
























Glasswall UI Current Style Guide 10/2019

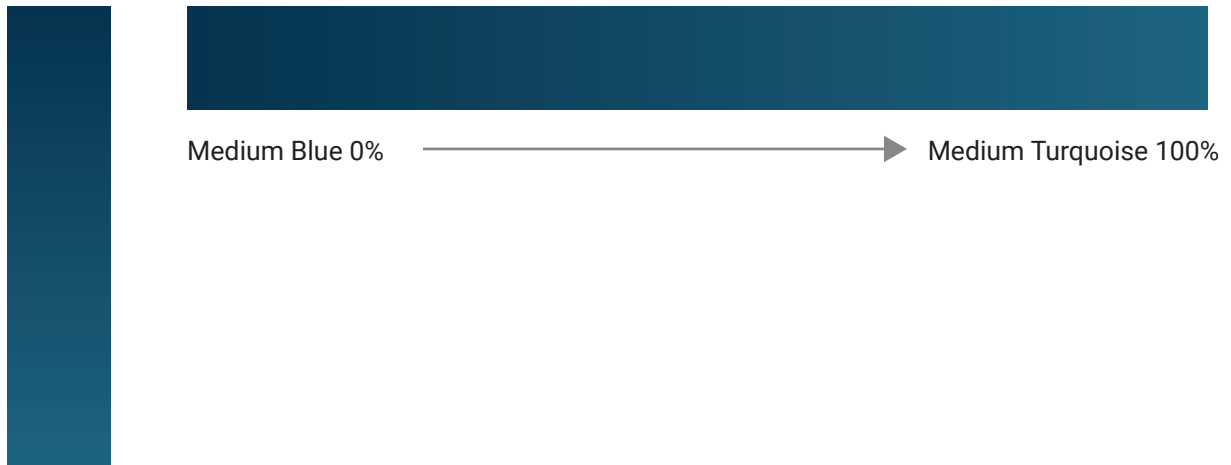
Palette.

	Colour Name	Variable Name	HSL	Hex
	White	\$white	hsl(0,0,100%)	#FFFFFF
	Black	\$black	hsl(0,0,0%)	#000000
	Pale Grey	\$paleGrey	hsl(195, 9%, 91%)	#E6E9EA
	Blue-Grey	\$blueGrey	hsl(198, 14%, 82%)	#CBD4D8
	Medium Grey	\$mediumGrey	hsl(210, 15%, 75%)	#B6BFC9
	Grey-Blue	\$greyBlue	hsl(200, 19%, 69%)	#A1B5BF
	Charcoal Grey	\$charcoalGrey	hsl(0, 0%, 39%)	#636363
	Medium Blue	\$mediumBlue	hsl(205, 74, 18%)	#0C3451
	Sea Blue	\$seaBlue	hsl(195, 39%, 47%)	#498FA7
	Medium Turquoise	\$mediumTurquoise	hsl(196, 67%, 30%)	#196480
	Turquoise Highlight	\$turquoiseHighlight	hsl(183, 76%, 62%)	#54E0E8
	Sky Blue	\$skyBlue	hsl(191, 80%, 76%)	#91E1F3
	Frog Green	\$frogGreen	hsl(117, 28%, 56%)	#73AE6F
	Burnt Orange	\$burntOrange	hsl(27, 53%, 62%)	#D1996B
	Coral	\$coral	hsl(357, 44%, 71%)	#D69598
	Warning Red	\$warningRed	hsl(359, 52%, 65%)	#D47779

Outcomes.

	Colour Name	Variable Name	HSL	Hex
	Held	\$heldColour	hsl(19, 60%, 69%)	#DF9F81
	Disallowed	\$disallowedColour	hsl(47, 70%, 67%)	#E6CC70
	Allowed	\$allowedColour	hsl(189, 40%, 66%)	#86C1CB
	Sanitised	\$sanitisedColour	hsl(248, 25%, 71%)	#A7A3C8
	Remediated	\$remediatedColour	hsl(204, 49%, 68%)	#85B5D5
	Clean	\$cleanColour	hsl(144, 35%, 68%)	#91CAA8
	Pending	\$pendingColour	hsl(170, 3%, 66%)	#A6ABAA

Gradients.



Gradient direction always runs along the longest length of the shape, or alternatively corner to corner.



Fonts.

Headings - Montserrat Regular / colour Medium Blue

Body (desktop) - Roboto Regular / colour Charcoal Grey dakened 5% - #575757

Body (mobile) - Roboto Condensed Regular / colour Charcoal Grey dakened 5% - #575757

Links (desktop) - Roboto Regular / colour Medium Turquoise

with 40% greater Saturation - #23c4cd

Links (mobile) - Roboto Condensed / colour Medium Turquoise with 40% greater Saturation - #23c4cd

Note: in general buttons are preferred over text-based links. However links may be used within bodies of text or inside table cells.

Buttons.

Button Anatomy



Button Types

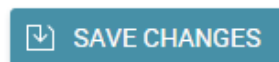
Filled Buttons are the standard buttons used throughout the application and use Sea Blue for the main colour with White text and icons. These are generally used for primary actions.



Filled Button with Icon



Filled Button no Icon



Filled Button Hover State

Ghost Buttons have the same dimensions and form as the Filled Button but have a transparent background and a border. The standard Ghost Button uses a Sea Blue border, text and icon (where present). Ghost Buttons throughout the application are generally used for secondary actions. An exception to this is on the login screen(s) where white Ghost Buttons are used for primary actions (see login section).



Ghost Button with Icon



Ghost Button no Icon



Ghost Button Hover State

Delete Buttons are displayed as Filled Buttons and use a Warning Red background colour with White text.



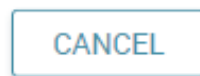
Drop Shadows.

Drop shadows are used sparingly throughout the application to represent depth where necessary. Notable uses include, modals, popups and button hover states.

The most common drop shadow used throughout is a subtle shadow with the following css style:

`box-shadow: 0px 2px 5px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.15);`

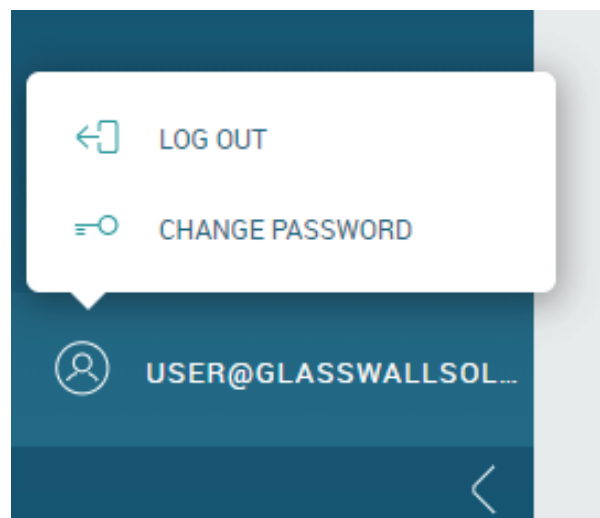
offset-x offset-y blur-radius spread-radius color



A notable exception to this is where popup menus and notifications are used. These appear to 'float' higher off the page and use the following shadow:

`box-shadow: 0px 3px 16px 1.6px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.34);`

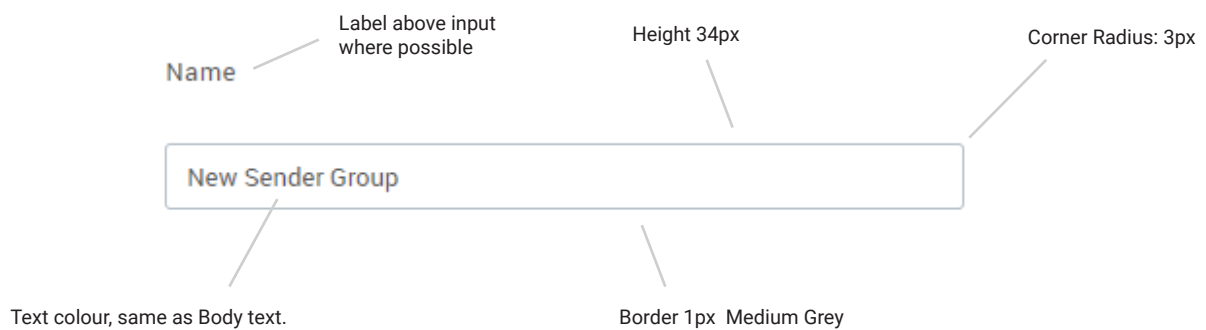
offset-x offset-y blur-radius spread-radius color



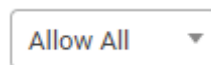
Form Elements.

Form elements in the application are styled very minimally, to provide a clean look.

Inputs



Select Boxes



Select boxes use the Select2 plugin to ensure that they display consistently across all browsers. Only a small amount of styling is used to bring the colours into line with the rest of the application. <https://select2.org/>

Checkboxes



Checkboxes are styled in one of two ways in the application. The most common use is as a toggle as shown above to display an on or off state. The unchecked state has a grey background and the checked state has a Sea blue background. A transition animates the toggle position over a period of 0.2 seconds.



Within table cells, such as the File Release Request table the checkboxes are styled in a more traditional manner to display an unselected/selected state for each row. Unchecked shows a Sea Blue border and White background whilst Checked has a Sea Blue background and a White tick icon. A transition animates between the two states with the tick moving up from below when checked.

Iconography.

Icons play an important part in the Glasswall interface, providing visual cues to make rapid scanning of the page easier.

There are a number of different icons used in different locations throughout the UI but they share a number of common features.

Filetype

All icons are SVG's, which not only allows smooth scaling with no loss of quality, but also a much smaller file size than an equivalent bitmap file.

Colour

Each icon only uses a single colour, usually in contrast to the background on which it sits.

Design

The icons are (with the exception of some of the smaller tab icons) line-based with a degree of minimalism to avoid overcomplexity. Providing just enough detail to convey the purpose of the icon and economy of line is key to the style. Fills are not used.

In the vast majority of cases the stroke weight is 1pt which equates to 1px when designing at the target resolution in Adobe Illustrator. Snap-to-pixel is always used where possible for a sharp rendering.

It is important when designing new icons that the 'weight' of the icon is considered in comparison to other icons in the set. In particular, overly complex icons or those using heavy strokes will stand out amongst others and not appear to sit comfortably in the group.

As a general rule of thumb, lines do not cross. In the examples below you can see that part of the containing circle is removed to allow the tick to extend outside of the circle. Similarly the head in the User Account icon does not actually touch the shoulders below it. There are notable exceptions to this where necessary - the 'Add' icon being one example where this just wouldn't work and still remain recognisable as a 'plus' symbol.

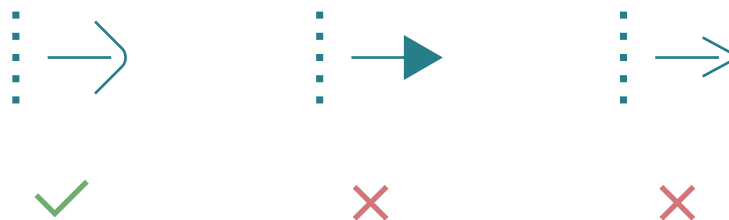


Iconography cont.

The space given to the crossing line must be judged individually to ensure that the 'weight' of the icon sits well with the surrounding icons. This should be done whilst viewing at the size and resolution that it is intended for.

Arrows

Where arrows are used in icons, they should again, only use lines and not have filled arrow heads. The arrowhead should be made up of two lines at 90 degrees to one another for the point, bisected by the main arrow line, as shown below. A small radius may also be added to the 'point'.



General Layout.

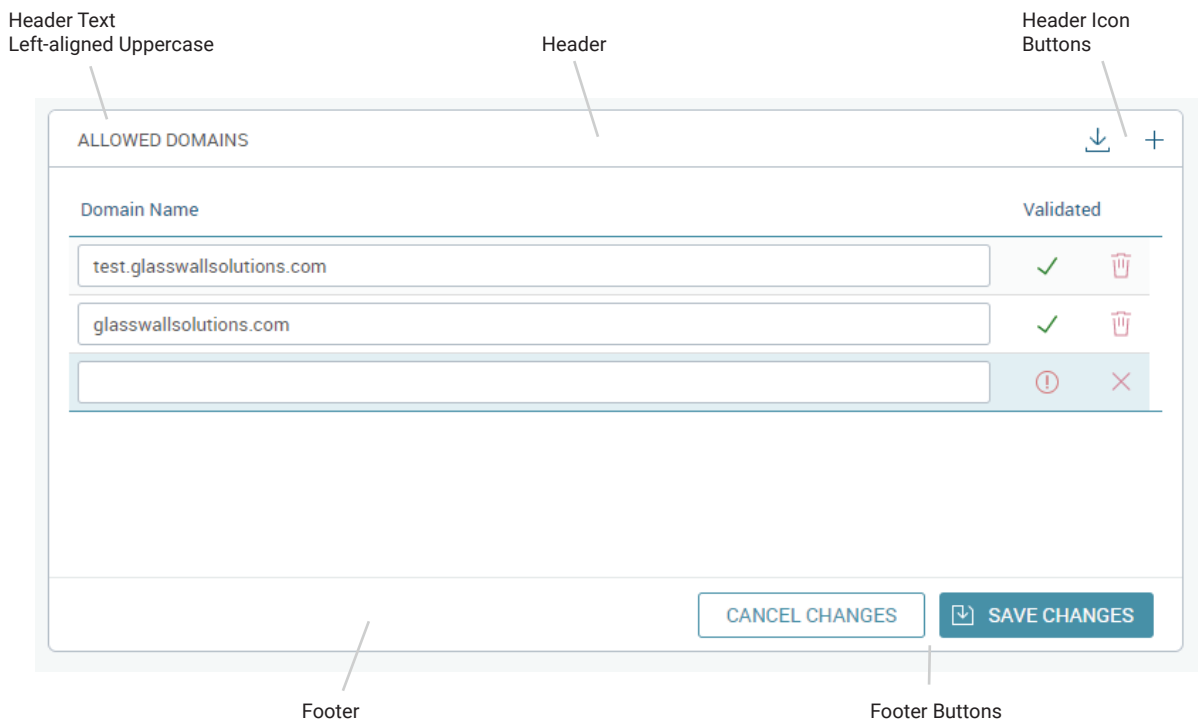
A number of layout elements and styles appear frequently in the application and are documented here.

Background

The main background inside the portal uses Pale Grey as a backdrop to the other elements, this allows the use of both lighter (usually White) and darker elements to stand out against it.

Containers

Most of the main content of each page is contained inside an outer element or container. These containers generally consist of a White background with a 1px Medium Grey border and a 6px radius on the corners. A container may have a header which uses left aligned uppercase text and also any relevant icon buttons aligned to the right. A footer may also be present which is usually used to contain any relevant action buttons (such as Save, Delete etc).



Dividers

The Header and Footer of a container are separated with the use of a dividing line. These are 1px high and usually applied as a border to the element. Two colours are used - a darker grey, as used beneath the header which uses Medium Grey and a lighter grey line which uses Pale Grey as used above the footer to give the effect of a lighter weight line.

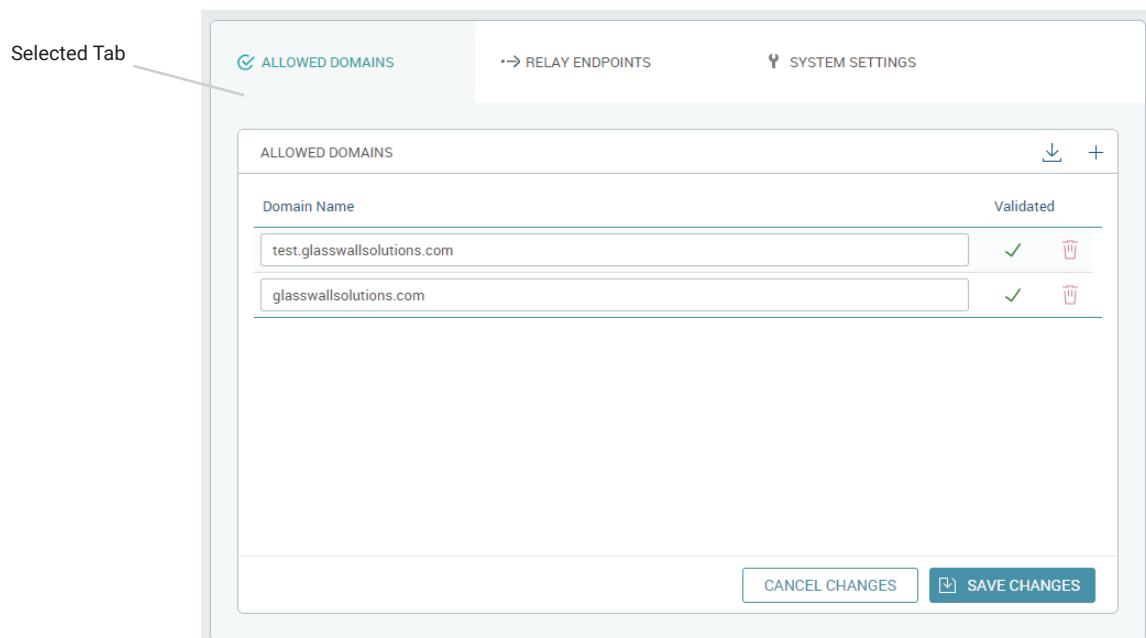
General Layout cont.

Tabbed Layout

Within the application, containers are often nested inside other containers. This should be done sparingly where required. One example of this nesting is the tabbed layout.

The tabbed layout utilises an outer container with tabs to allow navigation between various contents. Most tabbed layouts utilise one layer of tabs, however the Policy section has two and these are styled quite distinctively.

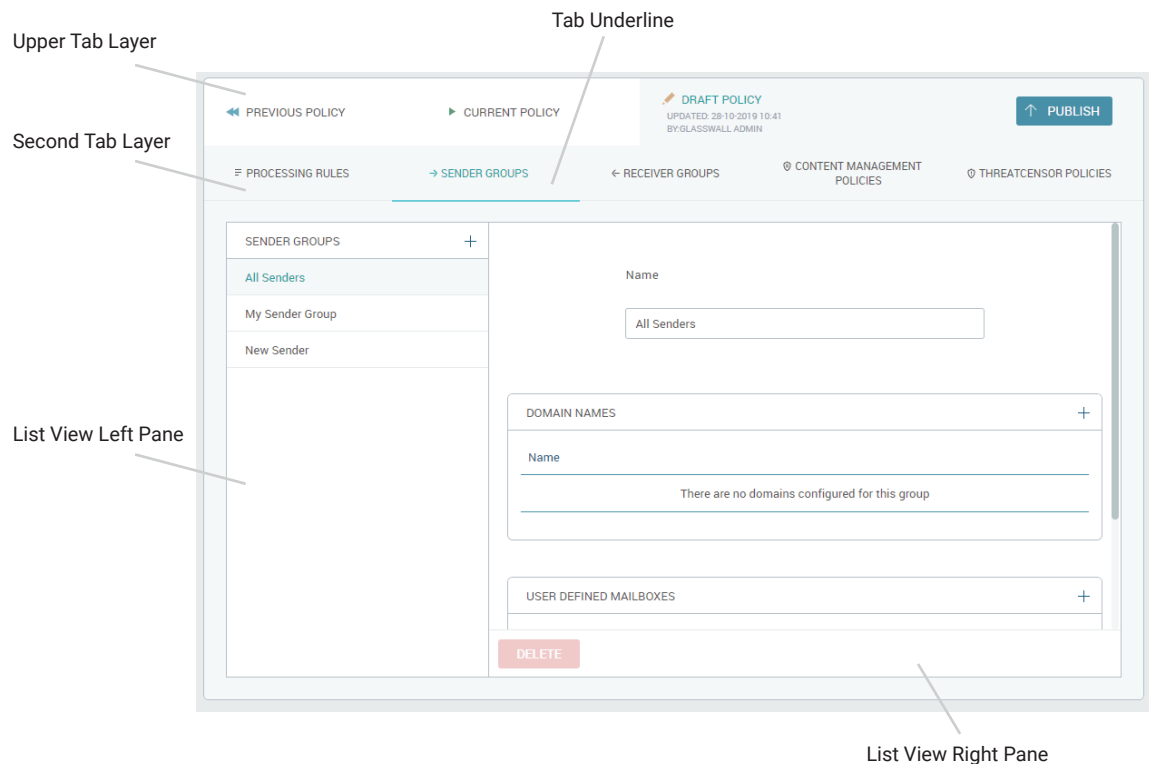
A one tab layer container uses a background color of Pale Grey lightened by 5% (#f4f5f6). This is also used as the background for the selected tab. This allows a contrast between the tabbed container and any inner containers. The selected tab text is uppercase and uses a colour of Turquoise Highlight darkened by 25%. The associated icon uses the same colour.



A tabbed layout with two layers of tab navigation uses the standard tab styles (as above) for the upper layer but a different styling for the second layer.

The second layer sits below the upper layer and on the grey background (to show that it is a child of the selected upper tab) and uses underlining and highlighted text to define the selected tab. The selected text colour is the same as the upper selected tab (#f4f5f6), but the underline is Turquoise Highlight without any adjustments. A pale grey border sits below the second tab layer and the underline moves along this using a CSS transition when a different tab is selected.

General Layout cont.



List View

Another commonly used layout pattern is the List View. This can be seen in the Policy and Users sections of the application.

The List View can be seen in the screenshot above and consists of two panes, the left-hand containing a header with a list below and the right-hand one containing form element and details. The two are separated by a 1px Medium Grey border.

The left-hand header usually contains an 'Add' icon button for adding items to the button list. The right-hand pane has a footer where action buttons such as 'Delete', 'Save' and 'Cancel' are found. The 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons are hidden until an item is edited and they are required.

It is common for the right-hand pane to hold Container elements which in turn have contents relevant to their purpose.

The List View differs in layout on a smaller screen/mobile device where only the right pane is on show at all times and the list pane is hidden in a popup that is only shown when required.

General Layout cont.

Tables

The tables within the application are rendered using the DataTables (<https://datatables.net/>) plugin and take much of their styling from the DataTables stylesheets. These have been adapted to an extent to fit in with the styling of the rest of the interface in terms of colours in particular.

Mode	Event Time	Status	From	To	Subject	Files
>	28-10-2019 10:56	✓	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Email with rx using redis	1 S
>	28-10-2019 10:56	✓	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Email with rx using redis	1 S
>	25-10-2019 09:46	→	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Test email at 10/25/2019 09:4...	1 A 1 S
>	25-10-2019 09:36	→	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Email with rx using redis	1 S
>	25-10-2019 09:36	→	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Email with rx using redis	1 S
>	25-10-2019 09:36	→	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Email with rx using redis	1 S
>	25-10-2019 09:36	→	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Email with rx using redis	1 S
>	25-10-2019 09:36	→	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Email with rx using redis	1 S
>	25-10-2019 09:35	→	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Email with rx using redis	1 S
>	25-10-2019 09:35	→	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	jsomers@glasswallsolutions.c...	Email with rx using redis	1 S

Showing 1 to 10 of 17396 Items Shown: 10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Go to page: Go

Modals

Modals are used to give further details and provide functionality without leaving the context of the current page. For clarity, only one modal should be open at any one time, modals should never be stacked upon each other.

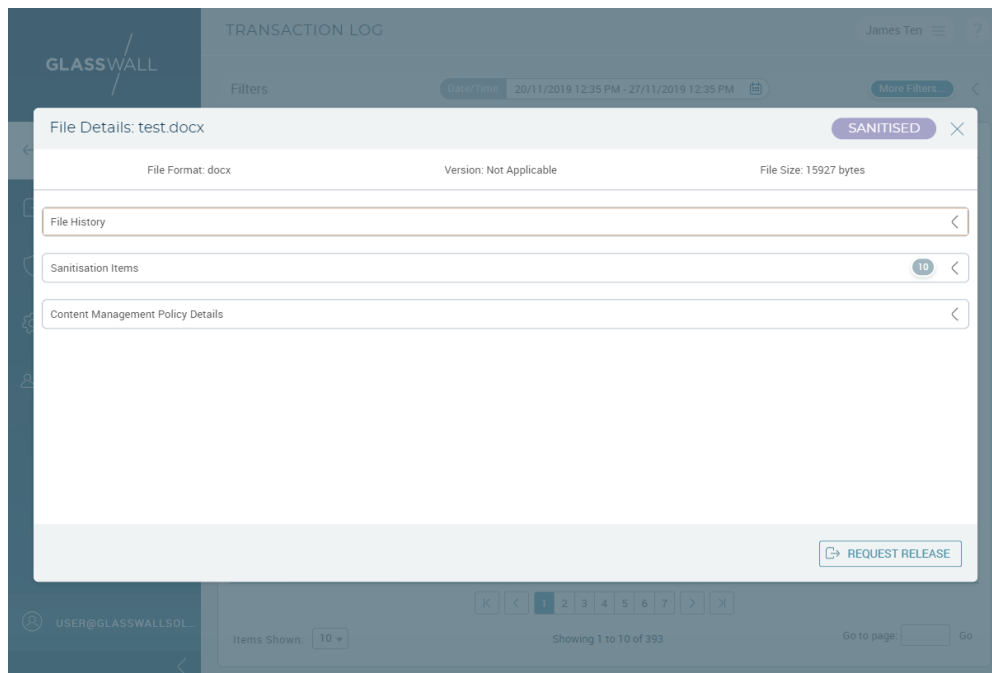
The modal structure consists of an 'overlay' which is semi transparent and darkens the interface behind it, and an inner element - the modal itself which - sits 'above' the overlay and holds the content.

The modal usually has a header and footer. The header holds the left-aligned heading text and a right-aligned 'Close' icon button which will hide the modal when clicked. The footer acts as a container for any action buttons that are present.

Modals generally have White backgrounds with a header and footer in Pale Grey lightened by 3% (#eef0f1).

In a standard Modal, clicking away from the modal and on the overlay will close it.

General Layout cont.



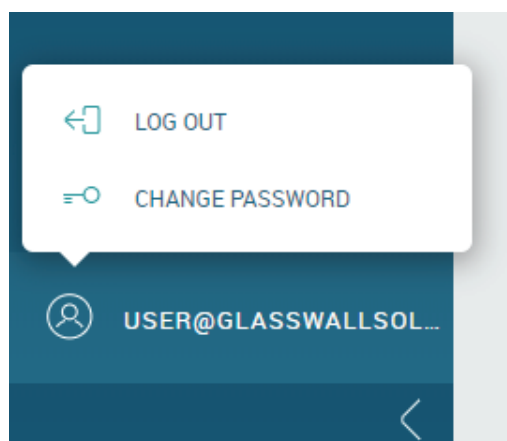
Popups

Popups are smaller menus and notifications that 'pop-up' over the main interface when a certain action is performed. They may contain menus or information relating to their context.

Visually, Popups 'hover' above the interface with a drop-shadow (see Drop Shadows section) that distinguishes them from the layers with a lower z-index. They usually have a White background with a corner radius of 6px and a small filled White arrow which points to the element to which they refer (for example the account menu popup arrow points towards the account button/username which is clicked to open it).

Other popups in the interface include the onboarding prompts which, whilst similar have a slightly different styling.

Popups do not have an overlay behind them to block out the rest of the interface like modals do. Clicking away from a popup will close it.

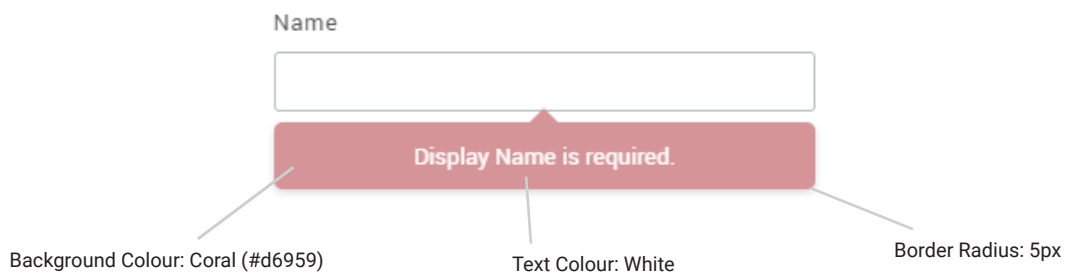


Notifications.

Notifications within the application largely come in one of two styles - validation messages within forms and 'toast' notifications.

Validation Messages

These take the form of a popup-like box which sits beneath the form element that it refers to and provides information about errors to do with the input data (or lack thereof).

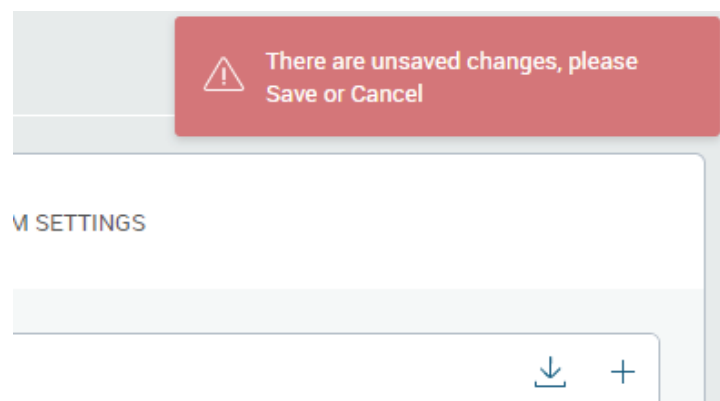


The validation 'popup' usually has a centralised arrow above it which points to the form element. A standard drop shadow is used to add depth.

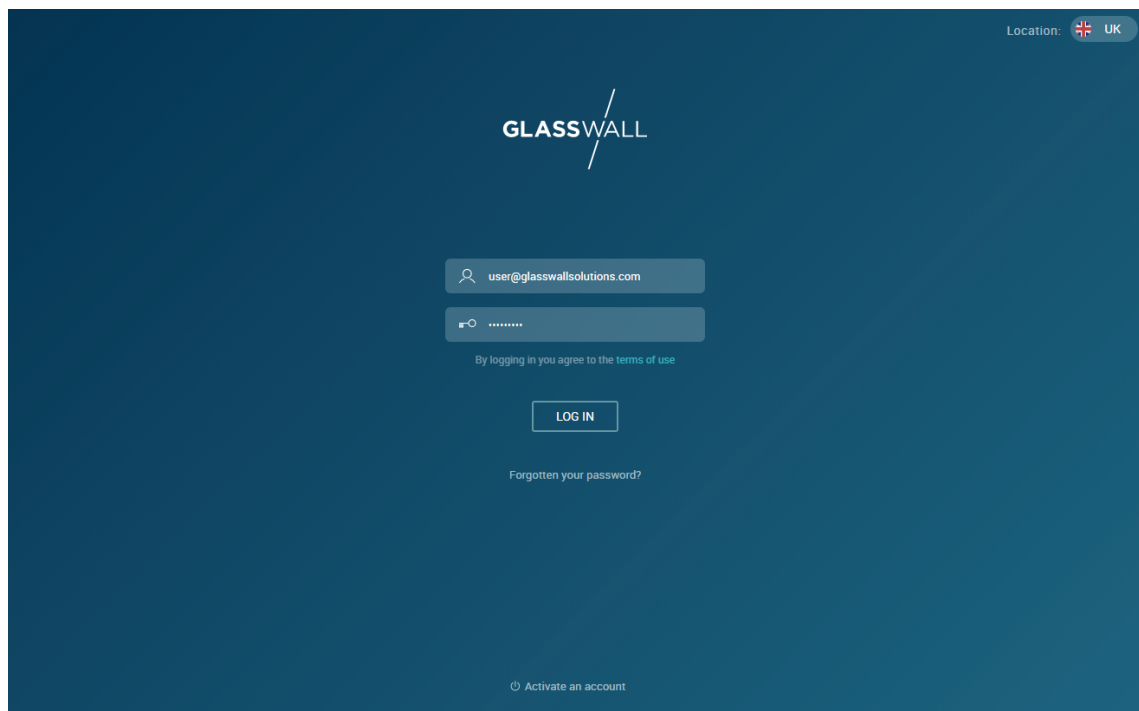
Toast Notifications

These are notifications that pop up in the top right-hand corner of the interface to confirm certain actions. Toast messages can be shown to signify a successful action, a warning or an error and different coloured backgrounds are associated with these.

A plugin called Toastr (<https://codeseven.github.io/toastr/>) is used to handle these notifications and much of the styling comes from the plugin itself. There are some changes made to the standard styling, including the use of custom icons and the background colours. The Warning and Error notifications use Warning Red and the Success notification uses Frog Green.



External Pages.



The 'external' pages of the application include the 'Log In' page, the 'Forgot Password' page and other landing pages where the user is not logged in.

These utilise a different style approach to those of the rest of the application.

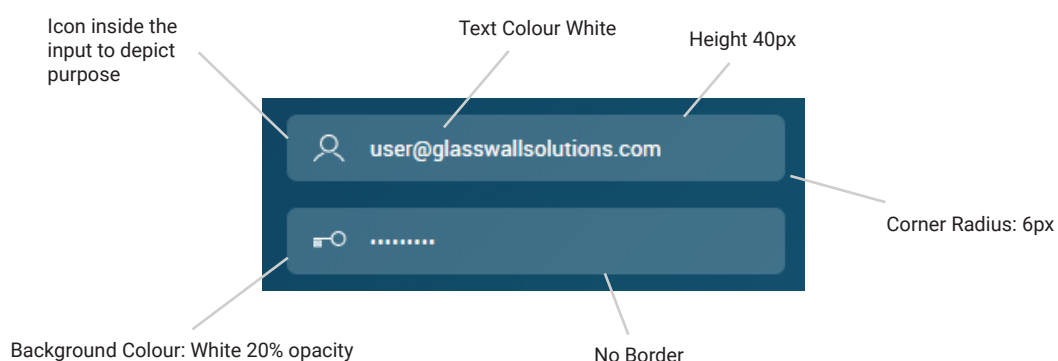
A full width diagonal gradient (the same colours as the main menu) is used as the background, the content is mostly centered and the form elements are subtly different from the standard ones. These differences serve to distinguish between when a user is logged in or logged out of the application.

The following style descriptions all refer to elements within this section of the application.

Form Elements

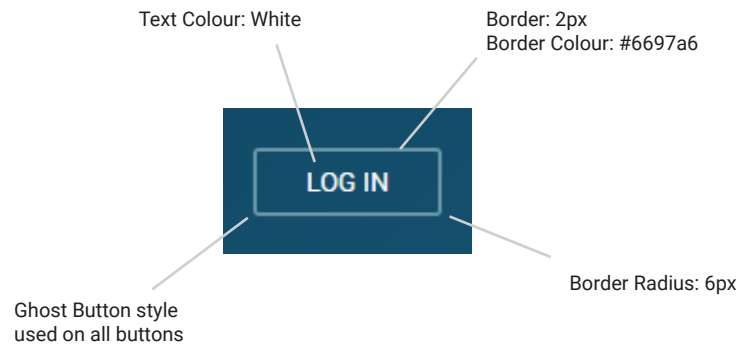
The form elements largely retain a similar shape and size as the rest of the application but some changes are notable.

Inputs



External Pages cont.

Buttons



Text

The text shown on the external pages of the application is White with varying degrees of opacity applied to adjust it for prominence. A higher opacity will make the text stand out against the background to a greater degree.

Notifications

Notifications within the external pages are limited to validation-style messages that appear either mid or above a form. Toastr notifications are not generally used in this area.

