

PowerApps Control \ Components Framework介绍

Jinyu Xu | GPS CSA



Overview

- Introducing PCF
- Developing PCF
- Testing and debugging PCF
- Deploying PCF



Introducing PowerApps Component Framework

PowerApps Component Framework



跨PowerApps 三类应用程序的统一框架, 可提供标准化体验和更丰富的通用控件集



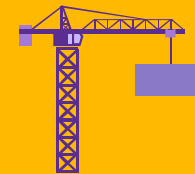
Visualize

Field Data
Dataset Data
Unbound Controls



Extend

Metadata Driven
Configurable
Reusable



Portable

Solution Aware
Controls and config
Responsive

PowerApps Component Framework



- PCF是 PowerApps/ D365 Customer Engagement 的可扩展平台，允许在应用程序的深处配置控件。
- 控件可以替换Forms上的列、View、Forms或Dashboard上的Subgrid。
- 可以根据数据类型配置控件。
- 这意味着一个控件可以应用于多个表的相同数据类型或视图的任何列。
- 在 Nodejs 之上以 React 原生构建，提供丰富的开发体验和视觉刺激的控件

PCF控件和Web resource的区别



以前，为了改变表单或视图上元素的外观和感觉，开发人员不得不从头开始创建 Html Web 资源以彻底检查 UI 的某些部分。

Html web 资源的问题是：

- 与后面页面上的元素没有原生互操作性
- 无法在多个表单、元素、视图上重用代码
- 需要大量工作才能使用较新的编程模型，例如 Angular 或 React
- 他们总是看起来与使用的应用程序脱节

这些问题都已通过 PCF Controls 得到解决！

PCF控件的优势

- 访问一组丰富的框架 API，这些 API 公开了组件生命周期管理、上下文数据和元数据等功能
- 通过 Web API、实用程序和数据格式化方法、摄像头、位置和麦克风等设备功能以及对话框、查找和整页渲染等易于调用的 UX 元素无缝访问服务器
- 支持现代网络实践
- 性能优化
- 可重用性
- 将所有文件zip到一个solution文件中

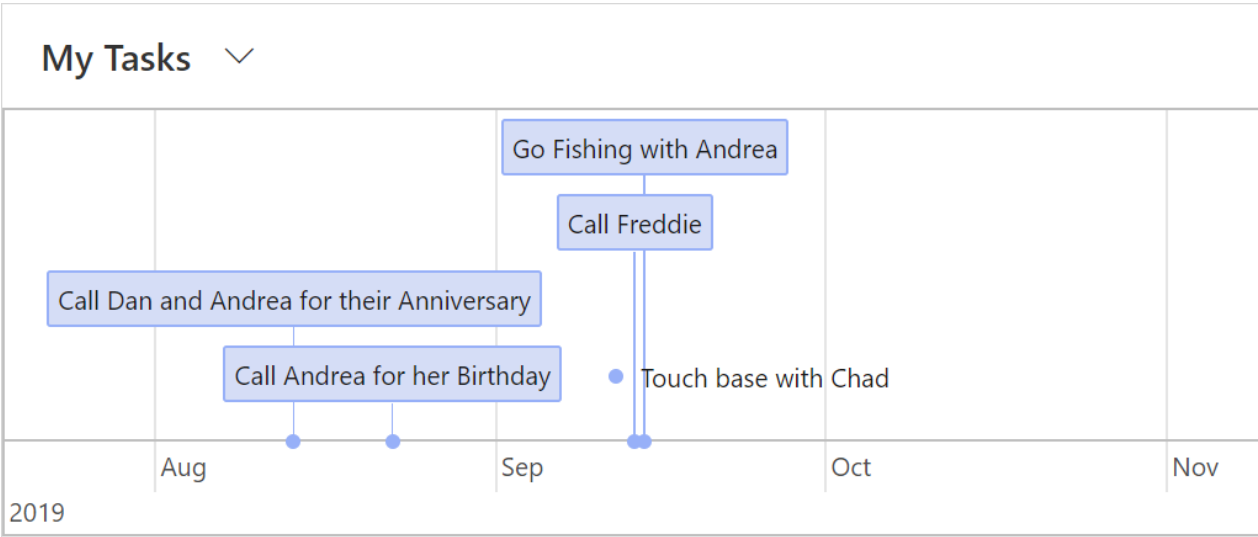
PCF控件的能力

- PCF 控件的一般功能包括能够为表单或视图上的列提供不同的 UI。
- 创建后，可以根据需要为尽可能多的列和视图配置相同的控件。
- 适用于 PowerApps 三种应用模型

举例:

- Form
 - Component replaces a column on a form
 - Custom Date Picker
 - Linear Slider for numeric columns
 - Custom Phone Number Formatting
- Data-set
 - Component replaces a view or subgrid
 - Addresses On a Map
 - Custom Editable grid
 - Show data differently

PCF实例



Posting+

Appointments

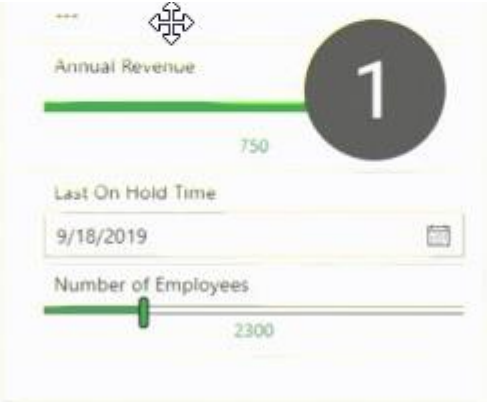
Phone Calls

Tasks

Customers

Accounts

Contacts



Project Number 123456

123456 copied to clipboard

All Phone Calls ▾

Subject: Followup with client on new deal
Regarding: University of Tulsa
Phone Number: 219-123-3322
Due: -

Subject: New client call
Regarding: Minneapolis - Saint Paul Intl Airport-Concourse F
Phone Number: -
Due: -

Subject: Provide details of new quote
Regarding: Woodland Hills Mall
Phone Number: 888-777-8888
Due: -

Lightbulb icon

+ icon

▼ icon

+ Add to

Dynamics 365 ▾ Demo Activities and Customers > Accounts

Home Recent Pinned

Activities Posting+ Appointments Phone Calls Tasks

Customers Accounts Contacts

MN ND Locations

Map Satellite

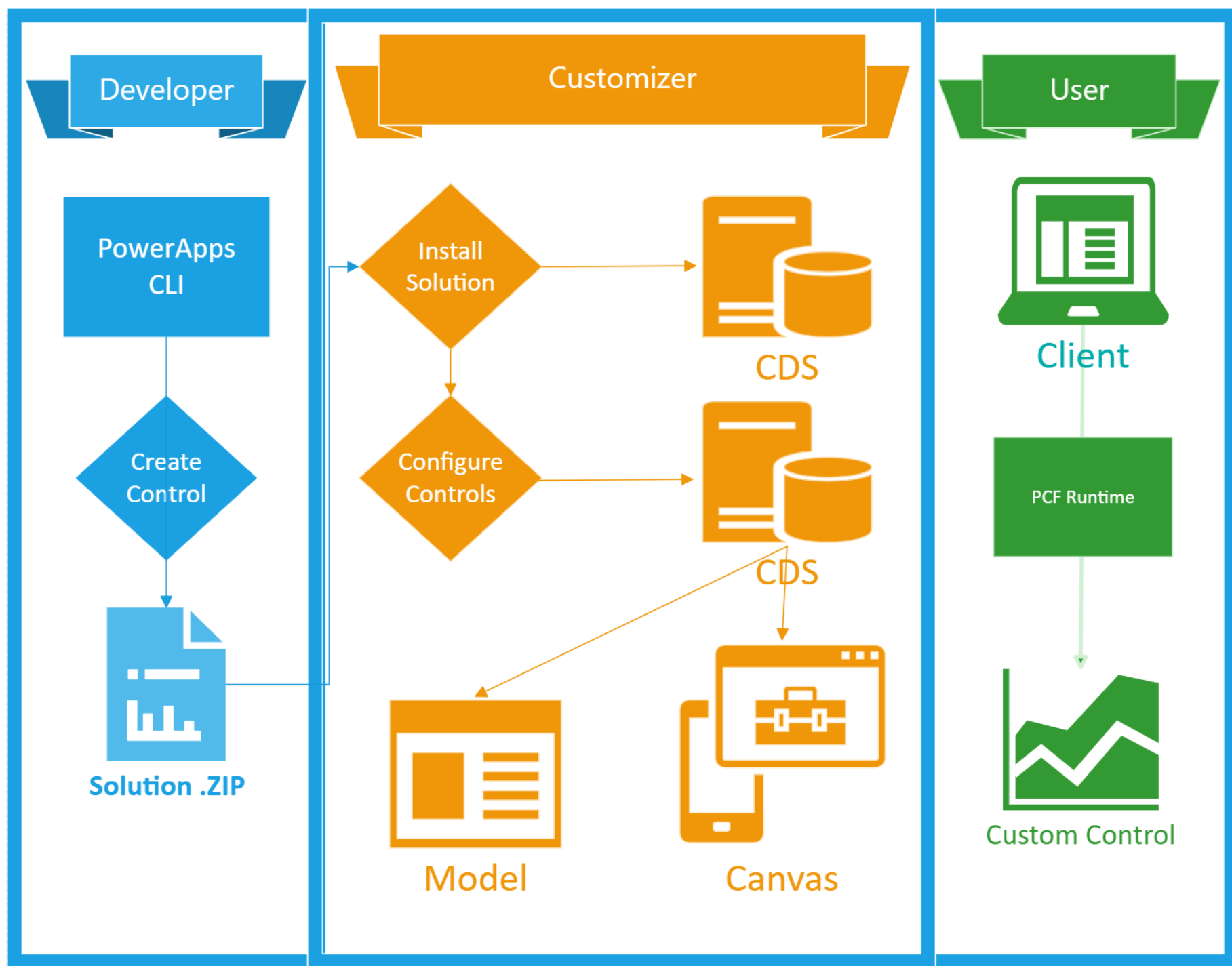
Winnipeg

MINN

1

United States

Map data ©2019 Google, INEGI Terms of Use



Developing PowerApps Component Framework

PCF控件开发的前提条件

- 选择你喜欢的 IDE
 - Visual Studio, Visual Studio Code, Notepad, Eclipse
 - Visual Studio Code is Free! <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>
- 提前安装
 - Install these before starting your first control
 - .NET Framework Developer pack 4.6.2
 - <https://dotnet.microsoft.com/download/dotnet-framework/net462>
 - NodeJs/NPM
 - <https://www.npmjs.com/get-npm>
 - PowerApps CLI (command line interface)
 - <https://aka.ms/PowerAppsCLI>

PCF 由什么组成?



Manifest File

Control definition

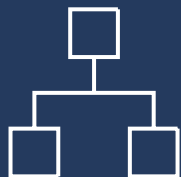
- Name
- Version
- Properties
- Resource files



Component Implementation

Typescript or JavaScript

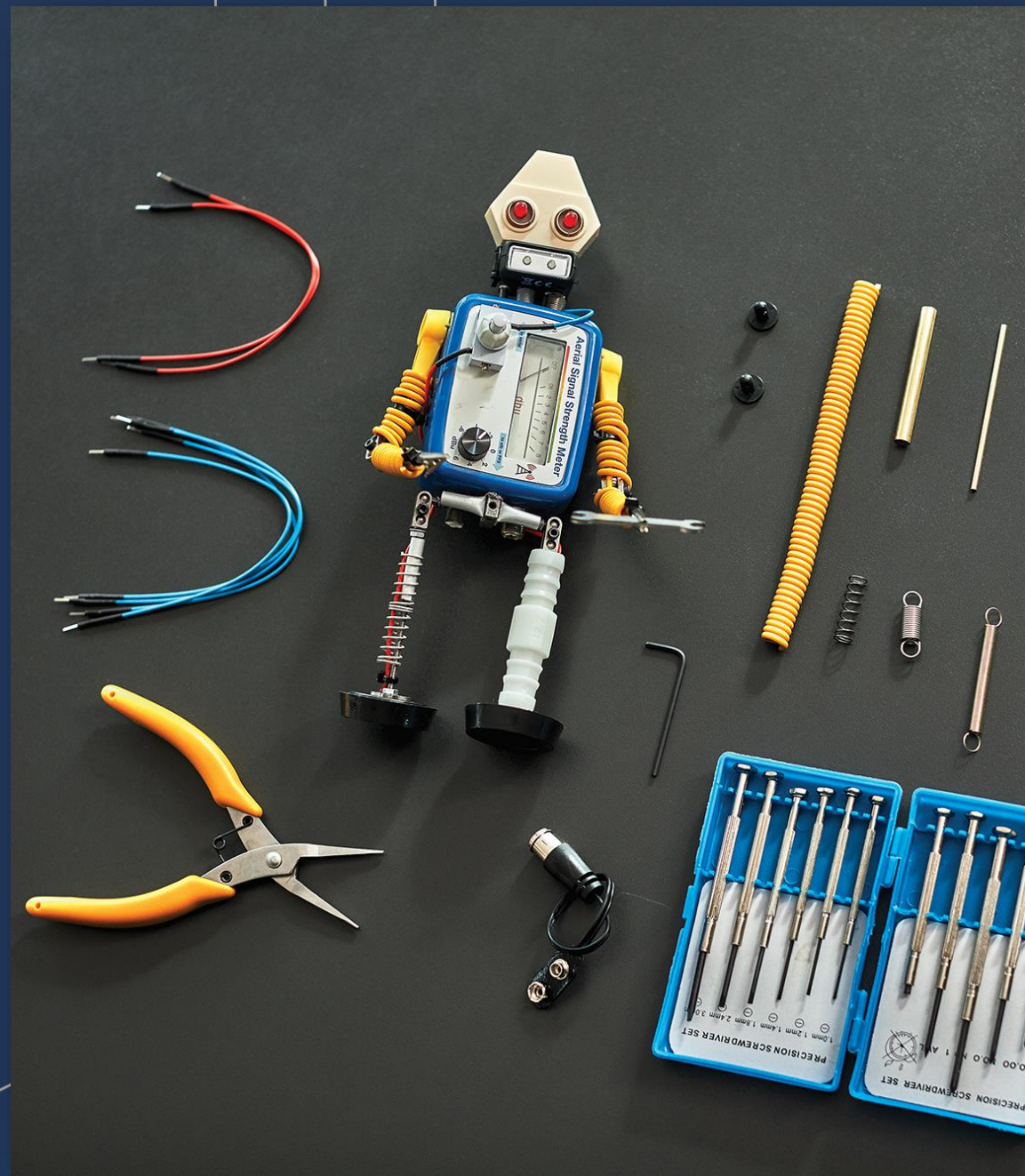
- User interface
- Functionality



Resource Files

Control artifacts

- JS Libraries
- CSS
- Localization
- Images etc



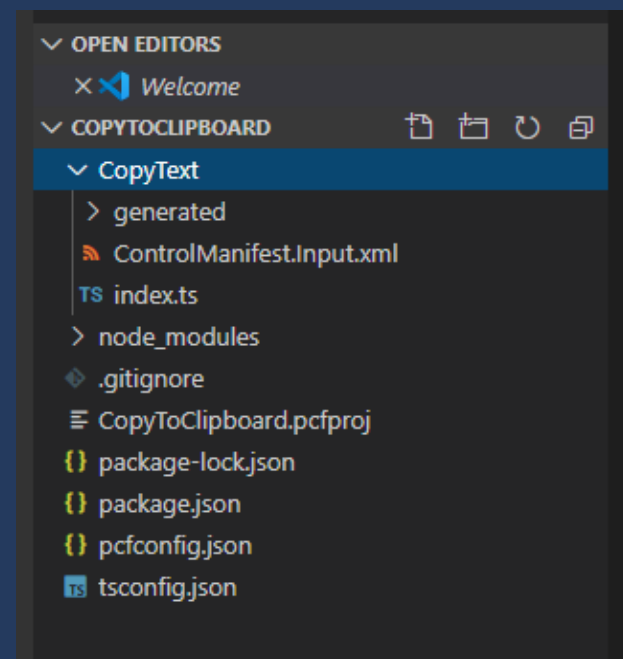
Sample PCF Component ([code](#))

PCF 控件开发

- 通过使用 VS 的开发人员命令提示符传递基本参数来创建一个新的组件项目

```
c:\CopyText>pac pcf init --namespace SampleNamespace --name CopyText --template field
The PowerApps component framework project was successfully created in 'c:\CopyText'.
Be sure to run 'npm install' in this directory to install project dependencies.
```

- **使用命令 `npm install` 安装项目 Build 工具**
- 最常使用的几个文件
 - Index.ts
 - Main logic implemented in this file
 - Typescript
 - ControlManifest.Input.xml
 - Configuration file
 - Reference supporting code files here, define input/output params



PCF – Index.ts

- Out of box, required methods provided by default
 - constructor
 - Init (required)
 - updateView (required)
 - getOutputs (optional)
 - destroy (required)

CopyText > TS index.ts > ...

```
1  import {IInputs, IOutputs} from "../generated/ManifestTypes";
2
3  export class CopyText implements ComponentFramework.StandardControl<IInputs, IOutputs> {
4      constructor(){ }
5      public init(context: ComponentFramework.Context<IInputs>,
6          notifyOutputChanged: () => void, state: ComponentFramework.Dictionary,
7          container:HTMLDivElement)
8      {
9          // Add control initialization code
10     }
11
12     public updateView(context: ComponentFramework.Context<IInputs>): void
13     {
14         // Add code to update control view
15     }
16
17     public getOutputs(): IOutputs
18     {
19         return {};
20     }
21
22     public destroy(): void
23     {
24         // Add code to cleanup control if necessary
25     }
26 }
```


PCF – ControlManifest.Input.xml



- Configuration file
- Define input/output params
- Elements
 - control
 - Defines the namespace and name of control
 - property
 - Input/output param, can be bound to a field or dataset
 - resources
 - Additional code or string files referenced with paths
 - feature-usage
 - Whether any device specific features need to be enabled

PCF – ControlManifest.Input.xml sample

```
CopyText > ControlManifest.Input.xml
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
2 <manifest>
3   <control namespace="SampleNamespace" constructor="CopyText" version="0.0.1" display-name-key="CopyText"
4     description-key="CopyText description" control-type="standard">
5     <!-- property node identifies a specific, configurable piece of data that the control expects from CDS -->
6     <property name="sampleProperty" display-name-key="Property_Display_Key" description-key="Property_Desc_Key"
7       of-type="SingleLine.Text" usage="bound" required="true" />
8     <!--
9       Property node's of-type attribute can be of-type-group attribute.
10      Example:
11      <type-group name="numbers">
12        <type>Whole.None</type>
13        <type>Currency</type>
14        <type>FP</type>
15        <type>Decimal</type>
16      </type-group>
17      <property name="sampleProperty" display-name-key="Property_Display_Key" description-key="Property_Desc_Key"
18      -->
19    <resources>
20      <code path="index.ts" order="1"/>
21      <!-- UNCOMMENT TO ADD MORE RESOURCES
22      <css path="css/CopyText.css" order="1" />
23      <resx path="strings/CopyText.1033.resx" version="1.0.0" />
24      -->
25    </resources>
26    <!-- UNCOMMENT TO ENABLE THE SPECIFIED API
27    <feature-usage>
28      <uses-feature name="Device.captureAudio" required="true" />
29      <uses-feature name="Device.captureImage" required="true" />
30      <uses-feature name="Device.captureVideo" required="true" />
31      <uses-feature name="Device.getBarcodeValue" required="true" />
32      <uses-feature name="Device.getCurrentPosition" required="true" />
33      <uses-feature name="Device.pickFile" required="true" />
34      <uses-feature name="Utility" required="true" />
35      <uses-feature name="WebAPI" required="true" />
36    </feature-usage>
37    -->
38  </control>
39 </manifest>
```

Office UI Fabric– Additional Library

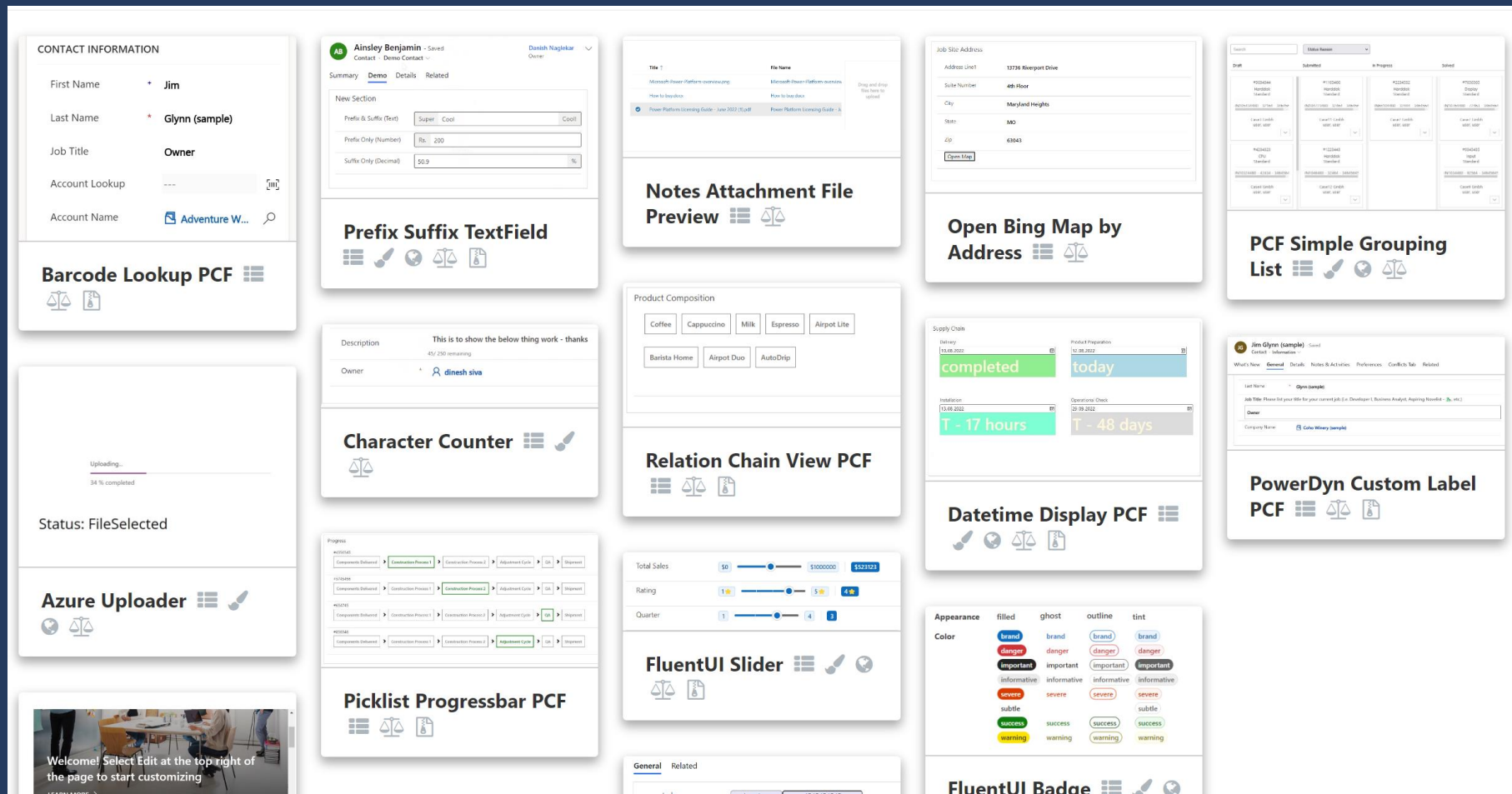


- Extensive library of controls styled to mimic office elements from common Microsoft pages
 - Office
 - Azure
 - Dynamics

<https://developer.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric#/controls>

- `npm i office-ui-fabric-react`

PCF Gallery



Testing and Debugging PowerApps Component Framework

Testing a PCF

- When ready to test out a control, run:
npm run build
npm start
- Browser with Test Harness is opened
- To end the Test session, type
Ctrl+C into the terminal or cmd window

PowerApps component framework Test Environment

val

Copy2Clipboard

✓ **Context Inputs**

Form Factor

Web

Component Container Width

Component Container Height

✓ **Data Inputs**

Property

_inputProperty

Value

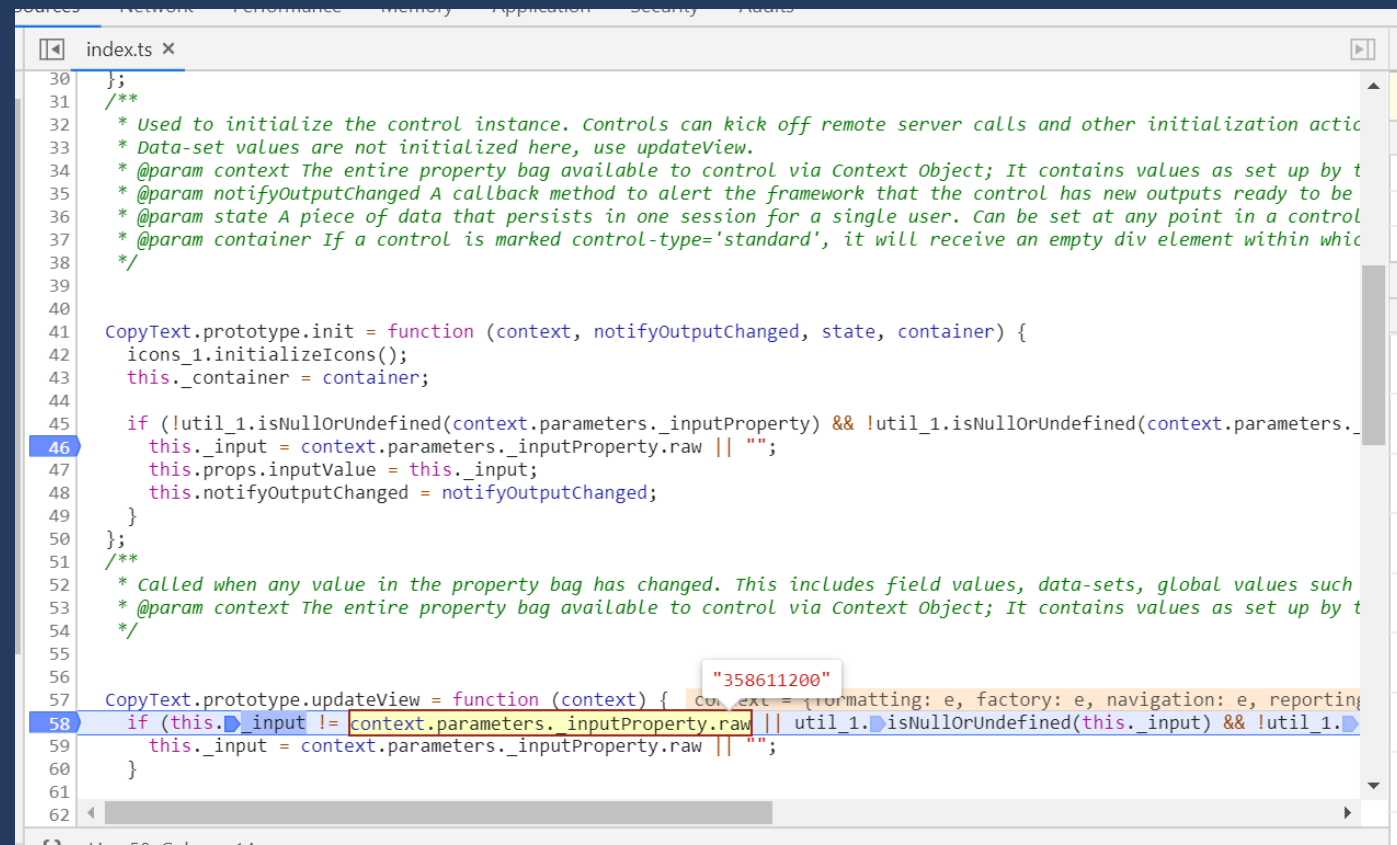
val

Type

SingleLine.Text

Debugging a PCF

- Debugging is easily performed through the browser devtools, either with the PCF test harness or with the control implemented in Dynamics
- To find the index.ts file, search source for a unique namespace or method name in your code

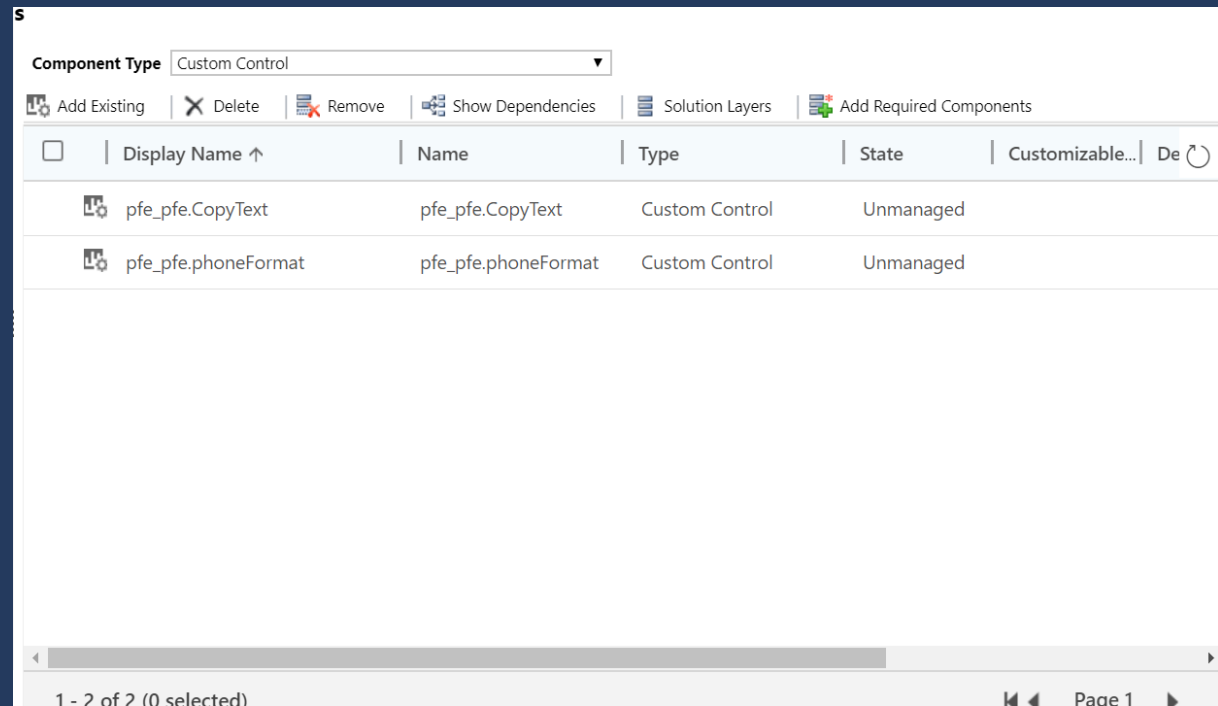


```
30  };
31  /**
32   * Used to initialize the control instance. Controls can kick off remote server calls and other initialization actions
33   * Data-set values are not initialized here, use updateView.
34   * @param context The entire property bag available to control via Context Object; It contains values as set up by the
35   * @param notifyOutputChanged A callback method to alert the framework that the control has new outputs ready to be
36   * @param state A piece of data that persists in one session for a single user. Can be set at any point in a control
37   * @param container If a control is marked control-type='standard', it will receive an empty div element within which
38   */
39
40
41  CopyText.prototype.init = function (context, notifyOutputChanged, state, container) {
42    icons_1.initializeIcons();
43    this._container = container;
44
45    if (!util_1.isNullOrUndefined(context.parameters._inputProperty) && !util_1.isNullOrUndefined(context.parameters._
46      this._input = context.parameters._inputProperty.raw || "";
47      this.props.inputValue = this._input;
48      this.notifyOutputChanged = notifyOutputChanged;
49    }
50  };
51  /**
52   * Called when any value in the property bag has changed. This includes field values, data-sets, global values such
53   * @param context The entire property bag available to control via Context Object; It contains values as set up by the
54   */
55
56
57  CopyText.prototype.updateView = function (context) {
58    if (this._input !== context.parameters._inputProperty.raw || util_1.isNullOrUndefined(this._input) && !util_1.
59      this._input = context.parameters._inputProperty.raw || "";
60  }
61
62
```


Deploying and Configuring PowerApps Component Framework

Deploying a PCF

- Controls can be deployed to PowerApps by:
 - Packaging a solution using the cmd line
 - Pushing the component directly from the cmd line (recommended)
- After control is pushed to a dev environment, use solutions to transfer them from environment to environment.



Configuring a PCF to be used

- Currently, only the legacy customization experience shows all controls.
- Edit a form, double click a column, click controls
- Click Add Control and select your control from the list
 - If it is not in the list, it might be a data-type mismatch.
- Ensure that you mark the radio buttons to select the new control you've configured.

The screenshot shows the 'Controls' tab in a configuration tool. It features a table with columns for 'Control', 'Web', 'Phone', and 'Tablet'. The 'phoneFormat' control is selected, indicated by a blue highlight and a checked radio button in the 'Phone' column. Below the table is an 'Add Control...' link. At the bottom, a section for 'phoneFormat' shows a table with 'Property' and 'Value' columns, where 'inputProperty *' is set to 'mobilephone'.

Control	Web	Phone	Tablet
Text Box (default)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
phoneFormat	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

[Add Control...](#)

phoneFormat

Property	Value
inputProperty *	mobilephone



Thank you