

Corcoran UI Kit

Introduction:

Thanks for the using of Corcoran Design System Kit!

The kit was specially curated to enhance your workflow and streamline the process of building your website, saving you valuable time and effort.

If you have any remarks, feature ideas, or component requests do not hesitate to let us know. Send us a message: mariel.perez@corcoran.com

Please note that our Product Design Team is currently in the process of refreshing our design system. As a result, some components may not yet be incorporated into the UI kit. Rest assured, we are actively working to update and expand the kit to better serve your requirements.

Best,

Product Design Team

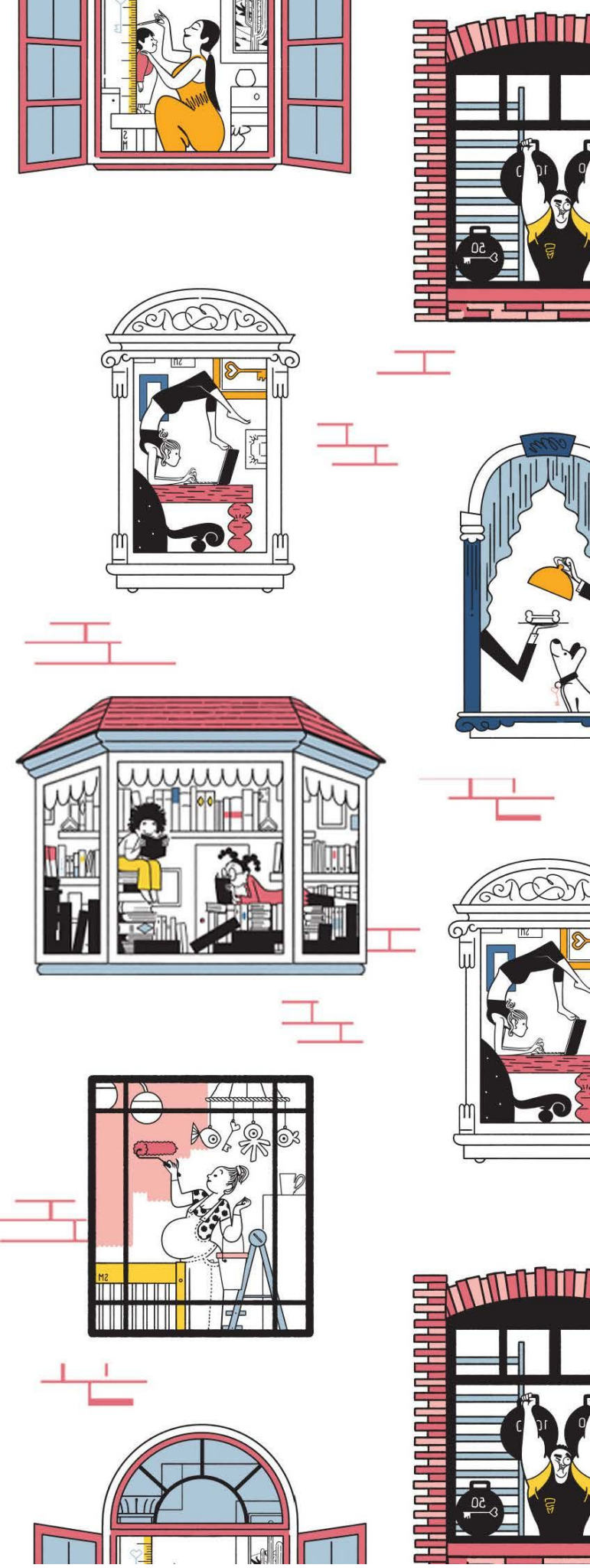


Table of Contents

1. Foundations	2. Iconography	3. Action	4. Data Entry	5. Data Display	6. Navigation	7. Feedback
1.1 Grids	2.1 Internal Icons	3.1 Buttons	4.1 Checkbox	5.1 Cards	6.1 Breadcrumbs	7.1 Disclaimer
1.2 Grid Breakpoints	2.2 Social Media icons	3.2 Text Links	4.2 Radio Buttons	5.2 Vertical Cards	6.2 Navigation Controls	7.2 Modal Dialog
1.3 Spacing		3.3 Icon Buttons	4.3 Toggles	5.3 Listing Cards	6.3 Pagination	7.3 Confirmation Modal Dialog
1.4 Typography		3.4 Info Button	4.4 Chips	5.4 Building Cards	6.4 Tabs	7.4 Alert Modal Dialog
1.5 Accessibility Standards			4.5 Selectors	5.5 Recommendation Cards	6.5 Navigations	7.5 Content-Rich Modal Dialog
1.6 Designing for different devices			4.6 Text Inputs	5.6 Agent Cards	6.6 Global Settings Panel	7.6 Toast Messages
1.7 Headline text styles			4.7 Date Range Picker	5.7 Office Cards	6.7 Global navigations	
1.8 Text Link & Button text styles			4.8 Date Field	5.8 Neighborhood Cards	6.8 Nav Menus	
1.9 Content text styles			4.9 Date Range Picker	5.9 Horizontal Cards	6.9 Sidebars	
1.10 Colors			4.10 Dropdown Menus	5.10 Listing Cards	6.10 Menus	
1.11 Accessibility Standards			4.11 Dropdown Menu List Items	5.11 Agent Cards		
1.12 Brand Colors			4.12 Dropdown Menu Containers	5.12 Trending Cards		
1.13 Semantic Colors			4.13 Dropdown Search	5.13 Trending banner		
1.14 Custom Colors			4.14 Multi-Select Dropdown Menu	5.14 Preview Cards		
1.15 Elevations				5.15 Tips		
				5.16 Info Tip		
				5.17 Tool Tip		

1. Foundations

What is a Grid?

Grids define the rules that create a consistent layout across screen sizes not matter who the contributor is. Our grids are made up of columns, gutters, and margins. Each of wich has a corresponding color. We use fluid grids, meaning out content can resize across breakpoints (some components do some don't)

Our Breakpoints

We use 4 breakpoints: 320px, 768px, 960px and 1224px

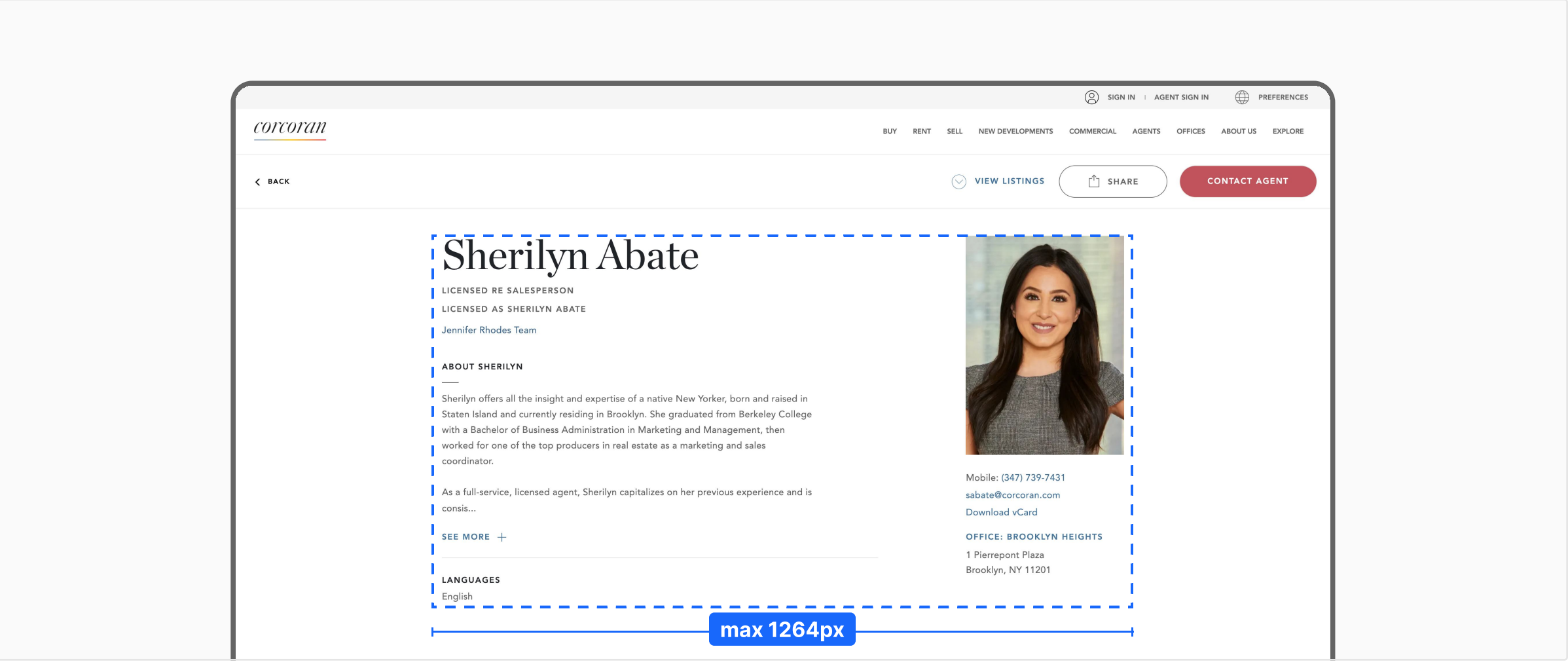
Grid Anatomy

Bootstrap grid system uses series of containers, rows and columns to define the layout and to align the content appropriately based on the device.

Containers

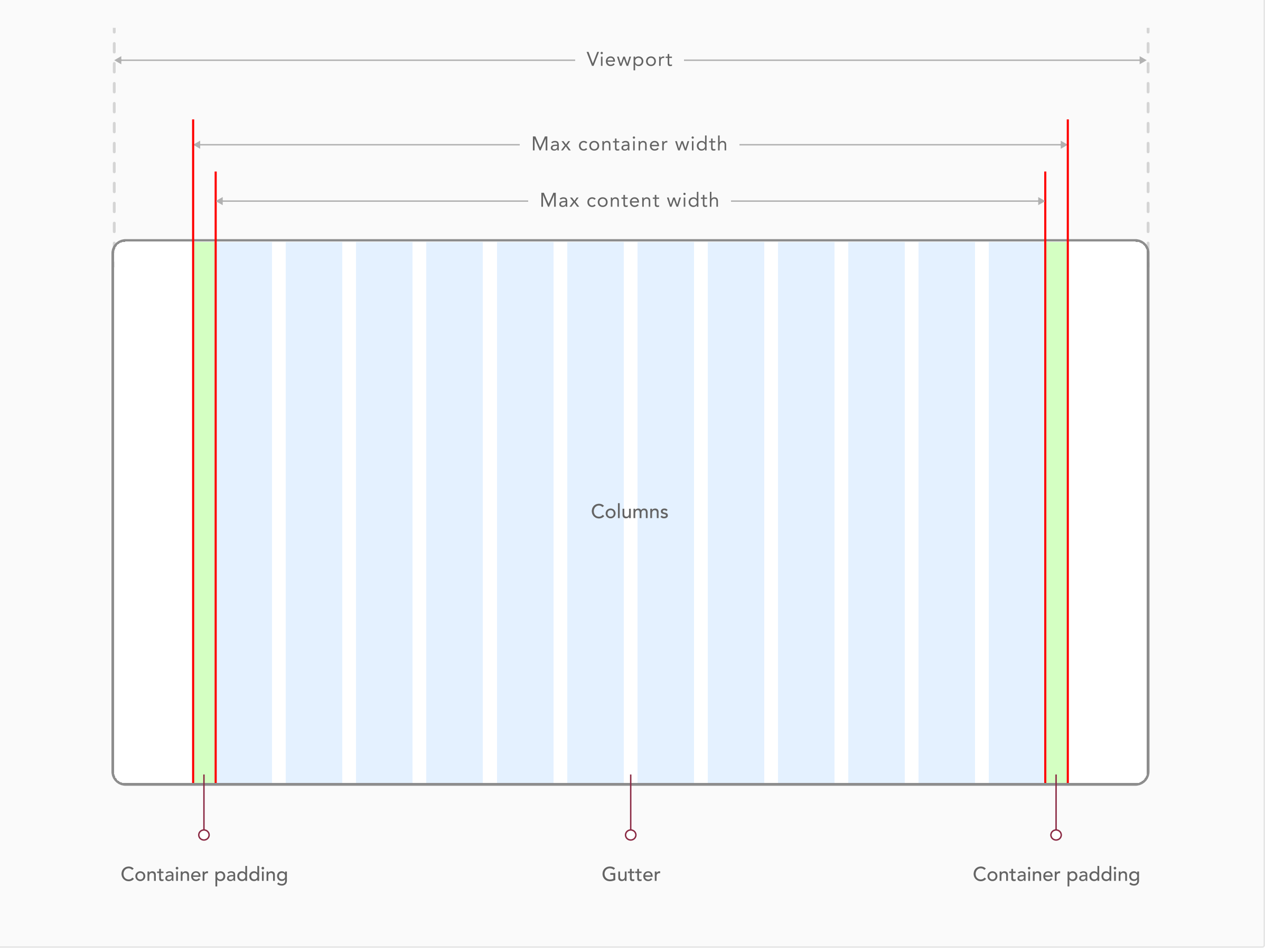
Containers are a fundamental building block of Bootstrap that contain, pad, and align your content within a given device or viewport.

Containers are basically responsive padded “boxes” that keep your content and define how it will transform on different screen sizes. They can have fixed-width or be fluid. Here is an example of a container that pads and aligns the content in the centre of the page preventing it from expanding on bigger screens die its set container max-width:



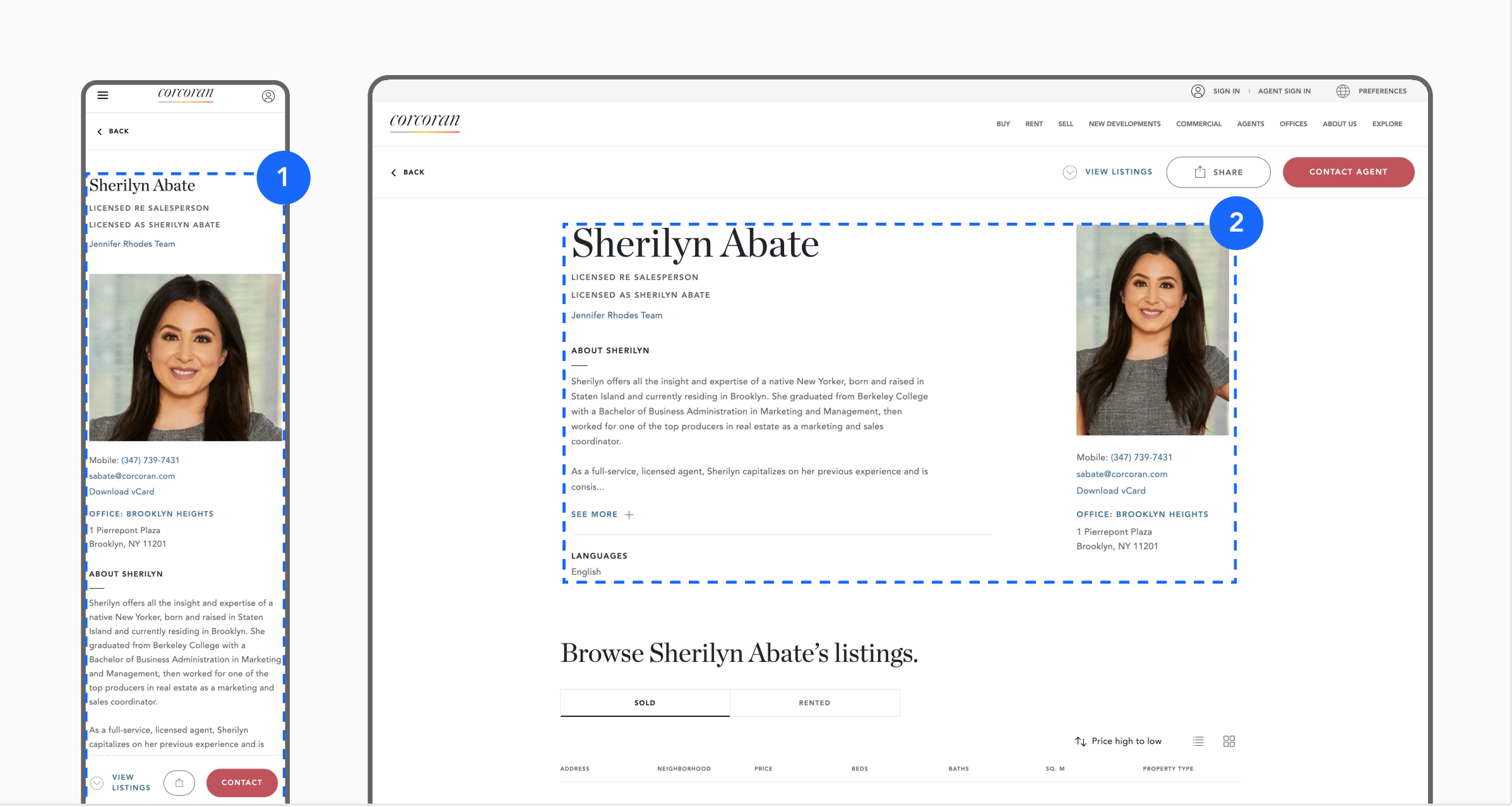
Grid Structure

Rows and columns are added inside the containers. There are 12 columns available per row. This allows us to create different combinations of elements that span any number of columns.



Responsive Design

This grid system makes the elements present in the grid responsive which means that the layout will change its structure depending upon the device it is being displayed on.



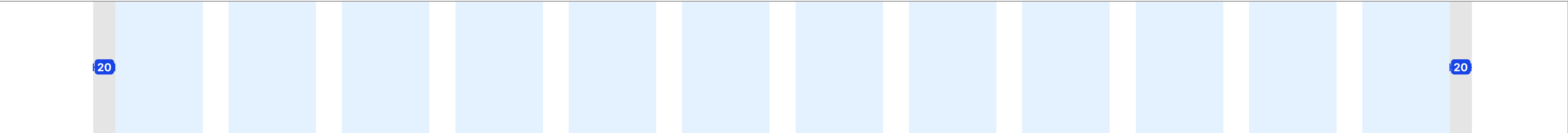
- 1. **Mobile:** container takes up the whole available space
- 2. **Desktop:** contained content stays boxed in the centre

For Desktop range container has a set max-width property and it won't expand out on bigger screens.

Grids for all Breakpoints

DESKTOP (≥1224) | FIGMA FRAME FOR DESIGNS: 1440PX

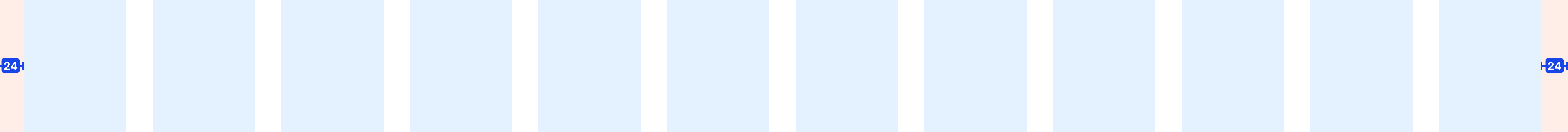
Boxed



- Max container width: 1264px
- Container Padding: 20px
- Max content width: 1224px
- Gutters: 24px.

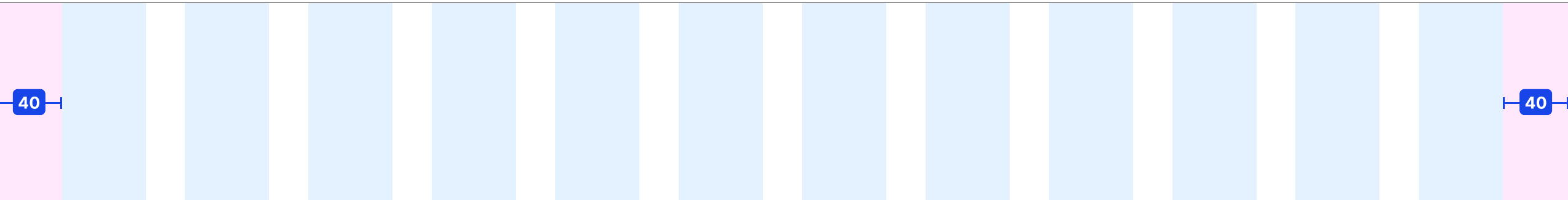
Fluid* (special case)

For the content that takes up the whole page width (like SERP) developers don’t use grid columns, but designers can use this fluid grid style in their files to ensure the correct spacing of design elements.



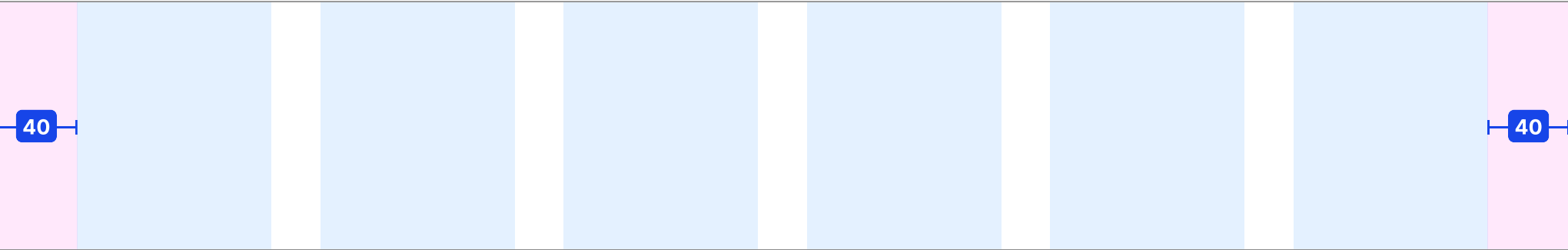
- Outer grid margin: 24px
- Gutters: 24px/s.

LAPTOP (960-1223) | FIGMA FRAME FOR DESIGNS: 960PX



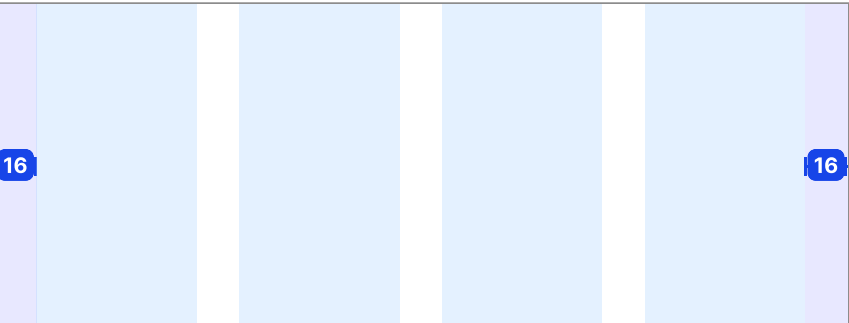
- Max container width: 100%
- Margin size: 40px
- Gutters: 24px

TABLET (768-959) | FIGMA FRAME FOR DESIGNS: 768PX



- Max container width: 100%
- Container padding: 40px
- Gutters: 24px

MOBILE (320-767) | FIGMA FRAME FOR DESIGNS: 320PX



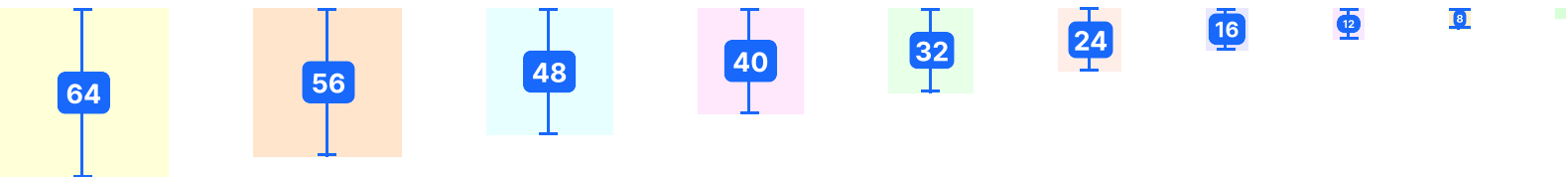
- Max container width - 100%
- Container padding:16px
- Gutters: 16px

What is Spacing?

Grids and spacing are team players in creating harmonious interfaces. For our system we try to align to an 8px grid, with the rare 4 px appreance.

Our Spacers

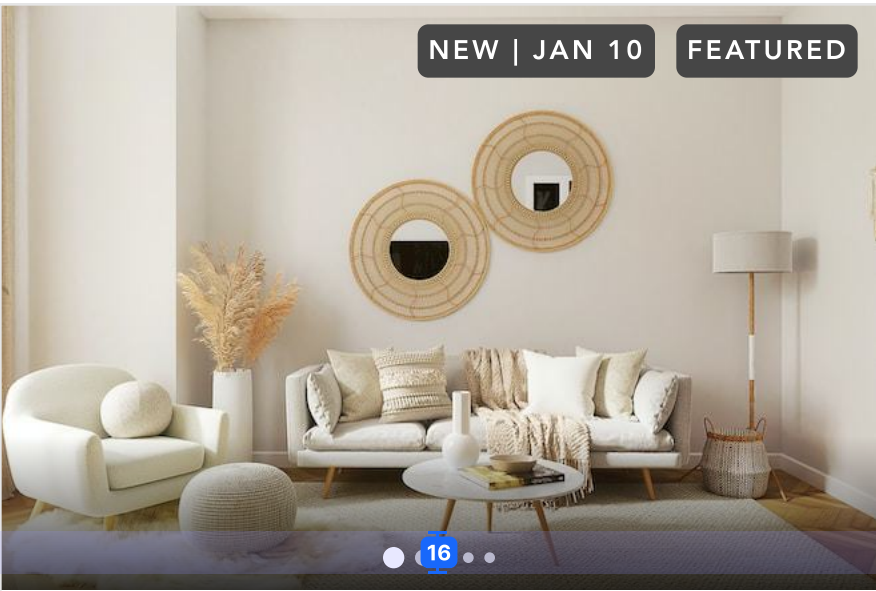
When designing it is helpful to use these spacing blocks to maintain distance in increments of 8.



Usage

When placing text in a layout, using the right spacers will ensure a smooth vertical rhythm & readability.

NEW | JAN 10FEATURED



NEIGHBORHOOD/CITY12

1234 Listing Title Lorem Ipsum
Dolor Sit Amet12

PROPERTY TYPE12

1 BD | 1 BA | 1,234 SQFT

Virtual TourOpen House | Jan 1012

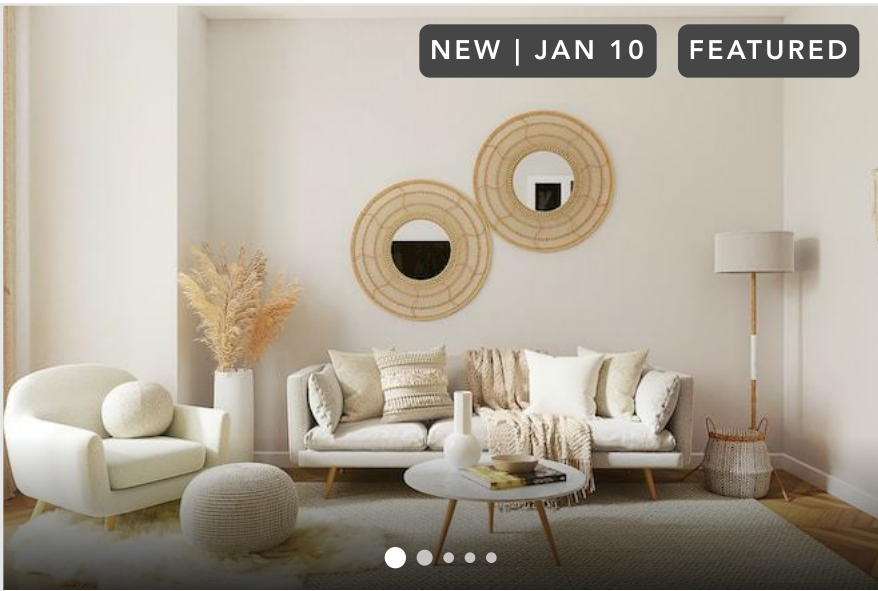
corcoran
AUSTIN HILL REALTY

COURTESY OF CORCORAN
AUSTIN HILL REALTY16

\$1,500,000

♡

NEW | JAN 10FEATURED



NEIGHBORHOOD/CITY

1234 Listing Title Lorem Ipsum
Dolor Sit Amet

PROPERTY TYPE

1 BD | 1 BA | 1,234 SQFT

Virtual TourOpen House | Jan 10

corcoran
AUSTIN HILL REALTY

COURTESY OF CORCORAN
AUSTIN HILL REALTY

\$1,500,000

♡

Typography System

Corcoran design library provides a purposeful set of typographic styles that we use for our digital products: Corcoran.com, Presentations, Web Traffic Tool and QuickStats.

The text style system consists of 3 groups of styles:

Headlines Biggest textual elements	specs: font: Chronicle Display weight: 325 size: varies case: Lowercase - Title Case line-height: varies 1.2x the font-size letter-spacing: 0.3px
Buttons Labels of the buttons elements	Uppercase specs: font: Avenir weight: varies size: varies line-height: 24px letter-spacing: 1.6 px Lowercase specs: font: Avenir weight: varies size: varies line-height: 24px letter-spacing: 0.6px
Content Covers all other textual elements	Uppercase specs: font: Avenir weight: varies size: varies line-height: 1.4x the font-size letter-spacing: 0.12x the font-size Lowercase specs: font: Avenir weight: varies size: varies line-height: varies letter-spacing: varies

Resources

Typeface

We use two type faces for all our products:

Chronicle Display	decorative font used for headlines
Avenir	font for regular text

[DOWNLOAD FONTS](#) >

Email templates fonts

Our fonts are not supported by the email service provider. In these cases we use:

Georgia	replacement font for headlines
Helvetica	replacement font for regular text

[DOWNLOAD FONTS](#) >

Category

The text styles used in this design system are grouped by category based on usage:

The categories are:

- Headlines
- Content
- Buttons/Text Links

Case

Text case refers to the format or style in which text is written. Text case is important for readability, consistency, and formatting in various contexts, such as writing, programming, and design.

Common text cases include:

1. **Uppercase:** All letters are capitalized.
2. **Lowercase:** All letters are in their smaller form.
3. **Title Case:** The first letter of each word is capitalized.
4. **Sentence Case:** Only the first letter of the sentence is capitalized.

Size

Font size refers to the measurement of text displayed on a screen. It is measured in pixels (px), representing the smallest unit of a digital display.

REM (root em) is a relative unit of measurement in CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) used to define sizes for elements on a web page. REM units are based on the font size of the root element. This provides a way to create more consistent and manageable scaling across a website by setting sizes relative to a single base font size.

1rem = 16px

Weight

Font weight refers to the thickness or boldness of characters in a typeface. It determines how light or heavy the strokes appear in a particular font family. Font weight is specified using numerical values or keywords in CSS (Cascading Style Sheets).

In our library, we only use three font weights:

1. **Normal/Default:** Often equivalent to the regular or standard weight of a font.
Chronicle Display = 325, Avenir = 400
2. **Heavy:** A heavier or thicker version of the font compared to the normal weight.
Chronicle Display = N/A, Avenir = 800
3. **Black:** The heaviest weight available in a font family, often used for emphasis or headings.
Chronicle Display = N/A, Avenir = 900

In CSS, font weights can be specified using keywords like "normal," "bold," "lighter," "bolder," or numerical values ranging from 100 (lightest) to 900 (boldest), depending on the available weights in the chosen font.

Text Decoration

Text-decoration refers to the visual styling applied to text to enhance its appearance. It includes various decorative elements that can be added to text, typically in web design or word processing, to convey specific meanings or create emphasis.

Common text-decoration styles include:

1. **Underline:** Adding a line below the text.
2. **Overline:** Placing a line above the text.
3. **Line-through:** Drawing a line through the middle of the text.

These styles can be applied individually or in combination to convey different meanings or to highlight specific content. In CSS (Cascading Style Sheets), text-decoration is a property that allows you to control these visual enhancements on web pages.

Accessibility Standards

Font Size

All text styles in the library provide good level of legibility.

Type Color

Type color should be carefully considered to provide legibility and accessibility. We have established colors that should be used for textual elements:

COLOR TOKEN	TYPEFACE
black #000000	• High emphasis • Back to search buttons
neutral-700 #646464	• Medium emphasis • Navigation menu • Large texts
white #FFFFFF	Only over black background or disabled states

Line-Height

Line height, also known as leading, is the distance between each line when you have two or more rows of text. In web UIs, the line height and bounding box height are the same. Text is vertically centered within the bounding box.

Setting a line height of 150% in a design application multiplies our font size by 1.5. The exact value we should use for our line height depends on a variety of factors (font, the size it’s set at, the length of the line, and the overall reading context). But, generally speaking, between 115% and 150% is where the optimum value sits.

For larger type legibility using styles like title, headline and display, we recommend a line height ration of 1.2 times the type size.

For smaller body copy using styles like body and label, we recommend a line height ratio around 1.4 or 1.5 times the type size. If your height is too tight, you’ll undermine the flow of the text. Too loose and the lines wont feel cohesive

WCAG TEXT SPACING LEVEL AA
Line height (line spacing) to at least 1.5 times the font size

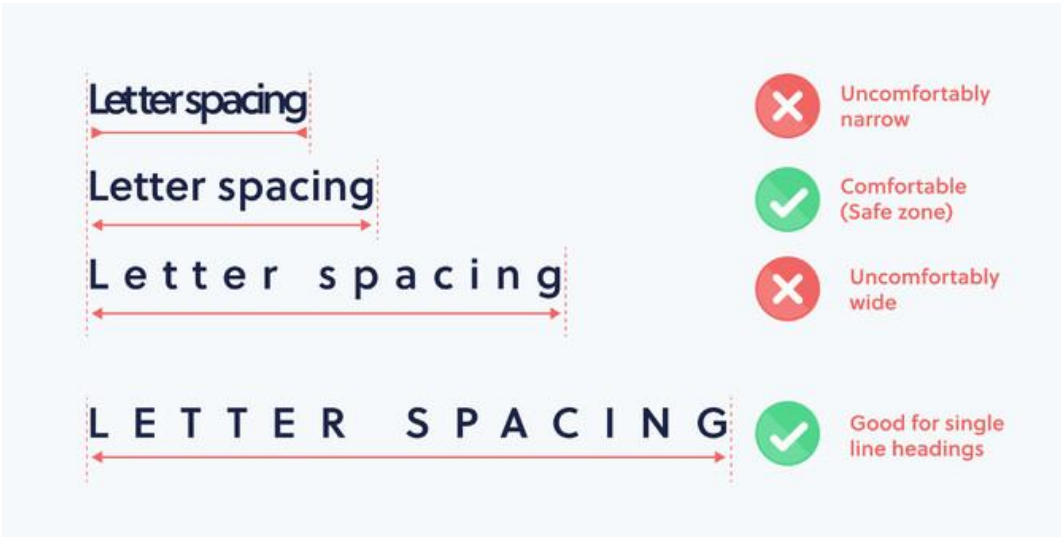


Letter-Spacing

Letter spacing (also known as tracking) is the size of the gaps between each letter of each word.

To enhance readability, consider applying letter-spacing to uppercase text and text elements that are smaller than 16px.

WCAG TEXT SPACING LEVEL AA
Letter spacing (tracking) to at least 0.12 times the font size



Designing for different devices

Designers will need to resize headlines for mobile devices. In most cases, text styles will go one or two sizes down in the font-size scale for mobile designs.

Headlines

Headline text styles 24px & over: resize one size smaller
Headline text styles under 24px: do not need to be resized

DESKTOP

Headline/2.5rem (40)
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Headline/2.0rem (32)
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Headline/1.5rem (24)
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

MOBILE

Headline/2.0rem (32)
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do

Headline/1.5rem (24)
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do

Headline/1.25rem (20)
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do

Buttons

Contained buttons become one size smaller.

DESKTOP

BUTTON

TEXT STYLE
case: Uppercase
size: 0.875rem(14)
weight: 900

BUTTON STYLE
height: 48px
width: hug content
horizontal padding: 16px
vertical padding: 12px

MOBILE

BUTTON

TEXT STYLE
case: Uppercase
size: 0.75rem(12)
weight: 900

BUTTON STYLE
height: 40px
width: hug content
horizontal padding: 12px
vertical padding: 8px

Content

Text styles 20px and over: 2 sizes smaller
Text styles under 20px: do not need to be resized

Numbers

DESKTOP

TOTAL
1,700

TEXT STYLE
case: Lowercase
size: 2.5rem(40)
weight: 400

Total active
8,000

TEXT STYLE
case: Lowercase
size: 1.5rem(24)
weight: 400

MOBILE

TOTAL
1,700

TEXT STYLE
case: Lowercase
size: 1.5rem(24)
weight: 400

Total active
8,000

TEXT STYLE
case: Lowercase
size: 1.125rem(18)
weight: 400

Titles

Text styles 20px and over: One size smaller
Text styles under 20px: do not need to be resized

DESKTOP

Content/Lowercase/1.25rem (20)/800
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

MOBILE

Content/Lowercase/1.125rem(18)/800
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Modal Headers

Modal headers become one size smaller

DESKTOP

BUTTON/0.875REM(14)/800

MOBILE

BUTTON/0.75REM(12)/800

Headline Text Styles

Line-height is about 1.2x font-size
Letter-spacing is 0.3px at all sizes

Headlines 24px+ are resized on mobile devices

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Headline/1.0rem	Chronicle Display	Roman	16px (1.0rem)	20px (1.25rem)	0.3px (0.1875rem)	Title	H5 - Horizontal agent card names
Headline/1.125rem	Chronicle Display	Roman	18px (1.125rem)	22px (1.375rem)	0.3px (0.1875rem)	Title	New text style introduced - used for horizontal listing card addresses
Headline/1.25rem	Chronicle Display	Roman	20px (1.25rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.3px (0.1875rem)	Title	H4 - Vertical listing card address, vertical agent card name, search results text
Headline/1.5rem	Chronicle Display	Roman	24px (1.5rem)	28px (1.75rem)	0.3px (0.1875rem)	Title	Desktop: 24px > 20px H3 - Small headings
Headline/2.0rem	Chronicle Display	Roman	32px (2rem)	38px (2.375rem)	0.3px (0.1875rem)	Title	Desktop: 32px > 24px H2 - Smaller scale page headings
Headline/2.5rem	Chronicle Display	Roman	40px (2.5rem)	48px (3rem)	0.3px (0.1875rem)	Title	Desktop: 40px > 32px H1 - Page headings

Text Links, Labels & Buttons - Uppercase Text Styles

Line-height is 24px
Lowercase letter-spacing is 0.6px
Uppercase letter-spacing is 1.6px

Contained buttons with 14px text styles are resized to 12px on mobile devices

0.625rem (10px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.625REM/800	Avenir	Heavy	10px (.625rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	“Presented by” search results attribution link
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.625REM/800 UNDERLINE	Avenir	Heavy	10px (.625rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Hover state of “Presented by” search results attribution link

0.75rem (12px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.75REM/800	Avenir	Heavy	12px (.75rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Mobile: Text buttons - Save Search, Reset, Clear All, View all Listings, Tabs
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.75REM/800 UNDERLINE	Avenir	Heavy	12px (.75rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Mobile: Underlined variant for hover state of text buttons
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.75REM/900	Avenir	Black	12px (.75rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Mobile: Contained buttons

0.875rem (14px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.875REM/400	Avenir	Roman	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Soon to be deprecated
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.875REM/400 UNDERLINE	Avenir	Roman	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Soon to be deprecated
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.875REM/800	Avenir	Heavy	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Desktop: Text buttons - Save Search, Reset, Clear All, View all Listings
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.875REM/800 UNDERLINE	Avenir	Heavy	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Desktop: Underlined variant for hover state of text buttons
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.875REM/900	Avenir	Black	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Desktop: Contained buttons
BUTTONS/UPPERCASE/0.875REM/900 UNDERLINE	Avenir	Black	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	1.6px (0.1rem)	Uppercase	Contained buttons hover/focused state Soon to be deprecated

Text Links, Labels & Buttons - Lowercase Text Styles

0.875rem (14px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Buttons/Lowercase/0.875rem/400	Avenir	Roman	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Lowercase	Lowercase text links: WTT - See metrics, new nav bar links Soon to be deprecated
Buttons/Lowercase/0.875rem/400 underline	Avenir	Roman	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Lowercase	Underlined variant of lowercase text links Soon to be deprecated
Buttons/Lowercase/0.875/800	Avenir	Heavy	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Lowercase	Lowercase text links: Agent Card - Contact me, new active nav bar links
Buttons/Lowercase/0.875/800 underline	Avenir	Heavy	14px (.875rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Lowercase	Underlined variant of lowercase text links

Content - Uppercase Text Styles

All uppercase content:
Line-height is about 1.4x the font-size
Letter-spacing is .12x the font-size

In specific cases, 14px text styles resizes on mobile devices

0.625rem (10px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
CONTENT/UPPERCASE/0.625REM/400	Avenir	Roman	10px (.625rem)	14px (0.875rem)	1.2px (0.075rem)	Uppercase	listing card attribution text
CONTENT/UPPERCASE/0.625REM/800	Avenir	Heavy	10px (.625rem)	14px (0.875rem)	1.2px (0.075rem)	Uppercase	Uppercase label (S), flags, web ID
CONTENT/UPPERCASE/0.625REM/800 UNDERLINE	Avenir	Heavy	10px (.625rem)	14px (0.875rem)	1.2px (0.075rem)	Uppercase	listing card attribution text hover state

0.75rem (12px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
CONTENT/UPPERCASE/0.75REM/400	Avenir	Roman	12px (.75rem)	16px (1.0rem)	1.4px (0.0875rem)	Uppercase	listing card content, Uppercase label (M Medium)
CONTENT/UPPERCASE/0.75REM/800	Avenir	Heavy	12px (.75rem)	16px (1.0rem)	1.4px (0.0875rem)	Uppercase	Subheading S, Uppercase label (M)
CONTENT/UPPERCASE/0.75REM/900	Avenir	Black	12px (.75rem)	16px (1.0rem)	1.4px (0.0875rem)	Uppercase	Section headings (followed by line)

0.875rem (14px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
CONTENT/UPPERCASE/0.875REM/800	Avenir	Heavy	14px (.875rem)	20px (1.25rem)	1.6px (0.01rem)	.Uppercase	Subheading M, LDP - property type, detail section address, modal headers, donut chart header
CONTENT/UPPERCASE/0.875REM/900	Avenir	Black	14px (.875rem)	20px (1.25rem)	1.6px (0.01rem)	.Uppercase	Section label (followed by line)

Content - Lowercase Text Styles

Text styles over 16px:
Line-height is about 1.4x the font-size
Letter-spacing is 0.6px

16px:
Line-height is 24px

Text styles under 16px:
Line-height is about 1.5x the font size
Letter-spacing is 0.6px for 14px & 12px font-size
Letter-spacing is 1.2px for 10px font-size

0.625rem (10px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Content/Lowercase/0.625rem/400	Avenir	Roman	10px (.625rem)	14px (0.875rem)	1.2px (0.075rem)	Sentence	Courtesy/attribution text on listing cards, Body XXS

0.75rem (12px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Content/Lowercase/0.75rem/400	Avenir	Roman	12px (.75rem)	16px (1.0rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	small captions, error messages, helper texts, tooltips, Lowercase label S, Body XS
Content/Lowercase/0.75rem/800	Avenir	Heavy	12px (.75rem)	16px (1.0rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	small captions, error messages, helper texts, tooltips
Content/Lowercase/0.75rem/900	Avenir	Black	12px (.75rem)	16px (1.0rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	small captions, error messages, helper texts, tooltips, Body XS black Soon to be deprecated

0.875rem (14px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Content/Lowercase/0.875rem/400	Avenir	Roman	14px (.875rem)	20px (1.25rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Numbers XS - graph axis numbers, Body S, Search pills, breadcrumbs, LDP-amenities & financial info Mobile: 14>18
Content/Lowercase/0.875rem/800	Avenir	Heavy	14px (.875rem)	20px (1.25rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	menu items in active state Lowercase label (M heavy),text field labels
Content/Lowercase/0.875rem/800 underline	Avenir	Heavy	14px (.875rem)	20px (1.25rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	in-line text link hover state
Content/Lowercase/0.875rem/900	Avenir	Black	14px (.875rem)	20px (1.25rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	variant for highlights of Lowercase S style, Body S black Soon to be deprecated

1.0 rem (16px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Content/Lowercase/1.0rem/400	Avenir	Roman	16px (1rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	base lowercase font size that is used in most cases throughout all products, Body M
Content/Lowercase/1.0rem/400 underline	Avenir	Roman	16px (1rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	base text variant
Content/Lowercase/1.0rem/800	Avenir	Heavy	16px (1rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Title S, in-line text default state
Content/Lowercase/1.0rem/800 underline	Avenir	Heavy	16px (1rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	text link underline
Content/Lowercase/1.0rem/900	Avenir	Black	16px (1rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	base text variant
Content/Lowercase/1.0rem/900 underline	Avenir	Black	16px (1rem)	24px (1.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	base text variant

1.125rem (18px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Content/Lowercase/1.125rem/400	Avenir	Roman	18px (1.125rem)	26px (1.625rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Desktop: Numbers 18>14 Numbers S, Body L
Content/Lowercase/1.125rem/800	Avenir	Heavy	18px (1.125rem)	26px (1.625rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Desktop: Numbers 18>14 Mobile user profile page titles (Title M), Listing card price

1.25rem (20px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Content/Lowercase/1.25rem/400	Avenir	Roman	20px (1.25rem)	28px (1.75rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Desktop: Titles 20>18 Numbers M, Body XL
Content/Lowercase/1.25rem/800	Avenir	Heavy	20px (1.25rem)	28px (1.75rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Desktop: Titles 20>18 Title L - Desktop: user profile page titles

1.5rem (24px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Content/Lowercase/1.5rem/400	Avenir	Roman	24px (1.5rem)	34px (2.125rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Desktop: Numbers 24>18 Numbers L
Content/Lowercase/1.5rem/800	Avenir	Heavy	24px (1.5rem)	34px (2.125rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Sticky Nav Price

2.5rem (40px)

TEXT STYLE	TYPEFACE	WEIGHT	FONT-SIZE	LINE-HEIGHT	LETTER-SPACING	CASE	USAGE
Content/Lowercase/2.5re...	Avenir	Roman	40px (2.5rem)	56px (3.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Desktop: Numbers 40>24 center of donut charts, Numbers XL
Content/Lowercase/2.5r...	Avenir	Heavy	40px (2.5rem)	56px (3.5rem)	0.6px (0.038rem)	Sentence	Desktop: Numbers 40>24 center of donut charts, Numbers XL

Color System

The color system must be considered as living organism, subject to modifications and extensions of color schemes as the design system grows and new needs arise.

This is why the color system must have the following properties:

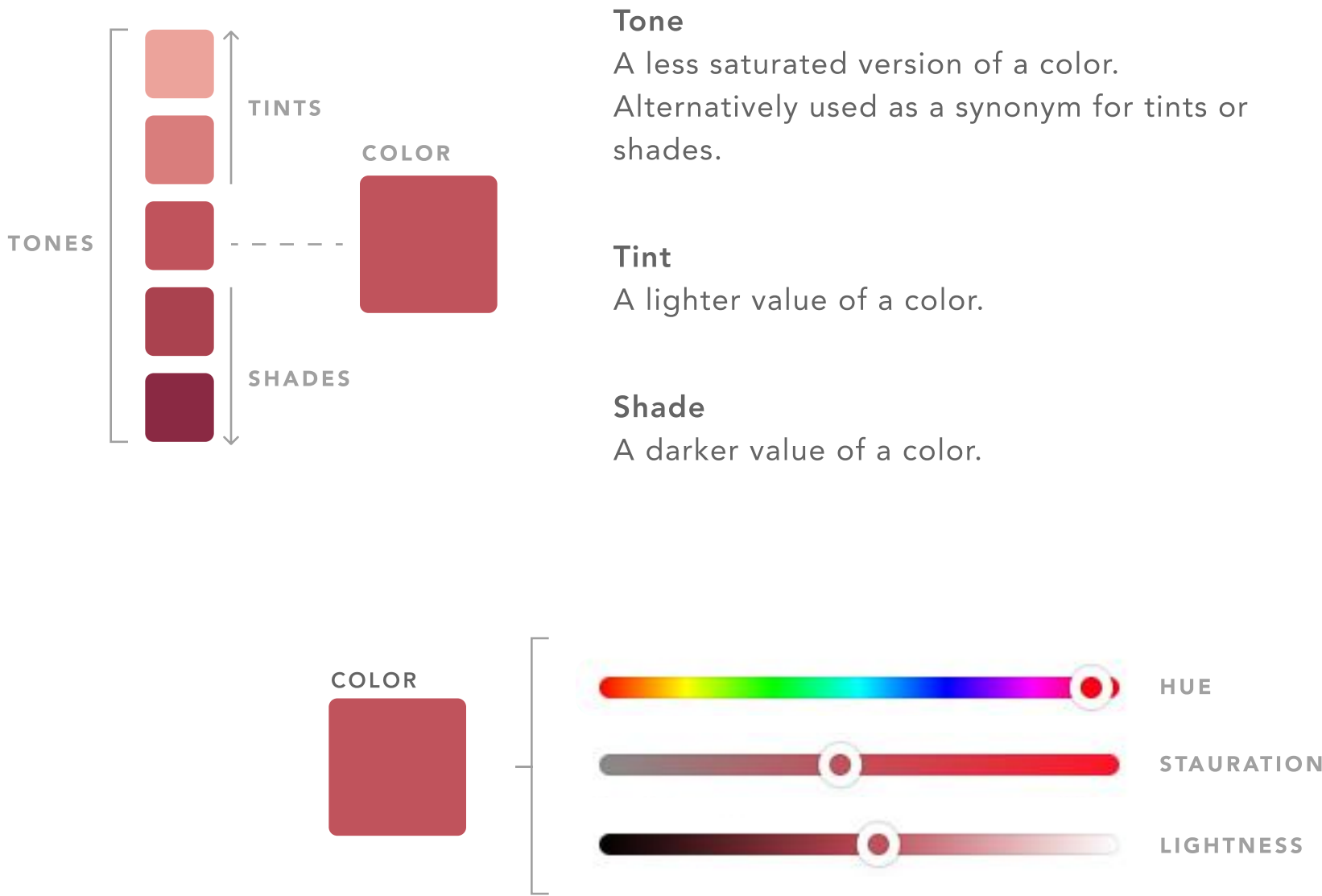
- **Flexibility:** it must be adaptable to small or large changes that arise based on the design system and product needs.
- **Scalability:** it must be applicable to different environments within the company's products and must be able to grow and evolve over time quickly and easily for work teams, both designers and developers.
- **Consistency:** it must ensure consistency and visual harmony throughout the design.

Having in mind these foundational properties that a Design System applied to colors must have, we based our naming structure on how the giants of the industry name colors, such as Spectrum (Adobe), Atlassian, Bootstrap, Material Design and Carbon (IBM).

We use the relationships between colors and their properties to create a scalable foundation for color in the design system.

Glossary

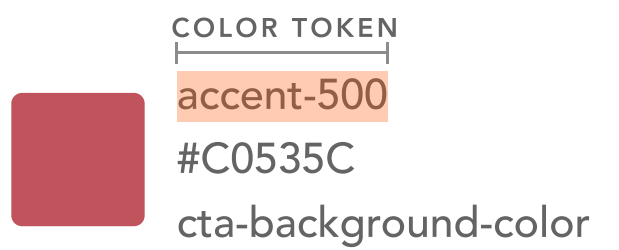
We use a number of terms to talk about color in the context of the design system. These words may have slightly different usages or definitions compared to some precedents in the product design and development communities, but they’ve been chosen intentionally and purposefully. The following terms are the foundations to understanding the many aspects of the color system.



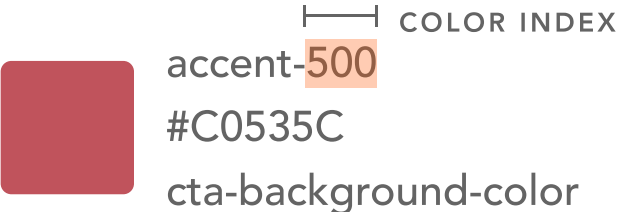
Hue: Some color models define hue as a single parameter of the color value, measured in degrees. This parameter has to be with the color family.

Saturation: The amount of chromatic intensity, or “colorfulness” of a color. Fully desaturated colors appear as grays.

Lightness: A percent-based representation of a color’s proximity to white. Varying lightnesses of a color create tints and shades.



Color token (or color name)
A design token that’s specific to a color usage on our UI. This provides a way of referencing a variable color value. Color tokens are named by the color usage (primary, accent, error) and a number representing an index in the list of tints and shades. For example, primary-400 represents the fifth color in the list of tints and shades of primary color.



Color index
A numerical representation (form 050 to 900 usually) of a color token’s position in a list of available tints and shades (e.g., the 500 in primary-500 represents the sixth color). This will allow us to recognize what type of color we are using. For example, if we take Primary-100, we already going to know that color is lighter than the primary color. It also allow us to expand our colors in case we need to add more color styles to our system.



Alias token (applied to colors)
Alias tokens relate to a specific context or abstraction. Aliases help communicate the intended purpose of a token, and are effective when a value with a single intent will appear in multiple places. For example, we use accent-500 for the state of default CTA buttons, so we can add an alias to the color description like “cta-background-color”, because this color will be used several times through our design.

Accessibillity Standards

A brief introduction about how to apply the colors having in mind the contrast ratio to preserve the AA Compliance and be sure the most users can distinguish elements in our UI. You can read the complete documentation on the WCAG website.

Minimum Contrast Ratio Requirements

According to the W3C, the contrast ratio between text and its background should be at least 4.5:1 (conformance level AA.)

The ratios become more forgiving with larger and heavier fonts since they're easier to read at lower contrast. If your type is at least 18 pt or 14 pt bold, the minimum contrast ratio drops to 3:1.

The previously mentioned general requirements doesn't apply for the following elements:

- Incidental: Text or images of text that are part of an inactive user interface component (i.e disabled buttons), that are pure decoration, that are not visible to anyone, or that are part of a picture that contains significant other visual content, have no contrast requirement.
 - Logotypes: Text that is part of a logo or brand name has no contrast requirement.
-

Contrast Ratio

To define color contrast, WCAG relies on a formulation called a contrast ratio, a two-number figure that ranges from 1:1 to 21:1. The first number refers to the relative luminance — a measure of brightness — of the lighter color. The second reflects the relative luminance of the darker shade.

Relative luminance, meanwhile, is a numerical description of a color's brightness. WCAG provides a mathematical formula for translating RGB values into relative luminance.

The important thing to remember is that higher contrast ratios makes it easier to distinguish the text from the background, while lower contrast ratios do the opposite. A contrast ratio of 1:1 would represent a pure white foreground on a pure white background, while 21:1 replaces the foreground color with black. Clearly, low contrast is a problem for text.

Best Practices

Design elements should never depend on color as the only visual means of conveying information, indicating an action, prompting a response or differentiation on a site. A good idea is to add another states indicators, such as icons, animations, stripes, dots or any graphic element to complement the color. You can check our best practices [here](#)

Brand Colors

This main group contains the most used colors on the website and colors the users will see more frequently. These colors are related to the brand identity.

Primary

It is the dominant color within the interface. We use it to highlight links, secondary buttons (like text buttons), hover states, and other actions repeated by the users.

primary-500 [default]
#45739B

4.17:1
5.02:1

primary-500 8% [hover]
#45739B

18.98:1
1.1 : 1

primary-500 12% [pressed]
#45739B

17.98:1
1.16:1

primary-050
#F0F6FD

19.3:1
1.08:1

primary-600
#396186

3.22:1
6.5:1

primary-700 [CTA hover]
#22436F

2.1:1
9.99:1

Usage examples

Label*

◇ |Text field

VIEW ALL LISTINGS

Helper text

Accent

Is the color we use to highlight the primary buttons within the interface. The primary button is the only component in this design system that uses the accent color to highlight the CTA or FAB.

accent-500 [default]
#C0535C

4.63:1
4.53:1

accent-600
#AA424F

3.6:1
5.83:1

accent-700 [hover]
#8A2943

2.47:1
8.47:1

Usage examples

CONTACT AGENT

Neutrals

Corcoran uses several tints and shades of grays, including white and black. These grays are neutrals, fully desaturated, which means that they can work alongside any color. These colors are used for backgrounds, texts, and so on.

White
#FFFFFF

21:1

neutral-100
#FAFAFA

20.11:1
1.04:1

neutral-200
#F5F5F5

19.26:1
1.09:1

neutral-300
#E5E5E5

16.67:1
1.25:1

neutral-400
#D5D5D5

14.3:1
1.46:1

neutral-500
#B1B1B1

9.79:1
2.14:1

neutral-600
#8C8C8C

6.24:1
3.36:1

neutral-700
#646464

3.54:1
5.91:1

neutral-800
#464646

2.22:1
9.43:1

neutral-900
#222222

1.31:1
15.9:1

Black
#000000

21:1

Usage examples

⬆

⌵⌵

☐ Checkbox

☒ Radio

Semantic Colors

Semantic colors are used to give feedback to users, in order to communicate a specific system status, such as alerts, errors and validation processes. For example: green has a positive connotation. We use green to convey success, confirmation messages, etc.

These colors are very useful to use on elements like popups, text fields and other feedback components. They give guidance to users to take action in response.

Error

Based on the global communication conventions we use red for danger, error or destructive actions or status.

error-100
#FED9CB

16:1
1.31:1

error-500
#EE0014

4.64:1
4.52:1

error-600
#CC0023

3.37:1
5.84:1

error-700
#AB002D

2.76:1
7.58:1

Usage examples

Label*

Text field

△ Helper text

Warning

Based on the global communication conventions, we use yellow to convene alert, caution and warning.

warning-100
#FFF3CD

18.95:1
1.1:1

warning-500
#FFC107

12.88:1
1.63:1

warning-600
#CC9A06

8.19:1
2.56:1

warning-800
#664D03

2.62:1
7.99:1

Usage examples

i

Title

Message

Success

Based on the global communication conventions, we use green to convene success, safe and correct messages.

success-050
#F2F8F5

19.52:1
1.07:1

success-100
#D1E7DD

16.18:1
1.29 :1

success-500
#198754

4.63:1
4.53:1

success-600
#146C43

3.25:1
6.44 :1

success-700
#0F5132

2.24:1
9.36:1

Usage examples

✓

Message text

✕

Link

Custom Colors

These are additional colors used for specific cases, such as data graphics, or additional information that use specific colors to be transmitted.

Data

This categorical palette is the best when you want to distinguish discrete categories of data that do not have an inherent correlation, for example, pie charts or percentage charts.

The colors of this palette should be applied in order of relevance and in sequence strictly as described below.

Priority 1: blue-500

#638FB6

6.13:1
3.42:1

Priority 2: pink-500

#E26B78

6.6:1
3.17:1

Priority 3: orange-500

#F68F68

9.04:1
2.32:1

Priority 4: purple-400

#9C88C9

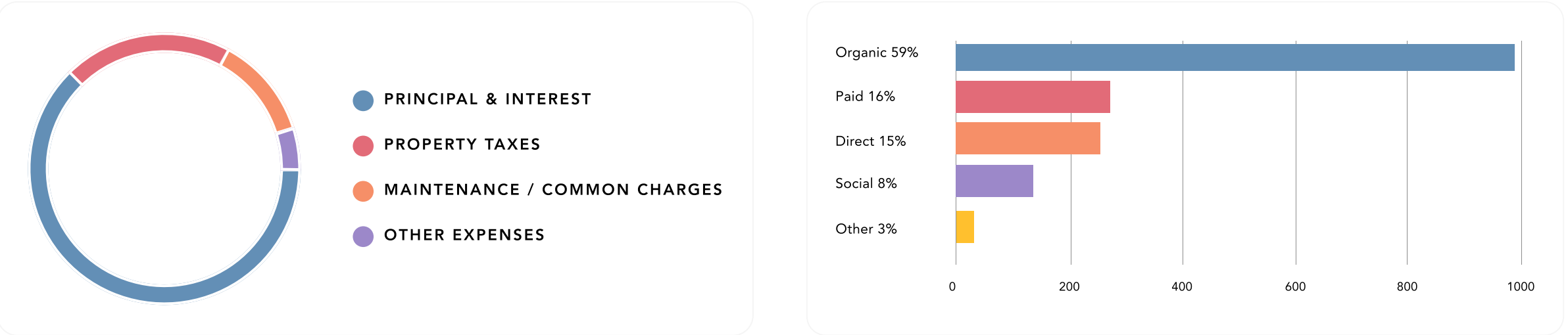
6.77:1
3.09:1

Priority 5: yellow-500

#FFC02E

12.83:1
1.63:1

Usage examples



Subway

We use these colors to represent the subway lines into the map.

A-C-E

#0039A6

2.13:1
9.83:1

B-D-F-M

#E13100

4.64:1
4.52:1

G

#328809

4.66:1
4.5:1

J-Z

#996633

4.3:1
4.88:1

L

#727272

4.36:1
4.81:1

N-Q-R

#FCCC0A

13.78:1
1.52:1

S

#585858

2.95:1
7.11:1

1-2-3

#CD0011

3.6:1
5.82:1

4-5-6

#006B2C

3.13:1
6.68:1

7

#B933AD

4.13:1
5.07:1

Usage examples



Elevation Styles

Elevation styles are used to create separation between surfaces and give users a visual cue that an object or experience is “elevated” in priority or hierarchy.

Elevation can be depicted using shadows or other visual cues, such as surface fills or opacities.

Note: shadows are not the only way to depict elevation of an element and should be used sparingly. For example, a modal window appearing with a dark background does not need shadow.

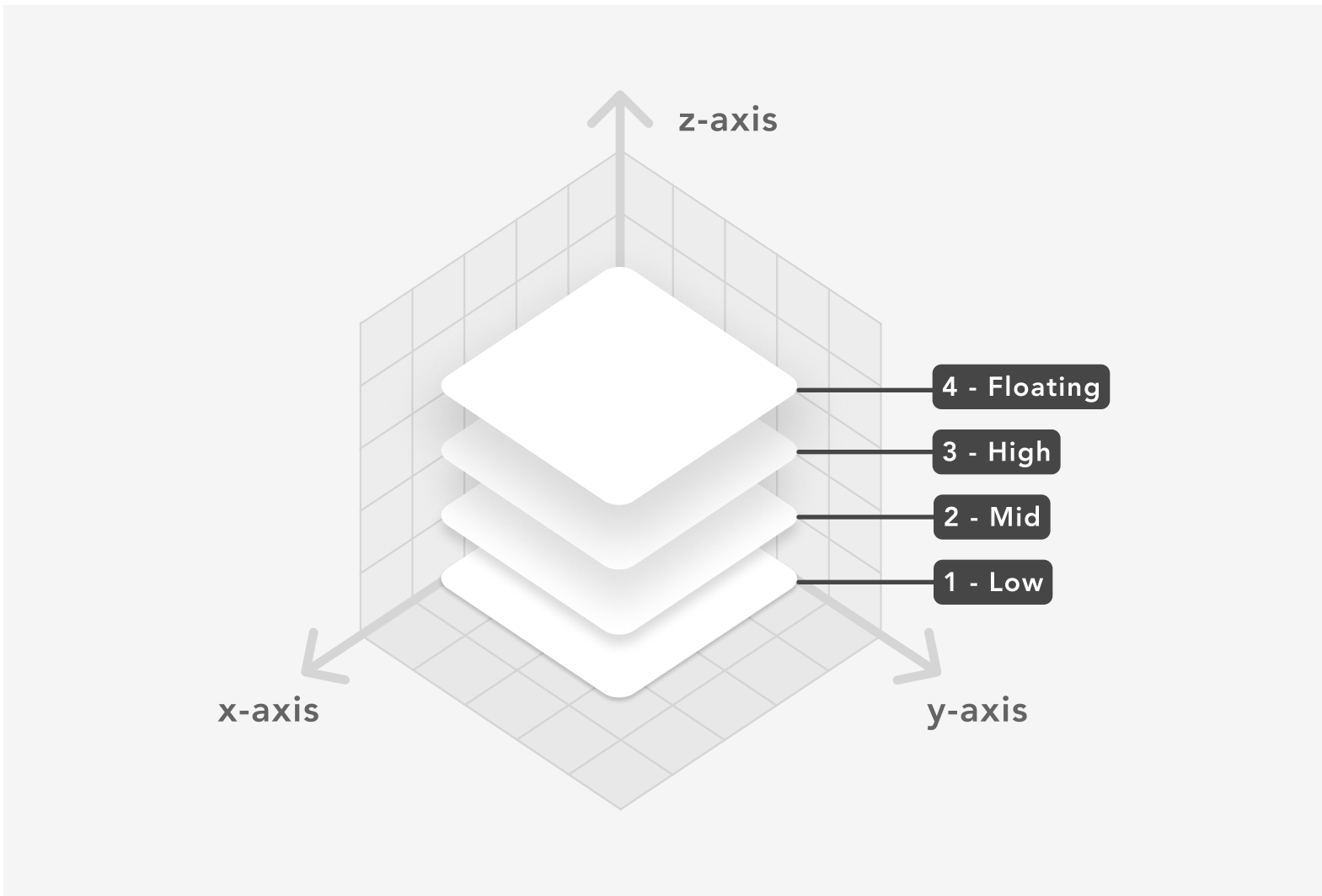
Understanding elevation hierarchy

For all elements that are elevated above surface level of the page we can use one of the 4 established elevation levels:

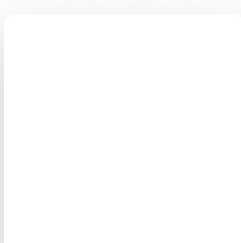
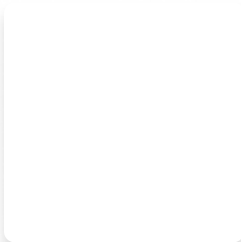
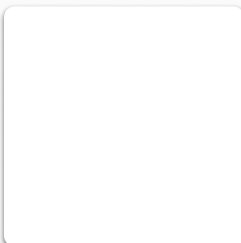
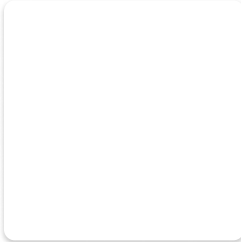
- 1. Low
- 2. Mid
- 3. High
- 4. Floating

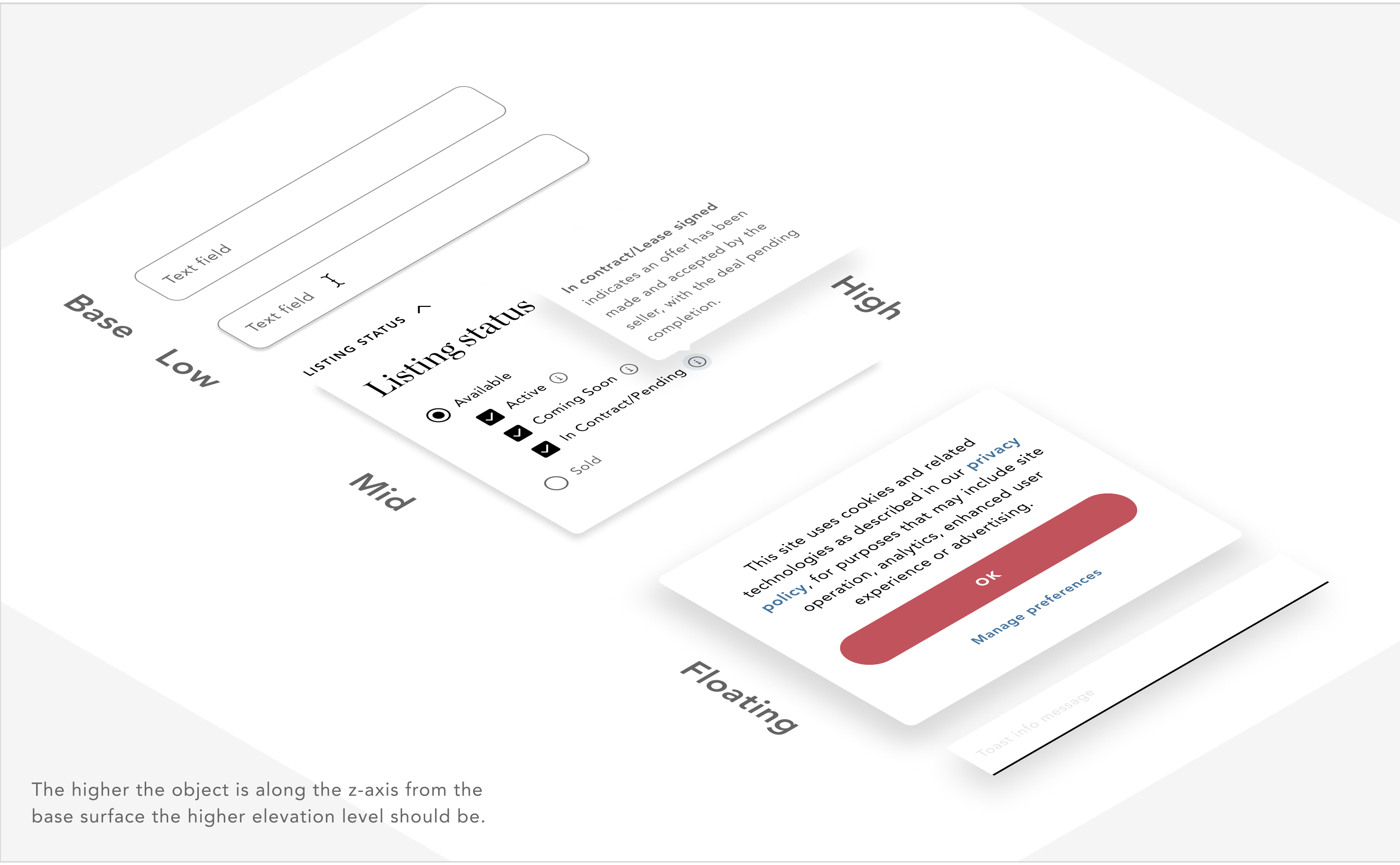
The higher an object is along the **Z-axis**, the more depth it will appear to have, helping users visually prioritize that element above others. Lowering the Z-axis value makes the object appear flatter.

The higher the object is relatively to the main base surface of the page the higher elevation level should be.



Elevation Styles

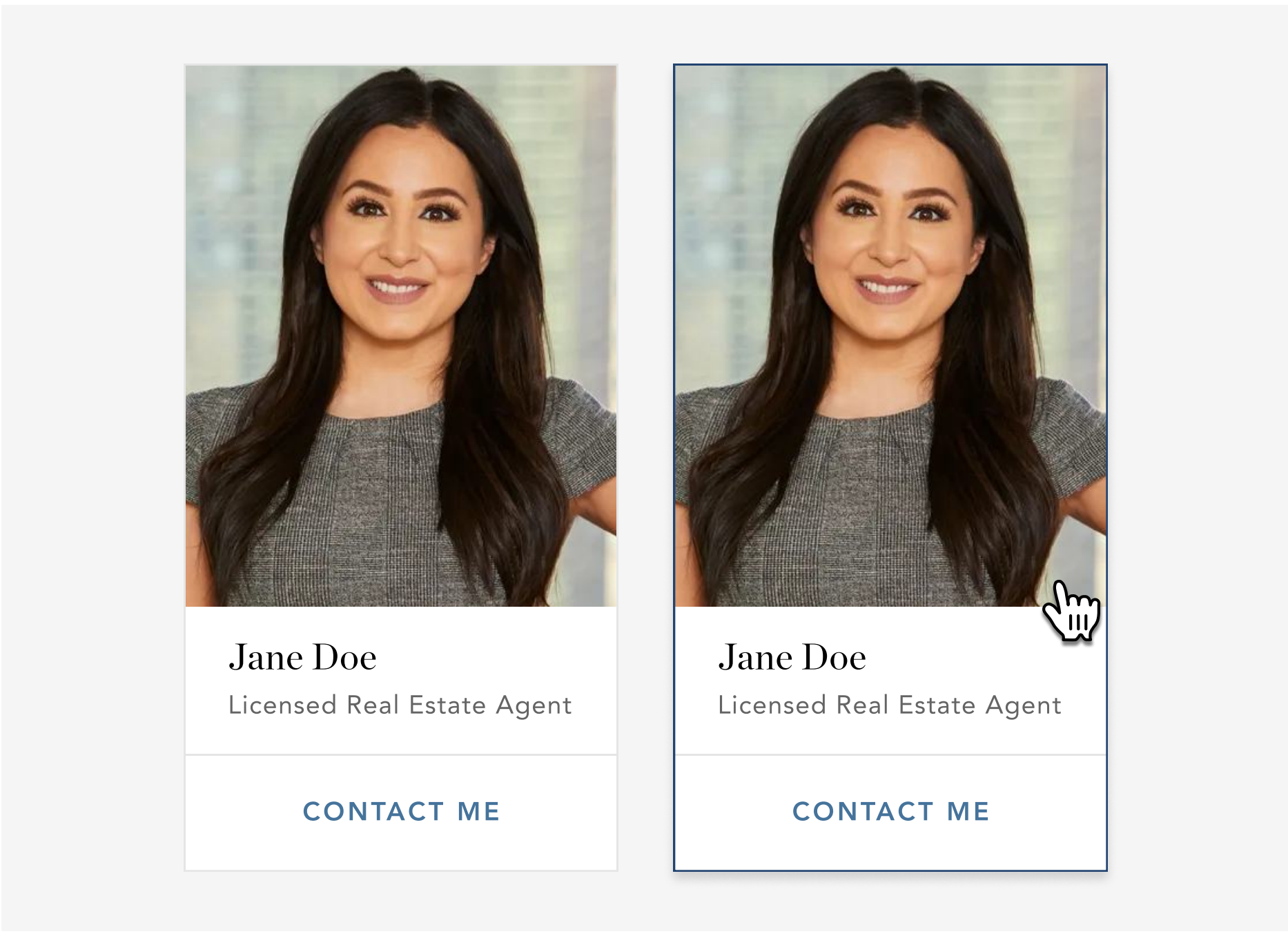
ELEVATION LEVEL	SHADOW STYLE	USE CASES	NOTES	
	Floating	box-shadow: 0px 12px 25px 5px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.15)	toasts, non-modal dialogs (like a cookies pop-up), banners	elements that appear on top of everything else on the page
	High	box-shadow: 0px 16px 16px 0px rgba (0, 0, 0, 0.10);	tooltips and pop-up tips	
	Mid	box-shadow: 0px 4px 6px 0px rgba (0, 0, 0, 0.15);	dropdown lists (including search autocomplete), menus, cards in hover state	
	Low-intense*	box-shadow: 0px 1px 2px 0px rgba (0, 0, 0, 0.50);	map elements only (markers and buttons) since they require more contrast against the background	*should not be published: it is not supposed to be used for anything other than the map elements
	Low	box-shadow: 0px 1px 2px 0px rgba (0, 0, 0, 0.20);	inputs in hover state	



When to use elevation shadow styles

1. To show interactivity.

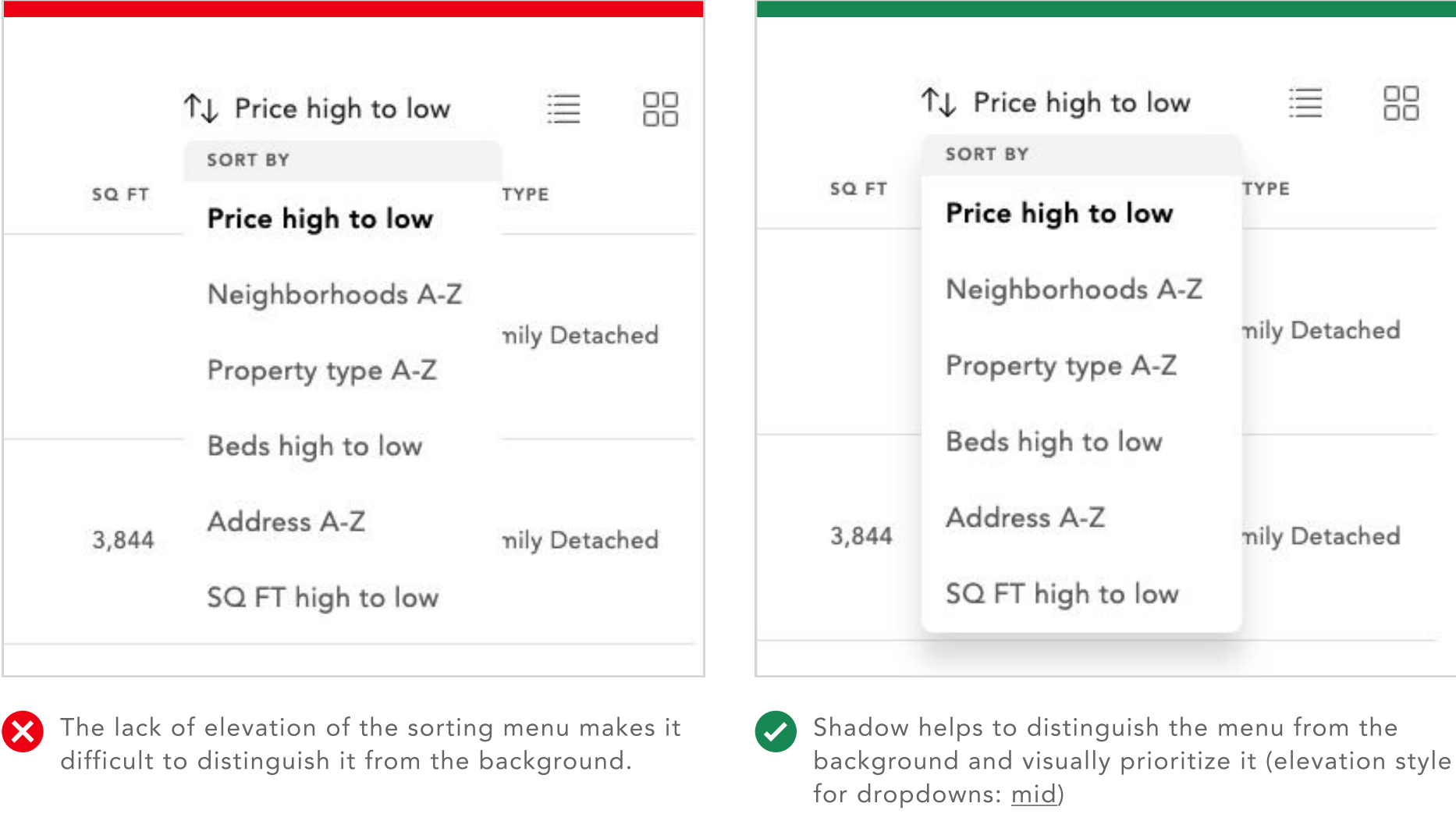
For example clickable cards gain elevation when hovered (elevation style for cards on hover: mid)



2. To reflect spatial relationships of overlapping surfaces.

When a surface overlaps another surface (for example a dropdown menu is displayed on top of the content) the surface in the front needs higher elevation for them to be seen as separate from one another.

Avoid ambiguous overlap by ensuring surface edges are clearly defined.



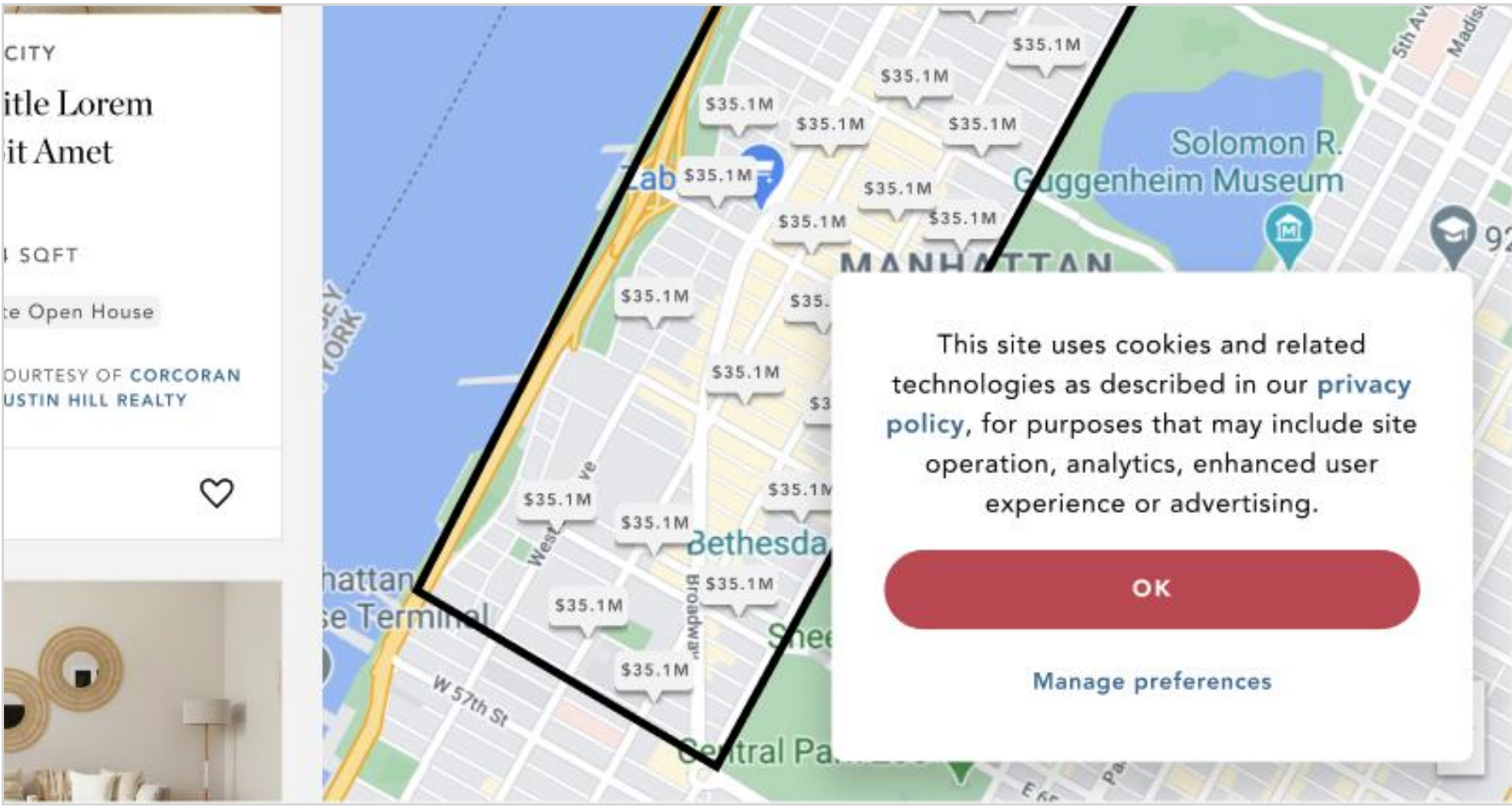
The lack of elevation of the sorting menu makes it difficult to distinguish it from the background.

Shadow helps to distinguish the menu from the background and visually prioritize it (elevation style for dropdowns: mid)

3. Focus user attention

For example, a non-modal dialog (does not block the background) temporarily appearing in front of all surfaces needs to have high enough elevation.

For example, the cookies pop up has the highest elevation level: floating.



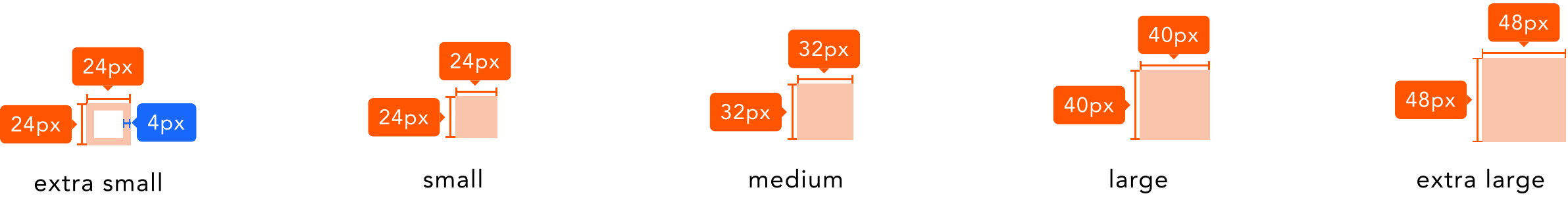
2. Iconography

Internal Icons

Currently, Corcoran has social pages on Instagram, Facebook, Tiktok, Twitter, Pinterest, Linkedin and Youtube. We have capabilities of sharing on Instagram, Telegram, Whatsapp, Messenger and Facebook. Social media icons link to our company and agent social pages.

Size

Icons live inside 24, 32, 40 or 48px square bounding box that acts as the touch point
All icons must be used at the sizes shown below, unless indicated otherwise.

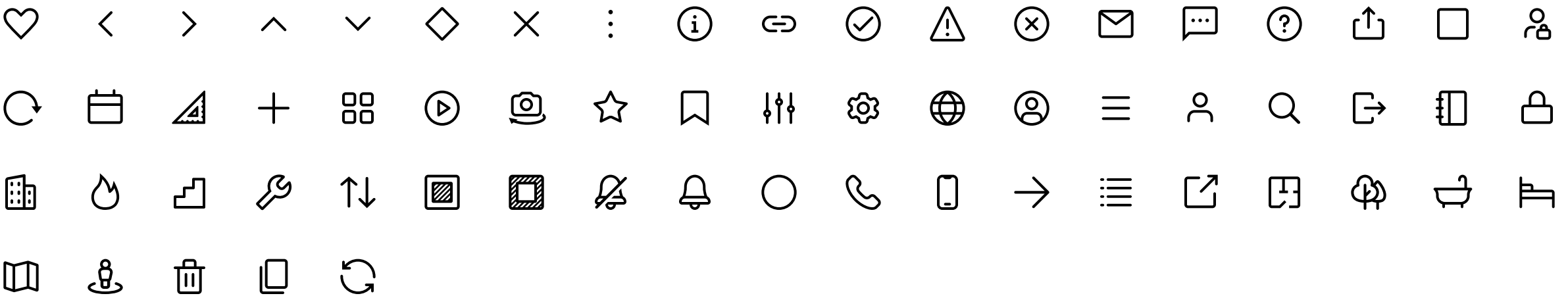


Color

We use social media logos in two main forms - black or white. A white logo would look better on a dark background, while a black logo would look better on a light background. If the social media brand uses an alternative gray color, we also use nuetral-700 as a third option.



Outline Icon



Filled Icon

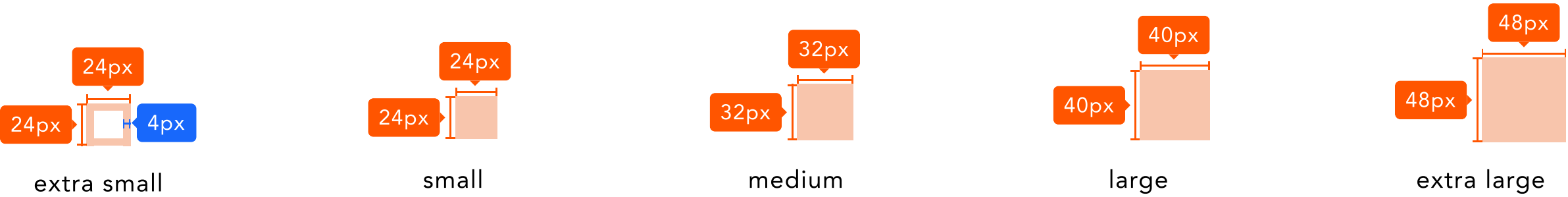


Social Media Icons

Currently, Corcoran has social pages on Instagram, Facebook, Tiktok, Twitter, Pinterest, Linkedin and Youtube. We have capabilities of sharing on Instagram, Telegram, Whatsapp, Messenger and Facebook. Social media icons link to our company and agent social pages.

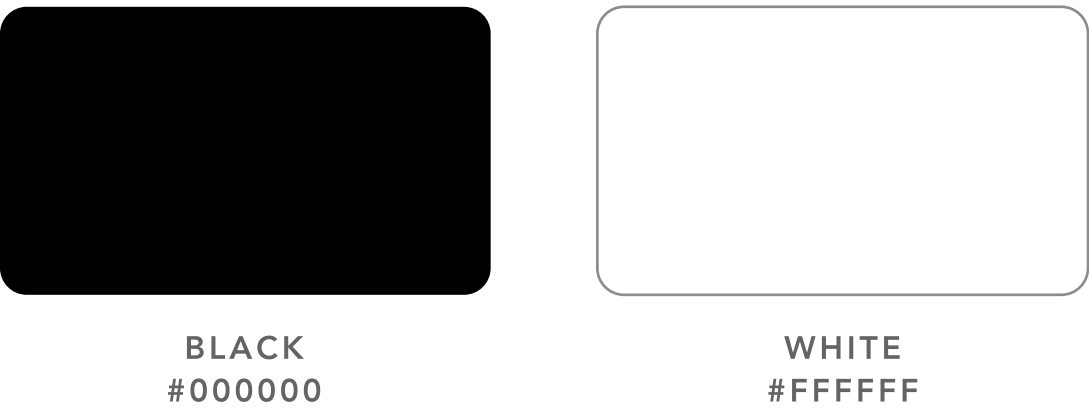
Size

Icons live inside 24, 32, 40 or 48px square bounding box that acts as the touch point
All icons must be used at the sizes shown below, unless indicated otherwise.



Color

We use social media logos in two main forms - black or white. A white logo would look better on a dark background, while a black logo would look better on a light background. If the social media brand uses an alternative gray color, we also use nueltral-600 as a third option.



Adhere to Company Brand Guidelines

SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

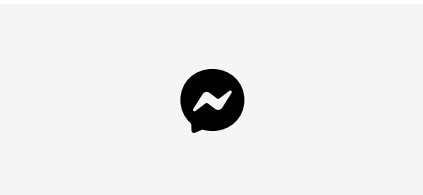
- Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/brand/resources/facebookapp/logo>
- Messenger - <https://www.facebook.com/brand/resources/messenger/messenger-brand>
- Instagram - <https://www.facebook.com/brand/resources/instagram/instagram-brand/>
- Pinterest - <https://business.pinterest.com/en/brand-guidelines/>
- Twitter - <https://about.twitter.com/en/who-we-are/brand-toolkit>
- TikTok - <https://tiktokbrandbook.com/d/HhXfjVK1Poj9/design#/basics/logo>
- Youtube - <https://www.youtube.com/howyoutubeworks/resources/brand-resources/#logos-icons-and-colors>
- Telegram - <https://telegram.org/tour/screenshots>
- Whatsapp - <https://www.facebook.com/brand/resources/whatsapp/whatsapp-brand>
- Linkedin - https://brand.linkedin.com/content/brand/global/en_us/index/visual-identity/logo

Social Media Logos

Facebook



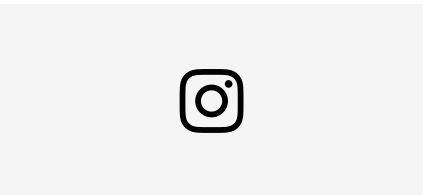
Messenger



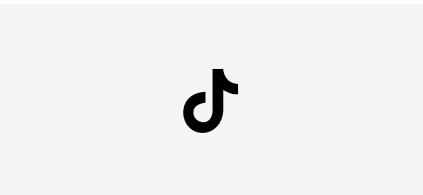
Pinterest



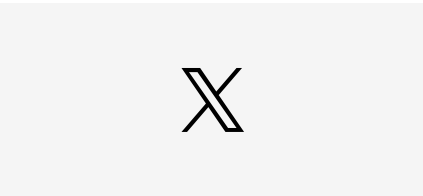
Instagram



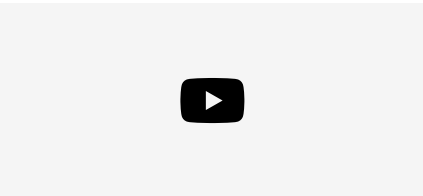
TikTok



X (formerly Twitter)



Youtube



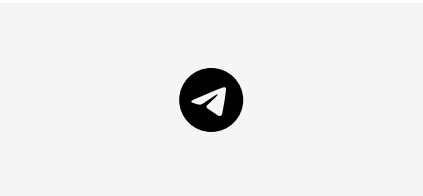
Linkedin



Whatsapp



Telegram



3. Action

Buttons

Buttons are standard interactive elements that allow users to perform actions or submit forms. Buttons provide a clear and intuitive way for users to interact with the interface, such as submitting a form, saving changes, or initiating a specific process.

Corcoran has 5 main types of buttons with all their correspondent sizes and states (default, hover, pressed, focused, loading and disabled):



Anatomy



- 1. Leading icon
- 2. Text Label
- 3. Trailing icon

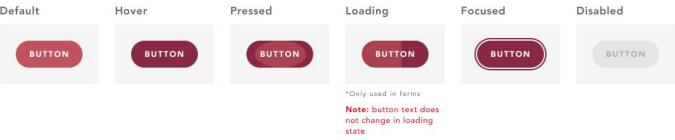
Caution: avoid displaying leading and trailing icons within the same button.

Sizes & Specs



States

Primary



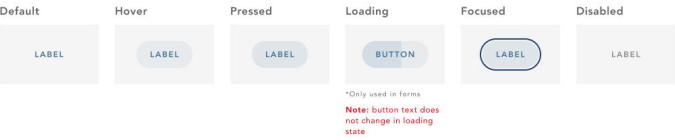
Secondary



Secondary Inverted



Tertiary



Pill (baby)



Text Link

Links take the user to a new location, such as a new web page or new section of the current page. Links should never be used to change the state of an item. This means that clicking on a link should not add, change, save or delete any data on the screen.

Uppercase Link:LINK

Lowercase Link:Link

Inverted Uppercase Link:LINK

Inverted Lowercase Link:Link

Anatomy

Calculate your mortgage

Fair Housing Compliance Notice

1

2

1. Text label

2. Trailing icon

Caution: avoid displaying leading and trailing icons within the same button.

Size & Specs

32LINK

32Link

States

Uppercase

Default

Hover

Pressed

Focused

Disabled

LINK

LINK

LINK

LINK

LINK

Lowercase

Default

Hover

Pressed

Focused

Disabled

Link

Link

Link

Link

Link

Inverted Uppercase

Default

Hover

Pressed

Focused

Disabled

LINK

LINK

LINK

LINK

LINK

Inverted Lowercase

Default

Hover

Pressed

Focused

Disabled

Link

Link

Link

Link

Link

Usage: Text Link vs Tertiary Button

Text Link

- Takes users to a new screen.
- Access to help documentation.
- Help is more detailed and robust.

Tertiary Button

- Keeps user on their current screen.
- Inline info on specific elements.
- Help is a short text snippet.

TEXT LINK

TEXT BUTTON

Icon Buttons

Icon buttons are compact and visually engaging buttons that display an icon to represent a specific action or functionality. These buttons are ideal for situations where you want to provide a clear visual cue to the user while conserving space. Icon Buttons can be used to trigger actions, navigate between different sections, or perform specific operations within an interface.

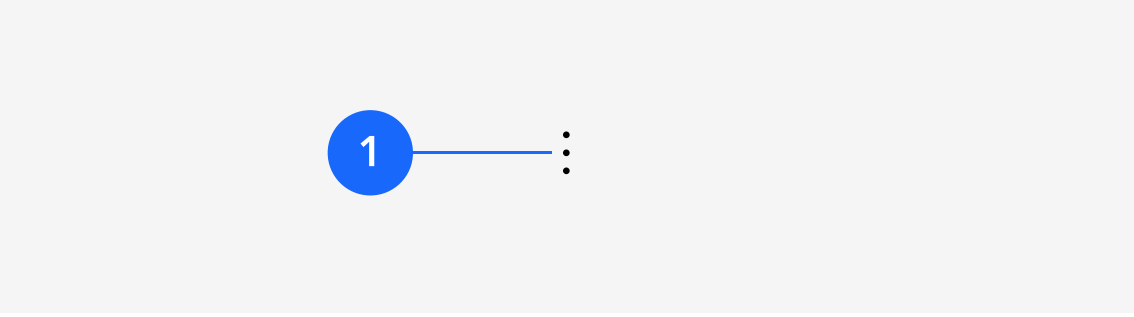
- Icon buttons help people take minor actions with one tap.
- Icon buttons must use a system icon with a clear meaning
 - 2 types: standard and contained



Anatomy

Standard icon button

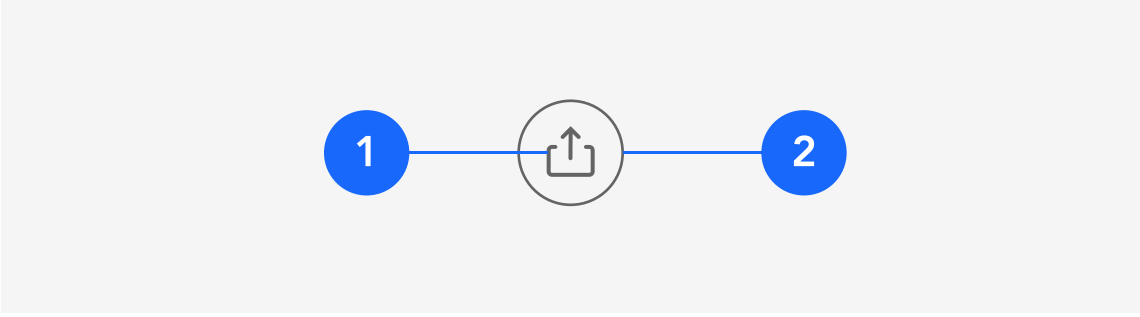
Don't have a container.



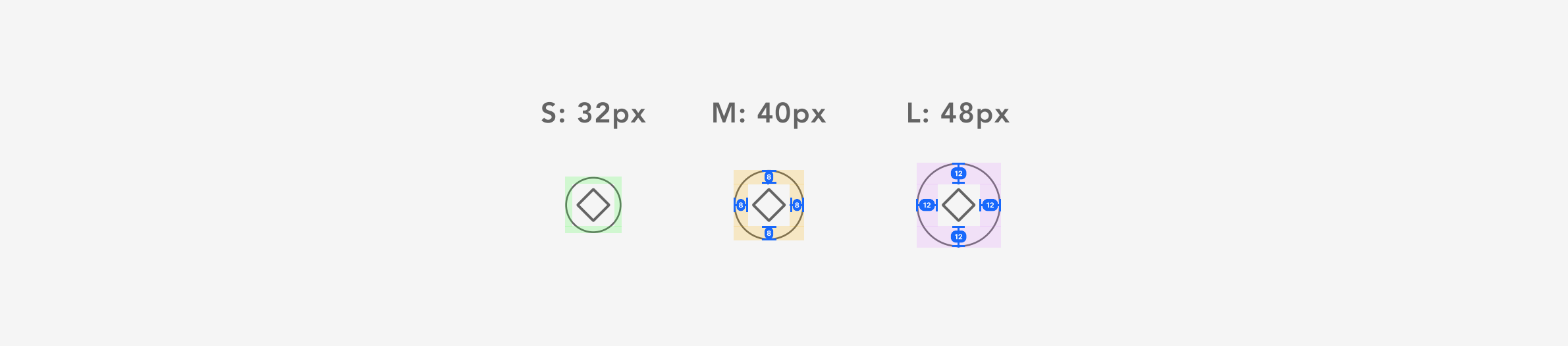
1. Icon. (24px size)
2. Container

Contained icon button

Outline container border is 1px.

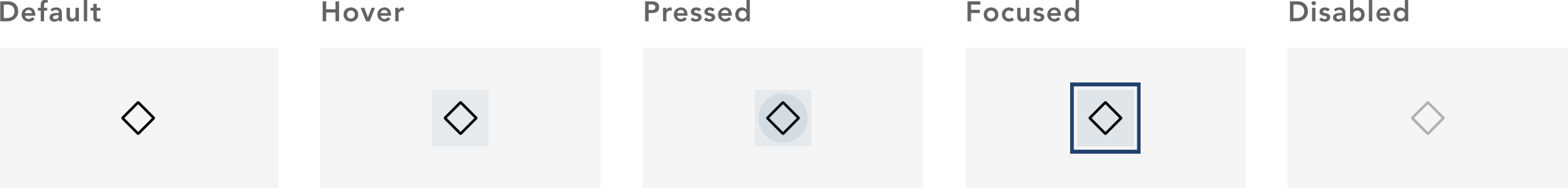


Sizes & Specs



States

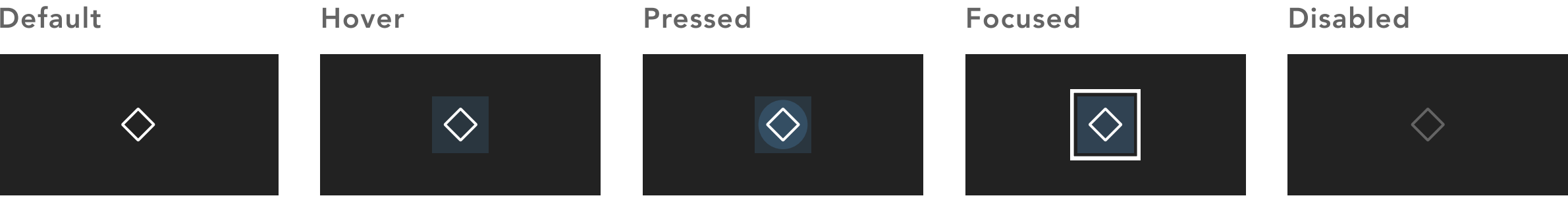
Standard



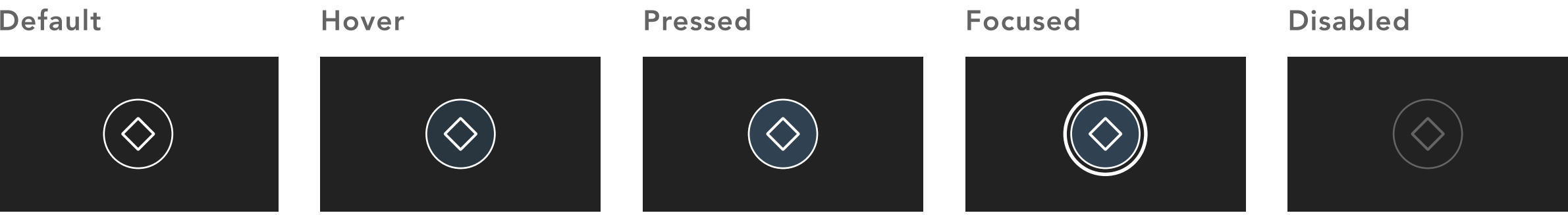
Contained



Inverted Standard

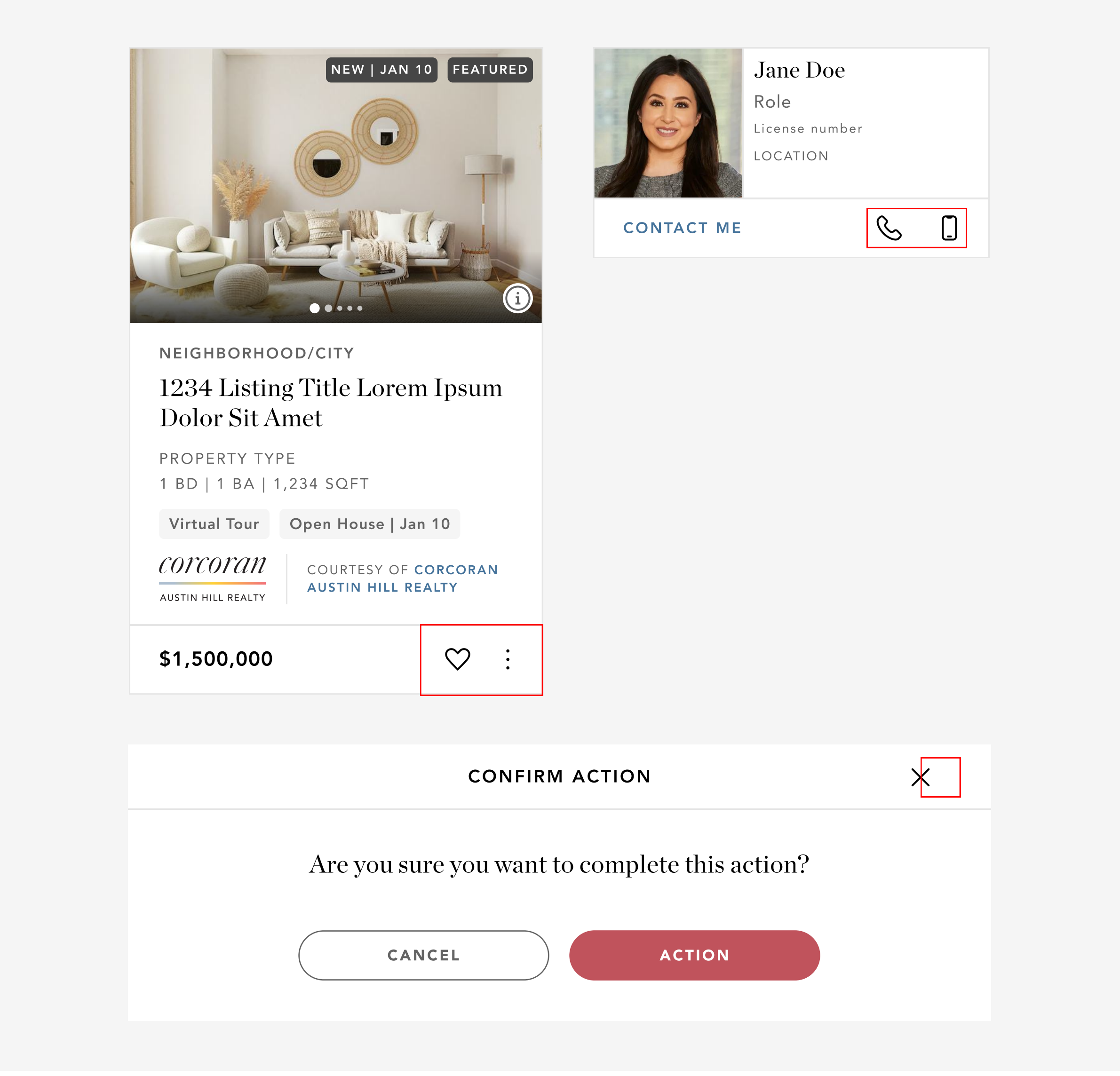


Inverted Contained



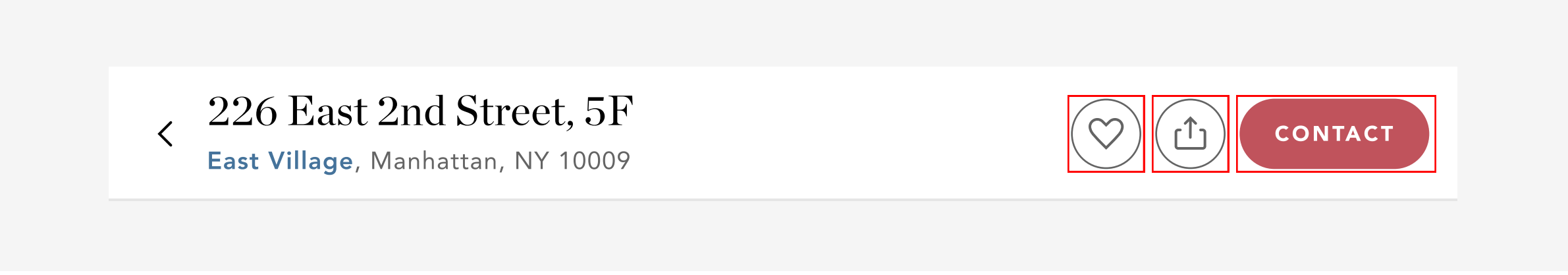
Standard Icon Button - Use Cases

Standard icon buttons can be used across all Corcoran products to trigger small actions in the interface. They are used in cards to open action menus or favoriting listings. They are also used in some horizontal agent cards to contact agents by phone. This button is also use in modal headers to close them. These examples are some, but not all, the use cases for this button



Contained Icon Button - Use Cases

Contained icon buttons are an alternative to replace secondary buttons when there's not enough space for labels or it's needed to save space on the screen. They can also be used next to primary buttons to trigger secondary actions.



Info Button

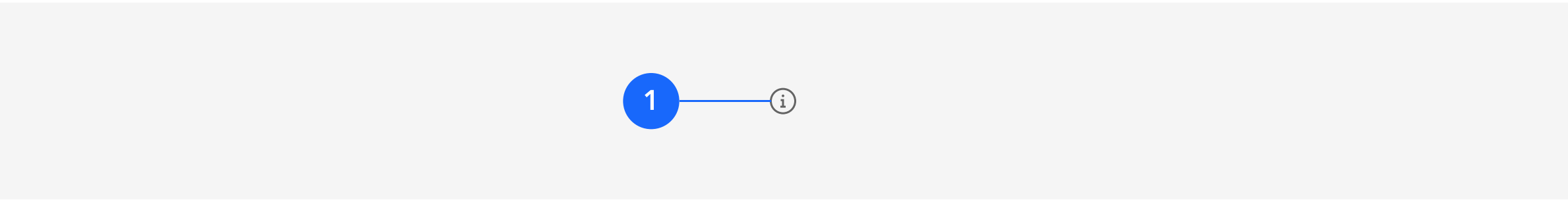
Info buttons usually trigger tooltips. These buttons are useful to inform and assist users with contextual help or information about the checkboxes or radio buttons present on a screen. This help/info button can also be used on cards or other design patterns that require additional information, not as relevant, but useful, that can't be displayed elsewhere.

Why are these buttons different from icon buttons?

Because of the need of making a smaller icon preserving the 32px tapeable area, as these buttons may accompany other buttons or interactive elements with more hierarchy and relevance in the interface.

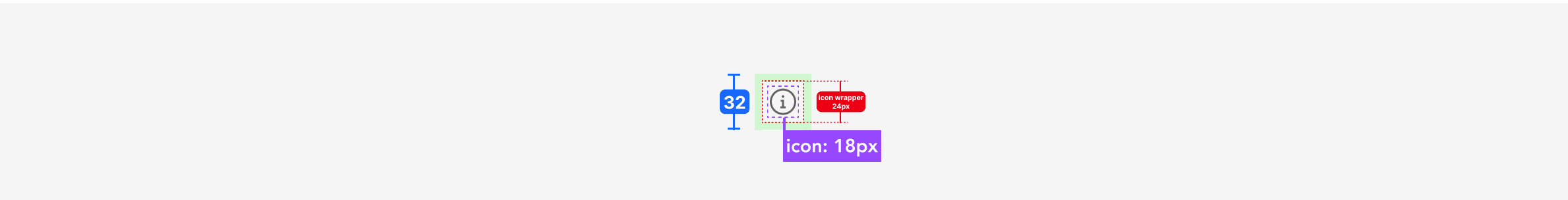


Anatomy

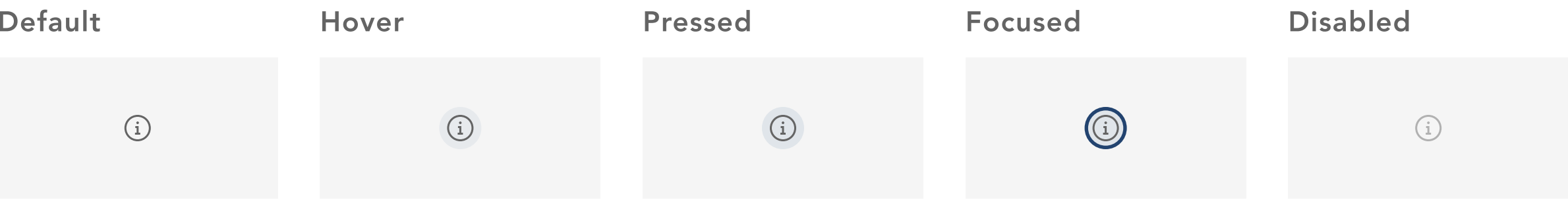


1. Icon.

Size & Specs



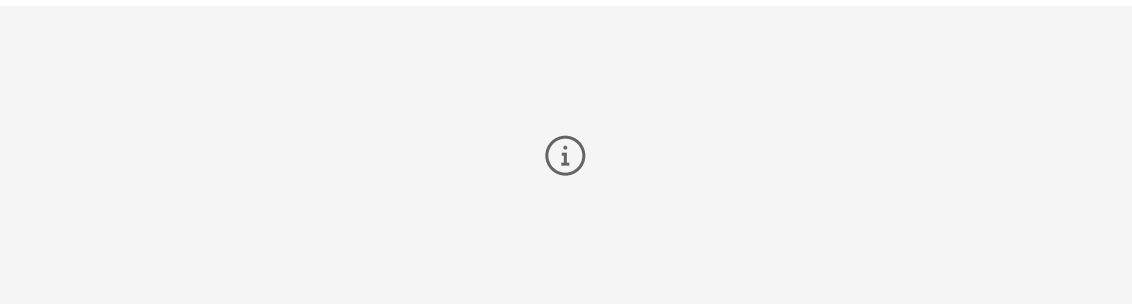
States



Usage: Info Icon vs Question Mark

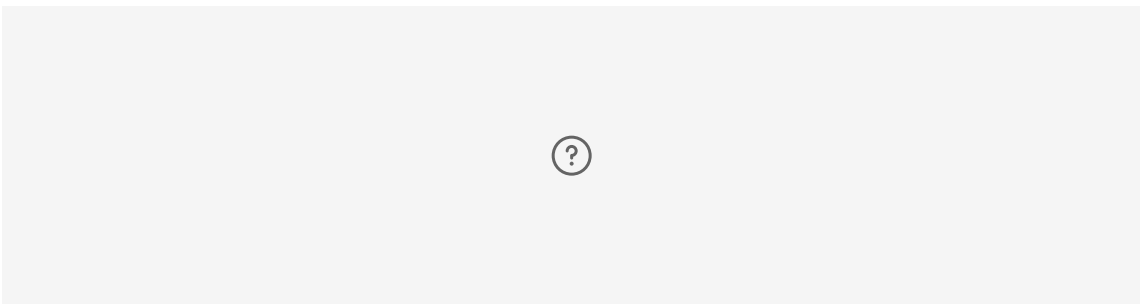
Info icon

- Keeps user on their current screen.
- Inline info on specific elements.
- Help is a short text snippet.



Question Mark

- Takes users to a new screen.
- Access to help documentation.
- Help is more detailed and robust.



4. Data Entry

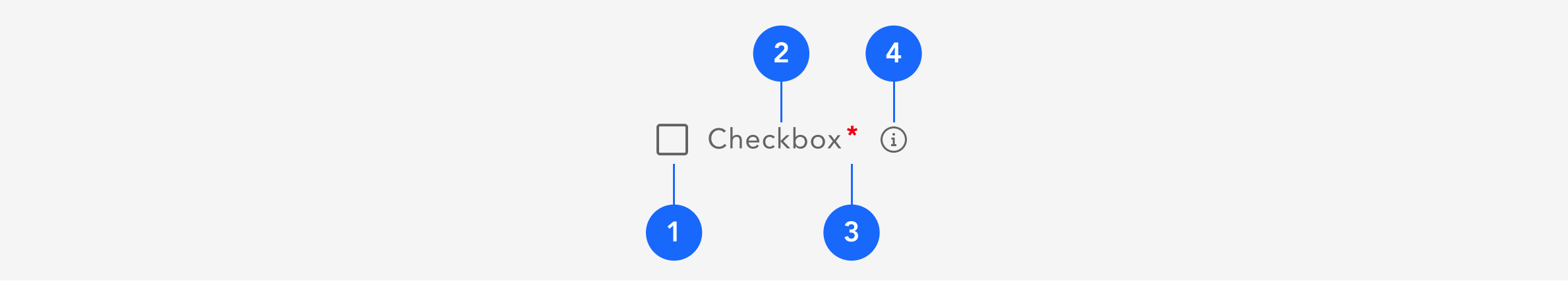
Checkboxes

Checkboxes allow users to select multiple items from a list of individual items, or to mark one individual item as selected.

- Use checkboxes to:
- Select one or more options from a list
 - Present a list containing sub-selections
 - Turn an item on or off

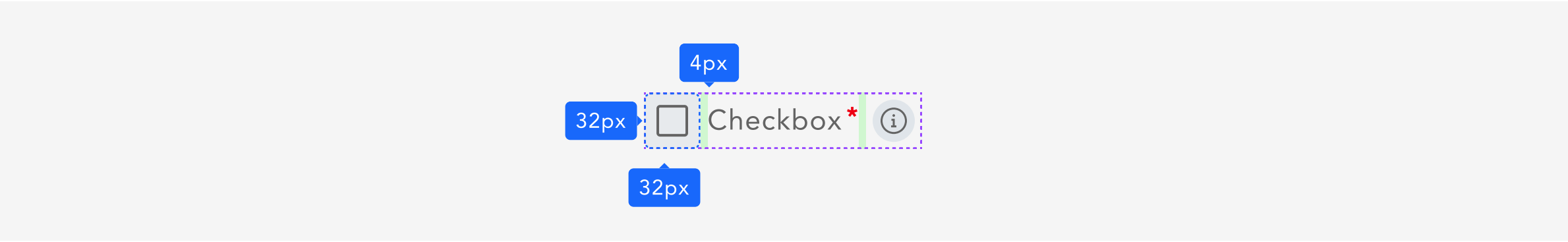


Anatomy



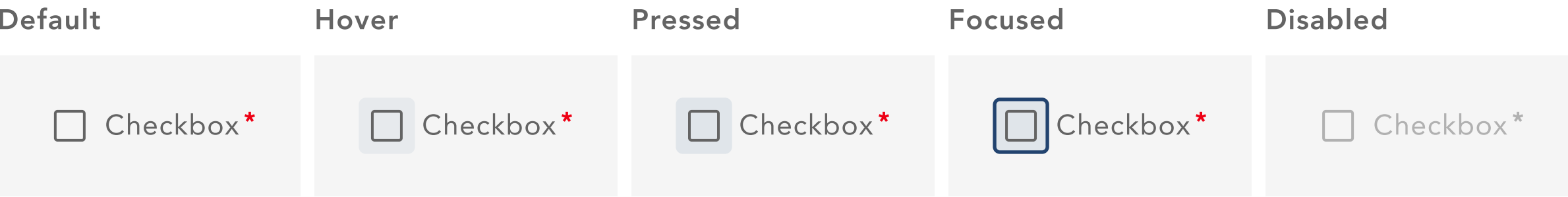
1. Checkbox - **Required**
2. Label - **Required**
3. Asterisk - **Optional**
4. Info - **Optional**

Specs



States

Blank



Indeterminate



Selected



Radio Buttons

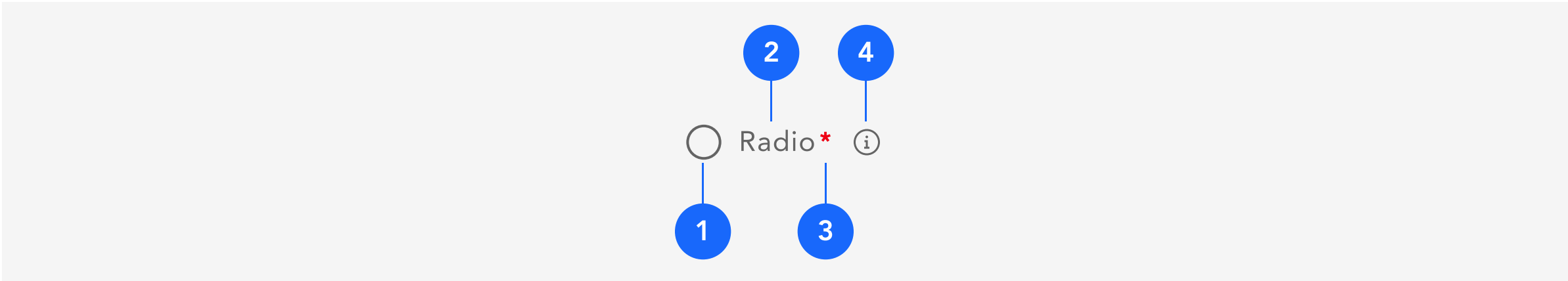
Radio buttons allow users to select only one option from a list of individual options

Use radio buttons to:

- Select a single option from a set
- Expose all available options

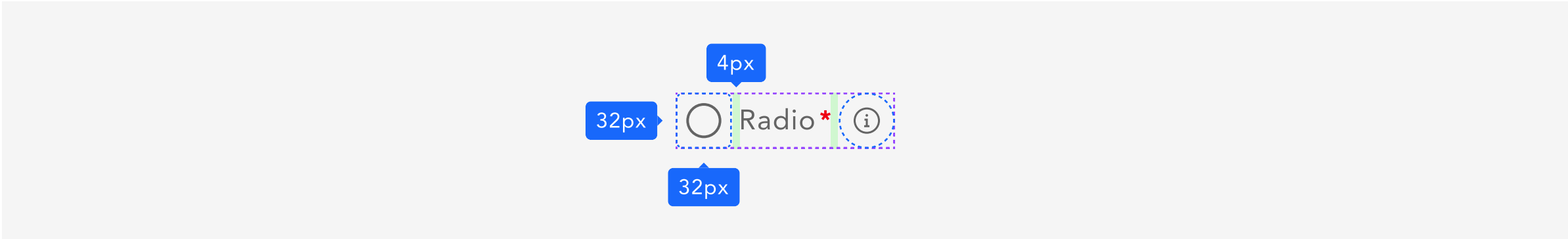


Anatomy



- 1. Radio Button - **Required**
- 2. Text - **Required**
- 3. Asterisk - **Optional**
- 4. Info Icon - **Optional**

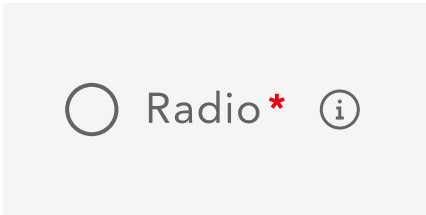
Specs



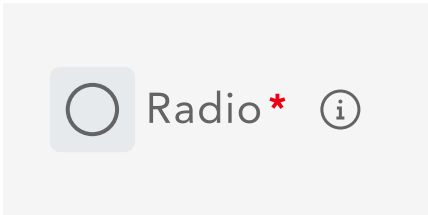
States

Blank

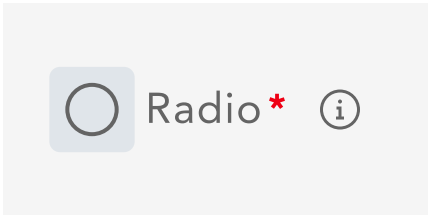
Default



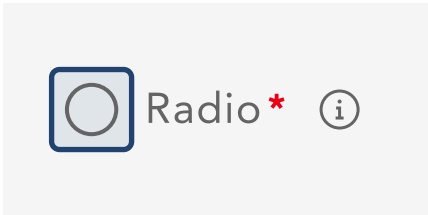
Hover



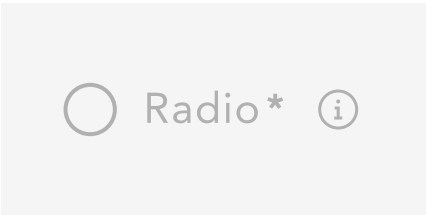
Pressed



Focused

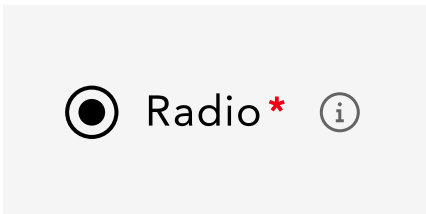


Disabled

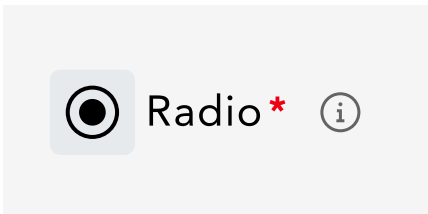


Selected

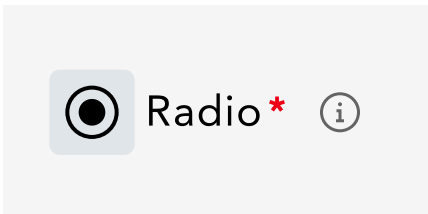
Default



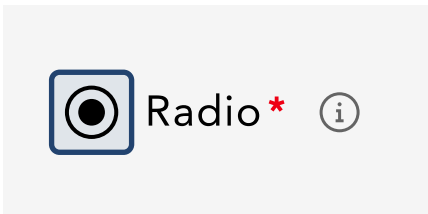
Hover



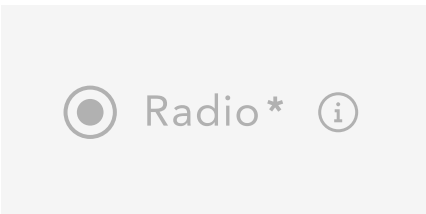
Pressed



Focused

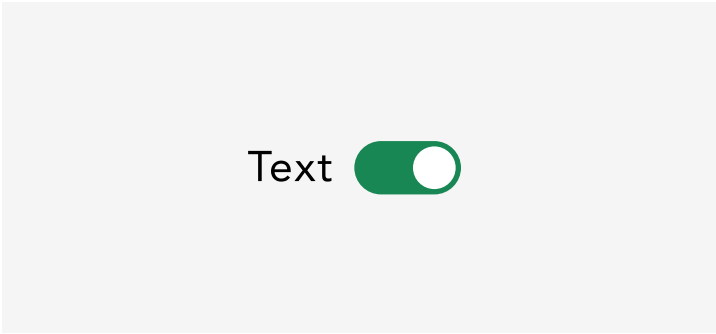


Disabled

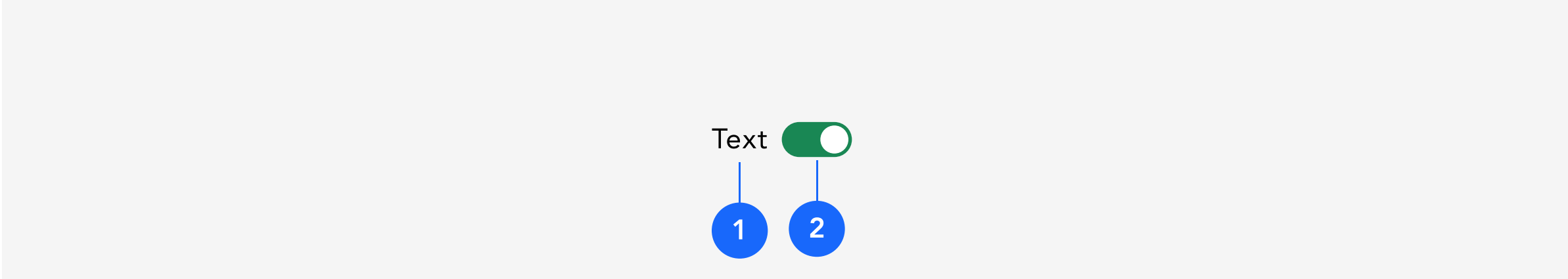


Toggles

Toggles are the preferred way to adjust settings on and off. Toggles should be used instead of radio buttons if each item in a set can be independently controlled.

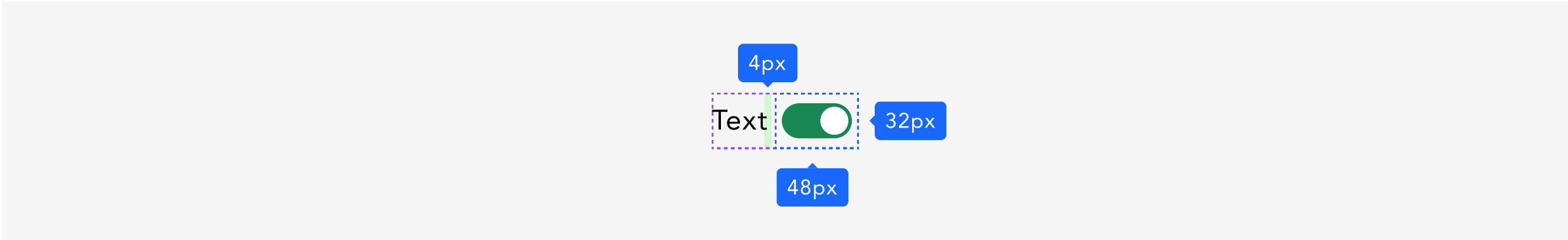


Anatomy



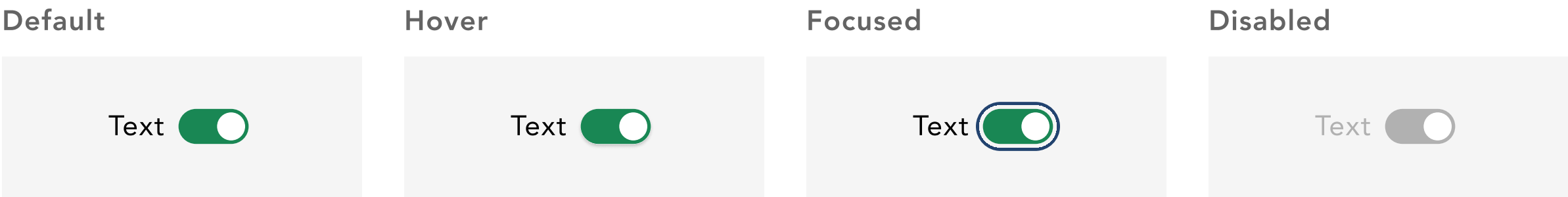
- 1. Label
- 2. Toggle

Specs

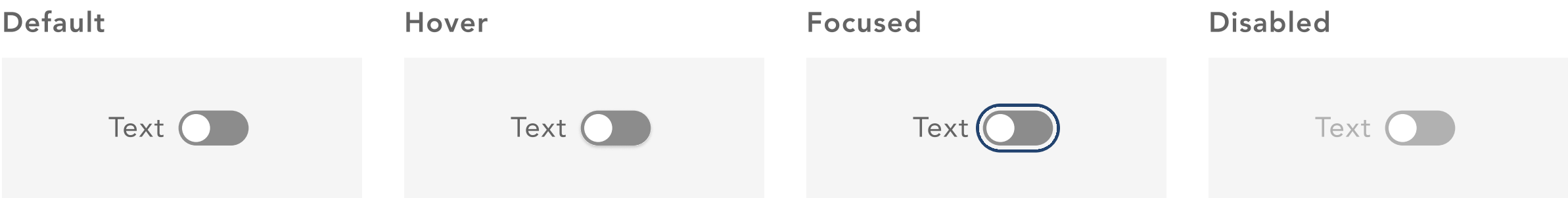


States

Active



Inactive

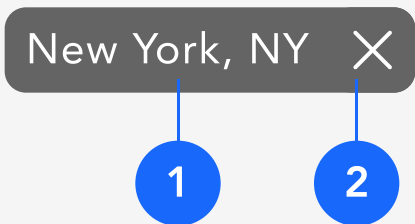


Chips

Input chips represent a complex piece of information in compact form, such as an entity (person, place, or thing) or text.

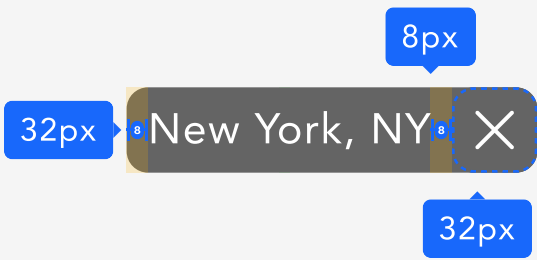
New York, NY 

Anatomy



- 1. Label
- 2. Close

Specs



States

Default

Label 

Hover

Label 

Pressed

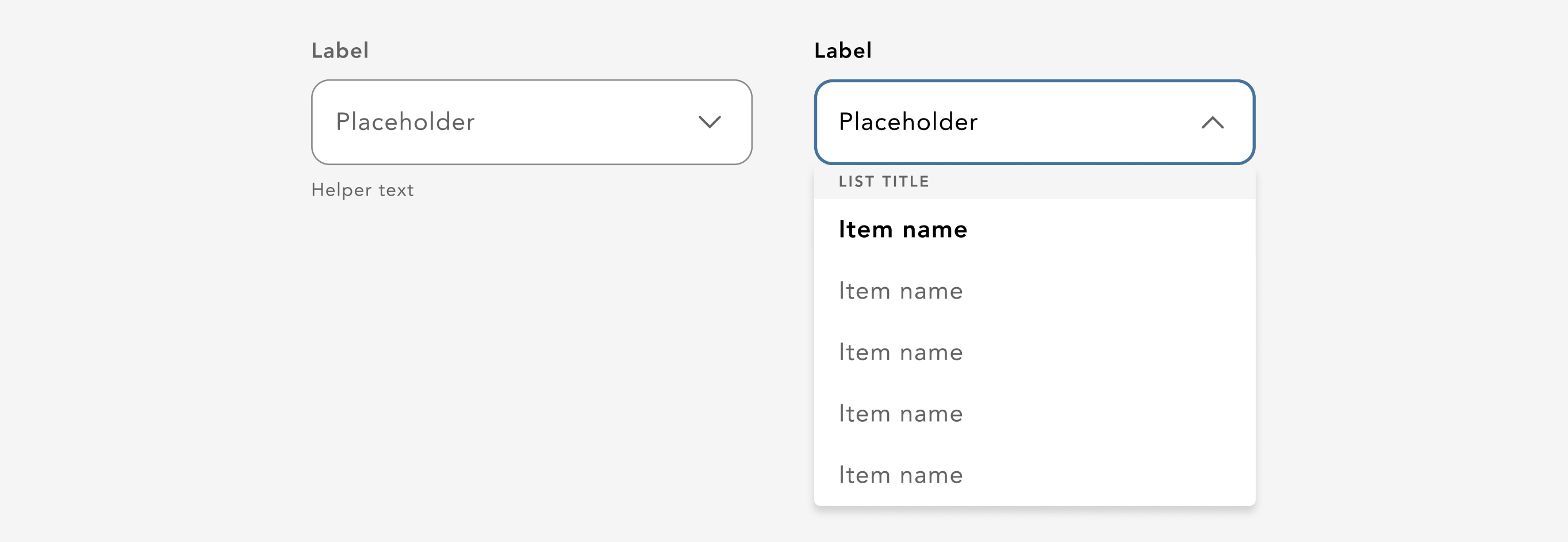
Label 

Focused

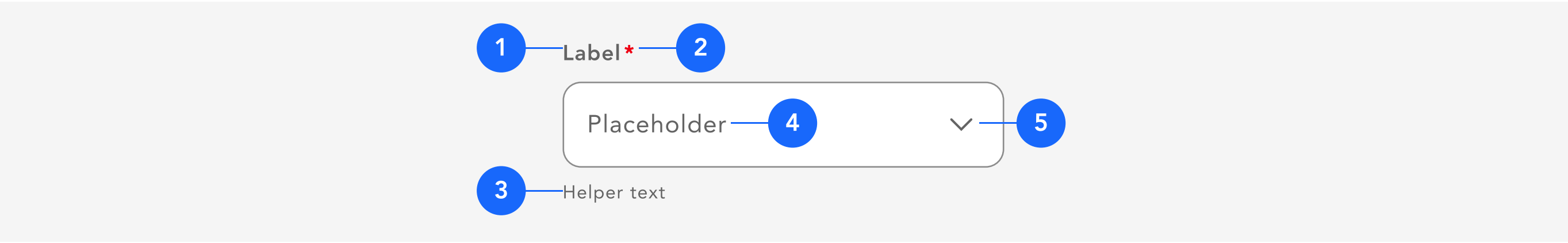
Label 

Selector

Selector components are used for collecting user provided information from a list of options. After triggering a select, a dropdown menu with a list of options should appear. Selects can vary in size and style depending on the design requirements and context of use.

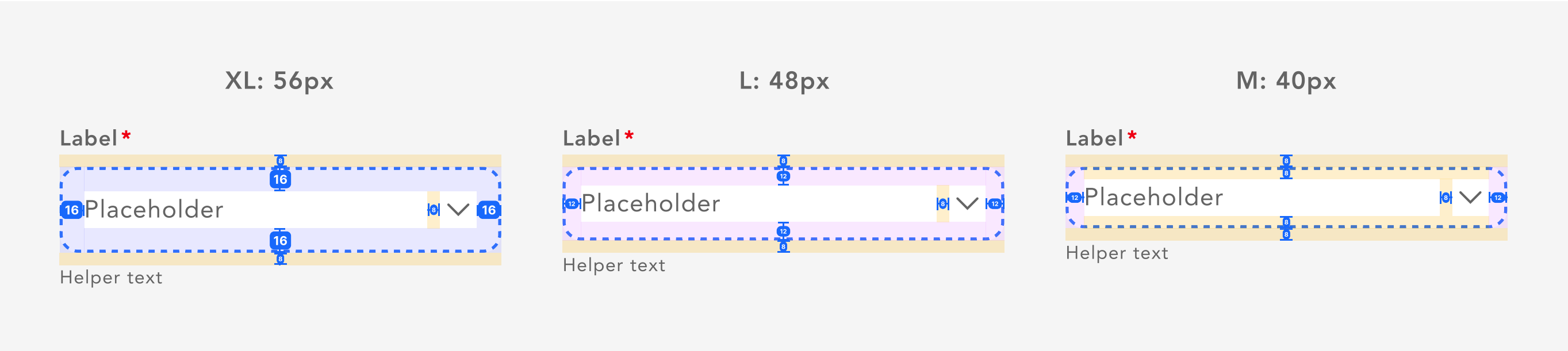


Anatomy



- 1. **Label**: Identifies the purpose or content of the dropdown field.
- 2. **Required Field Indicator**: The asterisk in a dropdown field serves as a visual indicator of a mandatory input, prompting users to make a selection and ensuring that all necessary information is provided.
- 3. **Helper Text**: helps ensure that users can make selections confidently and accurately, ultimately improving the usability and satisfaction of the application or website. Helper text can provide guidance for the user or display field validations, such as errors or success messages.
- 4. **Selected Value or Placeholder**: Displays the current selection or a placeholder text when no option is selected.
- 5. **Chevron icon (up & down)**: Indicates the ability to open or close the dropdown menu.

Sizes & Specs



States

Incomplete

Completed

Enabled

Enabled

Hover

Hover

Focused

Focused

Active

Active

Disabled

Disabled

Error

Error

Error Active/Focused

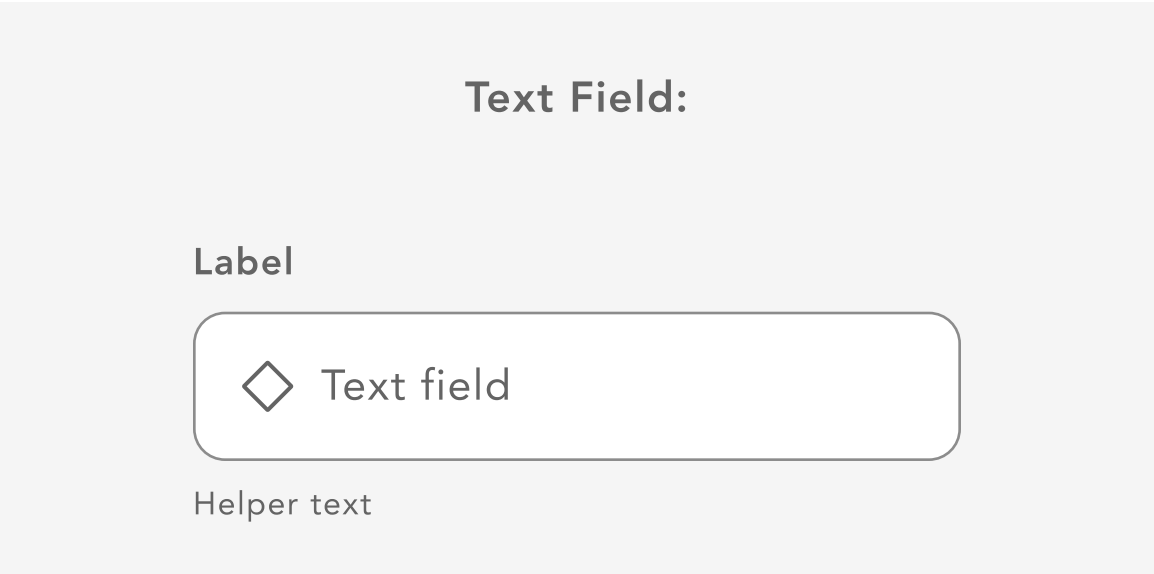
Error Active/Focused

Autofilled

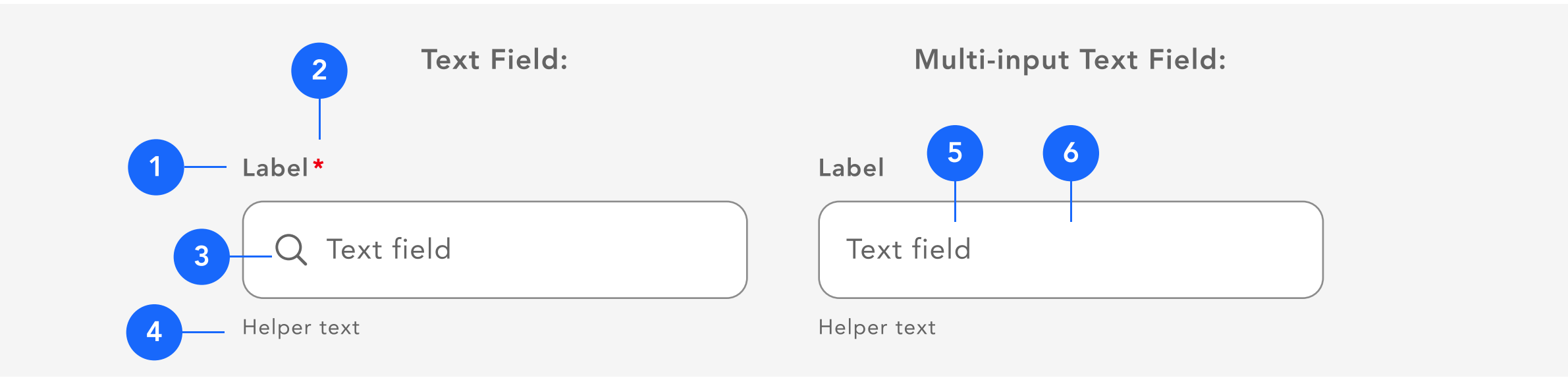
Autofilled

Text Inputs

Text fields are commonly used in forms, search bars, login screens, and other areas where users need to input textual information. They can vary in size and style depending on the design requirements and context of use. Text fields should be designed to be intuitive, accessible, and visually distinct to guide users effectively in entering the required information.

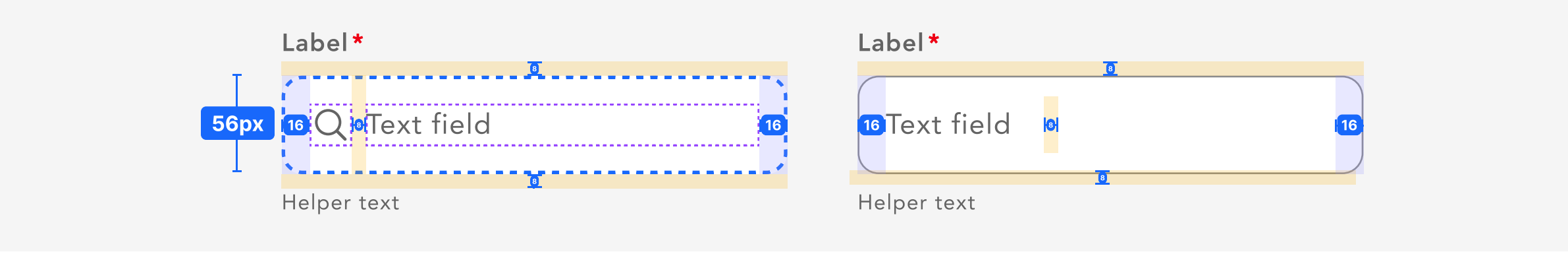


Anatomy



- 1. **Label:** Identifies the purpose or content of the dropdown field.
- 2. **Required Field Indicator:** The asterisk in a dropdown field serves as a visual indicator of a mandatory input, prompting users to make a selection and ensuring that all necessary information is provided.
- 3. **Leading Icon:** Indicates that the field is interactive and can be expanded.
- 4. **Helper Text:** helps ensure that users can make selections confidently and accurately, ultimately improving the usability and satisfaction of the application or website.
- 5. **Selected Value or Placeholder:** Displays the current selection or a placeholder text when no option is selected.
- 6. **Chip:** provide a visually compact way to present information and enable users to interact with the interface by selecting or removing items as needed.

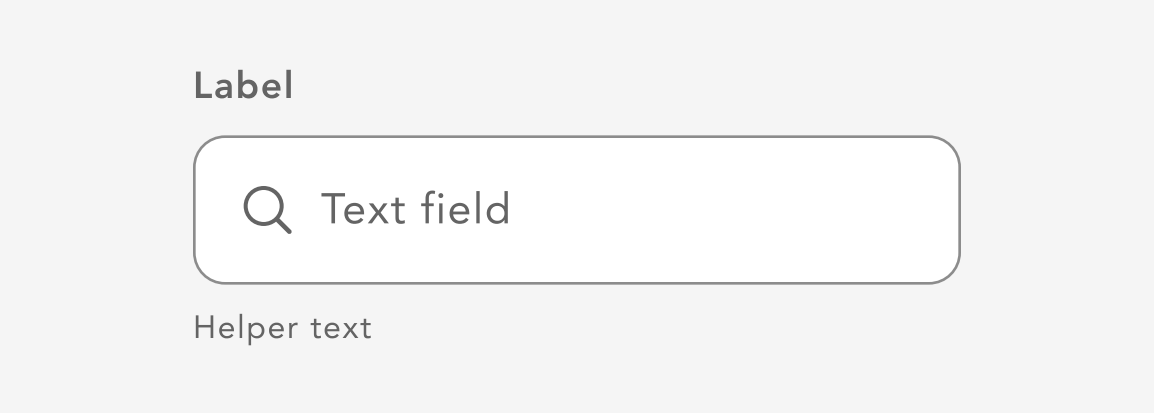
Specs



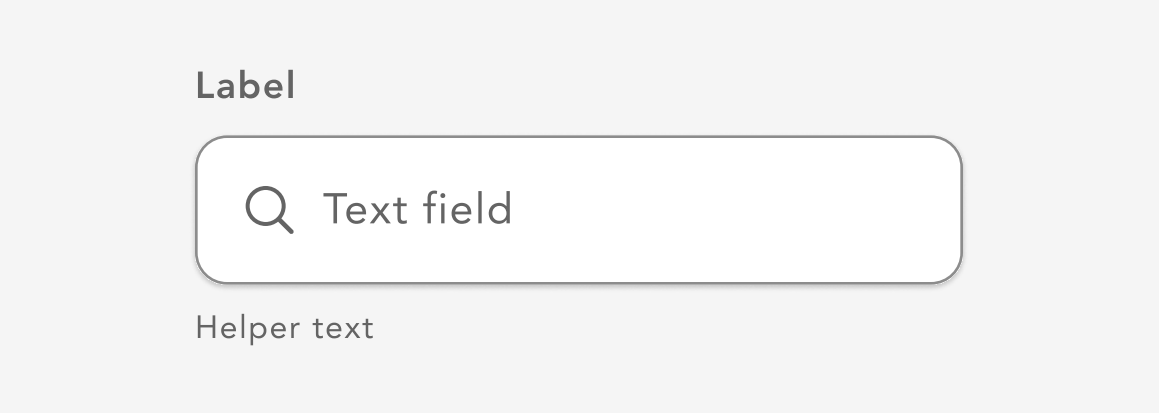
States

TEXT FIELDS

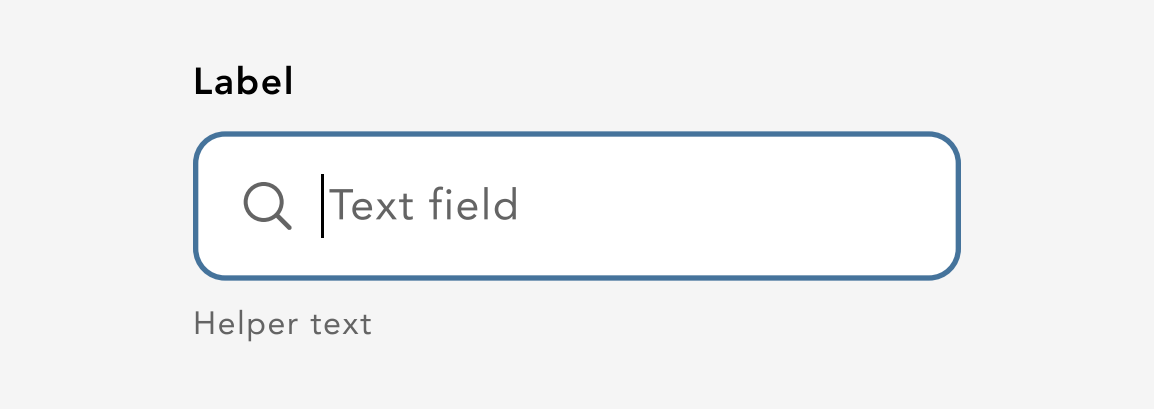
Default



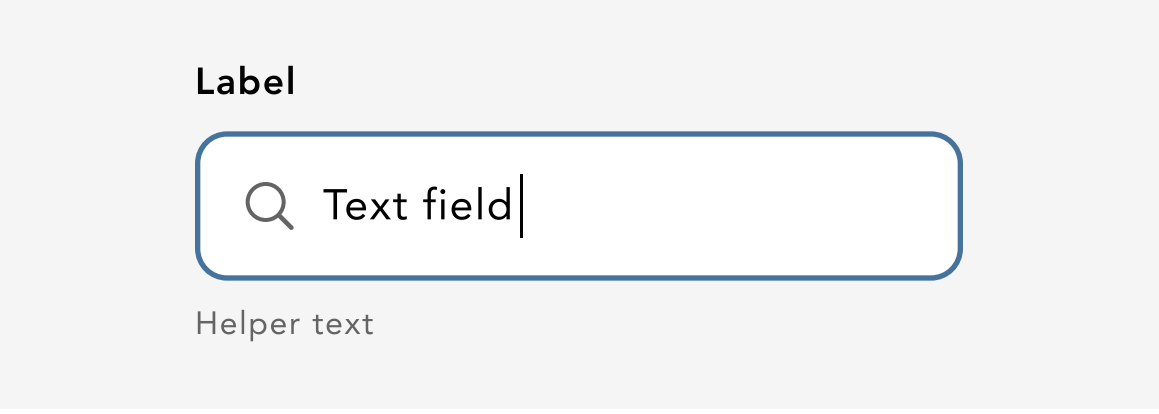
Hover



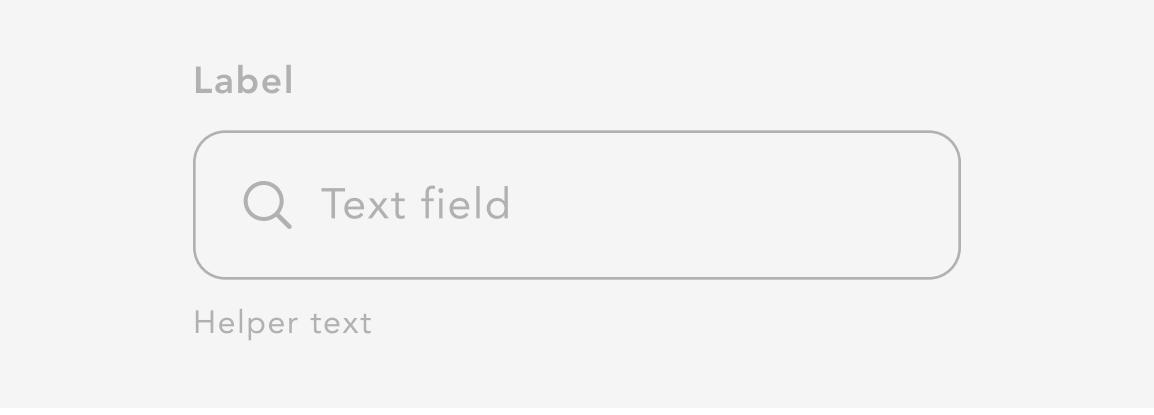
Active-focused



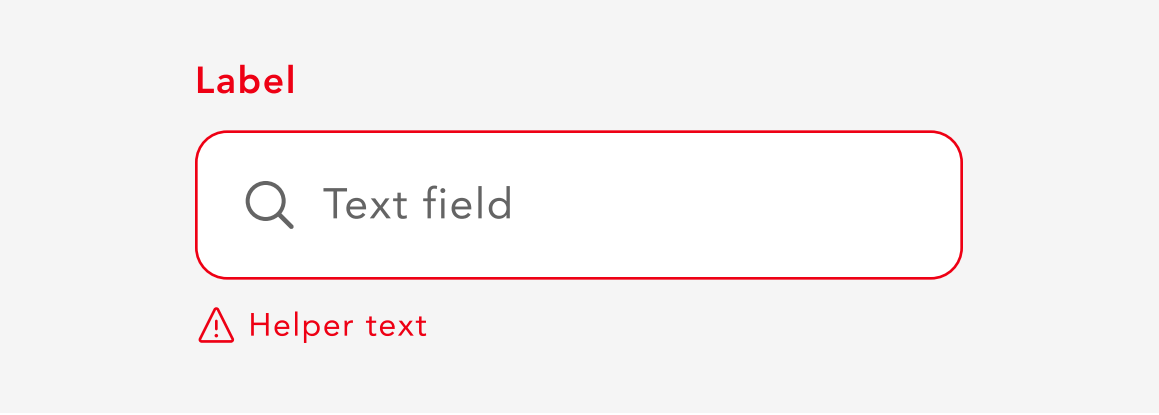
Typing



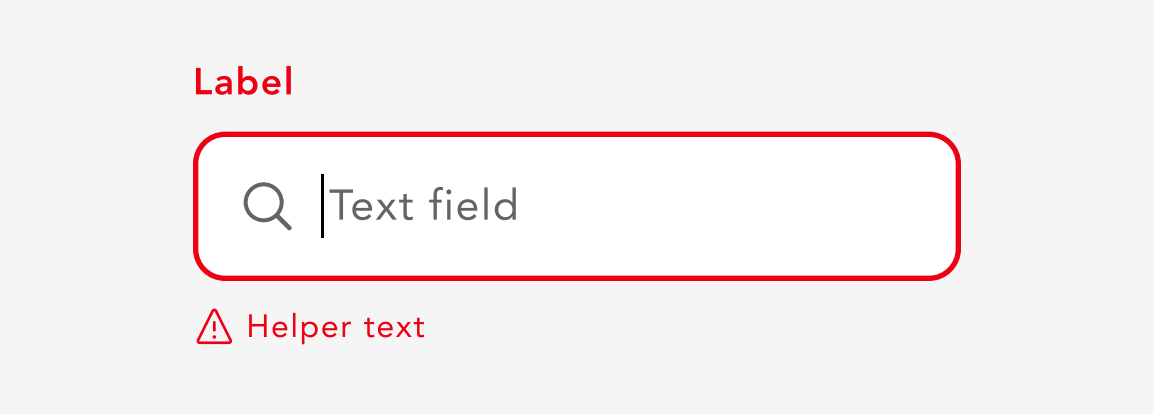
Disabled



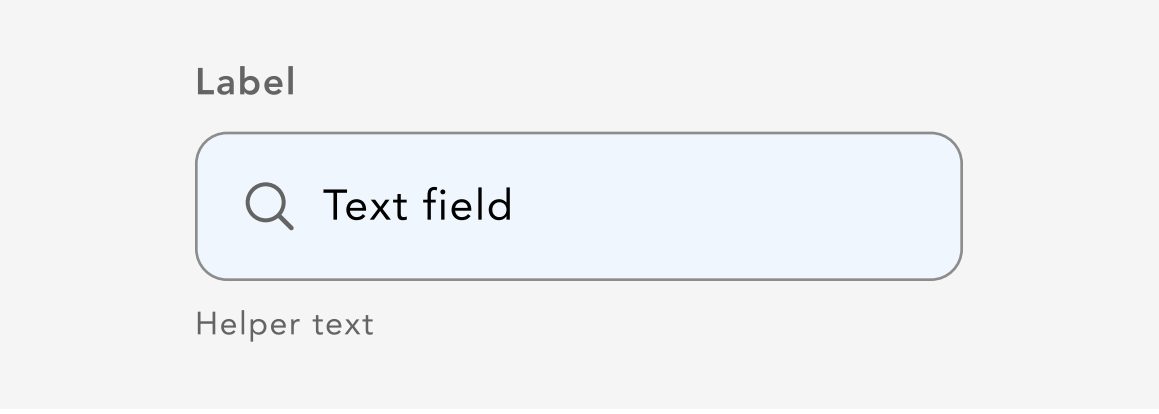
Error



Error active/focused

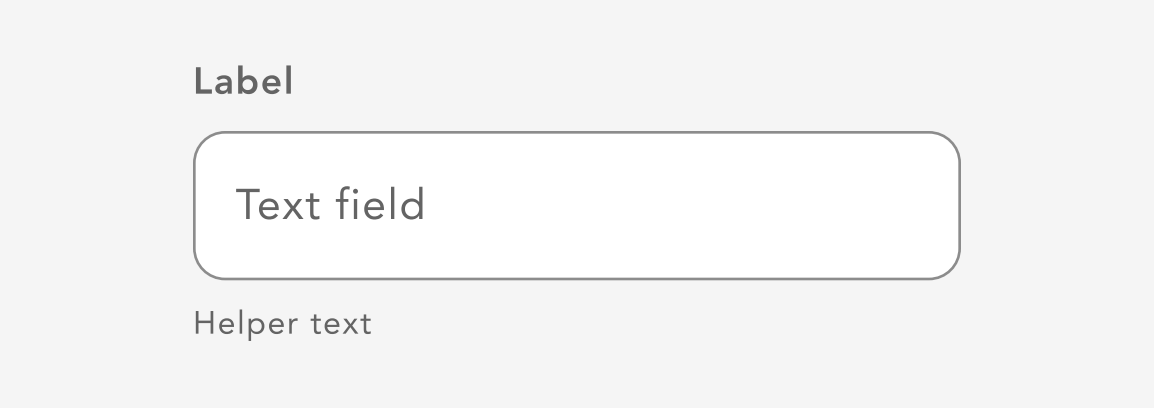


Autofilled

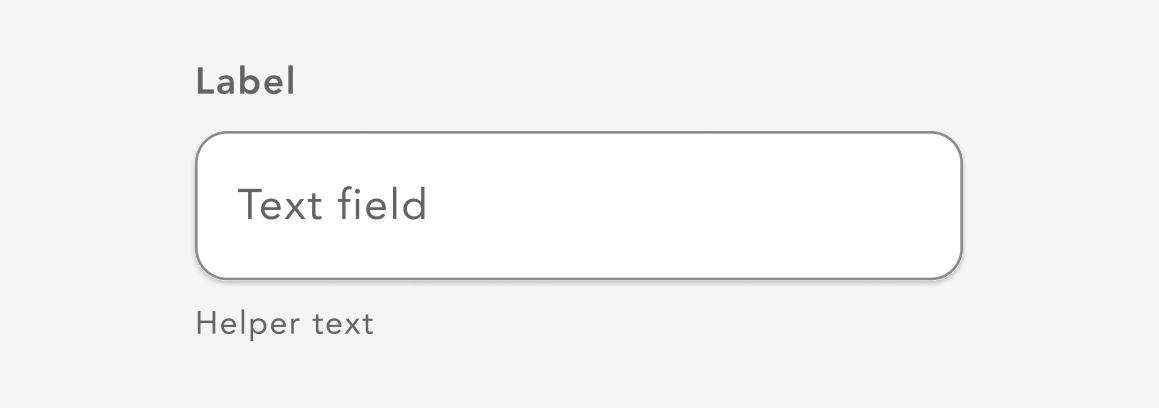


MULTI-INPUT TEXT FIELDS

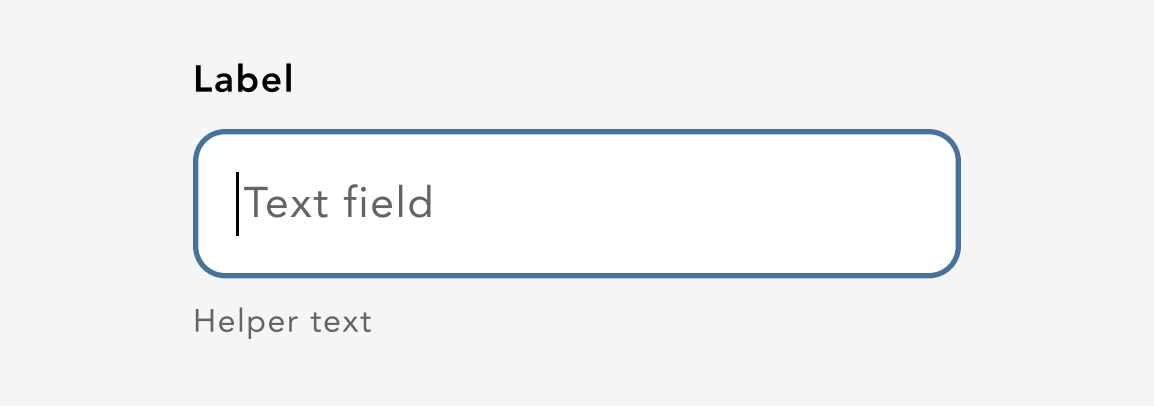
Default



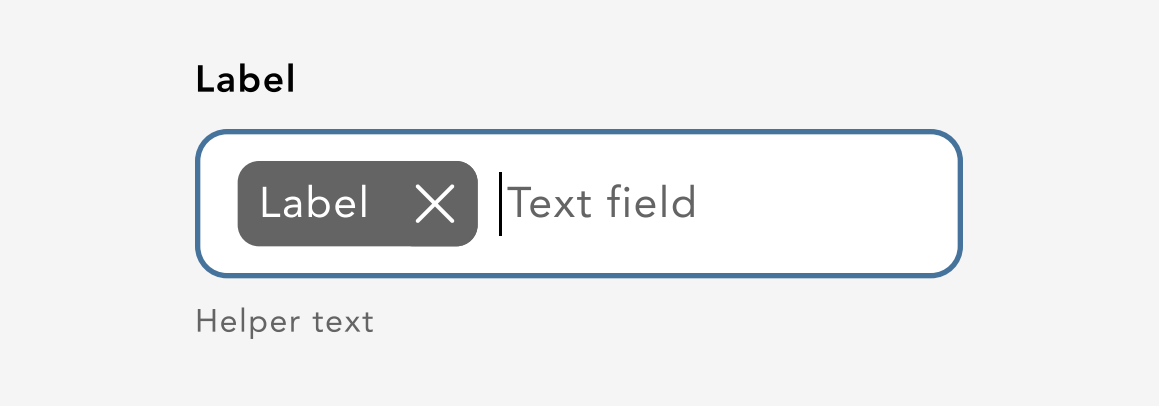
Hover



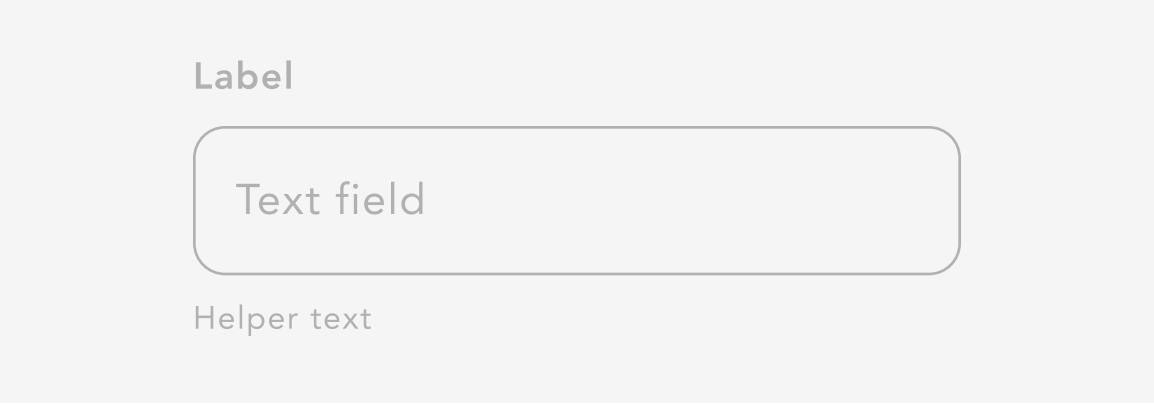
Active-focused



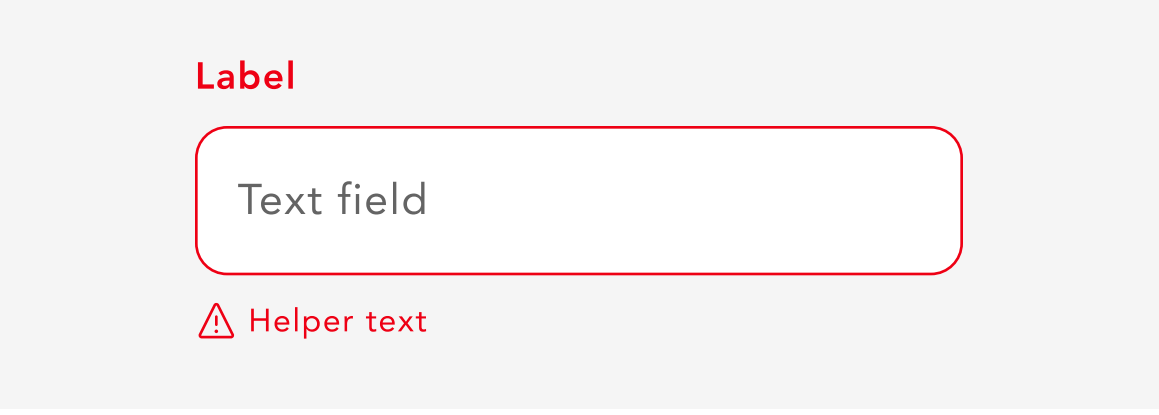
Typing



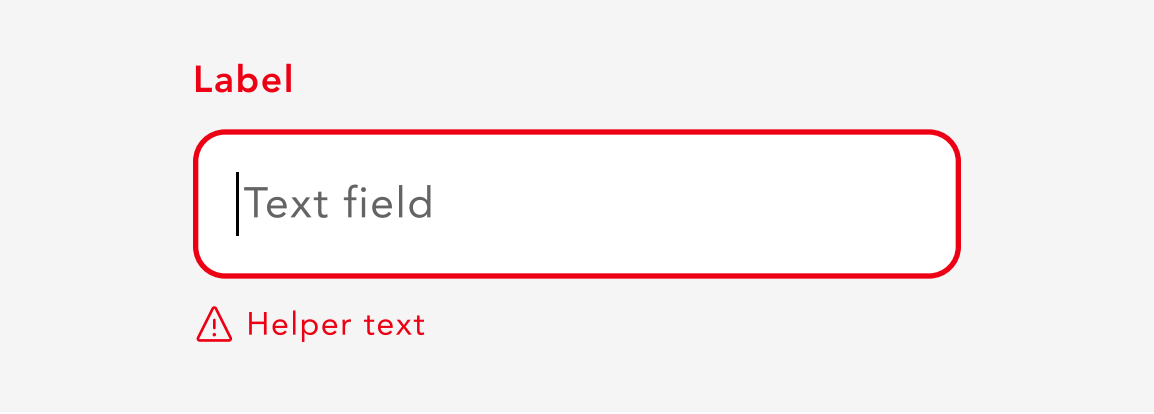
Disabled



Error



Error active/focused



Date Range Picker

Date range picker consists of the following parts:

Date Field	Allow users to manually type in the date in a text input field. This method is straightforward but requires proper validation to ensure correct formatting (e.g., "MM/DD/YYYY" or "YYYY-MM-DD").
Date range calendar	A date range calendar encompasses a specific period that includes both a start date and an end date, along with all the dates in between.

Date Field

1. **Double date field** component works best for mouse devices and large screens. It renders the views inside a calendar popover and allows editing values directly inside the field.
2. **Date field** component works best for touch devices and small screens. It renders without the calendar popover and allows editing values directly inside the field.

Start date *

mm/dd/yyyy

-

mm/dd/yyyy

End date *

Start - End date *

mm/dd/yy - mm/dd/yy

Date Range Calendar

1. **Two-month view:** each month works separately. Each body has left/right chevrons and can be scrolled without affecting the other month.
2. **One-month view:** calendar has a one-month calendar body.

desktop/laptop/tablet

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December 2023

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January 2024

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Last 7 days

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Last 14 days

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Last 30 days

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Listing history

mobile

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December 2023

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27

28

29

30

31

☐

Last 7 days

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Last 14 days

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Last 30 days

☐

Listing history

Start date - End date

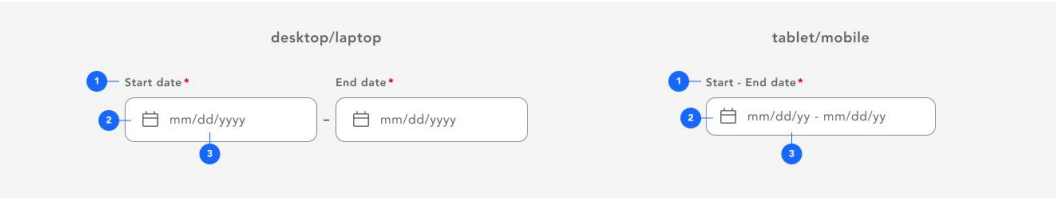
SELECT DATES

Date Field



- 1. Double date field** component works best for mouse devices and large screens. It renders the views inside a calendar popover and allows editing values directly inside the field.
- 2. Date field** component works best for touch devices and small screens. It renders without the calendar popover and allows editing values directly inside the field.

Anatomy

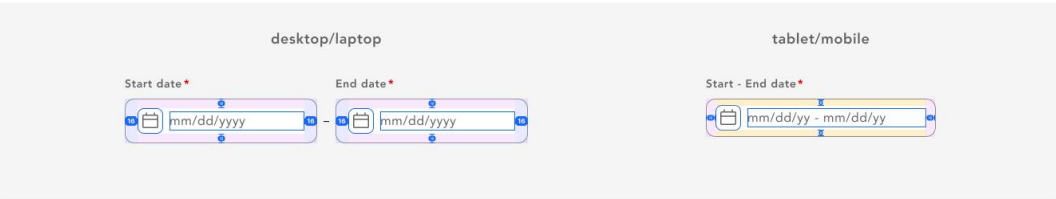


- 1. Label**
Desktop/laptop:
Double date field's labels should be called **Start date/End date**.

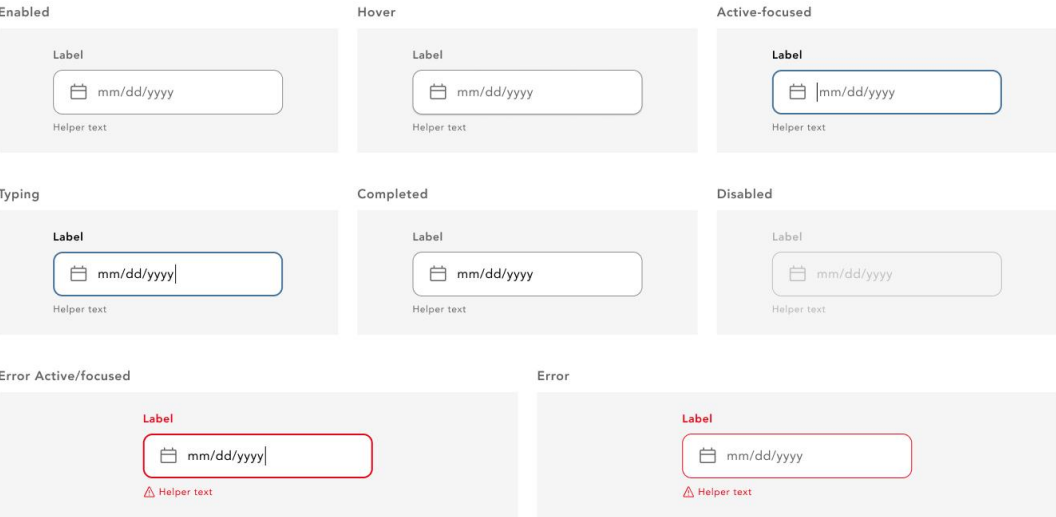
Tablet/mobile:
For date-field we use unified **Start - End date** label.
- 2. "Calendar view" icon button**
Calendar opens only by click/tap on the icon button.
- 3. Text field**
We should be able to control the month, date, and year, and navigate using the keyboard arrows.
We employ smart autocorrect for mm/dd and correct invalid values if the user manually types **dd/mm** using the keyboard. After correcting the user, we change the focus from **mm** to **dd**. For **yy**, we don't use autocorrect, and if the **yyyy** is invalid, we change the text field's state to error.



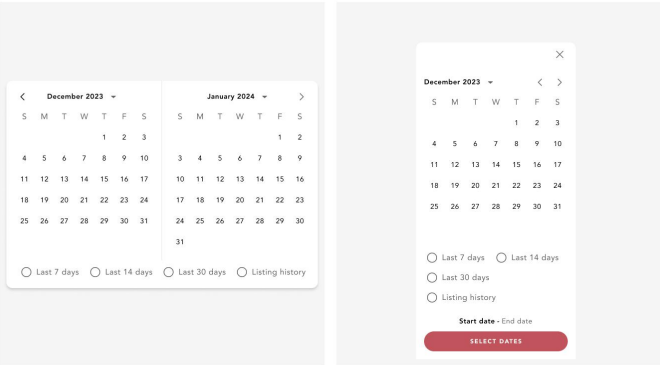
Size & Specs



States

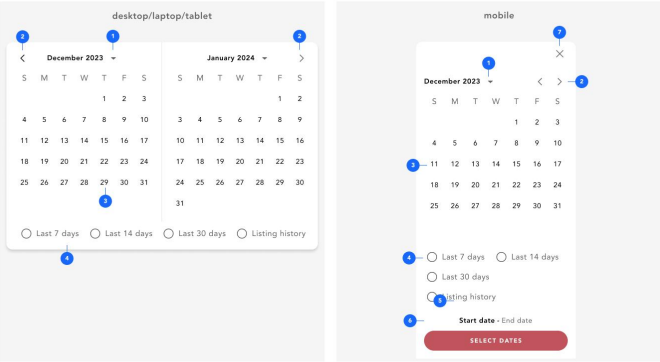


Date Range Calendar



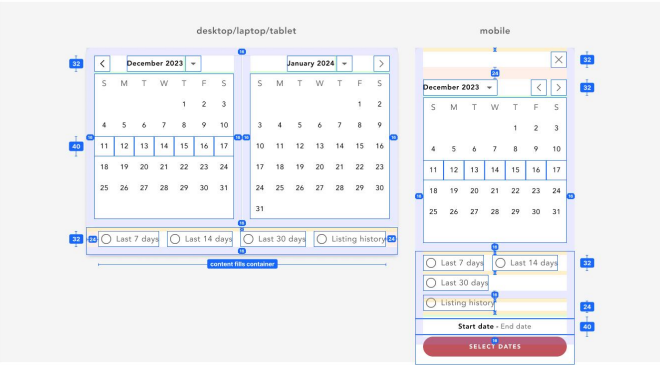
1. Two-month view: each month works separately. Each body has left/right chevrons and can be scrolled without affecting the other month.
2. One-month view: calendar has a one-month calendar body.

Anatomy



- 1. Year and month selection**
Year and month selection can be opened by click on mini-chevron icon button.
- 2. Month pagination**
moved next to each other on mobile calendar.
- 3. Date cell**
- 4. Presets**
Presets allows user automatically select preferred date range. They can be turned on/off depends on a tool and its necessity
- 5. Start/end date label**
Replaces text field (mobile only). Duplicates selected start/end dates on calendar cells.
- 6. Button**
Confirms and applies selected dates to text field.
- 7. "Close" icon button**
Closes calendar without saving.

Size & Specs



States

Calendar Icon Button

Default	Hover	Pressed	Focused	Disabled

Date cell

Day	Ghost	Default	Hover	Pressed	Focused	Disabled
M		10	10	10	10	10

*Only used for day of the week
*Only used for blank date cell

Trail	Trail	Hover trail	Start date	Hover start date	End date	Hover end date
10	10	10	10	10	10	M

Year/Month Cell

Default	Hover	Pressed	Focused	Disabled
2024	2024	2024	2024	2024

Default selected	Hover selected	Pressed selected	Focused selected
2024	2024	2024	2024

Dropdown Menus

A dropdown menu displays a list of actions or options to a user.

Types of dropdown menus

There are two types of dropdown menus we use in our tools:

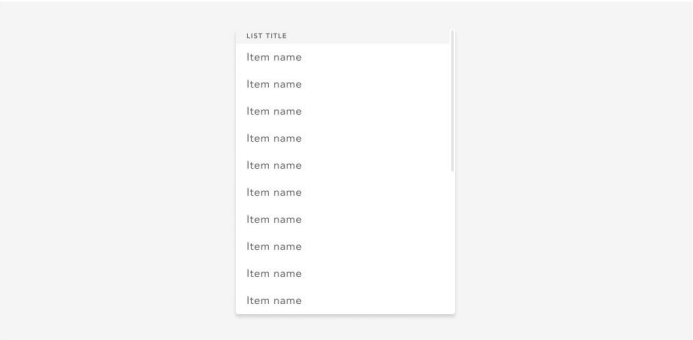
Dropdown menu	Used to display basic lists of options, after interacting with components like: • Selectors • Dropdown buttons • Contextual menu buttons
Dropdown search	Search dropdowns are specific to use in search bars (autocomplete).
Multiselect dropdown menu	This type of lists includes checkboxes to make multiple selection more obvious.

All dropdown menus share the same child components to be built.

1. Dropdown Menu

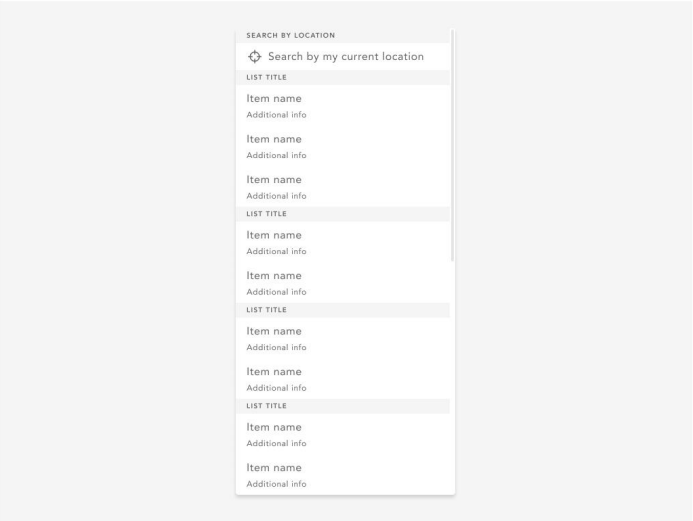
Used to display basic lists of options, after interacting with components like:

- Dropdowns (select).
- Dropdown buttons
- Contextual menu buttons



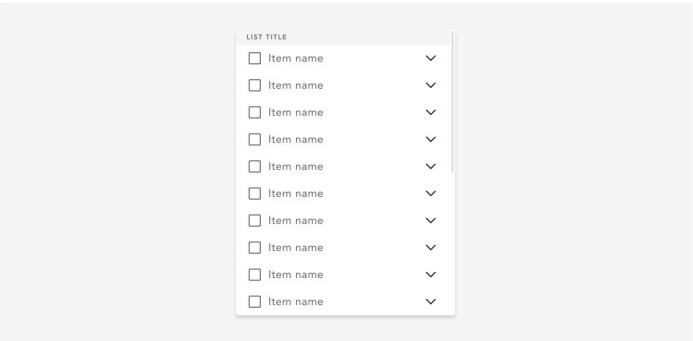
2. Dropdown Search

Specific use cases for search bars (autocomplete)



3. Multiselect dropdown Menu

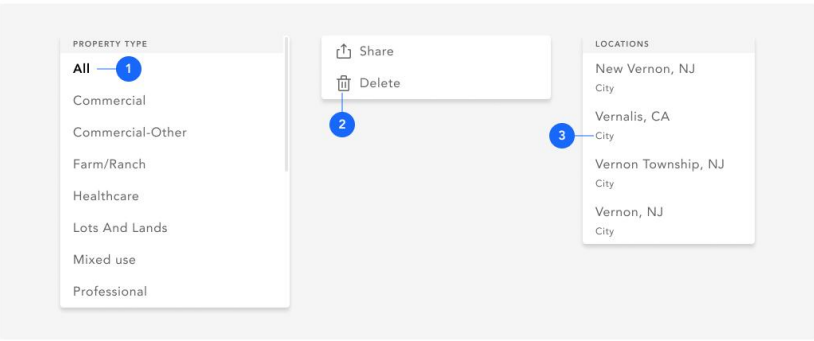
This type of lists includes checkboxes to make multiple selection more obvious.



Dropdown Menu List Item

This component allows designers to build dropdowns that contain icons or a second line of text. Hide or show the elements according to the UI needs using the component properties panel.

Anatomy



1. Item name - Required

The name of the item

2. Icon - Optional

Leading icon gives more context of the actions available.

3. Second line - Optional

Adds additional information about the item.

Specs

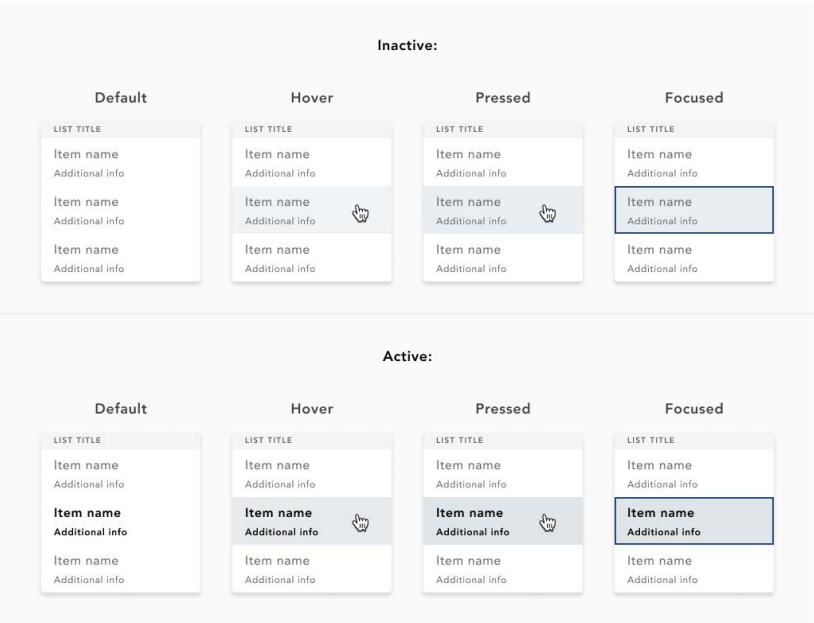


List title

Describes the type of list item that is under it. This element helps to divide different types and groups of results that the autocomplete can give to users.



States



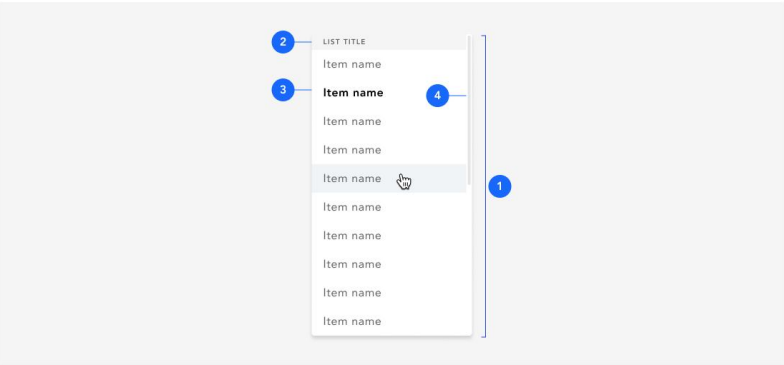
Dropdown Menu Container

A dropdown menu displays a list of actions or options to a user.
For specific dropdown menus to use on search fields, go to [Search bars page](#).

Anatomy

Dropdown menus can be shown while interacting with the following components:

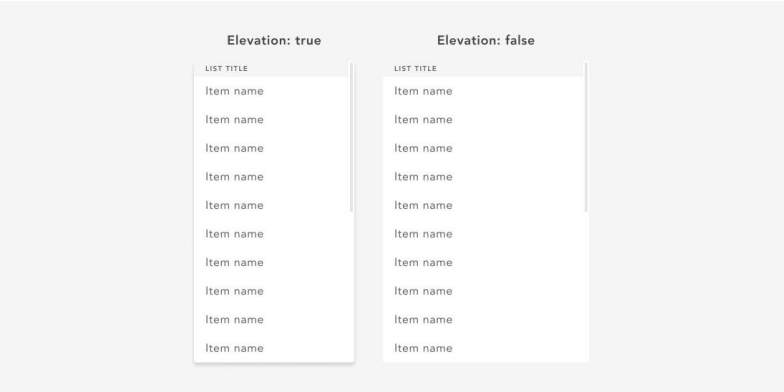
- [Selectors](#)
- [Dropdown buttons](#)
- Contextual menu buttons (for example action button on [recommendation cards](#))



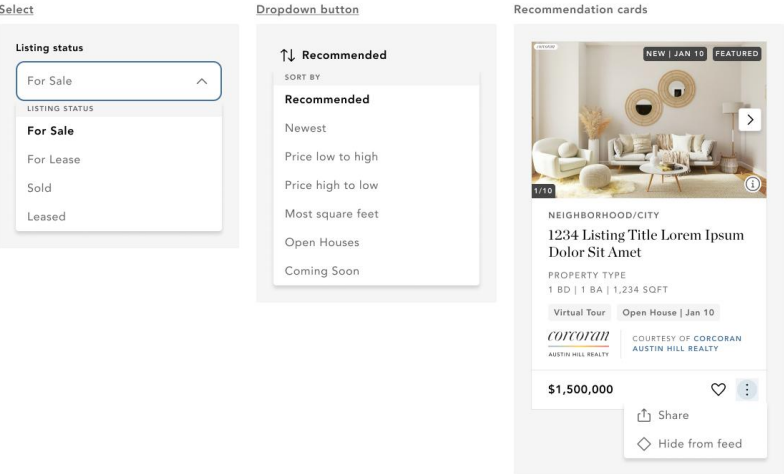
- 1. Dropdown list container**
- Dropdown list container is always white and it's adapted to the amount of items specified in design. In most of the cases, the number of results without scrolling are up to 10 max, but this number can vary depending on the application.
- 2. List title - Optional**
- List title describes the type of list item that is under it. This element helps to divide different types of results that the autocomplete can give to users.
- 3. Dropdown menu list item - Required**
- An action a user can perform displayed in a list. [Check its states here](#)
- 4. Scroll bar - Optional**

Styles

Dropdown menus can be styled with elevations or not, depending the usage and design requirements. Use elevated dropdowns to separate the menu from the underlying content.



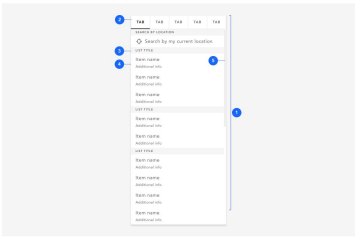
Use case examples



Dropdown Search

A search bar with autocomplete functionality displays a dropdown list of suggestions as users type. These suggestions are specific to each user's previous applications.

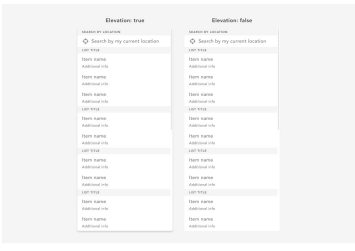
Anatomy



- 1. Dropdown list container**
Dropdown list container is a scrollable area and it's adjacent to the search bar. It displays a list of suggestions. The list of suggestions is scrollable and it's up to 10 items, but the number can vary depending on the application.
- 2. Tab - Optional**
Tab is a button to filter among the results listed in the dropdown.
- 3. List title - Optional**
List title describes the type of the items that is under it. The element helps to divide different types of results for the accessibility or group items.
- 4. Dropdown menu list item - Required**
List item is a row in the dropdown menu. It is a list of items that is displayed in the dropdown menu.
- 5. Search bar - Optional**

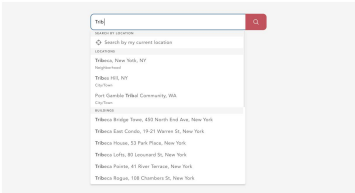
Styles

Dropdown menu can be styled with elevation or not, depending the usage and design requirements. The dropdown displays to separate the items from the underlying content.



Typing behavior

When the user is typing, the list of the results in the dropdown that match the user query will be updated in real time. See the example below:

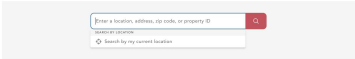


Types

Search dropdown can display a different types of results within that list, depending on the data provided by the user.

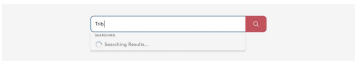
1. Search by current location

This dropdown is shown after the user activates the search bar.



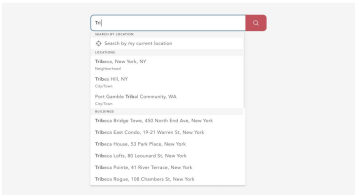
2. Loading results

This dropdown is shown when the backend is loading the results. The loading is indicated by a spinner.



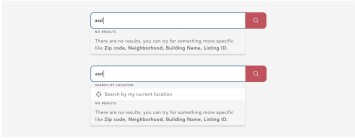
3. Search results

When the user types results of the user search, the component projects them to the user or the user address.



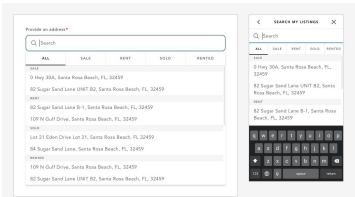
4. No results

When there are no results found and the page is displayed, this section can also contain the option to search by the user's current location. See the example in the next page.



Use case examples

Corcoran Capital - Search on Corcoran Description page.



Corcoran Capital - Agent search

Find a Corcoran real estate agent near you.

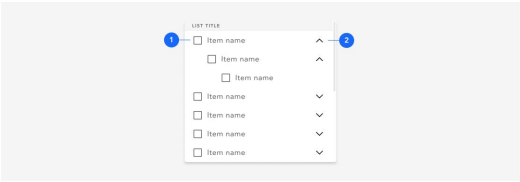
Whenever you discuss a home sale you, take Corcoran.



Multi-Select Dropdown Menu List Item

This component allows designers to build multi-select dropdowns that contain 3 levels. Hide or show the elements according to your UI needs using the component properties panel.

Anatomy



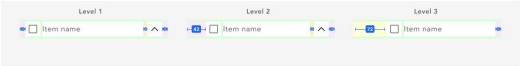
1. Checkbox + Item name - Required

Use checkbox component.

2. Chevron icon button

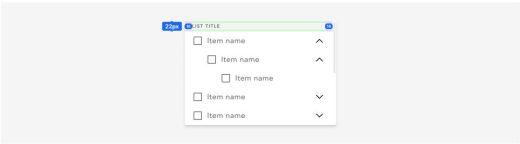
The chevron icon indicates that the list item contains more than one level. We use [standard icon button](#) component which has it's own states.

Specs

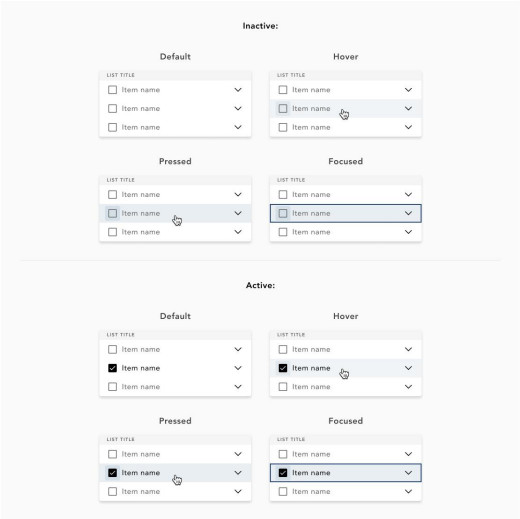


List title

This element provides information about the type of list item below it. It helps organize and differentiate various results that the autocomplete can provide to users.



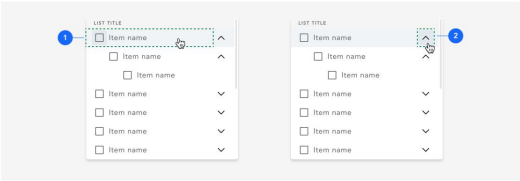
States



Multi- Select Dropdown Menu List Item behavior

This component allows designers to build multi-select dropdowns that contain 3 levels. Hide or show the elements according to the UI needs using the component properties panel.

List item behavior

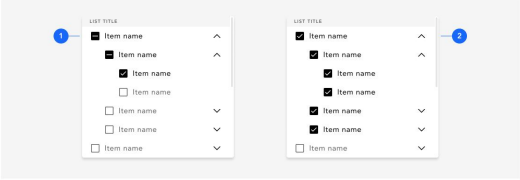


1. Select list item

We can select a list item by clicking/tapping on the checkbox area, which fills the width of the component. When hovering over the checkbox, the checkbox is highlighted.

2. Expand/collapse list item

To expand/collapse the list item we need to click/tap on chevron icon button or press right (expand) / left (collapse) on the keyboard. When hovering over the chevron, the checkbox is not highlighted.



1. Partial selection

If the user selects one of the multiple items on the third level, the first and second levels of the list item will have intermediate values.

2. Total selection

By selecting all the list items on the second or third levels, the first level list item will have a complete value.

5. Data Display

Cards

A card is a design pattern that groups related information in a flexible-size container visually resembling a playing card. Cards should be easy to scan for relevant information. Elements, like text and images, should be placed on them in a way that clearly indicates hierarchy.

Types

On Corcoran.com we use vertically and horizontally-oriented cards.

Vertical cards	Used for displaying lists of homes (SERP and recommendations), buildings, agents, neighborhood and offices.
Horizontal cards	Used for displaying map cards, trending listings, and agent/employees info on different pages

Size

All cards have a defined set of sizes that align with device usage.

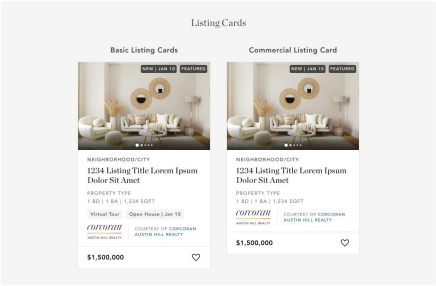
States

Interactive cards have three states: default, hover/pressed and focus.

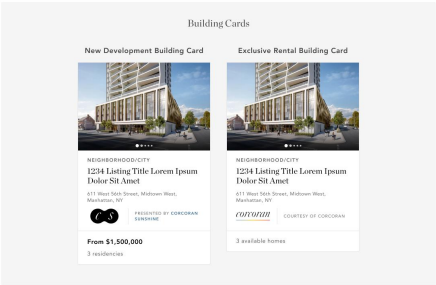
Vertical Cards

When designing cards we aim at creating consistency across all types of cards.

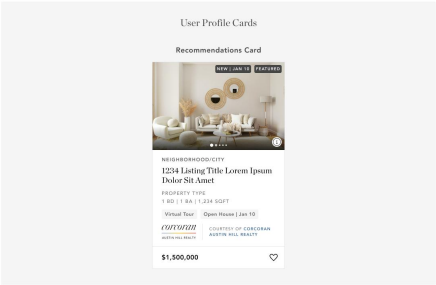
Listing Cards



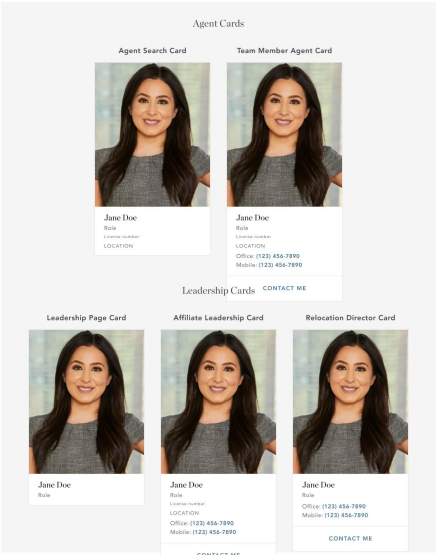
Building Cards



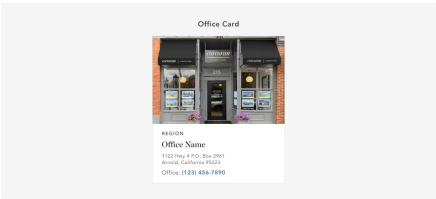
Recommendation Cards



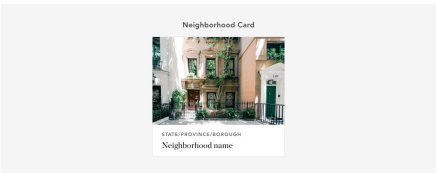
Agent Cards



Office Cards



Neighborhood Cards

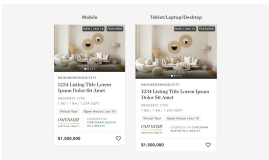


Listing Cards

Listing cards used in Zillow are used in a variety of ways depending on the context.

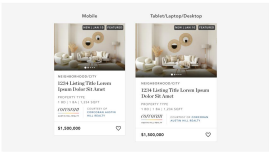
1. Basic Listing Card

Regular listing card used in Zillow are used in a variety of ways depending on the context.



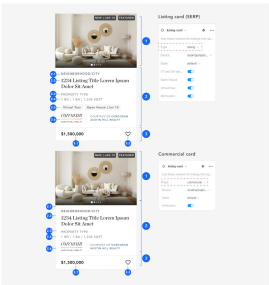
2. Commercial/Healthcare Card

Regular commercial card used in Zillow are used in a variety of ways depending on the context.



Anatomy

Each listing card in Zillow and Commercial page are identical. The cards are only different in the way they are used. The cards are used in a variety of ways depending on the context.



1. Image

Image of the listing.

2. Card body

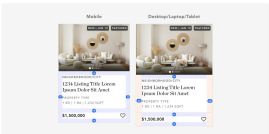
Body of the listing card. It is divided into two sections. The top section is the header and the bottom section is the body.

- 1. Header
 - 1.1 Image of the listing
 - 1.2 Listing title
 - 1.3 Address
 - 1.4 Price
 - 1.5 Heart icon
- 2. Body
 - 2.1 Listing description
 - 2.2 Listing details
 - 2.3 Listing features
 - 2.4 Listing location
 - 2.5 Listing agent
 - 2.6 Listing contact

3. Footer

Footer of the listing.

Size & Specs



Footer

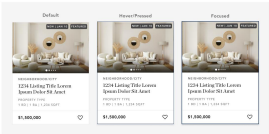


Like/Save Buttons

This button adds the listing to the user's favorites.



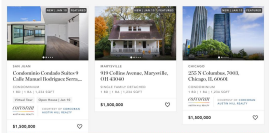
States



Dealing with different card height

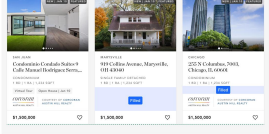
Each card has a different height because of the different images and the different text. The cards are used in a variety of ways depending on the context.

1. Listing cards in a row have different height



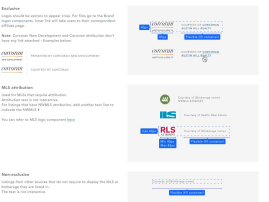
2. Correct cards should adjust to one height by the longest card in the row

Attribution is fixed to the bottom of the card body.



Attribution Options

There are different attribution options for each listing card. The attribution is fixed to the bottom of the card body.



These variants are similar to Listing cards (they can have the same amount of information in their body) but the main difference is that the focus has an action button (2.3). The action button displays different options based on the card variant we are using. Recommendation cards always have an info icon button above the image (2.7) that triggers an info tooltip. This element is visible regardless of other elements that the image may have, the flags and watermarks.



These variants are similar to Listing cards (they can have the same amount of information in their body) but the main difference is that the footer has an action button (3.3). The action button displays different options based on the card variant we are using. Recommendations cards always have an *info* icon button above the image (7.1) that triggers an *info* tooltip. This element is visible regardless of other elements that the image may have, like tags and watermarks.



Photos of the living. Learn more about the [image here](#).

If `info.icon.button` is interactive and is always present on recommendation cards, triggers info tip to appear.

2. Card body

2.1 **Neighborhood/city label:** 1 line max

- 2.3 **Listing title:** Usually using this format:
 [Accession Number] [Address street]
 [apartment number], [borough/neighborhood/city], [zip code number]
 —2 lines max. If it's longer, text will be truncated.)
- 2.3 **Property type:** can be more than one, so, for those cases, both categories should be separated with a vertical bar symbol (|) — 2 lines max.
- 2.4 **Bed(s), bath(s) and square feet details:** 1 line max.
- 2.5 **Virtual tour/Open House labels (optional):**
 • Virtual tour: some listings can have links to 3D tours or videos attached.
 • Open House: can be on-site, virtual, or both.
 These labels are populated from left to right and then top to bottom.
- 2.6 **Listing attribution (optional)**

2. Foster

- 3.3 **ADD TO FAVORITES BUTTON:** this button adds the listings to the favorites list.
- 3.3 **ACTION BUTTON:** this button triggers a contextual menu with different actions available.

Foster



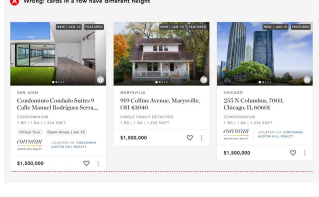
Action button is an [icon button](#), and is shown only in user profile cards. It triggers a contextual menu.



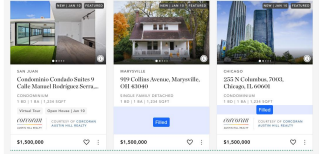
Each card can contain different amount of content and that can result in varying card height. When there is a row with 2 or more cards with different amount of content, the shorter cards should adjust their height (by expanding the card body contained),

is the size of the tallest card in that run.

Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> at University of California, San Diego on June 11, 2015



Correct: cards should adjust to one height (eg the longest card in the row). Attribution is fixed to the bottom of the card body.



This is an optional UI element that can be displayed on vertical cards.
The appearance depends on the type of attribution. There are 2 types of attribution:

Exclusive
Learn more

Users should be warned to appear crisp. For this go to the Brand logo components. Inner link will take users to their correspondent affiliate page.

Note: Concord New Development and Concord distribution don't have any link attached - Examples below

have any link attached - Examples below:

 | PROVIDED BY CORPUSCULUM DEVELOPMENT

 | CREDIT TO CORPUSCULUM

MLS attribution

Used for MLAs that require attribution.
distribution test is not interactive.

You can refer to MLL logo component [here](#).

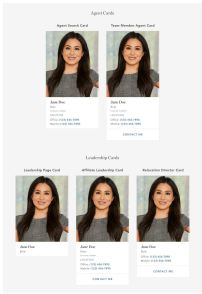
Non-exclusive

Listings from other sources that do not require to display the MLS or Brokerage they are listed in.
The text is not interactive.



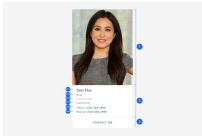
Agent Cards

Agent Cards are used to display information about agents in a list or grid. They typically include a profile picture, name, title, and contact information.



Accessibility

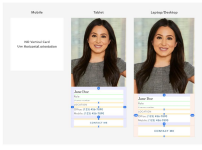
Agent Cards are designed to be accessible to all users, including those with disabilities.



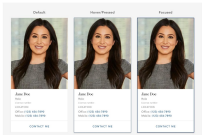
- 1. Image: The profile picture is a square image with a white border. It is placed at the top left of the card. The alt text is "Agent Photo" and is placed below the image.
- 2. Name: The name is placed below the profile picture. It is in a bold, sans-serif font. The alt text is "Agent Name" and is placed below the name.
- 3. Title: The title is placed below the name. It is in a smaller, sans-serif font. The alt text is "Agent Title" and is placed below the title.
- 4. Contact Information: The contact information is placed at the bottom of the card. It includes a phone number, email address, and social media links. The alt text is "Agent Contact Information" and is placed below the contact information.

Size & Spacing

Agent Cards are designed to be flexible and responsive, adapting to different screen sizes and spacing requirements.

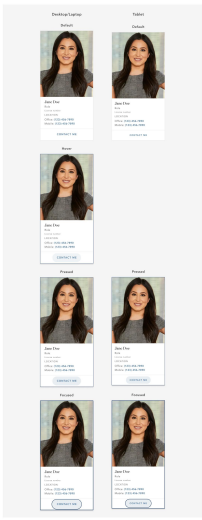


Status



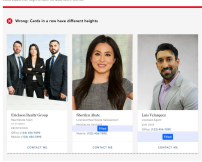
CTA Buttons

Agent Cards can include Call-to-Action (CTA) buttons to encourage users to take specific actions, such as contacting the agent or viewing their profile.



Dealing with different card height

Agent Cards can have different heights depending on the content, such as the number of contact links or the presence of a CTA button.



Agent Cards should adjust to the height of the longest card in the row.

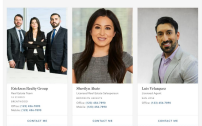
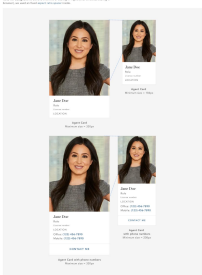


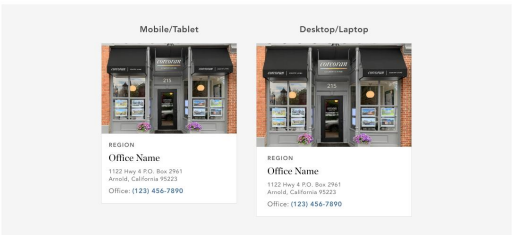
Image Aspect Ratio and Scaling

Agent Cards should use a consistent aspect ratio for the profile picture to ensure a uniform look and proper scaling across different devices.



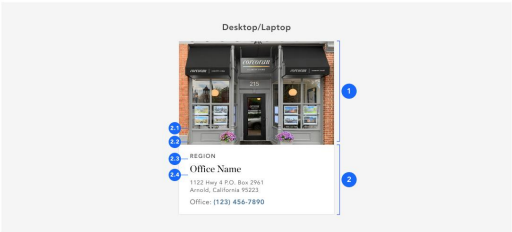
Office Cards

Vertical Neighborhood cards take users to their correspondent neighborhood guide.



Anatomy

Vertical Neighborhood cards take users to their correspondent neighborhood guide.



1. Image

Office photo has an aspect ratio of 3:2. [Check these docs for further details on aspect ratio](#)

2. Card body

The content is shown full, it doesn't truncate

2.1 Region - **Required**. One line

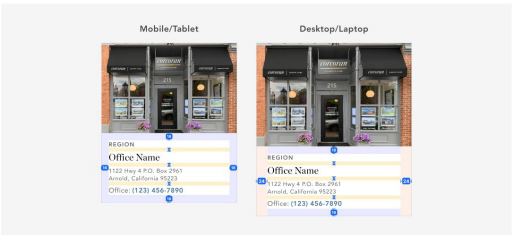
2.2 Office name - **Required**. One line

2.3 Office address - **Required**. Two lines

2.2 Office phone number - **Required**. One line

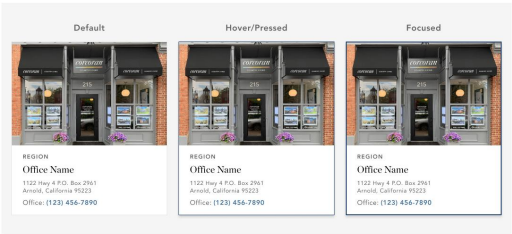
Specs

Office card can vary their height size depending on the content.



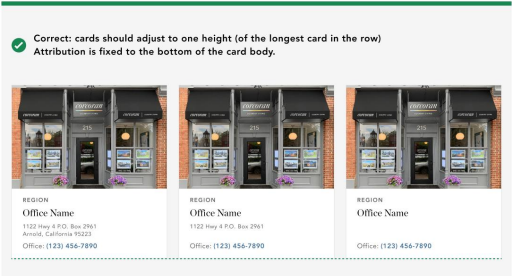
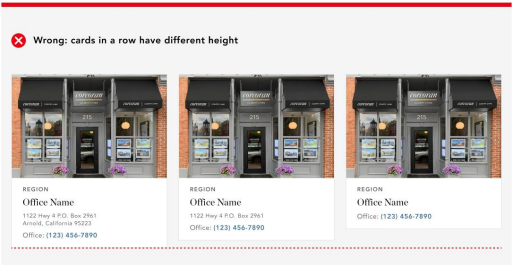
States

Office card can vary their height size depending on the content.



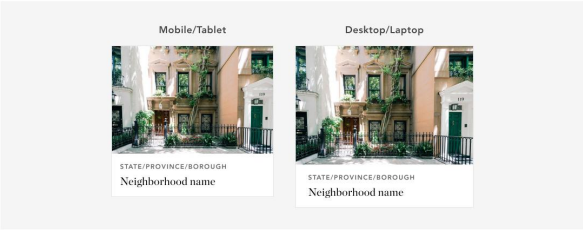
Dealing with different card height

Each card can contain different amount of content and that can result in varying card height. When there is a row with 2 or more listings with different amount of content, the shorter cards should adjust their height (by expanding the card body container), to fit the size of the tallest card in that row.



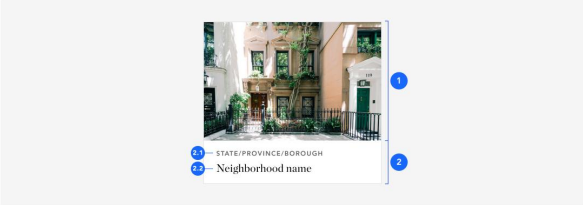
Neighborhood Cards

Vertical Neighborhood cards take users to their correspondent neighborhood guide.



Anatomy

Vertical Neighborhood cards take users to their correspondent neighborhood guide.



1. Image

Photo of the neighborhood. It has an aspect ratio of 3:2. [Check these docs for further details on aspect ratio](#)

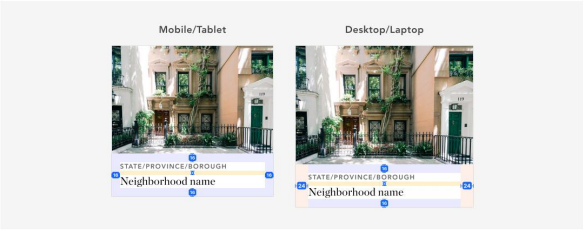
2. Card body

2.1 State, Province or Borough - Required. It's shown full (does not truncate)

2.2 Neighborhood name - Required. It's shown full (does not truncate)

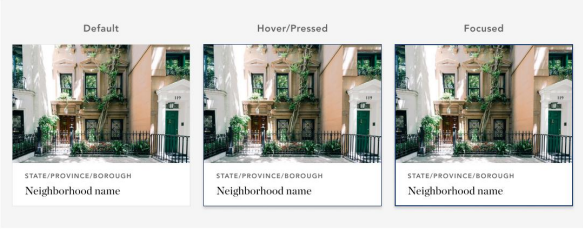
Specs

Neighborhood card can vary their height size depending on the content.



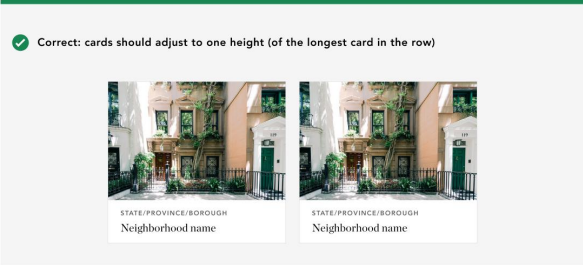
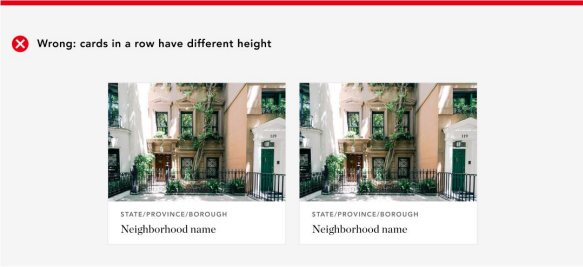
States

Office card can vary their height size depending on the content.



Dealing with different card height

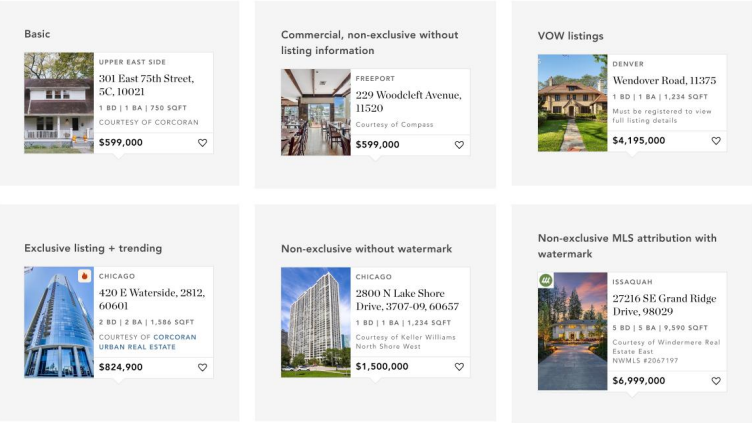
Each card can contain different amount of content and that can result in varying card height. When there is a row with 2 or more listings with different amount of content, the shorter cards should adjust their height (by expanding the card body container), to fit the size of the tallest card in that row.



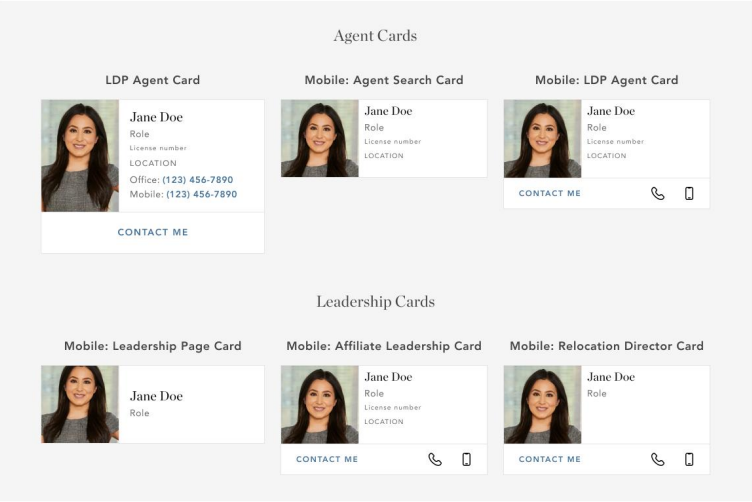
Horizontal Cards Overview

When designing cards we aim at creating consistency across all types of cards.

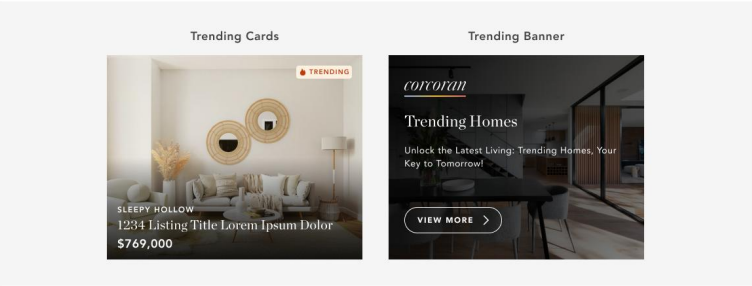
Listing Cards & Map Cards



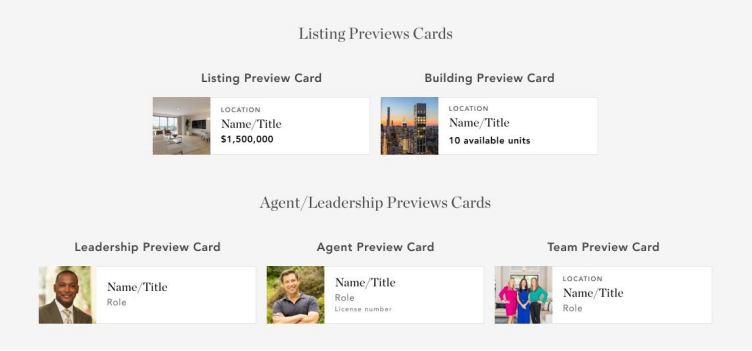
Agent Cards



Trending Cards & Banner

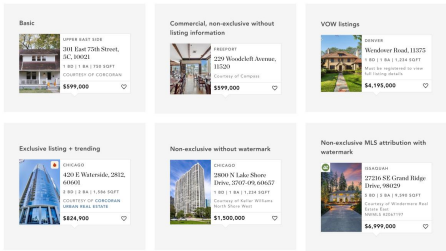


Preview Cards



Listing Cards

Horizontal cards and map tags (aka mini cards) are used to display listing details within the search results map.



Anatomy

- Map tags: Variant with an arrow indicating the listing location on desktop, laptop, and tablet devices.
- Card: Variant without an arrow displayed at the bottom. Listing cards are used on mobile maps at a fixed height of 180px.



1. Image - Static (mini cards do not display carousel)

2. Card body

Contains all the information details on the subject.

- 2.1 Location - **Required**
- 2.2 Listing title - **Required** - 2 line max. For longer texts, it truncates (...). Usually uses the format: (Address Name) (Address Name)
- 2.3 Listing price - **Optional**
- 2.3 Distribution text - **Optional**

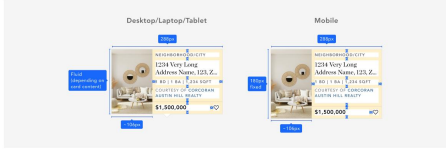
3. Card footer

- 3.1 Price - **Required**
- 3.2 Like button - **Required**

4. Map Tag Arrow/Tail - on desktop, laptop & tablet only

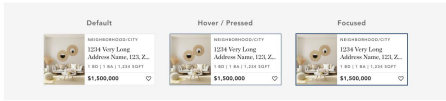
Size & Specs

Mobile cards have a fixed height of 180px.



States

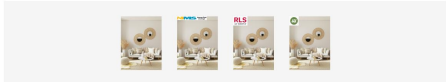
All mini cards share the same states behavior. The whole card is clickable.



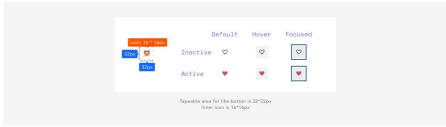
Options

Image options - Attribution

Mini card images can be displayed alone or with a watermark. The watermark logos are displayed according to the MLS attribution the listing belongs, always positioned at the top left corner of the image component. There are some examples of MLS attributions that require the logo to appear on the listing image:



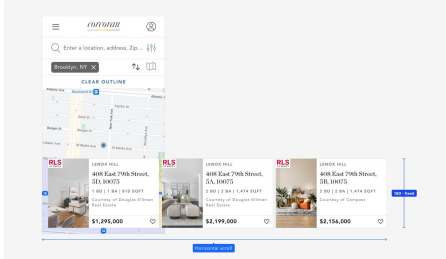
Like icon button



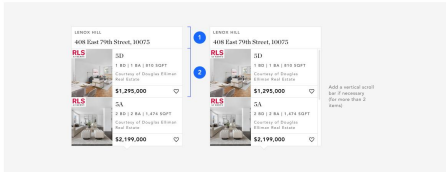
Multiple listings in the same address

When there is more than 1 listing located in the same address, mini cards will be grouped vertically with a header to indicate the location and the address.

Mobile



Desktop/Laptop/Tablet



1. Header

Header for multiple cards in the same address contains:

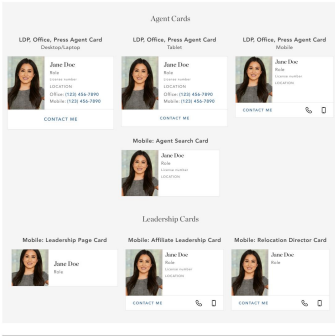
- Neighborhood
- Address - Zip code

2. Single Listing Card

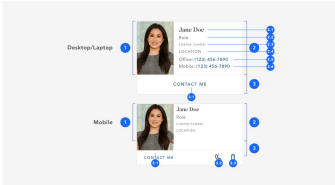
Single listing cards will not display the location since it is present on the header.

Agent Card

Individual Agent cards serve as a consistent design element throughout different portions of the website. They primarily display information about individual agents, but can also showcase other company members, such as leaders and managers. On the home page, agent cards are used to promote agents who are currently active in the market. On other pages, individual agent cards are used only on mobile.

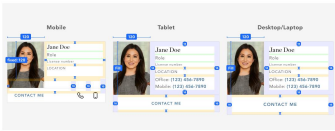


Anatomy



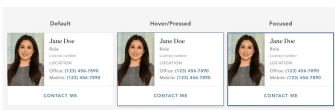
- 1. Image**
Agent headshot photo. If it is empty, use a placeholder image.
- 2. Card body**
The text information about the agent is presented in this section. The body text is aligned to the top. Additional details on working can be found below. Some elements are mandatory and some are optional.
 - 2.1 Name - **Mandatory**. It's shown in all sizes and is not truncated.
 - 2.2 Title - **Mandatory**. It's shown in all sizes and is not truncated.
 - 2.3 Current Number - Optional.
 - 2.4 Location - Optional.
 - 2.5 Office phone number - Optional.
 - 2.6 Mobile phone number - Optional.
- 3. Footer - Optional**
 - 3.1 Contact me button - Optional. Why link opens the contact modal.
 - 3.2 Office phone number - Optional. On mobile cards, the telephone icon is used to represent the office phone number.
 - 3.3 Mobile phone number - Optional. On mobile cards, the mobile phone icon is used to represent the mobile phone number.

Size & Specs

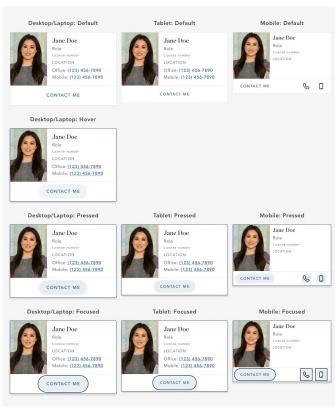


States

Below examples use Desktop/Laptop cards.



CTA Button States



Dealing with different card heights

Cards can hold varying amounts of content, which affects their height. When there's a row with two or more cards, each with different content lengths, the shorter cards should expand their height to match the taller card in that row.

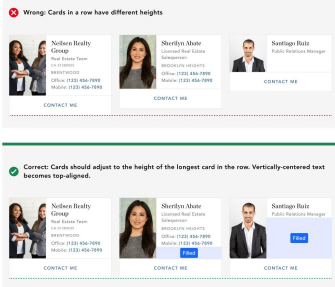
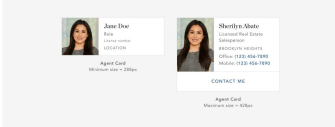


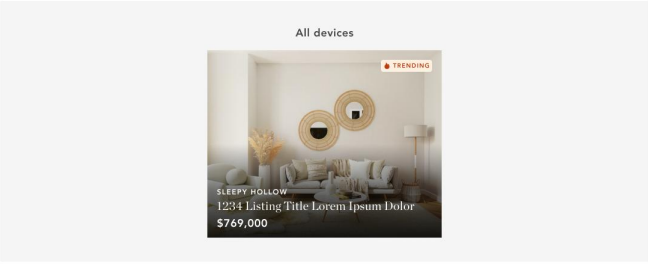
Image Aspect Ratio and Scaling

As shown, the card features a 1:1 aspect ratio. As the device heightens, the image adjusts to fit the content without changing its ratio.



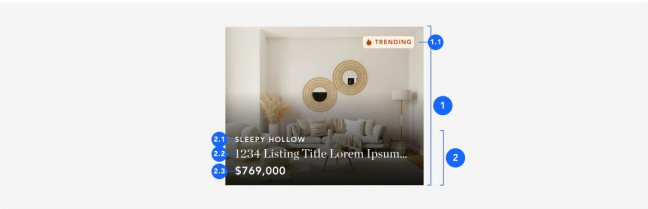
Trending Card

Vertical Neighborhood cards take users to their correspondent neighborhood guide.



Anatomy

Vertical Neighborhood cards take users to their correspondent neighborhood guide.



1. Image

Photo of the neighborhood. It has an aspect ratio of 3:2. [Check these docs for further details on aspect ratio](#)

1.1 Flag:

2. Card body

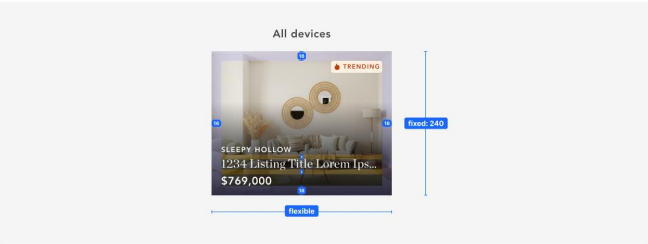
2.1 State, Province or Borough - **Required**. It's shown full (does not truncate)

2.2 Listing Address - **Required**. It's shown full (does not truncate)

2.3 Price - **Required**. It's shown full (does not truncate)

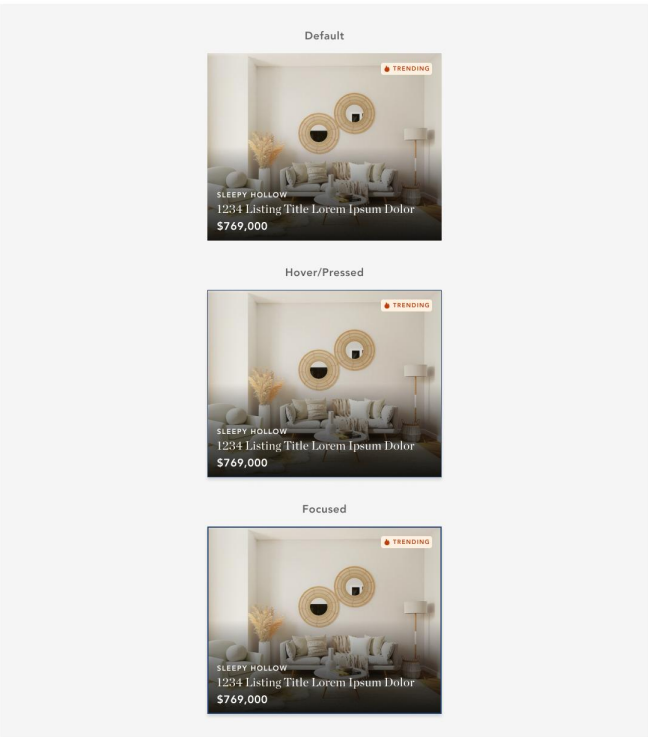
Size & Specs

Neighborhood card can vary their height size depending on the content.



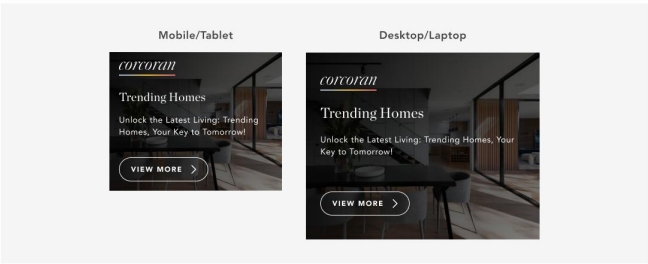
States

Office card can vary their height size depending on the content.



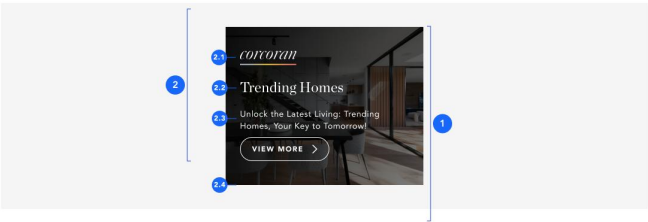
Trending Banner

Vertical Neighborhood cards take users to their correspondent neighborhood guide.



Anatomy

Vertical Neighborhood cards take users to their correspondent neighborhood guide.



1. Image

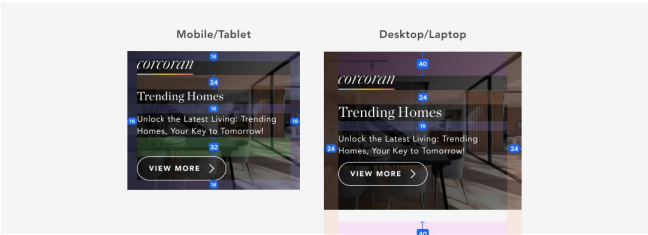
Background photo has an aspect ratio of 5:4. [Check these docs for further details on aspect ratio](#)

2. Card body

- 2.1 Corcoran Logo - **Required.**
- 2.2 Title - **Required.**
- 2.3 Subtext - **Required.**
- 2.4 CTA button - **Required.** The button will lead the user to the search results page showing only trending listings (Trending listings only checkbox checked)

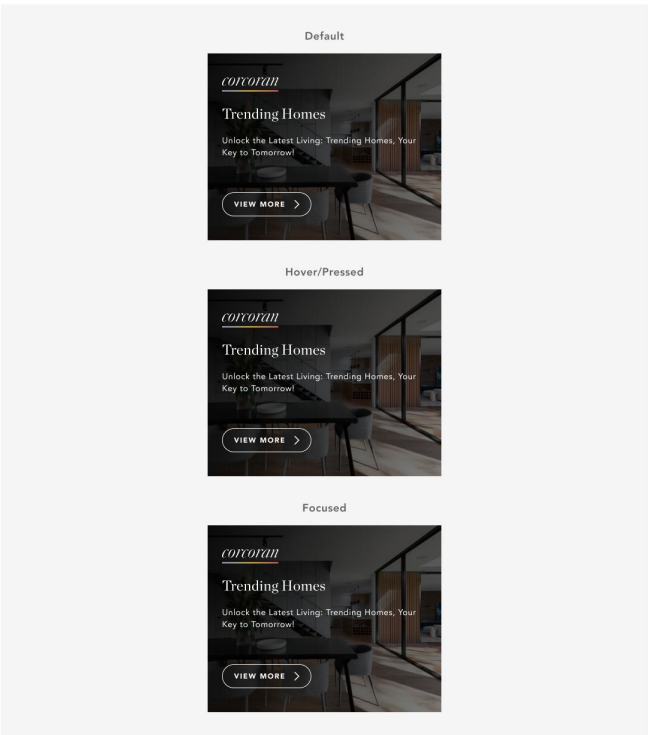
Size & Specs

Neighborhood card can vary their height size depending on the content.



States

Office card can vary their height size depending on the content.



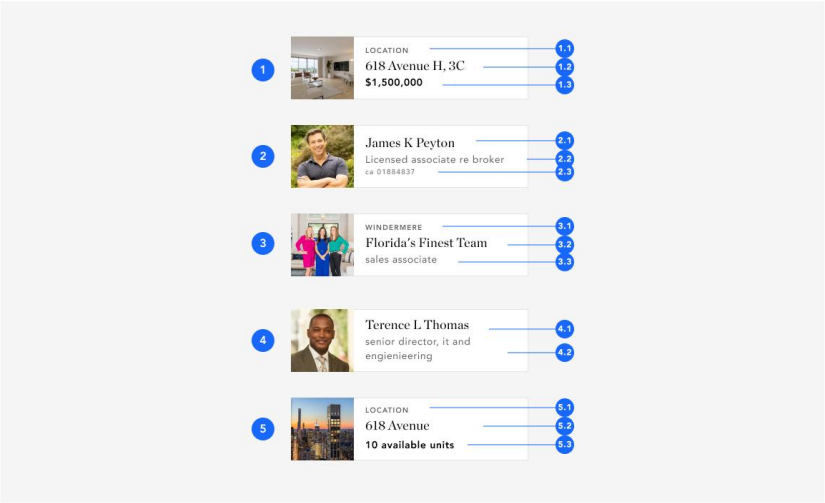
Preview Cards

These preview cards don't have any states attached to them and they are only used on the share modal, in order to give users context of what they're sharing.

Anatomy

- Use a variant with arrows pointing the listing location over the map on desktop laptop and tablet devices
- Use a variant without arrows, displayed at the bottom of the map, on mobile devices. The mini cards displayed on maps on mobile devices have a fixed height of 180px.

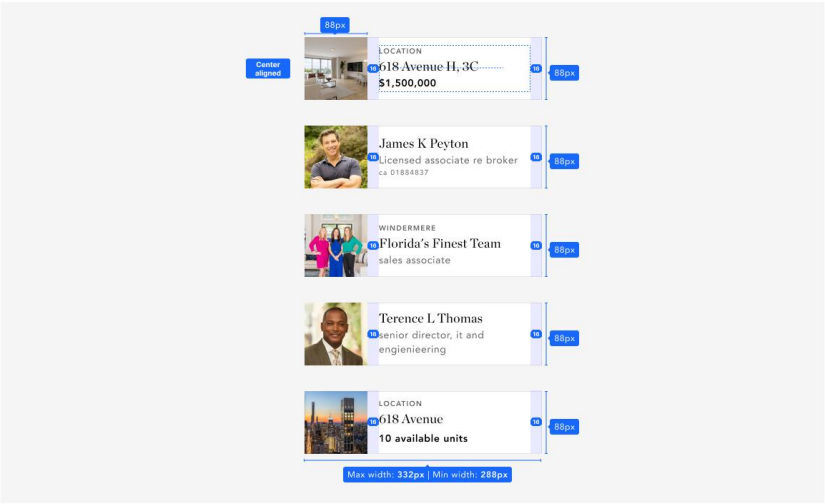
These cards are also used in Commercial page.



- 1. Share Listing
 - 1.1 Listing location
 - 1.2 Listing name
 - 1.2 Listing price
- 2. Share Agent
 - 2.1 Agent name
 - 2.2 Licensed as
 - 2.3 License number
- 3. Share Team
 - 3.1 Team location
 - 3.2 Team name
 - 2.3 Licensed as
- 4. Share Management
 - 4.1 Manager name
 - 4.2 Role
- 5. Share Building
 - 5.1 Building location
 - 5.2 Building name
 - 5.3 Units available

Size & Specs

Mobile cards have a fixed height of 180px.



States

Preview Cards are not interactive so they do not have states.

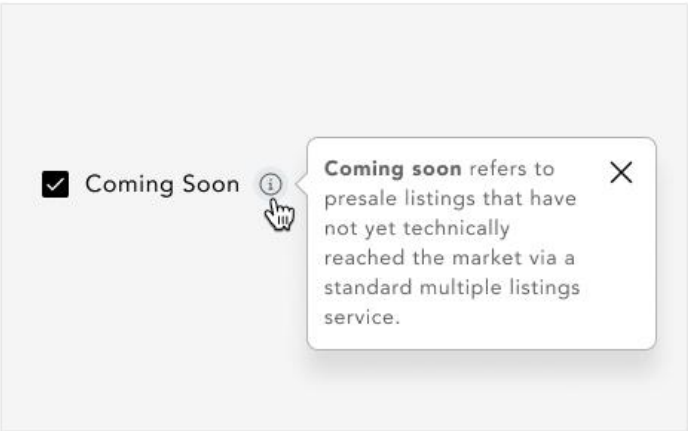
Tips

Tips display brief informative text in a pop-up when users click/tap or focus on an element. Use tips to add additional context to a button or other UI element, describe elements or actions, explain features.

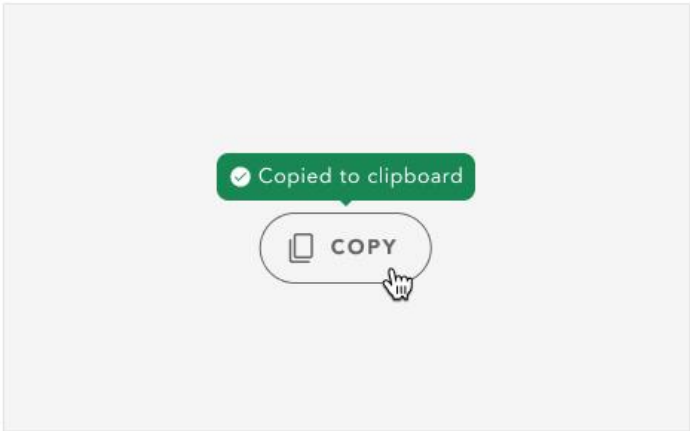
Types of tips

There are two main types of tips we use in our tools:

Info tip	Used for providing contextual help to the user and contains non-critical information.	Can be closed by clicking outside of the pop-up or by clicking the 'close' button.
Tooltip	Used for providing feedback to the taken action. For example, show "Copied to clipboard" message.	Closes automatically after 5 seconds.



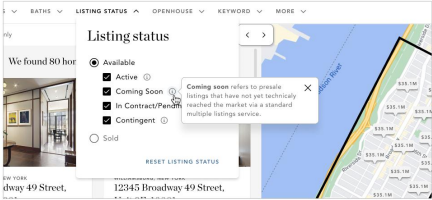
Info tip



Tooltip

Info Tips

Tip display brief informative text in a pop-up when users click/tap or focus on an element. Use tips to add additional context to a button or other UI element, describe elements or actions, explain features.



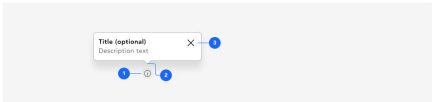
Things to consider when designing a tip

- 1. **Tips should only provide non-critical information**
Important information that users need to know to complete the task should never be hidden in the tip.
- 2. Tips should be prominent and easy to find but should not obstruct important information on the screen.
- 3. Make sure that the text is brief and clear, avoid multiple lines if possible.

Behavior

Info tip should be displayed after the user clicks the target and should be closed if the user clicks outside of it or clicks 'close' button

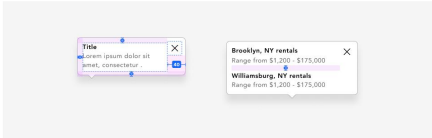
Anatomy



1. Target
2. Arrow (tail) of the info tip should point towards the target
3. 'Close' icon/button should hide the info tip pop-up

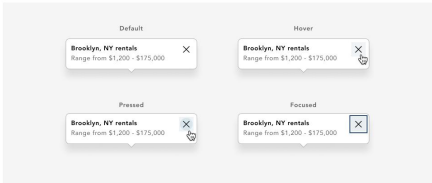
Size & Specs

Width of the tip can be customized to better fit the context.



States

The only clickable element on the tip is the 'close' icon (see the [icon button](#) page in the library)



Tip placement

A tooltip is positioned in relation to its target.

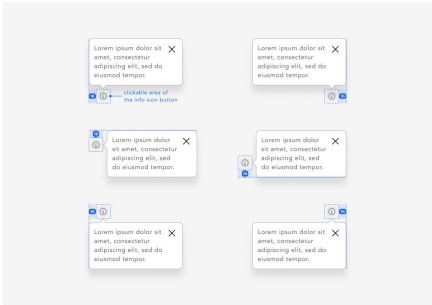
Tip's naming: [direction of the target]-[alignment of the arrow].

For example, 'bottom-left' placement of the tip means that the target info icon will be to the bottom side of the tip and the arrow of it should be aligned to the left.

Arrow placement property values are the following:



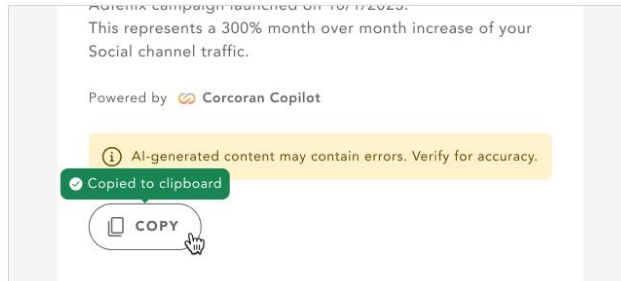
Arrow (tail) offset



Tool Tips

Displays short feedback text in a pop-up when users click/tap an element and stays on the page for a set amount of time (5 seconds).
For example, display "Copied to clipboard" message when the user clicks "Copy" button.

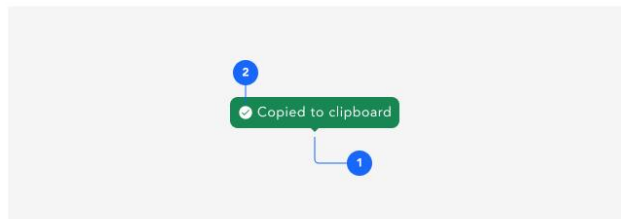
Context: we used to use toasts for these cases, but toasts are not ideal when it comes to accessibility. Also the toast message appearing too far away from the clicked element was hard to notice and we need the users to see the immediate feedback in the context of the taken action.



Behavior

Tooltip should appear after the user clicks the target and should disappear after 5 seconds.

Anatomy



1. Arrow (tail) of the info tip should point towards the target
2. Leading icon (optional)

Specs

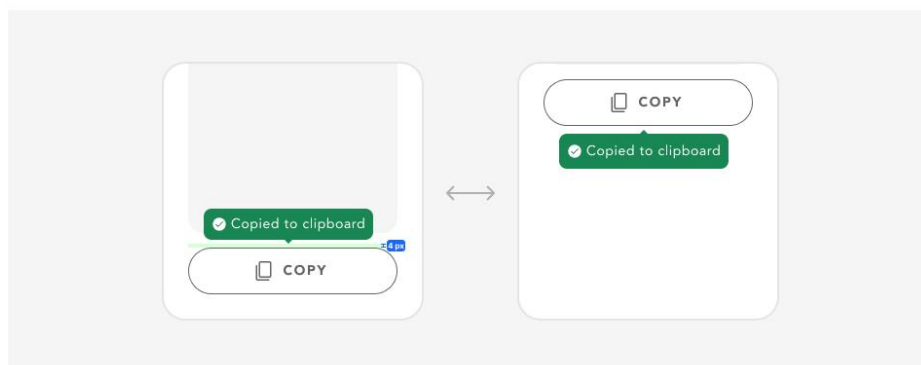
Width of the tooltip adjusts to hug the content. The text must be brief and only take one line.



Placement

The tip should be able to switch sides when constrained by space.
A tip placed at the top would flip to be placed at the bottom (and vice versa), and a tooltip placed at the left would flip to be placed at the right (and vice versa).

Display the tooltip with 4px offset from target.



6. Navigations

Breadcrumbs

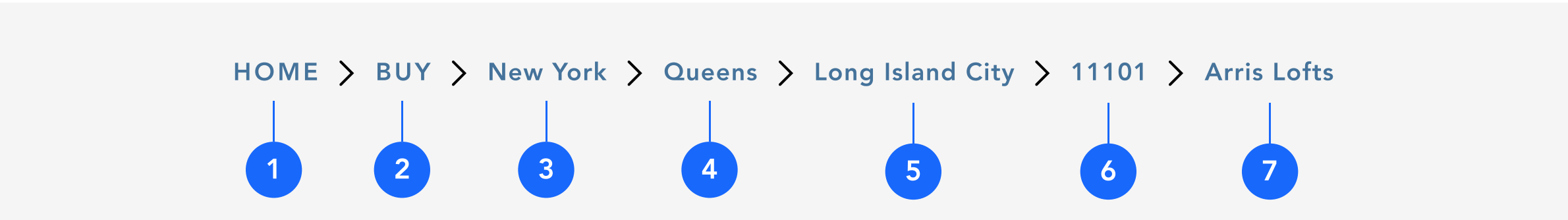
Breadcrumbs provide users with a hierarchical trail of links that indicate their current location within the site's structure. Breadcrumbs help users understand their navigation path, allowing them to backtrack to previous pages or sections easily. This aids in navigation efficiency and enhances the overall user experience.

RULES:

- Breadcrumbs trails will always appear at the top
- The HOME and MAIN SECTION links will appear in all caps to indicate they are location based breadcrumbs and parent pages of the current page.
- The items annotated in lowercase text condition the search and help the user find similar listings in the same categories.

Anatomy

Desktop & Laptop



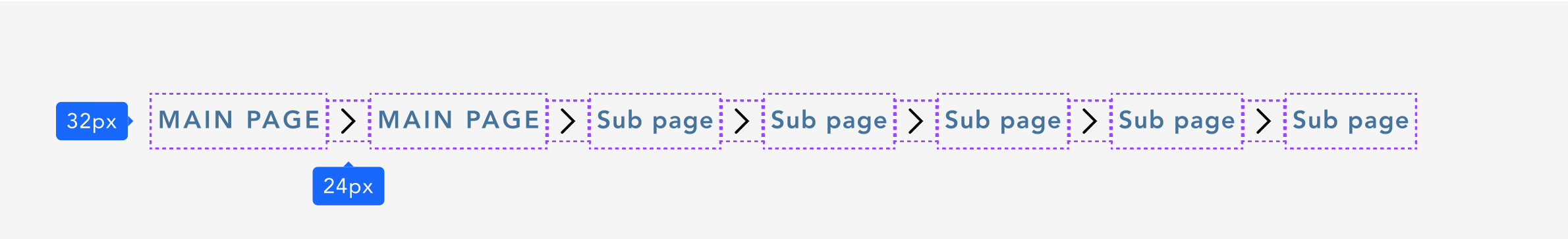
If the whole breadcrumb trail does not fit on the screen, the breadcrumb trail will be condensed to show links to the home and main section pages and the last hyperlink of the trail (7. Building Name)

Tablet & Mobile



- 1. **Home:** (appears in all caps) The first hyperlink will lead to the site homepage
 - 2. **Main Section:** (appears in all caps)
 - 3. **City:** (appears in reg case)
 - 4. **Borough/Town:** (appears in reg case)
 - 5. **Neighborhood:** (appears in reg case)
 - 6. **Zip Code:** (appears in reg case)
 - 7. **Building Name:** (appears in reg case)
- *Some hyperlinks may not apply to all listings

Specs



States

Default



Hover



Pressed



Focused



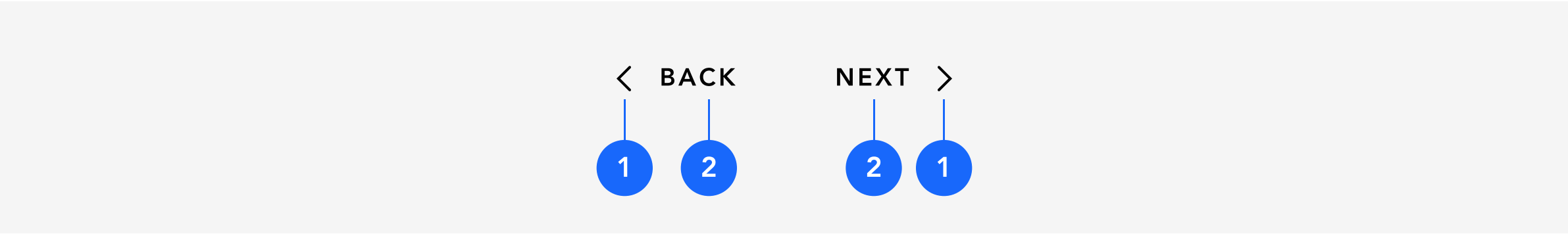
Navigation Controls

The back and next buttons on a website should be used when guiding users through a multi-step process or a sequence of pages, such as during form submissions, listing carousels, or step-by-step tutorials. These buttons allow users to navigate forward and backward within the sequence, helping them move through the process in a linear fashion and providing flexibility in their interactions. By including back and next buttons, websites can enhance user experience by offering clear navigation cues and enabling users to easily review and adjust their progress.

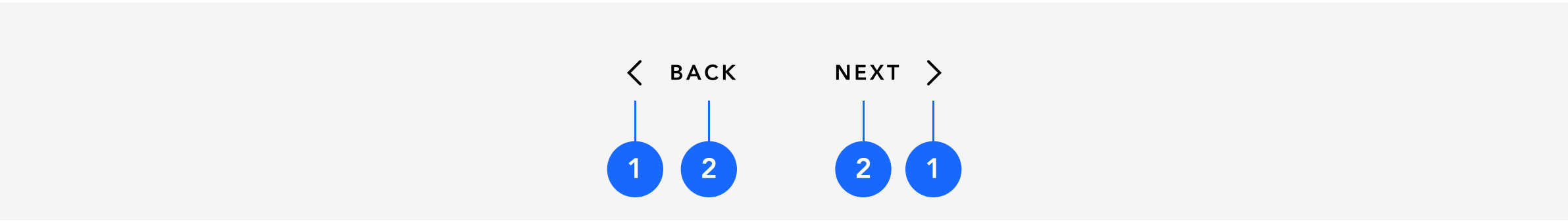


Anatomy

Desktop & Laptop

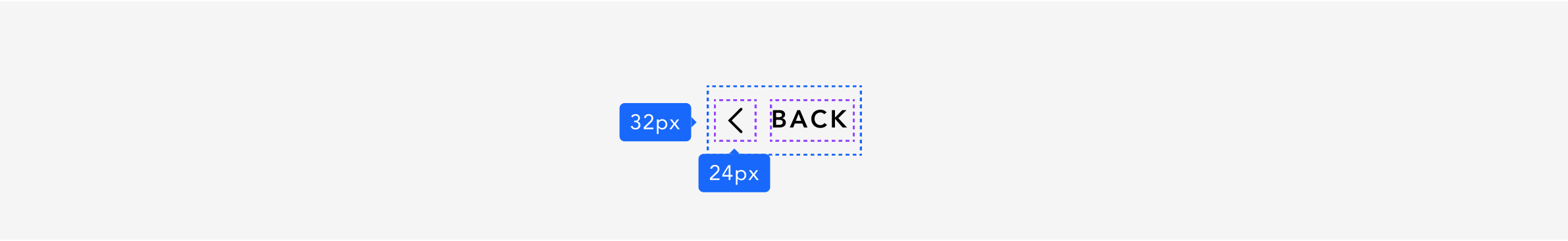


Tablet & Mobile

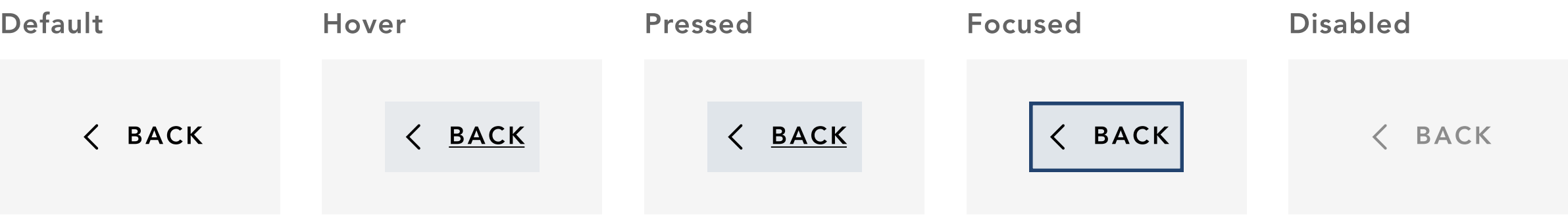


- 1. Arrow
- 2. Text: 14px on desktop/laptop, 12px on tablet/mobile

Specs



States

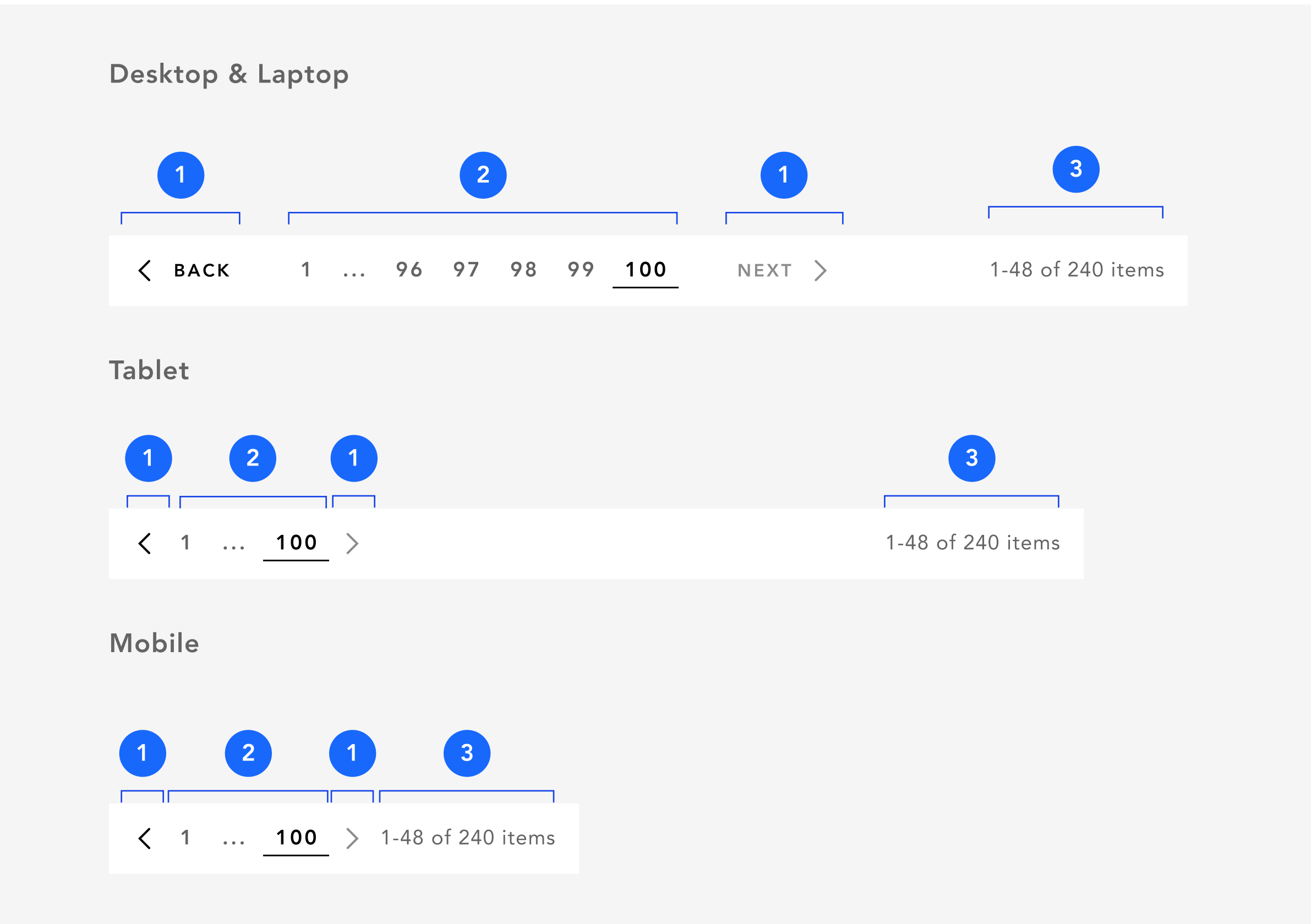


Pagination

Pagination is the organization of content into discrete pages to improve navigation and user experience. It involves dividing a large set of items, such as search results or product listings, into smaller, more manageable subsets that users can navigate through sequentially. Pagination includes controls, such as numbered links or arrow buttons, allowing users to move between pages to access additional content.

Anatomy

Pagination consists of the following parts: pagination pages, back/next buttons (or chevron icons for tablet/mobile) and number of items. Designers can create new pagination following the same composition to achieve consistent look.



1. Back/Next Buttons

Desktop/laptop:
[Back-nav](#) and [Next-nav](#) components that are used in desktop/laptop pagination should be tablet/mobile size.

Tablet/mobile:
For tablet/mobile devices we hide the text in back/next-navs and use [chevron-left](#) and [chevron-right](#) icon buttons.
We use chevrons inside of the back/next-navs and not separated chevrons icon to ensure the proper relationship between the pagination component and its child-components.

2. Pagination pages

Contains all the [variations of pages](#) that could be displayed + navigation buttons.

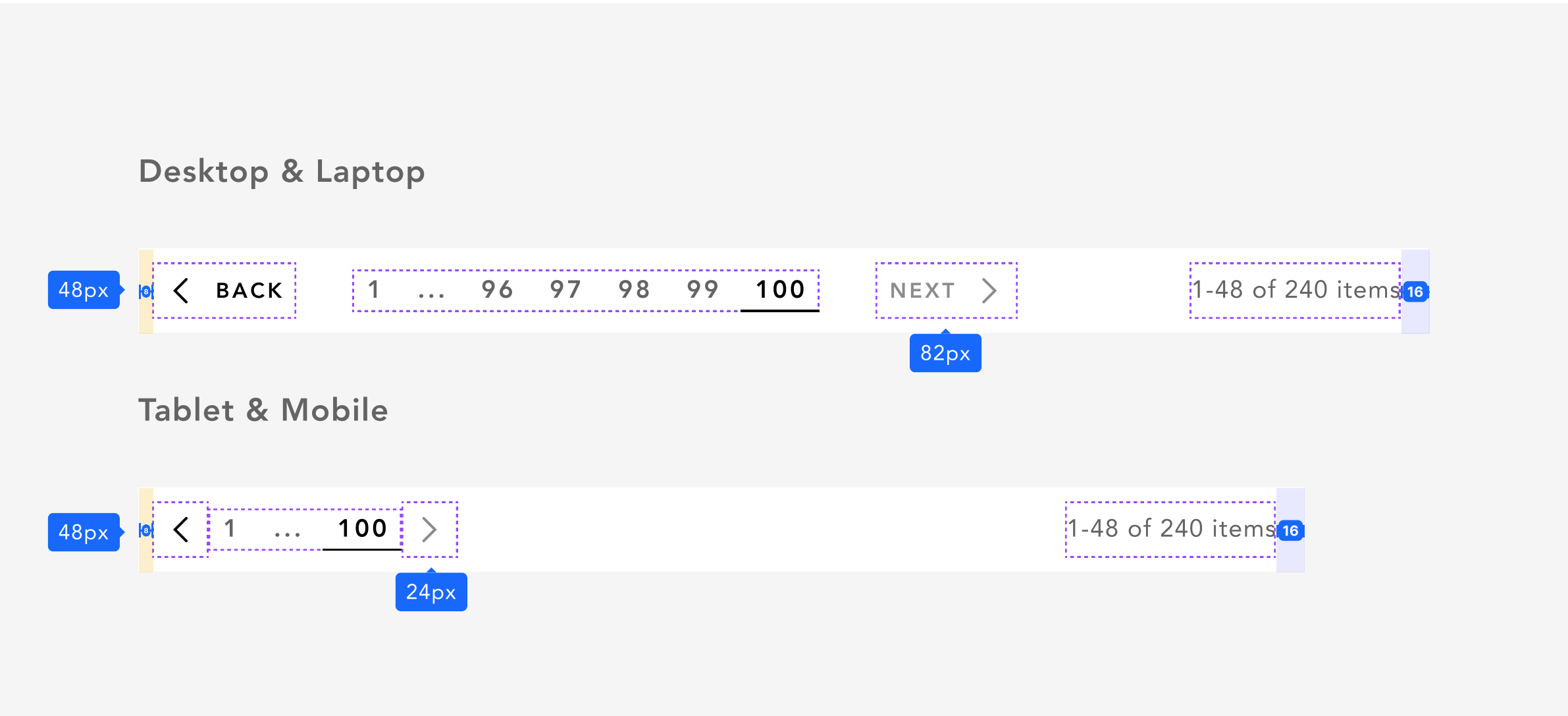
3. Number of items

This element displays both the number of items shown per page and the total number of items overall.
Not displayed on mobile devices.

Note: total number of items should always be exact. For example:

1-48 of 4800+ items - **incorrect**
1-48 of 4823 items - **correct**

Specs



States

Default



Hover



Focused



Tabs

Tabs are graphical elements or labels displayed at the top or side of a window, allowing users to switch between different sections or views of the interface. Each tab represents a distinct category or set of information, and clicking on a tab changes the content displayed in the main area of the interface. Tabs are widely used to enhance user experience, providing an intuitive and organized way to access various features or content within the application.

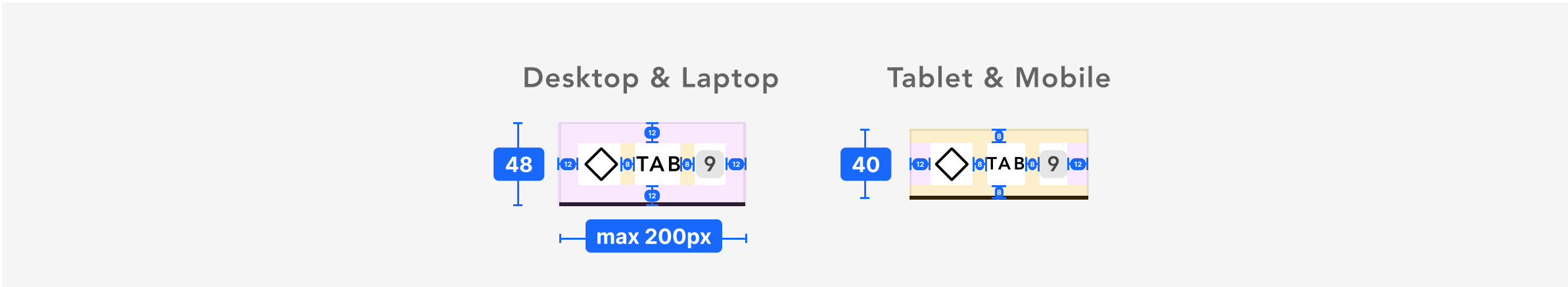
- Use tabs to group content into helpful categories
- Tabs can horizontally scroll, so a UI can have as many tabs as needed
- Place tabs next to each other as peers

Anatomy



- 1. Active indicator
- 2. Leading icon - Optional
- 3. Label
- 4. Badge - Optional

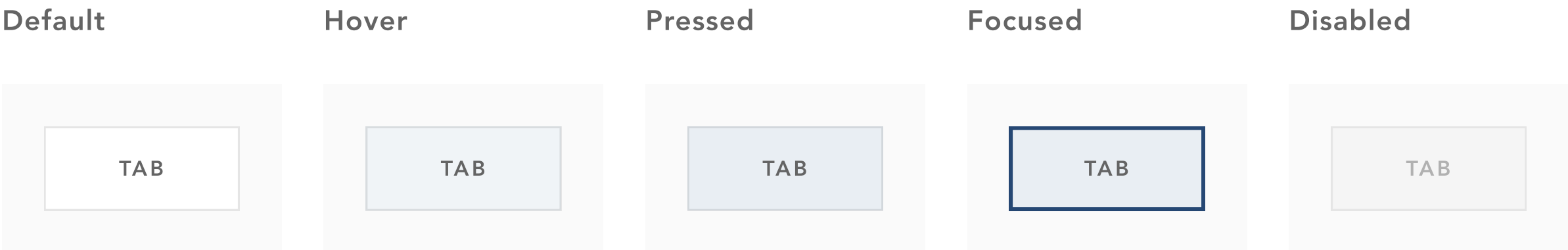
Specs



States

By default, tabs inherit enabled states with one active state. The inactive and active states of a tab can inherit a hover, focus, pressed and disabled states.

Inactive



Active



Navigations

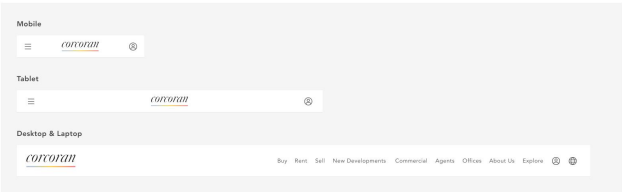
Navigation components intuitively guide users toward their goals within a product. Effective navigation enhances user efficiency, satisfaction, and engagement by providing quick access, minimizing learning curves, and supporting scalability.

There are two types of navigation you will find outlined in this page:

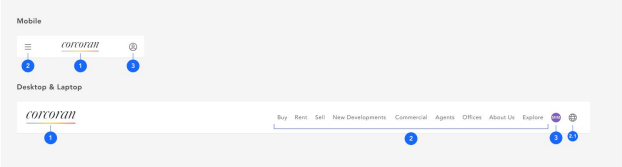
Global navigations	Global navigation bars appear at the top of the window or screen, helping users to navigate through a hierarchy of content.
Menu List	The purpose of a menu list is to provide users with a compact and organized way to access different sections or features within an app or website. Menu lists consists of menu items and can at time consist of a menu list title to sort larger menu list info. There are three types of menu lists: 1. Nav menus: (Desktop & Laptop Only) Menus lists that open from global nav buttons. They provide links to various sections or features within the site. 2. Sidebars: (Desktop & Laptop Only) Vertical UI element that appears on the left-hand side of the webpage. It serves as a navigation aid, displaying links to various sections, features, or content within a product or a specific section of a website. 3. Menus: (Tablet & Mobile Only) Format used to display main and user menus on smaller devices.
Global settings panel	Within the global settings panel, users can configure various global settings related to language, currency and measurement preferences.

Global Navigation

- Height Variations by Device:
- Mobile and Tablet: 80px
 - Laptop & Desktop: 80px (adjusted for brokerage and affiliate logo space)
- Margin Differences: Margins differ based on device specifications.
- mobile/tablet = 10px
 - laptop/desktop = 20px
- Component Heights:
- Components within the navbar are uniformly set to 80px in height.

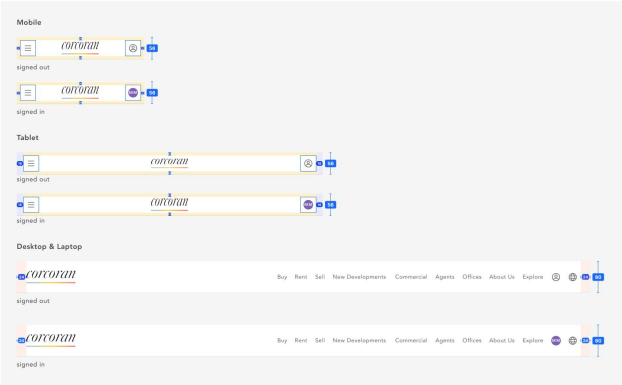


Anatomy



- 1. Logo**
- Brokerage logo height is:
 - 20px on desktop & laptop
 - 20px on mobile & tablet
 - Affiliate logo height is:
 - 40px on desktop & laptop
 - 30px on mobile & tablet
- 2. Nav button/Hamburger menu**
- Desktop/Laptop: The navigation bar links lead to a dropdown menu showing nested pages within the page category.
 - Tablet/Mobile: The hamburger menu opens the main menu containing all site pages.
- 2.1 Global Settings Panel: (see more details on the global settings panel)**
- Desktop/Laptop: The global settings is represented by a globe icon in the nav bar. When clicked, it opens in a side panel on the right side of the page.
 - Mobile/Tablet: On mobile and tablet devices, the global settings can be found within the main menu (hamburger menu).
- 3. User Menu**
- When clicked, the user icon will prompt the user to sign in or register to the site. If a user is already signed in, they will access their user menu where they can see all user-related information: recommendations, open house planter, favorites, preferences and profile settings page.

Size & Specs



Icon Buttons

All icons have a tapping area making the icons 40x40, with inner icon area of 24x24. see more details on [icon.buttons](#)



Nav Button

Nav button components are fixed at the active state's width so that the component does not resize when switching from inactive to active and vice versa. The button text style is used to maintain a consistent 20px inner content.

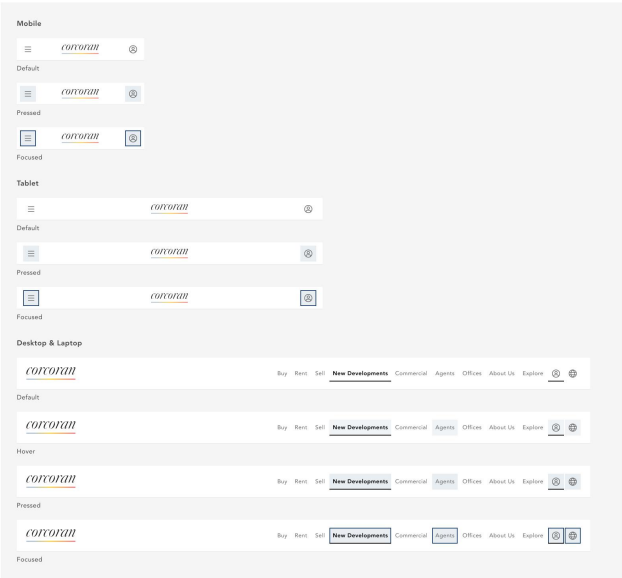


Product Logo

Logos are left justified on desktop and laptop devices and centered on mobile and tablet devices.



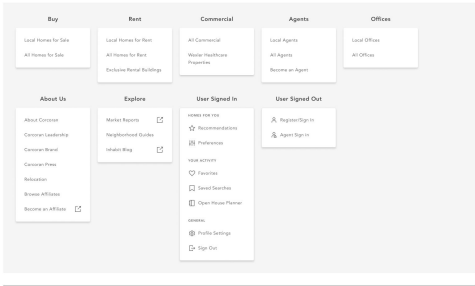
States



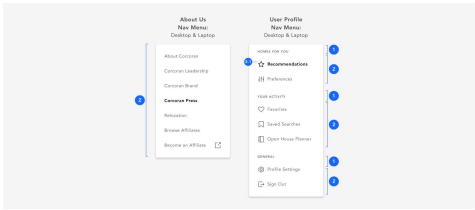
Nav Menu (Desktop & Laptop Only)

A nav menu refers to a collection of links placed above or below a page, typically with a specific purpose in mind. When engaged, it presents a list of additional content or actions that the user can take. This menu design is used to organize and display content in a structured manner, allowing users to access specific content or actions.

Unique Features:
Customizable layout and design
Customizable layout and design
Customizable layout and design
Menu for user profile, menu for user profile
Menu for user profile, menu for user profile

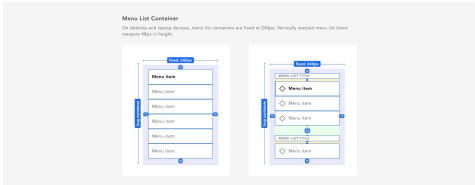


Anatomy



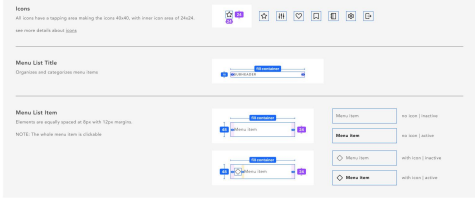
- 1. Menu List Title (Optional)**
Only appears on user profile dropdown menu. The menu list title is used to divide the information into categories.
- 2. Menu List Item**
When clicked, menu list items take the user directly to the respective site page. If a user is on a page, the menu list item appears with a heading icon.

Size & Specs

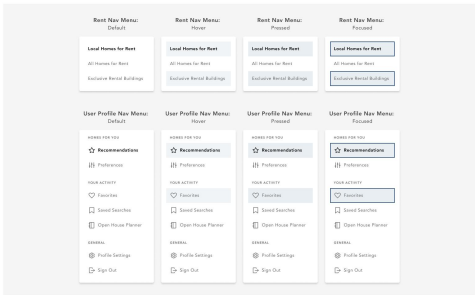


COMPONENT ELEMENTS

All elements can be found within the design system.

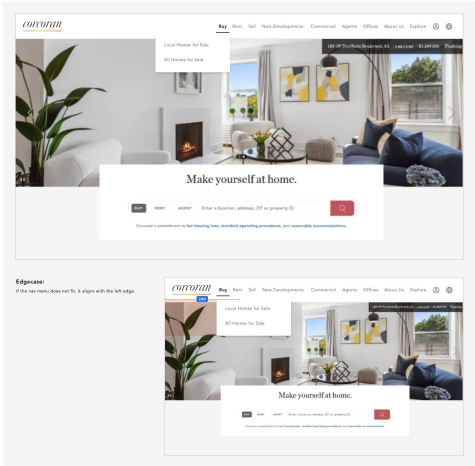


States



Nav Menu Placement

The nav menu refers to a collection of links placed above or below a page, typically with a specific purpose in mind. When engaged, it presents a list of additional content or actions that the user can take. This menu design is used to organize and display content in a structured manner, allowing users to access specific content or actions.



A sidebar is a fixed side panel that appears on the left side of the screen. It allows users to navigate through the content of a product or a section, typically providing in-page navigation.

A sidebar is a fixed side panel that appears on the left side of the screen. It allows users to navigate through the content of a product or a section, typically providing in-page navigation.

- Container width: flexible - varies with grid
- Container height: flexible - varies with browser height
- Menu list item active states consist of bold text, gray background and a 2px vertical stroke
- Active menu list item consists of a 1px vertical stroke on the right-hand side

The diagram illustrates the difference between an inactive and an active user sidebar. On the left, the 'Inactive User Sidebar Desktop/Laptop' shows a list of items under the heading 'HOWES FOR YOU'. A blue circle with the number '1' is placed next to the 'Recommendations' item. On the right, the 'Active User Sidebar Desktop/Laptop' shows a similar list. A blue circle with the number '1' is placed next to the 'Menu Item', and a blue circle with the number '2' is placed next to the 'Preferences' item. The 'Menu Item' is highlighted with a grey background, indicating it is the active item.

The menu list title is meant to divide the information into categories

When clicked, menu list items take the user directly to the respective site page

2.1 Icon - On user pages, the menu list items appear with a leading icon

The image displays two mobile application wireframes, labeled 'Inactive User Sidebar' and 'Active User Sidebar', both for Desktop/Laptop views. Each wireframe features a vertical sidebar menu on the left side of a main content area.

Inactive User Sidebar: The sidebar menu includes the following items: 'Home for you' (with a house icon), 'Recommendations' (with a star icon), 'Preferences' (with a list icon), 'Your activity' (with a document icon), 'Favorites' (with a heart icon), 'Saved Searches' (with a magnifying glass icon), and 'Open House Planner' (with a calendar icon). The main content area is currently empty.

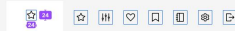
Active User Sidebar: The sidebar menu is similar to the inactive version but includes an additional 'Menu item' (with a star icon) positioned above 'Recommendations'. The main content area is also empty.

Both wireframes are marked with blue square icons and numbers (1, 2, 3) indicating specific design elements or components.

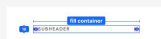
All elements can be found within the design system

All icons have a tapping area making the icons 40x40, with inner icon area of 24x24

see more details about [icons](#)

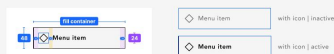


- Organizes and categorizes menu items



Elements are equally spaced at 8px with 12px margins.

NOTE: The whole menu item is clickable



The image displays four panels illustrating the Desktop/Laptop navigation bar in different states:

- Desktop/Laptop: Default**: Shows the navigation bar with a light gray background. The "Menu Item" is highlighted with a light gray background, and the "Preferences" link is visible below it.
- Desktop/Laptop: Hover**: Shows the navigation bar with a light gray background. The "Menu Item" is highlighted with a light gray background, and the "Preferences" link is visible below it.
- Desktop/Laptop: Pressed**: Shows the navigation bar with a light gray background. The "Menu Item" is highlighted with a light gray background, and the "Preferences" link is visible below it.
- Desktop/Laptop: Focused**: Shows the navigation bar with a light gray background. The "Menu Item" is highlighted with a light gray background, and the "Preferences" link is visible below it.



When clicked, the user is taken directly to the respective site page. The component

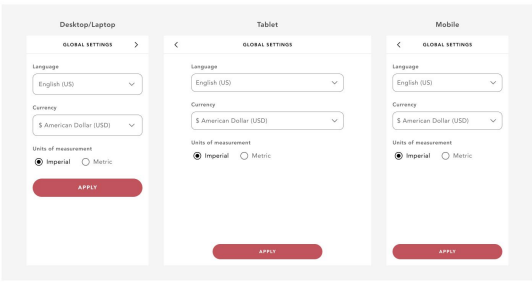
When checked, the user is taken directly to the global settings panel.



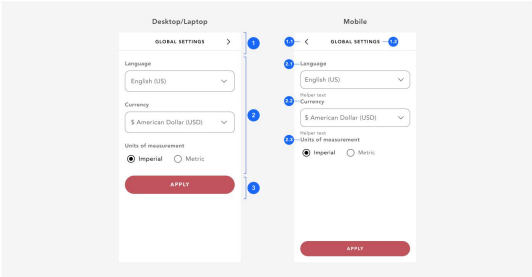
Global Settings Panel

Within the global settings panel, users can configure various global settings related to language, currency and measurement preferences.

By default, the language is set to **English (US)**, currency is set to **\$ American Dollar (USD)** and the units of measurement is set to **Imperial**.



Anatomy



1. Header

1.1 Chevron - On desktop/laptop, it appears on the right side. On tablet/mobile, it appears on the left side replacing the hamburger menu. When clicked, it closes the global settings panel.
1.2 Header title - appears centered on the header.

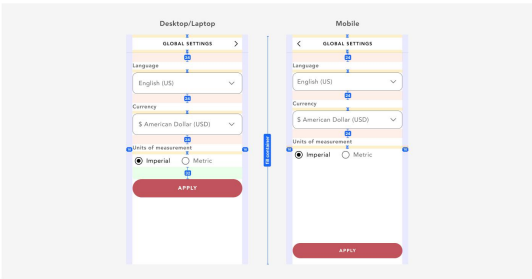
2. Body

2.1 Language - Dropdown shows all the languages available to translate the site.
2.2 Currency - The dropdown displays all available currencies for selecting the listing price.
2.3 Units of measurement - Radio buttons for choosing the measurement type used across the site.

3. CTA Button

When clicked, the settings will be applied to the site globally.
On tablet and mobile the CTA button is fixed at the bottom.
On desktop and laptop the CTA button is 30 px from the radio button.

Size & Specs

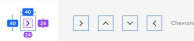


COMPONENT ELEMENTS

All elements can be found within the design system.

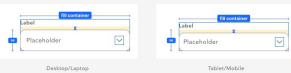
Icon Buttons

All icons have a helping area making the icons flexible with their icon size and fill.
See more details on [icon buttons](#).



Dropdown

Dropdown fields open the width of the panel. The height of the dropdown depends on the device used.
See more details on [dropdowns](#).



Radio Buttons

Unit of measurement selector.
See more details on [radio buttons](#).

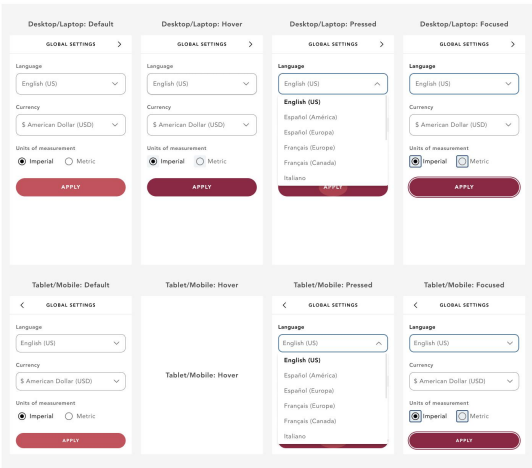


CTA Button

Buttons span the width of the panel. The height of the button depends on the device used.
See more details on [buttons](#).



States



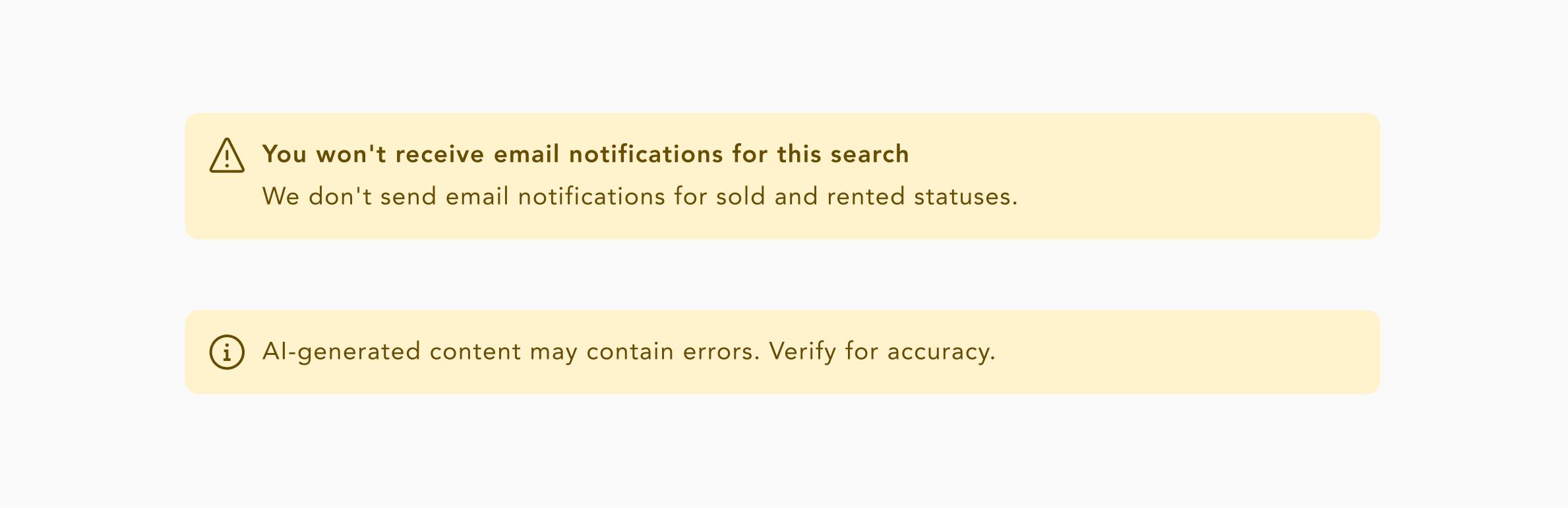
7. Feedback

Disclaimers

Disclaimer are used as alert messages, to communicate important information or feedback to the user. It is designed to grab the user’s attention and convey a specific message in a clear and concise manner.
Disclaimers can’t be closed.

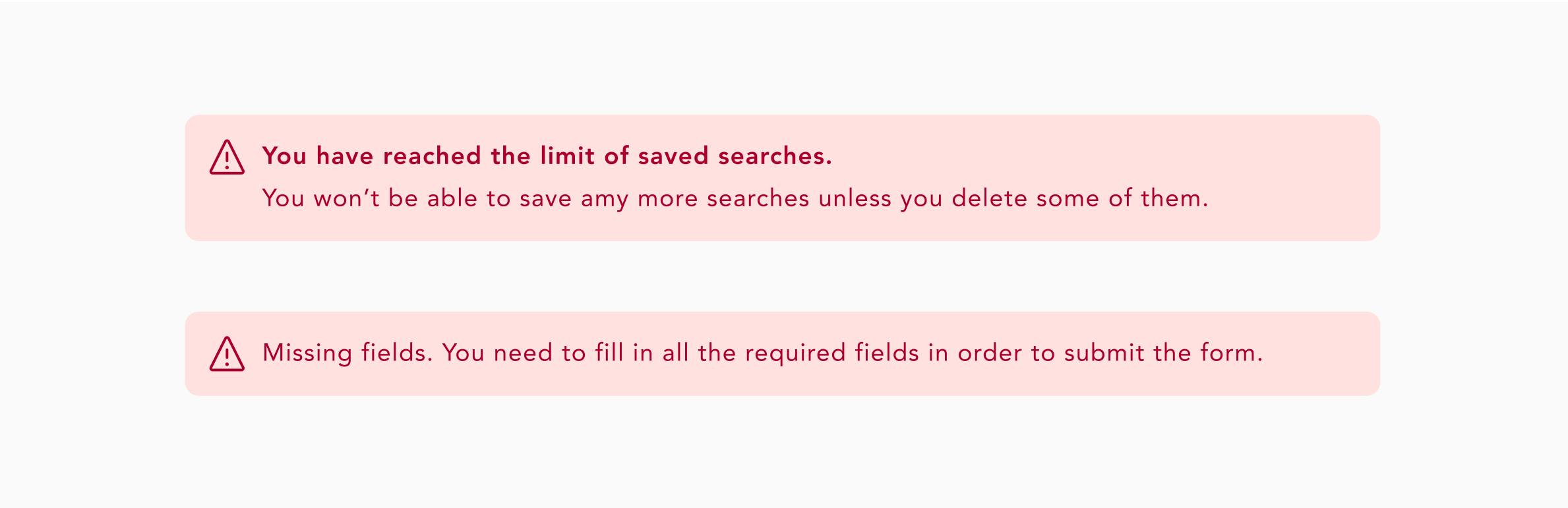
Warning/Info

Use warning alerts when you need to inform users about a potentially unfavorable situation that requires eventual action from them. If the issue requires immediate attention, use a critical alert. Leading icon in warning disclaimers can vary depending on the message to convey. This icon usually is an error icon or an info icon.
For example:

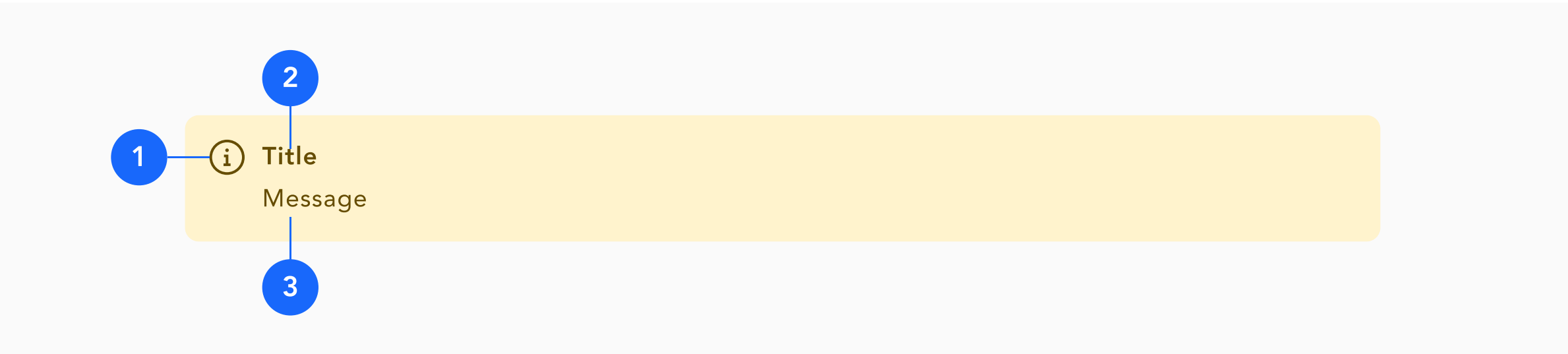


Critical

Use critical alerts when something is blocking users from continuing or an issue needs to be resolved immediately. This type of disclaimer always use an error leading icon.
For example:

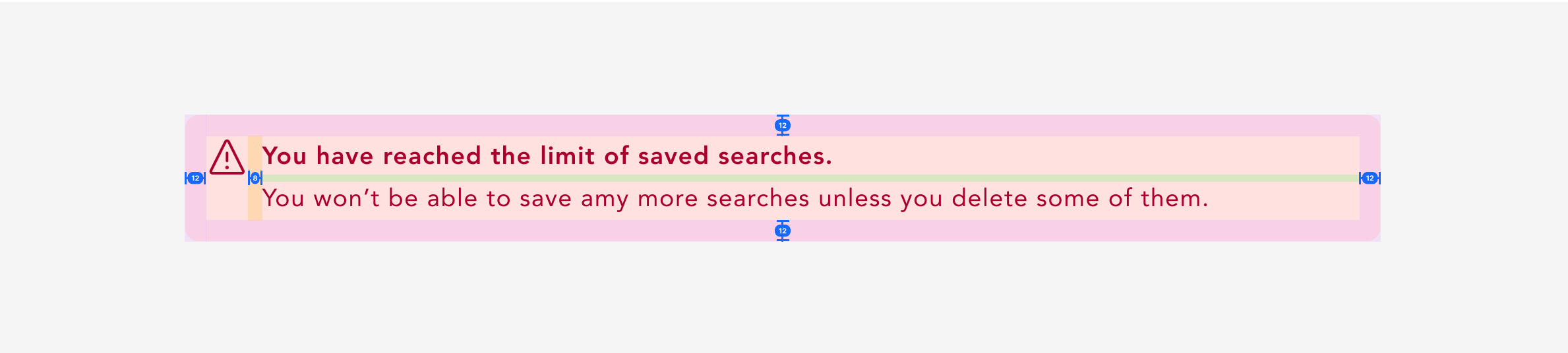


Anatomy



- 1. **Leading icon - Optional:** It is highly recommended to convey meaning without relying on color only.
- 2. **Title - Optional:** Provides a high level description of the message. Keep it brief, concise and simple.
- 3. **Message - Required:** Provides more context for the message, usually when the message is long.

Specs



Modal Dialogs

Modal dialogs inform users about a task and can contain critical information, require decisions. Dialogs disable all app functionality when they appear, and remain on screen until confirmed, dismissed, or a required action has been taken.

Types of modals

There are three main categories of modals that we use in our tools:

Confirmation Modal Dialog	Used to prompt the user to confirm or cancel an action before proceeding . Typically users can choose between affirmative action (such as ‘Save changes’) and negative action (such as ‘Don’t save’).
Alert Modal Dialog	Alert dialogs display critical messages or notifications to the user. No immediate actions are required from the user (hence the action buttons are optional). We have neutral info alerts, success and error alerts.
Content Rich Modal Dialog	This is category for all custom modals that vary in contents and usually contain larger amount of content , like forms or longer texts (share modal, contact form, testimonials etc).

Confirmation Modal Dialog

SAVE CHANGES

×

Are you sure you want to update your preferences?

CANCEL

ACTION

Alert Modal Dialog

CANNOT SAVE SEARCH

×

!

This search “Upper West Side...” already exists in your profile.

VIEW MY SAVED SEARCHES →

Content Rich Modal Dialog

CONTACT US

×

Our Agents Have Answers.

* Indicates a required field

Name*

Enter your name

Phone number*

US

▼

+1

Email*

Enter your email address

Message (optional)

Textarea

900 characters remaining

How should we contact you?*

☐ Phone

☐ Text

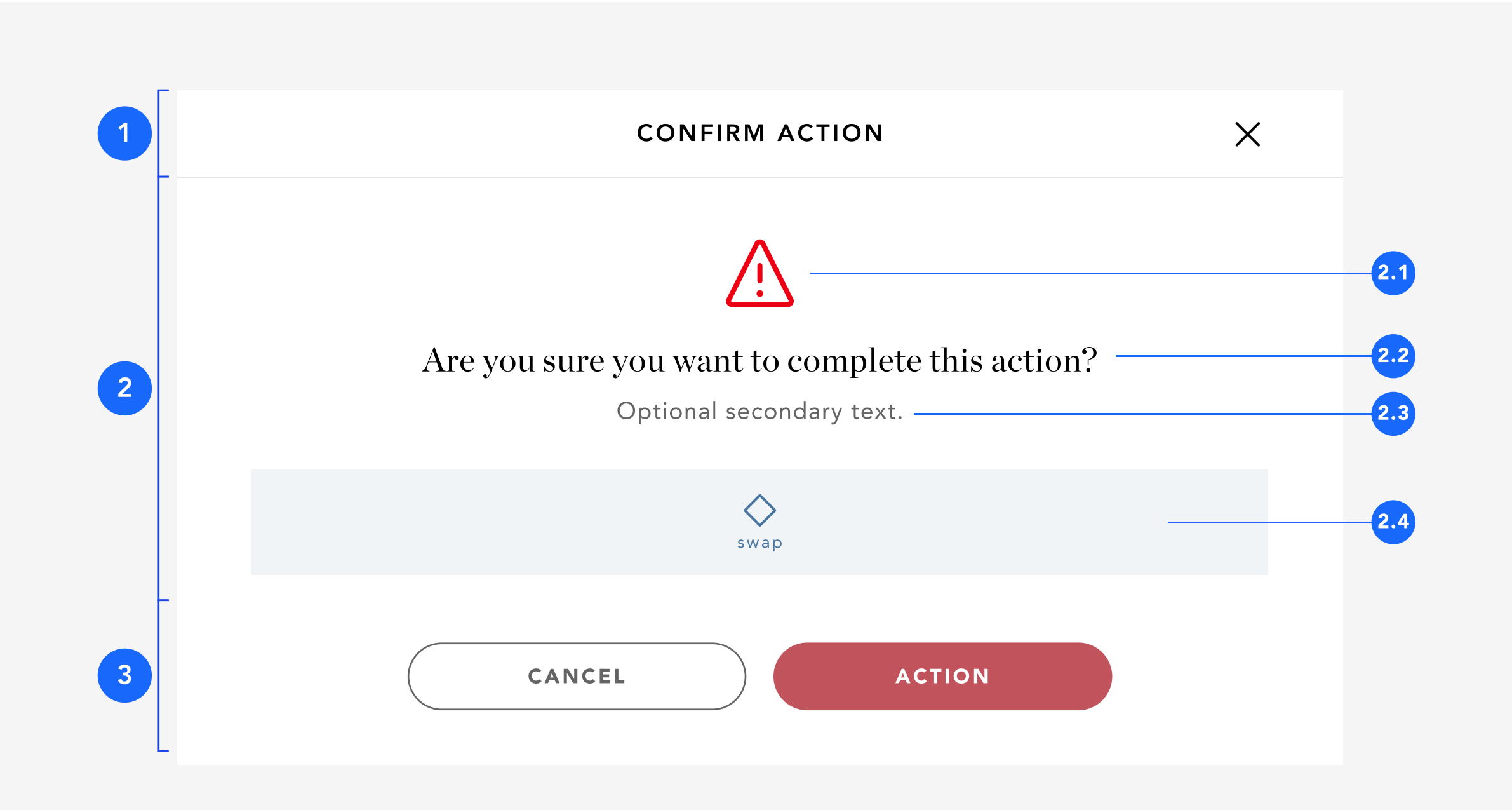
☐ Email

SUBMIT FORM

Confirmation Modal Dialog

Confirmation dialogs are used to prompt the user to confirm or cancel an action before proceeding. Typically users can choose between affirmative action (such as ‘Save changes’) and negative action (such as ‘Don’t save’).

Anatomy



1. Modal header

The modal header component is used in **all** modals.

2. Modal body

The modal body component contains permanent and optional elements:

2.1 Icon (optional)

Can be displayed to indicate success/error/warning status for the user.

2.2 Heading (permanent, always displayed)

This is the main message to the user.

2.3 Secondary text (optional)

Additional explanatory text that can be displayed if needed.

2.4 Custom elements (optional)

Sometimes additional visual elements need to be displayed in modals, like [mini preview cards](#) etc.

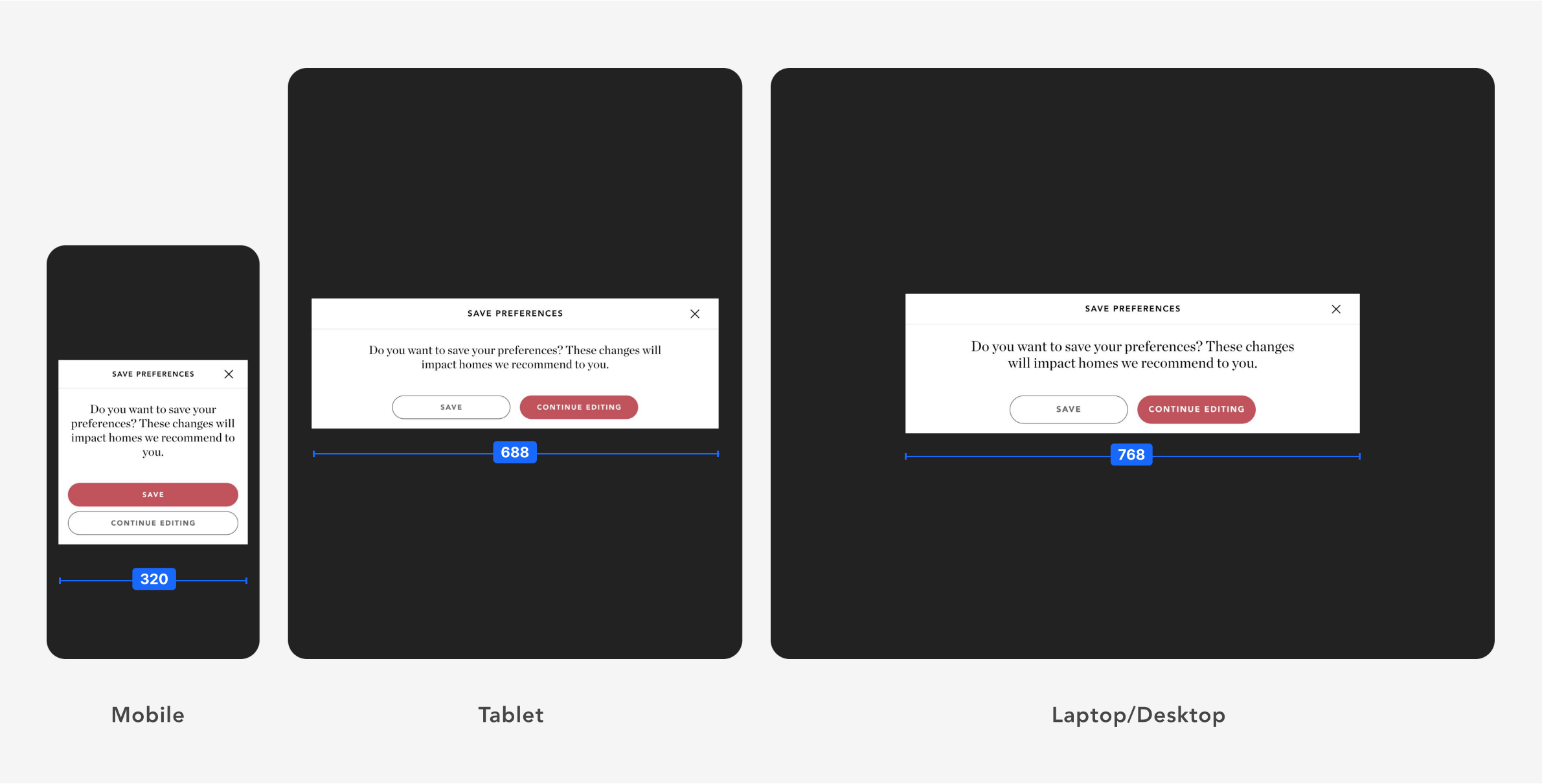
3. Modal footer with action buttons

Typically users can choose between 2 options: affirmative action (such as ‘Save changes’) and negative action (such as ‘Don’t save’).

Dialog Size

Confirmation modals have fixed width on all devices:

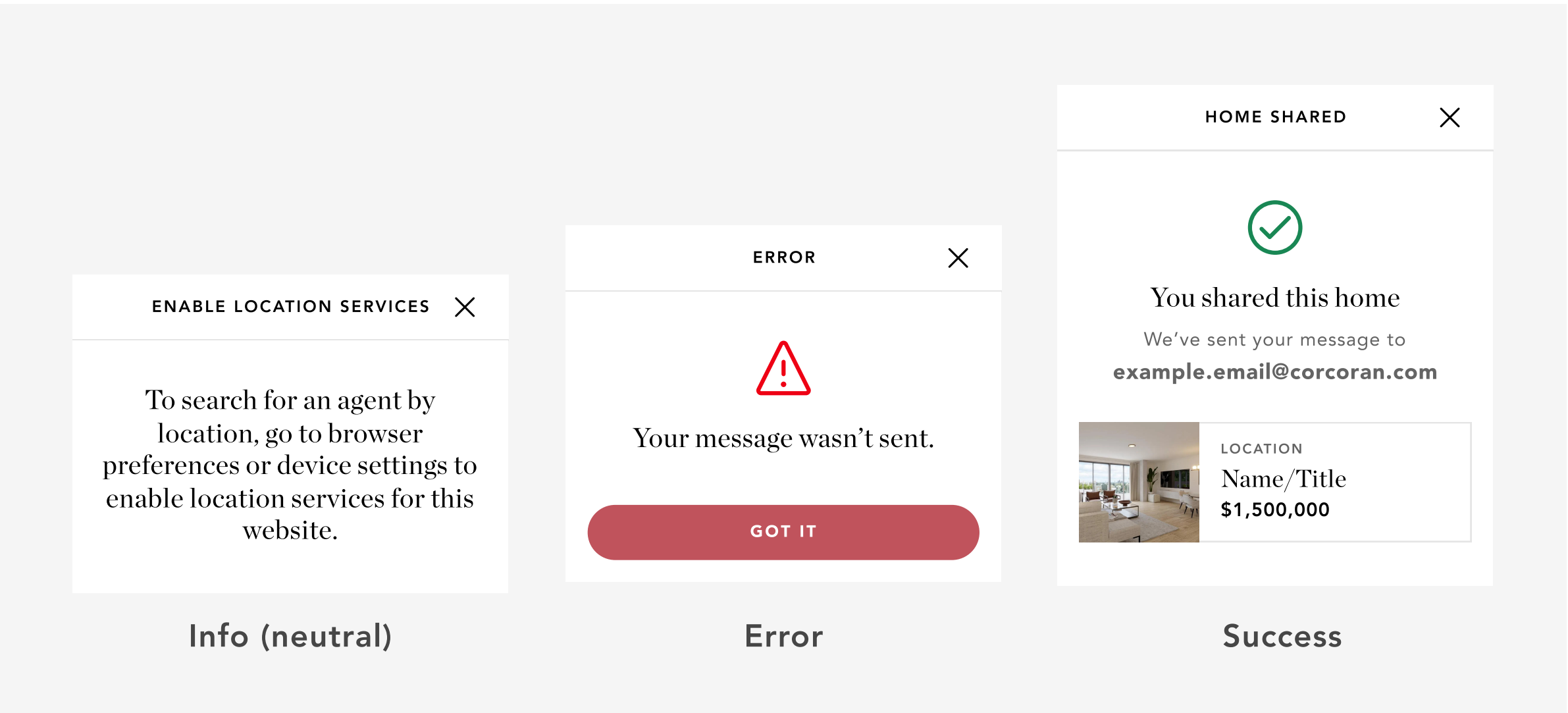
Mobile (320-767)	320px
Tablet (767-959)	688px
Laptop/desktop (960+)	768px



Alert Modal Dialog

Alert dialogs **display critical messages or notifications** to the user. No immediate actions are required from the user (hence the action buttons are optional).

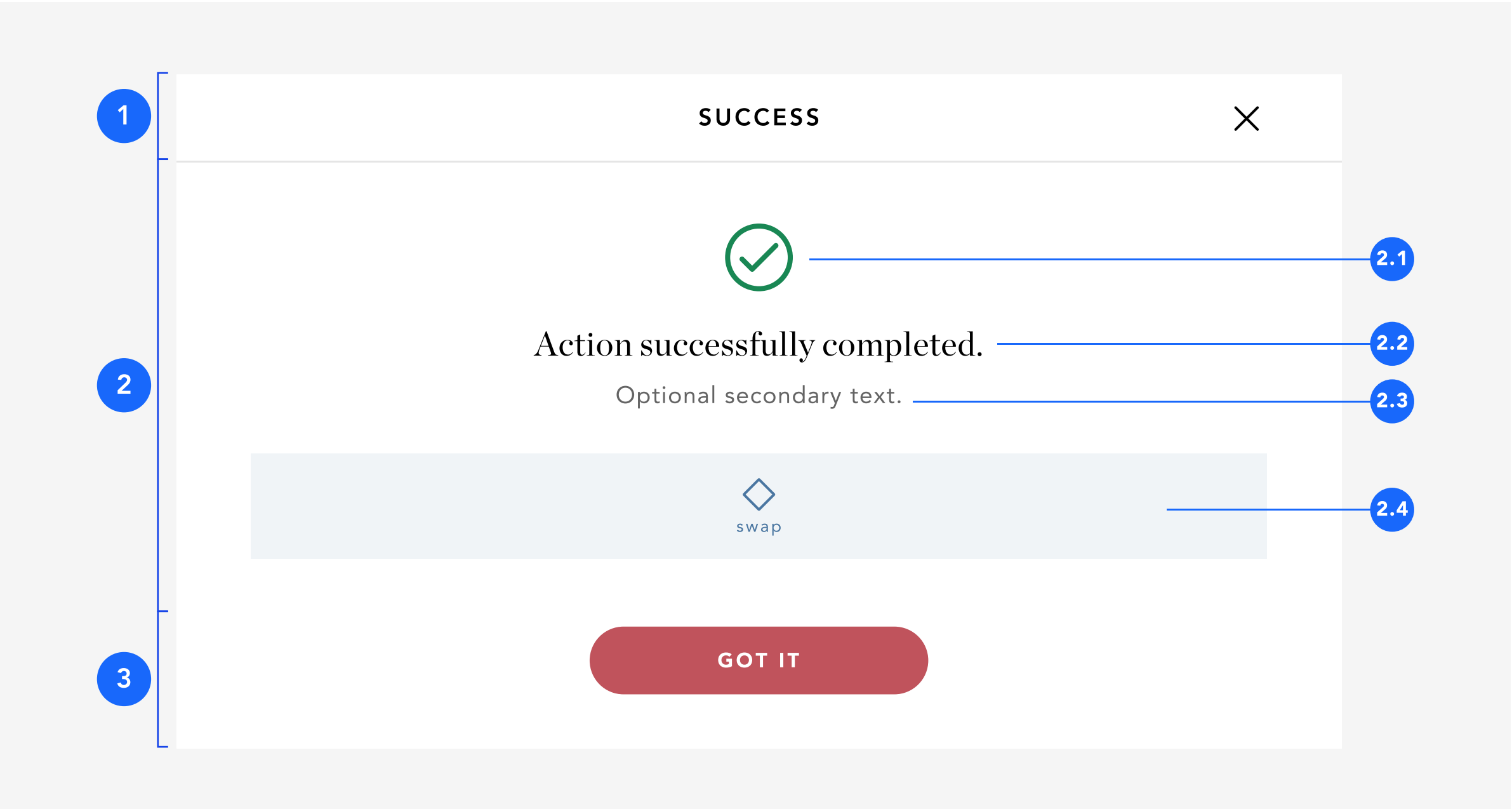
Alert Types



Info Alert	display neutral information for the user, introduce new features
Error	inform the user that something went wrong/the action was not completed
Success	inform the user that their action was completed successfully

Anatomy

Alert modals share the same anatomy as the confirmation modal except for the different footer.



1. Modal header

The modal header component is used in **all** modals.

2. Modal body

The modal body component contains permanent and optional elements:

2.1 Icon (optional)

Can be displayed to indicate success/error/warning status for the user.

2.2 Heading (permanent, always displayed)

This is the main message to the user.

2.3 Secondary text (optional)

Additional explanatory text that can be displayed if needed.

2.4 Custom elements (optional)

Sometimes additional visual elements need to be displayed in modals, like mini preview cards etc.

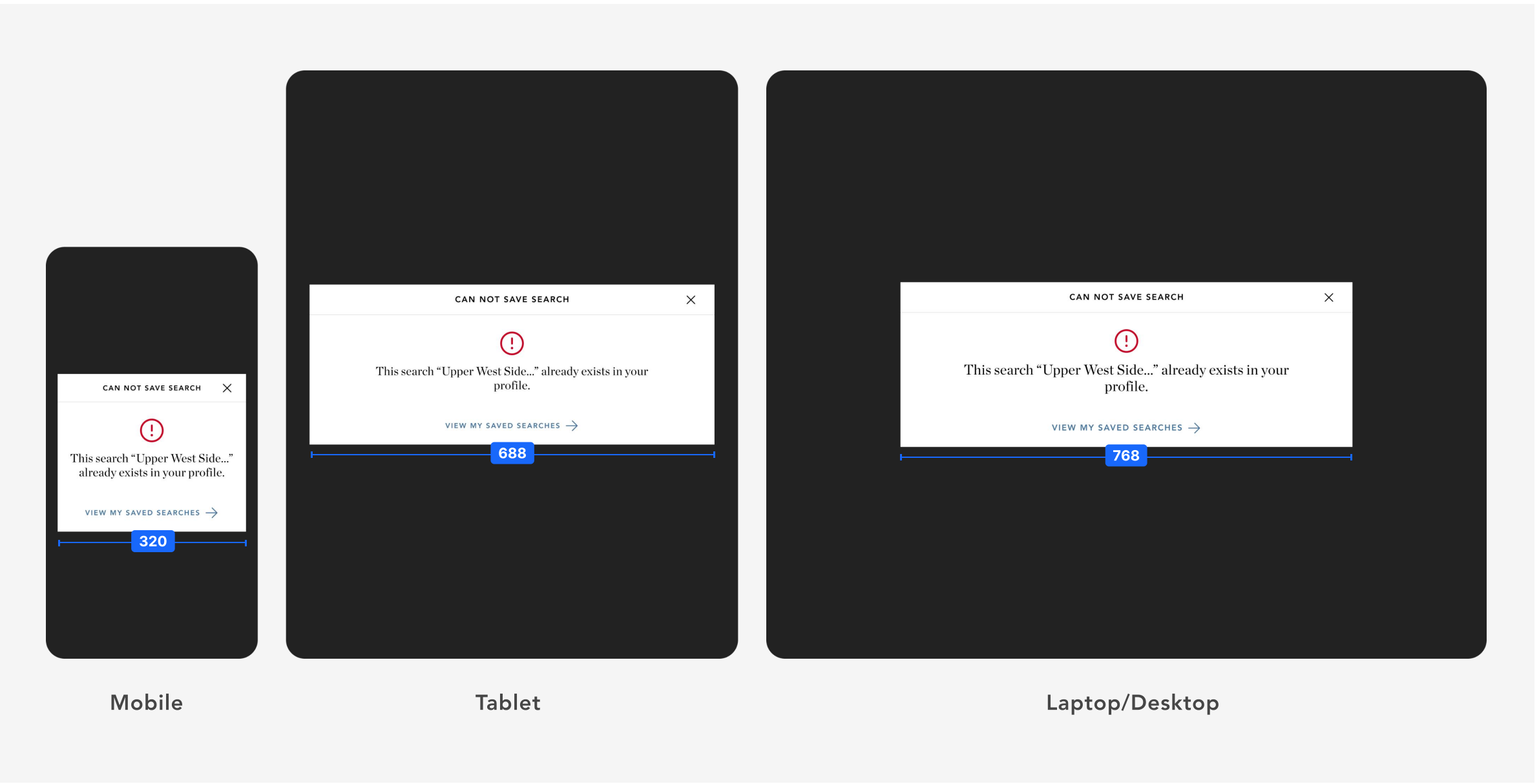
3. Modal footer (optional)

Since alerts don't require any immediate actions from the user, the action buttons or links are optional.

Dialog Size

Alerts have fixed width on all devices (the same as for the confirmation modal):

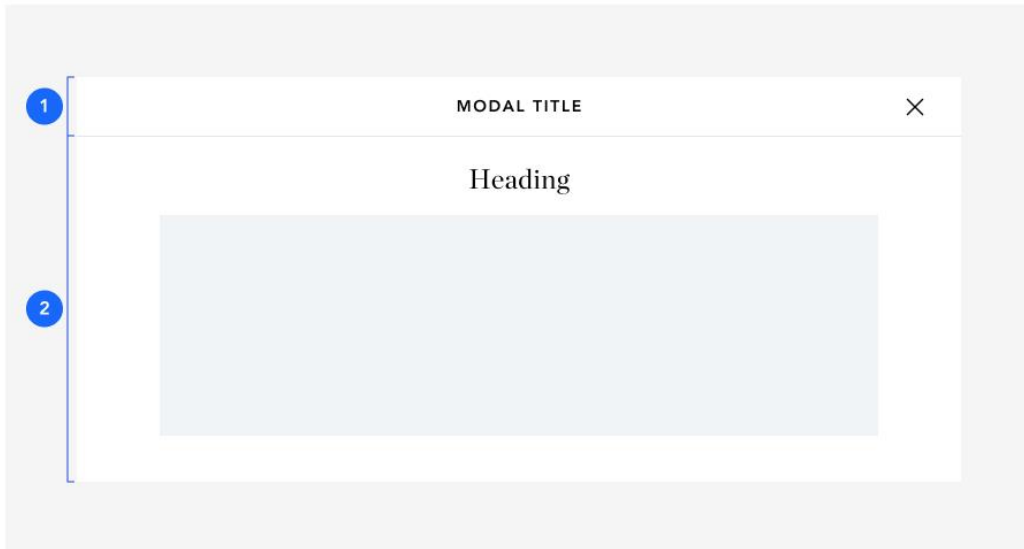
Mobile (320-767)	320px
Tablet (767-959)	688px
Laptop/desktop (960+)	768px



Content-Rich Modal Dialog

This is a big category of different task-specific modals that highly vary in content and usually contain larger amount of content, like forms or longer texts (share modal, contact form, testimonials etc).

Anatomy



1. Modal header

The modal header component is used in **all** modals.

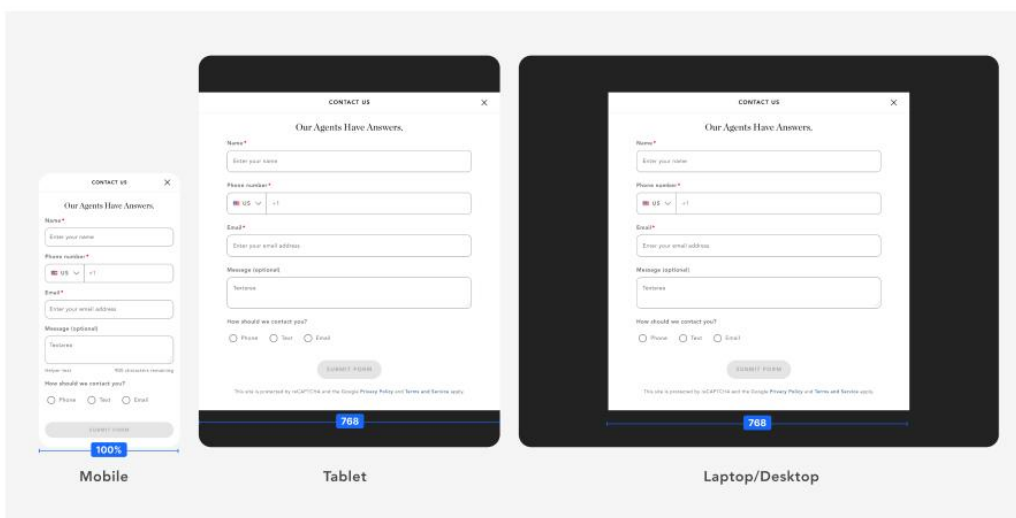
2. Modal body

Since all modals of this type will have different contents and we can not have one universal component for it, we encourage designers to use [this template](#) for designing new task-specific modals.

Dialog Size

This type of modals has different sizing from the confirmation modals and alert, since it needs to contain more elements.

Mobile (320-767)	100%
Tablet (767-959)	768px (fixed width)
Laptop/desktop (960+)	768px



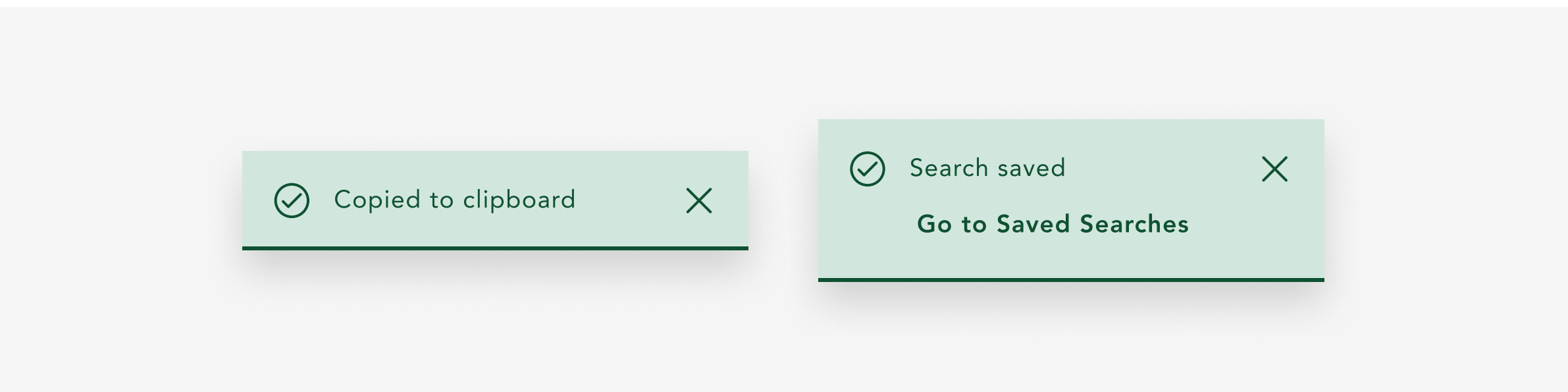
Toast Messages

Toasts display brief, temporary notifications that communicate an immediate and direct response to a user action. They're meant to be noticed without disrupting a user's experience or requiring an action to be taken.

Corcoran has 3 types of toasts which convey different meaning depending on the type of notification:

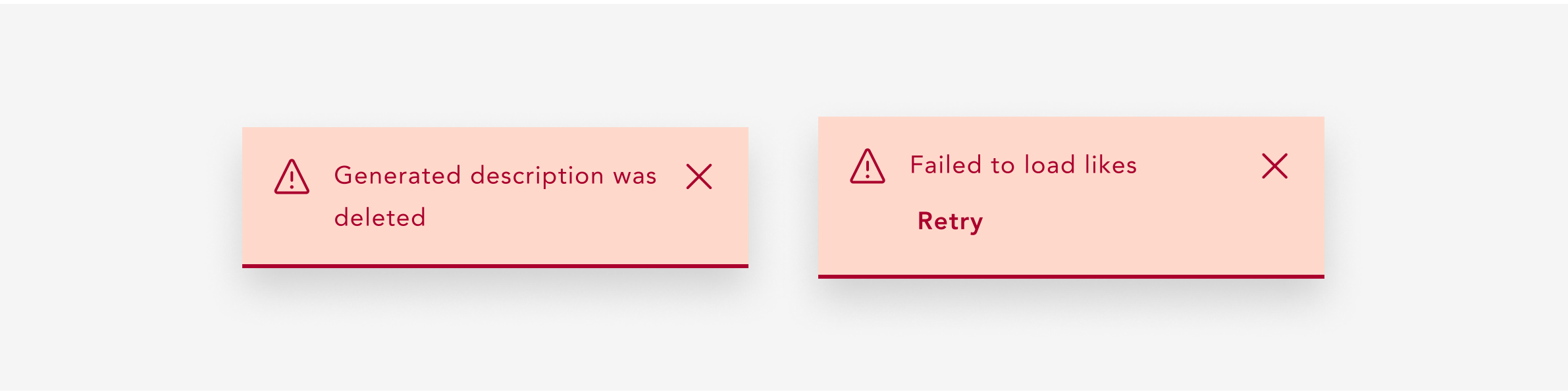
Success

A positive variant used to inform successful actions or completion of a task.
For example:



Error

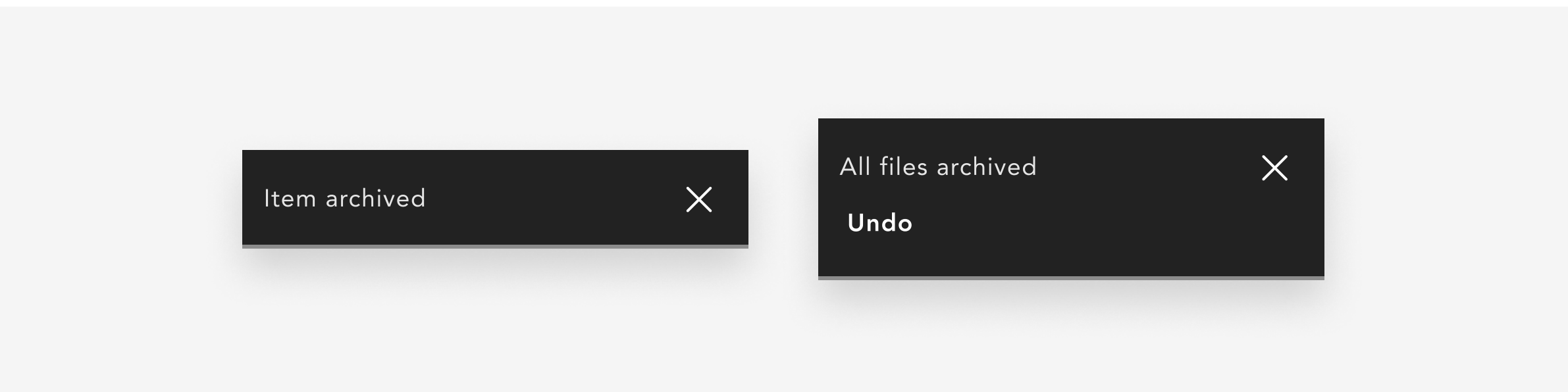
A negative variant used to inform errors, failures or when something was deleted.
For example:



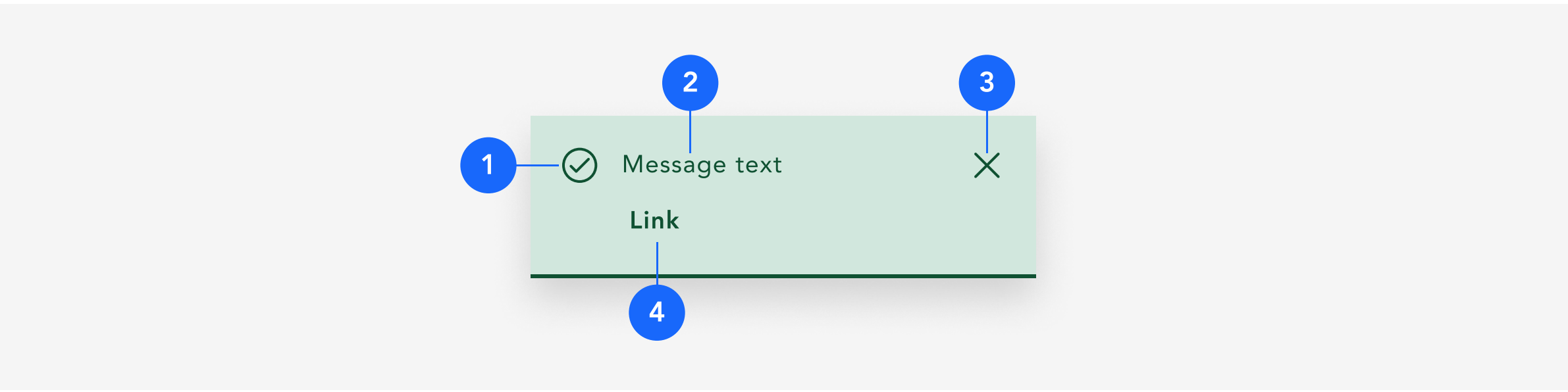
Neutral

A neutral variant. Use when the message is neutral in tone or when its semantics do not fit in any of the other variants.
For example:

NOTE: At the moment of the creation of this variant, Corcoran tools don't have use cases for this type of toast message. These examples are only for illustrative purposes.

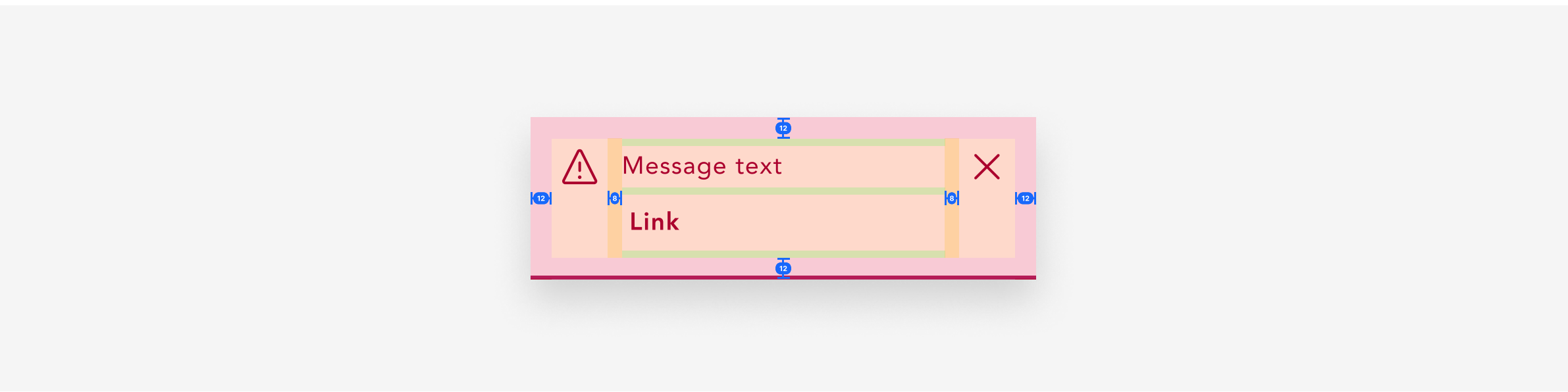


Anatomy



- 1. **Leading icon - Optional:** Informs users of the kind of notification at a glance.
- 2. **Message text - Required:** Provides additional detail and actionable steps for the user to take. Keep it brief, concise and simple.
- 3. **Close button - Required:** Closes the toast.
- 4. **Link - Optional:** Allows users to address the notification or navigates them to a page with further details.

Specs



Behavior

Dismissal

All notifications persists by default until the user dismissed them by clicking the close button or pressing the ESC key.

Avoid auto-dismissing.

If the toast message doesn't need a link, they can have the option to timeout and auto-dismiss after a minimum of five seconds on the screen. If a toast that contains a link is set to auto-dismiss, make sure that the action is still available elsewhere in the app. With the toast remaining open, the user has enough time to read the message and interact with the link without the toast closing too soon.

Only one link is allowed per toast.

Placement

Toast messages should be placed in the left-bottom corner of the screen in desktop, laptop and tablet devices. In mobile devices, toast messages should appear bottom-centered.

