EB GUIDE tutorial

Creating a list

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1. Tutorial: Creating a list with dynamic content

Instantiators allow creating lists dynamically during run-time. Based on a datapool item of a list type, an instantiator displays all list elements in a pre-defined layout. If the content of the datapool item is modified, so is the appearance of the instantiator.

The following instructions guide you through the process of creating a list with dynamic content. Each list element consists of a labeled rectangle.

Approximate duration: 15 minutes.



Adding a datapool item

The following instructions guide you through the process of adding a datapool item of type String list. The datapool item provides a value for every list element of the instantiator. If the content of the datapool item is modified, so is the appearance of the instantiator.

Prerequisite:

- The Main state machine contains an initial state and a view state.
- The initial state has a transition to the view state.

Step 1

To display content in your list, add a datapool item of type String list.

In the navigation area, go to **Datapool**, and click **H**.

A menu expands.

<u>Step 2</u> In the menu, click **String list**.

A new datapool item of type String list is added.

Step 3

Rename the datapool item to MyStringList.

Step 4

Select the ${\tt MyStringList}$ datapool item, and go to the Properties panel.

Step 5

Next to the Value property, click the ... button.

An editor opens.

Step	5.1
Click	Add.

A new entry is added to the table.

<u>Step 5.2</u> Enter One in the Value text box.

<u>Step 5.3</u> Add the values Two, Three, Four, and Five to the MyStringList datapool item.

Step 5.4 Click Accept.

You added a datapool item of type String list. The datapool item contains five entries.

The content of the list is displayed next to the Value property.



Adding widgets

Prerequisite:

You completed the previous instruction.

Step 1

To add widgets to your view, double-click the view state in the content area.

The view is displayed in the content area.

Step 2

In the navigation area, expand the view state and the view.

Step 3

Drag an instantiator from the Toolbox into the view. Rename the instantiator to MyInstantiator.

<u>Step 4</u> Drag a rectangle from the **Toolbox** into the instantiator. Rename the rectangle to MyRectangle.

Step 5 Drag a label from the **Toolbox** into the rectangle. Rename the label to MyLabel.

The widget hierarchy now looks as follows.

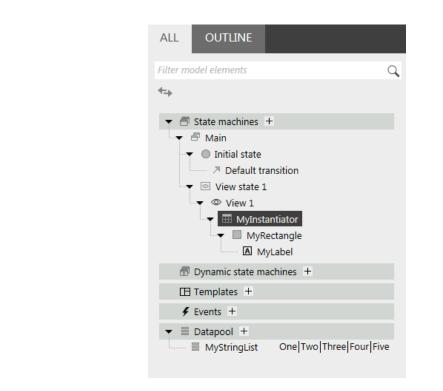


Figure 1. Widget hierarchy with an instantiator



Configuring the instantiator

Prerequisite:

You completed the previous instruction.

Step 1

To change the properties of MyInstantiator, select the instantiator and go to the Properties panel.

<u>Step 2</u> Enter 300 in the width text box, and in the height text box.

 $\frac{\text{Step 3}}{\text{Enter 250 in the } \times \text{ text box.}}$

$\frac{\text{Step 4}}{\text{Enter 150 in the } y \text{ text box.}}$

Step 5

To calculate the length of the list dynamically, add a conditional script.

In the User-defined properties category, click H.

A menu expands.

```
Step 5.1
```

In the menu, click **Conditional script**.

```
<u>Step 5.2</u>
Rename the property to calculateNumItems.
```

```
Step 5.3
Next to the calculateNumItems property click Edit.
```

A script editor opens in the content area.

Step 5.4 Add the MyStringList datapool item to the Trigger list.

<u>Step 5.5</u> Enter the following **On trigger** script:

```
function(v:arg0::bool)
{
    v:this.numItems = length dp:MyStringList;
    false
}
```

You added a script which automatically changes the number of list entries depending on the content of MyStringList.

Step 6

To arrange all labels within the instantiator, add a layout to it.

In the Widget feature properties category, click Add/Remove.

The Widget features dialog is displayed.

Step 6.1

Under **Available widget features**, expand the **Layout** category, and select the **Box layout** widget feature to arrange the labels side by side.

The related widget feature properties are added to the instantiator and displayed in the **Properties** panel.

Step 6.2 Click Accept.

```
Step 6.3
```

Enter 5 in the gap text box to set a spacing of 5 px between each list element.

Step 6.4

Select vertical (=1) from the layoutDirection drop-down list box to arrange the labels among each other.

You configured the instantiator which defines the visual appearance of the list and adapts the number of list items dynamically.



Configuring list element texts

Prerequisite:

You completed the previous instruction.

Step 1

To change the appearance of the label, select the label and go to the **Properties** panel.

Step 2 Enter 0 in the x and y text box.

Step 3

Add a link from the label's width property to the rectangle's width property.

Step 3.1 Next to the width property, click the button.

A menu expands.

Step 3.2 In the menu, click Add link to widget property.

A dialog opens.

Step 3.3 In the dialog, go to the rectangle, and select its width property.

Step 3.4 Click Accept.

The dialog closes. The <u>button</u> is displayed next to the width property.

Step 4

Add a link from the label's height property to the rectangle's height property.

Step 5

Next to the <code>horizontalAlign</code> property, click \equiv .

You changed the appearance of the label. The label is now centered in the rectangle.



Configuring list elements

Prerequisite:

You completed the previous instruction.

Step 1

To change the appearance of the rectangle, select the rectangle and go to the **Properties** panel.

Step 2

To make sure that the list elements use the available width, add a link from the rectangle's width property to the instantiator's width property.

Step 3

Enter 50 in the height text box.

Step 4

To define a unique position for each line of your list, add the Line index widget feature.

Step 4.1

In the Widget feature properties category, click Add/Remove.

The Widget features dialog is displayed.

```
Step 4.2
```

Under **Available widget features**, expand the **List management** category, and select the **Line index** widget feature.

The lineIndex property is added to the rectangle's properties.

Step 5

To fill the labels of the list with the content of MyStringList, add a conditional script.

Step 5.1

Next to the **User-defined properties** category, click **H**.

A menu expands.

<u>Step 5.2</u> In the menu, click **Conditional script**.

 $\frac{\text{Step 5.3}}{\text{Rename the property to setText.}}$

<u>Step 5.4</u>

Next to the setText property, click Edit.

A script editor opens in the content area.

Step 5.5

Add the lineIndex property of the rectangle and the MyStringList datapool item to the Trigger list.

<u>Step 5.6</u> Enter the following **On Trigger** script:

```
function(v:arg0::bool)
{
    v:this->MyLabel.text=dp:MyStringList[v:this.lineIndex];
    false
}
```

You changed the appearance of the rectangle. With the setText property, the labels of MyStringList are filled automatically with the content of MyStringList.



Testing the EB GUIDE model

Prerequisite:

You completed the previous instruction.

Step 1

To start the simulation, click \triangleright in the command area.

Result:

Since MyStringList contains five datapool items, five rectangles that are labeled from one to five are displayed in vertical arrangement.

EB GUIDE 6 model		
	One	
	Two	
	Three	
	Four	
	Five	

Figure 2. List created with an instantiator