

Buttons

[Design System Image]

Buttons are one of the primary ways for users to take action.

[MaterialDesignDescription Component - Interactive React component]

[TOC Component - Interactive React component]

Variations

The appearance of a button depends on available space, the attention required from the user, and what action it triggers.

Styles

Brightlayer UI supports five different button styles.

[Design System Image]

You should arrange your buttons to guide users attention to encouraged or frequently used actions.

[Design System Image]

Icons

Buttons are often combined with icons to draw users' attention. Icons also help reinforce the button actions, especially in multilingual applications.

[Design System Image]

[Design System Image]

When there is not enough room to place a regular button, consider using an icon button. An icon button is a clickable icon that behaves like a regular button.

[MaterialDesignDescription Component - Interactive React component]

```
} />
```

[Design System Image]

Floating Action Buttons (FABs)

Floating action buttons, commonly known as "FAB", are occasionally used on mobile apps. They perform the primary or most common action on a screen. FABs are usually pinned to the bottom right corner of the screen so that users have constant access to these buttons no matter how far they have scrolled down the screen.

[Design System Image]

Be careful when using FABs, as they can be visually disconnected from the user's workflow.

[Design System Image]

Colors

By default, buttons should use the primary theme color. Consider coloring buttons with destructive actions in red to alert the user.

[Design System Image]

Shapes

The default shape of a Brightlayer UI button is a rectangle with rounded corners of radius 4dp. Alternatively, consumer-facing applications may also consider using round / pill-shaped buttons consistently throughout the entire product.

[MaterialDesignDescription Component - Interactive React component]

} />

[Design System Image]

Toggle Button Groups

Functionally-related buttons may be grouped together. These buttons share a common container and behave like tab navigations and radio buttons where only one button is active at a time.

[Design System Image]

Usage

Buttons inside Another Component

Buttons are often used within other components.

[Design System Image]

Placement

You should place buttons in the order you want them to be read. Most languages are read from left to right and from top to bottom.

[MaterialDesignDescription Component - Interactive React component]

```
} />
```

[Design System Image]

[Design System Image]

Button Labels

Buttons are meant to be actions, and thus their labels should be verbs.

[Design System Image]

How you choose between Title Case and Sentence case depends on [your app's formality](#) and [your user's cultural background](#). You should ensure that your selection stays consistent throughout the entire application.

[Design System Image]

Behaviors

Short Labels

Button text should be as succinct as possible to convey the correct message.

[Design System Image]

Disabled Buttons

When users expect a button somewhere but the associated action is temporarily not available, you may disable the button.

[Design System Image]

[MaterialDesignDescription Component - Interactive React component]

```
} />
```

Dropdown

Buttons may trigger dropdown menus. These buttons should always be suffixed by dropdown arrows.

[Design System Image]

Alternative Actions

When possible, consider offering alternative actions. These could be frequent next steps or alternatives to destructive actions.

[Design System Image]

Responsive

There are some special considerations when designing for smaller-sized screens. For example, when buttons or [steppers](#) are pinned to the bottom of the screen, the phone's keyboard, when invoked, should push them up.

[Design System Image]

Buttons should stay within a device's safe area.

[Design System Image]

Mobile phones have limited horizontal screen space. If your app supports multiple languages, the length of button labels might be wider than the primary language you are designing for. As a result, you should always consider using stacked buttons on mobile.

[Design System Image]

HMIs (Human-Machine Interfaces) are tablets commonly mounted on machines, workstations, and walls. Users often find it hard to aim at buttons as precisely as with other screens, and to worsen the situation, they may be wearing gloves while interacting with the screen. As a result, buttons on HMIs are usually larger.

[Design System Image]

Design Specifications

Regular Buttons

[Design System Image]

To prevent misclicks, the spacing between any two buttons is at least 16dp.

[Design System Image]

Floating Action Buttons

[Design System Image]

Typography

Buttons use a typographical style identical to "subtitle 2". Read more on the [typography page](#).

[Design System Image]

Developers

Use the following components to implement this pattern:

Angular:

- Angular Material - [Button](#) - [Button Toggle](#)

React:

- MUI - [Button](#) - [Toggle Button](#)

React Native:

- React Native Paper - [Button](#) - [Icon Button](#) - [Toggle Button](#)