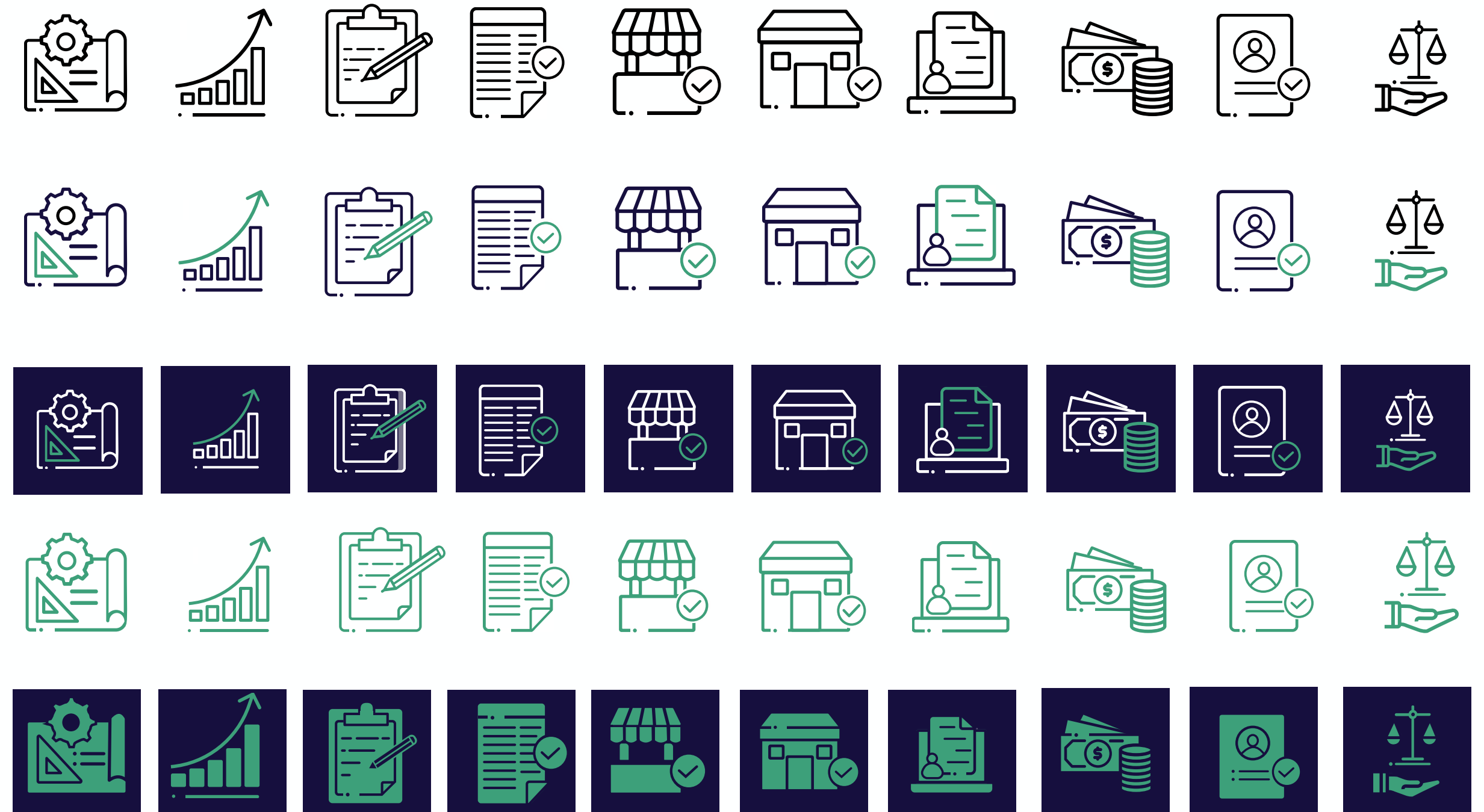


# Iconography

## Rounded outlined - Disruption

**Icons** are a combination of a round symbolic style with a disruption of a dot inside an element. This style includes five options and its own set of rules in addition to the general icon rules mentioned earlier.

- **Option #1: Black & White**
- **Option #2: White background vs colored elements**
- **Option #3: Colored backgrounds vs colored elements**
- **Option #4: Monochrome**
- **Option #5: Filled**



# Iconography

## Rounded outlined - Disruption

The **following rules** guides the designer to maintain consistency between icons. Those additional rules are applicable on this styles only.

### Disruptions

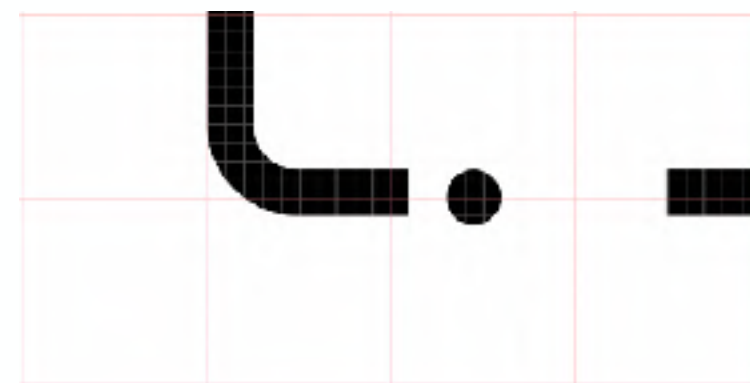
Disruptions are generally **located to the left** only. In opposition of the secondary elements. They are placed 6 px from the left. If an element has an open end the disruption dot is placed towards the end.

### Size of disruption:

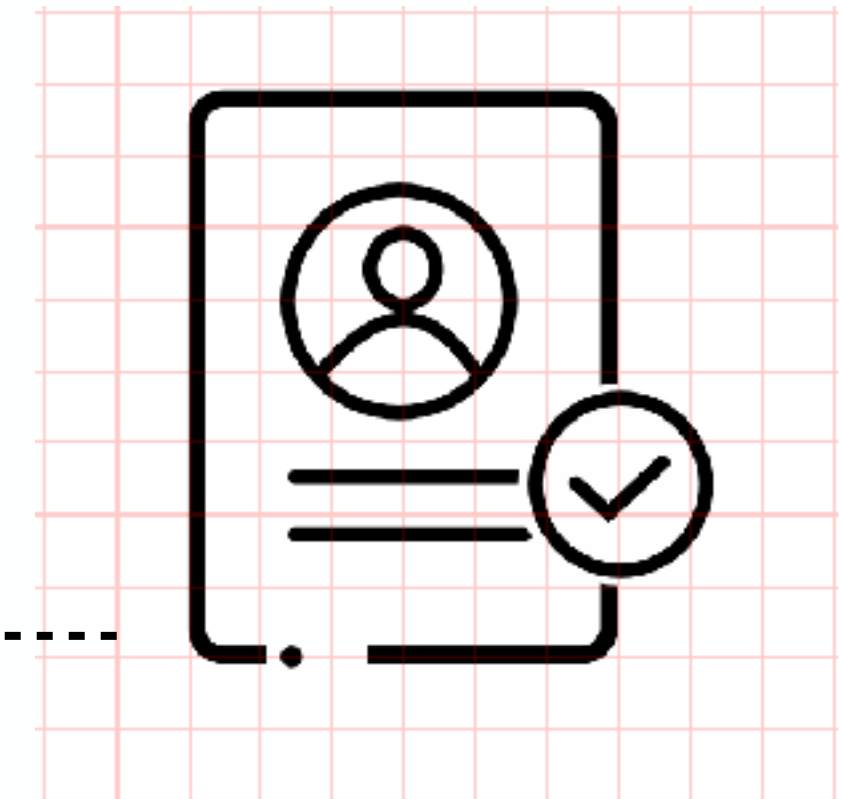
Size of the dot: 2px by 2px

Location from dot to the left: 2px

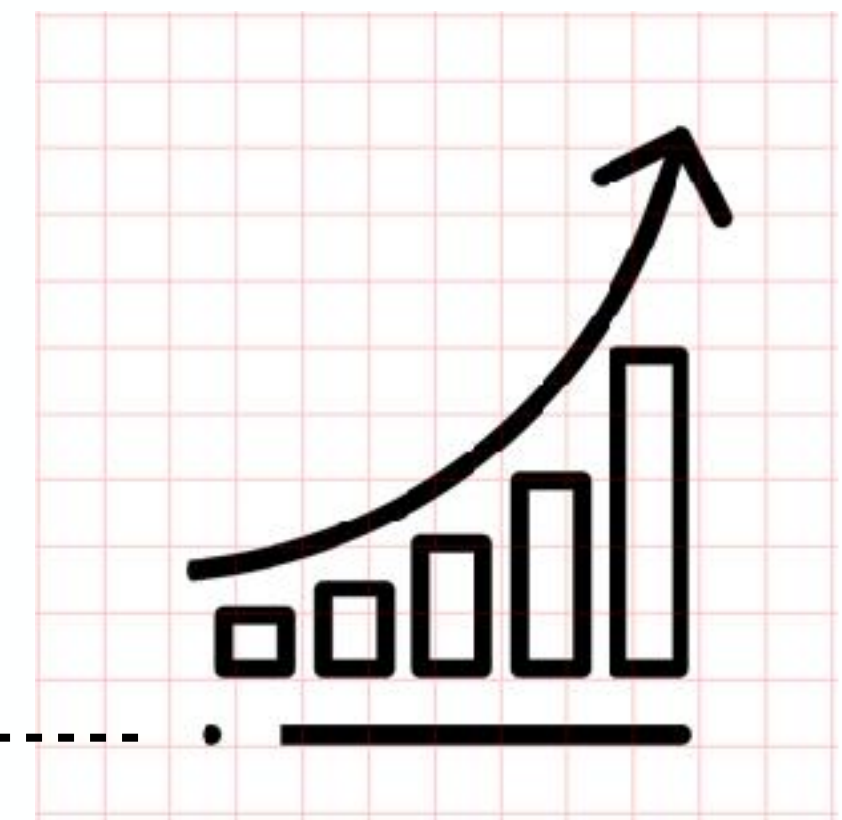
Location from dot to the right: 9px



Disruption located 6 px to the left



Open-end disruption is located towards the end

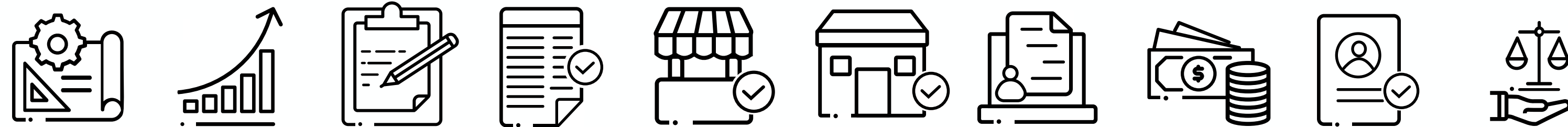


COMPONENT

# Iconography

## Rounded outlined - Disruption

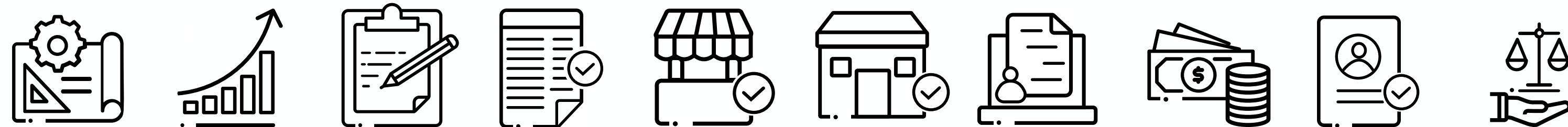
### Option #1: Black & White



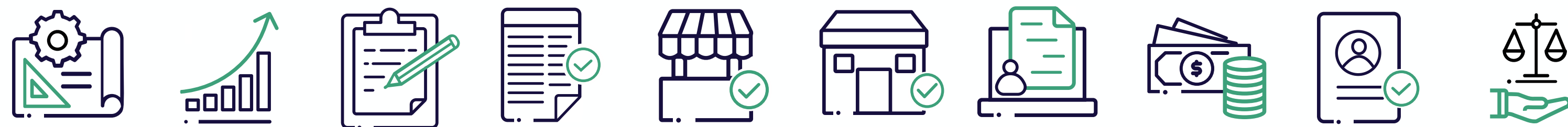
# Iconography

## Rounded outlined - Disruption

### Option #1: Black & White



### Option #2: White background vs colored elements

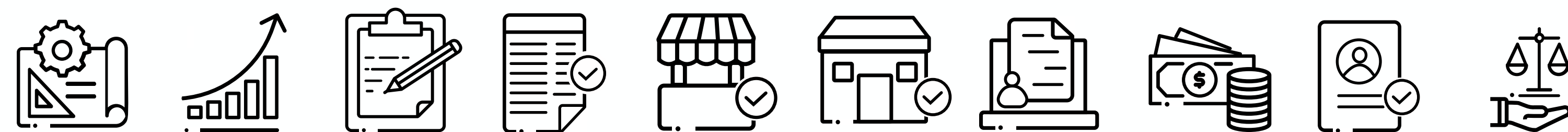




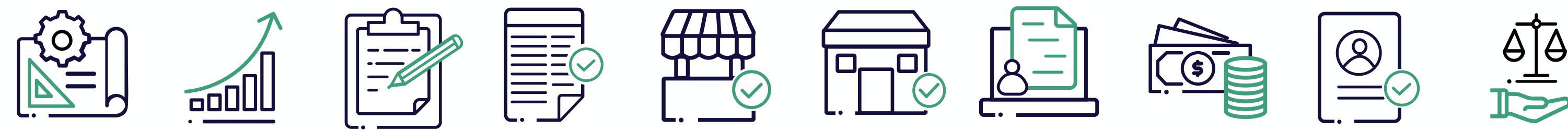
# Iconography

## Rounded outlined - Disruption

### Option #1: Black & White



### Option #2: White background vs colored elements



### Option #3: Colored Background vs. Elements

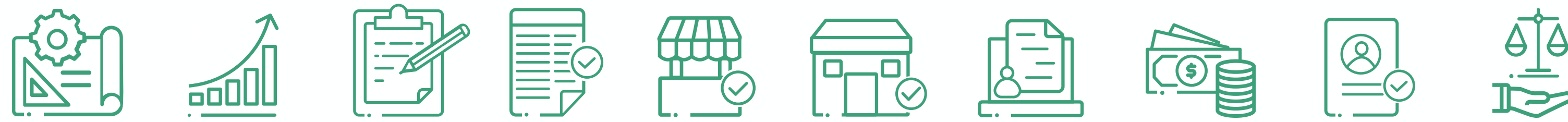


COMPONENT

# Iconography

**Rounded outlined - Disruption**

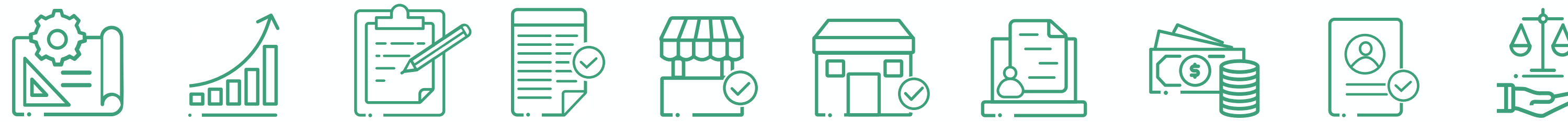
**Option #4: Monochrome**



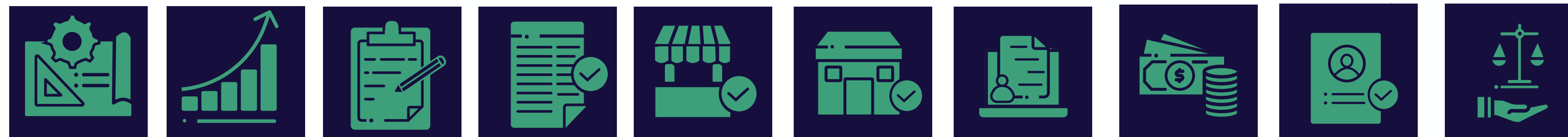
# Iconography

## Rounded outlined - Disruption

### Option #4: Monochrome



### Option #5: Filled



#### ACCESSIBILITY:

Filled icons are generally used for accessibility because the color gradient is higher. With accessibility it is advised to provide descriptive text when an icon is meaningful or has an action associated with it. Do not provide additional text when the icon is decorative.

# 2.5

## Images

50





# Images

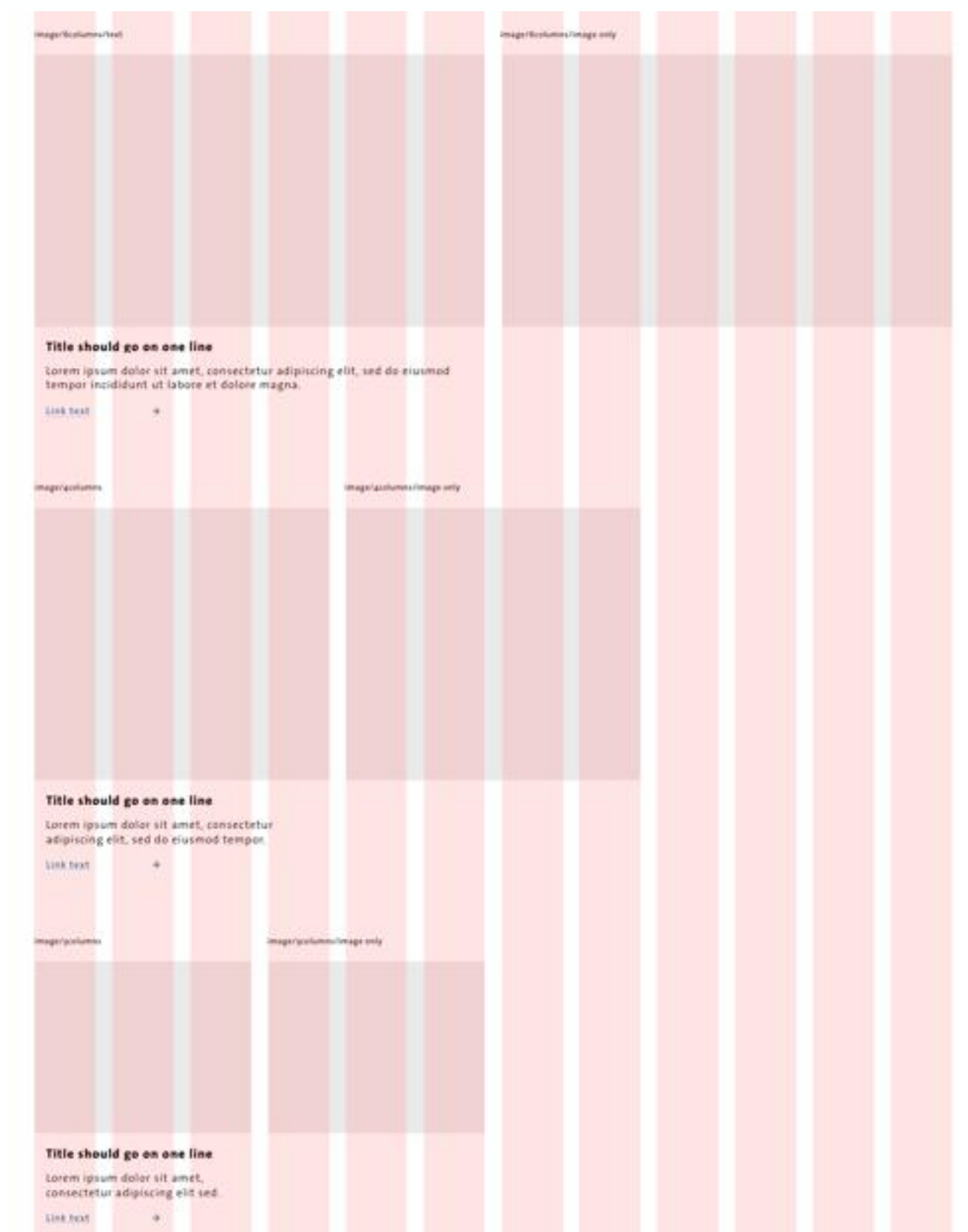
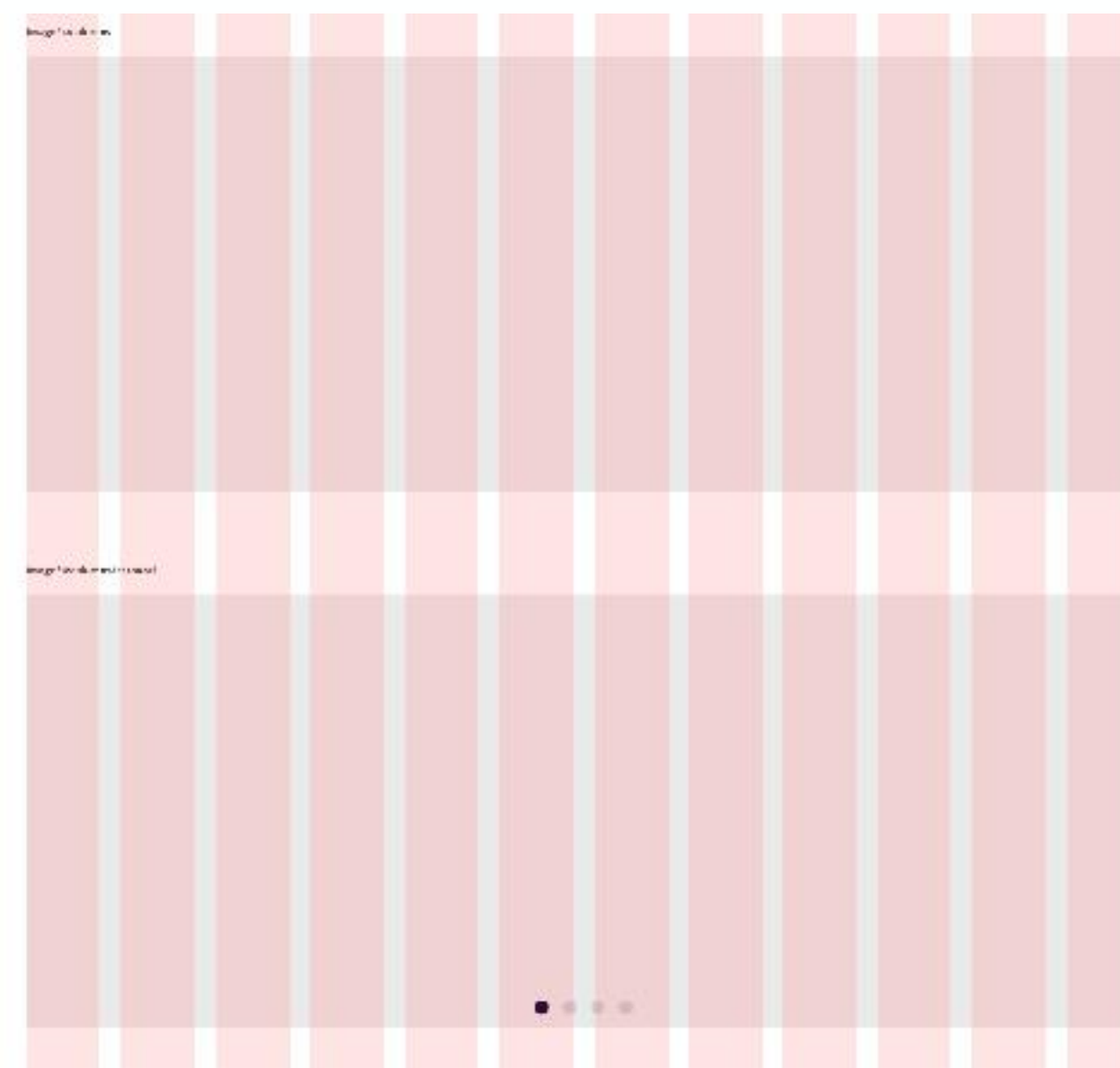
**Image component** is the placeholder that indicates where to insert the image inside the page.

There are multiple sizes based on the Design system grid: 12 columns, 6 columns, 4 columns and 3 columns. Depending on their measure they can be combined in different ways on the page.

It also has two main formats:

- **image with text** that includes a title that should be written on one line, a description that can be placed on two lines and a link under the image
- **image only**

GOV.SA uses 6 columns image for example in the homepage and the other formats to introduce other sub sections.

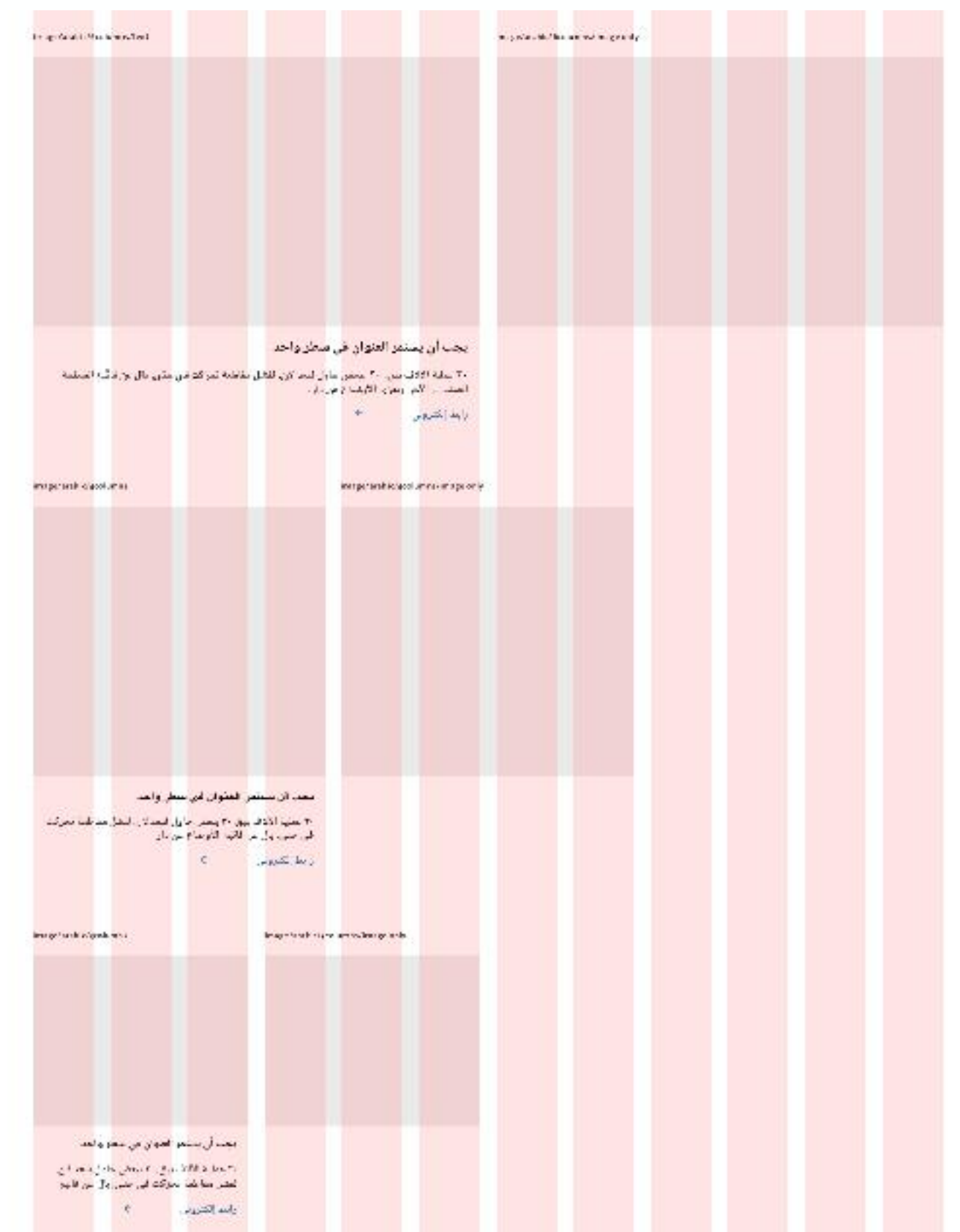
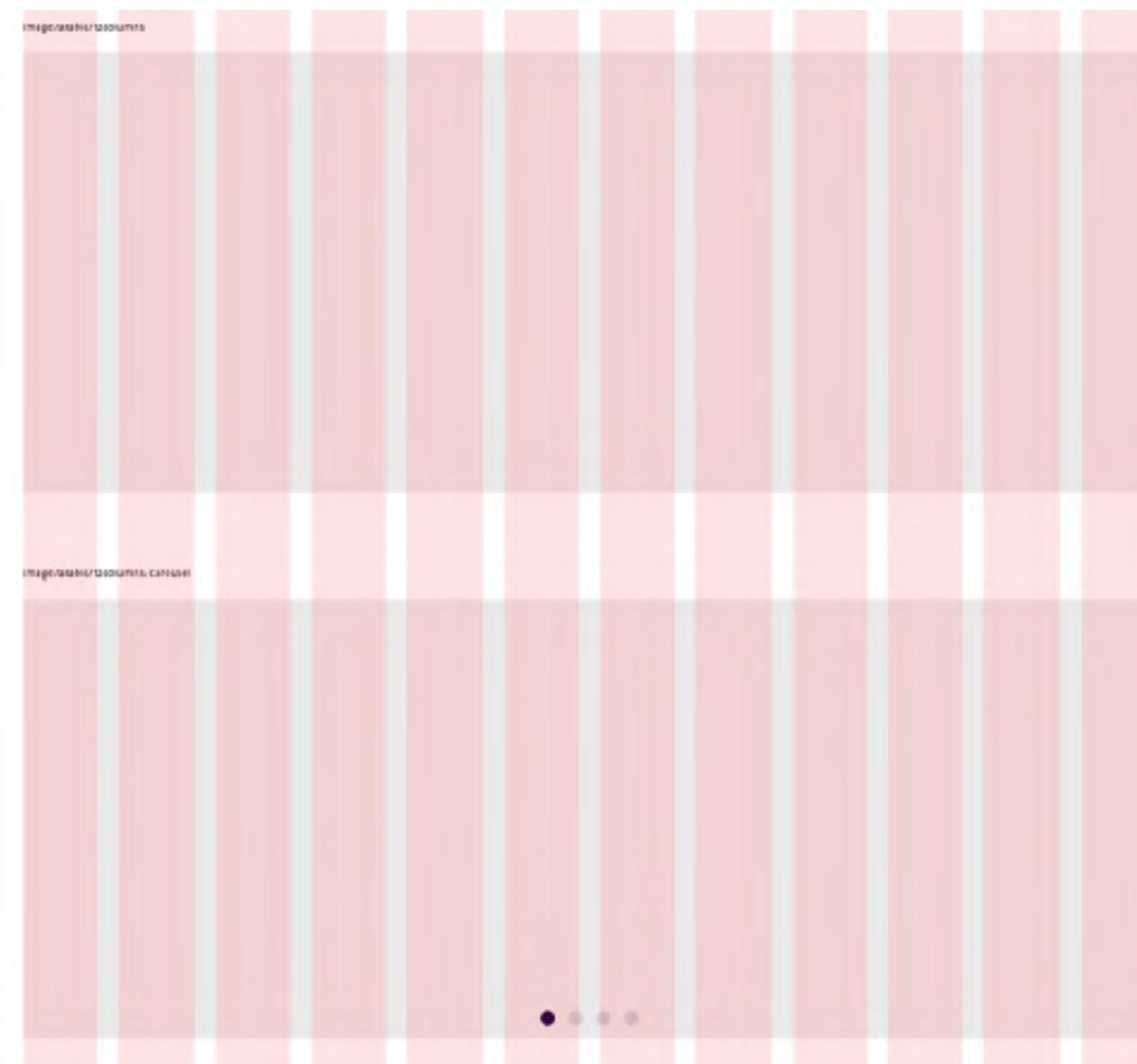


# Images

The **Arabic version** of the image component has the same structure of the English one.

Also for this version there are two formats:

- **Image with text** that is different from the English version because the **title**, the **description** and the **link text** are reflected from left to right
- **Image only**



# 2.6

## Spacing



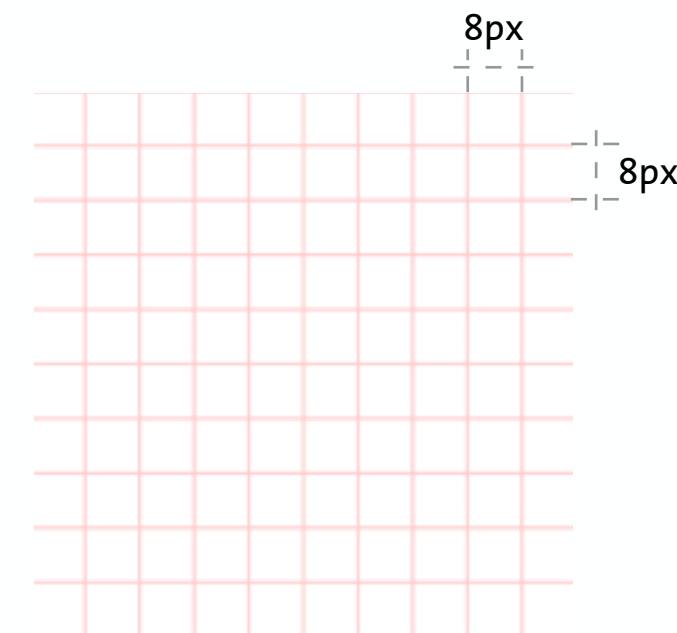
# Spacing

Every single part of the page should be intentional. The placement of the components, the measures of them and also the space between them should be designed.

The **Spacing** is really important because it creates patterns that build relationships between the elements inside the page, for example the components that have the same spacing patterns are seen as related elements.

GOV.SA design system has two spacing scales:

- **Spacing scale** that is used for detailed elements for example for the space within components
- **Layout scale** is the space between the elements of the page and it is used to place the components inside the page and to create hierarchy and relationships among them





# Spacing

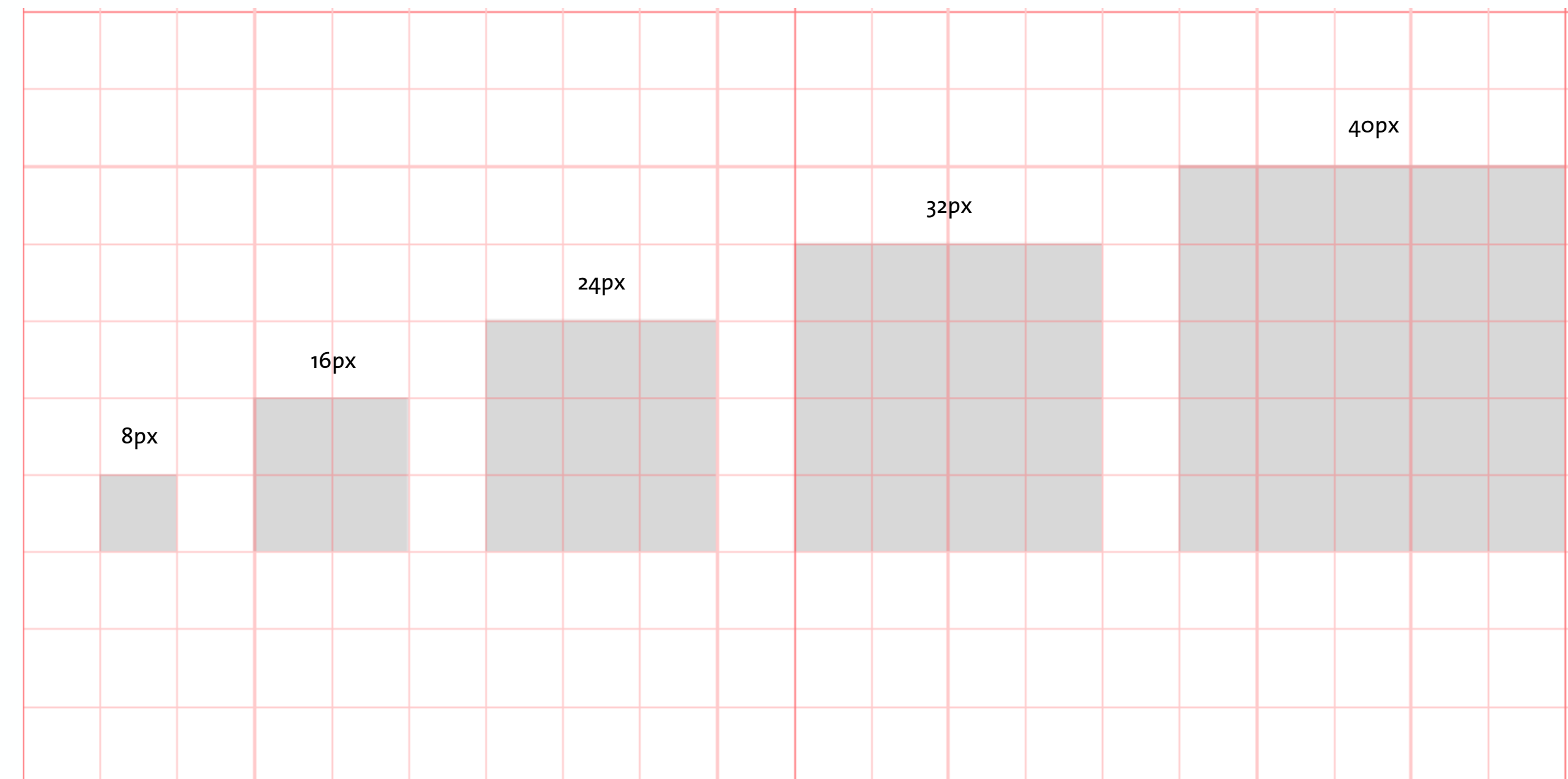
GOV.SA spacing scales use:

- **baseline grids** that for GOV.SA design system is 8dp square for mobile, tablet and desktop and all the components follow an 8px spacing system to create a set spatial convention and to decrease complexity
- **padding** is the space between the components that can be measured both vertically and horizontally and should be considered based on the responsive layout grid

**Spacing guidelines** are:

- use less space between small components, or components that share a close functional relationship.
- use more space between large components, or between components which are less functionally related.

The detailed spacing measures will be defined with the page templates.



# 2.7

## Layout grid

# Layout grid

## Overview

Setting a **layout grid** is fundamental to everything we design because it provides structure and guidance to place elements on a page.

**GOV.SA** has a **responsive layout grid** of **12 columns** that can be adapted to different screen size and orientation, ensuring consistency across layouts.

It is made of four main elements:

- 1. **columns** are the place of the screen that contains content. Their number in the grid is determined by the breakpoint range at which a screen is viewed
- 2. **gutters** are the spaces between columns that help to separate content
- 3. **margins** are the space between content and the left and right edges of the screen
- 4. **breakpoint** is the set of predetermined screen sizes that have specific layout requirements. At a given breakpoint range, the layout adjusts to suit the screen size and orientation

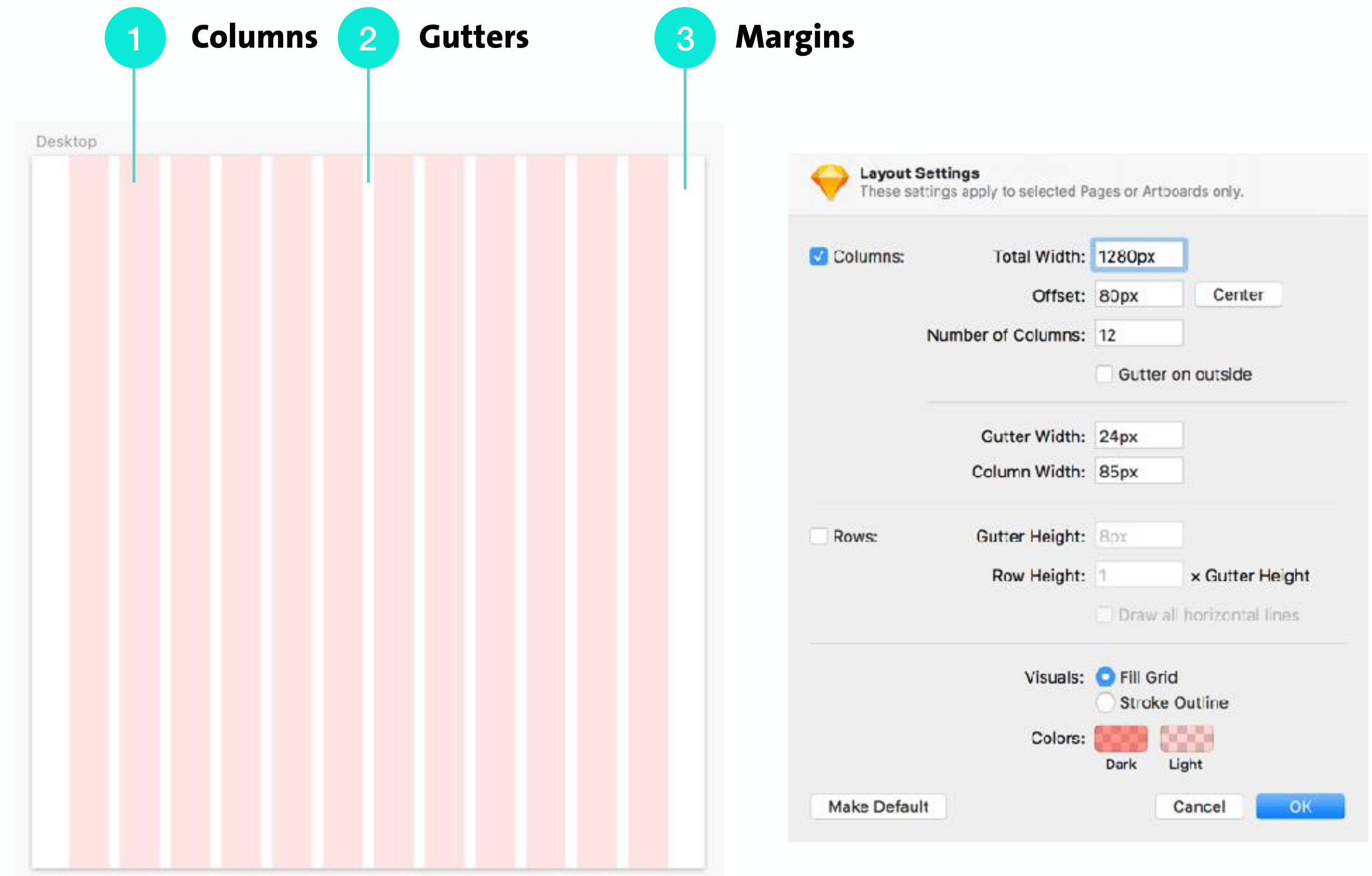


# Layout grid

**Desktop GOV.SA** grid layout has the following features:

- Total width 1280px
- Offset 80px
- Number of columns 12
- Gutter width 24px
- Column width 85px

The structure behind the system allows every designer to follow the rationale in each design and to have each **component** and element inside aligned to the **grid**. Elements and components have relationships with each other and play off each others' dimensions, which creates an easy rhythm in the design.



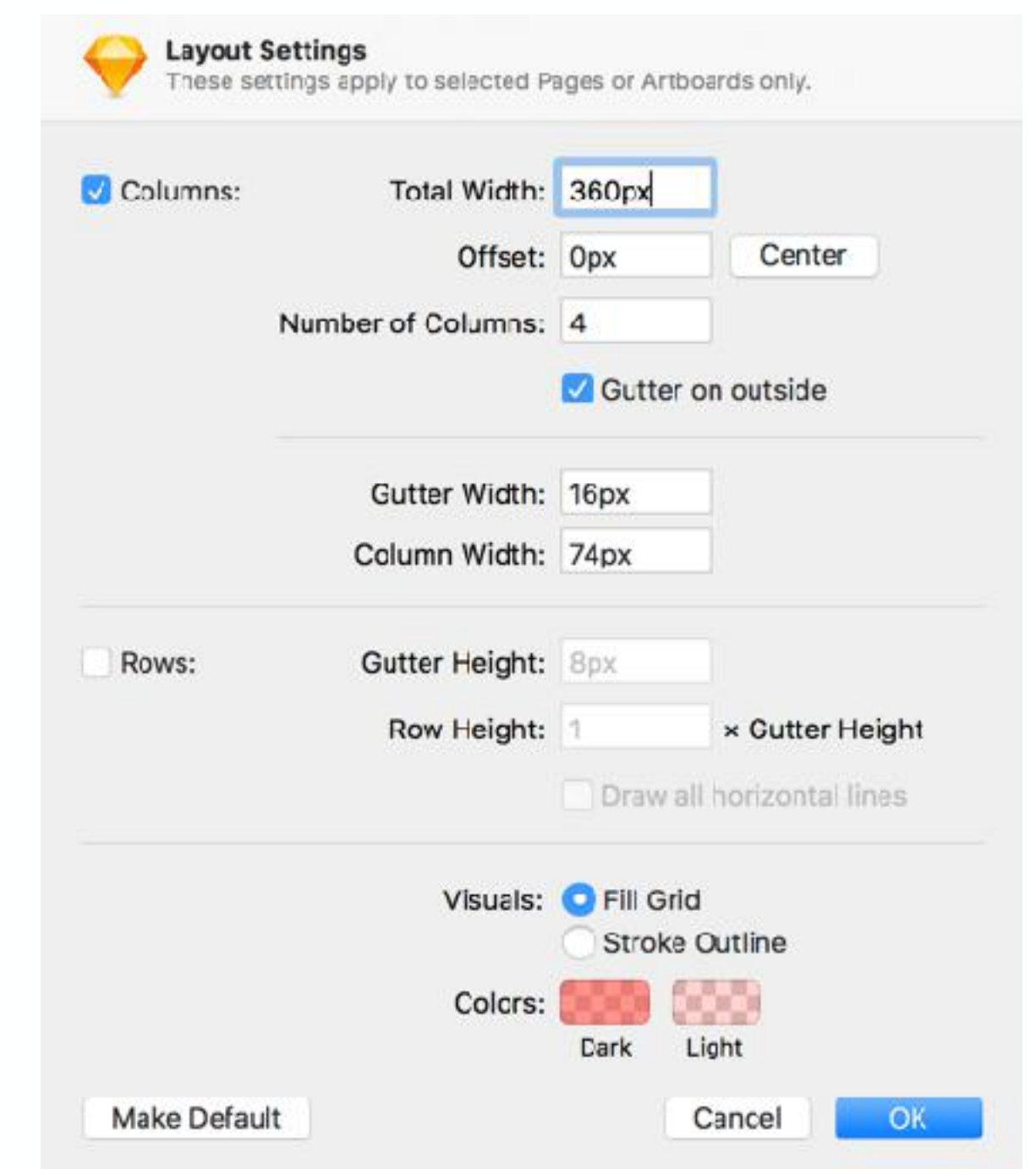


# Layout grid

In the **design system** the responsive structure of the grid is really important to maintain consistency across all devices.

**GOV.SA** grid layout has the following features:

- Total width 360px
- Offset 0px
- Number of columns 4
- Gutter width 16px
- Column width 74px



# 2.8

## Patterns

60

The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient. On the right side, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent teal and light blue geometric shapes, primarily triangles and quadrilaterals, creating a layered effect. Along the bottom edge, there is a row of stylized, semi-transparent colored pencils in various colors (dark blue, teal, red, orange, purple, etc.), pointing upwards. The number '60' is printed in a small, light-colored font near the left side of this row of pencils.

# Patterns

**Patterns** are common user flows, actions and behaviours of the components of the Design system.

The patterns library is constantly growing but now GOV.SA design system has already the following patterns:

- **Common actions** that are the most used actions across the pages for example **Clear** that removes data from a field or removes selections has always has the X
- **Disabled states** have all the same behaviour and grey background to show that they can not be clicked
- **Over states** indicates when the user goes over the component before clicking on it and all the components have the same behaviour, they change their colour of the background and of the text to create the accessible contrast ratio
- **Click states** is the same for all the elements that when they are clicked they have a yellow stroke to ensure accessibility
- **Error states** is when text input isn't accepted and it is always displayed in the same way with a red stroke and an Error message that explain what was wrong

## Disabled states

Label

☐ Label

## Over states

Label

**ACTION**

Tab text

## Click states

Label

**ACTION**

Tab text

## Clear

Lorem ipsum | x 🔍

Lorem ipsum

Lorem ipsum

Lorem ipsum

Text x

# 2.9

## Templates



# Templates

**GOV.SA design system** has different templates that are useful to support consistency across the platform, each of them is flexible to help the designer to add or remove components or subcomponents to suit with the requests.

All the templates have an **Header** section that has the placeholder of the following elements: Gov.sa and Vision 2030 logos, Menu voices, Switch language, Contact us link and the Account section.

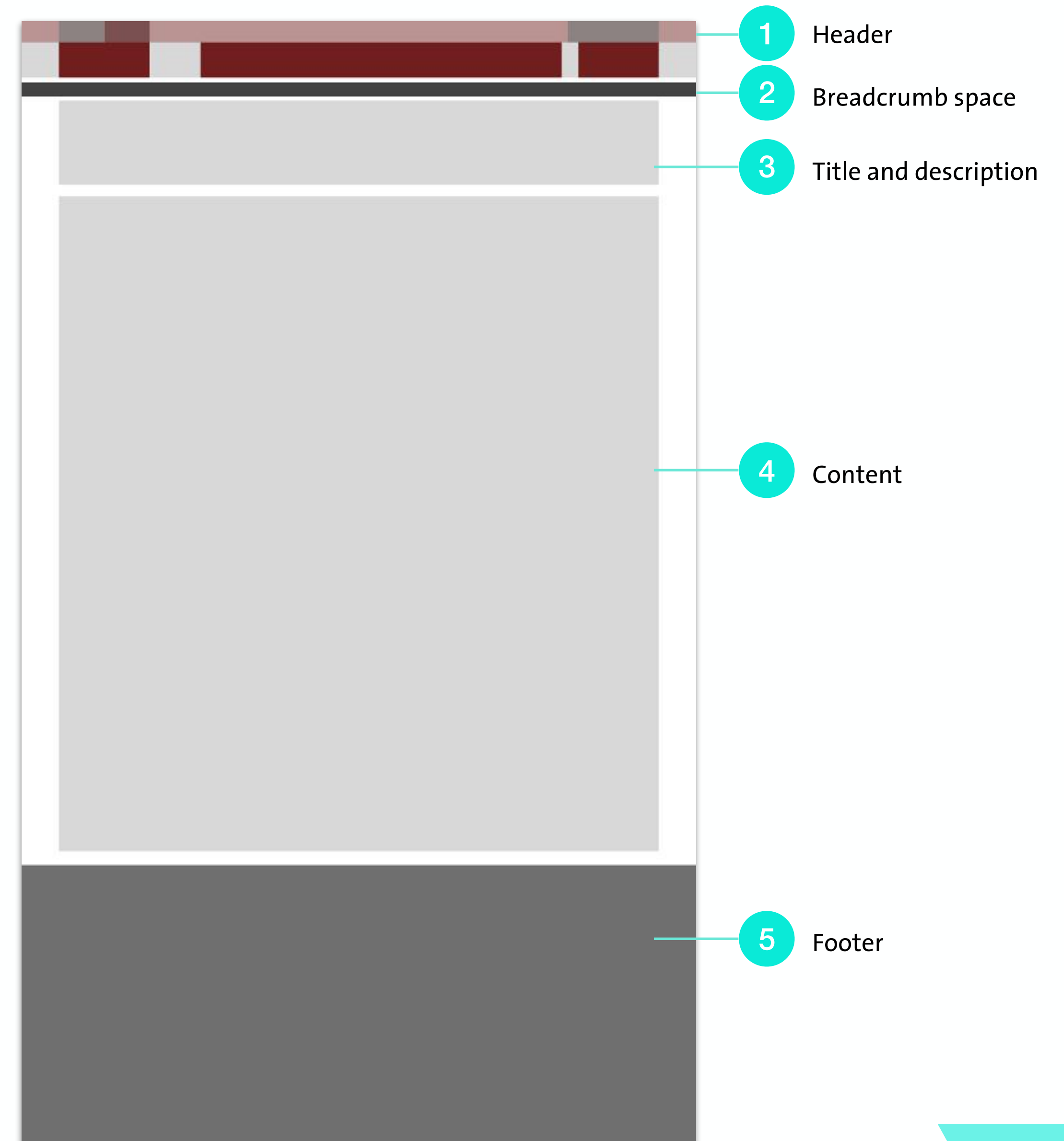
The **breadcrumb** space is the same for all the templates except for the Homepage that doesn't have it.

The templates are categorised based on the typology of content that they have.

## Content page

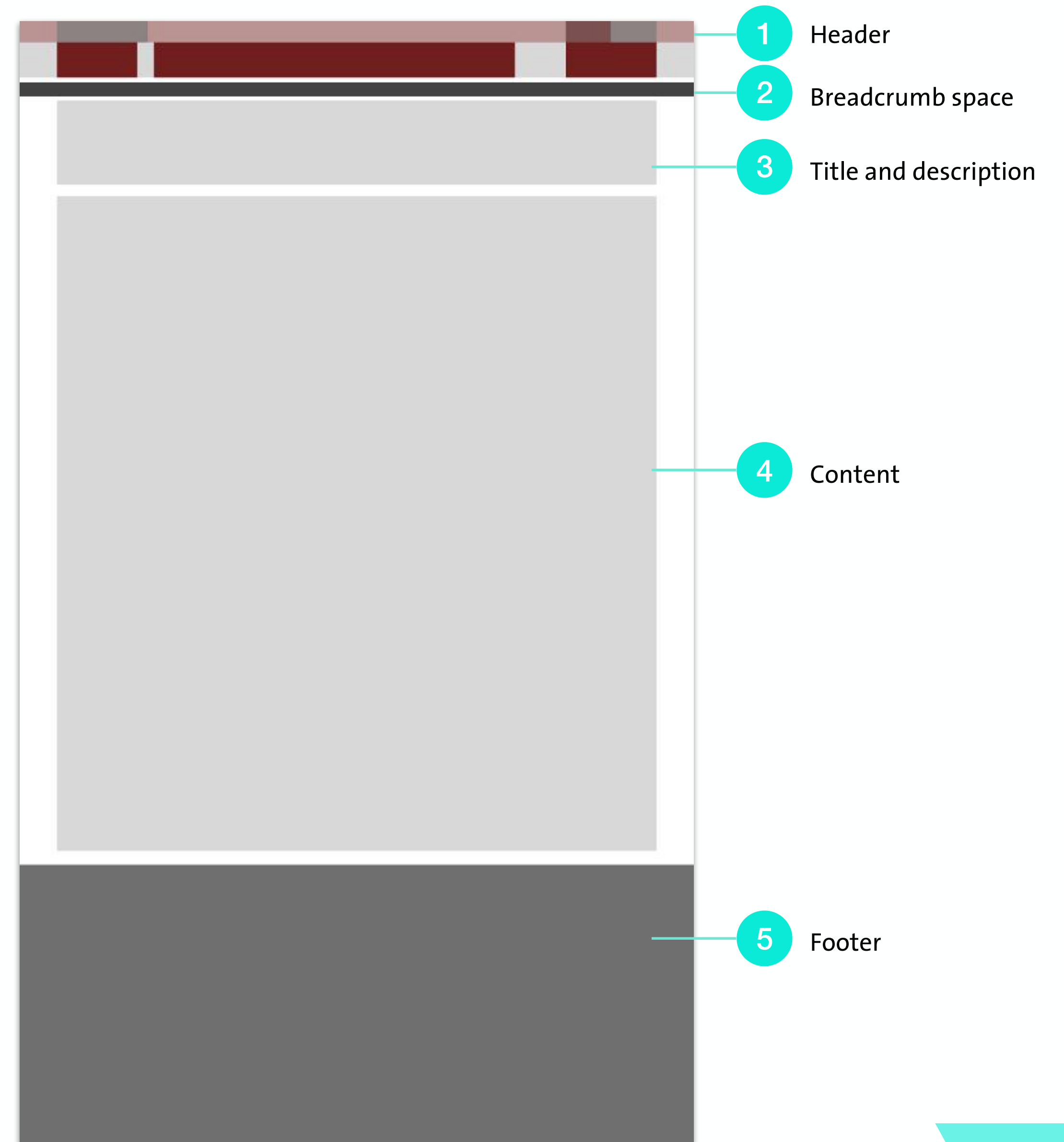
This is usually a child page of the platform and it is usually a detail page that explains some specific information.

The content or default template shows the minimum required for a GOV.SA page and should be clear and well organised, for this reason there is a title and short description section that shows briefly what the page is about and then there is the content place.



# Templates

The arabic version of the **Content page template** has the same structure of the English one but with all the elements and text reflected from right to left.



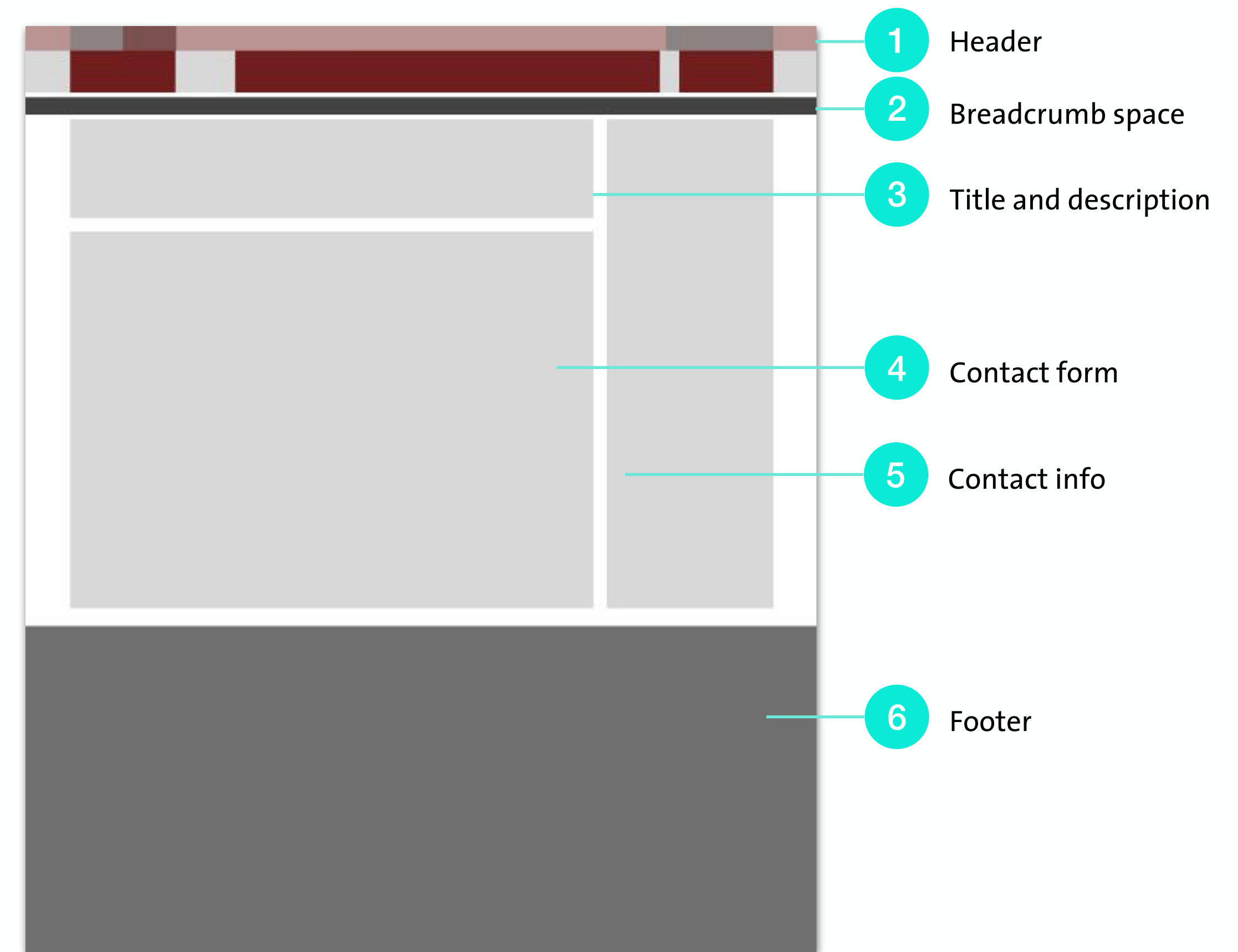
# Templates

## Contact form

This kind of template is used to enable user to insert and send data to the product or service.

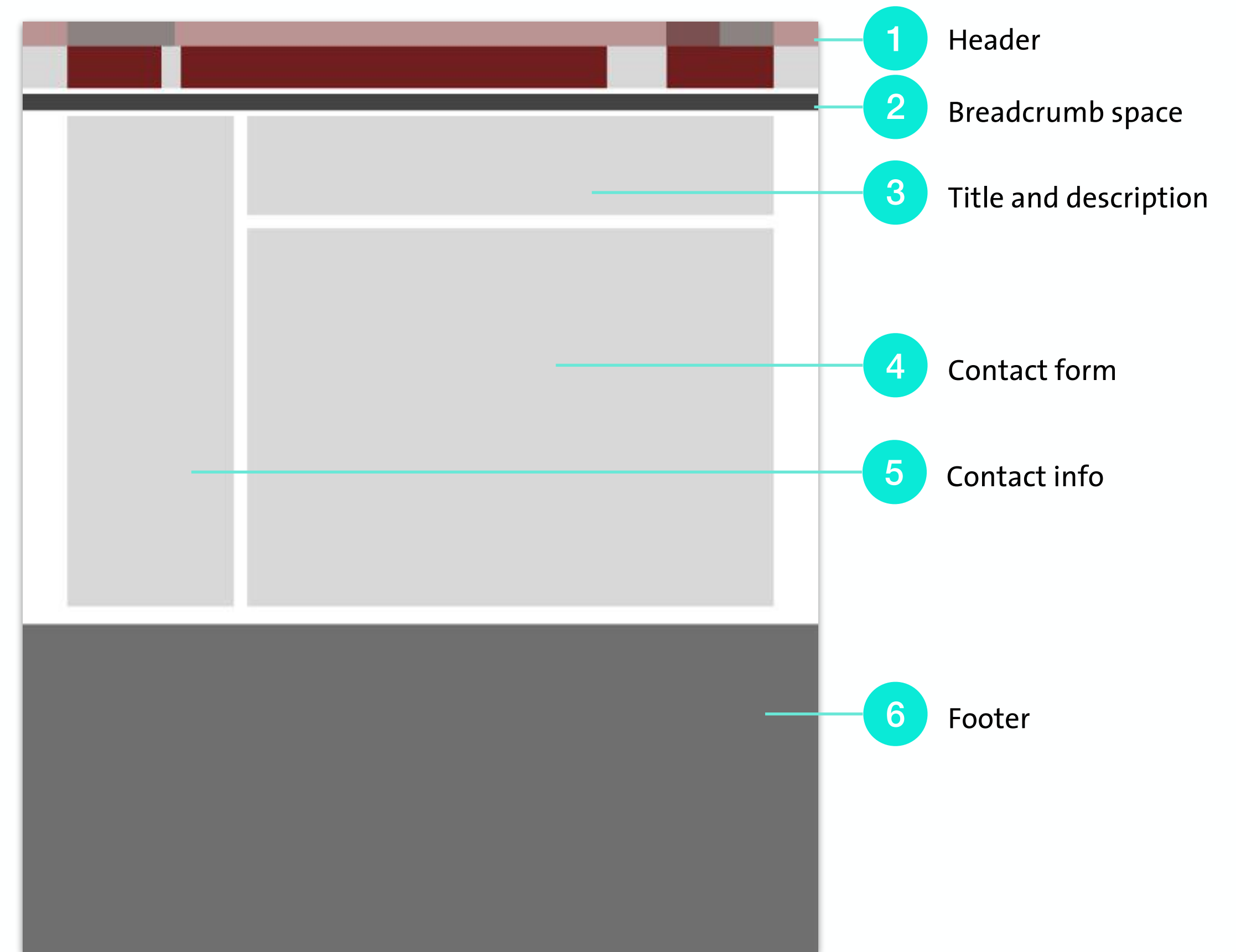
The form should be very clear to help the user to complete it easily, for this reason it has a specific structure:

1. **Header section** is the same for all the templates
2. **Breadcrumb**
3. **The title and short description** section that introduces the content of the page
4. **The contact form** should be well structured with aligned label and proportioned text input to ensure the best readability
5. **Contact info** is the section of the template where there are additional information useful to the user
6. **Footer** that is the same for the overall platform



# Templates

The arabic version of the **Contact template** has the same structure of the English one but with all the elements and text reflected from right to left.





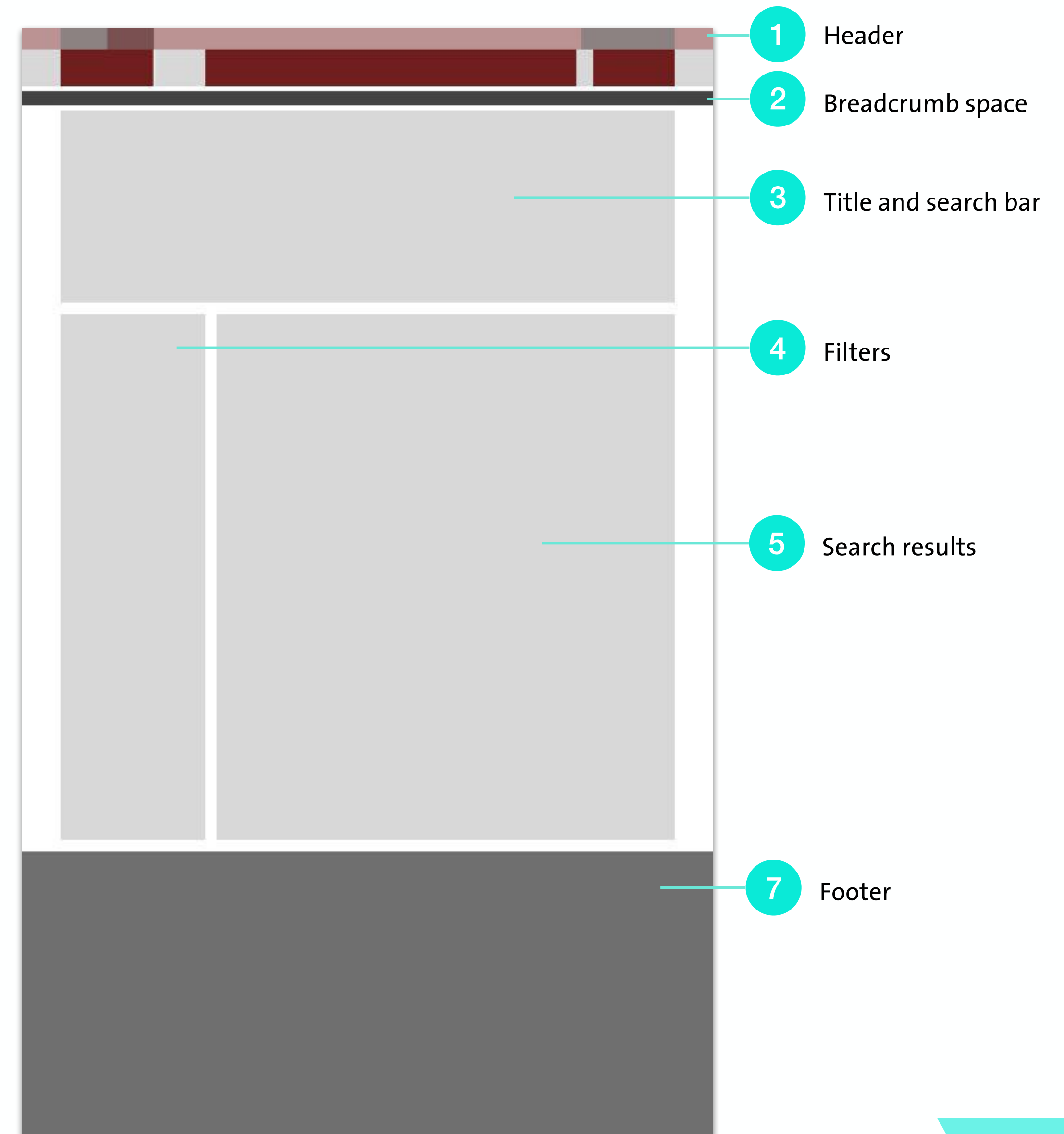
# Templates

## Search results page

The search results page shows the list of the results found through the global search.

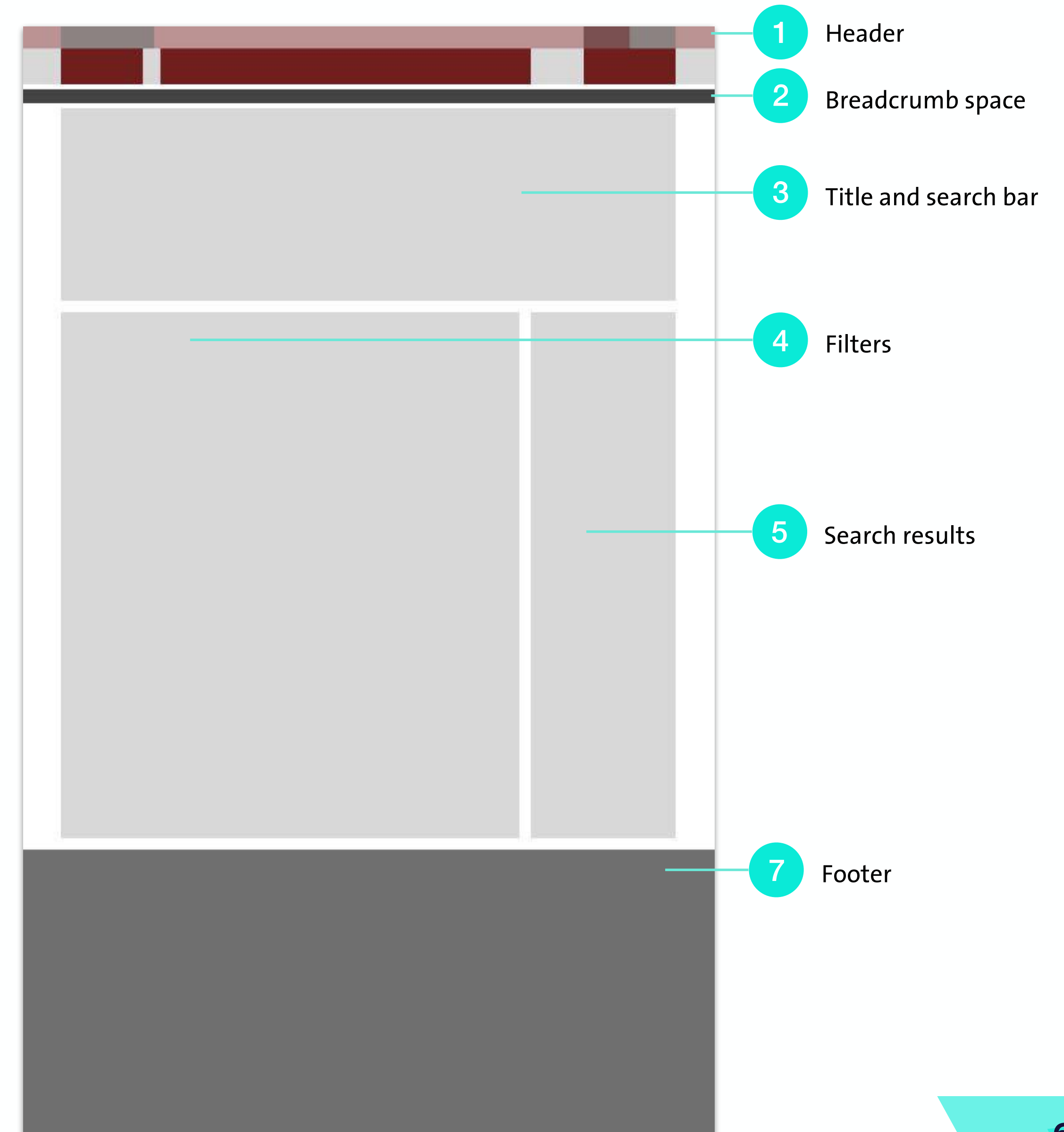
The page template is made of the following modules:

1. **Header section** is the same for all the templates
2. **Breadcrumb**
3. **Title and search bar** section
4. On the left side of the page there is the module used to place the **filters** to show them always with the same structure and near the results
5. **Results** are always presented on the right side of the page as a list
6. **Footer** that is the same for the overall platform



# Templates

The arabic version of the **Search results page template** has the same structure of the English one but with all the elements and text reflected from right to left.



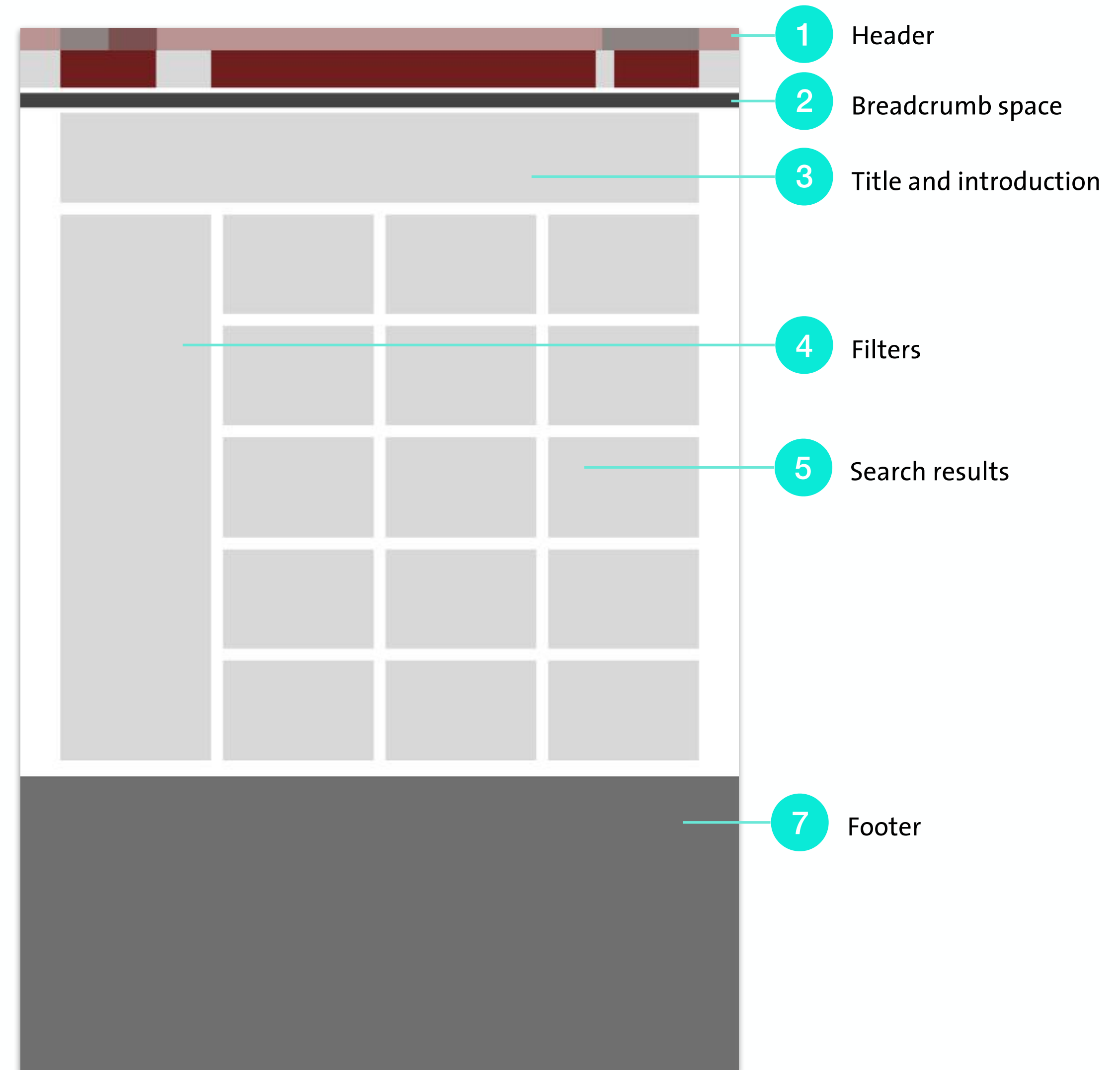
# Templates

## Directory page

GOV.SA platform has four main directory: **Agencies, Services, Strategy and initiatives and Rules and regulations**. They all have different information but they are presented in the same template to give them consistency and to help the user to find easily the information.

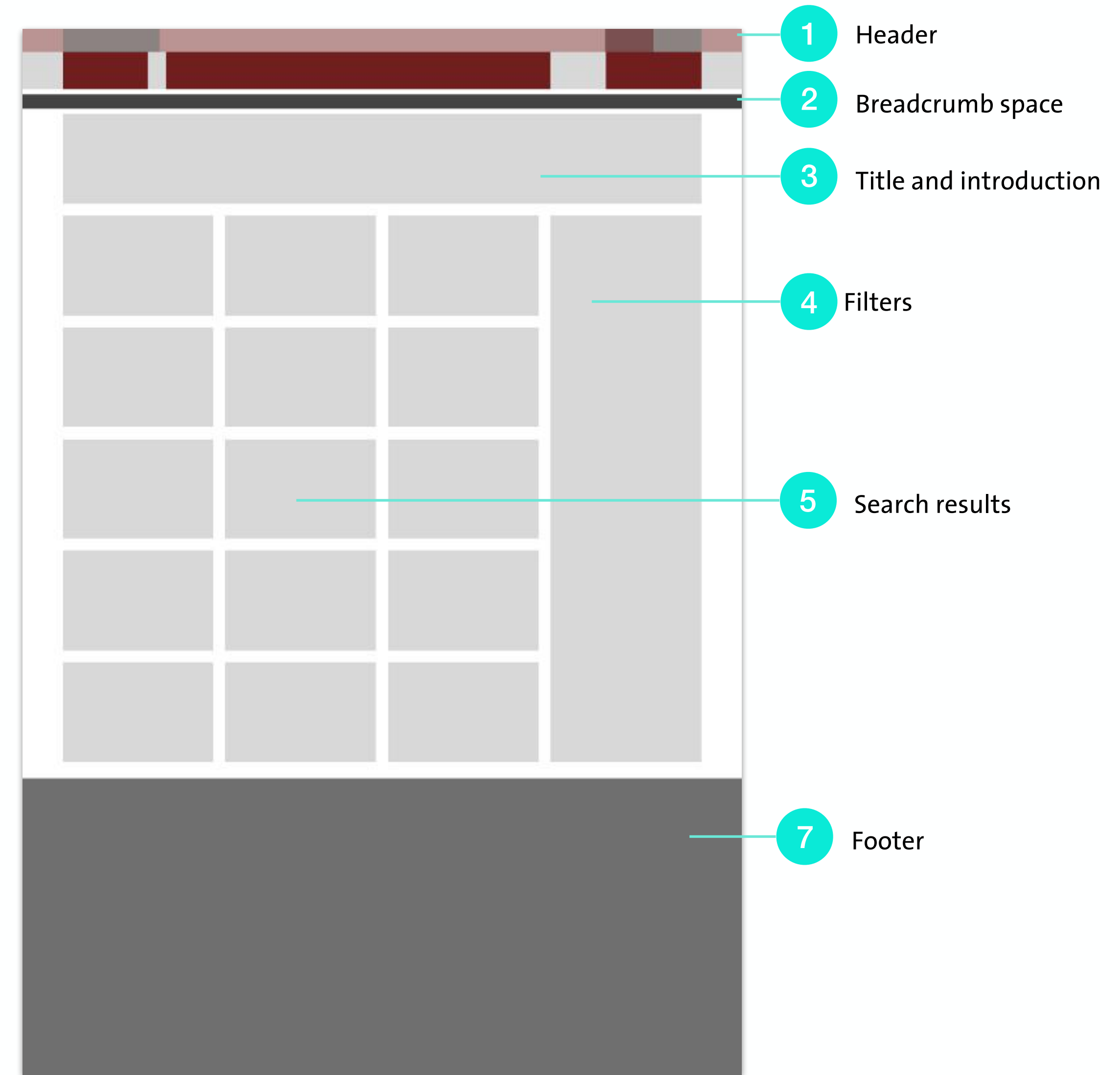
The page template is made of the following modules:

1. **Header section** is the same for all the templates
2. **Breadcrumb**
3. **Title and introduction** section that presents what the page is about
4. On the left side of the page there is the module used to place the **filters** to show them always with the same structure and near the results
5. **Results** are always placed on the right side of the page and they are presented as cards
6. **Footer** that is the same for the overall platform



# Templates

The arabic version of the **Directory page template** has the same structure of the English one but with all the elements and text reflected from right to left.





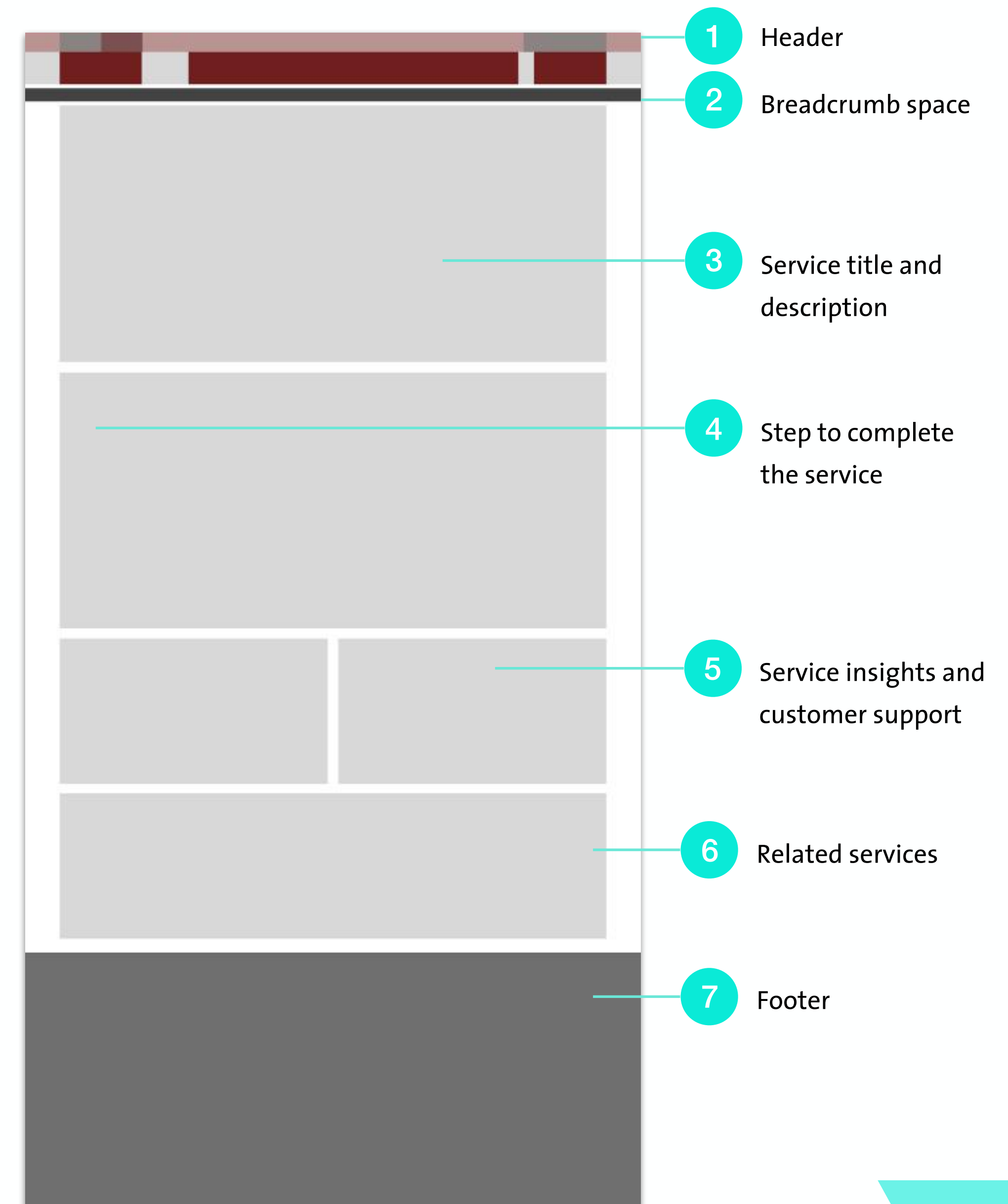
# Templates

## Service card

The services of the platform are all different and they have multiple information to be organised but to give them consistency they are all presented with the same template.

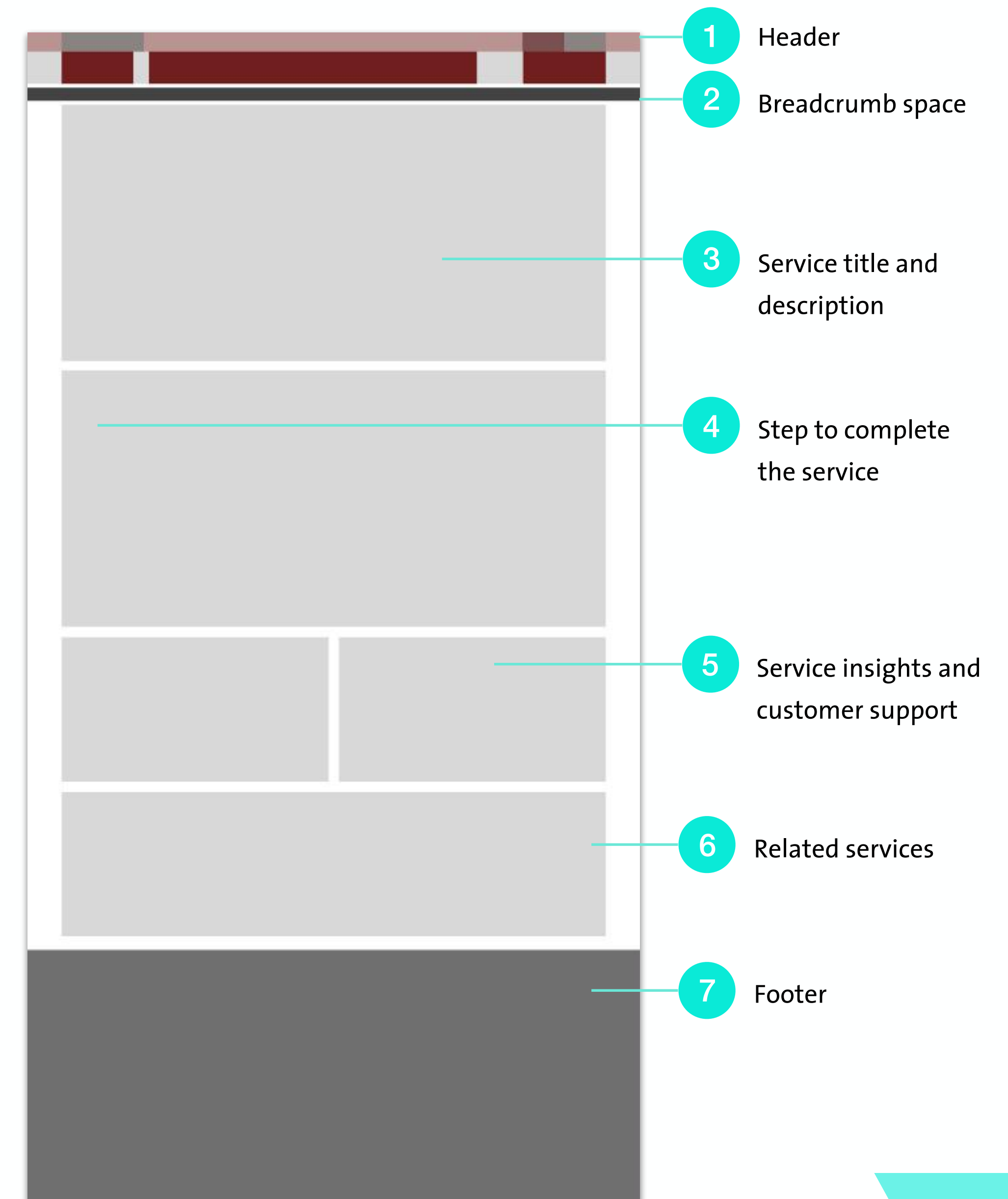
The structure should be very clear and should have a hierarchy of the presented information, for this reason the template is made of the following modules:

1. **Header section** is the same for all the templates
2. **Breadcrumb**
3. **Service title and description** section introduces the content of the page, it presents the name of the service and the basic information to present it
4. **Step to complete the service**, this section is flexible because it shows the steps of the service that can be few or a large number
5. **Service insights and customer support**, there are two modules used to present additional information about the service
6. **Related services**
7. **Footer** that is the same for the overall platform



# Templates

The arabic version of the **Service card page template** has the same structure of the English one but with all the elements and text reflected from right to left.



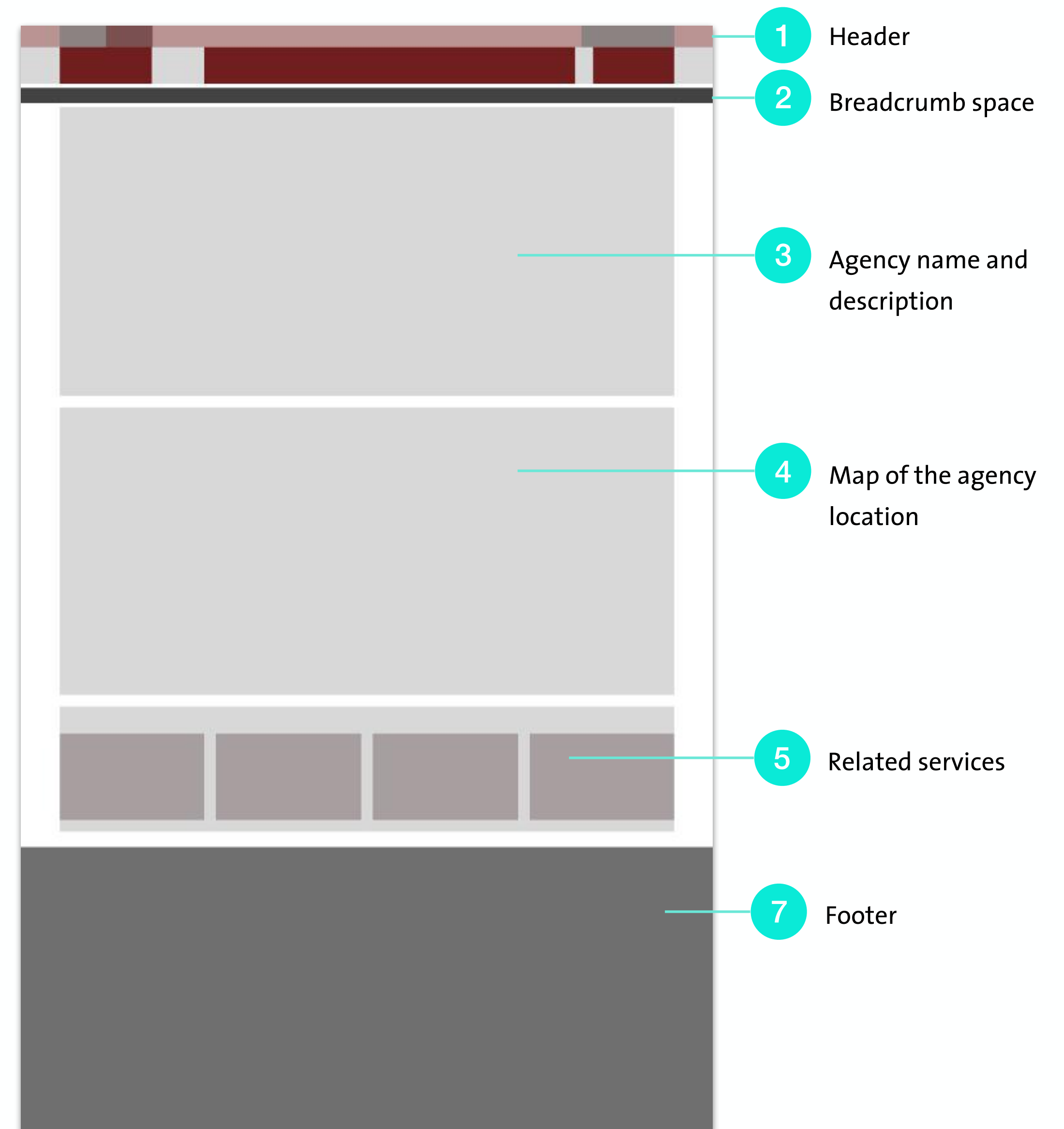
# Templates

## Agency card

**GOV.SA** has a long list of **Agencies** that are all different one from the other but to give them a common structure and give consistency to the platform they are all presented in the same page template.

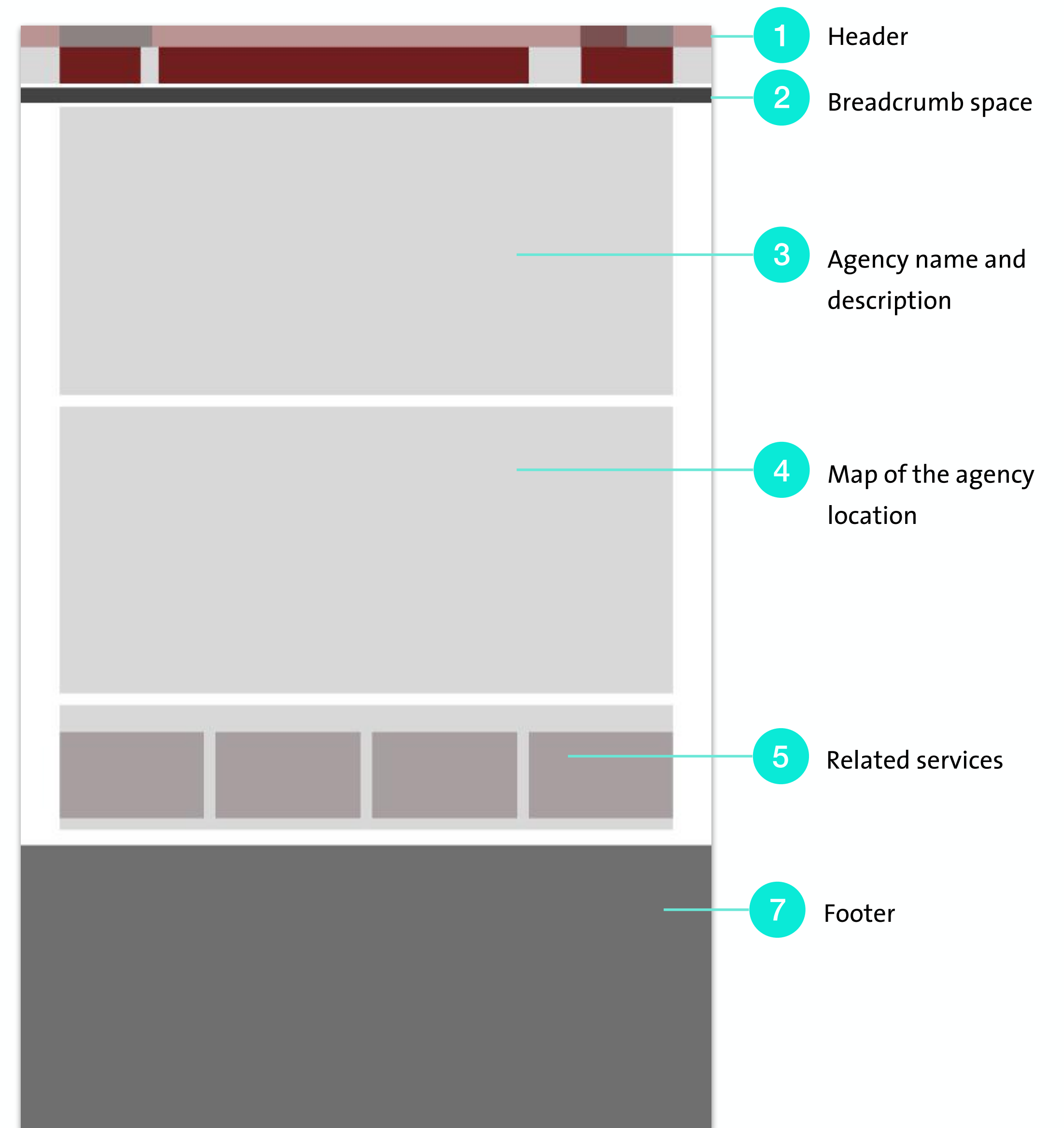
The template is made of different sections:

1. **Header section** is the same for all the templates
2. **Breadcrumb**
3. **Agency name and description** section where there are the basic detail of the agency and the description
4. **Map** module where is showed the agency location
5. **Related services**
6. **Footer** that is the same for the overall platform



# Templates

The arabic version of the **Agency card page template** has the same structure of the English one but with all the elements and text reflected from right to left.



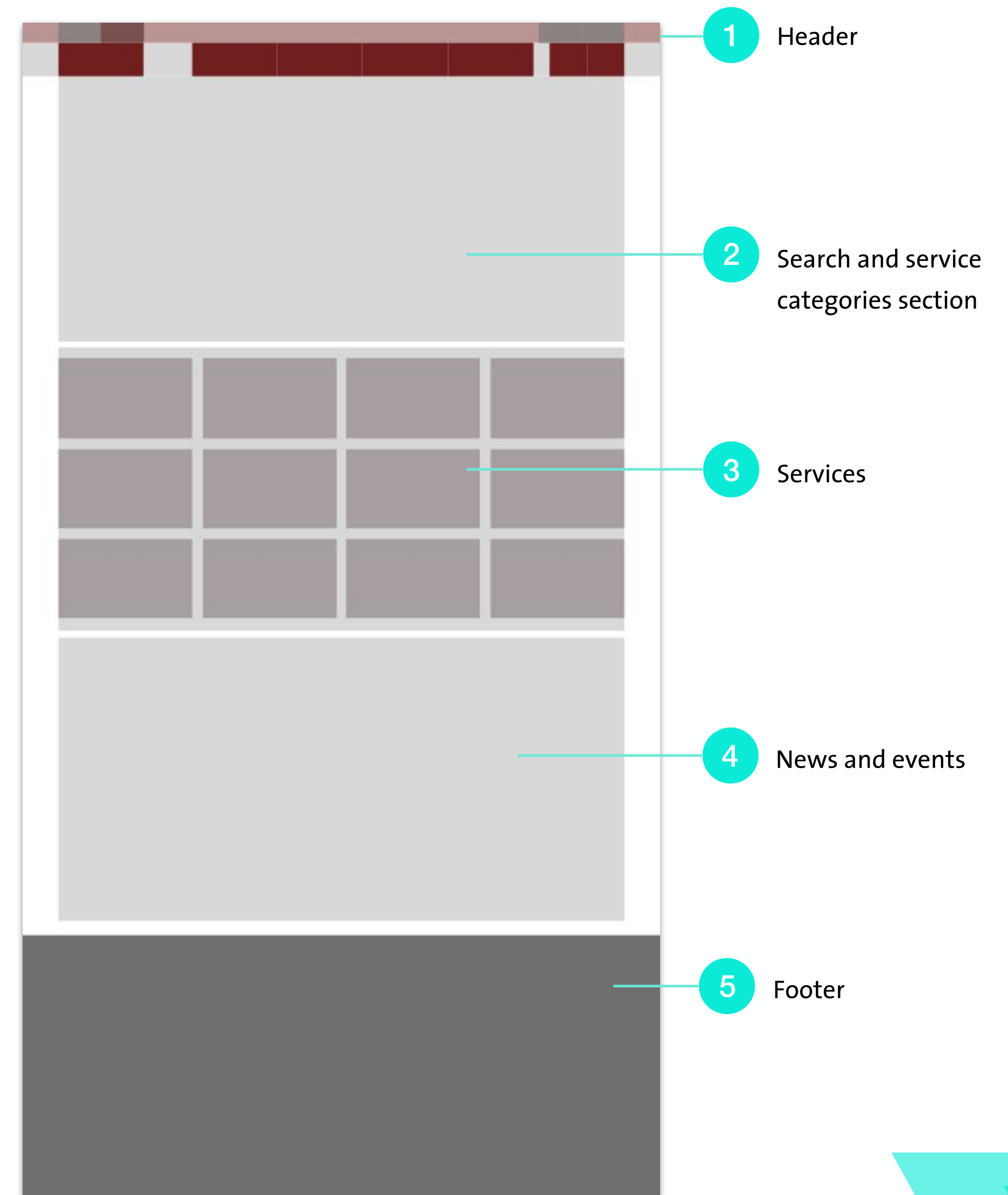


# Templates

## Homepage

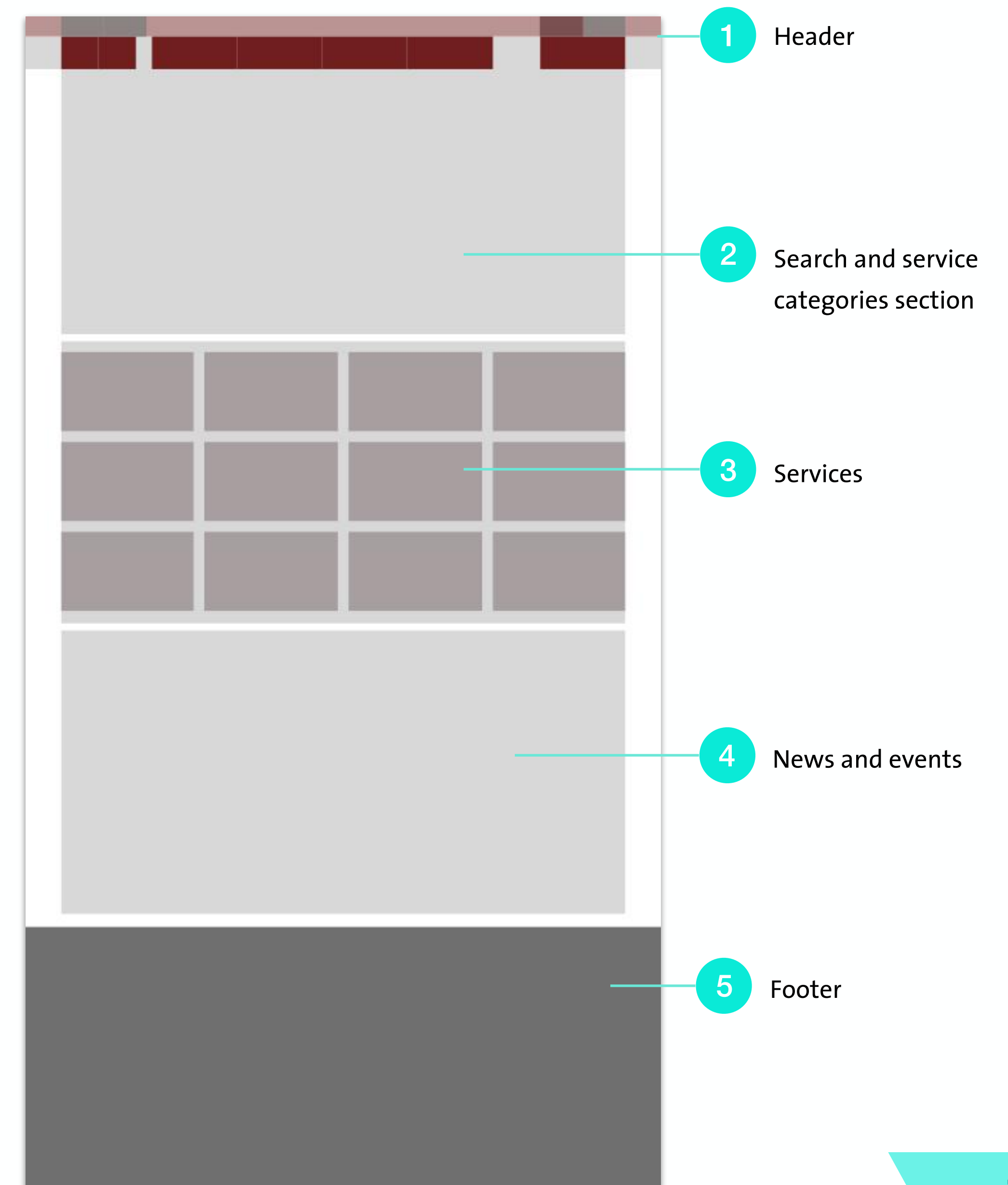
**GOV.SA** has an Homepage that should be helpful to the user to find what he is looking for. It presents the most important elements of the website, for this reason its template is split in different modules:

1. **Header section** is the same for all the templates
2. **Search and service category section** that is important to help the user to find the requested service
3. **Services** section
4. **News and events** where there is a focus on the news that GOV.SA wants to highlight
5. **Footer** that is the same for the overall platform



# Templates

The arabic version of the **Homepage page template** has the same structure of the English one but with all the elements and text reflected from right to left.





# 3 Components



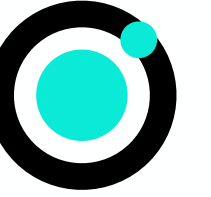


# 3.1

## Text field



# Text field

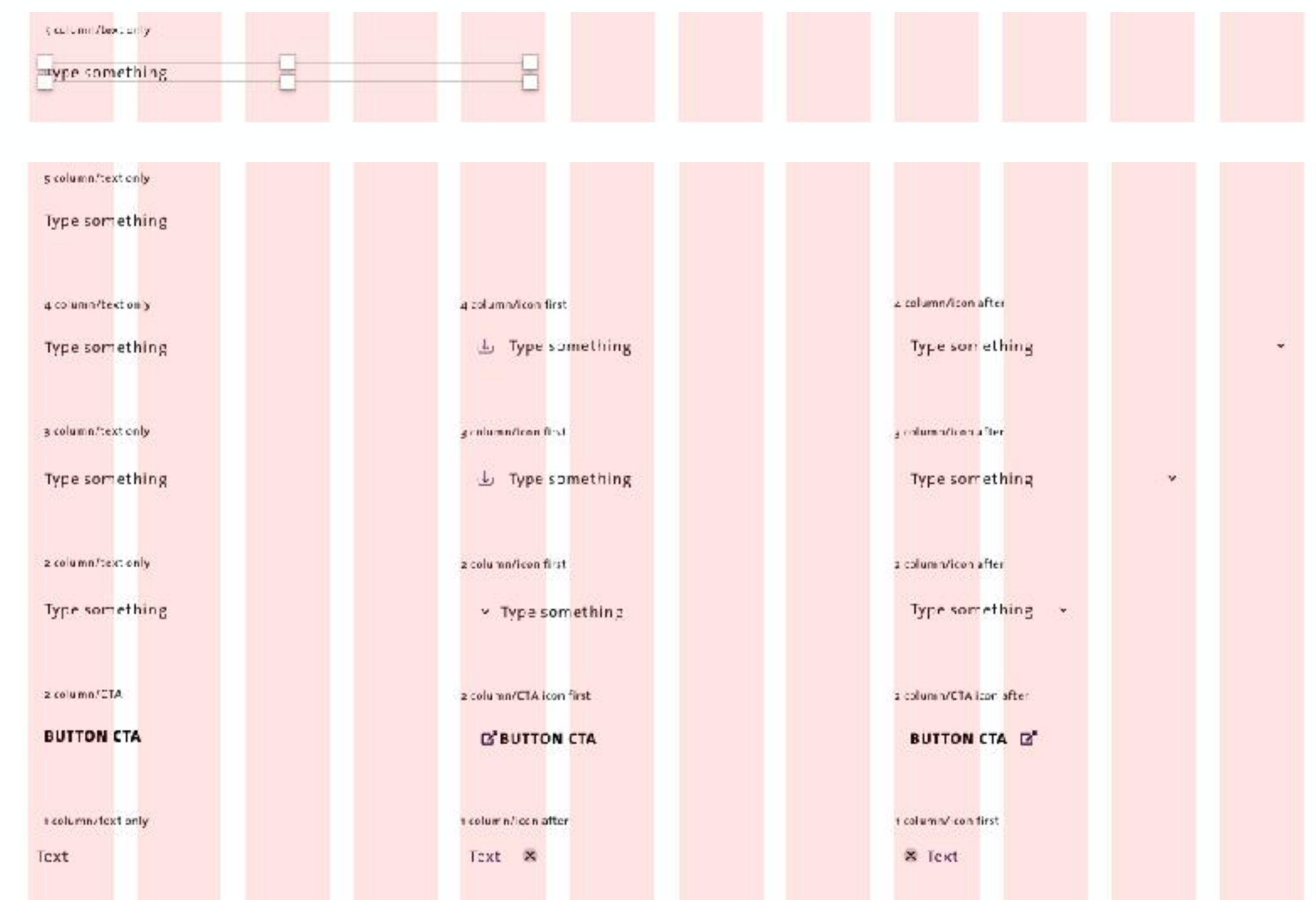


**Text fields** are one of the smallest atom of the Design system, they indicates the space and the portion of the grid that a text should take and they can be used inside other components.

There are different types of text field:

- Text only
- Text with icon first
- Text with icon after
- CTA that is the text field that is placed inside the buttons

They have different measures based on the number of columns that they use.



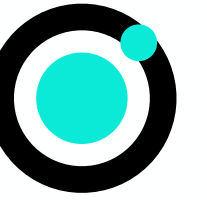
# 3.2

## Tab

80

# COMPONENT

# Tab



## Overview

**Tab** is a component used to help users to easily access different areas of a site or different types of information, for example **GOV.SA** uses it in the menu to navigate from one section to another.

They can be combined with other components like top app bars, or nested in components like cards and sheets. **Tabs** are displayed in a single row, with each tab connected to the content it represents and they are unified by a shared topic.

There are some **guidelines** to follow to use them:

- should have a clear and short label to help differentiate the sections beneath them
- have only one active at a time



**ACCESSIBILITY:** to ensure accessibility the click action is underlined by a yellow stroke

Tab/1column/unselected

Tab text

Tab/2column/unselected

Tab text

Tab/1column/click

Tab text

Tab/2column/click

Tab text

Tab/1column/over

Tab text

Tab/2column/over

Tab text

Tab/1column/selected

**Tab text**

Tab/2column/selected

**Tab text**

COMPONENT

Tab



**Tabs** have different status: **selected**, **click** that is when the user click on it and it is underlined by the **Tab indicator** but also by a **yellow stroke** to ensure to reach accessibility, **over** and **unselected**.

They are made of different elements:

- **Container** that has the function to distinguish the component from the rest of the page
- **Tab indicator** that underlines the Tab when the user select it
- **Tab text** that is the title of the section and it should be clear and short

Example

**GOV.SA** uses **Tabs** for its menu to navigate from one section to another

Tab text

**Container**  
Hight: 40px  
Width: 83px

**Tab text**  
Font: TheSans plain  
Size: 16pt



**Container**  
Hight: 40px  
Width: 83px

**Tab text**  
Font: TheSans plain  
Size: 16pt



**Container**  
Hight: 40px  
Width: 83px

**Tab text**  
Font: TheSans plain  
Size: 16pt

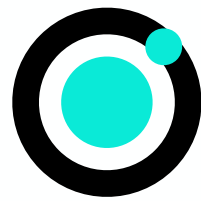
**Tab indicator**  
Hight: 2px  
Width: 180px



**Container**  
Hight: 40px  
Width: 83px

**Tab text**  
Font: TheSans plain  
Size: 16pt

**Tab indicator**  
Hight: 4px  
Width: 81px



The arabic version of Tab component has the same structure of the English one but with the typography and the elements reflected.

It also have the same status: **selected**, **click** that is when the user click on it and it is underlined by the **Tab indicator** but also by a **yellow stroke** to ensure to reach accessibility, **over** and **unselected**.

tab/arabic/1column/unselected

نص

Tab/arabic/1column/over



Tab/1column/selected

نص

Tab/1column/click



Tab/2column/unselected

نص

Tab/2column/over



Tab/2column/selected

نص

Tab/2column/click

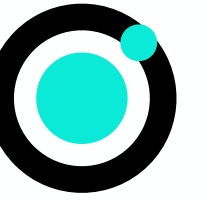




# 3.3

## Tags

# Tags



## Overview

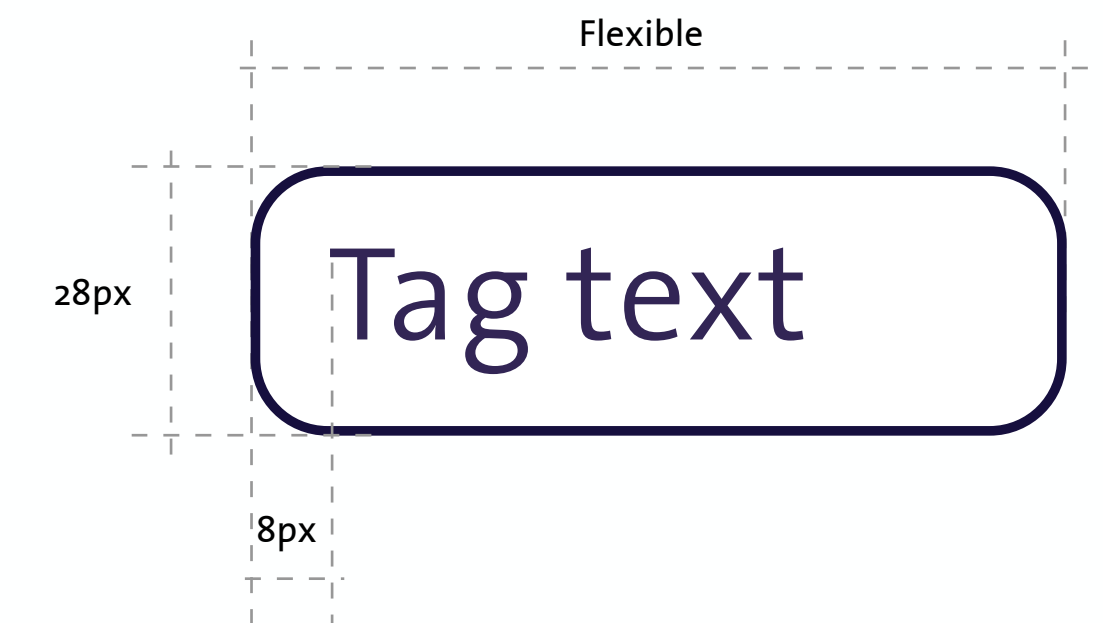
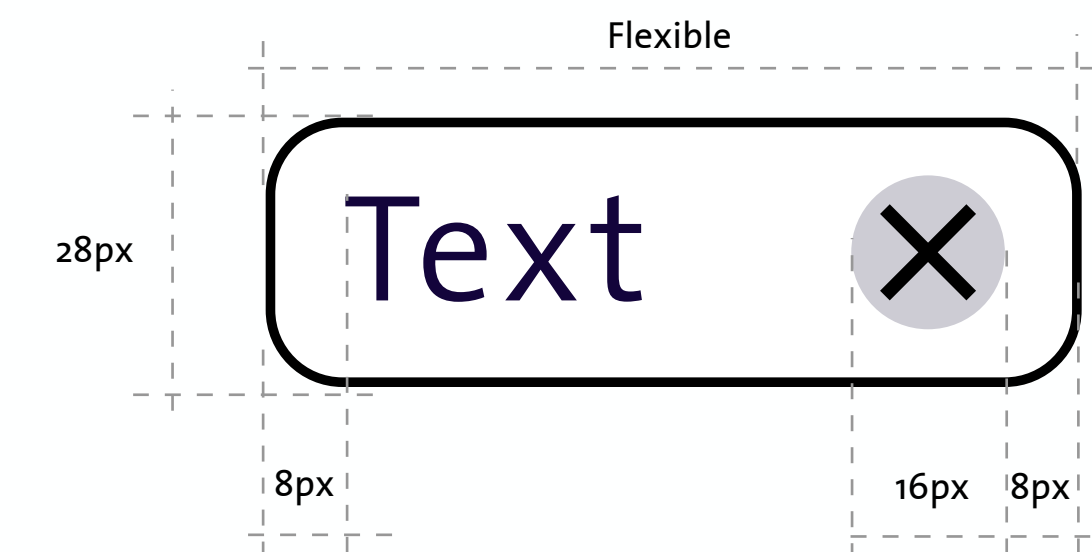
A **Tag** is a dynamic component used to indicate association, status and categorised information and it allows users to enter data, make selections and filter contents. It can be **clickable**, **removable**, or **static**.

There are different kind of Tags:

- **Input Tag** represents information used in fields, such as an entity or different elements and they enable user input and verify that input by converting text into tags
- **Choice Tags** are useful to display options in a compact area and they allow users to select a single choice from different options
- **Filter tags** are used to filter contents and they are a good alternative to toggle buttons or checkboxes

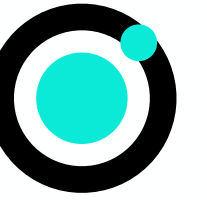


**ACCESSIBILITY:** distinguish Tags from buttons and don't mix interactive and static tags and don't overdo of them



# COMPONENT

# Tags



**GOV.SA** uses **Tags** in different ways across the portal: in the Directory pages and in the Search pages there are **Choice tags** that are used as an alternative to checkbox and **Filter tags** that are used to show the selected filters.  
In the Homepage there are **Input tags** to show the most popular searches.

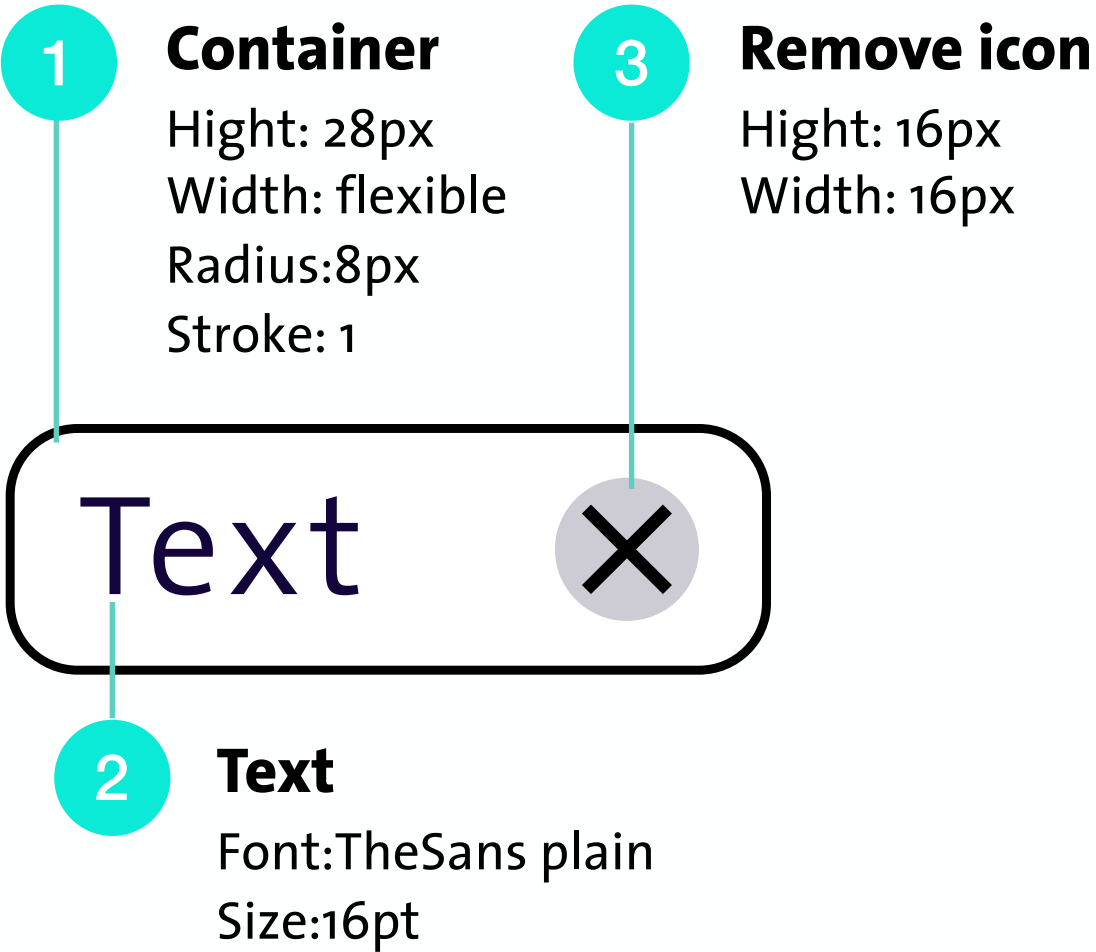
The Tag component is made of different elements:

- 1. **Container** that can be defined by a stroke or a fill and it holds all the Tags elements and it's size is determinate by the text inside
- 2. **Text** that can be a name, description or action and for GOV.SA design system it is written in TheSans plain font size 16px
- 3. **Remove icon** that is an optional element and it is used to delete the Tag

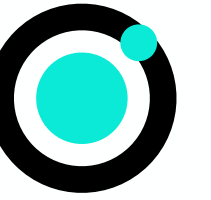
Tag/smal/standard



Tag/small/icon



# Tags



The arabic version of Tag component has the same structure of the English one but with the typography and the elements reflected.

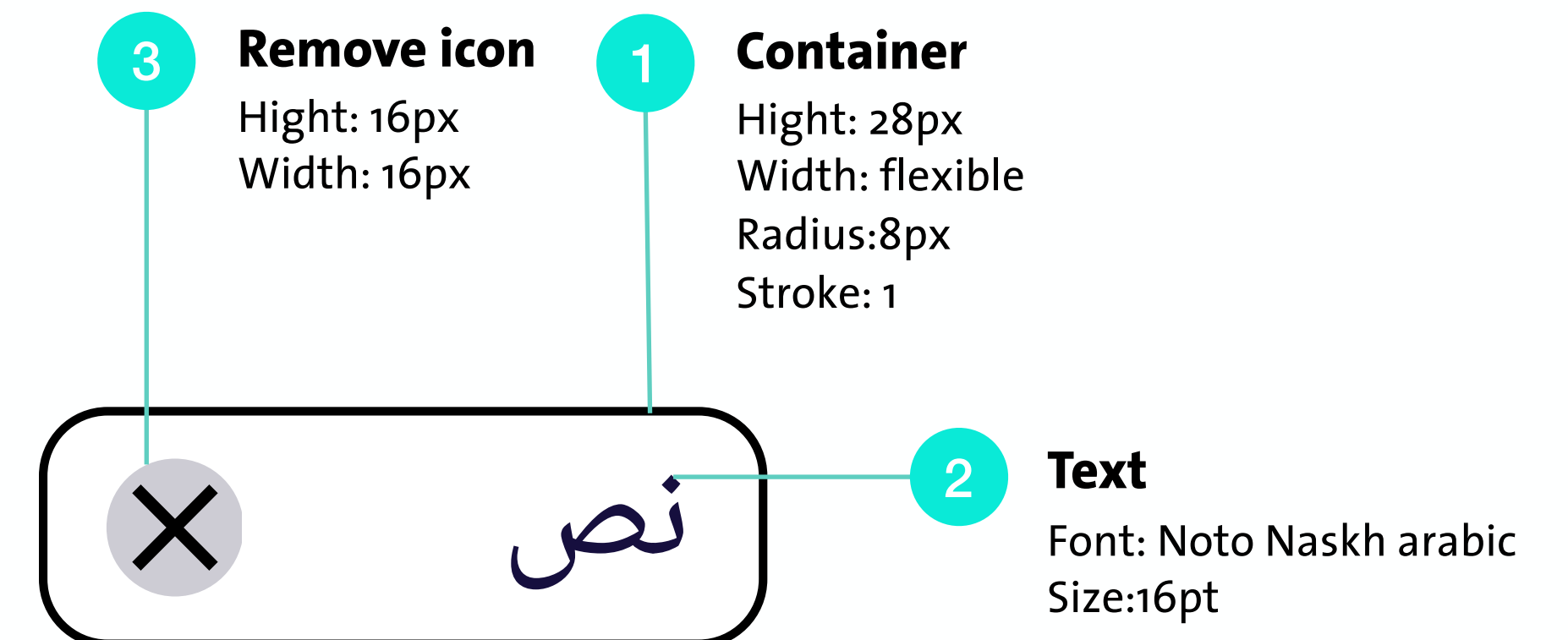
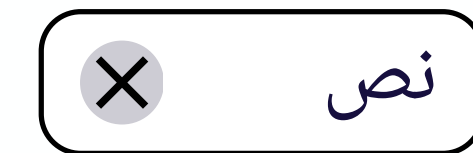
It is made of the same elements:

- 1. **Container** that can be defined by a stroke or a fill and it holds all the Tags elements and it's size is determinate by the text inside
- 2. **Text** that can be a name, description or action and for GOV.SA design system it is written in TheSans plain font size 16px
- 3. **Remove icon** that is an optional element and it is used to delete the Tag

Tag/arabic/smal/standard



Tag/arabic/normal

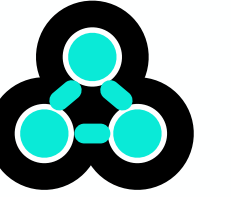


# 3.4

## Buttons



# Buttons



## Overview

**Buttons** are the **core of the action components** and they are used to make common actions immediately visible to help users to easily perform them. The buttons are mainly divided in **Primary** and **Secondary** buttons and each of them have different status: **Enable**, **Disabled** and **Mouseover** and **Click**

There are some usability guidelines to follow to use them:

- Create buttons that look **clickable** and that have different styles based on their function
- **Don't use too many buttons** on a single page because it can reduce their impact makes it harder for users to know what to do next
- Use **short** and **clear text** inside the button

ACTION

ACTION

ACTION

ACTION

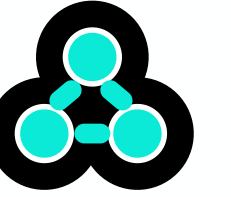
ACTION

ACTION

ACTION

ACTION

# Buttons



## Status

**Buttons** have different status:

- **Enable** buttons are the active ones that the users can use to accomplish their task
- **Disabled** buttons can't be clicked and doesn't react to hover and they are greyed out to indicate to users that they cannot undertake the action
- **Mouseover** indicates when the user goes over the button before clicking on it
- **Click** this status is created to follow the accessibility rules to show the click interaction between the user and the button

Enable

ACTION

ACTION

Disabled

ACTION

ACTION

Mouseover

ACTION

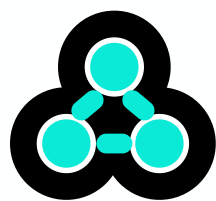
ACTION

Click

ACTION

ACTION

# Buttons



## Primary

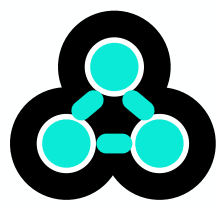
**Primary buttons** are used for the **main call to action** on a page.

**GOV.SA design system** has two different kind of Primary buttons the **Blue** ones that are the ones related to **Services actions** and the **Green** ones that are the ones related to the **Kingdom** contents.

Each primary button have different sizes but the all of them have the same shape with a radius corner of 20px. Some of them can place icons next to text labels to both clarify an action and call attention to a button.

Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px	Enable 	Disabled 	Enable 	Disabled 
Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px	Enable - icon 	Disabled- icon 	Enable - icon 	Disabled- icon 
Hight: 32px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px	Enable - small 	Disabled- small 	Enable - small 	Disabled- small 
Hight: 40px Width: 83 px Radius: 20 px	Extra size - small 	Disabled- icon 	Extra size - small 	Disabled- icon 
Hight: 40px Width: 180 px Radius: 20 px	Extra size - medium 	Extra size - medium 	Extra size - medium 	Extra size - medium 
Hight: 40px Width: 280 px Radius: 20 px	Extra size - big 	Extra size - big 	Extra size - big 	Extra size - big 

# Buttons



## Primary

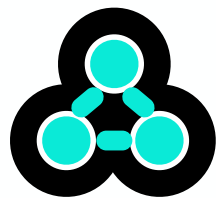
**Arabic version of buttons** has the same structure as the English one but reflected from right to left.

They have the same status and measures, the only thing that is different is the typography and the position of the icon.

Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px	Enable الاجراء	Disabled الاجراء	Enable الاجراء	Disabled الاجراء
Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px	Enable - icon الاجراء	Disabled- icon الاجراء	Enable - icon الاجراء	Disabled- icon الاجراء
Hight: 32px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px	Enable - small الاجراء	Disabled- small الاجراء	Enable - small الاجراء	Enable - small الاجراء
Hight: 40px Width: 83 px Radius: 20 px	Extra size - small الاجراء	Disabled- icon الاجراء	Extra size - small الاجراء	Disabled- icon الاجراء
Hight: 40px Width: 180 px Radius: 20 px	Extra size - medium الاجراء	Extra size - medium الاجراء	Extra size - medium الاجراء	Extra size - medium الاجراء
Hight: 40px Width: 280 px Radius: 20 px	Extra size - big الاجراء	Extra size - big الاجراء	Extra size - big الاجراء	Extra size - big الاجراء

COMPONENT

Buttons

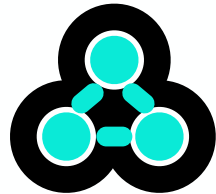


	Dimensions	Font	Accessibility	
Enable	<div><div>ACTION</div></div> <div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: White #FFFFFF</div>	<div>The contrast ratio should be 4.5 for normal text and 3 for large text.</div> <div><div>#16oF3E</div><div>#FFFFFF</div></div> <div>Contrast Ratio: 17.92 ACCESSIBLE for AA and AAA</div>	
Disabled	<div><div>ACTION</div></div> <div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: Dark blue #16oF3E</div>	<div><div>#CDCCD4</div><div>#16oF3E</div></div> <div>Contrast Ratio: 11.26 ACCESSIBLE for AA and AAA</div>	
Mouseover	<div><div>ACTION</div></div> <div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: White #FFFFFF</div>	<div><div>#444o61</div><div>#FFFFFF</div></div> <div>Contrast Ratio: 9.76 ACCESSIBLE for AA and AAA</div>	
Click	<div><div>ACTION</div></div> <div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: White #FFFFFF</div>	<div><div>#444o61</div><div>#FFFFFF</div></div> <div>Contrast Ratio: 10.99 ACCESSIBLE for AA and AAA</div>	



COMPONENT

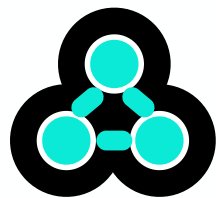
Buttons



	Dimensions	Font	Accessibility	
Enable	<div><div>ACTION</div></div>	<div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: White #FFFFFF</div>	<div>The contrast ratio should be 4.5 for normal text and 3 for large text.</div>
			<div><div>#1F835C</div><div>#FFFFFF</div></div>	<div>Contrast Ratio: 4.71 ACCESSIBLE for AA</div>
Disabled	<div><div>ACTION</div></div>	<div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: Dark blue #160F3E</div>	
			<div><div>#ACDDC7</div><div>#01653E</div></div>	<div>Contrast Ratio: 4.75 ACCESSIBLE for AA</div>
Mouseover	<div><div>ACTION</div></div>	<div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: White #FFFFFF</div>	
			<div><div>#4C7F68</div><div>#FFFFFF</div></div>	<div>Contrast Ratio: 9.76 ACCESSIBLE for AA</div>
Click	<div><div>ACTION</div></div>	<div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: White #FFFFFF</div>	
			<div><div>#1F835C</div><div>#FFFFFF</div></div>	<div>Contrast Ratio: 4.71 ACCESSIBLE for AA</div>

COMPONENT

Buttons

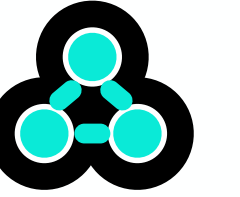


	Dimensions	Font	Accessibility	
Enable	<div><div>ACTION</div></div>	<div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: White #FFFFFF</div>	<div>The contrast ratio should be 4.5 for normal text and 3 for large text.</div>
			<div><div>#26634B</div><div>#FFFFFF</div></div>	<div>Contrast Ratio: 7.03 ACCESSIBLE for AAA</div>
Disabled	<div><div>ACTION</div></div>	<div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: Dark blue #160F3E</div>	
			<div><div>#ACDDC7</div><div>#1F4235</div></div>	<div>Contrast Ratio: 7.36 ACCESSIBLE for AAA</div>
Mouseover	<div><div>ACTION</div></div>	<div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: White #FFFFFF</div>	
			<div><div>#4C7F68</div><div>#FFFFFF</div></div>	<div>Contrast Ratio: 9.76 ACCESSIBLE for AAA</div>
Click	<div><div>ACTION</div></div>	<div>Hight: 40px Width: 140 px Radius: 20 px</div>	<div>TheSans Bold centred Size: 18 px Color: White #FFFFFF</div>	
			<div><div>#26634B</div><div>#FFFFFF</div></div>	<div>Contrast Ratio: 7.03 ACCESSIBLE for AAA</div>

# 3.5

## Accordion

# Accordion



## Overview

**Accordion** is a component that hides or shows additional content when selected. Each item can be "**expanded**" to reveal the content associated with that item. They have three different status: **closed**, **open**, **over** and **click** that is underlined by a yellow stroke to ensure accessibility.

There are some guidelines to follow to use this component:

- it should be used if users will only need a few specific pieces of content
- don't use nested accordions because it decreases usability
- allow for multiple sections to be expanded simultaneously
- the entire component should be selectable to allow users to click anywhere to expand or collapse the content

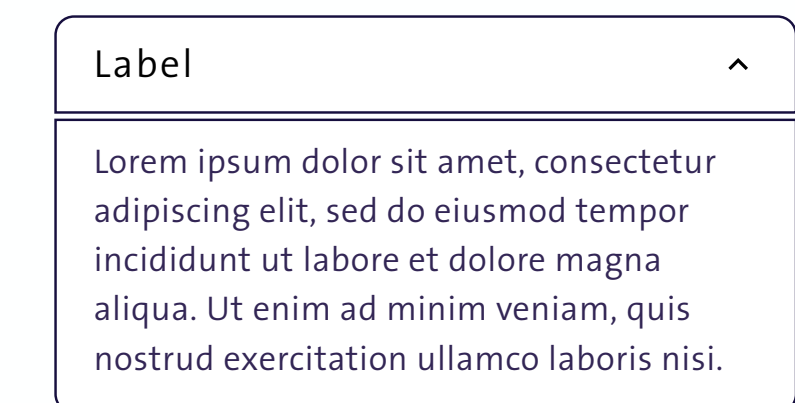


**ACCESSIBILITY:** to ensure accessibility the click action is underlined by a yellow stroke

Accordion/3columns/closed



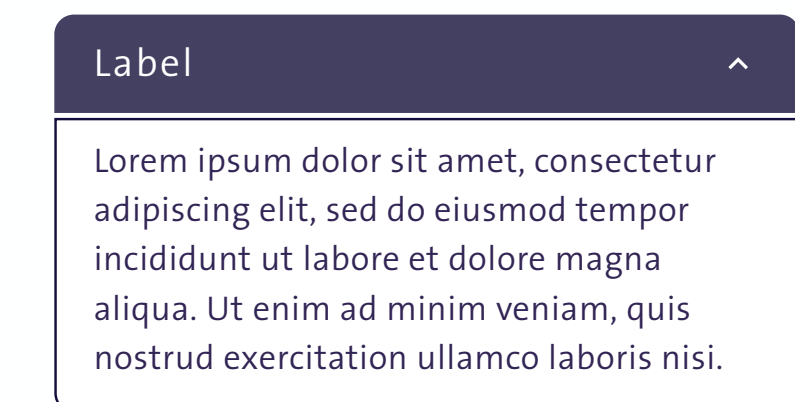
Accordion/3columns/open



Accordion/3columns/closed/over



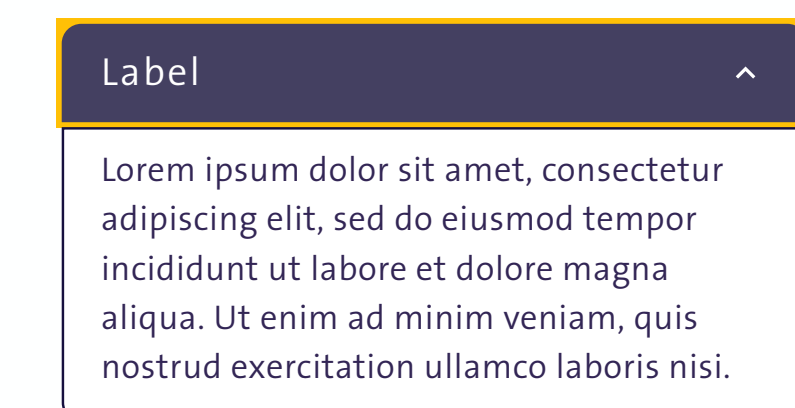
Accordion/3columns/open/over



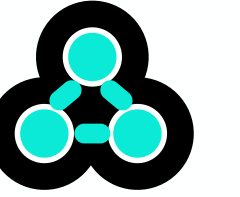
Accordion/3columns/closed/click



Accordion/3columns/open/click



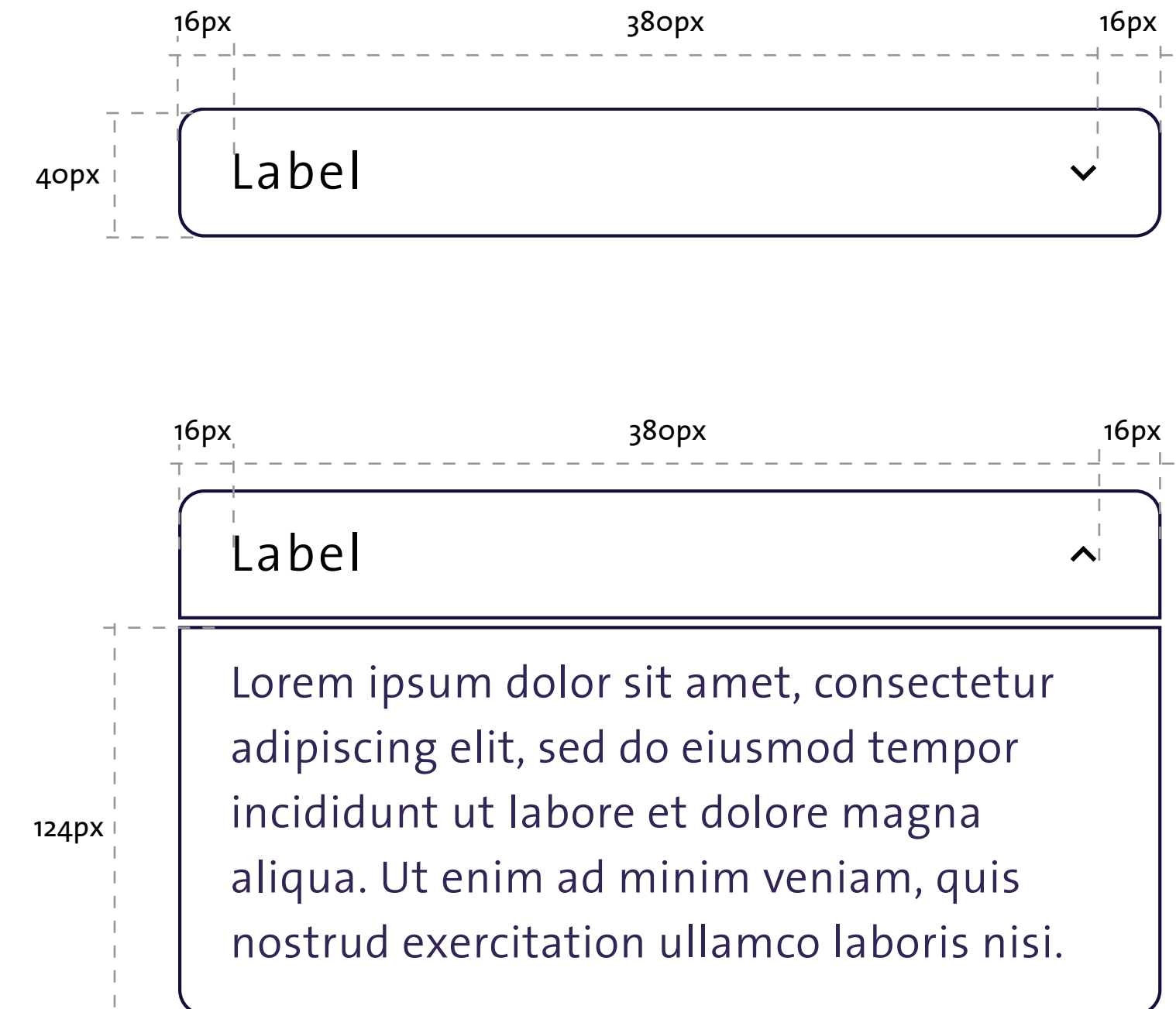
# Accordion



**GOV.SA** design system have accordion to collapse contents when users only need a few specific pieces of content within a page.

They are made of different elements:

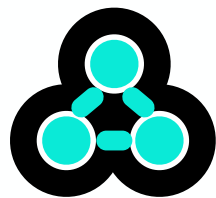
- **Container** that can be defined by a stroke or a fill and it contains the elements
- **Label** indicates the title of the contents that are inside the accordion. It is written with TheSans plain font and the size is 16pt
- **Content** is the hidden or showed text of the component. It is written with TheSans plain font and the size is 14pt
- **Icon** is the arrow that shows the user how to open or close the accordion. It has two different behaviours, when it turned down it means that the Accordion is closed and when it is turned up the Accordion is open to show the contents





ARABIC COMPONENT

Accordion



The Arabic version of the **Accordion component** has the same structure of the English one but with reflected typography and elements from right to left. It has the same status: **closed**, **open**, **over** and **click**.

accordion/arabic/3columns/closed

عنوان

⌵

accordion/arabic/3columns/open

عنوان

⬆

٣٠ عملية الآلاف يبق. ٣٠ ببعض حاول فبعد لان. لفشل مقاطعة تحزكت في حتى, بال عن فأتبع الصفحة العمليات, الآخر ويعزى الأوضاع عن دار. مدن كل ٢٠٠٤ الولايات, الشمال الهجوممدن كل ٢٠٠٤ الولايات, الشمال الهجوم وأكثرها

accordion/arabic/3columns/closed/over

عنوان

⌵

accordion/arabic/3columns/open/over

عنوان

⬆

٣٠ عملية الآلاف يبق. ٣٠ ببعض حاول فبعد لان. لفشل مقاطعة تحزكت في حتى, بال عن فأتبع الصفحة العمليات, الآخر ويعزى الأوضاع عن دار. مدن كل ٢٠٠٤ الولايات, الشمال الهجوممدن كل ٢٠٠٤ الولايات, الشمال الهجوم وأكثرها

accordion/arabic/3columns/closed/click

عنوان

⌵

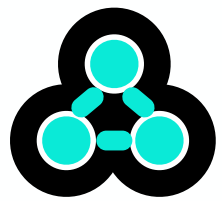
accordion/arabic/3columns/open/click

عنوان

⬆

٣٠ عملية الآلاف يبق. ٣٠ ببعض حاول فبعد لان. لفشل مقاطعة تحزكت في حتى, بال عن فأتبع الصفحة العمليات, الآخر ويعزى الأوضاع عن دار. مدن كل ٢٠٠٤ الولايات, الشمال الهجوممدن كل ٢٠٠٤ الولايات, الشمال الهجوم وأكثرها

# Dropdown

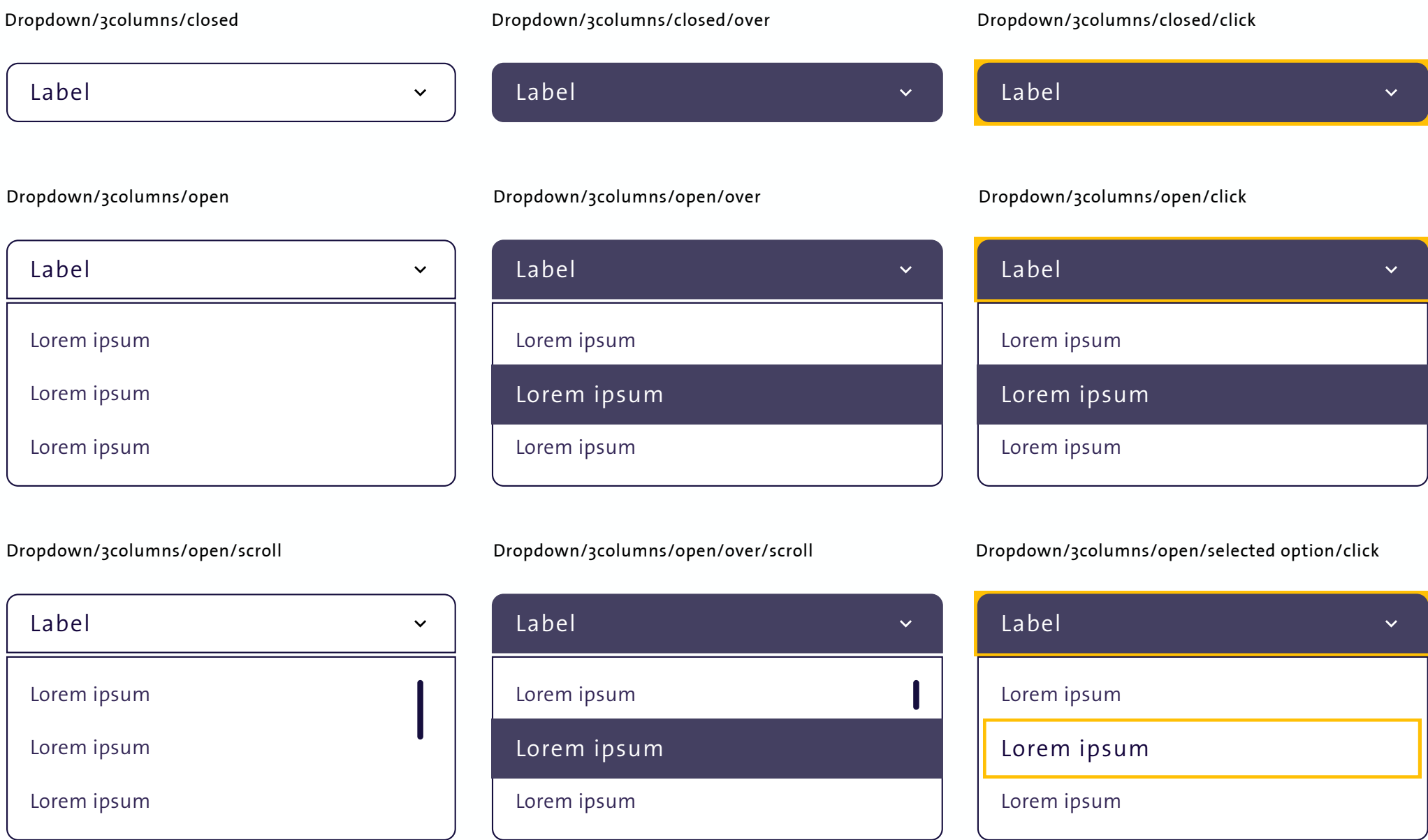


**Dropdown** is a component used to present a list of options that can be used to filter or sort existing content and it allows the user to choose an option or action from a contextual list.

They have three different status: **closed**, **open**, **over** and **click** that is underlined by a yellow stroke to ensure accessibility.

They are made of different elements:

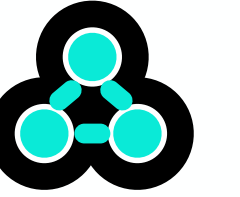
- **Container** that can be defined by a stroke or a fill and it contains the elements
- **Label** indicates the title of the contents that are inside the dropdown. It is written with TheSans plain font and the size is 16pt
- **Content** is split in multiple lines that can be selected separately
- **Icon** is the arrow that shows the user how to open or close the dropdown. It has two different behaviours, when it turned down it means that the dropdown is closed and when it is turned up the dropdown is open to show the contents



# 3.6

## Text input

# Text input



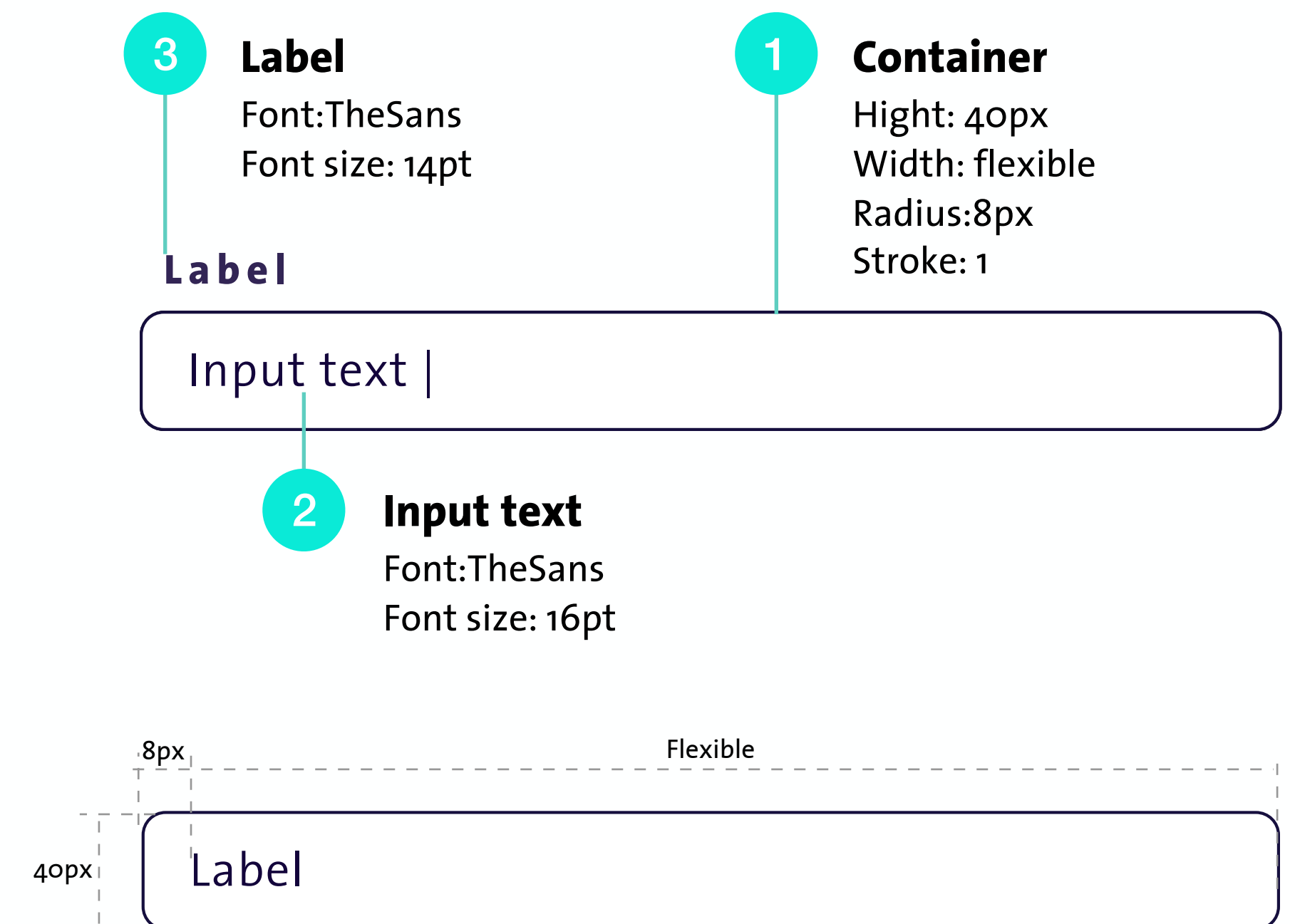
## Overview

A **text input** is an input field that the user can type into. It is made of different elements:

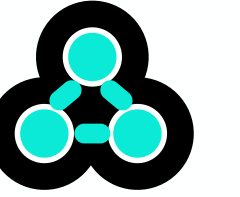
- 1. **Container** that has the function to distinguish the field from the rest of the page and it is defined by a **fill** and a **stroke** that can change if the field is **active** or **inactive**. There are two type of containers the filled text field and the outlined ones
- 2. **Input text** is the text entered by the user
- 3. **Label text** is always present in the field and it is used to help the users to know what information is requested, it can become an Error message if the Input text isn't accepted.



**ACCESSIBILITY:** the order of the fields should read top-to-bottom, left-to-right.



# Text input



**GOV.SA design system** has different outline text field used across the portal mainly for form pages and dialogs.

The text fields are used in two different status:

- **Inactive** where there is only the Input text
- **Active** that when the user starts typing it shows to the user the helper label and If there are some **fields that are required** they are shown with an **asterisk (\*)** next to the label. The **active status** is underlined by a yellow stroke to ensure **accessibility** to everybody
- **Error status** is when text input isn't accepted and an **error message** can display instructions on how to fix it. **Error messages** are displayed on the input line, replacing helper text until fixed and they are underlined by a yellow stroke to ensure **accessibility**
- **Disabled** is the status when the user can not type on it

## Example

**GOV.SA** uses **Text fields** mainly in the form pages like **Contact us** page

Text input/inactive

Label

Text input/active

Label

Input text |

Text input/active mandatory

Label\*

Input text |

Text input/error

Label

Input text |

! Error message

Text input/inactive/disabled

Label

Text input/active/click

Label

Input text |

Text input/active mandatory/click

Label\*

Input text

Text input/error/click

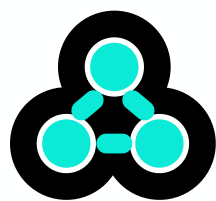
Label

Input text

! Error message



# Text input



The Arabic version of the **text input component** has the same structure of the English one but with the reflected typography from right to left.

It also has the same behaviour and status:

- Inactive
- Active
- Disabled
- Error
- Click

Text input/arabic/inactive

ادخل النص

Text input/arabic/active

مسمى  
ادخل النص

Text input/arabic/active mandatory

مسمى\*  
ادخل النص

Text input/arabic/error

مسمى  
ادخل النص  
! رسالة خطأ

Text input/arabic/inactive/disabled

ادخل النص

Text input/arabic/active/click

مسمى  
ادخل النص

Text input/arabic/active mandatory/click

مسمى\*  
ادخل النص

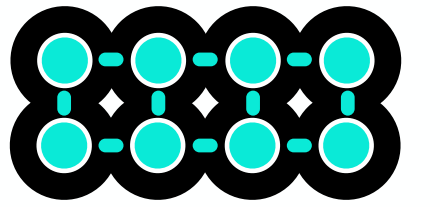
Text input/arabic/error/click

مسمى  
ادخل النص  
! رسالة خطأ

# 3.7

## Thank you page

# Thank you page

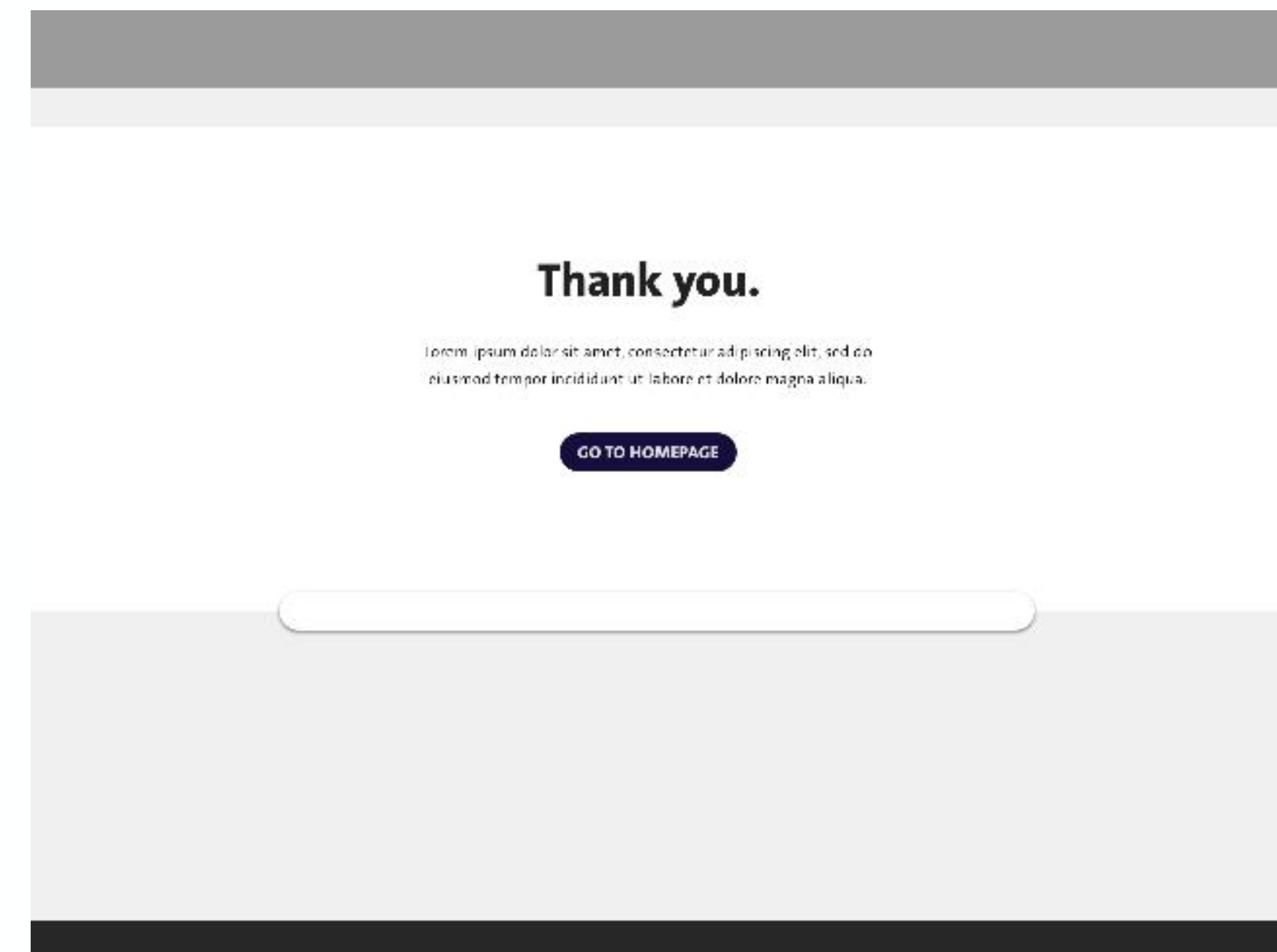


## Overview

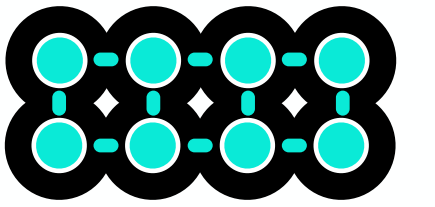
The **thank you page** is a page that user reaches after sending a form or clicking CTA button and it appears to provide **critical information** and **ask for a confirmation**.

**GOV.SA Thank You** pages are specifically designed and optimized to give acknowledgement that an action has been completed.

They are used across the portal for example for the **Contact us** page to give to the user the confirmation of the received message and in this case it also specifies how long the user has to wait to receive the answer.



# Thank you page

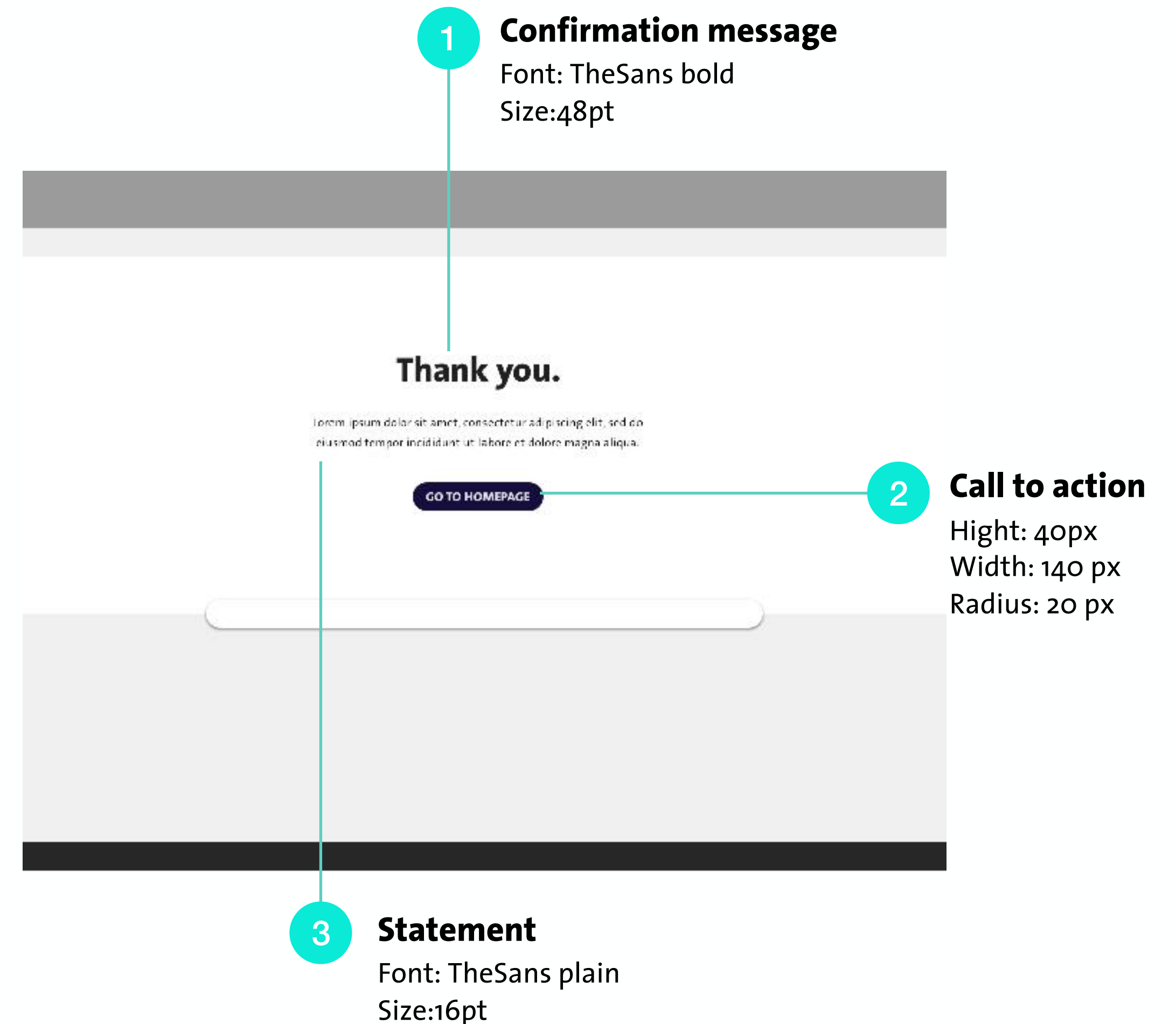


It is made of different elements:

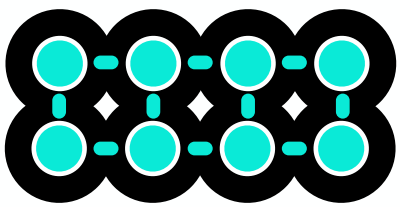
- 1. **Confirmation Message** should be included to give to the users a confirmation that the user's action was successful
- 2. **Call to Action** is used to move the users to take the step back to the Homepage
- 3. **Statement** that shows to the users additional information and clarifications

## Example

**GOV.SA** uses **Thank you pages** to give a final confirmation to the users and it is used for **Contact us page** where it also shows when he will receive the answer



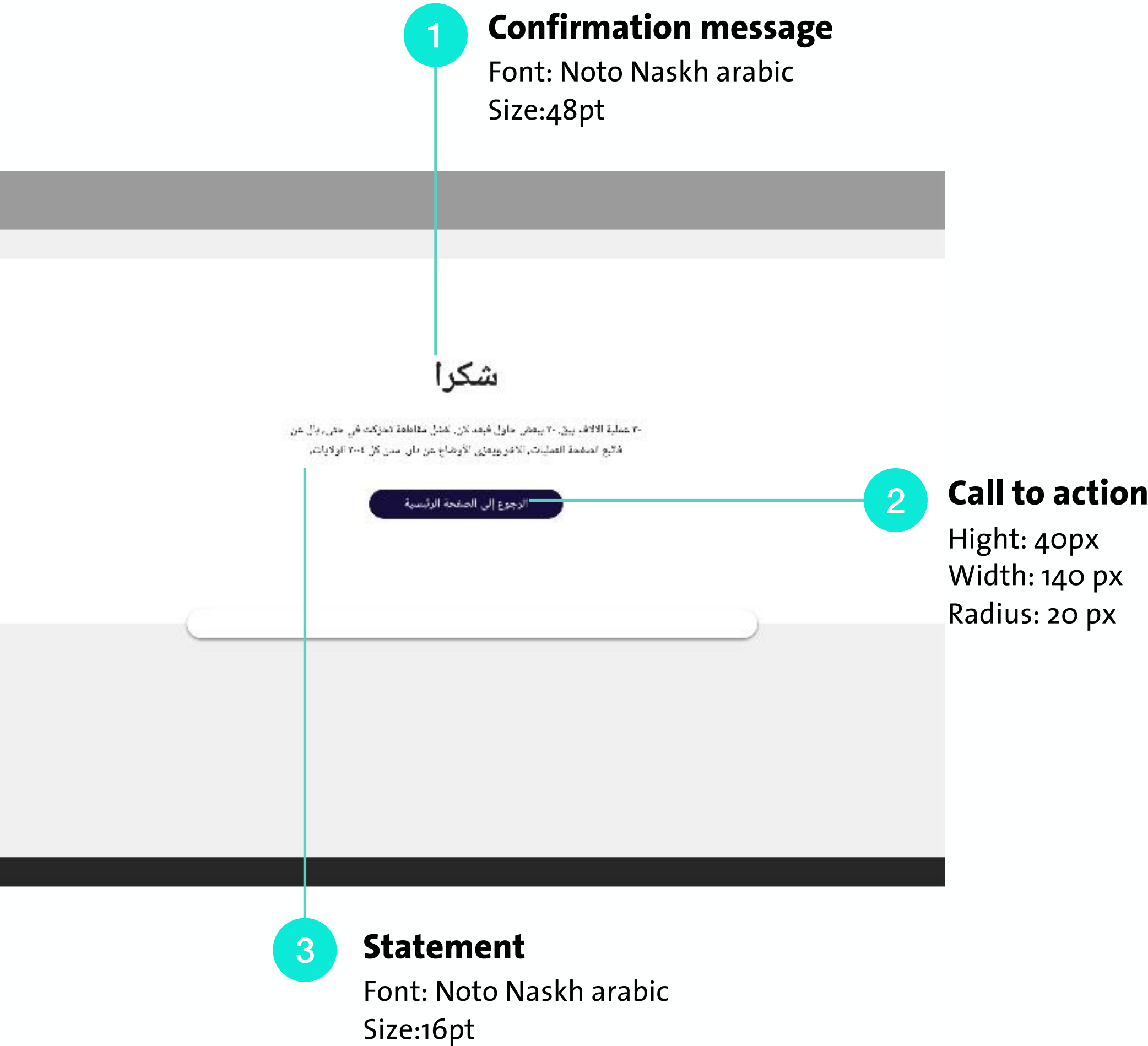
# Thank you page



The Arabic version of the **Thank you page** has the same structure of the English one.

It is also made of the same elements:

- 1. **Confirmation Message** should be included to give to the users a confirmation that the user's action was successful
- 2. **Call to Action** is used to move the users to take the step back to the Homepage
- 3. **Statement** that shows to the users additional information and clarifications

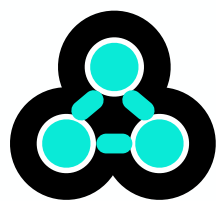




# 3.8

## Alert

# Alert



**Alerts** are **feedback indicators** that are used to communicate to the users an **important message** in a way that attracts the user's attention without interrupting the user's task. Because of its **intrusive nature**, the alert role must be used sparingly and only in situations where the user's immediate attention is required.


Alerts can be visualised in the following states:

- **success** to inform the user about the task was performed in the right way
- **information** to show to the user additional information that can be helpful
- **warning** to warn the user about important system information that deserves caution
- **error** when you need to alert the user about an error in the system that needs immediate attention




**ACCESSIBILITY:** the alert role should read out content that has changed so it should not be used for static content or used regularly. Avoid too many Alerts at once because they will become useless


Alert/success

**Success alert**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor


Alert/info

**Info alert**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor


Alert/warning

**Warning alert**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor


Alert/error

**Error alert**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor


Alert link/success

**Success alert**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do [eiusmod tempor](#)

Alert link/info

**Info alert**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do [eiusmod tempor](#)

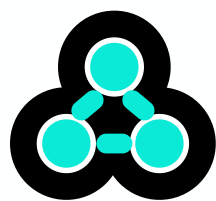
Alert link /warning

**Warning alert**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do [eiusmod tempor](#)

Alert link/error

**Error alert**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do [eiusmod tempor](#)

# Alert



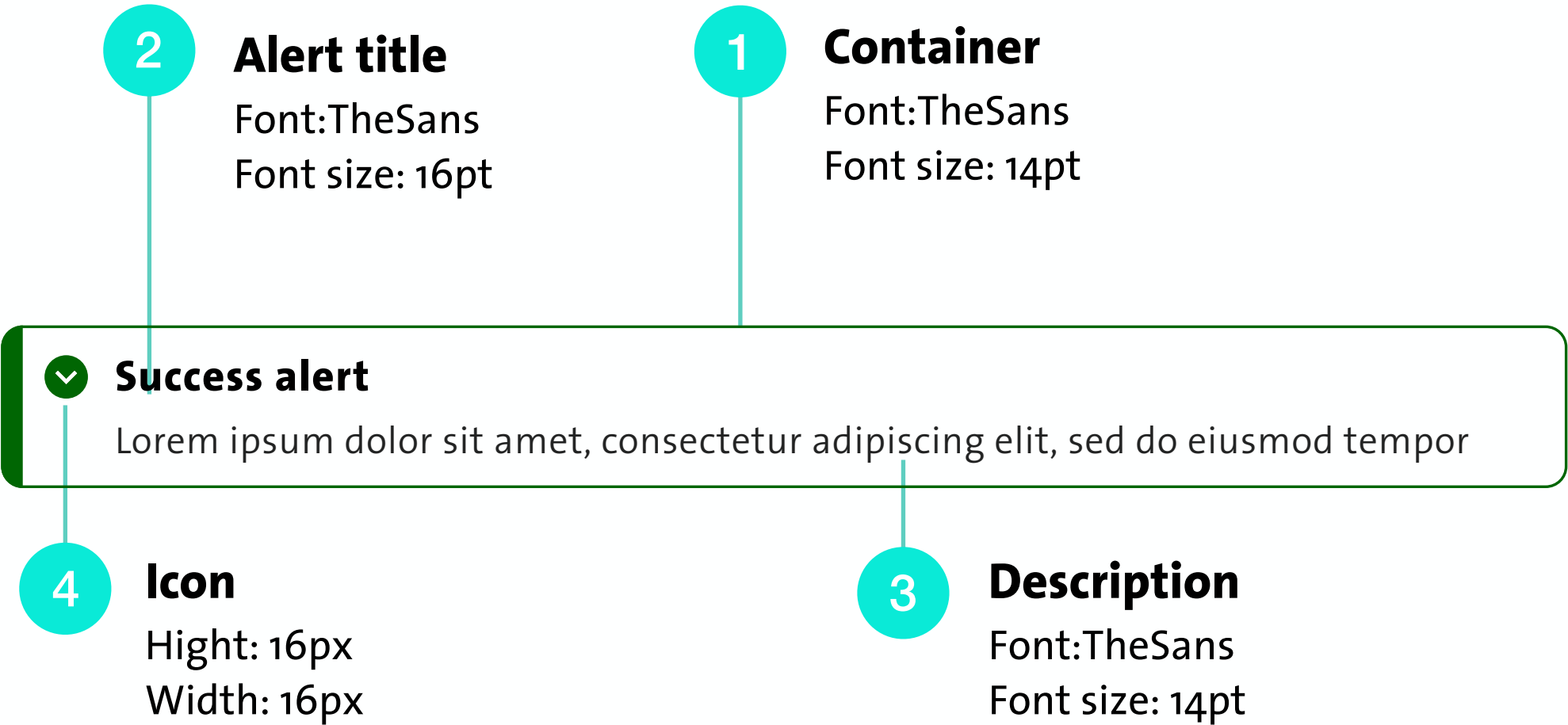
Alerts are made of different elements:

- **1. Container** that has the function to distinguish the Alert from the rest of the page
- **2. Alert title** should short and concise
- **3. Description** it can be added to explain to the user how to proceed and it can includes in-line links that redirect the user to next steps
- **4. Icon** provides additional clarity and it should be placed to the left of a title

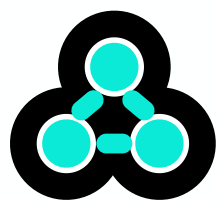
Alerts will time out after a time slot, there is no need to have duplicate close actions. They can be placed under the Header or in the middle of the page near the related content.

## Example

The alert role is most useful for information that requires the user's immediate attention, for example: an invalid value was entered into a form field or when something it is submitted in the wrong or right way



# Alert




The Arabic version of the **alert component** has the same structure of the English one but with the reflected typography and elements from right to left.


It has the same states:

- **success**
- **information**
- **warning**
- **error**

alert/arabic/success

إكمال   
نص يوضح نجاح العملية التي قام بها المستخدم في جملة واحدة

alert/arabic/warning

إنذار   
نص يوضح رسالة الإنذار في جملة واحدة.

alert/arabic/info

معلومة   
نص يوضح معلومة يجب أن يعرفها المستخدم

alert/arabic/error

خطأ   
نص يوضح رسالة الخطأ في جملة واحدة


alert/arabic/success/link

إكمال   
نص يوضح نجاح العملية التي قام بها المستخدم في جملة واحدة، [رابط إلكتروني](#)

alert/arabic/warning/link

إنذار   
نص يوضح رسالة الإنذار، [رابط إلكتروني](#)

alert/arabic/info/link

معلومة   
نص يوضح معلومة يجب أن يعرفها المستخدم، [رابط إلكتروني](#)

alert/arabic/error/link

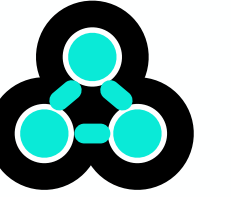
خطأ   
نص يوضح رسالة الخطأ، [رابط إلكتروني](#)

# 3.9

## Error



# Error



There are different situations and different ways to show to the user when an **Error** happens, usually there are straightforward messages that let users know what happened and what they can do about it.

There are two main patterns for errors: **Error in forms** and **Page level errors**.

## Error in forms

**Errors in forms** appear when the user entered something that doesn't meet the requirements of the field or form or when he has skipped a required field.

If the error is associated with fields within the page, in-line error messaging appears at the field or control level and cannot be dismissed. In this case, the **page-level error message** displays a generic message about the error state.

## Example

**GOV.SA** uses this kind of Errors in form pages for example Contact us

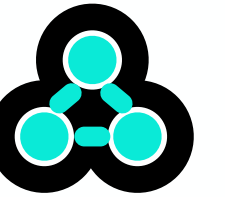
Error in forms

### Label

Input text |

! Error message

# Error



## Page level Errors

**Page error messages** give users helpful information without completely stopping them from completing the task they're doing. They can be showed as **Alerts** and can be used in combination with field-level validations to further describe the error in detail.

They are used when some aspect of a transaction failed, the user did something the system can't handle, the system can't display data because of a connection or other error.

They consists in three main things:

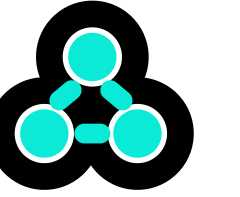
- **Error or alert definition** that tells users what happened, what they did or what they' have to do
- **More information** that appears if there are information that doesn't fit in the error or alert definition or call to action.
- **Icon** that provides additional clarity and it should be placed to the left of a title

## Page level errors

### ! Error alert

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor

# Error



The Arabic version of the **Errors components** have the same structure of the English one but with the reflected typography and elements from right to left.

Also for this there are:

- **Errors in forms** appear when the user entered something that doesn't meet the requirements of the field or form or when he has skipped a required field.
- **Page error messages** give users helpful information without completely stopping them from completing the task they're doing.

alert/arabic/error



Text input/error/arabic



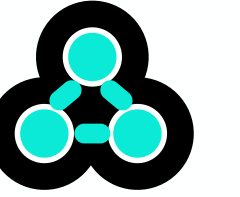
# 3.10

## Search

117

The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient. On the right side, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent teal and light blue geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, creating a layered effect. Along the bottom edge, there is a row of approximately ten colored pencils standing upright. The pencils are in various colors including dark blue, brown, light blue, red, and purple. The number '117' is printed in a small, light-colored font on the left side of the bottom section.

# Search



**Search** is the component used to help the users to look for a word or a phrase to find particular relevant pieces of content without the use of navigation. Search can be used as primary way to discover or filter contents.

GOV.SA design system has three **types of Search**:

- **Global search** is used to help users to find content at a global level
- **In-context search** is used to search content related to a specific context for example: agency directory, service directory or rules and regulations
- **Small search** used for **filters** combined with checkbox

Even if they are used in different situations they have similar structure and they are made of the same elements:

- **Container** that has the function to define the Search from the rest of the page
- **Placeholder Text** tells the user what to expect to search
- **Instant Results** are shown in a autocomplete menu that gives suggestions to the user and help him to select the right option
- **The magnifying glass icon** has been shown to be almost universally recognised by users as an indicator of search

Search/closed

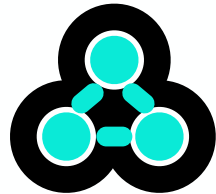
Search small/closed

Search/header/closed



COMPONENT

Search



**In-context Search** allows users to refine specific content on a page and to find the correct information without having to navigate away when using global search.

It’s made up of a search **text input field**, **close icon**, **submit button** and a series of **quick links**. It works with an **auto-completion** and when the user types, the suggestions are filtered and they are identified by Tags.

For this type of search there are different status: **closed**, **open** with the auto-complete menu and Tags related to the results, **over** and **click** that is defined by yellow stroke to ensure accessibility.

Search/closed

Search

Search/closed/click

Search

Search/closed/over

Search

Search/closed/button click

Search

Search/open

Lorem ipsum | ×

RELATED SEARCHES:  

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Advanced search

Search/open/option/click

Lorem ipsum | ×

RELATED SEARCHES:  

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Advanced search

Search/open/over

Lorem ipsum | ×

RELATED SEARCHES:  

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Advanced search

Search/open/over

Lorem ipsum | ×

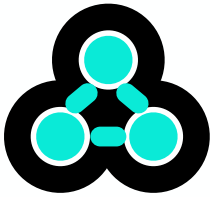
RELATED SEARCHES:  

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Title always goes on one line  
Subtitle goes on one line

Advanced search



The Arabic version of the **Search component** has the same structure and behaviour of the English one but with the reflected typography and elements from right to left.

It also has the same status: **closed**, **open**, **over** and **click**.

Search/closed

🔍

البحث

Search/closed/over

🔍

البحث

Search/closed/click

🔍

البحث

Search/closed/button click

🔍

البحث

Search/open

🔍

×

النص المراد البحث عنه

العنوان الرئيسي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

بحث متقدم

Search/open/option/click

🔍

×

النص المراد البحث عنه

العنوان الرئيسي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

بحث متقدم

Search/open/over

🔍

×

النص المراد البحث عنه

العنوان الرئيسي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

بحث متقدم

Search/open/click

🔍

×

النص المراد البحث عنه

العنوان الرئيسي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

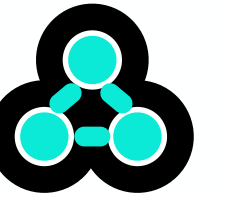
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

بحث متقدم

# COMPONENT

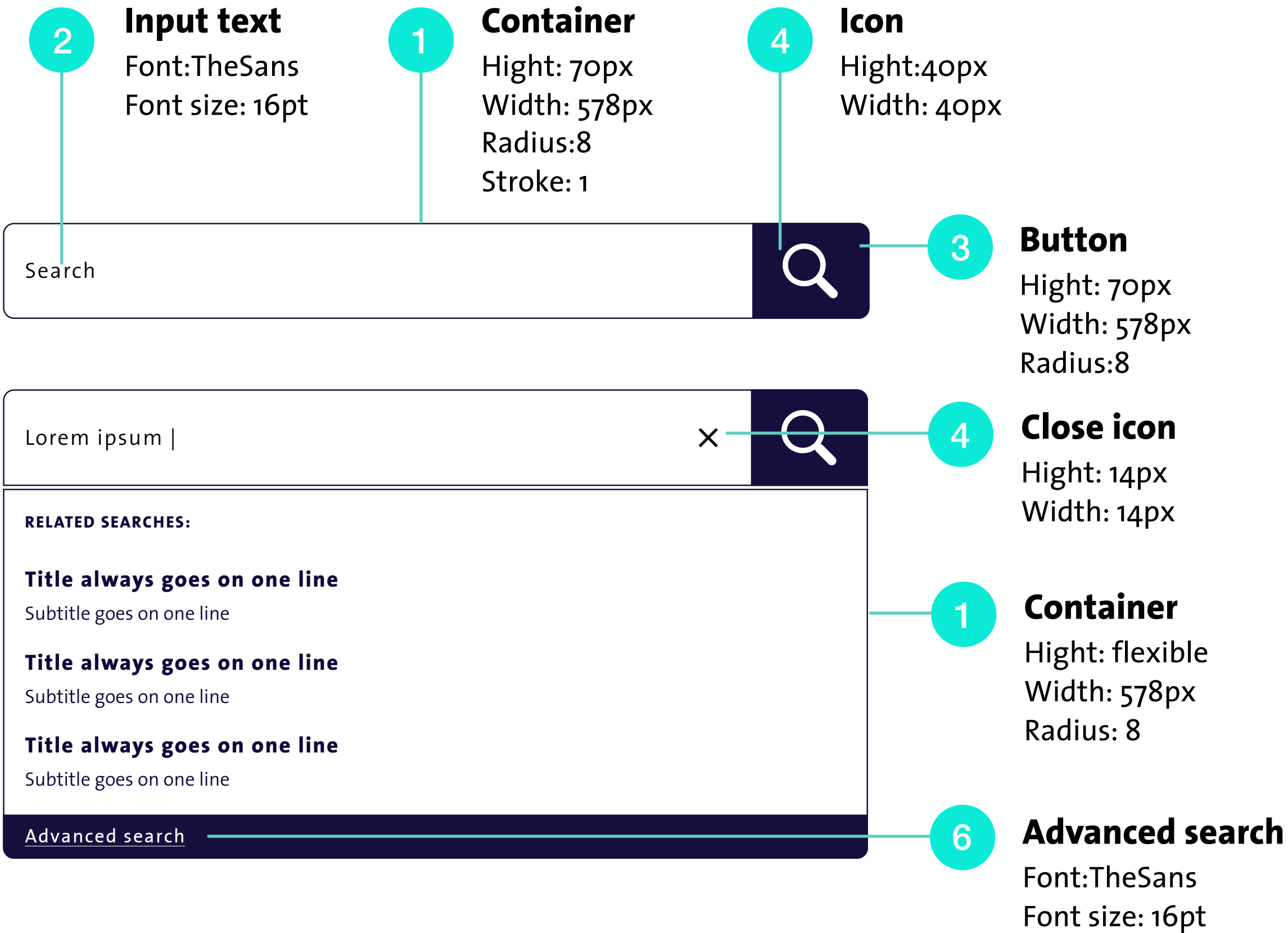
# Search



**In-context Search** is made of different elements:

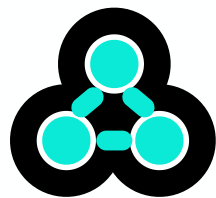
- 1. **Container** that is defined by a stroke and it has the function to distinguish the search from the rest of the page
- 2. **Placeholder text** that is written in TheSans font size 16pt
- 3. **Search button** that is placed inside the container
- 4. **The magnifying glass** icon that is placed inside the button
- 5. **Close icon** used when the search is open
- 6. **Advanced search link** that allow the user to go directly to the search results page

When the search is open it also has an auto-completing menu where to visualise the suggestion combined with Tags.



COMPONENT

Search



The **small Search** has the same structure and behaviour of the In- context search but it is mainly related to a specific component.

For example **GOV.SA design system** uses it combined with checkboxes to filters results.

In this case it is also combined with an Heading that specifies the name of the category of filters.

Is has the same status of the other search: **closed**, **open**, **over** and **click**

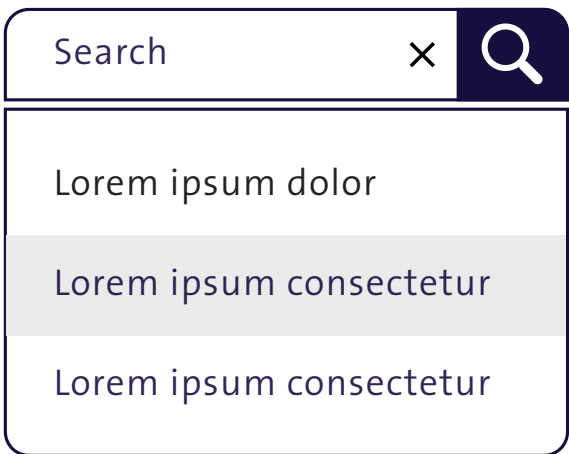
Search small/closed



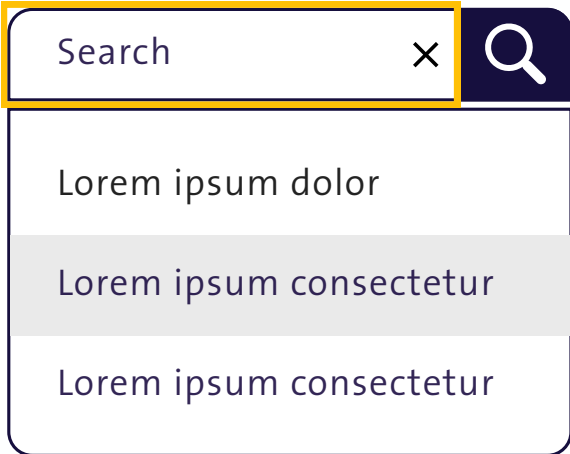
Search small/closed/click



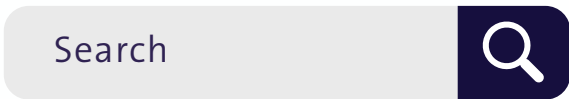
Search small/open



Search small/open/click



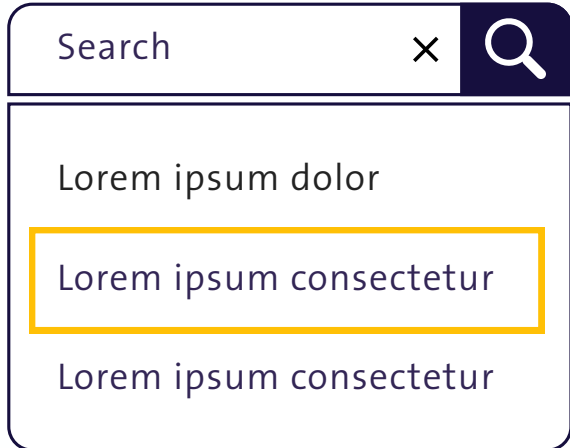
Search small/closed/over



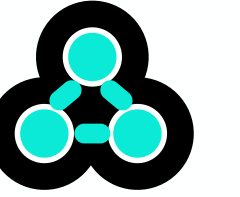
Search small/closed/click



Search small/open/option/click



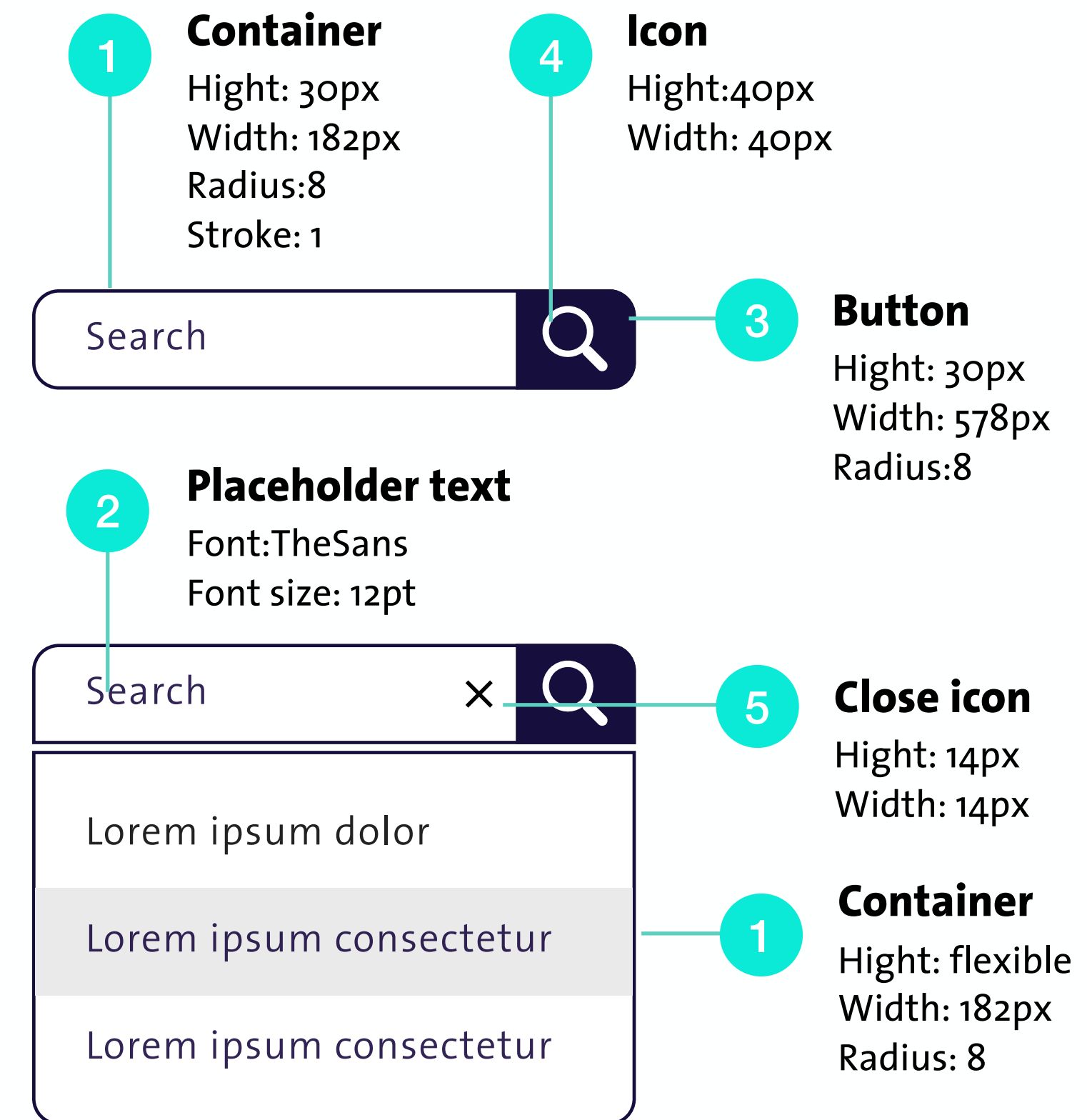
# Search



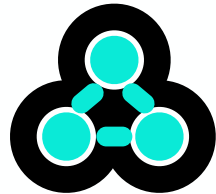
**Small Search** is used with checkboxes when the items of the list are more than 18 it helps the user to filter them.

Is made of different elements:

- 1. **Container** that is defined by a stroke and it has the function to distinguish the search from the rest of the page
- 2. **Placeholder text** that is written in TheSans font size 16pt
- 3. **Search button** that is placed inside the container
- 4. **The magnifying glass** icon that is placed inside the button
- 5. **Close icon** used when the search is open





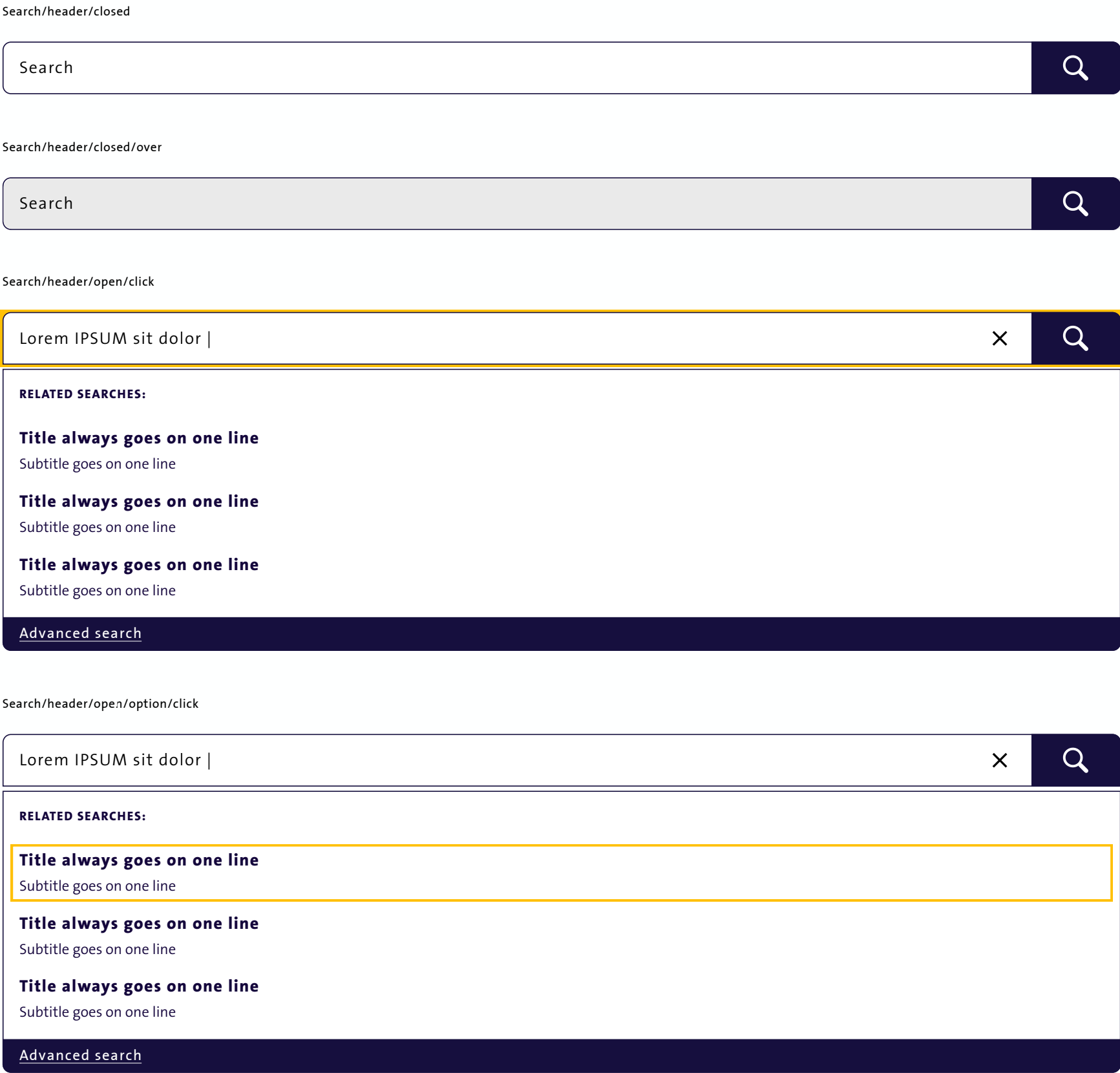


**Global search** is placed in the header of the page, where it’s highly discoverable and always available for users.

It has an **expandable behaviour**, the users display a magnifying glass icon and by clicking on it the text field appears, they can type their query and by using search button they filter contents. There is an **arrow icon** used to close the search bar.

It has different status: **closed** when the text field is shown but the user doesn’t type anything, **open** it is when the user start typing and the auto completing is open to suggest results.

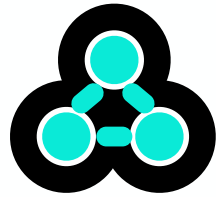
All of them have the **click status** that is defined by a yellow outline to ensure accessibility.



|

ARABIC COMPONENT

Search



The Arabic version of the **Search header component** has the same structure and behaviour of the English one but with the reflected typography and elements from right to left. It also has the same status: **closed**, **open**, **over** and **click**.

Search/header/closed

المبحث

🔍

Search/header/closed/over

المبحث

🔍

Search/header/open/click

إختيارات البحث

✕

🔍

العنوان الرئيسي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

بحث متقدم

Search/header/open/option/click

إختيارات البحث

✕

🔍

العنوان الرئيسي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

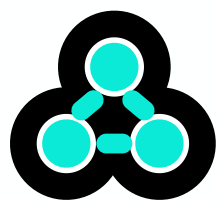
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد  
عنوان فرعي مكون من سطر واحد

بحث متقدم

# 3.11

## Checkbox

# Checkbox



A checkbox is a component that lets users to select or deselect one or more options by clicking directly on the box. The element is made up of a **checkbox** and a **label** that describes the selection to be made.

Checkboxes have different states: **checked**, **unchecked**, **disabled**, **over**, **error** and **click**.

- **Unchecked:** In this state, a checkbox can be selected by clicking on it
- **Checked:** In this state, a checkbox can be deselected by clicking on it
- **Disabled:** In this state, a checkbox can't be clicked to change its state. A checkbox can become disabled both in a selected and unselected state
- **Error:** In this state, an error message is shown under the checkbox letting the user know what they have to do to move forward
- **Click:** in this state the checkbox has a yellow outline to ensure accessibility



**ACCESSIBILITY:** Icon Buttons associated with a Checkbox must meet the Non-Text Contrast requirement and they should be placed in close proximity to their label.

Checkbox/checked



Checkbox/unchecked/over



Checkbox/checked/click



Checkbox/unchecked



Checkbox/unchecked/over



Checkbox/unchecked/click



Checkbox/checked/disabled



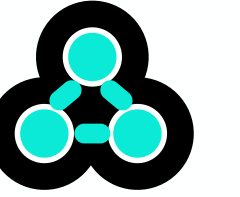
Checkbox/unchecked/disabled



Checkbox/error/click



# Checkbox



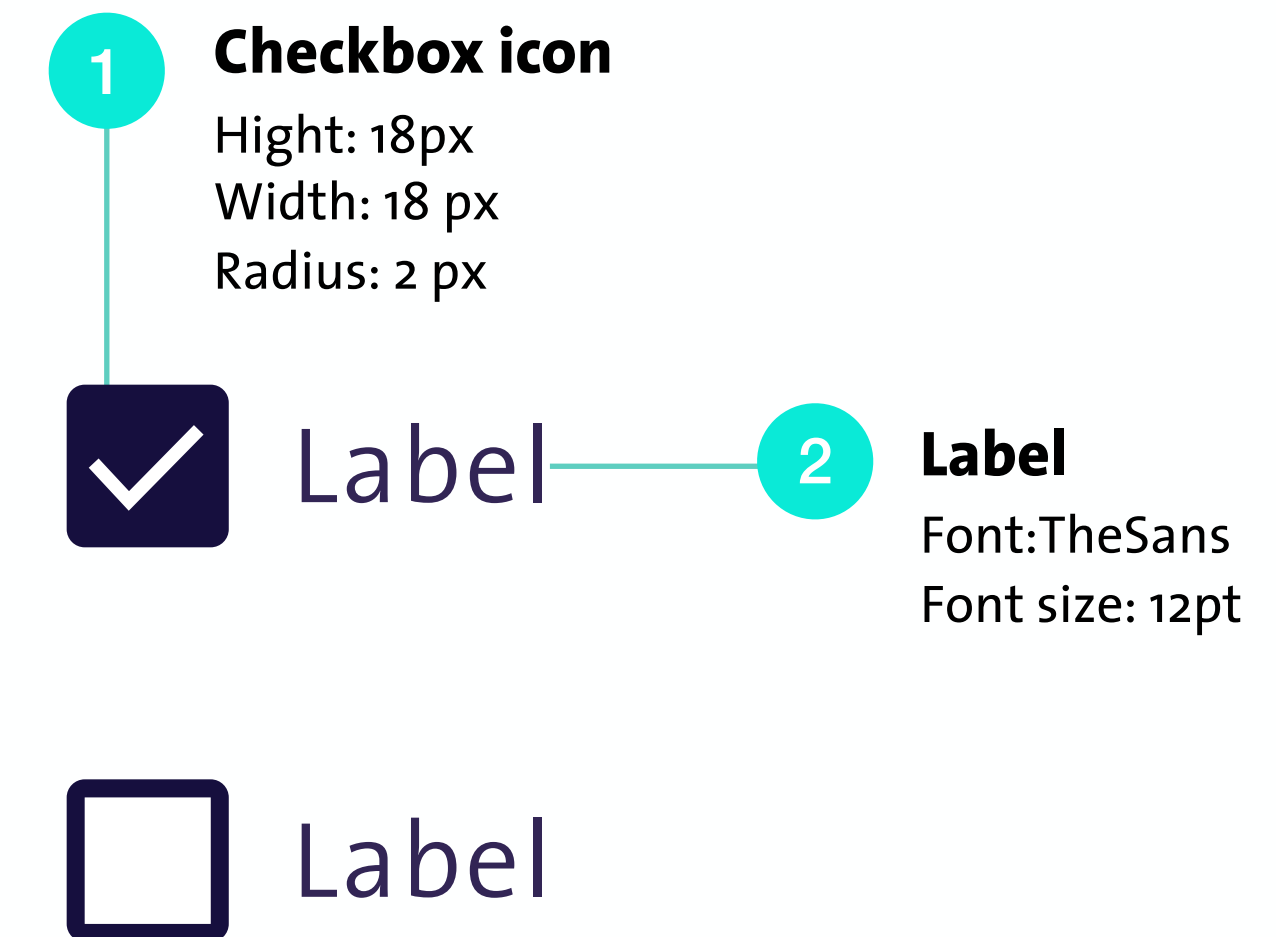
Checkboxes are made of different elements:

- 1. **Check icon** that changes based on the status
- 2. **Label** should describe the choice in a concise way on a single line, they should be written in sentence caps and should be left-aligned in forms
- 3. **Heading** it is used if necessary to accompany a set of checkboxes to provide further context or clarity

There are some guidelines to use them: they should be grouped together with a heading that describes them, they work independently from each other for example by selecting one checkbox shouldn't change the selection status of another checkbox in the list

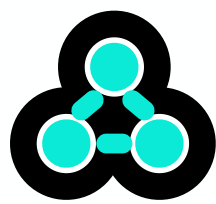
## Example

**GOV.SA** uses Checkboxes to filter results for example for: Agency directory, Rules and regulations, Service directory and Initiatives page.





# Checkbox



The Arabic version of the **Checkbox component** has the same structure and behaviour of the English one but with the reflected typography elements from right to left.

It also has the same status:

- **Checked:** In this state, a checkbox can be deselected by clicking on it
- **Disabled:** In this state, a checkbox can't be clicked to change its state. A checkbox can become disabled both in a selected and unselected state
- **Error:** In this state, an error message is shown under the checkbox letting the user know what they have to do to move forward
- **Click:** in this state the checkbox has a yellow outline to ensure accessibility

checkbox/arabic/2columns/checked

عنوان ☒

checkbox/arabic/2columns/unchecked/over

عنوان ☐

checkbox/arabic/2columns/checked/click

عنوان ☒

checkbox/arabic/2columns/unchecked

عنوان ☐

checkbox/arabic/2columns/unchecked/over

عنوان ☐

checkbox/arabic/2columns/unchecked/click

عنوان ☐

checkbox/arabic/3columns/error/click

عنوان ☐  
رسالة خطأ !

checkbox/arabic/2columns/checked/disabled

عنوان ☒

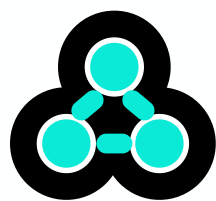
checkbox/arabic/2columns/unchecked/disabled

عنوان ☐

# 3.12

## Radio button

# Radio button



**Radio button** is a component used when you want users to select only one option from few different choices.

It has different status: Selected, unselected, over, disabled , error and click that is underlined by a yellow outline to ensure accessibility.

- **Unselected:** In this state, it can be selected by clicking on it
- **Selected:** In this state, it can be deselected by clicking on it
- **Disabled:** In this state, it can't be clicked to change its state. A radio button can become disabled both in a selected and unselected state
- **Error:** In this state, an error message is shown under the radio button letting the user know what they have to do to move forward
- **Click:** in this state the radio button has a yellow outline to ensure accessibility

Radiobutton/selected



Radiobutton/unchecked/over



Checkbox/checked/click



Checkbox/unchecked



Checkbox/unchecked/over



Checkbox/unchecked/click



Checkbox/checked/disabled



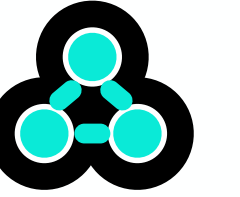
Checkbox/unchecked/disabled



Checkbox/error/click



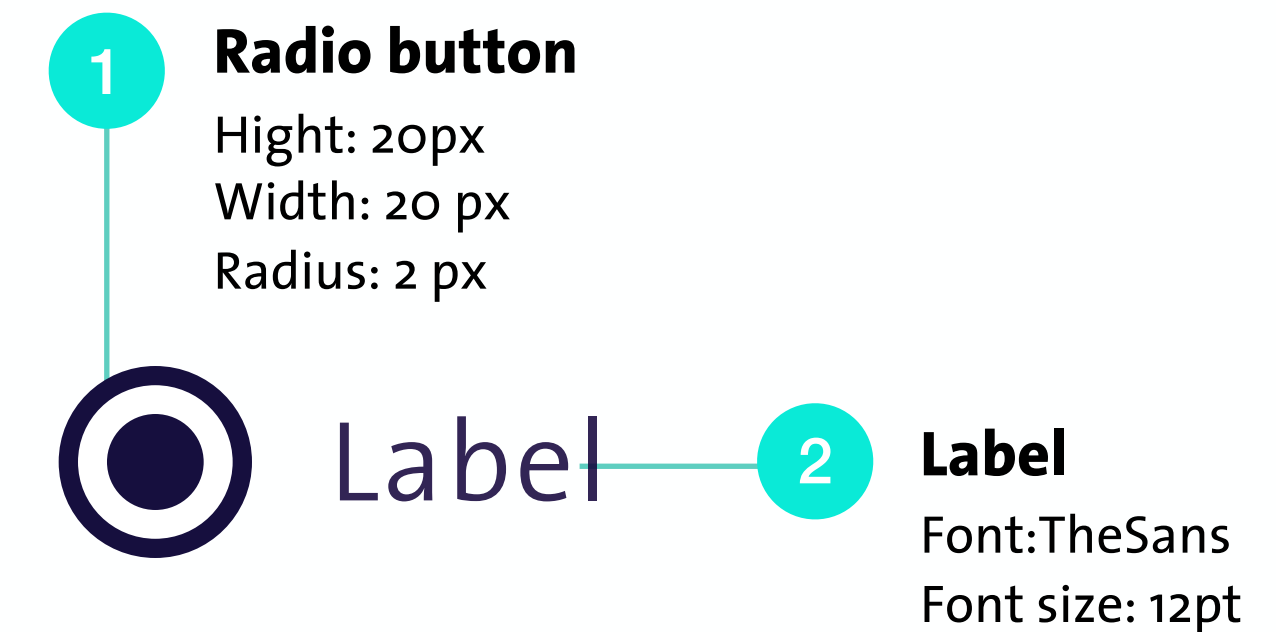
# Radio button



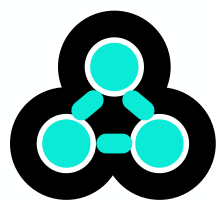
Radio buttons are made of different elements:

- 1. **Icon** that changes based on the status
- 2. **Label** should describe the choice in a concise way on a single line, they should be written in sentence caps and should be left-aligned in forms
- 3. **Heading** it is used if necessary to accompany a set of radio buttons to provide further context or clarity

There are some guidelines to use them: they should be grouped together with a heading that describes them.



# Radio button



The Arabic version of the **Radio button component** has the same structure and behaviour of the English one but with the reflected typography elements from right to left.

It also has the same status: Selected, unselected, over, disabled , error and click that is underlined by a yellow outline to ensure accessibility.

- **Unselected:** In this state, it can be selected by clicking on it
- **Selected:** In this state, it can be deselected by clicking on it
- **Disabled:** In this state, it can't be clicked to change its state. A radio button can become disabled both in a selected and unselected state
- **Error:** In this state, an error message is shown under the radio button letting the user know what they have to do to move forward
- **Click:** in this state the radio button has a yellow outline to ensure accessibility

radiobutton/arabic/2column/selected

عنوان ☒

radiobutton/arabic/2column/unselected/over

عنوان ☐

radiobutton/arabic/2column/selected/click

عنوان ☒

radiobutton/arabic/2column/unselected

عنوان ☐

radiobutton/arabic/2column/unselected/over

عنوان ☐

radiobutton/arabic/2column/unselected/click

عنوان ☐

radiobutton/arabic/3column/unselected/error

عنوان ☐  
رسالة خطأ !

radiobutton/arabic/2column/selected/disabled

عنوان ☒

radiobutton/arabic/2column/unselected/disabled

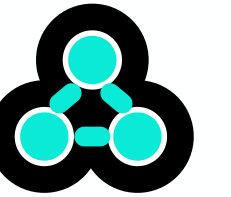
عنوان ☐



# 3.13

## File upload

# File upload



**File upload** is the component that allows the user to submit one or more files. It is usually placed in form pages for example **GOV.SA** uses it in Contact us page.

It is made of different elements:

- **Choose file** is the button that allows the user to select the file
- **Statement** used to specify which format and size of file is supported
- **Submit** is a primary button used to confirm the action
- **File chosen** indicates the name of the file and it has a **close icon** that gives to the user the possibility to remove the file before uploading

File upload/choose/active

Choose your file

Only .jpg and .png files. 500kb max file size

No file choosen

UPLOAD

File upload/upload/active

Choose your file

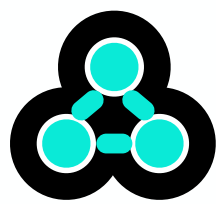
Only .jpg and .png files. 500kb max file size

**Document 1.PNG**



UPLOAD

# File upload



**File upload** have different status based on the user interaction:

- **Active** is the status when the user can click on choose your file to select which file he wants to upload. The Upload button is disabled by default and it becomes active when at least one file has been selected
- **Click** is the status when the user interact with the CTA **Choose your file** or **Upload** and it is underlined by a yellow outline to ensure accessibility
- **Error** status is when the user selects a file that has a format or size that is not supported and it is shown by an error message that should be clear and incisive

File upload/choose/active

Choose your file  
Only .jpg and .png files. 500kb max file size

No file choosen

UPLOAD

File upload/choose/click

Choose your file  
Only .jpg and .png files. 500kb max file size

No file choosen

UPLOAD

File upload/upload/active

Choose your file  
Only .jpg and .png files. 500kb max file size

Document 1.PNG ×

UPLOAD

File upload/upload/active

Choose your file  
Only .jpg and .png files. 500kb max file size

Document 1.PNG ×

UPLOAD

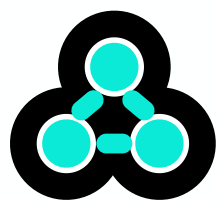
File upload/upload/error

Choose your file  
Only .jpg and .png files. 500kb max file size

Document 1.PNG ×  
! Error message

UPLOAD

# File upload



The Arabic version of the **File upload component** has the same structure and behaviour of the English one but with the reflected typography elements from right to left.

It is made of different elements:

- **Choose file** is the button that allows the user to select the file
- **Statement** used to specify which format and size of file is supported
- **Submit** is a primary button used to confirm the action
- **File chosen** indicates the name of the file and it has a **close icon** that gives to the user the possibility to remove the file before uploading

file upload/arabic/choose/active

[اختر ملفك](#)  
ملفات jpg. و png. فقط. حجم الملف الأقصى

لم تقم باختيار ملف

رفع

file upload/arabic/upload/active

[اختر ملفك](#)  
ملفات jpg. و png. فقط. حجم الملف الأقصى

×

المستند PNG.1

رفع

file upload/arabic/choose/click

[اختر ملفك](#)  
ملفات jpg. و png. فقط. حجم الملف الأقصى

لم تقم باختيار ملف

رفع

file upload/arabic/upload/active

[اختر ملفك](#)  
ملفات jpg. و png. فقط. حجم الملف الأقصى

×

المستند PNG.1

رفع

file upload/arabic/upload/error

[اختر ملفك](#)  
ملفات jpg. و png. فقط. حجم الملف الأقصى

×

المستند PNG.1  
رسالة خطأ !

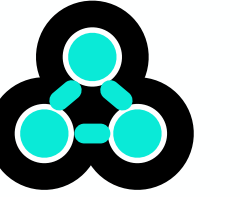
رفع

# 3.14

## Breadcrumbs



# Breadcrumbs



The **breadcrumb** is a component that helps users to understand where they are in the website and move from one level to another.

It should show the user's current page, which should be visually different from the other links in the breadcrumb.

The text is written in font TheSans font size 12pt and it is place on the header of the page.

There are some guidelines to follow to use them:

- don't have to replace primary navigation
- use to show hierarchy and not history
- be located in the top half of the web page
- progress from the highest level to the lowest
- always start with the homepage and end with the current page



**ACCESSIBILITY:** Since breadcrumbs provide a navigation, is important to add a meaningful label to describe the type of navigation provided

Home

Home / Link

Home / Link 1 / Link 2

## Example



# 3.15

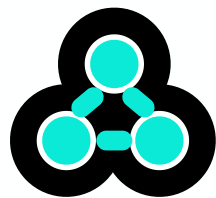
## Link

140

The background of the slide is split into two main sections. The left section is white and contains the text '3.15 Link'. The right section is a dark blue-grey color. On the right side of this dark section, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent teal-colored geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, pointing towards the center. Along the bottom edge of the dark section, there is a row of approximately ten colored pencils standing upright. The pencils have various colored erasers (dark green, gold, dark blue, red, purple, etc.) and are slightly blurred, giving a sense of depth.

COMPONENT

Link



**Link** is a component used as navigational element to move from one content to another. There are different type of links: standard, with icon, external link that opens the content on an external page.

Even if they have different patterns there are some common guidelines to follow to use them:

- use concise and short text
- the text should be consistent with the title of the final destination and should clearly describe the action of the user
- use maximum one line text link, avoid longer

They can be placed in two different ways: **as list** that is used for example in the footer and **in Line** that is simply a modifier to the default link list which makes the links run horizontally.



**ACCESSIBILITY:** non-color indicator, such as an underline, must be present. The contrast ratio between the text and background should be at least 4:5:1 and the one between the link and the surrounding text must be at least 3:1

Link standard/default

[Link text](#)

Link standard/over

[Link text](#)

Link standard/click

[Link text](#)

Link standard/disabled

[Link text](#)

Link icon/default

[Link text](#) →

Link icon/over

[Link text](#) →

Link icon/click

[Link text](#) →

Link icon/disabled

[Link text](#) →

Link external/default

[Link text](#) ↗

Link external/over

[Link text](#) ↗

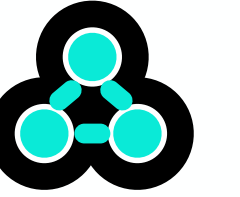
Link external/click

[Link text](#) ↗

Link external/disabled

[Link text](#) ↗

# Back link



**Back links** are direction links that help users move to through different pages or different steps of a process.

It is usually places at the top of a page and it should takes users to the previous page or step they were on.

As the other links they have different status:

- **default**
- **hover** that indicates when the user goes over the link before clicking on it
- **disabled** links can't be clicked, doesn't react to hover and they are greyed out to indicate to users that they cannot undertake the action
- **click** indicates when the user click on the link and it is underlined by a yellow outline to ensure accessibility



**ACCESSIBILITY:** non-color indicator, such as an underline, must be present. The contrast ratio between the text and background should be at least 4:5:1 and the one between the link and the surrounding text must be at least 3:1

Link back/default



Link back/over

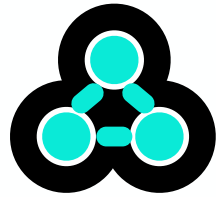


Link back/click



Link back/disabled





The Arabic version of the **Link component** has the same structure and behaviour of the English one but with the reflected typography and elements from right to left.

As the other links they have different status:

- **default**
- **hover** that indicates when the user goes over the link before clicking on it
- **disabled** links can't be clicked, doesn't react to hover and they are greyed out to indicate to users that they cannot undertake the action
- **click** indicates when the user click on the link and it is underlined by a yellow outline to ensure accessibility

link/arabic/standard/default

رابط

link/arabic/icon/default



رابط

link/arabic/default/back

عودة →

link/arabic/standard/over

رابط

link/arabic/icon/over



رابط

link/arabic/over/back

عودة →

link/arabic/standard/click

رابط

link/arabic/icon/click



رابط

link/arabic/click/back

عودة →

link/arabic/standard/disabled

رابط

link/arabic/icon/disabled

رابط



link/arabic/disabled/back

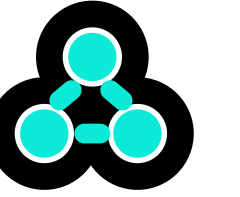
عودة →



# 3.16

## Pagination

# Pagination



**Pagination** is the component used to navigate from one page to another to see a large portion of content split up into smaller portions. It helps to identify which page the user is on by showing the current page number and it is usually placed at the end of the page.

The component has to follow these guidelines: the first and the last page should be shown all the time and the arrow on the right of the pagination navigates to the next page, the arrow on the left to the previous page.

There are two main patterns:

- **Short pagination** that is used up to five pages and it can be represented directly with the page numbers
- **Long pagination** that is used when you have more than five pages of content and it shows only some pages while the remaining pages are hidden behind three dots that are not clickable.

When the user is on the first page the previous link should be disabled. When the user is on the last page the next link should be disabled.

Pagination/default



Pagination/disabled first



Pagination/default/click



Pagination/long



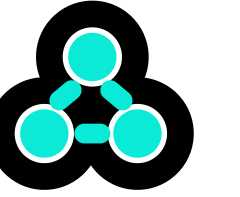
Pagination/disabled last



Pagination/over



# Pagination

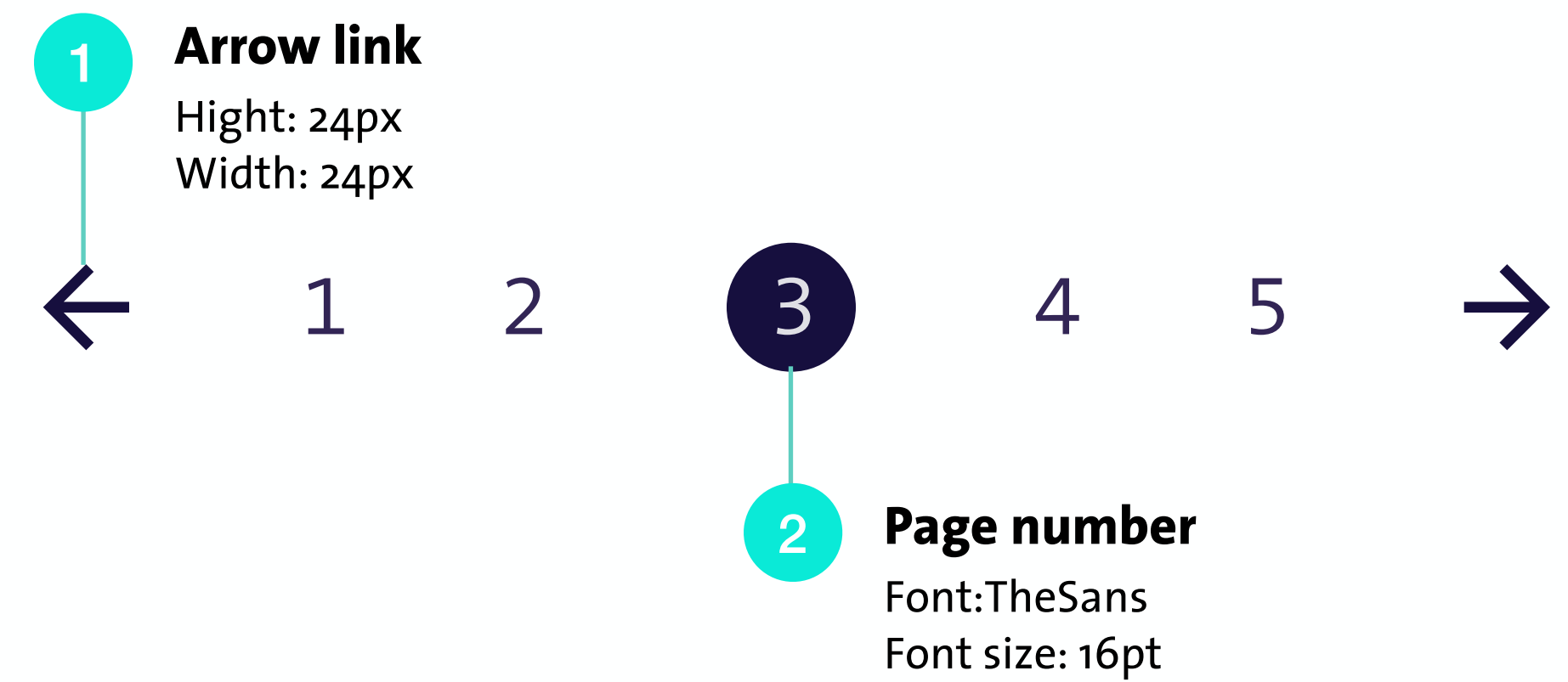


Pagination has the following elements and interaction:

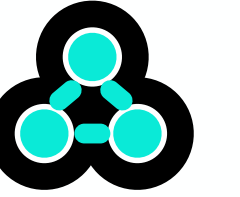
- 1. **Page numbers** that are displayed in line and the **Current one** should be bold and it has a background colour when it is selected
- 2. When the **Next or Previous link arrow** is clicked the next sequential page is shown and the background colour should be removed from the current page number and shown on the next sequential page number



**ACCESSIBILITY:** To ensure accessibility the click status is underlined by a yellow outline



# Pagination



The Arabic version of the **Pagination component** has the same structure and behaviour of the English one but with the reflected typography elements from right to left.

Pagination has the following elements and interaction:

- 1. **Page numbers** that are displayed in line and the **Current one** should be bold and it has a background colour when it is selected
- 2. When the **Next or Previous link arrow** is clicked the next sequential page is shown and the background colour should be removed from the current page number and shown on the next sequential page number

pagination/arabic/default



pagination/arabic/default first



pagination/arabic/long



pagination/arabic/default/click



pagination/arabic/default last



pagination/arabic/over



# 3.17

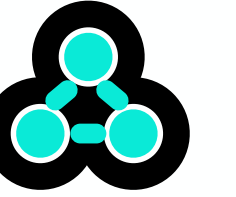
## Card

148

The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient. On the right side, there are large, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of teal and cyan, creating a dynamic, abstract composition. Along the bottom edge, there is a row of several sharpened colored pencils in different colors, including dark blue, gold, light blue, red, and purple, pointing upwards.



# Card



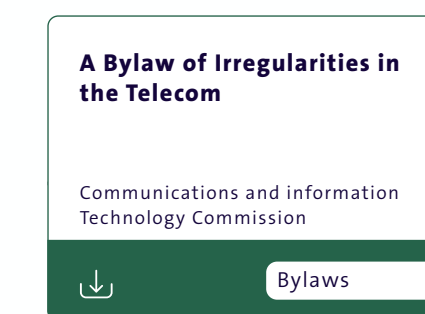
**Card** is a component used to provide a brief summary of content in a container that users can easily see and interact with. They are also used as starting point for an action because through a call to action or by clicking on the card the user can be redirected to another page where he can start a task. The cards have three different status: **default**, **over** that changes colour to underline the user action and **click** the is defined by a yellow outline to ensure accessibility.

**GOV.SA** uses the card component to group and underline the most important information of the **Services**, the **Agencies**, the **Rules and Regulations** and the **Strategy and Initiatives**.

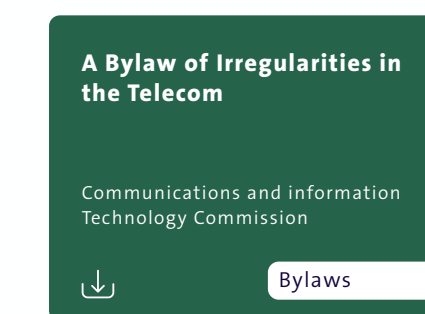
The card has almost the same structure for all these topics and it is made of these elements:

- **Container** that is used to define the space for the content
- **Header** that changes based on the card content
- **Body text** that can change depending on the card
- **Tag** that categorises the element
- **Icon** that can be used as action or to categorise the contents

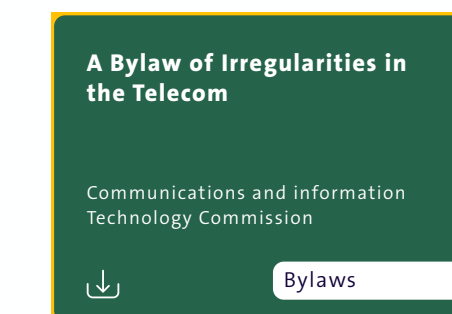
Card/rules and regulations



Card/rules and regulations/over



Card/rules and regulations/click



Card/agencies



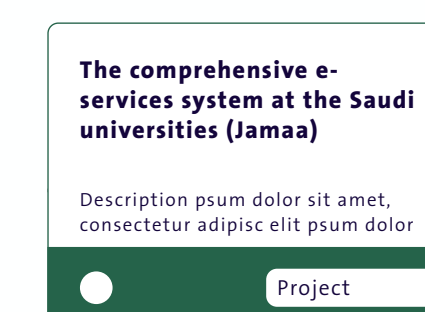
Card/agencies/over



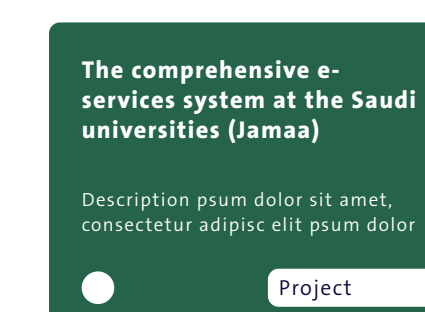
Card/agencies/click



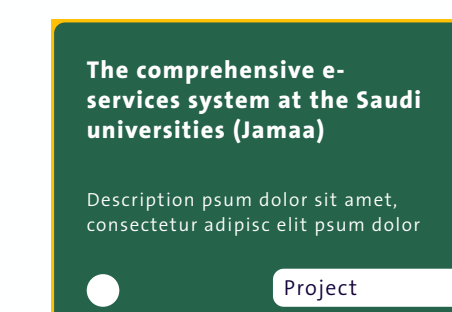
Card/strategy and initiatives



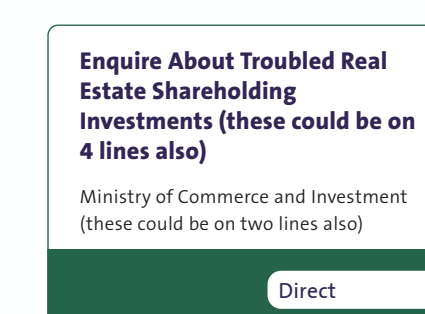
Card/strategy and initiatives/over



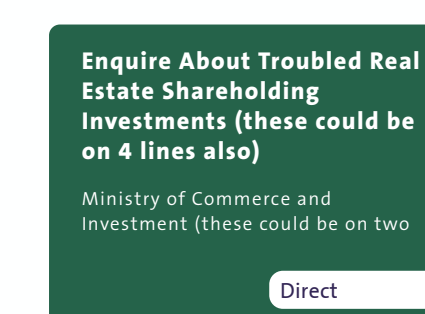
Card/strategy and initiatives/click



Card/service



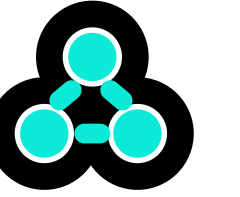
Card/service/over



Card/service/click



# Card



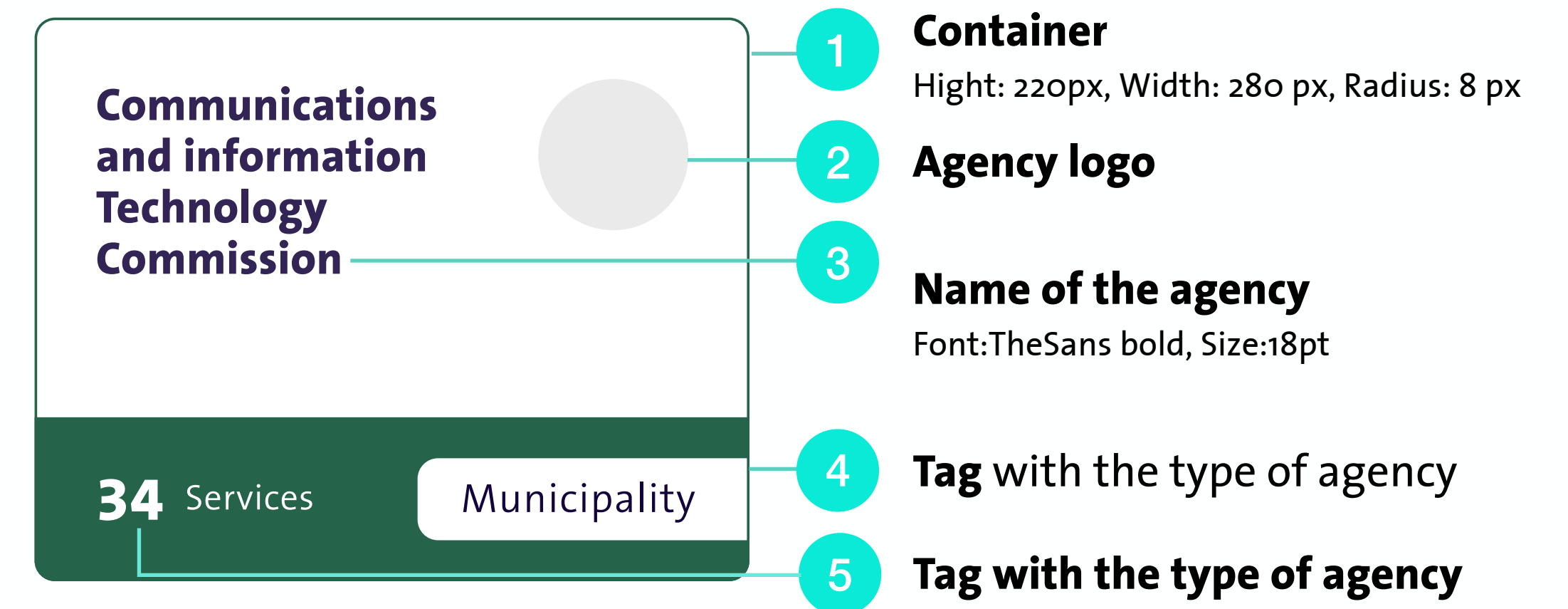
## Agency cards

The **Agency card** has the function of showing the most important information of the Agencies. The user by clicking on it enters into the page of the Agency.

The card is made of different elements:

- 1. Container that defines the space of the contents
- 2. Logo of the agency
- 3. Name of the agency
- 4. Number of services available for each agency
- 5. Tag with a label that describes the type of Agency

Card/agencies



Card/agencies/over

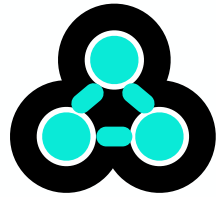


Card/agencies/click



COMPONENT

Card



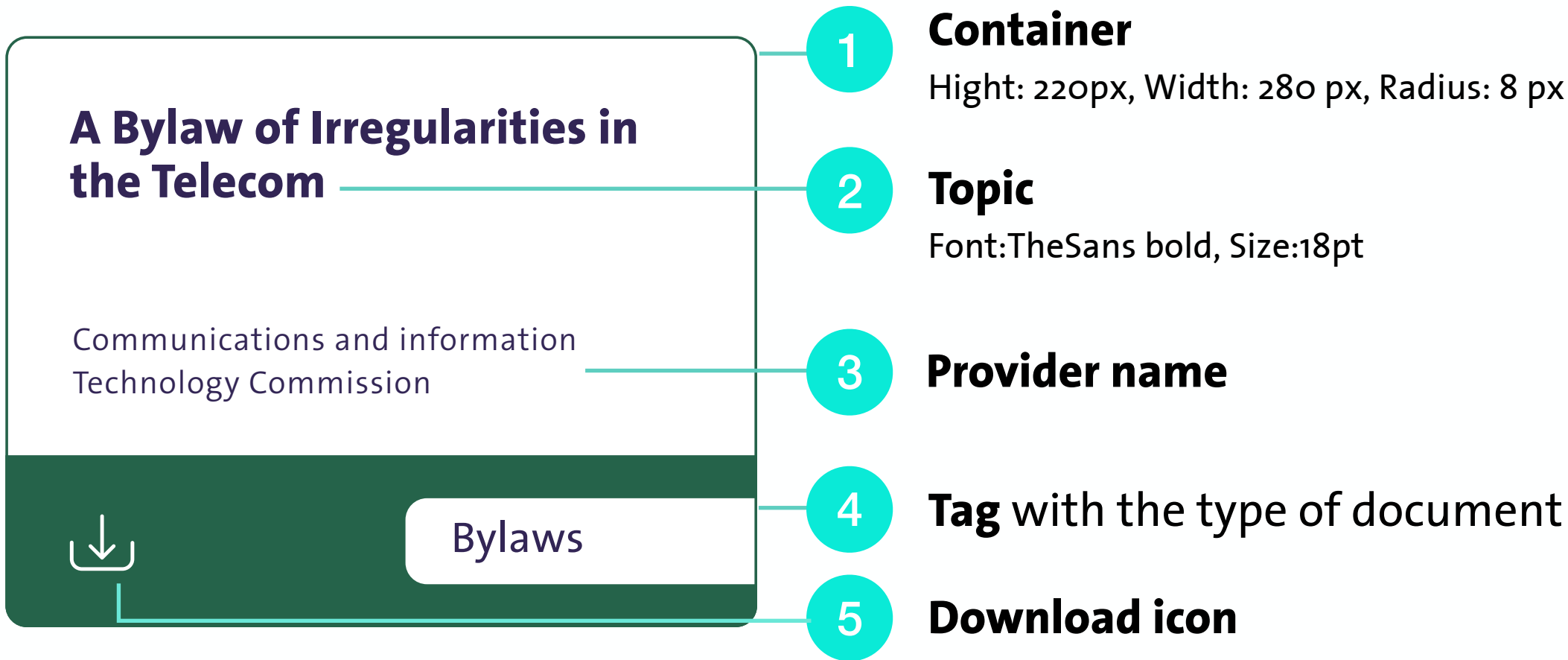
### Rules and regulation cards

The **Rules and Regulations card** has the function of showing the most important information of the Rules and regulation. The user by clicking on it enters into the detail page.

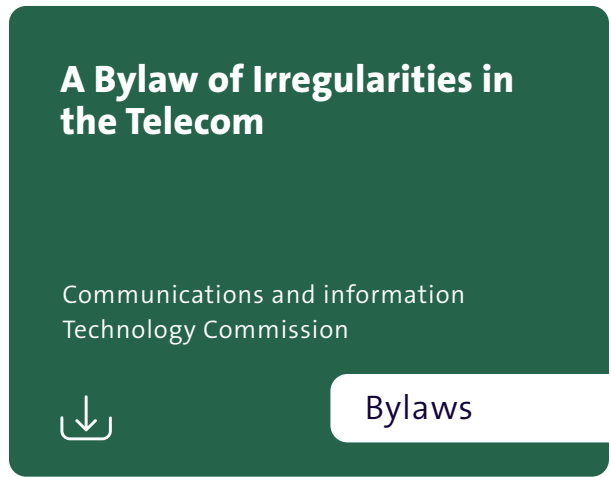
It is made of different elements:

- 1. Container that defines the space of the contents
- 2. Topic of the rule or regulation
- 3. Provider name
- 4. Tag with the type of document
- 5. Download icon

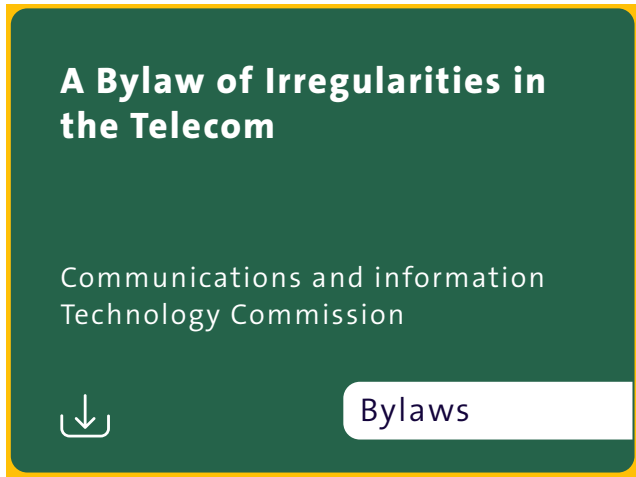
Card/rules and regulations



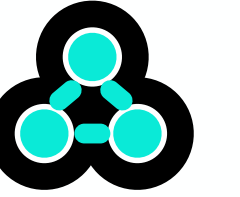
Card/rules and regulations/over



Card/rules and regulations/click



# Card



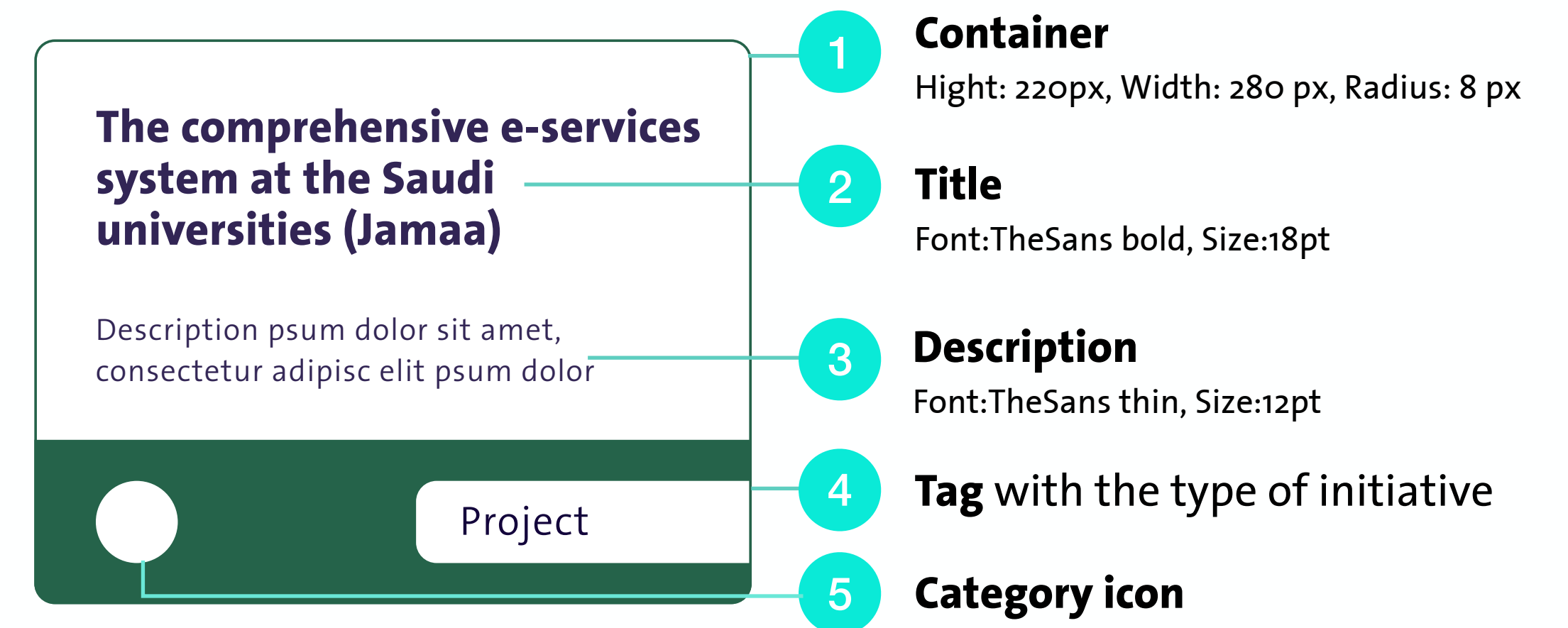
## Strategy and initiatives card

The **Rules and Regulations card** has the function of showing the most important information of the Rules and regulation. The user by clicking on it enters into the detail page and through the download icon

It is made of different elements:

1. Container that defines the space of the contents
2. Topic of the rules or regulations
3. Description of the initiative
4. Tag with the type of initiative
5. Category icon that defines if the initiatives is categorized as Government or E-government

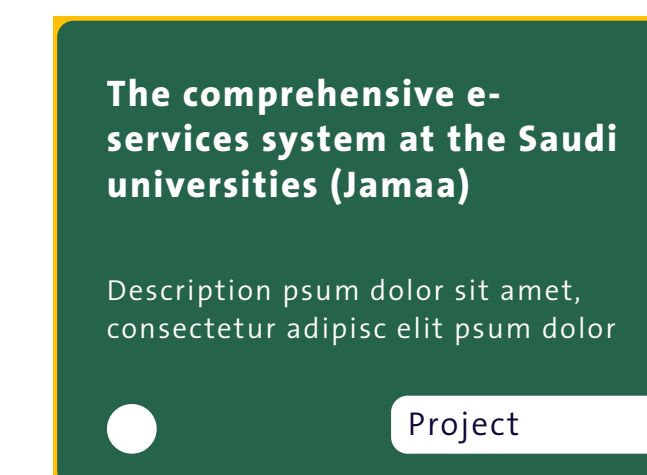
Card/strategy and initiatives



Card/strategy and initiatives/over

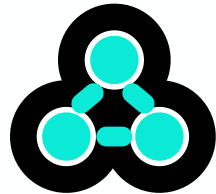


Card/strategy and initiatives/click



COMPONENT

Card



Service card

The Service card has the function to show the most important information about the service but to see the details the user should click on the card and he enters into the page.

It is made of different elements:

- 1. Container that defines the space of the contents
- 2. Title of the service
- 3. Name of the provider
- 4. Tag with the type of service

Card/service

1

Container

Hight: 220px, Width: 280 px, Radius: 8 px

2

Title

Font:TheSans bold, Size:18pt

3

Provider

Font:TheSans thin, Size:14pt

4

Tag with the type of initiative

Enquire About Troubled Real Estate Shareholding Investments (these could be on 4 lines also)

Ministry of Commerce and Investment (these could be on two lines also)

Direct

Card/service/over

Enquire About Troubled Real Estate Shareholding Investments (these could be on 4 lines also)

Ministry of Commerce and Investment (these could be on two

Direct

Card/service/click

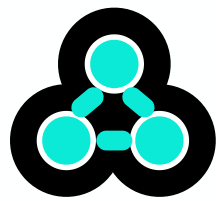
Enquire About Troubled Real Estate Shareholding Investments (these could be on 4 lines also)

Ministry of Commerce and Investment (these could be on two

Direct



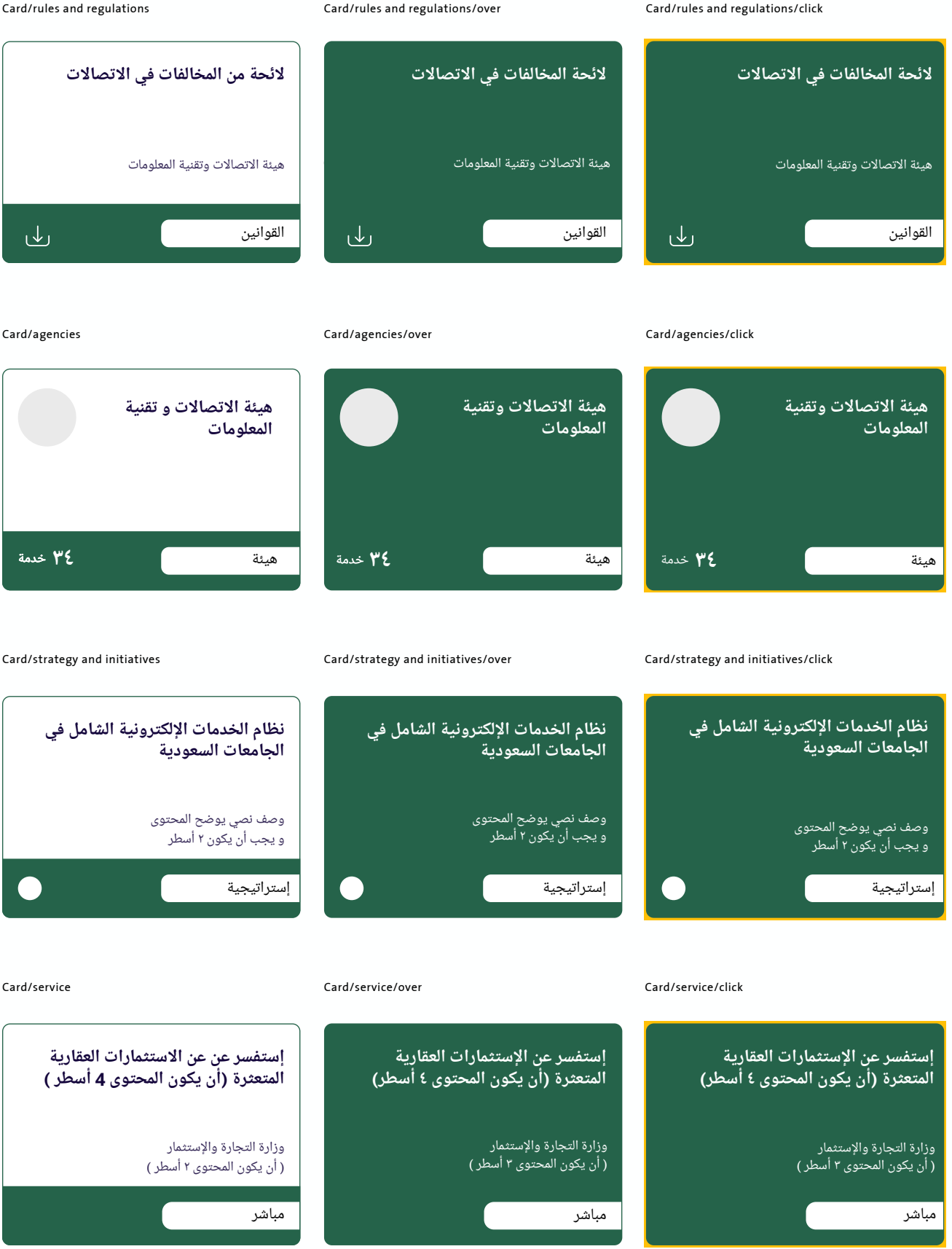
# Card



The Arabic version of the **Card component** has the same structure and behaviour of the English one but with the reflected typography elements from right to left.

The card has almost the same structure for all these topics and it is made of these elements:

- **Container** that is used to define the space for the content
- **Header** that changes based on the card content
- **Body text** that can change depending on the card
- **Tag** that categorises the element
- **Icon** that can be used as action or to categorise the contents

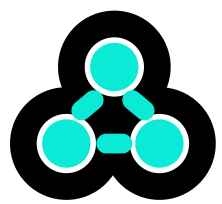


# 3.18

## Data table

155

# Data table



## Overview

**Data tables** are used to display data across **rows** and **columns**, to organise information in an easy way and to help users to quickly make visual associations between data.

**GOV.SA design system** has a standard structure for data table that can be modified for different situations.

The standard table includes only rows and columns and is not clickable but if the amount of data is bigger it can has also interactive elements like checkboxes, icons and sorting to help the users to work and visualise data in a better way.

The table has a standard size but the columns and rows inside can change based on the quantity of data.

16px

954px

40px

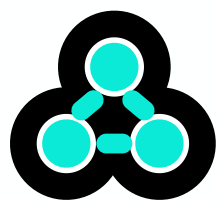
48px

240px

Column title	Column title	Column title
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content

<input type="checkbox"/> Column title	Column title	Column title	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	

# Data table



## Standard table

At a minimum, **standard tables** include a header and rows of content and they have only a visualisation function and they are not clickable.

There are some guidelines to use it:

- **Columns should** have clear and concise headers that describe the type of content displayed in each column
- **Rows** show data related to a single entity. If the rows are more than five the table has a scroll. It can also include a summary row to visualise the column totals.



**ACCESSIBILITY:** use concise and clear label and column header

table/gcolumn/standard

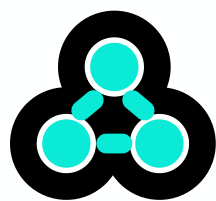
Column title	Column title	Column title
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content

table/gcolumn/standard/scroll

Column title	Column title	Column title
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content
Line content	Line content	Line content

COMPONENT

Data table



Interactive table

**Interactive tables** have a visualisation function but they also allow users to select one or more rows to accomplish different tasks and based on users’ interaction they have three status: **unselected**, **over** and **click**.

This component is also designed in a way for additional functionality to be added on to fit with users’ needs.

For example:

- **Global actions** can be done through the table toolbar and they can be table settings, complex filter, export, or editing table data. The user can select one or more rows and apply different actions on them
- **Inline actions** are functions that may be performed on a specific table item. Each row is accompanied by icons used to accomplish different actions

table/gcolumn/checkbox/unselected

<input type="checkbox"/> Column title	Column title	Column title	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	

table/gcolumn/checkbox/over

<input type="checkbox"/> Column title	Column title	Column title	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	

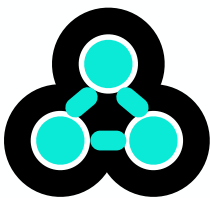
table/gcolumn/checkbox/click

<input type="checkbox"/> Column title	Column title	Column title	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	
<input type="checkbox"/> Label	Line content	Line content	



ARABIC COMPONENT

Data table












The Arabic version of the **Table component** has the same structure and behaviour of the English one but with the reflected typography and elements from right to left.











table/gcolumn/standard

عنوان المحتوى	عنوان المحتوى	عنوان المحتوى
خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى
خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى
خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى
خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى
خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى

table/gcolumn/checkbox/over

عنوان المحتوى	عنوان المحتوى	عنوان المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>

table/gcolumn/checkbox/over

عنوان المحتوى	عنوان المحتوى	عنوان المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>
  خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى	خط المحتوى <input type="checkbox"/>

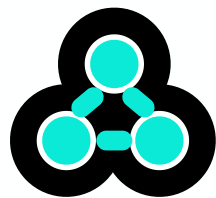
# 3.19

## Side navigation

160

COMPONENT

# Side navigation



The **Side navigation** creates a content structure and it helps the user to move from one page to another or from one section to another of the page.

The **Side navigation** is placed on the left side of the page and it spans vertically from the header bar to the bottom.

The navigation can contains 1 or 2 levels of hierarchy, if the secondary items exist, the parent or primary level item is not an actual destination. Clicking the primary element will open an expansion where the secondary elements are shown.

This component is made of different elements:

- **Container** that is defined by two lines to indicate which is the place of the text
- **The text** that is left-justified, each title may occupy up to a maximum one line and it should be short and descriptive

sidenavigation/level1/unselected

Item 1
Item 2
Item 3
Item 4
Item 5

sidenavigation/level1/selected

Item 1
<b>Item 2</b>
Item 3
Item 4
Item 5

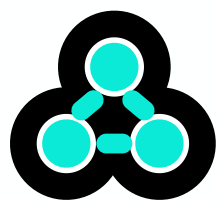
sidenavigation/level1/unselected/dropdown

Item 1	>
Item 2	>
Item 3	>
Item 4	>
Item 5	>

sidenavigation/level2/selected

Item 1	>
Item 2	>
<b>Item</b>	
Item	
Item	
Item 3	>
Item 4	>

# Side navigation



The **Side navigation** has different status:

- **Unselected** is the status when any item is checked and the user can select by clicking on it
- **Over** is defined by a dark colour and white text and it is when the user goes over the element without clicking on it
- **Click** is when the user select the item and it is defined by a yellow stroke to ensure accessibility and if there is a second level it opens the expansion where the secondary elements are shown
- **Selected**

All these status can be applied both to the items of the first and second level.

sidenavigation/level1/unselected

Item 1
Item 2
Item 3
Item 4
Item 5

sidenavigation/level1/over

Item 1
Item 2
Item 3
Item 4
Item 5

sidenavigation/level1/click

Item 1
Item 2
Item 3
Item 4
Item 5

sidenavigation/level1/selected

Item 1
Item 2
Item 3
Item 4
Item 5

sidenavigation/level1/unselected/dropdown

Item 1	>
Item 2	>
Item 3	>
Item 4	>
Item 5	>

sidenavigation/level2/over/dropdown

Item 1	>
Item 2	>
Item 3	>
Item 4	>
Item 5	>

sidenavigation/level2/click/dropdown

Item 1	>
Item 2	▼
Item 1	
Item 1	
Item 3	>
Item 4	>

sidenavigation/level2/over

Item 1	>
Item 2	▼
Item 1	
Item 1	
Item 3	>
Item 4	>

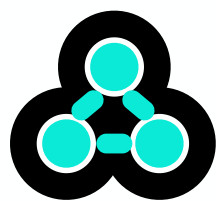
sidenavigation/level2/over

Item 1	>
Item 2	▼
Item 1	
Item 1	
Item 3	>
Item 4	>

sidenavigation/level2/selected

Item 1	>
Item 2	>
Item	
Item	
Item 3	>
Item 4	>

# Side navigation



The **arabic version** of the **Side navigation** component has the same structure of the English one but with reflected typography and structure from right to left.

The interaction is the same and it can also have one or two levels of hierarchy with primary and secondary items.

sidenavigation/arabic/level1/unselected

نص
نص
نص
نص
نص

sidenavigation/arabic/level1/over

نص
نص
نص
نص
نص

sidenavigation/arabic/level1/click

نص
نص
نص
نص
نص

sidenavigation/arabic/level1/selected

نص
نص
نص
نص
نص

sidenavigation/arabic/level1/unselected/dropdown

نص
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نص

sidenavigation/arabic/level1/over/dropdown

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نص

sidenavigation/arabic/level1/click/dropdown

نص
نص
نص
نص
نص

sidenavigation/arabic/level2/over

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نص
نص
نص
نص

sidenavigation/arabic/level2/click

نص
نص
نص
نص
نص

sidenavigation/arabic/level2/selected

نص
نص
نص
نص
نص