Ping Manual

Use it

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# Introduction

This document explains how to use the Ping Page.

Bonita portal has a huge function: it accepts to deploy some custom page. There are two way to build a custom page in Bonita

* Using the UI Designer
* Using the Groovy page architecture

With the UI Designer, you design your page using the standard and custom widget. You can call the Bonita Rest API, and you can call some custom REST API.

You face theses limitation with the UI Designer

* No control on the AngularJS controller. Then, when you create a JavaScript variable, the UI Designer page call this script every time: you add a character in the Input? your script is executed again. Same, if you have two different scripts, you don’t know which script is called first.
* No access to the HTML. If you need a special control, then you are supposed to build a Custom Widget. Then, for simple usage like have a button to call a JavaScript, it’s quite impossible to do that with the UI Designer
* Deployment issue. If you page need 3 or 4 custom RESTAPI, you must build them separately, and deploy it separately. You have no control to verify that the RESTAPI has the correct version for your page.

But the UI Designer is wonderful to build 80% of your custom page, because it’s a WHYISWIG tool, and not required any development.

If your need is most complex, then the Bonita Portal offer you the second level: the groovy page architecture. The Ping page is a tutorial to explain you how to deploy and use it. It contains too some tools to help you to build some powerful page using Bonita Portal. To use this way, you should know:

* HTML to build the page
* AngularJS to be able to add special behavior on the page
* Java or Groovy for the server side

# Principe

A Groovy Bonita page has different components:

* The HTML
* The AngularJS
* The Server Site (Index.groovy)

## Html

The HTML part use some Angular world

<body **ng-app=*"pingmonitor"***>

<h1><center>Ping the server</center></h1>

<div class=*"container-fluid"* id=*"accordion"*>

<div class=*"row"*>

<div class=*"component col-xs-12"* **ng-controller=*"PingControler as pingctrl"*>**

<button ng-click=*"pingctrl.ping()"* ng-disable=*"pingctrl.inprogress"* class=*"btn btn-info btn-xs"*>Collect informations</button>

Then the Angular controller is load in the page

<script src="pageResource?page=custompage\_ping&location=pingmonitor.js&t=@\_CURRENTTIMEMILIS\_@"></script>

Tip: include the “ t” parameters implied that the URL will be different each time and bypass the Bonita Cache policy, which is very large. This is necessary for the development, not for the production (the JS part should not change).

## Angular

The Angular JS part defines all the control for the page

(function() {

var appCommand = angular.module('pingmonitor', ['googlechart', 'ui.bootstrap','ngSanitize', 'ngModal', 'ngMaterial']);

// --------------------------------------------------------------------------

//

// Controler Ping

//

// --------------------------------------------------------------------------

// Ping the server

appCommand.controller('PingControler',

function ( $http, $scope,$sce,$filter ) {

this.pingdate='';

this.pinginfo='';

this.listevents='';

this.inprogress=false;

this.ping = function()

{

this.pinginfo="Hello";

var self=this;

self.inprogress=true;

// 7.6 : the server force a cache on all URL, so to bypass the cache, then create a different URL

var d = new Date();

$http.get( '?page=custompage\_ping&action=ping&t='+d.getTime() )

.success( function ( jsonResult ) {

console.log("history",jsonResult);

self.pingdate = jsonResult.pingcurrentdate;

self.pinginfo = jsonResult.pingserverinfo;

self.listprocesses = jsonResult.listprocesses;

self.listusers = jsonResult.listusers;

self.listevents = jsonResult.listevents;

$scope.chartObject = JSON.parse(jsonResult.chartObject);

self.inprogress=false;

})

.error( function() {

alert('an error occure');

self.inprogress=false;

});

}

When you need some information to the server, use the Angular module $http. Call the same page (custompage\_ping) and set an action (here action = “ping”).

Note: the Custom page mechanism support only the GET protocole. In Tomcat V8, the URL parameters must be encoded. When you have to parse a large amount of data, you have to split the data in multiple URL, to send data packet per packet. On the server side, collect the packet, save them in the Tomcat Session, then reassemble the complete data.

## Groovy

For convenient method, Groovy is split in two files:

Index.groovy is the file called by Bonita Server. This call is done to get all files (Javascript, HTML…) and what is important, is to manage only the URL which contains a special mark: “action”. Then, all URL contains a action is send to the Actions.groovy file

Actions.groovy : here, define your REST CALL function. This call is private to your page

**public** **static** Index.ActionAnswer doAction(HttpServletRequest request, String paramJsonSt, HttpServletResponse response, PageResourceProvider pageResourceProvider, PageContext pageContext) {

// logger.info("#### PingActions:Actions start");

Index.ActionAnswer actionAnswer = **new** Index.ActionAnswer();

List<BEvent> listEvents=**new** ArrayList<BEvent>();

Object jsonParam = (paramJsonSt==**null** ? **null** : JSONValue.parse(paramJsonSt));

**try** {

String action=request.getParameter("action");

logger.info("#### log:Actions action is["+action+"] !");

**if** (action==**null** || action.length()==0 )

{

actionAnswer.isManaged=**false**;

logger.info("#### log:Actions END No Actions");

**return** actionAnswer;

}

actionAnswer.isManaged=**true**;

APISession apiSession = pageContext.getApiSession();

HttpSession httpSession = request.getSession();

ProcessAPI processAPI = TenantAPIAccessor.getProcessAPI(apiSession);

IdentityAPI identityAPI = TenantAPIAccessor.getIdentityAPI(apiSession);

**long** tenantId = apiSession.getTenantId();

TenantServiceAccessor tenantServiceAccessor = TenantServiceSingleton.getInstance(tenantId);

**if** ("ping".equals(action))

{

SimpleDateFormat sdf = **new** SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");

You have to return a JSON information.

# How to use the Ping Skeleton?

TO use the Ping Skeleton to create your own page, do the different step:

* Extract the ZIP file
* Rename the page in pages.properties

#The name must start with 'custompage\_'

#Thu Dec 13 09:54:02 PST 2018

version=1.0

displayName=MyPage

name=custompage\_mypage

description=Report and Search on BDM and case

* In the index.html, rename all the “page=custompage\_ping” by “page=custompage\_mypage”
* Search in the different file under resource, and rename all “custompage\_ping” par “custompage\_mypage”

# How to debug a page ?

The Studio launch a Tomcat server, with the bonita application. It’s possible to run the Debugger.

## Setup the debug

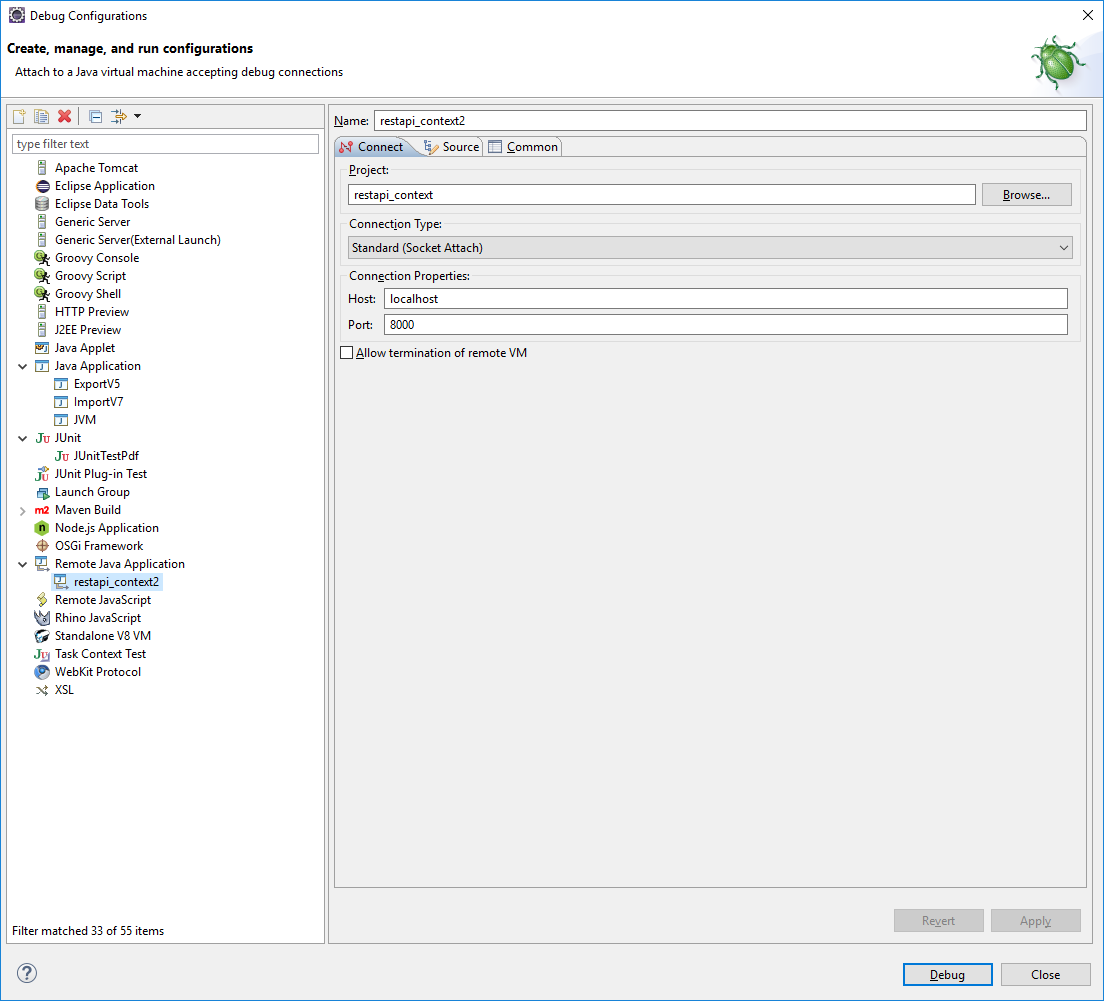
To allow the Tomcat attached to the Studio to accept any external debug call, edit the file “BonitaStudioSubscription64.ini” (depend on your platform) and add at the end the line

-Dtomcat.extra.params="-Xrunjdwp:transport=dt\_socket,server=y,suspend=n,address=8000 -DnoCacheCustomPage=true"

Restart the studio.

## Start a debug session

In eclipse, create a “Remote Java Application” configuration, and set up the host to “localhost” and the port to 8000.



Start the session: you can now place an breakpoint in Groovy or in Java, when you use it in the Portal, you will have a debug session

# Events

# Properties

# Chart

# Modal (Dialog)

# Generate a Exel file in local

# Download a file

Html :

On the page, place a link:

<a class="btn btn-info" href="?page=custompage\_ping&action=downloadPdf" target="blanck">Download a PDF</a>

Nota: using Bootstrat, the link look like a button



AngularJS :

Nothing

Groovy :

On the action “download”, you must send a document

} **else** **if** ("downloadPdf".equals(action))

{

logger.info("Download the PDF");

// get the document which is saved in the Custom Page directory

InputStream input = pageResourceProvider.getResourceAsStream("doc/Ping Manual.pdf");

// we get the outpuStream in order to send the document as it

OutputStream output = response.getOutputStream();

**byte**[] buffer = **new** **byte**[1024];

**int** bytesRead;

**while** ((bytesRead = input.read(buffer)) != -1)

{

output.write( buffer, 0, bytesRead);

}

output.flush();

output.close();

// then add the name and the correct content type

response.addHeader("content-disposition", "attachment; filename=\"Ping Manual.pdf\"");

response.addHeader("content-type", "application/pdf");

**return**;

}

Nota : don’t call before the method

PrintWriter out = response.getWriter()

Because else Outstream is lock by the PrintWriter and then the method response.getOutputStream() will failed.

# Drag and drop and upload a file

The idea is to have a HTML zone where user can drip a file. Then the page will ommediately send the page to the server,and you can open it

Html :

In the Header, add

<link rel="stylesheet" href="pageResource?page=custompage\_meteor&location=style/dropbox.css">

Place in your HTML

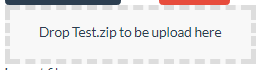
<div ng-file-drop ng-model="importfiles" class="drop-box ng-isolate-scope ng-valid ng-dirty"

drag-over-class="{accept:'dragover', reject:'dragover-err', delay:100}"

multiple="true" allow-dir="false">Drop Test.zip to be upload here</div>

<div ng-no-file-drop class="drop-box" style="display: none;">File Drop is not supported for this browser</div>

With the result



And add in the bottom

<script src="pageResource?page=custompage\_ping&location=js/angular-file-upload-shim.min.js"></script>

<script src="pageResource?page=custompage\_ping&location=js/angular-file-upload.min.js"></script>

The different files (angular-file-upload-shim.js, angular-file-upload.min.js, dropbox.css has to be place.

AngularJS :

Add the angularFIleUpload in the angular.module

**var** appCommand = angular.module('pingmonitor', ['googlechart', 'ui.bootstrap', 'ngSanitize','ngModal','angularFileUpload']);

Add in the function the module $upload

appCommand.controller('PingControler',

**function** ( $http, $scope, $sce, $interval, $timeout, $upload ) {

and watch the drop down area

**var** me = **this**;

$scope.$watch('importfiles', **function**() {

**if** ($scope.importfiles)

{

**for** (**var** i = 0; i < $scope.importfiles.length; i++) {

**var** file = $scope.importfiles[i];

// V6 : url is fileUpload

// V7 : /bonita/portal/fileUpload

$scope.upload = $upload.upload({

url: '/bonita/portal/fileUpload',

method: 'POST',

data: {myObj: $scope.myModelObj},

file: file

}).progress(**function**(evt) {

// console.log('progress: ' + parseInt(100.0 \* evt.loaded / evt.total) + '% file :'+ evt.config.file.name);

}).success(**function**(data, status, headers, config) {

console.log('file ' + config.file.name + 'is uploaded successfully. Response: ' + data);

me.fileIsDropped(data);

});

}

} // end $scope.importfiles

});

Write the method “fileIsDropped”:

**this**.fileIsDropped = **function**( testfileimported ) {

self.configwait=**true**;

$http.get( '?page=custompage\_meteor&action=import&filename='+testfileimported )

.success( **function** ( jsonResult ) {

self.config.list = jsonResult.configList;

self.listeventsconfig = jsonResult.listeventsconfig;

self.configwait=**false**;

});

Groovy :

On the action you have the file name, let get the file itself.

The point is this location change on the different BonitaVersion, so you have to explore different path.

## 

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