

Tile Builder Help

Version 1.3.0

Revised 6/10/23

Tile Builder Version 1.3.0

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Section 1

Tile Builder

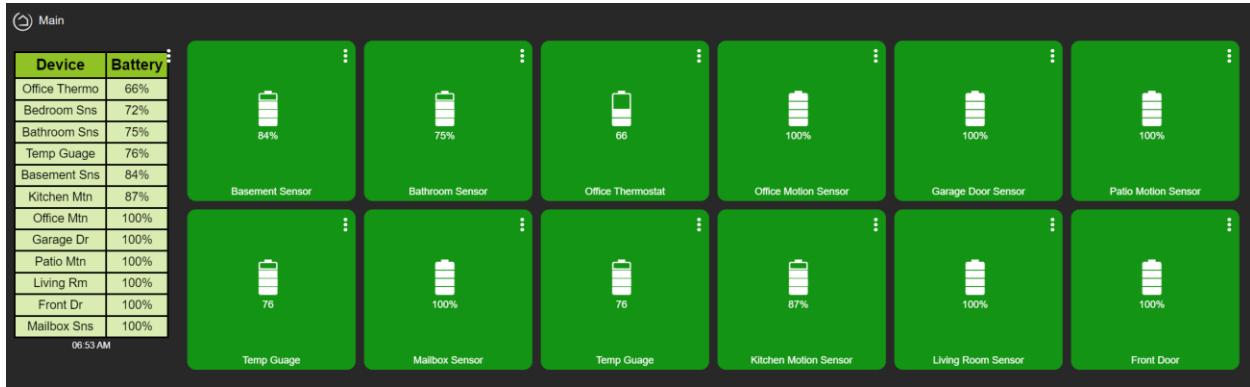
Introduction and Installation

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Introduction

Tile Builder is a novel way of presenting data on a Hubitat® Dashboard. Rather than each tile being a single unique device, **Tile Builder** allows data from multiple devices to be presented on the same tile in a highly customizable tabular format.

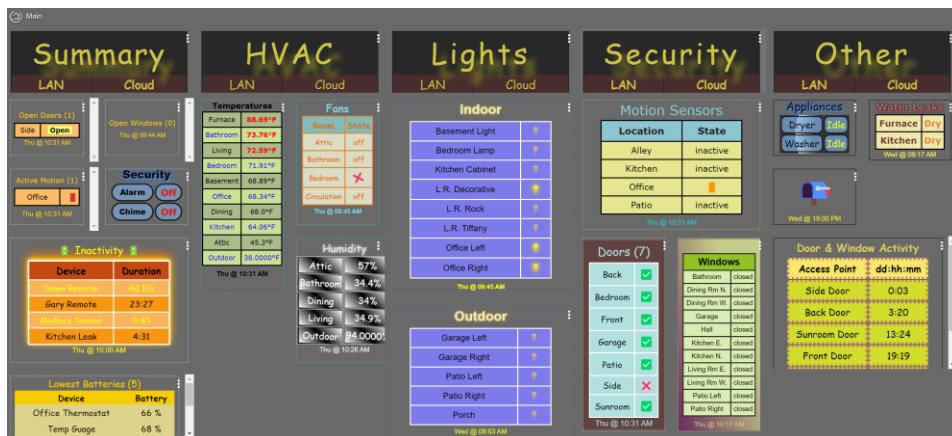
It is entirely native to Hubitat® and does not require any third-party elements or knowledge of CSS to achieve quite impressive results. The image below shows one of these tables vs the traditional method of using individual tiles.



Main Benefits of Tile Builder

- A native solution for Hubitat® dashboards that is easy to use and looks great.
- Full control over color, style, placement, effects of tiles etc.
- Data can be presented at a much higher density. Great for tablets and phones.
- Does not require maintenance of a separate external platform.
- Entirely local to the hub. No need to send events off to a remote system and no delays.

Devices that only present data without a control option are prime candidates. Good examples of this are temperature, motion, pressure, humidity, battery, contacts, presence, leaks etc. The example below is built entirely using **Tile Builder Advanced**. I place all the action items on separate dashboards which are only used when something does not seem right on the main page. The assorted styles show the level of control available in a **Tile Builder** tile.



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How Tile Builder Works

There are four components to **Tile Builder**.

- 1) **Tile Builder Parent App** – The organizing parent app.
- 2) **Attribute Monitor** (child app) – Generates device tables using a single attribute such as the first battery example.
- 3) **Activity Monitor** (child app) – Generates device tables using the **Last Activity** attribute and can be used to monitor both active and inactive groups of devices.
- 4) **Tile Builder Storage Driver** – Device driver used for storing **Tile Builder** data.

The **Tile Builder** parent app is the primary organizing app under which all others are created.



Tiles are generated by one of the two child apps and organized under the parent app. When tiles are generated, the results are stored in the **Tile Builder Storage Device** in a named tile attribute (tile1 – tile25). This attribute is then placed onto the dashboard as shown previously.

Attribute Monitor uses an event subscription model to monitor a list of devices. If the value of one of the monitored attributes changes the table is automatically regenerated and is updated on the dashboard. This happens within fractions of a second without any perceptible delay.

Activity Monitor only relates to the **Last Activity** time on a device and uses a timed model. A query is constructed via the child app such as **Inactive Battery Devices** to list only those battery devices that have had no activity in over 24 hours for example. A refresh interval is assigned from minutes to hours to days. When that interval is reached the table is regenerated, the results are stored in the **Tile Builder Storage Device** and immediately updated on the dashboard.

The Habitat® dashboard has a limit of 1,024 bytes for any **attributes** that are displayed. Whenever a tile exceeds 1,024 bytes **Tile Builder** publishes an HTML file to the **File Manager** containing the tile contents and then updates the storage device attribute with a link to the new file. **Tile Builder** offers a great deal of optimization and guidance to help you minimize the tile size. Whenever you build a tile, the size of the tile and which components are active is displayed along the bottom.

Current HTML size is: **1011** bytes. Maximum size for dashboard tiles is **1024** bytes.

Enabled Features: Comment: Off, Frame: Off, Title: Off, Title Shadow: Off, Headers: **On**, Border: **On**, Alternate Rows: Off, Footer: **On**, Overrides: Off (0 bytes)
Space Usage: Comment: 0 Head: 327 Body: 684 Interim Size: 1206 Final Size: 1011 (Scrubbing is: **On**)

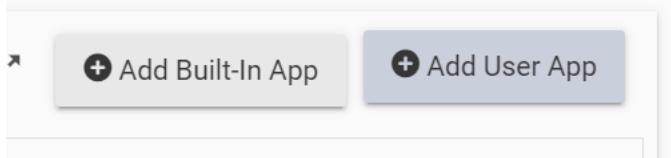
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Tile Builder Installation

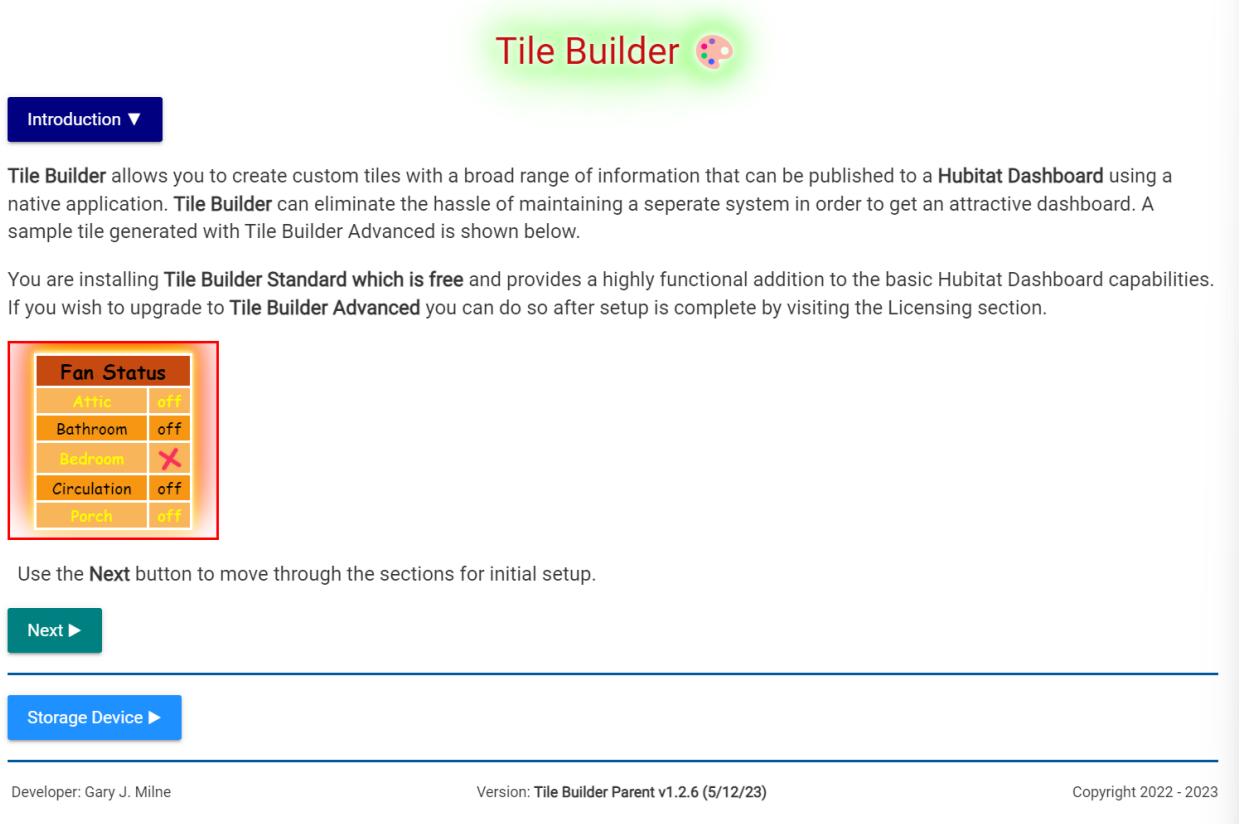
Tile Builder is listed in Habitat® Package manager. Choose to install by tags and select the **Dashboards** tag. Select **Tile Builder for Habitat®** and complete the installation process. This will place the code on your hub and then there are a few steps to complete the installation.

Tile Builder for Habitat by Gary J. Milne
Create dashboard tiles that are highly customizable and can contain data from multiple devices.

1. Go to the Apps tab and click on **Add User App**



2. Select **Tile Builder** from the list of available apps.
3. **Tile Builder** will install and bring you to the parent screen.



The screenshot shows the initial setup screen for Tile Builder. At the top, it says "Tile Builder" with a gear icon. Below that is a "Introduction ▾" button. The main content area is titled "Fan Status" and contains a table:

Fan Status	
Attic	off
Bathroom	off
Bedroom	X
Circulation	off
Porch	off

Below the table, it says "Use the Next button to move through the sections for initial setup." There is a "Next ►" button. Further down, there is a "Storage Device ►" button. At the bottom, it says "Developer: Gary J. Milne", "Version: Tile Builder Parent v1.2.6 (5/12/23)", and "Copyright 2022 - 2023".

Click Next.

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4. Create and Connect a Storage Device

Introduction ►

Storage Device ▾

Tile Builder stores generated tiles on a special purpose [Tile Builder Storage Device](#). You must **create a device and attach** to it using the controls below.

Note: Each instance of **Tile Builder** must have its own unique storage device.

 - A Tile Builder Storage Device is not connected.

Select a Tile Builder Storage Device

Tile Builder Storage Device... ▾

Create Device

Connect Device

Delete Device

You must connect to a storage device in order to publish tiles.

Next ►

Once the device is created and connected it will look like this.

Storage Device ▾

Tile Builder stores generated tiles on a special purpose [Tile Builder Storage Device](#). You must **create a device and attach** to it using the controls below.

Note: Each instance of **Tile Builder** must have its own unique storage device.

 - Tile Builder Storage Device 1 is connected.

You have successfully connected to a Tile Builder Storage Device on your system. You can now create and publish tiles.

Disconnect Device

Next ►

Click Next.

5. Finish Setup

The required steps for setup are now complete!

Click **Finish Setup** to proceed to creating your first tile!

Note: From now on you can click on the section headers to navigate the configuration options.

Finish Setup ►

We can now create our first tile.

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Licensing

Tile Builder has **Standard** and **Advanced** versions. The **Standard** version has a great degree of functionality and is entirely free to use as much as you wish. With **Tile Builder Standard** you can create tables and fully customize those elements available within the parameters of the UI including Title, Headers, Borders, Rows and Footer. **Tile Builder Advanced** adds powerful features such as filtering, highlighting, thresholds, styles and overrides. The latter allows the customization of elements with values not configurable via the UI.

Licensing ▾

Tile Builder **Standard** is **free** and provides a highly functional addition to the basic Habitat Dashboard capabilities.

Tile Builder **Advanced** adds Filters, Highlights, Styles and a range of powerful customizations options. Click [here](#) for more information.

To purchase the license for **Tile Builder Advanced** you must do the following:

- 1) Donate at least \$5 to ongoing development via PayPal using this [link](#).
- 2) Forward the paypal eMail receipt along with your ID (**46FAE574-E2C28BD5**) to TileBuilderApp@gmail.com. Please include your Habitat community ID for future notifications.
- 3) Wait for license key eMail notification (usually within 24 hours).
- 4) Apply license key using the input box below.

Please respect the time and effort it took to create this application and comply with the terms of the license.

Enter Advanced License Key ?	<input type="button" value="Activate Advanced"/>
---------------------------------	--

License

Activation State: **Not Activated**

You are running [Tile Builder Standard](#)

A lifetime hub license for **Tile Builder Advanced** is currently \$5. Just follow the on-screen instructions.

The top 5 reasons to be a registered user are as follows:

- 1) The extra money means I can justify the time to develop new Tile Builder modules.
- 2) The next module will be a multi-device X multi-attribute table which should be especially useful for creating a combined view of key elements.
- 3) New modules will only be available to registered users.
- 4) Registered users will get priority for any questions posted on the forum or via DM.
- 5) Help establish a viable market in the Habitat® community for high quality software solutions.

If you don't want to pay \$5 you are still free to use **Tile Builder Standard** as much as you wish.

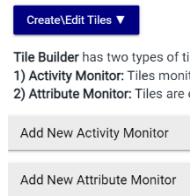
Section 2

Tile Builder Standard

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Creating a Tile Using Attribute Monitor

Within the **Tile Builder** parent app go to the section called **Create Tile** and select **Add New Attribute Monitor**. The **Attribute Monitor** main screen will be displayed. The top part of the display controls which devices will be monitored and how that information will be displayed.



The screenshot shows the 'Select Attribute and Devices' section of the Tile Builder Attribute Monitor. At the top, there's a dropdown menu labeled 'Use List *' with 'All Devices' selected. To its right is a button labeled 'All Devices to be monitored' with the sub-instruction 'Click to set'. Below this is a 'Select Report Options' section containing several configuration fields:

- Inactivity threshold:** Set to '1 day'.
- Device Limit Threshold:** Set to '30 devices'.
- Truncate Device Name:** Set to '20 characters.'
- Sort Order:** Set to 'Show devices with lo...'
- Show Abbreviations in Device Names:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Show Device Name Modification:** A checked checkbox.
- Search #1:** Fields for 'Search' (containing '?') and 'Replace' (containing '?').
- Search Device Text #2:** Fields for 'Search' (containing '?') and 'Replace' (containing '?').
- Search Device Text #3:** Fields for 'Search' (containing '?') and 'Replace' (containing '?').

At the bottom left of this section is a link labeled 'Report Notes'.

We will create a sample table of **doors** using the **contact sensor** attribute.

1. Using **Select the Attribute to Monitor** list dropdown select '**contact**'.
2. Click on '**Select Devices to Monitor**'. This is a filtered list of all your contact devices. Select all the doors that you have.
3. The **Device Limit Threshold** limits the display to no more than this number, but it may be less. I will change this number to 7 to match the number of doors I have. An example of where this is useful is reporting on the battery state. You could sort the list by lowest battery % first and limit the list to 5 devices. Only those 5 lowest devices would ever be on the list.
4. The **Truncate Device Name** allows you to shorten the device name and is useful in shrinking the amount of data space required. It makes devices names more consistent in length and can reduce text wrapping. In this example I chose to truncate at the first space because they were all named something like 'Front Door', 'Back Door' etc. so the word door was redundant.
5. The **Sort Order** allows you to present the results in a different order. I'm using the default alphabetical sort because it's a relatively short list.
6. **Show Device Name Modification** reveals three search and replace options that you can use to modify device names. I sometimes use ASCII characters such as ! or ~ to group like devices together in the device table and device picker. I can strip those characters from the final display name.
7. The **Use Abbreviations in Device Names** is an option for reducing the size of the data in the result set. With this enabled the word " Room" becomes " Rm", " Sensor" becomes "Sns" etc. When trying to cram a lot of data into a table < 1,024 this can be a useful option. We will leave this turned off here as we have ample free space.

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Based on these parameters my table looks like this. A total of 7 doors, one of which is open.

The screenshot shows the Tile Builder interface. At the top left is a dropdown menu "Select the Attribute to Monitor" with "contact" selected. To its right is a list titled "Select Devices to Monitor" containing the following items:

- Back Door
- Bedroom Deck Door
- Front Door
- Patio Door
- Sunroom Door
- Garage Door Sensor
- Office Door
- Side Door

Below this is a section titled "Select Report Options" with several configuration options:

- Device Limit Threshold: 30 devices
- Truncate Device Name: First Space
- Sort Order: Sort alphabetically by...
- Decimal Places: 1
- Units: None

There are two checkboxes: "Use Abbreviations in Device Names" (unchecked) and "Show Device Name Modification" (checked). Below these are three rows of search and replace fields:

Search Device Text #1	Replace Device #1
~	Click to set
Search Device Text #2	Replace Device Text #2
?	Click to set
Search Device Text #3	Replace Device Text #3
?	Click to set

At the bottom of this section is a link "Report Notes".
Below this is a "Select Filter Options" button.
Under "Design Table" is a "Refresh Table" button and a "Customize Table" checkbox (unchecked).
A "Display Tips" link is also present.
The final section shows a table titled "Device" with the following data:

Device	State
Back	closed
Bedroom	closed
Front	open
Garage	open
Office	closed
Patio	closed
Side	closed
Sunroom	closed

All the table customizations are hidden unless the **Customize Table** option is checked. We will come back to that, but at this point there is nothing else that is absolutely required, and we can publish the table as it currently is.

Publishing a Tile

The publishing options are shown below.

Publish Table ▾

Here you will configure where the table will be stored. It will be refreshed whenever a monitored attribute changes.

Which Tile Attribute will store the table? *

tile1

Name this Tile*

Doors - Tile 1

Note: The Tile Name given here will also be used as the name for this instance of Attribute Monitor.

Publish and Subscribe

To Publish a tile, follow these steps:

1. Select the **Tile Attribute** to store the table in. Tile attributes are tile1 – tile 25. We will use tile1 in this case.

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2. **Name the Tile.** I'm going to call it **Doors – Tile 1**. This is also the name that will be visible when looking at the **Tile Builder** parent app. I recommend you append the tile name with the tile number so you can see it on the parent screen.
3. With those values set, click on **Publish and Subscribe**.
4. Click on **Done** to close the **Attribute Monitor** app.
5. You should see your new tile listed under the **Activity Monitor** child app like this.



You can go back and edit this tile any time by clicking on this button.

Dashboard Integration

We are done with **Tile Builder** for the moment. Now we can add the newly generated tile to the dashboard of our choice. Before we can do that, we must first grant the dashboard access to the **Tile Builder Storage Device** as shown below.

Hubitat Dashboard Configuration

Dashboard Name*
Dashboard

Choose to allow access to all your devices to this dashboard

Choose Devices
Click to set

Siren
 Temp Guage
 Tile Builder Storage Device 1
 Water Leaks

Note: Dashboard does not need access to the underlying devices that provide data for the table.

Next, we must add the newly generated tile to the Dashboard in the same way we would add any other device as shown below.

A screenshot of the Hubitat Dashboard Configuration interface. On the left, a sidebar shows "Tile Type: Device". Below it, a section titled "Pick A Device" has a search bar and a list containing "Tile Builder Storage Device 1". To the right, a section titled "Pick a template" has a search bar and a list containing "Acceleration", "Analog Clock", and "Attribute". On the far right, an "Options" panel includes fields for "Background Image Link" and "Pick an Attribute" which is set to "tile1".

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The tile will initially look like this. Notice it overflows the space of the dashboard grid so that only 6 of the doors are visible.

Dashboards	
Documentation	
Device	State
Back	closed
Bedroom	closed
Front	closed
Garage	closed
Patio	closed
Side	open

By changing the dimensions of this tile to 1 wide x 2 high it will look like this.

Dashboards	
Documentation	
Device	State
Back	closed
Bedroom	closed
Front	closed
Garage	closed
Patio	closed
Side	open
Sunroom	closed

11:09 AM

Tile Builder Storage Device 3

If you wish, you can improve the look of the tile by adding these lines to your dashboard CSS.

- Make the tile background transparent.
`#tile-0 {background-color: rgba(128,128,128,0.0) !important;}`
- Hide the name of the device.
`#tile-0 .tile-title {visibility: hidden; display: none;}`

Note: The tile number referred to in the above CSS code has no bearing on the tile numbers assigned in the **Tile Builder** app.

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With the CSS code applied it is cleaned up a little bit.

The screenshot shows a mobile-style interface. At the top, a dark header bar contains the word "Dashboards". Below this, a navigation bar includes a house icon labeled "Documentation" and a vertical ellipsis icon. The main content area features a table with a light green header row and white body rows. The table has two columns: "Device" and "State". The data in the table is as follows:

Device	State
Back	closed
Bedroom	closed
Front	closed
Garage	closed
Patio	closed
Side	open
Sunroom	closed

At the bottom of the table, the timestamp "11:09 AM" is displayed.

Not bad, it has the basic information but it's not going to win any design awards. Here are a few things I don't like about it so far.

1. The font is rather plain.
2. The purpose of the table could be clearer.
3. It is hard to read timestamp at the bottom of the time. (Last time it was generated.)
4. The table border blends into the background making it almost invisible.
5. Green is not my favorite color.

Let us go back and fix these and make it a little more pleasing.

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Editing Attribute Monitor Tiles

Open the recently created ‘Doors’ tile. This time we will click on **Customize Table** and the UI controls will appear. In the standard version it looks like this:

Select a Section to Customize

General	Title	Headers	Borders	Rows	Footer
---------	-------	---------	---------	------	--------

► Display Tips

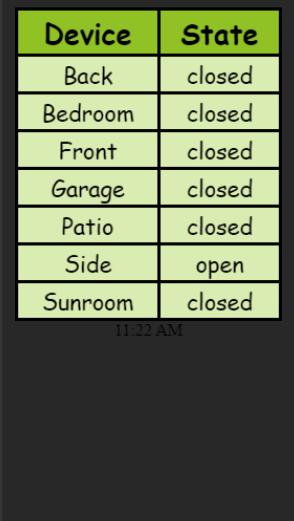
Device	State
Back	closed
Bedroom	closed
Front	closed
Garage	closed
Patio	closed
Side	open
Sunroom	closed

Current HTML size is: **754** bytes. Maximum size for dashboard tiles is **1024** bytes.

Enabled Features: Comment: Off, Frame: Off, Title: Off, Title Shadow: Off, Headers: **On**, Border: **On**, Alternate Rows: Off, Footer: **On**, Overrides: Off (0 bytes)
Space Usage: Comment: 0 Head: 296 Body: 458 Interim Size: 993 Final Size: 754 (Scrubbing is: **On**)

Before we start, let’s go to the **General** tab and change the **Select Tile Preview Size** to match our desired size. In this case **1 x 2**. Then click on **Dashboard Color** and use the eye dropper tool to grab the color from **your** dashboard. This makes the preview more accurate, especially when selecting colors.

The following table shows the progression of the table as the different elements are changed.

General Tab Select font Comic Sans.	Title Tab - Add Title Size 110%, new color.	Footer Tab Size 75%, new color.
		

Borders Tab – Change Border		Header Tab & Row Tab	Title Tab																																															
Type: Ridge, Width: 4, new color.			Change border and title padding. Add title shadow.																																															
<p>Doors</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Device</th><th>State</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Back</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Garage</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Patio</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Side</td><td>open</td></tr> <tr><td>Sunroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>11:26 AM</p>	Device	State	Back	closed	Bedroom	closed	Front	closed	Garage	closed	Patio	closed	Side	open	Sunroom	closed	<p>Doors</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th><th>State</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Back</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Garage</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Patio</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Side</td><td>open</td></tr> <tr><td>Sunroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>11:28 AM</p>	Location	State	Back	closed	Bedroom	closed	Front	closed	Garage	closed	Patio	closed	Side	open	Sunroom	closed	<p>Doors</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th><th>State</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Back</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Garage</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Patio</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Side</td><td>open</td></tr> <tr><td>Sunroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>11:31 AM</p>	Location	State	Back	closed	Bedroom	closed	Front	closed	Garage	closed	Patio	closed	Side	open	Sunroom	closed
Device	State																																																	
Back	closed																																																	
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Sunroom	closed																																																	

As you can see it is easy to change the table and the number of variations is limitless. The purpose of most controls is obvious from the name. Where explanation is needed it is included under a notes section that exists under each tab. The following example is from the **Header tab**.

▼ [Header Notes](#)

Header padding settings are ignored whenever a Border is enabled and Border padding is > 0.

You can add HTML tags to text fields using square brackets such as [b][u]My Header[/u][/b].

You can use **Hyperlinks** in the Header fields using the form: [a href='http://192.168.0.200']My Header[/a].

Enabling column **headers adds about 45 bytes** plus the header text.

Merge Headers provides an alternate way of adding a title to a table and is very space efficient.

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Tile Size Discussion

Tiles are published in 2 different ways.

Direct: When a tile is less than 1,024 bytes all the HTML\CSS is saved to the **Tile Builder Storage Device** *tileX* attribute. The dashboard reads the contents of the attribute directly from the database. The 1,024 byte limit is enforced by the Dashboard.

< 1,024 Advantages:

1. All data is stored within the Tile Builder Storage Device.
2. These tiles will render within the Habitat App without the need for a VPN.
3. This HTML can display directly and offers the best and cleanest rendition of the layout.
When an update comes through to a tile the only indication that the tile refreshed is the change in state of the device. It's a very smooth visual experience.

< 1,024 Disadvantages:

1. This restriction makes large tables impossible. Realistically you are limited to 10-15 rows with minimal styling.
2. This restriction also reduces the potential for more sophisticated tiles without employing other space saving techniques.

Indirect: When tile size exceeds 1,024 bytes Tile Builder generates a file with the contents. This file is uploaded to the File Manager in the form **TBSDx_Tile_y.HTML** where x is the number of the Storage Device and y is the number of the tile. Tile Builder then updates the tile attribute telling it to load the updated filename within an iFrame. This is how it gets around the 1,024 size limit.

>1,024 Advantages:

1. The number of rows of data can be much larger, easily 50+.
2. The extra size leaves room for all kinds of embellishments such as animations, transformations, backgrounds, classes etc. Tiles can be quite fancy.

>1,024 Disadvantages:

1. These tiles load through an iFrame and the refresh is a noticeable event, although it can be partially masked with a refresh animation in **Tile Builder Advanced**.
2. The dashboard loads these files from an internal address (your Hub IP) and this address is only available when you are at home or have an active VPN connection. This applies also to the Habitat app.

Size Management Strategies

You will have to find the right mix for your own tastes but here are some ideas.

With **Standard** use limited lists and sort by the interesting event. For example, instead of displaying all windows and doors, limit the list to 5 and sort by the status so open contacts will show first.

With **Advanced** use a filter to only show those devices in the state you are interested in.

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Consider having a limited device list (<1,024) on your main dash such as 5 lowest batteries, with a full device list (>1,024) of all battery levels on a separate dash. This would allow your main dash to work without a LAN connection and still provide very useful status.

Consider breaking tables into smaller groups. Instead of “Lights” you may have “Indoor Lights” and “Outdoor Lights”.

Managing Tile Size

Tile Builder has capabilities built in to help optimize the tables as well as analyze the usage.

- 1) Under the **Notes** for each section the added payload from enabling a given option is displayed as shown in this example.

[Footer Properties](#)



[▼ Footer Notes](#)

Enabling a footer adds about 95 bytes plus the footer text. You can include %day% or %time% in the footer to automatically display a short version of the day and/or time the table was last generated.

- 2) The area below the table preview shows the current size of the table, the compressed size of the table and which options are currently enabled. For example:

Current HTML size is: **731** bytes. Maximum size for dashboard tiles is **1024** bytes.

Enabled Features: Comment: Off, Frame: **On**, Title: Off, Title Shadow: Off, Headers: **On**, Border: **On**, Alternate Rows: Off, Footer: Off, Overrides: **On** (176 bytes)
Space Usage: Comment: 0 Head: 493 Body: 238 Interim Size: 920 Final Size: 731 (Scrubbing is: **On**)

- 3) **Scrubbing** removes all excess characters from the HTML making it extremely dense and is automatically turned on.
- 4) When the 1,024 byte limit is exceeded the size will be displayed in red and the **Publish** button will be greyed out (not shown).

Current HTML size is: **1122** bytes. Maximum size for dashboard tiles is **1024** bytes.

Enabled Features: Comment: Off, Frame: **On**, Title: Off, Title Shadow: Off, Headers: **On**, Border: **On**, Alternate Rows: Off, Footer: Off, Overrides: **On** (176 bytes)
Space Usage: Comment: 0 Head: 493 Body: 629 Interim Size: 1311 Final Size: 1122 (Scrubbing is: **On**)

- 5) If a tile grows to exceed the 1,024-byte limit after initial publication, then a warning message is displayed on the dashboard in place of the tile.

Note: If you have **Tile Builder Advanced** you can load the style called **Everything Off** which uses all the CSS and HTML default values to render the minimal tile size. You can then enable only the components that you deem necessary.

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Creating a Tile Using Activity Monitor

Within the **Tile Builder** parent app go to the section called **Create Tile** and select **Add New Activity Monitor**. The **Activity Monitor** main screen will be displayed. The top part of the display controls which devices will be monitored and how that information will be displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Create/Edit Tiles' interface for 'Activity Monitor'. At the top right is a blue button labeled 'Create/Edit Tiles ▾'. Below it is a note: 'Tile Builder has two types of tiles' followed by two items: '1) Activity Monitor: Tiles monitor device activity' and '2) Attribute Monitor: Tiles are generated from device attributes'. There are two grey buttons: 'Add New Activity Monitor' and 'Add New Attribute Monitor'. The main area is titled 'Select Attribute and Devices ▾'. It includes a dropdown 'Use List *' set to 'All Devices' and a note 'All Devices to be monitored Click to set'. Below this is a 'Select Report Options ▾' section with several configuration options:

- Inactivity threshold: 1 day
- Device Limit Threshold: 30 devices
- Truncate Device Name: 20 characters
- Sort Order: Show devices with longest inactivity period
- Use Abbreviations in Device Names: Off
- Show Device Name Modification: On
- Search #1: Replace #1
- Search Device Text #2: Replace Device Text #2
- Search Device Text #3: Replace Device Text #3

At the bottom left is a link 'Report Notes'.

We will create a sample looking for inactive battery devices. Note: I have contact sensor devices that fail while the battery still claims to be 100%, so using the percentage alone is not a guarantee of catching a failed battery.

1. On the **Use List** dropdown select **Battery Devices**.
2. Click on the device selector. This is a filtered list of all your devices that have a battery capability. Select all the devices in the list.
3. The **Inactivity Threshold** will limit the results to only those devices whose inactivity is greater than the threshold value. The default is 1 day, let's change that to 4 hours.
4. The **Device Limit Threshold** limits the display to no more than this number, but it may be less. We will leave that at the default of 5. The 5 displayed devices is determined by the sort order.
5. The **Truncate Device Name** allows you to shorten the device name and is useful in shrinking the amount of data space required, making device names more consistent in length and to reduce text wrapping. In this example I chose to truncate at the second space.
6. The **Sort Order** allows you to sort the table by oldest or youngest. Change the sort order to **Show devices with longest inactivity period** first.
7. **Show Device Name Modification** reveals three search and replace options that you can use to modify device names. I sometimes use ASCII characters such as ! or ~ to group like devices together in the device table and device picker. I can strip those characters from the final display name.
8. The **Use Abbreviations in Device Names** is an option for reducing the size of the data in the result set. With this enabled the word "Room" becomes "Rm", "Sensor" becomes "Sns" etc. When trying to cram a lot of data into a table this can be a very useful option but is mostly of use in **Attribute Monitor** where the result sets are longer. We will leave this turned off here.

Tile Builder Version 1.3.0

Based on these parameters my report looks like this. Only 5 battery devices have not been active in the last 4 hours as shown below.

The screenshot shows the Tile Builder interface with the following settings:

- Select Report Options ▾**
- Inactivity threshold: 4 Hours
- Device Limit Threshold: 5 devices
- Truncate Device Name: Second Space
- Sort Order: Show devices with lo...
- Use Abbreviations in Device Names
- Show Device Name Modification
- Report Notes**
- Design Table ▾**
- Refresh Table**
- Customize Table
- Display Tips**

A table titled "Inactive Battery Devices - Tile 2" is displayed, showing the following data:

Device	State
Gary Remote	6d 11h
Sunroom Remote	3d 7h
Office Door	9:01
Kitchen Leak	7:37
Furnace Leak	7:24

15:43 PM

That is all we are required to do, now we can go ahead and publish the table.

Publishing a Tile

The publishing options are shown below.

The screenshot shows the "Publish Table" configuration screen:

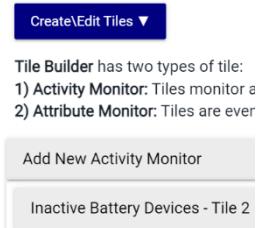
- Publish Table ▾**
- Here you will configure where the table will be stored. It will be refreshed at the frequency you specify.
- Which Tile Attribute will store the table? *: tile2
- Name this Tile*: Inactive Battery Devices - Tile 2
- For Reference Only: Tiles already in Use: Click to set
- Note: The Tile Name given here will also be used as the name for this instance of Activity Monitor.
- Table Refresh Interval: 1 hour
- Publish Table**

To Publish a tile, follow these steps:

1. Select the **Tile Attribute** to store the table in. Tile attributes are tile1 – tile 25. We will use tile2 in this case.
2. **Name the Tile**. I'm going to call it **Inactive Battery Devices – Tile 2**. This is also the name that will be used when looking at the **Tile Builder** parent app. I recommend you append the name with the tile number so you can see it on the parent screen.
3. Select a **Table refresh interval**. No need to make the hub work too hard. In this case I think hourly would be reasonable.
4. With those values set click on **Publish Table**.
5. Click on **Done** to close the **Attribute Monitor** app.

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6. You should see your new tile listed under the **Attribute Monitor** child app like this.



You can go back and edit this tile any time by clicking on this button.

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Tile Size Revisited

In the first example the final tile size was 1,008 bytes after scrubbing and close to the upper limit of 1,024 bytes. As a **closed** door uses 2 bytes more than an **open** door, we need to leave some buffer space to handle the resulting variations in tile size. In this case the less frequent state (open) is shorter than the more frequent state (closed) so it won't be an issue in this case.

Current HTML size is: **1001** bytes. Maximum size for dashboard tiles is **1024** bytes.

Enabled Features: Comment: Off, Frame: Off, Title: **On**, Title Shadow: **On**, Headers: **On**, Border: **On**, Alternate Rows: Off, Footer: **On**, Overrides: Off (0 bytes)
Space Usage: Comment: 0 Head: **541** Body: **460** Interim Size: **1201** Final Size: **1001** (Scrubbing is: **On**)

If we wished to add more lines of data, we would have to cut some of the features that were turned on. In this case I would probably turn off the Title, merge the Headers and use that as a title. I'd add some border padding and change the font size a little bit to fill in the extra space. If I do that, the tile now looks like this:

Doors	
Back	closed
Bedroom	closed
Front	closed
Garage	closed
Patio	closed
Side	open
Sunroom	closed

12:01 PM

If we look at the HTML info, we can see the tile size has shrunk from 1,001 bytes to 846. That is a substantial difference and would be sufficient to add at least 5 more rows of data if desired.

Current HTML size is: **846** bytes. Maximum size for dashboard tiles is **1024** bytes.

Enabled Features: Comment: Off, Frame: Off, Title: Off, Title Shadow: **On**, Headers: **On**, Border: **On**, Alternate Rows: Off, Footer: **On**, Overrides: Off (0 bytes)
Space Usage: Comment: 0 Head: **393** Body: **453** Interim Size: **1008** Final Size: **846** (Scrubbing is: **On**)

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Embedded HTML Tags

Anywhere you can enter text you can wrap it inside HTML tags. But rather than using <> you must use [] as normal HTML tags are rejected by the Habitat® interface. For example, you could enter [**u**]Door Status[/**u**] in the title field and the title would be displayed in underline, [**b**]Door Status[/**b**] and it would display in bold. Multiple HTML tags can be used.

Note: I have observed that it is not necessary to close HTML tags such as [/b] or [/u] located in text fields such as Title\Header\Keyword substitution. This can save a little space, especially in Keyword substitution where the values are repeated on each row.

Macros

The following values are macros that will be expanded in the final HTML.

- %day% will be replaced by a short version of the day name.
- %time% will be replaced by a 24-hr. time including AM\PM.
- %units% will be expanded into the Units chosen, if any.
- %count% will be expanded into the number of data rows in the table.

In the above example the **Doors** header text was replaced with the text:

Doors [br][font size=2]%day% @ %time%[/font]

With the result looking like this.



You can use these macros in any text field combined with HTML tags.

Publish and Subscribe Model

When you click on the **Publish and Subscribe** button, **Tile Builder** creates an event subscription to each of the selected devices and chosen attribute. The **Attribute Monitor** child app then remains dormant until such time as one of the monitored attributes changes, in the above case if a door opens or closes, at which point the table is immediately regenerated and published. This is a highly efficient model, and **Tile Builder** tiles will only regenerate when the underlying data has changed. Tile updates will appear on the dashboard at the same speed as a typical device tile.

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Hubitat® CPU Utilization

You can view the performance of **Tile Builder** apps under **Logs\App Stats**. The screenshot below is from my production system where I have about 25 active tiles. In the below example you can see that the busiest tiles are my two motion sensor tiles because I have a motion sensor right next to me in the office where I work and it's firing constantly most days. Even under those extreme conditions those two tiles combined account for less than 1% of the total time. My Temperatures tile which updates any time 1 of 12 temperatures change, only uses 0.052% of the available CPU time.

Local apps: 33m 1s / 8h 52m 3s total (6.2%)						
Name ↑↓	Total, ms ↓↗	Count ↑↓	Avg, ms ↑↓	% of busy ↑↓	% of total ↑↓	State size ↑↓
Envisalink Integration	1,118,010	41,771	27	56.4	3.502	45,647
Motion Sensors All - Tile 9	141,484	567	250	7.1	0.443	11,115
Motion Sensors (Active) - Tile 16	123,220	567	217	6.2	0.386	10,727
Temperatures - Tile 5	94,091	319	295	4.7	0.295	10,701
Tile Builder	76,887	3,976	19	3.9	0.241	38,076
Climate - Summer: Attic Vent Fan	64,425	129	499	3.3	0.202	43,992
Office Lights (Active)	50,474	615	82	2.5	0.158	1,543
Humidity - Tile 8	32,027	98	327	1.6	0.100	11,161
Main	26,588	444	60	1.3	0.083	16,738
Hue Bridge Integration [Philips hue (A04548)]	20,324	1,064	19	1.0	0.064	2,950
Security - Tile 15	18,816	89	211	0.9	0.059	11,521
Open Windows - Tile 19	17,830	58	307	0.9	0.056	9,035
Recently Used Doors and Windows - Tile 14	17,777	35	508	0.9	0.056	10,459
Temperatures - Tile 3	16,666	50	333	0.8	0.052	9,245
Climate: Bathroom Vent Fan - Off	15,715	32	491	0.8	0.049	30,926
Climate - Summer: Circulation Fan On\Off	15,539	68	229	0.8	0.049	9,510

Battery Status 1,568 5 314 0.1 0.004 9,808

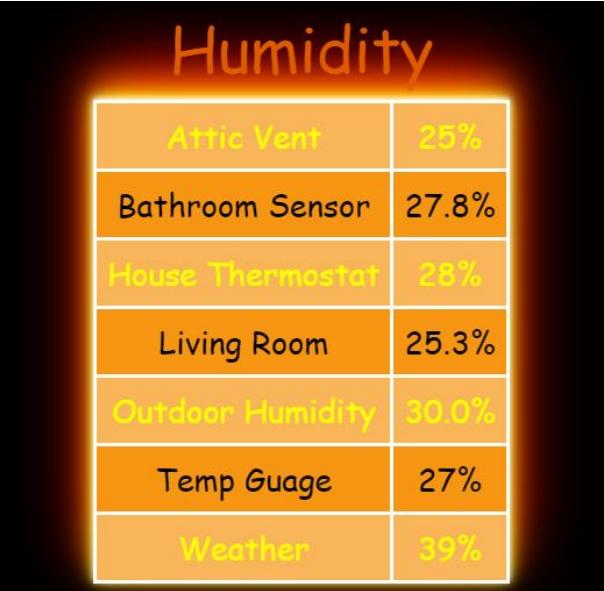
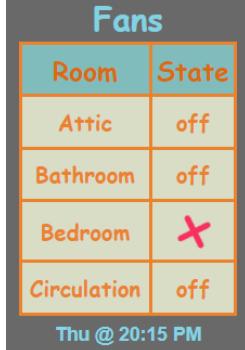
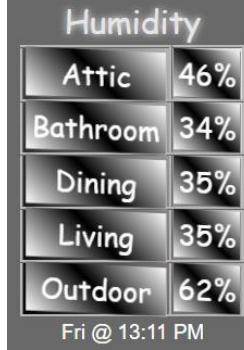
In addition to the **Tile Builder** apps utilizing the CPU the **Tile Builder Storage Device** is also a consumer. You can track this in **Logs\Device Stats** as shown below. For the instance shown below there are 20+ published tiles, and the **Tile Builder Storage Device** is using about 0.2% of the total.

Devices: 23m 14s				
Name ↑↓	Total, ms ↑↓	Avg, ms ↑↓	% of busy ↑↓	% of total ↑↓
Envisalink	1,249,632	252	89.6	3.911
Tile Builder Storage Device 1	56,345	30	4.0	0.176
Temp Guage	14,267	11	1.0	0.045
Dining Room Thermostat	13,645	126	1.0	0.043

Final CPU utilization in any given case will be a function of the number of tiles published and especially how frequently those tiles are updated. For this reason, publishing rapidly changing data such as power consumption needs to be done thoughtfully.

Summary

As you can see, **Tile Builder** offers a great deal of flexibility in how to display data onto a Habitat® dashboard. What you have learned so far should keep you busy for a while. While **Tile Builder** has a lot to offer, **Tile Builder Advanced** is a big step up in terms of flexibility and control. The tiles in the table shown below were created with **Tile Builder Advanced**.

Style Example - Halloween  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Humidity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Attic Vent</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bathroom Sensor</td> <td>27.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>House Thermostat</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living Room</td> <td>25.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outdoor Humidity</td> <td>30.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temp Guage</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weather</td> <td>39%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Humidity		Attic Vent	25%	Bathroom Sensor	27.8%	House Thermostat	28%	Living Room	25.3%	Outdoor Humidity	30.0%	Temp Guage	27%	Weather	39%	Highlighting Example – Keyword substitution  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Indoor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Basement Light</td> <td>💡</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedroom Lamp</td> <td>💡</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kitchen Cabinet</td> <td>💡</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L.R. Decorative</td> <td>💡</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L.R. Rock</td> <td>💡</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L.R. Tiffany</td> <td>💡</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office Left</td> <td>💡</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office Right</td> <td>💡</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fri @ 12:20 PM</p>	Indoor		Basement Light	💡	Bedroom Lamp	💡	Kitchen Cabinet	💡	L.R. Decorative	💡	L.R. Rock	💡	L.R. Tiffany	💡	Office Left	💡	Office Right	💡
Humidity																																			
Attic Vent	25%																																		
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Indoor																																			
Basement Light	💡																																		
Bedroom Lamp	💡																																		
Kitchen Cabinet	💡																																		
L.R. Decorative	💡																																		
L.R. Rock	💡																																		
L.R. Tiffany	💡																																		
Office Left	💡																																		
Office Right	💡																																		
Filtered Lists  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Open Doors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sunroom</td> <td>Open</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Fri @ 12:29 PM (1)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Open Doors		Sunroom	Open	Fri @ 12:29 PM (1)		Icons  <p>Fri @ 11:34 AM</p>																												
Open Doors																																			
Sunroom	Open																																		
Fri @ 12:29 PM (1)																																			
Animation  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Fans</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Room</th> <th>State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Attic</td> <td>off</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bathroom</td> <td>off</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedroom</td> <td>✗</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Circulation</td> <td>off</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Thu @ 20:15 PM</p>	Fans		Room	State	Attic	off	Bathroom	off	Bedroom	✗	Circulation	off	Effects  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Humidity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Attic</td> <td>46%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bathroom</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dining</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outdoor</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fri @ 13:11 PM</p>	Humidity		Attic	46%	Bathroom	34%	Dining	35%	Living	35%	Outdoor	62%										
Fans																																			
Room	State																																		
Attic	off																																		
Bathroom	off																																		
Bedroom	✗																																		
Circulation	off																																		
Humidity																																			
Attic	46%																																		
Bathroom	34%																																		
Dining	35%																																		
Living	35%																																		
Outdoor	62%																																		

In the next section we will explore all the capabilities of the **Tile Builder Advanced** version.

Section 3

Tile Builder Advanced

Tile Builder Version 1.3.0

Overview of Advanced Features

Tile Builder Advanced adds significant capabilities to the base version. In summary these are:

Filtering: Filtering can be used to publish a subset of results that meets certain criteria. For example, doors that are open, temperatures => 80 for example.

Highlighting: Highlighting is a way to draw attention to specific values that are of greater importance by changing how those values look and making them more prominent.

Keywords: These are used to match a string value and enhance those with color, size or completely replace the value. For example, rather than display the word **closed** for a contact sensor you could specify ✓ or **O.K.** be used instead.

Thresholds: These allow numeric values that meet >=, ==, or <= conditions to be highlighted or replaced with a text value. Batteries <= 50% could all display as **Low** instead.

Styles: Styles are a collection of settings for quickly and consistently modifying how data is displayed.

Built-In Styles: Tile Builder has over a dozen Styles built into the app. These are there primarily to spark your imagination and demonstrate the power of Styles. These are not polished color guides, but I expect to add more of those later with help from the community.

Apply Styles: Apply a built-in style or your own style to a table. This only affects those properties associated with how the table looks and feels. It does not affect the contents of fields such as Title, Headers, or Footer.

Save Styles: Create your own styles and save them for future use.

Delete Style: Remove a style you no longer wish to keep.

Import\Export: Share style strings with others via Habitat® Community forums or save an imported style string as a new Style.

Advanced\Overrides: Overrides are a powerful tool akin to a programming model. With overrides you can achieve all kinds of visual effects on a table by overriding or adding to the existing contents of a field. This allows for the creation of new classes and have those classes act on various parts of the table such as the header or row data only.

Show Effective Settings: A diagnostic tool for showing the combined result of normal and override settings.

Show Pseudo HTML: A diagnostic tool for showing the final HTML but using [] instead of <>.

Overrides Helper: A collection of 40+ examples of overrides used to achieve all kinds of style effects not possible through the interface.

We will go through each of these sections in more detail in the remainder of this section.

Filtering Results

Filtering allows the table to contain a subset of the selected devices based upon specific criteria. There are multiple advantages to filtering.

1. In many cases we only care about exceptions, such as open windows or doors, active motion sensors, lights or switches that are on etc.
2. A filtered result set is naturally smaller and takes up less space on the dashboard. Great for the master dashboard where space can be tight.
3. A filtered result set generates a smaller file size and therefore leaves more room for enhancements like titles\footers\animations etc.
4. A filtered list focusses attention on those items that are important, not the mundane.

An example: In my house I have 18 contact sensors covering ground floor doors and windows. In the traditional model that would be 18 1x1 tiles on a dashboard. With an unfiltered list I can do the same thing with a 1x3 tile for windows and a 1x2 tile for doors. That is a 72% space reduction.

With a filtered list I could use a single 1x2 tile that could display 8-10 open contacts, more than would ever be open at one time in my house. That is an 88% reduction in space over the traditional 1 tile per device model. I also have full control over the look of the tile and what is presented in lieu of the standard “open” value.



To filter a result set, select a **Filter Type** and enter a comparison value. In the example below we are using a string comparison for the word ‘open’. Filters can be text or numeric comparisons.

Select Filter Options ▾

Filter Type

Enter Comparison Value

[▶ Filter Notes](#)

Only results that match this string will now qualify to be added to the table. In the above example we are using **Highlighting** to substitute “Open” for “open” which is a little more visually appealing.

Doors	
Office	open
Sunroom	open
19:21 PM	

Highlighting

The Highlights interface looks like this and is only available in **Attribute Monitor**.

Highlights

How Many Keywords?

How Many Thresholds?

Keywords

This is a remarkably simple concept, simply stated you can replace one string with another to produce a more attractive result. The replacement string\character can be animated, see the **Classes** section later for details on how to do this. **Note:** When increasing a highlight scale, choosing a scale greater than 100% will cause the height of the row to change slightly to accommodate it.

How Many Keywords?

Enter Keyword #1 open	Replacement Text #1 <input checked="" type="text" value="X"/>	Highlight 1 Color (#f20d0d)	Highlight 1 Text Scale <input type="text" value="110"/>
Enter Keyword #2 closed	Replacement Text #2 <input checked="" type="text" value="✓"/>	Highlight 2 Color (#1a9322)	Highlight 2 Text Scale <input type="text" value="100"/>

Without Highlighting		With Highlighting	
Doors		Doors	
Back	closed	Back	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bedroom	closed	Bedroom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Front	closed	Front	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Garage	closed	Garage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Office	closed	Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Patio	closed	Patio	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Side	open	Side	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sunroom	open	Sunroom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
05:51 AM		05:52 AM	
Size: 896 bytes		Size: 1017 bytes	

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Thresholds

Thresholds are like keywords but act on numerical data vs. strings. Available comparisons are <=, ==, and >=. You can use up to 5 of these thresholds as shown in the example below.

How Many Thresholds?

Operator #1	Comparison Value #1	Replacement Text #1 ?
<input type="button" value="≤"/>	100	<input type="color" value="#ff3d3d"/> Highlight 1 Color (#ff3d3d)
<input type="button" value="≥"/>	100	<input type="range" value="100"/> Highlight 1 Text Scale
Operator #2		Replacement Text #2 ?
<input type="button" value="≤"/>		<input type="color" value="#ed7e1d"/> Highlight 2 Color (#ed7e1d)
<input type="button" value="≥"/>		<input type="range" value="100"/> Highlight 2 Text Scale
Operator #3		Replacement Text #3 ?
<input type="button" value="≤"/>		<input type="color" value="#30932f"/> Highlight 3 Color (#30932f)
<input type="button" value="≥"/>		<input type="range" value="100"/> Highlight 3 Text Scale
Operator #4		Replacement Text #4 ?
<input type="button" value="≤"/>		<input type="color" value="#123ff3"/> Highlight 4 Color (#123ff3)
<input type="button" value="≥"/>		<input type="range" value="100"/> Highlight 4 Text Scale
Operator #5		Replacement Text #5 ?
<input type="button" value="≤"/>		<input type="color" value="#7be04f"/> Highlight 5 Color (#7be04f)
<input type="button" value="≥"/>		<input type="range" value="100"/> Highlight 5 Text Scale

Temperatures	
Device	Temp
Hub Info	109 °F
Attic Vent	106 °F
Patio Motion	96 °F
Outdoor Temperature	85 °F
Weather	84 °F
Kitchen Motion	81 °F
Office Motion	80 °F
Garage Door	80 °F
Office Thermostat	79 °F
Bedroom Sensor	78 °F
Living Room	77 °F
Bathroom Sensor	77 °F
Mailbox Sensor	76 °F
Dining Room	75 °F
Kitchen Leak	74 °F
Side Door	71 °F
Office Door	68 °F
Furnace Leak	68 °F
Basement Sensor	65 °F

16:44 PM (19)

%value% Macro

You can use the %value% macro anywhere in the **Keywords** or **Highlights** replacement text field and it will be replaced by the actual value, regardless of it's data type.

Battery Example:

This example uses the HTML “Meter” tag.

Operator #1 Comparison Value #1

Replacement Text #1

[meter low=70 high=80 max=100 optimum]

Highlight 1 Color (#ffffff)

Highlight 1 Text Scale

Low Batteries

Temp Guage		(54%)
Kitchen Leak		(75%)
Kitchen Motion		(75%)
Office Thermostat		(77%)
Bedroom Sensor		(78%)

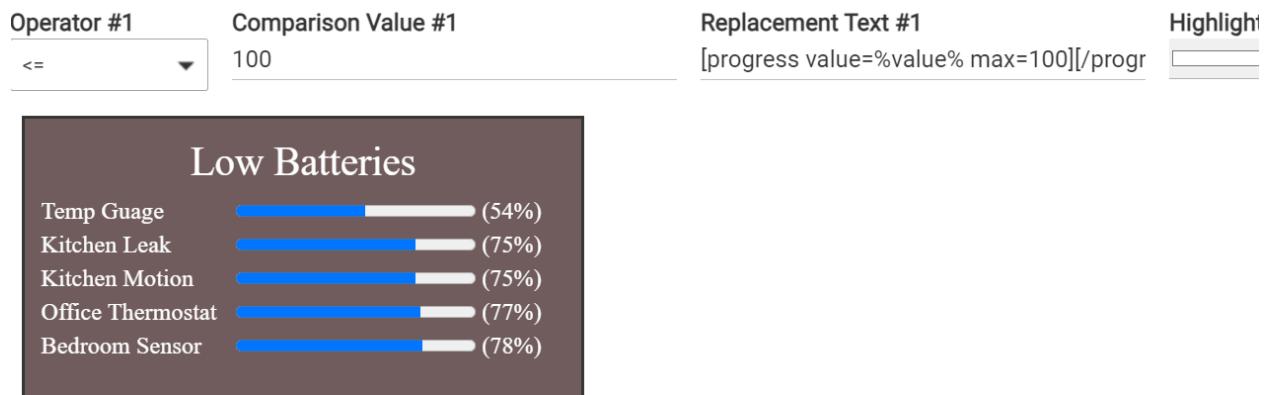
The full text of the replacement field is:

```
[meter low=70 high=80 max=100 optimum=%value%]/[meter] (%value%)
```

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Progress Example:

This example uses the HTML “Progress” tag.



The full text of the replacement field is:

```
[progress value=%value% max=100][/progress] (%value%%)
```

HTML Tags

You can use embedded HTML within the text replacement fields by using [] braces. For example, replacing **closed** with '**[b]**O.K.**[/b]**' would make a closed-door show as **O.K.**, which has a bit more punch.

You can combine HTML tags with the %value% macro. A value of 74 could be formatted with:

[b][u]%value% °F< b>[/u] to produce **74 °F**

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Styles

The options under the Style tab look like this.



Styles are a quick way of grouping all table settings (not data) together in a convenient package. You may generate an initial table that looks like this.

Location	Humidity
Attic Vent	62%
Bathroom Sensor	26%
House Thermostat	24%
Living Room	25%
Outdoor Humidity	76%
Temp Guage	24%

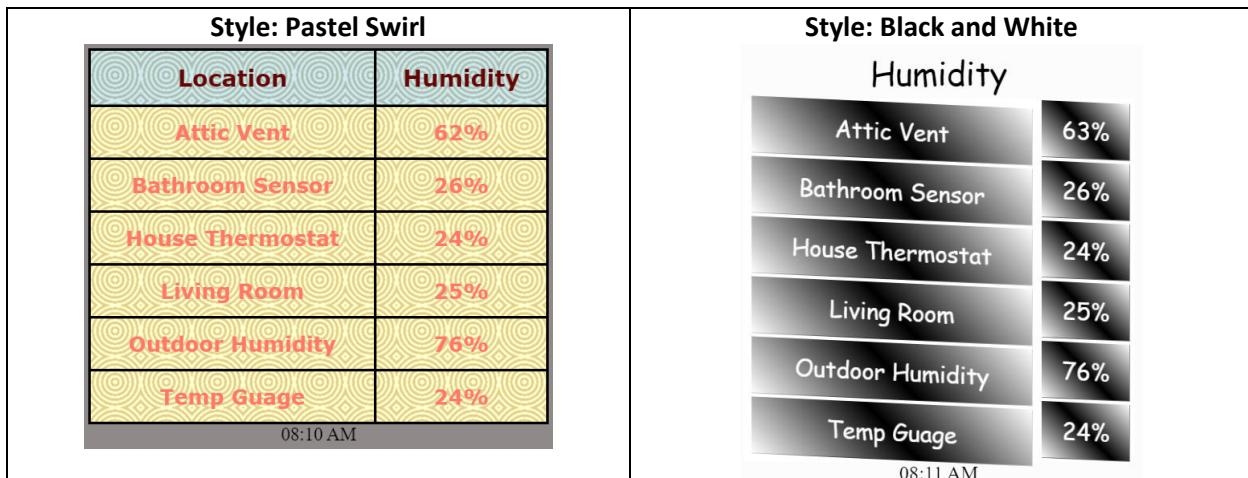
Apply Style

By applying a style, you can effortlessly make a tile look entirely different.

Location	Humidity
Attic Vent	62%
Bathroom Sensor	26%
House Thermostat	24%
Living Room	25%
Outdoor Humidity	76%
Temp Guage	24%

Location	Humidity
Attic Vent	62%
Bathroom Sensor	26%
House Thermostat	24%
Living Room	25%
Outdoor Humidity	76%
Temp Guage	24%

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Size is always a consideration given the 1,024-byte limit. The more elements in a style, the larger it will be. All these examples are in the 900-950 byte range including and could easily be published as shown.

Save Style

You can create your own styles so that you can easily make numerous tables consistent without having to manually apply all the various settings over and over. Once you have the table looking as you wish, simply type the new style name into the text box. Use Tab or Enter to submit that change and the **Save Current Style** button will no longer be greyed out and can be clicked.

Style: Save New Style Save as Style: (Tab or Enter) <input style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 25px; margin-bottom: 10px;" type="text" value="My New Style"/> <input style="width: 100%; background-color: #28a745; color: white; border: none; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold;" type="button" value="Save Current Style"/>	Style: Now available to apply. <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 10px;"> *Style-AM Wood *Style-AM-Pastel Swirl *Style-AM-Small For Lots of Data </div> <div style="background-color: #d9e1f2; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc; width: fit-content; border-top: none;"> Style-AM-My New Style </div> <input style="width: 100%; background-color: #28a745; color: white; border: none; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold;" type="button" value="Apply Style"/>
---	---

Built-In styles are preceded with an * so they sort to the top of the list. User created styles will appear at the bottom of the list in alphabetical order. Styles are stored under the parent app and are shareable between **Activity Monitor** and **Attribute Monitor**. Future modules will share these styles where the color scheme is compatible.

Delete Style

To delete a style simply select it from the list and click **Deleted Selected Style**.

Select Style to Delete	<input style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 25px;" type="text" value="Style-AM-My New Style"/>
<input style="width: 100%; background-color: #28a745; color: white; border: none; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold;" type="button" value="Delete Selected Style"/>	

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Import\Export

Hubitat® has a vibrant community forum and it is a great asset, so why not use it. When **Tile Builder Advanced** users produce an attractive or innovative style, they can easily share it with others via the forum using the **Import\Export** functions.

Export a Style

The screen below shows the **Export** settings for the currently active configuration split into **Basic Settings** and **Overrides**. Don't worry if these strings do not make any sense yet, they will after you understand **Overrides** which are covered later.

Export
These are your currently active settings. You can copy these and share them with others via the Hubitat Community forum. Tweaking can be addictive but a lot of fun to explore!

Basic Settings:
[#A00#:Location, #B00#:Humidity, #bc#:#ffff, #bfs#:18, #bm#:Collapse, #bo#:1, #bp#:10, #br#:0, #br1#:., #br2#:., #bs#:Solid, #bw#:2, #comment#:?, #fa#:Center, #fbc#:#000000, #fc#:#000000, #fs#:90, #ft#:%time%, #hbc#:#000000, #hbo#:1, #hc1#:#008000, #hc2#:#CA6F1E, #hp#:0, #hta#:Center, #htc#:#000000, #hto#:1, #hts#:100, #hts1#:125, #hts2#:125, #FrameColor#:#fcfcfc, #id#:qq, #isAlternateRows#:false, #isBorder#:true, #isComment#:false, #isFooter#:true, #isFrame#:false, #isHeaders#:false, #isKeyword#:false, #isOverrides#:true, #isScrubHTML#:true, #isThreshold1#:false, #isThreshold2#:false, #isTitle#:true, #isTitleShadow#:false, #k1#:?, #k2#:?, #ktr1#:?, #ktr2#:?, #rabc#:#dfff8aa, #ratc#:#000000, #rbcf#:#292929, #rbo#:0.3, #rp#:0, #rta#:Center, #rtc#:#ffff, #rto#:1, #rts#:110, #shblur#:10, #shcolor#:#7a7a7a, #shhor#:2, #shver#:2, #ta#:Center, #tbc#:#ffff, #tc#:#000000, #tcv1#:70, #tcv2#:30, #ttf#:Comic Sans MS, #th#:Auto, #titleShadow#:#, #to#:1, #top1#[1], #top2#[3], #tp#:3, #ts#:150, #tt#:Humidity, #ttr1#:?, #ttr2#:?, #tw#:90]

Overrides:
[#data#:transform: rotateX(10deg) rotateY(15deg);background: linear-gradient(45deg, #fff 0%, #000 50%,#fff 100%)

Import
You can paste settings from other people in here and save them as a new style. How great is that!

Paste Basic Settings Here!
?

Paste Overrides Here!
?

Import Style **Clear Import**

Once you have imported a new Style you can save it if you wish to preserve it.

To share a style with others simply copy the text from **Basic Settings: down to the end of the Overrides section** and paste it into a forum message so it looks like this.

Create a new Topic

My Great New Style|

Get Help Apps optional tags

Basic Settings:
[#A00#:Location, #B00#:Humidity, #bc#:#ffff, #bfs#:18, #bm#:Collapse, #bo#:1, #bp#:10, #br#:0, #br1#:., #br2#:., #bs#:Solid, #bw#:2, #comment#:?, #fa#:Center, #fbc#:#000000, #fc#:#000000, #fs#:90, #ft#:%time%, #hbc#:#000000, #hbo#:1, #hc1#:#008000, #hc2#:#CA6F1E, #hp#:0, #hta#:Center, #htc#:#000000, #hto#:1, #hts#:100, #hts1#:125, #hts2#:125, #FrameColor#:#fcfcfc, #id#:qq, #isAlternateRows#:false, #isBorder#:true, #isComment#:false, #isFooter#:true, #isFrame#:false, #isHeaders#:false, #isKeyword1#:false, #isKeyword2#:false, #isOverrides#:true, #isScrubHTML#:true, #isThreshold1#:false, #isThreshold2#:false, #isTitle#:true, #isTitleShadow#:false, #k1#:?, #k2#:?, #ktr1#:?, #ktr2#:?, #rabc#:#dfff8aa, #ratc#:#000000, #rbcf#:#292929, #rbo#:0.3, #rp#:0, #rta#:Center, #rtc#:#ffff, #rto#:1, #rts#:110, #shblur#:10, #shcolor#:#7a7a7a, #shhor#:2, #shver#:2, #ta#:Center, #tbc#:#ffff, #tc#:#000000, #tcv1#:70, #tcv2#:30, #ttf#:Comic Sans MS, #th#:Auto, #titleShadow#:#, #to#:1, #top1#[1], #top2#[3], #tp#:3, #ts#:150, #tt#:Humidity, #ttr1#:?, #ttr2#:?, #tw#:90]
Overrides:
[#data#:transform: rotateX(10deg) rotateY(15deg);background: linear-gradient(45deg, #fff 0%, #000 50%,#fff 100%)

That's it, that is all you need to do to share a style with other people.

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Import Style

To import a style, you simply reverse the process described above. Copy the string values from a forum into the **Basic Settings** and **Overrides** fields and click **Import Style**.

Paste Basic Settings Here!

```
[#A00#:Location, #B00#:Humidity, #bc#:#ffffff, #bfs#:18, #bm#:Collapse, #bo#:1, #bp#:10, #br#:0, #br1#, #br2#, #bs#:Solid, #bw#:
```

Paste Overrides Here!

```
[#data#:transform: rotateX(10deg) rotateY(15deg);background: linear-gradient(45deg, #fff 0%, #000 50%,#fff 100%)]
```

[Import Style](#)

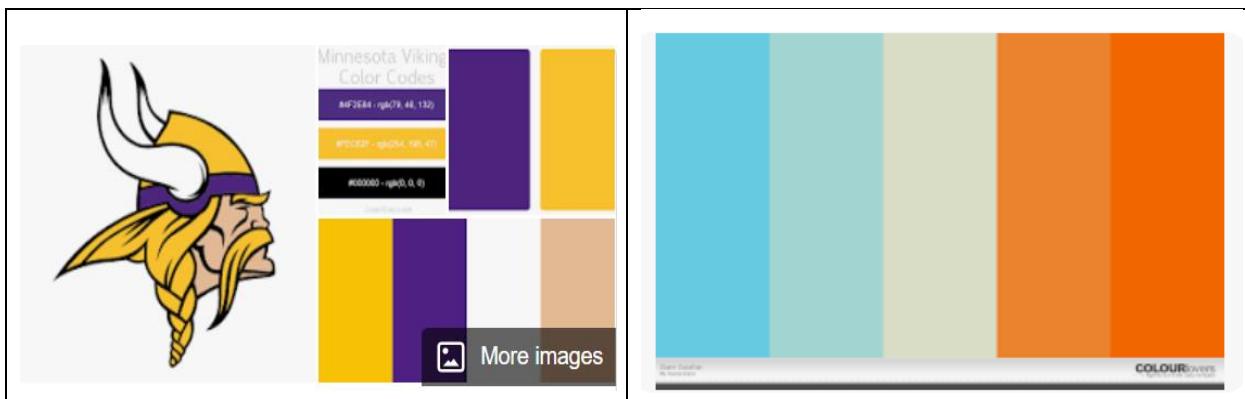
[Clear Import](#)

Once you have imported a new Style you can save it if you wish to preserve it.

The new settings will be immediately applied. If you like the new style, you can save it to your style list for future use.

A Note on Styles

Color coordination is not a talent that I possess, and the built-in styles reflect that. I'm hoping that others in the community with a better eye for color and design will share their creations for the benefit of the community and we can incorporate those as built in styles in future releases. What the built-in styles do offer, is an example of what is possible with **Tile Builder Advanced** and hopefully spark your imagination to explore and make your own creations. It's quite a fun way to spend 15 minutes and you can use the eye-dropper tool to select colors from images on the internet such as these to create your personalized color scheme. These two swatches were used as the basis for the **Vikings** and **Palm Springs** styles.



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Advanced\Overrides

The contents of the Advanced tab look like this.



Scrub HTML

When this is enabled a scrubbing routine is employed to remove all excess characters from the HTML. For example, the default text alignment is left so any references explicitly setting this value can be removed. To see the default values for various HTML elements, load the style **Everything Off**, this will set all values to their default setting for the smallest table size.

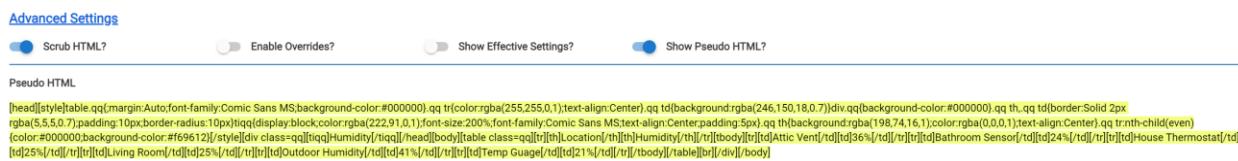
Show Effective Settings

This is a diagnostic tool that provides an easy way to view the effective settings which are a combination of the UI selected settings with the Overrides applied. Normally this can be left off.



Show Pseudo HTML

This is also a diagnostic tool used for troubleshooting. When enabled, the HTML is displayed in text form but using [] instead of <> so it can be viewed in text. You can copy this to an HTML editor and replace the [] with <> and it will render. Normally this can be left off.



Overrides

Overrides are a way of replacing content within the HTML with something else. To better understand how overrides work, consider this line of code from the **Tile Builder** application.

```
String HTMLTITLESTYLE = "<style>ti#id#{display:block;color:#tc#;font-size:#ts%;font-family:#tff#;text-align:#ta#;#titleShadow#;padding:#tp#px;#title#}</style>"
```

Each instance you see **#???** is a field that will get replaced in the final HTML. For example **font-size:#ts#**. If we set the font size to 90% using the UI it will become **font-size:90%**. This occurs many times over for each of the different settings. All these field codes are laid out in **Appendix A**.

Simple Use Case

You won't use **overrides** if the setting that you need is available within the menu system, but the menu system has a finite number of options so there are times when it makes sense.

- You can set row text to 70% or 75%, but what about the values in between? **#rts#=72**
- Use a font family not available in the **Tile Builder** UI. **#tff#=Blackadder ITC** (on Windows)

But these are edge cases and not super important compared to the Class tags described next.

Class Tags

Looking back at that line of code for the **Title block** you will also see an entry **#title#**. This is a placeholder that we can use to extend the properties of the title because it's part of the title class that begins **<style>ti#id#** and ends **</style>**. These entries require a property and a value, for example:

```
#Title#= background-color: #ff00ff;
```

In this case **#title#** block will be replaced with **background-color: #ff00ff;** and the result looks like this.



Even though the **Title** field does not have a background property defined in the **Tile Builder** UI we can still add one using this method. We are not limited to a single command. In the next example we set a gradient behind the title and add a border radius to make an oval.

```
#Title#=background-image: repeating-conic-gradient(red 10%, yellow 15%);border-radius: 55%
```

It produces this ugly result but you get the idea:



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Each of the sections of the HTML table has its own class tag as follows. The `#???#=outline: 2px` is changed in each example to show which area is affected.

Class Tag Examples

<pre>#Table#=outline: 2px solid red;</pre> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Doors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Back</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Garage</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Office</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">16:05 PM</p>	Doors		Back	closed	Bedroom	closed	Front	closed	Garage	closed	Office	closed	<pre>#Border#=outline: 2px solid red; Or #Row#=outline: 2px solid red;</pre> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Doors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Back</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Garage</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Office</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">16:05 PM</p>	Doors		Back	closed	Bedroom	closed	Front	closed	Garage	closed	Office	closed	<pre>#Title#=outline: 2px solid red;</pre> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">My Title</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Doors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Back</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Garage</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Office</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">16:03 PM</p>	My Title		Doors		Back	closed	Bedroom	closed	Front	closed	Garage	closed	Office	closed
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Front	closed																																							
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Office	closed																																							
<pre>#Header#=outline: 2px solid red;</pre> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Doors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Back</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Garage</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Office</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">16:06 PM</p> <p>Note: Header is merged here.</p>	Doors		Back	closed	Bedroom	closed	Front	closed	Garage	closed	Office	closed	<pre>#Data#=outline: 2px solid red;</pre> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Doors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Back</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Garage</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Office</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">16:07 PM</p>	Doors		Back	closed	Bedroom	closed	Front	closed	Garage	closed	Office	closed	<pre>#Footer#=outline: 2px solid red;</pre> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Doors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Back</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Garage</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Office</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">16:07 PM</p>	Doors		Back	closed	Bedroom	closed	Front	closed	Garage	closed	Office	closed		
Doors																																								
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In the above example we have used the outline property, but we could use any valid CSS property to change the text color, bold, italic, size, background color etc. See W3 Schools CSS reference [here](#).

The above examples are obvious except for **#Data#**. This tag simply refers to the table data (`<td>` for the HTML savvy), excluding any table header present.

Additional Formatting Tags

In addition to the above-named tags there are four others that are not obvious which are shown below.

<pre>#Alternaterow#=outline: 2px dashed red;</pre> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Temperatures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Device</td><td>State</td></tr> <tr><td>Back Door</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom Deck</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front Door</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Patio Door</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Sunroom Door</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">15:38 PM</p>	Temperatures		Device	State	Back Door	closed	Bedroom Deck	closed	Front Door	closed	Patio Door	closed	Sunroom Door	closed	<pre>#high1#=outline: 2px dotted red; #high2#=outline: 2px dotted green;</pre> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Temperatures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Device</td><td>State</td></tr> <tr><td>Back Door</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom Deck</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Front Door</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Patio Door</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Side Door</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">15:52 PM</p> <p>Note: Alternate Rows not required.</p>	Temperatures		Device	State	Back Door		Bedroom Deck		Front Door		Patio Door		Side Door		<p>With Frame enabled.</p> <pre>#Frame#=outline: 2px dashed blue;</pre> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Temperatures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Device</td><td>State</td></tr> <tr><td>Back Door</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedroom Deck</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Front Door</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Patio Door</td><td>closed</td></tr> <tr><td>Sunroom Door</td><td>closed</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">15:44 PM</p> <p>Note: Alternate Rows not required.</p>	Temperatures		Device	State	Back Door	closed	Bedroom Deck	closed	Front Door	closed	Patio Door	closed	Sunroom Door	closed
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Temperatures																																												
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Bedroom Deck	closed																																											
Front Door	closed																																											
Patio Door	closed																																											
Sunroom Door	closed																																											

- **#Alternaterow#:** When Alternate Row colors are enabled, these tags can be used to influence the content of alternate rows in ways not exposed through the UI.
- **#High1# and #High2#:** When highlighting is enabled and replacement text is specified, these tags will be present and can be used to influence the appearance of all affected rows.
- **#Frame#:** When a frame is enabled the #Frame# tag will be present and can be used to influence the properties of the frame.

The #Class# Tag

This is the most powerful of all the tags as it allows new instructions to be introduced and applied to the table elements such as Title, Table, Border etc. With classes you can introduce interesting effects and animations to your dashboard. These will be covered after doing it the easy way which is to use the various #Class# examples available through the Overrides Helper which we will discuss next.

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Creating Effects

Where do these command strings come from? How do I know what I can put in here?

To get you started with effects, the **Overrides Helper** has over 50 built in examples that you can use to experiment with.

Override Category *

Animation

Animation Examples

Fade: Fades in an object on refresh.

No selection

Fade: Fades in an object on refresh.

Glow: Places an animated glow around text

Hue: Constantly change the background hue between two color values.

Ping: Performs a ping effect on an object

Pulse: Causes an object to pulsate

Roll: Causes an object to roll into place.

Scale: Changes the X and Y scale of an object.

Slide: Slide an object back and forth continuously

Spin: Spin an object on a refresh.

Simply **select the Category and Example** you wish to try, click on **Copy to Overrides** and then click **Refresh**. The displayed table will change to reflect the new settings. All the changes are created by the content of the overrides string applied to the present configuration.

Let us try this one which creates a gradient between two colors.

Override Category *

Background

Background Examples

Color Gradient #1: Sets the background of an object as a gradient between 2 or more colors. Also sets the row background opacity to 0.5.

```
#Table#=background: linear-gradient(70deg, #6c2b5e 0%, #c5cc88 100%) | #rbo#=0.2
```

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Copy to overrides and apply.

Initial Appearance		With override applied.		Edit Override, change #Table# to #Header#	
Temperatures		Temperatures		Temperatures	
Device	°F	Device	°F	Device	°F
Hub Info	109 °F	Hub Info	109 °F	Hub Info	109 °F
Bedroom Sensor	77 °F	Bedroom Sensor	77 °F	Bedroom Sensor	77 °F
Attic Vent	76 °F	Attic Vent	76 °F	Attic Vent	75 °F
Bathroom Sensor	75 °F	Bathroom Sensor	75 °F	Bathroom Sensor	75 °F
Office Motion	73 °F	Office Motion	73 °F	Office Motion	73 °F

Why does the gradient not appear the same between the two examples? If you look closely at the override string it includes `#rbo#=0.2` which sets the row background opacity to 20%. This affects the gradient in the first example, but not the second.

I pieced together most of these examples by using online CSS\HTML generators. One of the better ones I used can be found here: <https://webcode.tools/generators/CSS>. Looks complicated but it's quite easy if you follow the example.

Now try some of the other examples. Try replacing `#Table#` with `#Title#`, or `#Row#` with `#Header#` etc. and watch what happens. This will help you get comfortable with some of the capabilities without having to type anything from scratch.

Once you feel comfortable with these you are ready to take a closer look at classes.

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Classes

Classes are small pieces of code\style that can be called upon to change an object. These are common in CSS and can be utilized in **Tile Builder Advanced**. Even if you have never programmed don't worry, there are plenty of examples to edit. In **Tile Builder** there are 5 unique **#Class#** placeholders, **#Class1# ... #Class5#**. You can use any one, but each one can only be used once in a tile.

Let us take one of the sample overrides and break it down.

Override Category *

Animation

Animation Examples

Spin: Spin an object on a refresh.

```
#Class1#= @keyframes spin {0% {opacity: 0;transform: rotate(-540deg) scale(0);}100% {opacity: 1;transform: rotate(0) scale(1);}|  
#Row#=animation: spin 2s ease 0s 1 normal forwards;
```

Class Sample Part 1

The first part is the class and what is shown in red will be substituted into the HTML code in place of the **#Class1#** placeholder.

```
#Class1#= @keyframes myAnim {0% {opacity: 0;transform: rotate(-540deg) scale(0);}100%  
{opacity: 1;transform: rotate(0) scale(1);}}
```

@keyframes indicates that it going to be a transition between 2 or more points enclosed in {}

myAnim is the name of the animation class and is used to activate it.

The first point is: **0% {opacity: 0;transform: rotate(-540deg) scale(0)}**

- 0% marks it as the starting point of the transformation.
- Transform means it's a transformation of the object with the following properties.
- Rotate (-540deg) means it will begin pre-rotated 540 degrees to the left.
- Scale (0) means that it will not change in size at its starting point.

The second point is: **100% {opacity: 1;transform: rotate(0) scale(1)}**

- 100% marks it as the ending point of the transformation.
- Transform means it's a transformation of the object with the following properties.
- Rotate (0deg) means it will end in a normal position (0 degrees rotated).
- Scale (0) means that it will not change in size at its ending point.

This animation will spin the object from -540 degrees to 0 degrees when implemented. The browser will make the animation smooth between the starting and ending points. It is possible to add other points in the animation, at say 50% with different properties if so desired, but they take up more precious space.

Class Sample Part 2

The '**|**' is just a required separator that **Tile Builder** uses to separate multiple instructions on a single line. It will be stripped out and discarded.

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Class Sample Part 3

The last part is used to associate the class with some part of the HTML table, in this case the **#Row#** element.

#Row#=animation: myAnim 2s ease 0s 1 normal forwards;

This will cause **Tile Builder** to look for the **#Row#** placeholder and replace it with **animation: myAnim 2s ease 0s 1 normal forwards;**

animation: is a required element for HTML\CSS indicating the presence of the animation.

myAnim: Is a name and it must match the name of a class, in this case the name given earlier.

2s ease 0s 1 normal forwards;: These are parameters passed to the animation that control things like animation speed, duration, direction, reversal nature etc.

That is how to implement and call a class. The class will get activated at refresh.

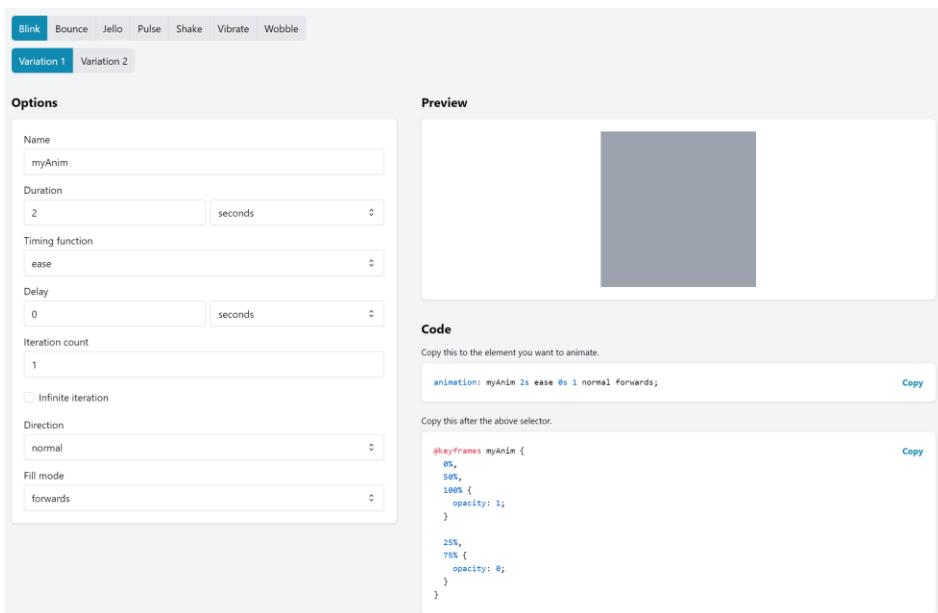
Very Important: The class and animation names must be unique across all tiles unless they are intentionally re-used. In the above examples instead of using **myAnim** you might use **spin** or **rotate**.

Online Resources for Classes

You don't need to write these commands from scratch. You can use a generator like this.

<https://webcode.tools/generators/CSS/keyframe-animation>

Enter the parameters that you want, and it will generate the command strings as shown below.



Turn the above strings into:

#Class1#@keyframes myAnim {0%,50%,100% {opacity: 1;}25%,75% {opacity: 0;}}

#Title#=animation: myAnim 2s ease 0s 1 normal forwards;

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Put them together with the ‘|’ separator and paste the string into the **overrides** field like this.

```
#Class1#@keyframes myAnim {0%,50%,100% {opacity: 1;}25%,75% {opacity: 0;}} |  
#Title#=animation: myAnim 2s ease 0s 1 normal forwards;
```

You now have a title that blinks twice whenever the table is refreshed. This happens automatically on the dashboard when the table gets new data.

Important: When generating an event to test an animation it will take effect immediately on the dashboard due to the event subscriptions. This is not true within the Tile Builder UI so you must do a refresh manually to see event changes.

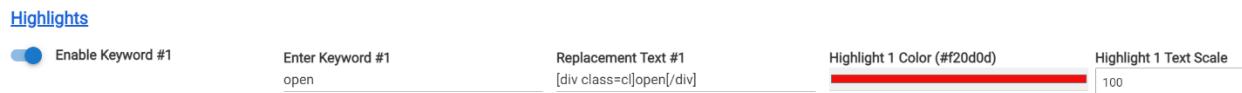
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Static Class Example

Classes can do all kinds of things and are not just limited to animation. In this example we create a class called “`cl`” which turns the background color to red. We use a leading period in the declaration, so it’s “`.cl`” but referred to by using “`cl`”. This name can be anything using a-z. This documentation was originally written when pace was at a premium so I opted for shorter class names.

```
#Class1#=.cl{background-color: #ff0000;}
```

We can call this class when we get a matching condition in **Highlights** by doing the following. Whenever the word **open** is detected, we call the class to change the background color.



The above example result is shown in the first cell. The required class definition is shown for other effects. The results looks like this:

<pre>#Class1#=.cl{background-color: #ff0000;}</pre> 	<pre>#Class1#=.cl{text-decoration: underline wavy #C34E4E;}</pre> 
<pre>#Class1#=.cl{outline: 2px solid red;}</pre> 	<pre>#Class1#=.cl{box-shadow: 0px 0px 10px 10px #E8DD95;}</pre> 

Remember: We used `#Class1#` in these examples but it could have been **1, 2, 3, 4 or 5**. Having 5 unique class placeholders just makes it easier to format and make changes when including multiple classes in a single tile.

If we were to look inside the HTML we would see the code `[div class=cl]open[/div]` repeated on each line where a contact is open. Naturally this takes up more space than just **open**. When you are considering these enhancements, it is best to apply these effects to a small number of results where space is a concern.

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The Highlights Class Example

Whenever you have highlights activated the table will now contain classes with the `#high1# ... #high5#` tags. These can be used to add formatting to the data column to create various effects. In the following table we use these tags to create an effect of lights either being on or off.

Indoor	
Basement Light	💡
Bedroom Lamp	💡
Kitchen Cabinet	💡
L.R. Decorative	💡
L.R. Rock	💡
L.R. Tiffany	💡
Office Left	💡
Office Right	💡

First, we must use **Highlights\Keywords** to swap a light bulb emoji in for the normal text which would be on or off as shown below.

Highlights

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Keyword #1	Enter Keyword #1 on	Replacement Text #1 💡	Highlight 1 Color (#008000)	Highlight 1 Text Scale 105
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Keyword #2	Enter Keyword #2 off	Replacement Text #2 💡	Highlight 2 Color (#ca6f1e)	Highlight 2 Text Scale 100

Then we must add information to the highlight classes using the `#high1#` and `#high2#` tags. To do this go to **Advanced, Enable Overrides** and then paste the string below into the **Settings Overrides**.

```
#high1#=text-shadow: 0px 0px 10px #ffff00; | #high2#=opacity:0.5
```

When the table is generated `text-shadow: 0px 0px 10px #ffff00;` will be added to the class that formats **Keyword #1** and `opacity:0.5` will be to the class that formats **Keyword #2**. Bulbs that are on will appear at full brightness and glow because of the text gradient. Bulbs that are off will appear dim because the opacity has been set to 0.5. The net result is a pleasing differential between bulbs that are on and those which are off.

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Animated Icon Examples

In this section we will cover how you can animate icons to give your dashboard a more appealing look. This is achieved by applying an animation class to a particular device state such as 'open'.

Slide Example (Classes Example 6)

The following line of code is a CSS animation that will move an element 20 pixels to the left at the start and end at 20 pixels to the right of its normal position. This is example 5 in the classes group.

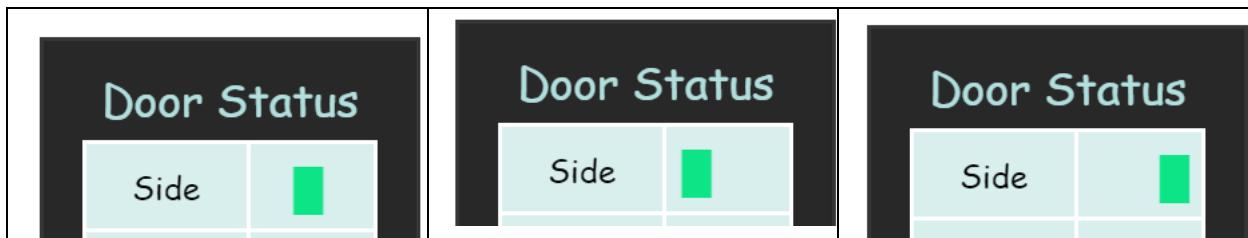
```
#Class1#=.cl99{animation: myAnim 1s linear 0s infinite alternate-reverse;}  
@keyframes myAnim {0% {transform: translateX(-20px);}100% {transform: translateX(20px);}}
```

Using the same trick as the prior example we can add this animation for any open door.

Highlights

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Keyword #1	Enter Keyword #1 open	Replacement Text #1 [div class=cl99]█[/div]
---	--------------------------	--

Using an ASCII block character combined with the animation class we get a pleasing blob that moves back and forth smoothly and continuously until the door is closed.



You don't have to write these statements by hand. Use the **Overrides Helper** examples or an HTML\CSS generator such as <https://webcode.tools/generators/CSS/keyframe-animation>.

Spinner Example (Classes Example 5)

Spinners are commonly used to indicate activity and a variety of characters are suitable. I chose the emoji character ✕ but extended ASCII characters such as ☀️, 🌀, * are well suited to indicating a spinning motion. With Unicode characters you also get the option of specifying the character color and size. With emojis you can only specify size. Try this out.

Copy this line to your overrides field, this is example 6 in the classes group.

```
#Class#=.cl99{animation: myAnim 1s linear 0s infinite normal forwards;} @keyframes myAnim  
{0% {transform: rotate(0deg);}100% {transform: rotate(360deg);}}
```

Change the replacement text in **Highlights** to [div class=cl99]✖ [/div]

The result is a red X that will spin continuously when the door is open.
Spinners are a good option for motion, contacts, switches, fans etc.



A Word About Classes

Before you start creating classes there are a couple of things you must know.

Scope

The scope of a class is global. If you set up a class via tile A you can reference it using tile B. The good news is that can save space, the bad news is it can have unintended consequences if you are not careful about naming your classes.

Naming

Each unique class or animation must have a unique name. Because of space constraints I'd recommend you name classes cl1, cl2, cl3 etc. and animations an1, an2, an3... etc. This should avoid naming collisions. If you have two classes by the same name anywhere in the dashboard only one of them will work. If something is spinning when it should be sliding etc, your class names are the problem.

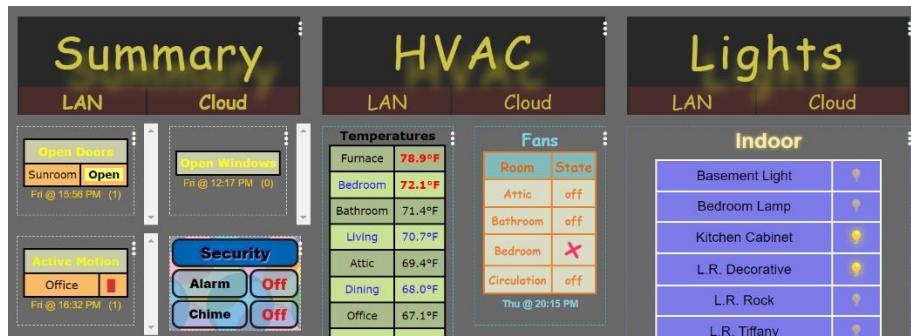
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Advanced Techniques

This section covers some techniques I have discovered. Even though I wrote **Tile Builder** I'm still finding new ways of doing things which may be of interest to others.

Create a Menu Block

I like to group topics on the dashboard. In the picture below I've chosen to do vertical groupings and put a title block at the top.



Here's how to do this.

1. Add a new **Activity Monitor** but don't select any attributes or devices.
2. Set the **Device Limit Threshold** to 0
3. Go to **Styles** and select the style **Menu Bar** and apply it.
4. Got to the **Title** tab and change your text. I chose fans and it looks like this.

► Display Tips

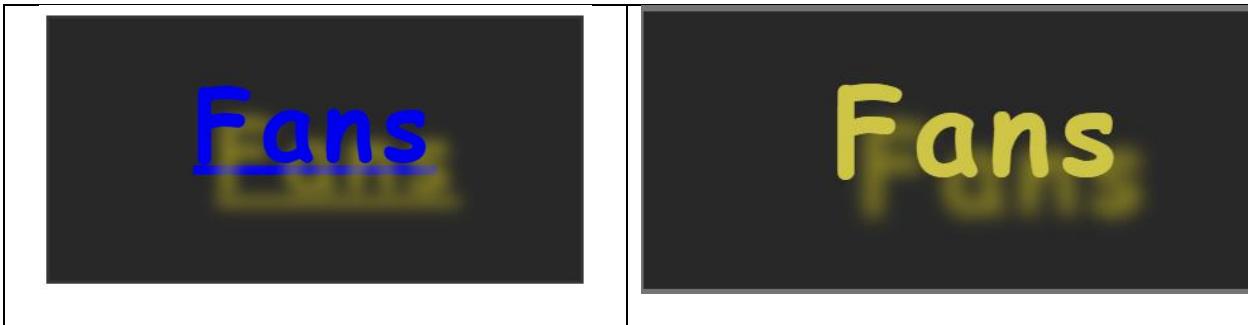


5. Give the tile a name and select a tile number to publish it on, set the **Table Refresh Period** to **Never** and then add it to your dashboard.
6. If you want to use it as a dashboard link you can by doing this.
 - a. Edit the tile and go to the Title tab.
 - b. Get the link to the dashboard and enter it like this:

```
[a href='http://192.168.0.200/apps/api/3204/dashboard/3204?access_token=aaa-bbb-ccc&local=true']Fans[/a]
```

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Your tile will now look like this in the preview window and on the dashboard.



You can use the **Menu Bar Dual Links** style to add two links style by replacing the two header values with the appropriate links you can have easy access to either the **Local** or **Cloud** dashboard. It will look something like this but obviously you can style it to your own needs.



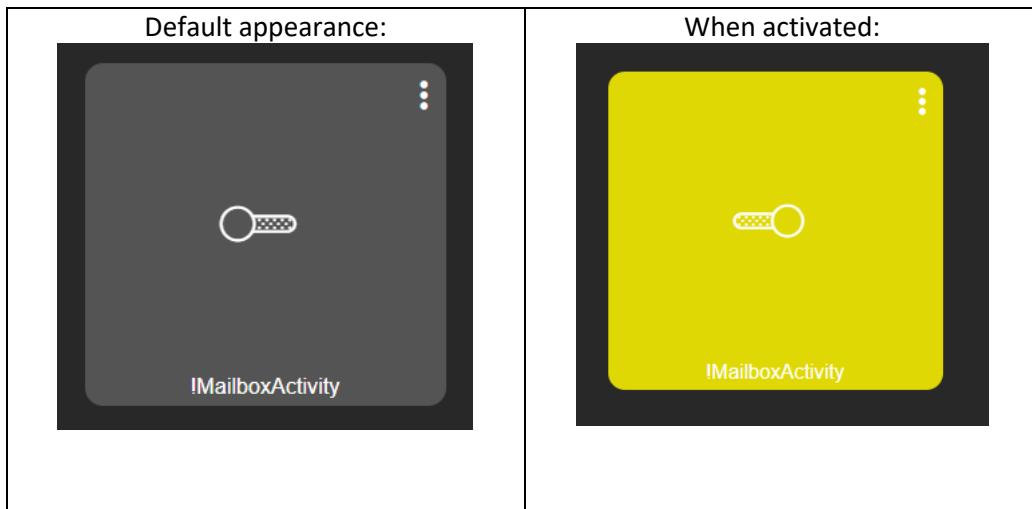
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Creating an Animated Icon

One of the benefits of **Tile Builder** is the density we get with tabular results. But it is possible to generate tiles that use icons (which can be animated) to reflect the state of an individual device when that is desired. Creating animated icons requires **Tile Builder Advanced**.

This approach is a highly functional workaround and may be replaced in the future by something more specific to the task that would support a font icon pack of some sort.

In my house I use a virtual switch to indicate whether the mail has been delivered or not, driven by a contact sensor in the mailbox and a few rules. If I add that virtual switch to the dashboard it looks like this.



To make an icon version of this use **Tile Builder** and perform the following steps:

1. Create a new **Attribute Monitor**
2. Select and attribute and **single device** to monitor.

[Select the Attribute and Devices to be monitored.](#)

Select the Attribute to Monitor	Select Devices to Monitor
switch	!MailboxActivity

3. You should see something like this.

Device	State
!MailboxActivity	on

06:50 AM

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4. Here is the trick. Add the name of the device to the **Strip Device Text** field like this:

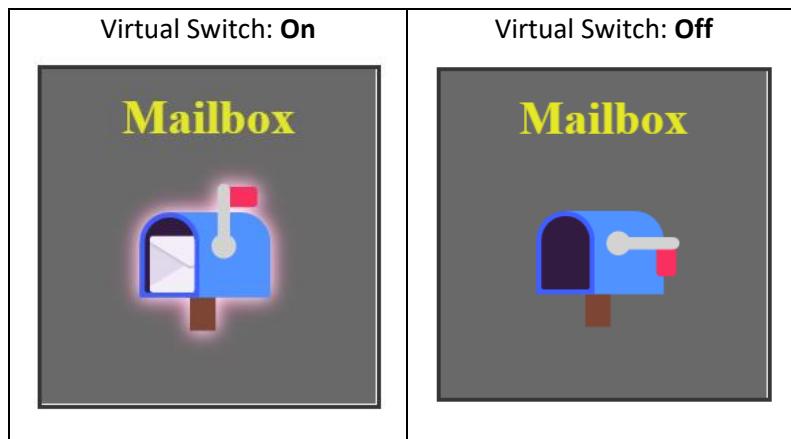
Strip Device Text
!MailboxActivity

And now it looks like this:

Device	State
	on
06:53 AM	

5. Select **Customize Table** and add a title.
6. Go to the **Styles** tab and apply style **Style-AM-Mailbox**.
7. On the **General** tab change the **Tile Preview** size to **1 x 1**

Depending on the state of your switch\contact it will look like one of these:



How to Change Icons\Emojis

Go to the highlights tab, it should look like this.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Keyword #1	Enter Keyword #1 off	Replacement Text #1 ✉
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Keyword #2	Enter Keyword #2 on	Replacement Text #2 [div class=glow]✉ [/div]

Simply replace the two mailbox characters with whatever values you would like to use instead.

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How to Change Animation Effects

First let's review where the animation effect comes from. Under the **Advanced** tab your **Settings Overrides** will look like this as they are part of the Style.

```
#Class#= .glow {animation: glow 5s ease-in-out infinite alternate;} @keyframes glow {from {text-shadow: 0 0 5px #fff, 0 0 10px #fff, 0 0 15px #e60073;}to {text-shadow: 0 0 10px #fff, 0 0 15px #ff4da6;}} | #row#=text-align: center | #rp#=0 | #bp#=-5
```

The statement **#Class#= .glow.....** specifies the parameters for this animation. You can change these parameters or introduce a totally different animation using examples in the **Overrides Helper** or from the Animated Icon examples described previously.

It's a Wrap

Well, if you made it this far you are ready to exploit most of the power of **Tile Builder** to build beautiful, functional, and even animated tiles to make your **Habitat®** dashboard a lot more fun and engaging. I look forward to seeing some of the designs that people come up with and share on the community forums.

I have several ideas for other **Tile Builder** modules of the same quality as **Activity Monitor** and **Attribute Builder**. I will almost certainly write them for my own use, but their public release will depend on the **Habitat®** communities' willingness to acknowledge value in quality software and donate towards the ongoing development of the project.

This is the day the Lord has made, let us rejoice and be glad in it.

Appendix A

Tile Builder Field Code Reference

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General	Code	Units	Example	Notes
Table Width	#tw#	%	#tw#=85	Auto or a % of the container width.
Table Height	#th#	%	#th#=90	Auto or a % of the container height.
Border Mode	#bm#	String	#bm#=Separate	Options are Collapse and Separate
Background Color	#tbc#	#Hex	#tbc#=#e88c8c	This background color is visible when border mode is separate.
Font Family	#tff#	String	#tff#=Arial	Text Font Family for all text

Header	Code	Units	Example	Notes
Text	#A0# for Column 1 & #B0# for Column 2		#A0#=My Title	Any text string. You can include Emoji or HTML codes using square brackets [b]Bold[/b].
Text Size	#hts#	%	#hts#=125	Any integer value.
Text Color	#htc#	#Hex	#htc#=#000000	Any Hex color.
Background Color	#hbc#	#Hex	#hbc#=#232323	Any Hex color
Background Opacity	#hbo#	Float	#hbo#=0.3	An opacity value in the range 0 – 1. These are combined with the Hex colors to form RGBA values in the HTML.
Text Alignment	#hta#	String	#hta#=Left	Options are: Left, Center, Right and Justify
Text Opacity	#hto#	Float	#hto#=0.7	An opacity value in the range 0 – 1. These are combined with the Hex colors to form RGBA values in the HTML.
Padding	#hp#	Px	#htp#=10	An integer, typically in the range of 0 – 10. N/A if border padding is active.
Spacer	#br1#	String	#br1#[br]	Adds string before the header. For example, a line break may look better when frame is enabled.

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Title	Code	Units	Example	Notes
Text	#tt#	String	#tt#=My Title	The Title Text
Size	#ts#	%	#ts#=150	Expressed as a % of the base font size.
Color	#tc#	#Hex	#tc#=#00FF00	Color expressed as a 6 digit Hexadecimal
Alignment	#ta#	String	#ta#=Right	Options are: Left, Center, Right and Justify
Padding	#tp#	Integer	#tp#=3	Change the space around Title.

Border	Code	Units	Example	Notes
Style	#bs#	String	#bs#=Solid	The border style
Width	#bw#	Pixels	#bw#=5	The border width in pixels
Color	#bc#	#Hex	#bc#=#00FF00	The border color
Radius	#br#	Integer	#br#=20	The border radius in pixels
Padding	#bp#	Integer	#bp#=3	The border padding in pixels

Rows	Code	Units	Example	Notes
Text Size	#rts#	%	#rts#=100	Expressed as a % of the base font size.
Text Color	#rtc#	#Hex	#rtc#=#000000	Any Hex color.
Text Alignment	#rta#	String	#rta#=Center	Options are: Left, Center, Right and Justify
Text Opacity	#rto#	Float	#rto#=0.8	An opacity value in the range 0 – 1. These are combined with the Hex colors to form RGBA values in the HTML.
Padding	#rp#	Px	#rp#=5	An integer, typically in the range of 2 – 10. Not applicable if border padding is active.
Background Color	#rbc#	#Hex	#rbc#=#FF00FF	Background color of the row area.
Background Opacity	#rbo#	Float	#rbo#=0.5	Background Opacity.
Alternate Text Color	#ratc#	#Hex	#ratc#=#0000FF	The alternate text color when alternate table rows are configured.
Alternate Background Color	#rabc#	#Hex	#rabc#=#D3D3D3	The alternate background color when alternate rows are configured. Change background opacity to make visible.

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Footer	Code	Units	Example	Notes
Text	#ft#	String	#ft#=My Footer	The footer string. You can use %day%, %time% as a macro.
Size	#fs#	%	#fs#=75	Percentage of the base font size.
Color	#fc#	#Hex	#fc#=#5c290d	The color of the footer text
Alignment	#fa#	String	#fa#=Right	The alignment of the footer text.
Spacer	#br2#	String	#br2#[br]	Adds string after the footer. For example, a line break may look better when frame is enabled.

Appendix B

Hubitat® Dashboard CSS

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Here are some common statements used in CSS to improve the overall appearance of the Dashboard that are useful with Tile Builder.

- **Make a Tile Transparent:** #tile-1 {background-color: rgba(128,128,128,0.0) !important;}
- **Hide the Tile Device Name:** #tile-1 .tile-title {visibility: hidden; display: none !important}
- **Enable Scroll Bars:** #tile-1 {overflow-x: hidden !important; overflow-y: scroll !important;}
- **Change Tile Vertical Alignment:** Align Top: #tile-1 .tile-primary {vertical-align: top;}
- **Outline a Tile with a border:** #tile-1 .tile-primary {outline: 1px dotted white;}
- **Change a Tile margin or padding:** #tile-1 .tile-contents {margin:0px ; padding: 10px;}

Sample Classes

These classes can be used within **Tile Builder** or off-loaded to the dashboard CSS. These are just examples, you can add your own.

```
.slide{animation: slide 1s linear 0s infinite alternate-reverse;} @keyframes slide {0% {transform: translateX(-20px);}100% {transform: translateX(20px);}}
```

```
.ping{animation: ping 2s ease 0s infinite normal forwards;} @keyframes ping {0% {opacity: 0.8;transform: scale(0.2);} 80% {opacity: 0;transform: scale(1.5);} 100% {opacity: 0;transform: scale(2.2);}}
```

```
.blink{animation: blink 2s ease 0s infinite normal forwards;} @keyframes blink {0%,50%,100% {opacity: 1;}25%,75% {opacity: 0;}}
```

```
.wobble{animation: wobble 2s linear 0s infinite normal forwards;} @keyframes wobble {0%,100% {transform: translateX(0%);transform-origin: 50% 50%;}30% {transform: translateX(15px) rotate(6deg);}45% {transform: translateX(-15px) rotate(-3.6deg);}60% {transform: translateX(9px) rotate(2.4deg);}}
```

```
.roll {animation: roll 1s linear 0s infinite alternate forwards;} @keyframes roll {0% {opacity: 1;transform: translateX(-25px) rotate(-200deg);}100% {opacity: 1;transform: translateX(25px) rotate(200deg);}}
```

```
.pulse {animation: pulse 2s linear 0s infinite normal forwards;} @keyframes pulse {0% {transform: scale(.75);}50% {transform: scale(1.25);}100% {transform: scale(0.75);}}
```

```
.fade {animation: fade 1s linear 0s infinite alternate forwards;} @keyframes fade {0% {opacity: 0.5;}100% {opacity: 1;}}
```

```
.swirl {animation: swirl 2s ease 0s infinite normal forwards;} @keyframes swirl {0% {opacity: 0.25;transform: rotate(-360deg) scale(1);}100% {opacity: 1;transform: rotate(0) scale(1);}}
```

```
.spin{animation: spin 1s linear 0s infinite normal forwards;} @keyframes spin {0% {transform: rotate(0deg);}100% {transform: rotate(360deg);}}
```

```
.glow {animation: glow 5s ease-in-out infinite alternate;} @keyframes glow {from {text-shadow: 0 0 5px #fff, 0 0 10px #fff, 0 0 15px #e60073;}to {text-shadow: 0 0 10px #fff, 0 0 15px #ff4da6;}}
```

```
.glow2 {background: radial-gradient( #F6E105 30%, #7b7bea 80%);}
```

```
.backred{background-color: #ff0000;}
```

```
.wavy{text-decoration: underline wavy #C34E4E;}
```

```
.outline{outline: 2px solid red;}
```

```
.bs{box-shadow: 0px 0px 5px 5px #E8DD95;}
```

These can be called in Tile Builder using one of these two methods.

Highlights: Use - **[div class=slide] ↪[/div]**

Overrides: Use - **#Row#=animation: slide 2s ease 0s 1 normal forwards;**

Important: Off-loaded classes will not work within **Tile Builder UI** because the class only exists on the Habitat® Hub. However, re-publishing a tile will cause an update to occur on the dashboard and you can observe your changes this way.