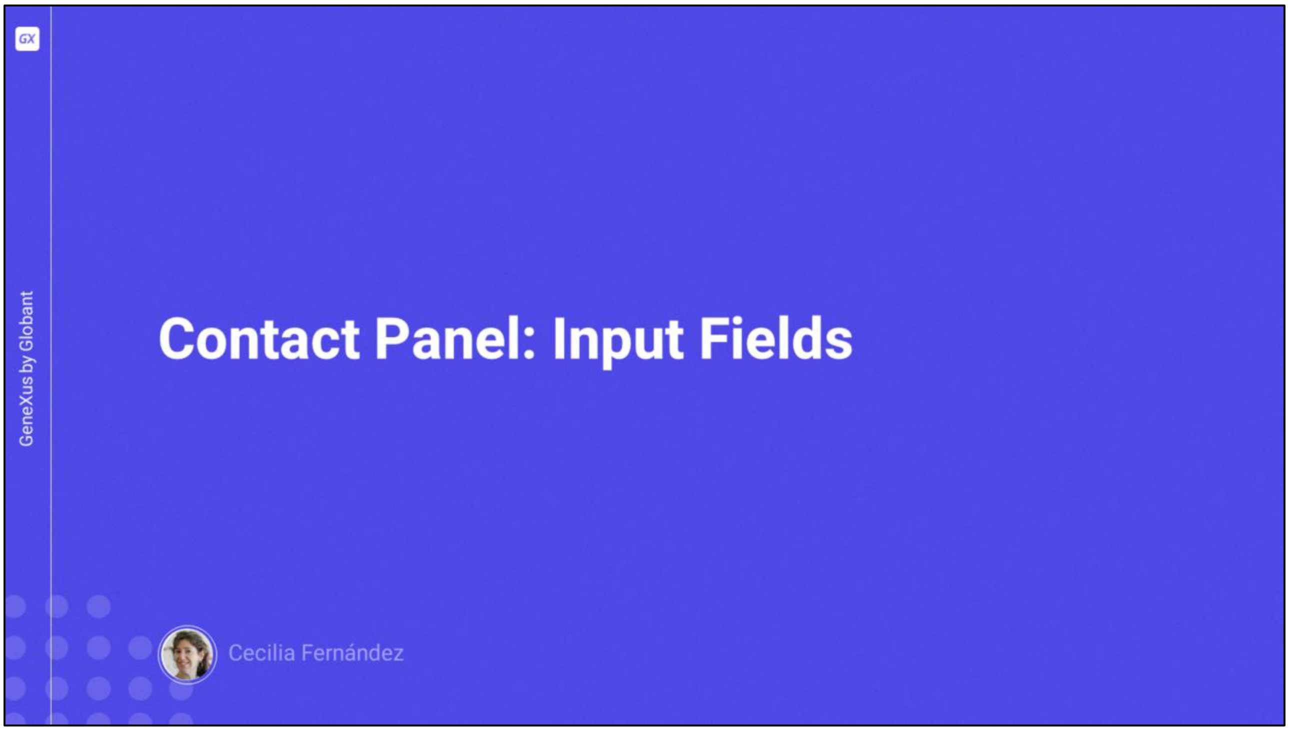
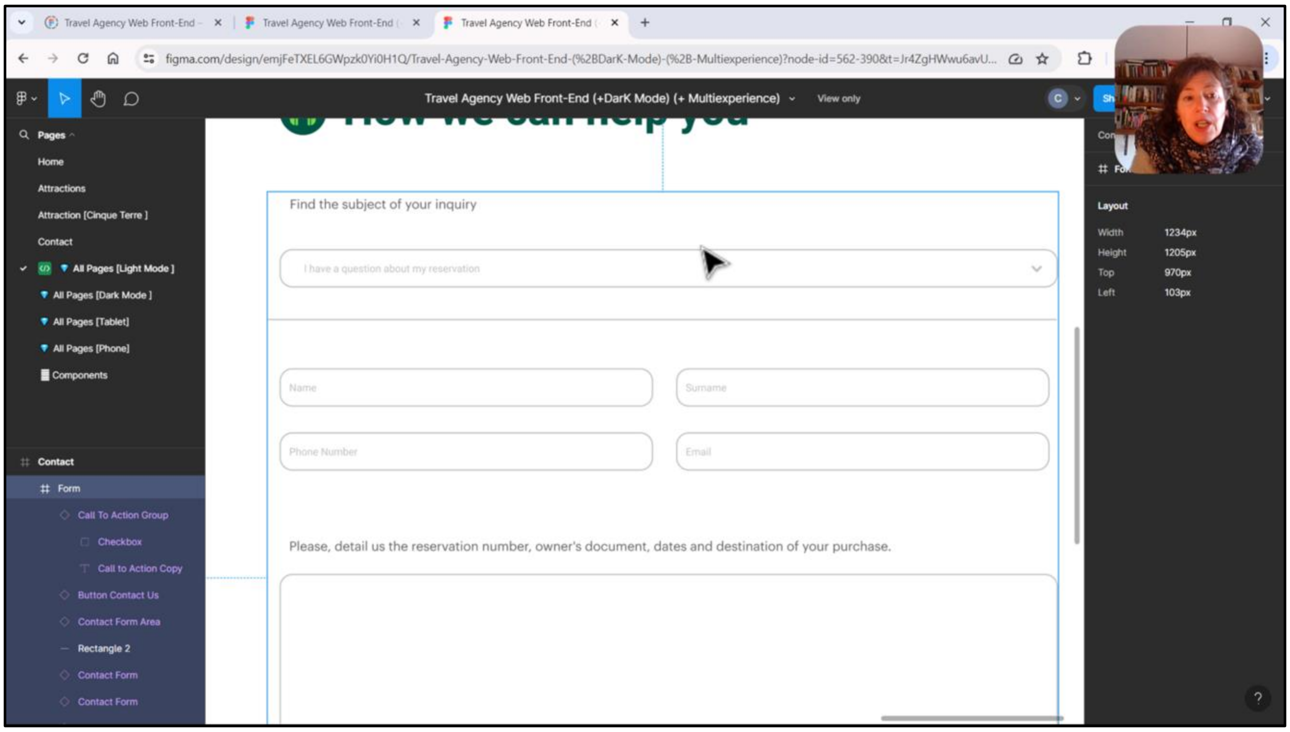


GeneXus by Globant

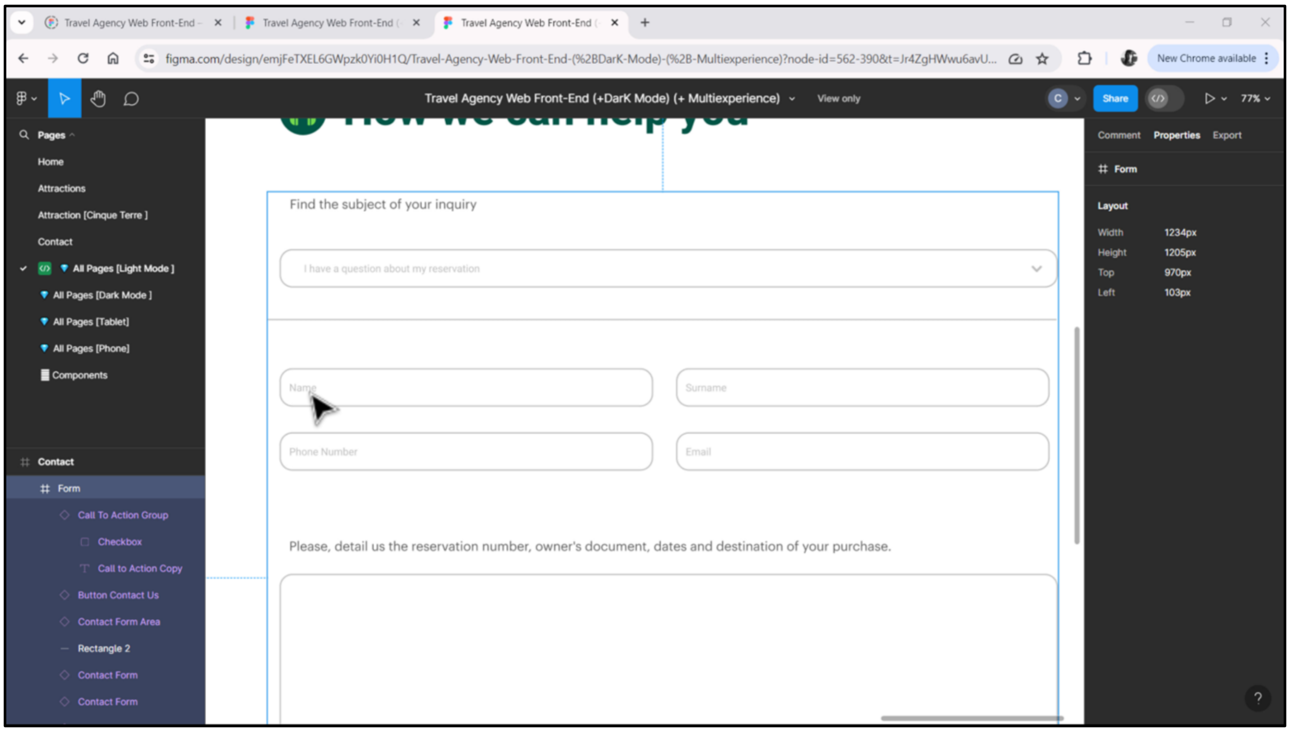
Contact Panel: Input Fields

Cecilia Fernández



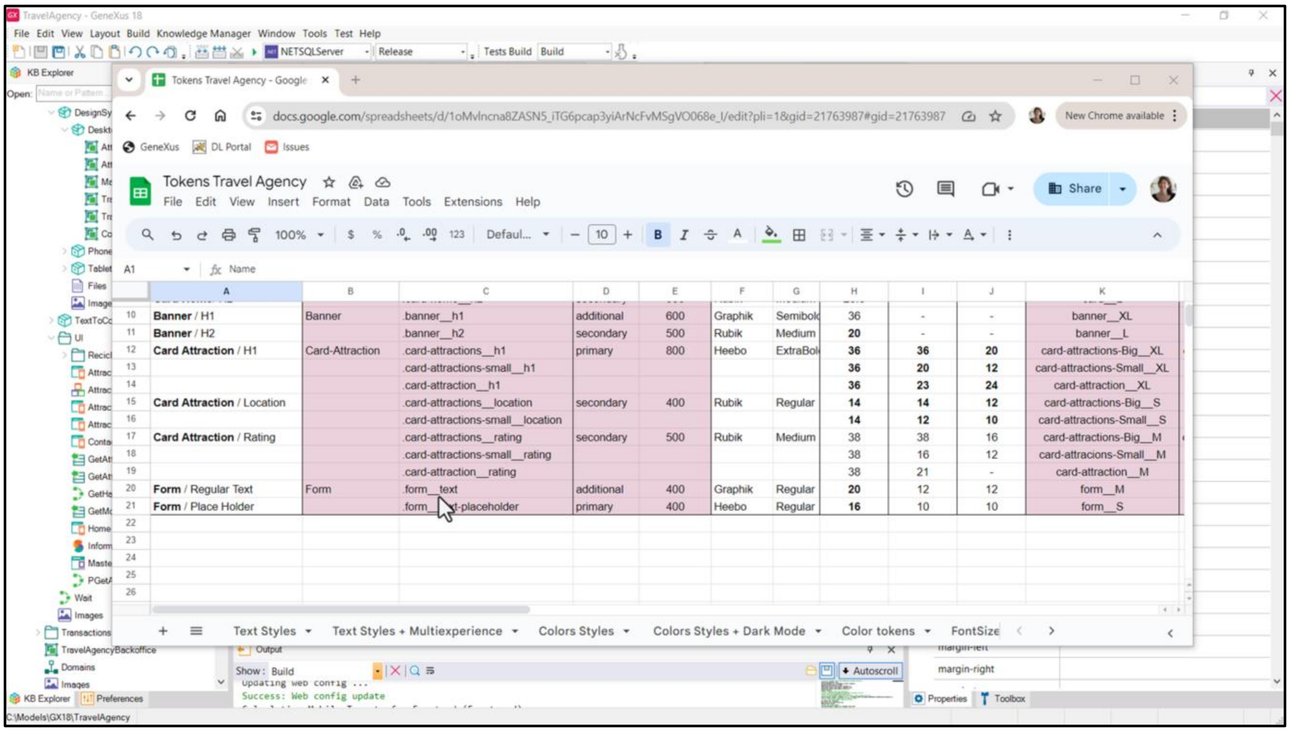
To complete the most relevant aspects regarding the development of the Angular application for Desktop size we would still have to see how to implement the input fields, which in our case will be given only in the Contact screen.

There we can see that there is first a combo box for the user to select from a number of options the subject of their query. The description that we see outside the combo box will be the label of the variable. Also, that inside the combo box there is a suggestion message. When the user clicks there or on the little arrow, the options will expand for the user to select one.



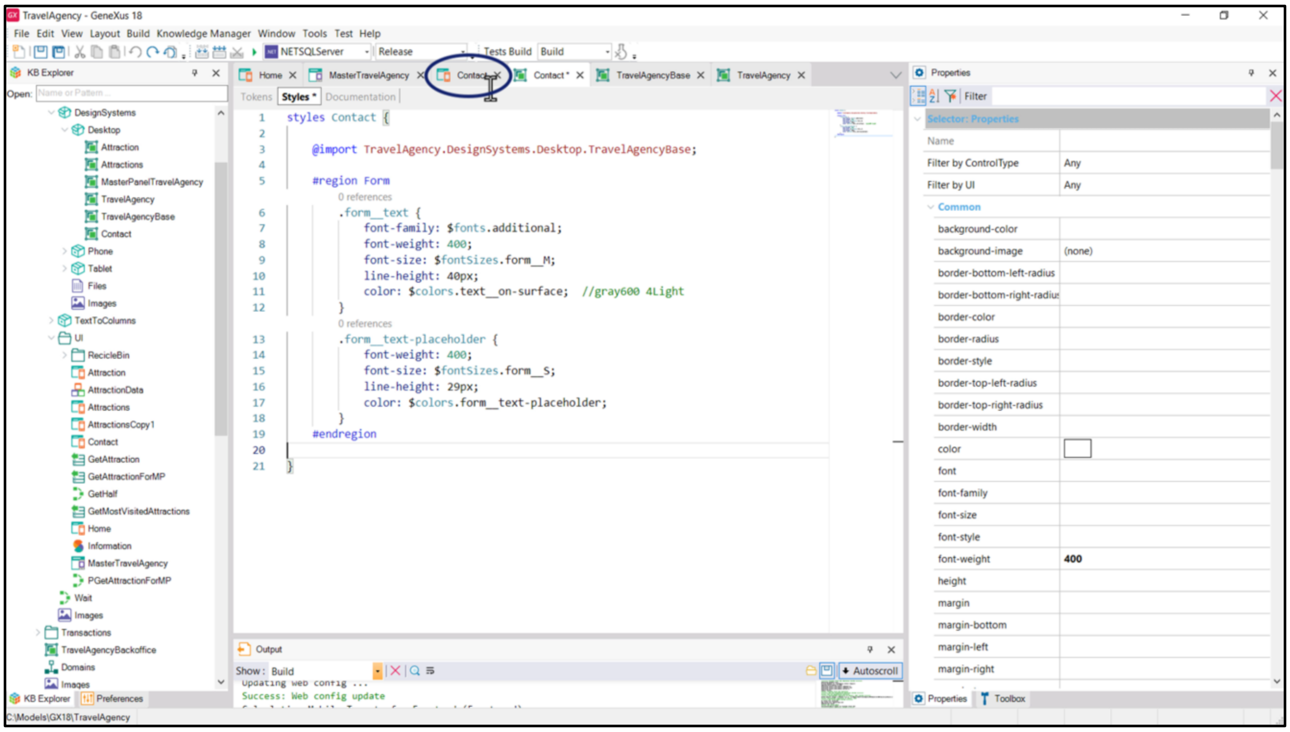
Then there are four edit fields, where the user can enter personal data. These fields do not have a descriptive label because the invitation message that appears when no value has been entered in them makes it clear what the field is about.

When the user starts typing into these fields, the invitation message will disappear. It will reappear only if the user empties the field.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
10	**Banner** / H1	Banner	.banner__h1	additional	600	Graphik	Semibold	36	-	-	banner__XL
11	**Banner** / H2		.banner__h2	secondary	500	Rubik	Medium	**20**	-	-	banner__L
12	**Card Attraction** / H1	Card-Attraction	.card-attractions__h1	primary	800	Heebo	ExtraBol	**36**	**36**	**20**	card-attractions-Big__XL
13			.card-attractions-small__h1					**36**	**20**	**12**	card-attractions-Small__XL
14			.card-attraction__h1					**36**	**23**	**24**	card-attraction__XL
15	**Card Attraction** / Location		.card-attractions__location	secondary	400	Rubik	Regular	**14**	**14**	**12**	card-attractions-Big__S
16			.card-attractions-small__location					**14**	**12**	**10**	card-attractions-Small__S
17	**Card Attraction** / Rating		.card-attractions__rating	secondary	500	Rubik	Medium	38	38	16	card-attractions-Big__M
18			.card-attractions-small__rating					38	16	12	card-attracions-Small__M
19			.card-attraction__rating					38	21	-	card-attraction__M
20	**Form** / Regular Text	Form	.form__text	additional	400	Graphik	Regular	**20**	12	12	form__M
21	**Form** / Place Holder		.form__text-placeholder	primary	400	Heebo	Regular	**16**	10	10	form__S

If we remember the preparation stage, we had entered two typography classes for these texts: one we had called form__text, for the label texts, and another we had called form__text-placeholder, for the internal texts, precisely these invitation texts.



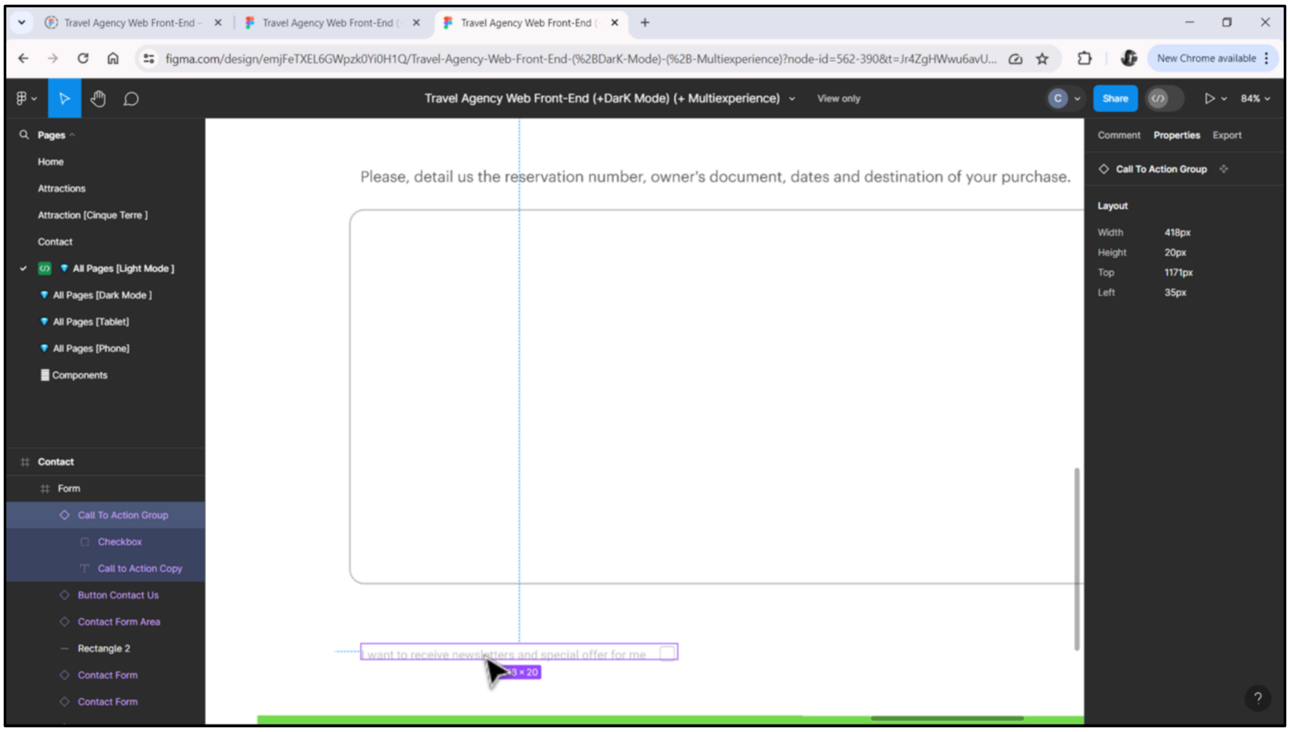
```
styles Contact {

    @import TravelAgency.DesignSystems.Desktop.TravelAgencyBase;

    #region Form
        0 references
        .form__text {
            font-family: $fonts.additional;
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
            line-height: 40px;
            color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
        }
        0 references
        .form__text-placeholder {
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
            line-height: 29px;
            color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        }
    #endregion

}
```

```
Updating web config ...
Success: Web config update
```

Filter by ControlType	Any
Filter by UI	Any
background-image	(none)
font-weight	400

Note that I created a Contact DSO to style the panel of the same name, and added it to the root DSO, TravelAgency.

I'm going to copy these classes for our DSO. If I'm only going to have input fields in this panel, then I might as well just leave them here and delete them from the base DSO.

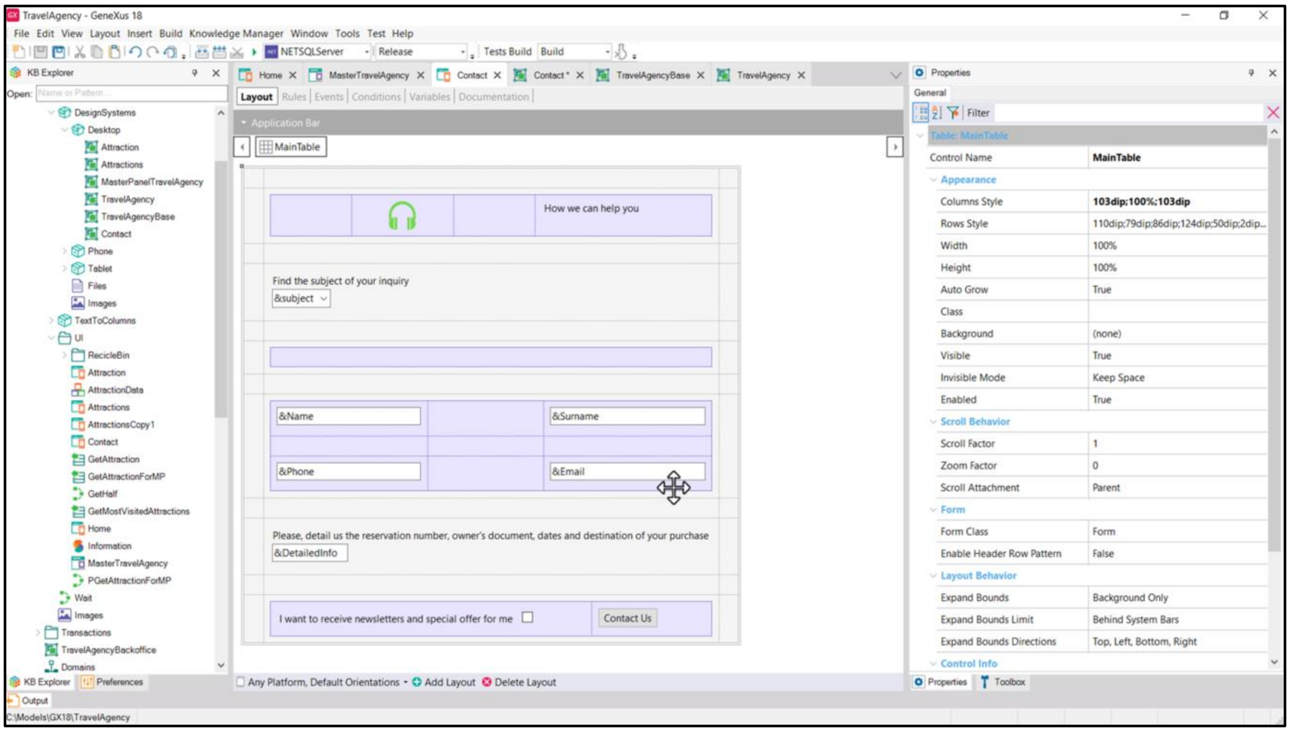


If we continue analyzing the page, I have another Edit field with a label on top, and at the bottom I have a field of Check box type, with the label on the left side.

It is important that we implement all these controls as variables with their labels, and not as two separate controls: a textblock control for the label and a variable control for the field itself. Why? Because, first, conceptually it is the most appropriate option, and second, and as a consequence, because it will have an effect on accessibility: if it is the same field, all the semantics are already understood. If they are two separate fields, they will have to be related and even then the same thing will not be achieved.

So what I want to show you in this video is how we model the User Interface of the control given that it will be unique. We have to model two things: the field itself and the label. But if the field is only one, then how do we do it?

I'll show it in detail for the first case and the rest you will be able to figure it out by yourselves. Anyway, I'll leave an .xpz file with part of the solution for you to complete it.



How we can help you

Find the subject of your inquiry

&subject

&Name &Surname

&Phone &Email

Please, detail us the reservation number, owner's document, dates and destination of your purchase

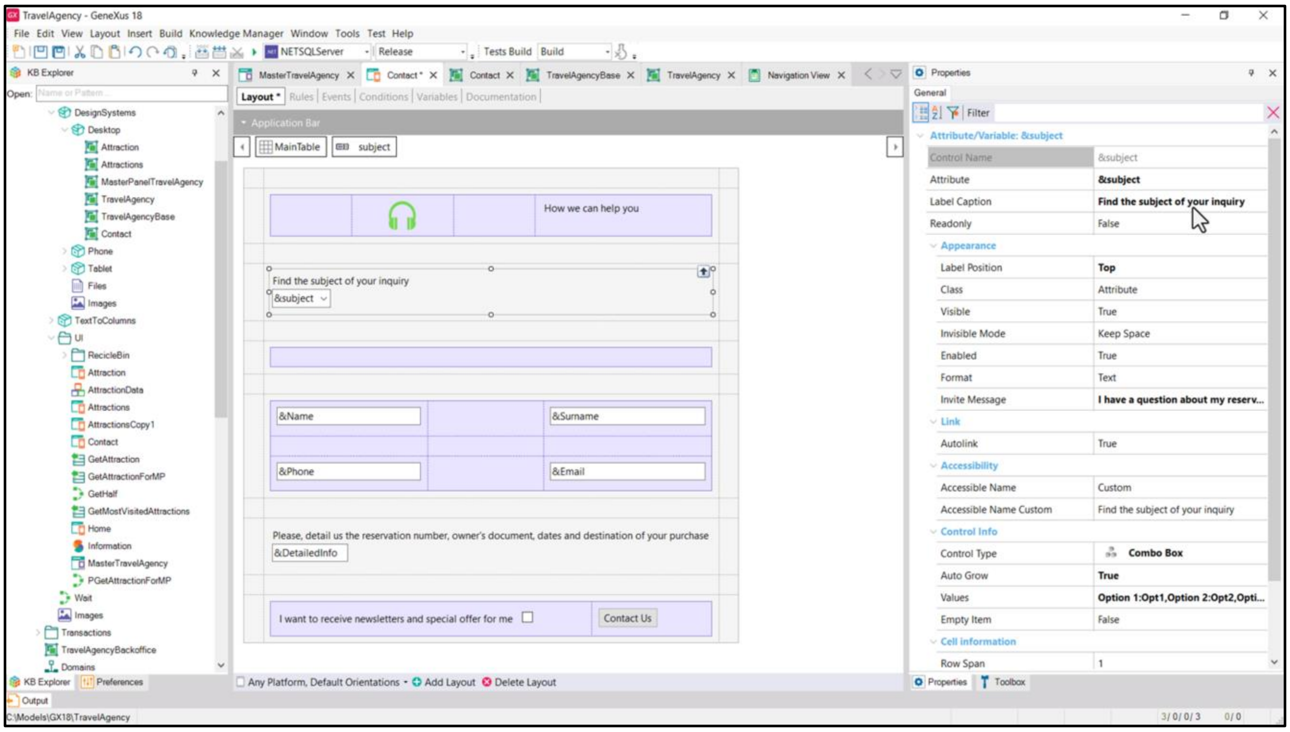
&DetailedInfo

I want to receive newsletters and special offer for me ☐ Contact Us

Control Name	MainTable
Appearance	
Columns Style	103dip;100%;103dip
Rows Style	110dip;79dip;86dip;124dip;50dip;2dip...
Width	100%
Height	100%
Auto Grow	True
Class	
Background	(none)
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Scroll Behavior	
Scroll Factor	1
Zoom Factor	0
Scroll Attachment	Parent
Form	
Form Class	Form
Enable Header Row Pattern	False
Layout Behavior	
Expand Bounds	Background Only
Expand Bounds Limit	Behind System Bars
Expand Bounds Directions	Top, Left, Bottom, Right
Control Info	

First let's see that clearly all the fields will go in a table, so that they are aligned.

Here I already created the variables that will be the input ones and inserted them in the tables we see. None of this requires new knowledge, it is what we have been doing, so let's not waste time looking at it again.


TravelAgency - GeneXus 18
File Edit View Layout Insert Build Knowledge Manager Window Tools Test Help
KB Explorer
MasterTravelAgency
Contact *
Contact
TravelAgencyBase
TravelAgency
Navigation View
Layout * Rules Events Conditions Variables Documentation
Application Bar
MainTable
subject
How we can help you
Find the subject of your inquiry
&subject
&Name
&Surname
&Phone
&Email
Please, detail us the reservation number, owner's document, dates and destination of your purchase
&DetailedInfo
I want to receive newsletters and special offer for me
Contact Us
Any Platform, Default Orientations
Add Layout
Delete Layout
Properties
General
Filter

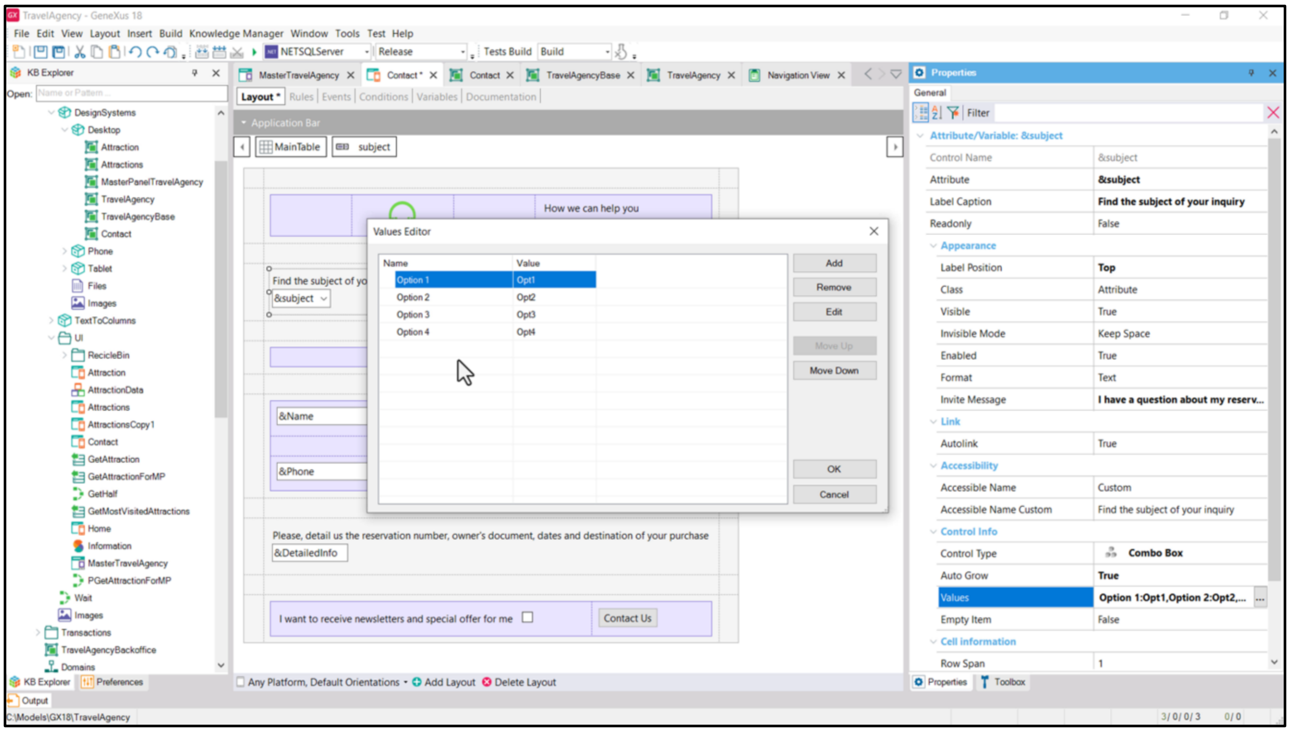
Attribute/Variable: &subject	
Control Name	&subject
Attribute	**&subject**
Label Caption	**Find the subject of your inquiry**
Readonly	False
Appearance	
Label Position	**Top**
Class	Attribute
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Format	Text
Invite Message	**I have a question about my reserv...**
Link	
Autolink	True
Accessibility	
Accessible Name	Custom
Accessible Name Custom	Find the subject of your inquiry
Control Info	
Control Type	**Combo Box**
Auto Grow	**True**
Values	**Option 1:Opt1,Option 2:Opt2,Opti...**
Empty Item	False
Cell information	
Row Span	1

Now we are going to focus on the first variable. Once I inserted it, note that I placed as Label Caption the text that I took from the property in Figma.

By default, the variables in the panels are input variables, and for that reason the Readonly property is set to False.

Note that I changed the default value to the Label Position property, so that it places the label above the field and not to the left, as the default value. In addition I configured the Invite Message property, so that this is the text that appears inside the field when it is empty.

Lastly, note that the way to make the variable not Edit type, which is the default value (it is the type of these below, for example), but a combo box, is through the Control Type property.



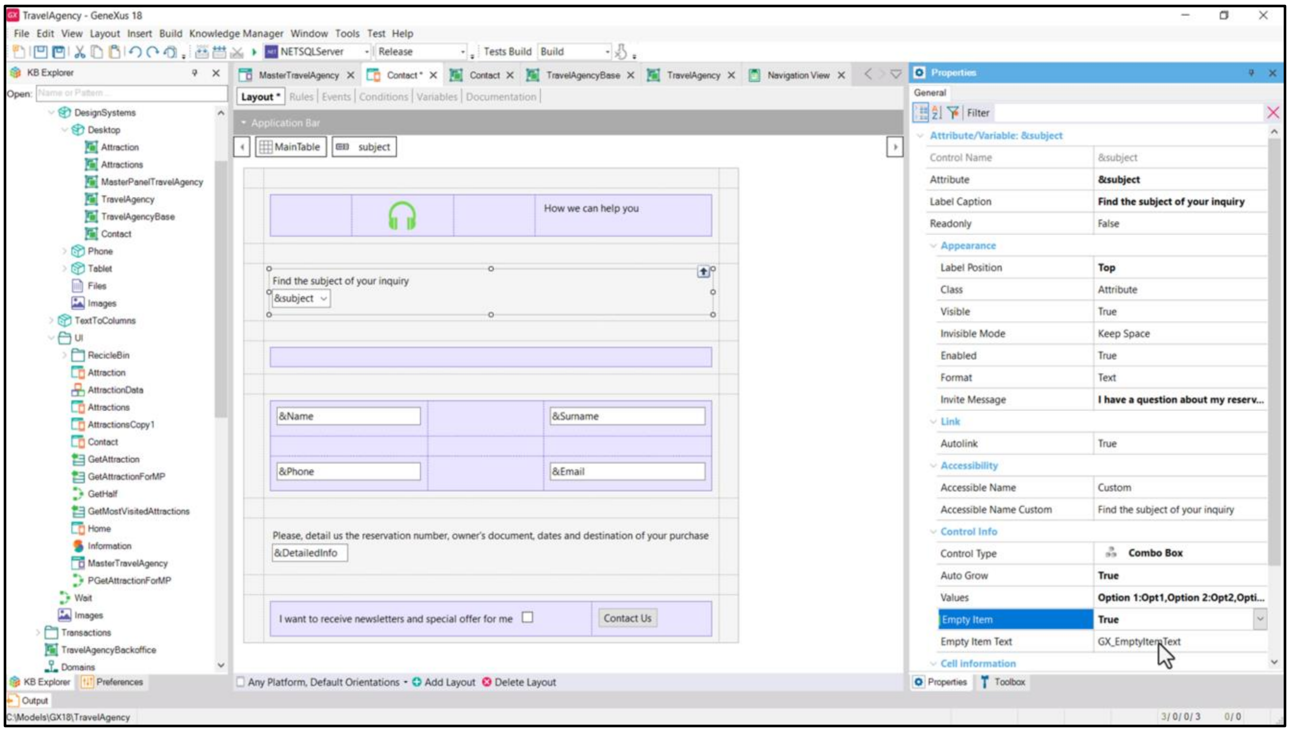
Values Editor

Name	Value
Option 1	Opt1
Option 2	Opt2
Option 3	Opt3
Option 4	Opt4

Properties — Attribute/Variable: &subject

Control Name	&subject
Attribute	&subject
Label Caption	Find the subject of your inquiry
Readonly	False
Appearance	
Label Position	Top
Class	Attribute
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Format	Text
Invite Message	I have a question about my reserv...
Link	
Autolink	True
Accessibility	
Accessible Name	Custom
Accessible Name Custom	Find the subject of your inquiry
Control Info	
Control Type	Combo Box
Auto Grow	True
Values	Option 1:Opt1,Option 2:Opt2,...
Empty Item	False
Cell information	
Row Span	1

When this value, Combo Box, is chosen, the Values property appears in order to provide the options, that is to say, the names that the user will see on the screen for each option, and the value that will be stored internally in the variable when the corresponding option is selected.


TravelAgency - GeneXus 18
File Edit View Layout Insert Build Knowledge Manager Window Tools Test Help
NETSQLServer
Release
Tests Build Build
KB Explorer
MasterTravelAgency
Contact *
Contact
TravelAgencyBase
TravelAgency
Navigation View
Layout * Rules Events Conditions Variables Documentation
Application Bar
MainTable
subject
How we can help you
Find the subject of your inquiry
&subject
&Name
&Surname
&Phone
&Email
Please, detail us the reservation number, owner's document, dates and destination of your purchase
&DetailedInfo
I want to receive newsletters and special offer for me
Contact Us
Any Platform, Default Orientations
Add Layout
Delete Layout
Properties
Toolbox
Output
C:\Models\GX18\TravelAgency

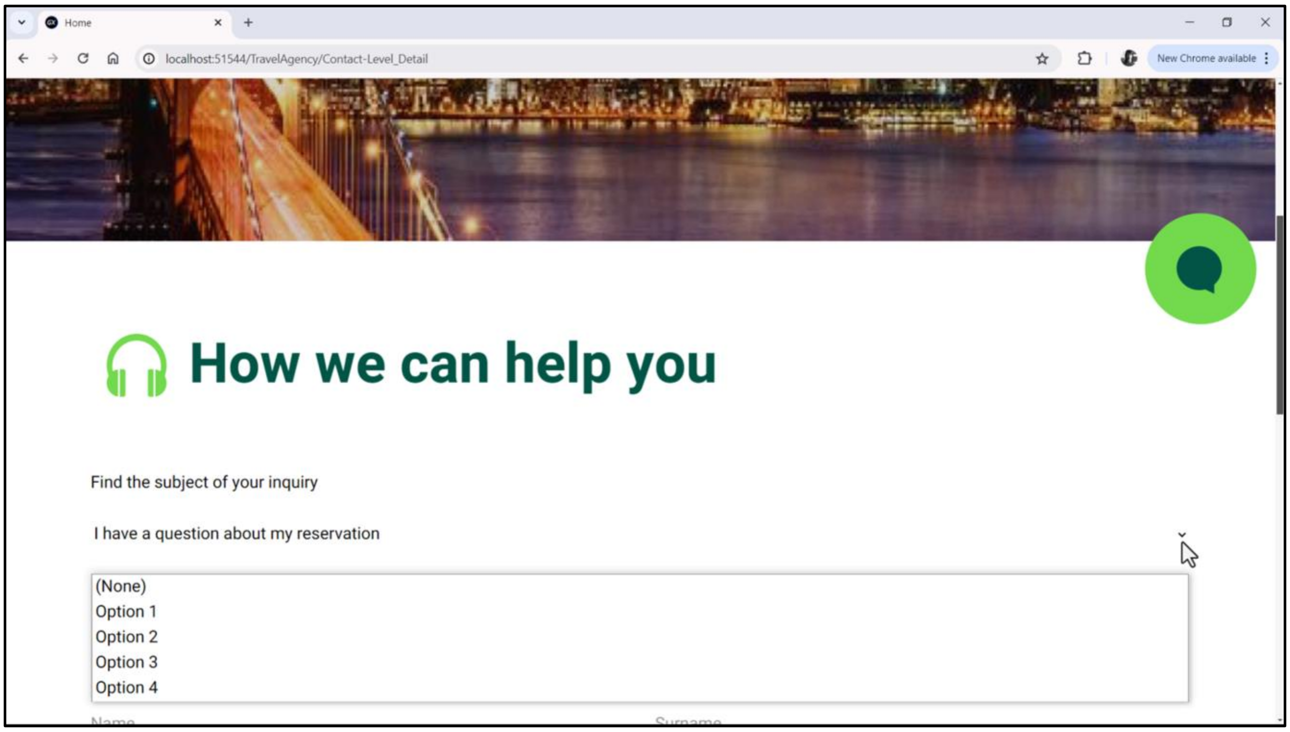
Attribute/Variable: &subject

Control Name	&subject
Attribute	&subject
Label Caption	Find the subject of your inquiry
Readonly	False
Appearance	
Label Position	Top
Class	Attribute
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Format	Text
Invite Message	I have a question about my reserv...
Link	
Autolink	True
Accessibility	
Accessible Name	Custom
Accessible Name Custom	Find the subject of your inquiry
Control Info	
Control Type	Combo Box
Auto Grow	True
Values	Option 1:Opt1,Option 2:Opt2,Opti...
Empty Item	True
Empty Item Text	GX_EmptyItemText
Cell information	

We could add an item that corresponds to the empty or not selected value, and through this property we assign a text, which by default is the one that is encoded in this constant, and that is "(none)" (we are going to see it now at runtime). We could place here the text we want for the empty value, if we don't want to use the one that GeneXus shows by default, which, since the variable is of varchar type, will correspond to the empty string value. We could have set the variable as a numeric value, for example, because what will be shown on the screen are the names of the options, not the values. The user will never see the actual value. But I chose it to be of varchar type in case later I want it to be an Edit field instead of a combo.

Note also that by default the Accessible Name Custom property took the value of the Label Caption property.

We could run now, as I still haven't assigned classes to the controls, in order to clearly see the difference later.



Home

localhost:51544/TravelAgency/Contact-Level_Detail

New Chrome available

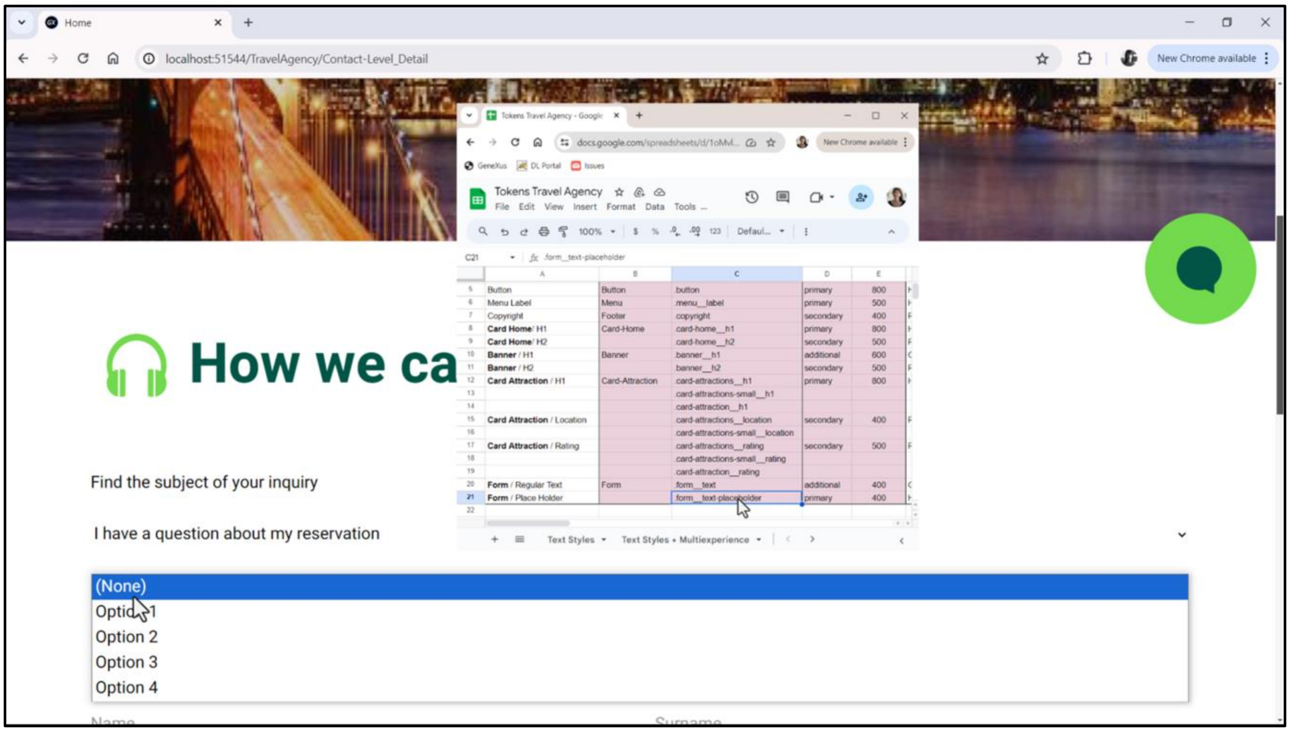
How we can help you

Find the subject of your inquiry

I have a question about my reservation

(None)
Option 1
Option 2
Option 3
Option 4

Here we see the label and the invitation message, and we also see the names of the options, and this “None” that I mentioned.



C21 fx .form__text-placeholder

	A	B	C	D	E
5	Button	Button	.button	primary	800
6	Menu Label	Menu	.menu__label	primary	500
7	Copyright	Footer	.copyright	secondary	400
8	**Card Home**/ H1	Card-Home	.card-home__h1	primary	800
9	**Card Home**/ H2		.card-home__h2	secondary	500
10	**Banner** / H1	Banner	.banner__h1	additional	600
11	**Banner** / H2		.banner__h2	secondary	500
12	**Card Attraction** / H1	Card-Attraction	.card-attractions__h1	primary	800
13			.card-attractions-small__h1		
14			.card-attraction__h1		
15	**Card Attraction** / Location		.card-attractions__location	secondary	400
16			.card-attractions-small__location		
17	**Card Attraction** / Rating		.card-attractions__rating	secondary	500
18			.card-attractions-small__rating		
19			.card-attraction__rating		
20	**Form** / Regular Text	Form	.form__text	additional	400
21	**Form** / Place Holder		.form__text-placeholder	primary	400
22					

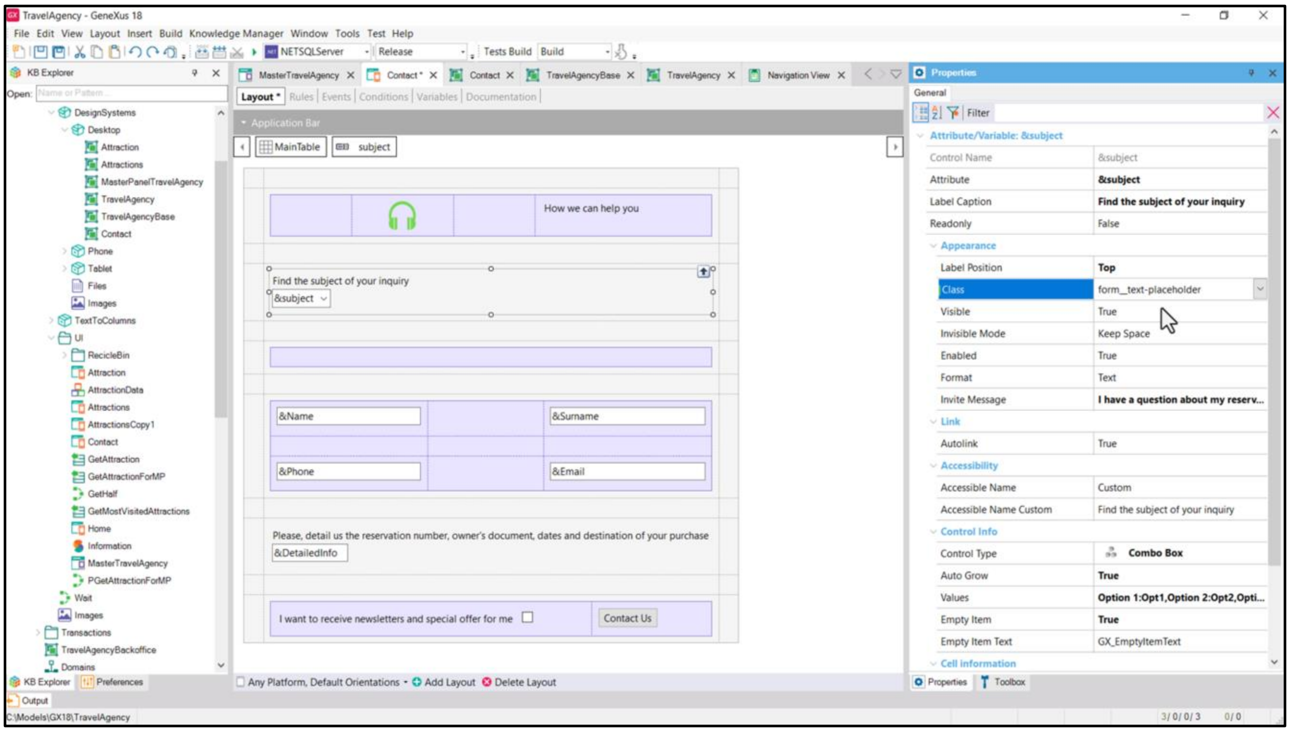
How we ca

Find the subject of your inquiry

I have a question about my reservation

(None)
Option 1
Option 2
Option 3
Option 4

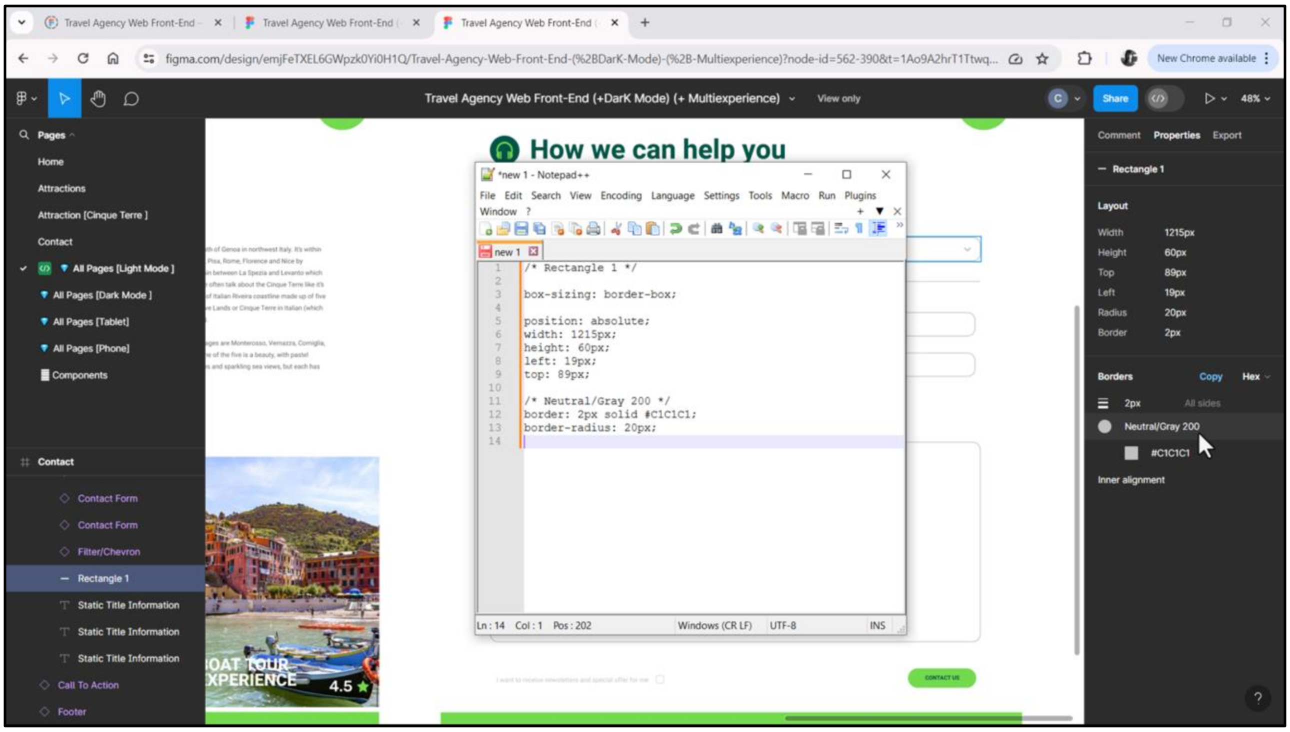
We know that the class for the label typography was the one we had called form__text, and the one for the field itself, which will be for the combo options, the one we had called form__text-placeholder. Then we will see the one for the Invite Message.



Attribute/Variable: &subject

Control Name	&subject
Attribute	&subject
Label Caption	Find the subject of your inquiry
Readonly	False
Appearance	
Label Position	Top
Class	form__text-placeholder
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Format	Text
Invite Message	I have a question about my reserv...
Link	
Autolink	True
Accessibility	
Accessible Name	Custom
Accessible Name Custom	Find the subject of your inquiry
Control Info	
Control Type	Combo Box
Auto Grow	True
Values	Option 1:Opt1,Option 2:Opt2,Opti...
Empty Item	True
Empty Item Text	GX_EmptyItemText
Cell information	

So we will associate this second class with our control... but this is only the typography class. Not the combo control itself. And we still haven't done anything regarding the label.

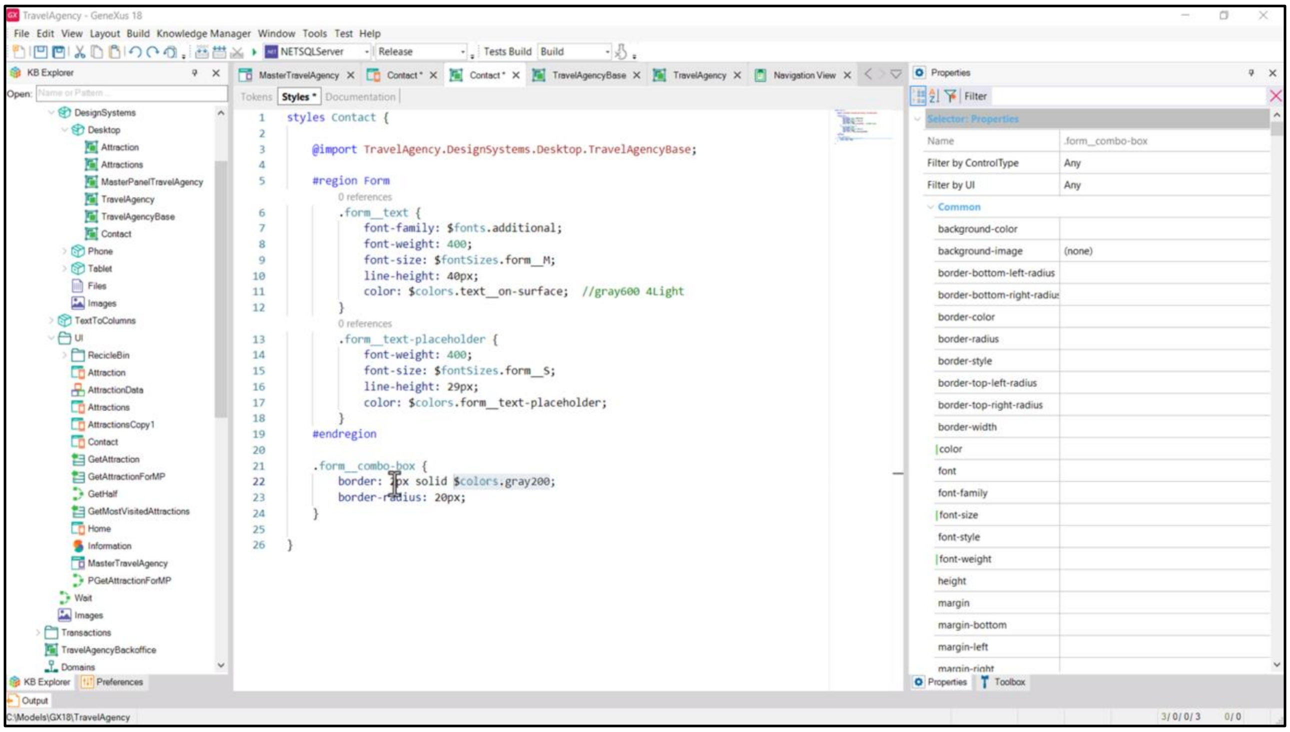


```
/* Rectangle 1 */

box-sizing: border-box;

position: absolute;
width: 1215px;
height: 60px;
left: 19px;
top: 89px;

/* Neutral/Gray 200 */
border: 2px solid #C1C1C1;
border-radius: 20px;
```

Width	1215px
Height	60px
Top	89px
Left	19px
Radius	20px
Border	2px

Borders
2px All sides
Neutral/Gray 200
#C1C1C1

In Figma we see these radius and border properties... if we ask for the CSS code... we will have to take these two properties to GeneXus... this is the color of our gray200 token...

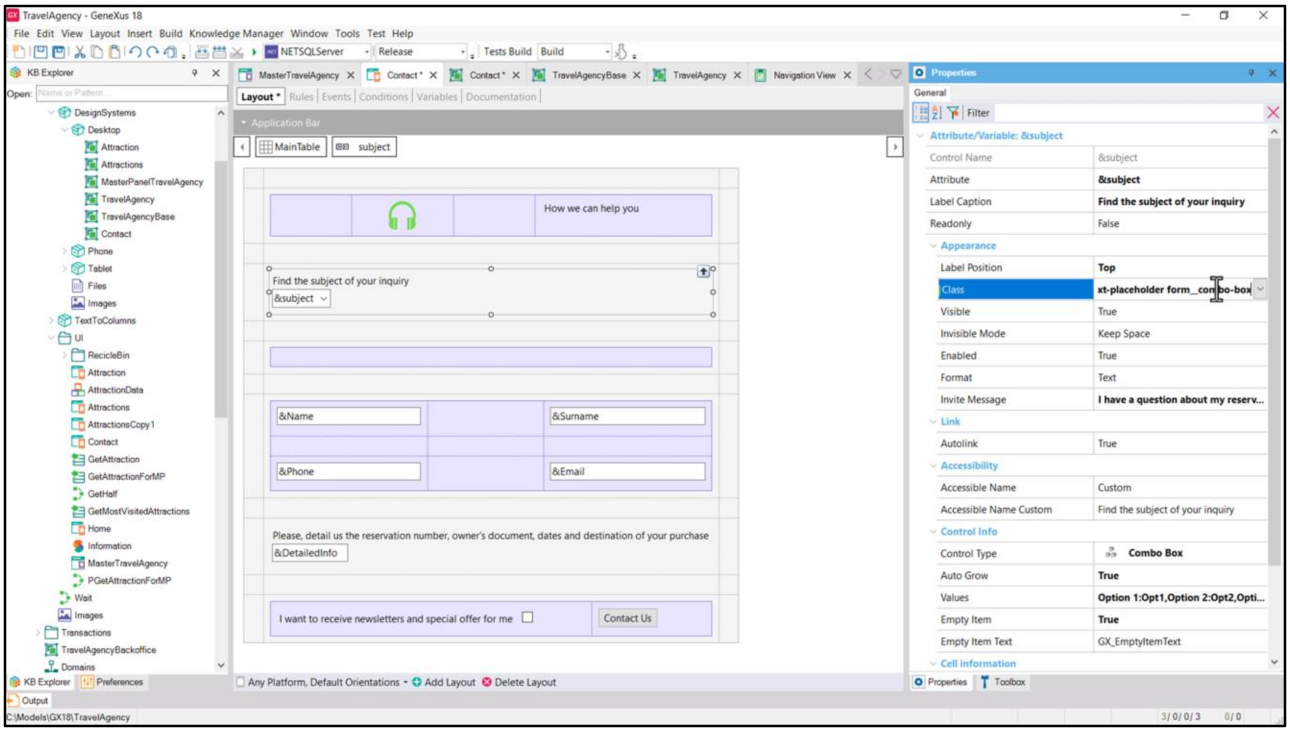


```
styles Contact {

    @import TravelAgency.DesignSystems.Desktop.TravelAgencyBase;

    #region Form
        .form__text {
            font-family: $fonts.additional;
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
            line-height: 40px;
            color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
        }
        .form__text-placeholder {
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
            line-height: 29px;
            color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        }
    #endregion

    .form__combo-box {
        border: 1px solid $colors.gray200;
        border-radius: 20px;
    }

}
```

Name	.form__combo-box
Filter by ControlType	Any
Filter by UI	Any
background-color	
background-image	(none)

So I'm going to create a class to model the combo box part itself.

I'll call it form__combo-box... and here I copy the two properties and replace here with the color token.

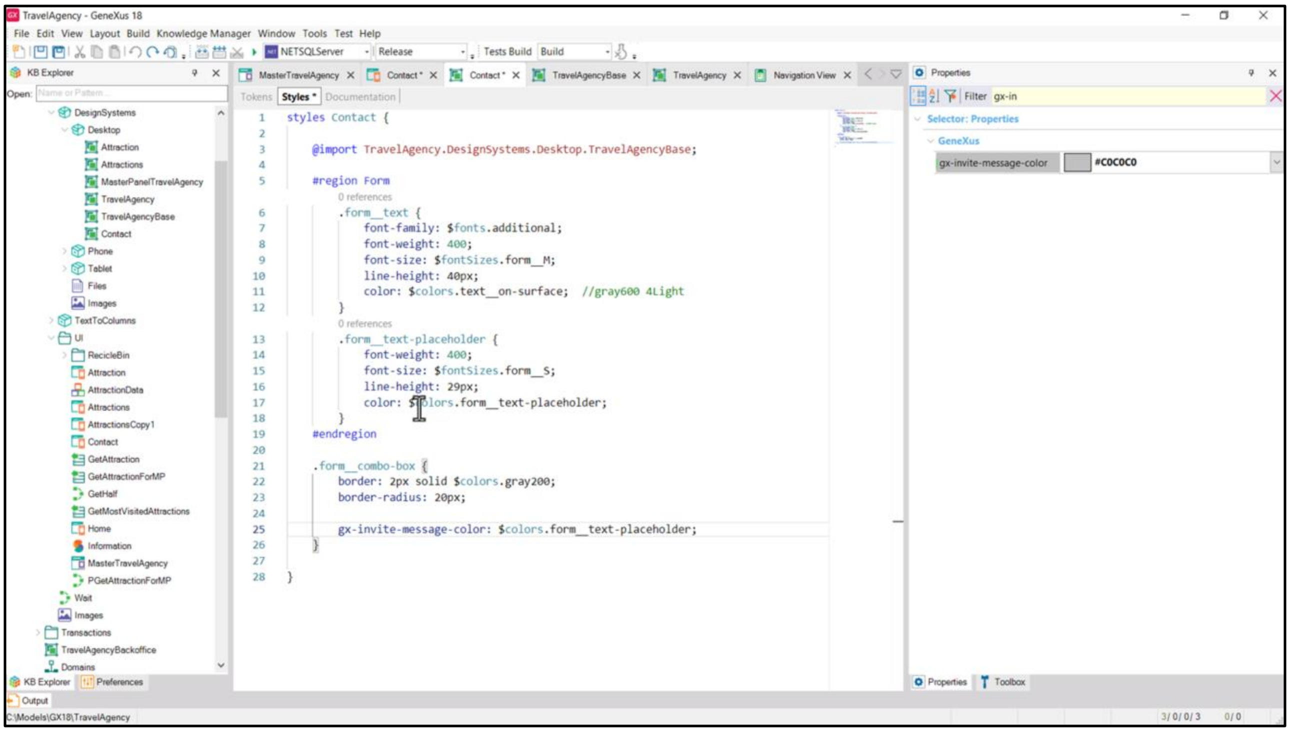


Attribute/Variable: &subject

Control Name	&subject
Attribute	&subject
Label Caption	Find the subject of your inquiry
Readonly	False
Appearance	
Label Position	Top
Class	xt-placeholder form__combo-box
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Format	Text
Invite Message	I have a question about my reserv...
Link	
Autolink	True
Accessibility	
Accessible Name	Custom
Accessible Name Custom	Find the subject of your inquiry
Control Info	
Control Type	Combo Box
Auto Grow	True
Values	Option 1:Opt1,Option 2:Opt2,Opti...
Empty Item	True
Empty Item Text	GX_EmptyItemText
Cell information	

And of course I assign it to the combo box control. So this control is going to have two classes: the one for the typography and the one that gives style to the combo box itself.

We could include both in one, or keep them separate, if for example we were to use only the typography in another control.



```
styles Contact {

    @import TravelAgency.DesignSystems.Desktop.TravelAgencyBase;

    #region Form
        .form__text {
            font-family: $fonts.additional;
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
            line-height: 40px;
            color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
        }
        .form__text-placeholder {
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
            line-height: 29px;
            color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        }
    #endregion

    .form__combo-box {
        border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
        border-radius: 20px;

        gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
    }

}
```

Filter gx-in

Selector: Properties

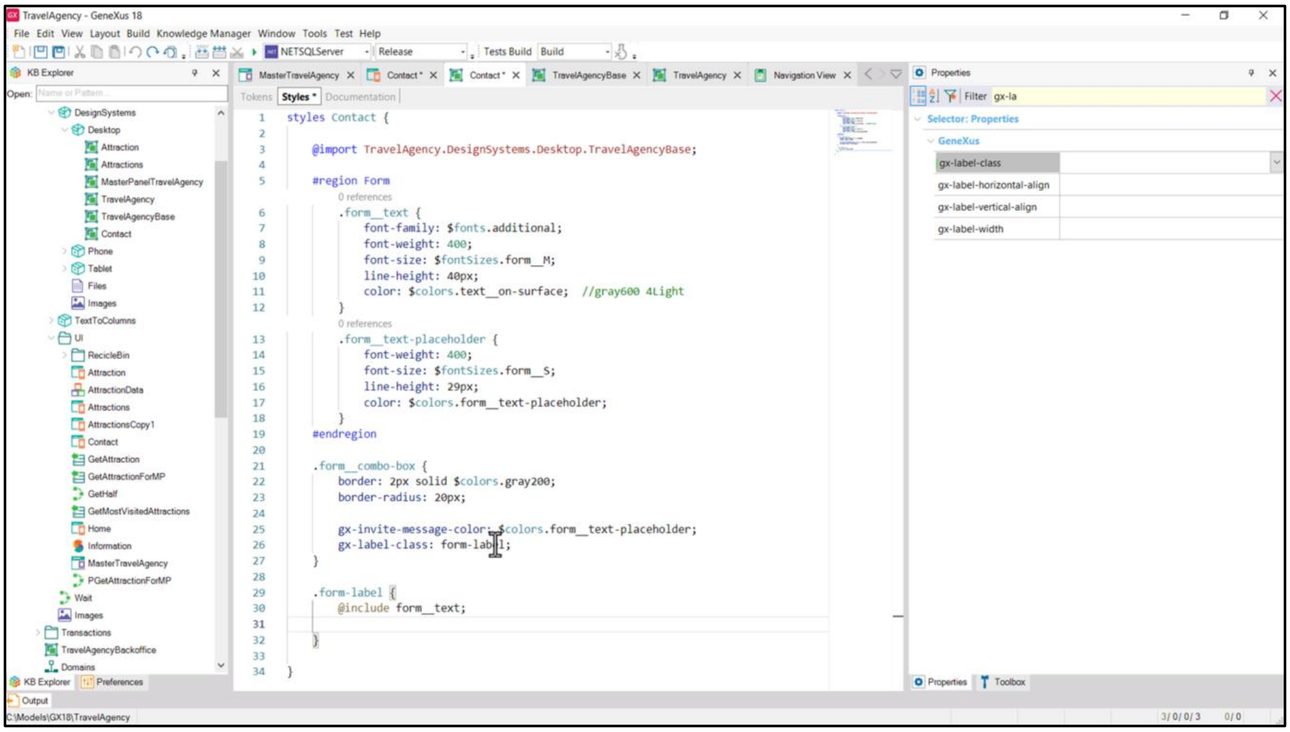
GeneXus

gx-invite-message-color	#C0C0C0

To indicate the color of the Invite Message, we have a GeneXus property... we are going to look for it filtering by the properties for controls of Attribute type (that is the same type as that of the variables).

Let's filter instead by “gx-in”... and there we see it. If we choose from here a color it already adds it.

Let's set the color token that we use for the typography class of the control.



```
styles Contact {

    @import TravelAgency.DesignSystems.Desktop.TravelAgencyBase;

    #region Form
            0 references
        .form__text {
            font-family: $fonts.additional;
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
            line-height: 40px;
            color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
        }
            0 references
        .form__text-placeholder {
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
            line-height: 29px;
            color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        }
    #endregion

    .form__combo-box {
        border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
        border-radius: 20px;

        gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        gx-label-class: form-label;
    }

    .form-label {
        @include form__text;

    }

}
```

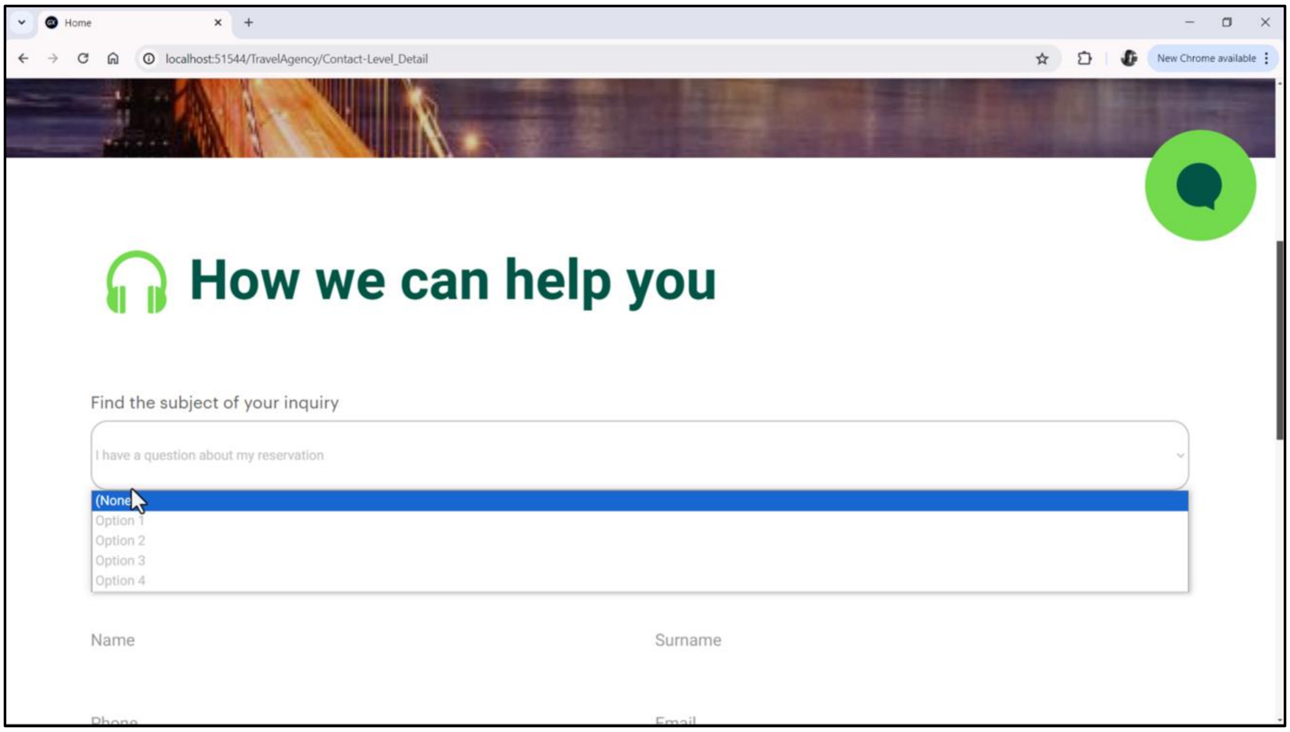
Properties — Filter: gx-la

Selector: Properties
GeneXus
- gx-label-class
- gx-label-horizontal-align
- gx-label-vertical-align
- gx-label-width

Now, let's assign the class for the label... it will be gx-label-class. What I will do is assign a new class to it, which I will call form-label.

For now I will only define it including the typography class, but we will see that we will have to add more properties to it.

Let's run it to see what we have done so far.


Home

localhost:51544/TravelAgency/Contact-Level_Detail

New Chrome available

How we can help you

Find the subject of your inquiry

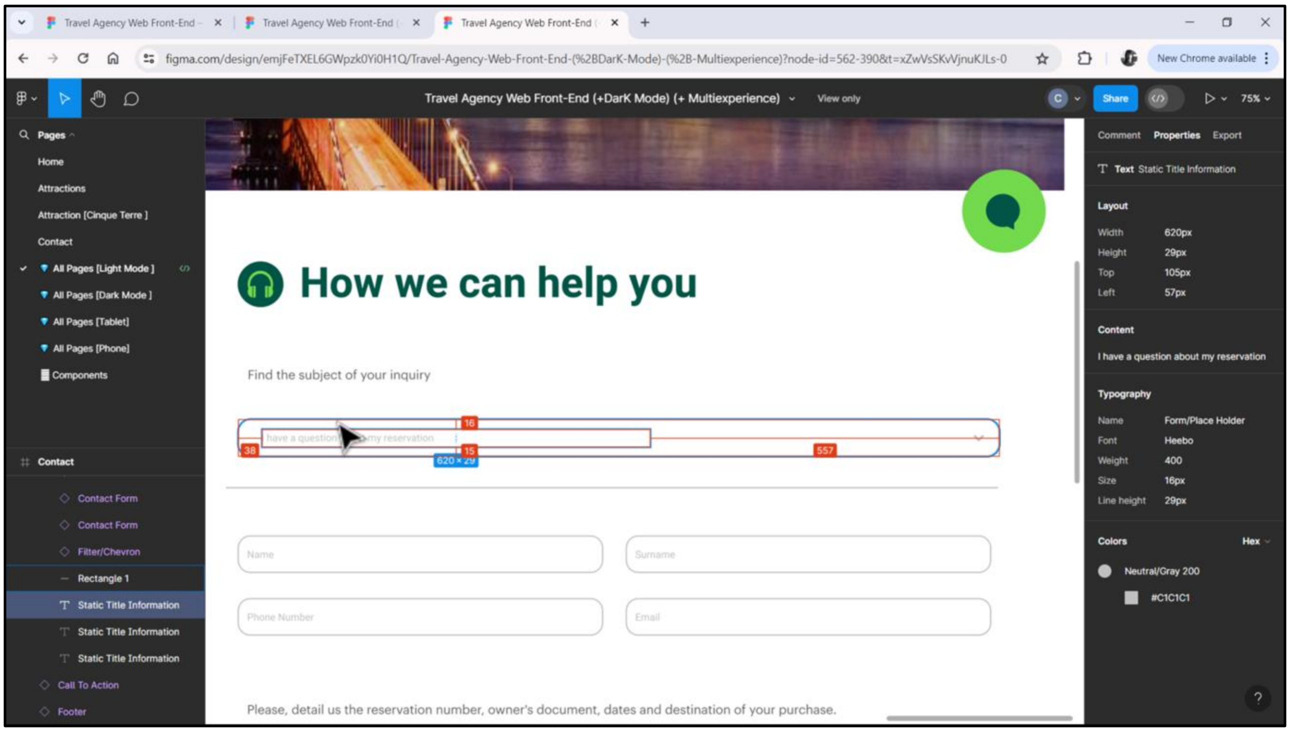
I have a question about my reservation

(None)
Option 1
Option 2
Option 3
Option 4

Name

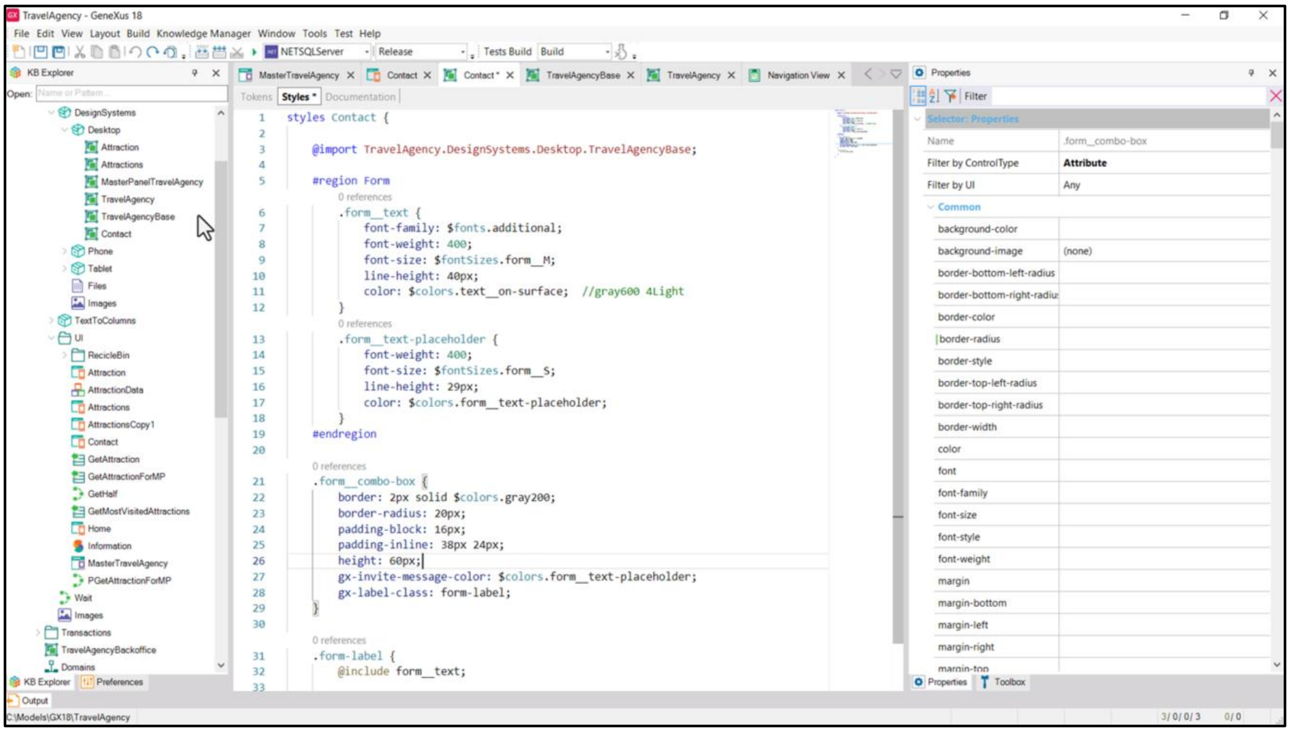
Surname

It starts to take shape. But let's look at the combo text. It's stuck to the left edge... and the height of the field also looks bigger than Figma's.



If we inspect it... it has a height of 84 pixels... but if we go to Figma, the height should be 60.

In addition, the text should be 29, with a top padding of 16, and a bottom padding of 15... on the left of 38... and on the right... of 25.

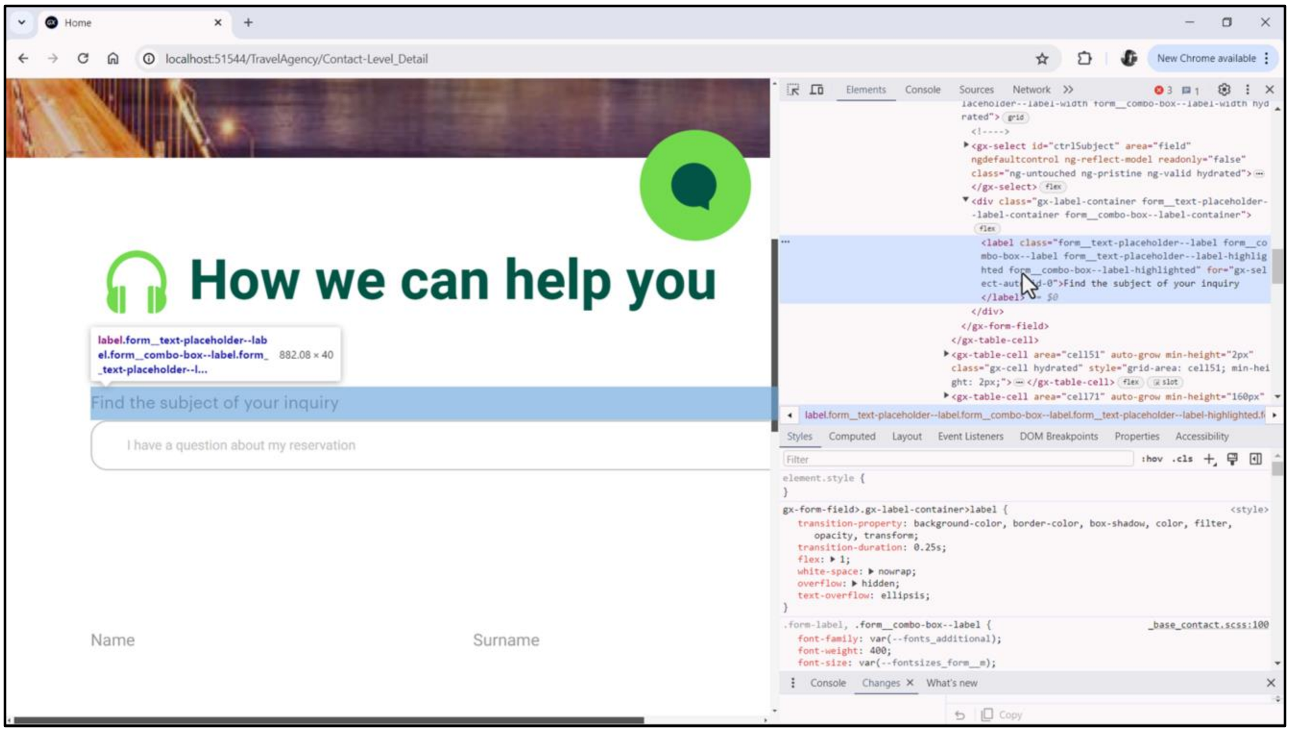


```
styles Contact {

    @import TravelAgency.DesignSystems.Desktop.TravelAgencyBase;

    #region Form
        0 references
        .form__text {
            font-family: $fonts.additional;
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
            line-height: 40px;
            color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
        }
        0 references
        .form__text-placeholder {
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
            line-height: 29px;
            color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        }
    #endregion

    0 references
    .form__combo-box {
        border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
        border-radius: 20px;
        padding-block: 16px;
        padding-inline: 38px 24px;
        height: 60px;
        gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        gx-label-class: form-label;
    }

    0 references
    .form-label {
        @include form__text;
```

Name	.form__combo-box
Filter by ControlType	Attribute
Filter by UI	Any
background-image	(none)

Then we should add these properties to the class:

- padding-block, that is, padding in the vertical direction, of 16 pixels (the padding below was 15, but let's leave the two of them with the same value, 16).
- And padding-inline, i.e. in the horizontal direction, of 38 pixels at the beginning, and 24 at the end.
- Also, let's specify the height of 60 pixels.

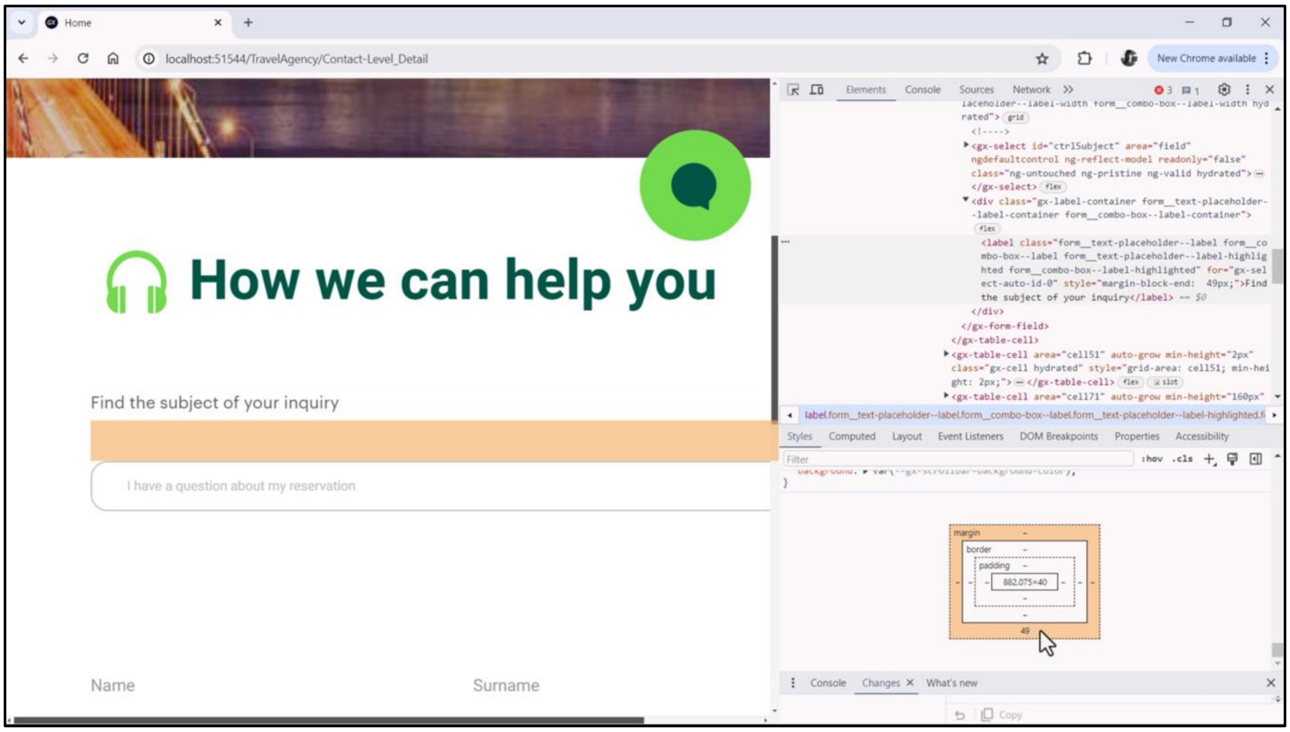

Home
localhost:51544/TravelAgency/Contact-Level_Detail
New Chrome available
How we can help you
label.form__text-placeholder--label.form__combo-box--label.form__text-placeholder--l... 882.08 × 40
Find the subject of your inquiry
I have a question about my reservation
Name
Surname
Elements
Console
Sources
Network
Styles
Computed
Layout
Event Listeners
DOM Breakpoints
Properties
Accessibility
Console
Changes
What's new

```
laceholder--label-width form__combo-box--label-width hydrated">
  <!---->
  <gx-select id="ctrlSubject" area="field" ngdefaultcontrol ng-reflect-model readonly="false" class="ng-untouched ng-pristine ng-valid hydrated">…</gx-select>
  <div class="gx-label-container form__text-placeholder--label-container form__combo-box--label-container">
    <label class="form__text-placeholder--label form__combo-box--label form__text-placeholder--label-highlighted form__combo-box--label-highlighted" for="gx-select-auto-id-0">Find the subject of your inquiry
    </label> == $0
  </div>
</gx-form-field>
</gx-table-cell>
<gx-table-cell area="cell151" auto-grow min-height="2px" class="gx-cell hydrated" style="grid-area: cell151; min-height: 2px;">…</gx-table-cell>
<gx-table-cell area="cell171" auto-grow min-height="160px"
```

```
element.style {
}
gx-form-field>.gx-label-container>label {                                 <style>
  transition-property: background-color, border-color, box-shadow, color, filter,
     opacity, transform;
  transition-duration: 0.25s;
  flex: ▶ 1;
  white-space: ▶ nowrap;
  overflow: ▶ hidden;
  text-overflow: ellipsis;
}
.form-label, .form__combo-box--label {                     _base_contact.scss:100
  font-family: var(--fonts_additional);
  font-weight: 400;
  font-size: var(--fontsizes_form__m);
```

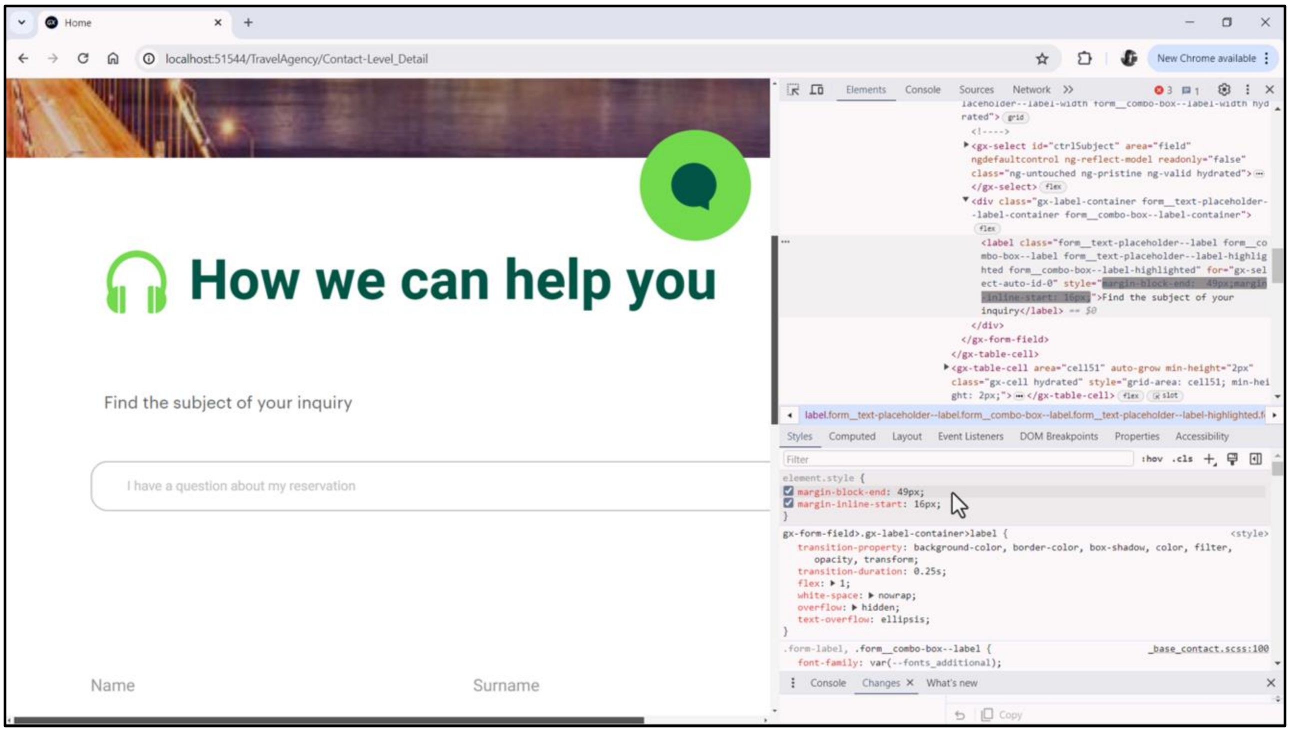
Okay, what about the label?

If I inspect it, I see that it is 40 high, which we will see is the line-height value of the typography, without margins or paddings.



```
laceholder--label-width form__combo-box--label-width hyd
rated"> grid
  <!---->
  ▶<gx-select id="ctrlSubject" area="field"
  ngdefaultcontrol ng-reflect-model readonly="false"
  class="ng-untouched ng-pristine ng-valid hydrated"> ⋯
  </gx-select> flex
  ▼<div class="gx-label-container form__text-placeholder-
  -label-container form__combo-box--label-container">
   flex
    <label class="form__text-placeholder--label form__co
    mbo-box--label form__text-placeholder--label-highlig
    hted form__combo-box--label-highlighted" for="gx-sel
    ect-auto-id-0" style="margin-block-end:  49px;">Find
    the subject of your inquiry</label> == $0
  </div>
 </gx-form-field>
</gx-table-cell>
▶<gx-table-cell area="cell151" auto-grow min-height="2px"
class="gx-cell hydrated" style="grid-area: cell151; min-hei
ght: 2px;"> ⋯ </gx-table-cell> flex slot
▶<gx-table-cell area="cell171" auto-grow min-height="160px"
```

Let's see what happens if, for example, I give this element (just for a quick test) a margin-block-end of 49. There we see the 49 of the margin and the 40 of the height...

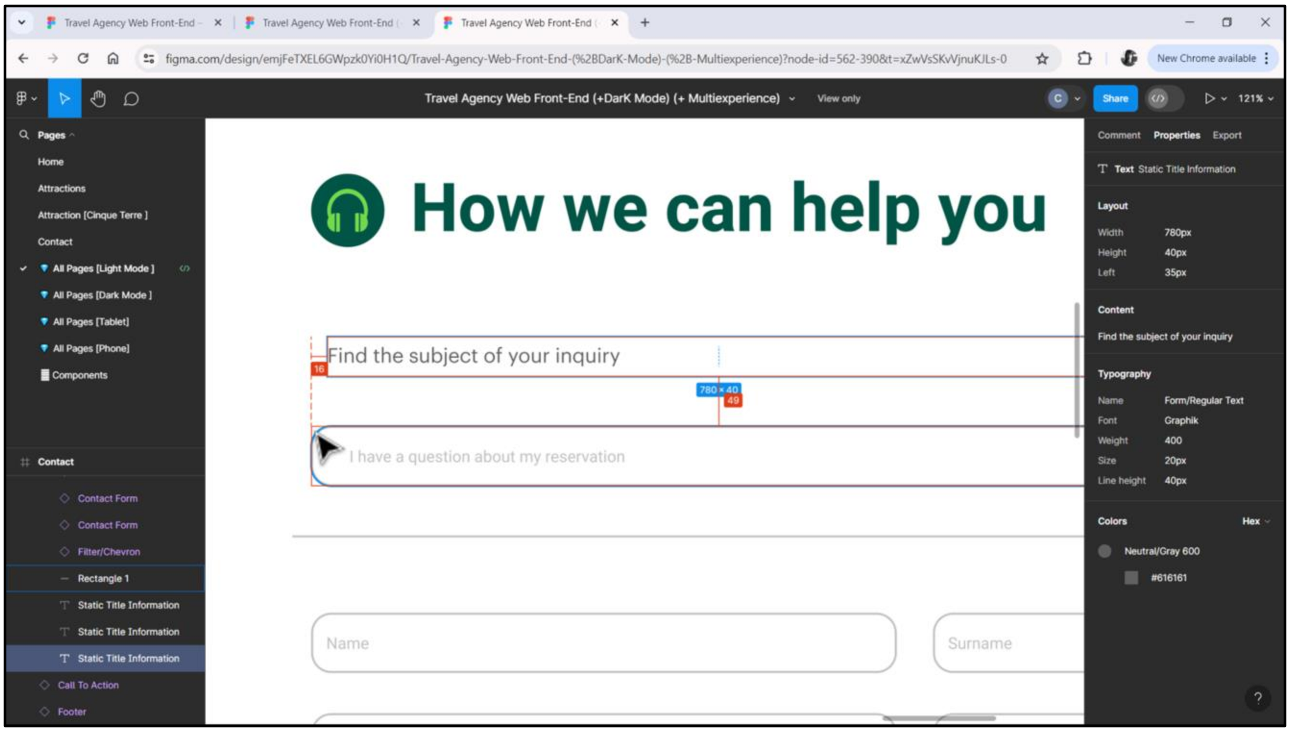


```
laceholder--label-width form__combo-box--label-width hyd
rated"> grid
  <!---->
 ▶<gx-select id="ctrlSubject" area="field"
  ngdefaultcontrol ng-reflect-model readonly="false"
  class="ng-untouched ng-pristine ng-valid hydrated"> ⋯
  </gx-select> flex
 ▼<div class="gx-label-container form__text-placeholder-
  -label-container form__combo-box--label-container">
   flex
    <label class="form__text-placeholder--label form__co
    mbo-box--label form__text-placeholder--label-highlig
    hted form__combo-box--label-highlighted" for="gx-sel
    ect-auto-id-0" style="margin-block-end:  49px;margin
    -inline-start: 16px;">Find the subject of your
    inquiry</label> == $0
  </div>
 </gx-form-field>
</gx-table-cell>
▶<gx-table-cell area="cell151" auto-grow min-height="2px"
class="gx-cell hydrated" style="grid-area: cell151; min-hei
ght: 2px;"> ⋯ </gx-table-cell> flex  slot
```

```
label.form__text-placeholder--label.form__combo-box--label.form__text-placeholder--label-highlighted.f
```

```
element.style {
☑ margin-block-end: 49px;
☑ margin-inline-start: 16px;
}
gx-form-field>.gx-label-container>label {                                    <style>
  transition-property: background-color, border-color, box-shadow, color, filter,
     opacity, transform;
  transition-duration: 0.25s;
  flex: ▶ 1;
  white-space: ▶ nowrap;
  overflow: ▶ hidden;
  text-overflow: ellipsis;
}
.form-label, .form__combo-box--label {                          _base_contact.scss:100
  font-family: var(--fonts_additional);
```

And if we add an inline start margin of 16...



Text Static Title Information

Layout

Width	780px
Height	40px
Left	35px

Content

Find the subject of your inquiry

Typography

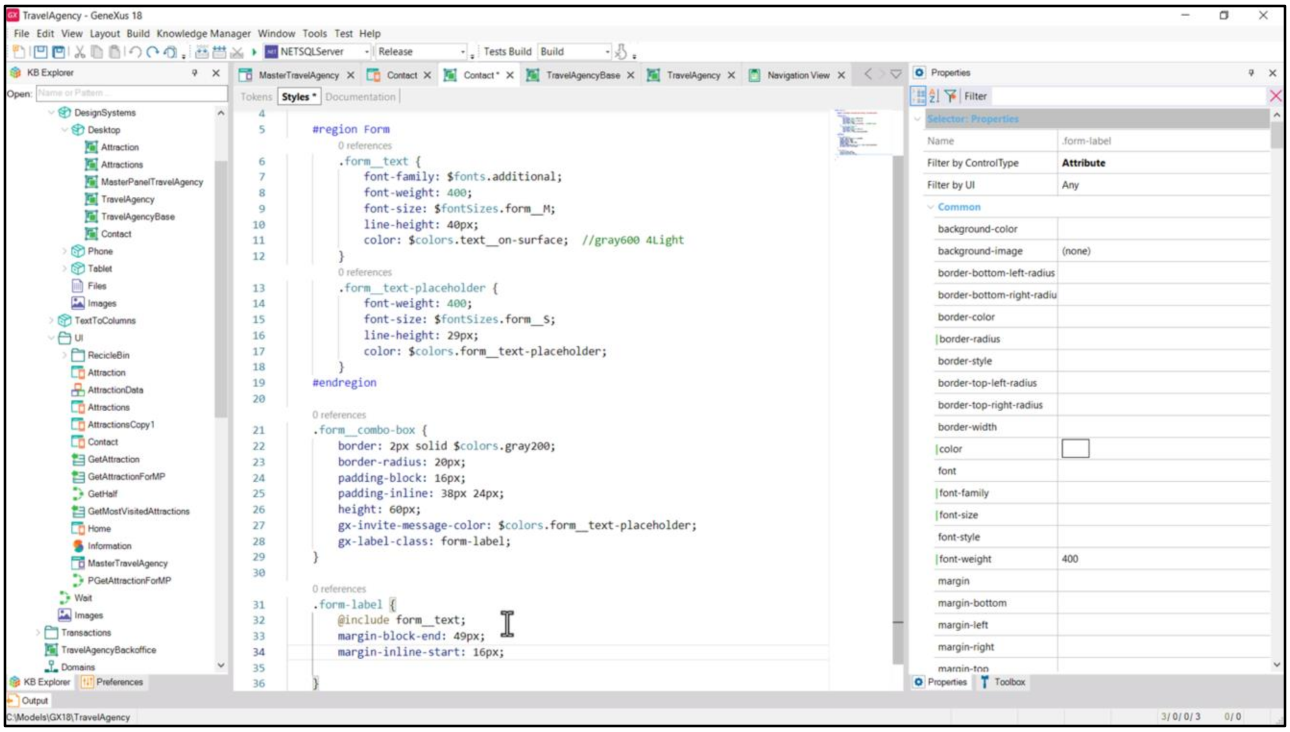
Name	Form/Regular Text
Font	Graphik
Weight	400
Size	20px
Line height	40px

Colors Hex

Neutral/Gray 600

#616161

It matches exactly what we see in Figma.

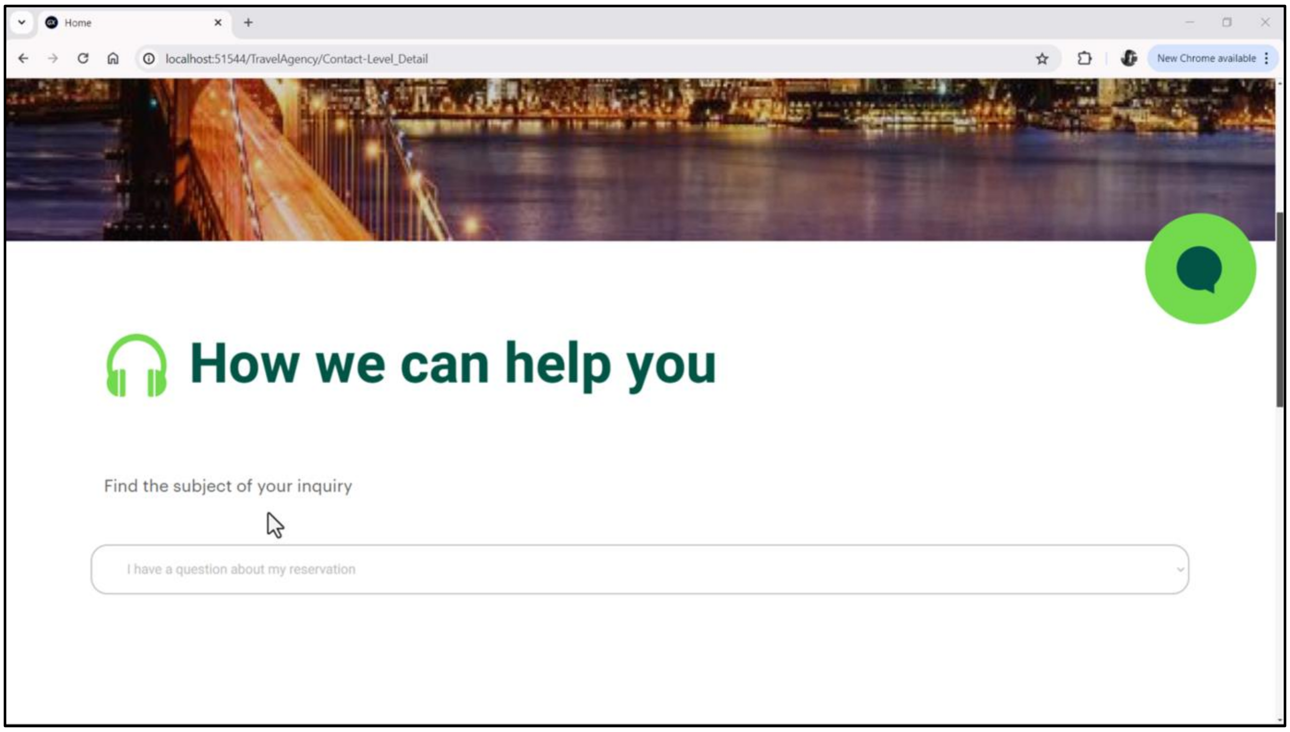


```
    #region Form
        0 references
        .form__text {
            font-family: $fonts.additional;
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
            line-height: 40px;
            color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
        }
        0 references
        .form__text-placeholder {
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
            line-height: 29px;
            color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        }
    #endregion

    0 references
    .form__combo-box {
        border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
        border-radius: 20px;
        padding-block: 16px;
        padding-inline: 38px 24px;
        height: 60px;
        gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        gx-label-class: form-label;
    }

    0 references
    .form-label {
        @include form__text;
        margin-block-end: 49px;
        margin-inline-start: 16px;

    }
```

Selector: Properties

Name	.form-label
Filter by ControlType	Attribute
Filter by UI	Any
Common	
background-color	
background-image	(none)
border-bottom-left-radius	
border-bottom-right-radiu	
border-color	
border-radius	
border-style	
border-top-left-radius	
border-top-right-radius	
border-width	
color	
font	
font-family	
font-size	
font-style	
font-weight	400
margin	
margin-bottom	
margin-left	
margin-right	
margin-top	

Then, to the label class we add the two properties.

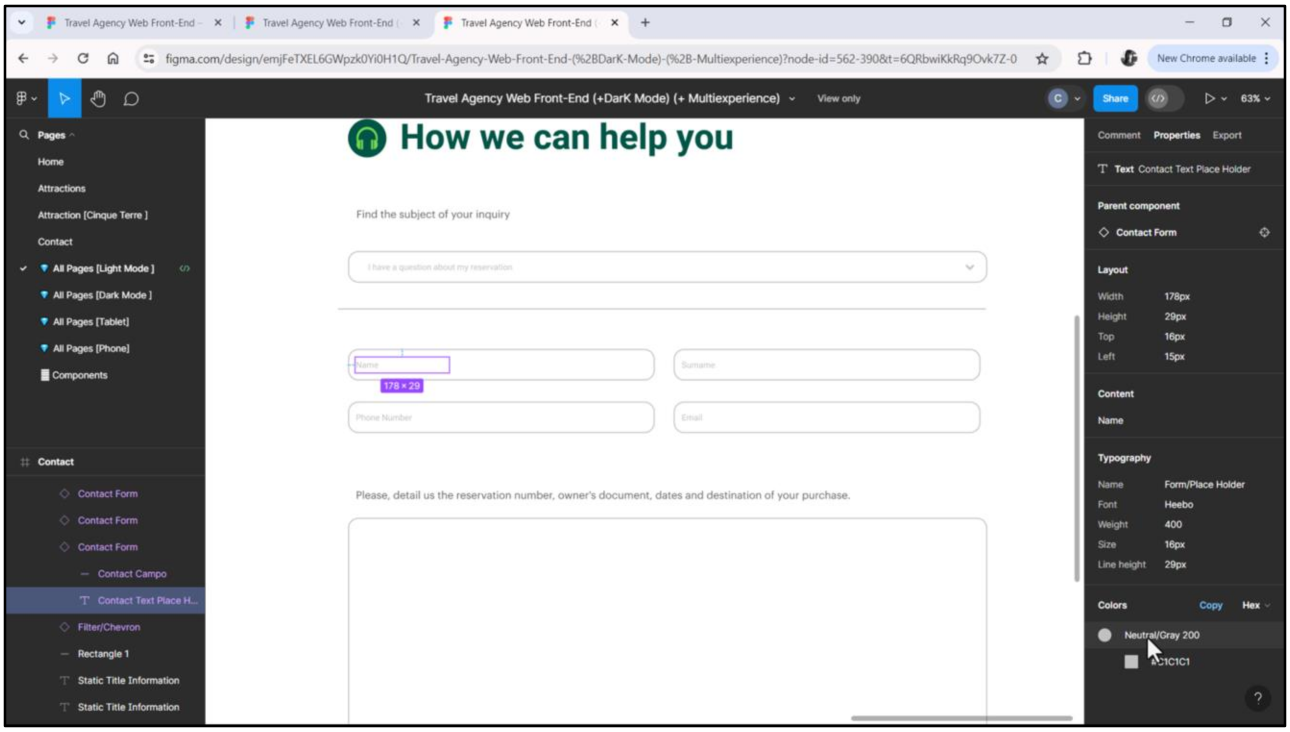


How we can help you

Find the subject of your inquiry

I have a question about my reservation

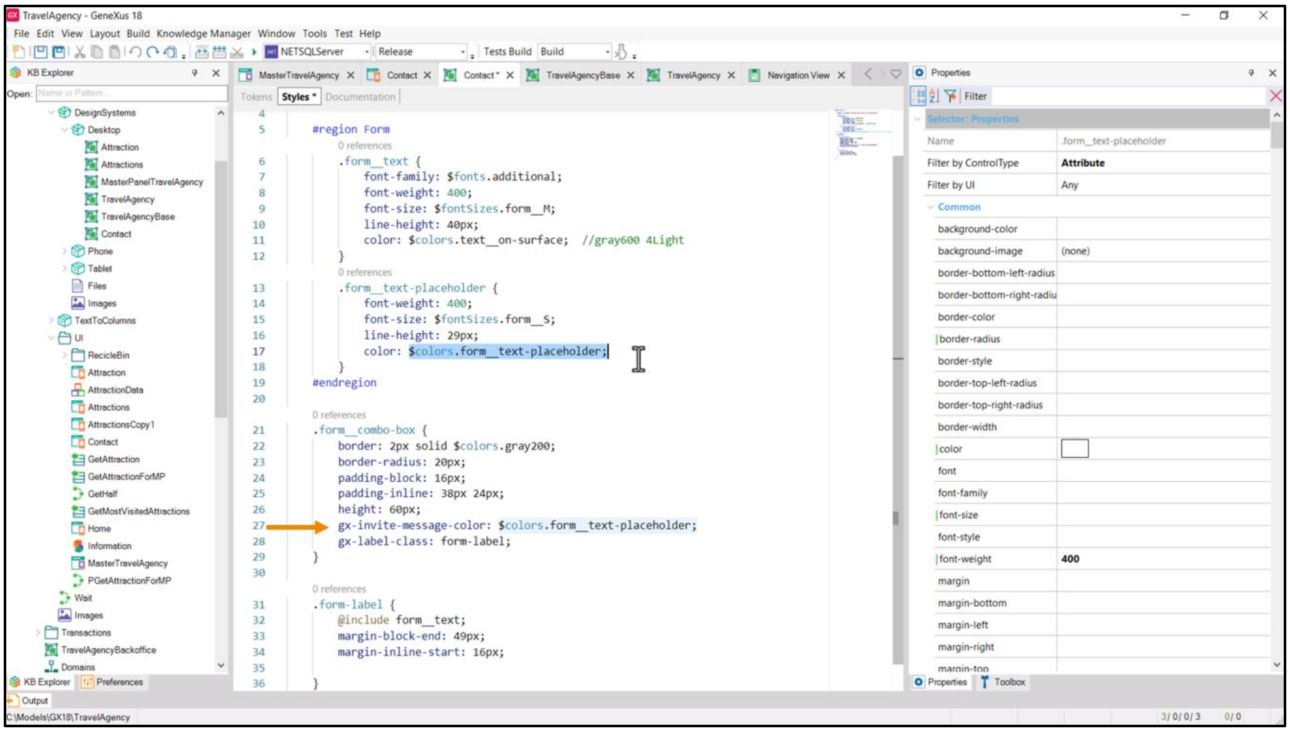
.



I wasn't very precise before: actually in Chechu's design we don't see anywhere the typography corresponding to the values that the user will enter in the fields.

Our form__text-placeholder class actually corresponds to the invitation messages.

In general, the invitation message has the same typography as the content of the field, except for the **color**. In addition, the invitation message is much lighter, usually a light gray.

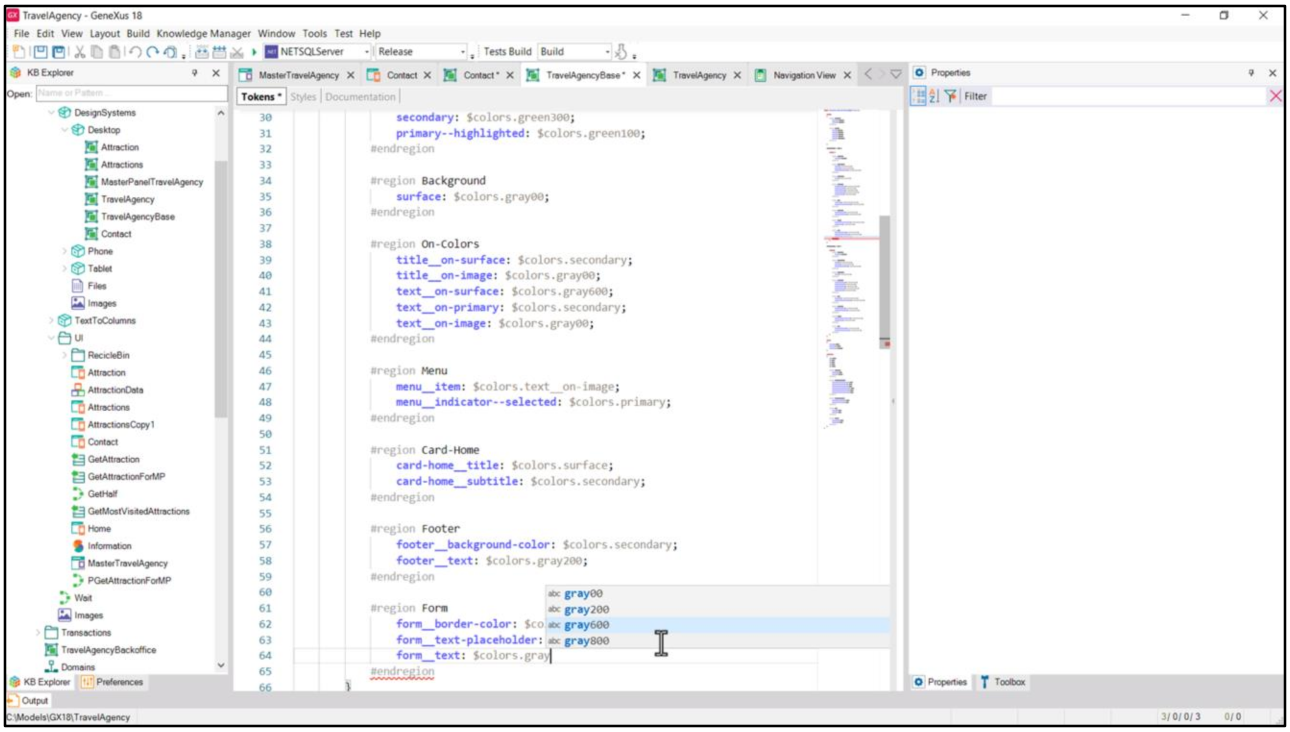


```
#region Form
    0 references
    .form__text {
        font-family: $fonts.additional;
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
        line-height: 40px;
        color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
    }
    0 references
    .form__text-placeholder {
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
        line-height: 29px;
        color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
    }
#endregion

0 references
.form__combo-box {
    border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
    border-radius: 20px;
    padding-block: 16px;
    padding-inline: 38px 24px;
    height: 60px;
    gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
    gx-label-class: form-label;
}

0 references
.form-label {
    @include form__text;
    margin-block-end: 49px;
    margin-inline-start: 16px;

}
```

Selector: Properties	
Name	.form__text-placeholder
Filter by ControlType	Attribute
Filter by UI	Any
Common	
background-color	
background-image	(none)
border-bottom-left-radius	
border-bottom-right-radiu	
border-color	
border-radius	
border-style	
border-top-left-radius	
border-top-right-radius	
border-width	
color	⬜
font	
font-family	
font-size	
font-style	
font-weight	400
margin	
margin-bottom	
margin-left	
margin-right	
margin-top	

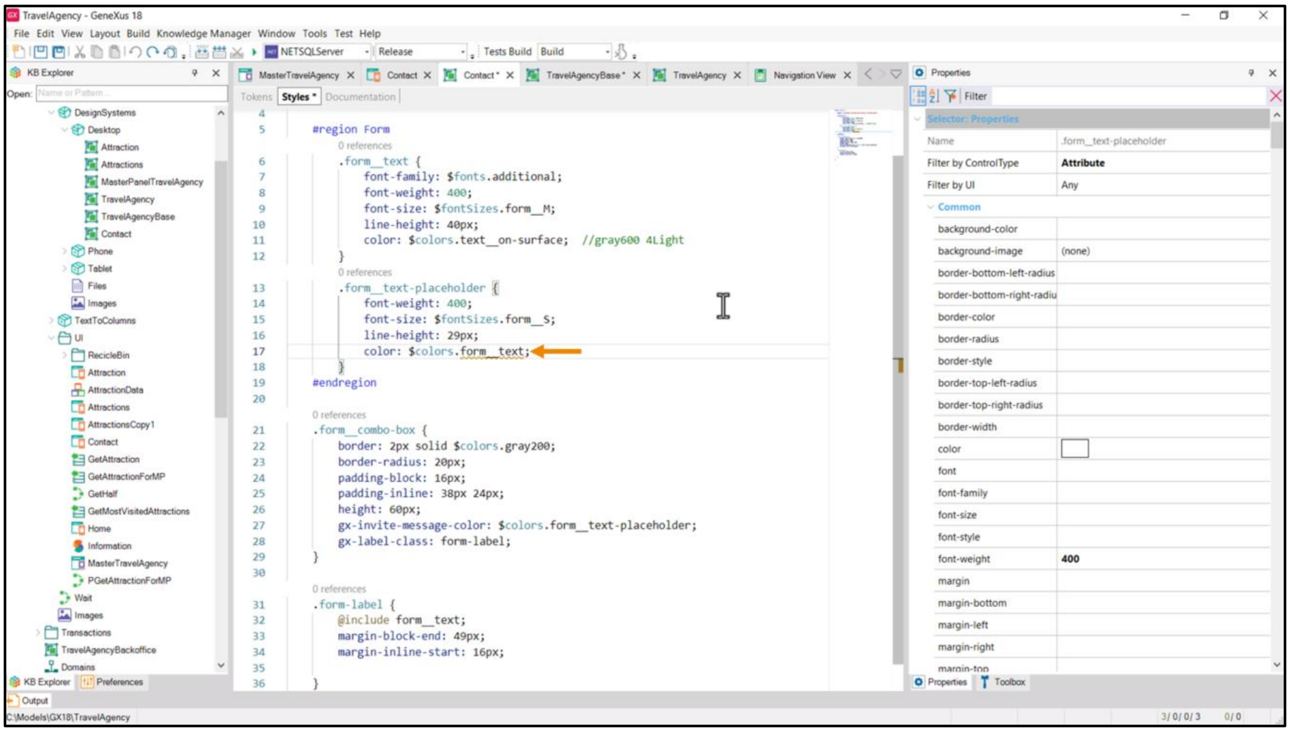
And that is why there is a property to indicate the color.

So this value is correct, but what we don't know, then, is the color that the content of the field should have. It would be necessary to discuss this with the designer.



```
        secondary: $colors.green300;
        primary--highlighted: $colors.green100;
    #endregion

    #region Background
        surface: $colors.gray00;
    #endregion

    #region On-Colors
        title__on-surface: $colors.secondary;
        title__on-image: $colors.gray00;
        text__on-surface: $colors.gray600;
        text__on-primary: $colors.secondary;
        text__on-image: $colors.gray00;
    #endregion

    #region Menu
        menu__item: $colors.text__on-image;
        menu__indicator--selected: $colors.primary;
    #endregion

    #region Card-Home
        card-home__title: $colors.surface;
        card-home__subtitle: $colors.secondary;
    #endregion

    #region Footer
        footer__background-color: $colors.secondary;
        footer__text: $colors.gray200;
    #endregion

    #region Form
        form__border-color: $co
        form__text-placeholder:
        form__text: $colors.gray
    #endregion
}
```

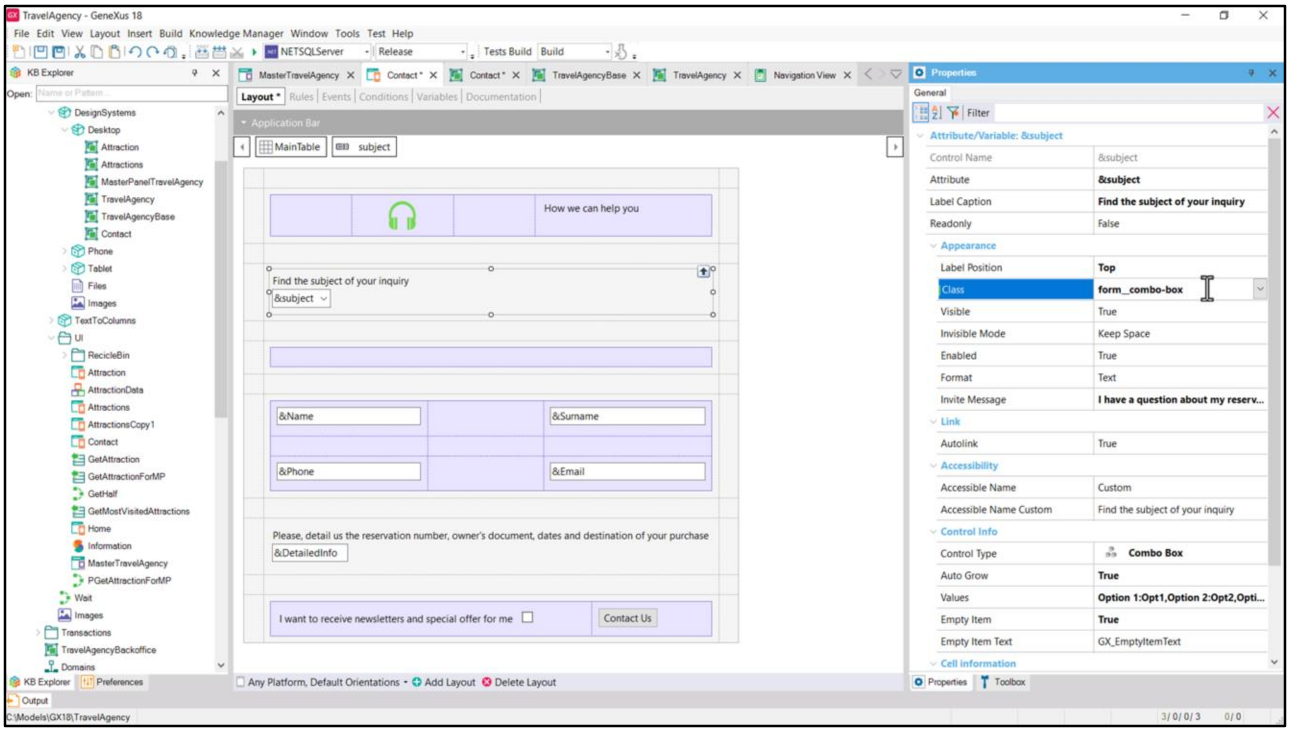
Possibly this would lead us to define another color token for the content... let's set, for example, this value...



```
#region Form
    0 references
    .form__text {
        font-family: $fonts.additional;
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
        line-height: 40px;
        color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
    }
    0 references
    .form__text-placeholder {
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
        line-height: 29px;
        color: $colors.form__text;
    }
#endregion

0 references
.form__combo-box {
    border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
    border-radius: 20px;
    padding-block: 16px;
    padding-inline: 38px 24px;
    height: 60px;
    gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
    gx-label-class: form-label;
}

0 references
.form-label {
    @include form__text;
    margin-block-end: 49px;
    margin-inline-start: 16px;

}
```

Name	.form__text-placeholder
Filter by ControlType	Attribute
Filter by UI	Any
Common	
background-color	
background-image	(none)
font-weight	400

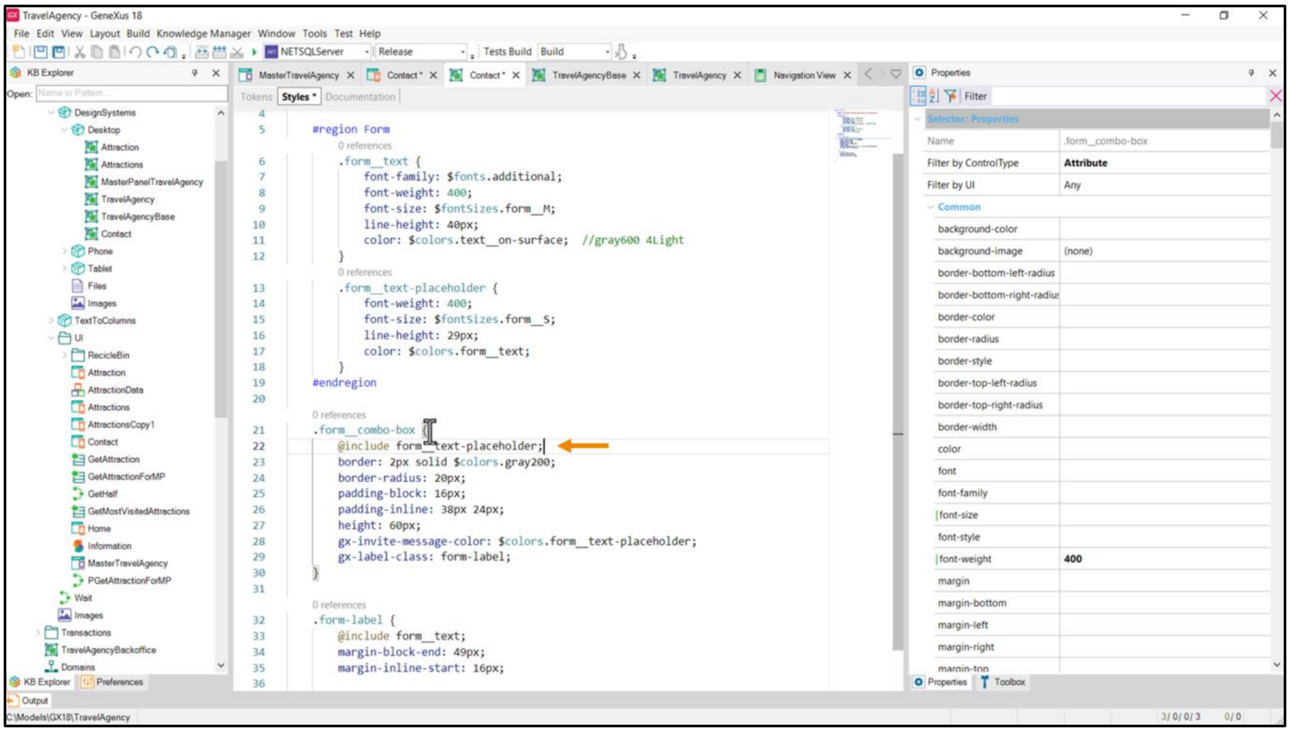
...And here we would reference that token.


TravelAgency - GeneXus 18
File Edit View Layout Insert Build Knowledge Manager Window Tools Test Help
KB Explorer
Layout * | Rules | Events | Conditions | Variables | Documentation
How we can help you
Find the subject of your inquiry
&subject
&Name
&Surname
&Phone
&Email
Please, detail us the reservation number, owner's document, dates and destination of your purchase
&DetailedInfo
I want to receive newsletters and special offer for me
Contact Us

Attribute/Variable: &subject

Control Name	&subject
Attribute	&subject
Label Caption	Find the subject of your inquiry
Readonly	False
Label Position	Top
Class	form__combo-box
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Format	Text
Invite Message	I have a question about my reserv...
Autolink	True
Accessible Name	Custom
Accessible Name Custom	Find the subject of your inquiry
Control Type	Combo Box
Auto Grow	True
Values	Option 1:Opt1,Option 2:Opt2,Opti...
Empty Item	True
Empty Item Text	GX_EmptyItemText

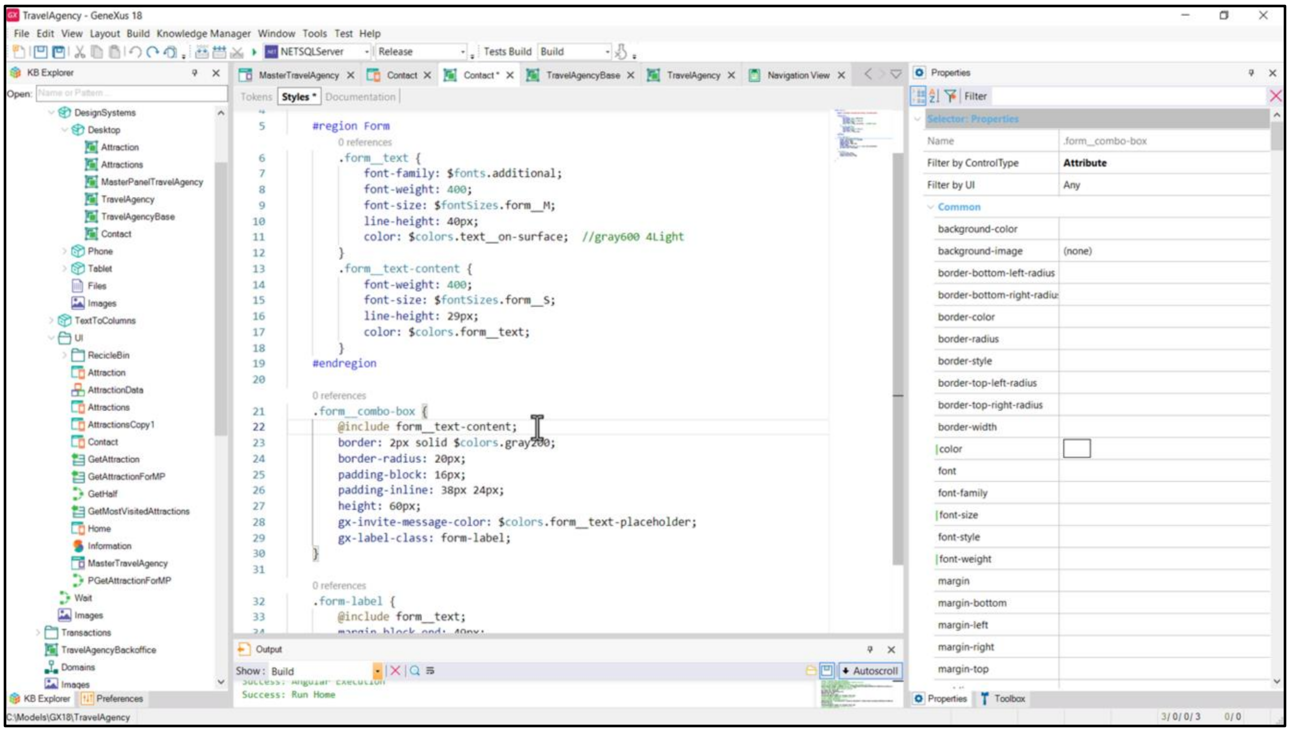
To better organize all this, I would associate the combo box with a single class that contains everything... and not two...



```
#region Form
    0 references
    .form__text {
        font-family: $fonts.additional;
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
        line-height: 40px;
        color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
    }
    0 references
    .form__text-placeholder {
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
        line-height: 29px;
        color: $colors.form__text;
    }
#endregion

0 references
.form__combo-box {
    @include form__text-placeholder;
    border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
    border-radius: 20px;
    padding-block: 16px;
    padding-inline: 38px 24px;
    height: 60px;
    gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
    gx-label-class: form-label;
}

0 references
.form-label {
    @include form__text;
    margin-block-end: 49px;
    margin-inline-start: 16px;
```

Name	.form__combo-box
Filter by ControlType	Attribute
Filter by UI	Any
background-color	
background-image	(none)
border-bottom-left-radius	
border-bottom-right-radius	
border-color	
border-radius	
border-style	
border-top-left-radius	
border-top-right-radius	
border-width	
color	
font	
font-family	
font-size	
font-style	
font-weight	400
margin	
margin-bottom	
margin-left	
margin-right	

And then, in this class, I include the typography.



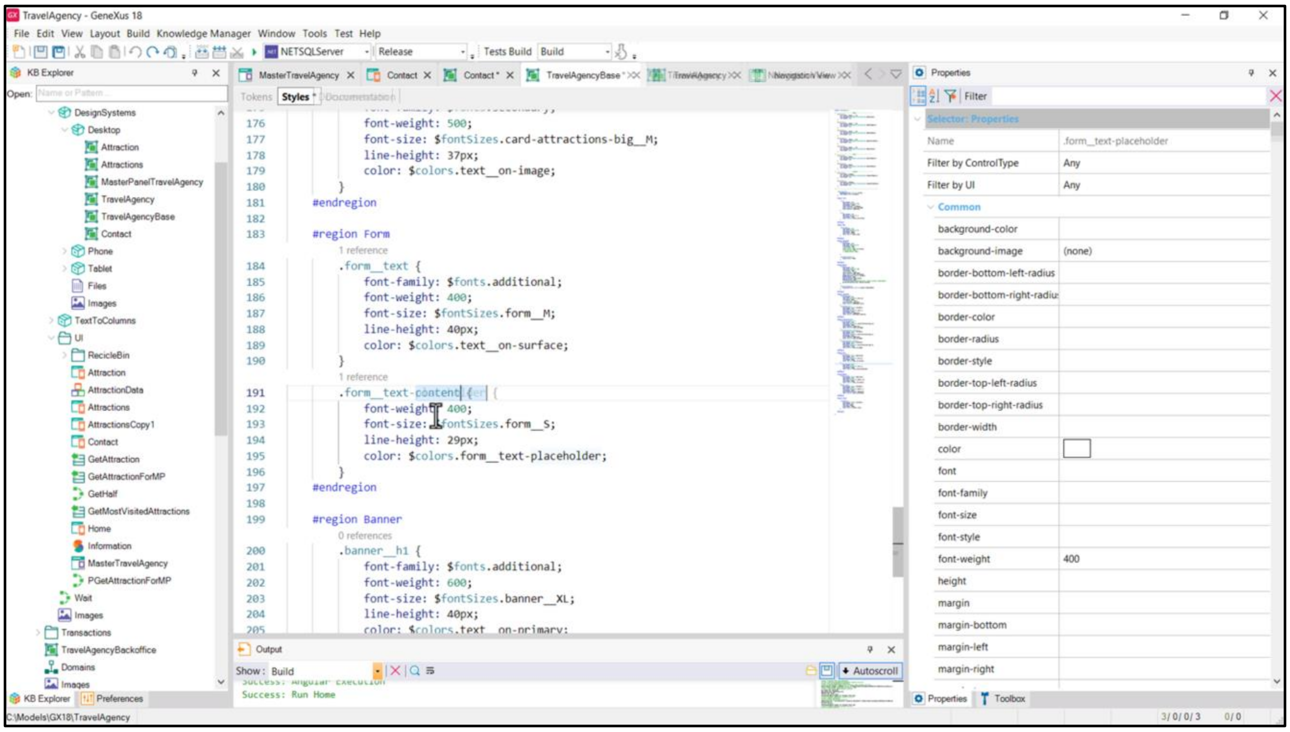
```
#region Form
    0 references
    .form__text {
        font-family: $fonts.additional;
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
        line-height: 40px;
        color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
    }
    .form__text-content {
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
        line-height: 29px;
        color: $colors.form__text;
    }
#endregion

0 references
.form__combo-box {
    @include form__text-content;
    border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
    border-radius: 20px;
    padding-block: 16px;
    padding-inline: 38px 24px;
    height: 60px;
    gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
    gx-label-class: form-label;
}

0 references
.form-label {
    @include form__text;
```

```
Success: Run Home
```

Name	.form__combo-box
Filter by ControlType	Attribute
Filter by UI	Any
background-image	(none)

At this point we realize that the initial analysis we did of the typography classes we would need for the input fields was not thorough, and in truth this class should rather be called form__text-content...

Since this is the first time we use it, it's time to rename it.

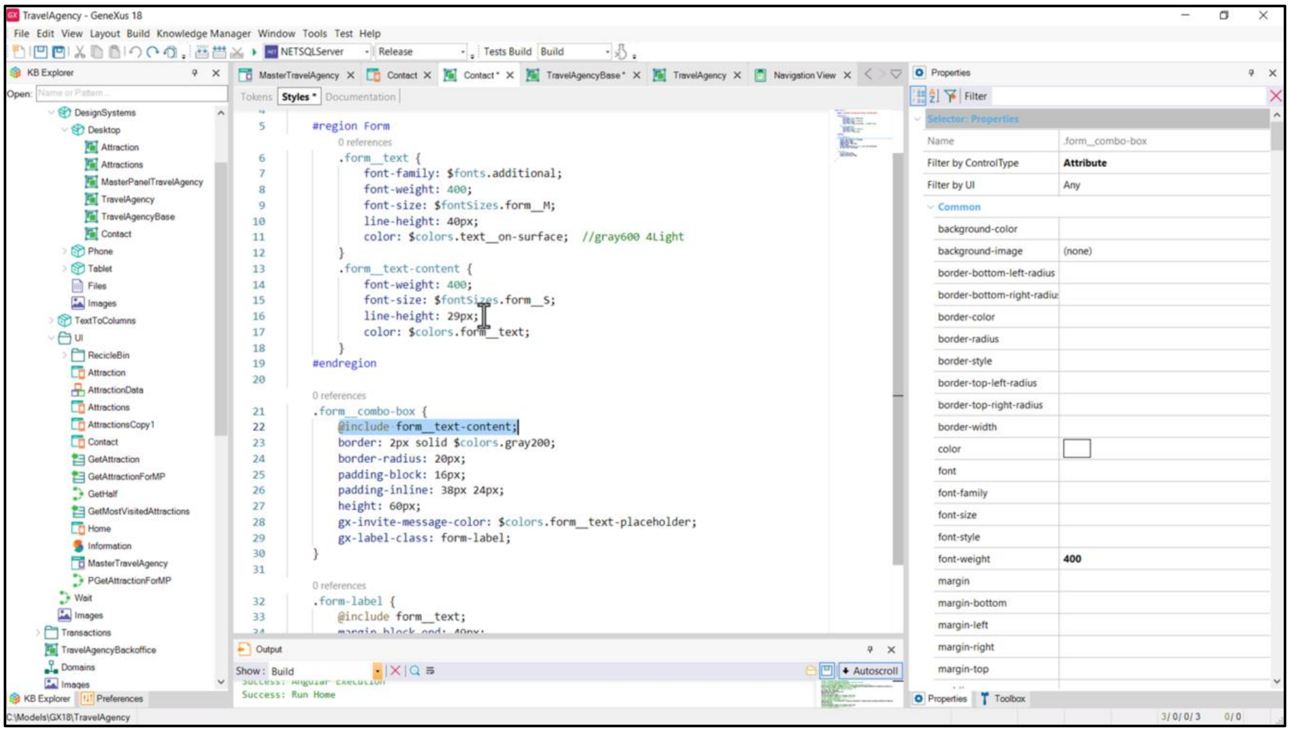


```
            font-weight: 500;
            font-size: $fontSizes.card-attractions-big__M;
            line-height: 37px;
            color: $colors.text__on-image;
        }
    #endregion

    #region Form
        1 reference
        .form__text {
            font-family: $fonts.additional;
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
            line-height: 40px;
            color: $colors.text__on-surface;
        }
        1 reference
        .form__text-content {er {
            font-weight: 400;
            font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
            line-height: 29px;
            color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
        }
    #endregion

    #region Banner
        0 references
        .banner__h1 {
            font-family: $fonts.additional;
            font-weight: 600;
            font-size: $fontSizes.banner__XL;
            line-height: 40px;
            color: $colors.text__on-primary;
```

```
Success: Angular Execution
Success: Run Home
```

Name	.form__text-placeholder
Filter by ControlType	Any
Filter by UI	Any
background-image	(none)
font-weight	400

If we don't delete it from the base DSO, then watch out because it is repeated.



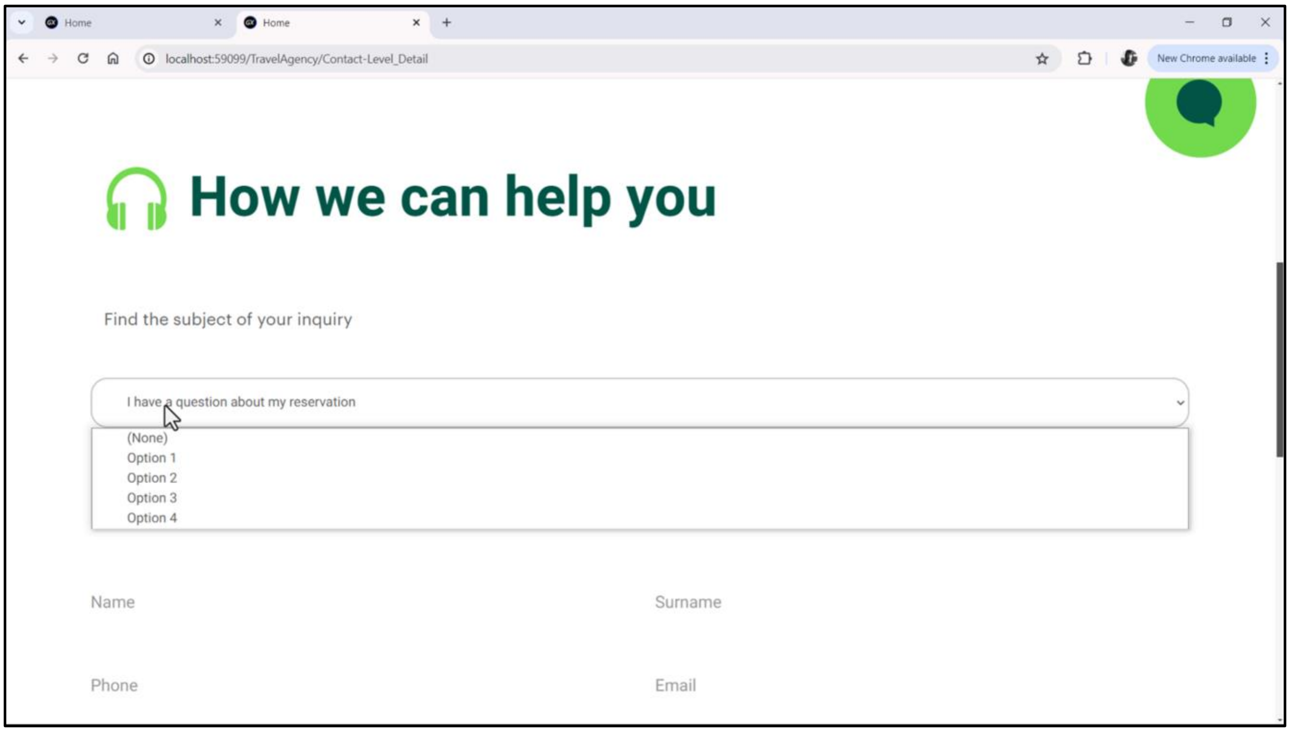
```
#region Form
    .form__text {
        font-family: $fonts.additional;
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
        line-height: 40px;
        color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
    }
    .form__text-content {
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
        line-height: 29px;
        color: $colors.form__text;
    }
#endregion

.form__combo-box {
    @include form__text-content;
    border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
    border-radius: 20px;
    padding-block: 16px;
    padding-inline: 38px 24px;
    height: 60px;
    gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
    gx-label-class: form-label;
}

.form-label {
    @include form__text;
```

Name	.form__combo-box
Filter by ControlType	Attribute
Filter by UI	Any
font-weight	400

```
Success: Angular execution
Success: Run Home
```

I copied it to this one because remember that if I want to use the include rule, for now the class to be included must be in the same DSO.

With our previous solution (with the two separate classes for control), it was not necessary to have it here.



How we can help you

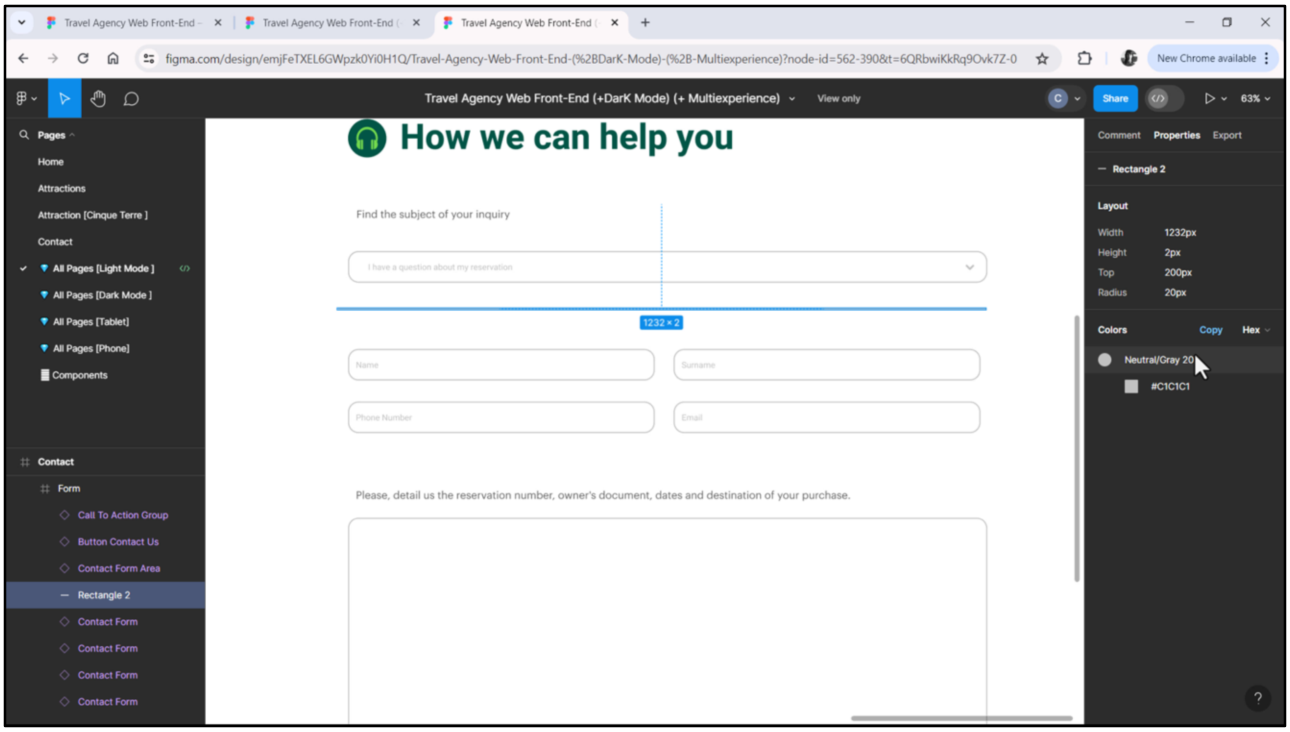
Find the subject of your inquiry

I have a question about my reservation

(None)
Option 1
Option 2
Option 3
Option 4

Name
Surname
Phone
Email

If we execute now... we have a problem, as we are not seeing the Invite Message with the color grey200, the light gray, but with the same as the typography class. This is because for now only the property gx-invite-message-color is valid for the Edit fields. That is to say, it will work for all these other fields, to which we haven't customized the style yet—all the default values are used—but it is what we have left to do.



To implement the separation line that we see in Figma, of 2 pixels and this color...

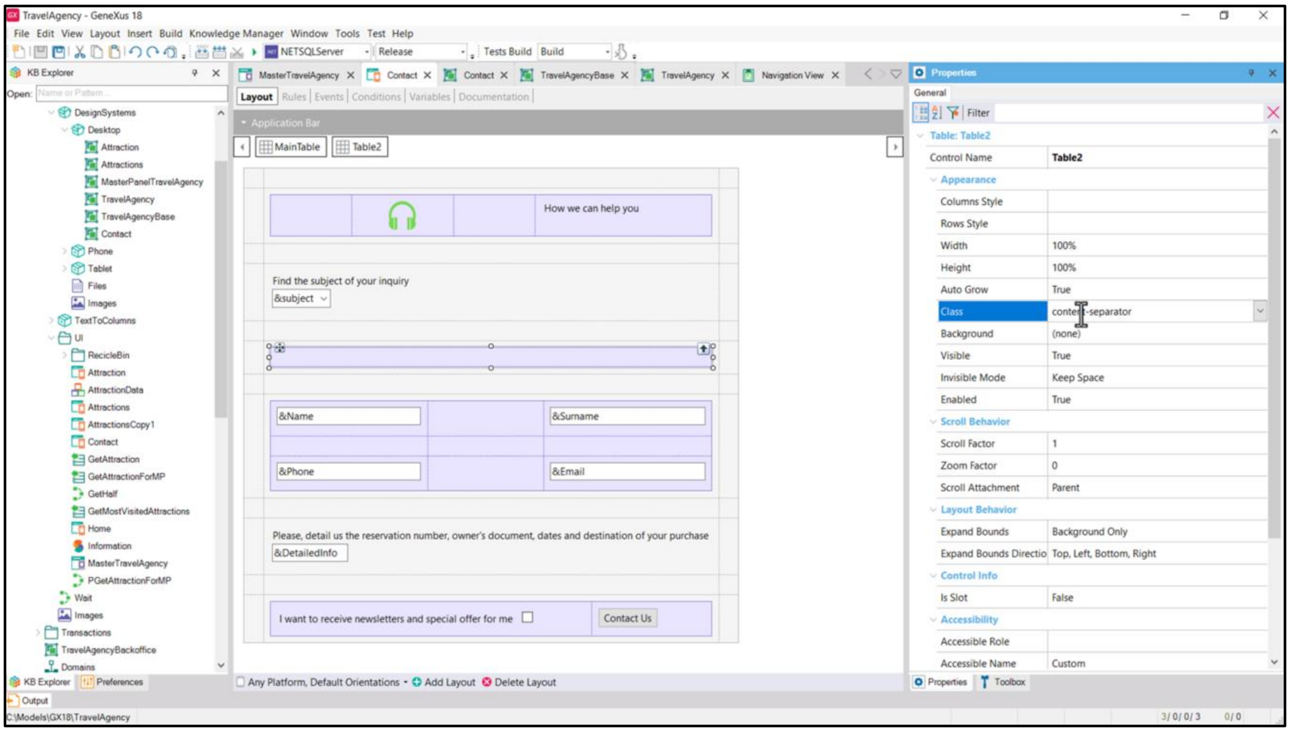
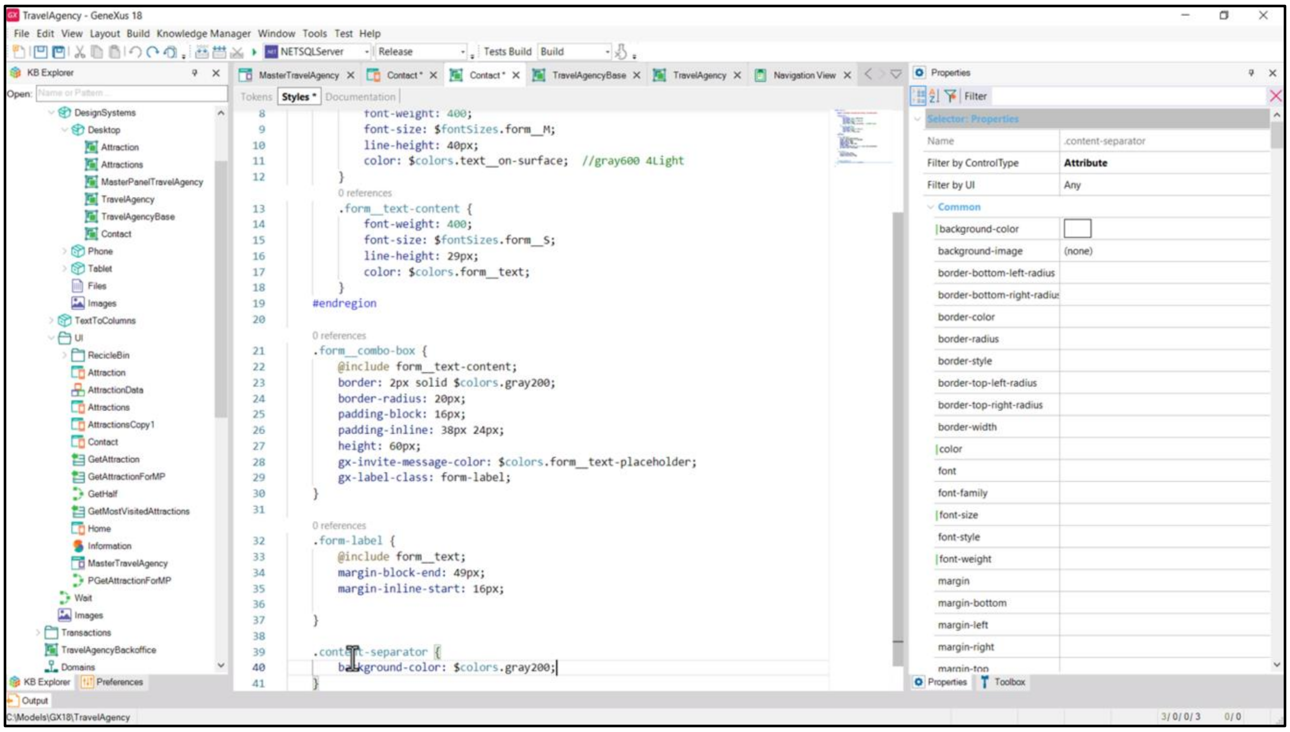


Table: Table2

Control Name	Table2
Appearance	
Columns Style	
Rows Style	
Width	100%
Height	100%
Auto Grow	True
Class	content-separator
Background	(none)
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Scroll Behavior	
Scroll Factor	1
Zoom Factor	0
Scroll Attachment	Parent
Layout Behavior	
Expand Bounds	Background Only
Expand Bounds Directio	Top, Left, Bottom, Right
Control Info	
Is Slot	False
Accessibility	
Accessible Role	
Accessible Name	Custom

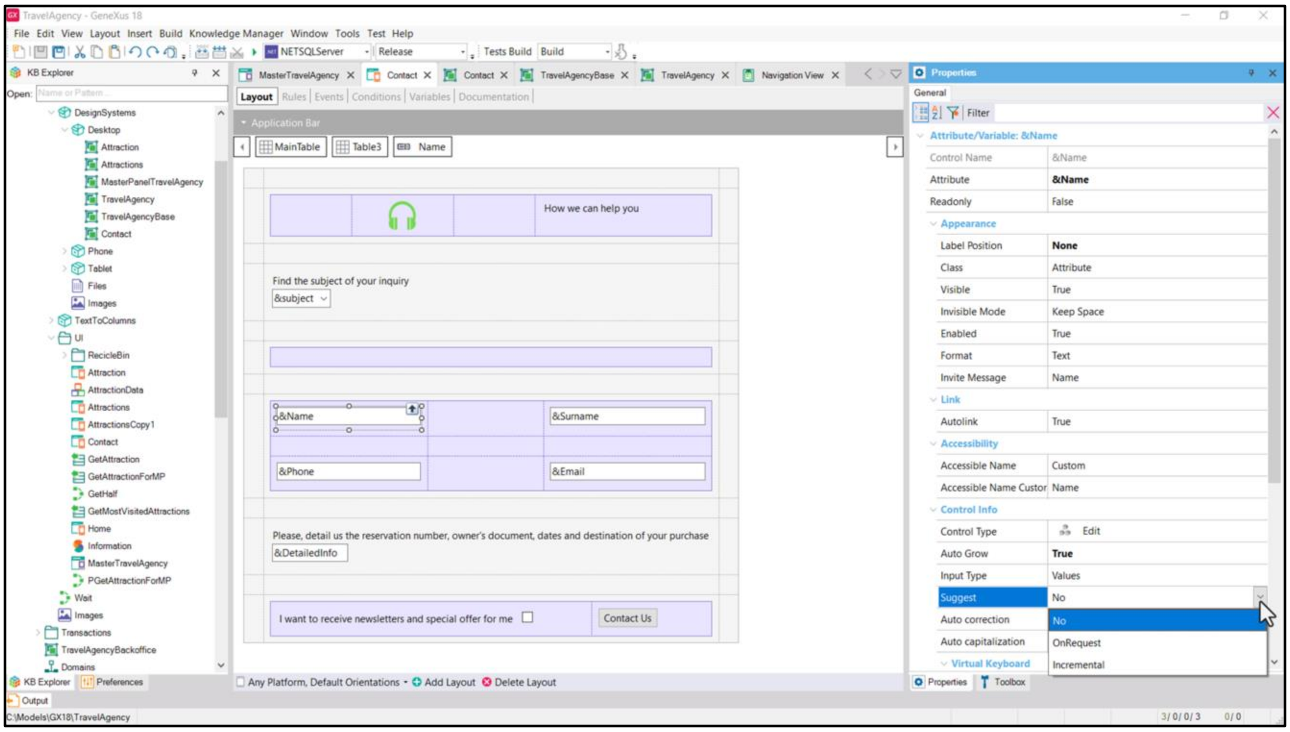
I placed this table of 2 dips high, to which I'm going to assign this content-separator class...



```
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__M;
        line-height: 40px;
        color: $colors.text__on-surface;  //gray600 4Light
    }
    0 references
    .form__text-content {
        font-weight: 400;
        font-size: $fontSizes.form__S;
        line-height: 29px;
        color: $colors.form__text;
    }
#endregion

0 references
.form__combo-box {
    @include form__text-content;
    border: 2px solid $colors.gray200;
    border-radius: 20px;
    padding-block: 16px;
    padding-inline: 38px 24px;
    height: 60px;
    gx-invite-message-color: $colors.form__text-placeholder;
    gx-label-class: form-label;
}

0 references
.form-label {
    @include form__text;
    margin-block-end: 49px;
    margin-inline-start: 16px;

}

.content-separator {
    background-color: $colors.gray200;
}
```

Name	.content-separator
Filter by ControlType	Attribute
Filter by UI	Any
background-image	(none)

...where to the background-color I will give this value.


TravelAgency - GeneXus 18
File Edit View Layout Insert Build Knowledge Manager Window Tools Test Help
NETSQLServer
Release
Tests Build
Build
KB Explorer
MasterTravelAgency
Contact
Contact
TravelAgencyBase
TravelAgency
Navigation View
Layout Rules Events Conditions Variables Documentation
Application Bar
MainTable
Table3
Name
How we can help you
Find the subject of your inquiry
&subject
&Name
&Surname
&Phone
&Email
Please, detail us the reservation number, owner's document, dates and destination of your purchase
&DetailedInfo
I want to receive newsletters and special offer for me
Contact Us
Any Platform, Default Orientations
Add Layout
Delete Layout
Properties
Toolbox
Output
C:\Models\GX18\TravelAgency

Attribute/Variable: &Name

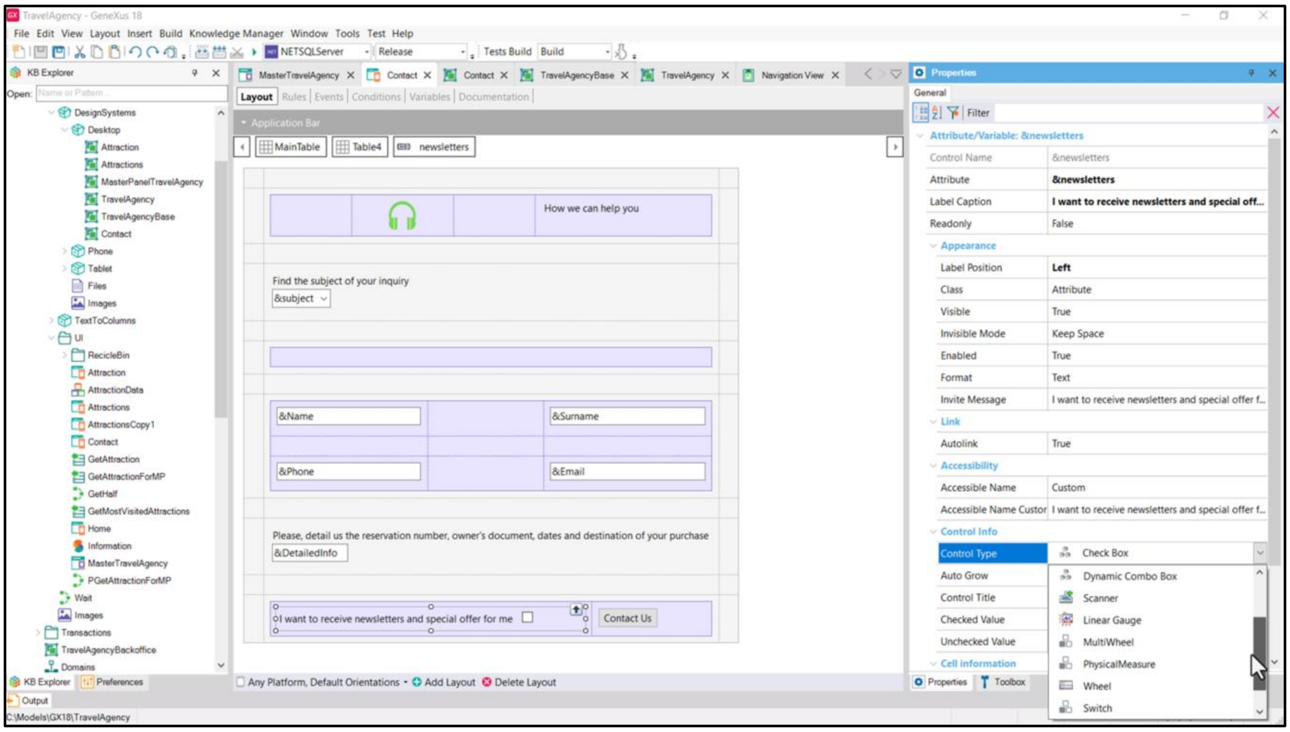
Control Name	&Name
Attribute	&Name
Readonly	False
Appearance	
Label Position	None
Class	Attribute
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Format	Text
Invite Message	Name
Link	
Autolink	True
Accessibility	
Accessible Name	Custom
Accessible Name Custor	Name
Control Info	
Control Type	Edit
Auto Grow	True
Input Type	Values
Suggest	No
Auto correction	
Auto capitalization	
Virtual Keyboard	

Suggest options: No, OnRequest, Incremental

Now we should continue doing what we did for this combo box field, for the others...

I will leave them as a task for you.

Note that these are Edit type fields without Label and with Invite Message... For the Edit type controls, you can define a series of things: for example, making suggestions as the user is typing... You may search in the GeneXus wiki and explore all the options.


TravelAgency - GeneXus 18
File Edit View Layout Insert Build Knowledge Manager Window Tools Test Help
NETSQLServer
Release
Tests Build
Build
KB Explorer
MasterTravelAgency
Contact
TravelAgencyBase
TravelAgency
Navigation View
Layout
Rules
Events
Conditions
Variables
Documentation
Application Bar
MainTable
Table4
newsletters
How we can help you
Find the subject of your inquiry
&subject
&Name
&Surname
&Phone
&Email
Please, detail us the reservation number, owner's document, dates and destination of your purchase
&DetailedInfo
I want to receive newsletters and special offer for me
Contact Us
Any Platform, Default Orientations
Add Layout
Delete Layout
Output
C:\Models\GX18\TravelAgency
Properties
Toolbox
Filter

Attribute/Variable: &newsletters

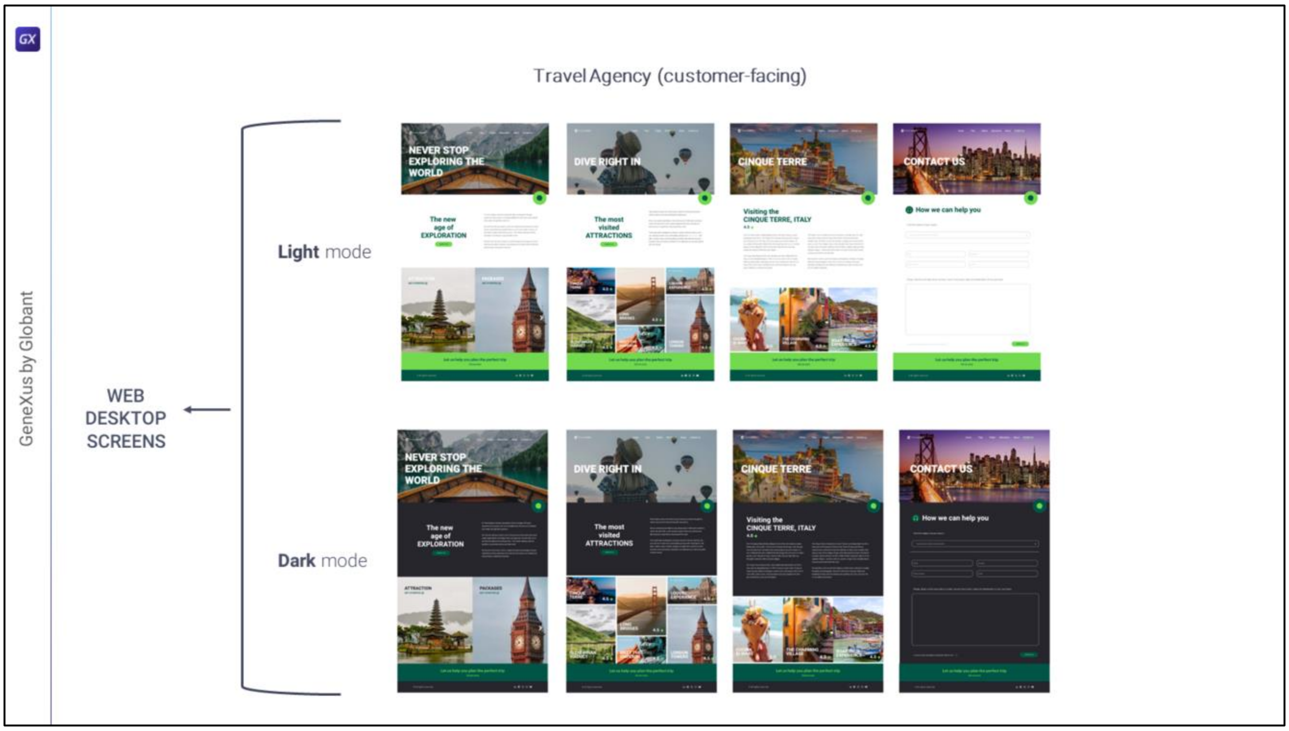
Control Name	&newsletters
Attribute	&newsletters
Label Caption	I want to receive newsletters and special off...
Readonly	False
Appearance	
Label Position	Left
Class	Attribute
Visible	True
Invisible Mode	Keep Space
Enabled	True
Format	Text
Invite Message	I want to receive newsletters and special offer f...
Link	
Autolink	True
Accessibility	
Accessible Name	Custom
Accessible Name Custor	I want to receive newsletters and special offer f...
Control Info	
Control Type	Check Box
Auto Grow	
Control Title	
Checked Value	
Unchecked Value	
Cell information	

Dynamic Combo Box, Scanner, Linear Gauge, MultiWheel, PhysicalMeasure, Wheel, Switch

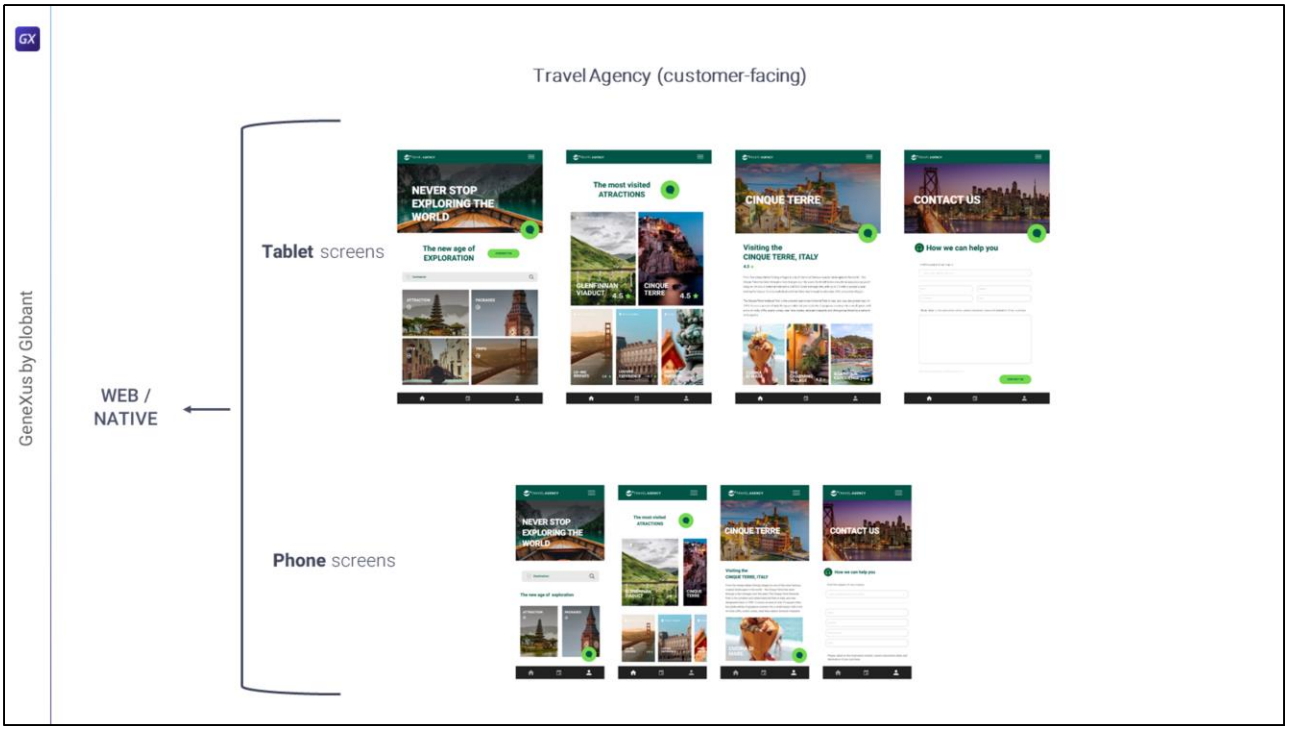
This other variable is also Edit but it has a label at the top, and it doesn't have Invite Message...

And finally this other one is of Checkbox type, with the label to the left.

Note that among the control types for the variables we have many other alternatives that have to do with the User Interface, and that I also invite you to explore


GX
GeneXus by Globant
Travel Agency (customer-facing)
Light mode
Dark mode
WEB DESKTOP SCREENS
NEVER STOP EXPLORING THE WORLD
DIVE RIGHT IN
CINQUE TERRE
CONTACT US
The new age of EXPLORATION
The most visited ATTRACTIONS
Visiting the CINQUE TERRE, ITALY
How we can help you

This is the end of the most relevant aspects that I wanted to share with you about the development of the Angular application for Desktop size. From the beginning we said that for Desktop size we will only have to implement this application, the Angular one.



Later, when we get into the other screen sizes, both Tablet and Phone, the world is already divided into two paradigms: Angular (Web) and native.
That is, we will have to implement there the two variants. And in the native world, the Android variant and the Apple variant.

We are going to talk about this in the next module, as an introduction and general analysis of how we would have to design the screens and the application—in short, in order to be as efficient as possible and reuse as much as possible. Now not only between screens of the same platform, but also to be able to share the same development and design for all platforms, which is quite a challenge. But we will talk about that in the following section. I look forward to seeing you.

GX

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