





Client-Side Web GIS

ArcGIS Experience Builder

Image from NASA:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Earth_Western_Hemisphere_transparent_background.png#filelinks



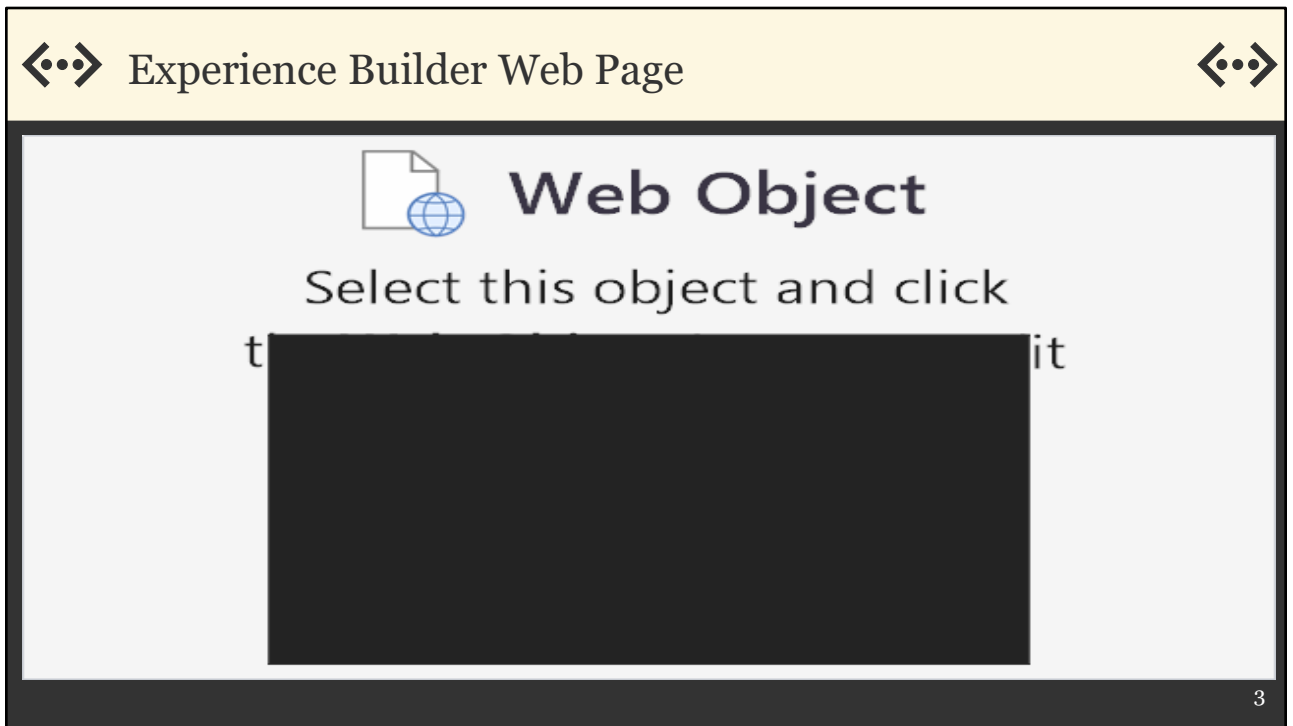
This module focuses on using ArcGIS Experience Builder to create web apps and web pages.

Module Topics

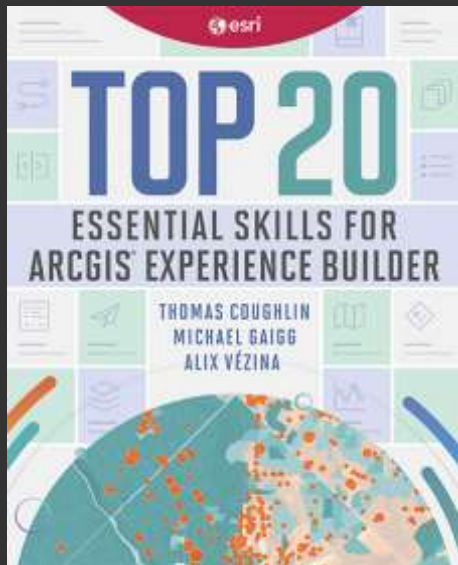


1. Experience Builder user interface
2. Templates
3. Themes
4. Connecting to assets
5. Page elements
6. Page layout
7. Maps and widgets
8. Actions

These are the topics covered in this module.



This is the landing page for ArcGIS Experience Builder.



Top 20 Essential Skills for ArcGIS Experience Builder

By Thomas Coughlin, Michael Gaigg, and Alix Vézina

- ❖ Design and create visually stunning and highly functional map apps with *Top 20 Essential Skills for ArcGIS Experience Builder*.

If you are interested in a book focused on Experience Builder, I recommend the text referenced on this slide and published by ESRI Press.

- ❖ Works with **ArcGIS Online** and **ArcGIS Enterprise**
- ❖ Works in all major web browsers (64-bit WebGL-enabled browser)
- ❖ **User Type** = Creator, Professional, or Professional Plus
- ❖ **Role** = Publisher or Administrator
- ❖ Supports **responsive designs** for desktop, laptop, tablets, and phones



<https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/arcgis-experience-builder/resources>

Experience Builder works with both ArcGIS Online and Enterprise and allows for generating web app for use in all major web browsers. In order to create and publish apps using Experience Builder, you need a User Type of Creator, Professional, or Professional Plus and a Role of Publisher or Administrator.

What can you build?

- ❖ Map apps
- ❖ Data dashboards
- ❖ Single web pages
- ❖ Full websites



<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/gallery/>

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You can generate a variety of different types of web apps using Experience Builder including map-focused apps, data dashboards, standalone web pages, and multipage websites. Similar to ArcGIS StoryMaps, the generated app does not need to include any maps; in other words, Experience Builder functions as a general website creation tool.

❖ Content → Create App → Create New

❖ <https://experience.arcgis.com/> → Create New



Experience Builder

Use a template or start from scratch to create the exact web experience you want.

+ Create new

Experiences

My content My organization My groups My favorites

+ Create new

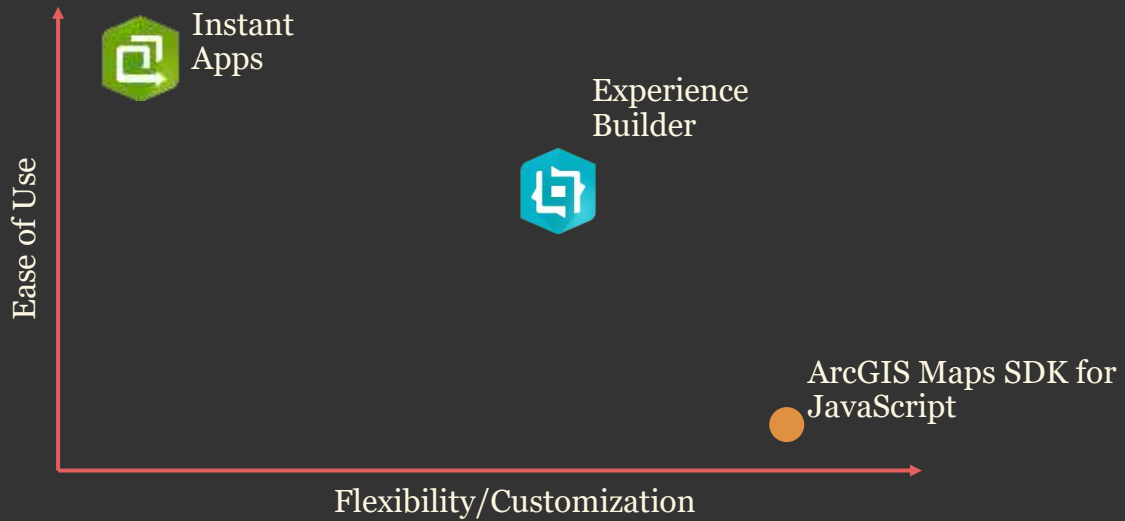
Search

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From ArcGIS Online and under Content, you can create an Experience Builder app by selecting Create App. You can also create an app from the Experience Builder website.

As with other ArcGIS Online content, Experience Builder apps are saved as an item to your content and will have an associated drop page. You can choose to share the app with your organization or with the general public (i.e., everyone).

Comparison to Other ESRI App Generation Products



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Experience Builder is a nice middle ground between Instant Apps and the ArcGIS Maps SDK for JavaScript. It is more flexible and offers a higher degree of customization in comparison to Instant Apps; however, it does not require coding/scripting and is easier to learn in comparison to the ArcGIS Maps SDK for JavaScript.

1. Have a clear goal and audience in mind
2. Prepare or find all input assets (data, maps, images, logos, etc.)
3. Consider themes and branding

Before generating an app, it is important to have a clear goal and audience in mind.

You also need to prepare assets. For example, you may need to generate web maps using ArcGIS Online, publish data layers, apply symbology, and configure popups. As with other ESRI apps, you can make changes to web maps and data, and these updates will also be reflected in the apps that use them. This is because the app is referencing the map and source data.

You should also consider themes and branding.

Templates

Page Types



- ❖ **Fullscreen fixed** = full page, non-scrolling
- ❖ **Fullscreen grid** = full page made up of responsive panels
- ❖ **Scrolling** = a scrolling page
- ❖ **Multipage** = website with multiple linked pages
- ❖ Can make your own templates
- ❖ Others make their templates available
- ❖ Can start from a blank page or use a pre-defined template.
- ❖ ESRI continues to add templates.

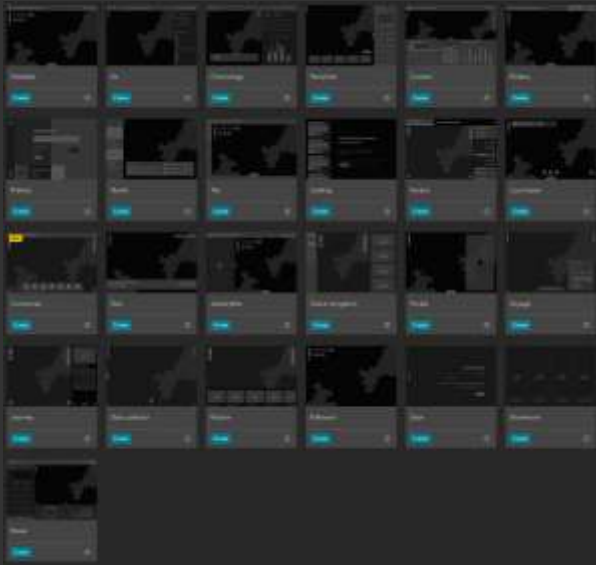


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Instead of starting from scratch, you can start with a pre-built template to create your app. The available templates are grouped into categories, as described on this slide.

You can start from scratch using a blank fullscreen, grid, or scrolling page.

You can also build your own templates to apply to multiple apps.



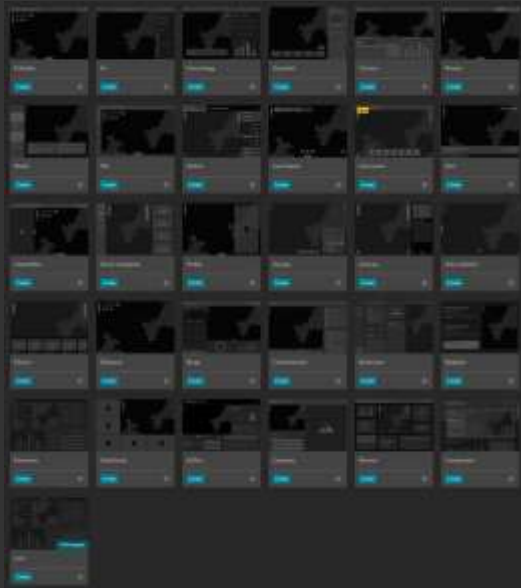
This slide provides some examples of the available fullscreen apps. These pages are not meant to scroll.



Fullscreen grid templates are made up of a grids of panels that are responsive to changing screen sizes.

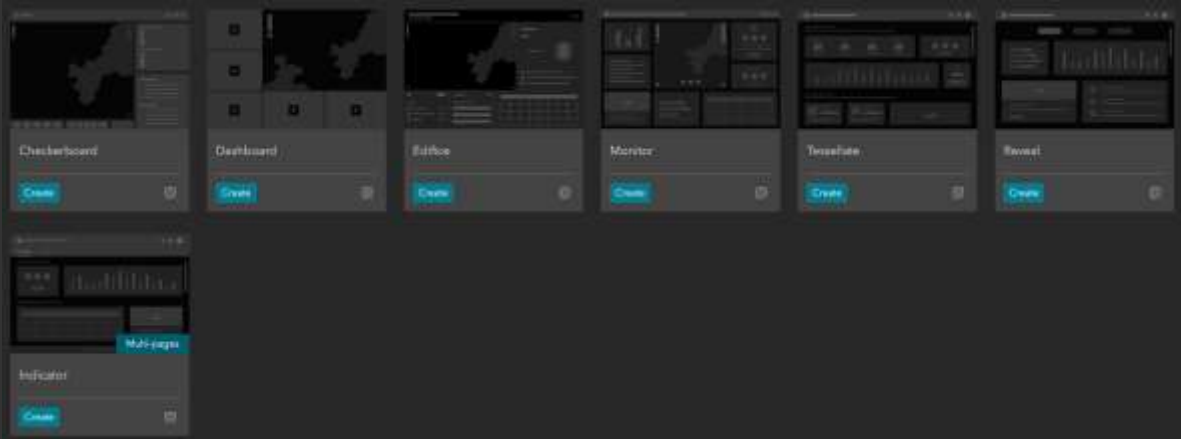


In contrast to fullscreen layouts, scrolling pages can be scrolled and are not meant to be viewed all at once. In other words, all the content will not fit in the viewport at once.



There are also templates for creating apps that are focused around a map object.

◀⋯▶ Data Centric (Dashboards)



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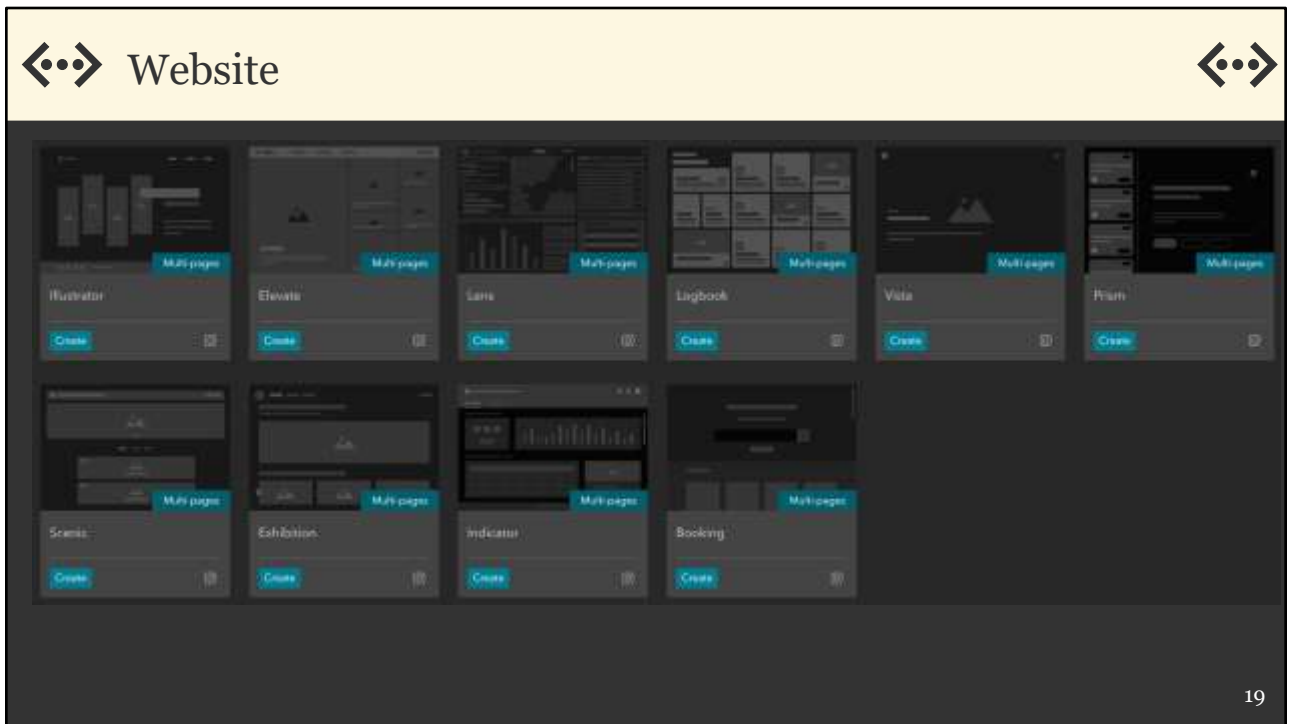
You can also create data-focused pages. These are similar to apps that would be generated using Dashboards.



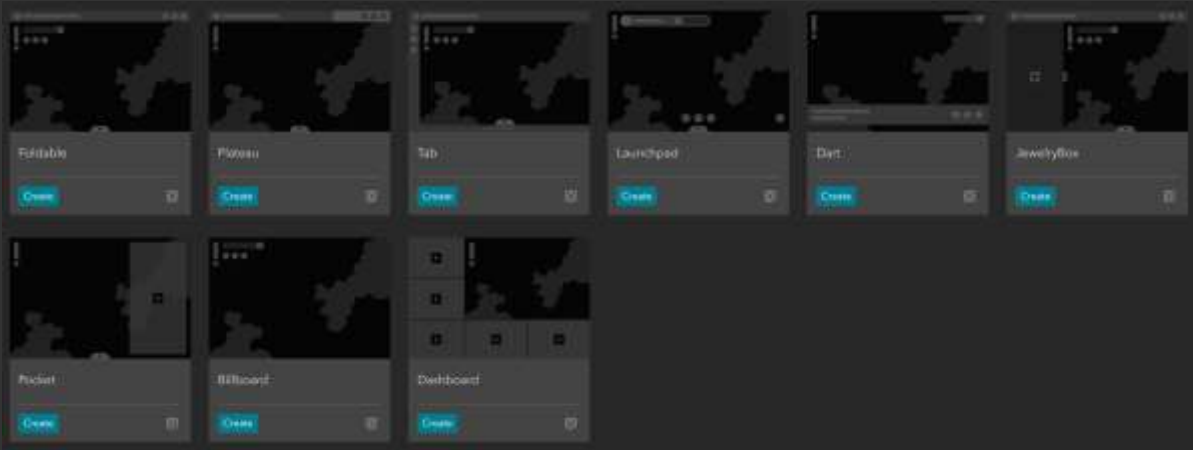
Multi-page templates are available for generating entire websites as opposed to single webpages.



There are templates available for creating single-page sites.



There are templates available for creating multipage websites.



Some templates mimic the apps that could be generated with AppBuilder classic, which is now deprecated.

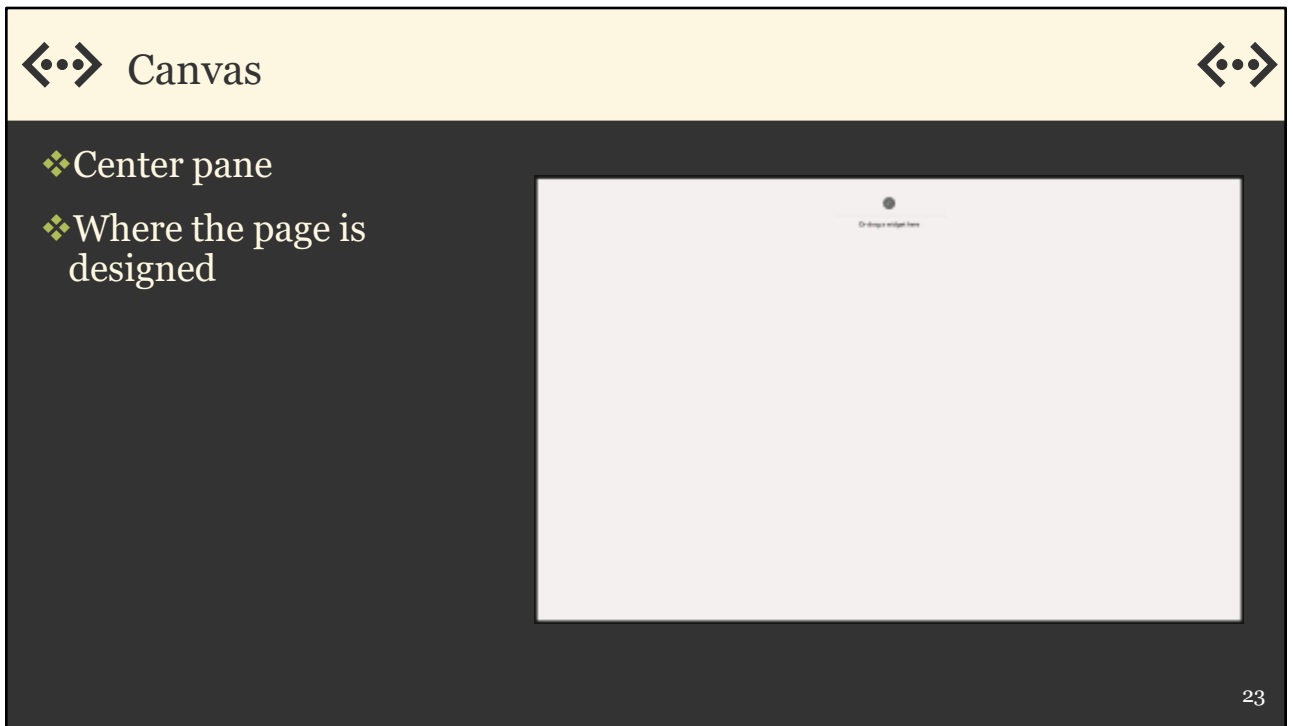
User Interface

◀▶ User Interface



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The user interface for Experience Builder loads in a web browser tab, as opposed to being software that is locally installed.



Within the user interface, the canvas serves as the space in which to layout the page content.



- ❖ Set title
- ❖ Save
- ❖ Publish
- ❖ Change Screen Size
- ❖ Lock layout
- ❖ Live Preview

Can toggle in and out of live preview mode while building your app or site.

The header area provides options for defining a title for the app, locking the layout, entering live view, viewing the layout on different screen sizes, saving changes, and publishing the app. You can also view the published app, obtain a QR code, save a copy, or generate a template from the app.

Left Panel



Insert = define elements/widgets that can be added to the page



Page/Window = outline for page content/add new page or window



Data = links to page assets



Utility Services = links to background services used for apps



Themes = set and configure page themes



Settings = app settings (icon, thumbnail, summary, tags, time zone, etc.)

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The left panel provides different sets of tools.

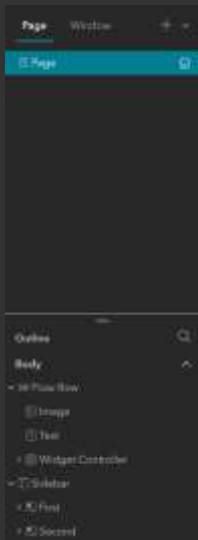
The Insert icon opens a pane containing different types of elements that can be added to the page. We will discuss these elements later in this module.

The Page/Window icon opens a pane that allows you to change the active page or window, create new pages or windows, and delete pages or windows. It also provides an outline for the app.

The Data icon opens a pane that allows you to connect to assets, such as data layers and map objects while the Utility Services icon opens a pane that allows you to connected to background services.

The Theme icon opens the Theme pane, which allows you to set and customize the theme for the app.

Lastly, the Settings icon opens the Settings pane, which allow you define or edit setting for the app including the associated icon, thumbnail, summary, tags, and time zone.



- ❖ Add pages or windows
- ❖ Navigate
- ❖ Select page components/widgets
- ❖ **Page** = main views constituting app
- ❖ **Windows** = panels that appear on top of the page

Again, the Page/Window pane allows you to change the active page or window, add pages or windows, and delete pages or windows. It also provides an outline for the app.

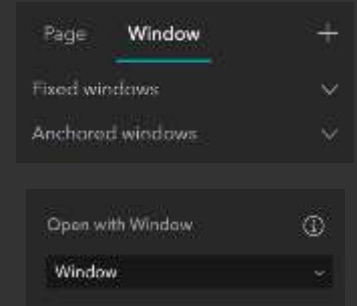
Pages are the main views that constitute the app, such as each page in a multipage website. In contrast, windows are panels that appear on top of the page.

❖ **Fixed** = appears in a fixed window

- Blank
- Confirm
- Alert
- Simple
- Vogue
- Novel
- Sidebar
- Carousel
- Particulars
- Poster

❖ **Anchored** = appear next to the linked widget

- Tooltip
- Steps <https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/build-apps/add-windows.htm>



There are a variety of different window types available. Fixed windows appear in a defined location, which is specified by the developer. In contrast, anchored windows appear next to the widget they are linked to.



Example: Tooltip Windows



Web Object

Select this object and click

t

it



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This app makes use of tooltip-style windows, if you click on the picture of each cat, a pop-up will load. This is an example of an anchored window.



Example: Splash Message

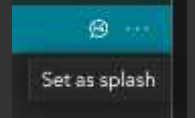


Web Object

Select this object and click

t

it



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This app uses a fixed window to provide a message or splash screen when a user first visits the page. This requires using the “Set as splash” option for the window, which can be accessed from the Windows/Pages pane.

Settings



- ❖ Icon
- ❖ Thumbnail
- ❖ Summary
- ❖ Tabs
- ❖ Time zone
- ❖ State and URL
- ❖ Privacy and security
- ❖ Allow others to save a copy

This slide highlights some of the options available in the Settings Pane.

Right Panel



❖ Depends on what is active

❖ For **Page**:

- Set background color
- Add/configure a Header
- Add/configure a Footer

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The pane that displays on the right-side of the user interface will vary depending on what is selected or active.

If the entire page is active, there will be options for setting a background color and adding/configuring Headers and Footers.

We will see more examples of formatting options for different elements throughout this module.

Themes

❖ Color

- Primary
- Secondary
- Info
- Success
- Warning
- Error
- Neutral
- Surface
- Interactive Elements

❖ Typography

- Heading
- Body
- Font Size

❖ More

- Border radius
- Components
- Links

The Theme Tab allows you to select and customize the app's theme. ESRI provides several pre-configured themes. However, you can further customize these themes by setting different colors for different page elements. You can also configure typography for headings and paragraph text. You can set default border styles.

Theme Switcher



- ❖ Can add widget to switch between themes
- ❖ Insert → Menu and tools → Theme Mode Switcher



It is possible to add a Theme Switcher widget to switch between light and dark modes.



Example: Theme Switcher



Web Object

Select this object and click

t

it



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This app includes a Theme Switcher widget.

Connecting to Maps and Data

- 
- usCountyMap
- Web Map
- mawell_geospatial

<p> Arcade

Data

+ Add data

Export settings

Web Map

chuckfish-map

1 0/0

Web Map

fantasyMapAEM

2 0/0

Web Map

fantasyMapAEM2

2 0/0

Web Map

PointType Map

8 0/0

- ❖ My Content
- ❖ My Groups
- ❖ My Organization
- ❖ ArcGIS Online
- ❖ Living Atlas

My content

My groups

My organization

ArcGIS Online

Living Atlas

You can connect to your own ArcGIS Online content or content shared with you via a group or by someone else in your organization. You can also connect to content that has been shared with everyone or publicly via ArcGIS Online. Lastly, you can connect to content made available via the Living Atlas.

Page Elements

Text



- ❖ Header 1-6
- ❖ Paragraph
- ❖ Ordered or unordered list
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Font
 - Bold, Italic, Underline, Strikethrough
 - Color
 - Alignment
 - Character spacing
 - Line spacing
 - Character effects
 - Alignment and justification
 - Size and position
 - Background
 - Border
 - Box shadow

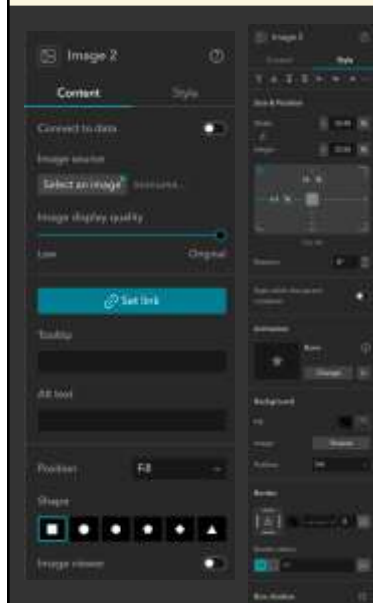


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Using the Insert Pane, a variety of different page elements can be added.

Text allows for adding headers (levels 1 through 6), paragraphs, and ordered or unordered lists.

The slide lists out configuration options for text.



- ❖ Connect via URL
- ❖ Upload an image
- ❖ Link to URL or page element
- ❖ Link to data
- ❖ Alt text
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Alignment and justification
 - Shape and position
 - Background
 - Border
 - Box Shadow

You can link to an image using its associated URL or by uploading the image. Note that there is a 10MB limit for the file size of each image since using large photos or graphics can make the page load slowly.

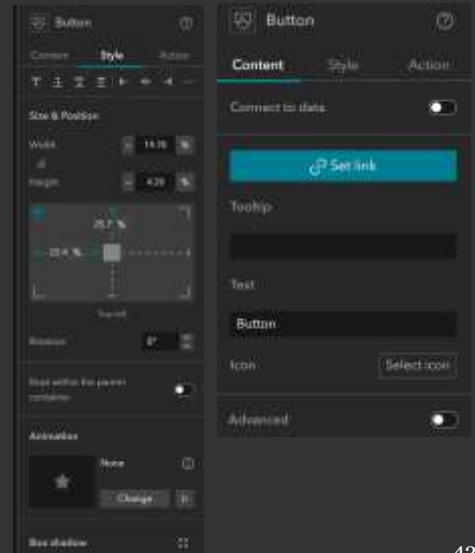
You can have an image link to another URL or another page within your app. They can also be used to link to data.

When using an image on a website, it is best practice to include alt text.

Buttons



- ❖ Assign a link
- ❖ Assign an action/trigger
- ❖ Change associated text
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Alignment and justification
 - Size and position
 - Box shadow

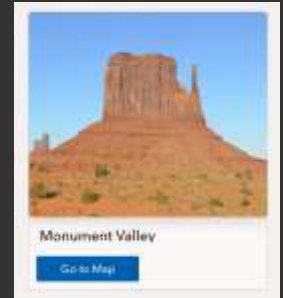


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Buttons can be clicked to perform an action. For example, you could use a button to link to another page within the multipage app or to an external website.



- ❖ Multiple templates are available
- ❖ Can include different components: images, text, buttons, links, share
- ❖ Can set link
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Background
 - Border
 - Box shadow
 - Hover effects
 - Box shadow
 - Alignment and justification
 - Size and position



A variety of card templates are provided that contain different elements.

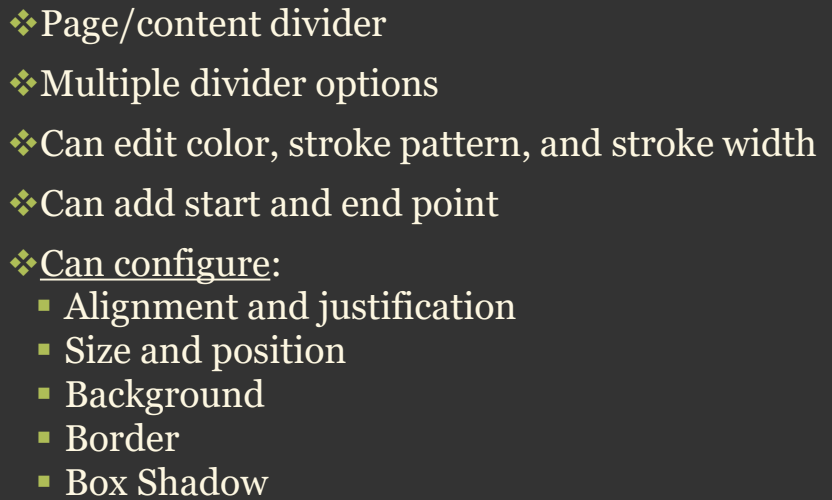
Embed

- ❖ Embed other web content (iframe)
- ❖ Link via URL
- ❖ Add HTML code
- ❖ Link to data
- ❖ Can configure:
 - ❖ Alignment and justification
 - ❖ Size and position
 - ❖ Border
 - ❖ Box shadow



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You can embed other web content using an iframe. You must link to this content using its associated URL. You could use this option to link to a YouTube video or to another ESRI app, for example.



A variety of dividers are available for defining section or page divisions.



Web Object

Select this object and click

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it



This app provides examples of a variety of different page elements including text (headers and paragraphs), an image, buttons, a card, an iframe with an embedded web object (the WV View webpage), and dividers.



Example: Cards



Web Object

Select this object and click

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it



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A variety of different layouts or templates are available for cards. This app provides some examples.

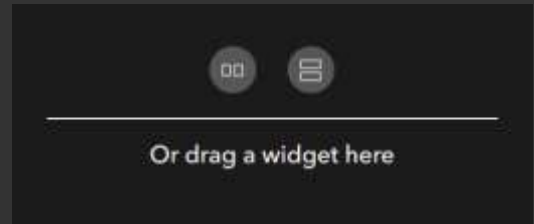
Page Layout

❖ Blocks

- Sections of a scrolling page
- Vertical organization of content (used for scrolling pages)
- Scroll down through blocks

❖ Screen Group

- Main stage and scrolling panels
- Story- or presentation-like



Can be helpful to find a template that has a page layout close to what you desire.

There are different means to organize page content within your app.

Blocks define rows of the page or sections of a scrolling page. As the user scrolls down, they will move through the different blocks on the page. The content within the blocks are responsive to different screen sizes. The block is divided into 12 spans or columns, and content within the block can take up different numbers of these spans.

In contrast to blocks, screen groups are used for story- or presentation-like layouts, as is common with StoryMaps, where content scrolls over top of prior content.



Web Object

Select this object and click

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it



This app uses blocks to organize content. The three images in the block each take up 4 spans. If you change the screen size, the content is responsive. For example, at small screen sizes, the images will stack instead of drawing side-by-side.



Example: Screen Groups



Web Object

Select this object and click

t

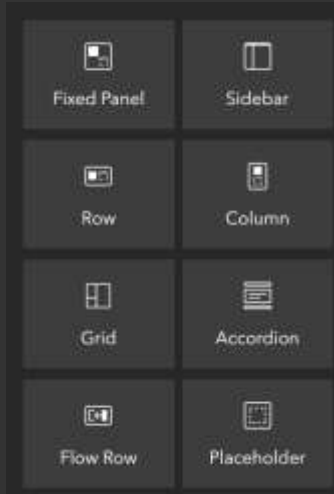
it



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In contrast to the prior app, this app shows a screen-group style layout.

❖ Insert → Layout



Type	Use
Fixed panel	Less ridged than a row
Sidebar	Collapsible side navigation container
Row	Horizontal layout
Column	Vertical layout
Grid	Structured row + column layout
Accordion	Collapsible sections
Flow Row	Responsive row that wraps items
Placeholder	Empty slot reserved for content

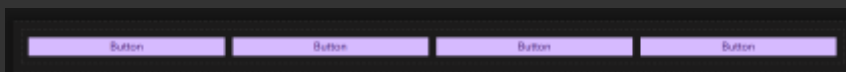
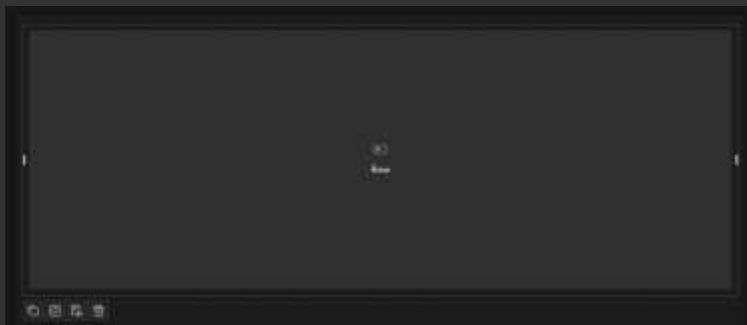
The following slides explain the different layout options available and elaborate on the descriptions provided in the table included on this slide.

❖ Arrange widgets side-by-side

❖ Broken into 12 columns

❖ Can configure:

- Gap
- Padding
- Height
- Alignment and justification
- Size and position
- Background color
- Border style
- Box shadow



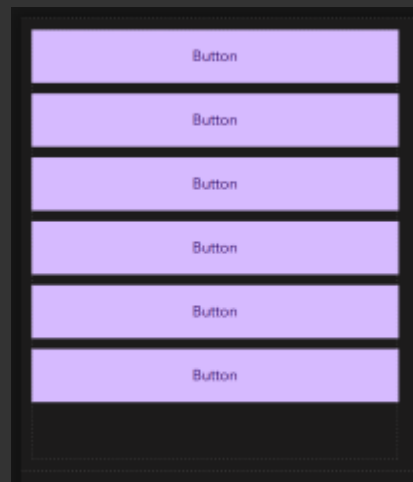
<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/row-widget.htm>

53

Rows are important for block-style layouts. They are made up of 12 spans. Content within the row can take up different numbers of spans and will be responsive to changing screen sizes.

Rows are generally used to organized content horizontally.

- ❖ Stack widgets vertically
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Vertical alignment
 - Gap
 - Padding
 - Alignment and justification
 - Size and Position
 - Background color
 - Border style
 - Box shadow



<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/column-widget.htm>

54

In contrast to rows, columns are used to organize content vertically.

Fixed Panel

- ❖ Less ridged than a row
- ❖ Elements do not need to align

❖ Can configure

- Alignment and justification
- Size and Position
- Background color or image
- Border color, style, size, and rounding
- Box shadow

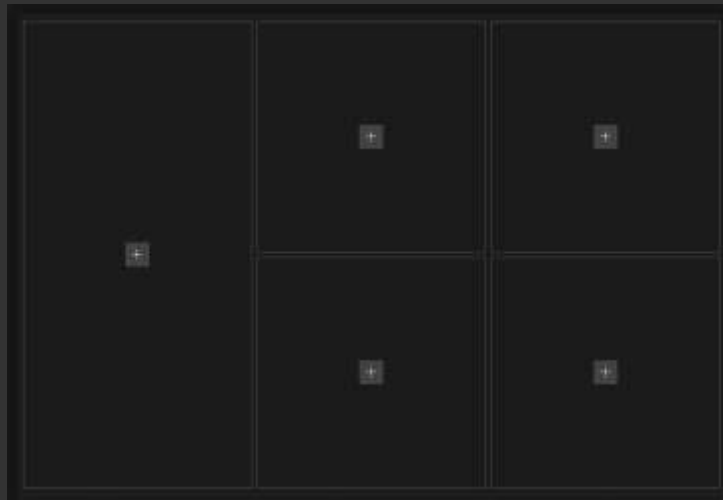
The images below are in a fixed panel.



<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/fixed-panel-widget.htm>

55

A fixed panel is different from a row because the content within it does not need to align and will not respond dynamically to changes in the screen size.



- ❖ Space divided into rows and columns
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Gap
 - Padding
 - Alignment and justification
 - Size and position
 - Background color
 - Border style
 - Box shadow

<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/grid-widget.htm>

56

A grid can be used to organize the page using combinations of rows and columns. Individual objects will be assigned to the different cells defined by the grid. You can think of grids as a combination of rows and columns.

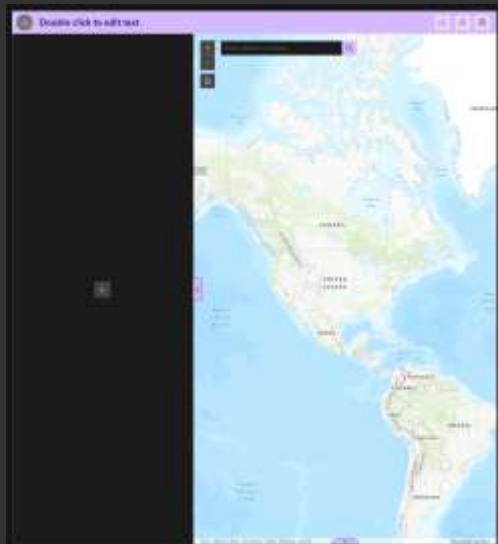
- ❖ Responsive row
 - ❖ Content wraps as page size changes
 - ❖ Not divided into 12 discrete columns (continuous)
 - ❖ Horizontal alignment
 - ❖ If something is removed, other widgets adjust positioning/size
 - ❖ Even spacing horizontally
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Horizontal alignment
 - Gap
 - Padding
 - Alignment and justification
 - Size and position
 - Background color
 - Border style



<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/flow-row-widget.htm>

57

A flow row is a responsive row that allows content to wrap as the page size changes. It does not make use of a fixed set of 12 spans. If an object is removed from within the flow row, other objects within it can adjust to make use of the freed-up space.



- ❖ Pane that can be collapsed or expanded over other content
- ❖ Can be configured to push content as it expands or contracts
- ❖ Check out **JewelryBox** template
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Dock side
 - Size
 - Overlay
 - Resizable
 - Default state
 - Button
 - Border
 - Divider
 - Alignment and justification
 - Size and position
 - Background Color
 - Box shadow

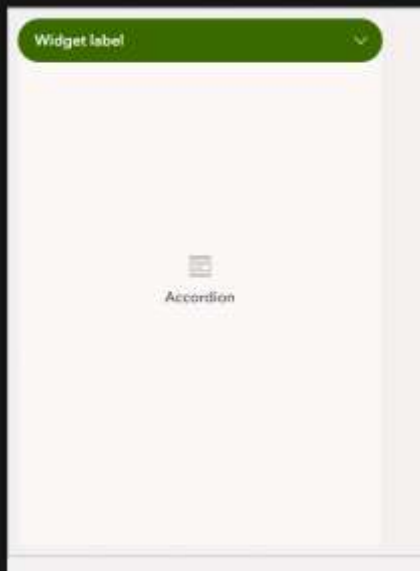
<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/sidebar-widget.htm>

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Sidebars allow for a collapsible panel that can hold other content. When the sidebar is collapsed, the other content on the page can expand to make use of the freed-up space.

The JewelryBox template is a good example of a template that uses a sidebar-style layout.

⏮️ Accordion ⏭️



- ❖ Store multiple collapsible panes
- ❖ Can be used for grouping
- ❖ Save space
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Alignment and justification
 - Size and position
 - Background
 - Border
 - Box shadow

<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/accordion-widget.htm>

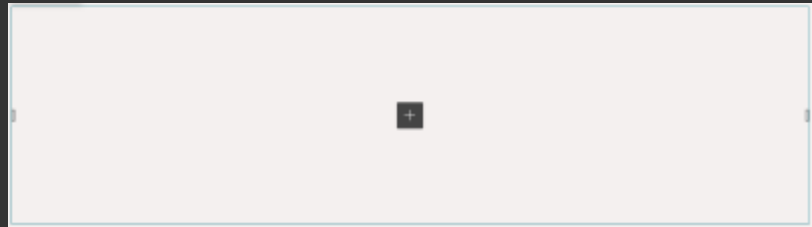
59

Accordions are used to store collapsible content to save screen space.

Placeholder



❖ Serve as a stand in for a widget to be added later



<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/placeholder-widget.htm>

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Placeholders serve as a stand-in for a widget to be added later.

The Placeholder widget saves a place on the page during layout design work. You can replace the placeholder with another widget at any time during configuration and it retains the layout settings you configured for the placeholder.



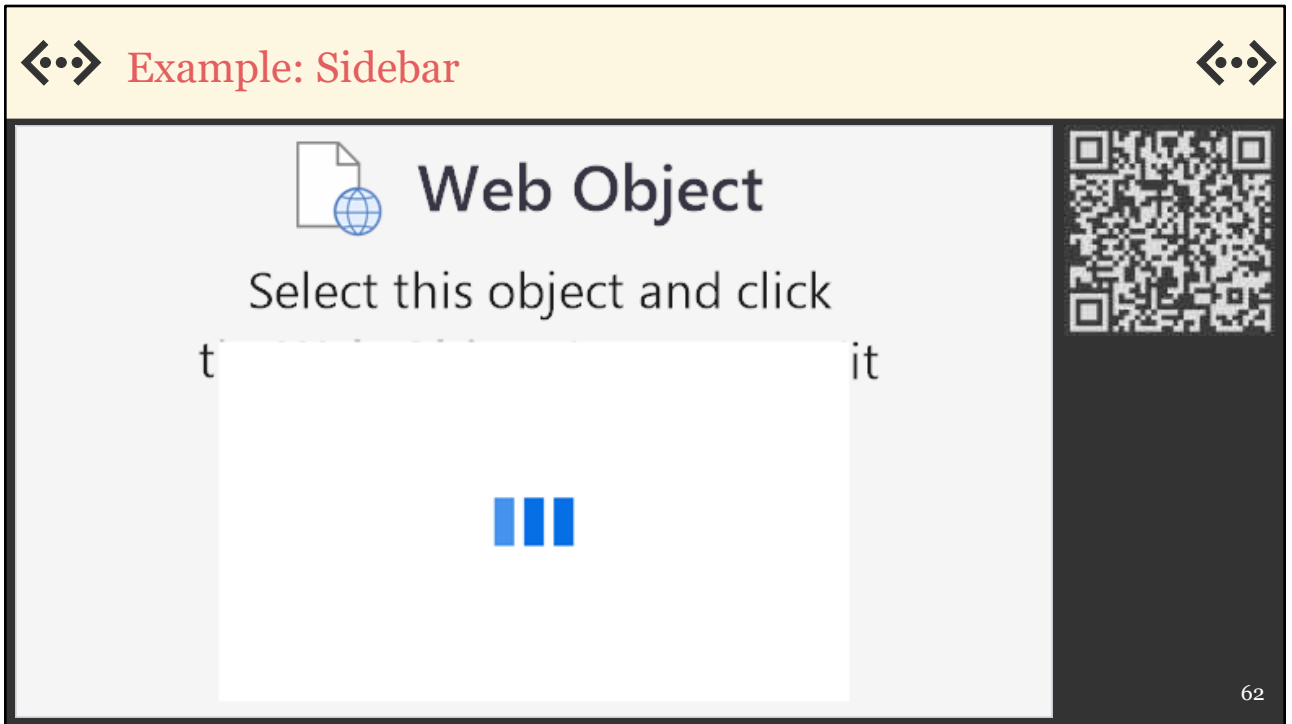
Web Object

Select this object and click

t it



This app provides examples of the page layout elements described in the prior slides.



This app includes a collapsible sidebar that holds text and a print widget. If the sidebar is collapsed, the map expands to use the freed-up space.

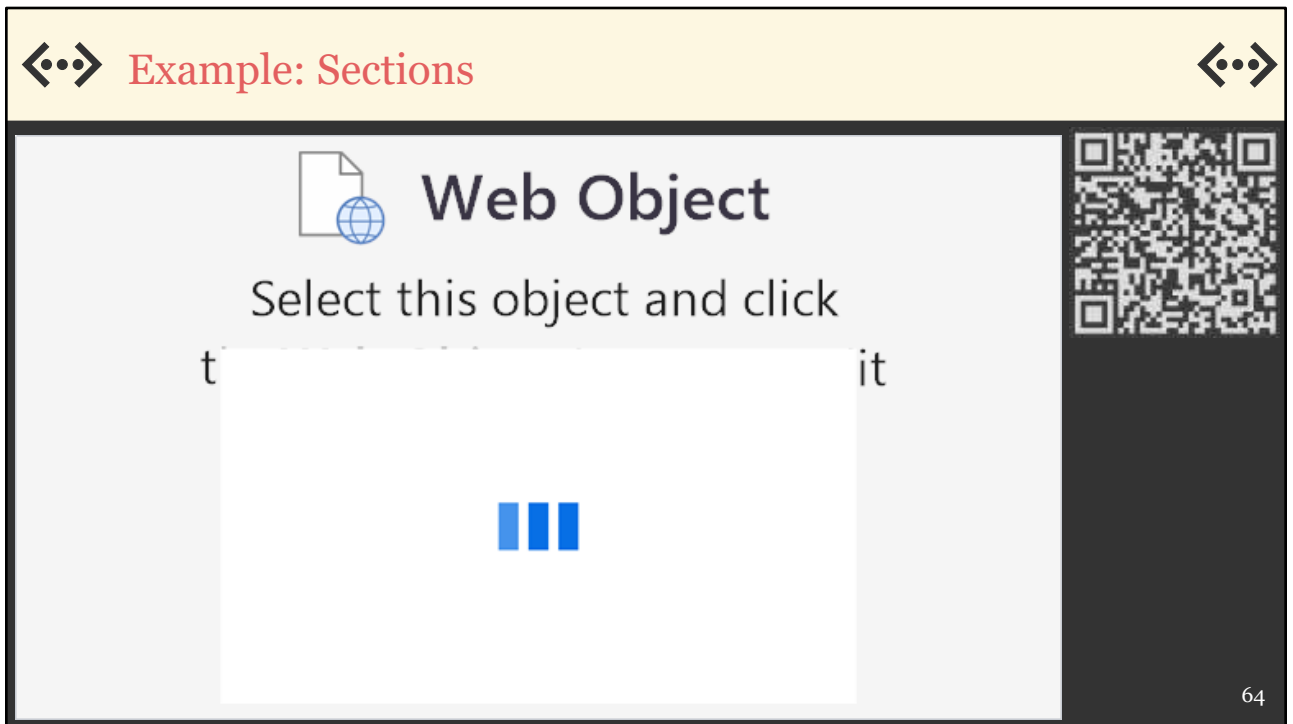
- ❖ Navigate between different views or content in the same window
- ❖ Can configure:
 - Number of views
 - Arrows
 - Dots
 - Autoplay
 - Alignment and justification
 - Size and position
 - Border
 - Box shadow



<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/section-widget.htm>

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Sections are used to allow for navigating or scrolling between different content that all take up the same space on the page. For example, this could be used to pivot between multiple maps using the same space in the view port or to scroll through a series of images (image carousel).



This app uses sections to scroll through images.

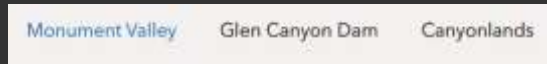
View Navigation



❖ Add navigation to accompany a sections widget

❖ Can configure:

- Section it is linked to
- Which views to include
- Direction
- Spacing
- Alignment
- Icons
- Text
- Position
- Border style
- Box shadow



<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/view-navigation-widget.htm>

65

View navigation is used to add controls for navigating between the different elements included within a section.



Example: Sections with Views Navigation



Web Object

Select this object and click

t

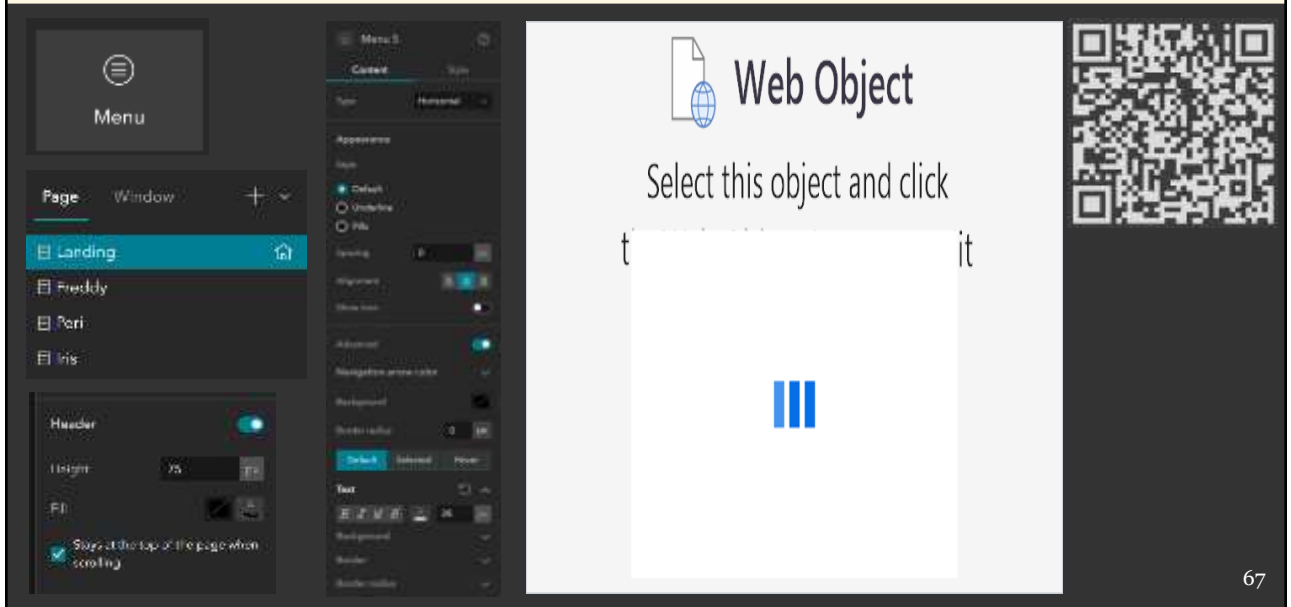
it



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This app augments the prior app to include view navigation alongside of the sections.

Example: Multipage Website



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When creating a multipage website, it makes sense to include a means to navigate between the separate pages. This is generally accomplished using a navigation, or nav, bar.

The Menu element can be used to create a nav bar. It can be included on every page and even configured so that it always stays at the top of the page even when scrolling.

The app on this page provides a very simple multipage website with navigation configured.

Working With Maps

Configuration



❖ Source

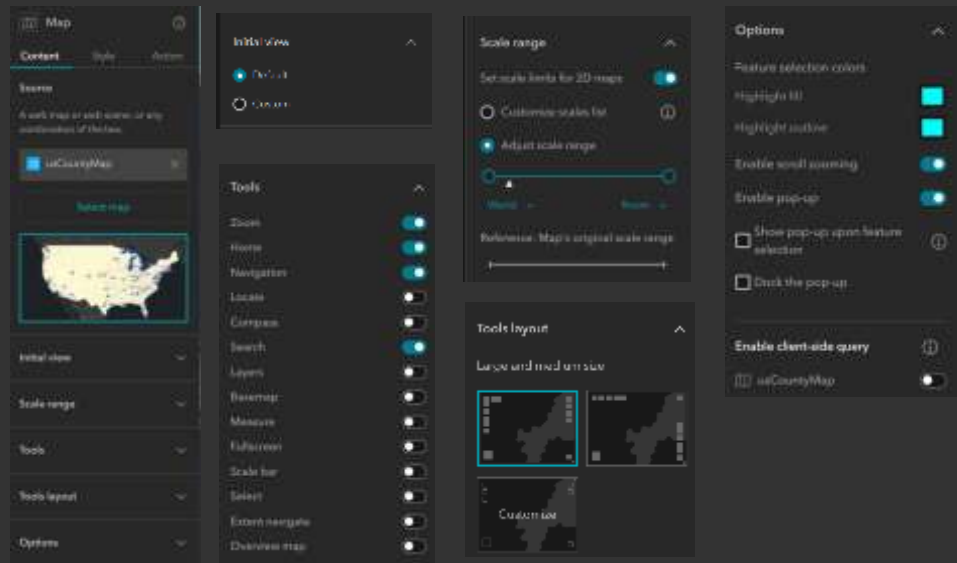
❖ Initial View

❖ Scale Ranges

❖ Tools

❖ Tools Layout

❖ Options



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When adding a map to an app, there are multiple options available to configure it. First, you can select a source map from your linked assets. Once the map is selected, you can define an initial viewing extent, scale ranges at which to show the map, add tools or widgets, and configure the layout of the tools. Other options include the color used for selection, enabling/disabling scroll zooming, and enabling/disabling popups.

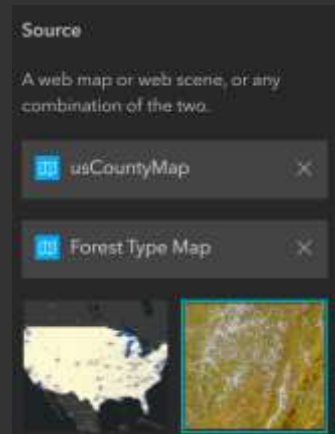


- ❖ Alignment and justification
- ❖ Size and position
- ❖ Border
- ❖ Box shadow

You can adjust the alignment and justification of the map along with its size and position. You can also configure borders and/or a drop shadow.

Using Multiple Maps/Scenes

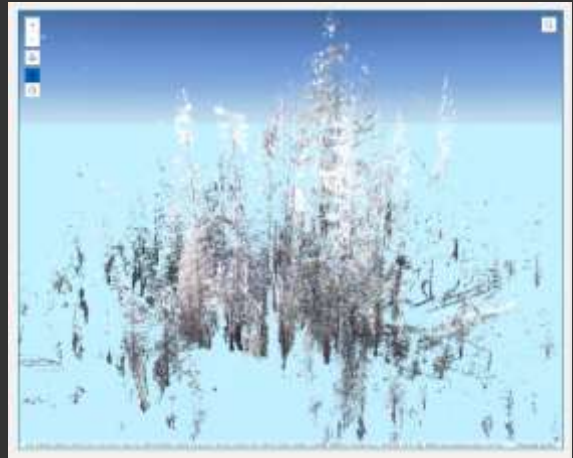
- ❖ A map widget can reference multiple maps
- ❖ Can switch between maps



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It is possible to have multiple maps on the same page and configure other widgets or page elements so that they can interact with multiple maps.

❖ Scenes also use the map widget



Other than 2D maps, you can also include 3D scenes.



Example: Full Page Map with Sections



Web Object

Select this object and click

t

it



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In this map, I am using Sections to add three different maps to the same page. The maps are shown one-at-a-time. I have also configured view navigation to navigate between the maps.

Map and Data Widgets

Map Widgets



- ❖ Basemap Gallery
- ❖ Bookmarks
- ❖ Draw
- ❖ Map Layers
- ❖ Print
- ❖ Swipe
- ❖ Legend
- ❖ Coordinates
- ❖ Elevation Profile
- ❖ Measurements
- ❖ Directions

75

A variety of map-related widgets are available. Examples include Basemap Gallery, Map Layers, Legend, Coordinates, Measurements, Directions, Bookmarks, Draw, Print, Swipe, and Elevation Profile.

◀▶ Data Widgets ▶◀



- ❖ Search
- ❖ List
- ❖ Table
- ❖ Chart
- ❖ Feature Info
- ❖ Filter
- ❖ Date Filter
- ❖ Query
- ❖ Edit
- ❖ Feature Report
- ❖ Add Data
- ❖ Survey
- ❖ Timeline

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There are also data-centric widgets including Search, List, Table, Chart, Feature Info, Filter, Date Filter, Query, Edit, Feature Report, Add Data, Survey, and Timeline.



Example: Bookmark Widget



Web Object

Select this object and click

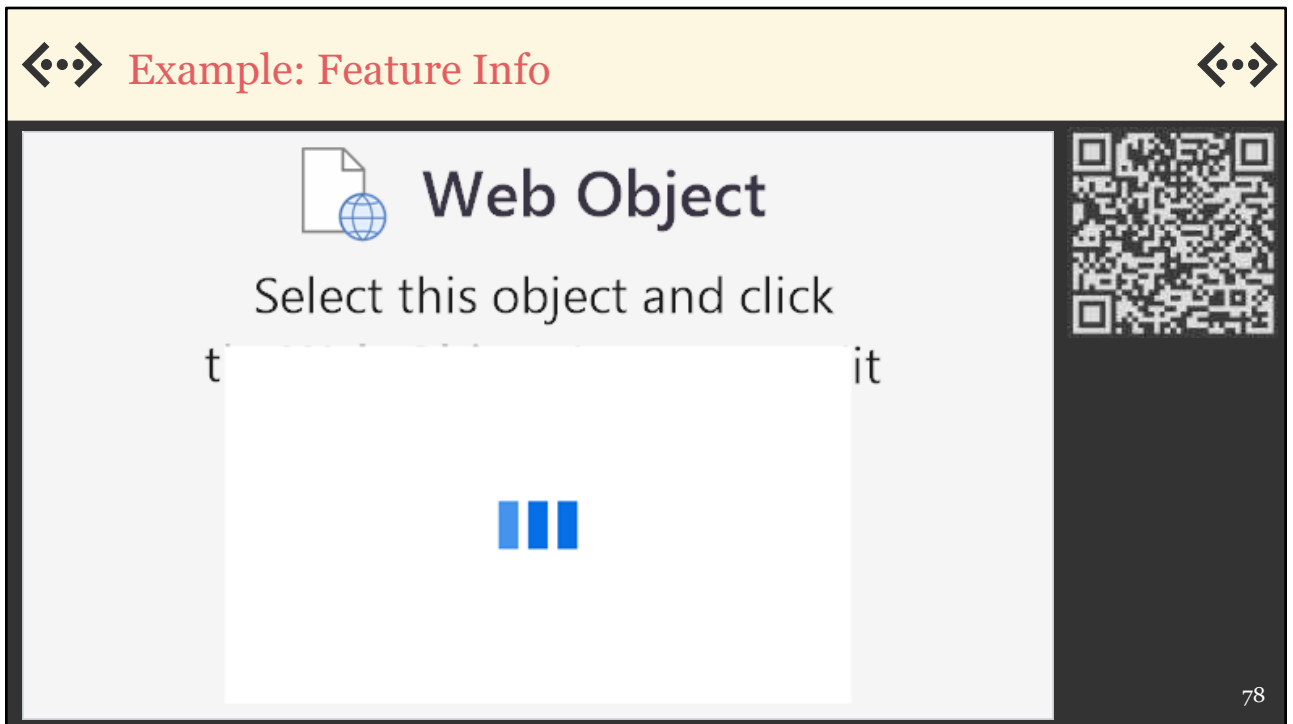
t

it



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This app provides examples of using the Bookmark widget to allow users to navigate to different geomorphic features in West Virginia. It also uses a sidebar.



This app demonstrates the Feature Info widget. The widget content updates depending on what watershed is selected in the map.



Web Object

Select this object and click

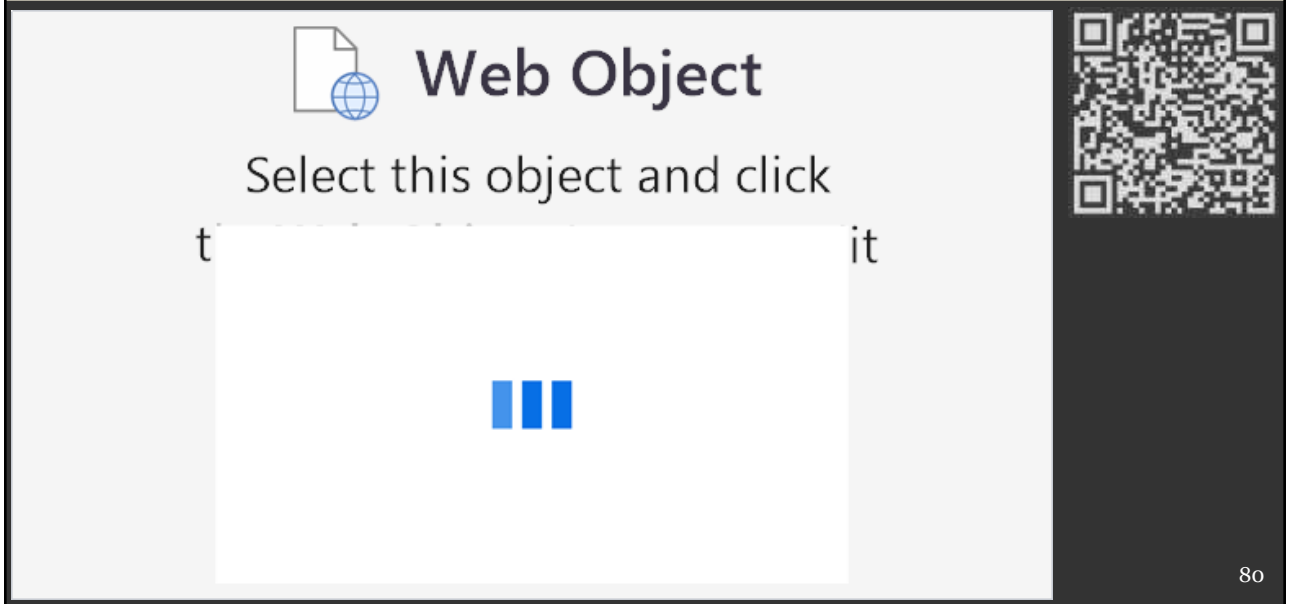
t it



Widget
Controller

Widgets can also be placed inside of a Widget Controller so that they take up less space in the layout. They expand only when interacted with. The controller can be placed inside of the map or anywhere else in the page layout.

Each widget within the controller is configured separately.



This example includes a variety of widgets. The Feature Info widget is much better configured here than in the prior example. This is because it makes use of the popup configuration set up for the layer. The Chart widget updates based on what features are selected in the map. All the other widgets included in the app are contained within a Widget Controller.



Web Object

Select this object and click

t it



In order to be able to edit data, you will need to include the Edit widget. This app includes the Edit widget within a Widget Controller. Note that the referenced layer must be set up for editing and shared appropriately.

Actions

- ❖ Adds interaction and app functionality
- ❖ Dynamic content
- ❖ Interactions between widget and data source
- ❖ Interactions between widgets
- ❖ **Trigger** = events generated by source widget
- ❖ **Target** = perform action (widget or data)
- ❖ **Actions** = provided by target to perform specific business logic

<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/action-triggers.htm>

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This last section provides a brief introduction to how additional actions can be assigned to widgets.

Triggers are events generated by the source widget. When an event occurs, a target performs the requested action. The target can be either a widget or data.

The action is what is performed by the target.

Triggers



Trigger	Description
Button click	A trigger occurs when a Button widget is clicked or when a Views Navigation widget button is clicked.
Data added	A trigger occurs when a data source is added with the Add Data widget .
Data filtering changes	A trigger occurs when a filter is applied to the data source.
Extent changes	A trigger occurs when the map's extent changes through panning, zooming, resizing, and so on.
Location change	A trigger occurs when the user's current location is retrieved with the Map widget Locate tool.
Records created	A trigger occurs when result records are loaded in the source widget.
Record selection changes	A trigger occurs when a record is selected or a selected record is cleared.
Views change	A trigger occurs when a view is selected with the Views Navigation widget .

Source widget	Button click	Data added	Data filtering changes	Extent changes	Record selection changes	Location change	Records created	Views change
Add Data		X						
Button	X							
Chart					X			
Feature Info					X			
Filter			X					
List			X		X			
Map				X	X	X		
Near Me					X			
Query					X		X	
Search			X		X		X	
Select					X			
Table					X			
Views Navigation	X							X

<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/action-triggers.htm>

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This table on the left describes the triggers that are currently supported while the table on the right lists source widgets and their associated triggers.

For example, clicking a button, filtering data, changing the data selection, or changing the map extent are all types of triggers.

Different types of objects have different types of triggers that can be associated with them. For example, a button has a click trigger while a map object has triggers associated with changes in the extent, selected records, or location.

Actions



Target	Action	Trigger: Button click	Trigger: Data added	Trigger: Data filtering changes	Trigger: Record selection changes	Trigger: Extent changes	Trigger: Location change	Trigger: Records created	Trigger: Views change
Data	Filter data records —Keep only the records in the data view that meet the conditions for further display or processing through the app. Example: United Kingdom potential homebuilding sites			X	X	X			
	Select data records —Mark the records as selected and put them into the Selected features view. Example: US states, counties, and census tracts			X	X				
Business Analyst widget	Select feature —Mark the feature as selected.				X				
Elevation Profile widget	Select line —Mark the line feature as selected and generate an elevation profile. Example: National Park Service trails				X				
Map widget	Add to map —Add data to the web map or scene as a layer. Example: Data viewer		X						
	Pan to —Keep the current scale and center on a specified location. Example: Birding in Boston		X	X	X	X		X	
	Zoom to —Zoom to a specified location. Example: Portland 2D and 3D		X	X	X	X		X	
	Flash —Flash a feature on the map. Example: Explore New England				X				
	Filter —Keep only the features that meet the conditions for viewing in the Map widget. Example: Places to see in Washington, D.C.				X				
	Show on map —Display the created records on the map as a new layer. Example: ArcGIS World Geocoding Service							X	
	Set location —Define the search location and find nearby features.				X		X		
Near Me widget	Open view —Open a specific view in the Section widget.				X				
Section widget	Open sidebar —Open the sidebar.	X			X				X
Sidebar widget	Toggle sidebar —Open or close the sidebar.	X							
Widget Controller widget	Open widget —Open widgets in the controller.	X			X				
	Toggle widget —Open or close widgets in the controller.	X							

<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/experience-builder/latest/configure-widgets/action-triggers.htm>

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This table describes targets and the associated actions they can perform.

For example, a zoom to action could be performed by the map widget target as a result of several different triggers: data added, data filter change, record selection change, extent change, or records created.

A select data records action could be performed by a data object as a result of several different triggers: data filter change, data selection change, and data extent change.



Web Object

Select this object and click

t it



In this example app, the Query and Selection widgets have been configured such that the map will zoom and pan to capture the extent of the queried or selected data.



This is the end of this lecture module.

Please return to the West Virginia View
Webpage for additional content.



Thanks! Hope you found this useful.