How-to Guide: Copy and Adjust Skins

SAP® CRM 7.0

Target Audience

- System administrators
- Technology consultants

Document version: 1.1 – December 2008
Terms for Included Open Source Software

This SAP software contains also the third party open source software products listed below. Please note that for these third party products the following special terms and conditions shall apply.

1. This software was developed using ANTLR.
2. gSOAP
   Part of the software embedded in this product is gSOAP software. Portions created by gSOAP are Copyright (C) 2001-2004 Robert A. van Engelen, Genivia inc. All Rights Reserved.

THE SOFTWARE IN THIS PRODUCT WAS IN PART PROVIDED BY GENIVIA INC AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

3. SAP License Agreement for STLport
   SAP License Agreement for STLPort between SAP Aktiengesellschaft
   Systems, Applications, Products in Data Processing Neurottstrasse 16
   69190 Walldorf, Germany
   (hereinafter: SAP)
   and
   you
   (hereinafter: Customer)
   a) Subject Matter of the Agreement
      A) SAP grants Customer a non-exclusive, non-transferrable, royalty-free license to use the STLport.org C++ library (STLport) and its documentation without fee.
      B) By downloading, using, or copying STLport or any portion thereof Customer agrees to abide by the intellectual property laws, and to all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
      C) The Customer may distribute binaries compiled with STLport (whether original or modified) without any royalties or restrictions.
      D) Customer shall maintain the following copyright and permissions notices on STLport sources and its documentation unchanged:
         Copyright 2001 SAP AG
         E) The Customer may distribute original or modified STLport sources, provided that:
            o The conditions indicated in the above permissions notice are met;
            o The following copyright notices are retained when present, and conditions provided in accompanying permission notices are met:
               Copyright 1994 Hewlett-Packard Company
               Copyright 1996,97 Silicon Graphics Computer Systems Inc.
               Copyright 1997 Moscow Center for SPARC Technology.
               Copyright 1999,2000 Boris Fomitchev
               Copyright 2001 SAP AG
               Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell this software and its documentation for any purposes is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Hewlett-Packard Company makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided “as is” without express or implied warranty.
Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell this software and its documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Silicon Graphics makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided “as is” without express or implied warranty.

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell this software and its documentation for any purposes is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Moscow Center for SPARC makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided “as is” without express or implied warranty.

Boris Fomitchev makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. This material is provided “as is”, with absolutely no warranty expressed or implied. Any use is at your own risk. Permission to use or copy this software for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided the above notices are retained on all copies. Permission to modify the code and to distribute modified code is granted, provided the above notices are retained, and a notice that the code was modified is included with the above copyright notice.

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell this software and its documentation for any purposes is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. SAP makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided with a limited warranty and liability as set forth in the License Agreement distributed with this copy. SAP offers this liability and warranty obligations only towards its customers and only referring to its modifications.

b) Support and Maintenance
SAP does not provide software maintenance for the STLport. Software maintenance of the STLport therefore shall be not included.
All other services shall be charged according to the rates for services quoted in the SAP List of Prices and Conditions and shall be subject to a separate contract.

c) Exclusion of warranty
As the STLport is transferred to the Customer on a loan basis and free of charge, SAP cannot guarantee that the STLport is error-free, without material defects or suitable for a specific application under third-party rights. Technical data, sales brochures, advertising text and quality descriptions produced by SAP do not indicate any assurance of particular attributes.

d) Limited Liability
A) Irrespective of the legal reasons, SAP shall only be liable for damage, including unauthorized operation, if this (i) can be compensated under the Product Liability Act or (ii) if caused due to gross negligence or intent by SAP or (iii) if based on the failure of a guaranteed attribute.
B) If SAP is liable for gross negligence or intent caused by employees who are neither agents or managerial employees of SAP, the total liability for such damage and a maximum limit on the scope of any such damage shall depend on the extent to which its occurrence ought to have anticipated by SAP when concluding the contract, due to the circumstances known to it at that point in time representing a typical transfer of the software.
C) In the case of Art. 4.2 above, SAP shall not be liable for indirect damage, consequential damage caused by a defect or lost profit.
D) SAP and the Customer agree that the typical foreseeable extent of damage shall under no circumstances exceed EUR 5,000.

E) The Customer shall take adequate measures for the protection of data and programs, in particular by making backup copies at the minimum intervals recommended by SAP. SAP shall not be liable for the loss of data and its recovery, notwithstanding the other limitations of the present Art. 4 if this loss could have been avoided by observing this obligation.

F) The exclusion or the limitation of claims in accordance with the present Art. 4 includes claims against employees or agents of SAP.

4. Adobe Document Services
Adobe, the Adobe logo, Acrobat, PostScript, and Reader are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated in the United States and / or other countries. For information on Third Party software delivered with Adobe document services and Adobe LiveCycle Designer, see SAP Note 854621.
### Typographic Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Style</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example Text</td>
<td>Words or characters quoted from the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons labels, menu names, menu paths, and menu options. Cross-references to other documentation.</td>
<td>Words or characters quoted from the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons labels, menu names, menu paths, and menu options. Cross-references to other documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example text</td>
<td>Emphasized words or phrases in body text, graphic titles, and table titles</td>
<td>Emphasized words or phrases in body text, graphic titles, and table titles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE TEXT</td>
<td>Technical names of system objects. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and key concepts of a programming language when they are surrounded by body text, for example, SELECT and INCLUDE.</td>
<td>Technical names of system objects. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and key concepts of a programming language when they are surrounded by body text, for example, SELECT and INCLUDE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example text</td>
<td>Output on the screen. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, names of variables and parameters, source text, and names of installation, upgrade and database tools.</td>
<td>Output on the screen. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, names of variables and parameters, source text, and names of installation, upgrade and database tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example text</td>
<td>Exact user entry. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.</td>
<td>Exact user entry. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Example text&gt;</td>
<td>Variable user entry. Angle brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries to make entries in the system.</td>
<td>Variable user entry. Angle brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries to make entries in the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE TEXT</td>
<td>Keys on the keyboard, for example, F2 or ENTER.</td>
<td>Keys on the keyboard, for example, F2 or ENTER.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Icons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>Caution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📚</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📘</td>
<td>Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>Syntax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional icons are used in SAP Library documentation to help you identify different types of information at a glance. For more information, see Help on Help → General Information Classes and Information Classes for Business Information Warehouse on the first page of any version of SAP Library.
Contents

1 Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 8
  1.1 Skins Overview................................................................................................................. 9
  1.2 Style Sheets Overview ...................................................................................................... 11
2 Configuration and Customizing ....................................................................................... 14
  2.1 Store Skins in SAP CRM ............................................................................................... 14
    2.1.1 Copy Skins.................................................................................................................. 14
    2.1.2 Define Skins............................................................................................................... 15
    2.1.3 Set Default Skin ....................................................................................................... 15
    2.1.4 Exclude Skins............................................................................................................ 16
  2.2 Store Skins Outside of SAP CRM ................................................................................... 16
    2.2.1 Copy Skins.................................................................................................................. 16
    2.2.2 Change Logo and Navigation Bar Picture .................................................................... 17
3 Cascading Style Sheet Basics........................................................................................... 18
  3.1 CSS File Structure......................................................................................................... 18
  3.2 Special THTMLB_STAND.CSS Structure .................................................................... 19
  3.3 Adjusting CSS Files ....................................................................................................... 20
4 Examples of CSS Changes .............................................................................................. 21
  4.1 Navigation Bar: First Level Entries ............................................................................... 21
    4.1.1 Font Color.................................................................................................................. 21
    4.1.2 Background Color..................................................................................................... 22
  4.2 Navigation Bar: Second Level Entries .......................................................................... 22
    4.2.1 Background and Font Color...................................................................................... 22
    4.2.2 Hover Effect............................................................................................................. 23
  4.3 Quick Links: Background and Font Color................................................................. 23
  4.4 Header Area: Background Color................................................................................... 24
  4.5 Work Center Page ......................................................................................................... 24
    4.5.1 Background Color..................................................................................................... 24
    4.5.2 Toolbar Background Color....................................................................................... 25
  4.6 Tables: Selected Line and Hover Effect ....................................................................... 25
  4.7 Links: Font Color and Hover Effect ............................................................................. 27
  4.8 Fields: Font Colors for Fields and Values.................................................................... 27
  4.9 Fields: Highlighting......................................................................................................... 27
  4.10 Fields: Alignment ......................................................................................................... 28
  4.11 Tray: Title Color........................................................................................................... 29
1 Introduction

By using skins, you can adjust the visual layout of the user interface (UI) to fit your corporate identity.

You can change the visual layout of the CRM WebClient UI using the Skin dropdown list located under Personalize → Personalize Layout in the navigation frame.

SAP CRM 7.0 comes with the following standard skins:

- Signature Design (SAP standard design)
- Default
- Serenity
- New Hope
- High Contrast (suitable for users with visual impairments)

As of SAP CRM 7.0, a workbench is provided in Customizing for manipulating and copying SAP standard skins.

Skinning also allows you to create your own skin modifications. For example, you may want to adapt a skin in the following ways:

- Create a different visualization of mandatory fields
- Follow your company’s branding in regard to color schemes
- Embed a company-specific logo
1.1 Skins Overview

The general purpose of skins is to provide the following:

- Styles that can change from skin to skin (for example, background colors) and that customers are likely to change
- A variety of styles that are valid for as many purposes as possible for each usage (such as different browsers, base directions (RTL or LTR), or visual effects)
- Reduced need for CSS hacks to tackle browser differences

The standard skins are stored in the MIME repository of BSP application THTMLBYLES. Depending on the skin, the files are automatically uploaded by the `thmlb:content` tag.

A skin consists of a number of style sheets. Style sheets contain CSS styles. The CSS style definitions of one style sheet can be overwritten (completely or in parts) by a new definition in a style sheet that is higher up in the hierarchy. Note that in the figure below, “higher” does not necessarily mean higher visually.

For example, a definition for class `th-inp` in `thmlb_core_stand.css` can be overwritten by a definition for class `th-inp` in `thmlb_stand.css`.
Skin-independent files

- `ttmlb_core_stand.css`
- Signature/Default/.../Customer Skin

Skin-dependent files

- `ttmlb_stand.css`
- Include visuals?
  - Yes
  - No
    - `ttmlb_visuals_stand.css`

- `ttmlb_core_rtl_stand.css`
- Include visuals?
  - Yes
  - No
    - `ttmlb_rtl_visuals_stand.css`

  - RTL mode?
    - Yes
    - No
      - `ttmlb_<browser>_stand.css`
  
    - `ttmlb_<browser>_rtl_stand.css`

  - Browser type?
    - `ttmlb_<browser>_visuals_stand.css`

  - RTL mode?
    - Yes
    - No
      - `ttmlb_<browser>_rtl_visuals_stand.css`

*<browser> can be ie6, ie7, gecko, or safari depending on the browser

**Note**

Sometimes the browser can assign several values to an attribute, as several values for the same attribute can be defined across the different CSS files. Based on the access logic depicted above, one of the assigned values overrides the other assigned values.
To enforce a specific value for an attribute, the value can be defined with `!important`, which ensures that this value is used:

**Syntax**

**HTML**

```html
<div class="ingo">
</div>
```

**CSS**

```css
.ingo {background-color:red;}
Div {background-color:blue;}
```

As `ingo` is more specific, `red` is the dominant value. If you want to use `blue`, enter the following:

**Syntax**

```css
.ingo {background-color:red;}
Div {background-color:blue !important;}
```

## 1.2 Style Sheets Overview

The main file for user-specific modifications is `thtmlb_stand.css`. All styles that are typically adapted are collected in this file.

The `thtmlb_core_stand.css` file provides a stable CSS file that contains basic – cross-skin valid – styles. These styles should typically not be changed. One advantage of the core CSS file is that you can install updates from SAP without having to redo the modifications to your skins.

The following table explains the uses of the main CSS files:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>thtmlb_core_stand.css</code></td>
<td>This is the basic style sheet that is used by all skins. It is one of the two style sheets that only exist in one version for all skins. The content of it is the structural CSS used mainly for layout purposes. You have the option of creating a new skin with a copy of this style sheet, but we recommend that you do not make changes to this file as this could result in a displacement within thtmlb UI controls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>thtmlb_stand.css</code></td>
<td>Each skin has its own version of this file. This style sheet contains all the styles that users typically change, such as references to background pictures and colors. The majority of the styles defined in this style sheet are additions to those defined in the core style sheet. Only in cases where a certain skin deviates greatly in structure will it overwrite the core styles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>thtmlb_visuals_stand.css</code></td>
<td>Each skin has its own version of this file. This style sheet contains additional styles that are needed when you want to create visual ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>thtmlb_&lt;browser&gt;_stand.css</code></td>
<td>Each skin has its own versions of these files, where <code>&lt;browser&gt;</code> is <code>ie6</code>, <code>ie7</code>, <code>gecko</code>, or <code>safari</code> depending on your browser. These files introduce browser-specific modifications to the styles defined in <code>thtmlb_core_stand.css</code> and <code>thtmlb_stand.css</code>. These files typically overwrite parts of the styles defined in other style sheets, but also introduce new styles. It is unlikely that you will need to change these files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>thtmlb_&lt;browser&gt;_visuals_stand.css</code></td>
<td>Each skin has its own versions of these files, where <code>&lt;browser&gt;</code> is <code>ie6</code>, <code>ie7</code>, <code>gecko</code>, or <code>safari</code> depending on your browser. Similar to <code>thtmlb_visuals_stand.css</code>, these files introduce styles for visual effects. In this case, the styles are browser-specific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>thtmlb_core_rtl_stand.css</code></td>
<td>This is the basic style sheet that is used by all skins for RTL mode. It overwrites the structural CSS defined by <code>thtmlb_core_stand.css</code> for the RTL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>thtmlb_&lt;browser&gt;_rtl_stand.css</code></td>
<td>Each skin has its own versions of these files, where <code>&lt;browser&gt;</code> is <code>ie6</code>, <code>ie7</code>, <code>gecko</code>, or <code>safari</code> depending on your browser. These files define the style changes necessary for the different browsers to be able to run in an RTL language mode. For example, elements that are placed left must be placed right in RTL mode. The styles in these files overwrite other styles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>thtmlb_&lt;browser&gt;_rtl_visuals_stand.css</code></td>
<td>Each skin has its own versions of these files, where <code>&lt;browser&gt;</code> is <code>ie6</code>, <code>ie7</code>, <code>gecko</code>, or <code>safari</code> depending on your browser. Similar to <code>thtmlb_visuals_stand.css</code>, these files introduce styles for visual effects. In this case, the styles are browser-specific and for RTL mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note

The `thtmlb_core_stand.css` and `thtmlb_stand.css` files contain the majority of the styles. The other style sheets should only contain overwrites and additions when necessary, and otherwise are left empty.

The following are some additional CSS files:

- `thtmlb_flex.css` (for flex)
- `printpreview.css` (overwrites standard styles in print preview)
- `thtmlbtextsize.css` (overwrites font sizes)
2 Configuration and Customizing

2.1 Store Skins in SAP CRM

Before using the skin workbench, you must create a business server page (BSP) application to store your skins in the SAP CRM systems:

1. Run transaction SE80.
2. Create a BSP application (similar to `thtmlb_styles`) and assign a new name (such as `zthtmlb_styles`).


2.1.1 Copy Skins

   Note

As a prerequisite, you have created a BSP application as described in the section above.

To copy an SAP skin to your selected BSP, do the following:

1. Open the skin workbench in Customizing for Customer Relationship Management under UI Framework → UI Framework Definition → Skins → Access Skin Workbench.

   When you start the skin workbench, the SAP skins are loaded in the upper panel and your skins are loaded in the lower panel.
2. Select an SAP skin and choose Copy SAP Skin.
3. Choose the target BSP and enter a skin name and description.
4. Select Add skin to personalization if you want the skin to be automatically added to the Skin dropdown list on the CRM WebClient UI.
5. Enter a new folder name in the Rename Object dialog box.

The copied skin is now displayed in the area below the SAP skins.

You can perform the following actions for both SAP skins and your own skins:

- Display information about individual objects
  Select an object or file in a skin folder. Choose buttons on the right hand side of the panel to, for example, preview graphics or view object properties.

- Display an overview of the images in a given folder
  Right-click the desired folder and select Image Overview. A new window will open with a list of all objects in the folder, displaying images where applicable.

- Download a skin folder to your local computer
  Right-click the folder and select Download Folder Content.

To change a file, you can export the file while locking it inside the BSP, make the required changes, and import the changed file back to its folder. To do this, complete the following steps:

1. Right-click the desired file and choose Document → Export.
The file opens and is locked in the BSP application.

2. You can store the file on your local drive to make changes at a later time or directly make the required changes in the open file.

3. After finalizing the editing process, import the changed file back into the skin workbench. This removes the lock.

**Note**

During the skin copying process, the skin name is automatically updated. If you change the skin name after the copying process (for example, by changing the name of the file on your local drive) you must also manually change the skin name in the *Define Skins* Customizing activity.

### 2.1.2 Define Skins

To make new skins available on the CRM WebClient UI, do the following:

1. Go to *Customizing for Customer Relationship Management* under *UI Framework* → *UI Framework Definition* → *Skins* → *Define Skins*.

2. Select *New Entries*.

3. Enter the relevant information in the following mandatory fields:

   - **Skin Name**
     This is the unique technical name of the skin.

   - **Description**
     This is the text that is displayed on the CRM WebClient UI in the list of available skins.

   - **Source Path**
     This specifies the path to the skin folder in the BSP application. The standard directory of BSP applications is `/SAP/BC/BSP/SAP`.

   - **Version**
     To benefit from future updates from SAP, select version 1.0.2, which uses the default file `/SAP/BC/BSP/SAP/thtmlb_styles/sap_skins/thtmlb_core_stand.css` provided by SAP.

     If you created your own core file, select version 1.0.1, which uses `<customer bsp>/customer skin root folder>/thtmlb_core_stand.css`.

   - **BI Theme / Portal Theme**
     This indicates mapping between the CRM skin and the BI or Portal skins (themes). The Portal theme mapping is only relevant for the *CRM Integrated into Enterprise Portal scenario*.

The new skin is now visible in the *Skin* dropdown list under *Personalize* → *Personalize Layout* on the CRM WebClient UI.

### 2.1.3 Set Default Skin

You can set a default skin for business roles by doing the following:

2. Select the relevant technical profile and view its details.

3. Enter the skin name.
   This is the skin name (technical name) that you defined in the previous section, not the name as it appears on the UI.


5. Select the relevant business role and view its details.

6. Enter the technical profile that the default skin is assigned to.

   **Note**
   This is only the default skin. Users can select any of the skins available in the personalization settings of the CRM WebClient UI.

### 2.1.4 Exclude Skins

If a skin is not needed but you do not want to delete it (for example, for seasonal layouts), you can remove it from the Skin dropdown list under Personalize → Personalize Layout on the CRM WebClient UI. To exclude a skin, do the following:

1. Run transaction SM30.
2. Select table CRMC_THTMLB_SKNE.
3. Choose New Entries and select the skins that you want to exclude.
   The selected skins are no longer available in the Skin dropdown list.

### 2.2 Store Skins Outside of SAP CRM

#### 2.2.1 Copy Skins

All available skins are stored on the Web Application Server of the CRM system, which hosts the CRM WebClient UI. To copy an SAP skin locally or to a network location, do the following:

2. Enter a network address with the following format:
   \[http://<server>:<port>/sap/bc/bsp_dev/sap/thtmlb_styles/?sap-client=<client>\].
   For example,
   \[http://uscia7h.wdf.sap.corp:50020/sap/bc/bsp_dev/sap/thtmlb_styles/?sap-client=505\].
3. Create a new folder in the desired location on your local drive or network server.
4. Copy an SAP skin folder (for example, default) from the Web Folder and paste it into your local folder.
Configure and Customizing

If you store your skin in a local folder, other users can still select your skin in the personalization settings of the CRM WebClient UI. The skin does not display correctly, however, unless they have access to your drive.

2.2.2 Change Logo and Navigation Bar Picture

To change the logo and navigation bar picture to reflect your corporate design, do the following:

1. Open the skin folder (for example, default) and go to styling → lshape.
2. Replace logo.png with a new logo and mountains.jpg with a new navigation bar picture.

Note

If you use new names for the images, you must reflect these changes in the thtmlb.css file as well.
Cascading style sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in a markup language. Its most common application is to style Web pages written in HTML and XHTML, but the language can be applied to any kind of XML document, including SVG and XUL.

CSS can be used locally by the readers of Web pages to define colors, fonts, layout, and other aspects of document presentation.

It is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content (written in HTML or a similar markup language) from document presentation (written in CSS). This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (for example, by allowing tableless Web design).

CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based, tactile devices.

CSS specifies a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element. In this so-called cascade, priorities or weights are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable.

There are several standard tools available in the marketplace that can be used to discover and edit CSS files:

- For casual users, examples of such tools are the following:
  - Adobe Dreamweaver
  - MS Frontpage
  - Adobe Cold Fusion

- For more advanced users, examples of such tools are the following:
  - Notepad
  - Internet Explorer developer toolbar
  - Firebug (Firefox Add-On)

### 3.1 CSS File Structure

The following is an example of CSS file content:

```css
body, th, td { font-family:Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;
  font-size:x-small;}
```

The above example shows a single definition of which font and font size are used in the document body, table headers, and table cells.

The following chart explains the meanings of the above content:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>body</td>
<td>Screen element</td>
<td>Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>Screen element</td>
<td>Table heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>td</td>
<td>Screen element</td>
<td>Table cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-family</td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Font style</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen elements are things such as input fields, tables, table cells, or buttons. You can also define a screen area as a screen element with its own corresponding style, such as background color.

Properties are things such as size, color, font format, alignment, or position of a screen element.

Property values influence a particular property (for example, determining that the colour of a screen element is blue).

You can use the same general structure for any similar entry: name the screen element, followed by a list of property-property value pairs marked off in braces ({}).

### 3.2 Special THTMLB_STAND.CSS Structure

The `thtmlb_stand.css` file is structured by describing comment entries. Comments start and end with a combination of a forward slash and asterisk (`/* ...*/`). The comments give a brief description of the code that follows them.

The following is an example of code from the `thtmlb_stand.css` file:

```css
/* styling for grid */
.th-gr-tab {table-layout:fixed;}
.th-gr-td {}

/* Styling for the link. =th-lk =link */
.th-lk {color: #1F9B57; text-decoration: none; font-family: Arial; font-size: x-small; }
a.th-lk:hover {color: #BF2BFF; text-decoration: underline; }

/* Styling for the BROWSER CHECKBOX. */
.th-cb {vertical-align:middle; margin-left:-4px}
.th-cb-text {color:#000;font-size:xsmall;height:10px;padding:0 4px 0}

/*Redefinitions of the BROWSER CHECKBOX to show in the center of the table rows.*/
/*Assumes there is no text with the tag, as text normally goes into other table */
.th-tv .th-cb, .th-tv-edit .th-cb {text-indent:50%; margin:2px 0px 0px -7px; padding:0px;}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>font-size</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Font size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arial, Helvetica</td>
<td>Property value</td>
<td>Arial, Helvetica font style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sans-serif</td>
<td>Property value</td>
<td>Font style without serifs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-small</td>
<td>Property value</td>
<td>Font size is extra small</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| December 2008 | 19 |
/* The stylable CHECKBOX. */
.th-sapcb    {padding: 2px 0 0 0; display:inline;}
.th-sapcb a  {background-repeat:no-repeat; background-position:center left;}
.th-sapcb a:hover {cursor:default}
.th-sapcb img {border:none;}

### 3.3 Adjusting CSS Files

All general format styles for fonts and color definitions of the CRM WebClient UI are stored in cascading style sheets (CSS files). This is a common way to offer a central access to these settings.

To customize a skin to your needs, open `thtmlb_stand.css` (the main CSS file) and make your necessary changes.
4 Examples of CSS Changes

The following sections provide examples of how to adjust various elements of the default skin using the file `thtmlb_stand.css`. Each example provides the following information:

- What is changed on the CRM WebClient UI
- In which section to find the relevant code entry
- Which part of the code needs to be changed (emphasized in **bold**)
- A before-and-after demonstration of the effects of the change

**Note**

The colors and effects displayed in the graphics are only used as examples. These elements vary based on the property values that you enter in the code.

The examples are organized into the following areas:

- **Navigation bar examples**
  - These include first and second level navigation bar entries.
- **Screen element examples**
  - These include input fields, tables, links, and work center pages.

### 4.1 Navigation Bar: First Level Entries

#### 4.1.1 Font Color

To change the font color of the navigation bar, you need to adjust the following code in the `/*MENU STYLING*/` section of `thtmlb_stand.css`:

```css
th-menu2 .th-lk, .th-menu2 .th-lk:hover { color: #FF631C; }
```

The result of changing this property value appears as follows:
4.1.2 Background Color

To change the background color of the navigation bar, you need to adjust the following code in the /*MENU STYLING*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```
.th-menu2 li, .th-menu2 .th-lk:hover, .th-menu2 .th-lk-hov {
  background-color: #771036;
  background-image: none;
}
```

The result of changing these property values appears as follows:

4.2 Navigation Bar: Second Level Entries

4.2.1 Background and Font Color

To change the background color and font color of the secondary level menus of the navigation bar, you need to adjust the following code in the /*MENU STYLING*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```
.th-menu2-sub li {
  background-color: #4D0891;
}
.th-menu2-li .th-menu2-sub .th-lk {
  color: #FF7F16;
}
```

The result of changing these property values appears as follows:
4 Examples of CSS Changes

4.2.2 Hover Effect
To change the color of the hover effect in the secondary level menus of the navigation bar, you need to adjust the following code in the /*MENU STYLING*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```
.th-menu2-sub .th-lk:hover {...background-color:#FFC156;...}
.th-menu2-sub li {...background-color:#93082B;...}
```

The result of changing these property values appears as follows:

4.3 Quick Links: Background and Font Color
To change the background color and font color of the quick links in the navigation bar, you need to adjust the following code in the /*MENU STYLING*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```
```
4 Examples of CSS Changes

The result of changing these property values appears as follows:

4.4 Header Area: Background Color

To change the background color of the header area, you need to adjust the following code in the /*L-SHAPE STYLING*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```css
th-l-headercontainer {...background-color:#771036;...}
```

The result of changing this property value appears as follows:

4.5 Work Center Page

4.5.1 Background Color

To change the background color of the work center page, you need to adjust the following code in the /*L-SHAPE STYLING*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:
4 Examples of CSS Changes

4.5.2 Toolbar Background Color

To change the background color of the work center page toolbar, you need to adjust the following code in the /*L-SHAPE STYLING*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```
.th-l-toolbar {...background-color: #771036;...}
```

The result of changing this property value appears as follows:

![Toolbar Background Color](image)

4.6 Tables: Selected Line and Hover Effect

To change the color of selected lines and the hover effect in tables, you need to adjust the following code in the /*STYLING FOR TABLEView*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```
/*STYLING FOR TABLEView*/

table tbody tr:hover {
    background-color: #AE59FF;
}

th-l-wccontainer {...background-color:#AE59FF;...}
.th-l-scrollcontainer {...background-color:#AE59FF;...}
```

The result of changing these property values appears as follows:

![Table Background Color](image)
4 Examples of CSS Changes

tr.th-clr-row-sel td.th-clr-cel, tr.th-clr-row-sel td.th-clr-cel-dis,
tr.th-clr-row-sel td.th-clr-sel-bcd div, tr.th-clr-row-sel .th-ddlb-bt,
tr.th-clr-row-sel:hover td.th-clr-cel, tr.th-clr-row-sel:hover td.th-clr-cel-dis,
tr.th-clr-row-sel:hover td.th-clr-sel-bcd div, tr.th-clr-row-sel:hover .th-ddlb-bt {...background-color: #771036 !important;...}
tr.th-clr-row:hover td.th-clr-cel, tr.th-clr-row:hover td.th-clr-cel-dis,
tr.th-clr-row:hover td.th-clr-sel-bcd div, tr.th-clr-row:hover .th-ddlb-bt, tr.th-clr-hover td.th-clr-cel, tr.th-clr-hover td.th-clr-cel-dis, tr.th-clr-hover td.th-clr-sel-bcd div,
tr.th-clr-hover .th-ddlb-bt {...background-color: #FF631C !important;...}

Note
Both property values must include !important.
The result of changing these property values appears as follows:
4.7 Links: Font Color and Hover Effect

To change the font color and the hover effect for links, you need to adjust the following code in the /*STYLING FOR THE LINK. =TH-LK =LINK*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```
.th-lk {...color: #3665D0;...}
a.th-lk:hover {...color: #5280E9;...}
```

The result of changing these property values appears as follows:

![Favorite Reports](image)

4.8 Fields: Font Colors for Fields and Values

To change the font colors of fields and field values, you need to adjust the following code in the /*<thtmlb:textView> tag*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```
.th-lb-txtlblrgh {...color: #FF000;...}
.th-tx-value {...color:#FF8726;...}
```

The result of changing these property values appears as follows:

![Account Details](image)

4.9 Fields: Highlighting

To provide additional highlighting for mandatory fields, you need to adjust the following code in the /* <thtmlb:inputfield> tag Mandatory field */ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```
.th-ip-sp-md .th-if {...border-color: #FF000 !important;
background-color: #00FF00 !important;...}
```
4 Examples of CSS Changes

Note
Both property values must include !important.
The result of changing these property values appears as follows:

![Opportunity Details](image1)

4.10 Fields: Alignment
To change the alignment of field labels, you need to adjust the following code in the /* <thmlb:label> tag */ section of thmlb_core_stand.css:

```css
.th-lb-txtlblrgh { text-align:left; }
```

Caution
This code is located in the core CSS file.
The result of changing this property value appears as follows:
4.11 Tray: Title Color

To change the title color in the tray, you need to adjust the following section of code in the /*Styling for “tray”*/ section of thtmlb_stand.css:

```css
.th-ty-dft .th-ty-hd {...color: #FF07A8;...}
```

The result of changing this property value appears as follows: