



enabling the adaptive enterprise

APEX mit Web-Components erweitern

APEX Connect 2021

Über die MT AG



Gründung
1994



Inhabergeführt



ca. 36 Mio. Euro
Umsatz in 2020



>100 Kunden



Hauptsitz
Ratingen

Niederlassungen
Frankfurt am Main
Köln
München
Hamburg



280 Beschäftigte
45 APEX Berater



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Ausbildungsbetrieb,
Partner im
dualen Studium



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Seit 2016 @ MT AG

APEX / DBs / Web / JavaScript

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Agenda

Was sind Web Components?

Wie funktionieren Web Components?

Web Components in APEX

Tipps und Tricks

Web Components und APEX Plug-Ins

Fazit

Was sind Web Components?

Was sind Web Components?

- Set von Web-APIs
- W3C Standard -> Kein Framework nötig
- Ermöglichen eigene HTML-Komponenten zu erstellen
 - Beinhalten Logik und Styles
 - Gekapselt
 - Wiederverwendbar
- Von allen aktuellen Browsern unterstützt (kein IE)

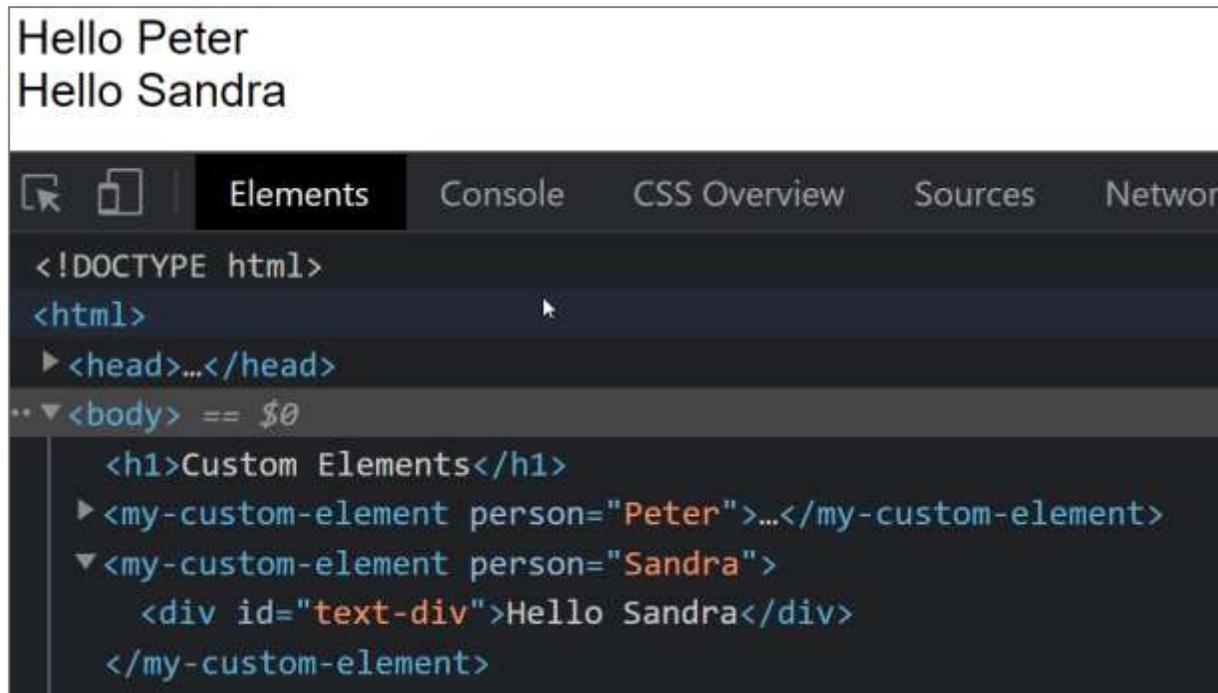
```
<modal-dialog name="Create customer">
  <div slot="content">
    <form>
      <input type="text" placeholder="name"/>
      <button type="submit">Save</button>
    </form>
  </div>
</modal-dialog>
```

Wie funktionieren Web Components?

Wie funktionieren Web Components?

Custom Elements

- Eigene HTML-Elemente
- Definition als Klasse



```
class MyCustomElement extends HTMLElement {
  constructor() {
    // Always call super first in constructor
    super();

    this.person = this.getAttribute("person");
  }
  Rendering
  // Invoked each time the custom element is appended
  // into a document-connected element.
  connectedCallback() {
    this.element = document.createElement("div");
    this.element.id = "text-div";
    this.element.innerText = "Hello " + this.person;
    this.appendChild(this.element);
  }
  Reaktivität
  static get observedAttributes() {
    return ["person"];
  }

  // Invoked each time one of the custom element's
  // attributes is added, removed, or changed.
  attributeChangedCallback(name, oldValue, newValue) {
    if (name === "person" && newValue && this.element) {
      this.person = newValue;
      this.element.innerText = "Hello " + this.person;
    }
  }
}

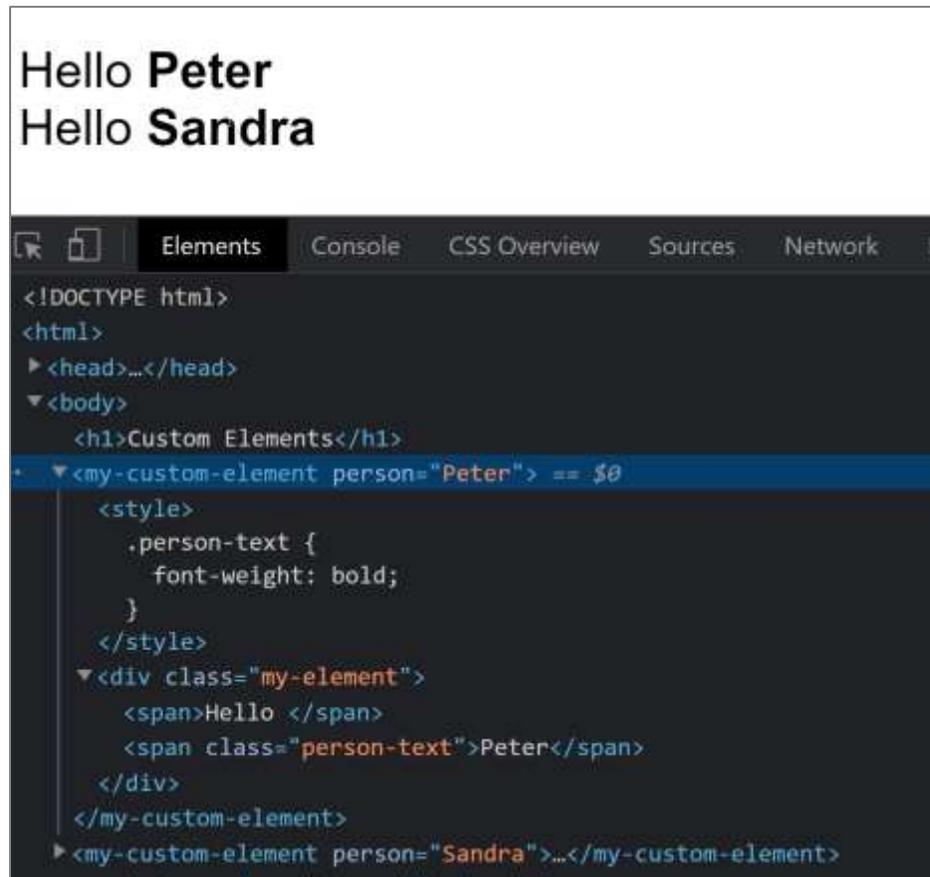
customElements.define("my-custom-element", MyCustomElement);
```



Wie funktionieren Web Components?

Template

- Gruppierung einer HTML-Struktur



```
const template = document.createElement("template");  
template.innerHTML = `  
<style>  
  .person-text {  
    font-weight: bold;  
  }  
</style>  
<div class="my-element">  
  <span>Hello </span>  
  <span class="person-text"></span>  
</div>  
`;  
  
class MyCustomElement extends HTMLElement {  
  constructor() {  
    super();  
  
    this.person = this.getAttribute("person");  
  }  
  
  connectedCallback() {  
    this.appendChild(template.content.cloneNode(true));  
    this.querySelector("div > span.person-text").innerHTML = this.person;  
  }  
}  
  
customElements.define("my-custom-element", MyCustomElement);
```

Wie funktionieren Web Components?

Shadow DOM

- Kapselung / Separierung des Inhalt zum restlichen DOM
- Eigenes DOM -> Shadow DOM
- Mode open / close
close -> kein JS Zugriff von Außen
- Styles von Außen
 - CSS-Variablen
 - [CSS-Shadow-Parts](#)



A screenshot of a browser's developer tools showing the DOM tree. The tree structure is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body> == $0
    <h1>Shadow DOM</h1>
    <my-box title="first">
      #shadow-root (open)
        <style>...</style>
        <div class="box">
          <h2 class="box-title">first</h2>
        </div>
    </my-box>
    <my-box title="second">
      #shadow-root (open)
        <style>...</style>
        <div class="box">...</div>
    </my-box>
```

```
const template = document.createElement("template");
template.innerHTML = `
<style>
  ...
</style>
<div class="box">
  <h2 class="box-title"><</h2>
</div>
`;

class Box extends HTMLElement {
  constructor() {
    // Always call super first in constructor
    super();

    this.title = this.getAttribute("title");
  }

  connectedCallback() {
    this.attachShadow({ mode: "open" });
    this.shadowRoot.appendChild(template.content.cloneNode(true));
    this.shadowRoot.querySelector(".box-title").innerHTML = this.title;
  }
}

customElements.define("my-box", Box);
```

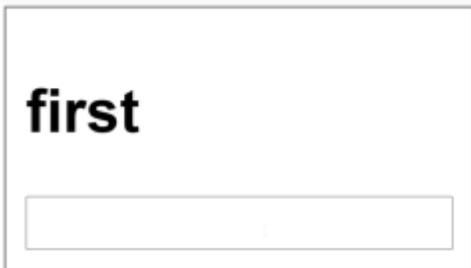
Wie funktionieren Web Components?

Slots

- Platzhalter im Template
- Von außen können beliebige HTML Element reingegeben werden

```
<my-box title="first">
  <input type="text" slot="box-content"></input>
</my-box>

<my-box title="second">
  <button slot="box-content">click me!</button>
</my-box>
```



```
const template = document.createElement("template");
template.innerHTML = `
<style>
...
</style>
<div class="box">
  <h2 class="box-title"></h2>
  <slot name="box-content">No content!</slot>
</div>
`;

class Box extends HTMLElement {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.title = this.getAttribute("title");
  }

  connectedCallback() {
    this.attachShadow({ mode: "open" });
    this.shadowRoot.appendChild(template.content.cloneNode(true));
    this.shadowRoot.querySelector(".box-title").innerHTML = this.title;
  }
}

customElements.define("my-box", Box);
```

Web Components in APEX

Web Components in APEX

Wo kann man Web Components in APEX verwenden

→ Überall da, wo man HTML einfügen kann

- Regionen
- Report Spalten
- Interactive Grid Detail View
- Templates
- htp.p
- Plug-Ins
- ...

Web Components in APEX

Beispiel: Report Spalte

```
<currency-converter
  base-currency="USD"
  value="1.32"
  conversion-currency="EUR">
</currency-converter>
```

Column Formatting

HTML Expression

```
<currency-converter
  base-currency="#BASE_CURR#"
  value="#VAL#"
  conversion-currency="#DEST_CURR#">
</currency-converter>
```

JS-Datei mit Definition muss importiert sein!

| Base Currency | Value ↑ | Dest Currency | Web Component |
|---------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| AUD | 0.32 | GBP | 0,32 AU\$ 0,18 £ |
| USD | 1.32 | EUR | 1,32 \$ 1,10 € |
| USD | 2.00 | CHF | 2,00 \$ 1,83 CHF |
| USD | 2.33 | CHF | 2,33 \$ 2,13 CHF |
| EUR | 3.33 | CHF | 3,33 € 3,66 CHF |
| USD | 9.33 | CHF | 9,33 \$ 8,53 CHF |

1 - 6

Tipps und Tricks

Tipps und Tricks

Bestehende Komponenten verwenden - webcomponents.org

The screenshot displays the webcomponents.org homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo, the text "WEBCOMPONENTS.ORG Discuss & share web components", and links for "Getting started", "Community", "Chat", and a "Publish element" button. Below the navigation is a search bar labeled "Search custom elements" and a horizontal menu with categories: "TOOLBAR", "CALENDAR", "EMOJI", "MEDIA", and "ROUTING".

The main content is divided into two sections:

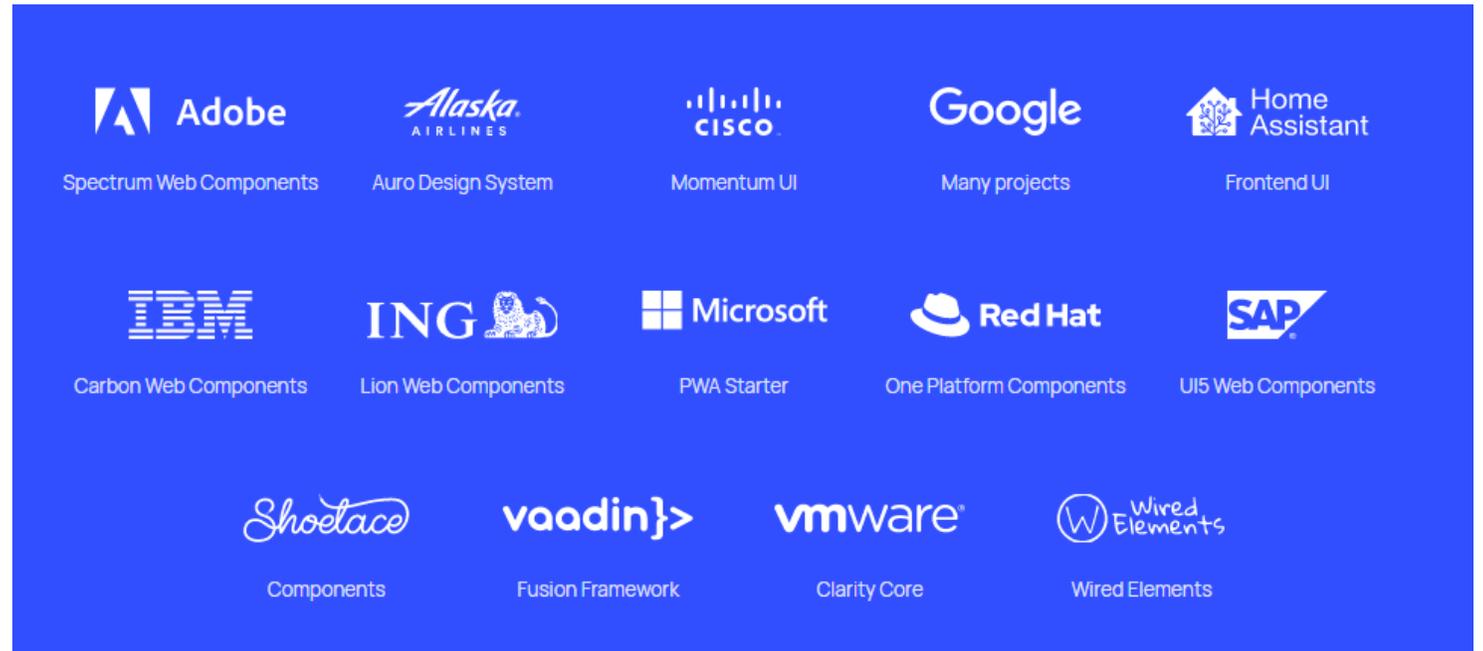
- Featured elements:** This section includes a "Browse elements" link and three featured items:
 - elements:** "Web Components for Electronics and IoT Parts" by wokwi.
 - bodylight-components:** "Web components for Bodylight technology - to support in-browser simulators capable" by creative-connections.
 - xtal-json-merge:** "Vanilla web components designed to merge JSON objects into other objects" by bahrus.
- Featured collections:** This section includes a "Browse collections" link and three featured collections:
 - smart-webcomponents-com...:** "Material & Bootstrap Web Components built with Smart" with 14 items, by HTMLElements.
 - github-elements:** "GitHub's Web Component collection." with 13 items, by github.
 - elementui:** "A collection of web-components created with polymer 3" with 8 items, by davecourtois.

Tipps und Tricks

Lit

- Projekt von Google
- Framework für Web Components
- Macht die Syntax deutlich leichter
- Weit verbreitet
- Z. B. bei Chrome Devtools eingesetzt

[Best Practices \(Google\)](#)



Tipps und Tricks

Lit Beispiel

```
@customElement('bid-counter')
export class BidCounter extends LitElement {
  static styles = css`p { color: blue }`;

  @property()
  bid = 500;

  render() {
    return html`<p>Current bid is ${this.bid}!</p>
      <button type="button" @click="${this.add}">+</button>
      <button type="button" @click="${this.double}">double</button>
    `;
  }

  add() {
    this.bid++;
  }

  double() {
    this.bid = this.bid * 2;
  }
}
```

[Lit Playground](#)

demo



Tipps und Tricks

Entwicklungsumgebung einrichten

- <https://github.com/phartenfeller/webcomponents-template>
- <https://github.com/phartenfeller/lit-webcomponent-template>
- Voraussetzung: Node.js installiert
- git clone
- npm install
- npm start (entwickeln)
- npm build (Bundles erzeugen)

Web Components und APEX Plug-Ins

Fazit

Fazit

- HTML-Standard, der immer relevanter wird
- Nutzbar in allen Webanwendungen (nicht nur APEX)
- Große Auswahl bestehender Komponenten auf webcomponents.org
- Komfortable Entwicklung in einer lokalen Umgebung
- Simple Einbindung in APEX (JS importieren + HTML-Tag)
- Mit Lit elegante Syntax
- Kapselung erhöht Wartbarkeit (sofern die Entwickler sich mit Web Components auskennen)

Empfehlung: Als APEX Plug-In bündeln für noch leichtere Einbindung und um die Übersicht zu wahren

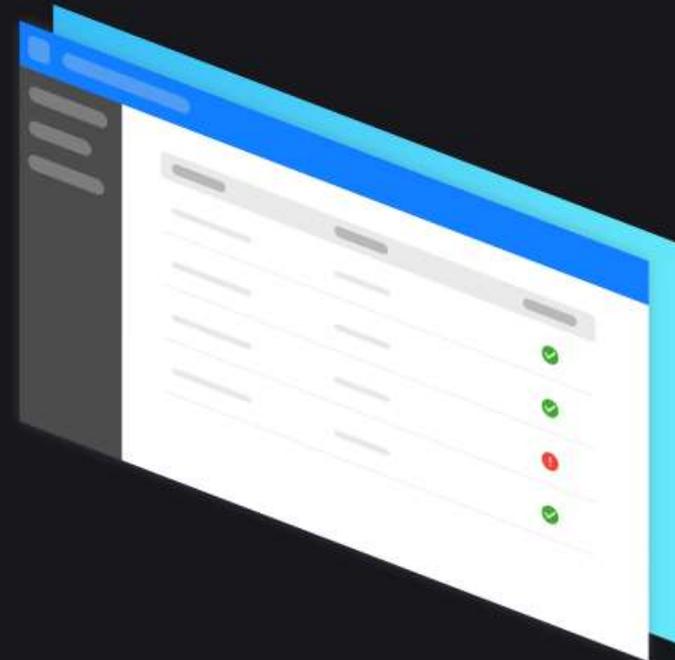
In eigener Sache

APEX Anwendungen testen ohne eigenen Code zu schreiben

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Vielen Dank für Ihre
Aufmerksamkeit!

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