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ComponentOne

# Foxy for ASP.NET

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# ComponentOne Foxy for ASP.NET

## Overview

Style your **Studio for ASP.NET** controls effortlessly using our new visual style editor, **Foxy for ASP.NET**. With **Foxy for ASP.NET**, you can edit a **Studio for ASP.NET** control's pre-existing visual styles or create your own theme from scratch. **Foxy for ASP.NET** is versatile: you can easily edit CSS properties from a Ribbon interface and a properties grid, or you can roll up your sleeves and stick your hands directly into the CSS source code.

It doesn't matter how you choose to go about it because **Foxy for ASP.NET** makes CSS editing painless with a real-time preview of each change you make. Don't like the width of that header? Erase that property setting and tell your text to try on a different size. **Foxy for ASP.NET** makes it simple to create custom visual styles with just a little creativity and a few mouse clicks.

### Getting Started

- [Basics](#) (page 13)
- [User Interface](#) (page 19)
- [Task-Based Help](#) (page 53)

## What's New in Foxy for ASP.NET

This documentation was revised for 2010 v1 on March 4, 2010.



**Tip:** A version history containing a list of new features, improvements, fixes, and changes for each product is available in HelpCentral at <http://helpcentral.componentone.com/VersionHistory.aspx>.

### New Features

The following new features have been added to Foxy for ASP.NET:

- **Foxy for ASP.NET** has 10 new visual styles for you to customize. The new styles are Azure, BureauBlack, Evergreen, ExpressionDark, Office2007Black, Office2007Blue, Office2007Silver, RainierOrange, RainierPurple, and Windows7. For more information about these visual styles, see [Available Visual Styles](#) (page 13).
- **Foxy for ASP.NET** now features dockable panes.

## Installing Foxy for ASP.NET

The following sections provide helpful information on installing **Foxy for ASP.NET**.

### Foxy for ASP.NET Setup Files

**Foxy for ASP.NET** is installed by default with **ComponentOne Studio for ASP.NET**. **Studio for ASP.NET** installation program will create the following directory: **C:\Program Files\ComponentOne\Studio for ASP.NET**. This directory contains the following subdirectories:

**C1WebUi\VisualStyles**      Contains all external file themes.

**C1WebUi\FoxyVSD\Bin**      Contains the .exe file and Help file for **Foxy for ASP.NET**.

By default, the custom visual styles created in **Foxy for ASP.NET** will be saved to the following directory:

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Windows XP</b>      | C:\Documents and Settings\[User]\My Documents\C1FoxyVSD |
| <b>Windows 7/Vista</b> | C:\Users\[User]\Documents\C1FoxyVSD                     |

## System Requirements

System requirements for **ComponentOne Studio for ASP.NET** components include the following:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Operating Systems:</b> | Windows® 2000<br>Windows Server® 2003<br>Windows Server 2008<br>Windows XP SP2<br>Windows Vista™<br>Windows 7  |
| <b>Web Server:</b>        | Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) 5.0 or later   |
| <b>Environments:</b>      | .NET Framework 2.0 or later<br>Visual Studio 2005 or Visual Studio 2008<br>Internet Explorer 6.0 or later<br>Firefox® 2.0 or later<br>Safari® 2.0 or later |
| <b>Disc Drive:</b>        | CD or DVD-ROM drive if installing from CD  |

## Uninstalling Foxy for ASP.NET

**Foxy for ASP.NET** is installed with **Studio for ASP.NET**. To uninstall **Studio for ASP.NET**:

1. Open **Control Panel** and select the **Add or Remove Programs (Programs and Features in Windows Vista/7)**.
2. Select **ComponentOne Studio for ASP.NET** and click the **Remove** button.
3. Click **Yes** to remove the program.

## End-User License Agreement

All of the ComponentOne licensing information, including the ComponentOne end-user license agreements, frequently asked licensing questions, and the ComponentOne licensing model, is available online at <http://www.componentone.com/SuperPages/Licensing/>.

## Technical Support

ComponentOne offers various support options. For a complete list and a description of each, visit the ComponentOne Web site at <http://www.componentone.com/Support>.

Some methods for obtaining technical support include:

- **Online Support via [HelpCentral](#)**  
ComponentOne HelpCentral provides customers with a comprehensive set of technical resources in the

form of [FAQs](#), [samples](#), [Version Release History](#), [Articles](#), searchable [Knowledge Base](#), searchable [Online Help](#) and more. We recommend this as the first place to look for answers to your technical questions.

- **Online Support via our Incident Submission Form**

This online support service provides you with direct access to our Technical Support staff via an online incident submission form. When you submit an incident, you will immediately receive a response via e-mail confirming that you've successfully created an incident. This email will provide you with an Issue Reference ID and will provide you with a set of possible answers to your question from our Knowledgebase. You will receive a response from one of the ComponentOne staff members via e-mail in 2 business days or less.

- **Peer-to-Peer Product Forums and Newsgroups**

ComponentOne peer-to-peer product [forums and newsgroups](#) are available to exchange information, tips, and techniques regarding ComponentOne products. ComponentOne sponsors these areas as a forum for users to share information. While ComponentOne does not provide direct support in the forums and newsgroups, we periodically monitor them to ensure accuracy of information and provide comments when appropriate. Please note that a ComponentOne User Account is required to participate in the ComponentOne Product Forums.

- **Installation Issues**

Registered users can obtain help with problems installing ComponentOne products. Contact technical support by using the online incident submission form or by phone (412.681.4738). Please note that this does not include issues related to distributing a product to end-users in an application.

- **Documentation**

ComponentOne documentation is installed with each of our products and is also available online at [HelpCentral](#). If you have suggestions on how we can improve our documentation, please email the [Documentation team](#). Please note that e-mail sent to the [Documentation team](#) is for documentation feedback only. [Technical Support](#) and [Sales](#) issues should be sent directly to their respective departments.

**Note:** You must create a ComponentOne Account and register your product with a valid serial number to obtain support using some of the above methods.

## Redistributable Files

**Foxy for ASP.NET** is developed by ComponentOne LLC. You may distribute the following output files, royalty free:

- Any file generated by **Foxy for ASP.NET** within an output subdirectory relative to a **Foxy for ASP.NET** project file.

You may **not** redistribute any file not cited above.

## About This Documentation

### Acknowledgements

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### ComponentOne

If you have any suggestions or ideas for new features or controls, please call us or write:

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## ComponentOne Doc-To-Help

This documentation was produced using [ComponentOne Doc-To-Help® Enterprise](#).

# Key Features

The following are some of the main features of **Foxy for ASP.NET** that you may find useful:

- **Fluent User Interface**  
**Foxy for ASP.NET** features an Office 2007-like Ribbon user interface that allows you to explore the functionality of the application without having to navigate through a series of menus.
- **WYSIWYG CSS Editing**  
**Foxy for ASP.NET**'s WYSIWYG editor allows you to see what your style looks like *before* you go through the hassle of loading it onto your control.
- **Edit Pre-Existing Visual Styles**  
**Foxy for ASP.NET** includes several visual styles for over 20 of **Studio for ASP.NET**'s controls. Choose from **ArcticFox**, **Office2007Black**, **Office2007Blue**, **Office2007Silver**, **Vista**, or **VistaBlack**, **Windows 7**, and **Azure** and then use that pre-existing style as the basis for your custom visual style.
- **User Flexibility**  
Style elements using the Ribbon interface, the CSS Properties grid, or by hand. With **Foxy for ASP.NET**, you can write as little or as much CSS as you want.

# Quick Start

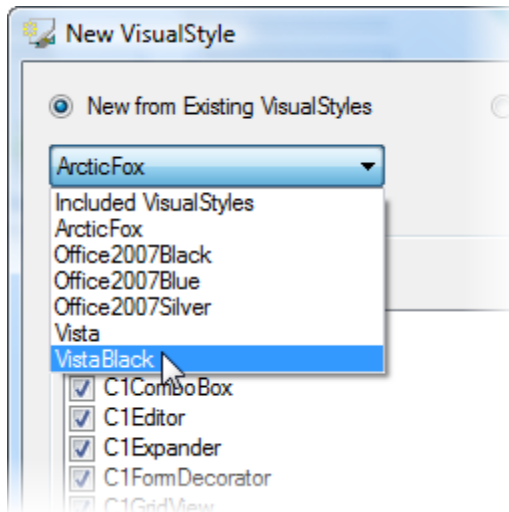
In this quick start tutorial, you will use **Foxy for ASP.NET** to create custom visual style for a vertical **C1ToolBar** control and then, in Visual Studio, apply your custom style to the **C1ToolBar** control. Before you begin this tutorial, you may want to familiarize yourself with the **Foxy for ASP.NET** interface by reviewing the [Foxy for ASP.NET Basics](#) (page 13) section of this help file.

## Step 1 of 4: Creating the Project

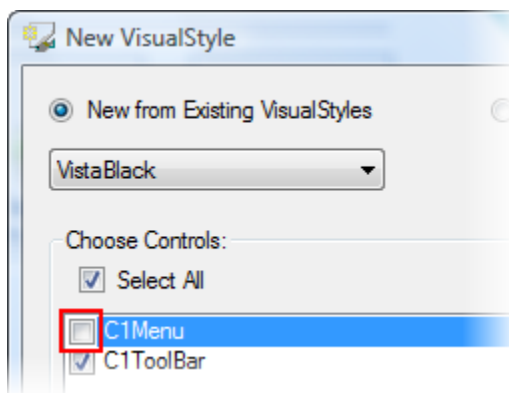
In this step, you will open the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application and create a new custom visual style project.

Complete the following steps:

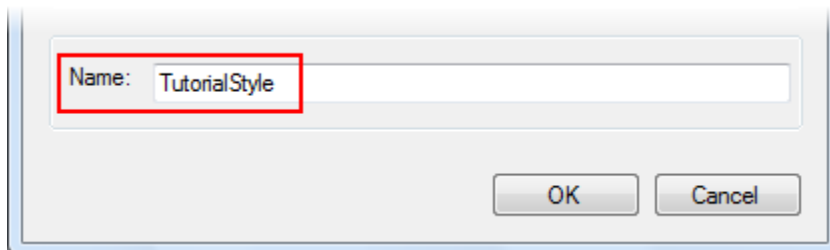
1. Launch the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.  
**Foxy for ASP.NET** opens with the **Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET** screen in focus.
2. In the **Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET** screen, click **New Visual Style**.  
The **NewVisualStyle** dialog box opens.
3. Click the drop-down arrow and select **VistaBlack**.



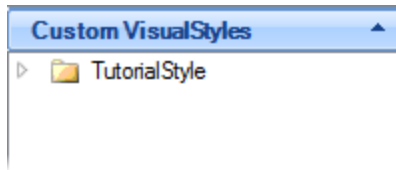
4. Clear the **C1Menu** check box. You're clearing **C1Menu** because you're only going to work in **C1ToolBar** in this tutorial.



5. In the **Name** field, enter "TutorialStyle".



6. Click **OK** to close the **New VisualStyle** dialog box.  
The **TutorialStyle** project appears in the **VisualStyles** pane underneath **Custom VisualStyles**.



### Step 1 of 4 Completed ✔✔✔✔

In this step, you created a new **Foxy for ASP.NET** project. In the next step, you will modify the **C1ToolBar** control's border style and border width.

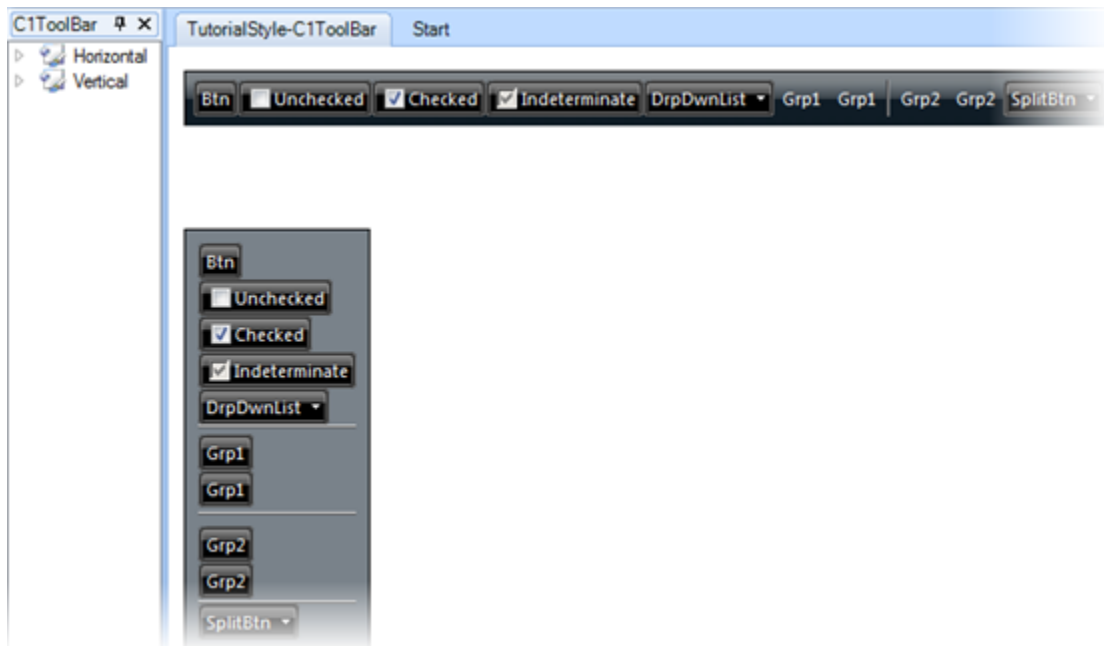
## Step 2 of 4: Modifying the ToolBar Control's Border Style

In the last step, you created a visual style project based on the for the **C1ToolBar** control using the pre-existing **VistaBlack** visual style as a base for your project. In this step, you will modify the style and width of the border that surrounds the **C1ToolBar** control when the control is in a vertical orientation.

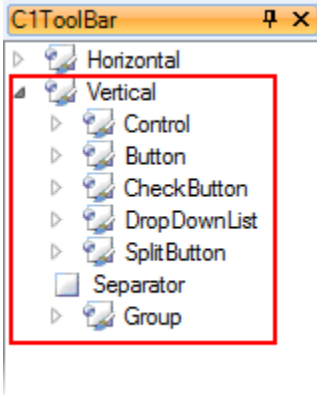
Complete the following steps:

1. Under **Custom VisualStyles**, expand the **TutorialStyle** node to reveal the **C1ToolBar** node.
2. In the treeview, select **C1ToolBar**.

**C1ToolBar**'s elements appear in the control pane and a preview of its visual style appears in the design pane.

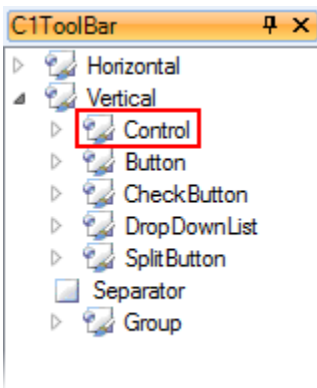


3. Expand the **Orientation** node.
4. Expand the **Vertical** node to reveal the elements that comprise a vertically oriented **C1ToolBar** control.

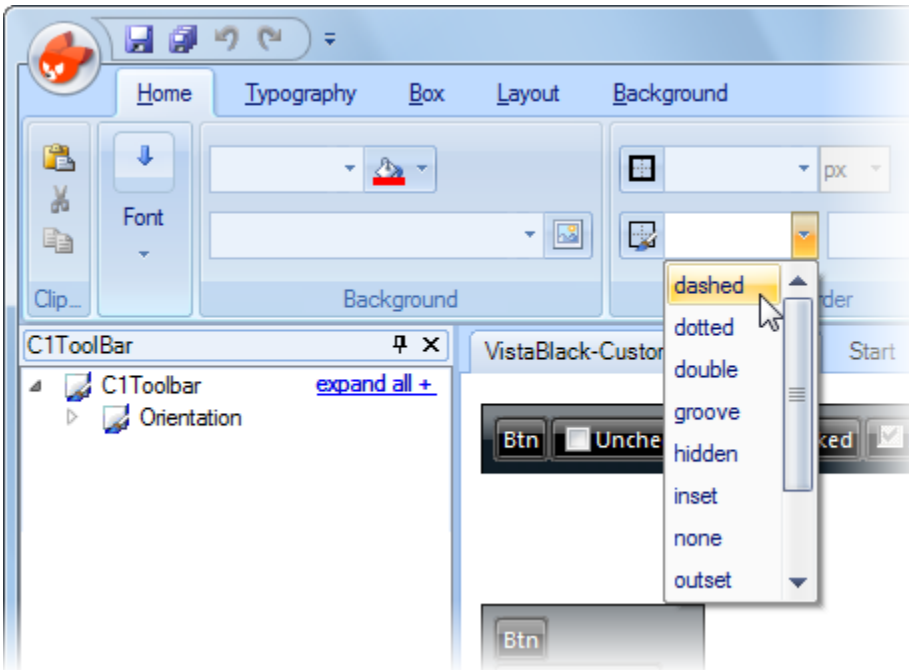


You are choosing **Vertical** because this tutorial only calls for you to modify the style that is applied to a vertical **C1ToolBar** control. If you wanted to modify the style of a horizontal **C1ToolBar** instead, you'd just select **Horizontal** and then complete the same steps.

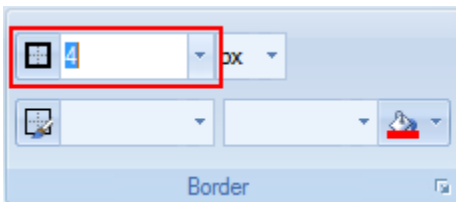
5. In the treeview, select the **Control** node.



6. Under the **Home** tab and in the **Border** group, click the border-style drop-down arrow and select **Dashed** from the list.



7. In the **border-width** text box, enter "4".



**Note:** Make sure that **px** is selected in the drop-down list.

### Step 2 of 4 Completed ✔✔✔✔

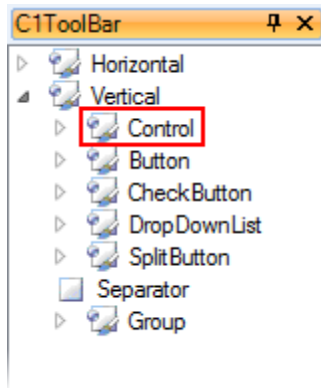
In this step, you modified the border style and width for a vertical **C1ToolBar**. In the next step, you will modify the **C1ToolBar** control's background color and border color.

## Step 3 of 4: Changing the Colors of C1ToolBar's Background and Border

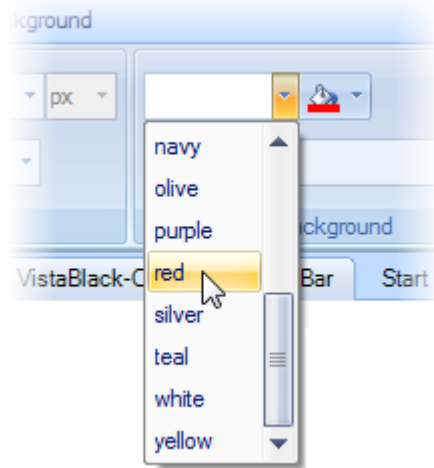
In the last step, you modified the style and width of the border that appears surrounds a vertical **C1ToolBar** control. In this step, you will modify the background color and border color for the vertical **C1ToolBar** control.

Complete the following steps:

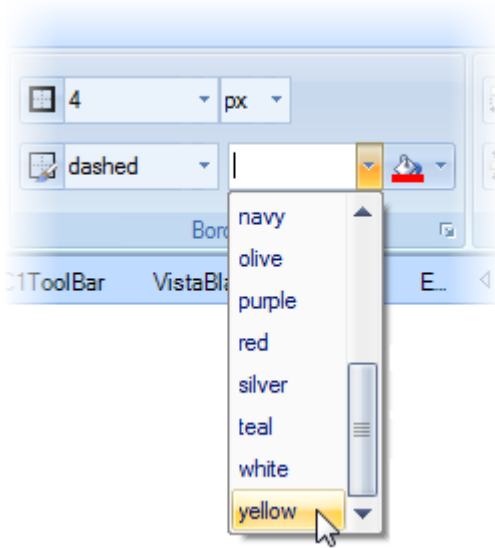
1. In the control pane, make sure that the **Control** node is still selected.



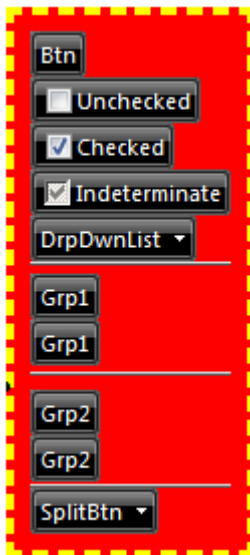
2. Click the **Home** tab to reveal its groups of commands.
3. In the **Background** group, click the color picker drop-down arrow and select **red**.



4. In the **Border** group, click the color picker drop-down arrow and select **yellow**.



In the design pane, the vertical **C1ToolBar** will appear as follows:



5. On the **Foxy for ASP.NET** toolbar, click the save button  to save your project.

**Step 3 of 4 Completed**    

In this step, you changed the background color and border color and saved your project. In the next step, you will add your custom visual style to the **C1ToolBar** control in Visual Studio.

## Step 4 of 4: Adding the Custom Visual Style to an ASP.NET Control

To add a custom visual style, complete the following:

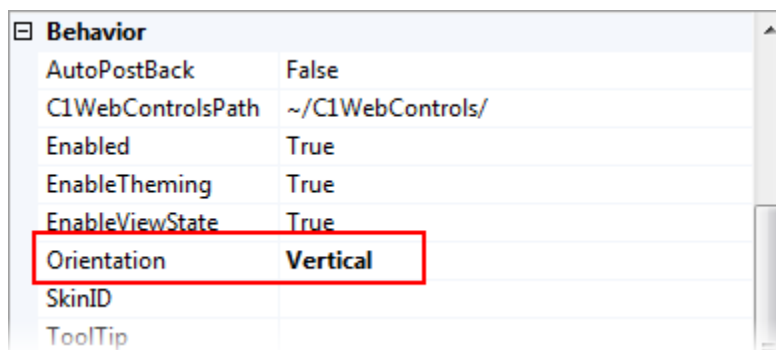
**Part I: Create a Visual Studio Project with a C1ToolBar Control**


Complete the following steps:

1. Open Visual Studio 2005 or Visual Studio 2008.
2. Create an AJAX-Enabled ASP.NET Web site project.
3. Click the **Design** button to enter Design view.
4. From the Toolbox, add a **C1ToolBar** control and a **ScriptManager** control to your project.
5. Click the **C1ToolBar** control's smart tag (E) to open the **C1ToolBar Tasks** menu and then click **Edit ToolBar**.

The **C1ToolBar Designer Form** opens.

6. In the **C1ToolBar Designer Form**'s properties grid, set the **C1ToolBar** control's **Orientation** property to **Vertical**.

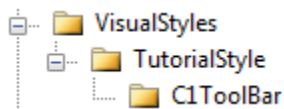


7. On the **C1ToolBar Designer Form**'s toolbar, click the **Add Child Item** button  three times to add three buttons to the toolbar.
8. Click **OK** to close the **C1ToolBar Designer Form**.

## Part II: Add the Custom Visual Style Files to the Visual Studio Project

Complete the following steps:

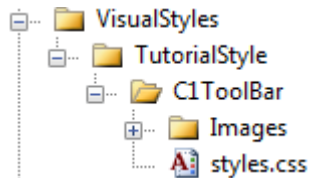
1. In order to add a custom visual style to your project, you must first create new folders. To do this, follow these steps:
  - a. In the Solution Explorer window, right-click on your project to open its context menu and select **New Folder**. Name the new folder "VisualStyles".
  - b. Add a new folder underneath the newly created **VisualStyles** folder and name it "TutorialStyle".
  - c. Add another folder under the **TutorialStyle** folder that you made in the last step and name it "C1ToolBar". Your folder hierarchy will match the following image:



2. Add the custom .css file to the project by completing the following steps:
  - a. Right-click the **C1ToolBar** folder and select **Add Existing Item** to open the **Add Existing Item** dialog box.
  - b. Navigate to the location of the **TutorialStyle** project, select the CSS file, and click **OK** to add the file to the project folder. If you kept the default installation settings for **Foxy for ASP.NET**, your project folder will be located in one of the following directories:
    - *In XP:*

- C:\Documents and Settings\[User]\My Documents\C1FoxyVSD\TutorialStyle
- *In Vista:*  
C:\Users\[User]\Documents\C1FoxyVSD\TutorialStyle

3. Add the custom visual style's images by completing the following steps:
  - a. Add a folder named "Images" underneath the **C1ToolBar** folder. The folder hierarchy resembles the following:

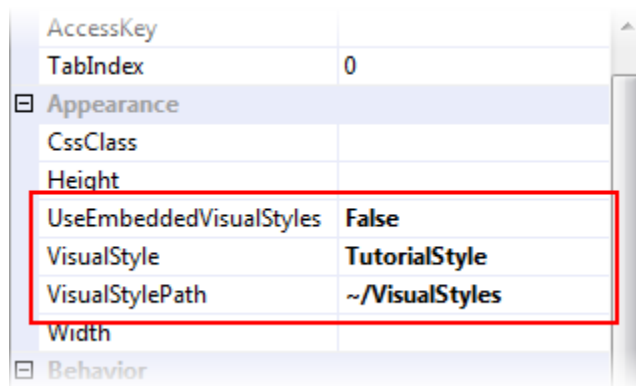


- b. Right-click the **Images** folder to open its context menu and then select **Add Existing Item** to open the **Add Existing Item** dialog box.
- c. Navigate to the location of the **TutorialStyle** project (see step 2b for the location) and open the **Images** folder.
- d. Select all of the project's images and then click **OK** to add the images the **Images** folder.

### Part III: Adding the Custom Visual Style to C1ToolBar

Complete the following steps:

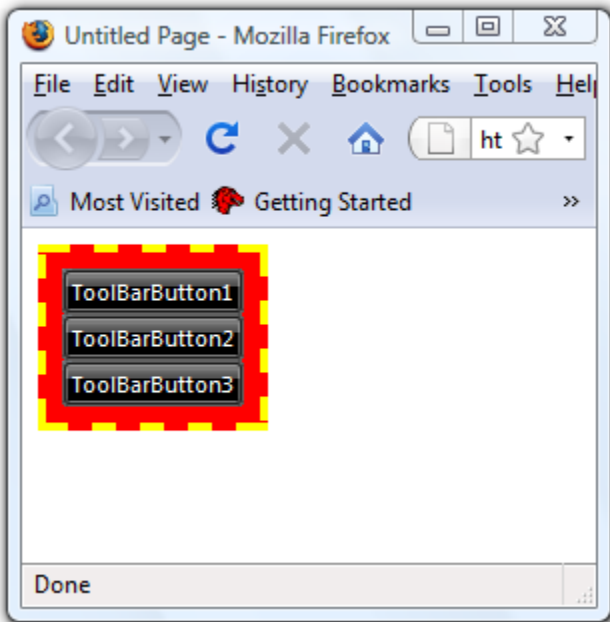
1. Right-click the **C1ToolBar** control to open its context menu and then select **Properties**.
2. The Properties window opens with the **C1ToolBar** control's properties in focus.
3. Set the following **C1ToolBar** properties:
  - Set the **UseEmbeddedVisualStyles** property to **False**.
  - Set the **VisualStyle** property to "TutorialStyle".
  - Set the **VisualStylePath** property to "~\VisualStyles".



4. Press F5 to build the project.

**Step 4 of 4 Completed** ✓✓✓✓

Congratulations – you have completed the **Foxy for ASP.NET** quick start tutorial! The result of this project will resemble the following:



# Foxy for ASP.NET Basics

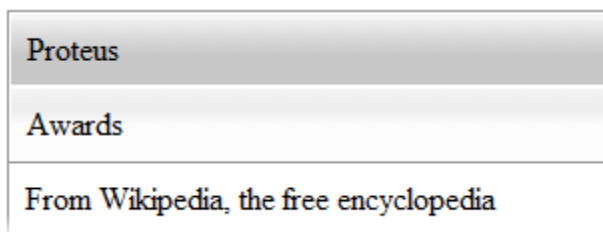
This section details a few of the things you may need to know before using the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.

## Available Visual Styles

The following visual styles are available in **Foxy for ASP.NET**:

### ArcticFox

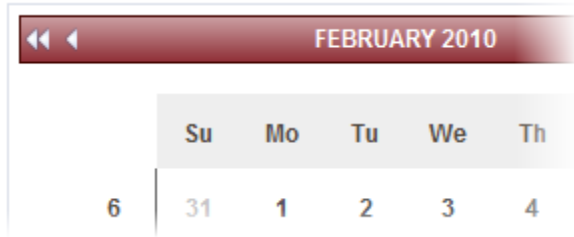
The following is an example of the **ArcticFox** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **ArcticFox** visual style is available for all **Studio for ASP.NET** controls.

### Azure

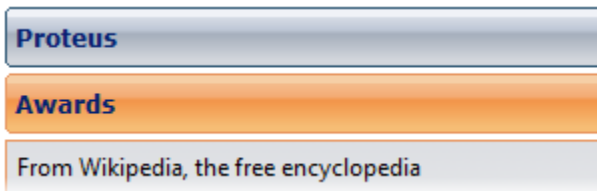
The following is an example of the **Azure** visual style on a **C1Calendar** control.



The **Azure** visual style is only available for the **C1Calendar** control.

### **BureauBlack**

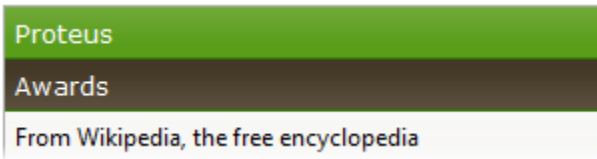
The following is an example of the **BureauBlack** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **BureauBlack** visual style is available for the **C1Accordion**, **C1Expander**, **C1HeaderContentControl**, and **C1NavPanel** controls.

### **Evergreen**

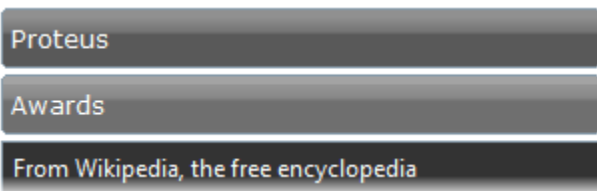
The following is an example of the **Evergreen** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **Evergreen** visual style is available for the **C1Accordion**, **C1Expander**, **C1HeaderContentControl**, **C1Menu**, and **C1NavPanel** controls.

### **ExpressionDark**

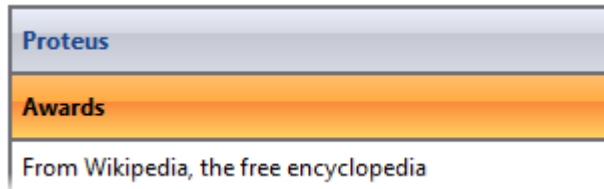
The following is an example of the **ExpressionDark** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **ExpressionDark** visual style is available for the **C1Accordion**, **C1Expander**, **C1HeaderContentControl**, and **C1NavPanel** controls.

#### **Office 2007Black**

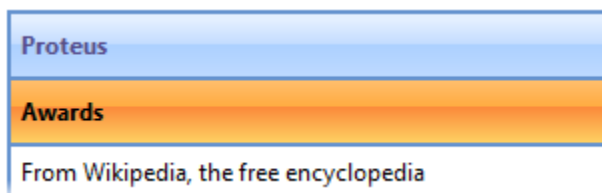
The following is an example of the **Office2007Black** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **Office2007Black** visual style is available for all **Studio for ASP.NET** controls.

#### **Office 2007Blue**

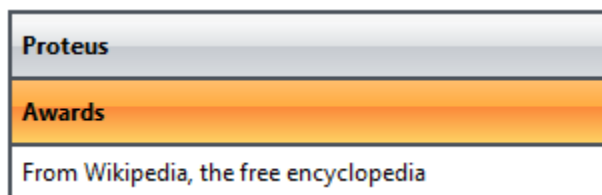
The following is an example of the **Office2007Blue** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **Office2007Blue** visual style is available for all **Studio for ASP.NET** controls.

#### **Office 2007Silver**

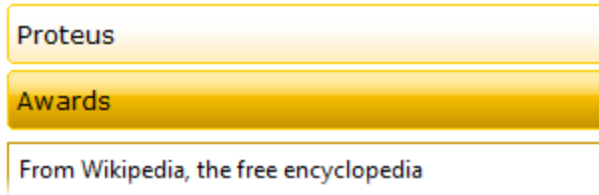
The following is an example of the **Office2007Silver** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **Office2007Silver** visual style is available for all **Studio for ASP.NET** controls.

#### **RainierOrange**

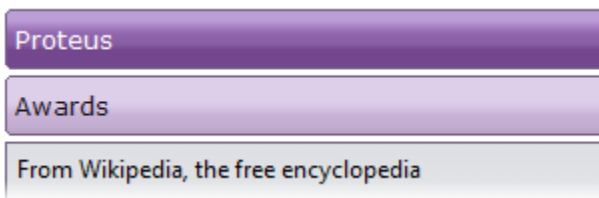
The following is an example of the **RainierOrange** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **RainierOrange** visual style is available for the **C1Accordion**, **C1Expander**, and **C1HeaderContentControl** controls.

### RainierPurple

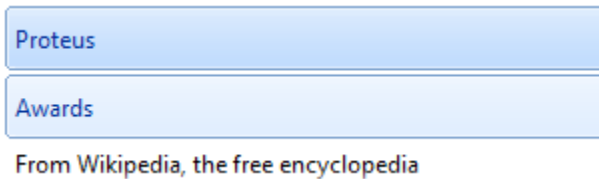
The following is an example of the **RainierOrange** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **RainierPurple** visual style is available for the **C1Accordion**, **C1Expander**, and **C1HeaderContentControl** controls.

### Vista

The following is an example of the **Vista** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.



The **Vista** visual style is available for all **Studio for ASP.NET** controls.

### VistaBlack

The following is an example of the **VistaBlack** visual style on a **C1Toolbar** control.



The **VistaBlack** visual style is only available for the **C1Menu** and **C1Toolbar** controls.

### Windows7

The following is an example of the **Windows7** visual style on a **C1Accordion** control.

Proteus


Awards

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Windows7** visual style is available for the following controls:

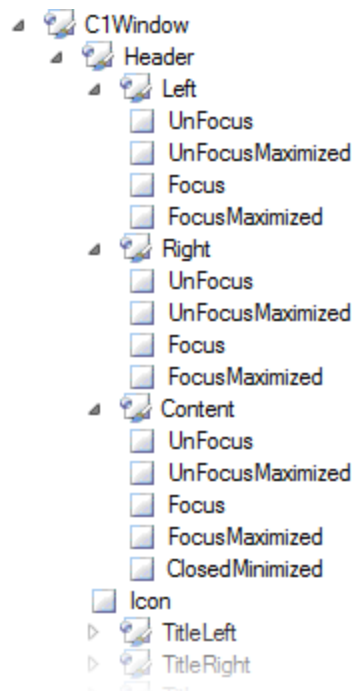
Controls 

- C1Accordion
- C1Calendar
- C1ComboBox
- C1Expander
- C1FormDecorator
- C1GridView
- C1HeaderContentControl
- C1Input
- C1Menu
- C1NavPanel
- C1ProgressBar
- C1Schedule
- C1TabControl
- C1TabStrip
- C1ToolBar
- C1Upload

 **Tip:** If you'd like to see information regarding a specific control, you can view its NetHelp file, which is available in the **C:\Program Files\ComponentOne\Studio for ASP.NET\H2Help** directory or online at [HelpCentral](#).

## Control Styling Concepts

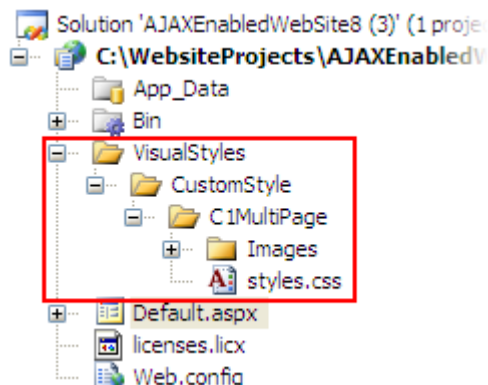
Currently, you can style over twenty **Studio for ASP.NET** controls using **Foxy for ASP.NET** (see [Available Visual Styles](#) (page 13) for a complete list). Each control is broken apart into its own unique set of elements. When you open each control in **Foxy for ASP.NET**, you will see these elements in the treeview of the control pane (see [Control Pane](#) (page 20)). **C1Window**, for example, begins with a top-level element of **C1Window** (representing the entire control) which then has four sub-elements: **Header**, **Content**, **Footer**, and **Resizer**. Those sub-elements are then segmented into smaller elements. For instance, the **Header** element is broken up into the **Left**, **Right**, and **Content** sub-elements. And it continues. If you expand the **Left**, **Right**, and **Content** sub-elements, you'll see that they are then dissected into more elements, each of which represents a certain behavior of the control. The image below illustrates these elements:



## Adding Custom Visual Styles to Control's

To add a custom visual style to a **Studio for ASP.NET** control (see [Available Visual Styles](#) (page 13) a list of available visual styles), you will have to add the .css file and images you used to your Visual Studio Web project. These instructions illustrate the process of adding a custom visual style using the **C1MultiPage** control as an example.

Before you add your .css file and images, you will have to create a hierarchy of folders, the last of which will contain your visual style files. On the top-level of your project, create a folder named "VisualStyles". Underneath the VisualStyles folder, create a sub-folder bearing the theme name (such as "CustomStyle"), and then, beneath that, create a sub-folder named "C1MultiPage". The image folder and .css file should be placed underneath the **C1MultiPage** folder. The result will resemble the following image:



This structure of these folders is very important; **C1MultiPage** will always look for the `~/VisualStyles/[StyleName]/C1MultiPage/styles.css` path, as it is the default visual style path for the control.

Once the .css file and images are in place, set the **VisualStylePath** property to the path of the first folder (~/VisualStyles), set the **UseEmbeddedVisualStyles** property to **False**, and then set the **VisualStyle** property to the custom theme name.

# User Interface

**Foxy for ASP.NET**'s features a sleek, modern interface consisting of three panes, a Ribbon interface, and a status bar. Each time you open **Foxy for ASP.NET**, you will be greeted with the **Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET** page, which allows you to initiate visual style projects immediately after opening the application.

The following sections provide additional information regarding the **Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET** page, the panes, the Ribbon interface, and the status bar.

## Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET Page

The **Welcome to Foxy VSD** page has two sections: **Getting Started** and **Recent VisualStyles**.



There are four buttons under **Getting Started**: **New VisualStyle**, **Open VisualStyle**, **Import VisualStyle**, and **Export VisualStyle**. These commands, which also appear under the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button, launch dialogs that are used to create and move visual styles.

The **Recent VisualStyles** list will include visual styles that were previously opened in **Foxy for ASP.NET**, regardless if whether or not they are in the default **VisualStyle** folder or in another location. This section will also appear under the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button.

You can always return to this page by clicking the **Start** tab in the design pane.

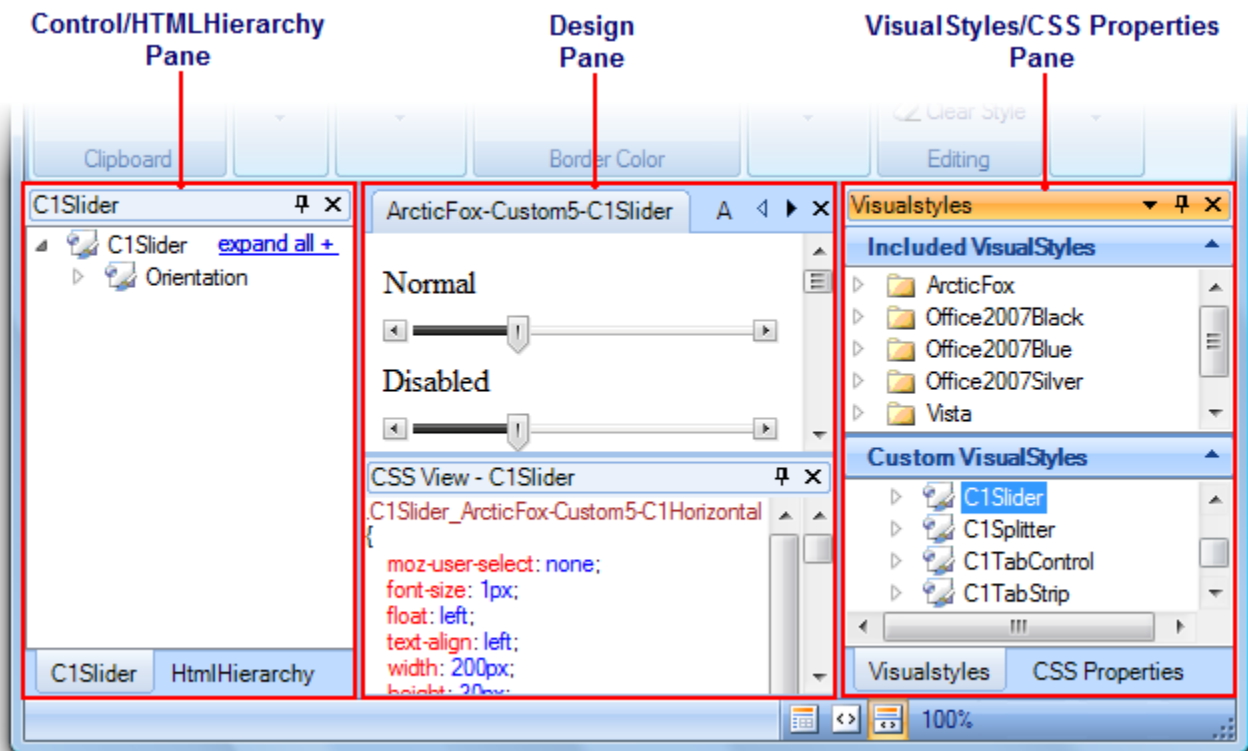
For more information regarding the dialog boxes mentioned in this section, see the following topics:

- [New VisualStyle Dialog Box](#) (page 29)
- [Browse For Folder Dialog Box \(Open VisualStyle\)](#) (page 30)
- [Browse For Folder Dialog Box \(Import VisualStyle\)](#) (page 31)
- [Export VisualStyle Dialog Box](#) (page 32)

# Panes

Foxy for ASP.NET contains three dockable panes: the control pane, the design pane, and the **VisualStyles/CSS Properties** pane. The third pane, **VisualStyles/CSS Properties**, is actually two panes in one: it defaults to the **VisualStyles** pane but can be switched to the **CSS Properties** pane by clicking the **CSS Properties** tab at the bottom of the pane.

The following image diagrams the default locations of each pane.



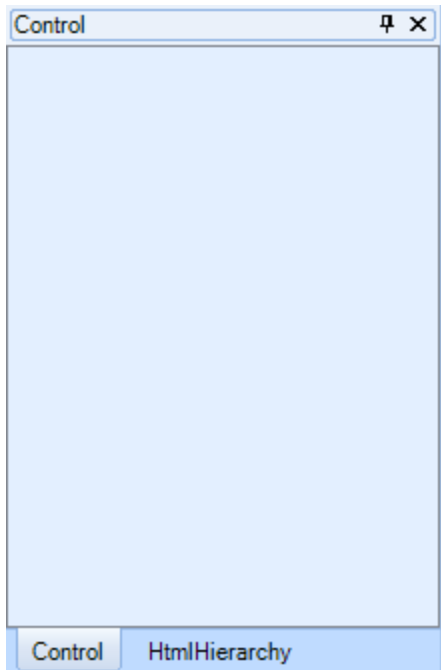
Foxy for ASP.NET's panes are dockable. To redock a pane, click its header and drag it to another area. When your cursor reaches a dockable area, a bounding box will appear, and then you can just release the mouse button to dock the pane. If you release the mouse button in an area where no bounding box appears, the pane will float.

The following topics describe each pane in detail.

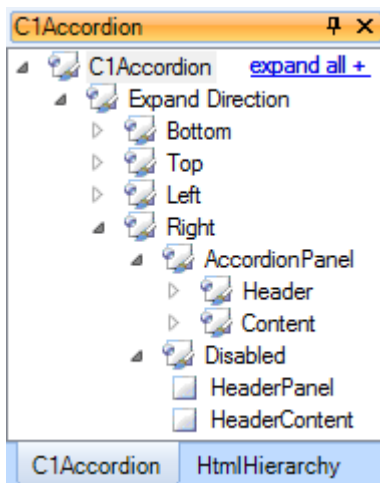
## Control Pane

The control pane contains a treeview that lists all of the CSS parts contained within the currently selected control. By default, this pane will be empty; you will have to choose a control from the **VisualStyles** pane. You can add the control from either the **Included VisualStyles** list or the **Custom VisualStyles** list. Please note that you can only edit control's added from the **Custom VisualStyles** list; controls added from the **Included VisualStyles** list will be read-only.

At startup, the control pane is empty and will appear similar to the following:



When the control pane is loaded, it appears similar to the following:



Note that the control pane will adopt the name of control when it is loaded.

### To Load a Control from Included VisualStyles

To add a control from the **Included VisualStyles**, complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to the **VisualStyles** pane.
2. Under **Included VisualStyles**, expand the node next to the visual style you want to preview.  
The node expands, revealing the controls using that visual style.
3. Complete one of the following:
  - Click the control name.

OR

- Right-click on the control name to open its context menu and then select **View in Foxy VSD**.

The selected control appears in the control pane.

### To Load a Control from Custom VisualStyles

To add a control from the **Custom VisualStyles**, complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to the **VisualStyles** pane.
2. Under **Custom VisualStyles**, expand the node next to the visual style you want to edit.  
The node expands, revealing the controls using that visual style.
3. Complete one of the following:

- Click a control name.

OR

- Right-click on a control name to open its context menu and then select **View in Foxy VSD**.

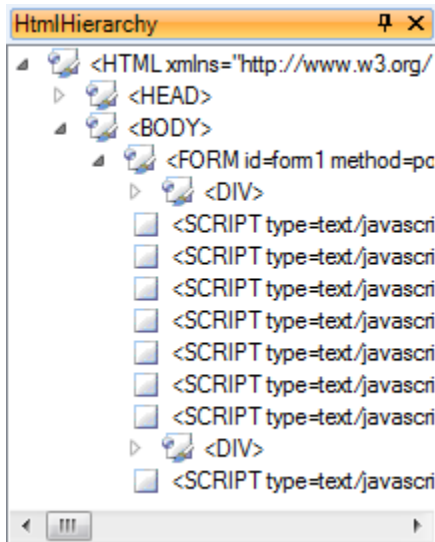
The selected control appears in the control pane.

Once you've added the control to the control pane, you can expand the node next to the control's name to see its list of its parts. If a part is comprised of multiple parts, there will be an expandable node next to that part name as well. You can expand all nodes by clicking **expand all**.

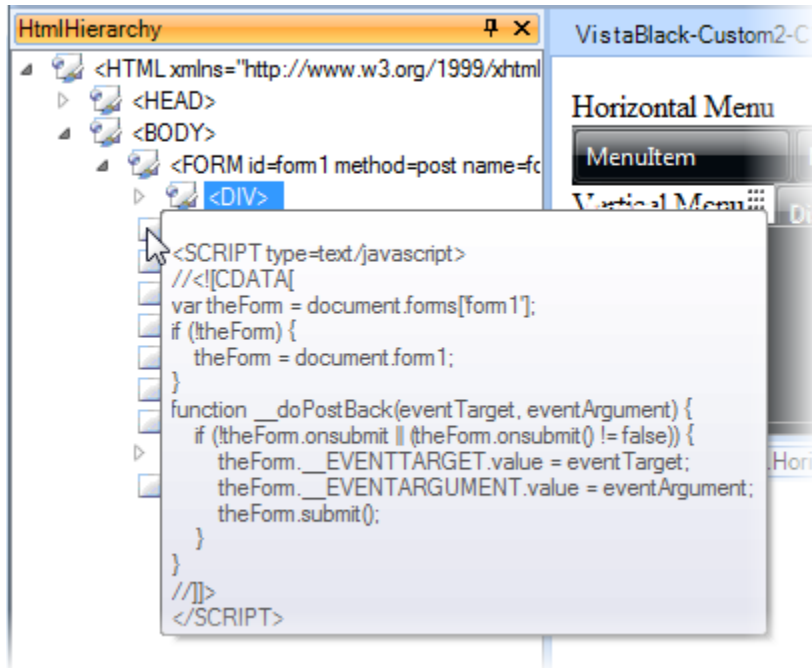
If you added an editable control visual style to the control pane, you can begin the editing process by clicking on one of the control's parts and then editing the CSS properties associated with that part using the Ribbon, **CSS** view or the **CSS Properties** pane.

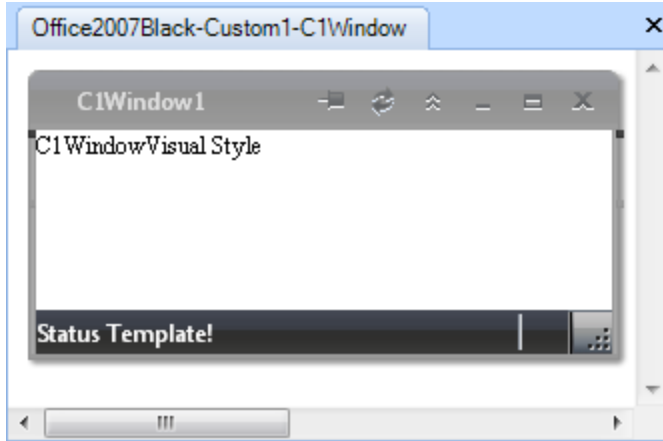
### HtmlHierarchy Pane

You can access the **HtmlHierarchy** pane from the right pane of **Foxy for ASP.NET**. By default, that pane holds control elements, but you can easily switch it over to **HtmlHierarchy** by clicking the **HtmlHierarchy** tab at the bottom of the pane. The **HtmlHierarchy** pane appears as follows:



The **HtmlHierarchy** pane provides the hierarchy of HTML elements that make up a control's style. When you scroll over an HTML element in the hierarchy, a ToolTip will appear with the HTML markup and/or Javascript that appears on that level.



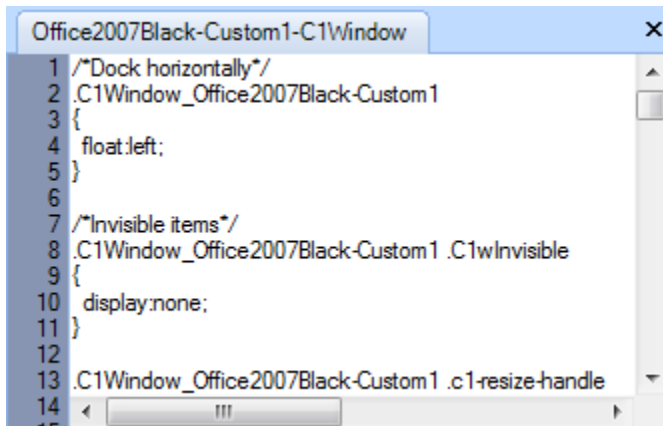


To open **Design** view, click the **Design** button  on the status bar.

### CSS View

This view provides a hand-coding environment for writing and editing CSS. While **CSS** view is commonly used by those who want to manually enter CSS, users can still use the Ribbon interface or the **CSS Properties** pane to set CSS properties.

The following image shows the text editor in **CSS** view:

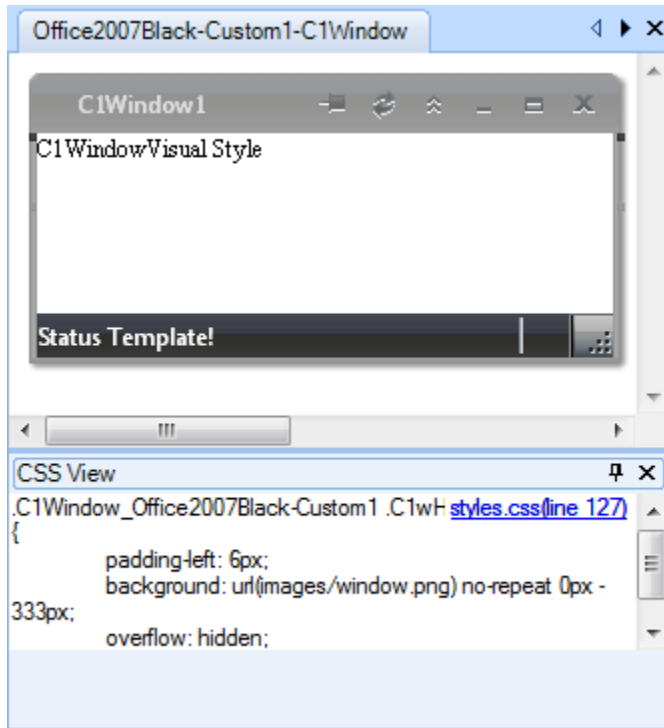


To open **CSS** view, click the **CSS** button  on the status bar.

### Split View (default)

This view displays both the **Design** view and **CSS** view in the **Design** pane. When you invoke this view, the editor splits the text editor into two vertical sections; the top section features the **Design** view, while the bottom section features the **CSS** view. This view is useful because you can see an immediate preview of the content as you edit the visual style's CSS.

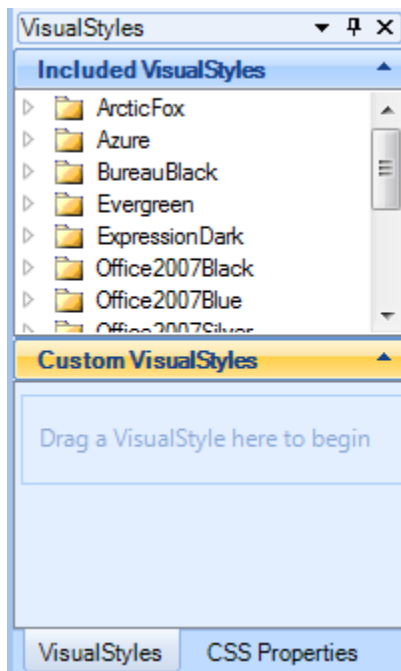
The following image shows the text editor in **Split** view:



To open **Split** view, click the **Split** button  on the status bar.

## VisualStyles Pane

The **VisualStyles** pane holds two lists: **Included VisualStyles** and **Custom VisualStyles**. The **VisualStyles** pane appears as follows:



The **IncludedVisualStyles** list holds the original visual styles for each control. From the **Included Visual Styles** list, you can select a control style to preview in the design pane and control pane, or you can copy a control style to the **Custom VisualStyles** pane.

### To Preview an Included Visual Style

Complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to the **VisualStyles** pane.
2. Under **Included VisualStyles**, expand the node for the visual style you want to preview.  
The node expands, revealing the controls that can use that visual style.
3. Complete one of the following:
  - Click the control name.  
OR
  - Right-click on the control name to open its context menu and then select **View in Foxy VSD**.  
The selected control appears in the control pane and a preview of the control's visual style appears in the design pane.

### To Copy an Included Visual Style

Complete the following steps:

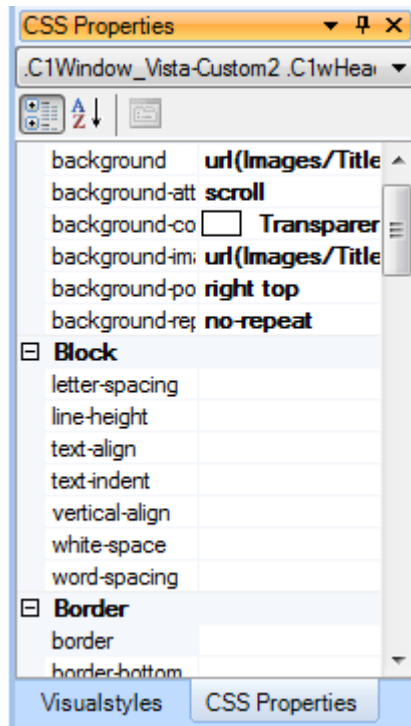
1. Navigate to the **VisualStyles** pane.
2. Under **Included VisualStyles**, expand the node for the visual style you want to preview.  
The node expands, revealing the controls that can use that visual style.
3. Complete one of the following:
  - Right-click the control name to open its context menu and then select **Copy to Custom**.  
OR
  - Click the control and use a drag-and-drop operation to place it into the **Custom VisualStyles** list.  
A custom visual style is created under **Custom VisualStyles**.

### To Copy a Custom Visual Style

1. Navigate to the **VisualStyles** pane.
2. In the **Custom VisualStyles** list, right-click the visual style folder to open its context menu and then select **Copy**.
3. Right-click anywhere within the **Custom VisualStyles** to open the context menu and then select **Paste**.  
A duplicate of the original visual style appears in the **Custom VisualStyles** list.

## CSS Properties Pane

The **CSS Properties** pane can be accessed from the left pane of **Foxy for ASP.NET**. By default, that pane holds the **VisualStyles** information, but you can easily switch it over to **CSS Properties** by clicking the **CSS Properties** tab at the bottom of the pane. The **CSS Properties** pane appears as follows:



The **CSS Properties** pane is similar to the **Properties** window in Visual Studio. The **CSS Properties** pane includes all possible editable CSS options within a grid. To use the **CSS Properties** pane to modify a theme, create a custom theme, select the control part you wish to modify, and then use the **CSS Properties** pane to modify the CSS properties.

### To Edit Visual Styles in the CSS Properties Pane

Complete the following steps:

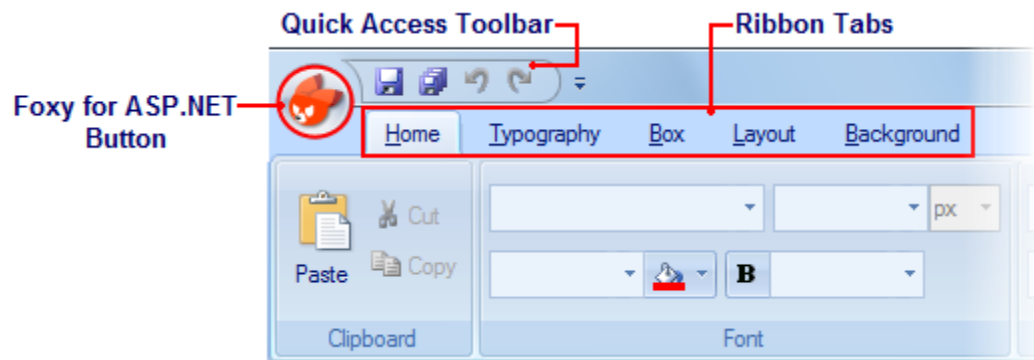
1. Create a custom visual style project.
2. In the **VisualStyles** pane, click on the control you wish to edit.  
The control is loaded into the control pane.
3. In the **Control** pane, expand the node next to the control's name.  
The node expands, revealing the control's elements.
4. Select the control part you wish to edit.
5. Navigate to the **VisualStyles** pane (the leftmost pane) and click the **CSS Properties** tab.  
The **CSS Properties** pane opens.
6. Edit the desired CSS properties.

## Ribbon

**Foxy for ASP.NET**'s Ribbon interface enables you to explore commands without forcing you to navigate through a hierarchy of menus. The Ribbon interface is a tabbed pane that contains interface elements, such as buttons and drop-down lists. These interface elements are collected into groups of interrelated or affiliated commands, which are then arranged into a series of tabs to consolidate similar editing tasks.

**Foxy for ASP.NET**'s Ribbon contains the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button, the **Quick Access Toolbar**, and five tabs. The **Foxy for ASP.NET** button opens the application menu, the quick launch toolbar holds common commands

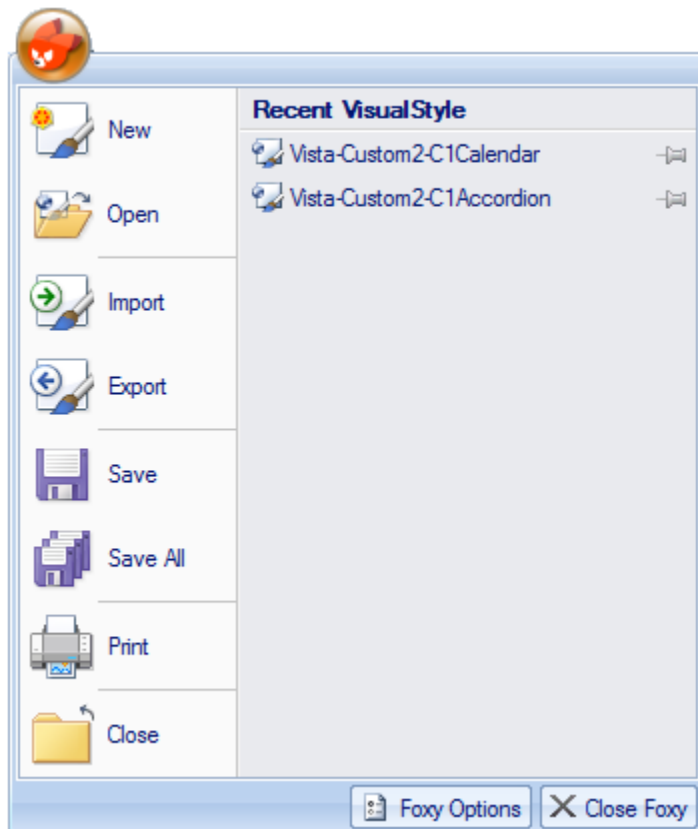
for quick user access, each of the five tabs contain CSS editing options, and the status bar allows you to choose between design views. The diagram below illustrates each area of the ribbon interface.



The sections below provide information about each ribbon element.

### Foxy for ASP.NET Button

The **Foxy for ASP.NET** button is located in the upper right corner of the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application. When clicked, it opens the application menu, which appears as follows:



From the menu, you can select the following commands:

| Command | Description  |
|---------|--|
| New     | This command opens up <b>New VisualStyle</b> dialog box, which you can use to create a new visual style using an old project or from scratch.            |
| Open    | This command opens the <b>Browse For Folder</b> dialog box, which you can use to open a pre-existing visual style to edit in <b>Foxy for ASP.NET</b> .   |
| Import  | This command opens the <b>Browse For Folder</b> dialog box, which you can use to import a pre-existing visual style to edit in <b>Foxy for ASP.NET</b> . |
| Export  | This command opens the <b>Export VisualStyle</b> dialog box, which you can use to export one of your visual styles to another hard drive location.       |
| Save    | This command saves the part of the project that is currently opened.   |
| SaveAll | This command saves every part of your current project.   |
| Print   | This command prints the contents of the <b>Display</b> pane.   |
| Close   | This command closes the menu.  |

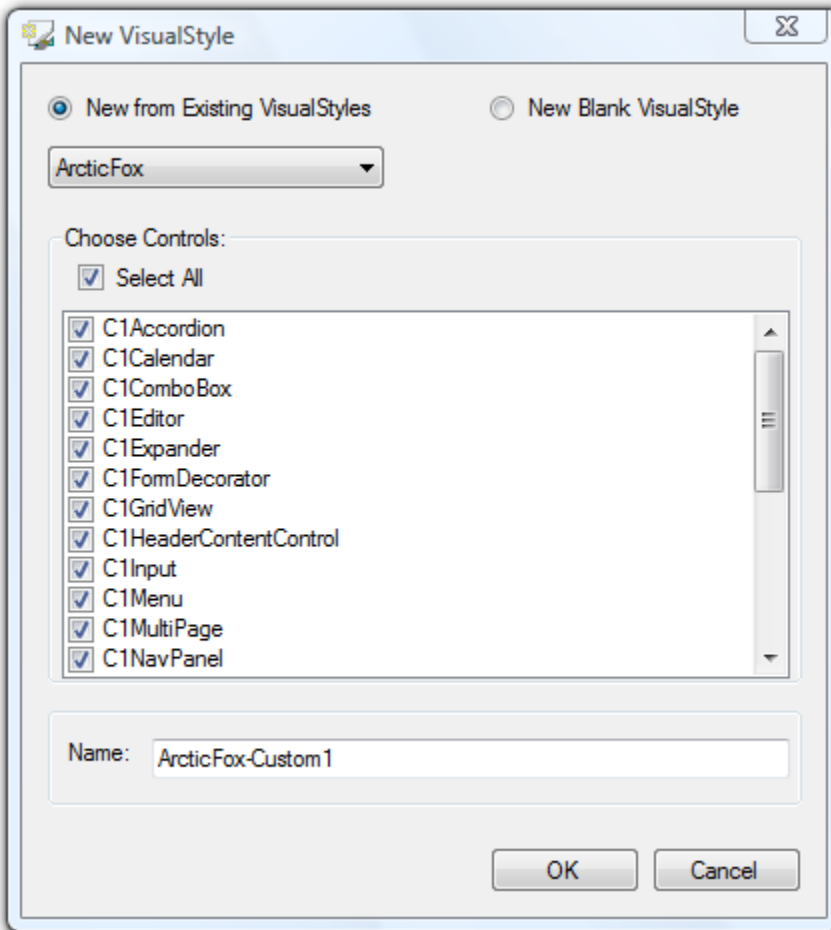
On the left side of the menu are projects that you recently accessed. Recently accessed projects will appear here regardless if whether they are in the default **VisualStyle** folder or in another location.

At the bottom of the menu are two buttons, **Foxy Options** and **Close Foxy**. Clicking **Foxy Options** will open a start dialog box that allows you to edit application options. Clicking **Close Foxy** will close the application menu.

The sections below detail the dialog boxes that you can open from the application menu.

### ***New VisualStyle Dialog Box***

The **New VisualStyle** dialog box is accessed by selecting the **New** option on the application menu (see [Foxy for ASP.NET Button](#) (page 28)). The **New VisualStyle** dialog box appears as follows:



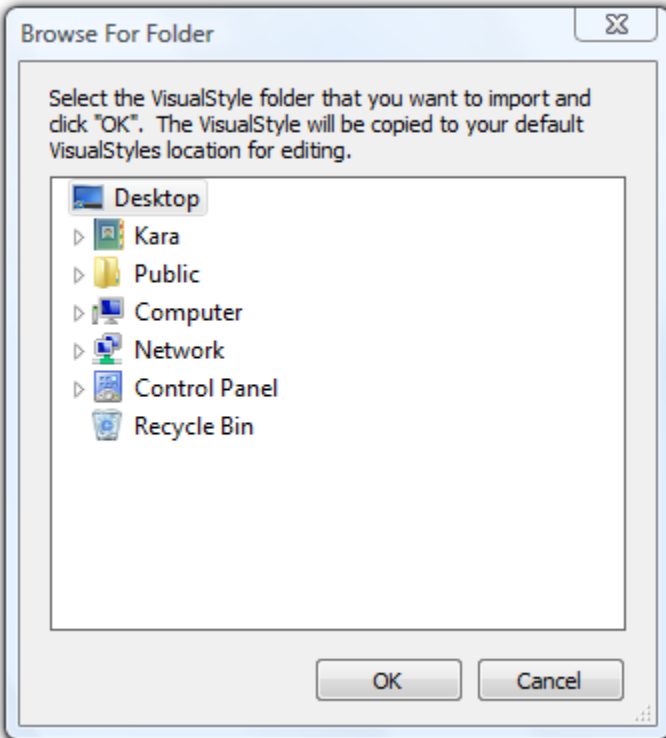
The **New VisualStyle** dialog box allows can create a new visual style from one of the pre-existing styles under **Included VisualStyles** or from one of the existing styles under **Custom VisualStyles**.

If the **New from Existing VisualStyle** radio button is selected, the default naming convention will be *[VisualStyle]-Custom/#*. If the **New Blank VisualStyle** radio button is selected, the default naming convention will be *Untitled-/#* unless changed by the user. The new visual style will be added to the **VisualStyles** pane under **Custom VisualStyles**.

For task-based help on creating a project, see [Creating a Project](#) (page 53).

### **Browse For Folder Dialog Box (Open VisualStyle)**

You can access the **Browse For Folder** dialog box by selecting the **Open** option on the application menu (see [Foxy for ASP.NET Button](#) (page 28)). The **Browse For Folder** dialog box appears as follows:

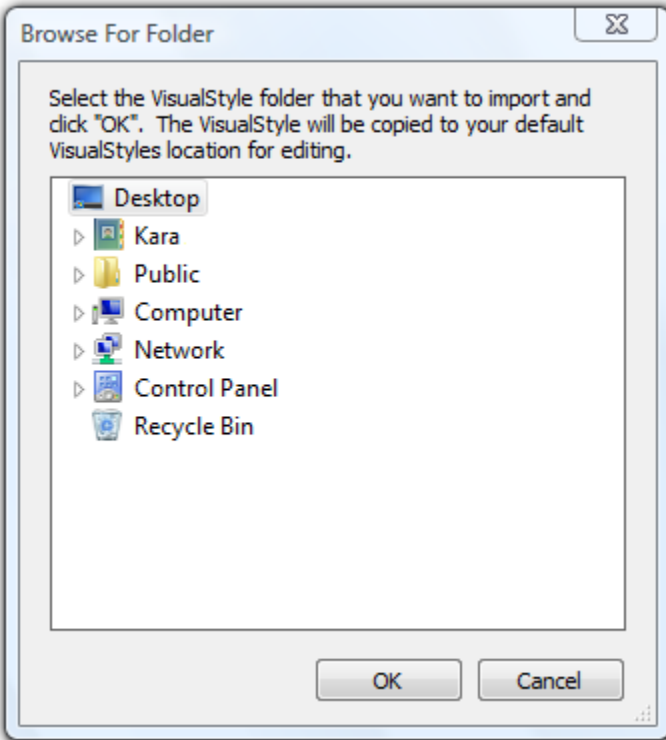


The **Browse For Folder** dialog box is used to open a visual style for editing. This opened visual style will remain in place; it will not be moved or copied to the default visual style location. The opened visual style will be added to the **VisualStyles** pane underneath the **Custom VisualStyles** list.

For task-based help on opening a project, see [Opening a Project](#) (page 55).

### ***Browse For Folder Dialog Box (Import VisualStyle)***

The **Browse For Folder** dialog box is accessed by selecting the **Import** option on the application menu (see [Foxy for ASP.NET Button](#) (page 28)). The **Browse For Folder** dialog box appears as follows:

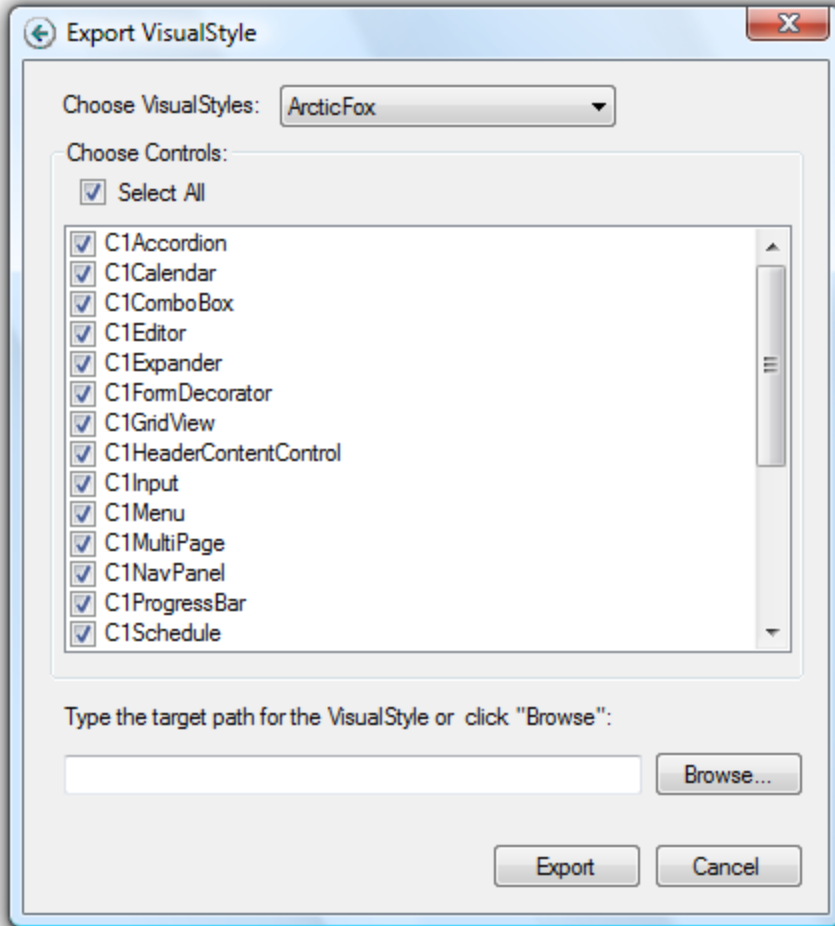


The **Browse For Folder** dialog box is similar to the dialog box that opens when you select the **Open** option (see [Browse For Folder Dialog Box \(Open VisualStyle\)](#) (page 30), except it will copy the chosen visual style to the default location for editing, leaving the existing visual style unchanged. This is useful if you do not want to overwrite a version of an existing visual style.

For task-based help on importing a project, see [Importing a Project](#) (page 56).

### ***Export VisualStyle Dialog Box***

The **Export VisualStyle** dialog box is accessed by selecting the **Export** option on the application menu (see [Foxy for ASP.NET Button](#) (page 28)). The **Export VisualStyle** dialog box appears as follows:

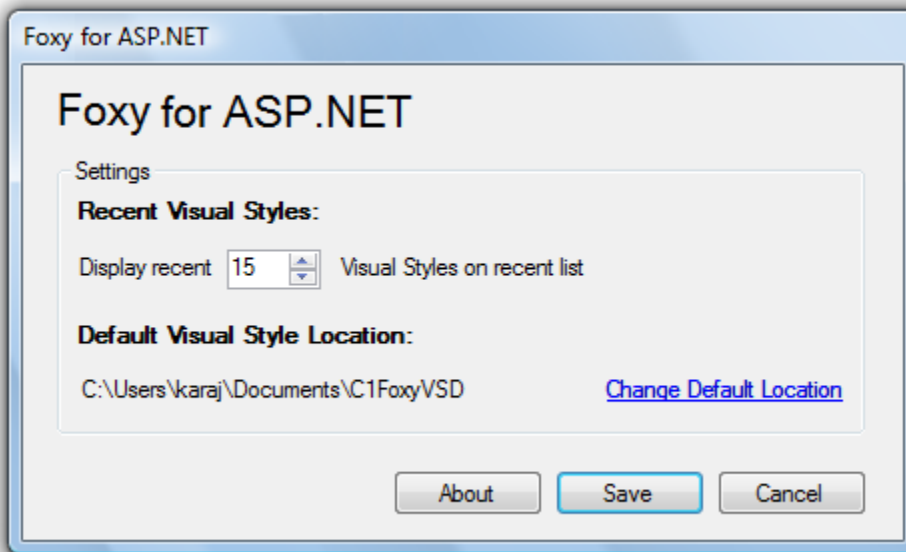


The **Export VisualStyle** dialog box is used to export or move one of the pre-existing visual styles from the **Included VisualStyles** list or one of the existing visual styles from the **Custom VisualStyles** list to a new folder. To export the visual style, you will need to type in a target path or use the **Browse** button to select a target path.

For task-based help on exporting a project, see [Exporting a Project](#) (page 57).

### ***Foxy for ASP.NET Dialog Box***

The **Foxy for ASP.NET** dialog box is accessed by selecting the **Foxy Options** option on the application menu (see [Foxy for ASP.NET Button](#) (page 28)). The **Foxy for ASP.NET** dialog box appears as follows:



From the **Foxy for ASP.NET** dialog box, you can control the amount of **Recent Visual Styles** that are displayed under the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button and change the **Default Visual Style Location**. To change the amount of recent visual styles that appear, use the arrow keys to change the number. To change the default location of the visual styles, click the **Change Default Location** link to open the **Browse For Folder** dialog box, select a new folder, and click **OK**.






## Quick Access Toolbar

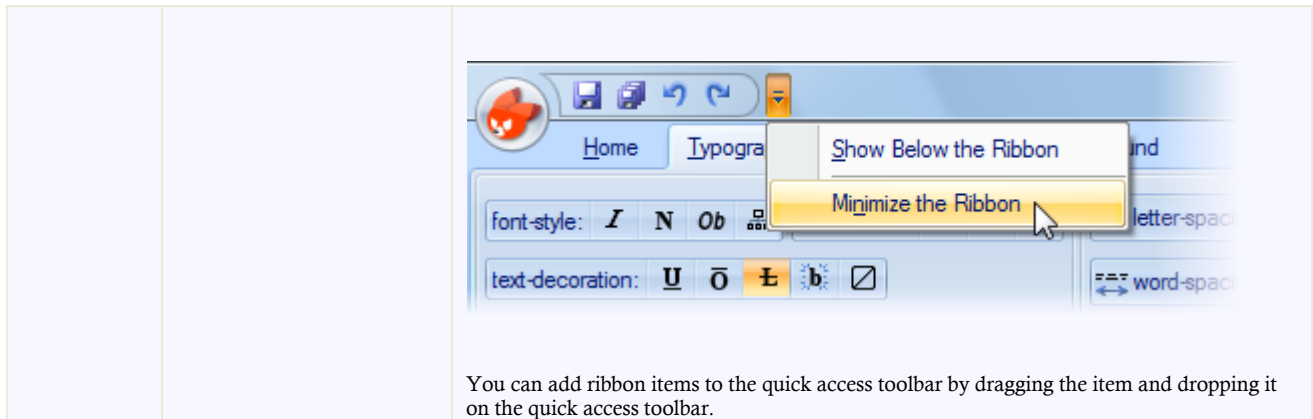
The **Quick Access Toolbar**, which provides easy access to commonly used functions, is next to the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button (see [Foxy for ASP.NET Button](#) (page 28)) unless it is moved below the Ribbon using the **Customize Quick Access Toolbar** button.

The **Quick Access Toolbar** appears as follows:



The following elements are part of the **Quick Access Toolbar**:

| UI Element  | Action                        | Description   |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
|  | Save                          | Saves changes to the currently opened visual style elements.  |
|  | Save All                      | Saves changes to all elements in a visual style project.  |
|  | Undo                          | Undo your last action.  |
|  | Redo                          | Redo your last undo.  |
|  | Customize Quick Launch button | This button (the arrow on the right) can be used to move the <b>Quick Access Toolbar</b> (select <b>Show Above/Show Below the Ribbon</b> ), or minimize/maximize the Ribbon (select/deselect the <b>Minimize the Ribbon</b> check box). |

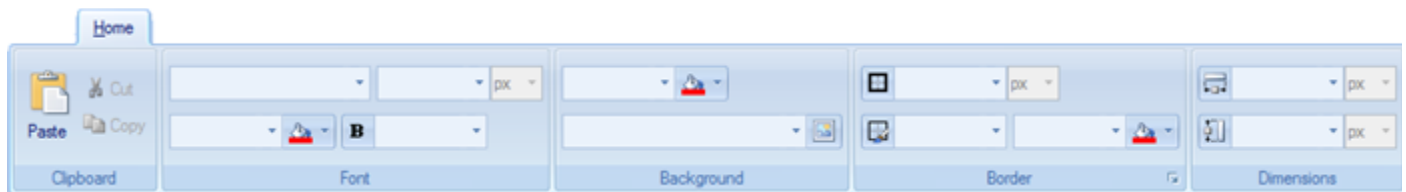


## Ribbon Tabs

Five tabs – **Home**, **Typography**, **Box**, **Layout**, and **Background** – appear along the top of the Ribbon interface. These tabs are used to consolidate similar CSS editing tasks under one place, thus eliminating the need to search through a maze of menus to find the appropriate commands. The commands housed under these tabs are used for WYSIWYG (What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get) CSS editing. The following sections detail each of the five Ribbon tabs.

### Home Tab

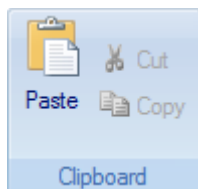
The **Home** tab contains six groups: **Clipboard**, **Font**, **Background**, **Border**, **Dimensions**, and **Editing**. The commands housed in this tab are basic; if you are new to CSS editing, most of the commands that you use at first will be grouped under this tab. The **Home** tab appears as follows:



The following topics detail the commands of each group.




### Clipboard Group

The **Clipboard** group resides within the **Home** tab (see [Home Tab](#) (page 35)). The **Clipboard** tab appears as follows:



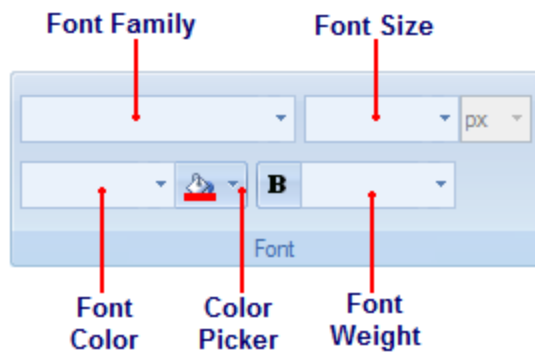
The following image diagrams the commands of the **Clipboard** group.

| UI Element | Command | Description |
|------------|---------|-------------|
|------------|---------|-------------|

|  |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
| <br>Paste | Paste | Applies the contents of the clipboard to the project.         |
|           | Cut   | Removes the current selection and places it on the clipboard. |
|           | Copy  | Copies the current selection by placing it on the clipboard.  |

## Font Group

The **Font** group resides within the **Home** tab (see [Home Tab](#) (page 35)). The following image diagrams the commands of the **Font** group.

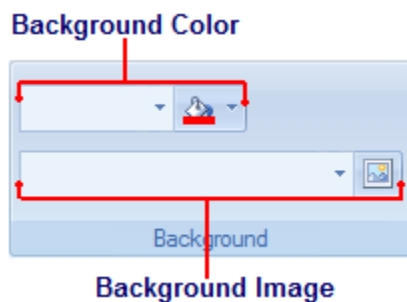


The following table details the commands of the **Font** group.

| Command      | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| Font Family  | Allows you to choose the font that will be applied to the text. This sets the <b>font-family</b> CSS property.  |
| Font Size    | Allows you to choose a size for the text. You can choose the size from the drop-down list, or you can enter a value and choose a unit of measurement from the drop-down list to the right. This sets the <b>font-size</b> CSS property. |
| Font Color   | Allows you to set the color of the text using hexadecimal value. This sets the <b>color</b> CSS property.   |
| Color Picker | Allows you to set the color of text using a visual color picker. Once the color is picked, its hexadecimal value will appear in the <b>Font Color</b> box. This sets the <b>color</b> CSS property.                                     |
| Font Weight  | Allows you to set the weight of the font (for example, <b>Bold</b> or <b>Lighter</b> ). This sets the <b>font-weight</b> CSS property.  |

## Background Group

The **Background** group resides within the **Home** tab (see [Home Tab](#) (page 35)). The following image diagrams the commands of the **Background** group.

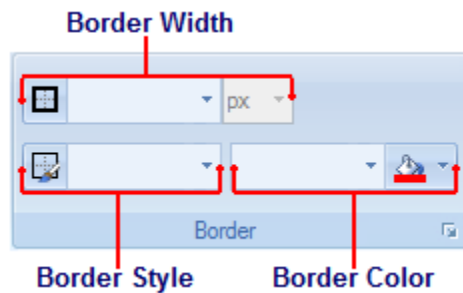


The following table details the commands of the **Background** group.

| Command          | Description   |
|------------------|---|
| Background Color | Applies a color to the background using a hexadecimal value. This sets the <b>background-color</b> CSS property.  |
| Background Image | The background of the chosen element. Clicking the image picker button opens the <b>Open</b> dialog box and allows you to choose an image for the background. This sets the <b>background-image</b> CSS property. |


## Border Group

The **Border** group resides within the **Home** tab (see [Home Tab](#) (page 35)). The following image diagrams the commands of the **Border** group.



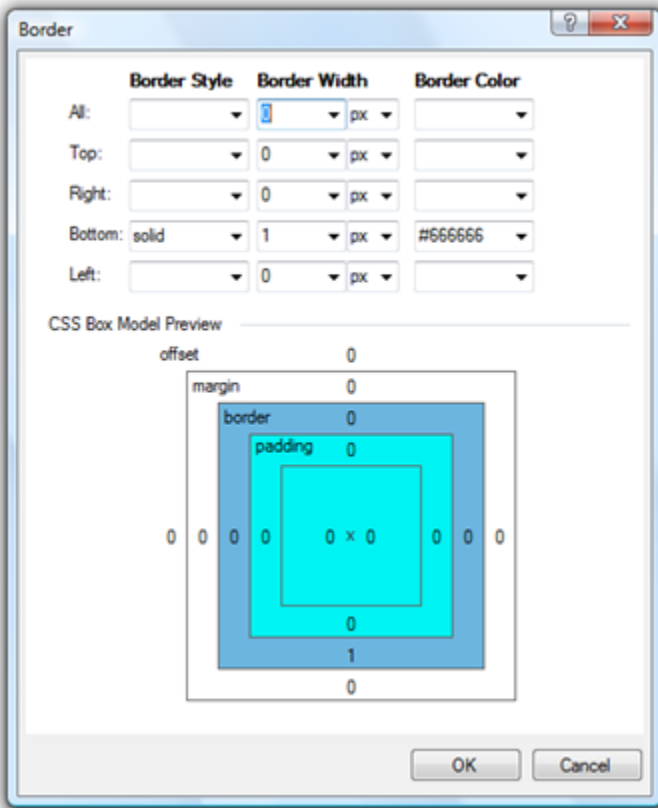
The following table details the commands of the **Border** group.

| Command      | Description  |
|--------------|--|
| Border Width | Sets the width of an element's border. Select from thin, medium, thick, or inherit. You can also specify a value by selecting (value), choosing a measurement type, and then typing in a number. This sets the <b>border-width</b> CSS property. |
| Border Style | Applies a border style to an element; you can choose from dashed, dotted, double, groove, hidden, inset, none, outset, ridge, solid, or inherit. This sets the <b>border-style</b> CSS property.   |
| Border Color | Applies a color to the border using a hexadecimal value. This sets the <b>border-color</b> CSS property. This sets the <b>border-color</b> CSS property.   |

The border group also contains a target button  that you can click to open the **Border** dialog box. To learn more about the **Border** dialog box, see [Border Dialog Box](#) (page 37).

## Border Dialog Box


The **Border** dialog box enables you to specify a border style, border width, and border color for the CSS box model. There are five rows in the **Border** dialog box – **All**, **Top**, **Right**, **Bottom**, and **Left** – and each row represents an area of the box. Each row allows you to set the **Border Style**, **Border Width**, and **Border Color** for an area of the box. For example, any properties you set in the **All** row will be applied to all four lines of the box, whereas any properties you set in the **Top** row will only be applied to the top line of the box.



Below the property settings is the **CSS Box Model Preview**. The preview provides a preview of how a box and its elements relate to each other.

### To Open the Border Dialog Box

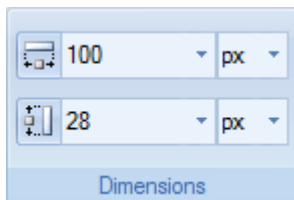
Complete the following steps:

1. On the **FoxyVSD** Ribbon, click the **Home** tab.
2. Locate the **Border** group and then click the target  at the lower right corner of the group.

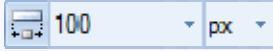

The **Border** dialog box opens.

### Dimensions Group

The **Dimensions** group resides within the **Home** tab (see [Home Tab](#) (page 35)). This group holds commands for setting the size of an element. The **Dimensions** group appears as follows:

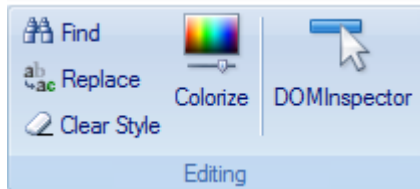


The following table details the commands of the **Dimensions** group.






| UI Element  | Description  |
|---|--|
|  | Allows you to set the width of an element. You can choose one of the options from the commands drop-downs, or you can enter a value and then choose a unit of measurement from the drop-down box to the right of the control. This sets the <b>width</b> CSS property. |
|  | Allows you to set the height of an element. You can choose one of the options from the commands drop-downs, or you can enter a value and then choose a unit of measurement from the drop-down box to the right. This sets the <b>height</b> CSS property.              |

## Editing Group

The **Editing** group, from where you can find or replace text and clear styles, resides within the **Home** tab (see [Home Tab](#) (page 35)). The **Editing** group appears as follows:

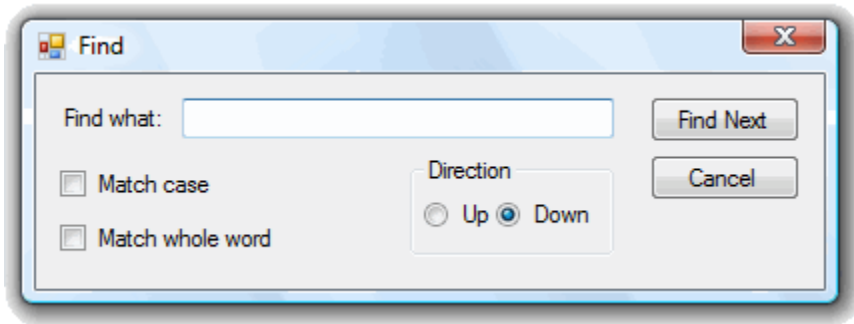


The following table details the commands of the **Editing** group.

| UI Element   | Description   |
|--|---|
|  Find          | Opens the <b>Find</b> dialog box. For more information on the <b>Find</b> dialog box, see <a href="#">Find Dialog Box</a> (page 39).  |
|  Replace      | Opens the <b>Replace</b> dialog box. For more information on the <b>Replace</b> dialog box, see <a href="#">Replace Dialog Box</a> (page 40).   |
|  Clear Style  | Clears the currently selected style.  |
|  Colorize     | Opens the <b>Hue/Saturation</b> dialog box from where you can adjust a visual style's hue, saturation, lightness, and color. For more information on the <b>Hue/Saturation</b> dialog box, see <a href="#">Hue/Saturation Dialog Box</a> (page 41).                       |
|  DOMInspector | The <b>DOMInspector</b> is used to browse the document object model tree. To use the DOM inspector, select the <b>DOMInspector</b> button, navigate to the design pane, and click on an area of a control's style. The DOMInspector will glow orange when it is selected. |

## Find Dialog Box

The **Find** dialog box allows you to find text inside of a CSS style sheet. To use the **Find** dialog box, switch to either **Source** or **Split** view (see [Design Pane](#) (page 23)), select an element in the control pane, and then, under the **Home** tab, click the **Find** button. The **Find** dialog box will open and appear as follows.

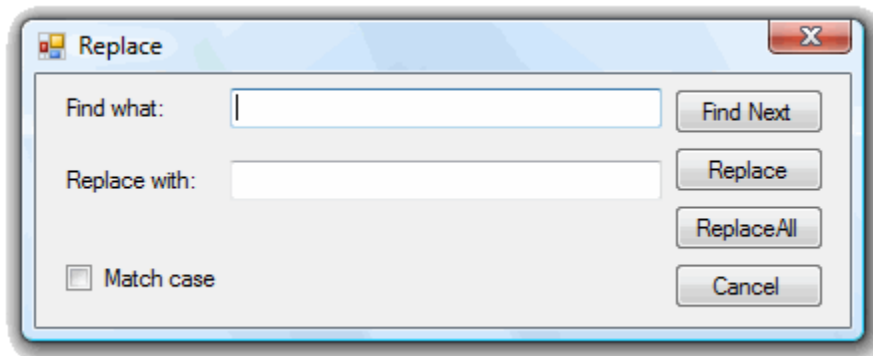


The **Find** dialog box consists of the following UI elements:

| UI Element                 | Description   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Find what text box         | In the <b>Find</b> what text box, enter the text you would like to find.  |
| Match case check box       | If the <b>Match case</b> check box is selected, the search will be case sensitive. If unselected, the search will look for a match in any case.                             |
| Match whole word check box | If the <b>Match whole word</b> check box is selected, the search will only find instances of the text when it's a whole word rather than a partial word.                    |
| Direction Radio            | Select the <b>Up</b> radio button to search for text up from your current location; select the <b>Down</b> radio button to search for text down from your current location. |
| Find Next button           | Click the <b>Find Next</b> button to locate the next instance of the text in the <b>Find</b> what text box.   |
| Cancel                     | Click the <b>Cancel</b> button to close the <b>Find</b> dialog box.   |

### ***Replace Dialog Box***

The **Replace** dialog box allows you to locate a specified string and replace it with another string. To use the **Replace** dialog box, switch to either **Source** or **Split** view (see [Design Pane](#) (page 23)), select an element in the control pane, and then, under the **Home** tab, click the **Replace** button. The **Replace** dialog box will open and appear as follows:



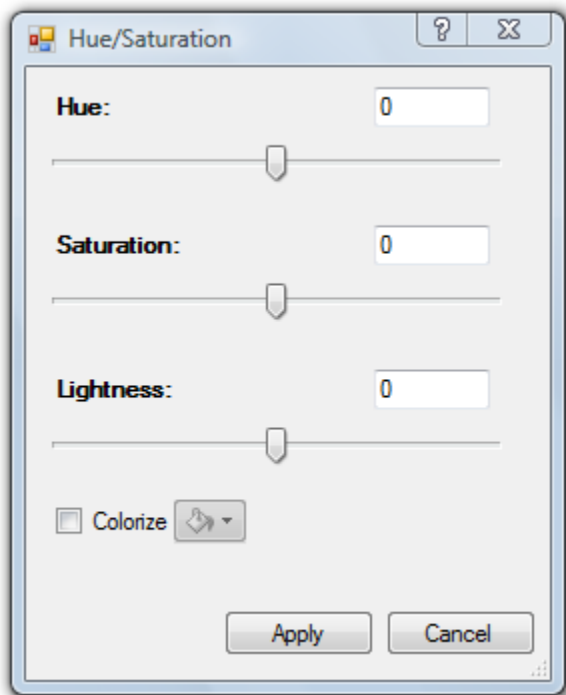
The **Replace** dialog box consists of the following UI elements:

| UI Element | Description |
|------------|-------------|
|------------|-------------|

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Find what text box    | In the <b>Find what</b> text box, enter the text you would like to replace.   |
| Replace with text box | In the <b>Replace with</b> text box, enter the text you would like to have replace the original text.   |
| Match case check box  | If the <b>Match case</b> check box is selected, the search will be case sensitive. If unselected, the search will look for a match in any case.   |
| Find Next button      | Click the <b>Find Next</b> button to find the next instance of the text in the <b>Find what</b> text box  |
| Replace               | Click the <b>Replace</b> button to replace the text with the text in the <b>Replace with</b> button.  |
| Replace All           | Click <b>Replace All</b> to replace all instances of the text in the <b>Find what</b> text box with the text in the <b>Replace with</b> text box. |

### *Hue/Saturation Dialog Box*

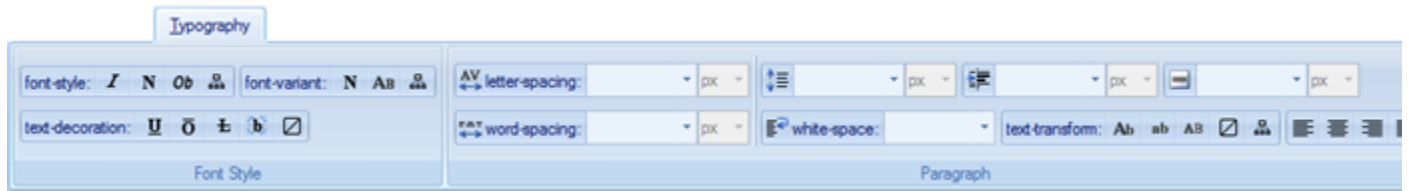
The **Hue/Saturation** dialog box allows you to adjust the color of a visual style. To open the **Hue/Saturation** dialog box, navigate to the Home tab and click the **Colorize** button. The dialog box looks as follows:



To adjust the hue, saturation, and lightness, use their associated slider bars. To colorize a visual style, select the **Colorize** check box and then click the color picker button to open the **Hue/Saturation** dialog box. Once you have selected a color from the **Hue/Saturation** dialog box, you can modify the color by adjusting its hue, saturation, and lightness.

### *Typography Tab*

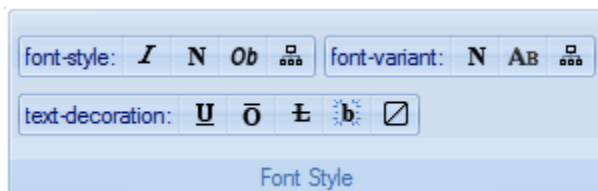
The **Typography** tab contains two groups: **Font Style** and **Paragraph**. You can use the commands under this tab to configure basic typographic setting, such as the font's style or the paragraph's letter spacing. The **Typography Tab** appears as follows:



The sections below illustrate the commands of each group of the **Typography** tab.

### Font Style Group


The **Font Style** group resides within the **Typography** tab (see [Typography Tab](#) (page 41)); commands in this group allow you to specify font styles, such as whether or not the text will be italic or how far apart the letters will be spaced. Within the **Font Style** group are three sections – **Font Style**, **Font Variant**, and **Text Decoration** – that allow you to change different aspects of a font’s style. The image below diagrams the sections of the **Font Style** group.



Each of one of the following tables details the commands of the **Font Style** group.


#### Font-Style Section

The commands that modify the **font-style** property are as follows:

| UI Element   | Name    | Description  |
|--|---------|--|
| <b>I</b>   | Italic  | Sets the <b>font-style</b> CSS property to <b>italic</b> .   |
| <b>N</b>   | Normal  | Sets the <b>font-style</b> CSS property to <b>normal</b> .   |
| <b>Ob</b>  | Oblique | Sets the <b>font-style</b> CSS property to <b>oblique</b> .  |
| <br>inherit | Inherit | Sets the <b>font-style</b> CSS property to <b>inherit</b> . Specifying a value as inherit will cause the selected element to adopt its parent’s property values. |

#### Font-Variant Section





The commands that modify the **font-variant** property are as follows:

| UI Element   | Name       | Description  |
|--|------------|--|
| <b>N</b>   | Normal     | Sets the <b>font-variant</b> CSS property to <b>normal</b> .   |
| <b>AB</b>  | Small Caps | Sets the <b>font-variant</b> CSS property to <b>small-caps</b> .   |
| <br>inherit | Inherit    | Sets the <b>font-variant</b> CSS property to <b>inherit</b> . Specifying a value as inherit will cause the selected element to adopt its parent’s property values. |

#### Text-Decoration

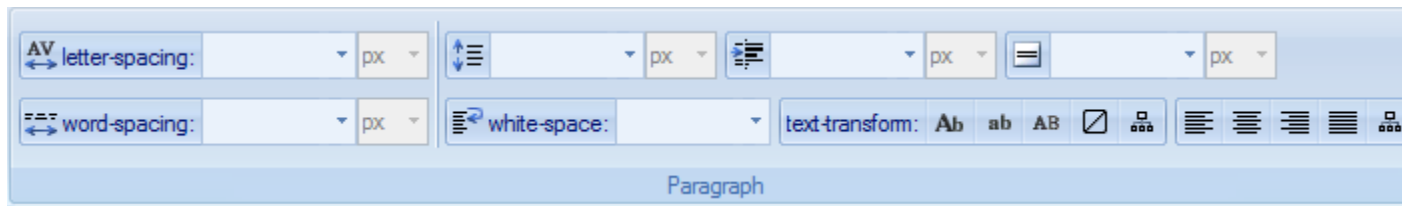
The commands that modify the **text-decoration** property are as follows:

| UI Element | Name | Description |
|------------|------|-------------|
|------------|------|-------------|


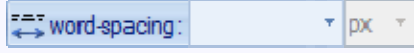
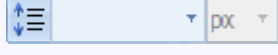
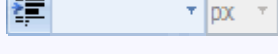

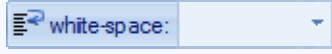





|   |              |   |
|---|--------------|---|
|  | Underline    | Sets the <b>text-decoration</b> CSS property to <b>underline</b> .    |
|  | Overline     | Sets the <b>text-decoration</b> CSS property to <b>overline</b> .     |
|  | Line Through | Sets the <b>text-decoration</b> CSS property to <b>line-through</b> . |
|  | Blink        | Sets the <b>text-decoration</b> CSS property to <b>blink</b> .        |
|  | None         | Sets the <b>text-decoration</b> CSS property to <b>none</b> .         |



## Paragraph Group

The **Paragraph Style** group resides within the **Typography** tab (see [Typography Tab](#) (page 41)); commands in this group allow you to specify the text style and alignment of an entire paragraph. The paragraph group appears as follows:



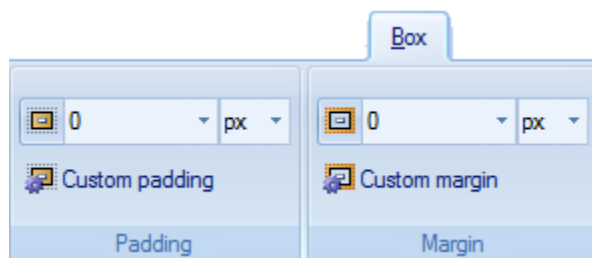
The table below details the commands of the **Paragraph** group.

| UI Element  | Name           | Description   |
|---|----------------|---|
|                     | letter-spacing | Sets the letter-spacing property to <b>normal</b> , <b>inherit</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . If you choose <b>value</b> , enter a value into the text box and then use the drop-down list to the right to specify a unit of measurement.  |
|                    | word-spacing   | Sets the word-spacing property to normal to <b>normal</b> , <b>inherit</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . If you choose <b>value</b> , enter a value into the text box and then use the drop-down list to the right to specify a unit of measurement.  |
|                    | line-height    | Sets the line-height property to <b>normal</b> , <b>inherit</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . If you choose <b>value</b> , enter a value into the text box and then use the drop-down list to the right to specify a unit of measurement.   |
|                    | text-indent    | Sets the text-indent property to either <b>inherit</b> or a <b>(value)</b> . If you choose <b>value</b> , enter a value into the text box and then use the drop-down list to the right to specify a unit of measurement.  |
|                    | vertical-align | Sets the vertical-align property to <b>baseline</b> , <b>bottom</b> , <b>middle</b> , <b>sub</b> , <b>super</b> , <b>text-bottom</b> , <b>text-top</b> , <b>top</b> , <b>inherit</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . Specifying <b>inherit</b> will cause the selected element to adopt its parent's property values. If you choose <b>value</b> , enter a value into the text box and then use the drop-down list to the right to specify a unit of measurement. |
|                    | white-space    | Sets the <b>white-space</b> property to <b>normal</b> , <b>no wrap</b> , <b>pre</b> , <b>pre-line</b> , <b>pre-wrap</b> , or <b>inherit</b> . Specifying <b>inherit</b> will cause the selected element to adopt its parent's property values.  |
| <b>Ab</b>   | capitalize     | Sets the text-transform property to capitalize. This setting will capitalize the first letter of each word.   |
| <b>ab</b>   | lowercase      | Sets the <b>text-transform</b> property to <b>lowercase</b> . This setting will set all letters to lowercase.   |
| <b>AB</b>   | uppercase      | Sets the <b>text-transform</b> property to <b>uppercase</b> . This setting will set all letters to uppercase.   |
|                    | none           | Sets the <b>text-transform</b> property to <b>none</b> . The text is presented as it appears in the HTML.   |
| <br><b>inherit</b> | inherit        | Sets the <b>text-transform</b> property to <b>inherit</b> . Specifying <b>inherit</b> will cause the selected element to adopt its parent's property values.  |
|                    | left           | Sets the <b>text-align</b> property to <b>left</b> . Text will align to the left of the page, leaving a jagged edge on the right.   |
|                    | center         | Sets the <b>text-align</b> property to <b>center</b> . Text will align to the center of the element, leaving a jagged edge on the left and right.   |
|                    | right          | Sets the <b>text-align</b> property to <b>right</b> . Text will align to the right of the   |

|  |         |   |
|--|---------|---|
|             | justify | element, leaving a jagged edge on the left.<br>Sets the <b>text-align</b> property to <b>justify</b> . Text will align equally the both sides of the element, creating a smooth column of text. |
| <br>inherit | inherit | Sets the <b>text-align</b> property to <b>inherit</b> .   |

## Box Tab

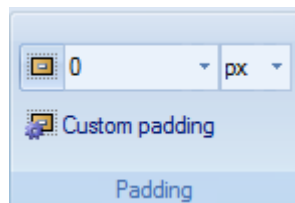
The **Box** tab is used to make changes to the CSS box model. The **tab** contains two groups: **Padding** and **Margin**, and both groups have an associated dialog box from where you can make more advanced modifications. The **Box** tab appears as follows:



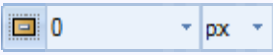

The following sections detail the two **Box** tab groups and their respective dialog boxes.

## Padding Group

The **Padding** group resides within the **Box** tab (see [Box Tab](#) (page 44)). This group allows you to define the space between the border and the content. The **Padding** group appears as follows:

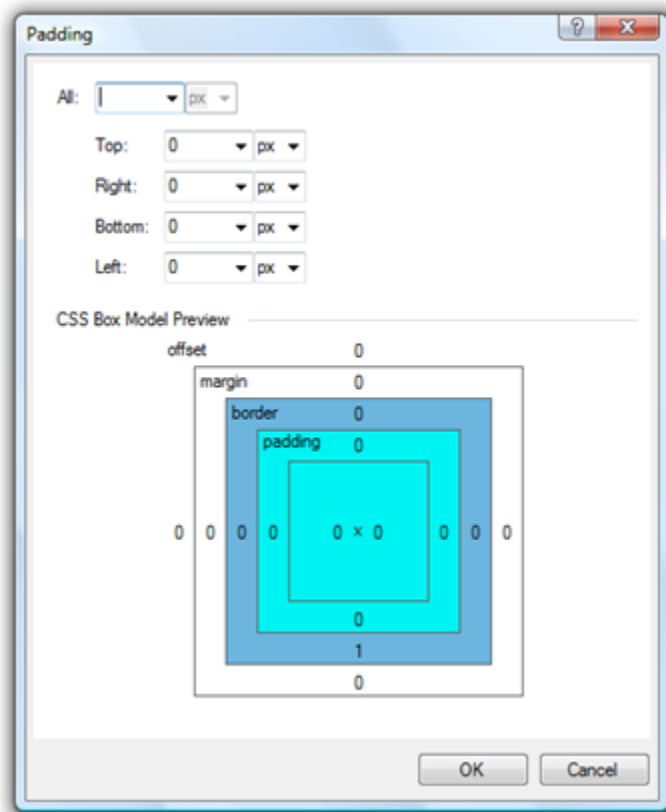


The table below details the commands in the **Padding** group.

| UI Element  | Name           | Description  |
|---|----------------|--|
|  | Padding        | Sets the <b>padding</b> property to <b>inherit</b> or <b>(value)</b> . If you choose value, enter a value into the text box and then use the drop-down list to the right to specify a unit of measurement. |
|  | Custom Padding | Click the <b>Custom Padding</b> button to open the <b>Padding</b> dialog box. For more information regarding the <b>Padding</b> dialog box, see <a href="#">Padding Dialog Box</a> (page 44).              |

## Padding Dialog Box

The **Border** dialog box enables you to specify the width of the padding for the CSS box model. There are five rows in the **Border** dialog box – **All**, **Top**, **Right**, **Bottom**, and **Left** – and each row represents an area of the box. Each row allows you to set the width of a specific area in the box. For example, setting the property in the **All** row will apply the setting to every area of the box, whereas setting the property in the **Top** row will only add that padding setting to the top area of the box.



Below the property settings is the **CSS Box Model Preview**. The preview provides a sample of how a box and its elements relate to each other.

### To Open the Padding Dialog Box

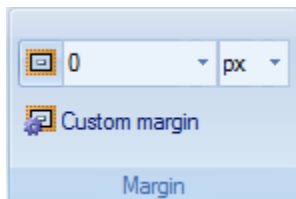
Complete the following steps:

1. On the **Foxy for ASP.NET** Ribbon, click the **Box** tab.
2. Locate the **Padding** group and then click the Custom Padding button.

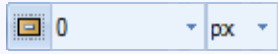

The **Padding** dialog box opens.

### Margin Group

The **Margin** group resides within the **Box** tab (see [Box Tab](#) (page 44)). This group allows you to specify the area of clearance around the border. The **Margin** group appears as follows:

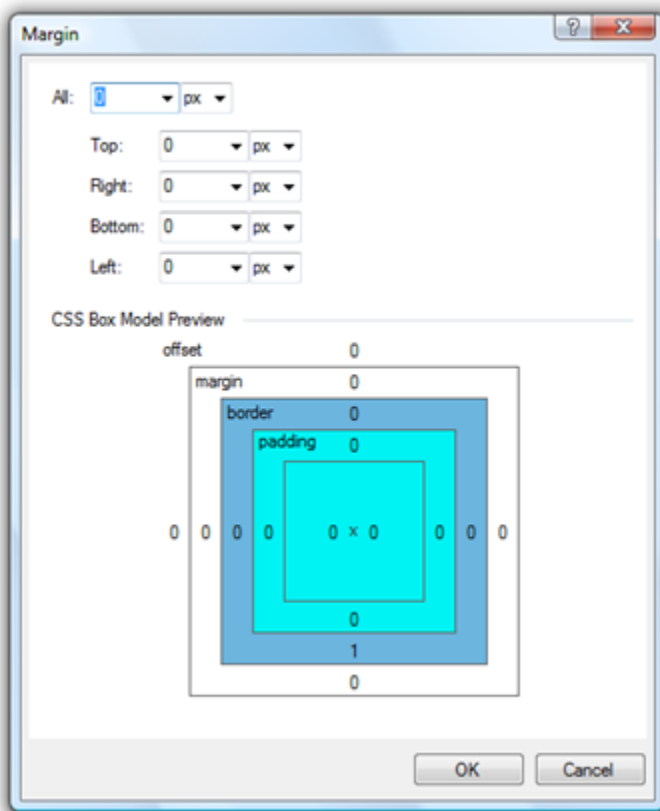


The table below details the one command in the **Margin** group.

| UI Element  | Name          | Description   |
|---|---------------|---|
|  | Margin        | Sets the <b>margin</b> property to <b>inherit</b> or <b>(value)</b> . If you choose <b>value</b> , enter a value into the text box and then use the drop-down list to the right to specify unit of measurement. |
|  | Custom Margin | Click the <b>Custom Margin</b> button to open the <b>Margin</b> dialog box. For more information regarding the <b>Margin</b> dialog box, see <a href="#">Padding Dialog Box</a> (page 44).                      |

### Margin Dialog Box

The **Margin** dialog box enables you to specify the width of the padding for the box model. There are five rows in the **Margin** dialog box – **All**, **Top**, **Right**, **Bottom**, and **Left** – and each row represents an area of the box. Each row allows you to set the width of the margin in a specific area of the box. For example, setting the property in the **All** row will apply the setting to every area of the box, whereas setting the property in the **Top** row will only add that padding setting to the top area of the box.



Below the property settings is the **CSS Box Model Preview**. The preview provides a preview of how a box and its elements relate to each other.

### To Open the Margin Dialog Box

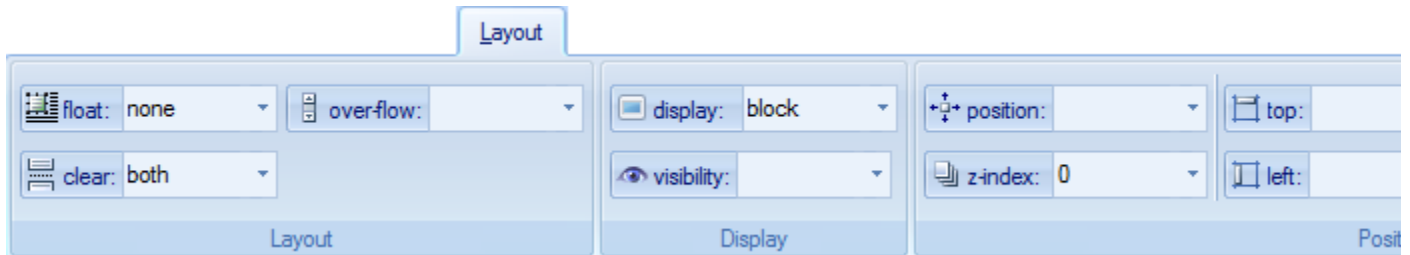
Complete the following steps:

1. On the **Foxy for ASP.NET** Ribbon, click the **Box** tab.
2. Locate the **Margin** group and then click the Custom Margin button.

The **Margin** dialog box opens.

## Layout Tab

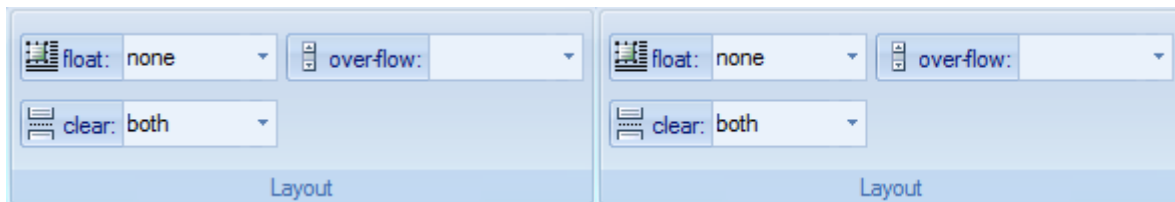
The **Layout** tab contains three groups: **Layout**, **Display**, and **Positioning**. From this tab, you can set properties pertaining to the background of your selected element. The **Layout** tab appears as follows:



The following sections detail the commands of each group.

### Layout Group

The **Layout** group, which resides within the **Layout** tab (see [Layout Tab](#) (page 47)), allows you to specify the layout of an HTML element. The **Layout** group appears as follows:



The table below details each command in the **Layout** group.

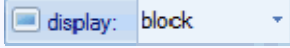
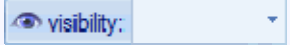
| UI Element | Name     | Description   |
|------------|----------|---|
|            | Float    | Sets the <b>float</b> property to <b>left</b> , <b>none</b> , <b>right</b> , or <b>inherit</b> .                        |
|            | Overflow | Sets the <b>overflow</b> property to <b>auto</b> , <b>hidden</b> , <b>scroll</b> , <b>visible</b> , or <b>inherit</b> . |
|            | Clear    | Sets the <b>clear</b> property to <b>both</b> , <b>left</b> , <b>none</b> , <b>right</b> , or <b>inherit</b> .          |

### Display Group

The **Display** group, which resides within the **Layout** tab (see [Layout Tab](#) (page 47)), allows you to specify the display and visibility of an HTML element. The **Display** group appears as follows:

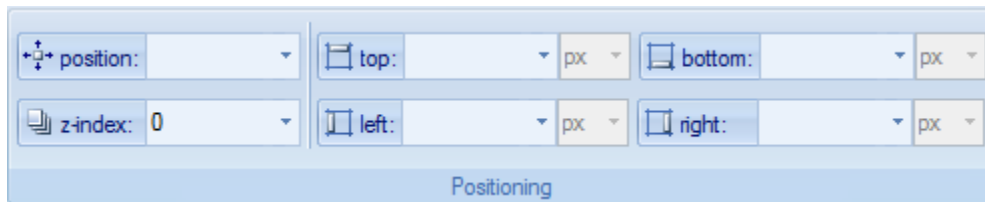


The table below details each command in the **Display** group.

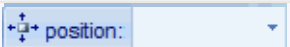
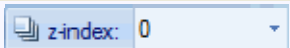
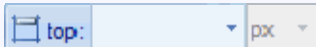
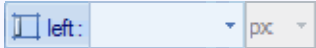
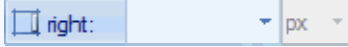
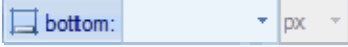
| UI Element  | Name       | Description  |
|---|------------|--|
|  | Display    | Sets the display property to one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• block</li> <li>• inline</li> <li>• inline-block</li> <li>• inline-table</li> <li>• list-item</li> <li>• none</li> <li>• run-in</li> <li>• table</li> <li>• table-caption</li> <li>• table-cell</li> <li>• table-column</li> <li>• table-column-group</li> <li>• table-footer-group</li> <li>• table-header-group</li> <li>• table-row</li> <li>• table-row-group</li> <li>• inherit</li> </ul> |
|  | Visibility | Sets the visibility property to <b>collapse</b> , <b>hidden</b> , <b>visible</b> , or <b>inherit</b> .   |

### Positioning Group

The **Positioning** group, which resides within the **Layout** tab (see [Layout Tab](#) (page 47)), allows you to specify CSS positioning. The **Positioning** group appears as follows:

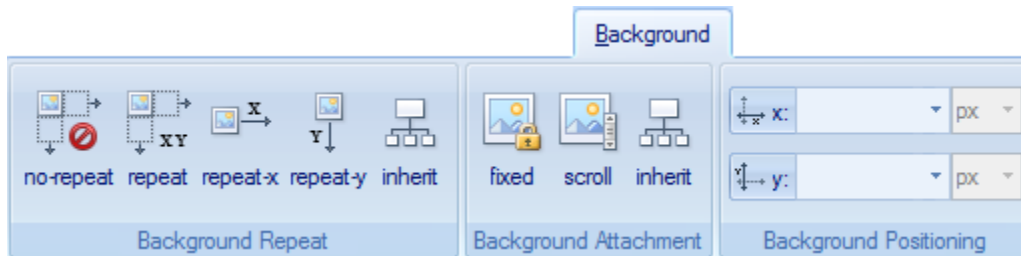


The table below details each command in the **Positioning** group.

| UI Element  | Name     | Description  |
|---|----------|--|
|  | Position | Sets the <b>position</b> property to <b>absolute</b> , <b>fixed</b> , <b>relative</b> , <b>static</b> , or <b>inherit</b> .  |
|  | ZIndex   | Sets the <b>z-index</b> property to <b>auto</b> or <b>inherit</b> .  |
|  | Top      | Sets the <b>top</b> property to <b>auto</b> , <b>inherit</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . If you choose <b>(value)</b> , enter a value into the text box and then select a unit of measurement from the drop-down list to the right.    |
|  | Left     | Sets the <b>left</b> property to <b>auto</b> , <b>inherit</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . If you choose <b>(value)</b> , enter a value into the text box and then select a unit of measurement from the drop-down list to the right.   |
|  | Right    | Sets the <b>right</b> property to <b>auto</b> , <b>inherit</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . If you choose <b>(value)</b> , enter a value into the text box and then select a unit of measurement from the drop-down list to the right.  |
|  | Bottom   | Sets the <b>bottom</b> property to <b>auto</b> , <b>inherit</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . If you choose <b>(value)</b> , enter a value into the text box and then select a unit of measurement from the drop-down list to the right. |

## Background Tab

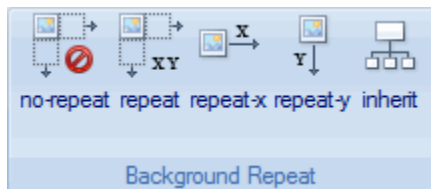
The **Background** tab is used to change properties that affect the positioning of an element's background image. The **Background** tab contains three groups - **Background Repeat**, **Background Attachment**, and **Background Positioning** - and appears as follows:








The following sections detail the groups residing under the **Background** tab.

### Background Repeat Group

The background repeat group, which appears under the **Background** tab, looks as follows:

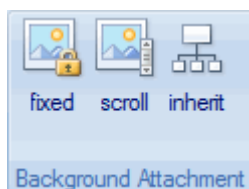


The commands that modify the **background-repeat** property are as follows:




| UI Element   | Name      | Description  |
|--|-----------|--|
|             | No repeat | Sets the <b>background-repeat</b> property to <b>no-repeat</b> . |
|             | Repeat    | Sets the <b>background-repeat</b> property to <b>repeat</b> .    |
|             | Repeat-x  | Sets the <b>background-repeat</b> property to <b>repeat-x</b> .  |
|             | Repeat-y  | Sets the <b>background-repeat</b> property to <b>repeat-y</b> .  |
| <br>inherit | Inherit   | Sets the <b>background-repeat</b> property to <b>inherit</b> .   |

### Background Attachment Section

The **Background Attachment** group, which appears under the **Background** tab, looks as follows:

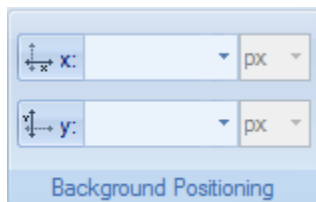


The commands that modify the **background-attachment** property are as follows:



| UI Element   | Name    | Description  |
|--|---------|--|
| <br>fixed   | Fixed   | Sets the <b>background-attachment</b> property to <b>fixed</b> .   |
| <br>scroll  | Scroll  | Sets the <b>background-attachment</b> property to <b>scroll</b> .  |
| <br>inherit | Inherit | Sets the <b>background-attachment</b> property to <b>inherit</b> . |

## Background Position

The **Background Position** group, which appears under the **Background** tab, looks as follows:

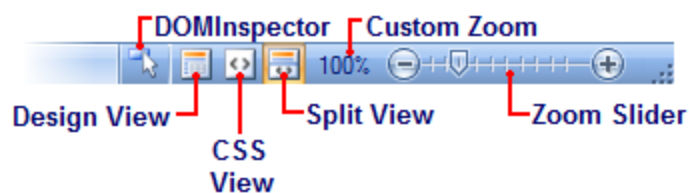


The commands that modify the **background-position** property are as follows:

| UI Element  | Name   | Description   |
|---|--------|---|
|  | X-Axis | Sets the X-axis of the <b>background-position</b> property to <b>center</b> , <b>left</b> , <b>right</b> , <b>inherit</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . If you select <b>value</b> , enter a number into the text box and use the drop-down arrow to the right to select a unit of measurement. |
|  | Y-Axis | Sets the Y-axis of the <b>background-position</b> property to <b>bottom</b> , <b>center</b> , <b>top</b> , or <b>(value)</b> . If you select <b>value</b> , enter a number into the text box and use the drop-down to the right to select a unit of measurement.                        |

## Status Bar

The status bar rests at the bottom of the application and consists of five buttons. The image below provides a diagram of the **Foxy for ASP.NET** status bar.

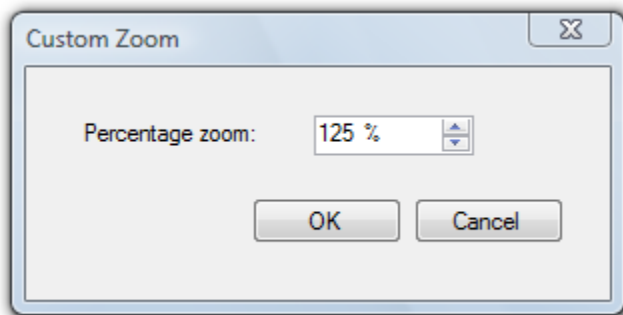


The status bar elements work as follows:

| Element             | Description  |
|---------------------|--|
| DOMInspector button | The DOMInspector button is used to turn on inspection of HTML elements. For more information, see <a href="#">Using the DOMInspector</a> (page 59).  |
| Design View button  | The Design View button allows you to switch to a visual style's WYSIWYG design view. For more information, see <a href="#">Design Pane</a> (page 23).  |
| CSS View button     | The CSS View button allows you to switch to a visual style's CSS view. You can see a visual style's entire CSS script from this view. For more information, see <a href="#">Design Pane</a> (page 23).   |
| Split View button   | The SplitView button allows you to switch to a view that shows the design view in the top half of the design pane and the CSS view in the bottom half of the design pane. For more information, see <a href="#">Design Pane</a> (page 23).   |
| Custom Zoom button  | The Custom Zoom button opens the <b>Custom Zoom</b> dialog box, which allows you to zoom in and out of elements in the design pane. For more information, see <a href="#">Custom Zoom Dialog Box</a> (page 51).  |
| Zoom Slider bar     | In addition to the Custom Zoom button, you can use the zoom slider bar to adjust the zoom. To adjust the zoom, click the slider bar's thumb button and then move it right to zoom in or move it left to zoom out. To zoom in/out incrementally, you can use the zoom in button (-) or the zoom out button (+). |

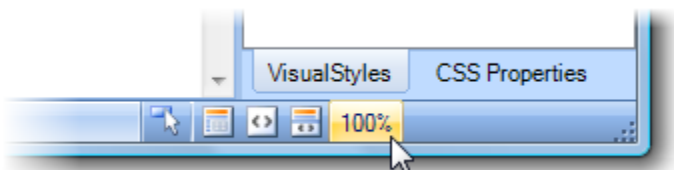
## Custom Zoom Dialog Box

The **Custom Zoom** dialog box allows you to adjust the zoom of the design pane by an exact amount, for example, 125%.



### To Open the Custom Zoom Dialog Box

To open the **Custom Zoom** dialog box, click **Custom Zoom** button on **Foxy for ASP.NET** status bar.



### To Adjust Zoom Using the Custom Dialog Box

Complete the following steps:

1. Click **Custom Zoom** button on **Foxy for ASP.NET** status bar.  
The **Custom Zoom** dialog box opens.
2. Complete one of the following:

- Enter a value into the **Percentage zoom** field
  - OR
  - Use the spin buttons to change the value.
3. Click **OK** to accept the changes.

# Task-Based Help

The task-based help assumes that you are familiar with CSS fundamentals and have familiarized yourself with the **Foxy for ASP.NET** user interface. By following the steps outlined in the help, you will learn how to create, save, open, import, export, and change the directory of **Foxy for ASP.NET** projects. You will also learn how to use the **DOMInspector** to inspect a visual style's object model.

If you haven't familiarized yourself with the fundamentals of **Foxy for ASP.NET** or its user interface, we recommend that you visit the [Foxy for ASP.NET Basics](#) (page 13) and [User Interface](#) (page 19) sections of this help.

## Creating a Project

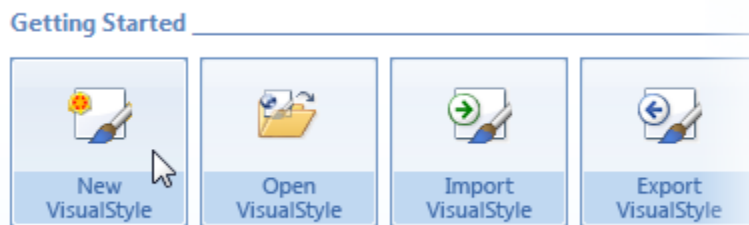
In this topic, you will learn how to create a new **Foxy for ASP.NET** project from an existing visual style.

**Note:** When you create a new **Foxy for ASP.NET** project, the project's files will be automatically loaded into the default directory at C:\Documents and Settings\[User]\My Documents\C1FoxyVSD (in XP) or C:\Users\[User]\Documents\C1FoxyVSD\TutorialStyle (in Vista).

### From the Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET Menu

Complete the following steps:

1. Launch the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.
2. From the **Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET** menu, underneath **Getting Started**, click **New VisualStyle**.



The **New VisualStyle** dialog box opens.

3. Click the drop-down arrow and select the visual style you want to base your project on. For this example, select the **Arctic Fox** style that appears under **Included VisualStyles**.
4. Complete one of the following:
  - If you want to create a project with all of the included controls, leave the **Select All** check box selected.
  - OR
  - To choose only one control or to choose several controls, deselect the **Select All** check box and then select the box for the control(s) you wish to include in your project
5. Click **OK** to close the **Included VisualStyles** dialog box.

### From the Foxy for ASP.NET Button

Complete the following steps:

1. Launch the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.
2. Click the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button to open the application menu.
3. In the application menu, click **New**.



The **New VisualStyle** dialog box opens.

4. Click the drop-down arrow and select the visual style you want to base your project on. For this example, select the **Arctic Fox** style that appears under **Included VisualStyles**.
5. Complete one of the following:
  - If you want to create a project with all of the included controls, leave the **Select All** check box selected.
  - OR
  - To choose only one control or to choose several controls, deselect the **Select All** check box and then select the box for the control(s) you wish to include in your project
6. Click **OK** to close the **Included VisualStyles** dialog box.

### From the VisualStyles Pane

You can create a new project with the full contents of a visual styles folder, which will include every control using that visual style, or you can create a new project consisting of only one control.

### Creating a Project with All Controls

Complete the following steps:

1. Under **Included VisualStyles**, right-click the visual style you want to base your project on to open its context menu. For this example, select **ArcticFox**.
2. From the context menu, select **Copy to Custom**.
3. A copy of the chosen visual style folder appears under **Custom VisualStyles**; the new folder is named **ArcticFox-Custom1**. If you expand the node next to the new style, you will see that it contains several controls.

### Creating a Project with One Control

Complete the following steps:

1. Under **Included VisualStyles**, expand the node next to the visual style you want to base your project on. For this example, select **ArcticFox**.  
The visual style's node expands, revealing all of the controls that contain that visual style.
2. Right-click the control you wish to add to your project to open its context menu.

3. From the context menu, select **Copy to Custom**.
4. A copy of the chosen visual style appears under **Custom VisualStyles**; the new folder is named **ArcticFox-Custom1**. If you expand the node next to the new style, you will see that it contains only the chosen control.

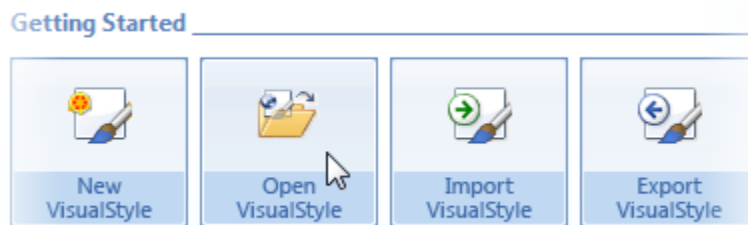
## Opening a Project

You can load a previously saved **Foxy for ASP.NET** project using the **Open** dialog box. Any project opened in this manner will remain in its original directory and not be moved into the default visual styles location. In this topic, you will learn how to open a visual style project.

### From the Getting Started Menu

Complete the following steps:

1. Launch the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.
2. From the **Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET** menu, underneath **Getting Started**, click **Open VisualStyle**.



The **Browse for Folder** dialog box opens.

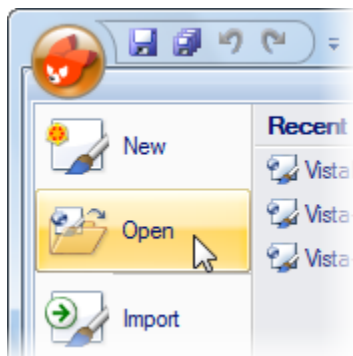
3. In the **Browse for Folder** dialog box, navigate to the directory holding the project you wish to load and then select your project folder.
4. Click **OK** to close the **Browse for Folder** dialog box.

The visual style now appears in the **VisualStyles** pane underneath **Custom VisualStyles**.

### From the Foxy for ASP.NET Button

Complete the following steps:

1. Launch the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.
2. Click the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button to open the application menu.
3. From the application menu, select **Open**.



The **Browse for Folder** dialog box opens.

4. In the **Browse for Folder** dialog box, navigate to the directory holding the project you wish to load and select the project folder.
5. Click **OK** to close the **Browse for Folder** dialog box.

The visual style now appears in the **VisualStyles** pane under **Custom VisualStyles**.

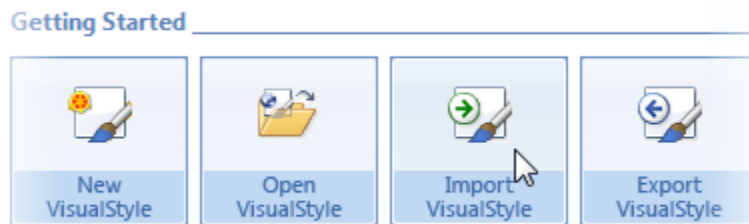
## Importing a Project

Importing a **Foxy for ASP.NET** project is similar to opening a project, except that an imported project will be placed within the **Foxy for ASP.NET**'s default **VisualStyles** folder rather than opened from its current directory. In this topic, you will learn how to import a visual style project.

### From the Getting Started Menu

Complete the following steps:

1. Launch the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.
2. From the **Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET** menu, underneath **Getting Started**, click **Import VisualStyle**.



The **Browse for Folder** dialog box opens.

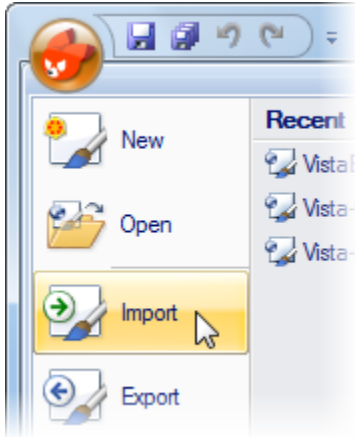
3. In the **Browse for Folder** dialog box, navigate to the directory holding the project you wish to load and select your project folder.
4. Click **OK** to close the **Browse for Folder** dialog box.

The visual style now appears in the **VisualStyles** pane under **Custom VisualStyles**.

### From the Foxy for ASP.NET Button

Complete the following steps:

1. Launch the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.
2. Click the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button to open the application menu.
3. From the application menu, select **Open**.



The **Browse for Folder** dialog box opens.

4. In the **Browse for Folder** dialog box, navigate to the directory holding the project you wish to load and then select the project folder.
5. Click **OK** to close the **Browse for Folder** dialog box.

The visual style now appears in the **VisualStyles** pane under **Custom VisualStyles**.

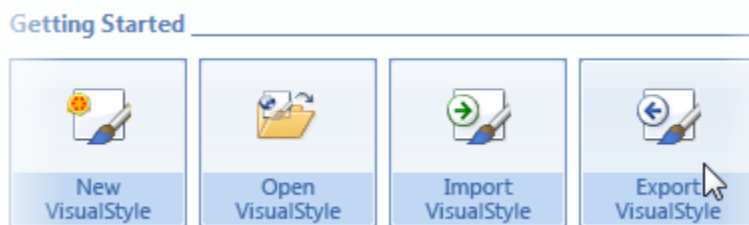
## Exporting a Project

You can export a project to another location using the **Export VisualStyle** dialog box. In this topic, you will learn how to export a visual style project.

### From the Getting Started Menu

Complete the following steps:

1. Launch the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.
2. From the **Welcome to Foxy for ASP.NET** menu, underneath **Getting Started**, click **Export VisualStyle**.



The **Export VisualStyle** dialog box opens.

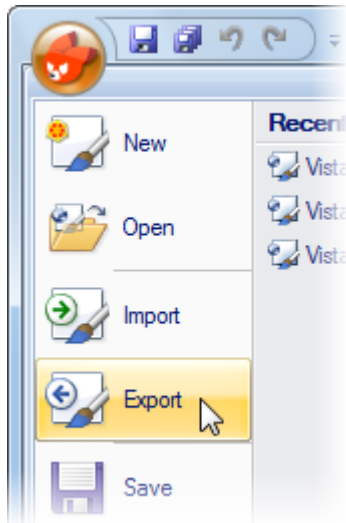
3. Click the drop-down arrow and select the project you want to export from the list.
4. Type in a target path or click **Browse** to select a location to export the project to.
5. Click **OK** to close the **Export VisualStyle** dialog box.

### From the Foxy for ASP.NET Button

Complete the following steps:

1. Launch the **Foxy for ASP.NET** application.

2. Click the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button to open the application menu.
3. From the application menu, select **Export**.



The **Export VisualStyle** dialog box opens.

4. Click the drop-down arrow and select the project you want to export from the list.
5. Type in a target path or click **Browse** to select a location to export the project to.
6. Click **OK** to close the **Export VisualStyle** dialog box.

## Saving a Project



In this topic, you will learn how to save an **Foxy for ASP.NET** project. In this topic, you will learn how to save a visual style project.

### From the Foxy for ASP.NET Button

Complete the following steps

1. Click the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button to open the application menu.
2. Click **Save** to save the current project or **Save All** to save all opened projects.

### From the Quick Launch Menu

Click the **Save** button  to save the current project or click the **Save All** button  to save all opened projects.

## Changing the Default Project Location

By default, custom visual styles are saved in the *C:\Documents and Settings\[User]\My Documents\C1FoxyVSD* (in XP) or the *C:\Users\[User]\Documents\C1FoxyVSD\TutorialStyle* (in Vista). In this topic, you will learn how to change the default location of the project.

Complete the following steps:

1. Click the **Foxy for ASP.NET** button to open the application menu.
2. Click the **Foxy Options** button.

The **FoxyVSD for ASP.NET** dialog box opens.

3. Click **Change Default Location**.

The **Browse for Folder** dialog box appears.

4. Complete one of the following:

- If you want to change the default location of custom styles to a pre-existing directory, select a folder and then press **OK**.

OR

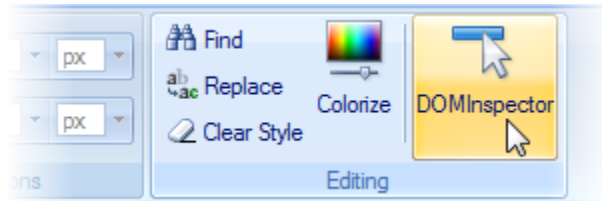
- If you want to create a new directory for custom styles, follow these steps:
  - a. Select the directory you wish to add your new folder to.
  - b. Click **Make New Folder**
  - c. Name the new folder.
  - d. Click **OK** to close the **Browse for Folder** dialog box.

5. Click **Save** to save your changes and to close the **Foxy for ASP.NET** dialog box.


## Using the DOMInspector

The **DOMInspector** is used to inspect the document object model tree.

1. Load a **Foxy for ASP.NET** project.
2. Complete one of the following:
  - Under the **Home** tab and in the **Editing** group, click **DOMInspector**.



OR

- On the status bar, click the **DOMInspector** button .

**Note:** Both of the **DOMInspector** buttons will glow orange when the **DOMInspector** is active.

3. In Design view, use your cursor to select an area of the visual style.  
The **HtmlHierarchy** pane displays the element's object model.