

LIBOCON19

Bringing the Sidebar Online

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Overview

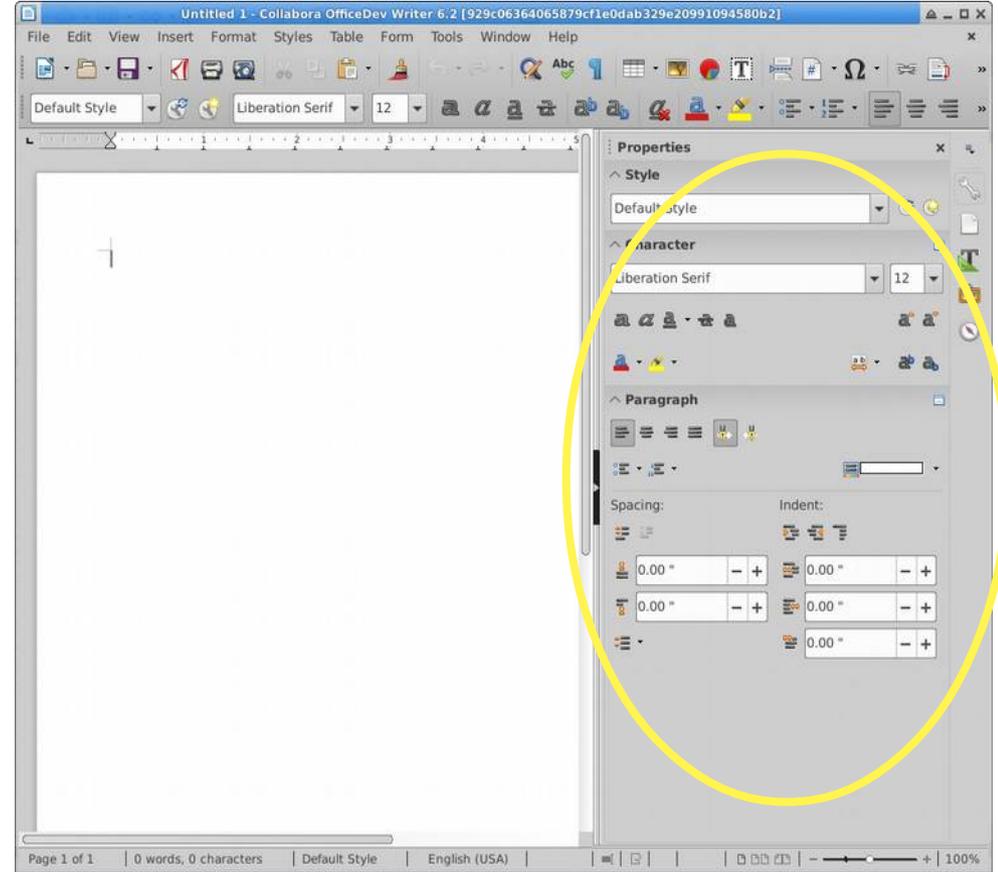
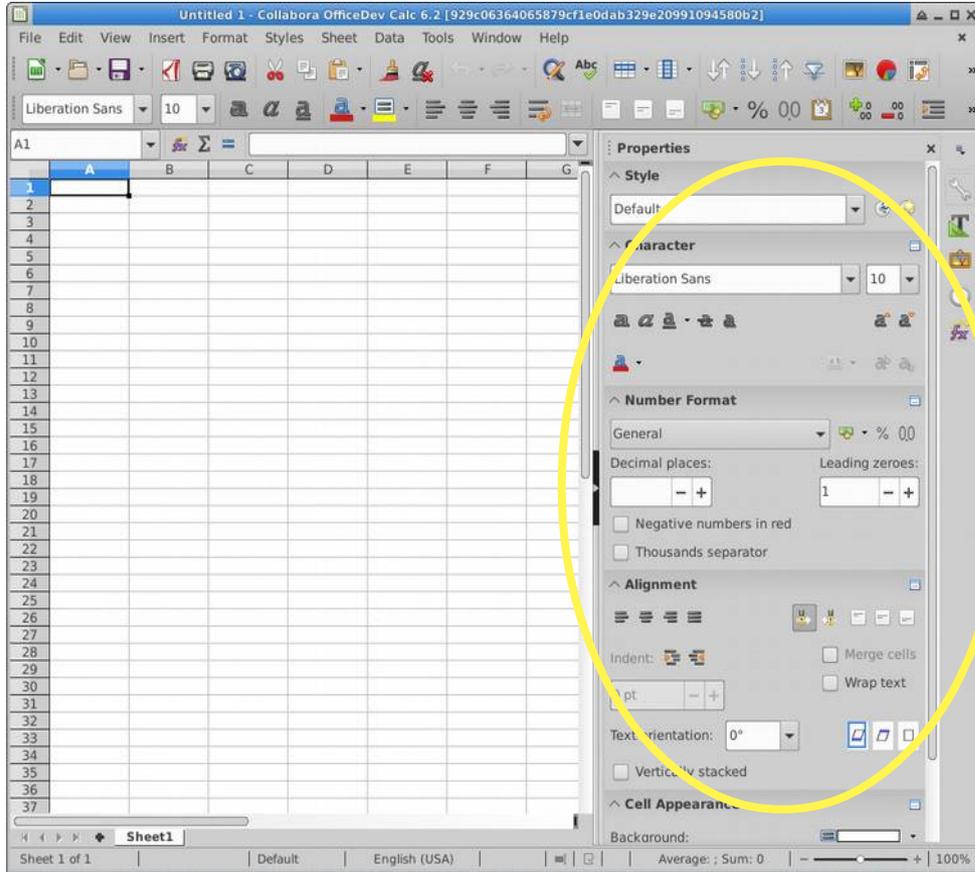
This talk in a nutshell

- No intro for your presenter today
- What's Sidebar and why we need it
- What it takes to bring a UI feature to the web
- Bringing features to the web can be more challenging than it seems
- Technical details of the dialog tunnelling and Sidebar

Overview:

What is Sidebar?

Sidebar on the desktop



Sidebar allows for quick-access to oft-used context-sensitive features.

Sidebar in Online

This screenshot shows a sidebar for a bar chart in a spreadsheet application. The sidebar is highlighted with a yellow circle and contains the following settings:

- Area**
 - Fill: None
 - Transparency: None
- Shadow**
 - Enable:
 - Angle: 315°
 - Distance: 9 pt
 - Transparency: 76%
 - Color: Gold
- Line**
 - Width: - none -
 - Color: -

The chart in the background has a legend with 12 rows, each with a different color. The chart is a grouped bar chart with 12 bars of varying heights.

This screenshot shows a sidebar for a paragraph in a text editor application. The sidebar is highlighted with a yellow circle and contains the following settings:

- Style**
 - Text Body
- Character**
 - Font: Liberation Serif
 - Size: 12
 - Font Family: B I U S A
 - Font Color: A
- Paragraph**
 - Text Alignment: Left
 - Text Indentation: 0.00"
 - Line Spacing: 1.00"
 - Paragraph Spacing: 0.10"

The text in the background is "3 characters" followed by "Insert" and "Standard selection".

Sidebar allows for quick-access to oft-used context-sensitive features.

Thanks to Collabora partners

**Sidebar in Online: how hard
can it be?**



How hard can it be?

Challenges

- Superficially, the Sidebar is a type of dialog;
 - But one that is persistent;
 - Unless the user dismisses.
- And being context-sensitive, auto-updates on selection change;
 - Which may change its height;
 - Which needs overflow handling.
- Unlike dialogs, it has to resize with the window, as it's embedded in it;
 - And when visible, it needs to push the contents to the left;
 - And maximize content area when hidden.



Tunnelling

Dialog Tunnelling: an introduction

- Each dialog gets its unique ID at creation
- Dialog activity notified via callbacks to the client
 - Callbacks are translated into 'window' messages to the client
- Mouse and keyboard input are sent as events to Core;
 - These generate new notifications, such as invalidation of the UI
- The client reacts to the notifications by updating UI elements
- The client requests 'windowpaint' to get the dialog as an image
 - The image (PNG) is rendered on the screen



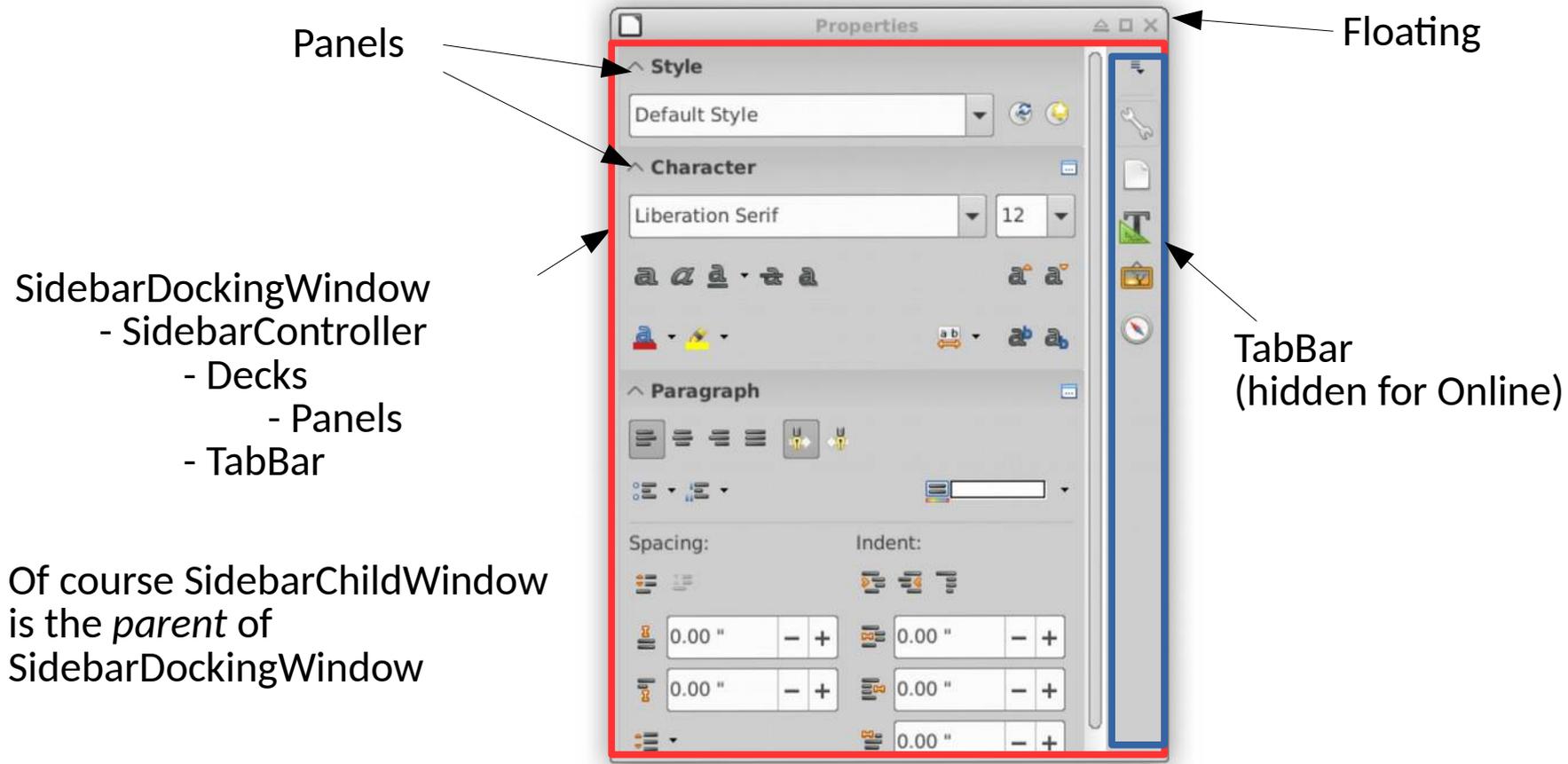
Sidebar as a special kind of dialog

Reuse and extend dialog infrastructure in Online

- When creating Sidebar, use a different 'type' of window creation
- In Online, flag Sidebar window to differentiate from dialogs
 - Don't close Sidebar automatically when otherwise dialogs close
- Sidebars are visually docked on the right (currently fixed)
- Handle long Sidebars by overflowing the rendered image
- Notify and handle browser resize by notifying LO Core



Anatomy of Sidebar



SidebarDockingWindow
- SidebarController
- Decks
- Panels
- TabBar

Of course SidebarChildWindow
is the *parent* of
SidebarDockingWindow



Which 'window' is the Sidebar?

Finding the right level to tunnel

- Since the Sidebar is really a set of Decks, first try was to tunnel the Decks
- Turned out this wasn't ideal because Decks are toggled
- Transitioning between Decks had to be handled in JavaScript
- Nightmare to stay in lock-step with Core
- Leaves us with the artefact of having Sidebar window type as 'deck'
- Tunnel `SidebarDockingWindow` instead



Implementation Design

Technical details

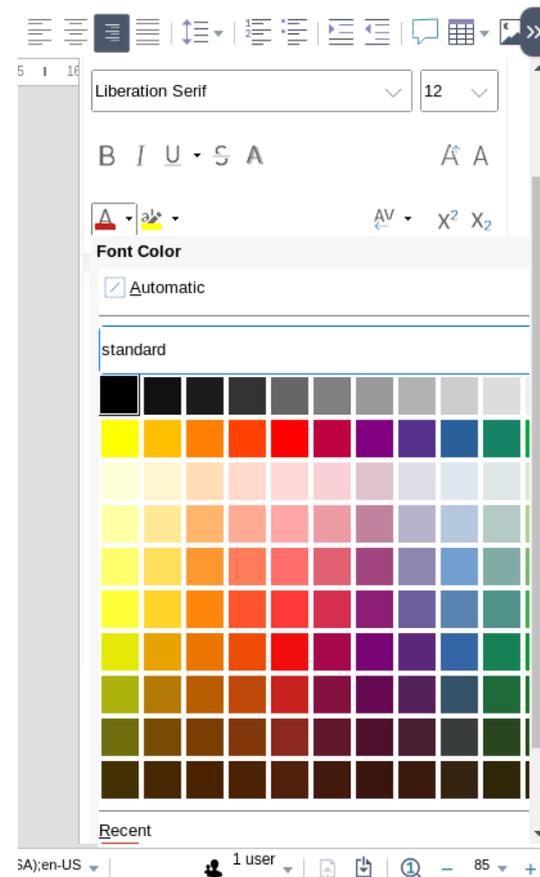
- To support resizing (primarily height) we detach the Sidebar (float)
- Implement a new LoKit API to support resizing 'window' objects
 - Possibility to have the width resized via the UI in the future
- Hide TabBar: we control the visible Deck via `.uno` commands.
 - Account for the lack of TabBar when layouting
 - On Deck change, we notify the state of the hidden/shown Decks
- Maximize the height to scroll in the browser (more soon)



Child windows

Handling context menus and drop-down lists

- Unique IDs for each child window
- Child windows refer to their 'parent' window
- But the child window has its own HTML div node
- Child windows are auto-close; identical to desktop



Challenges



Challenges

Fun and unexpected behavioural challenges

- Order of events from Core can be inverted
 - e.g. Window 'invalidate' issued before 'created'
 - So we issue 'created' from NotifyResize()
- Window dimensions change many times before it settles;
 - Multiple 'created' events created; must avoid UI flicker etc.
- Sidebar can steal the input focus, since it's not dismissed
- Impress has a different initialization workflow than Writer and Calc
 - Continued...



Challenges

ViewShell, FrameView, and LOKNotifier

- In Impress the `ViewShell` and `FrameView` change after `SidebardockingWindow` is created;
 - `SidebardockingWindow` is created using the previous user's `ViewShell`
- Calc and Writer don't have this oddity
- We need to support multiple-views, each view with its own Sidebar
- The notifier of the current view is set on the `ViewShell`;
 - So having the wrong `ViewShell` means the wrong user will see the updates of another user



Challenges

```
if (comphelper::LibreOfficeKit::isActive() && SfxViewShell::Current() && mbSidebarVisibleInLOK)
{
    // When a new view is attached, and Sidebar is created (SidebarDockingWindow is constructed),
    // unfortunately we still have the *old* ViewShell (and ViewFrame). This happens because
    // we get multiple NotifyResize are called while SfxBaseController::ConnectSfxFrame_Impl
    // goes through the motions of creating and attaching a new frame/view.
    // Problem is that once we SetLOKNotifier on a window, we can't change it. So we better
    // set the correct one. Worse, if we set the old one, we will change the sidebar of the
    // wrong view, messing things up badly for the users.
    // Knowing the above, we wait until the dust settles, by observing when the ViewShell is
    // changed from the time we were created.
    // Note: this means we *cannot* create a sidebar post attaching a new view because the
    // ViewShell will not change, and therefore we will never SetLOKNotifier. To avoid that
    // we hide sidebars instead of closing (see OnMenuItemSelected in SidebarController).
    if (mpSidebarController.is() && !GetLOKNotifier() && mpOldViewShell != SfxViewShell::Current())
        SetLOKNotifier(SfxViewShell::Current());
}
```



Challenges

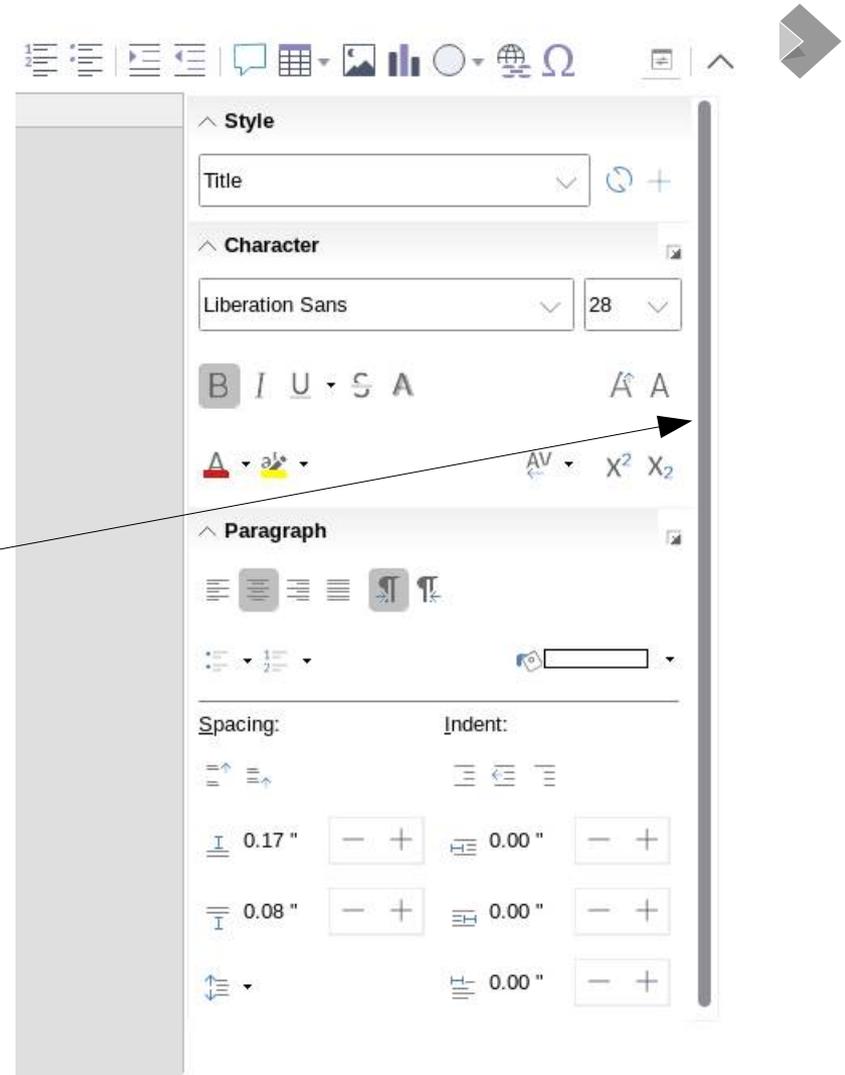
Vertical Scrollbar

- Scrolling in Core is extremely slow and inefficient
- To avoid it, make the Sidebar large enough to avoid scrollbars
- Render the complete Sidebar and overflow in the browser
- But how large should the Sidebar be to avoid scrollbars?
 - Greedy Panels resize to fill all available space!
 - Edge cases mean the scrollbar can rear its UN-beautiful head
 - Multi-pass layouting is needed to avoid this
 - And we need to cap the height for Decks with greedy Panels

Challenges

Vertical Scrollbar

Useless—but stubborn—
scrollbar that can move only
a few pixels





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Thank you!

<Your Question Here>

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