



# Advancing FOCUS

Glen R. Goodwin



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arei.net



github.com/arei









**STUPENDOUS**

**AMAZING**

**TOTALLY RIVETING**

# Focus Subsystem



# Focus Subsystem

# Focus Subsystem

# Focus Subsystem

# Focus Subsystem

- Does it work well?

- Does it work well?
- Does it meet the needs of the developers?



- Does it work well?
- Does it meet the needs of the developers?
- Could it do more to be better?

**Focus**

**First Name**

**Last Name**

**Mailing Address**

**City**

**State/Province**

**Postal Code**

**Country**



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Article

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

Search Wikipedia



# Focus (computing)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In [computing](#), the **focus** indicates the component of the [graphical user interface](#) which is selected to receive input. Text entered at the keyboard or pasted from a [clipboard](#) is sent to the component which has the focus. Moving the focus away from a specific user interface element is known as a **blur** event in relation to this element. Typically, the focus is withdrawn from an element by giving another element the focus. This means that focus and blur events typically both occur virtually simultaneously, but in relation to different user interface elements, one that gets the focus and one that gets blurred.

The concept is similar to a [cursor](#) in a text-based environment. However, when considering a graphical interface, there is also a [mouse](#) pointer involved. Moving the mouse will typically move the mouse pointer without changing the focus. The focus can usually be changed by clicking on a component that can receive focus with the mouse. Many desktops also allow the focus to be changed with the keyboard. By convention, the Tab  key is used to move the focus to the next focusable component and ⇧ Shift + Tab  to the previous one. When graphical interfaces were first introduced, many computers did not have mice, so this alternative was necessary. This feature makes it easier for people that have a hard time using a mouse to use the user interface. In certain circumstances, the [arrow keys](#) can also be used to move focus.

## Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 [Window focus](#)
  - 1.1 [Click to focus](#)
  - 1.2 [Focus follows pointer](#)
  - 1.3 [Sloppy focus](#)
- 2 [Focus models used by X11 window managers](#)
- 3 [Intra-window component focus](#)
- 4 [See also](#)
- 5 [References](#)
- 6 [Notes](#)

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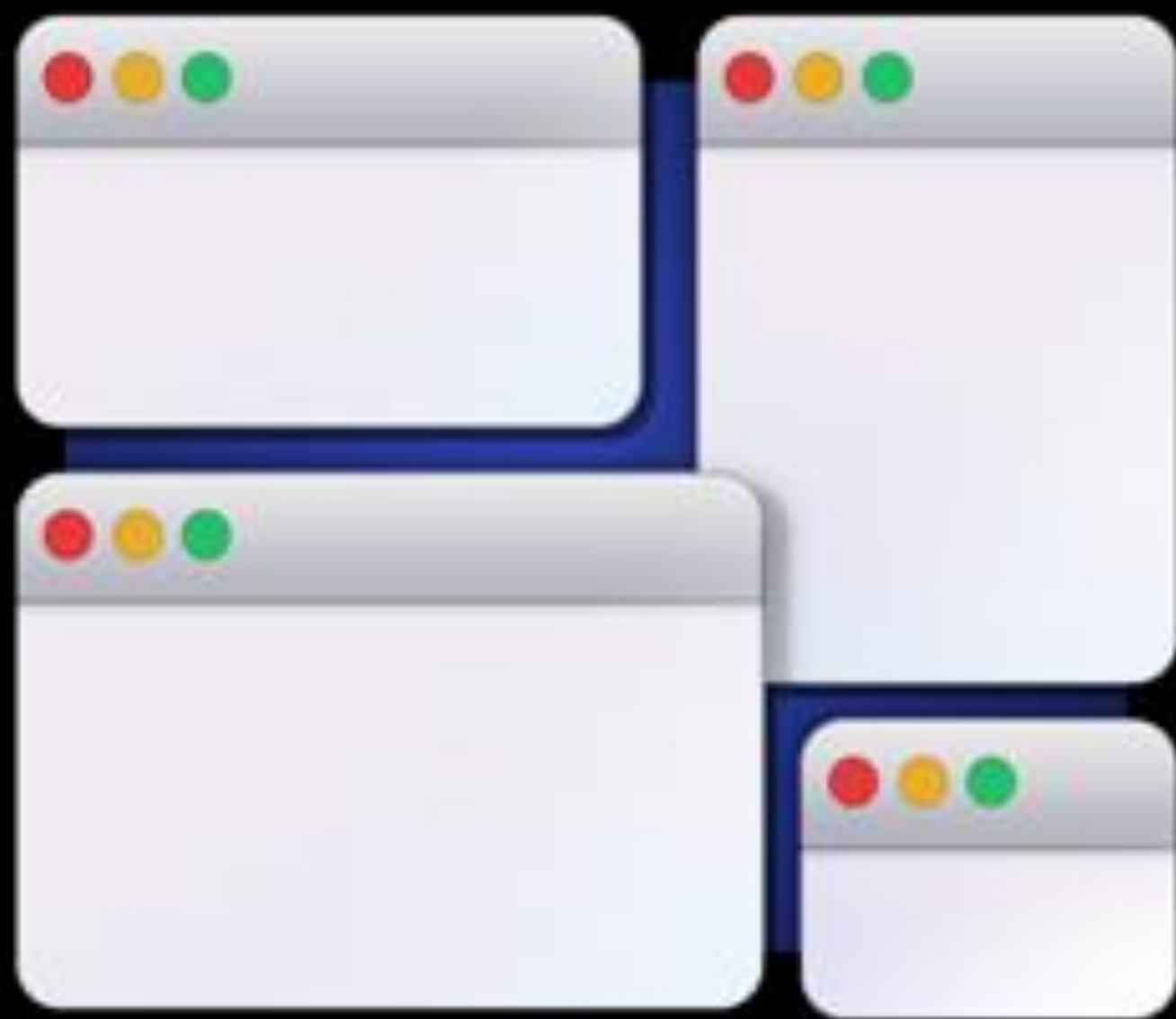
**Country**



ANY

Shift

Ctrl



S

E

N

D

H

E

L

P

P

L

E

A

S

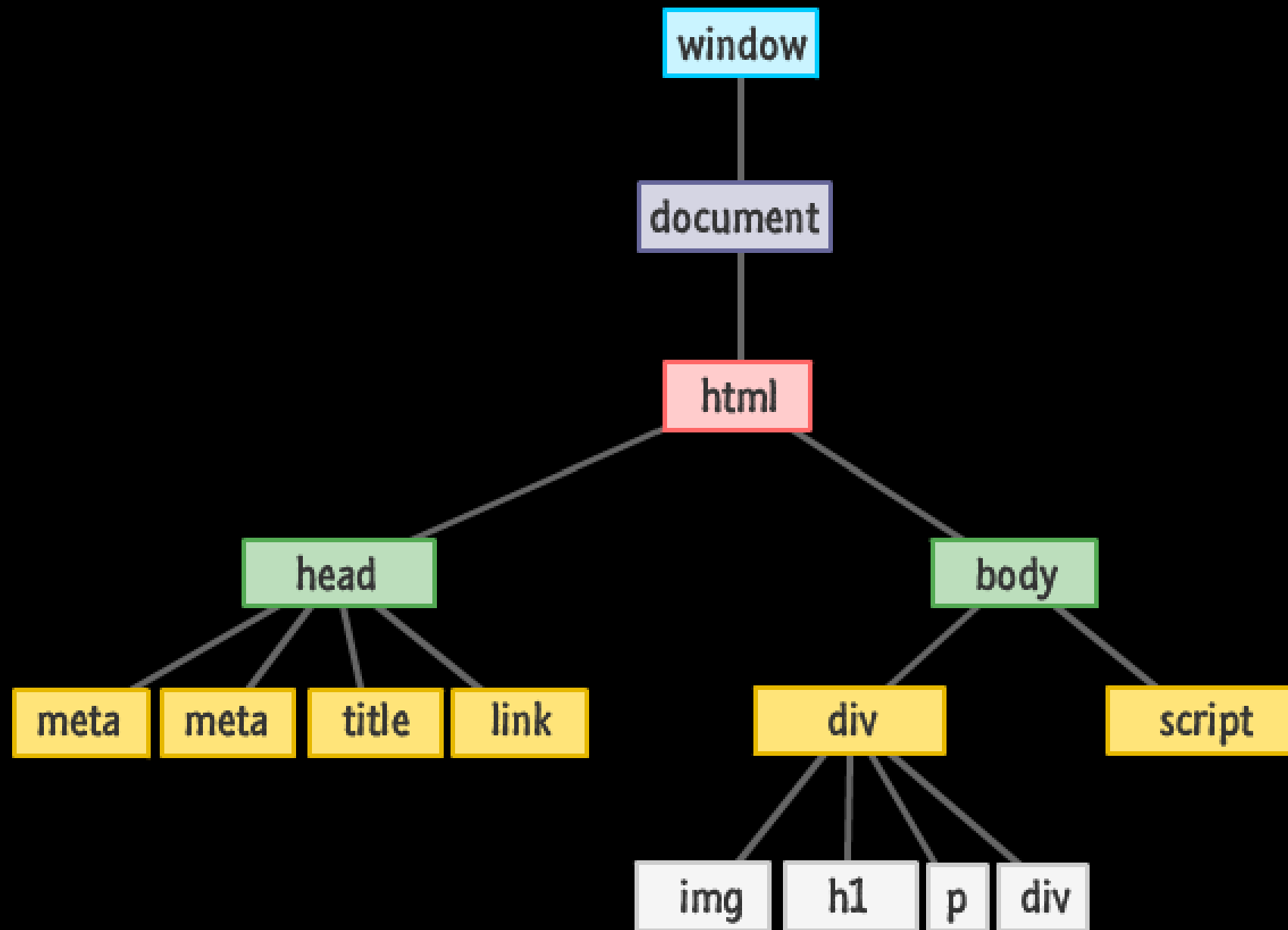
E

X



You have too many tabs open.





document.**activeElement**

**Keyboard**



**Operating System**



**Application (Browser)**



**Tab/Window**



**Document**



**Element**

## Properties

**document.activeElement**

## Methods

**element.focus()**

**element.blur()**

## Events

**focus**

**blur**

**focusin**

**focusout**

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# Document Object Model (DOM) Level 1 Specification

Version 1.0

W3C Recommendation 1 October, 1998

## This version

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001/DOM.ps>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001/DOM.pdf>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001/DOM.tgz>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001/DOM.zip>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001/DOM.txt>

## Latest version

<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-DOM-Level-1>

## Previous versions

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/PR-DOM-Level-1-19980818>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/WD-DOM-19980720>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/WD-DOM-19980416>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-DOM-19980318>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-DOM-971209>  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-DOM-971009>

## WG Chair

Lauren Wood, *SoftQuad, Inc.*

## Editors

Vidur Apparao, *Netscape*  
Steve Byrne, *Sun*  
Mike Champion, *ArborText*  
Scott Isaacs, *Microsoft*

## Interface *HTMLSelectElement*

The select element allows the selection of an option. The contained options can be directly accessed through the select element as a collection. See the [SELECT element definition](#) in HTML 4.0.

### IDL Definition

```
interface HTMLSelectElement : HTMLElement {
  readonly attribute DOMString      type;
          attribute long             selectedIndex;
          attribute DOMString        value;
  readonly attribute long            length;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement form;
  readonly attribute HTMLCollection options;
          attribute boolean          disabled;
          attribute boolean          multiple;
          attribute DOMString        name;
          attribute long             size;
          attribute long             tabIndex;

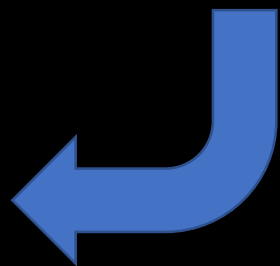
  void      add(in HTMLElement element,
               in HTMLElement before);
  void      remove(in long index);
  void      blur();
  void      focus();
};
```

### Attributes

- type**  
The type of control created.
- selectedIndex**  
The ordinal index of the selected option. The value -1 is returned if no element is selected. If multiple options are selected, the index of the first selected option is returned.
- value**  
The current form control value.
- length**  
The number of options in this SELECT.



**Not really Glen...**



**But pretend it is and  
he's as dashing as  
international  
heart-throb  
Brian Posehn...**

## Username

|

---

Username must:

- begin with a letter.
- be lowercase.
- only contain letters A-Z or numbers 0-9.







```
import {ZephComponents,html,onEventAt} from "ZephJS";
ZephComponents.define("my-user-field",()=>{
  html(`
    <div class="wrapper">
      <input class="field" type="text"></input>
    </div>
  `);

  onEventAt("input","keyup",(element,content,event)=>{
    if (event.keyCode===13) {

      ?????????????????

    }
  });
});
```



[zephjs.com](https://zephjs.com)



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**document.activeElement**

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# Periodic Table of the Elements

[illegible]

- Root element
- Text-level semantics
- Forms
- Tabular data
- Metadata and scripting
- Grouping content
- Document sections
- Interactive elements
- Embedding content



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# Periodic Table of the Elements

html

head

title

meta

base

link

style

span

a

rt

rp

noscript

script

dfn

abbr

q

cite

em

time

var

samp

i

b

sub

sup

small

strong

mark

ruby

ins

del

kbd

bdo

hr

br

wbr

code

p

figcaption

figure

pre

div

ol

ul

i

blockquote

dl

dt

dd

legend

label

input

textarea

fieldset

meter

optgroup

option

form

select

output

button

body

aside

address

datalist

keygen

progress

h1

h2

h3

h4

h5

h5

section

header

nav

article

footer

hgroup

col

colgroup

caption

menu

command

summary

details

table

tr

td

th

tbody

thead

tfoot

img

area

map

embed

object

param

source

iframe

canvas

track\*

audio

video

device\*

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[illegible]

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# Periodic Table of the Elements

The periodic table of HTML elements is organized into groups based on their function and structure. The elements are arranged in a grid, with some elements circled in red. The categories are:

- Root element
- Metadata and scripting
- Text-level semantics
- Grouping content
- Forms
- Document sections
- Tabular data
- Interactive elements
- Embedding content

- Root element
- Metadata and scripting
- Embedding content

- Text-level semantics
- Grouping content

- Forms
- Document sections

- Tabular data
- Interactive elements

**EXCEPT!**



# Periodic Table of the Elements

The diagram illustrates the HTML element tree structure, categorized by color:

- Root element:** `html`
- Metadata and scripting:** `head`, `title`, `meta`, `base`, `link`, `style`, `script`
- Text-level semantics:** `span`, `a`, `rt`, `dfn`, `em`, `i`, `small`, `ins`, `hr`, `p`, `div`, `rp`, `abbr`, `time`, `b`, `strong`, `del`, `br`, `figcaption`, `ol`, `q`, `var`, `sub`, `mark`, `kbd`, `wbr`, `cite`, `samp`, `sup`, `ruby`, `bdo`, `code`
- Grouping content:** `col`, `table`, `colgroup`, `tr`, `caption`, `td`, `th`, `tbody`, `thead`, `tfoot`
- Forms:** `fieldset`, `form`, `meter`, `select`, `input`, `label`, `option`, `output`, `keygen`, `button`, `progress`
- Document sections:** `body`, `h1`, `section`, `h2`, `header`, `h3`, `nav`, `h4`, `article`, `h5`, `footer`, `h6`, `hgroup`
- Tabular data:** `col`, `table`, `colgroup`, `tr`, `caption`, `td`, `th`, `tbody`, `thead`, `tfoot`
- Interactive elements:** `menu`, `command`, `summary`, `details`
- Embedding content:** `img`, `area`, `map`, `embed`, `object`, `param`, `source`, `iframe`, `canvas`, `track*`, `audio`, `video`, `device*`

# Periodic Table of the Elements

[illegible]



# Periodic Table of the Elements

The periodic table is organized into groups based on color and function:

- Root element:** Light blue (html)
- Metadata and scripting:** Light orange (head, title, meta, base, link, style, noscript, script)
- Text-level semantics:** Light green (span, a, rt, dfn, em, i, small, ins, hr, p, div, rp, abbr, time, b, strong, del, br, figcaption, ol, li, ul, pre, code, kbd, sub, sup, ruby, bdo, code)
- Grouping content:** Light red (table, tr, td, th, tbody, tfoot, thead, tfoot)
- Forms:** Light purple (fieldset, form, meter, select, legend, optgroup, label, option, data-list, input, output, keygen, textarea, button, progress)
- Document sections:** Light yellow (body, h1, section, h2, header, h3, nav, h4, article, h5, footer, h6, hgroup)
- Interactive elements:** Light pink (colgroup, caption, menu, command, summary, details)
- Embedding content:** Light blue (img, area, map, embed, object, param, source, iframe, canvas, track\*, audio, video, device\*)

A large red question mark is overlaid on the center of the table, suggesting a question about the relationship between these categories and the concept of a 'periodic table'.

- Root element
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- Embedding content

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[illegible]



## § 6.4 Focus

### § 6.4.1 Introduction

*This section is non-normative.*

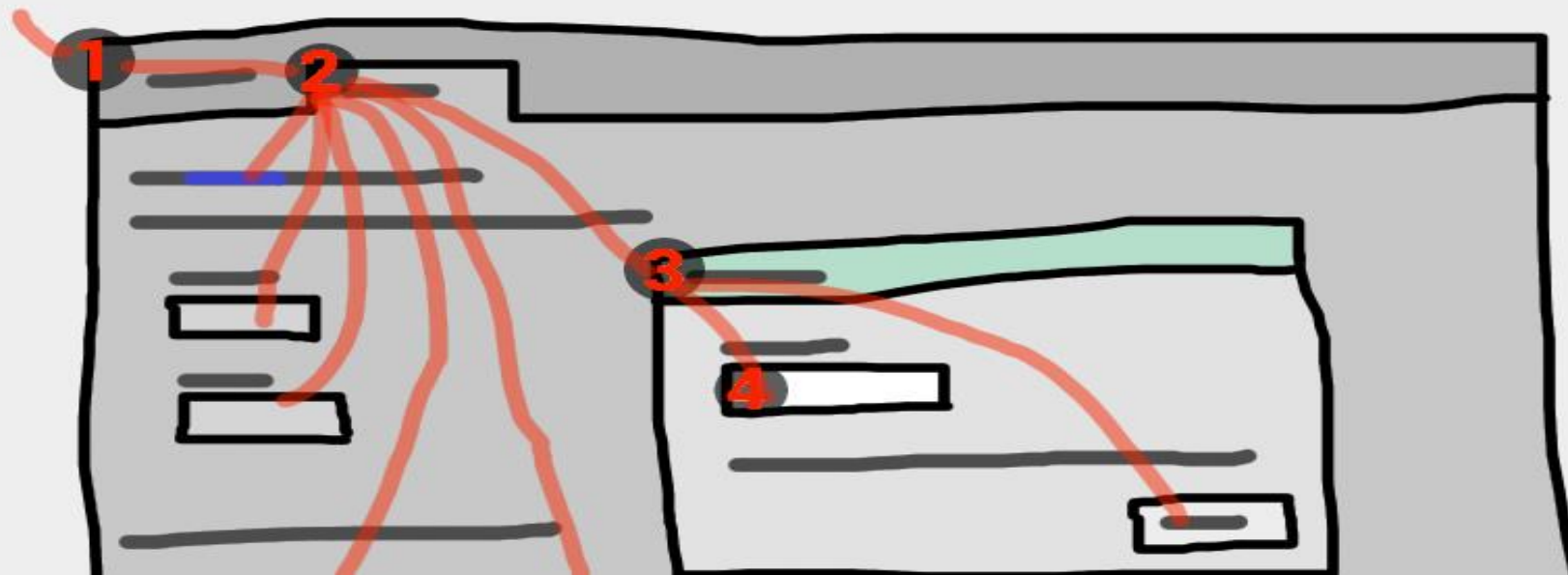
An HTML user interface typically consists of multiple interactive widgets, such as form controls, scrollable regions, links, dialog boxes, browser tabs, and so forth. These widgets form a hierarchy, with some (e.g. browser tabs, dialog boxes) containing others (e.g. links, form controls).

When interacting with an interface using a keyboard, key input is channeled from the system, through the hierarchy of interactive widgets, to an active widget, which is said to be [focused](#).

#### Example

Consider an HTML application running in a browser tab running in a graphical environment. Suppose this application had a page with some text controls and links, and was currently showing a modal dialog, which itself had a text control and a button.

The hierarchy of focusable widgets, in this scenario, would include the browser window, which would have, amongst its children, the browser tab containing the HTML application. The tab itself would have as its children the various links and text controls, as well as the dialog. The dialog itself would have as its children the text control and the button.



- Elements that have their tabindex focus flag set, that are not actually disabled, that are not expressly inert, and that are either being rendered or being used as relevant canvas fallback content.
- The shapes of area elements in an image map associated with an img element that is being rendered and is not expressly inert.
- The user-agent provided subwidgets of elements that are being rendered and are not actually disabled or expressly inert
- The scrollable regions of elements that are being rendered and are not expressly inert.
- The viewport of a Document that is in a browsing context and is not inert.
- Any other element or part of an element, especially to aid with accessibility or to better match platform conventions.

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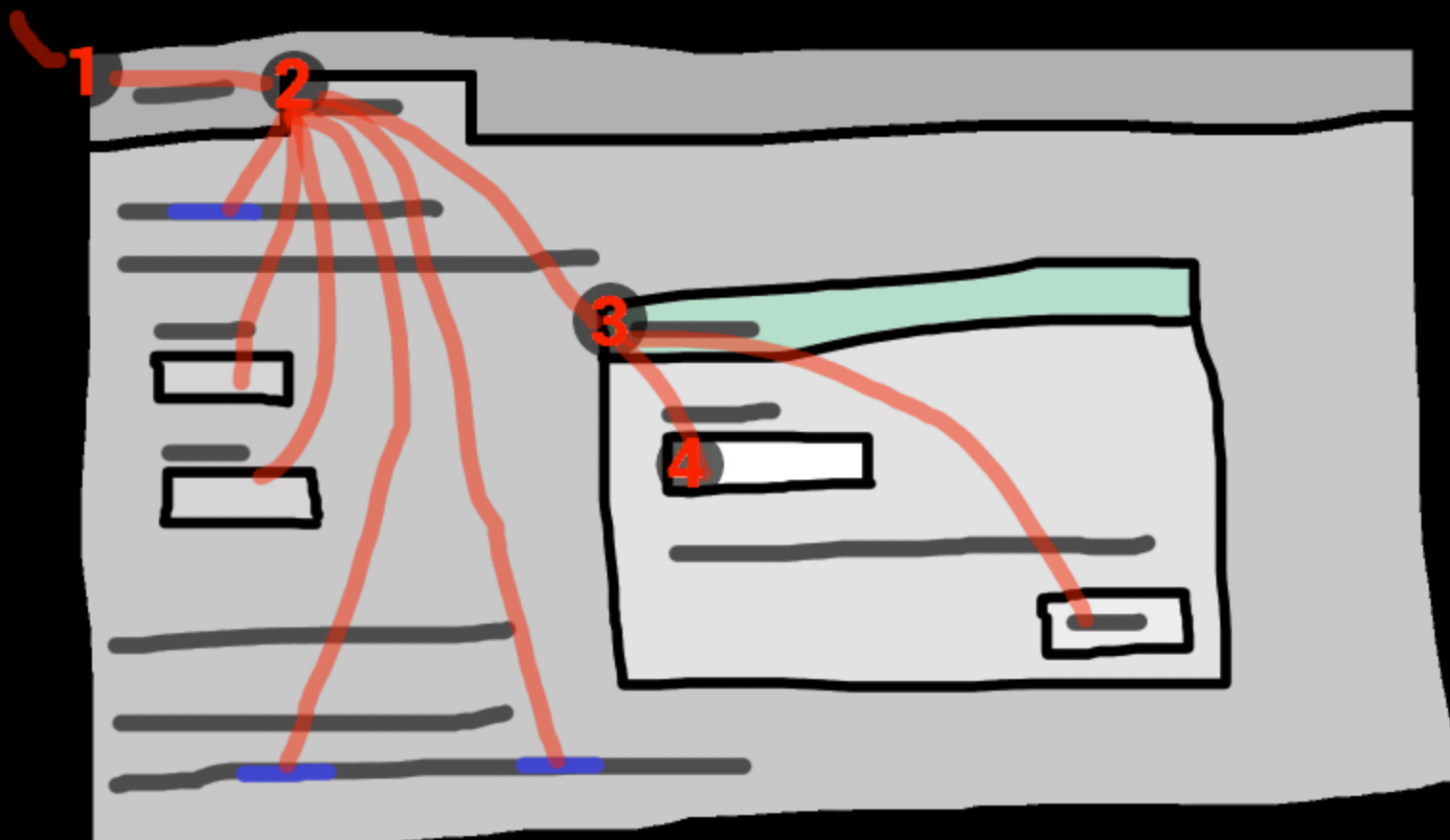
**1** No way to automatically  
advance (or reverse) focus

**1** No way to automatically advance (or reverse) focus

**2** No way to determine what is focusable

**1** No way to automatically advance (or reverse) focus

**2** No way to determine what is focusable













✓ **.isFocusable(e)**

- ✓ **.isFocusable(e)**
- ✓ **.forward()**
- ✓ **.backward()**

- ✓ **.isFocusable(e)**
- ✓ **.forward()**
- ✓ **.backward()**

- ✓ `.isFocusable(e)`
- ✓ `.forward()`
- ✓ `.backward()`
- ✓ `.trap()`

- ✓ `.isFocusable(e)`
- ✓ `.forward()`
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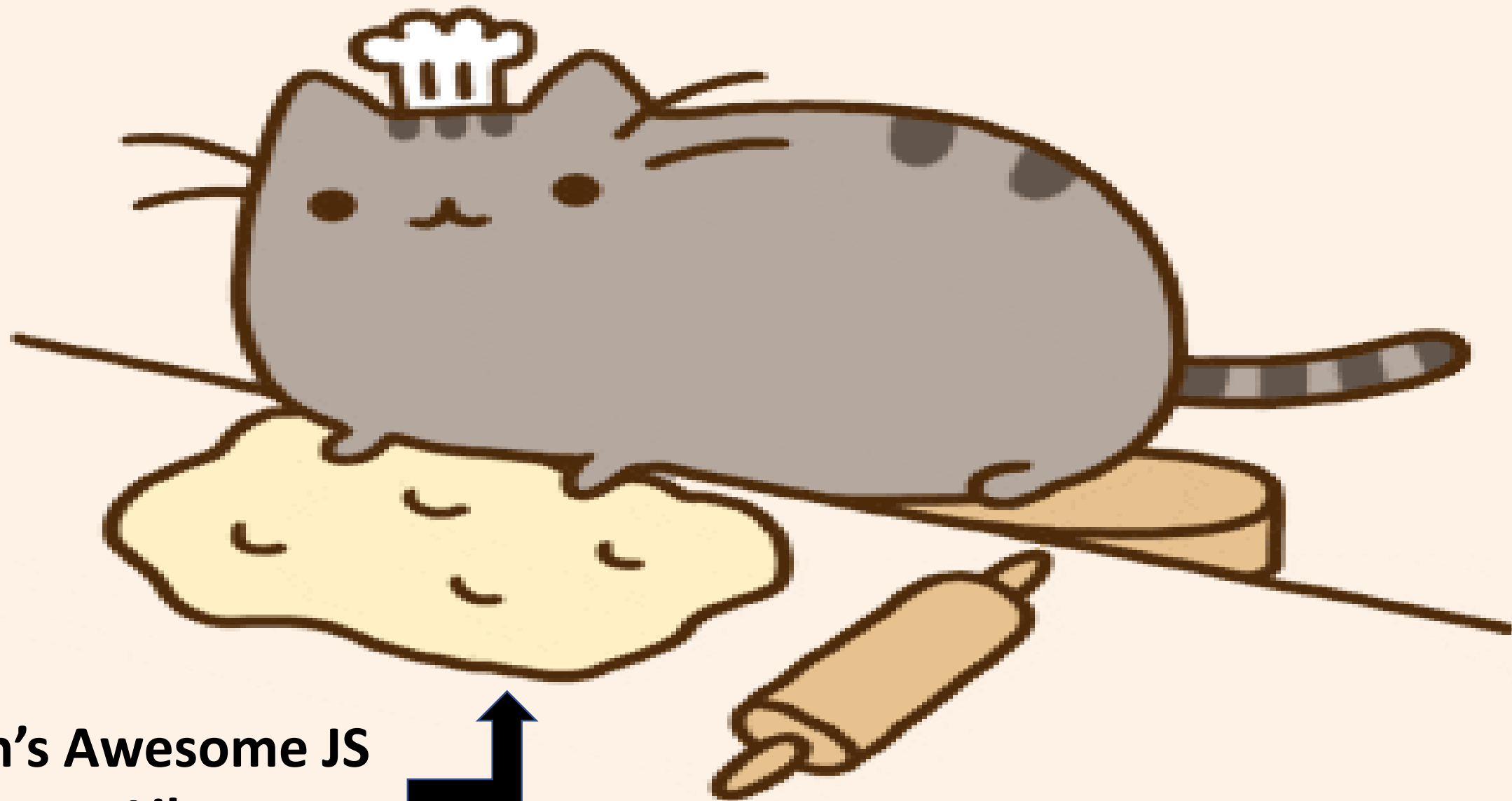
- ✓ **.isFocusable(e)**
- ✓ **.forward()**
- ✓ **.backward()**
- ✓ **.trap()**
- ✓ **.order()**
- ✓ **.previousActiveElement**
- ✓ **.history**

- ✓ **.isFocusable(e)**
- ✓ **.forward()**
- ✓ **.backward()**
- ✓ **.trap()**
- ✓ **.order()**
- ✓ **.previousActiveElement**
- ✓ **.history**
- ✓ **.autofocus(e)**

- ✓ `.isFocusable(e)`
- ✓ `.forward()`
- ✓ `.backward()`
- ✓ `.trap()`
- ✓ `.order()`
- ✓ `.previousActiveElement`
- ✓ `.history`
- ✓ `.autofocus(e)`
- ✓ `???`

- ✓ `.isFocusable(e)`
- ✓ `.forward()`
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- ✓ `.order()`
- ✓ `.previousActiveElement`
- ✓ `.history`
- ✓ `.autofocus(e)`
- ✓ `???`





**Glen's Awesome JS  
Focus Library**



📖 README.md

# tabbable

build passing

---

**SEEKING CO-MAINTAINERS!** Continued development of this project is going to require the work of one or more dedicated co-maintainers (or forkers). If you're interested, please comment in [this issue](#).

---

Returns an array of all\* tabbable DOM nodes within a containing node. (\* "all" has some necessary caveats, which you'll learn about by reading below.)

The following are considered tabbable:

- `<button>` s
- `<input>` s
- `<select>` s
- `<textarea>` s
- `<a>` s with `href` or `xlink:href` attributes
- `<audio>` s and `<video>` s with `controls` attributes



**window.focusManager**





W3C

W3C



W3C



W3C



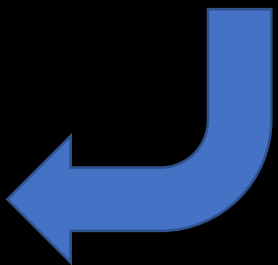
W3C







**Still not Glen...**



**But let's pretend  
Glen is this cool  
and popular and  
super well-known...**



how to propose changes to the HTML standard



- All
- News
- Videos
- Images
- Shopping
- More
- Settings
- Tools

About 191,000,000 results (0.94 seconds)

### 7 W3C Recommendation Track Process

<https://www.w3.org/2004/02/Process-20040205/tr.html>

Feb 5, 2004 - 7.7.1 **Proposal** to Rescind a Recommendation; 7.7.2 Publication of a ... Note: W3C Recommendations are similar to the **standards** ... A Working Group MUST document **changes** (both substantive and minor) between steps.

[Recommendation Track ...](#) · [Advancing a Technical ...](#) · [Modifying a W3C ...](#)

You visited this page on 7/16/19.

People also ask

What is html6?

What is the latest HTML standard?

What is HTML structure?

What is w3c Candidate Recommendation?

Feedback

### HTML 5 - Wikipedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML5>

HTML 5 is a software solution stack that defines the properties and behaviors of web page content by implementing a markup-based pattern to it. HTML 5 is the fifth and current major version of HTML, and





**Web Platform  
Incubator  
Community  
Group**



**Web Platform  
Incubator  
Community  
Group**



**WHATWG**



**WHATWG**













**JS  
DAILY**





# The Focus Traversal API Proposal



# The **Focus Traversal API** Proposal

focusManager.isFocusable(e)  
focusManager.forward()  
focusManager.backward()  
focusManager.next(e)  
focusManager.previous(e)  
focusManager.hasFocus(e)  
focusManager.focus(e)  
focusManager.orderedElements()  
focusManager.currentlyFocused  
focusManager.previouslyFocused  
focusManager.history

Coming Soon...

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[github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI](https://github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI)

```
npm install focus-traversal-api-polyfill
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A man with a questioning expression, looking upwards and slightly to the side. He is wearing a blue and red basketball jersey with white trim. The background is a blurred crowd in a stadium.

**Perhaps I could be  
of some assistance?**

===== TRIVIAL TO BE TRIVIAL =====

1. Full English music stand  
2. Jordan Lumber  
3. Ball and Taper  
4. Pin and Nail









**Let's make Browser Focus work for us... Spread the word about the Focus Traversal API Proposal!**

<https://github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI>

**#FocusTraversalAPI #JavaScript #Web**

**@AREINET**

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Focus Traversal API Explainer

<https://github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI/blob/master/EXPLAINER.md>

Github Repo

<https://github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI>

Github Get Involved Page

[https://github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI/blob/master/GET\\_INVOLVED.md](https://github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI/blob/master/GET_INVOLVED.md)

WICG W3C Discourse Discussion

<https://discourse.wicg.io/t/proposal-focus-traversal-api/3427>

WHATWG Github Issue

<https://github.com/whatwg/html/issues/4784>

ZephJS Library

<https://zephjs.com>