



# Answer Path

Give the right answer

## CSS Reference

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Hindin Solutions Ltd.  
P.O. Box 1181, Christchurch  
New Zealand  
Tel: +64 3 365 3200  
[www.hindin.co.nz](http://www.hindin.co.nz)

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# 1 Introduction

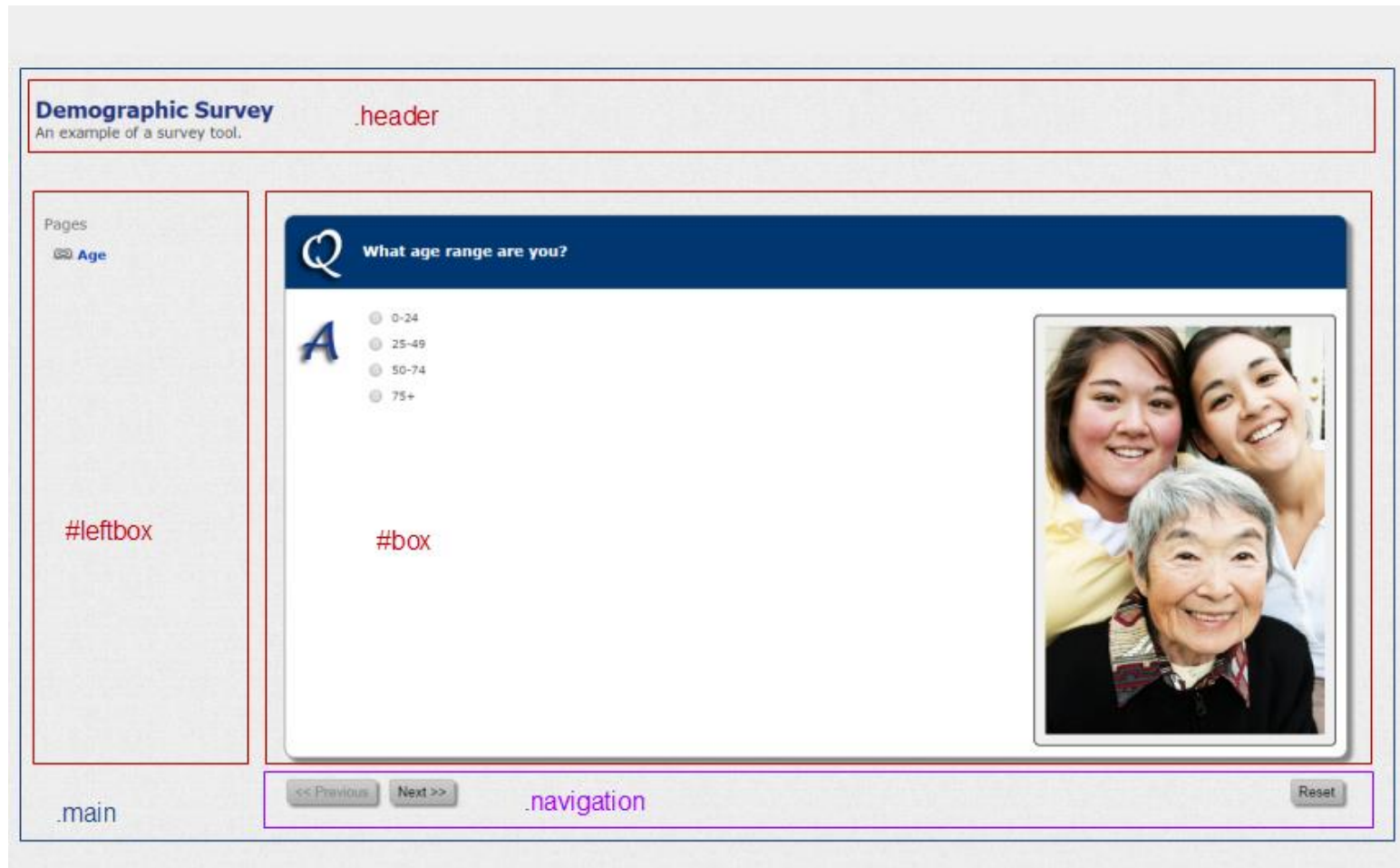
---

This reference document contains diagrams indicating which CSS styles are associated with specific parts of an Answer Path document. Use these diagrams to determine which style you need to edit when customizing the appearance of an Answer Path document.

Note that some page elements have two or more styles associated with them. These elements assume the appearance of the *combined* styles. For example, the **Reset** button has the CSS styles “button” (used to customize *all* buttons) and “buttonReset” (a specific style used for customizing this button *only*). The final appearance of the **Reset** button is derived from both of these styles, with the attributes in the “buttonReset” style taking precedence if a particular style attribute is defined in both places.

## 2 Reference

### 2.1 Basic Page Structure



## 2.2 .header



## 2.3 #leftbox



## 2.4 #box

#box


.page

**Q** The highest level of education you received is... pageQuestionHeader

**A**

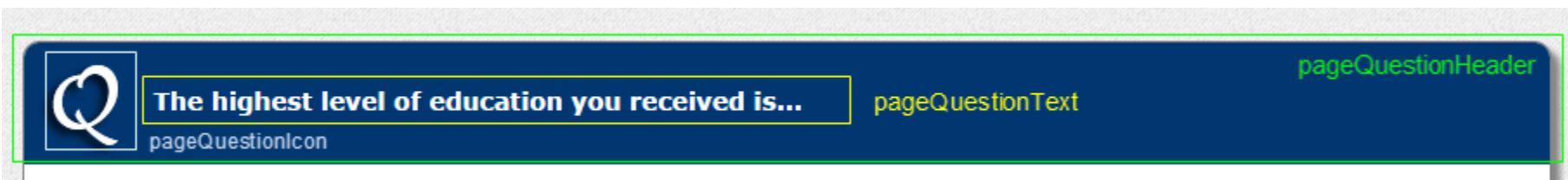
- High School graduate
- Diploma
- Bachelors Degree
- Post-Graduate Degree

pageQuestionResponse

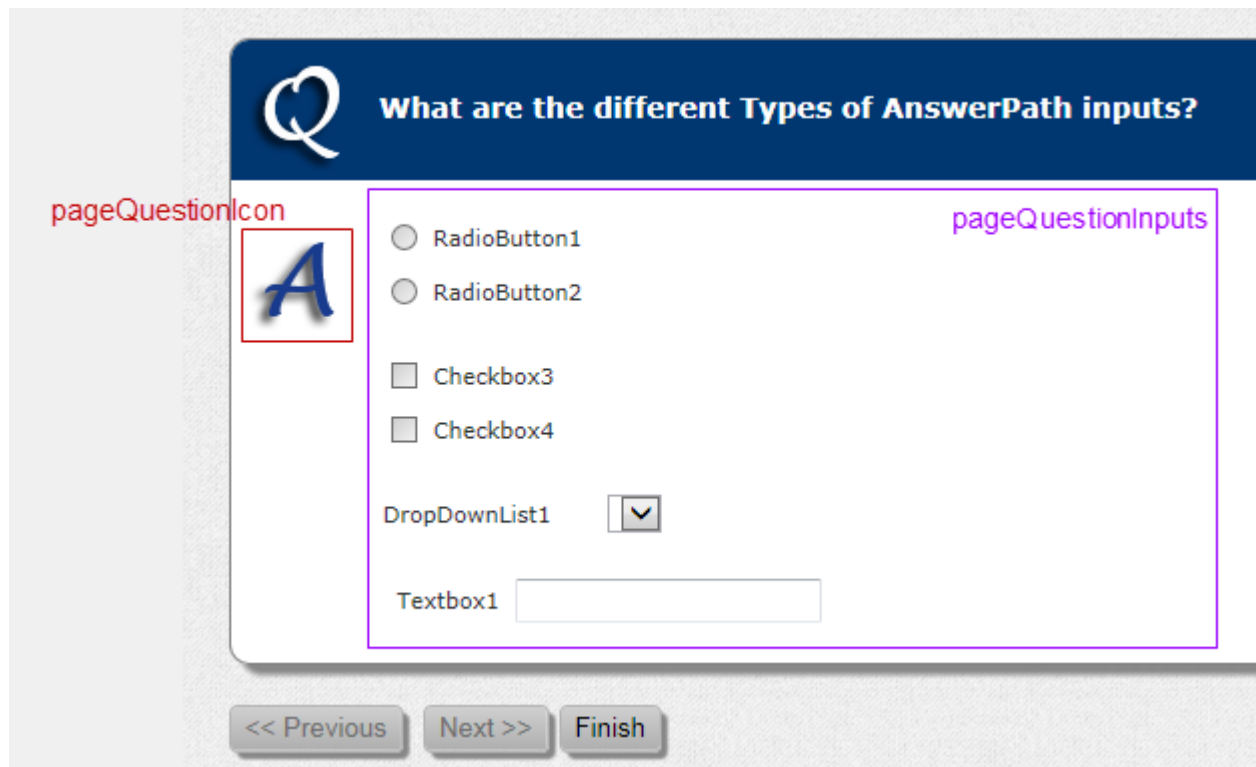


<< Previous   Next >> .navigation   Reset

## 2.5 Question Header



## 2.6 Question Response





## 2.7 Question Notes

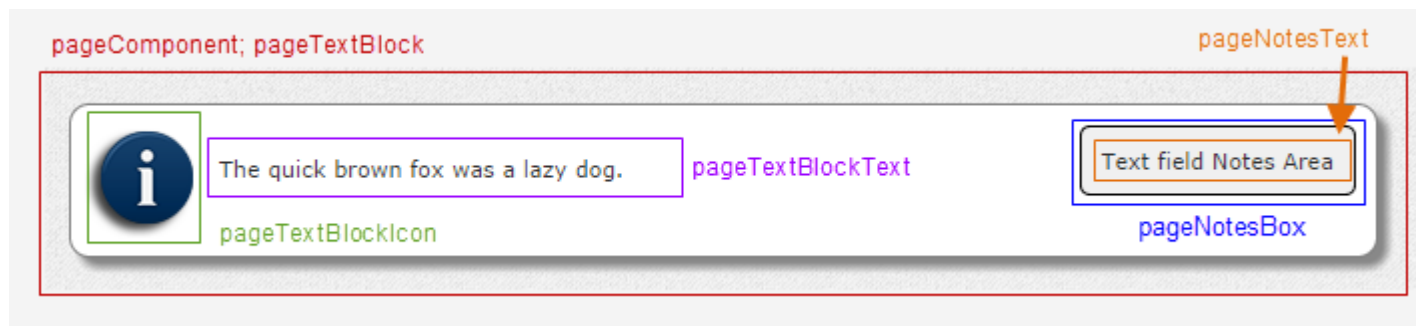
The screenshot shows a question titled "How is the property zoned?" with a list of radio button options: Residential, Township, Rural Residential, and Rural. To the right, a green box highlights the "Question Notes" section. Inside this box, a blue box labeled "pageNotesBox" contains a text input field labeled "Question Notes". An orange arrow labeled "pageNotesText" points to the text input field. Above the question title, the text "pageNotesContainer; pageQuestionNotesContainer" is written in green.

## 2.8 Inputs

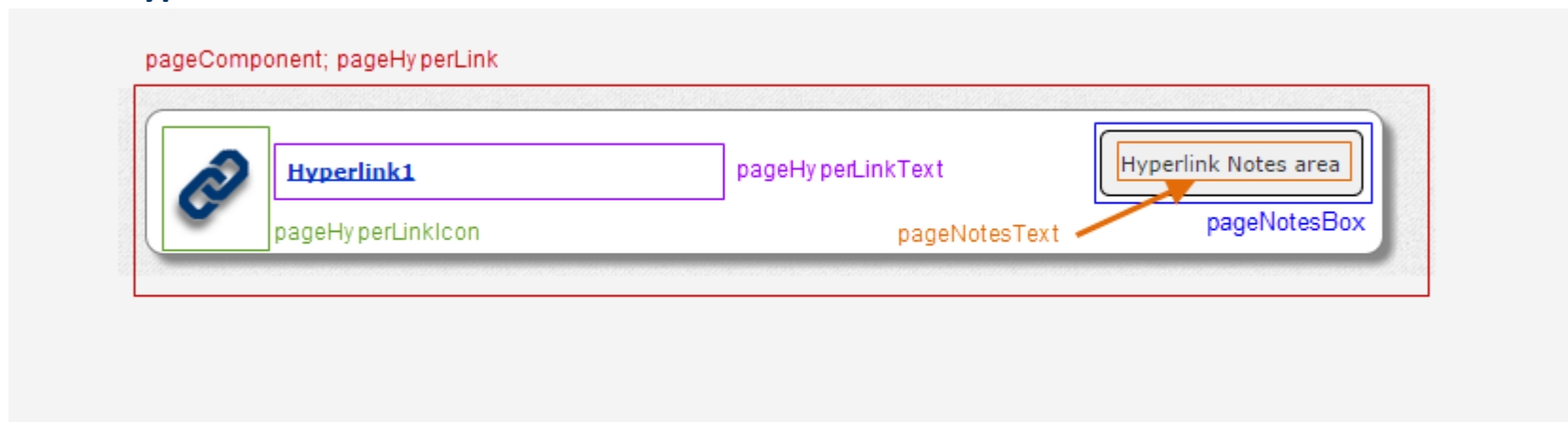
The diagram illustrates four types of input controls and their associated labels:

- Radio Input:** Labeled "pageInput; pageRadiolInput". It shows two radio buttons, "RadioButton1" and "RadioButton2". "RadioButton2" is highlighted with a red box, and its label "pageInputLabel; pageRadiolInputLabel" is shown to the right.
- Checkbox Input:** Labeled "pageInput; pageCheckboxInput". It shows two checkboxes, "Checkbox3" and "Checkbox4". "Checkbox4" is highlighted with a red box, and its label "pageInputLabel; pageCheckboxInputLabel" is shown to the right.
- Drop Down List Input:** Labeled "pageInput; pageDropDownListInput". It shows a label "DropDownList1" and a drop-down menu. The drop-down menu is highlighted with a green box and labeled "pageDropDownListInputControl". The label "DropDownList1" is highlighted with a red box and labeled "pageInputLabel; pageDropDownListInputLabel".
- Text Input:** Labeled "pageInput; pageTextboxInput". It shows a label "Textbox1" and a text input field. The text input field is highlighted with a green box and labeled "pageTextboxInputControl". The label "Textbox1" is highlighted with a red box and labeled "pageInputLabel; pageTextboxInputLabel".

## 2.9 Text Box



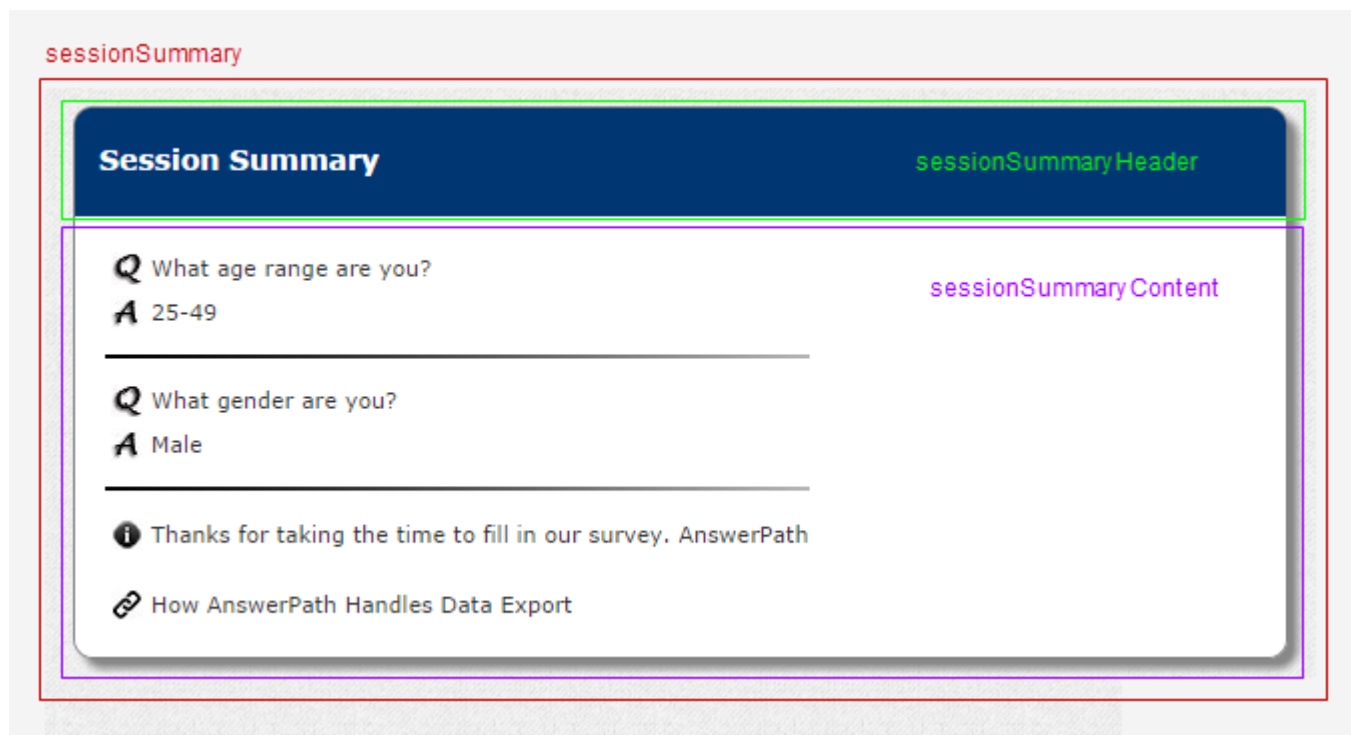
## 2.10 Hyperlink Box



## 2.11 Buttons



## 2.12 Summary



## 3 Examples

---

The examples in this section demonstrate how to modify the styles used when presenting Answer Path documents.

The examples refer to editing your *stylesheet* file. This file should be added to your Answer Path document by clicking on the “JavaScript and Sheetsheet” menu item in the Document menu in Answer Path. By doing this your style changes will be applied over the default Answer Path stylesheet.

When editing the resulting stylesheet for exported HTML documents, you must edit the CSS information contained in the *AnswerPath-Generated-Default-Stylesheet.css* file in the supporting files subfolder (if *save to sub-folder* was selected during the export), or may be found directly in the HTML inside a `<style>` tag (if *embed in the HTML file* was selected during the export).

### 3.1 Changing the font (family, size, color)

To change the page font (font family, size, style), override the *main* CSS style, since all HTML elements inherit this style’s settings.

For example, to change the font to Arial 10pt, add or edit the following style in your *stylesheet* file:

```
.main {
  font-family: Arial;
  font-size: 10pt;
}
```

### 3.2 Reducing the page width

Reducing the width of the Answer Path document on screen can help with readability.

For example, to have the document use only 60% of the screen width, add the following style in your *stylesheet* file:

```
.main {
  width: 60%
}
```

### 3.3 Changing button appearance

#### 3.3.1 All buttons

To change the appearance of all buttons on the page, change the *button* CSS style. All buttons on the page inherit this style, so it need only be changed in one place to affect all buttons.

For example, to make the page buttons have bold text, add or edit the following style in your *stylesheet* file:

```
.button {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

### 3.3.2 Specific button

To change the appearance of a particular button, change the specific style associated with that button. Each button has a specialized style associated with it. For instance, the **Reset** button has the style *buttonReset*, and the **Previous** button has the style *buttonPrevious*.

For example, to make the Reset button have red text, add or edit the following style in your *stylesheet* file (where #FF0000 is the hexadecimal code for red):

```
.buttonReset {
    color: #FF0000;
}
```

## 3.4 Changing the Notes text appearance

The notes text appearance is controlled by the *pageNotesText* CSS style. To make the notes text appear in blue and italics, add or edit the following style in your *stylesheet* file (where #0000FF is the hexadecimal code for blue):

```
.pageNotesText {
    font-style: italic;
    color:#0000FF;
}
```

## 3.5 Changing the Background

AnswerPath has a repeating image as the background to give a textured appearance. If you want to replace this with a fixed flat colour you will need the following in your *stylesheet* file (where #00CC00 is the hexadecimal code for the colour you want as the background):

```
html {
    background-color: #00CC00;
    background-image: none;
}

#leftbox {
    background-color: #00CC00;
    background-image: none;
}

#box {
    background-color: #00CC00;
    background-image: none;
}
```