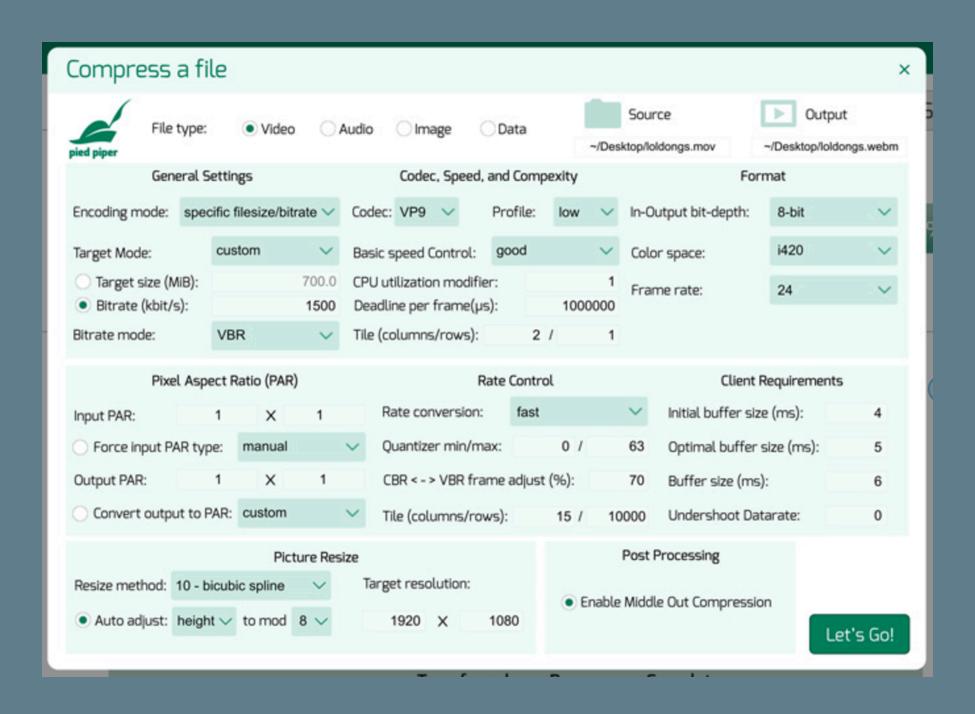
# Designing and Implementing Hidden & Layered Elements

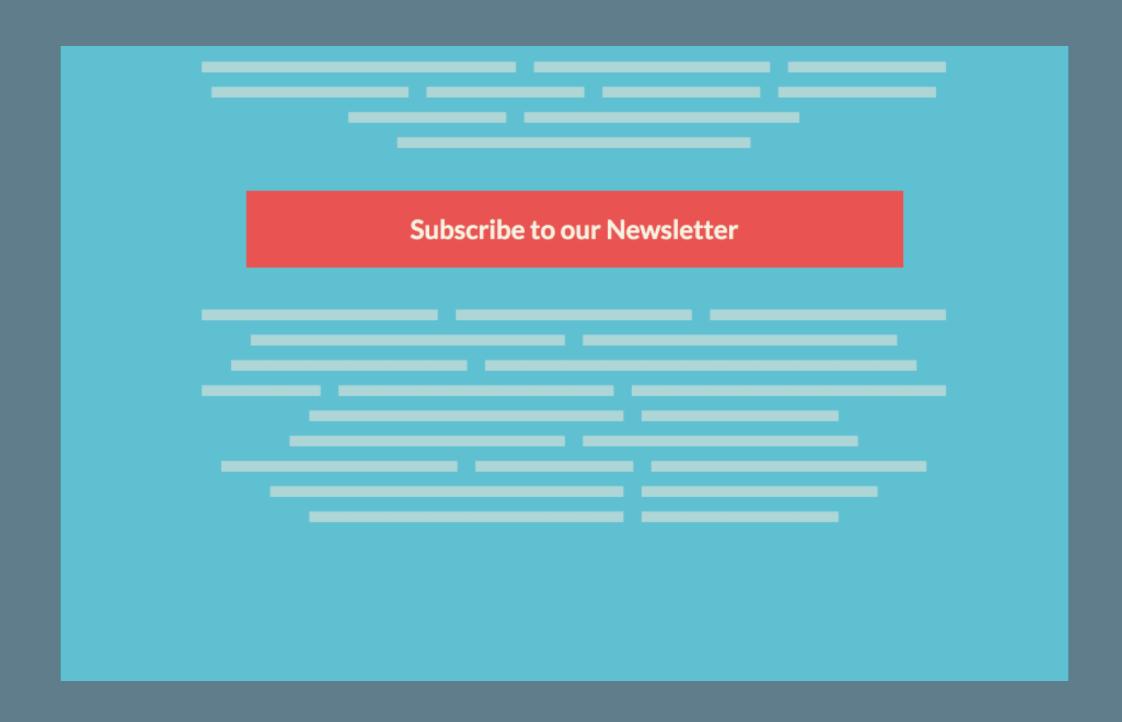
# Dealing with Complex Uls

- So far, our applications have shown you everything you could interact with up front
- But some more advanced controls and interactions don't need to be shown right away
- This allows us to guide the user on a more controlled path and establish hierarchy, rather than overwhelming them with too many options up front

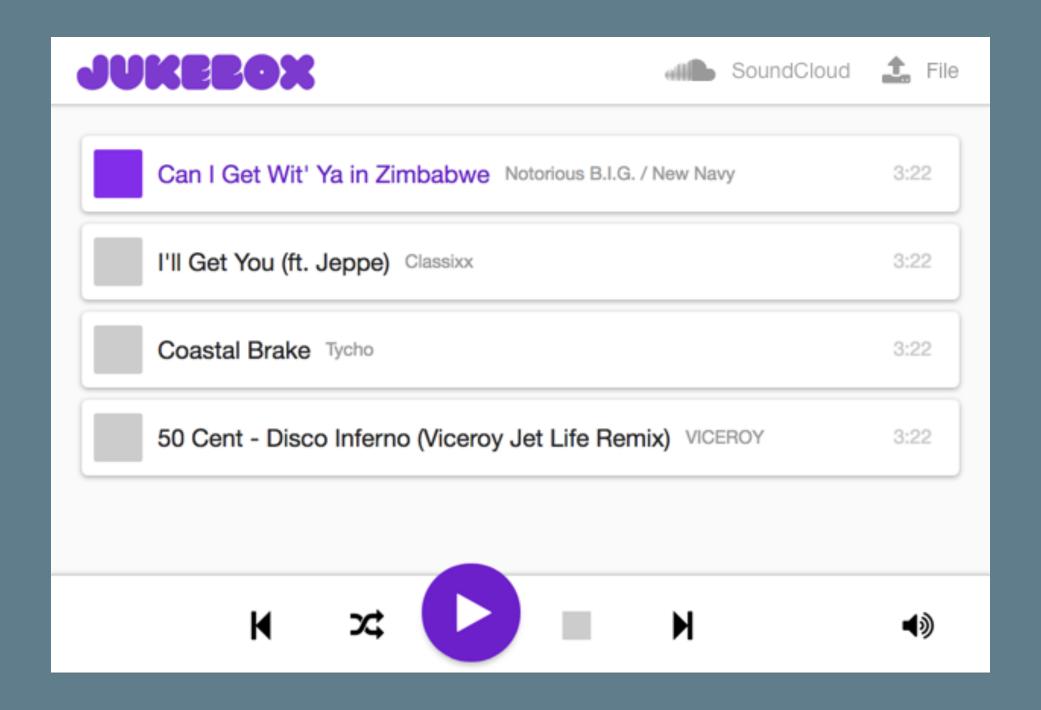
## You don't want your app to look like this:



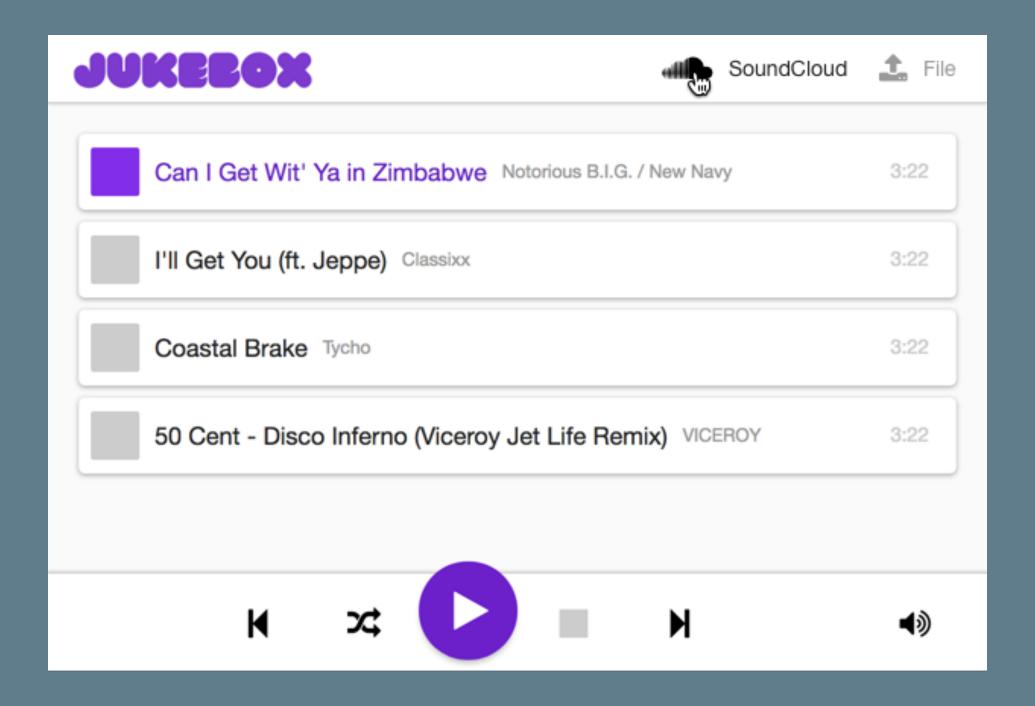
#### But would rather it look like this:



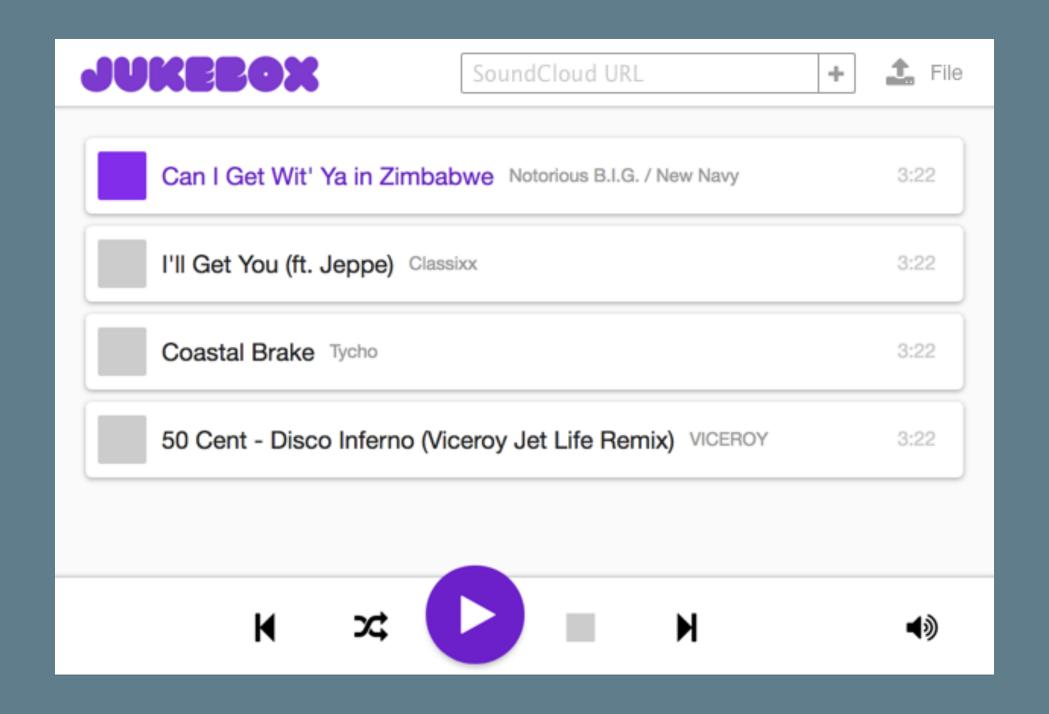
#### Jukebox Example: Hidden Input



#### Jukebox Example: Hidden Input (Hover)



## Jukebox Example: Hidden Input (Expanded)



#### Jukebox Example: Hidden Input (Code)

```
<div class="scimport">
   <button class="scimport-btn">SoundCloud</button>
   <form class="scimport-form">
       <input class="scimport-form-url" placeholder="SoundCloud URL"/>
       <button class="scimport-form-submit"/>
</div>
.scimport-form {
    display: none;
.scimport.showForm .scimport-form {
    display: block;
.scimport.showForm .scimport-btn {
    display: none;
```

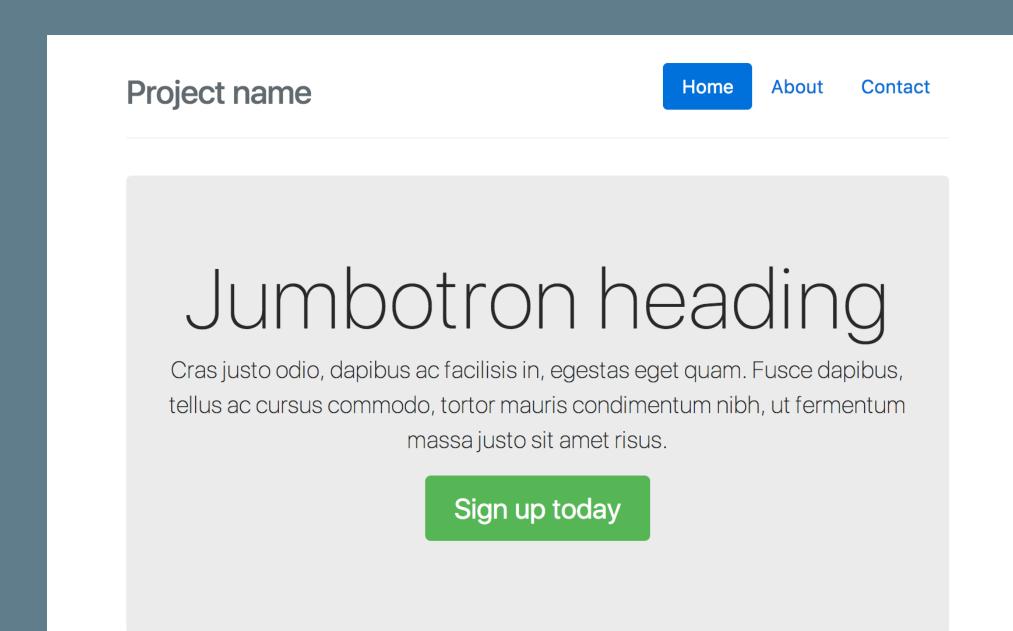
# Using Depth

- The inline approach works well for simple inputs like a single text input, as seen previously
- But sometimes we need more space than is available (Smaller screens, more complex forms)
- For this, we might want to place an element *on top* of other elements, so that we can have more space

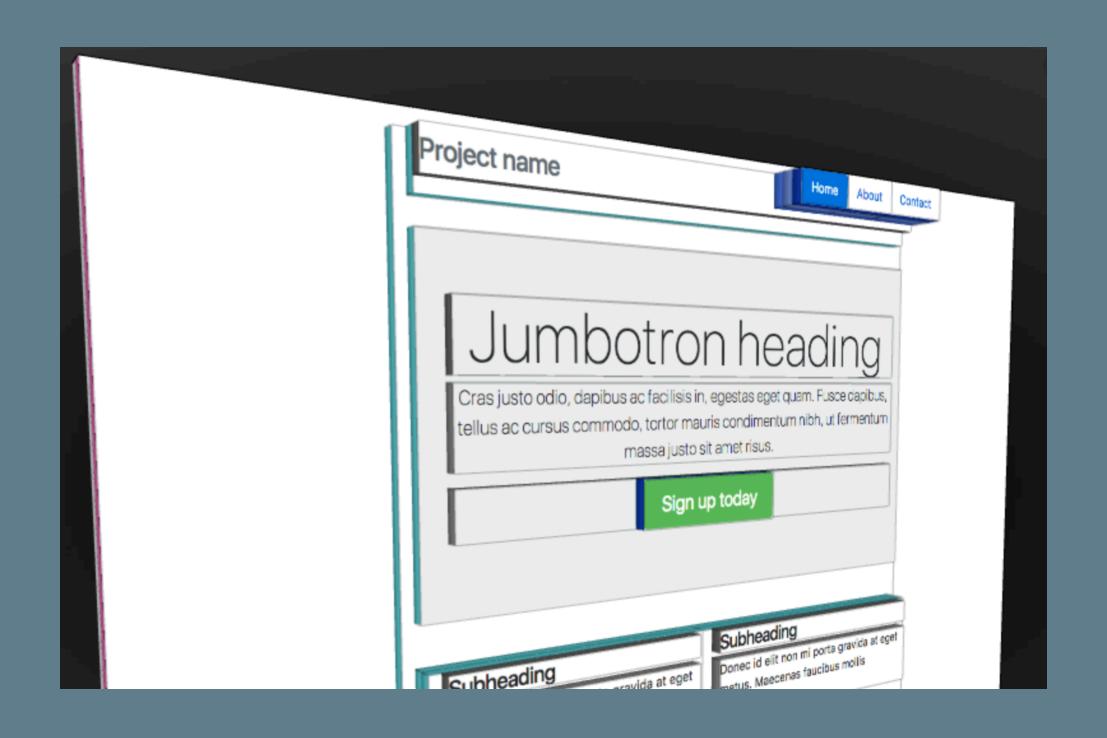
# Using Depth (cont.)

- Despite the fact that websites appear flat, each element has a level of depth
- By default, this is determined based on how deeply nested an element is, and its position in html
- However, we can override that by using fixed / absolute positioning, and the CSS rule z-index

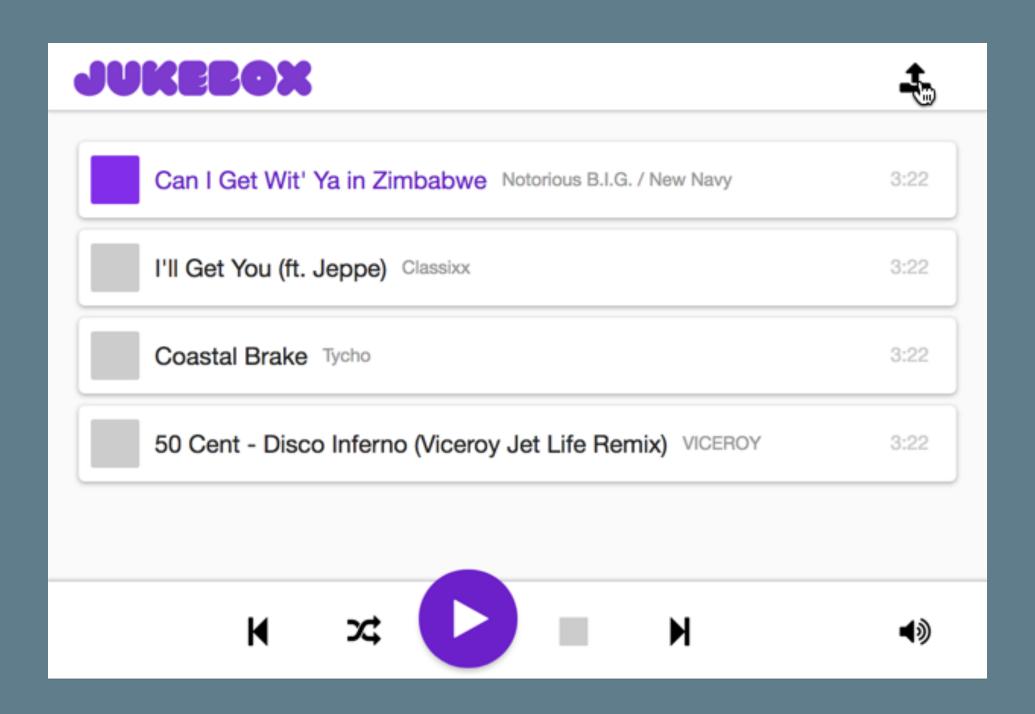
#### What you think a page looks like



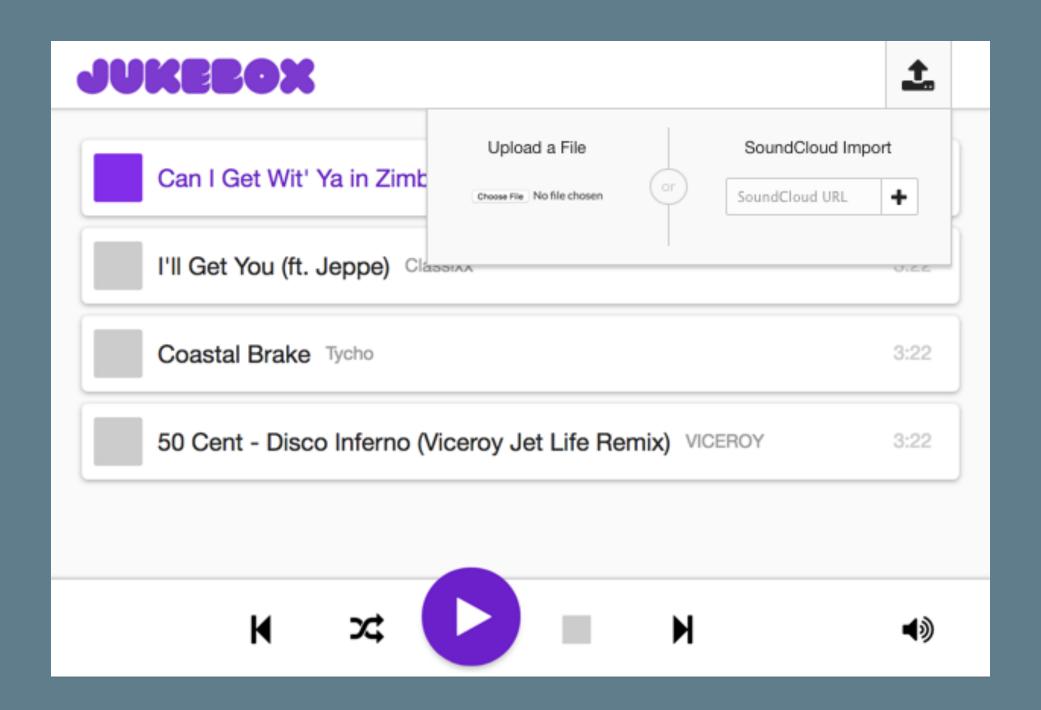
#### What a page actually looks like



#### Jukebox Example: Popover



## Jukebox Example: Popover (Opened)



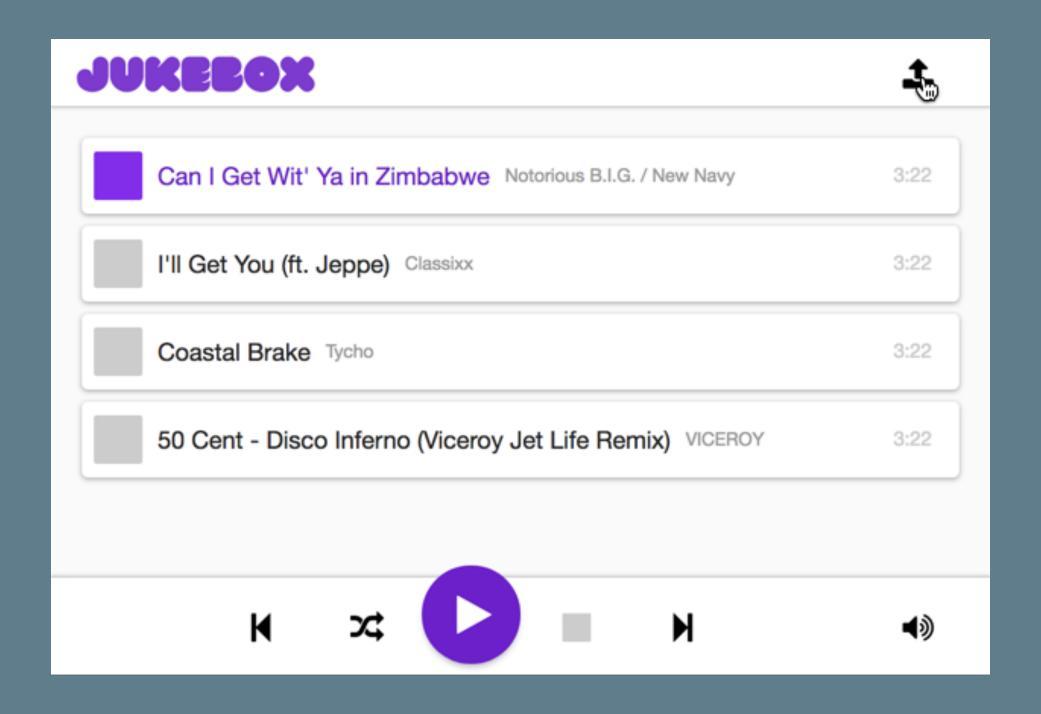
#### Jukebox Example: Popover (Code)

```
<div class="import">
    <input type="file" class="import-file"/>
   <form class="import-sc">
       <input class="import-sc-url" placeholder="SoundCloud URL"/>
       <button class="import-sc-submit"/>
    </form>
</div>
.import {
    position: absolute;
    display: none;
    /* Size, position, color styles too. */
.import.isOpen {
    display: block;
```

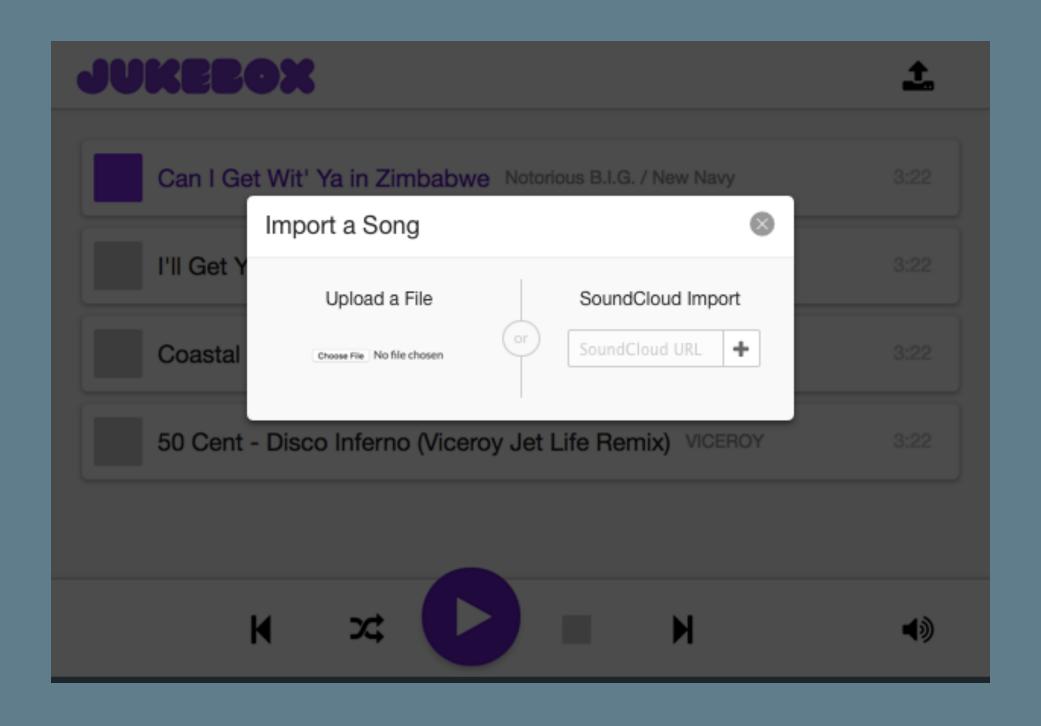
# Focusing & Overlays

- Now that we're able to placing elements on top of each other, why not focus the user more
- We can cover the screen to make sure they're focusing only on the current task at hand
- By making it see-through, we can assure them that the screen isn't gone, just covered

#### Jukebox Example: Modal

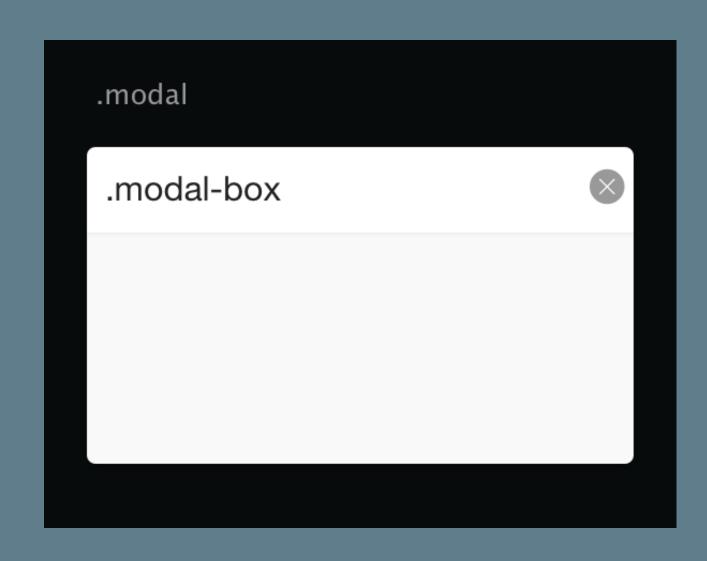


### Jukebox Example: Modal (Opened)



#### Jukebox Example: Modal (Code)

```
.modal {
   display: none;
   /* Fixed, so it covers the viewport */
   position: fixed;
   top: 0;
   left: 0;
   width: 100%;
   height: 100%;
   /* Translucent black background */
   background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.7);
.modal-box {
   position: absolute;
   /* Center it in the screen */
   top: 50%;
   left: 50%;
   transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
.modal.isOpen {
   display: block;
```



## Resources

- Guidelines When Using Overlays / Modals
- Z-Index: A Comprehensive Look