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Tryton is a Graphical User Interface to the Tryton Framework based on GTK and Python.
CHAPTER 2

Installing tryton

2.1 Prerequisites

- Python 2.7 or later (http://www.python.org/)
- pygtk 2.22 or later (http://www.pygtk.org/)
- librsvg (http://librsvg.sourceforge.net/)
- python-dateutil (http://labix.org/python-dateutil)
- chardet (http://pypi.python.org/pypi/chardet)
- Optional: simplejson (http://undefined.org/python/#simplejson)
- Optional: cdecimal (http://www.bytereef.org/mpdecimal/index.html)
- Optional: GooCalendar (http://code.google.com/p/goocalendar/)

2.2 Installation

Once you’ve downloaded and unpacked a tryton source release, enter the directory where the archive was unpacked, and run:

```
python setup.py install
```

Note that you may need administrator/root privileges for this step, as this command will by default attempt to install tryton to the Python site-packages directory on your system.

For advanced options, please refer to the easy_install and/or the distutils documentation:

To use without installation, run `bin/tryton` from where the archive was unpacked.
CHAPTER 3

Client Usage

This document is the reference about the concepts of the graphical user interface (also known as Tryton client) of the Tryton application framework.

3.1 Name

tryton - Graphical user client of the Tryton application framework

3.2 Synopsis

```
tryton [options] [url]
```

After startup, there raises the ‘login dialog’ and optionally a ‘tips dialog’.

3.3 Options

- `-version` Show program version number and exit
- `-h, --help` Show help message and exit
- `-c FILE, --config=FILE` Specify alternate configuration file
- `-d, --dev` Enable development mode, which deactivates client side caching
- `-v, --verbose` Enable basic debugging
- `-l LOG_LEVEL, --log-level=LOG_LEVEL` Specify the log level: DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, CRITICAL
- `-u LOGIN, --user=LOGIN` Specify the login user
- `-p PORT, --port=PORT` Specify the server port
-s SERVER, --server=SERVER Specify the server hostname

3.4 Environment

GTKOSXAPPLICATION Activate with native Mac desktop

3.5 URL

When an url is passed, the client will try to find already running client that could handle it and send to this one to open the url. If it doesn’t find one then it will start the GUI and open the url itself.

The url schemes are:

```
tryton://<hostname>[:<port>]/<database>/model/<model name>[/<id>]/[:parameters]
tryton://<hostname>[:<port>]/<database>/wizard/<wizard name>[:parameters]
tryton://<hostname>[:<port>]/<database>/report/<report name>[:parameters]
```

where parameters are the corresponding fields of actions encoded in JSON.

Note: model is for act_window

Note: report must have at least a data parameter with ids, id and model name

3.6 Overview

The following schematic illustration of the Tryton client shows the names of all important visual parts.

Figure: Tryton client application:
3.6.1 Menu Bar

The menu bar is the main control unit. It provides most of the functionalities of the client application. The menu bar is grouped into categories. It is controlled with mouse or keyboard. The menu bar items are explained later.

Mouse and Keyboard Use

Most functions of the Tryton client can be accessed with mouse or keyboard. ‘Key bindings‘ for all menu items are preset. Furthermore all key bindings are manually configurable. To change the binding of a menu item the user needs to put the cursor onto it and simply press the user defined key combination. For this purpose it is needed to activate the configuration of the key bindings with Options > Menubar > Change Accelerators. After the configuration it is preferable to disable Change Accelerators, to avoid accidental changes of key bindings while navigating the Menu bar with the keyboard.

To remove a key binding simply press the delete button while pointing the cursor on the menu item to change.

Note: Usually key bindings are composed with modifier keys.

Additionally the menu bar items are accessible with the Alt or Option key. The user needs to hold the Alt or Option key followed by the underlined character of the menu bar item to choose. To dive into deeper menu levels, he needs to release the Alt or Option key and to simply press the underlined letter of the sub menu item. If there exist several menu items with the same shortcut, repeated activation of the shortcut key will jump to the next one.

The second mouse button (usually right mouse button) provides an additional contextual menu for some views and fields. In this context menu the user finds actions to copy and paste contents or selections for several fields.

3.6.2 Tabbed Main Frame

This part of the client contains all the related contents and functions provided by the Tryton server modules. All aspects inside the main frame depend at least on the individual set of installed modules.

The main frame provides a ‘tabbed document interface‘ to arrange different views side by side. New tabs are opened by special actions, like choosing a menu item or clicking some action buttons. All tabs include titles which show the name of the provided view.

Tabs can be arranged by Drag and Drop.

Note: Inside views there can be tabs, too.
Menu

The *menu* does not contain fixed menu items. All of them are dynamically provided by the actual set of the installed *modules* depending on the access rules of the current user. If a menu item is clicked, the appropriate action will open in a new tab.

Home

A tab opens during the startup of the Tryton client: the home. It is usually an item of the *Menu* opening when the user calls his ‘Home’ action defined in the ‘preferences’.

3.7 Menu Bar Items

The following section describes the function of each menu bar entry in detail. A rule of thumb: All items of the menu bar that are suffixed by three dots (…) will open an intermediate *dialog* for setting up the provided menu action. Most dialogs provide a *Cancel* button, used to stop the complete dialog process.

3.7.1 File

The file menu level provides functions about Tryton server login, Database maintenance and closing the client application.

**Connect…** By choosing this menu entry the client will be connected to an available Tryton server. A *dialog* opens to request credentials:

- ‘Server’
- Database: Database to connect server side
- User name: Tryton user name to login
- Password: Tryton password to login
- Actions:
  - Connect: Connects to the server with the given credentials.
  - Cancel

**Note:** Depending on server configuration for session timeout, the actual user may be logged out of the current session, and need to login again. Default timeout for inactivity logout is six minutes.

**Disconnect…** Disconnects the client from an active server connection. In case of unsaved changes in an open tab, the Tryton client will request for saving the changes.

Database

This menu level provides tools to maintain Tryton databases. For all database operations the user needs to know the Tryton server password.
Warning: Consider not to use this server-site maintaining functions, if there are security concerns. Since there are always security concerns in a multiuser environment, better disclaim to provide these functions on database level.

Note: Database names are restricted by some rules:
- Allowed characters are alpha-nummeric [A-Za-z0-9] and underscore (_).
- First character must be an alphabetic letter.
- The maximum length of a database name is 64 characters.

Tryton automatically checks if the given database name follows the rules.

New Database  Opens a dialog for creating a new Tryton database with an initial user called admin.

- Server Setup:
  - ‘Server Connection’
  - Tryton Server Password: The password given in the Tryton server configuration.

- New Database Setup:
  - Database Name: The name of the new database.
  - Default Language: The default language of the new database.
  - Admin Password: The admin-user password of the new database.
  - Confirm Admin Password: Repeat the password of the new ‘admin’ user.

- Actions:
  - Create: Creates the new database with initial user admin and the provided password.
  - Cancel

Note: The appropriate Tryton database user (defined in the Tryton server configuration) needs to be authorized to create databases for this step.

Restore Database  Opens a dialog to restore a previously created database backup file.

- File choose menu dialog
  - Choose a database backup file in the file system to be restored.
  - Actions:
    - Open: Open the chosen backup file.
    - Cancel

- Restore Database dialog:
  - ‘Server Connection’
  - Tryton Server Password: The password given in the Tryton server configuration.
  - File to Restore: Show filename and path.
  - New Database Name: Enter a new name for the database to be restored
Actions:
- Restore: Proceed database restore.
- Cancel

Backup Database  Open a dialog to backup an existing database and save it as a file.
- Backup a Database dialog
  - ‘Server connection’
  - Database: Choose the Tryton database to backup.
  - Tryton Server Password: The password given in the Tryton server configuration.
  - Actions:
    - Backup: Proceed database backup.
    - Cancel
- Save Backup File dialog
  - Choose a filename and location for the created backup file.
  - Save the backup file.

Drop Database  Open a dialog to delete an existing Tryton database.
- Delete a Database dialog
  - ‘Server Connection’
  - Database: Choose a database to delete.
  - Tryton Server Password: The password given in the Tryton server configuration.
- Confirmation Dialog
  - Yes: Drop the database
  - No: Do not drop the database
  - Cancel

Server (connection) dialog:  This dialog is widely used to setup a Tryton server connection. This dialog shows the actual state of the client/server communication. It also shows when there is no connection to a Tryton server at all. The Change button opens a dialog for connection details:
- Server: Network address or IP number of the Tryton server (protocols are not supported)
- Port: Port where the Tryton server listens.

Note: If there is no connection to a Tryton server, many items in menu bar and tool bar are deactivated.

3.7.2 User

This menu bar item controls the preferences of the actual user.

Preferences…  A preference dialog opens, where the actual user can show and edit his personal settings. All user preferences are stored server side. I.e. logging in with the same credentials from different computers always restores the same preferences.
- Name: Real name of the Tryton user.
• Password: Password of the Tryton user.
• Email: Email address of the Tryton user.
• Signature: Signature block for the Tryton user.
• Menu Action: Defines the action which is called as the Menu.
• Home Action: Defines the action which is called as ‘Home’.
• Language: Language of the client interface.
• Timezone: The local timezone where the user/client resides.
• Groups: Displays the users membership to access groups.

Menu Reload: Reload the menu.
Menu Toggle: Toggle the menu visibility
Home: Opens a new ‘Home’ tab.

3.7.3 Options
The Options menu sets up several visual and context depending preferences.

ToolBar
Default: Shows labels and icons as defaulted in the GTK configuration.
Text and Icons: Shows labels and icons in the tool bar.
Icons: Shows icons only in the tool bar.
Text: Shows labels only in the tool bar.

Menubar
Change Accelerators: If checked, keyboard shortcuts can be defined. S. a. mouse and keyboard use

Mode
Normal: Shows the client in full feature mode.
PDA: Shows the client in a condensed mode.

Form
Toolbar: Checkbox to disable/enable the tool bar.
Save Width/Height: Check box to enable saving of manually adjusted widths of columns in lists and trees. Additionally saving of manually adjusted widths and heights of dialog and popup windows.
Save Tree Expanded State: Check box to enable saving of expanded and selected nodes in trees/lists.
Fast Tabbing: Check box to enable fast tabbing navigation by skipping readonly entries.
Spell Checking: Check box to enable spell checking in fields.
Email...: Open a dialog to set up an email reader.

3.7. Menu Bar Items
• Command Line: The command line calling the email reader.
  • Placeholders:
    – ${to}: the destination email address
    – ${cc}: the carbon copy email address
    – ${subject}: the subject of the email
    – ${body}: the body of the email
    – ${attachment}: the attachment of the email
  • Examples:
    – Thunderbird 2 on Linux: thunderbird -compose "to='${to}',cc='${cc}',
      subject='${subject}',body='${body}',attachment='file://
      ${attachment}""
    – Thunderbird 2 on Windows XP SP3:  "C:\Program Files\Mozilla
      Thunderbird\thunderbird.exe" -compose to="${to}",cc="${cc}",
      subject="${subject}",body="${body}",attachment="${attachment}"

Note: The path of Program Files may vary dependent on the localization of your Windows version.

Save Options: Saves all the options.

3.7.4 Favorites

A collection of user defined menu favorites.

3.7.5 Help

Tips...: Opens the tips dialog.
  • Display a new tip next time: If checked, the tips dialog will appear on start.
  • Previous: Shows last tip.
  • Next: Shows next tip.

Keyboard Shortcuts...: Shows the information dialog of the predefined keyboard shortcut map.
  • Edition Widgets: Shows shortcuts working on text entries, relation entries and date/time entries.

About...: License, Contributors, Authors of Tryton

3.8 Tool Bar

The tool bar contains the functionalities linked to the current tab. Some operations are working with one record or with a selection of records. In form view the actual record is selected for operations. In tree view all selected records are used for operations.

New: Creates a new record.

Save: Saves the actual record.

Switch View: Switches the actual view aspect to:
• *Form view*
• *Tree view*
• *Graph view*

Not all views provide all aspects.

**Reload/Undo:** Reloads the content of the actual tab. Undoes changes, if save request for the current record is denied.

**Duplicate:** Duplicates the content of the actual record in a newly created record.

**Delete:** Deletes the selected or actual record.

**Previous:** Goes to the last record in a list (sequence).

**Next:** Goes to the next record in a list (sequence).

**Search:** Goes to the search widget.

**View Logs...** Shows generic information of the current record.

**Show revisions...** Reload the current view/record at a specific revision.

**Close Tab:** Closes the current tab. A Request *Dialog* opens in case of unsaved changes.

**Attachment:** The attachment item handles the document management system of Tryton which is able to attach files to any arbitrary *model*. On click it opens the attachments *dialog*. The default dialog shows a list view of the attached files and links.

**Actions...** Shows all actions for the actual view, model and record.

**Relate...** Shows all relate view for the actual view, model and record.

**Report...** Shows all reports for the actual view, model and record.

**E-Mail...** Shows all email reports for the actual view, model and record.

**Print...** Shows all print actions for the actual view, model and record.

**Export Data...** Export of current/selected records into *CSV*-file or open it in Excel.

  • Predefined exports
    – Choose preferences of already saved exports.
  • All Fields: Fields available from the model.
  • Fields to export: Defines the specific fields to export.
  • Options:
    – Save: Save export as a CSV file.
    – Open: Open export in spread sheet application.
  • Add field names: Add a header row with field names to the export data.
  • Actions:
    – Add: Adds selected fields to *Fields to export*.
    – Remove: Removes selected fields from *Fields to export*.
    – Clear: Removes all fields from *Fields to export*.
    – Save Export: Saves field mapping to a *Predefined export* with a name.
    – Delete Export: Deletes a selected *Predefined export*.
    – OK: Exports the data (action depending on *Options*).
Import Data...: Import records from CSV-file.

- All Fields: Fields available in the model (required fields are marked up).
- Fields to Import: Exact sequence of all columns in the CSV file.
- File to Import: File dialog for choosing a CSV file to import.
- CSV Parameters: Setup specific parameters for chosen CSV file.
  - Field Separator: Character which separates CSV fields.
  - Text Delimiter: Character which encloses text in CSV.
  - Encoding: Character encoding of CSV file.
  - Lines to Skip: Count of lines to skip a headline or another offset.
- Actions:
  - Add: Adds fields to Fields to Import.
  - Remove: Deletes fields from Fields to Import.
  - Clear: Removes all fields from Fields to Import.
  - Auto-Detect: Tries to auto detect fields in the CSV File to Import.
  - OK: Proceeds the data import.
  - Cancel

3.9 Widgets

There are a several widgets used on Tryton in client side. The follow sections will explains some of them.

3.9.1 Date/DateTime/Time Widgets

Those widgets has several key shortcuts to quickly modify the value. Each key increases if lower case or decreases if upper case:

- y: by one year
- m: by one month
- w: by one week
- d: by one day
- h: by one hour
- i: by one minute
- s: by one second

3.9.2 Search Widget

The search widget adds the ability to easily search for records on the current tab. This widget is visible only on tree view.
The Syntax

A query is composed of search clauses. A clause is composed of a field name (with : at the end), an operator and a value. The field name is optional and defaults to the record name. The operator is also optional and defaults to like or equal depending on the type of the field. The default operator is = except for fields of type char, text and many2one which is ilike.

Field Names

All field names shown in the tree view can be searched. Field names must be followed by a :

For example: Name:

If the field name contains spaces, it is possible to escape it using double quotes.

For example: "Receivable Today":

Operators

The following operators can be used:

- =: equal to
- <: less then
- <=: less then or equal to
- >: greater then
- >=: greater then or equal to
- /=: not equal
- !=: not equal or not like (depending of the type of field)

For example: Name: != Dwight

Note: The ilike operator is never explicit and % is appended to the value to make it behaves like starts with

Values

The format of the value depends on the type of the field. A list of values can be set using ; as separator.

For example: Name: Michael; Pam

It will find all records having the Name starting with Michael or Pam.

A range of number values can be set using ...

For example: Amount: 100..500

It will find all records with Amount between 100 and 500 included.

There are two wildcards:

- %: matches any string of zero or more characters.
- _: matches any single character.

It is possible to escape special characters in values by using double quotes.
For example: Name: "Michael:Scott"
Here it will search with the value Michael:Scott.

Clause composition

The clauses can be composed using the two boolean operators and and or. By default, there is an implicit and between each clause if no operator is specified.

For example: Name: Michael Amount: 100
is the same as Name: Michael and Amount: 100

The and operator has a highest precedence than or but you can change it by using parenthesis.

For example: (Name: Michael or Name: Pam) and Amount: 100
is different than Name: Michael or Name: Pam and Amount: 100
which is evaluated as Name: Michael or (Name: Pam and Amount: 100)

3.9.3 RichText Editor

This feature create a rich text editor with various features that allow for text formatting. The features are:

- **Bold**: On/off style of bold text
- **Italic**: On/off style of italic text
- **Underline**: On/off style of underline text
- **Choose font family**: Choice from a combo box the desired font family
- **Choose font size**: Choice from a combo box the desired size font
- **Text justify**: Choice between four options for alignment of the line (left, right, center, fill)
- **Background color**: Choose the background color of text from a color palette
- **Foreground color**: Choose the foreground color of text from a color palette

Besides these features, it can change and edit text markup. The text markup feature has a similar HTML tags and is used to describe the format specified by the user and is a way of storing this format for future opening of a correct formatted text. The tags are explain follows:

- **Bold**: Tag `b` is used, i.e. `<b>text</b>`
- **Italic**: Tag `i` is used, i.e. `<i>text</i>`
- **Underline**: Tag `u` is used, i.e. `<u>text</u>`
- **Font family**: It is a attribute `font-family` for span tag, i.e. `<span font-family="Arial">text</span>`
- **Font size**: It is a attribute `size` for span tag, i.e. `<span size="12"> text</span>`
- **Text Justify**: For justification text is used paragraph tag `p`. The paragraph tag is used to create new lines and the alignment is applied across the board. Example: `<p align='center'>some text</p>`
- **Background color**: It is a attribute `background` for span tag, i.e. `<span background="#f7f7f7">text</span>`
- **Foreground color**: It is a attribute `foreground` for span tag, i.e. `<span foreground="#00f">text</span>`
3.10 Appendix

3.10.1 Configuration File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Path</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~/.config/tryton/x.y/tryton.conf</td>
<td>General configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~/.config/tryton/x.y/accel.map</td>
<td>Accelerators configuration</td>
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<td>Fingerprints</td>
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<tr>
<td>~/.config/tryton/x.y/ca_certs</td>
<td>Certification Authority ([<a href="http://docs.python.">http://docs.python.</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>org/library/ssl.html#ssl-certificates])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~/.config/tryton/x.y/profiles.cfg</td>
<td>Profile configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~/.config/tryton/x.y/plugins</td>
<td>Local user plugins directory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

**Actions** An *action* is a function which is triggered by a user intervention. *Actions* are called from activating menu items or pushing buttons. Actions often provide *wizards*.

**Board** The *board* is a type of *views* able to handle other views. This view type is not documented or not used for now.

**Character Encoding** See [WP-ENCOD]

**CSV** File format for Comma Separated Values. See [WP-CSV]

**Data** *Data* means information content produced by users.

**Dialog** A *dialog* is a *popup* window, which overlays other windows and request user interaction. *Dialogs* are used to set up special *actions*.

**Fields** *Fields* are attributes of a *data object*. *Fields* are represented as table fields in relational databases.

**Form** The *form* is the general type of *views* used in Tryton. The *form* provides several modes for presenting *data*:

- *Form View*
- *Tree View*
- *Graph View*

**Form View** The *form* is a mode of *views*, which displays single *records* of data.

**Graph View** *Graph view* is a mode of *views* to show sets of data in a diagram. *Graph views* can be pie-charts or bar-charts.

**Main Frame** The *main frame* is a huge part arranged in the center of the *Tryton client*. *Using the Tryton client* means mainly using the *main frame* part. It contains *tabs* to organize and to show different *views*.

**Model** A *model* describes how data is represented and accessed. Models formally define records and relationships for a certain domain of interest.

**Modules** *Modules* are enclosed file packages for the *Tryton server*. A *Module* defines the *Model*, the presentation of the information (*views*), functions, *actions* and default presets. Additionally *modules* may provide standardized data like ISO names for countries. *Modules* in Tryton are build up generically. That is, they are constructed as simple as possible to provide the desired functionality.
Plugins  A plugin is an add-on module for the Tryton client.

Popup  A small window which pops up the main window.

Records  A record is a singular dataset in a Model. Records are represented as lines or records in a relational database table.

Tabs  Tabs are widgets to arrange different contents side by side. They are used to switch quickly between different domains of interest. Tryton uses tabs in two layer:

- A tabbed Main Frame.
- Tabs inside Views.

The main frame consists of tabs that embed the main menu and all views to an appropriate model. The other type of tabs is used inside of views to split them into visual domains of the same model. These tabs are used for structuring contents of one model to different sub headings.

Three-Tiers  A three-tiers application framework like Tryton, is build up of three different software components:

1. The storage or data tier.
2. The logic or application tier.
3. The presentation tier.

The storage tier in the Tryton framework is provided by the PostgreSQL database engine. The application logic tier is provided by Tryton server and its modules. The presentation tier is mainly provided by the Tryton client. In a three tiers framework, the presentation tier (client) never connects directly to the storage tier. All communication is controlled by the application tier.

Tree View  Tree view is a mode of views showing sets of data. Tree views can be flat lists or tables as well as tree-like nested lists.

Tryton Client  The Tryton client application is the graphical user interface (GUI) of the Tryton server.

Tryton Server  The Tryton server is the application or logic tier in the three-tiers application platform Tryton. The Tryton server connects the underlying application logic of the different modules with corresponding database records. The Tryton server provides different interfaces to present the generated information:

- Tryton client: (graphical user interface GUI)
- XMLRPC see [WP-XMLRPC]
- WebDAV see [WP-WebDAV]
- OpenOffice

Views  A view is the visual presentation of data. Views resides inside tabs in the main frame of the Tryton client. There are two general types of views in Tryton:

1. Form
2. Board

Each of the view types has different modes to show data. Views are built of several widgets and provide often additional actions. It is also possible to present the same data in different view modes alternately.

Widgets  A Widget is a visual element of a graphical user interface (GUI). Some Widgets solely show informations, others allow manipulation from user side. Example Widgets are buttons, check-boxes, entry-boxes, selection lists, tables, lists, trees, ...

Wizards  Wizards define stateful sequences of interaction to proceed complex actions. A wizard divides the complexity of some actions into several user guided steps.
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