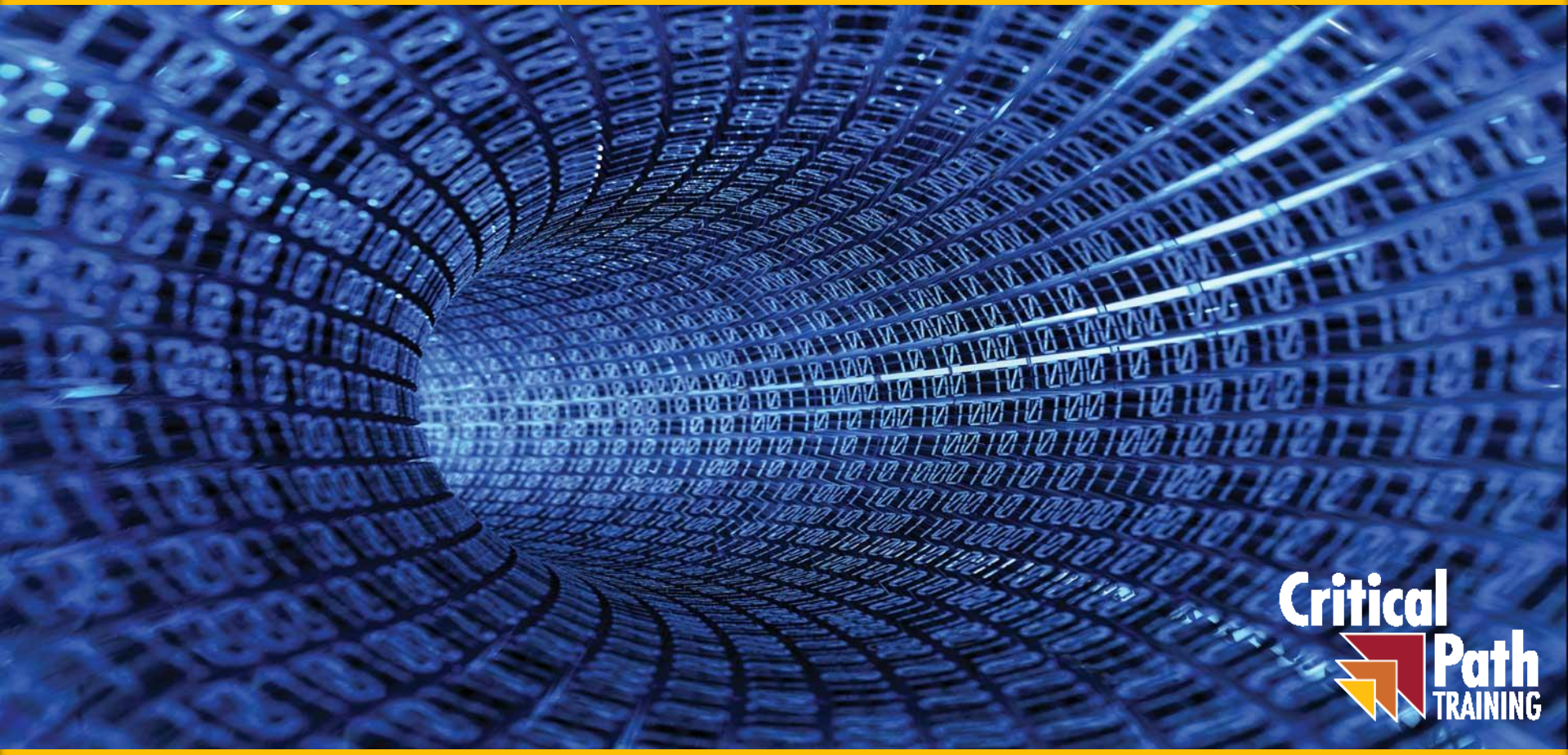
Developing SharePoint-hosted Add-ins



Agenda

- SharePoint Add-in Model
- SharePoint-hosted Add-in Architecture
- User Interface Design Techniques
- Developing App Parts
- Adding User Custom Actions

Pain Points with SharePoint Solutions

- Custom code runs inside SharePoint environment
  - This poses risks and compromises scalability
- Custom solutions are SharePoint version dependent
  - Server-side code has must be adapted for each new version
  - SharePoint solutions hard code version specific paths to resources
  - Makes it harder to migrate to new versions of SharePoint
- Permissions model based entirely on user identity
  - You cannot configure permissions for the solution itself
  - Impersonation solves the too-little-permissions problem
  - Impersonation causes too-many-permissions problem
- SharePoint solutions are hard to manage
  - lack effective support for distribution, installation and upgrade

SharePoint Add-in Model Overview

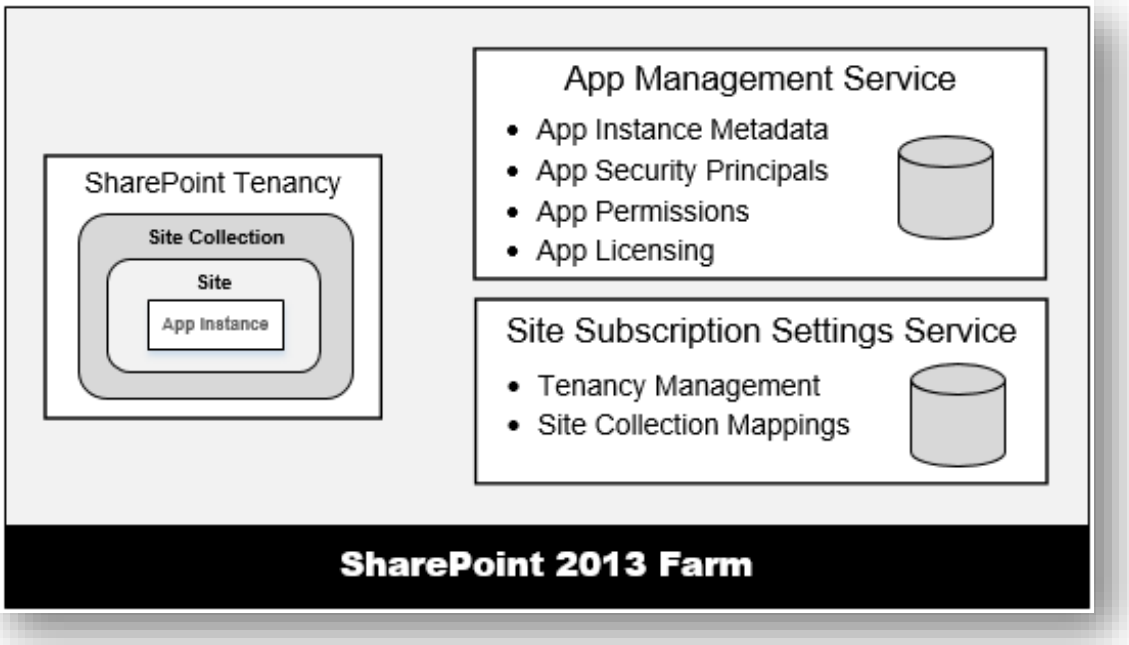
- SharePoint Add-in model based on these assumptions:
  - Add-ins supported in Office 365 and in on-prem farms
  - Add-ins code never runs in SharePoint host
  - Add-ins talks to SharePoint using Web services
  - Add-ins is authenticated and has established identity
  - Add-in has permissions apart from user permissions
  - Add-ins published deployed to app catalog
  - Published add-ins easier to find, install and upgrade

SharePoint Tenancies

- A tenancy is a set of site collections
  - Configured and administrated as a unit
  - Created with administrative site collection
  - A scope for provisioning new site collection
  - Central concept to site management in Office 365
  - A requirement for installing SharePoint Add-ins
- What about tenancies in on-premises farms?
  - Most farms do not have explicitly created tenancies
  - To add support for SharePoint Add-ins, on-premises farm are configured with a farm-wide default tenancy

Service Application Support for Add-ins

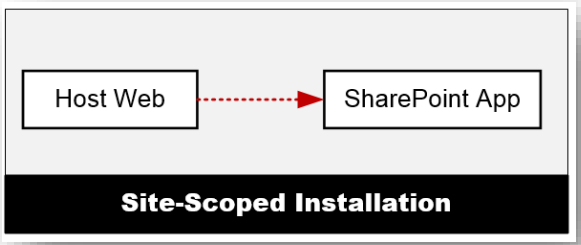
- Add-in support requires two service applications
  - App Management Service
  - Site Subscription Management Service

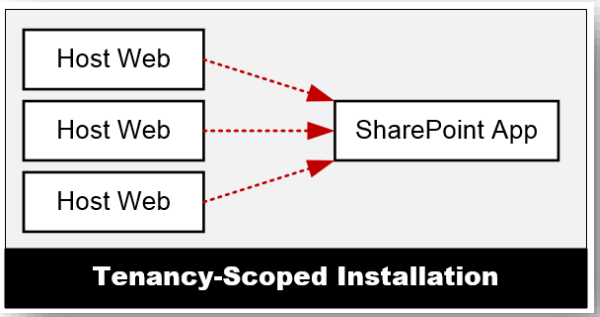


- These services must be created in on-premises farms to support Add-ins

Add-in Installation Scopes

- Site-scoped Installation
  - Add-in installed in specific SharePoint site which becomes **host web**
  - Add-in can be installed multiple times across site collections
  - Each installed instance of an Add-in gets its own app web

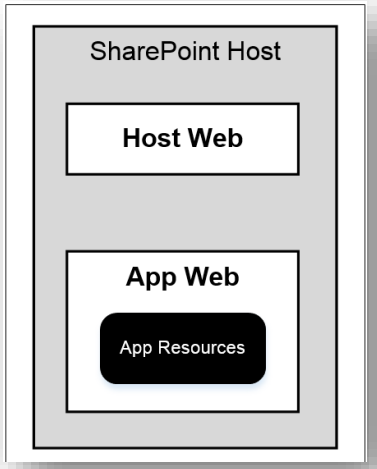




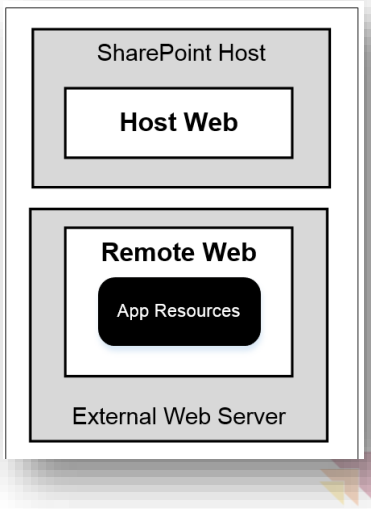
- Tenancy-scoped Installation
  - Provides centralized approach to Add-in deployment & management
  - Requires Add-in to first be installed in an app catalog site
  - Once installed, the Add-in is then configured for use multiple sites
  - Tenancy install scoped to web application in on-premises farms

Hosting Options for SharePoint Add-in

- SharePoint-Hosted Add-ins
  - Add-in resources added to SharePoint host
  - Stored in child site known as **app web**
  - Add-in can have client-side code
  - Add-in cannot have server-side code

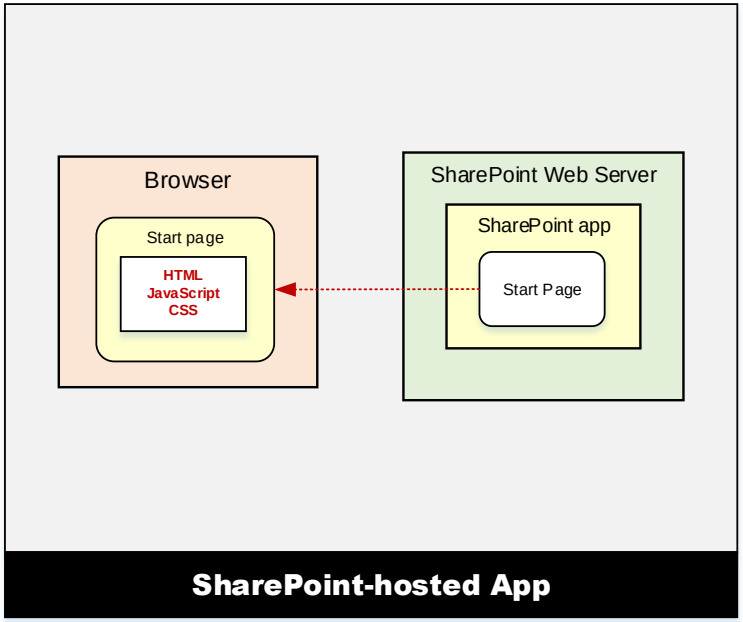


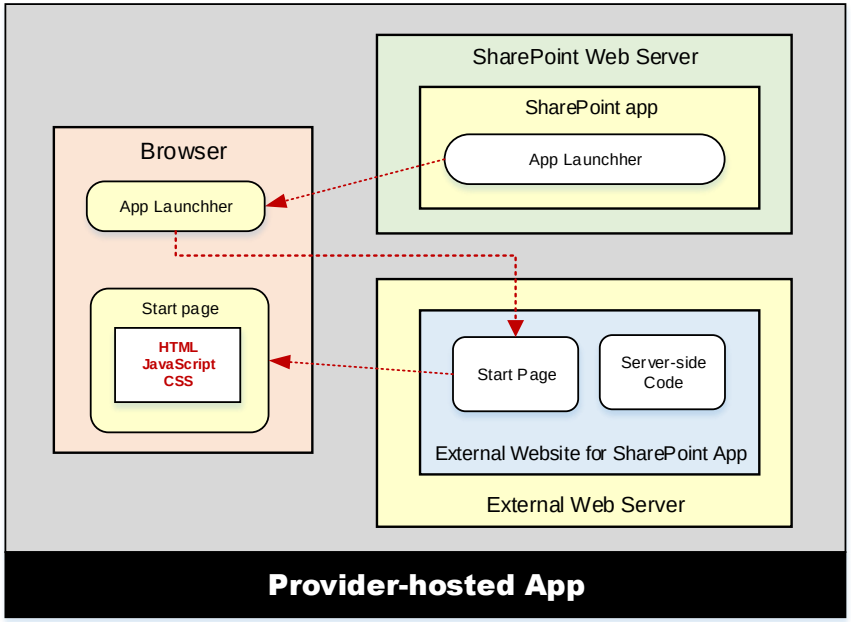
- Provider-Hosted Add-ins
  - Add-in resources deployed on remote server
  - Remote site known as **remote web**
  - Add-in can have client-side code
  - Add-in can have server-side code



Add-in Start Page

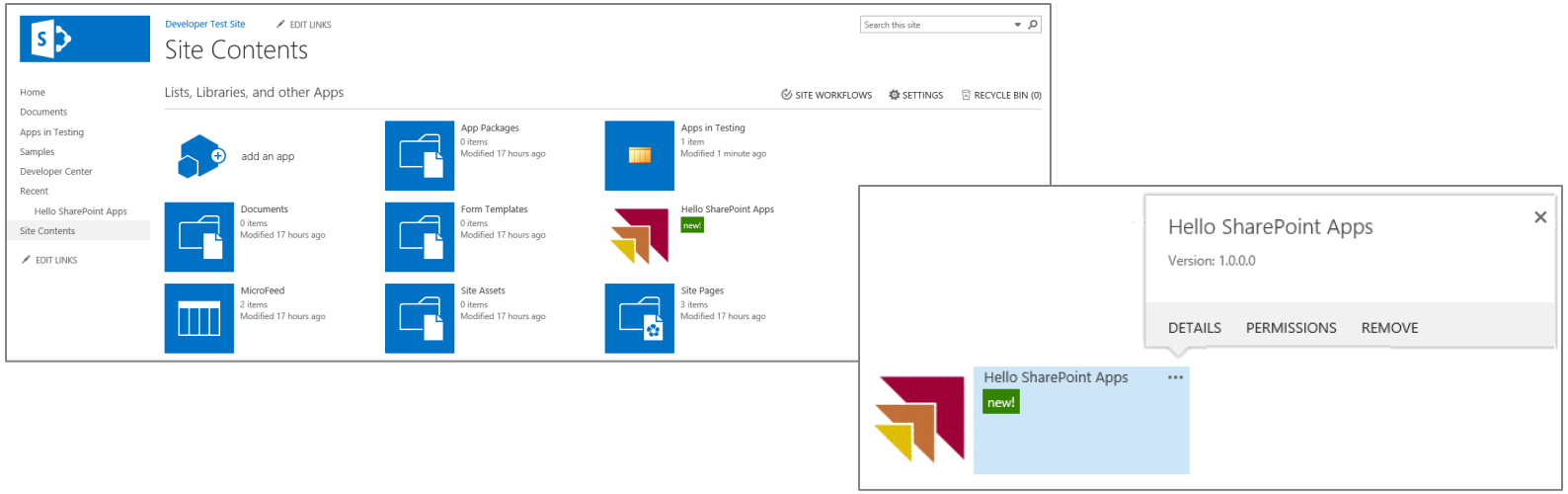
- Every Add-in requires a start page
  - Start page provides entry point into Add-in
  - SharePoint adds app launcher to Site Contents in host web
  - SharePoint-Hosted Add-in start page hosted by SharePoint
  - Provider-Hosted Add-in start page hosted in remote web





User Experience with SharePoint Add-ins

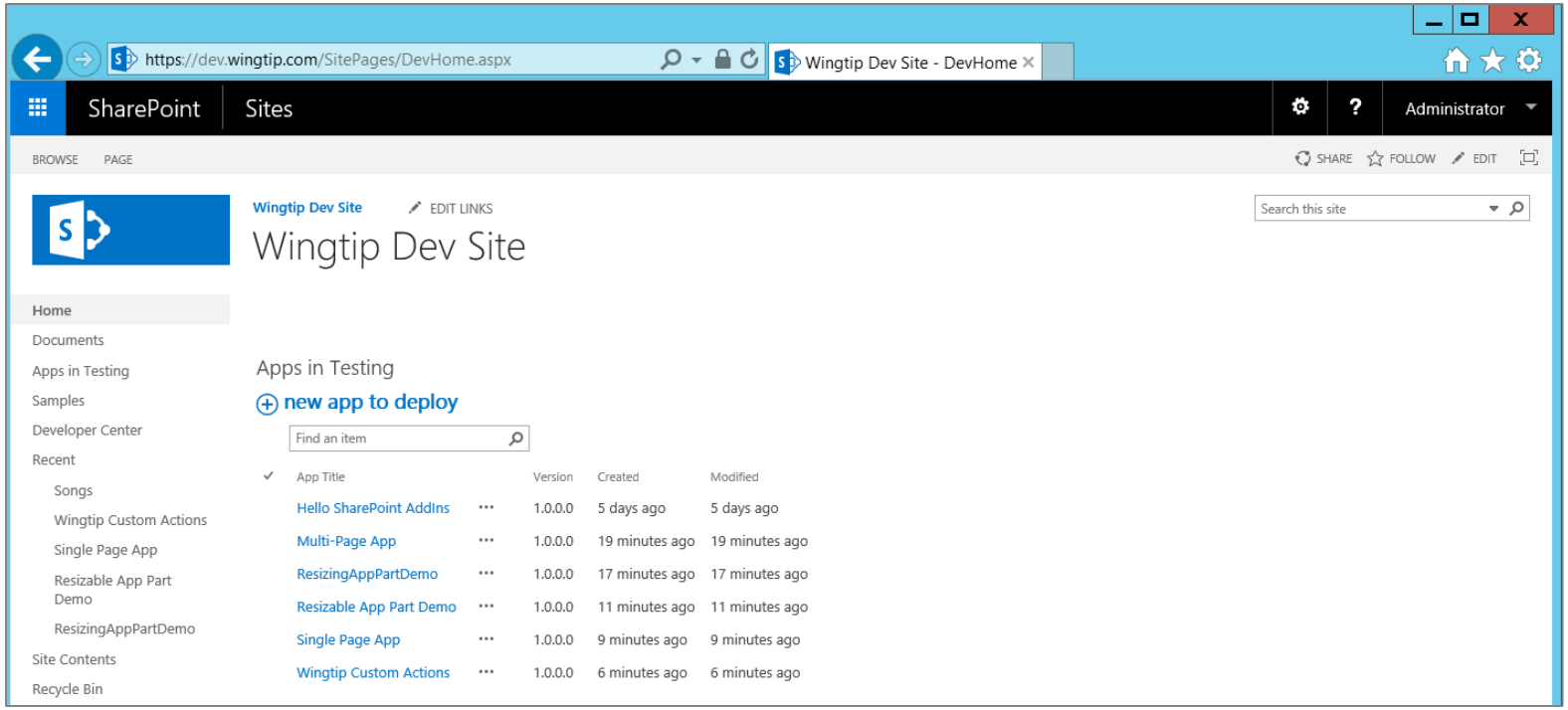
- Users launch Add-in from tile on Site Contents
  - Add-ins grouped together with list & libraries
  - Add-in tile provides fly-out menu
  - Clicking on app tile redirects user to Add-in's start page




DEMO
Working with Add-ins from the Business User Perspective

Developer Sites

- Helpful in the development of SharePoint add-ins
  - Tracks a list of add-ins under development
  - Allows for remote deployment when using Visual Studio debugger



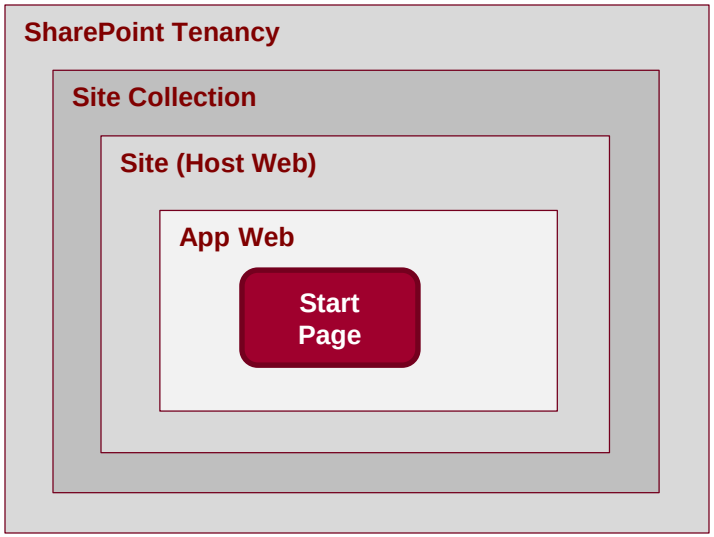

DEMO
Creating a Developer Site

Agenda

- ✓ SharePoint Add-in Model
- ➢ SharePoint-hosted Add-in Architecture
- User Interface Design Techniques
- Developing Add-in Parts
- Adding User Custom Actions

SharePoint-hosted Add-in Architecture

- SharePoint-hosted Add-in fundamentals
  - SharePoint host creates app web during installation
  - Add-in start page & resources are added into app web
  - All add-in logic must be written in client-side JavaScript
  - Add-in authentication happens behind the scenes



App Web

- App web is created during add-in installation
  - App web created as child to site where Add-in is installed
- SharePoint-Hosted add-ins must create app web
  - Add-in requires home for start page & related resources
  - Add-in can add other SharePoint elements (e.g. lists)
- Provider-hosted Add-ins *can* create app web
  - Provider-hosted add-in doesn't get an app web by default
  - Provider-hosted add-in can create app web if needed

App Web Hosting Domain

- App web pages served out of isolated domain
  - Isolates JavaScript code on app web pages
  - Allows SharePoint to authenticate callbacks from add-in

```
https://wingtiptenant-f4c0ba5547a0ad.wingtip.com/MyLittleAddIn
```

- URL to app web made up of 4 parts
  - **Tenancy name:** wingtiptenant
  - **APPUID:** f4c0ba5547a0ad
  - **App web hosting domain:** wingtip.com
  - **App name:** MyLittleAddin

Start Page URL

- Dynamic tokens used in start page URL
  - SharePoint-Hosted add-ins use **~appWebUrl** token

    ~appWebUrl/Pages/Default.aspx
  - All Add-ins should use **{StandardTokens}** token

    ~appWebUrl/Pages/Default.aspx?**{StandardTokens}**

{StandardTokens}

- **Start Page URL contains {StandardTokens}**
  - **Dynamic placeholder for querystring parameters**

Parameter	Purpose
SPHostUrl	URL back to host web
SPAppWebUrl	URL to app web
SPLanguage	Language in use (e.g. en-US)
SPClientTag	Client cache control number for the current website.
SPProductNumber	Version of SharePoint (e.g. 15.0.4433.1011)

Agenda

- ✓ SharePoint Add-in Model
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- ➢ User Interface Design Techniques
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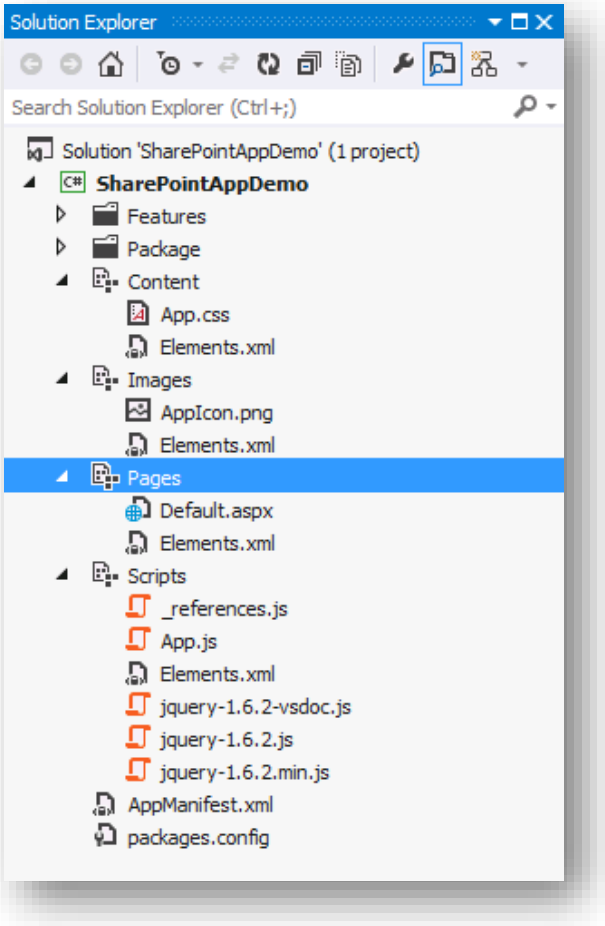
SharePoint Add-in User Interface Design

- Start page (required)
  - Represents user entry point into Add-in
  - Can be implemented with .aspx file or .htm file
- App part
  - External page (e.g. from app web) surfaced in host web
  - Displayed on host web pages using iFrame
- User custom action
  - URL-based command surfaced in host web
  - Used to create ECB commands and ribbon controls

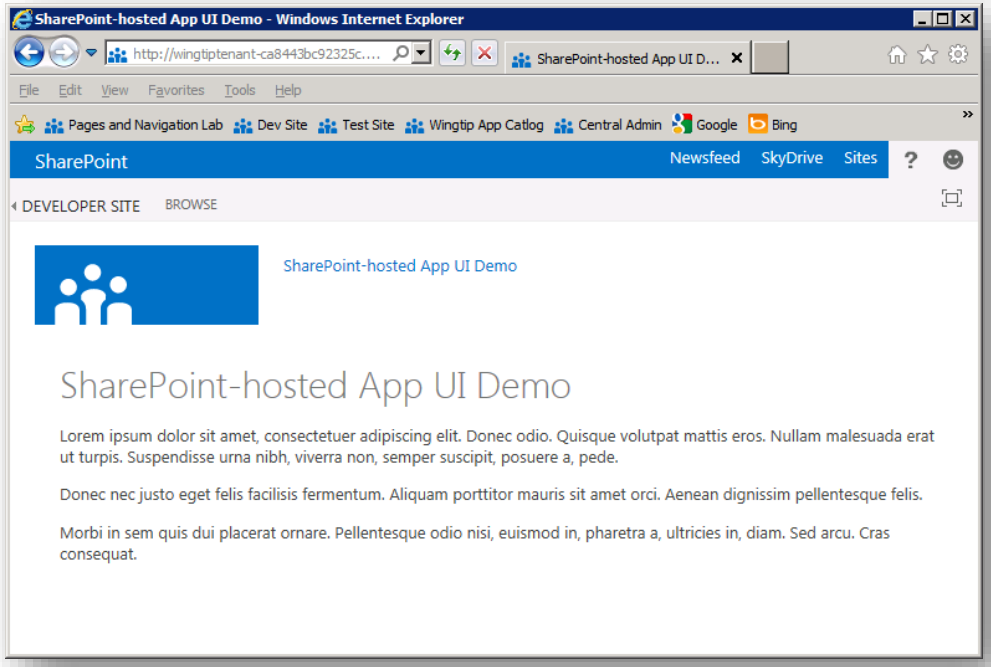
Modules in a SharePoint-Hosted Add-in

- Visual Studio adds Modules to each new project
  1. Content
  2. Images
  3. Pages
  4. Scripts



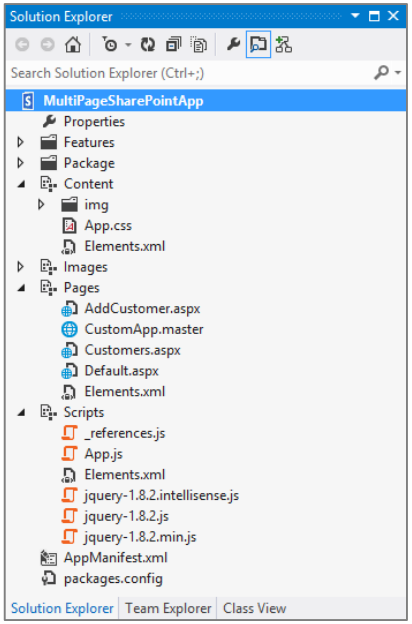
App.master

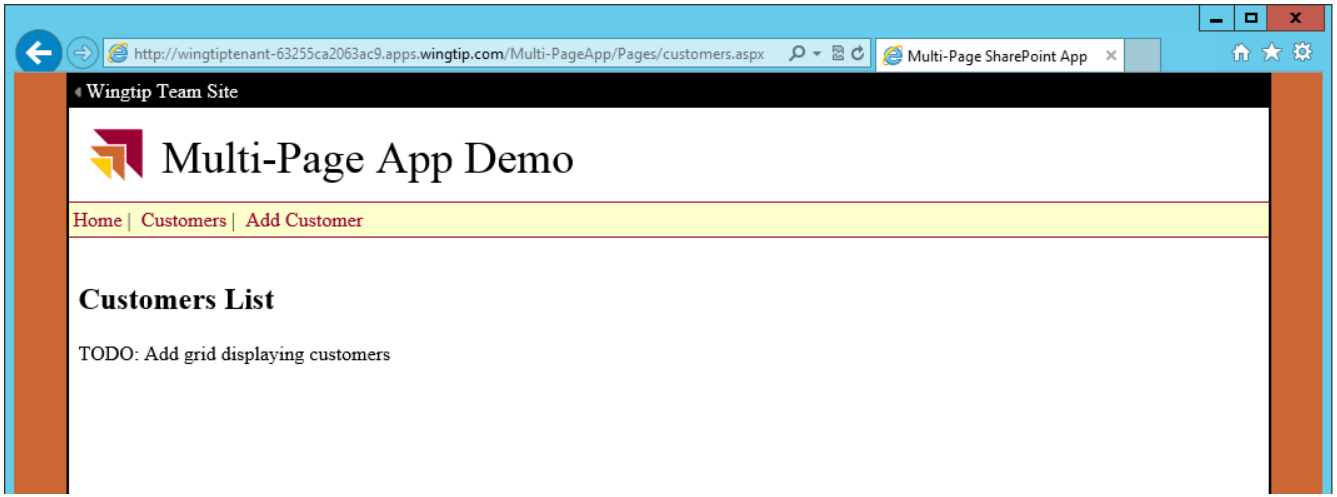
- App web uses `app.master` by default
  - Gives Add-in SharePoint look and feel
  - Provides Add-in with required link back to host web
  - Does not have Site Actions menu or top link bar



Multi-page Add-in with Custom Master Page

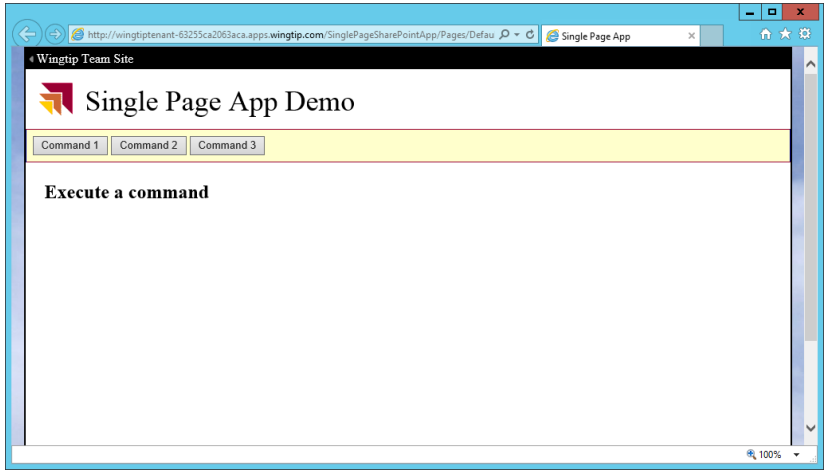
- Multiple pages can use same master page
  - Link to host web can be added to master page
  - Navigation can be added to master page
  - **Issue**: query string parameters only sent to start page

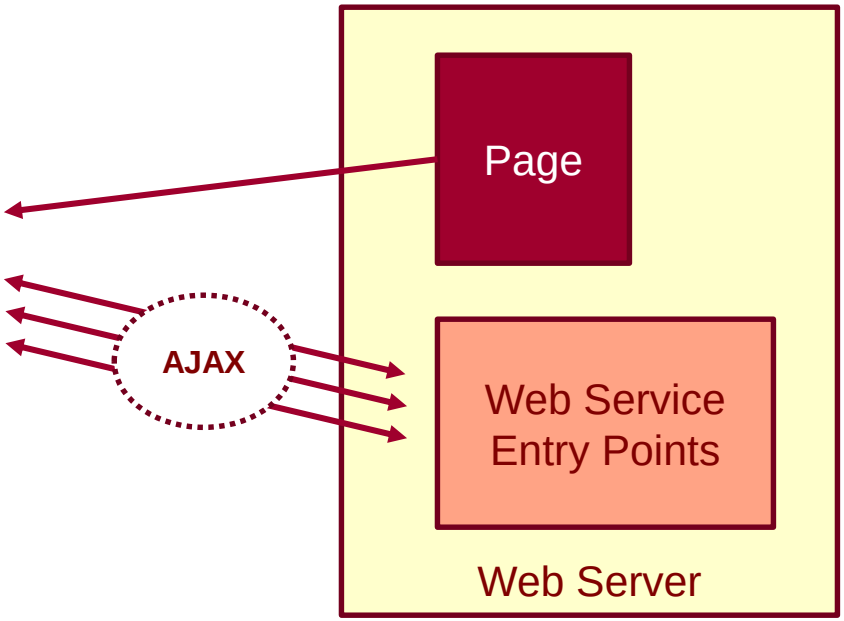


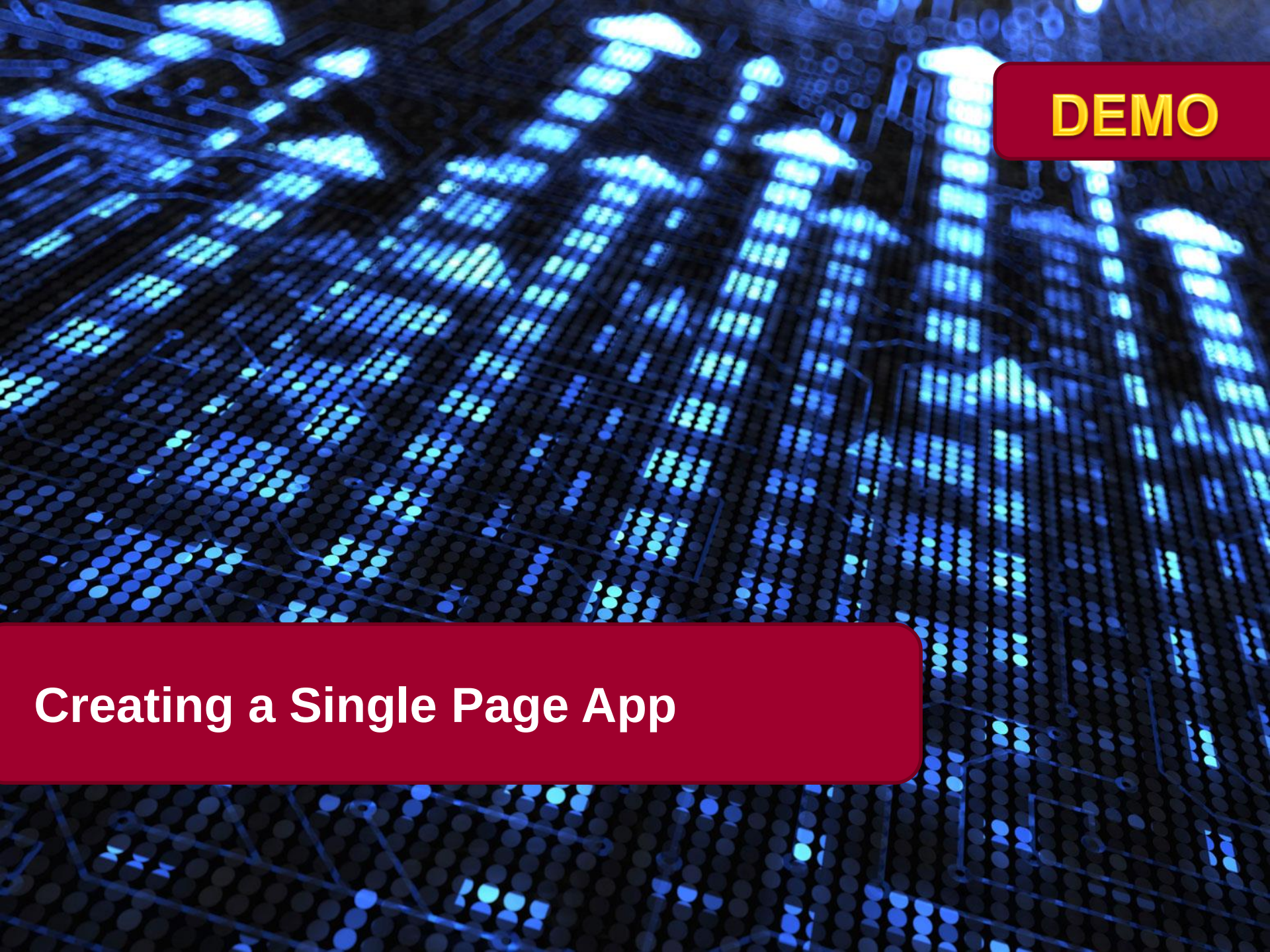


The Single Page App Model

- Benefits of single page app
  - Request data posted to start page is always there
  - JavaScript variables do not unload/reload
  - App makes AJAX calls and uses client-side JavaScript
  - Design leads to better and more fluid user experience





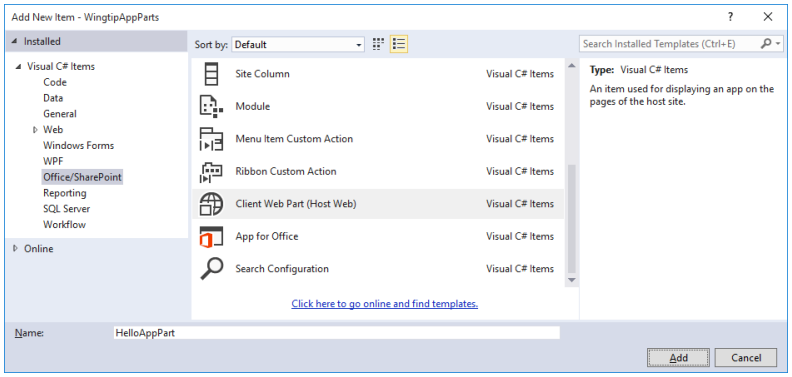

DEMO
Creating a Single Page App

Agenda

- ✓ SharePoint Add-in Model
- ✓ SharePoint-hosted Add-in Architecture
- ✓ User Interface Design Techniques
- ➢ Developing App Parts
- Adding User Custom Actions

Adding Add-in Parts to a Project

- Add new item based on Client Web Part project item



- App part requires ClientWebPart definition in element.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<Elements xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/">

  <ClientWebPart
    Name="HelloAppPart"
    Title="Hello App Part"
    Description="A simple little app part"
    DefaultWidth="600"
    DefaultHeight="200">

    <Content Type="html" Src="~appWebUrl/Pages/HelloAppPart.htm?{StandardTokens}" />

    <Properties></Properties>

  </ClientWebPart>

</Elements>
```

Add-in Parts with Custom Properties

- Add-in part can define custom properties
  - Property defined using Property element
  - Property value sent to add-in part using query string

```
<ClientWebPart Name="BetterAppPart"
               Title="Better App Part"
               Description="A really nice app part"
               DefaultWidth="600"
               DefaultHeight="200">

  <Content Type="html" Src="~appWebUrl/Pages/BetterAppPart.aspx?BackgroundColor=_BackgroundColor_&amp;He

  <Properties>
    <Property
        Name="BackgroundColor"
        WebDisplayName="Add Background Color"
        Type="boolean"
        DefaultValue="false"
        WebCategory="Custom Wingtip Properties"
        RequiresDesignerPermission="true" >
    </Property>
    <Property
        Name="HeaderColor"
        WebDisplayName="Header Color"
        Type="enum"
        DefaultValue="Black"
        WebCategory="Custom Wingtip Properties"
        RequiresDesignerPermission="true" >
      <EnumItems>
        <EnumItem WebDisplayName="Black" Value="Black"/>
        <EnumItem WebDisplayName="Blue" Value="Blue"/>
        <EnumItem WebDisplayName="Green" Value="Green"/>
      </EnumItems>
    </Property>

  </Properties>

</ClientWebPart>
```

Resizing Add-in Parts

- Add-in part displayed in host web using inside iFrame
  - IFrame given initial width and height
  - Dynamic resizing often required to avoid scrollbars
  - Resizing add-in part requires postMessage call to host

```
function resizeAppPart() {

  var pageWidth = $("#appPartContainer").width() + 20;
  var pageHeight = $("#appPartContainer").height() + 20;

  var SPHostUrl = getQueryStringParameter("SPHostUrl");
  var senderId = getQueryStringParameter("SenderId");
  var message = "<message senderId=" + senderId + ">" +
                  "resize(" + pageWidth + ", " + pageHeight + ")" +
                "</message>";

  parent.postMessage(message, SPHostUrl);


}
```


DEMO
Developing Add-in Parts

Agenda

- ✓ SharePoint Add-in Model
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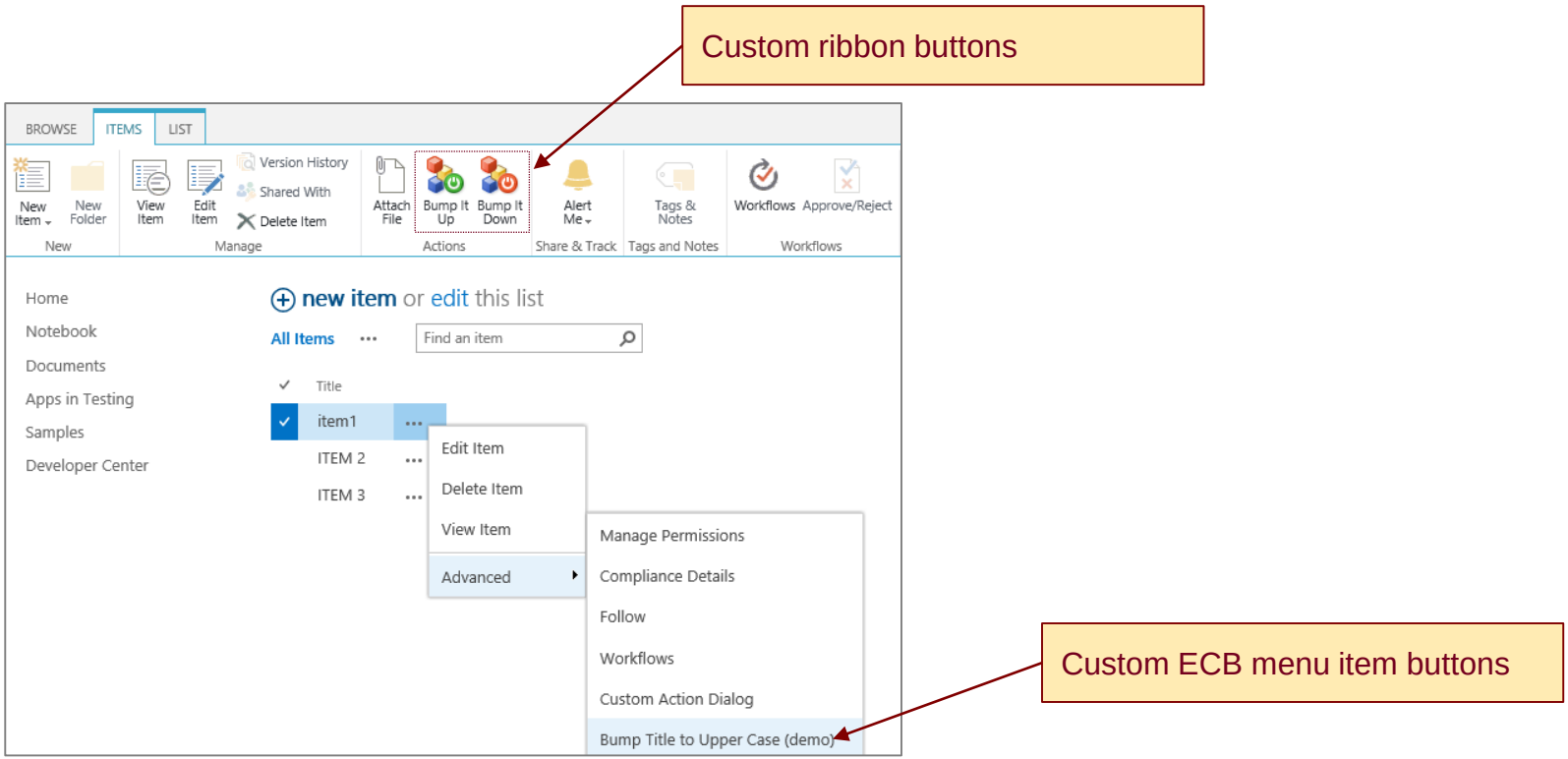
- ✓ User Interface Design Techniques
- ✓ Developing App Parts
- ➢ Adding User Custom Actions

Creating User Custom Actions

- User custom actions used to add commands to host web
  - Custom action can create ECB menu items and ribbon buttons



Creating User Custom Actions

- User custom actions used to add menu items to host web
  - Custom action can create ECB menu items and ribbon buttons
  - Created using declarative CustomAction element
  - UrlAction links to page in app web or remote web
  - UrlAction Url attribute cannot contain any JavaScript code
  - HostWebDialog attribute displays page in model dialog in host web

```
<Elements xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/">

  <CustomAction
    Id="c06090cd-229a-4271-968c-1c67a976d267.TitleBumper"
    RegistrationType="List"
    RegistrationId="100"
    Location="EditControlBlock"
    Sequence="10001"
    Title="Bump Title to Upper Case (demo)"
    HostWebDialog="TRUE"
    HostWebDialogWidth="500"
    HostWebDialogHeight="280" >

    <UrlAction
      Url="~appWebUrl/Pages/TitleBumper.aspx?{StandardTokens}&amp;SPListItemId={ItemId}&amp;SPListId={ListId}" />

  </CustomAction>

</Elements>
```


DEMO
Adding User Custom Actions

Summary

- ✓ SharePoint Add-in Model
- ✓ SharePoint-hosted Add-in Architecture
- ✓ User Interface Design Techniques
- ✓ Developing App Parts
- ✓ Adding User Custom Actions