



PROJECT STYLE GUIDE

CICDIM

Consolidated Innovation Center
Development and IT Management

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Welcome!

This style guide will walk through the UI/UX components that appear in CICDIM applications. It will showcase the CICDIM UI/UX web standards.

UI/UX Goals

Consistency and progression of web design best practices. These are the hallmarks of the CICDIM user interface, which collectively combine to offer a superior user experience.

All projects under the CICDIM umbrella will need to look, feel, and operate on a set of prescribed standards. By creating an environment where any user can easily navigate and understand the interface based on intuitive design, users experience a seamless application that does not change between versions or projects.

Buttons

The button is a high profile component prevalent on nearly every page of an application. It is important that your buttons match their contextual style. This could mean adhering to a color palette, graphical style, or taking a lead from existing brand guidelines.

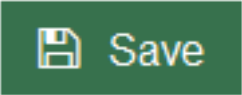
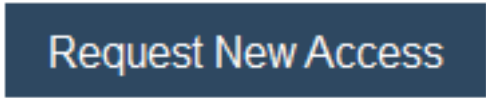
Definition

There can be many clickable components on a screen at any time, but only some of those will truly be buttons. Other components, such as text links or tabs, may seem similar in function to a button, but by narrowing the definition it is easier to apply a consistent set of rules that are enforced throughout the site.

In graphical user interfaces, a button is a small defined area that you can click to select an option or command.

There is a distinction between a normal button and a call-to-action button. **Call-To-Action** buttons (CTAs) are styled differently to make them distinct, obvious, and important action drivers for the specific page. These are buttons around which the page's purpose revolves, such as Save, Confirm, and Upload and it is critical that users come to recognize these components and what they symbolize.

CICDIM Standard Buttons



The Design

Sharp Corners

Studies show that while soft corners are better for consumer-based websites, sharp corners are best for maximizing focus and attention; two qualities that are important to the required detail and accuracy of task-oriented applications.

CICDIM Colors

The CICDIM blue and green is designed to contrast with both the button text/icon but also with the white background of the page itself. This ensures the user is provided with clear and obvious options. Blue is designated as the normal button color, while green makes those important, data-driving buttons a distinction within its class.

These colors also meet the WCAG contrast requirements for government websites.

Icon Use

Only call-to-action buttons will utilize icons. This is to differentiate CTA's from normal buttons and to establish a visual language with the user. With intelligent icon use, users will come to recognize functions by icons alone.

Data Tables

Data tables feature prominently in our applications. The need for an organized, clear, and concise way to present information is the core of all UI/UX decisions.

Definition

Data Tables present data grouped into columns and categories. They may also include, among other components, a mechanism for sorting (ascending and descending), pagination (a way to access different pages in the tables with large volumes of data), and a search field.

CICDIM Standard Data Tables

| Practice Name ↕ | Practitioner Name ↕ | Specialty ↕ | Deactivation Date ↕ |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| NY000163 | Gerald Shymoll | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |
| NY000163 | John Rossenberger | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |
| NY000163 | Josephine Lee | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |
| NY000163 | Kevin Costello | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |
| NY000163 | Kristin Robinson | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |
| NY000163 | Leila Obeid | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |
| NY000163 | Nathan Mikoff | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |
| NY000163 | Nicole Manserate | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |
| NY000163 | Ruth Lieberman | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |
| NY000163 | William Caramore | Internal/Adult Medicine | 02/12/31 |

Showing 1 to 10 of 200 entries

First Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 6 [Next](#) [Last](#)

The Design

Black Category Titles

To provide further distinction with links that appear inside a data table, we recommend using black font for the title headers.

No Outer Border

The elimination of the outer border helps contribute to a cleaner look. In data-heavy applications clarity is prioritized.

Inner Border Judgement Calls

Depending on how information-heavy any particular data table may be, the decision to exclude or include vertical separators is up to the individual designer.

Inside Text and Links

Non-hyperlink text appearing inside a data table will be black.

Hyperlink text will be blue and underlined to indicate interactivity.

Sorting Arrows

Initially, both up and down sorting arrows appear in relevant category headers in CICDIM blue. When either arrow is clicked, the opposite alternative is the only one that shows for that category.

When the Sort Up arrow is clicked and the table finishes sorting, only the Sort Down arrow will be available.

Checkboxes & Radio Buttons

To provide more visual contrast and establish elements of a unique look and feel, the radio buttons and checkboxes have been styled differently. Many confuse checkboxes with radio buttons, so this new design eliminates confusion between the two and provides clarity on which component is best suited for a particular form or application.

Definition

Checkbox: An element or widget of a graphical user interface corresponding to a small square on a paper form that is either left blank or ticked to enable a function. It offers a choice - turning on or off - like true/false questions.

Radio Button: For lists of two or more mutually exclusive items. In other words, you can choose only one of several options much like a multiple-choice question.

CICDIM Style Checkbox & Radio Button

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hyphen (-) | <input type="radio"/> NPI (XXXXXXXXXX) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Period (.) | <input type="radio"/> Percentage (0-100) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apostrophe (') | <input checked="" type="radio"/> None |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Space () | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forward Slash (/) | |

The Design

Visibility

Low-vision users can more accurately discern their choices.

This style also complies with CMS's ASETT website, but provides greater visual awareness and recognition.

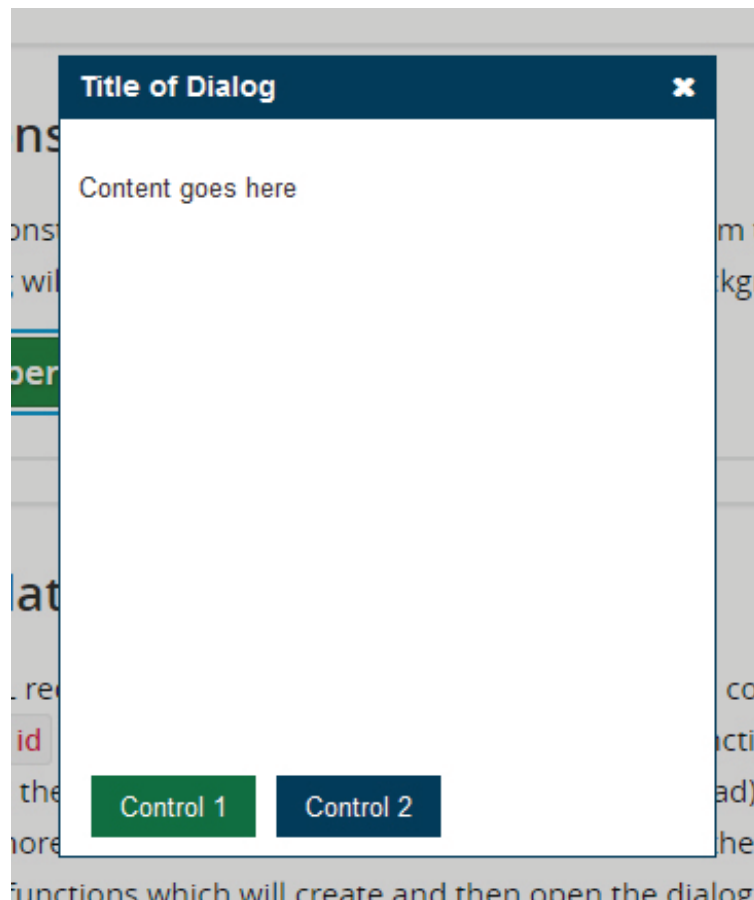
Modal Window / Pop-up / Dialogue Box

Modal windows (i.e. pop-ups, dialogue box) serve an important function in any application, but especially those that rely on accurate data input and precise understanding.

Definition

An on-screen window that can be dragged to any position within the application which displays information relevant to a page or function.

CICDIM Standard Modal Window



The Design

Close Icon

The 'X' in the top right-hand most corner of any window is a web standard that signals to the user to close that window by clicking the 'X'. The icon gains a higher visual priority by making it contrast strongly with the background.

Mobility

The window itself should be draggable to allow the user to keep the pertinent information visible but ensure it is not blocking relevant content on the page.

Styling

The modal title bar should be in the CICDIM blue to match the styling. The content area is white.

A dropshadow should appear around the modal window to offset the modal from the page in an obvious manner.

A one pixel border of the CICDIM blue should surround the modal window.

Breadcrumbs

CICDIM breadcrumbs are designed for the user to have a clear understanding of the path the user took to land on any given page.

Definition

Allow users to keep track of their locations within programs, applications, or websites.

CICDIM Standard Breadcrumbs

[AK305422 Nikxd Family Practice](#) > [Milestone 4](#) > PFAC Meetings

The Design

Active Page

Active page should appear in black with no underline. This is static and is not a link.

Inactive Page

All pages in the breadcrumb that are not the current page should be light blue (#037093), underlined, and clickable.

Text

Text should be 14 pixel font-size in Helvetica Neue.

Arrows

Arrows should not be underlined. They follow the color of the text it precedes.





Alerts

CICDIM alerts give the user the most complete data regarding any error, warning, confirmation, or informational alert. It provides links to the relevant section and is compliant with 508 requirements.

Definition

Alerts are used to provide important information to the user. They can, but do not necessarily, require action on the part of the user.

CICDIM Standard Alerts

-  1. [Selection determines Stage 2 requirements.](#)
-  Confirmation: Your changes have been saved.
-  Message: You have indicated no attestations. Please correct if needed.
-  1. [Is there an Application Start Date?](#)

1. Is there an Application Start Date?

Application Start Date (Required)



 This field cannot be empty.

The Design

Top Level Alerts

Alerts appear at the top of the content section, and provide a description and link to the relevant area (if needed). Focus is on the Alert for 508 compliance.

Inline Alert

The top level link takes you to the corresponding item on the page. For errors, the item will be outlined in red and display an 'X' icon alongside a short message detailing the specific action needed.

Warnings will follow a similar pattern, but use a different color palette and may or may not require definitive action from the user.

In the cases of Confirmations and Information Alerts, the top level focus is enough to inform the user of the message.

Styles

All four alerts (Warnings, Confirmations, Messages, and Errors) use different color palettes to distinguish themselves from one another. They also adhere to the 90 degree corner style.

Pagination

The pagination for CICDIM tables adheres strongly to the CMS Assets look and feel, differing only in making the interface even more clear and concise to the user.

Definition

An interface that allows the user to click through a preset number of choices when the number of options/items cannot reasonably fit on a single screen. There is generally included a 'Showing 1 to 100 of 1000 entries' text to give the user a sense of scope.

CICDIM Standard Pagination

Showing 1 to 10 of 200 entries First Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 6 [Next](#) [Last](#)

The Design

Encapsulated Page Numbers

Borderless numbers contributes to a cleaner page.

Style

The active page number is in CICDIM blue. Roll-over numbers highlight in dark gray behind white numbers.

Entries Text

The text describing how many entries of the total number are being currently shown should align to the far left of the table.

Input Fields

Adhering to the sharp corner style that is prevalent in the CICDIM look allows for our input fields to feel a part of the overall site.

Definition

Used to gather short text responses from users. Text fields, search boxes, and dropdown menus all qualify as input fields.

CICDIM Standard Input Fields

Application Name

Category (Required)

Application Description (Required)

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1. [Selection determines Stage 2 requirements.](#)



Confirmation: Your changes have been saved.



Message: You have indicated no attestations. Please correct if needed.



1. [Is there an Application Start Date?](#)

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The Design

Styling

Sharp corners to focus attention. Clean lines without dropshadows.

Field Title Placement

Field titles can either be placed to the left of their respective fields or above the field. Given CPC's long, scrolling forms it was decided that the field title should appear to the left to maximize horizontal page space.

Help Text

Where applicable, input fields should provide short help text. This can take the form of formatting assistance (eg. mm-dd-yyyy) or an action guide (eg. SELECT for a dropdown field).

Main Navigation

The CICDIM design for the Main Navigation was created with the portlet technology in mind. This means a clear, identifiable, and scalable navigation must fit inside a prescribed dimension. It focuses on clarity, intuitiveness, and 508 compliance.

Definition

The main navigation is the user's primary means of accessing sections and pages on the site/application. The main navigation is always placed in a fixed position on each page.

CICDIM Standard Main Navigation



The Design

Application Name Link

The user is given the option to return to the starting page of the application at any time by offering it as a link in the main navigation. Since these applications also reside in portlets, it serves as an easy and highly visible reminder of which application the user is currently working in.

Simply put, this component is a ‘Home’ button with stronger subtext.

Active Link Style

The active state link’s background color in the main navigation will be white. Since the content of any page will appear on a white background, this signals the user that there is an association between the link and the content.

The color for the active link extends all the way to the top edge.

Border

Maintain a CICDIM Dark Blue 1 pixel border around the main navigation. The active link has no border on its bottom edge so that it expands out into the content area.

Icons

Icons comprise a visual language that helps user identify different areas of the website that correspond to a particular topic or function. Icons are only useful when used more than once and in more than one location.

None of the CPC Main Navigation link icons are repeated anywhere in the application, so there is no need for any kind of visual association. Therefore removing the main navigation icons saves horizontal space and bandwidth.

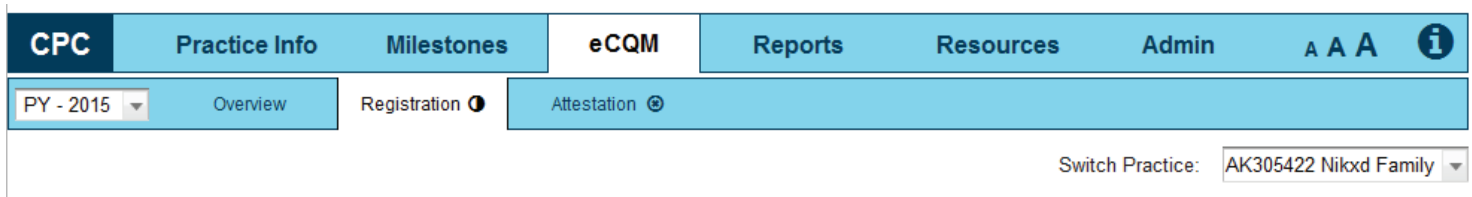
Sub-Navigation

Applications, particularly data oriented ones, are often filled with menus, submenus, and a whole litany of page choice. In order to better manage categories that appear off the main navigation, oftentimes a submenu navigation becomes necessary. CICDIM prepares not only for the eventuality of a single sub-nav, but the potential scope of multiple sub navigations.

Definition

A sub navigation is the next level of navigation after the main. It typically serves to present options based on the initial main navigation choice.

CICDIM Standard Sub-navigation



The Design

Navigation Separation

The slight separation between the main nav and the sub nav is meant to allow for the possibility of multiple subnavs while still maintaining the visual queues that link the choices down from the Main Nav to the ending Subnav.

Color Change

Separating the navigations by thin margins maintains color consistency through all states of the links, and uses the white active state to visually link the path the user selects.

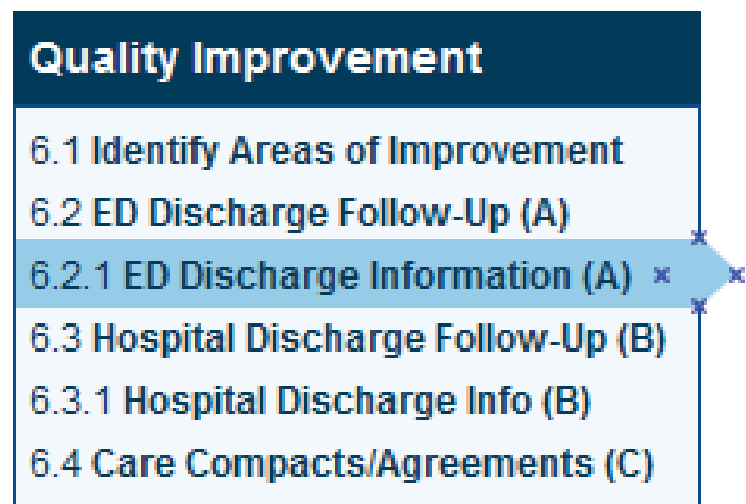
Left Hand Navigation

The left-hand navigation was designed to accommodate CPC's deep and extensive page hierarchy, made necessary by the nature of the application.

Definition

The left-hand navigation is meant as a third-tier navigation offering options that appear underneath the secondary navigation.

CICDIM Standard Left-hand Navigation



The Design

Pointer Arrow

The active link in the left-hand navigation is accompanied by an arrow pointing to the content area.

Font Color

Links inside the left-hand navigation should adhere to the CICDIM Dark Blue color scheme.

Title Margin

The title (appears in white in the dark blue block) should be left justified and aligned with the milestone numbers/section name.

