

Interface elements

Dashboard widgets

Version 8.0



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Dashboard widgets



[Dashboard widgets](#) (analytic elements) are used for data analysis of sections. Go to the [*Dashboards*] view of the required section to work with its analytics. Use the [*Dashboards*] section to work with the entirety of Creatio section data analytics.

Data storage structure of dashboards

The dashboards section is a user-defined set of tab elements. The mechanism for working with dashboards is implemented with the help of the `DashboardManager` dashboard client manager and the `DashboardManagerItem` element client manager, which represents the tabs. The `SysDashboard` object is responsible for dashboards in the system. The `SysDashboard` object properties are described in the table.

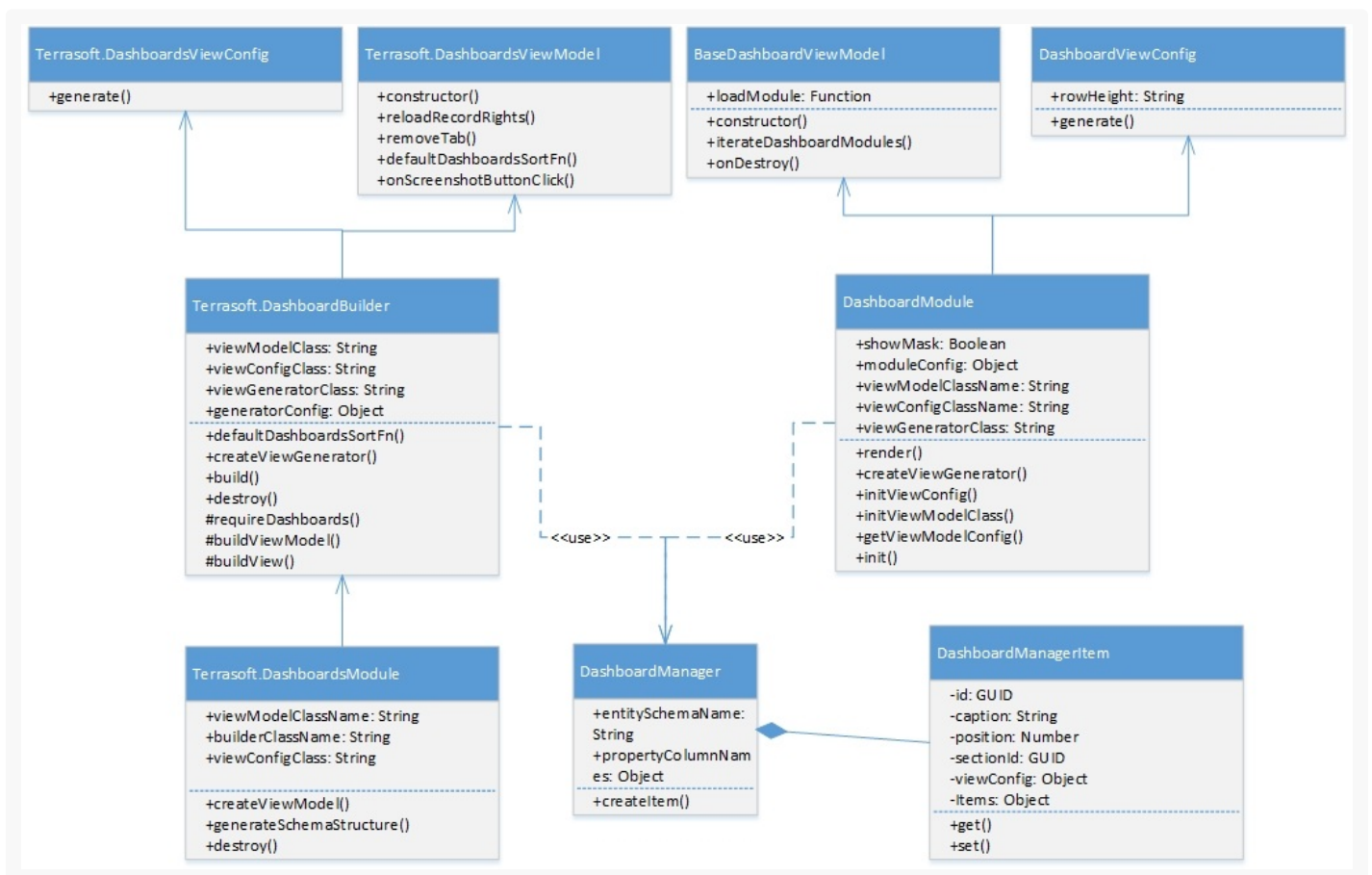
`SysDashboard` object properties

Name	Header	Type	Details
<code>Caption</code>	Header	String	This information is displayed in the tab header.
<code>Position</code>	Position	Number	If a position is not specified, the elements are displayed in al
<code>Section</code>	Section	Lookup	System section.
<code>ViewConfig</code>	Element (widget) view configuration	Array	<pre>[{ //Element type (Terrasoft.ViewItemType). itemType: "4", // Element name. name: "SomeInvoiceChart", // View configuration. layout: { columns: 4, rows: 4, colspan: 4, rowspan: 4 } }, {...}]</pre>
<code>Items</code>	Element (widget) module	JSON Object	<pre>{</pre>

Name	configuration	Type	Details
			<pre>// The name of the element for which the module is defined "someInvoiceChart": { // Name of the "DashboardItem" view element "widgetType": "Chart", // Parameters required to display data for this widget "parameters": { "caption": "some caption", ... }, }, {...} }</pre>

Implementing functionality in the dashboards view mode

The hierarchy of classes that implement functionality in the dashboards view mode:



The `SectionDashboardModule` module:

- `SectionDashboardBuilder` encapsulates the view generation logic and view model class for the [*Dashboards*] section module.

- `SectionDashboardsViewModel` - the model class of the [*Dashboards*] section view model.
- `SectionDashboardsModule` - [*Dashboards*] section class module.

The `DashboardModule` module:

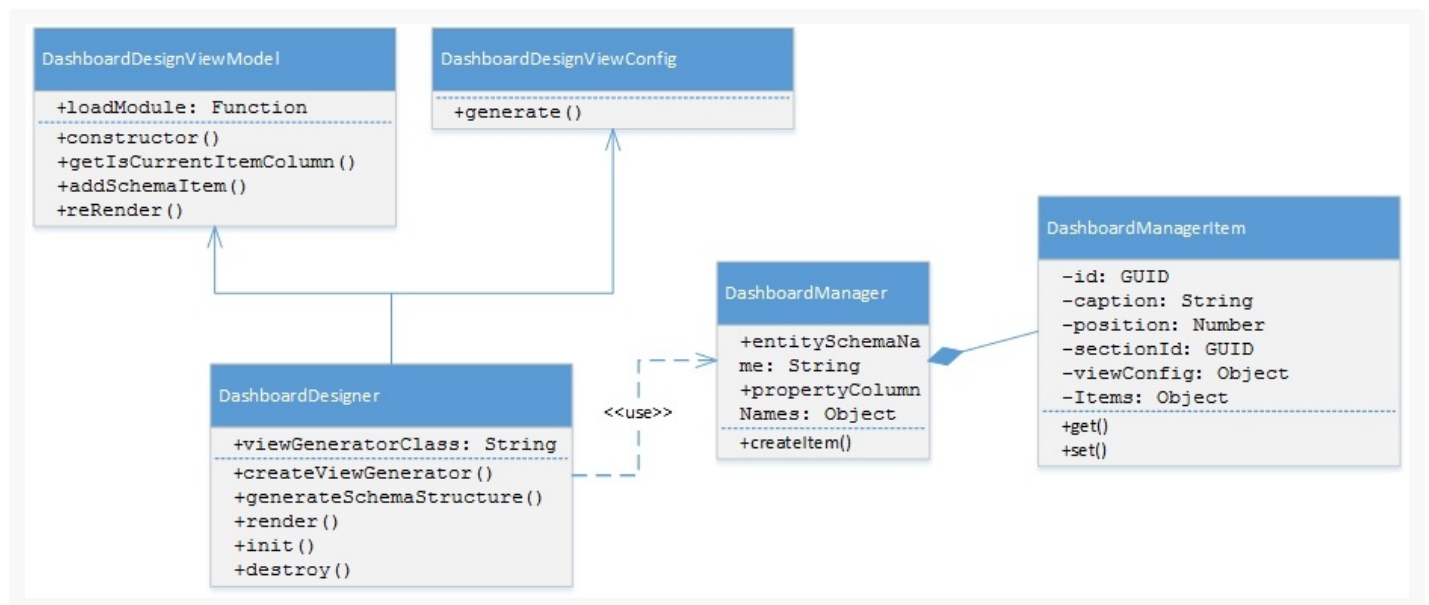
- `DashboardViewConfig` - a class that generates the view configuration for the dashboards page view module.
- `BaseDashboardViewModel` - a base class for the dashboards page view model.
- `DashboardModule` - a class that contains functionality for working with dashboard modules.

The `DashboardBuilder` module:

- `DashboardsViewConfig` - a class that generates a dashboards module view configuration.
- `BaseDashboardsViewModel` - a base class of the dashboards section view model.
- `DashboardBuilder` - a class for dashboards module construction.

Implementing functionality in the dashboards view mode

The hierarchy of classes that implement the functionality in the dashboards view mode:



The `DashboardDesigner` module:

- `DashboardDesignerViewConfig` - a class that generates the view configuration for the dashboards designer module.
- `DashboardDesignerViewModel` - a class of the dashboards designer view model.
- `DashboardDesigner` - dashboard visual module class.

Base classes that implement widget functionality

`BaseWidgetViewModelClass` - a base class of the dashboards section view model. To use this class, register the

following messages in the module:

- `GetHistoryState (publish; ptp) ;`
- `ReplaceHistoryState (publish; broadcast) ;`
- `HistoryStateChanged (subscribe; broadcast) ;`
- `GetWidgetParameters (subscribe; ptp) ;`
- `PushWidgetParameters (subscribe; ptp) - if the parameters are drawn from modules (useCustomParameterMethods = true).`

`BaseWidgetDesigner` – base widget settings view schema.

`BaseAggregationWidgetDesigner` – contains methods for working with aggregate columns and aggregation types.

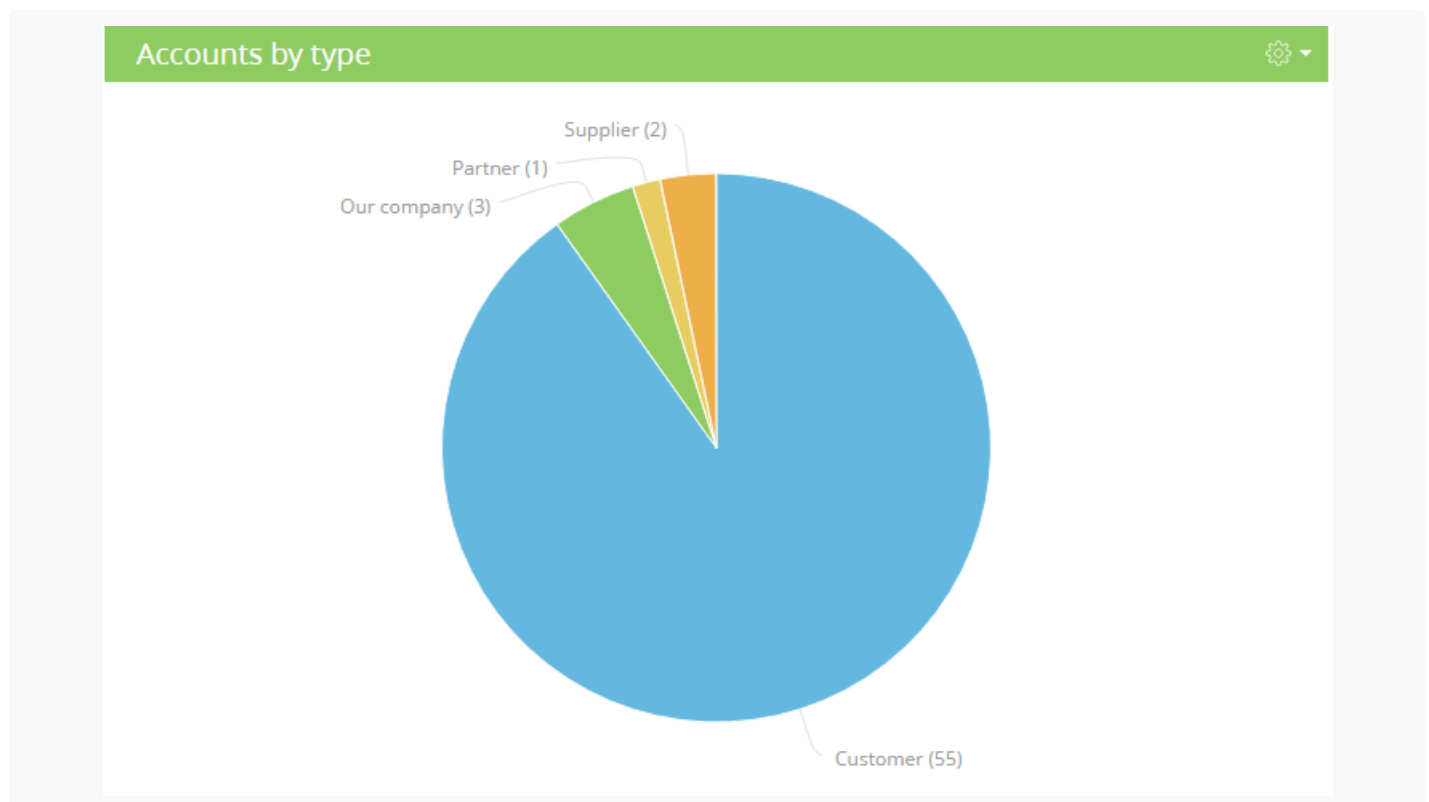
`DashboardEnums` – contains an enumeration of widget properties.

`Terrasoft.DashboardEnums.WidgetType` – contains the widget view mode and design mode configuration of the dashboards.

Dashboard widget types

Chart

[Charts](#) display multiple system records in the form of diagrams of different types. For example, you can display a pie chart of accounts distributed by type. Charts display information in the form of different diagram types or in a data list form.



Charts functionality implementation classes

`ChartViewModel` – chart view model.

`ChartViewConfig` – generates the chart view model.

`ChartModule` – a module designed to work with charts.

`ChartDesigner` – view model schema of a chart.

`ChartModuleHelper` – generates a query using the `Terrasoft.EntitySchemaQuery` object.

`ChartDrillDownProvider` – contains methods for working with the “Show data” function (used for working with chart series).

Chart setup parameters

To configure a chart, you need to add the JSON configuration object with the chart properties to the widget module configuration. The widget module configuration is defined by the `Items` property of the `SysDashboard` object.

Set the “Chart” value to the `widgetType` property in the JSON configuration object with widget settings. In addition, assign the `parameters` property to the object with necessary parameters. Possible chart parameters are listed in the table.

Chart setup parameters

Name	Type	Details
<code>seriesConfig</code>	<code>object</code>	The settings of an embedded chart in a series.
<code>orderBy</code>	<code>string</code>	Sorting field.
<code>orderDirection</code>	<code>string</code>	Sorting direction.
<code>caption</code>	<code>string</code>	Chart header.
<code>sectionId</code>	<code>string</code>	Section id.
<code>xAxisDefaultCaption</code>	<code>string</code>	Default X-axis header.
<code>yAxisDefaultCaption</code>	<code>string</code>	Default Y-axis header.
<code>primaryColumnName</code>	<code>string</code>	Name of initial column. The [<i>Id</i>] column is the default one.
<code>yAxisConfig</code>	<code>object</code>	Array of the Y-axis name settings.
<code>schemaName</code>	<code>string</code>	Chart object.
<code>sectionBindingColumn</code>	<code>string</code>	Section link column.

func Name	string Type	Aggregate function. Details
type	string	Chart type.
XAxisCaption	string	X-axis caption.
YAxisCaption	string	Y-axis caption.
xAxisColumn	string	The X-axis grouping column.
yAxisColumn	string	The Y-axis grouping column.
styleColor	string	Chart color.
filterData	object	Filter settings.

Metric

The [“Metric” dashboard](#) displays the number (or date) received by inquiring system data, for example, a total number of company’s employees.



Functionality implementation classes of the “Metric” dashboard

`IndicatorViewModel` – metric view model.

`IndicatorViewConfig` – generates the configuration of the metric view model.

`IndicatorModule` – a module designed to work with metrics.

`IndicatorDesigner` – view model schema of the metric edit page.

Metric settings

To configure a metric, you need to add the JSON configuration object with Metric properties to the widget module configuration. The widget module configuration is defined by the `Items` property of the `SysDashboard` object.

Set the “Metric” value to the `widgetType` property in the JSON configuration object with widget settings. In addition, assign the `parameters` property to the object with necessary parameters. Possible metric parameters

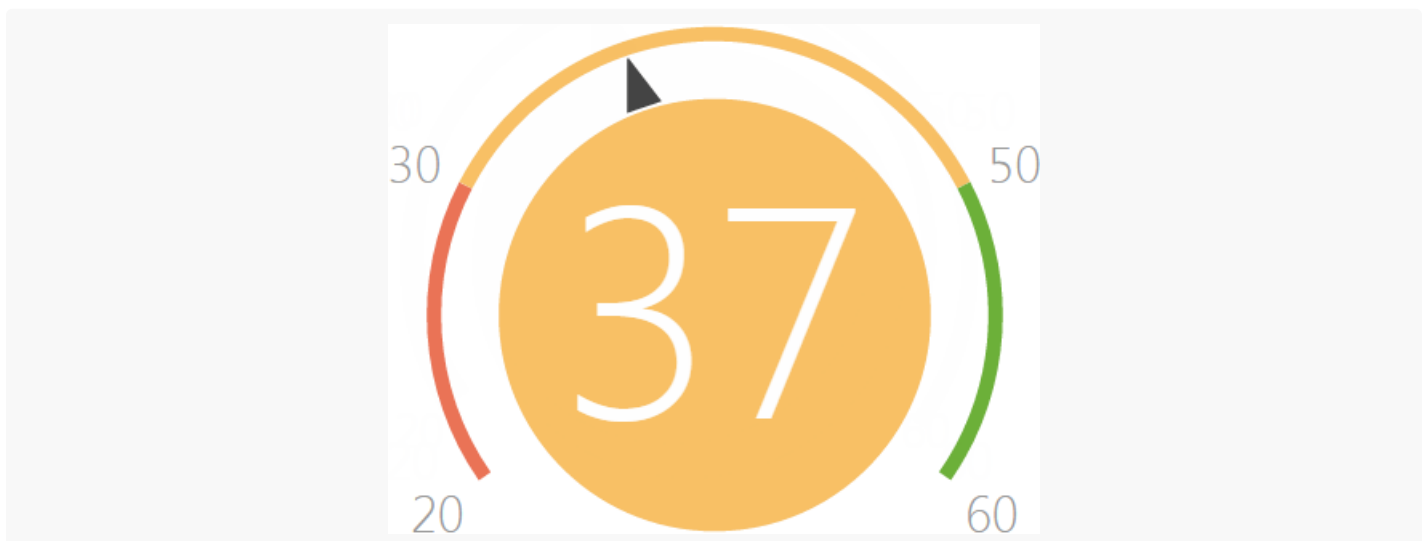
are listed in the table.

Metric settings

Name	Type	Details
caption	string	Metric header.
sectionId	string	Section id.
entitySchemaName	string	Metric object.
sectionBindingColumn	string	Section link column.
columnName	string	Name of aggregating column.
format	object	Metric format.
filterData	object	Filter settings.
aggregationType	number	Type of aggregating function.
style	string	Metric color.

Gauge

A [gauge](#) dashboard element displays aggregate data from multiple system records in the form of a dial with green, yellow, and red areas on its scale. For example, you may use this dashboard to display a number of performed activities and compare it to a desired rate.



Gauge functionality implementation classes

`GaugeViewModel` – gauge view model.

`GaugeViewConfig` – generates the gauge view model.

`GaugeModule` – module designed to work with gauges.

`GaugeChart` – implements a gauge chart component.

`GaugeDesigner` – view model schema of a gauge.

Gauge settings

To configure a gauge, you need to add the JSON configuration object with the gauge properties to the widget module configuration. The widget module configuration is defined by the `Items` property of the `SysDashboard` object.

Set the “Gauge” value to the `widgetType` property in the JSON configuration object with widget settings. In addition, assign the `parameters` property to the object with necessary parameters. Possible gauge parameters are listed in the table.

Gauge settings

Name	Type	Details
<code>caption</code>	<code>string</code>	Gauge header.
<code>sectionId</code>	<code>string</code>	Section id.
<code>entitySchemaName</code>	<code>string</code>	Gauge object.
<code>sectionBindingColumn</code>	<code>string</code>	Section link column.

List

[A list](#) displays multiple system records in a unified visual form. Lists enable you to limit the number of records displayed to create such dashboards as the “Top ten most productive managers by the number of closed deals”, for example.

Top 3 managers by productivity	
James Rodrick	70
Stephanie Lowe	68
Andrew Morrison	61

List functional classes

`DashboardGridViewModel` – list view model.

`DashboardGridViewConfig` - generates list view configuration.

`DashboardGridModule` - module designed to work with lists.

`DashboardGridDesigner` - list editing page schema.

List settings

To configure a list, you need to add the JSON configuration object with list properties to the widget module configuration. The widget module configuration is defined by the `Items` property of the `SysDashboard` object.

Set the "DashboardGrid" value to the `widgetType` property in the JSON configuration object with widget settings. In addition, assign the `parameters` property to the object with necessary parameters. Possible list parameters are listed in the table.

List settings

Name	Type	Details
<code>caption</code>	<code>string</code>	List header.
<code>sectionBindingColumn</code>	<code>string</code>	Section link column.
<code>filterData</code>	<code>object</code>	Filter settings.
<code>sectionId</code>	<code>string</code>	Section id.
<code>entitySchemaName</code>	<code>string</code>	List object.
<code>style</code>	<code>string</code>	List color.
<code>orderDirection</code>	<code>number</code>	Sorting options (1 - ascending, 2 - descending).
<code>orderColumn</code>	<code>string</code>	List sorting column.
<code>rowCount</code>	<code>number</code>	The number of rows to display.
<code>gridConfig</code>	<code>object</code>	List configuration.

Web-page

[The web-page dashboard](#) is used to display web pages on the dashboard panel. It may be an online currency calculator, your corporate website, etc.

Web-page functionality implementation classes

`WebPageViewModel` - web-page view model.

`WebPageViewConfig` - generates the web-page view model configuration.

`WebPageModule` – module used to work with web pages.

`WebPageDesigner` – web-page widget view schema.

Web-page settings parameters

To configure a web page, you need to add the JSON configuration object with web page properties to the widget module configuration. Widget module configuration is defined by the `Items` property of the `SysDashboard` object.

Set the “WebPage” value to the `widgetType` property in the JSON configuration object with widget settings. In addition, assign the `parameters` property to the object with necessary parameters. Possible web-page parameters are listed in the table.

Web-page settings

Name	Type	Details
<code>caption</code>	<code>string</code>	Web-page widget title.
<code>sectionId</code>	<code>string</code>	Section id.
<code>url</code>	<code>string</code>	Web-page link.
<code>style</code>	<code>string</code>	Web-page widget CSS-styles

Sales pipeline

[The “Sales pipeline” dashboard](#) is used to analyze sales dynamics by stages.

Sales pipeline functionality implementation classes

`OpportunityFunnelChart` – a class inherited from `Chart`.

Sales pipeline settings

To configure a sales pipeline, you need to add the JSON configuration object with sales pipeline properties to the widget module configuration. Widget module configuration is defined by the `Items` property of the `SysDashboard` object.

Set the “OpportunityFunnel” value to the `widgetType` property in the JSON configuration object with widget settings. In addition, assign the `parameters` property to the object with necessary parameters. Possible sales pipeline parameters are listed in the table.

Sales pipeline settings

Name	Type	Details
<code>caption</code>	<code>string</code>	Sales pipeline header.

<code>sectionId</code> Name	<code>string</code> Type	Section id. Details
<code>defPeriod</code>	<code>string</code>	Pipeline period (last week by default).
<code>sectionBindingColumn</code>	<code>string</code>	Section link column.
<code>type</code>	<code>string</code>	Chart type ("funnel").
<code>filterData</code>	<code>object</code>	Filter settings.

Modify sales pipeline calculations



You can modify the way values are calculated for the sales pipeline dashboard element in the [*Opportunities section*]. To do this, you need to create a new module for calculations and replace the sales pipeline display client schema.

To modify the sales pipeline calculations:

1. Create a new class inherited from `FunnelBaseDataProvider` and specify the calculation logic.
2. Create a replacing `FunnelChartSchema` client schema and use the new calculation class in it.

Example of modifying the calculations displayed in the "Number of opportunities" view of the sales pipeline

Case description

Modify the sales pipeline calculation algorithms by replacing the number of opportunities with the number of products added to opportunities.

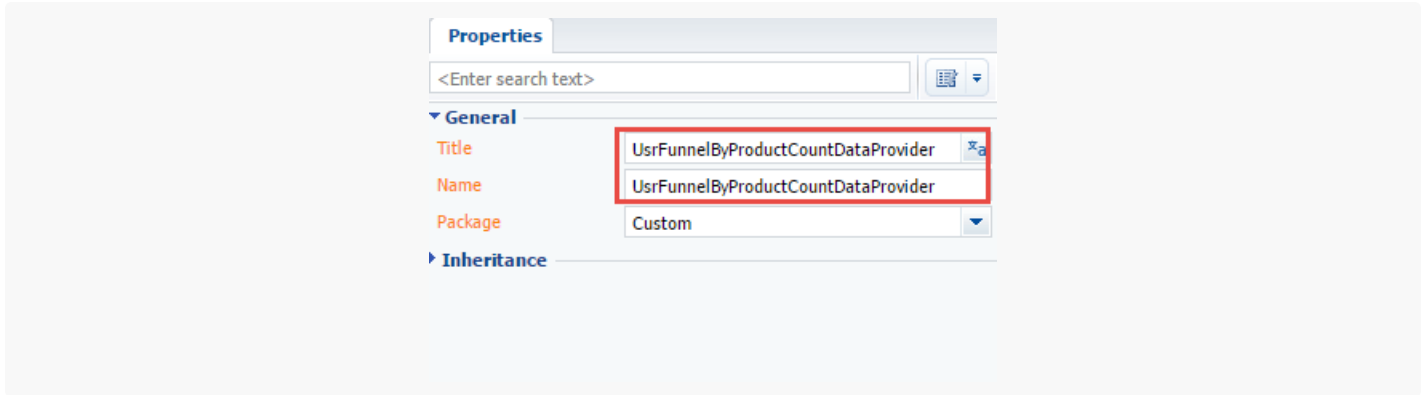
Case implementation algorithm

1. Create a new module in the custom package

Create a new calculation provider client module in the custom package. *Calculation provider* is a class responsible for selecting, filtering and processing data for sales pipeline chart.

Specify a name and caption for the new module, for example, `UsrFunnelByProductCountDataProvider` (Fig. 1).

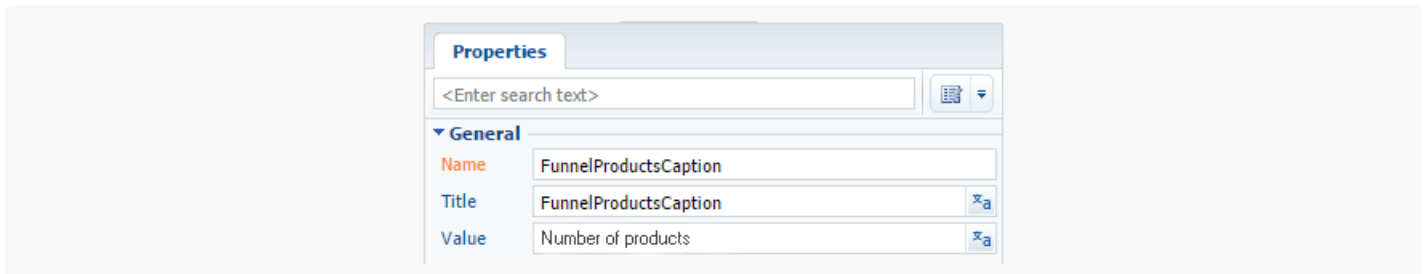
Fig. 1. Calculation provider module properties



2. Add localizable strings

Add a string with the `Number of products` value to the collection of localizable strings of the created module. To do this, right-click the `[LocalizableStrings]` structure node and select `[Add]` from the context menu. Set the properties for the new string as shown on Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Localizable string properties



Add `CntOpportunity` localizable string with the `Number of opportunities` value in the similar way.

3. Add implementation to the provider module

To modify sales pipeline calculations, override the following methods:

- `addQueryColumns` column generation method for data selection
- methods for selection data processing.

To process one record from the selection, define the `getSeriesDataConfigByItem` method. To process the whole collection, define the `prepareFunnelResponseCollection` method. To filter the records, define the `applyFunnelPeriodFilters` method.

Below is the source code of the new calculation provider module for the sales pipeline.

```
define("UsrFunnelByProductCountDataProvider", ["ext-base", "terrasoft", "UsrFunnelByProductCount
  "FunnelBaseDataProvider"],
  function(Ext, Terrasoft, resources) {
    // Defining a new calculation provider.
    Ext.define("Terrasoft.configuration.UsrFunnelByProductCountDataProvider", {
      // Inheriting from the basic provider.
```

```

extend: "Terrasoft.FunnelBaseDataProvider",
// New provider short name
alternateClassName: "Terrasoft.UsrFunnelByProductCountDataProvider",
// Collection processing method
prepareFunnelResponseCollection: function(collection) {
    this.callParent(arguments);
},
// Extending the FunnelBaseDataProvider base model method.
// Sets the column number of products for data sampling
addQueryColumns: function(entitySchemaQuery) {
    // Parent method calling
    this.callParent(arguments);
    // Adds the number of products column to the sample
    entitySchemaQuery.addAggregationSchemaColumn("[OpportunityProductInterest:Opport
        Terrasoft.AggregationType.SUM, "ProductsAmount");
},
// Extending the FunnelBaseDataProvider base class method.
// Sets sample filtration
applyFunnelPeriodFilters: function(filterGroup) {
    // Parent method calling
    this.callParent(arguments);
    // Creates a filter group.
    var endStageFilterGroup = Terrasoft.createFilterGroup();
    // Sets the group operator type.
    endStageFilterGroup.logicalOperation = Terrasoft.LogicalOperatorType.OR;
    // Sets the filter that shows whether the sale stage is over yet.
    endStageFilterGroup.addItem(
        Terrasoft.createColumnIsNullFilter(this.getDetailColumnPath("DueDate")));
    // Sets the filter that shows whether the sale stage is final.
    endStageFilterGroup.addItem(
        Terrasoft.createColumnFilterWithParameter(Terrasoft.ComparisonType.EQUAL,
            this.getDetailColumnPath("Stage.End"), true, Terrasoft.DataValueType.BOC
    filterGroup.addItem(endStageFilterGroup);
},
// Extending the FunnelBaseDataProvider base model method.
// Processes data for the stages in the pipeline.
getSeriesDataConfigByItem: function(responseItem) {
    // Object that stores localizable strings.
    var lcz = resources.localizableStrings;
    // Receives a stage data object from the parent method.
    var config = this.callParent(arguments);
    // Receives data about the number of products in an opportunity from the sample
    var products = responseItem.get("ProductsAmount");
    products = Ext.isNumber(products) ? products : 0;
    // Formats the strings.
    var name = Ext.String.format("{0}<br/>{1}: {2}<br/>{3}: {4}",
        config.menuHeaderValue, lcz.CntOpportunity, config.y, lcz.FunnelProductsCapt
    var displayValue = Ext.String.format("<br/>{0}: {1}", lcz.FunnelProductsCaption,
    // Installs new data in the data object and returns it.

```



```

        return Ext.apply(config, {
            name: name,
            displayValue: displayValue
        });
    }
});
});
});

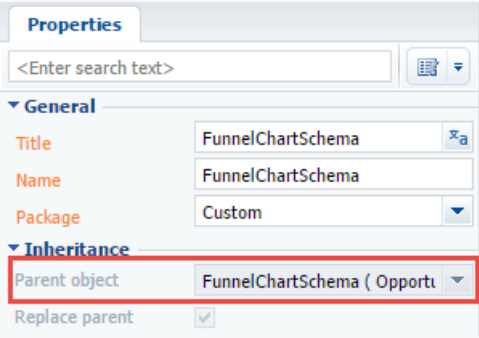
```

4. Create a sales pipeline replacing schema

To use the new provider module in the calculations, override the sales pipeline calculation provider generator method.

To do this, create a replacing client module and specify `FunnelChartSchema` as a parent (Fig. 3).

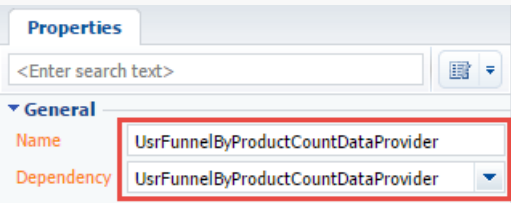
Fig. 3. Properties of the replacing module



The screenshot shows the 'Properties' dialog for a replacing module. The 'General' section includes fields for Title, Name, and Package. The 'Inheritance' section is highlighted with a red box, showing 'Parent object' set to 'FunnelChartSchema (Opport' and 'Replace parent' checked.

Add the new calculation module to dependencies (the `Dependencies` section), by specifying its name in the [`Dependency`] field and the `UsrFunnelByProductCountDataProvider` value in the [`Name`] field (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4. Sales pipeline schema dependency properties



The screenshot shows the 'Properties' dialog for a sales pipeline schema dependency. The 'General' section is highlighted with a red box, showing 'Name' and 'Dependency' both set to 'UsrFunnelByProductCountDataProvider'.

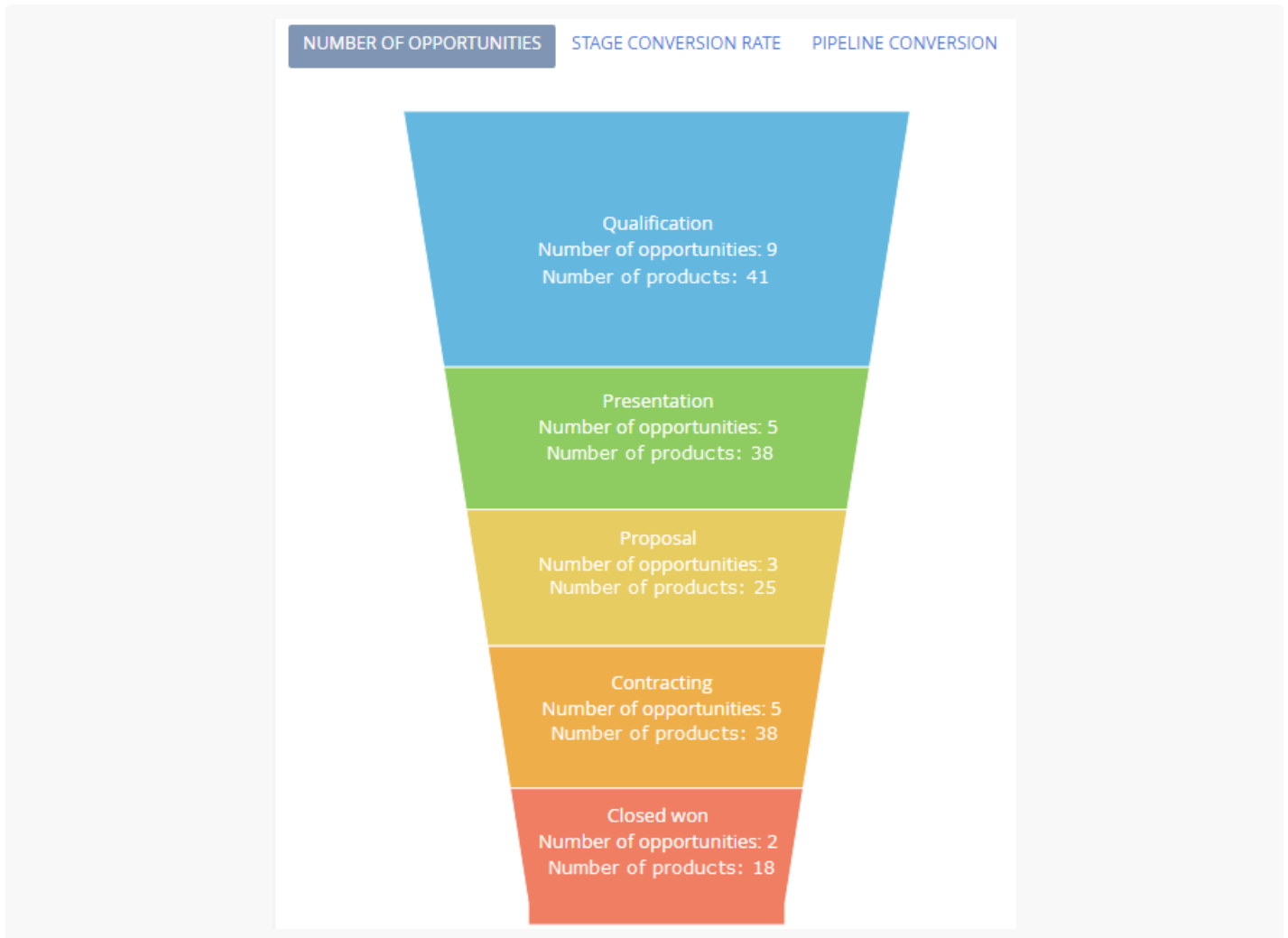
5. Specify the new calculation provider in the sales pipeline replacing schema

To do this, override the `getProvidersCollectionConfig` method in the replacing schema that gets the configuration object with the collection of providers.

```
define("FunnelChartSchema", ["UsrFunnelByProductCountDataProvider"],
function() {
return {
entitySchemaName: "Opportunity",
methods: {
getProvidersCollectionConfig: function() {
// Calls parent method.
// Gets array of providers.
var config = this.callParent();
// Searches data provider in the measurement by the number of opportunities.
var byCount = Terrasoft.findItem(config, {tag: "byNumberConversion"});
// Replaces with new class.
byCount.item.className = "Terrasoft.UsrFunnelByProductCountDataProvider";
return config;
}
}
};
});
```

After saving the schema, the new calculation module will be used in the sales pipeline and the sales pipeline itself will display the total number of products by stages (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5. Sales pipeline displaying the number of products added to opportunities



Enable additional filtering in a sales pipeline

Advanced

In Creatio, you can enable additional filtering for calculations in sales pipeline charts.

To do it this:

1. Create a new class inherited from the calculation provider and implement the necessary filtering logic.
2. Create a replacing FunnelChartSchema client schema and use the new calculation class in it.

Case description

Add filtering to sales pipeline calculations displayed in the “Number of opportunities” view for selecting the opportunities whose [*Customer*] field is populated with an account.

Source code

You can download the package with case implementation using the following [link](#).

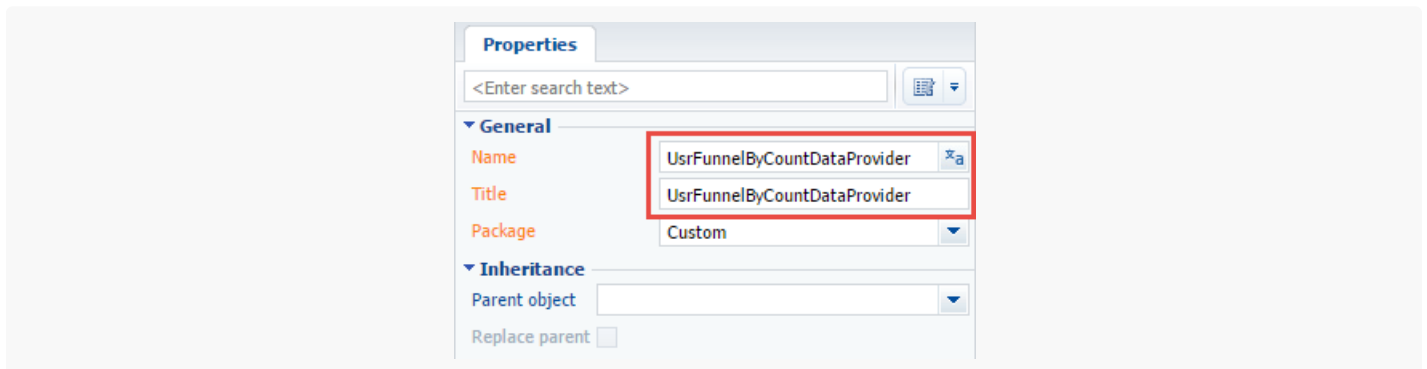
Case implementation algorithm

1. Creating a new module in the custom package

Create a new calculation provider client module in the custom package. *Calculation provider* is a class responsible for selecting, filtering and processing data for sales pipeline chart.

Specify a name and caption for the new module, for example, `UsrFunnelByCountDataProvider` (fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Calculation provider module properties



2. Defining the new provider class and specifying the filtering logic

Inherit the created class from the `FunnelByCountDataProvider` class and override the `getFunnelFixedFilters` method.

The module source code:

```
define("UsrFunnelByCountDataProvider", ["ext-base",
  "terrasoft", "UsrFunnelByCountDataProviderResources",
  "FunnelByCountDataProvider"],
function(Ext, Terrasoft, resources) {
  // Defining the new calculation provider.
  Ext.define("Terrasoft.configuration.UsrFunnelByCountDataProvider", {
    // Inheritance from the provider "by number".
    extend: "Terrasoft.FunnelByCountDataProvider",
    // Contracted name of the new provider.
    alternateClassName: "Terrasoft.UsrFunnelByCountDataProvider",
    // Extending the FunnelByCountDataProvider base module method.
    // Returns filter for selection.
    getFunnelFixedFilters: function() {
      // Calling the parent method.
      var esqFiltersGroup = this.callParent(arguments);
      // Adds filter specifying that the customer of an opportunity is an account.
      esqFiltersGroup.addItem(
        Terrasoft.createColumnIsNotNullFilter("Account"));
    }
  });
});
```

```

        return esqFiltersGroup;
    }
});
});

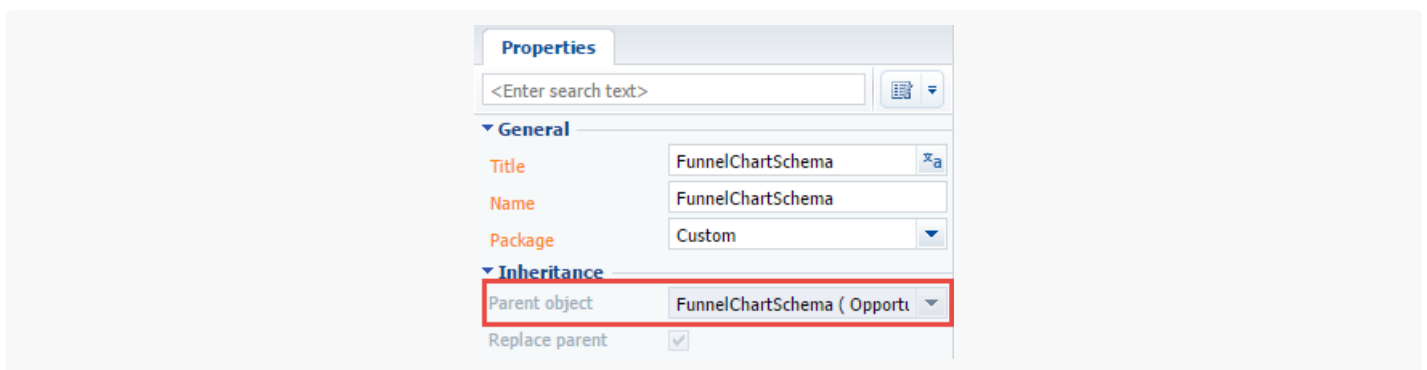
```

Save the module.

3. Implementing the pipeline chart module in custom package

To use the new provider module in calculations, create a replacing client module and specify `FunnelChartSchema` from the `Opportunity` package as a parent schema (fig. 2).

Fig. 2. Properties of the replacing module



4. Specify the new calculation provider in the sales pipeline replacing schema

Override the provider generator method of sales pipeline calculation in the replacing schema and specify the new provider class for calculations.

The replacing schema source code is as follows:

```

define("FunnelChartSchema", ["UsrFunnelByCountDataProvider"], function() {
    return {
        entitySchemaName: "Opportunity",
        methods: {
            getProvidersCollectionConfig: function() {
                // Calls parent method returning the provider array.
                var config = this.callParent();
                // Searches for data provider for displaying in the "Number of opportunities" vi
                var byCount = Terrasoft.findItem(config, {tag: "byNumberConversion"});
                // Changes for a new class.
                byCount.item.className = "Terrasoft.UsrFunnelByCountDataProvider";
                return config;
            }
        }
    };
});

```

```
});
```

After you save the schema, the new calculation module will be used in the sales pipeline. It will display the opportunities whose [*Customer*] field is populated with an account.

Add a custom dashboard widget



Advanced

Dashboard widgets (analytic elements) are used for data analysis of sections. Go to the “Dashboards” view of the required section to work with its analytics. Use the [*Dashboards*] section to work with the entirety of Creatio section data analytics.

To learn more about Creatio dashboard widgets, please refer to the [View analytics](#) article.

You can create custom dashboard widgets in Creatio.

To create a custom widget you need to:

1. Create new or select the existing module. More information about dashboard widget modules can be found in the “[Dashboard widgets](#)” article.
2. Custom module must be an inheritor of the `BaseNestedModule` module or one of its inheritors: `ChartModule`, `IndicatorModule`, `GaugeModule`, etc. Add the source code that implements the necessary functionality to the created module.
3. Specify the module dependency in the [Dependencies] block of the module properties. Add messages that are used.
4. Set the widget parameters in the [Module parameters] field when adding widgets on the dashboards panel. More information about parameters can be found in the “[Dashboard widgets](#)” article.

Case description

Create custom widget that shows currency exchange rate.

Source code

Use this [link](#) to download the case implementation package.

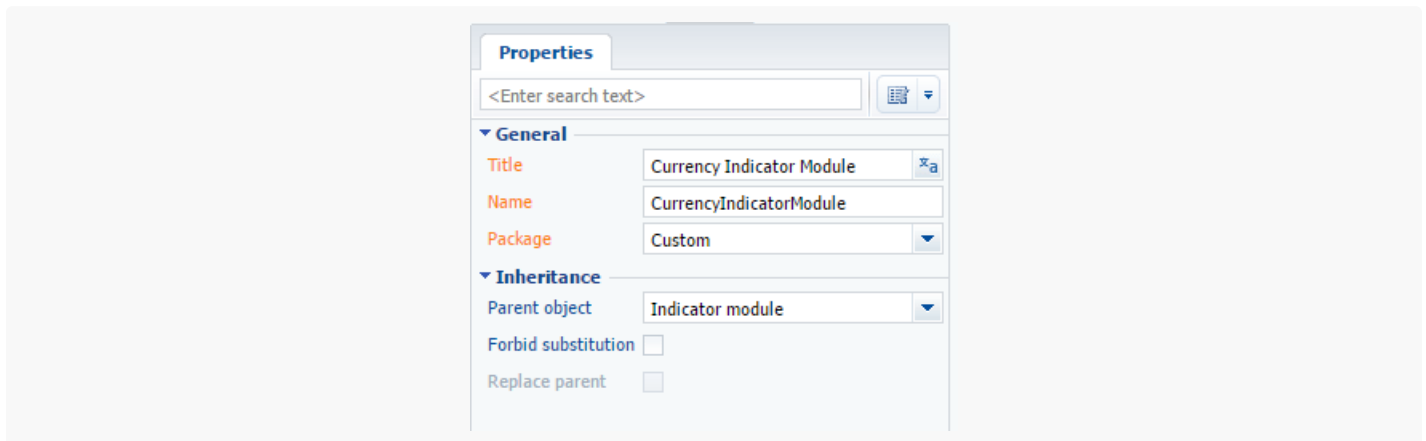
Case implementation algorithm

1. Create a currency indicator module.

Go to the [*Configuration*] section in the system designer and on the [*Schemas*] tab, select [*Add*] -> [*Standard*] -> [*Module*] command. For the created module specify (Fig. 1):

- [Name] - “UsrCurrencyIndicatorModule”.
- [Title] - “Currency Indicator Module”.

Fig. 1. Currency indicator module properties



2. Add the source code

The module source code:

```
define("UsrCurrencyIndicatorModule", ["UsrCurrencyIndicatorModuleResources", "IndicatorModule"],

// Class that generates the configuration of the currency indicator module view..
Ext.define("Terrasoft.configuration.CurrencyIndicatorViewConfig", {
    extend: "Terrasoft.BaseModel",
    alternateClassName: "Terrasoft.CurrencyIndicatorViewConfig",
    // Generates the configuration of the currency indicator module view.
    generate: function(config) {
        var style = config.style || "";
        var fontStyle = config.fontStyle || "";
        var wrapClassName = Ext.String.format("{0}", style);
        var id = Terrasoft.Component.generateId();
        // The returned configuration view object.
        var result = {
            "name": id,
            "itemType": Terrasoft.ViewItemType.CONTAINER,
            "classes": {wrapClassName: [wrapClassName, "indicator-module-wrapper"]},
            "styles": {
                "display": "table",
                "width": "100%",
                "height": "100%"
            },
        },
        "items": [
            {
                "name": id + "-wrap",
                "itemType": Terrasoft.ViewItemType.CONTAINER,
                "styles": {
                    "display": "table-cell",
                    "vertical-align": "middle"
                }
            }
        ]
    }
});
```

```

        "classes": {wrapClassName: ["indicator-wrap"]},
        "items": [
            // Display the name of the currency.
            {
                "name": "indicator-caption" + id,
                "itemType": Terrasoft.ViewItemType.LABEL,
                "caption": {"bindTo": "CurrencyName"},
                "classes": {"labelClass": ["indicator-caption"]}
            },
            // Display the currency exchange rate.
            {
                "name": "indicator-value" + id,
                "itemType": Terrasoft.ViewItemType.LABEL,
                "caption": {
                    "bindTo": "CurrencyValue"
                },
                "classes": {"labelClass": ["indicator-value " + fontStyle]}
            }
        ]
    }
}
];
return result;
}
});

// Class of the view model of the currency indicator module.
Ext.define("Terrasoft.configuration.CurrencyIndicatorViewModel", {
    extend: "Terrasoft.BaseModel",
    alternateClassName: "Terrasoft.CurrencyIndicatorViewModel",
    Ext: null,
    Terrasoft: null,
    sandbox: null,
    columns: {
        // Currency name.
        CurrencyName: {
            type: Terrasoft.core.enums.ViewModelSchemaItem.ATTRIBUTE,
            dataValueType: Terrasoft.DataValueType.TEXT,
            value: null
        },
        // Currency value.
        CurrencyValue: {
            type: Terrasoft.core.enums.ViewModelSchemaItem.ATTRIBUTE,
            dataValueType: Terrasoft.DataValueType.FLOAT,
            value: null
        }
    },
    onRender: Ext.emptyFn,
    // Returns the currency value, depending on the name. This method is given as an example

```



```

// For each specific task, you should select an individual method to obtain data,
// for example REST API, database query, etc.
getCurrencyValue: function(currencyName, callback, scope) {
    var result = 0;
    if (currencyName === "USD") {
        result = 26;
    }
    if (currencyName === "EUR") {
        result = 32.3;
    }
    if (currencyName === "RUB") {
        result = 0.45;
    }
    callback.call(scope || this, result);
},
// Gets the data and displays them on the widget.
prepareIndicator: function(callback, scope) {
    this.getCurrencyValue(this.get("CurrencyName"), function(currencyValue) {
        this.set("CurrencyValue", currencyValue);
        callback.call(scope);
    }, this);
},
// Initializes the widget.
init: function(callback, scope) {
    this.prepareIndicator(callback, scope);
}
});

// Widget module class.
Ext.define("Terrasoft.configuration.CurrencyIndicatorModule", {
    extend: "Terrasoft.IndicatorModule",
    alternateClassName: "Terrasoft.CurrencyIndicatorModule",
    // The name of the widget view model class.
    viewModelClassName: "Terrasoft.CurrencyIndicatorViewModel",
    // The name of the view configuration generating class.
    viewConfigClassName: "Terrasoft.CurrencyIndicatorViewConfig",
    // Subscribing to messages from third-party modules.
    subscribeMessages: function() {
        this.sandbox.subscribe("GenerateIndicator", this.onGenerateIndicator, this, [this.sandbox]);
    }
});

return Terrasoft.CurrencyIndicatorModule;
});

```

3. Add a style to the LESS tab

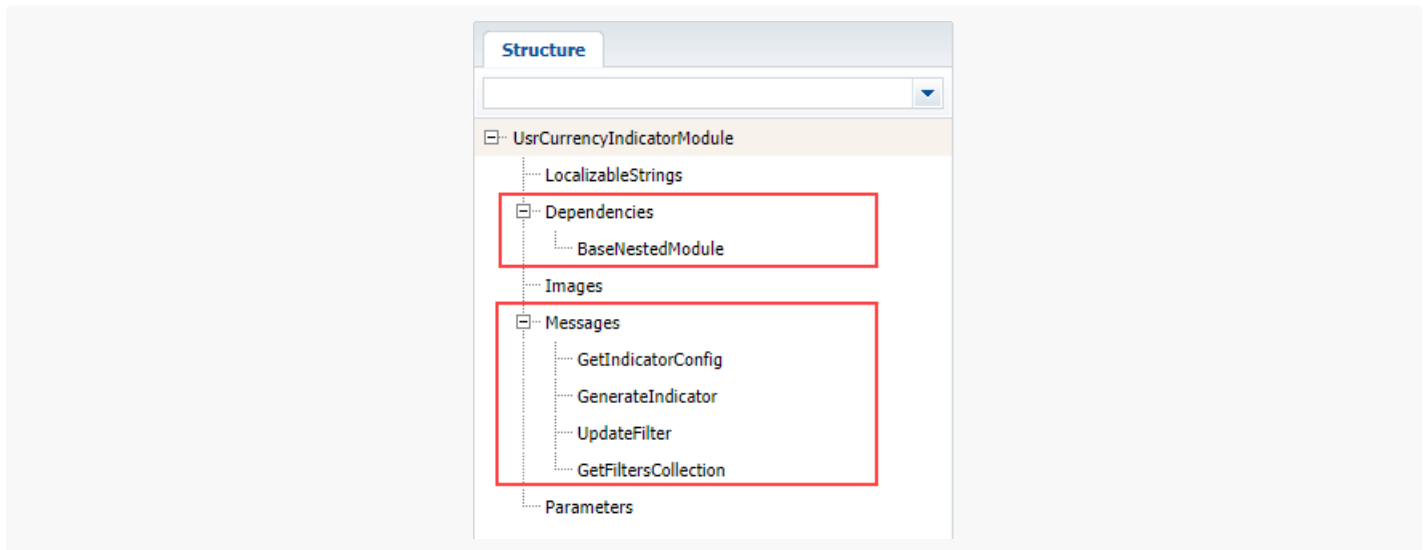
To display the widget text at the center, add the following style to the LESS tab of the module:

```
.indicator-module-wrapper {
  text-align: center;
}
```

3. Add the dependencies and messages

The dependencies and messages of parent module should automatically display in the created module (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2. Dependencies and messages of created module



If it doesn't happen, add them manually:

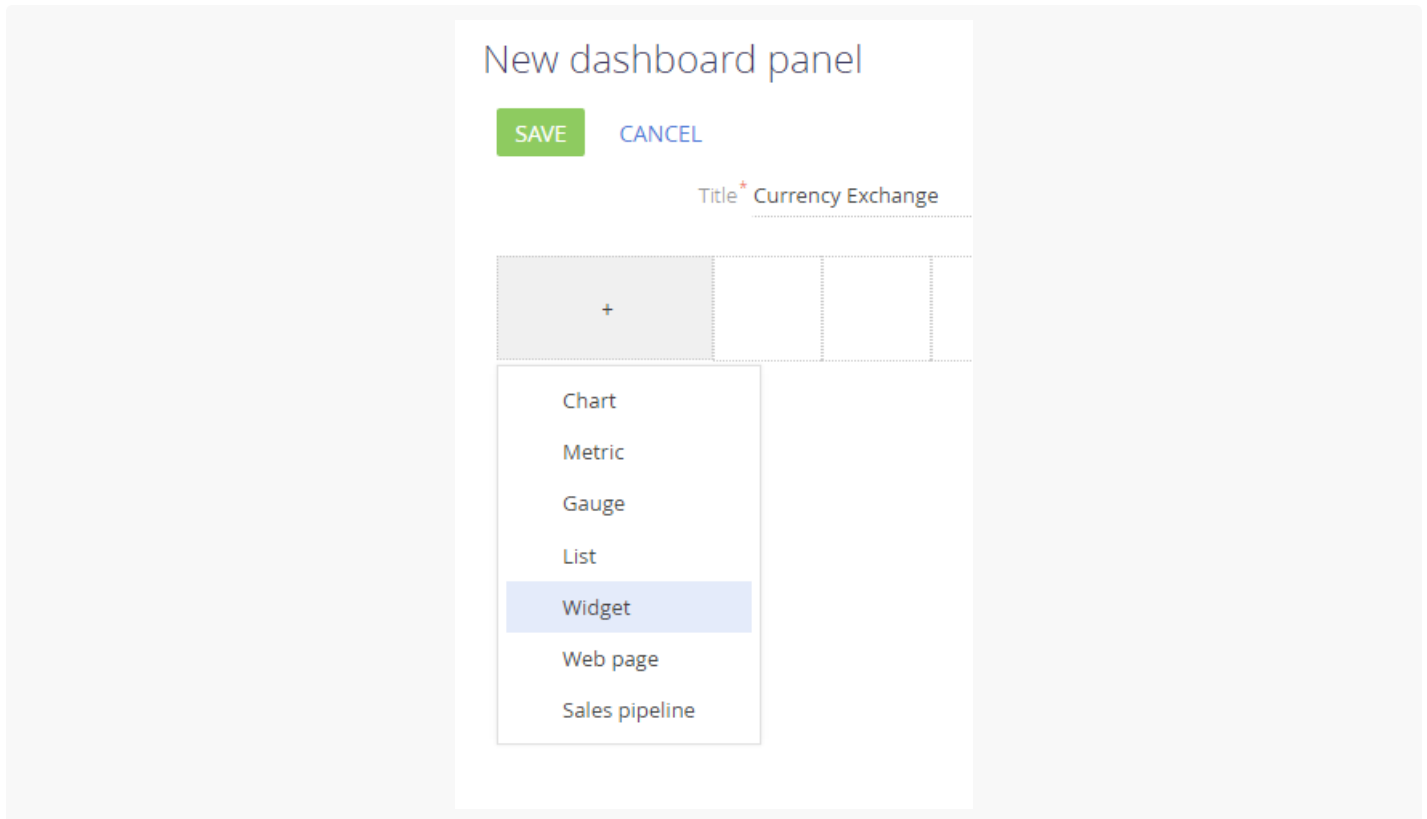
- Add a parent module to the [Dependencies] block
- Add the `GetIndicatorConfig` message to the [Messages] block. Set the "Publish" direction for the message and the `GenerateIndicator` as address message with the "Follow" direction.

Save the new module.

5. Add the widget to the dashboard panel and set its parameters

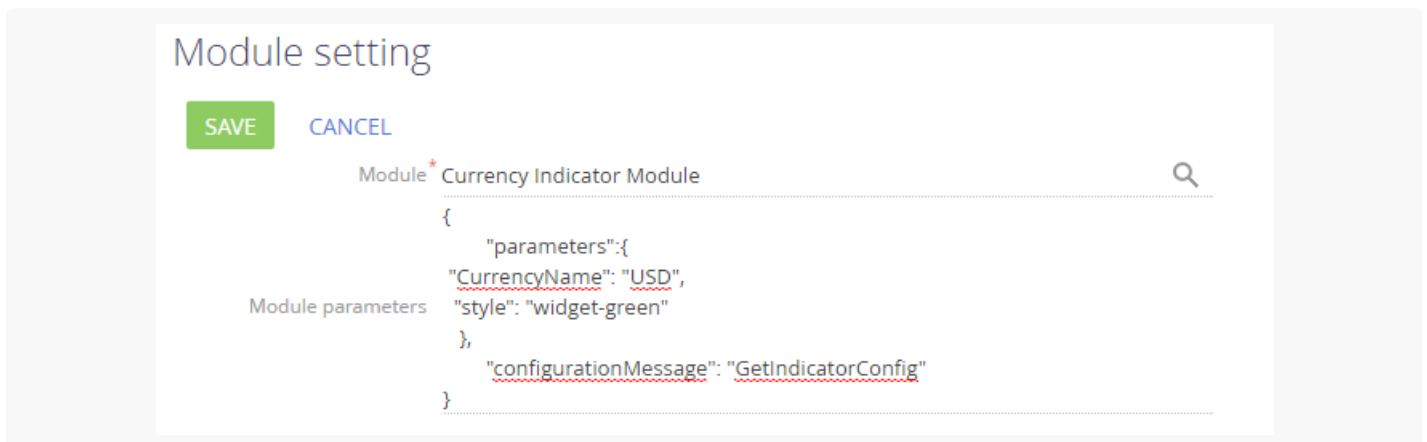
To display the widget, add it to the dashboard panel (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Adding the widget to the dashboard panel



In addition, you need to set the parameters of the module bound to the widget (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4. Configuration of the added widget module



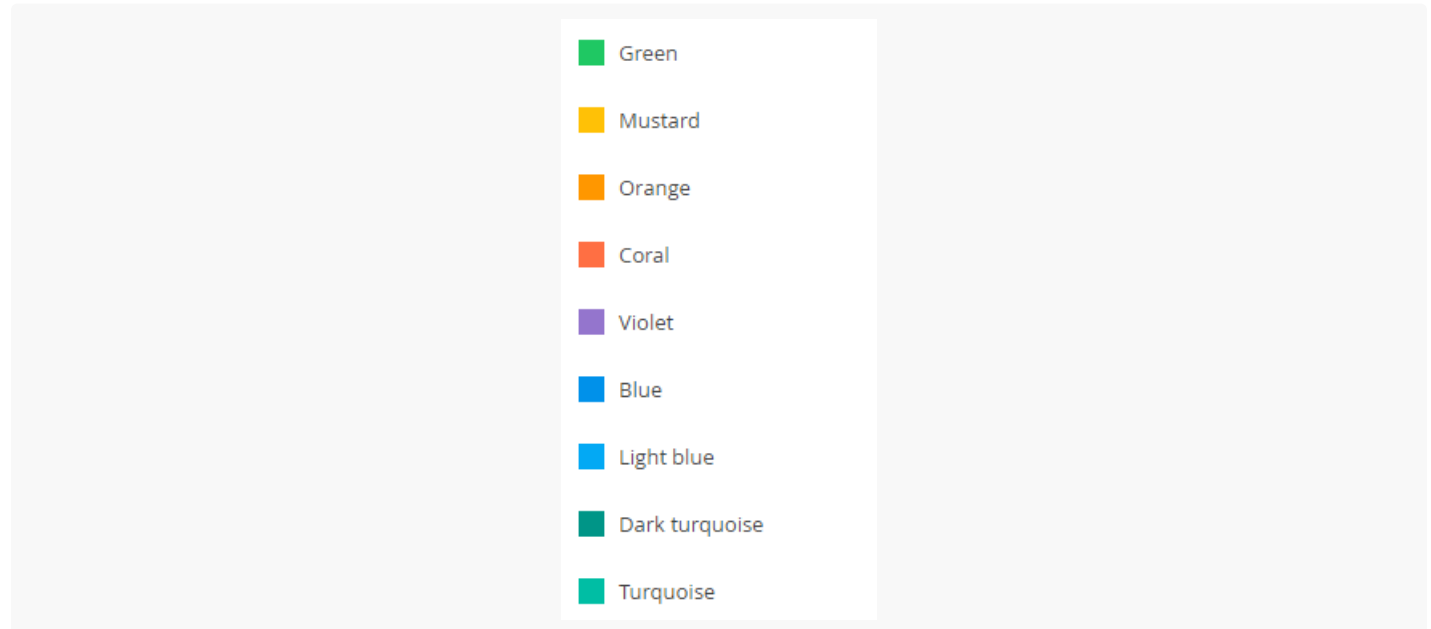
To bind the module to the added widget, add the “Currency Indicator Module” value in the [*Module*] field and add the configuration JSON object with the required parameters to the [*Module parameters*] field.

```
{
  "parameters": {
    "CurrencyName": "USD",
    "style": "widget-blue"
  },
  "configurationMessage": "GetIndicatorConfig"
}
```

A “`CurrencyName`” parameter sets the currency for which the exchange rate is displayed. A “`style`” parameter sets the widget style and “`configurationMessage`” parameter sets the message name that will be used to transfer the configuration object.

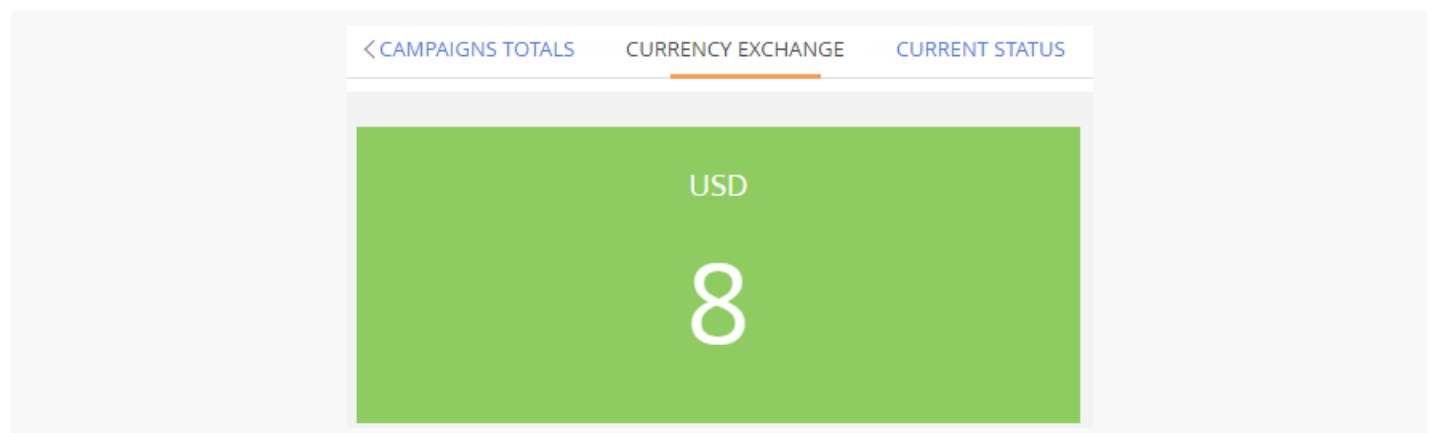
You can set up any of Creatio system colors in the `style` parameter as widget color (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5. Style types of the widget



After saving the created widget and refreshing the page, the custom widget will be displayed on the dashboards panel (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6. Currency exchange rate widget



BaseWidgetDesigner schema

 Advanced

`BaseWidgetDesigner` – base widget settings view schema.

Methods

`getWidgetConfig()`

Returns the current widget settings object.

`getWidgetConfigMessage()`

Returns the name of the message used for getting widget module settings.

`getWidgetModuleName()`

Returns the name of the widget module.

`getWidgetRefreshMessage()`

Returns the name of the widget update message.<

`getWidgetModulePropertiesTranslator()`

Returns the connecting object of widget module properties and widget module settings.

DashboardEnums enumeration

 **Advanced**

`DashboardEnums` – contains an enumeration of widget properties.

`Terrasoft.DashboardEnums.WidgetType` – contains the widget view mode and design mode configuration of the dashboards.

Properties

`moduleName`

Widget module name.

`configurationMessage`

The name of the module settings receiving message.

`resultMessage`

The name of the message that returns widget designer module settings.

`stateConfig (stateObj)`

Widget designer schema name.