ng-gentelella Documentation

Release

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Aug 02, 2017

Contents

Easily create an administration interface using Angular components that are based on the markup by Gentelella bootstrap template.

CHAPTER 1

Installation

Use:

```
npm install -S ng-gentelella
```

Static files

Built files are conveniently provided under the build/ directory. These include all gentelella and ng-gentelella css and js files.

Otherwise, include the `node_modules/ng-gentelella/gentelella` js files in your html or build system (eg gulp, example gulpfile). It is recommended that you include the templates path `node_modules/*ng-gentelella/gentelella/**/*.html` using some html2js module.

Alternatively you can expose the template files as `/ng-gentelella` with `app.use('/ng-gentelella', express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'node_modules', 'ng-gentelella')));`.

Develop

In your application, render a gentelella default index page as you would.

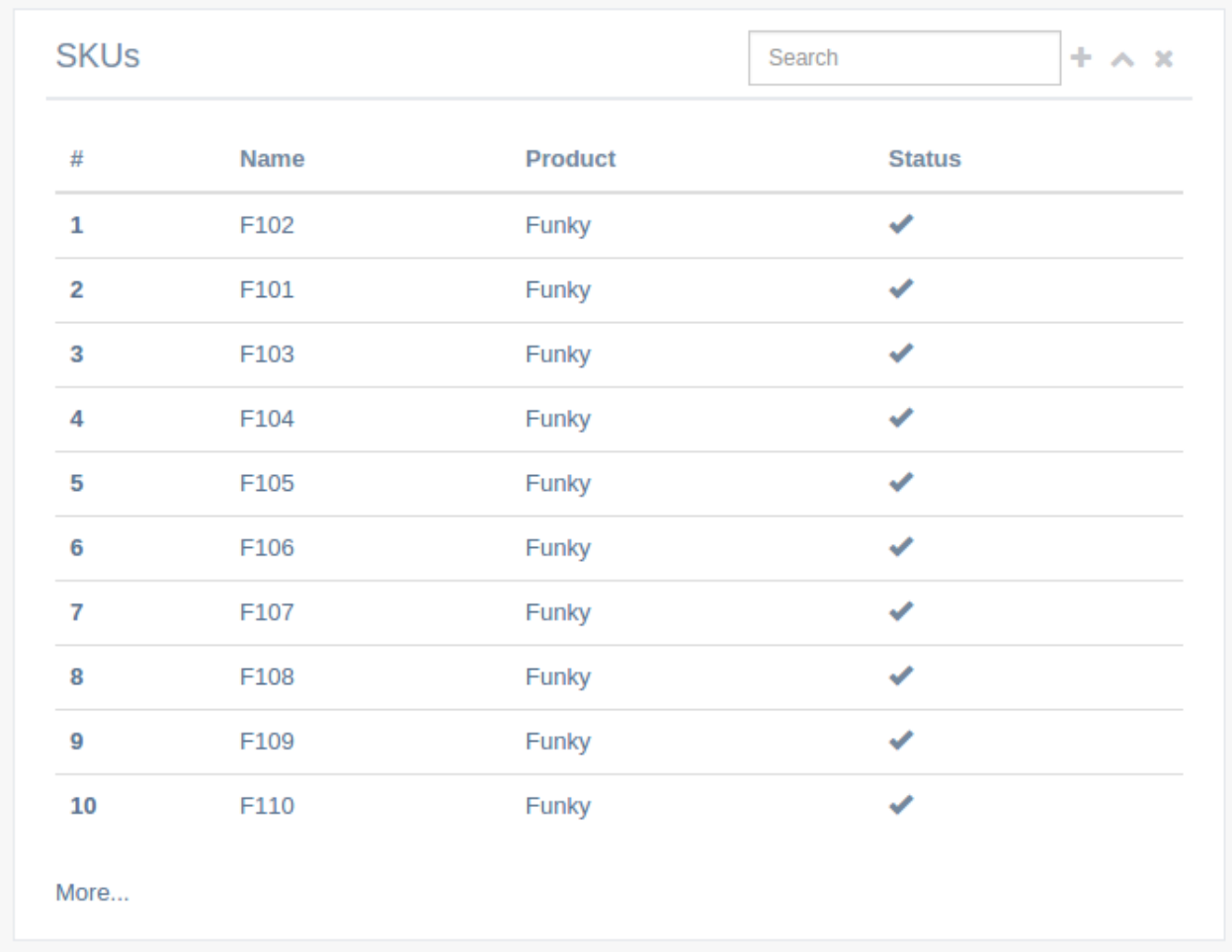
Replace the main page content markup with an angular `ng-view` as in this example: `<div ng-view class="view-frame"></div>`

Then develop proper Angular dashboard, list and detail components as you would normally do, and use the above components in their templates to automate development.

CHAPTER 2

ga-panel

This is a main component that generates a simple gentelella panel.



Binding reference

- `panel-title`: The panel title (string)
- `panel-subtitle`: The panel subtitle displayed in smaller font next to the title (string)
- `panel-query`: Whether to show a small input text box usually for filtering (boolean)
- `panel-query-string`: A controller variable to hold the `panel-query` input (variable)
- `panel-add-record-url`: A url to direct for adding a record. If provided a + icon will be available (string)
- `panel-query-model-options`: Additional ng-model-options to pass to the query field (object)
- `on-query-change`: A callback function to call if query value changes (function)

Transclude

The component will present any content transcluded.

It also allows the optional transclude element `panel-toolbar` for presenting additional buttons (v0.2.5, see examples below).

Controller

The component will initiate the necessary jquery required by gentelella as well.

Code sample

Using simple filter

Template:

```
<ga-panel panel-title="Products"
          panel-query="true"
          panel-query-string="$ctrl.queryValue"
          panel-add-record-url="#!/products/add">
  <panel-toolbar>
    <a href="" title="Some button"><i class="fa fa-modx"></i></a>
    <a href="" title="And another"><i class="fa fa-random"></i></a>
  </panel-toolbar>
  <table class="table table-hover dataTable">
    <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>#</th>
      <th>Name</th>
    </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
    <tr ng-repeat="product in $ctrl.products | filter:$ctrl.queryValue">
      <th scope="row"><a href="#!/products/{{ product._id }}">{{ $index + 1 }}</a></
↪th>
      <td><a href="#!/products/{{ product._id }}">{{ product.name }}</a></td>
```

```
    </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</ga-panel>
```

Reference

Using callback function

Template:

```
<ga-panel panel-title="Products"
          panel-query="true"
          panel-query-string="$ctrl.queryValue"
          panel-query-model-options="{debounce: 1000}"
          on-query-change="$ctrl.filter(queryValue)"
          panel-add-record-url="#!/products/add">
  <table class="table table-hover dataTable">
    <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>#</th>
      <th>Name</th>
    </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
    <tr ng-repeat="product in $ctrl.products">
      <th scope="row"><a href="#!/products/{{ product._id }}">{{ $index + 1 }}</a></
↪th>
      <td><a href="#!/products/{{ product._id }}">{{ product.name }}</a></td>
    </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</ga-panel>
```

CHAPTER 3

ga-panel-table-form

`ga-panel-table-form` together with `ga-panel-table-form-body` offer a more advanced *ga-panel* that can be used to display a table of records. Upon clicking on a record, an accordion with a form for that record opens.

Images

Title	Group	Image
Funky	collection	collection1.jpg
Funky	slideshow	1.jpg

Title: Funky

Group: slideshow

Image:

Επιλογή αρχείου Δεν επιλέχθηκε κανένα αρχείο.

Delete

Funky	slideshow	2.jpg
--	slideshow	3.jpg
--	slideshow	4.jpg
--	slideshow	5.jpg
--	slideshow	6.jpg

Binding reference

ga-panel-table-form bindings

- `panel-title`: The panel title (string)
- `panel-subtitle`: The panel subtitle displayed in smaller font next to the title (string)
- `panel-add-record`: Whether to allow add record. Usually evaluated by an expression, eg. new vs edit op (boolean)
- `panel-values`: A controller variable honding an array of the records (variable)

ga-panel-table-form-body bindings

- `body-id`: A unique id for each table row that will be used by bootstrap accordion (string)
- `body-value`: The variable from the `ng-repeat` that will be used to render the table (variable)

Transclude

ga-panel-table-form transclude

The component allows for two elements for transclude:

- `<panel-table-form-head>`: Used to display the table headers. Refrain from using `<table>` elements or CSS styles, and use the bootstrap grid instead because the table rendering might break in some browsers.
- `<panel-table-form-body>`: This is where the `ga-panel-table-form-body` component will be used with `ng-repeat` to present a table row with data and a form row with data detail.

ga-panel-table-form-body transclude

The component allows to transclude. Add in here the table row and the form row.

Controller

The `ga-panel-table-form` controller handles the add/delete operations of the table.

Code sample

Template:

```
<ga-panel-table-form panel-title="Specifications"
                     panel-add-record="$ctrl.skuId"
                     panel-values="$ctrl.sku.specs">
  <panel-table-form-head>
    <div class="col-md-6">Spec</div>
    <div class="col-md-6">Value</div>
```

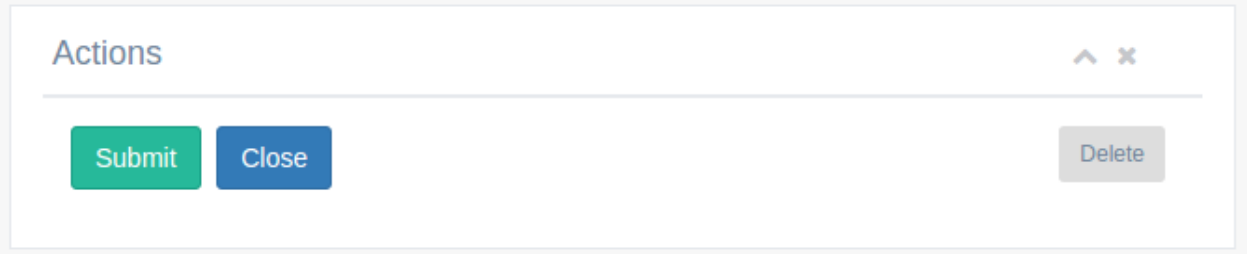
```
  </panel-table-form-head>

  <panel-table-form-body>
    <ga-panel-table-form-body ng-repeat="spec in $ctrl.sku.specs"
                              body-id="spec-{{ $index }}"
                              body-value="spec">
      <body-row>
        <div class="col-md-6">{{ (spec.spec || '--' }}</div>
        <div class="col-md-6">{{ ((spec.value || '--' }}</div>
      </body-row>

      <body-form>
        <form-field-text>...</form-field-text>
        ...
      </body-form>
    </ga-panel-table-form-body>
  </panel-table-form-body>
</ga-panel-table-form>
```

Reference

CHAPTER 4

ga-panel-actions

This offers a small panel with basic form buttons: Save, Close/cancel, delete.



Binding reference

- `action-form`: The parent form controller variable to use in order to check if form is clean (variable)
- `action-close-url`: A url to redirect to if user hits close (string)
- `action-allow-delete`: True to allow delete (boolean)
- `on-delete`: A callback function to call if user hits delete (function)

Requires

Requires a parent *ga-panel*.

Transclude

The controller allows transclude in order to present additional markup such as more buttons next to Delete.

Code sample

```
<ga-panel panel-title="Actions">
  <ga-panel-actions action-form="$ctrl.<%= objectName %>Edit"
                    action-close-url="#!/<%= objectUrl %>s"
                    action-allow-delete="$ctrl.<%= objectName %>Id"
                    on-delete="$ctrl.delete<%= objectTitle %>()"></ga-panel-actions>
</ga-panel>
```

Reference

CHAPTER 5

ga-resource

`ga-resource` is an Angular service factory wrapper. Automates the CRUD operations using gentelella's PNotify and default REST responses.

Methods

resource.getAndNotify(options)

Retrieve an entity with `$resource.get` and notify on error.

```
* @param options.getId: the entity id to retrieve, in object
* @param options.url: the entity url
*
* @param options.error404.title: not found error title
* @param options.error404.body: not found error body
*
* @param options.callbacks.err: additional error callback
* @param options.callbacks.next: additional success callback
*
* @returns {*}: the entity from $resource.get
```

resource.submitAndNotify(options)

Save an entity with `$resource.save` and notify.

```
* @param options.id: the entity id
* @param options.entity: the entity to save
* @param options.form: the ng-form to set pristine
* @param options.url: the entity url
*
* @param options.success.title: submit success title
```

```
* @param options.success.body: submit success body
* @param options.error.title: submit fail title
* @param options.error.conflict409: duplicate id fail body
*
* @param options.callbacks.err: additional error callback
* @param options.callbacks.next: additional sucess callback
*
* @returns {*}: the saved entity
```

resource.deleteAndNotify(options)

Delete an entity and notify.

```
* @param options.getId: the entity id to delete, in object
* @param options.url: the entity url
*
* @param options.success.title: success title
* @param options.success.body: success body
* @param options.error.title: fail title
*
* @param options.callbacks.err: additional error callback
* @param options.callbacks.next: additional sucess callback
```

Code sample

Example in factory

```
angular
  .module('core.products')
  .factory('Product', ['gaResource',
    function ($resource) {
      return $resource('api/products');
    }
  ]);
```

Example of factory use inside a controller

```
self.product = Product.getAndNotify({
  getId: {productId: self.productId},
  url: '/products',
  error404: {
    title: 'Product not found',
    body: 'The product cannot be found.'
  }
});

self.submitProduct = function() {
  self.product = Product.submitAndNotify({
    id: self.productId,
    entity: self.product,
    form: self.productEdit,
    url: '/products/',
    success: {
      title: 'Product saved',
```

```
      body: 'Product saved successfully.'
    },
    error: {
      title: 'Product not saved',
      conflict409: 'Product already exists'
    },
    callbacks: {next: self.getProduct}
  });
};

self.deleteProduct = function() {
  Product.deleteAndNotify({
    getId: {productId: self.productId},
    url: '/products',
    success: {
      title: 'Product deleted',
      body: 'Product deleted successfully.'
    },
    error: {title: 'Product not deleted'}
  });
};
```

CHAPTER 6

ga-paginate

Provide a list paginator.

Binding reference

- `paginate-id`: A unique HTML id for the page size combo box (string)
- `paginate-page`: A controller variable in which the current page number will be returned (variable)
- `paginate-size`: A controller variable in which the current page size will be returned (variable)
- `paginate-initial-size`: The initial page size (integer)
- `paginate-sizes`: An array of page sizes, default `[10, 25, 50, 100]` (array)
- `paginate-count`: The total number of records (integer)
- `paginate-ellipsis`: The maximum number of page numbers to show if too many, default 5. For more than that, ellipsis `...` are presented (integer)
- `on-paginate`: A callback function to call when a new page is selected. Used to fetch new data (function)

Transclude

The controller presents additional test right of the page size combo box such as a link.

Controller

The controller handles the operation of the paginator.

Code sample

```
<ga-paginate paginate-id="paginate-subscriptions"
             paginate-page="$ctrl.page"
             paginate-size="$ctrl.pageSize"
             paginate-initial-size="$ctrl.viewLimit"
             paginate-count="$ctrl.count"
             on-paginate="$ctrl.getList(paginator)">
  <a href="#!{{ $ctrl.viewLink }}">| more</a>
</ga-paginate>
```

CHAPTER 7

ga-progress

Render a progress bar.

Binding reference

- `progress-size`: The progress bar size `sm` or `md`, default `sm` (string)
- `progress-value`: The progress bar percent value (number)

Notice: `progress-value` binding since v0.2.4 has changed to `@` requiring to be passed with `{{ }}`. This allows calculations in template.

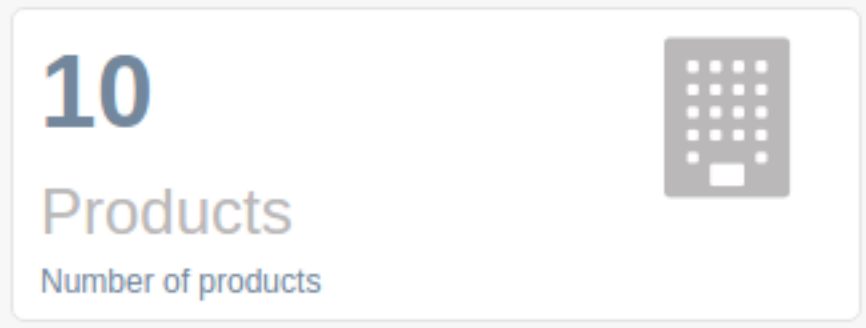
Code sample

```
<ga-progress progress-value="{{ $ctrl.progress }}"></ga-progress>
<ga-progress progress-value="{{ (item.count / $ctrl.total * 100) | number: 0 }}"></ga-
↪progress>
```

CHAPTER 8

ga-dashboard-counter

Provide a large counter panel for dashboard as in Gentelella index2.



Binding reference

- `counter-icon`: A font awesome icon name, eg `building` (string)
- `counter-var`: The number to present (integer)
- `counter-title`: The title to present (string)

Transclude

The component allows transclude to present additional text.

Code sample

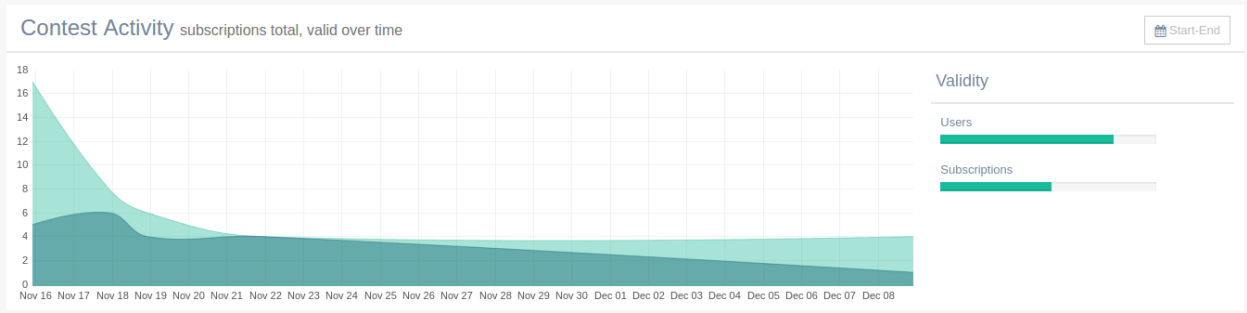
```
<ga-dashboard-counter counter-icon="users"
                      counter-var="$ctrl.dashboard.users"
                      counter-title="Users">
  Number of total users
</ga-dashboard-counter>
```

Reference

CHAPTER 9

ga-dashboard-graph-flot

Render a line graph in panel as in Gentelella index.



Binding reference

- `graph-title`: The graph panel title (string)
- `graph-sub-title`: The subtitle presented next to title in smaller font size (string)
- `graph-range`: The date range to present (string)
- `graph-id`: A unique HTML id for jquery reference, default `main-graph` (string)
- `graph-legend-title`: The title of the legent column (string)
- `graph-colours`: An array of strings with colours for the series, defaults to gentelella colours (array)
- `graph-data`: The main graph data (array)

Regarding the graph data. Gentelella uses the Flot graph library that requires that data is sorted by date. Otherwise the data looks bizarre. The graph data should follow the format:

```
[
  {
    _id: {year: 2016, month: 12, day: 19},
```

```
    count: 10
  },
  ...
]
```

Transclude

The component allows the transclude of markup for the legend column body.

Controller

The controller:

- Transforms the data from the above more common JSON format to Flot format.
- Initializes the Flot graph appropriately.

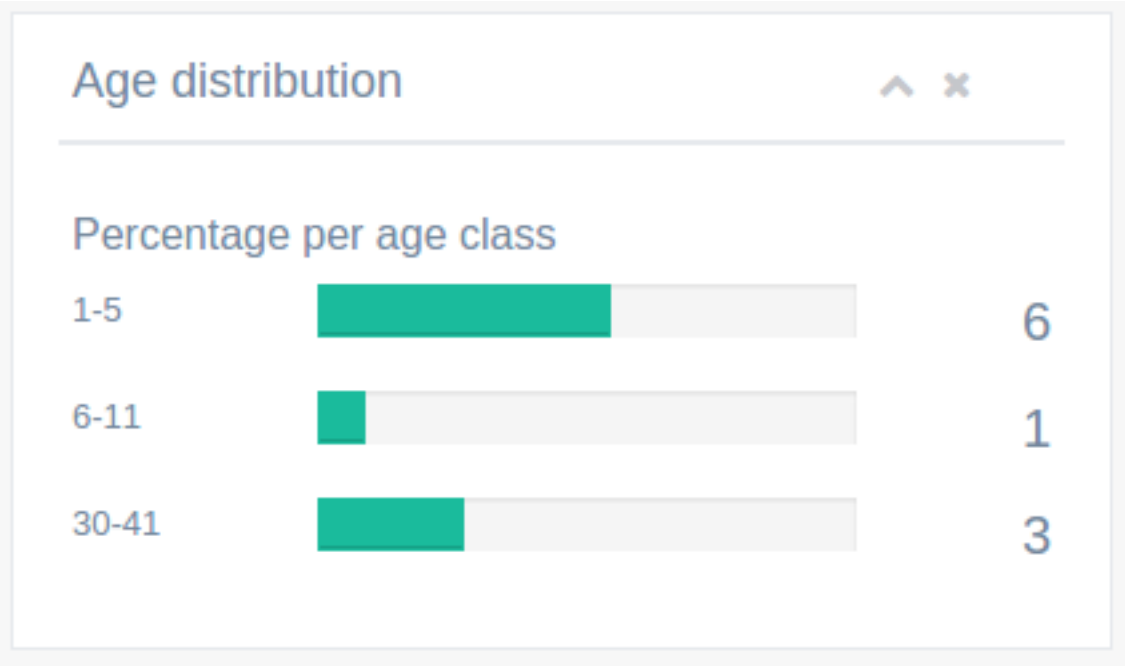
Code sample

```
<ga-dashboard-graph-flot graph-title="Contest Activity"
                         graph-sub-title="subscriptions total, valid over time"
                         graph-legend-title="Validity"
                         graph-range="Start-End"
                         graph-data="$ctrl.dashboard.data">
  <div class="col-md-12 col-sm-12 col-xs-6">
    <p>Users</p>
    <ga-progress progress-value="$ctrl.userValidity"></ga-progress>
  </div>
  <div class="col-md-12 col-sm-12 col-xs-6">
    <p>Subscriptions</p>
    <ga-progress progress-value="$ctrl.subscriptionValidity"></ga-progress>
  </div>
</ga-dashboard-graph-flot>
```

CHAPTER 10

ga-dashboard-graph-bars

Render a bars graph in panel as in Gentelella index. The graph consists of *ga-progress* bars.



Binding reference

- `graph-title`: The graph panel title (string)
- `graph-sub-title`: The subtitle presented next to title in smaller font size (string)
- `graph-heading`: The heading in the content (string)

- `graph-data`: The main graph data (array)

The graph data should follow the format:

```
[{lower: 1, upper: 5, percentage: 15, count: 6}, ...]
```

Transclude

The component allows the transclude of further content below.

Code sample

```
<ga-dashboard-graph-bars graph-title="Age distribution"
                         graph-heading="Percentage per age class"
                         graph-data="$ctrl.dashboard.ages"></ga-dashboard-graph-bars>
```

CHAPTER 11

ga-dashboard-graph-chart

Render a chart.js graph in panel as in Gentelella index.

Binding reference

- `graph-title`: The graph panel title (string)
- `graph-sub-title`: The subtitle presented next to title in smaller font size (string)
- `graph-heading`: The heading or name of the series (string)
- `graph-id`: A unique HTML id for jquery reference, default `main-graph` (string)
- `graph-type`: The Chart.js type: line, bar, radar, pie, doughnut, bubble (string)
- `graph-max-values`: If the values provided are more than this number, the remaining will be added to the last. For example, if the chart shows top 5 cities, and 6 are provided, the 6th value will be added to the 5th. Default 5 (integer)
- `graph-max-ellipsis`: If the above parameter is used, the text to replace the last label with. Default 'All others' (string)
- `graph-colours`: An array of strings with colours for the series, defaults to gentelella colours (array)
- `graph-data`: The main graph data (array)

The graph data should follow the format:

```
[{label: '', value: 0}, ...]
```

Transclude

The component allows the transclude of further content below.

Controller

The controller:

- Groups the data to the specified maximum (if any).
- Transforms the data from the above more common JSON format to Chart.js format.
- Initializes the Chart.js graph appropriately.

Code sample

```
<ga-dashboard-graph-chart graph-title="Top cities"
                          graph-heading="City"
                          graph-id="canvas2"
                          graph-type="pie"
                          graph-data="$ctrl.dashboard.cities"></ga-dashboard-graph-
↪chart>
```

CHAPTER 12

form-field-text

Render a standard gentelella form textbox.

Binding reference

- `field-id`: A unique HTML id to associate label and input (string)
- `field-type`: The HTML input type, default `text` (string)
- `field-label`: The label text (string)
- `field-placeholder`: The input placeholder, default empty (string)
- `field-width`: The width of the field in bootstrap columns (1-12), default 6 (integer)
- `field-label-width`: The width of the label in bootstrap columns (1-12), default 3 (integer)
- `field-required`: Whether the field is required, default false (boolean)
- `field-form`: The controller form variable to update if validation is required (variable)
- `field-name`: The field's name in the Angular form. Requires `field-form` (string)
- `field-pattern`: A regular expression **without surrounding slashes** to test the input validity against. Combine with `field-form` and `field-name` to allow Angular to validate (string)
- `field-alert`: The text to display if the field is invalid. Requires `field-form` and `field-name` (string)
- `field-model-options`: Additional ng-model-options to pass to the field (object)
- `field-value`: A controller variable to return the `ng-model` input value (variable)
- `on-change`: A callback function to call if value changes (function)

Controller

The controller initializes the default values and regex pattern.

Code sample

```
<form-field-text field-id="product-name"
                 field-label="Name"
                 field-placeholder="Product full name"
                 field-required="true"
                 field-value="$ctrl.product.name"></form-field-text>

<form-field-text field-id="product-alias"
                 field-label="Alias"
                 field-placeholder="Unique machine name"
                 field-required="true"
                 field-width="5"
                 field-name="productAlias"
                 field-form="$ctrl.productEdit"
                 field-pattern="^[a-z0-9-]+$"
                 field-alert="Example: 'my-product'"
                 field-value="$ctrl.product.alias"></form-field-text>
```

Reference

CHAPTER 13

form-field-select

Render a gentelella form select box. Depending on the options provided this can be extended to multiple selection.

Binding reference

- `field-id`: A unique HTML id to associate label and input (string)
- `field-label`: The label text (string)
- `field-placeholder`: The input placeholder, default empty (string)
- `field-width`: The width of the field in bootstrap columns (1-12), default 6 (integer)
- `field-label-width`: The width of the label in bootstrap columns (1-12), default 3 (integer)
- `field-required`: Whether the field is required, default false (boolean)
- `field-multiple`: Allow multiple selection, default false (boolean)
- `field-link`: Provide a URL to present a link next to the combo box, default empty (string)
- `field-link-text`: A description of the above link to present on hover (string)
- `field-value`: A controller variable to return the `ng-model` input value (variable)
- `on-change`: A callback function to call if value changes (function)

Controller

The controller initializes the gentelella select2 script (currently disabled due to issue #11.

Code sample

```
<form-field-select field-id="product-family"
                   field-label="Family"
                   field-placeholder="Product Family"
                   field-link="#!/product-families"
                   field-link-text="Open family"
                   field-value="$ctrl.product.family">
  <option></option>
  <option ng-repeat="item in $ctrl.productFamilies | orderBy:''"
          value="{{ item._id }}">{{ item.name }}</option>
</form-field-select>
```

Reference

CHAPTER 14

form-field-checkbox

Render a checkbox.

Binding reference

- `field-id`: A unique HTML id to associate label and input (string)
- `field-label`: The label text (string)
- `field-placeholder`: The input placeholder, default empty (string)
- `field-width`: The width of the field in bootstrap columns (1-12), default 6 (integer)
- `field-label-width`: The width of the label in bootstrap columns (1-12), default 3 (integer)
- `field-value`: A controller variable to return the `ng-model` input value (variable)
- `on-change`: A callback function to call if value changes (function)

Transclude

The component allows transclude to provide additional markup.

Code sample

```
<form-field-checkbox field-id="product-status"
                     field-label="Active"
```

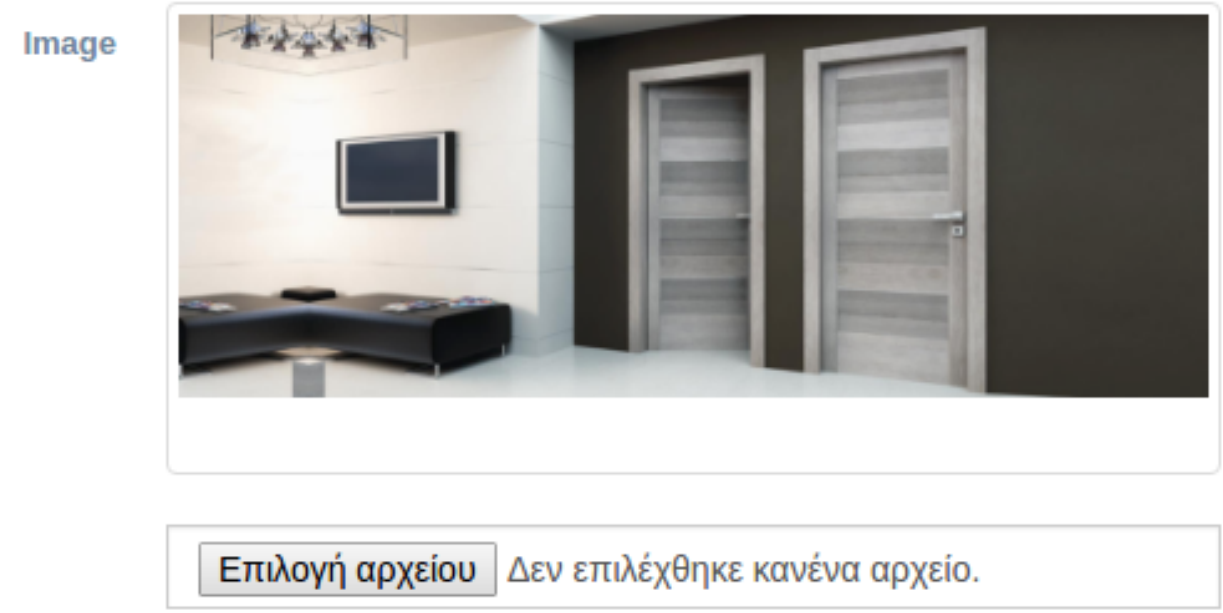
```
                    field-placeholder="Product status"
                    field-value="$ctrl.product.status"></form-field-checkbox>
```

Reference

CHAPTER 15

form-field-image

Provide an image upload field. This relies on ng-file-upload.



Binding reference

- `field-id`: A unique HTML id to associate label and input (string)
- `field-label`: The label text (string)
- `field-width`: The width of the field in bootstrap columns (1-12), default 9 (integer)
- `field-label-width`: The width of the label in bootstrap columns (1-12), default 3 (integer)

- `field-required`: Whether the field is required, default false (boolean)
- `field-media-url`: The url where the image filename value resides (string)
- `field-title`: The `<img title>` (string)
- `field-data`: A relevant entity data to send with the upload, optional (object)
- `field-value`: A controller variable to return the `ng-model` input value (variable)

Transclude

The controller allows transclude to replace the thumbnail markup.

Controller

The controller uploads the file to `api/uploads` using ng-file-upload.

Code sample

```
<form-field-image field-id="image-{{ $index }}-image"
                  field-media-url="/media/product"
                  field-title="{{ image.title || 'Product image' }}"
                  field-data="{_id: $ctrl.productId, entity: 'product'}"
                  field-value="image.image"></form-field-image>
```

Reference

CHAPTER 16

Animations

The following animations are currently supported.

Table updates

A 500msec fade occurs when table rows change. This is useful when a list data is updated or filtered.

View change

A 700 msec fade occurs when the angular view changes.

Helper classes

Additionally, the following classes can be applied in any element.

Spinning

Add the `spinning` class to make an element spin. Useful for bootstrap or fa icons:

```
<span class="glyphicon glyphicon-refresh spinning">
```

CHAPTER 17

Features and limitations

The project offers a small number of components that aim to directly reduce the development time of an admin interface. It currently not yet offers a wide number of components to fully automate the development of a gentelella interface.

CHAPTER 18

Alternatives

- angular2-webpack-starter-gentelella
- commercial angular templates
- inspinia commercial template
- ng-admin: one of the most well developed angular admin with a configuration system that is too advanced for my taste.