



Advancing FOCUS

Glen R. Goodwin



@areinet



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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[Main page](#)
[Contents](#)
[Featured content](#)
[Current events](#)
[Random article](#)
[Donate to Wikipedia](#)
[Wikipedia store](#)

[Interaction](#)
[Help](#)
[About Wikipedia](#)
[Community portal](#)
[Recent changes](#)
[Contact page](#)

[Tools](#)
[What links here](#)
[Related changes](#)
[Upload file](#)
[Special pages](#)
[Permanent link](#)
[Page information](#)
[Wikidata item](#)
[Cite this page](#)

[Print/export](#)

👤 Not logged in [Talk](#) [Contributions](#) [Create account](#) [Log in](#)

Article

Talk

Read

[Edit](#)

[View history](#)

🔍

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 Typically, the focus is withdrawn from an element by giving another element the focus.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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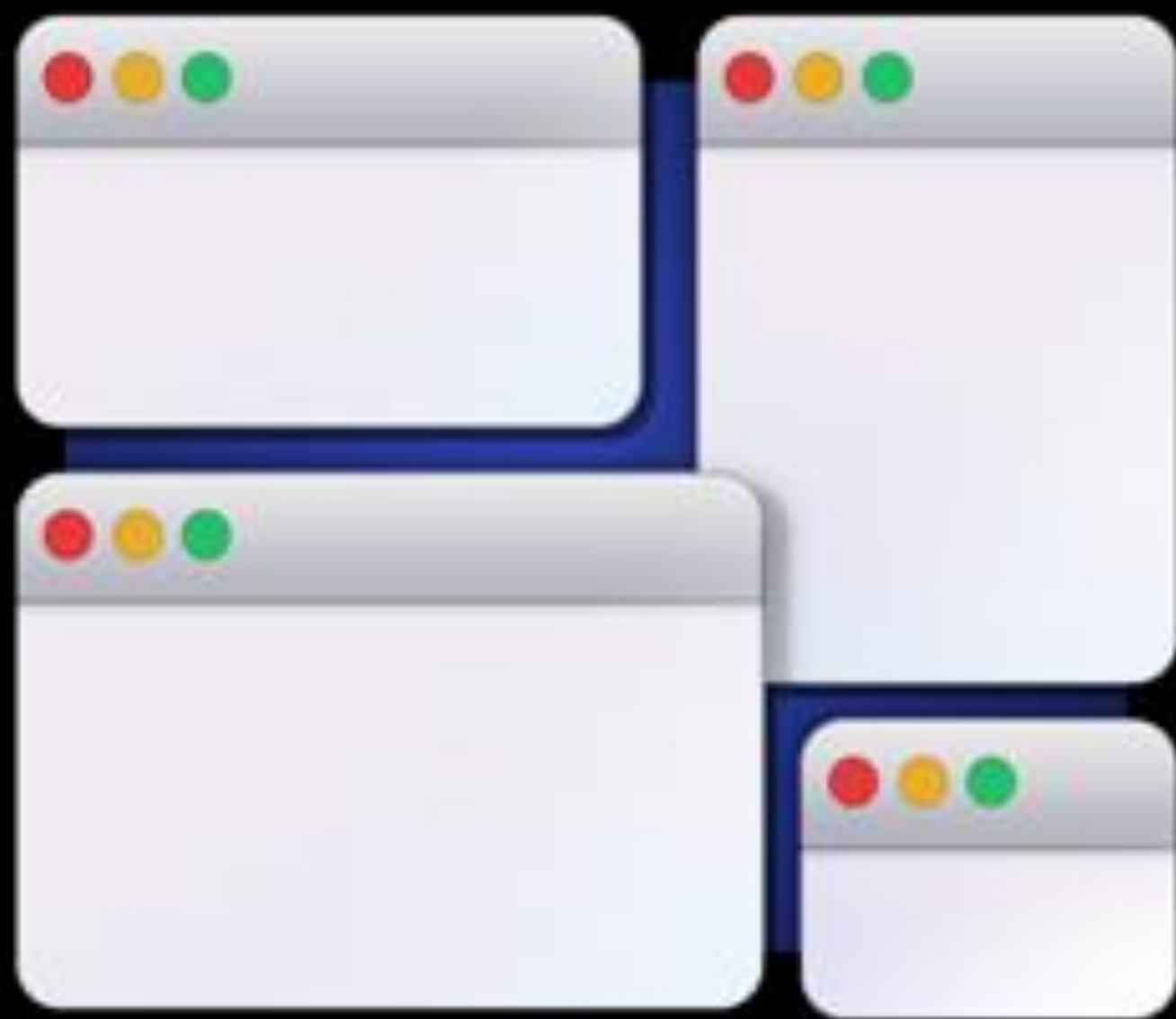
Country



ANY

Shift

Ctrl



S

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N

D

H

E

L

P

P

L

E

A

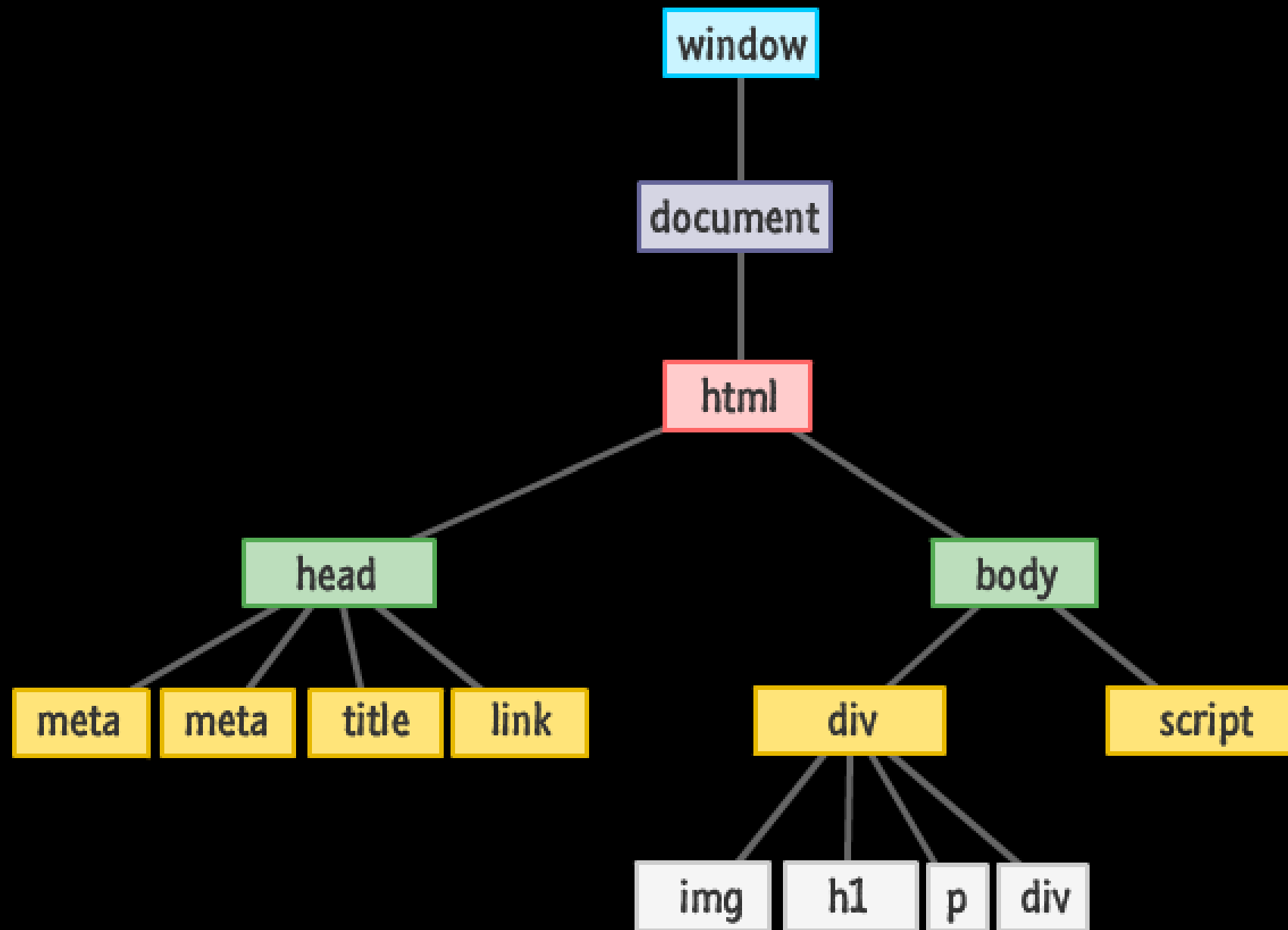
S

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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focus

blur

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focusout

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focusout

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focus

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focusin

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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;

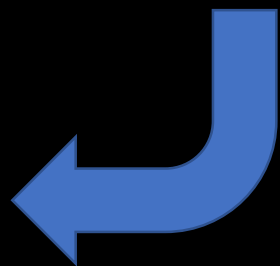
  void      add(in HTMLElement element,
               in HTMLElement before);
  void      remove(in long index);
  void      blur();
  void      focus();
};
```

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



zephjs.com

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Properties

document.activeElement

Methods

element.focus()

element.blur()

Events

focus

blur

focusin

focusout

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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

Periodic Table of the Elements

[illegible]

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[illegible]device[®]

- Tabular data
- Interactive elements

Periodic Table of the Elements

The image displays a periodic table of HTML elements, categorized by color and grouped by function. The elements are arranged in a grid, with some elements circled in red.

Elements circled in red:

- `a` (Yellow)
- `link` (Blue)
- `input` (Green)
- `select` (Green)

Other elements visible:

- `html` (Green)
- `head` (Blue)
- `title` (Blue)
- `meta` (Blue)
- `base` (Blue)
- `style` (Blue)
- `script` (Blue)
- `span` (Yellow)
- `rt` (Yellow)
- `dfn` (Yellow)
- `em` (Yellow)
- `i` (Yellow)
- `small` (Yellow)
- `ins` (Yellow)
- `hr` (Orange)
- `p` (Orange)
- `div` (Orange)
- `blockquote` (Orange)
- `legend` (Green)
- `optgroup` (Green)
- `address` (Blue)
- `h3` (Blue)
- `nav` (Blue)
- `menu` (White)
- `th` (Orange)
- `rp` (Yellow)
- `abbr` (Yellow)
- `time` (Yellow)
- `b` (Yellow)
- `strong` (Yellow)
- `del` (Yellow)
- `br` (Orange)
- `figcaption` (Orange)
- `ol` (Orange)
- `dl` (Orange)
- `label` (Green)
- `option` (Green)
- `datalist` (Green)
- `h4` (Blue)
- `article` (Blue)
- `command` (White)
- `tbody` (Orange)
- `q` (Yellow)
- `var` (Yellow)
- `sub` (Yellow)
- `mark` (Yellow)
- `kbd` (Yellow)
- `wbr` (Yellow)
- `figure` (Orange)
- `ul` (Orange)
- `dt` (Orange)
- `output` (Green)
- `keygen` (Green)
- `h5` (Blue)
- `footer` (Blue)
- `summary` (White)
- `thead` (Orange)
- `cite` (Yellow)
- `samp` (Yellow)
- `sup` (Yellow)
- `ruby` (Yellow)
- `bd` (Yellow)
- `code` (Yellow)
- `pre` (Orange)
- `i` (Orange)
- `dd` (Orange)
- `textarea` (Green)
- `button` (Green)
- `progress` (Green)
- `h6` (Blue)
- `hgroup` (Blue)
- `details` (White)
- `tfoot` (Orange)
- `img` (Purple)
- `area` (Purple)
- `map` (Purple)
- `embed` (Purple)
- `object` (Purple)
- `param` (Purple)
- `source` (Purple)
- `iframe` (Purple)
- `canvas` (Purple)
- `track*` (Purple)
- `audio` (Purple)
- `video` (Purple)
- `device*` (Purple)
- `col` (Orange)
- `table` (Orange)
- `tr` (Orange)
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- `caption` (Orange)
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The image displays a periodic table of HTML elements, categorized by color and grouped by function. The elements are arranged in a grid, with some elements circled in red. The categories include: Document Structure (blue), Text and Formatting (yellow), Lists and Tables (orange), Forms and Input (green), and Multimedia (purple).

Document Structure	Text and Formatting	Lists and Tables	Forms and Input	Other
html				col, table
head	span		fieldset, form	body, h1, section, colgroup, tr
title	a		meter, select	aside, h2, header, caption, td
meta	rt, dfn, em, i, small, ins	hr, p, div, blockquote	legend, optgroup	address, h3, nav, menu, th
base	rp, abbr, time, b, strong, del	br, figcaption, ol, dl	label, option, datalist	h4, article, command, tbody
link	noscript, q, var, sub, mark, kbd, wbr	figure, ul, dt	input, output, keygen	h5, footer, summary, thead
style	script, cite, samp, sup, ruby, bdo, code, pre, li, dd		textarea, button, progress	h6, hgroup, details, tfoot
		img, area, map, embed, object, param, source, iframe, canvas, track*, audio, video, device*		

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Periodic Table of the Elements

html																col	table													
head	span																fieldset	form	body	h1	section	colgroup	tr							
title	a																meter	select	aside	h2	header	caption	td							
meta	rt	dfn	em	i	small	ins	hr	p	div	blockquote	legend	optgroup	address	h3	nav	menu	th													
base	rp	abbr	time	b	strong	del	br	figcaption	ol	dl	label	option	datalist	h4	article	command	tbody													
link	noscript	q	var	sub	mark	kbd	wbr	figure	ul	dt	input	output	keygen	h5	footer	summary	thead													
style	script	cite	samp	sup	ruby	bdo	code	pre	li	dd	textarea	button	progress	h6	hgroup	details	tfoot													
																		img	area	map	embed	object	param	source	iframe	canvas	track*	audio	video	device*

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EXCEPT!

Periodic Table of the Elements

The diagram illustrates the structure of an HTML document, categorized by element type and function. A large red question mark is overlaid on the grid, suggesting a focus on understanding or identifying these elements.

Legend:

- Root element (Green)
- Metadata and scripting (Blue)
- Embedding content (Purple)
- Text-level semantics (Yellow)
- Grouping content (Orange)
- Forms (Light Green)
- Document sections (Light Blue)
- Tabular data (Brown)
- Interactive elements (Grey)

Grid of HTML Elements:

Category	Element
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	div, p, hr, p, div, br, figcaption, ol, dd
Forms	fieldset, form, meter, select, legend, optgroup, label, option, input, output, keygen, textarea, button, progress
Document sections	body, h1, section, h2, header, h3, nav, h4, article, h5, footer, h6, hgroup
Tabular data	col, table, colgroup, tr, td, caption, th, tbody, tfoot
Interactive elements	command, summary, details
Embedding content	img, area, map, embed, object, param, source, iframe, canvas, track*, audio, video, device*

[illegible]

- Root element
- Metadata and scripting
- Embedding content

- Text-level semantics
- Grouping content

- Forms
- Document sections

- Tabular data
- Interactive elements

Periodic Table of the Elements

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

- 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`

- Root element
- Metadata and scripting
- Embedding content

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- Tabular data
- Interactive elements

Periodic Table of the Elements

[illegible]

[illegible]

§ 6.4 Focus

§ 6.4.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

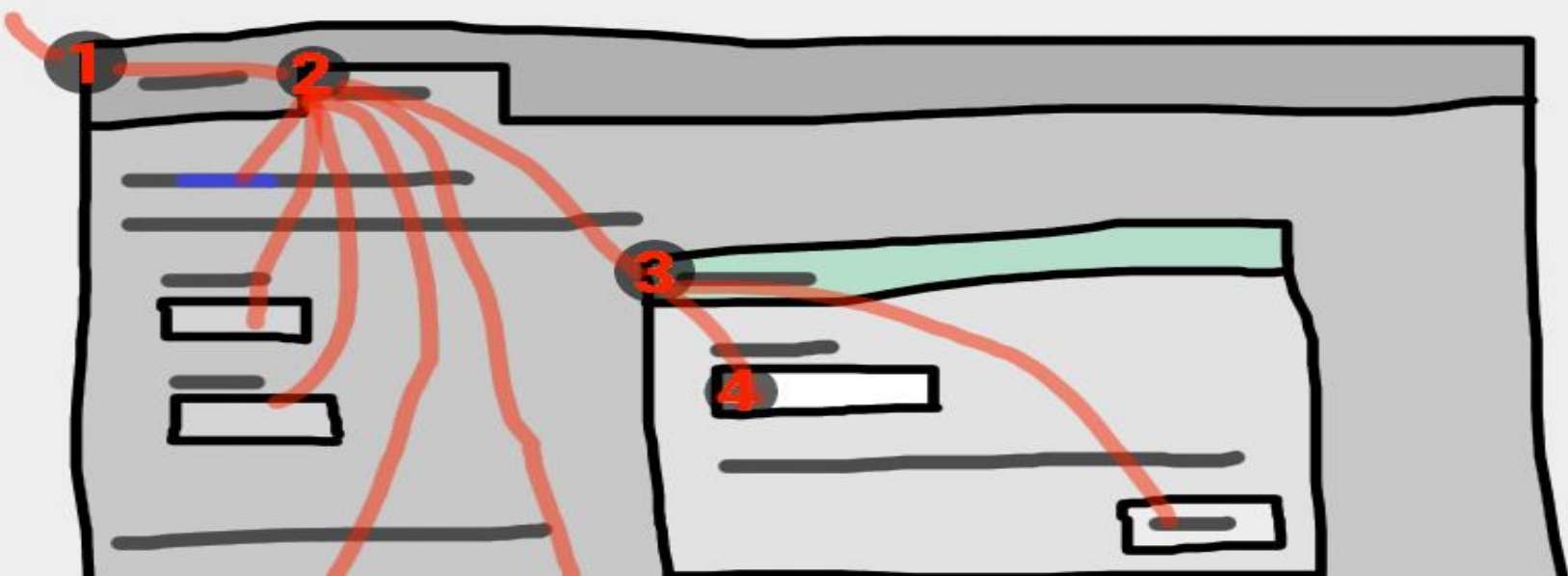
An HTML user interface typically consists of multiple interactive widgets, such as form controls, scrollable regions, links, dialog boxes, browser tabs, and so forth. These widgets form a hierarchy, with some (e.g. browser tabs, dialog boxes) containing others (e.g. links, form controls).

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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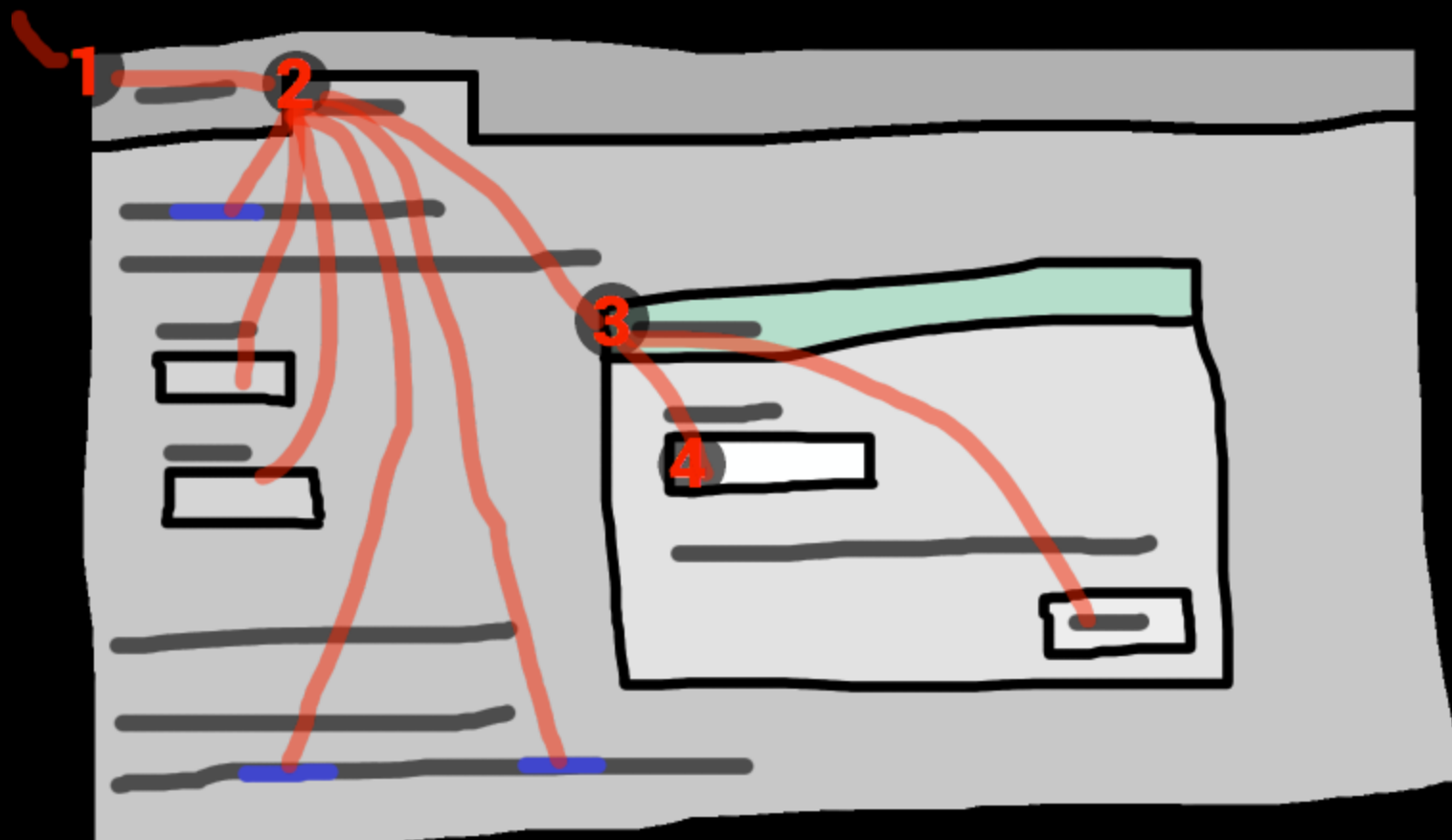
1 No way to automatically
advance (or reverse) focus

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()`
- ✓ `.backward()`
- ✓ `.trap()`
- ✓ `.order()`

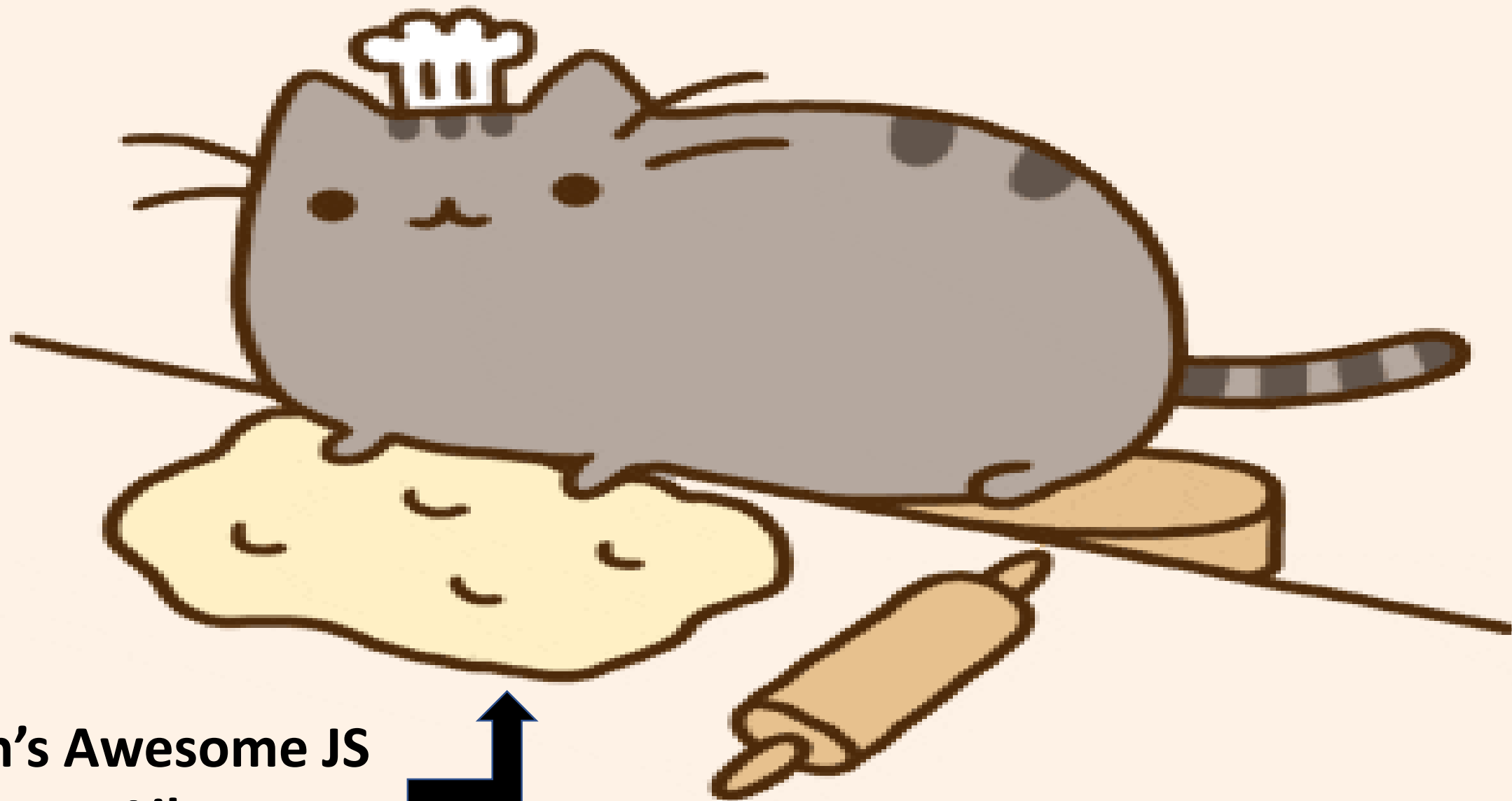
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- ✓ **.isFocusable(e)**
- ✓ **.forward()**
- ✓ **.backward()**
- ✓ **.trap()**
- ✓ **.order()**
- ✓ **.previousActiveElement**
- ✓ **.history**

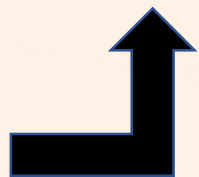
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- ✓ **.previousActiveElement**
- ✓ **.history**
- ✓ **.autofocus(e)**

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

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- ✓ `.backward()`
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- ✓ `.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
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Community
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Community
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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...

focusManager.trap(e)
focusManager.order(a)
focusManager.autofocus(e)

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The **Focus Traversal API** Proposal

github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI

```
npm install focus-traversal-api-polyfill
```


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github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI

`npm install focus-traversal-api-polyfill`

The **Focus Traversal API** Proposal

github.com/awesomeeng/FocusTraversalAPI

```
npm install focus-traversal-api-polyfill
```

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. All the other things
4. The other things





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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#FocusTraversalAPI #JavaScript #Web

@AREINET





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

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>