

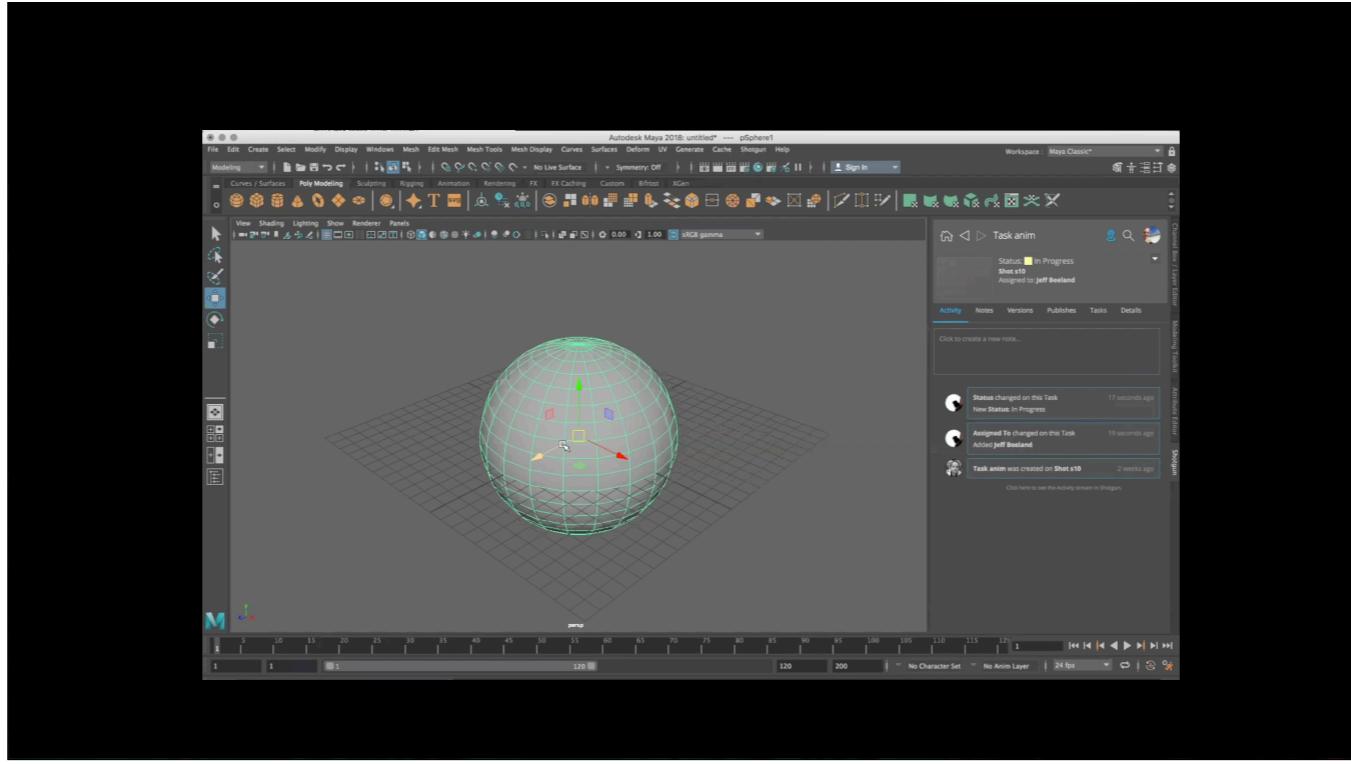


Jeff Beeland

Software Development Manager

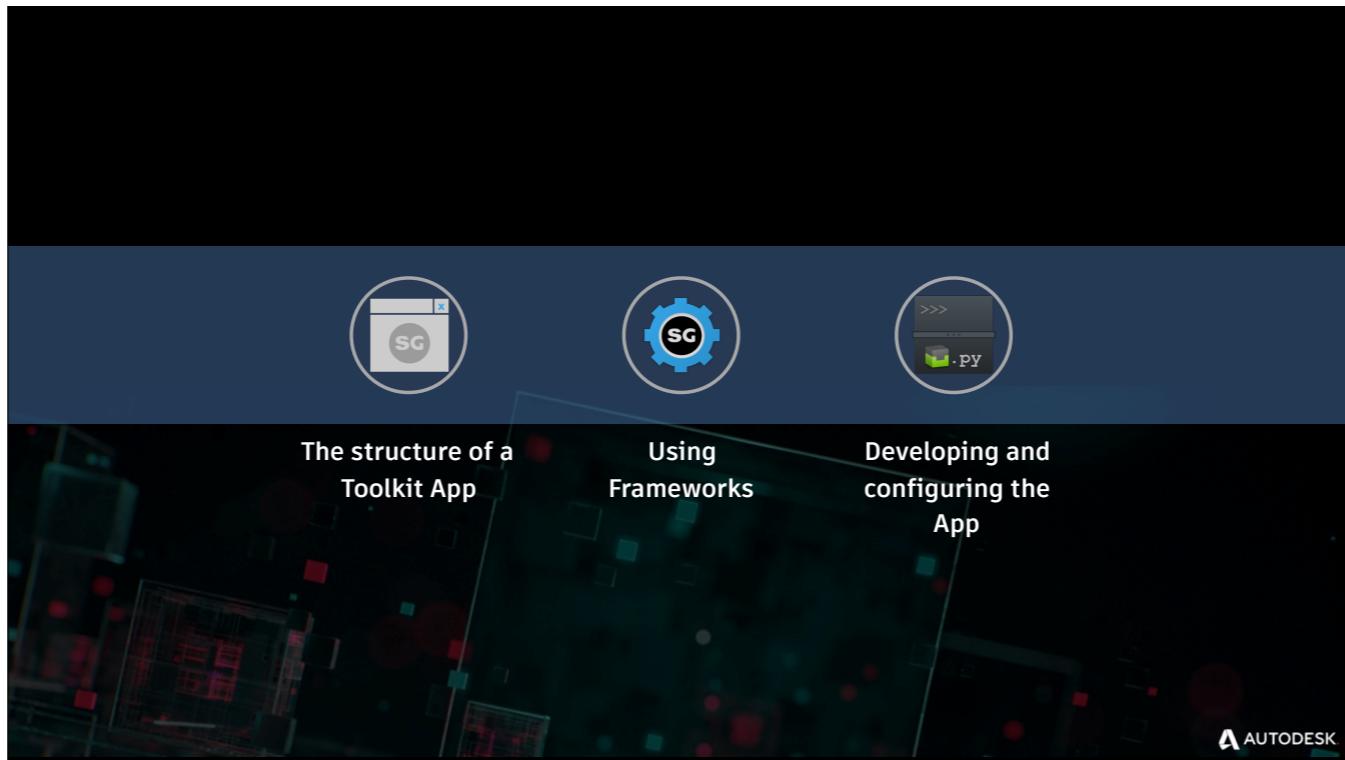
Jeff spent 11 years developing and supporting VFX and Animation pipelines at Rhythm and Hues and Blur Studio. For the past 3 years, he has worked as an engineer working on Shotgun as part of the Toolkit and Ecosystem teams.



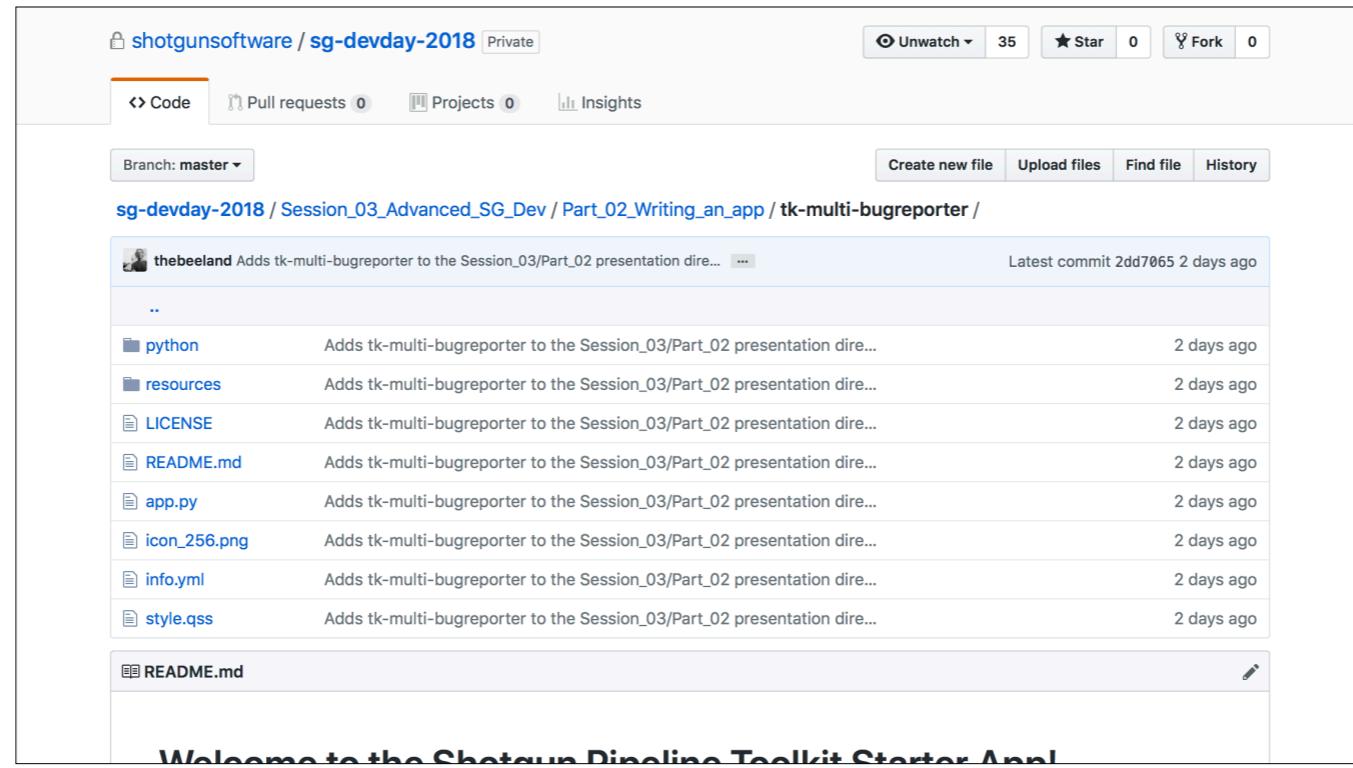


There's a story to tell, which is that an artist has found something wrong while they're working:

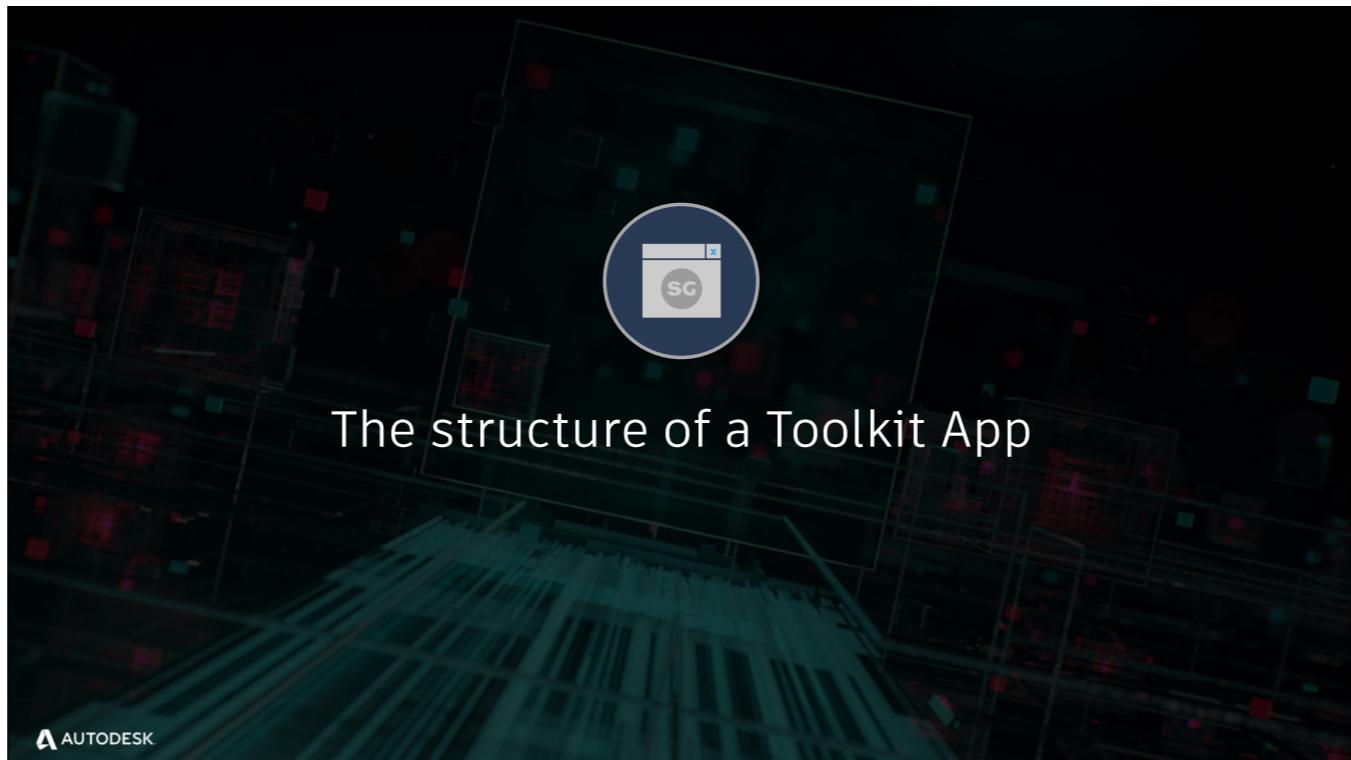
- * They report the issue using the Bug Reporter app
- * Mister Support was on the CC list, so they get an email notification
- * Mister Support goes to Shotgun and assigns the ticket to himself, and gives it a quick reply



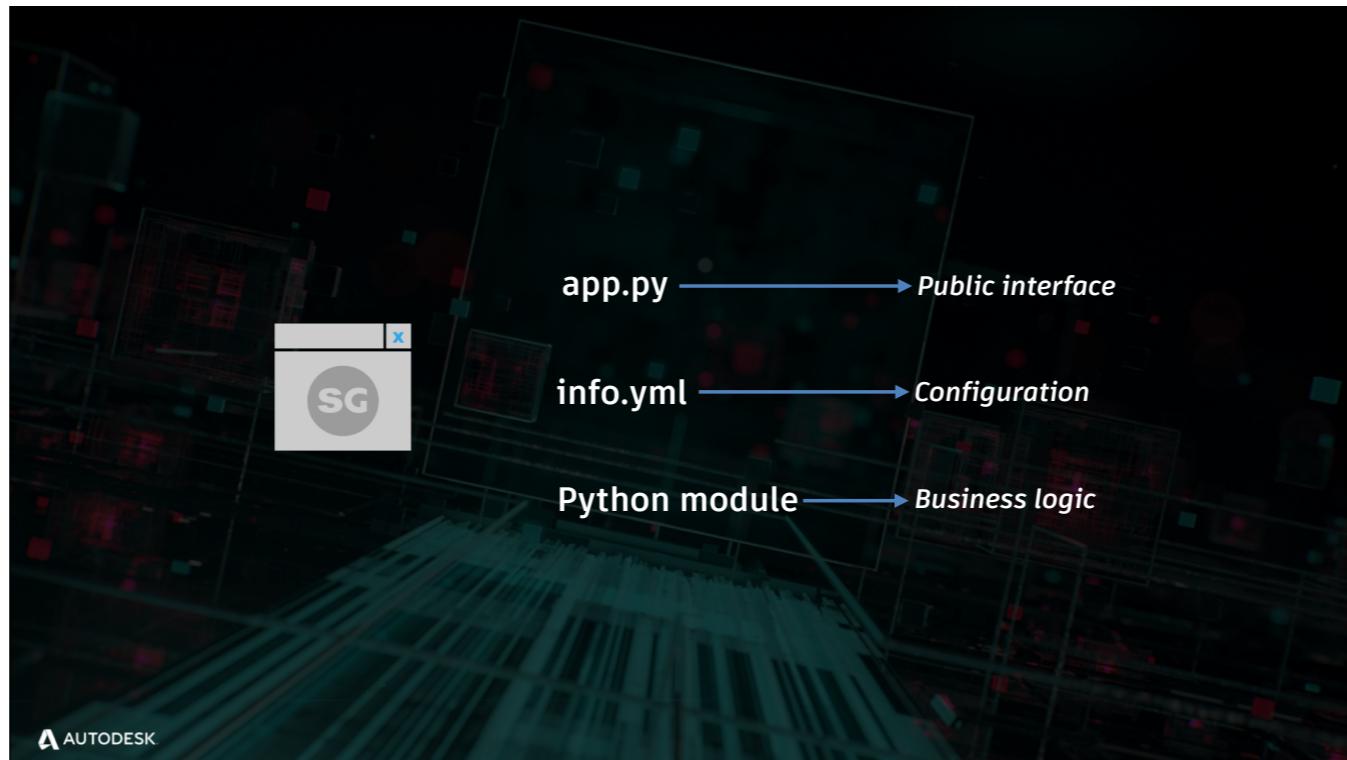
We're going to break this down into three chunks, as shown here



* All of the code for the bug reporter app is available in the sg-devday-2018 repo in github!



The structure of a Toolkit App



There are three primary components to an App that we're going to look at:

- * The `app.py` contains the public interface (from a code standpoint) and fulfills the contract that any Toolkit App is responsible for
- * The `info.yml` file contains a description of the configuration of the App
- * The python module within the App bundle contains the “business logic”, where user interface and features are coded

Contents of an app.py

```
from sgtk.platform import Application

class BugReporter(Application):
    """
    An App that can be used to submit a bug ticket to support team in Shotgun.
    """

    def init_app(self):
        """
        Called as the application is being initialized
        """

        # first, we use the special import_module command to access the app module
        # that resides inside the python folder in the app. This is where the actual UI
        # and business logic of the app is kept. By using the import_module command,
        # toolkit's code reload mechanism will work properly.
        app_payload = self.import_module("app")

        # now register a *command*, which is normally a menu entry of some kind on a Shotgun
        # menu (but it depends on the engine). The engine will manage this command and
        # whenever the user requests the command, it will call out to the callback.

        # first, set up our callback, calling out to a method inside the app module contained
        # in the python folder of the app
        menu_callback = lambda : app_payload.dialog.show_dialog(self)

        # now register the command with the engine
        self.engine.register_command("Report Bugs!", menu_callback)
```



The bare minimum:

- * A class subclassing `sgtk.platform.Application`
- * An `init_app` method

Contents of an `info.yml`

```
# expected fields in the configuration file for this engine
configuration:
  cc:
    type: str
    default_value: ""
    description: A comma-separated list of Shotgun user names to CC by default.

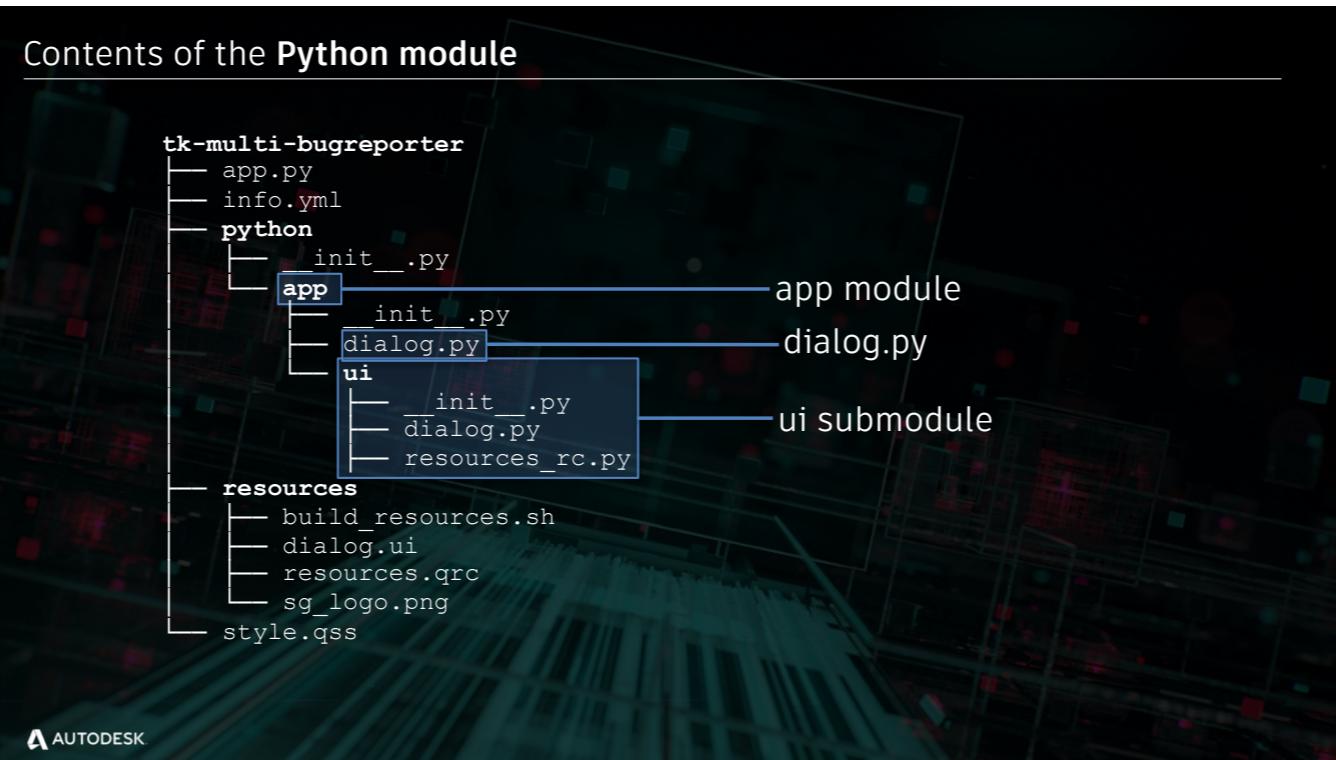
# More verbose description of this item
display_name: "Shotgun Toolkit Bug Reporter"
description: "An App that can be used to quickly submit a new bug ticket to the support team."

# the frameworks required to run this app
frameworks:
  - {"name": "tk-framework-qtwidgets", "version": "v2.x.x", "minimum_version": "v2.7.0"}
```

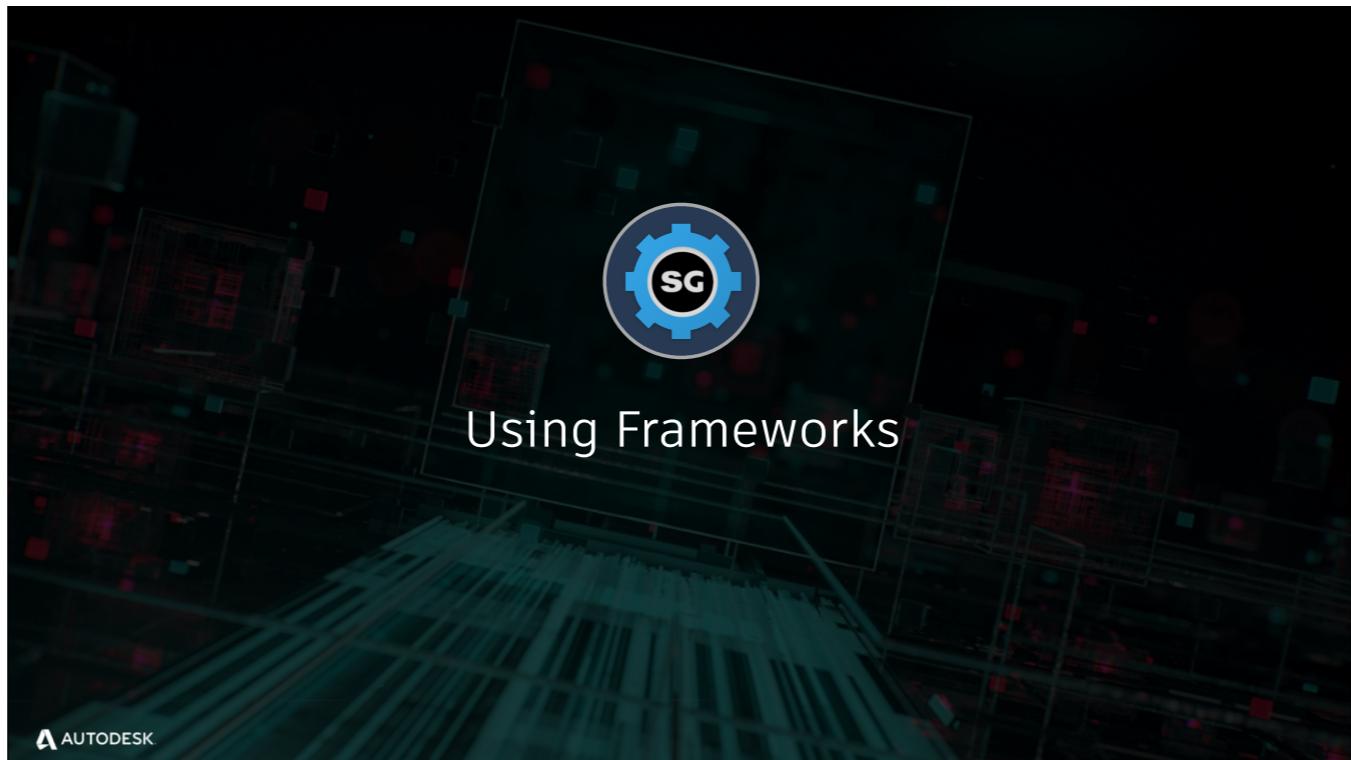


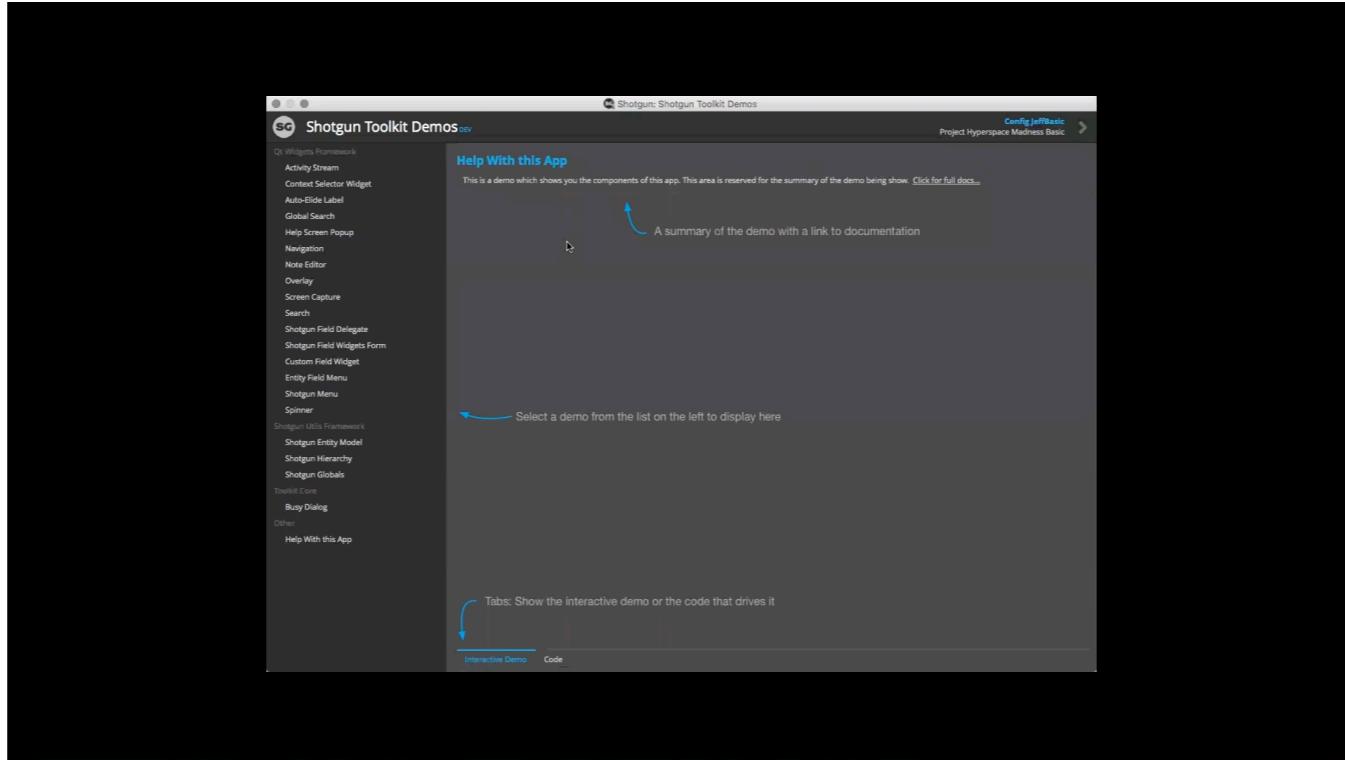
- * **Configuration:** contains the definition of any config settings for the app
- * **Name/Desc:** Pretty name and description for users
- * **Frameworks:** The app's required frameworks (more later)

Contents of the **Python module**



- * App module: what's imported using `import_module`
- * UI: submodule that contains code generated by `build_resources.sh`
- * Dialog.py: The business logic of the UI





- * We provide a BUNCH of stuff out of the box, and the demo app is a good place to start
- * We're going to be focusing the qtwidgets framework for this app

The screenshot shows the Shotgun Pipeline Toolkit documentation for the `tk-framework-qtwidgets` module. The left sidebar has a dark background with white text, listing various widgets like `Shotgun Activity Stream Widget`, `Auto-Elide label`, etc. The `Shotgun Field Widgets` section is expanded, showing its sub-items: `Introduction`. The right main content area has a light background. At the top, it says "Docs » Shotgun Field Widgets". Below that is the title "Shotgun Field Widgets" and a section titled "Introduction". A paragraph explains that the `shotgun_fields` module provides access to Qt widgets for Shotgun entities. Below the text is a screenshot of a user interface titled "Field Widgets". It shows a thumbnail image of two people in a field and a text field containing the toolkit's description. A context menu is open over the thumbnail, with options: "Clear Thumbnail", "Replace Thumbnail", and "View Image".

More info in the above links that will explain more about what we offer in the QtWidgets framework

- * The demo app was what was just shown in the previous video
- * The repo for the qtwidgets framework is public – have a look! Contribute!
- * The qtwidgets framework also has a lovely developer page with lots of documentation

Required frameworks in `info.yml`

```
# expected fields in the configuration file for this engine
configuration:
  cc:
    type: str
    default_value: ""
    description: A comma-separated list of Shotgun user names to CC by default.

    # More verbose description of this item
    display_name: "Shotgun Toolkit Bug Reporter"
    description: "An App that can be used to quickly submit a new bug ticket to the support team."

    # the frameworks required to run this app
    frameworks:
      - {"name": "tk-framework-qtwidgets", "version": "v2.x.x", "minimum_version": "v2.7.0"}
```



- * **For the app's business logic to have access to a framework, it must be included in the frameworks structure in `info.yml`**
 - * **The name of the framework**
 - * **The required version: we allow for wildcards for non-major version components**
 - * **Optionally a bare minimum version requirement**

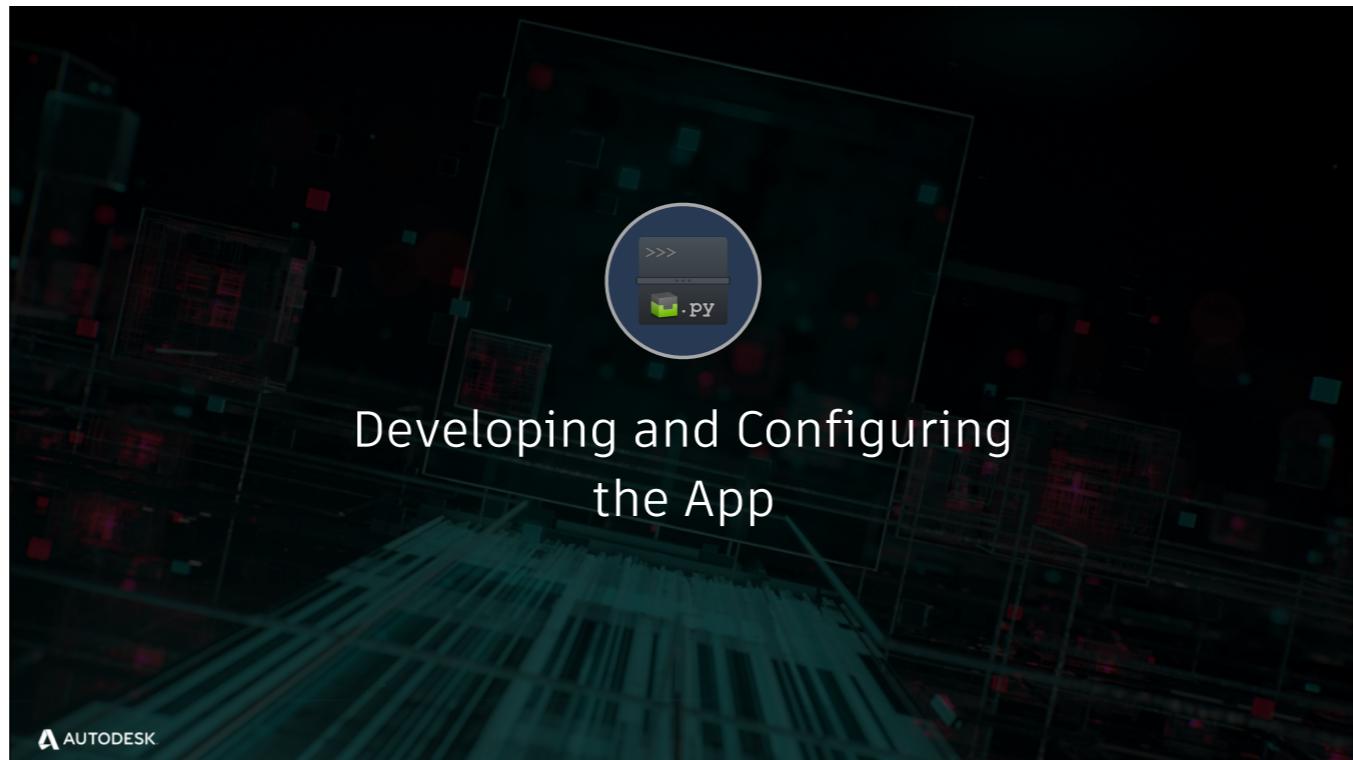
Importing from a framework

```
screen_grab = sgtk.platform.import_framework("tk-framework-qtwidgets", "screen_grab")
shotgun_fields = sgtk.platform.import_framework("tk-framework-qtwidgets", "shotgun_fields")
```

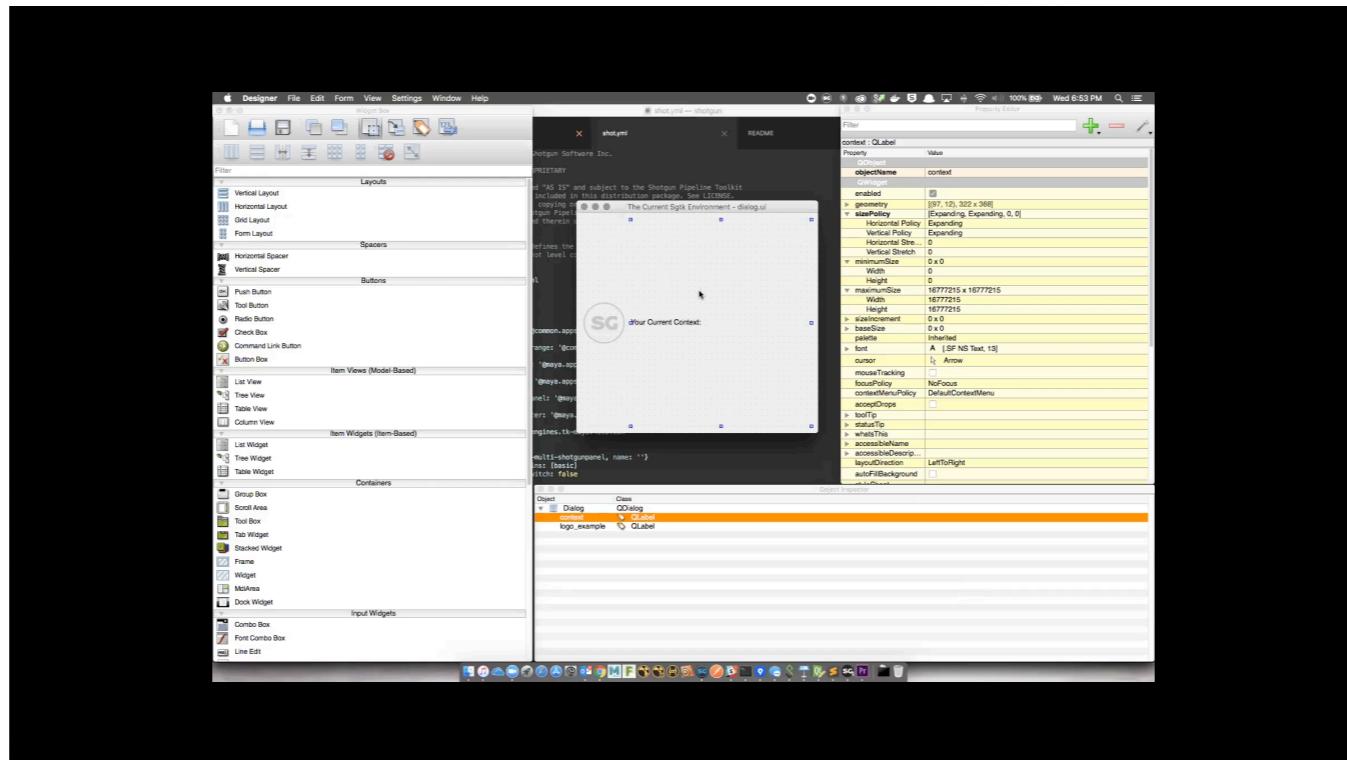
```
tk-framework-qtwidgets
└── python
    ├── activity_stream
    ├── context_selector
    ├── elided_label
    ├── global_search_completer
    ├── global_search_widget
    ├── help_screen
    ├── models
    ├── navigation
    ├── note_input_widget
    ├── overlay_widget
    ├── playback_label
    ├── screen_grab
    ├── search_completer
    ├── search_widget
    ├── shotgun_fields
    ├── shotgun_menus
    ├── shotgun_search_widget
    ├── spinner_widget
    ├── version_details
    └── views
```



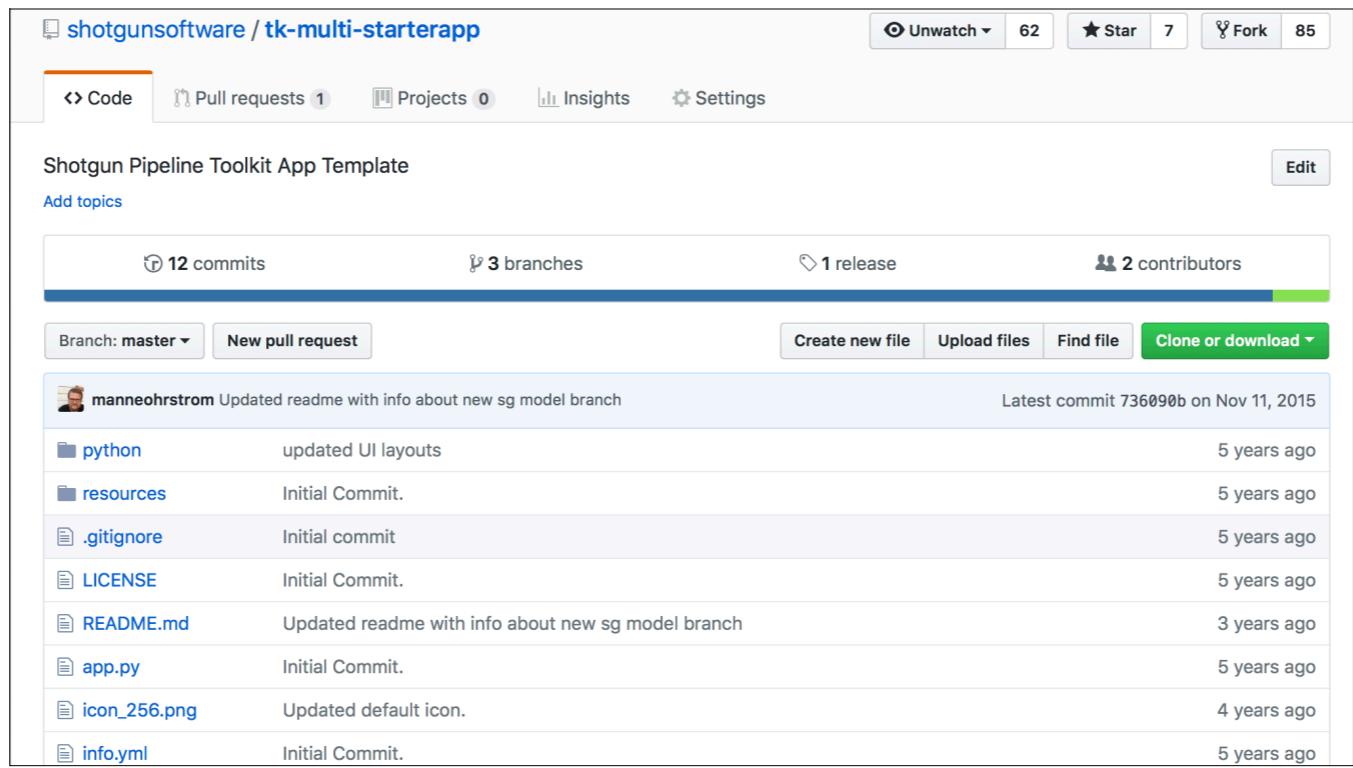
When importing a submodule from a framework, reference it by the submodule name you see in the framework's structure, then reference individual components in those submodules as any other python module/class reference



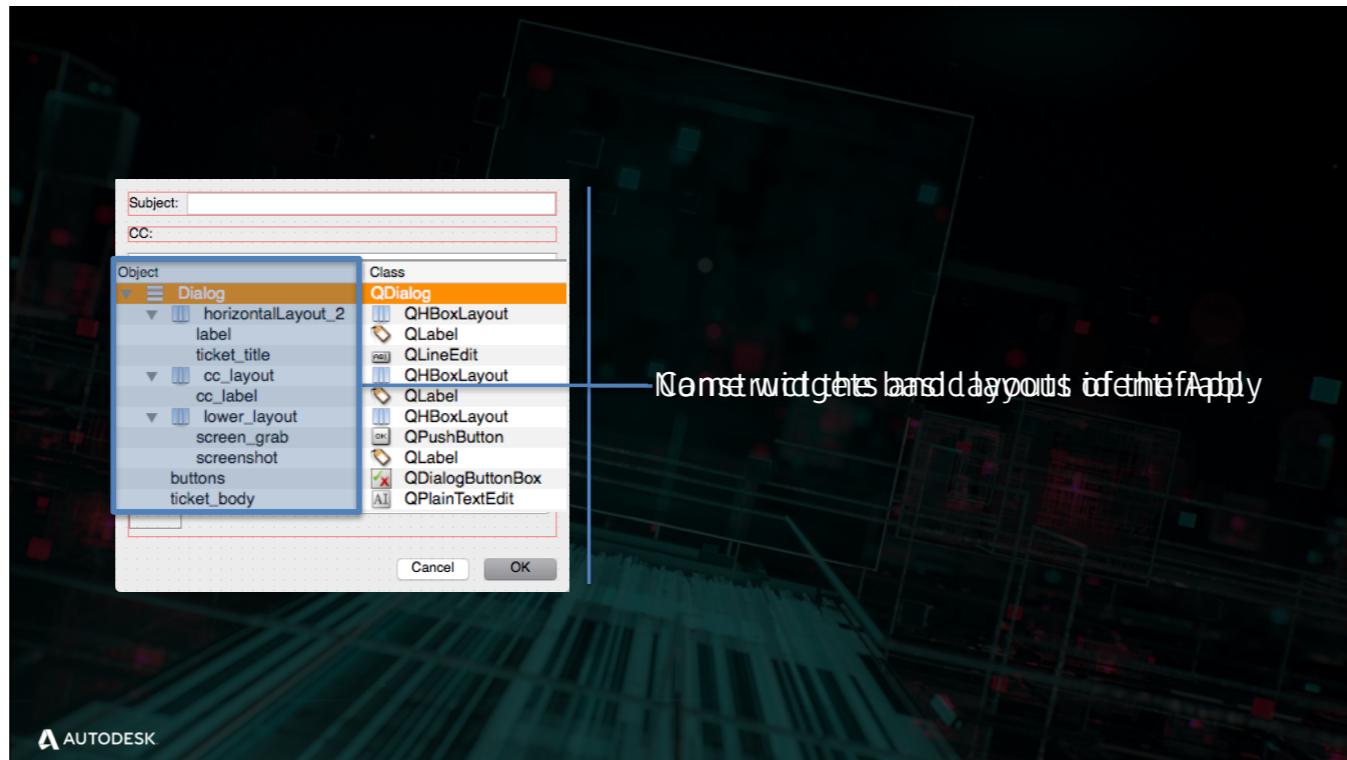
Developing and Configuring the App



- * We started with tk-multi-starterapp
 - * It gives us a very basic .ui file that can be used in Qt Designer as a starting place
 - * It provides the basic scaffolding required of a Toolkit App, which can be extended to do what you want your app to do

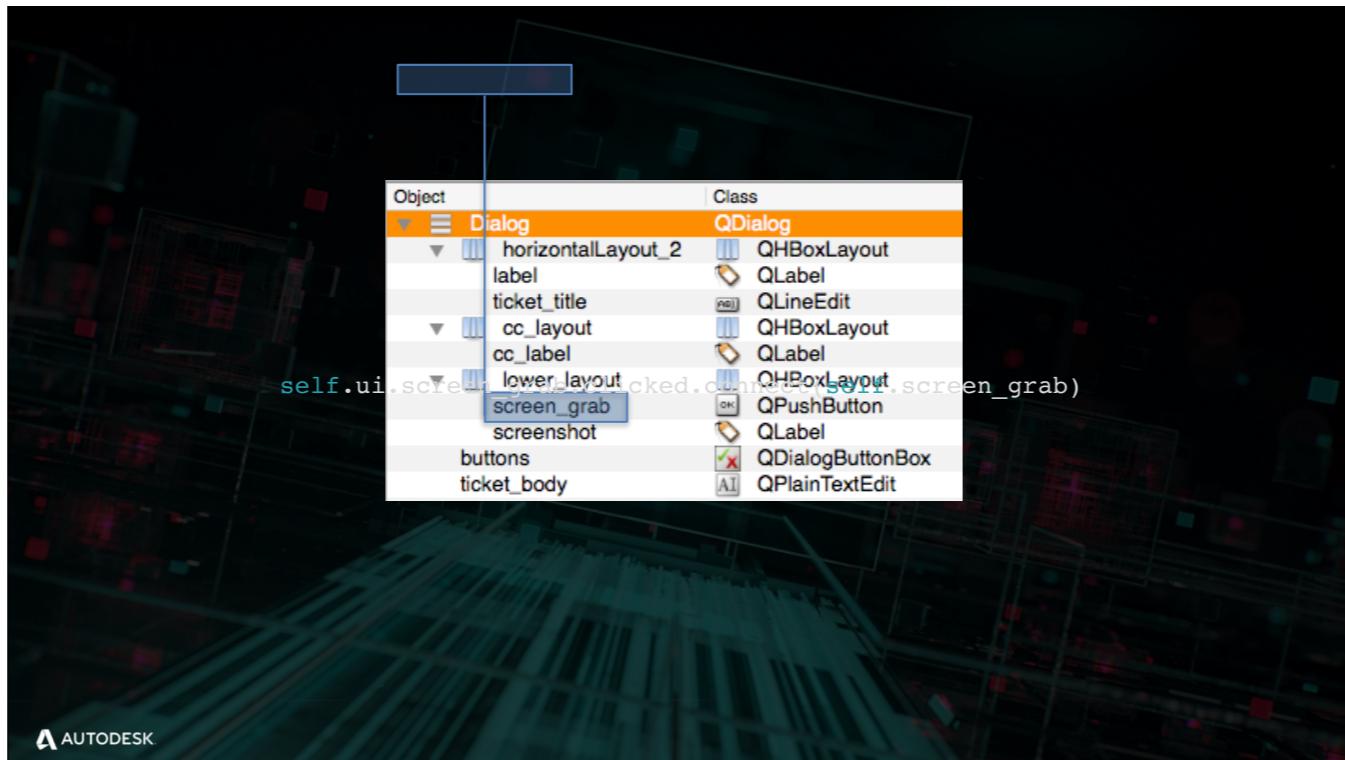


* A good place to start is by using the starter app that we provide in the GitHub repo here

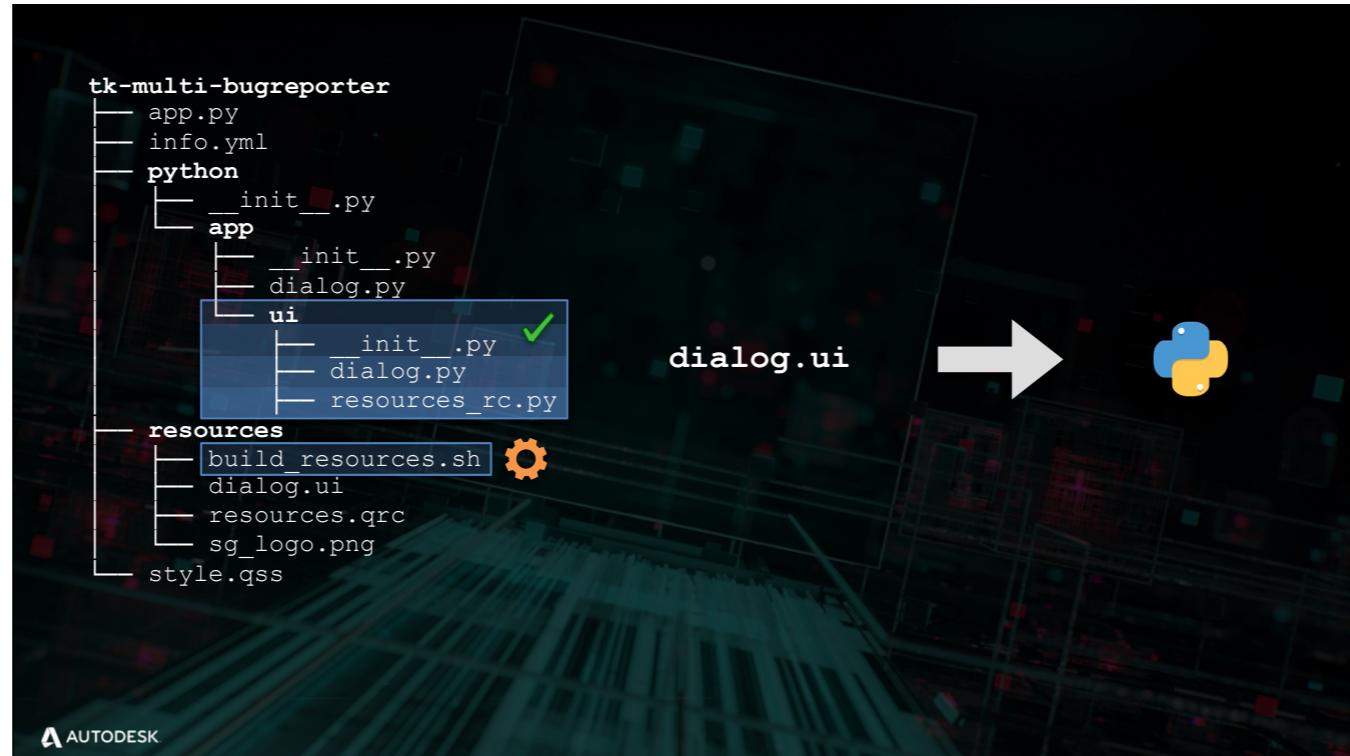


Naming widgets and layouts is helpful

- * We won't be going into detail about how to use Qt Designer
 - * It's not required: if you prefer to code all of your UI layout, then go for it, but we find Designer to be a faster workflow
 - * Qt Designer is bundled with Shotgun Desktop, so if you look in the install location for that, you can find what you need without installing any additional software
- * Constructing the layout is largely a drag-and-drop affair
- * Naming the widgets/layouts you add makes them easy to reference from code later – this is KEY, as we'll discuss further as we continue



Accessing the widgets created in Qt Designer is done via the `ui` submodule and by the name specified in Designer.



- * `build_resources.sh` converts the work you did in Qt Designer into Python
 - * That python that is generated goes into the app's ui submodule

What's happening in `app.py`?

```
from sgtk.platform import Application

class BugReporter(Application):
    """
        An App that can be used to submit a bug ticket to support team in Shotgun.
    """

    def init_app(self):
        """
            Called as the application is being initialized
        """

        # first, we use the special import_module command to access the app module
        # that resides inside the python folder in the app. This is where the actual UI
        # and business logic of the app is kept. By using the import_module command,
        # toolkit's code reload mechanism will work properly.
        app_payload = self.import_module("app")

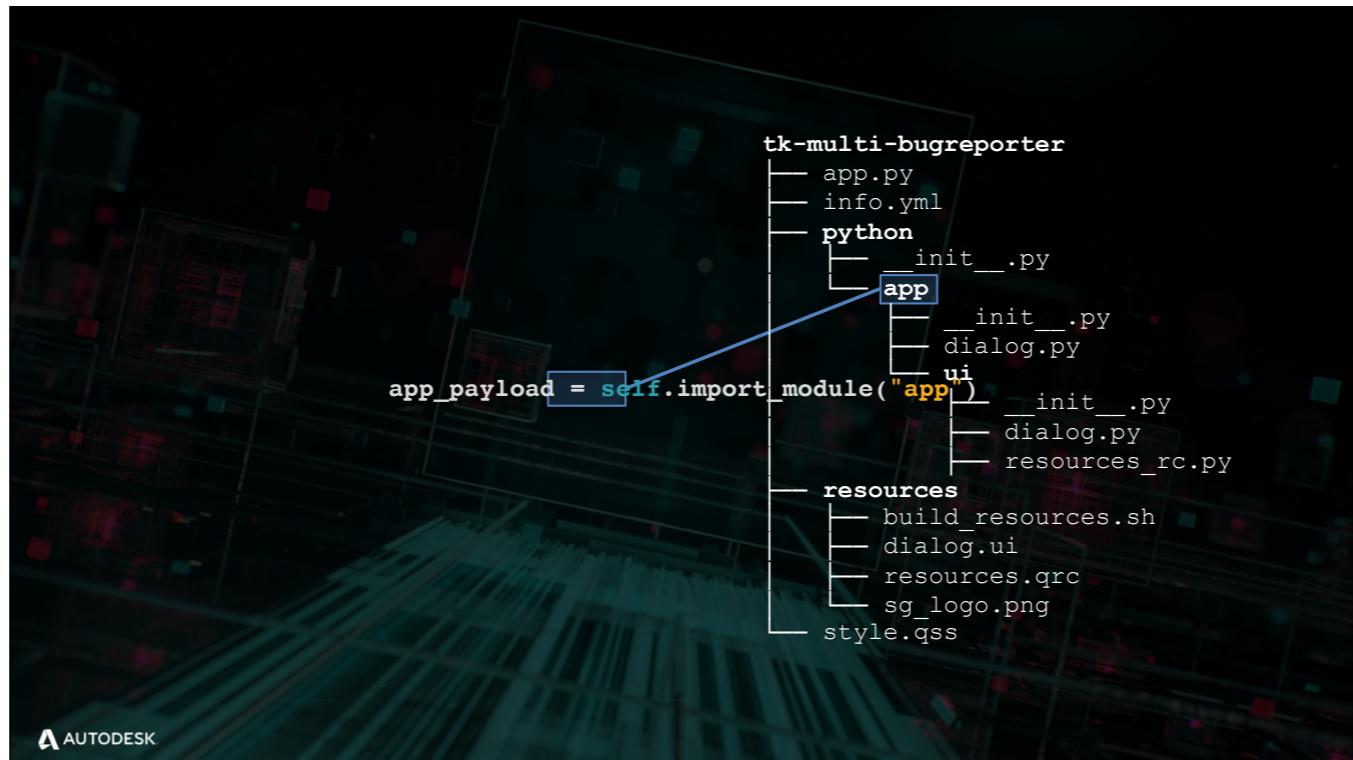
        # now register a *command*, which is normally a menu entry of some kind on a Shotgun
        # menu (but it depends on the engine). The engine will manage this command and
        # whenever the user requests the command, it will call out to the callback.

        # first, set up our callback, calling out to a method inside the app module contained
        # in the python folder of the app
        menu_callback = lambda : app_payload.dialog.show_dialog(self)

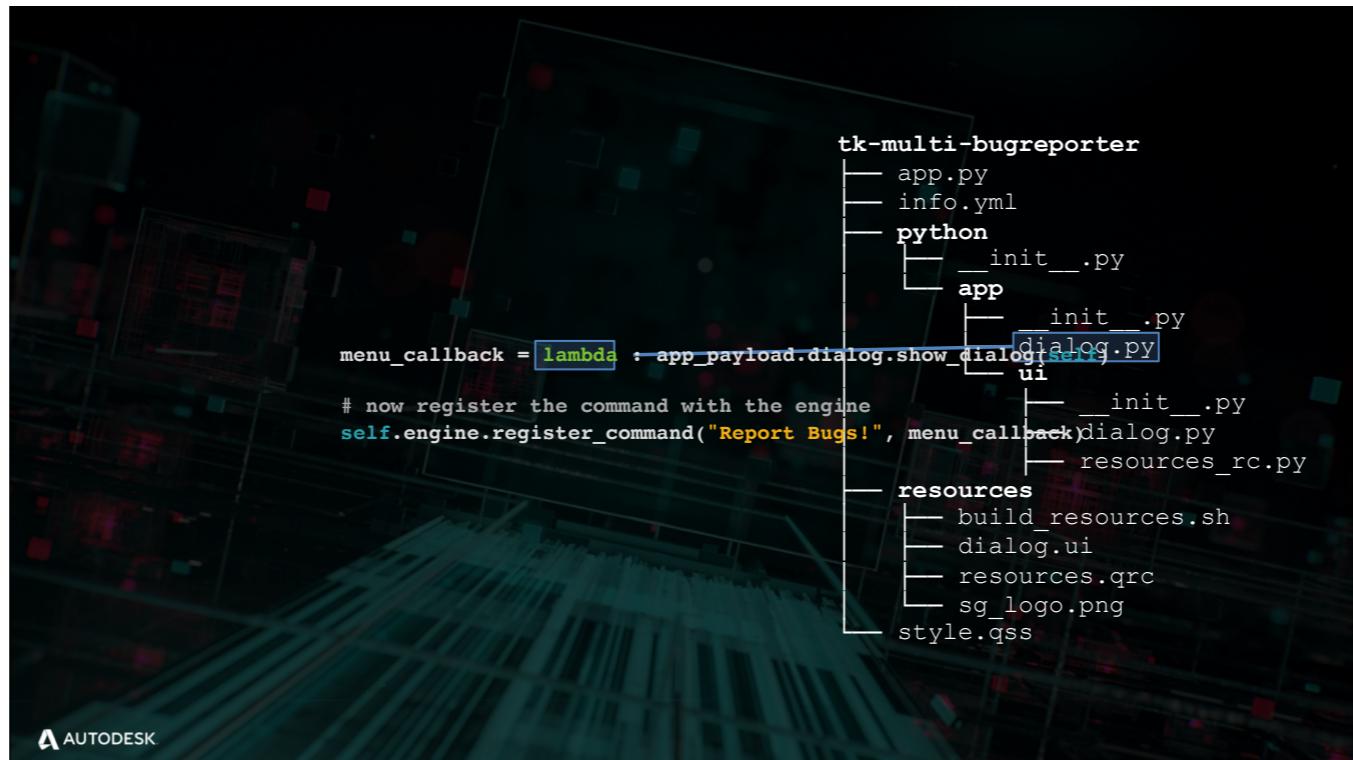
        # now register the command with the engine
        self.engine.register_command("Report Bugs!", menu_callback)
```

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- * **import_module will import the named modules from the python area in the app's bundle. The returned value**
- * **Build the menu callback and register it as a command -> sgtk builds menu items in any integration based on these registered commands**



Importing the bundle's app module corresponds to importing the “app”module under python in the bundle



* the lambda builds a callable referencing the show_dialog function defined in the “dialog” submodule, as shown

What's happening in `dialog.py`?

```
# by importing QT from sgtk rather than directly, we ensure that
# the code will be compatible with both PySide and PyQt.
from sgtk.platform.qt import QtCore, QtGui
from .ui.dialog import Ui_Dialog

screen_grab = sgtk.platform.import_framework("tk-framework-qtwidgets", "screen_grab")
shotgun_fields = sgtk.platform.import_framework("tk-framework-qtwidgets", "shotgun_fields")

def show_dialog(app_instance):
    """
    Shows the main dialog window.
    """
    # in order to handle UIs seamlessly, each toolkit engine has methods for launching
    # different types of windows. By using these methods, your windows will be correctly
    # decorated and handled in a consistent fashion by the system.

    # we pass the dialog class to this method and leave the actual construction
    # to be carried out by toolkit.
    app_instance.engine.show_dialog("Report Bugs!", app_instance, AppDialog)
```



- * **this is the business logic of the UI**
- * Import Qt stuff from `sgtk.platform.qt` because of the shim
- * Import the auto-gen dialog from ui for future use (more to come)
- * Import frameworks (already explained earlier)
- * `show_dialog` implementation, which makes use of `AppDialog` (more to come)

What's happening in AppDialog?

```
class AppDialog(QtGui.QWidget):
    """
    Main application dialog window
    """
    def __init__(self):
        """
        Constructor
        """

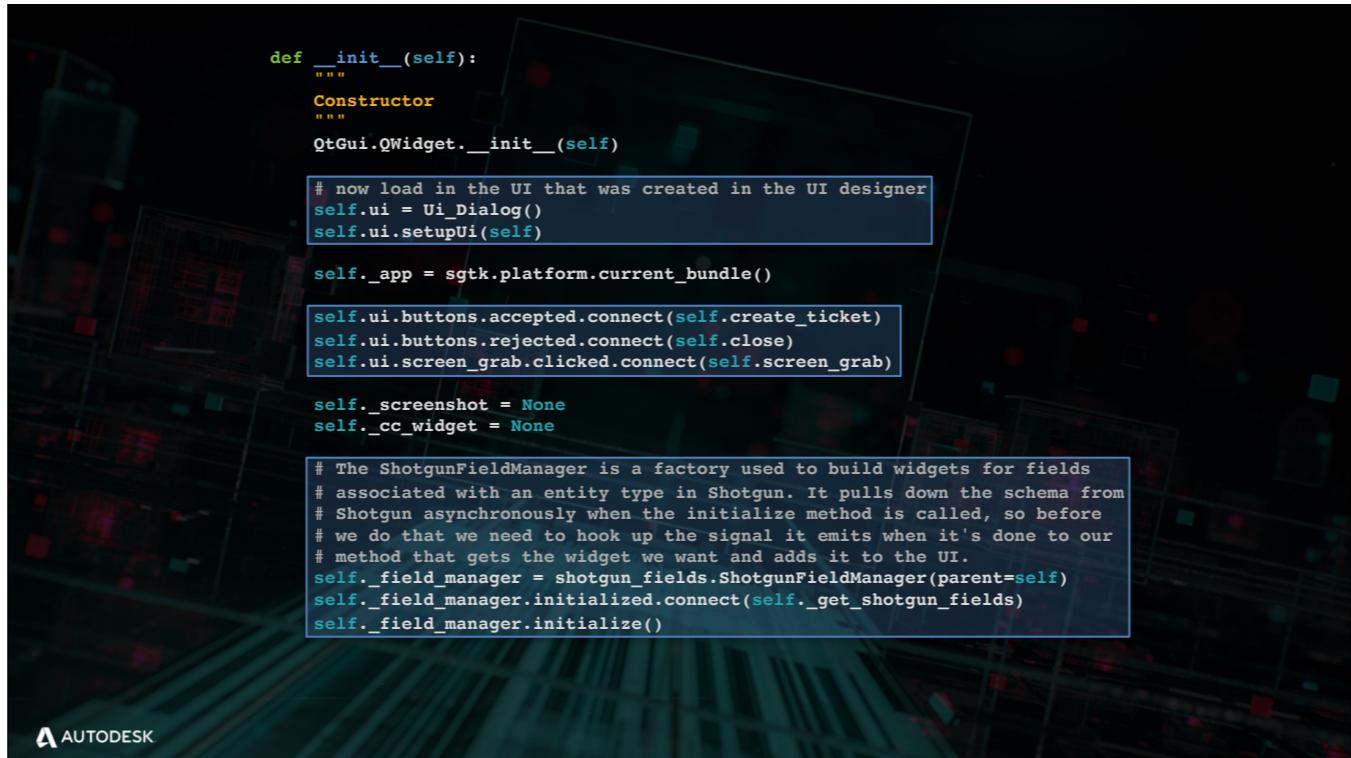
    def _get_shotgun_fields(self):
        """
        Populates the CC list Shotgun field widget.
        """

    def screen_grab(self):
        """
        Triggers a screen grab to be initiated.
        """

    def create_ticket(self):
        """
        Creates a new Ticket entity in Shotgun from the contents of the dialog.
        """
```



- * It's a QWidget!
- * four methods, we'll go through each one by one



```
def __init__(self):
    """
    Constructor
    """
    QtGui.QWidget.__init__(self)

    # now load in the UI that was created in the UI designer
    self.ui = Ui_Dialog()
    self.ui.setupUi(self)

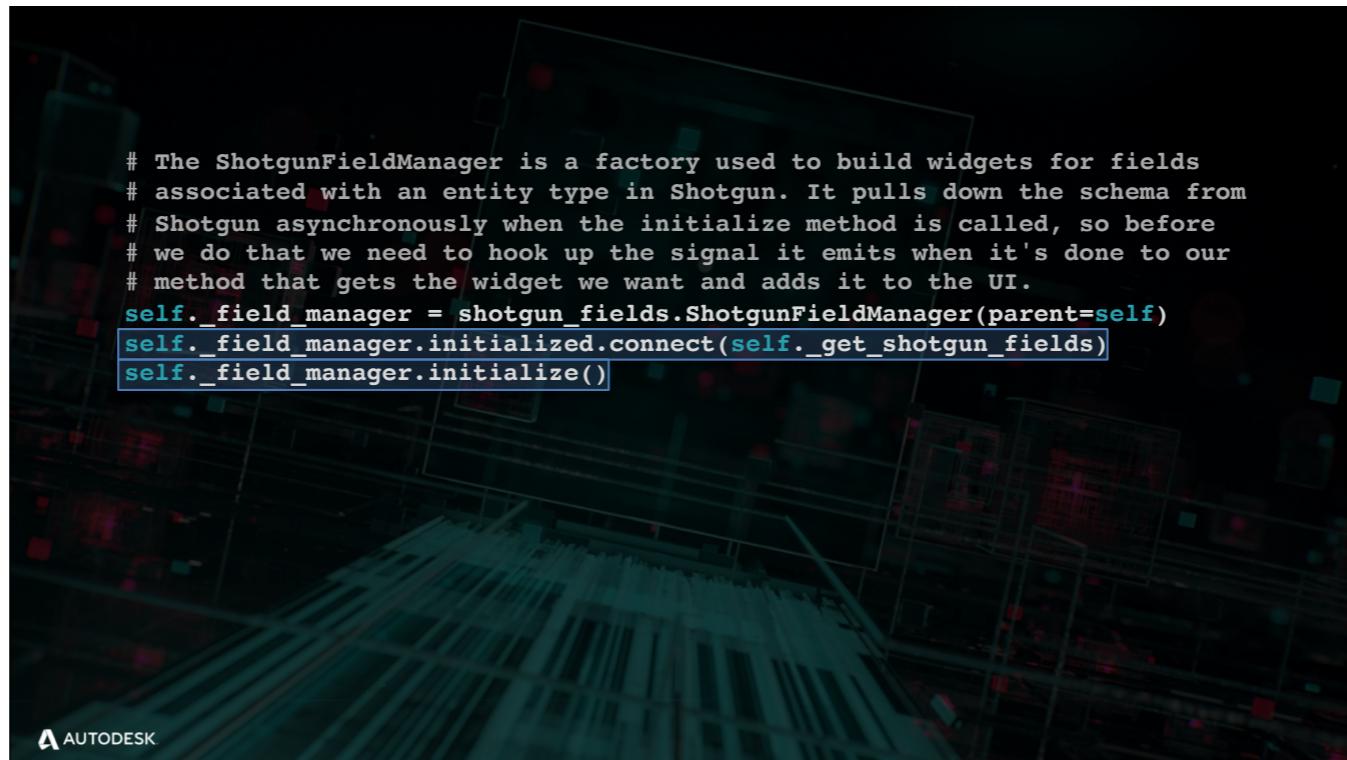
    self._app = sgtk.platform.current_bundle()

    self.ui.buttons.accepted.connect(self.create_ticket)
    self.ui.buttons.rejected.connect(self.close)
    self.ui.screen_grab.clicked.connect(self.screen_grab)

    self._screenshot = None
    self._cc_widget = None

    # The ShotgunFieldManager is a factory used to build widgets for fields
    # associated with an entity type in Shotgun. It pulls down the schema from
    # Shotgun asynchronously when the initialize method is called, so before
    # we do that we need to hook up the signal it emits when it's done to our
    # method that gets the widget we want and adds it to the UI.
    self._field_manager = shotgun_fields.ShotgunFieldManager(parent=self)
    self._field_manager.initialized.connect(self._get_shotgun_fields)
    self._field_manager.initialize()
```

- * we're using the auto-gen dialog from Designer and calling its `setupUi` method to populate everything
- * We can then reference any of the widgets/layouts we created in Designed via `self.ui`
- * The fields manager will require some explanation, so we'll look at it on its own now



- * the **initialize** call will trigger loading the schema from Shotgun, which can take some time if the data isn't already cached
- * When it's done, it emits the **initialized** signal, which we'll use to trigger some logic (more to come)

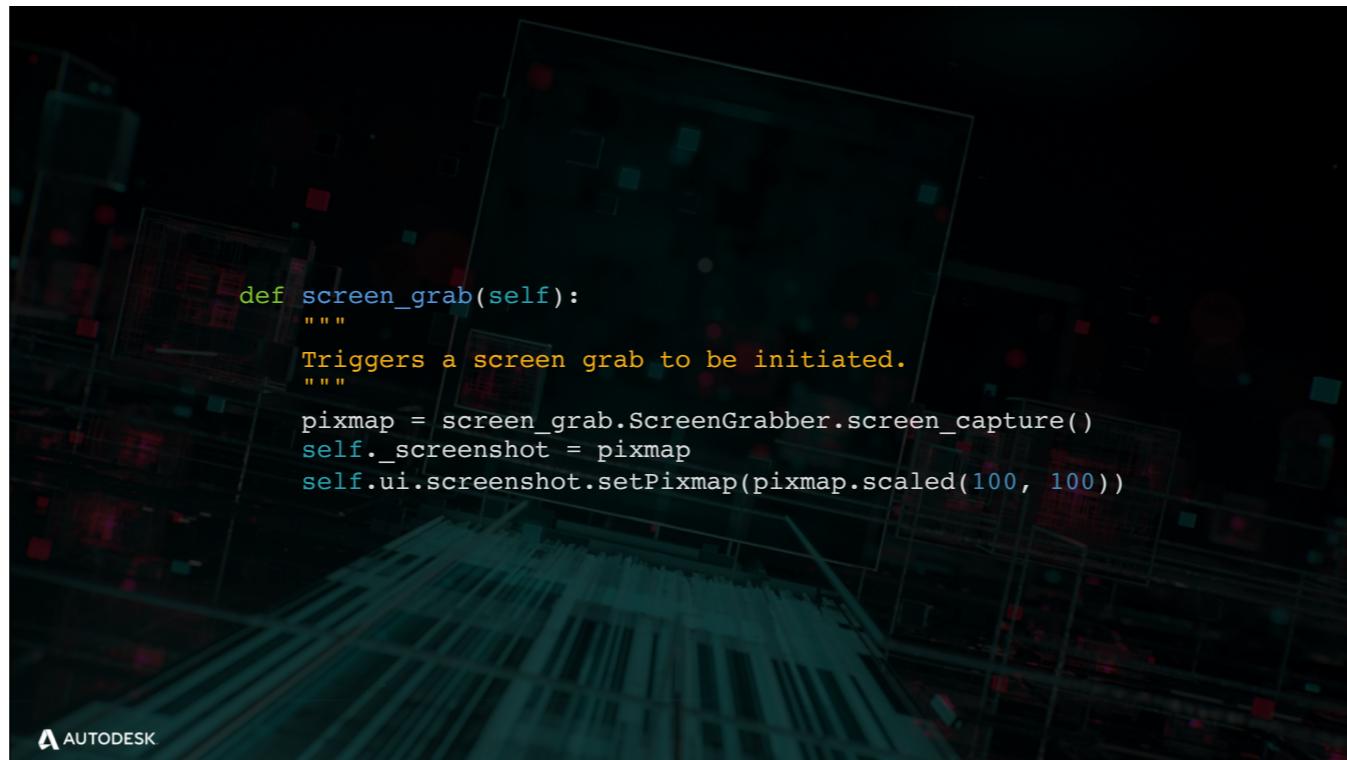
```
def _get_shotgun_fields(self):
    """
    Populates the CC list ShotGun field widget.

    """
    # Get a list of user entities from Shotgun representing the default
    # list that we'll pull from the "cc" config setting for the app.
    raw_cc = self._app.get_setting("cc", "")
    users = self._app.shotgun.find(
        "HumanUser",
        [{"login": "in", "operator": "in", "value": raw_cc}],
        fields=("id", "type", "name")
    )

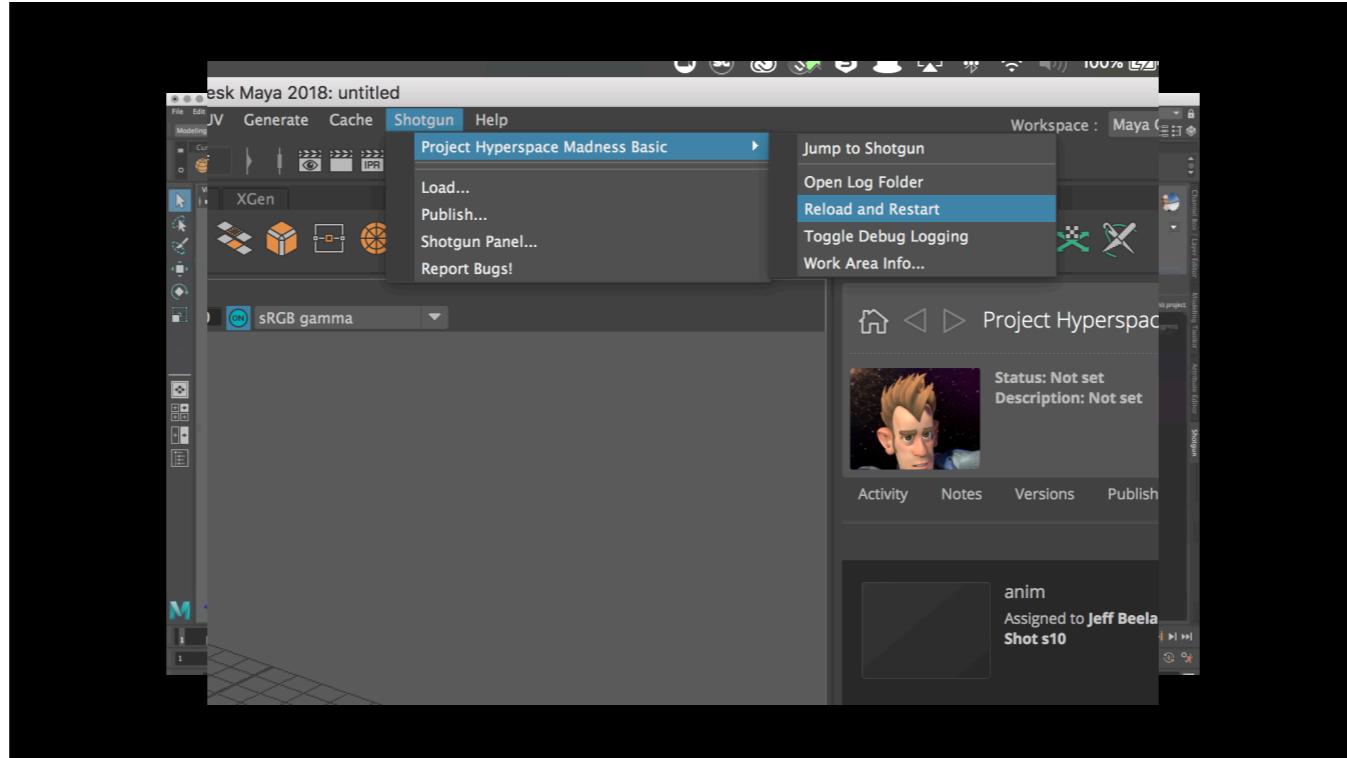
    # Create the widget that the user will use to view the default CC
    # list, plus enter in any additional users if they choose to do so.
    self._cc_widget = self._field_manager.create_widget(
        "Ticket",
        "addressings_cc",
        parent=self,
    )

    # Add our list of default users to the CC widget and then add the
    # widget to the appropriate layout.
    self._cc_widget.set_value(users)
    self.ui.cc_layout.addWidget(self._cc_widget)
```

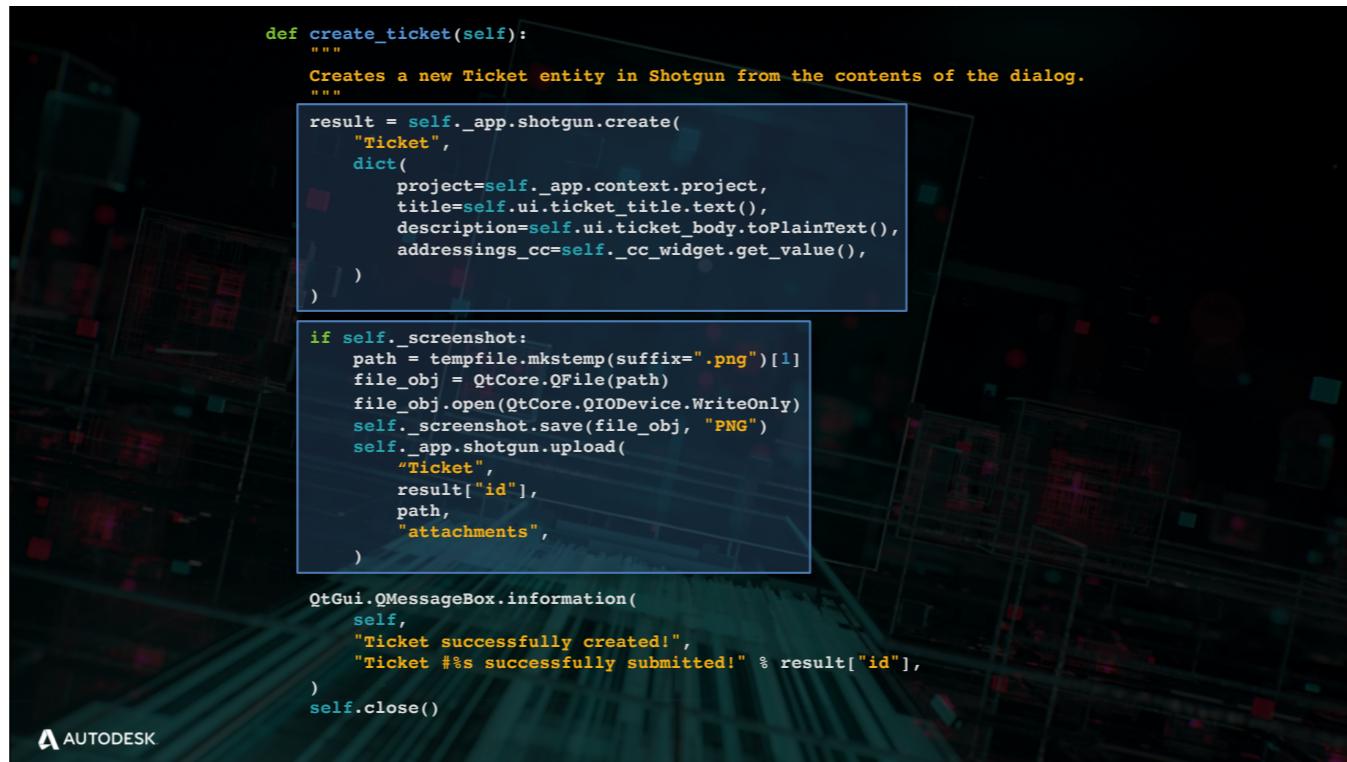
- * Accessing our “cc” setting from the config to get the default set of users to CC from SG
- * Creating the field widget for the “addressings_cc” field that is on the Ticket entity in SG
- * Setting the value of that widget to the list of users we want to CC by default
- * Add the cc widget to the layout we previously built in Designer where we wanted it to go



- * This one is simple: we call the `screen_capture` static method from `ScreenGrabber`, which gives us a `pixmap` object
- * We keep track of the `pixmap` because we'll need it later to create a `png` we can upload to Shotgun
- * We set our `screenshot` `QLabel` that we created in Qt Designer as the label's `pixmap` at the correct resolution

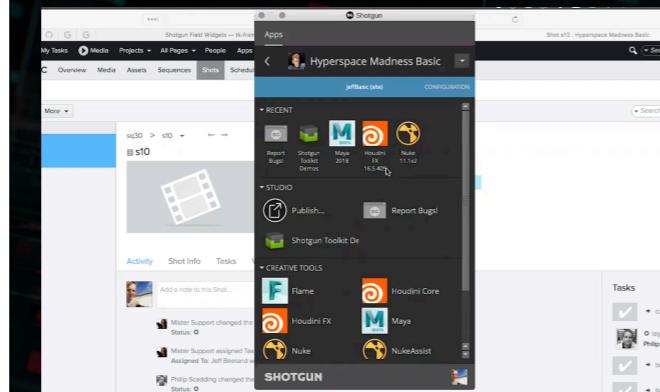


- * We'll take a moment to step away from explaining code and look at the development workflow
- * An important and super-useful aspect of developing apps and integrations with Toolkit is the reload and restart menu action.
- * We try our app without the `screen_grab` slot hooked up to the button and it doesn't do anything, as expected
- * We make the code change, save the file, and use the reload and restart menu action in Maya – now the button triggers a screen grab!
- * This highlights how quickly a developer can iterate when writing an app or modifying existing code

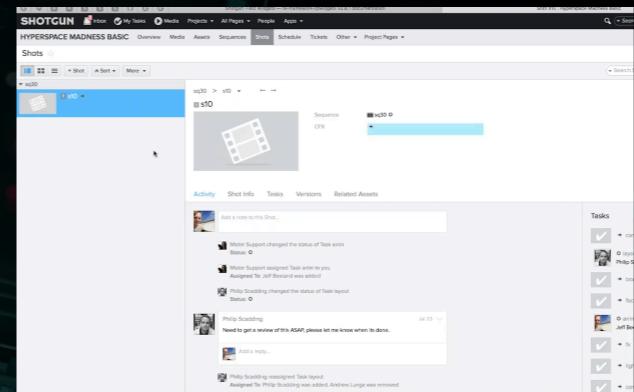


- * NOTE: Comments have been removed here to conserve screen space, but we'll be going over each chunk of logic here now
- * First: create the new Ticket entity:
 - * We get the project entity from the current context
 - * Title and description from the widgets we added for those in Qt Designer
 - * The cc widget we got from the shotgun fields manager from the QtWidgets framework will give us back a value that's a list of entities that we can use directly, no modification required!
- * If we had a screenshot taken, then we need to write that out as a png to a temp file and then upload it as an attachment to our Ticket

Launch from SG Desktop!



Launch from Shotgun!



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Potential **additional features**

- * Gather information about the DCC session and include it in the Ticket:
 - * Which DCC is being used, and which version?
 - * Collect the Toolkit log file and upload it as a Ticket attachment?
 - * Include the user's current context in the Ticket body?
- * Allow for multiple screenshots
- * Support for arbitrary file attachments
- * User-settable priority/severity
- * Progress bar when creating the new Ticket and uploading attachments



Q&A

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