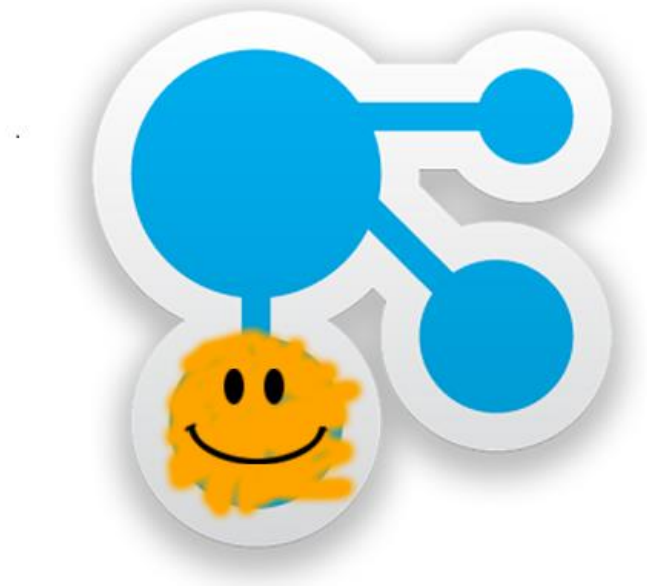


# IBM Connections Customizer

Online Customizer documentation from the developer community



## Table of Contents

Introducing Customizer .....	4
Listing 1 Hello World Customizer App.....	4
Exploring Customizer Capabilities .....	5
Listing 2 Customizer Application Properties.....	5
Listing 3 Examples of IBM Connections URLs .....	8
Customizer Payload Properties .....	9
Fine Grained Filtering based on User Identity .....	9
Listing 4 Whitelisting Specific Users By Name .....	9
Listing 5 Blacklisting Users By Id .....	10
Fine Grained Filtering based on URLs .....	10
Listing 6 Customizer App With URL Matching.....	10
Listing 7 Global Customizer App With URL Matching.....	11
Filtering based on Arbitrary Selection Criteria .....	11
Listing 8 Selecting Users based on EMail Address Structure .....	12
Listing 9 Selecting Users based on Role.....	12
Listing 10 Selecting Users based on Multiple Conditions .....	13
Listing 11 Conditionalizing Extensions based on Browser Client .....	13
The Request Life Cycle for IBM Connections Customizer .....	14
Figure 1 The Customizer Request Life Cycle .....	14
Include Files for Code Injections.....	15
Figure 2 IBM Connections Developers Organization on GitHub.....	16
Restricting Access to Include Files .....	17
Listing 12 Sample Access Control List.....	17
A Peek Inside Some Samples .....	18
Listing 13 Hello World Include File.....	18
Figure 3 Hello World Extension for IBM Connections Homepage .....	19
Listing 14 Customizer Script Injection.....	20
Standard Samples.....	20
flipcards.....	20
Figure 4 Communities Page before and after Flipcard Customization.....	21
newsRiver .....	21
Figure 5 Multiple Extensions for IBM Connections Homepage .....	22
profiles.....	22

Figure 6 Profile Page Extension .....	22
How Resources Are Loaded .....	23
Listing 15 Multiple Include Files .....	23
Customizer Cache Management .....	24
Applying a Custom Cache Policy.....	24
Listing 16 Hello World App with Automatic Caching Disabled .....	24
Listing 17 Controlling Caching of Include Files .....	25
Getting Up and Running .....	26
Important Notes regarding Customizer Applications.....	27
Useful Online References .....	28

## Introducing Customizer

IBM Connections Customizer is a middleware proxy service that enables the customization of the IBM Connections user experience. In essence Customizer acts as a proxy between IBM Connections and the end-user, which gives it the ability to intercept and modify requests and responses, and thus customize anything that flows through it, e.g. the behaviour of APIs, the presentation of the user interface, etc. This document focuses on customizations of the user interface.

The IBM Connections Customizer model is simple: the service can perform customizations by injecting JavaScript or CSS into the HTML pages returned by IBM Connections in response to end-user requests – where requests are defined as the URLs generated according as the end-user navigates within standard components like Communities, Profiles, Files, Blogs, Homepage etc. The customization details, i.e. typically the code that should be inserted and on particular requests, are defined by application extensions stored inside the IBM Connections Application Registry (or App Reg for short).

App Reg is a centralized design repository used to store and retrieve applications that customize and extend a variety of different IBM Connections services. There are many defined services, Customizer is just one instance. In the cloud, App Reg is available to organization *administrators* via the **Admin > Manage Organization > Organization Extensions** menu path. From here it's possible to create and manage Customizer applications by clicking the **new Apps Manager** link on the workspace. App Reg is also available for IBM Connections On-Premises as part of the [Component Pack for V6.0.0.4](#) released in January 2018. As an administrator you can access App Reg On-Premises using this URL: `http://*yourConnectionsUrl.com*/appreg/`

### Listing 1 Hello World Customizer App

```
{
  "services":[
    "Customizer"
  ],
  "name":"Simple Customizer Sample",
  "title":"My First Customizer App",
  "description":"Perform a modification to the Connections Homepage",
  "extensions":[
    {
      "name":"Hello World Extension",
      "type":"com.ibm.customizer.ui",
      "path":"homepage",
      "payload":{"
        "include-files":[
          "helloWorld/helloWorld.user.js"
        ],
        "include-repo":{"
          "name":"global-samples"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```
}  
]  
}
```

Whether On-Cloud or On-Premises, the **Apps Manager** workspace provides a single consistent user interface for [managing Customizer apps](#). A Customizer app is nothing more than a JSON file containing design metadata that identifies the components that need to be targeted and the actions that need to be performed. Listing 1 is an illustration of a rudimentary Customizer application.

The application JSON in Listing 1 requires little explanation. The following points can be inferred by a quick inspection of the code:

- The app is named “Simple Customizer Sample” and it extends the Customizer service
- It contains **one** extension named “Hello World Extension” (apps can have many)
- The extension is a customization of the UI (line #11 - "type": "com.ibm.customizer.ui")
- The customization applies to the Connections homepage (line #12 - "path": "homepage")
- A file named `helloWorld.user.js` is to be injected into the homepage (line #15)
- `helloWorld.user.js` is retrieved from a global repository of Customizer samples

## Exploring Customizer Capabilities

Above and beyond the properties shown in the "Hello World" sample, a complete summary of all Customizer properties is shown below:

### Listing 2 Customizer Application Properties

Property	Description
name	String used to identify the extension
title	Short string description - translatable for international audiences
description	Long string description - translatable for international audiences
services	The service(s) with which the application is associated
type	Mandatory string used to identify the extension point being implemented Valid values are as follows: <i>com.ibm.customizer.ui</i> <i>com.ibm.customizer.api</i> <i>com.ibm.customizer.proxy</i>
path	String value used to identify the component to be customized:

*activities*  
*blogs*  
*downloads*  
*files*  
*forums*  
*global \**  
*homepage*  
*manage \*\**  
*meetings*  
*metrics*  
*mycontacts*  
*news*  
*profiles*  
*search*  
*social*  
*viewer*  
*wikis*

\* Unlike the other path values, global does not represent a real URL path element

but is a keyword meaning match all URLs.

\*\* The manage path does not cover all possible IBM Connections manage URL paths.

*/manage/subscribers/showInviteGuestDialog/input*

*/manage/account/user/input*

**payload**      **The properties described below can be applied in the payload object definition when the extension point is `com.ibm.customizer.ui`**

**match/exclude**      A test criterion that determines whether or not the nominated include-files are inserted into the response. Either a match **OR** an exclude test condition can be applied to an extension - not both, i.e. they are mutually exclusive! Tests are evaluated against a `url` sub-property or one of the three `user-xxxx` sub-properties (see next four rows). If the test result is positive then the include-files are inserted on a match or omitted on an exclude.

> **condition**      The match/exclude is applied if the condition evaluates to true. The condition object has two sub-properties: a keyword string identifying the data item you want to test and a regex property containing a [regular expression](#) to be applied against the data item.

> **url**      A regular expression applied to the active Connections URL.

> **user-name**      String used to identify one or more users as the target for the

	customization. This property is <b>not unique</b> within a given organization
> user-email	String used to identify one or more users as the target for the customization. This property <b>is unique</b> within a given organization
> user-id	IBM Connections user-id used to identify one or more users as the target for the customization. This property <b>is unique</b> within a given organization
include-files	List of files to be inserted into the response for a selected page request
cache-headers	One or more string values corresponding to standard HTTP cache header name/value pairs. Value(s) must be from the following list: cache-control, expires, last-modified, pragma e.g. "expires": "Tue, 25 Dec 2018 00:00:00 GMT". All cache-headers values are treated as pass-through data that will be set <b>as-is</b> in the Customizer HTTP response and not validated.

The properties outlined in Listing 2 can be broken down into two categories:

### 1. Generic App Reg Properties

Properties defined for *all* App Reg applications across all services

### 2. Customizer Service Properties

Properties specific to the Customizer service, i.e. *everything in the **Payload** section*. **Note:** Payload properties will vary according to the extension point being used. In other words, the payload properties are contextual so the `com.ibm.customizer.ui` extension point properties will differ to those defined for `com.ibm.customizer.proxy`.

In terms of the generic properties, App Reg requires that any application specify name, title, description, service and type property values. The Application Registry specification does not require the path property to be specified when an application is created, but the Customizer service puts it to good use for every request it processes, as will be seen shortly. Ergo, in reality for Customizer applications, a path value is *required* in order for them to work properly.

Of the generic properties outlined in Listing 2, only type and path merit any further discussion. A type value always equates to an extension point defined by a service. At present Customizer only defines two extension points, `com.ibm.customizer.ui` and `com.ibm.customizer.api`. The former is a declaration that a given Customizer extension performs a modification to the IBM Connections UI, and thus will be handled in accordance with a prescribed UI extension pattern – for example any `include-files` specified in the payload are always injected into the response document. The latter is reserved for future use – suffice to say that as a middleware proxy Customizer is capable of modifying API behaviours, but that use case is not catered for in the current Customizer release.

For Customizer applications, the path property value is used to identify a path element in the IBM Connections request URL, which in most use cases corresponds to a standard IBM Connections component.

Consider the URLs displayed in Listing 3 - these sample URLs follow a clear pattern where the next element after the IBM Connections cloud domain name identifies the Connections component or application handling the request. The possible values of this element map to the path values enumerated in Listing 2, i.e. homepage, communities, files, etc.

### Listing 3 Examples of IBM Connections URLs

```
/* homepage */
//w3-connections.ibm.com/homepage/web/updates/#myStream/imFollowing/all
//w3-connections.ibm.com/homepage/web/updates/#myStream/statusUpdates/all
//w3-connections.ibm.com/homepage/web/updates/#myStream/discover/all
//w3-connections.ibm.com/homepage/web/updates/#atMentions/atMentions

/* communities */
//w3-connections.ibm.com/communities/service/html/ownedcommunities
//w3-connections.ibm.com/communities/service/html/followedcommunities
//w3-connections.ibm.com/communities/service/html/communityinvites

/* files */
//w3-connections.ibm.com/files/app#/pinnedfiles
//w3-connections.ibm.com/files/app#/person/7f37da40-8f0a-1028-938d-
db07163b51b2

/* blogs */
//w3-connections.ibm.com/blogs/roller-ui/allblogs?email=joe_schmoe
//w3-connections.ibm.com/blogs/roller-ui/homepage?lang=en_us

/* wikis */
//w3-connections.ibm.com/wikis/home?lang=en-us#!/mywikis?role=editor
```

It follows that according as http requests flow through Customizer it can query the Application Registry for any extensions relating to a given request URL and reduce the scope of the result set by specifying the particular in-context path value. Thus a typical REST request from Customizer to App Reg for Files customizations might look like this:

```
appregistry/api/v3/services/Customizer/extensions?type=com.ibm.customizer.ui&
path=files
```

This API request translates as “get all UI extensions registered for the Customizer service that apply to Files”. This should clarify why Customizer extensions must contain both a type and path value. One caveat to note with regard to the path value is the existence of the special `global` key word. This is designed to address the use case where an extension needs to apply to *all* requests and it would be clearly inefficient to have to create an extension for every possible path value. For example, should a customer need to display some corporate footer text at the bottom of every page in IBM Connections then a global extension would facilitate that.

In response to the request shown above, App Reg returns whatever number of extensions match these criteria, i.e. a single collection of one or more JSON files just like the one shown previously in Listing 1. It is then up to the Customizer service implementation to parse and



apply the design metadata contained in the returned extensions – and that is where the payload data comes into play.

## Customizer Payload Properties

As should now be evident, the generic path property provides a coarse means of querying the Application Registry for extensions pertaining to a given IBM Connections component. The optional `match` and `exclude` properties inside the Customizer payload provide a further means of fine-tuning the filtering of extensions and essentially deciding whether an extension should be applied to a given URL request or not.

It is important to note that the aggregated set of payload properties have no particular meaning to the App Registry. The payload section is just a blob of data that is always returned to whatever service is declared in the application definition. The service container (in this case Customizer) can then process the payload data at runtime and carry out whatever instructions are contained therein.

## Fine Grained Filtering based on User Identity

The `match` and `exclude` properties accept various user-centric criteria based on either the current user's name, email or id. In all cases either single or multi-value parameters may be provided, or in JSON parlance a single string value or an array of strings can be specified. The fragment illustrated in Listing 4 shows how a Communities extension can be specifically targeted at specific users based on their user names: Jane Doe and Joe Schmoe in this example.

It is important to realise that user names are not unique within an organization so it's possible to inadvertently target unintended users by employing this technique, i.e. any users of the same name will see the customization.

### Listing 4 Whitelisting Specific Users By Name

```
"path": "communities",
"payload": {
  "match": {
    "user-name": [
      "Jane Doe",
      "Joe Schmoe"
    ]
  }
}
```

Listing 4 is an example of what's known as a whitelist, i.e. the Customizer app is applied only for those users explicitly called out in the `user-name` array. To do the opposite, i.e. apply the customizations for everyone *except* a list of specific users (a blacklist), you can use the `exclude` property instead as shown in Listing 5.

### Listing 5 Blacklisting Users By Id

```
"path":"communities",
"payload":{
  "exclude":{
    "user-id":[
      "20071635",
      "20071656"
    ]
  }
}
```

To avoid possible ambiguity you can apply a precise filter by using the `user-id` sub-property instead of the `user-name`. Note that the term "user id" is sometimes referred to as "subscriber id" in the IBM Connection UI and documentation.

As you would expect, you can substitute the `user-email` property as the match/exclude criterion in Listings 4 and 5. Customizer performs the string comparisons on a case-sensitive exact match basis.

### Fine Grained Filtering based on URLs

Beyond used-based filtering, the match/exclude property can also act on the current URL. In this case the `url` criterion is a regular expression which is evaluated against the active URL. For `match url` instances, if the expression matches then the Customizer extension is applied. If no match occurs, the extension is not applied. Conversely the `exclude url` property will **not** insert the nominated include-files if the regular expression produces a match. This can be a very powerful feature, as the following code snippets will demonstrate.

Listing 6 shows a Communities extension that has a fine-grained URL match applied on lines 14 – 16. This extension is only applied if the Communities `followedcommunities` URL is being processed, and so this extension is ignored for other Communities URLs like those shown back in Listing 3, i.e. `ownedcommunities`, `communityinvites`, etc.

### Listing 6 Customizer App With URL Matching

```
{
  "services":[
    "Customizer"
  ],
  "name":"Communities Customization",
  "title":"UI Customization for Communities I Follow",
  "description":"Sample to modify Connections Communities",
  "extensions":[
    {
      "name":"Followed Communities Customizer",
      "type":"com.ibm.customizer.ui",
      "path":"communities",
      "payload":{
        "match":{
```

```

        "url": "followedcommunities"
    },
    "include-files": [
        " flipCard/commListCardsFlipStyle.user.js "
    ],
    "include-repo": {
        "name": "global-samples"
    }
}
}
}
]
}

```

Similarly, the following fragment shows how a single global extension can be applied to Homepage and Communities, but nothing else:

### Listing 7 Global Customizer App With URL Matching

```

"path": "global",
"payload": {
    "match": {
        "url": "homepage|communities"
    }
}

```

**Note:** The design of some IBM Connections components like Homepage are based on the Single Page App paradigm. For example, look at the Homepage URLs at the top of Listing 3 – all contain hashtags which means that new http requests are not fired as the user navigates around the page. Thus Customizer is not notified for example when a user moves from `imfollowing` to `atentions`. By contrast this is not the case in Communities when a user moves from `ownedcommunities` to `followedcommunities`. Thus a developer can target individual Communities URLs using the `match url` property but cannot use the same technique to match the Homepage hashtag URLs. Instead a Homepage extension would need to inject a script that would listen for hash change events and respond accordingly. An example is included in the homepage samples: [newsRiverSectioned.user.js](#). In particular take a look at the `handleHashChangeEvent()` function contained within.

It's easy to envisage many other use cases that would require fine-grained match criteria. For instance, if a customer wants to apply a customization to any Files URL that contains a GUID then this can be achieved by setting the `path` value to `"files"` and the `match url` value to `"id=[a-z0-9]{8}-([a-z0-9]{4}-){3}[a-z0-9]{12}"` – refer back to Listing 3 for an example of such a Files URL. Be aware that the various braces contained in the regular expression would need to be escaped (i.e. preceded by a backslash character: `\`) when entered into JSON content stored in App Reg.

### Filtering based on Arbitrary Selection Criteria

So far you have seen how to refine the target of a Customizer app either by specifically identifying one or more users, or by narrowing down the selection criteria

for the Connections URL. Both methods are highly convenient and cover the most common use cases in a simple and straight-forward manner. But there inevitably are edge cases that require more flexible handling and that is where the more generic condition property comes in handy.

Supposing you wanted to apply your Customizer app to a certain cohort of users based on geography. One way of doing this might be to select users based on the structure of their email addresses, e.g. match only users with "us.acme.com" and exclude all others. Thus john.doe@us.acme.com would be a valid selection but sean.doe@ie.acme.com would not. It could be far too cumbersome to handle this using whitelists or blacklists due to a potentially very large numbers of users, the need for on-going list maintenance, and so forth. Listing 8 shows how the condition property can deal with such a use case:

#### Listing 8 Selecting Users based on EMail Address Structure

```
"path": "communities",
"payload": {
  "match": {
    "condition": {
      "keyword": "user-email",
      "regex": "@us.acme.com"
    }
  }
}
```

In this example, keyword identifies the piece of data that you want Customizer to act on. The regex field value provides a regular expression to be applied against the contents of the nominated field of interest. The term keyword is used here to identify the target item in a general context, e.g. the user-email datum could be a http header on-cloud but the return value of an API on-premises. Customizer provides abstracted keywords to identify the item of interest in a generic manner.

Another example would be targetting customizations to a set of users based on their role rather than their identity, as shown in Listing 9:

#### Listing 9 Selecting Users based on Role

```
"path": "communities",
"payload": {
  "match": {
    "condition": {
      "keyword": "user-role",
      "regex": "Admin|AppDev"
    }
  }
}
```

The "user-role" keyword represents a list of groups to which a user may belong. This example will apply the customization only to users listed in at least one the "AppDeveloper", "CustomerAdministrator" or "CustomerAdministrator" groups in

Connections. Be aware also that you can specify a single condition (as has been the case thus far) or multiple conditions that are ANDed together at runtime, i.e. the condition is applied only if *all* regular expressions evaluate to true. By way of example, Listing 8 and Listing 9 could be merged together as shown in Listing 10:

#### Listing 10 Selecting Users based on Multiple Conditions

```
"path": "communities",
"payload": {
  "match": {
    "condition": [ {
      "keyword": "user-email",
      "regex": "@us.acme.com"
    },
    {
      "keyword": "user-role",
      "regex": "Admin|AppDev"
    }
  ]
}
}
```

A final example would be to conditionalize the insertion of a Customizer app based on the browser client in use. For example you may have different extensions within a Customizer app that in essence are different versions of the same logical application, but adapted for quirks across different browser clients. The keyword applied in this use case is "user-agent", as shown in the following code fragment:

#### Listing 11 Conditionalizing Extensions based on Browser Client

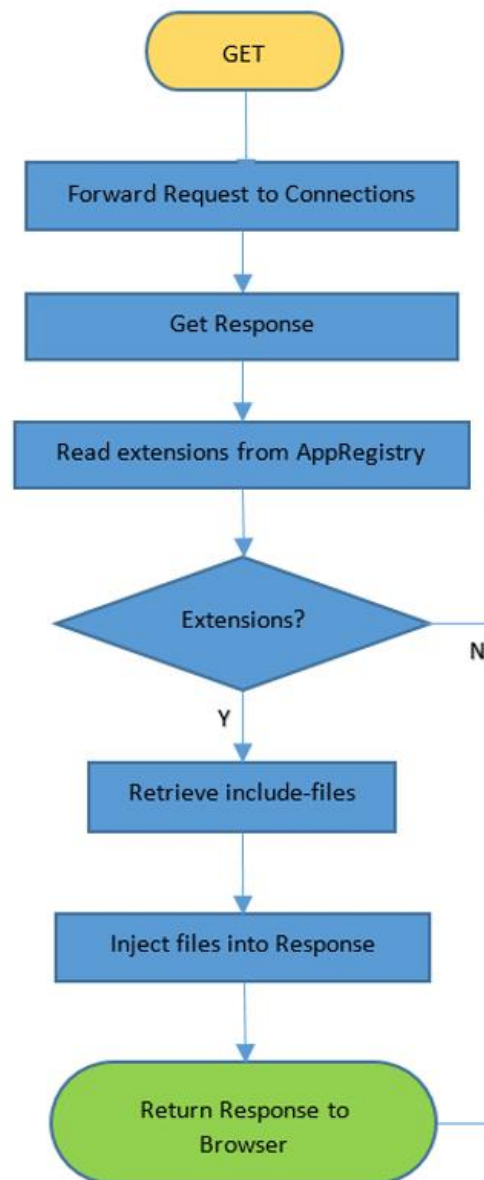
```
"path": "communities",
"payload": {
  "match": {
    "condition": {
      "keyword": "user-agent",
      "regex": "Firefox"
    }
  }
}
```

This match condition will apply to any browser that identifies itself as a "Firefox" client. Obviously you can get more granular by including versioning information in the regular expression.

## The Request Life Cycle for IBM Connections Customizer

To summarize what's been discussed thus far, Customizer is a proxy and all Connections requests and responses flow through it. Customizer queries the App Registry to ascertain if customizations have been registered for components of Connections based on the paths of the URL requests it processes. Whenever App Registry does return application definitions to Customizer, the metadata contained in the JSON payload is used to finally decide whether or not a customization should be applied. This request processing mechanism can be succinctly summarized in Figure 1 as follows:

**Figure 1 The Customizer Request Life Cycle**



## Include Files for Code Injections

You have already read about how Customizer generates App Registry queries and how request matching is performed based on the application payload data. The next thing to figure out is how the file resources listed in the `include-files` property are managed.

The `include-files` payload property lists one or more files to be inserted into the Connections http response thus becoming part of the DOM structure loaded in the end-user's browser. Listing 1 shows a simple single-item value for this parameter: `"helloWorld/helloWorld.user.js"`, where `helloWorld` is a folder and `helloWorld.user.js` is a JavaScript file contained within. This raises a number of interesting questions:

### 1. Where do these files reside?

For IBM Connections Cloud, any files declared in the `include-files` property list are stored in one of two locations:

- 1) a private IBM [GitHub](#) organization (i.e. `github.ibm.com` - accessible only to IBM)
- 2) a public IBM Connections GitHub organization - <https://github.com/ibmcnxdev>

The `include-repo` payload property value identifies the name of the actual repository. For example, in Listing 1 and Listing 4 you see an `include-repo` object with a `name` value of `"global-samples"` being used. This is a reference to a repository on `github.ibm.com` that contains ready-made samples that any IBM Cloud tenant can use in a Customizer app. "Hello World", "FlipCard" and the other samples featured later in the [Standard Samples](#) section are all located in this repository. IBM Customizer resolves the GitHub organization referred to in the JSON markup –i.e. whether it is in the private or public location. IBM has control over the repositories that are created in both locations so no duplicate names are allowed.

### 2. How do they get there?

Customizer assets like the aforementioned `global-samples` are directly provisioned to `github.ibm.com` by the IBM Customizer team. Since this is a private GitHub organization you cannot explore it to discover what repositories are available, but you become aware of them through public samples, documentation and other enablement materials (such as this). It is envisaged that an enhanced App Reg IDE may expose these repositories through the UI in a future release.

On the other hand you can freely explore the assets available on the public IBM Connections Developers GitHub organization (see Figure 2). By default you are free to leverage any Customizer repository within this organization or to collaborate with the IBM Customizer team to create your own repo in this location. This could be a fork of an existing repository or a brand new repo created for you from scratch, depending on your needs.

If you are familiar with GitHub and have a GitHub account then you are already well on your way. If not, then you can start learning about GitHub here using this [quick 10 minute](#)

[guide](#). Once you know the rudiments, then [creating a GitHub account](#) is straight-forward and free for public and open-source projects.

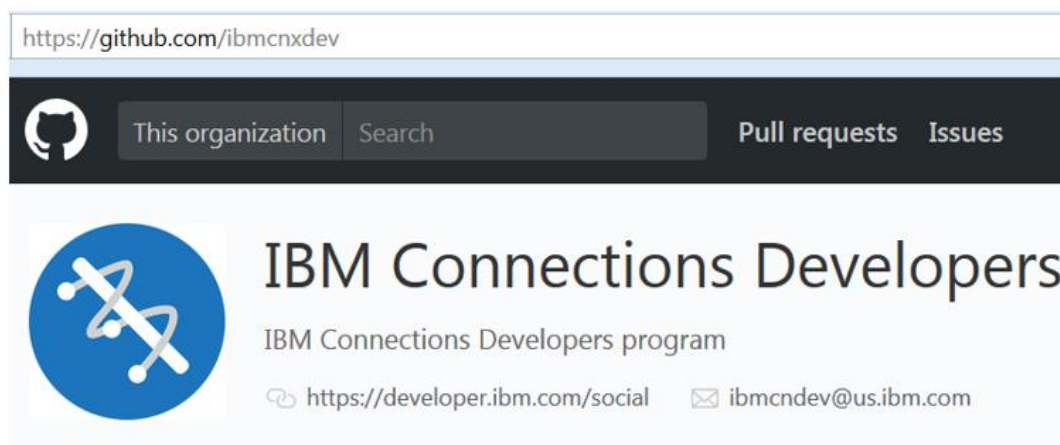
In order to inject *your own include-files* into a Customizer app you need a GitHub repository on the public [github.com/ibmcnxdev](https://github.com/ibmcnxdev) organization. Typically developers have their own repo that they share with IBM – the step by step procedure is as follows:

1. Share your repo with IBM – [add "ibmcndev" as a collaborator](#)
2. IBM (ibmcnxdev) then creates a fork of your repository under [github.com/ibmcnxdev](https://github.com/ibmcnxdev) and grants you read access by default.
3. You can continue to work on your extension using your original repo for your source code activity, but once you are ready to deliver to IBM Cloud you must issue a [pull request](#) to IBM.
4. IBM merges your pull request once acceptance criteria are met.
5. Upon merge, the repo files are automatically pushed to IBM Customizer via a webhook.
6. Rinse & repeat starting at Step (c) for extension updates.

Step (c) requires you to issue a Pull Request *across forks* (in GitHub parlance). The key thing to remember is that your original repo which contains the latest changes is always the “head fork”, while the “base fork” must refer to the repo on [github.com/ibmcnxdev](https://github.com/ibmcnxdev).

Step (d) involves an initial lightweight summary review by IBM which looks at various aspects of the proposed customization, primarily from a performance, security and documentation standpoint. However ultimate responsibility for the quality and behaviour of the app remains that of the customer who creates or adopts the customization. The review process by IBM provides no guarantee whatsoever of protection against adverse security or performance impacts.

**Figure 2 IBM Connections Developers Organization on GitHub**





**TIP:** More information on how to integrate your Customizer include files with IBM Connections Cloud is available in video for on [opencode4connections.org](https://opencode4connections.org):

<https://opencode4connections.org/oc4c/customizer.xsp?key=ccc-episode2>

## Restricting Access to Include Files

By default the contents of any repository in either GitHub organization are available for use by Customizer apps by any IBM Cloud tenant. This is a very flexible and convenient model but may not always be the desired solution for every situation. Some tenants may prefer to keep the include-files for Customizer apps private to themselves, or restrict usage to a subset of tenants. Different solutions exist to address these needs:

### 1. Access Control Lists for Tenant Organizations

Access Control Lists (ACLs) are used to manage access to a particular object. IBM Connections Customizer provides a very simple implementation of an ACL which can control which tenant organizations are allowed to load include files from your repos. All you need to do is to provide an `acl.ids` file at the root of your project and populate it with the IBM Connections Cloud ids of the tenant organizations to whom you wish to grant access.

#### Listing 12 Sample Access Control List

```
60050207
22716730
10034583
```

This is basically a whitelist for tenant access. Once you create an `acl.ids` file in your repository then only those tenant organizations listed in the file are allowed to use it - all others are denied access. If no `acl.ids` file exists then all tenants can potentially leverage the repo in their Customizer apps.

### 2. Private GitHub Repositories on [github.com/ibmcnxdev](https://github.com/ibmcnxdev)

GitHub users on a paid GitHub plan have the option of creating private repositories. Private repositories can still be shared with the IBM Connections Developers organization. The private repository will appear in the list of projects under [github.com/ibmcnxdev](https://github.com/ibmcnxdev) but only administrators of `ibmcnxdev` will be able to see the contents – i.e. the repo files have no visibility to regular users or to the general public. Even though read access of the source files is restricted via the repository, you will also need to add an `acl.ids` file should you also wish to prevent runtime access from other tenant organizations.

### 3. Private Repositories on [github.ibm.com](https://github.ibm.com)

If you have privacy needs that are not satisfied by the previous two options you can request a private repository for your organization's include-files on [github.ibm.com](https://github.ibm.com). In this situation the JSON definition would typically not contain any include-repo reference as Customizer will resolve the include-files location based on the tenant's organization id.

---

## A Peek Inside Some Samples

This journey started as most app dev stories do with a reference to a “Hello World” application, the point of which is to jump start the enablement process which the simplest of extensions. So what exactly does the helloWorld.user.js include file do? Listing 13 shows the code – certain variable names and comments have been trimmed for readability in this document but nothing that affects the execution of the script.

### Listing 13 Hello World Include File

```
if (typeof(dojo)\ != "undefined") {
  require(\["dojo/domReady!\","\], function() {
    try {
      // utility function to wait for a specific element to load...
      var waitFor = function(callback, eXpath, eXpathRt, maxIV, waitTime)
{
      if (\!eXpathRt) var eXpathRt = dojo.body();
      if (\!maxIV) var maxIV = 10000; // intervals before expiring
      if (\!waitTime) var waitTime = 1; // 1000=1 second

      if (\!eXpath) return;
      var waitInter = 0; // current interval
      var intId = setInterval(function() {
        if (++waitInter\ < maxIV && \!dojo.query(eXpath,
eXpathRt).length)
          return;

        clearInterval(intId);

        if (waitInter\ >= maxIV) {
          console.log("**** WAITFOR [" + eXpath + "] WATCH EXPIRED!!!
          interval "+waitInter+" (max: "+ maxIV +")");
        }
        else {
          console.log("\*\*\*\* WAITFOR \[" + eXpath + "\] WATCH
TRIPPED AT

          interval "+waitInter+" (max: "+maxInter+"");
          callback();
        }
      }, waitTime); // end setInterval()
    }; // end waitFor()
    // here we use waitFor to wait for the
    // .LotusStreamTopLoading div.LoaderMain.LotusHidden element
    // before we proceed to customize the page...
    waitFor(function() {
      // wait until the "Loading..." node has been hidden
      // indicating that we have loaded content.

      dojo.query("span.shareSome-title")\[0\].textContent = "Hello
World\!";
```

```

    }, ".lotusStreamTopLoading div.loaderMain.lotusHidden");
  }
  catch (e) {
    alert("Exception occurred in helloWorld: " + e);
  }
});
}

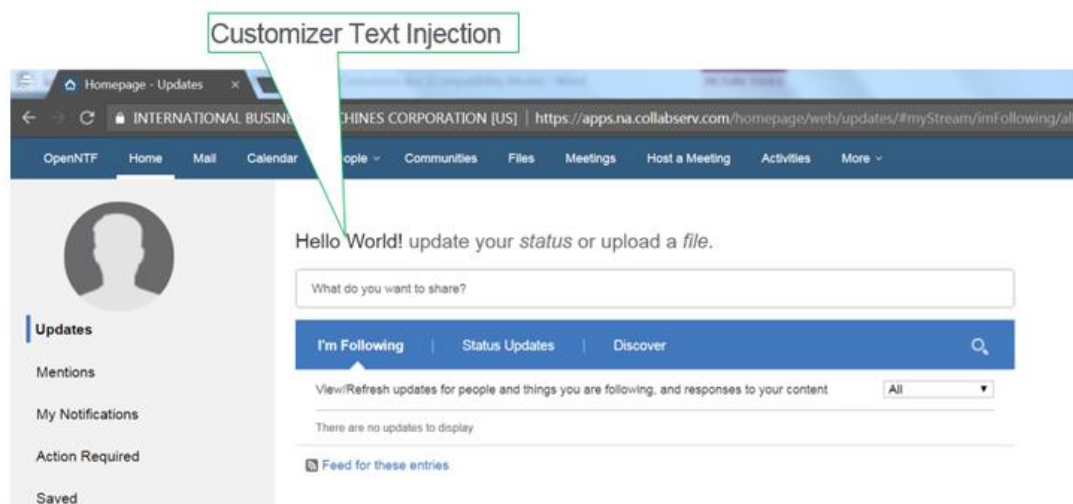
```

For a simple Hello World example, this may appear to be more complicated than expected, but a closer inspection will simplify matters. Before perusing the code be aware of the following points:

- Most of the code in Listing 13 is a re-usable template that any injection code can sit inside
- Just 1 line of code are needed for the actual Hello World UI update: See the `dojo.query` statement on line 30
- IBM Connections classic UI uses Dojo so code is injected into a Dojo structured page

The JavaScript code initially validates that Dojo itself is loaded and then uses a standard Dojo utility (`domReady`) to wait for the DOM to fully load before calling a bound function to perform the customization. Lines 2 – 23 define a function which will wait up to a maximum of 10 seconds for the page to fully load and if successfully loaded within that time period will execute a callback function. If the page does not load within 10 seconds then an error is logged to the JS console.

**Figure 3 Hello World Extension for IBM Connections Homepage**



This `waitFor()` function is thus called passing in the callback function to manipulate the DOM and modify the UI. The interesting part of the callback function (Line 31 as already highlighted) locates a DOM element and assigns “Hello World” as the text content. When this extension is loaded and run by Customizer then the IBM Connections Homepage is modified in the manner shown in Figure 3.

The code injection can be seen by viewing the source of the IBM Connections Homepage in the browser and scrolling to the bottom of the file. The following tag fragment should be evident:

### Listing 14 Customizer Script Injection

```
<script type='text/javascript'  
src='/files/customizer/helloWorld/helloWorld.user.js?repoName=global-  
samples'\>
```

URLs leading with the '/files/customizer' path are processed by the Customizer service. In this example it fetches the '/helloWorld/helloWorld.user.js' script from the 'global-samples' repository. You can use the same technique in your own JS code to directly load resources from any repository you have access to in IBM Connections Cloud. For instance, since the 'global-samples' is a public repository is available to all organizations then any Customizer application can reference resources contained inside it, using links of this format:

```
'/files/customizer/folder-name/resource-name.xxx?repoName=global-samples'
```

The [profiles](#) sample that you will see shortly uses a JavaScript code injection to load a CSS file from the profiles folder under the global-samples repository. Be aware that this type of broad access to repositories can also be prevented using the acl.ids mechanism described earlier.

**TIP:** IBM Connections web pages contain a lot of predefined JS variables which can be leveraged by Customizer extensions. For instance, there is an lconn (Lotus **C**onnections) object with many properties defined that any extension script can exploit. Thus on Line #31, replacing "Hello World: " with "Hello " + **lconn.homepage.userName** + " " would dynamically include the current user in the Homepage customization. The lconn object and others like it should be explored and leveraged by your extensions.

## Standard Samples

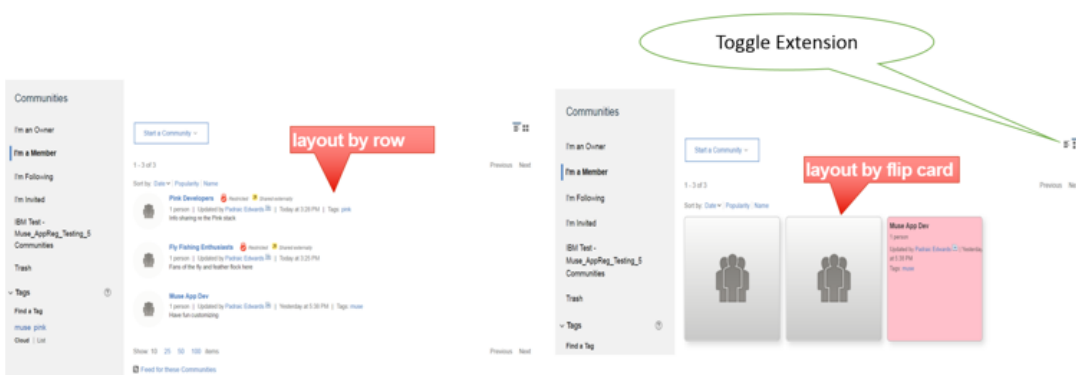
Besides Hello World, there are a number of other ready-made Customizer examples to be available for experimentation. The latest samples can always be found in the samples folder of the Customizer GitHub repository: <https://github.com/ibmcnxdev/customizer>

Each sample has its own subfolder which contains the App Reg design definition (JSON file) and the resources to be injected to perform the customization (JavaScript, CSS). Take a look at the following examples:

### flipcards

This extension provides an alternative rendering for the Communities pages so that a user's communities can be displayed as flip cards rather than a table of rows. Figure 4 shows a list of three communities with the traditional row based rendering on the left hand side juxtaposed with the flip card layout on the right. Each flip card displays the Communities logo until the user hovers over it whereupon the card is flipped to display the details of the community in question.

**Figure 4 Communities Page before and after Flipcard Customization**



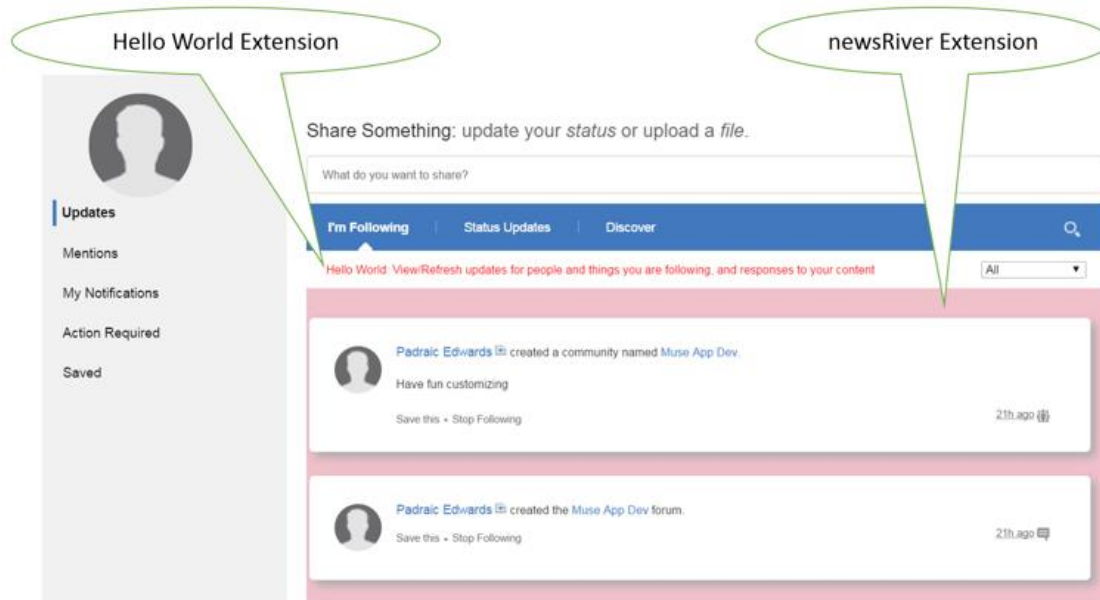
The flipCard.json file follows the standard App Reg pattern explained already with the Hello World example. The JavaScript file commListCardsFlipStyle.user.js uses the sample Dojo wrapper to envelope the customization but the code itself is significantly more advanced and serves to give a more real-world indication of the art-of-the-possible with Customizer extensions.

Look for the Toggle Extension control on the Communities page when this customization is applied. Clicking the button allows the user to switch back and forth between the standard row layout and the flip card format.

## newsRiver

This extension targets the IBM Connections Homepage and reformats the layout of the activity stream updates by accentuating the space surrounding each entry. Figure 5 shows the Homepage when the newsRiver customization is run – note how the entries display as sections against a pink backdrop. Notice that the Hello World extension is also applied to the Homepage? This shows how multiple App Reg extensions can target the same IBM Connections path - viewing the source of the page will show two JavaScript file injections in this case.

**Figure 5 Multiple Extensions for IBM Connections Homepage**

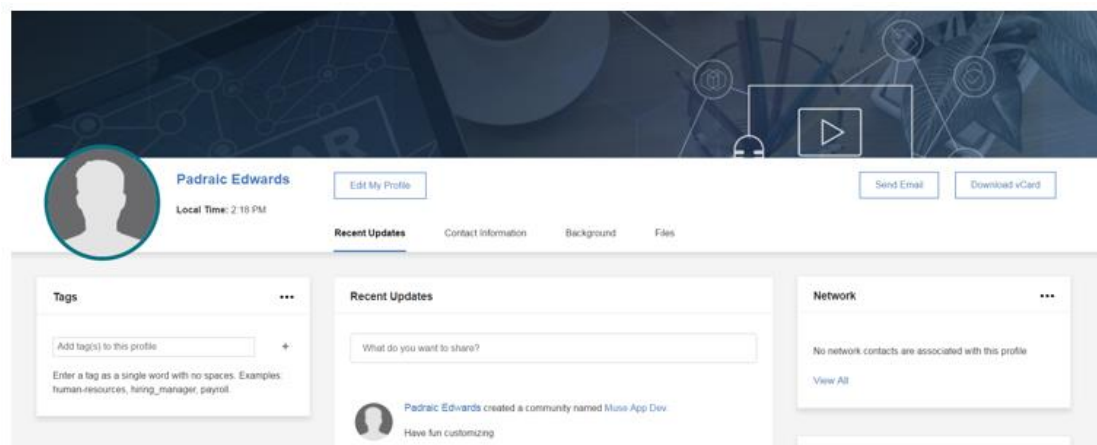


## profiles

The Profiles extension delivers a more sophisticated rendering to the page that is displayed when the user selects the “**My Profile**” dropdown menu option in IBM Connections. The new UI look and feel is achieved via stylesheet updates. There are two files in the profiles subfolder - the JS file `profilesCustomization.js` simply inserts a link to the `profilesCustomization.css` file which does all the work. The new look Profiles page is shown in Figure 6.

Note the inclusion of a new page header graphic, the relocation of action buttons, and so forth.

**Figure 6 Profile Page Extension**



## How Resources Are Loaded

All of the samples viewed so far are simple standalone projects. Typically with Customizer applications there is one main entry point, e.g. `main.js`, and this resource is referenced in the `include-files` payload property and rendered in the modified HTML output. However the `include-files` payload property is an array and can contain more than one file reference. The snippet shown in Listing 15 is an example from the `enhanced-activity-stream` project available on the [OpenCode4Connections GitHub repository](#):

### Listing 15 Multiple Include Files

```
"payload":{
  "include-files":[
    "enhanced-activity-stream/core.js",
    "enhanced-activity-stream/scroller.js",
    "enhanced-activity-stream/notifier.js"
  ]
}
```

The three JavaScript files referenced in Listing 15 will be injected in the order they are listed.

Another factor to bear in mind is that Customizer applications can contain many extensions, even though the samples described here all have just one single extension each. An extension should ideally represent a project which carries out a specific task or a tightly related set of tasks. The `include-files` referenced in the extension must be contained in a single `include-repo`, i.e. it is a strict one-to-one mapping. This makes sense from an organizational standpoint. Extensions do specific jobs and the tools for these jobs are typically found in a single dedicated repository. If your application consists of many related tasks and the tools to carry out the work are many and varied then it would make sense for your application to have multiple extensions, where each extension manages a discrete function and maps to a repo designed for that purpose. Be aware though that the extensions are loaded by Customizer in the alphabetical order of the extension names, and not the order in which they are entered into the JSON definition of the application. If your application has multiple extensions and is sensitive to the load order of the include files then you can control this by applying an ordered naming convention to your extensions.

**Note:** The alphabetical order of extensions applies *across all applications*. For example, you may have two separate apps that target the IBM Connections homepage. The extensions defined within both applications will be sorted as a single alphabetical list by the App Registry and returned to Customizer and then injected in that order into the IBM Connections homepage.

In most cases the ordering of injections does not present a problem. You can view the order at any time by viewing the Connections page source and searching for the `/file/customizer` path. This section simply describes how the injection mechanism works so that you can plan and organize Customizer projects with that information in mind.

---



## Customizer Cache Management

On IBM Connections Cloud, when a JavaScript or CSS resource is first served up by Customizer it generates what's known as an entity tag (**ETag**) for the resource. This ETag value is in the form of a GUID or UUID (128-bit number) and this unique identifier is set as the ETag header in the HTTP response for the JS/CSS request. The next time the same resource is requested by an end-user, the client browser will send back an **If-None-Match** HTTP header as part of the request using the same ETag GUID value. The Customizer service will then validate the ETag value against its own internal cache for the requested resource and, if found, will send a **304 Not Modified** response back to the browser. Effectively this tells the browser that the JS/CSS content has not changed and the browser can use the version of the resource that it holds in its own local cache.

As well as setting the ETag header in the response for the Customizer resource, a **Max-Age** header with a value of 12 hours is also set. Effectively this instructs the browser not to request the resource from the server again for that time duration. This combination of HTTP headers enforces a caching policy whereby JS and CSS resources are cached for 12 hours, after which time the browser will check with the server to see if the artifact has changed. If so, the updated file will be sent "across the wire" to the browser. Thus, after the Customizer app is first served up, the level of client/server chit-chat is minimized to a daily check-up which will refresh any stale resources. Thus the roundtrip is much more like a conditional ping to check if a local cached resource is still valid and all responses, apart from the first one, will not include the JS/CSS payload if it's not needed. The payload of course is of arbitrary size – and the larger the resource, the longer the response time - so it pays to try to minimize both traffic and payload by default.

While this out-of-the-box caching policy might be a good fit for production applications, it is unlikely to work well when an app is under development. Why? Because in all likelihood the code that is being developed is subject to frequent updates and for test purposes you will want to see the effects immediately - which will not occur when the default caching policy is set up to request a refresh just once a day!

## Applying a Custom Cache Policy

You can override the default caching policy by using the **cache-headers** property described in Listing 2. By way of example, a revised version of the "Hello World" sample containing this property is shown in Listing 16:

### Listing 16 Hello World App with Automatic Caching Disabled

```
{
  "services":[
    "Customizer"
  ],
  "name":"Simple Customizer Sample",
  "title":"My First Customizer App",
  "description":"Perform a modification to the Connections Homepage",
  "extensions":[]
}
```



```

{
  "name": "Hello World Extension",
  "type": "com.ibm.customizer.ui",
  "path": "homepage",
  "payload": {
    "include-files": [
      "helloWorld/helloWorld.user.js"
    ],
    "include-repo": {
      "name": "my-test-repo"
    },
    "cache-headers": {
      "cache-control": "max-age=0"
    }
  }
}
]
}

```

Observe the addition of the `max-age=0` cache header in the JSON payload. This serves as an override to the 12 hour value that Customizer sets by default. A value of 0 means the browser will always request the resource from the server. A new ETag is generated by Customizer whenever an application resource contained in the `include-repo` is updated. Thus the request from the browser will result in forcing the latest version of the JS/CSS resources to be served up afresh (if the ETags don't match) or a 304 Not Modified response indicating that the local version is the latest and can be used.

As a separate note you should also observe that the `include-repo` no longer points to the "global-samples" repository as it did in Listing 1. To experiment with these samples you should make your own copy (or "fork"), i.e. create your own repository to be modified as you see fit and update the JSON to refer to it instead. For more information on this topic refer to the [Include Files for Code Injections](#) section.

If you set one or more of the HTTP cache-headers declared in Listing 2, then these specified values are *passed through* by Customizer as headers in the HTTP response. These cache-headers properties enable you to enforce your own (non-ETag based) caching policy. If you specify custom cache header values you may effectively render the default ETag mechanism redundant or less-effective, e.g. by instructing the browser to cache a resource for a long period of time. Listing 17 is a JSON fragment showing how alternative HTTP cache headers can be applied.

#### Listing 17 Controlling Caching of Include Files

```

"path": "communities",
"payload": {
  "include-files": [
    "flipCard/commListCardsFlipStyle.user.js"
  ],
  "include-repo": {

```

```
    "name": "global-samples"
  },
  "cache-headers": {
    "expires": "Tue, 25 Dec 2018 00:00:00 GMT"
  }
}
```

Other properties like `cache-control`, `last-modified` and `pragma` can be set in the same way, and can be mixed and matched to form a caching policy that meets your particular needs. The values specified in JSON payload are not validated by Customizer – they are assumed to be valid and *passed through as-is*. There are many public sources of information on the [syntax of the HTTP cache headers](#) and how [they can be best applied to satisfy different use cases](#).

**Note:** When running Customizer on-premises only the `max-age` header value of 12 hours is set by default. The `ETag` header is not set because the `include-files` are laid down on a simple file system folder and there is no notification mechanism in place to alert Customizer when a resource is updated. For Customizer on cloud this notification is performed by a GitHub web hook which kicks in when the containing repository is updated.

---

## Getting Up and Running

The sample customizations discussed in this document are available to any IBM Connections Cloud tenant organization. Applying a sample customization is an easy way to get started with IBM Connections Customizer and help you get familiar with the process. Any sample can be used put through its paces by importing the relevant JSON file into an organization's Application Registry. So for example, you could take a copy of the `helloWorld.json` file from the `helloWorld` samples project published on the [Customizer GitHub repo](#) and import it into App Reg as follows:

1. Go to <https://github.com/ibmcnxdev/customizer>
2. Navigate to the `helloWorld.json` file and copy/paste the contents to a local file
3. As Admin user in your IBM Connections Cloud organization go to:

### **Admin > Manage Organization > Organization Extensions**

4. Click the **new Apps Manager** link to take you to the App Application Registry
5. Click **New App** and then click the **Import** button once the App Editor appears
6. Select your local copy of the `helloWorld.json`
7. Insert a match criterion like the one in Listing 6 so that the extension is only applied to you:

i.e. match to **your** user-name, e-mail address or user id

8. Click **Save** to save the application into the Application Registry
9. Refresh the IBM Connections Homepage and verify that the Hello World extension appears

**TIP:** The steps outlined above are covered in an enablement video available online here:

<https://opencode4connections.org/oc4c/customizer.xsp?key=ccc-episode1>

You can experiment with the other samples in a similar way.

In reviewing the include files you may have noticed that some samples use a JavaScript filename notation that follows the [GreaseMonkey](#) naming convention: somename.user.js. This is because these customizations were originally developed as GreaseMonkey scripts using browser-based extensions. They were then deployed on the server-side in IBM Connections as Customizer extensions. This option is not only still valid, it is considered a standard practice for developing Customizer apps – i.e. create some new browser extensions using a user script technology like GreaseMonkey for Firefox or TamperMonkey for Chrome. Once you are happy with the local customization then you can submit the resources to IBM for review – i.e. the JavaScript and CSS files you create using GreaseMonkey or TamperMonkey become your Customizer include-files. You can then invoke the customization by creating a Customizer extension (just like the JSON files contained in the standard samples) in the Application Registry.

---

## Important Notes regarding Customizer Applications

- Support for Customizer applications follows the same [policy](#) as any other customization to the IBM Connections UI – i.e. **IBM Support can address questions about the customization process, but cannot address questions about the particulars of your customization.**
- Listing 2 provides the list of supported paths for Customizer at this point in time. This list currently encompasses all core IBM Connections apps but does not include the Administration URLs (aka BSS), or related IBM ICS components like IBM Docs, Chat or Verse. The list may be expanded to include these and possibly other components in the future.
- Customizer extensions are currently restricted to the organization in which they have been added. For example, users from one organization may have access to communities in other organizations if they have been so invited, but they would not see any customizations added to such “external” communities.

## Useful Online References

### **User Script Technologies:**

<https://greasyfork.org/en>

<https://tampermonkey.net/>

<http://www.greasespot.net/>

<https://zach-adams.com/2014/05/best-userscripts-tampermonkey-greasemonkey/>

<https://www.lifewire.com/top-greasemonkey-tampermonkey-user-scripts-4134335>

### **IBM Connections Customizer:**

<https://opencode4connections.org/>

<https://github.com/ibmcnxdev/customizer>