

# ezzing3DLayout

(v2.6.0)

PV planning tool

API Documentation



## Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Introduction	4
Screenshots	6
3DLayout Interface	7
Aside Panel	7
Canvas Area	10
Buildings Index	11
Main Options	11
Control Buttons	12
How To Use	13
Api Key And Autentication	13
DOM Element	13
Basic Functions	13
CreateLayout	14
GetLayout	15
ListLayouts	15
LoadLayout	16
Showcase Mode	16
Showcase Without Camera Spin	16
Showcase With Camera Spin	17
3DLayout Communication System	18
Info Events Sent By 3DLayout	18
ZoomChanged	18
Fullscreen	18
TabChanged	19
EditArea	19
EditKeepout	19
EditTree	19
AreaChanged	19
BuildingChanged	19
RoofChanged	19
EditRoof	20
EditVertices	20
BuildingRemoved	20
BuildingSelected	20
BuildingCreated	20
Functions To Retrieve Info From 3DLayout	20
Generic Functions	20
GetCurrentBuildingId	21
GetLayoutData	21
GetNumberOfModules	21
GetTotalPower	22
GetPower	22

Building Related Functions	23
GetBuildingInfo	23
GetRoofInfo	24
GetBuildingPosition	24
Area Related Functions	24
GetAreaInfo	25
GetModuleInfoByArea	25
GetModulesStructureByArea	26
GetAreaOffset	26
<b>Layout Rules</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Special Behaviours</b>	<b>27</b>
Perspective	27
Spin	28
Read Only	28
Showcase	28
Zoom	28
Logo	28
<b>Default Values</b>	<b>29</b>
Modules	29
DefaultRoofs	30
DefaultBuilding	34
CustomPalette	35
<b>Custom Buttons</b>	<b>36</b>
MainoptionsCustomButtons	36
ControlCustomButtons	38
Custom Logo	40
Custom Loading Animation	40
<b>Changelog</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>[2.6.0] - 2016-09-1</b>	<b>42</b>
Added	42
Changed	42
Fixed	42
Deprecated	43

# Introduction

Ezzing 3DLayout is a PV planning tool that allows you to generate a 3d model of a building based on a satellite image. You can model any number of buildings, select between up to five different type of roofs, define keepouts and trees with custom heights...

Inside each roof area you can customize different structures, select module models and get automated previews of your setup.

It also provides you with a perspective view and a sun simulator to determine where the shadows will be in your installation.

Ezzing 3DLayout is an embeddable webapp. You can integrate it inside your own system and customize many elements inside, from module models to preferred default settings for each roof type.

In this document you will find a brief showcase of the different areas of the app, a technical explanation on how to integrate this webapp inside your platform, a full description of the API that will allow you to communicate with the 3DLayout, and finally a description on how to customize different parts of the app.



You can test the app by visiting this link:

<https://layout.ezzing.com/#/demo>

Also you can follow a tutorial to learn the basics of the 3DLayout in this link:

<https://layout.ezzing.com/#/tutorial>



# Screenshots



# 3DLayout Interface

The 3DLayout interface has two different parts. The **aside panel** and the **canvas area**.

## Aside Panel

In the aside panel you can find functionalities related to the current active building and other objects in the scene.









## Canvas Area

In the canvas area you can see the satellite view and three different sets of elements, the **buildings index** on the left side, the **main options buttons** on the top, and the **control buttons** on the bottom-right corner.



## Buildings Index

In the buildings index you can see the active building and select another one to become active.



## Main Options

These are the main options in the canvas area.



All this buttons are the **main options custom buttons**. You can customize this set of buttons by hiding some of them, by sorting them, or by adding new buttons.

The default custom buttons are:

- redo
- undo
- save
- snapshot
- sun simulation
- perspective view

- fullscreen
- satellite provider selector (only showed if available)

Please, visit the section [Custom Buttons](#) to learn how to add your own buttons.

## Control Buttons

These are map related buttons. You can also customize the upper section of this set of buttons by hiding some of them or by adding new buttons



Fixed buttons in this area:

- zoom in
- zoom out

Default control custom buttons

- search address
- geolocation

Please, visit the section [Custom Buttons](#) to learn how to add your own functions.

# How To Use

## Api Key And Autentication

To start using the 3DLayout in your platform, you need to add the following script:

```
<script data-key="API_KEY_HERE" src="https://layout.ezzing.com/lib.js"></script>
```

where you would replace `API_KEY_HERE` by an API key we provide you for your account.

## DOM Element

You need an element in the body of your html page, a div where **the 3DLayout will fit inside this element.**

This div can't be bigger than the view size, and **no scroll** has to be applied to the html page.

You should not change the ezzing3d element size (width or height) but change the size of this container div.

```
<div style='height:100vh; width: 100vw'>  
  <ezzing3d id='ezzing3d'></ezzing3d>  
</div>
```

## Basic Functions

Adding the `client.min.js` script with a valid API Key makes available the `Ezzing3DApi` global object, which we will use to start using the 3DLayout.

The `Ezzing3DApi` object has the following functions:

- `createLayout`
- `getLayout`
- `listLayouts`
- `loadLayout`



## CreateLayout

Create a new layout with the specified information.

```
var data = {
  title: "EzzingSolar",
  latitude: 40.428121,
  longitude: -3.698695,
  address: "Calle de Sagasta, 18",
  zip: "28004",
  city: "Madrid",
  province: "Madrid",
  country: "Spain"
};
```

Where all values are optional except latitude and longitude that are required.

```
Ezzing3DApi.createLayout(data, function(err, layoutData) {
  if (err) throw err;
  console.log(layoutData);
});
```

Which will return the information from the created layout:

```
{
  id: 1093,
  title: "EzzingSolar",
  address: "Calle de Sagasta, 18",
  zip: "28004Madrid",
  city: "Madrid",
  province: "Madrid",
  country: "Spain",
  latitude: "40.428121",
  longitude: "-3.698695",
  created_at: "2016-08-18T17:15:15+0000",
  updated_at: "2016-08-19T10:14:34+0000",
  url: "https://layout.ezzing.com/#/GXXlgzDk0rPsrdxWfDsE5Cdi9FwUrBPx7GfuxSf0::1093"
}
```

```
{
  id: the layout id (integer), you need this id to load the project or retrieve information,
  title: A title for the project,
  address: the address
  zip: the zip code,
  city: the city,
  province: the province,
  country: the contry,
  latitude: latitude value in decimal degrees (remember to include the negative sign for south
and west coordinates) ,
  longitude: longitude value in decimal degrees (remember to include the negative sign for
south and west coordinates),
  created_at: creation date,
  updated_at: modification date,
  url: an url to visit the project or embed it as an iframe
}
```

The url can be used to embed a readonly version of the project. You can read a description of this methods in the [Showcase mode](#) section.

## GetLayout

Returns a layout's information related to the given id

```
Ezzing3DApi.getLayout(id, function(err, layoutData) {
  if (err) throw err;
  console.log(layoutData);
});
```

## ListLayouts

Returns a list of all your created layouts.

```
Ezzing3DApi.listLayouts(function(err, layoutData) {
  if (err) throw err;
  console.log(layoutData);
});
```

## LoadLayout

Sets up the 3DLayout interface into the eZZing3D container and loads the project related to the given id.

```
EZZing3DApi.loadLayout(id, function(err, layout, container) {
  if (err) throw err;
});
```

loadLayout can receive an options argument where you can setup some customizations.

You can read a description of this methods in the [Layout Rules](#) section.

```
var rules = {};

EZZing3DApi.loadLayout(id, rules, function(err, layout, container) {
  if (err) throw err;
});
```

This method returns two objects, where:

- layout: Exposes an object with methods to interact with the 3DLayout.

You can read a description of this methods in the [3DLayout Communication System](#) section.

- container: the DOM element where the 3DLayot is created.

## Showcase Mode

If you want to show the layout to a customer or embed it in read-only mode in another page of your platform (to act as a thumbnail of the project) you can do it by adding an iframe element with a modified version of the url of the layout.

### Showcase Without Camera Spin

```
<iframe src=(url + "/showcase")> </iframe>
```

In this mode the 3DLayout will show the project in perspective mode without any gui elements and a quiet 3d view. You can click and drag with the mouse to rotate the view and zoom with the mouse wheel.

## Showcase With Camera Spin

```
<iframe src=(url + "/spin-showcase")> </iframe>
```

In this mode the 3DLayout will show the project in perspective mode without any gui elements and a rotating 3d view. You can click and drag with the mouse to rotate the view and zoom with the mouse wheel. Once clicked the rotation will stop.

# 3DLayout Communication System

## Info Events Sent By 3DLayout

The 3DLayout trigger different events to report actions when they are accomplished or to inform on GUI changes.

An example on how to listen this events

```
var container = window.document.getElementById('ezzing3d');

container.addEventListener("buildingSelected", function(event, data){
    console.log(event.detail);
});
```

The full list of events emitted by the 3DLayout are:

- zoomChanged
- fullscreen
- tabChanged
- editArea
- editKeepout
- editTree
- areaChanged
- buildingChanged
- roofChanged
- editRoof
- editVertices
- buildingRemoved
- buildingSelected
- buildingCreated

### ZoomChanged

This event is triggered when the zoom is changed in the canvas. It sends the zoom level value.

### Fullscreen



This event is triggered when the user changes from normal view to fullscreen. It sends **true** when changing to fullscreen and **false** when disabling fullscreen mode

## TabChanged

This event is triggered each time the user changes the aside panel navigation tab. It sends a string with the current tab name, the values can be one of this: [ "building", "areas", "keepouts", "trees" ]

## EditArea

This event is triggered each time the user enters the edit section of an area. The event sends the **area.id**

## EditKeepout

This event is triggered each time the user enters the edit section of a keepout. The event sends the **keepout.id**

## EditTree

This event is triggered each time the user enters the edit section of a tree. The event sends the **tree.id**

## AreaChanged

This event is triggered each time an area attribute is changed. The event sends back an array with this info:

```
[area.id, attribute, value]
```

## BuildingChanged

This event is triggered each time a building is changed. The event sends back an array with this info:

```
[building.id, building attribute, value]
```

## RoofChanged

This event is triggered each time a roof attribute is changed. The event sends back an array with this info:

```
[building.id, roof attribute, value]
```

## EditRoof

This event is triggered each time the user enters the roof edit section of a building. The event sends the **building.id**

## EditVertices

This event is triggered each time the user enters the vertices edit section of a building. The event sends the **building.id**

## BuildingRemoved

This event is triggered each time a building is deleted. The event sends the **building.id** (after this operation this building no longer exists in the project)

## BuildingSelected

This event is triggered each time a new building becomes active. The event sends the **building.id**

## BuildingCreated

This event is triggered each time a new building is created. The event sends the **building.id**

# Functions To Retrieve Info From 3DLayout

There are a set of functions to retrieve information from the 3DLayout.

For all these functions you can pass a callback as an argument to be executed when data is retrieved.

## Generic Functions

Set of generic functions to retrieve project information from the layout. You just need to pass the **callback**, no other arguments are needed.

- `getCurrentBuildingId`
- `getLayoutData`
- `getNumberOfModules`
- `getTotalPower`
- `getPower`

## GetCurrentBuildingId

```
layout.getCurrentBuildingId(callback);
```

This function returns the id value of the current active building.

## GetLayoutData

```
layout.getLayoutData(callback);
```

This function returns a JSON with an array of buildings.

Each building in the array contains:

```
{
  id: the building id,
  name: the building name,
  areas: an array of areas in the building
}
```

each area in the areas array contains:

```
{
  id: the area id,
  name: the area name
}
```

## GetNumberOfModules

```
layout.getNumberOfModules(callback);
```

This function returns a JSON with an array of buildings.

Each building in the array contains:

```
{
  id: the building id,
  name: the building name,
  number of modules: total of modules in the building
  areas: an array of areas in the building
}
```

Each area in the areas array contains:

```
{
  id: the area id,
  name: the area name,
  number of modules: total of modules in the area
}
```

## GetTotalPower

```
layout.getTotalPower(callback);
```

Returns the total power for all the buildings in the project

## GetPower

```
layout.getPower(callback);
```

Returns an array of all buildings in the project

Each building in the array contains:

```
{
  id: the building id,
  name: the building name,
  power: the total power for this building,
  areas: array of areas in this building
}
```

```
}
```

Each area in the areas array contains:

```
{
  id: the area id,
  name: the area name,
  power: total power in this area
}
```

## Building Related Functions

Set of generic functions to retrieve building related information from the layout. In this set of functions you should pass an existing building id, and a callback.

- `getBuildingInfo`
- `getRoofInfo`
- `getBuildingPosition`

### GetBuildingInfo

```
layout.getBuildingInfo(id, callback);
```

Returns building information for a given building.id

The data returned is:

```
{
  id: the building id,
  name: the building name,
  height: building height (in meters),
  regular: true if building angles are all equal to 90°, false otherwise.
  buildingArea: building area measure (in square meters),
  vertices: building vertices in lat/long coordinates,
  modules: total of modules in the building
  power: total power of the building,
}
```



## GetRoofInfo

```
layout.getRoofInfo(id, callback);
```

Returns roof information for a given building.id]

The data returned is:

```
{
  height: roof height (in meters, not including building height),
  inclination: roof angle (in degrees),
  material: roof material (i.e: tiled/corugated),
  orientation: roof orientation (i.e: east/west or nort/south),
  type: roof type (i.e: flat, pent, gabled, etc...)
}
```

## GetBuildingPosition

```
layout.getBuildingPosition(id, callback);
```

Returns building position info for a given building.id

The data returned is:

```
{
  center: the building center in lat/long coords
  vertices: an array of building vertices in lat/long coords
}
```

## Area Related Functions

Set of generic functions to retrieve Area related information from the layout. In this set of functions you should pass an existing area id, and a callback.

- getAreaInfo
- getModuleInfoByArea
- getModulesStructureByArea
- getAreaOffset

## GetAreaInfo

```
layout.getAreaInfo(id, callback);
```

returns area info for a given area.id]

The data returned is:

```
{
  id: the area id,
  name: the area name,
  offset: the area offset,
  placement: placement (i.e: portrait / landscape),
  structure: i.e: east-west / standard,
  inclination: modules inclination (in degrees),
  azimuth: modules azimuthal inclination (in degrees),
  areaMCoords: array containing area vertices coordinates in meters (with origin in the
building center),
  areaOffsetMCoords: array containing offsetted area vertices coordinates in meters (with
origin in the building center) ,
  wallSizes: size in meters for each area wall,
  wallAzimuth: azimuthal angle for the external area wall,
  power: total power of the area.
}
```

## GetModuleInfoByArea

```
layout.getModuleInfoByArea(id, callback);
```

returns module info for a given area.id]

The data returned is:

```
{
  id: the module id,
  name: the module model name,
  reference: extra model information,
  width: the width of the module (in meters),
```

```

height: the height of the module (in meters),
length: the length of the module (in meters),
power: the power of the module
}

```

## GetModulesStructureByArea

```
layout.getModulesStructureByArea(id, callback);
```

returns a JSON with an array of modules for a given area.id

The data for each module in the array is:

```

{
  x: x position of the module in meters (with origin in the building center),
  y: y position of the module in meters (with origin in the building center),
  col: column to which the module belongs,
  row: row to which the module belongs,,
  rX: rotation of the module in the X axis (inclination),
  rZ: rotation of the module in the Z axis (azimuth),
  color: the color of the module (only exist if color is not default),
}

```

## GetAreaOffset

```
layout.getAreaOffset(id, offset, callback);
```

Returns an array of vertices containing the offsetted area for a given area.id and offset

If the offset is a negative value, then the area is reduced by the offset value (in meters)

# Layout Rules

The user can customize many options in the 3DLayout. By passing a 'rules' attribute to the 3DLayout instance, with a collection of objects, you can define the default values, add special behaviours to the 3DLayout and customize the interface.

Example of rules object:

```
var rules = {  
  'display': true,  
  'zoom': 21,  
  'logo': false,  
  'CustomPalette': ['#ff0000', '#00ff00']  
}
```

Available rule objects expected by the 3DLayout:

- Special
  - perspective
  - spin
  - readonly
  - showcase
  - zoom
  - logo
- Default Values
  - modules
  - DefaultRoofs
  - DefaultBuilding
  - CustomPalette
- Custom Buttons
  - MainoptionsCustomButtons
  - ControlCustomButtons
  - AsideCustomButtons

## Special Behaviours

### Perspective

---

When this options is set to true, the project starts in perspective mode.

```
{'perspective': true}
```

## Spin

It only works in combination with perspective option. When this options is set to true, the project starts in perspective mode and the camera slowly rotate around.

```
{'spin': true}
```

## Read Only

It only works in combination with perspective option. When this options is set to true, the project starts in perspective mode and all the GUI is hidden, avoiding the user to change anything in the layout.

```
{'readonly': true}
```

## Showcase

When this options is set to true, the project starts in perspective and write-only mode. This is an special feature to showcase the layout.

```
{'showcase': true}
```

## Zoom

You can set the starting zoom value. Zoom values use to range between 17 (far) to 24 (near).

```
{'zoom': 21}
```

## Logo

You can choose to show (true) or hide (false) the ezzingsolar logo from the top part of the aside panel.



```
{'logo': true}
```

## Default Values

User can define the default values for modules, buildings, roofs and even the color palette for modules.

## Modules

User can define the solar modules available in the 3DLayout.

Sample values to define modules:

```
{
  "modules": [
    {
      "id": 4410,
      "name": "Canadian Solar",
      "reference": "250Wp Polykristallijn",
      "power": 250,
      "length": 1.638,
      "width": 0.982,
      "height": 0.04
    }, {
      "id": 41403,
      "name": "Canadian Solar",
      "reference": "260WP All Black",
      "power": 260,
      "length": 1.638,
      "width": 0.982,
      "height": 0.04
    }
  ]
}
```

The attributes for each module are:

```
{
  id: a reference number (should be unique for each model)
  name: brand and model of the module
  reference: the reference of the model
  power: power generated by the module (in watts peak)
  lenght: lenght of the module (in meters)
  width: width of the module (in meters)
  height: height of the module (in meters)
}
```

Note: the **id** value should be diferent for each module in the list.

## DefaultRoofs

User can define the default values for each roof type.

The 3DLayout currently has five available roof types: **flat**, **pent**, **gabled**, **hipped** and **pyramid**.

Only roof types described in this objects are available to the user.

Sample values to define Default Roofs:

```
{
  "DefaultRoofs": {
    'gabled': {
      //roof related
      "roofMaterial": "tiled",
      "availableRoofMaterial": ["tiled", "corrugated"],
      "orientation": "EW",
      "availableorientation": ["EW", "SN"],
      "roofInclination": 30,
      //area related
      "moduleId": 47113,
      "structure": "Standard",
      "availableStructures": ["Standard", "EW"],
      "offset": 0.4,
      "inset": {
        "x": 0.02,
```

```

        "y": 0.02
    },
    "azimuth": "",
    "moduleInclination": 0,
    "moduleType": "portrait",
    "availableModuleType": ["portrait", "landscape"],
    "locked": [],
    "hidden": []
},
'hipped': {
    //roof related
    "roofMaterial": "tiled",
    "availableRoofMaterial": ["tiled", "corrugated"],
    "orientation": "EW",
    "availableorientation": ["EW", "SN"],
    "roofInclination": 30,
    //area related
    "moduleId": 47113,
    "structure": "Standard",
    "availableStructures": ["Standard", "EW"],
    "offset": 0.4,
    "inset": {
        "x": 0.02,
        "y": 0.02
    },
    "azimuth": "",
    "moduleInclination": 0,
    "moduleType": "portrait",
    "availableModuleType": ["portrait", "landscape"],
    "locked": [],
    "hidden": []
},
'pyramid': {
    //roof related
    "roofMaterial": "tiled",
    "availableRoofMaterial": ["tiled", "corrugated"],
    "orientation": "",
    "availableorientation": [],
    "roofInclination": 30,

```

```
//area related
"moduleId": 47113,
"structure": "Standard",
"availableStructures": ["Standard", "EW"],
"offset": 0.4,
"inset": {
  "x": 0.02,
  "y": 0.02
},
"azimuth": "",
"moduleInclination": 0,
"moduleType": "portrait",
"availableModuleType": ["portrait", "landscape"],
"locked": [],
"hidden": []
},
'pent': {
  //roof related
  "roofMaterial": "tiled",
  "availableRoofMaterial": ["tiled", "corrugated"],
  "orientation": "S",
  "availableorientation": ["E", "W", "N", "S"],
  "roofInclination": 30,
  //area related
  "moduleId": 47113,
  "structure": "Standard",
  "availableStructures": ["Standard", "EW"],
  "offset": 0.4,
  "inset": {
    "x": 0.02,
    "y": 0.02
  },
  "azimuth": "",
  "moduleInclination": 0,
  "moduleType": "portrait",
  "availableModuleType": ["portrait", "landscape"],
  "locked": [],
  "hidden": []
}
```

```

    },
    'flat': {
      //roof related
      "roofMaterial": "Bitum",
      "availableRoofMaterial": ["Bitum", "Concrete", "EPDM", "PVC"],
      "orientation": "",
      "availableorientation": [],
      "roofInclination": 0,
      //area related
      "moduleId": 47113,
      "structure": "EW",
      "availableStructures": ["EW", "Standard"],
      "offset": 1,
      "inset": {
        "x": 0.02,
        "y": 0.01
      },
    },
    "azimuth": "",
    "moduleInclination": 10,
    "availableModuleInclination": [10, 15, 20],
    "moduleType": "landscape",
    "availableModuleType": ["portrait", "landscape"],
    "locked": [],
    "hidden": []
  }
}
}

```

Attributes explanation for default roof description

```

{
  //roof related
  "roofMaterial": should be one from the availableRoofMaterial list,
  "availableRoofMaterial": array of strings with the roof material names,
  "orientation": should be one from the availableorientation list, it can be an empty string for
flat types,
  "availableorientation": array of strings with the orientation names. ['EW', 'SN'] or ['E', "W",
"N", "S"]

```

```

"roofInclination": angle for the roof (in degrees),
//area related
"moduleId": it is the default module model id, it is an optional attribute, if it doesn't exist the
first model in the module list will be used,
"structure": should be one from the availableStructures list,
"availableStructures": array of strings with the structure names ["EW", "Standard"],
"offset": the distance to avoid from area borders (in meters),
"inset": {
  "x": the distance between module borders in the x axis (in meters) ,
  "y": the distance between module borders in the x axis (in meters)
},
"azimuth": angle between the module and the north pole, it can be set as an empty string
to let the 3DLayout to calculate the angle according to the external wall of the area,
"moduleInclination": default module inclination. if availableModuleInclination is an array,
this value should match one of the options in the array,
"availableModuleInclination": this value can be an array of integers to restrict the
inclination to this values. It can also be defined as an empty string to ignore the restriction,
"moduleType": should be one from the availableModuleType list,
"availableModuleType": array of strings with the available module types (i.e ["landscape",
"portrait"])
"locked": array of strings with the area attributes that should be locked,
"hidden": array of strings with the area attributes that should be hidden
}

```

## DefaultBuilding

User can define the default building. This are the default values for each new created building.

Sample values to define default building:

```

{
  "DefaultBuilding": {
    data: {
      height: 10,
      roof: {
        type: 'gabled',
        inclination: 30,
        orientation: 'EW',

```

```

        material: 'tiled'
      },
      vertices: [],
      areas: [],
      keepouts: []
    }
  }
}

```

The attributes for the default building:

```

{
  data: {
    height: default height of the building (in meters),
    roof: {
      type: roof type (one of the available types in the defaultRoofs object),
      inclination: angle for the roof (in degrees),
      orientation: orientation of the roof ridge ('EW' for east-west or 'NS' for north-south
orientation),
      material: material of the roof (one of the available materials in the defaultRoofs
object),
    },
    vertices: []
    areas: [],
    keepouts: []
  }
}

```

## CustomPalette

User can define a custom set of hexadecimal colors. This colors are used to define module colors.

To define your own color palette use this squeme:

```

{
  "CustomPalette": [
    '#242345',

```

```
'#000000',
'#ff0000'
]
}
```

## Custom Buttons

There are several areas in the 3DLayout where the user can add his own functions. This areas are the **main options buttons** and the **control buttons**. Each one are defined in a JSON description that can be added to the layoutRules object.

When the user adds a new button, this is defined as a event emitter.

We use the fontawesome icons collection, so you can use it to define new buttons.

### MainoptionsCustomButtons



The buttons on top of the canvas are custom buttons. User can define new custom buttons in this area.

Here you can hide some existing buttons, change the order of them and create new ones with the ability to trigger an event.

This is the default MainoptionsCustomButtons:

```
{
  "MainoptionsCustomButtons": [
    {
      click: 'undo.undo()',
      tooltip: 'undo',
      class: 'fa fa-fw fa-undo',
      location: 'left'
    },
    {
      click: 'undo.redo()',
      tooltip: 'redo',
      class: 'fa fa-fw fa-repeat',
```



```

        location: 'left'
    },
    {
        click: 'save(true)',
        tooltip: 'save',
        ngclass: 'saveButtonClass()',
        location: 'left'
    },
    {
        click: "snapshot()",
        tooltip: "takeSnapshot",
        class: "fa fa-fw fa-camera-retro"
    }, {
        click: "widgets.simulation.toggle()",
        tooltip: "sunSimulation",
        class: "fa fa-fw fa-sun-o"
    }, {
        click: "setCamera('orthographic')",
        hide: "display.camera.name === 'orthographic'",
        tooltip: "switchTo2D",
        class: "fa fa-fw fa-square-o"
    }, {
        click: "setCamera('perspective')",
        hide: "display.camera.name === 'perspective'",
        tooltip: "switchTo3D",
        class: "fa fa-fw fa-cube"
    }, {
        click: "setScreen('full')",
        hide: "fullScreen",
        tooltip: "switch to full screen",
        class: "fa fa-fw fa-arrows-alt"
    }, {
        click: "setScreen('normal')",
        hide: "!fullScreen",
        tooltip: "cancel full screen",
        class: "fa fa-fw fa-desktop"
    }, {
        click: "setProvider(0)",
        hide: "map.provider === 0 || map.provider === 1",

```

```

        tooltip: "cyclomedia",
        class: "fa fa-fw fa-map"
    }, {
        click: "setProvider(1)",
        hide: "map.provider === 1 || map.provider === 2",
        tooltip: "grid",
        class: "fa fa-fw fa-th"
    }, {
        click: "setProvider(2)",
        hide: "map.provider === 2 || map.provider === 0",
        tooltip: "google",
        class: "fa fa-fw fa-google"
    }
]
}

```

To customize this buttons you can comment out the lines of the button you want to hide or extend the list by adding new objects with the same structure

When you add new buttons, an event with the name you define in the click field is send every time the button is clicked.

You can use location: 'left' to align the buttons to the left, and use location: 'right' or nothing to align the buttons to the right side.

```

{
  click: a string with the event name you want to trigger,
  hide: a condition to hide the button (this value is optional),
  tooltip: a string with the operator description, to show as a tooltip,
  class: a fontawesome class to define the icon,
  location: where to align the button, if not defined, the button goes to the right
}

```

## ControlCustomButtons



The buttons over the zoom in and zoom out can be customized the same way the mainoptions custom buttons.

This is the default ControlCustomButtons:

```
{
  "ControlCustomButtons": [
    {
      click: 'widgets.geocoding.toggle()',
      tooltip: 'searchAddress',
      class: 'fa fa-fw fa-search'
    },
    {
      click: '!geolocating && geolocate()',
      hide: 'geolocating',
      tooltip: 'geolocation',
      class: 'fa fa-fw fa-map-marker'
    },
    {
      click: '!geolocating && geolocate()',
      hide: '!geolocating',
      tooltip: 'geolocation',
      class: 'fa fa-fw fa-spinner ng-class:{"fa-spin": geolocating}'
    }
  ]
}
```

To customize this buttons you can comment out the lines of the button you want to hide or extend the list by adding new objects with the same structure

```
{
  click: a string with the event name you want to trigger,
  hide: a condition to hide the button (this value is optional),
  tooltip: a string with the operator description, to show as a tooltip,
  class: a fontawesome class to define the icon
}
```

## Custom Logo

You can easily customize the logo showed in the aside by setting a new CSS style to the loading element. Just add this code to the styles part of your html file:

```
#ez3d-logo {
  background-image: url(path-to-your-png-logo) !important;
  background-size: 140px !important;
  background-position: 40px center !important;
  background-repeat: no-repeat !important;
}
```

Note you should use the **!important** attribute to overwrite the 3DLayout styles.

Please use a transparent background png for better results.

## Custom Loading Animation

You can easily customize the loading animation showed when starting the 3DLayout by setting a new CSS style to the loading element. Just add this code to the styles part of your html file:

```
#ez3d-loader {
  background-image: url(path-to-your-animated-gif) !important;
  background-size: auto 75% !important;
  background-position: center center !important;
  background-repeat: no-repeat !important;
}
```

Note you should use the **!important** attribute to overwrite the 3DLayout styles.

Please use a transparent background animated gif or png for better results.

# Changelog

## [2.6.0] - 2016-09-1

### Added

Some minor GUI changes to clarify the workflow.

Two new showcase options, with and without camera spinning. You can read a description of this methods in the [Showcase mode](#) section.

New **perspective**, **spin** and **readonly** options. You can read a description of this methods in the [Special Behaviours](#) section.

Custom Logo. You can read about this new feature in the [Custom Loading Animation](#) section.

Custom Loading Animation. You can read about this new feature in the [Custom Loading Animation](#) section.

### Changed

Navigation panel, save button and building index now becomes disabled when creating a building.

Undo, redo and save buttons in mainoptions becomes custom buttons. You can read a description of this new custom buttons in the [MainoptionsCustomButtons](#) section.

A helper message is showed when roof types are restricted due to irregular buildings. Also, restricted roof types are shown disabled.

A dialog window is showed when vertices or roof is edited, to alert the user about the reset of the building.

*Area offset* now is called **Edge Zone**

*Building height* now is called **Gutter height** as it doesn't count the roof height.

### Fixed

Some errata in the pdf (added measure units for all values)

Fix style for loading animation to adjust to window size.

## Deprecated

The *display* option is deprecated, now it's called **perspective**. Anyway, it still works with the old naming.

The layout Url extension `"/true"` is deprecated. You can read a description of the new extensions in the [Showcase mode](#) section. Anyway, it still works with the old naming.



ezzingsolar<sup>®</sup>