

Custom Components

Using ECMAScript

Jakob Kruse | Sture ApS

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Building Custom Controls

[Browser Detection](#)

[Syntax and Structure](#)

Overview

The building blocks for web applications in DataFlex are the controls. A standard set of controls are provided by the framework. If these controls are not sufficient there is the possibility to extend these or to add custom controls. This is considered advanced technology and requires knowledge of web technologies and especially JavaScript and DOM manipulation.

There will be a difference between incorporating existing controls (from different frameworks) and building the control yourself. This document is meant as a startup for both types but will focus on building your own control. Depending on the technology behind the existing control this control should provide an idea of how and where you could connect to it.

Framework Ecosystem

The Web Application Framework has its own ecosystem of JavaScript objects and DataFlex objects that communicate with each other over a fixed web-service. Building a custom control that lives within this ecosystem means that you have to rely on and work with this provided technology a lot.

The system is based on the idea that each DataFlex object on the server is represented on the client by a JavaScript object. These two objects know each other and can talk to each other. To make this work each control consists of JavaScript class and a corresponding DataFlex class. So there is not only a one on a relationship between the objects but also between the classes.

In this system the JavaScript class is responsible for rendering the user interface based on information (web properties and client actions) it gets from the server. It is also responsible for triggering the server when a user interface events happens that makes this necessary. The server-side DataFlex class provides the API that the application developer uses and contains logic for loading and storing data.

A complete logic is available for communication between the JavaScript class and the DataFlex class. Web properties are the most important piece of this the system as they allow the server to configure and update the user interface rendered on the client. On initialization the initial values are sent to the client and configure the JavaScript objects. When a web property is changed on the server at runtime the framework will send the new value to the client and update it on the object executing setter functions if they are defined. This allows the user interface to respond to a change on the server. Once a web property is changed on the client or the server it becomes synchronized meaning that it will be sent to the server as part of the application state.

Communication is always initiated by the client (usually on a user interface event). The client can call published functions / procedures on the server. These requests are called server actions. If needed the server can add function calls to the response that the client will then execute. These are called client actions.

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Spinner.js

This file needs to be placed inside the AppHTML folder and included from the html file (index.html).

```

/*
The constructor method defines properties and events. The 'prop' function is used to d
properties. The 'event' function defines events. Private properties usually start with
@param sName      The object name as a string.
@param oParent    Reference to the parent object.
*/
Spinner = function Spinner(sName, oParent){
    // Forward Send
    Spinner.base.constructor.call(this, sName, oParent);

    /*
Types can be: df.tString, df.tInt, df.tNumber, df.tDate, df.tBool
*/
    this.prop(df.tInt, "piSpinValue", 1);

    /*
Types can be: df.cCallModeDefault, df.cCallModeWait, df.cCallModeProgress
*/
    this.event("OnDecrement", df.cCallModeWait);
    this.event("OnIncrement", df.cCallModeWait);

    // Private properties
    this._eBtnDecr = null;
    this._eBtnIncr = null;

    // Determine CSS classname for outermost div
    this._sControlClass = "Spinner";
};
df.defineClass("Spinner", "df.WebBaseControl", {
/*
The openHtml method is called by the render method to generate the opening HTML. In a
you would open HTML elements. The HTML generation is split up into an openHtml and a c
method to provide more flexibility during inheritance. The aHtml parameter passed is a
is used as a string builder. HTML code can be added using the push method.
@param aHtml      String builder array to be filled with HTML.
*/
openHtml : function(aHtml){
    // Forward Send (before so base class can add wrapping elements)
    Spinner.base.openHtml.call(this, aHtml);

```

JavaScript

```
MyComponent = function MyComponent(sName, oParent) {
  MyComponent.base.constructor.call(this, sName, oParent);

  this.prop(df.tString, 'psName', 'Scanduc');
};
df.defineClass('MyComponent', 'df.WebBaseControl', {
  openHtml: function (aHtml) {
    MyComponent.base.openHtml.call(this, aHtml);
    aHtml.push('<div>');
  },

  closeHtml: function (aHtml) {
    aHtml.push('</div>');
    MyComponent.base.closeHtml.call(this, aHtml);
  },

  afterRender: function () {
    this._eControl = df.dom.query(this._eElem, 'div');
    MyComponent.base.afterRender.call(this);
    this.set_psName(this.psName);
  },

  set_psName: function (sVal) {
    if (this._eControl) {
      df.dom.setText(this._eControl, 'Hello ' + sVal);
    }
  }
});
```

ECMAScript

```
class MyComponent extends df.WebBaseControl {
  constructor(sName, oParent) {
    super(sName, oParent);

    this.prop(df.tString, 'psName', 'Scanduc');
  }

  openHtml(aHtml) {
    super.openHtml(aHtml);
    aHtml.push('<div>');
  }

  closeHtml(aHtml) {
    aHtml.push('</div>');
    super.closeHtml(aHtml);
  }

  afterRender() {
    this._eControl = df.dom.query(this._eElem, 'div');
    super.afterRender();
    this.set_psName(this.psName);
  }

  set_psName(sVal) {
    if (this._eControl) {
      df.dom.setText(this._eControl, 'Hello ' + sVal);
    }
  }
}
```

Node.js

https://nodejs.org/en/

node JS

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The image shows a browser window displaying the npm website. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://www.npmjs.com`. The page header includes the text "National Pest Management" on the left and navigation links for "npm Enterprise", "Features", "Pricing", "Docs", and "Support" on the right. Below the header is a search bar with the npm logo, the text "Search packages", a "Search" button, and a "log in or sign up" link. The main content area features a large blue background with the heading "Build amazing things" in white. Below the heading is a paragraph: "npm is the package manager for JavaScript and the world's largest software registry. Discover packages of reusable code — and assemble them in powerful new ways." At the bottom left of this section is an orange "Sign up" button. The background illustration depicts a city scene with a yellow crane, a white van, a person on a bicycle, and several cardboard boxes, all set against a dark blue sky with a white airplane and clouds.

npm

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npm is the package manager for JavaScript and the world's largest software registry. Discover packages of reusable code — and assemble them in powerful new ways.

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Install via NPM

The best way to get amCharts 4 is via NPM. The charting functionality is in the package `@amcharts/amcharts4`. Map files are in `@amcharts/amcharts4-geodata`.

```
npm install @amcharts/amcharts4
npm install @amcharts/amcharts4-geodata
```

Use CDN

All amCharts libraries and plugins are available as a ready-to-include CDN resources. They are all accessible via `http(s)://www.amcharts.com/lib/4/` URL prefix.

```

import * as core from "@amcharts/amcharts4/core";
import * as charts from "@amcharts/amcharts4/charts";
import animated from "@amcharts/amcharts4/themes/animated";

core.useTheme(animated);

class AmChartsComponent extends df.WebBaseControl {
  constructor(sName, oParent) {
    super(sName, oParent);
    this._eChart = null;
  }

  openHtml(aHtml) {
    super.openHtml(aHtml);
    aHtml.push('<div class="AmChartsComponent">');
  }

  closeHtml(aHtml) {
    aHtml.push('</div>');
    super.closeHtml(aHtml);
  }

  afterRender() {
    super.afterRender();
    this._eControl = df.dom.query(this._eControlWrp, 'div');
    this.sizeHeight(-1);
  }

  setChartConfig(sType, sVal) {
    this._eChart?.dispose();
    if (sVal) {
      const config = JSON.parse(sVal);
      this._eChart = core.createFromConfig(config, this._eControl, sType);
    } else {
      this._eChart = null;
      this._eControl.innerHTML = '';
    }
  }
}

global.AmChartsComponent = AmChartsComponent;

```

Use cWebBaseControl.pkg

Class cAmChart is a cWebBaseControl

```

Procedure Construct_Object
  Forward Send Construct_Object

```

```
  Set psJSClass to "AmChartsComponent"
```

```
  { WebProperty=Client }
  Property Integer piHeight 0
End_Procedure

```

```

Procedure End_Construct_Object
  Forward Send End_Construct_Object
End_Procedure

```

```

Procedure SetChartConfig String sType String sJSON
  String[] params
  Move sType to params[0]
  Move sJSON to params[1]
  Send ClientAction "setChartConfig" params
End_Procedure

```

End_Class

Example: amCharts component

<https://github.com/stureaps/AmChartsComponent>

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, leaving a large white central area. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement.

Thank you!