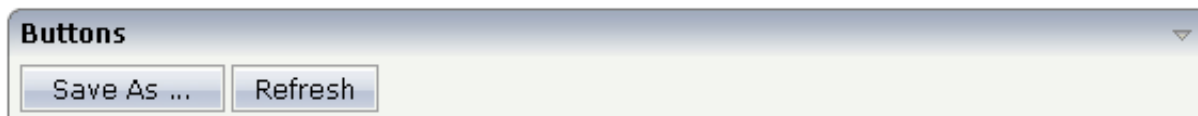# BUTTON

The BUTTON control represents a button. Within the definition, specify an event that is sent to the adapter when choosing the button.

The following topics are covered below:

- Example: Simple Button

- Example: Button with Image

- Hiding and Disabling Buttons

- Properties

Example: Simple Button

The XML layout definition is:

```
<rowarea name="Buttons">
    <itr>
        <button name="Save As ..." method="saveAs">
        </button>
        <hdist>
        </hdist>
        <button name="Refresh" method="refresh">
        </button>
    </itr>
</rowarea>
```

Example: Button with Image

The XML layout definition is:

```
<rowarea name="Buttons">
    <itr>
        <button name="Save" method="onSave" image="../HTMLBasedGUI/images/save.gif">
        </button>
        <hdist>
        </hdist>
        <button name="Remove" method="onRemove" image="../HTMLBasedGUI/images/remove.gif">
        </button>
    </itr>
</rowarea>
```

Hiding and Disabling Buttons

Buttons (like many other controls) can be dynamically hidden by using the `visibleprop` property - and referencing to a server side property that decides whether to hide a button or not.

There are two modes of hiding that can be controlled by using the property `invisiblemode`:

- If set to "disabled", the button is grayed and is not selectable anymore.

- If set to "invisible", the button is hidden.

Properties

Basic			
name	Text that is displayed inside the control. Please do not specify the name when using the multi language management - but specify a "textid" instead.	Sometimes obligatory	
textid	Multi language dependent text that is displayed inside the control. The "textid" is translated into a corresponding string at runtime. Do not specify a "name" inside the control if specifying a "textid".	Sometimes obligatory	
method	Name of the event that is sent to the adapter when the user presses the button.	Obligatory	
comment	Comment without any effect on rendering and behaviour. The comment is shown in the layout editor's tree view.	Optional	
Appearance			
name	(already explained above)		
textid	(already explained above)		
image	URL of image that is displayed inside the control. Any image type (.gif, .jpg, ...) that your browser does understand is valid. Use the following options to specify the URL: (A) Define the URL relative to your page. Your page is generated directly into your project's folder. Specifiying "images/xyz.gif" will point into a directory parallel to your page. Specifying "../HTMLBasedGUI/images/new.gif" will point to an image of a neighbour project. (B) Define a complete URL, like "http://www.softwareag.com/images/logo.gif".	Optional	gif jpg jpeg

invisiblemode	This property has three possible values: (1) "invisible": the button is not visible without occupying any space. (2) "disabled": the button is deactivated: it is "grayed" and does not show any roll over effects any more. (3)"cleared": the button is not visible but it still occupies space.	Optional	invisible disabled cleared
width	Width of the control. There are three possibilities to define the width: (A) You do not define a width at all. In this case the width of the control will either be a default width or - in case of container controls - it will follow the width that is occupied by its content. (B) Pixel sizing: just input a number value (e.g. "100"). (C) Percentage sizing: input a percantage value (e.g. "50%"). Pay attention: percentage sizing will only bring up correct results if the parent element of the control properly defines a width this control can reference. If you specify this control to have a width of 50% then the parent element (e.g. an ITR-row) may itself define a width of "100%". If the parent element does not specify a width then the rendering result may not represent what you expect.	Optional	100 120 140 160 180 200 50% 100%

height	Height of the control.	Optional	100
	There are three possibilities to define the height:		150
	(A) You do not define a height at all. As consequence the control will be rendered with its default height. If the control is a container control (containing) other controls then the height of the control will follow the height of its content.		200
			250
			300
	(B) Pixel sizing: just input a number value (e.g. "20").		250
	(C) Percentage sizing: input a percantage value (e.g. "50%"). Pay attention: percentage sizing will only bring up correct results if the parent element of the control properly defines a height this control can reference. If you specify this control to have a height of 50% then the parent element (e.g. an ITR-row) may itself define a height of "100%". If the parent element does not specify a width then the rendering result may not represent what you expect.		400
			50%
			100%
imageheight	Pixel height of image inside button.	Optional	
imagewidth	Pixel width of image inside button.	Optional	
textstyle	CSS style definition that is directly passed into the text of this control.	Optional	background-color: #FF0000
	With the style you can individually influence the text of the button. You can specify any style sheet expressions. Examples are:		color: #0000FF
	font-weight: bold		font-weight: bold
	color: #FF0000		

| buttonstyle | CSS style definition that is directly passed into this control.

With the style you can individually influence the rendering of the control. You can specify any style sheet expressions. Examples are:

border: 1px solid #FF0000

background-color: #808080

You can combine expressions by appending and separating them with a semicolon.

Sometimes it is useful to have a look into the generated HTML code in order to know where direct style definitions are applied. Press right mouse-button in your browser and select the "View source" or "View frame's source" function. | Optional | background-color: #FF0000

color: #0000FF

font-weight: bold |
|---|---|---|---|
| stylevariant | Some controls offer the possibility to define style variants. By this style variant you can address different styles inside your style sheet definition file (.css). If not defined "normal" styles are chosen, if defined (e.g. "VAR1") then other style definitions (xxxVAR1xxx) are chosen.

Purpose: you can set up style variants in the style sheet defintion and use them multiple times by addressing them via the "stylevariant" property. CIS currently offerst two variants "VAR1" and "VAR2" but does not predefine any semantics behind - this is up to you! | Optional | VAR1

VAR2 |
| align | Horizontal alignment of control in its column.

Each control is "packaged" into a column. The column itself is part of a row (e.g. ITR or TR). Sometimes the size of the column is bigger than the size of the control itself. In this case the "align" property specifies the position of the control inside the column. In most cases you do not require the align control to be explicitly defined because the size of the column around the controls exactly is sized in the same way as the contained control.

If you want to directly control the alignment of text: in most text based controls there is an explicit property "textalign" in which you align the control's contained text. | Optional | left

center

right |

valign	Vertical alignment of control in its column.	Optional	top
			middle
	Each control is "packaged" into a column. The column itself is part of a row (e.g. ITR or TR). Sometimtes the size of the column is bigger than the size of the control. In this case the "align" property specify the position of the control inside the column.		bottom
colspan	Column spanning of control.	Optional	1
			2
	If you use TR table rows then you may sometimes want to control the number of columns your control occupies. By default it is "1" - but you may want to define the control to span over more than one columns.		3
			4
			5
	The property only makes sense in table rows that are snychronized within one container (i.e. TR, STR table rows). It does not make sense in ITR rows, because these rows are explicitly not synched.		50
			int-value
rowspan	Row spanning of control.	Optional	1
			2
	If you use TR table rows then you may sometimes want to control the number of rows your control occupies. By default it is "1" - but you may want to define the control two span over more than one columns.		3
			4
			5
	The property only makes sense in table rows that are snychronized within one container (i.e. TR, STR table rows). It does not make sense in ITR rows, because these rows are explicitly not synched.		50
			int-value
imagedisabled	URL of image that is displayed if the control is disabled. Use properties VISIBLEPROP and INVISIBLEMODE to disable the control.	Optional	gif
			jpg
			jpeg
submitbutton	Set this property to true and the button will work as an 'Submitbutton', that is neccessary if you want to transfer and/or save form values.

i.e. password and username or complete search forms

Default value is false.

You should only use a 'Submitbutton' if the withformtag option of the pagebody tag is set true. | Optional | true |
| | | | false |

tabindex	Index that defines the tab order of the control. Controls are selected in increasing index order and in source order to resolve duplicates.	Optional	-1 0 1 2 5 10 32767
Binding			
method	(already explained above)		
visibleprop	Name of the adapter parameter that provides the information if this control is displayed or not. As consequence you can control the visibility of the control dynamically.	Optional	
nameprop	Name of an adapter parameter that provides the text to be displayed inside the button. Typically buttons have static texts either defined by the property "name" or "textid". Via "nameprop" you can dynamically set the button's text by your application. Use the nameprop in cases the button's text should change dependent on your logic. Example: you may want to define the button's text to reflect the next status the user can set to a business object.	Optional	
titleprop	Name of the adapter parameter that dynamically defines the title of the control. The title is displayed as tool tip when ther user moves the mouse onto the control.	Optional	
Online help			
title	Text that is shown as tooltip for the control. Either specify the text "hard" by using this TITLE property - or use the TITLETEXTID in order to define a language dependent literal.	Optional	
titletextid	Text ID that is passed to the multi lanaguage management - representing the tooltip text that is used for the control.	Optional	
titleprop	(already explained above)		
Miscellaneous			

testtoolid	Use this attribute to assign a fixed control identifier that can be later on used within your test tool in order to do the object identification	Optional	