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# Modal containers

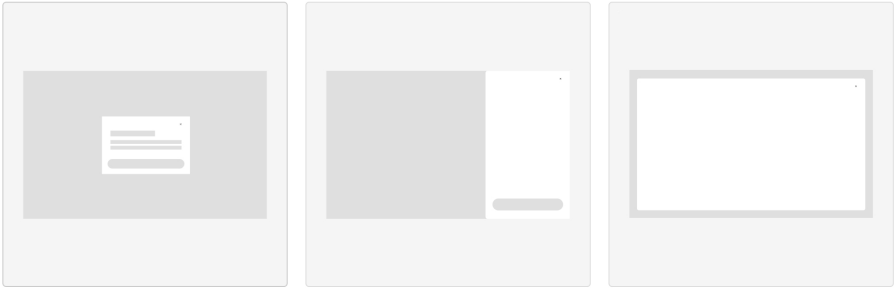
Modals are windows placed on top of a backdrop to present users with immersive content, short tasks, or additional information in a more focused context.

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## Modal components

Modals are fragile in comparison to regular pages as their temporary nature makes them easy to dismiss. For this reason, Modals shouldn't contain complex or high-stakes tasks that could be easily dismissed and lost. As Modals cover a range of components we have split them into specific use cases under [Prompt](#), [Sheet](#) and [Theatre](#). Read more about each of them on their separate hub pages.



### Prompt

Prompt appears in the centre of a screen and is used to interrupt the user with a system dialogue. [See Prompt](#)

### Sheet

Sheets enter from the side of the screen and are used to display additional information or short tasks whilst maintaining visibility of the content below. [See Sheet](#)

### Theatre

Theatre view is a full-screen modal used for viewing immersive content. [See Theatre](#)

## Modal content

As you choose your Modals it's important to ensure that the content or the task that you're presenting doesn't stray too much from the context below. Any content that keeps the users in a Modal state for a long time runs the risk of distancing them from their current flow. This can confuse users about where they are.

### Use Modals for content like:

**Short, contained tasks.** Tasks that have a direct effect to the content below, which can be achieved in a few small, simple steps.

**Additional information.** A focused display of related information that may have been cumbersome to include inline on the page below.

### Avoid using Modals for content like:

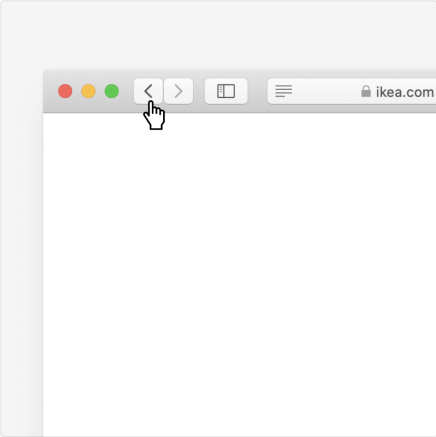
**Tasks with long, complex or high stakes flows.** The temporary nature of Modals means they can be dismissed easily—sometimes accidentally—with the escape key or browser's back button. In most cases any input or progress a user has made in the Modal will also be lost. With that in mind, information a user may lose through dismissing a Modal should be low-risk and easy to replicate.

**Rich content with deep information structures.** These often require their own navigation framework which can lead the user too far down a rabbit hole. They may not be able to find their way back to their flow since modal content is typically not part of the root application information architecture.

**Content that should be directly linked.** Modals are an extension of the information on the page they were launched from. As such, using them requires that a context already be set beforehand. Depending on your platform and implementation, direct URLs to Modals may not always exist.

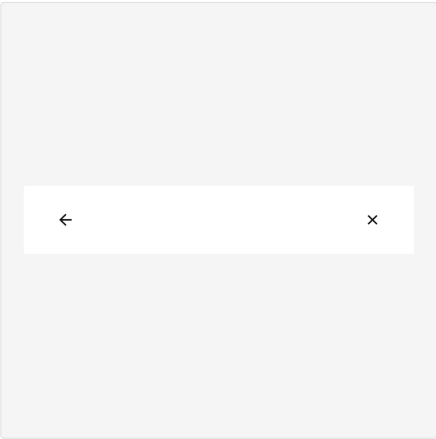
# Modal behaviours

Since modals are temporary and easy to dismiss, they're much more fragile. Do not design complex or heavy task flows in a Modal window, in that case, it's better to use regular pages.



## Navigation history

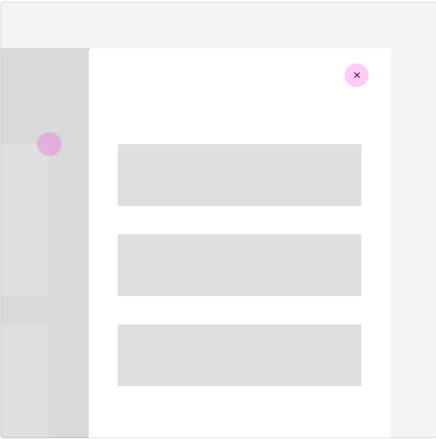
When Modals are opened they should be included as a step in the users' navigation history. This means users should be able to move back to the content below from navigation controls outside of the application, such as browser back buttons or OS back buttons. This implementation detail ensures that users can expect to move their application state backwards, especially when modals include their own screen flows or where fullscreen Modals remove the context of the page below.



## Flows

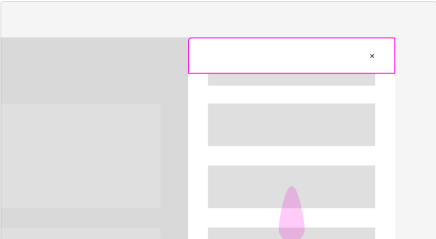
Modals can occasionally contain their own flows. The Modal header provides a back button to aid flow navigation in these scenarios. The Sheet variants typically cater well for content with flows.

Avoid creating flows with prompts. If another action is required after taking an action from a Prompt, simply summon another Prompt.



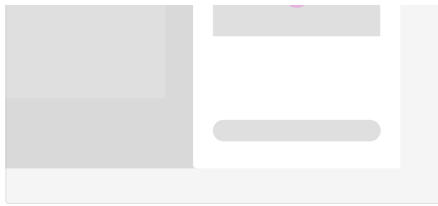
## Dismissible

Modals can be dismissed by either tap/clicking the close button within the header or tap/clicking the backdrop area. Prompts are typically not dismissible via these methods and instead rely on the actions in the footer to complete or dismiss the Modal.



## Fixed Modal header

Modals can be vertically scrolled without affecting the page below. Content scrolls behind the Modal header. There is the option to use a transparent header in cases where it benefits showing content in that region, for example fullscreen images.



### Fixed Modal footer

The Modal footer is a container to hold actions or other important information in view. It's fixed to the bottom of the container and overflowing content flows behind it.

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## Payment Logo



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