Packages - Basics

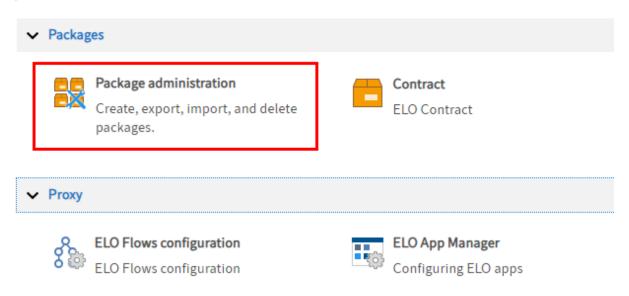
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## Manage packages

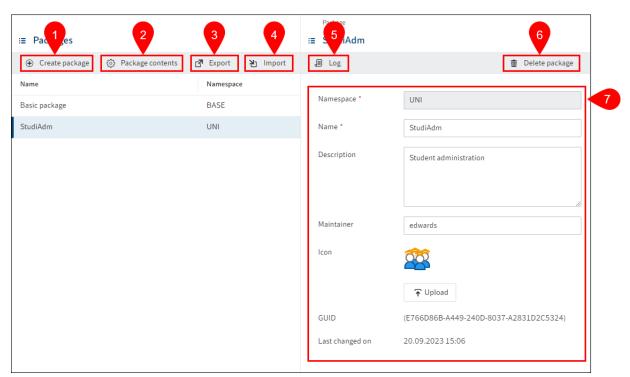
## **Package administration**

1. Open the ELO Administration Console.



2. Select Package administration.

The package administration screen opens.



The following actions are possible:

- 1 Create package
- 2 Open package contents: Opens an overview of the package. You can edit and add package contents in this overview.
- 3 Export package: Create an export of the package as an ELOPKG file.
- 4 Import package: Import a package into the current system as an ELOPKG file.
- 5 Open log: Shows a log containing the most recent imports and exports (if applicable).
- 6 Delete package
- 7 Edit basic package settings

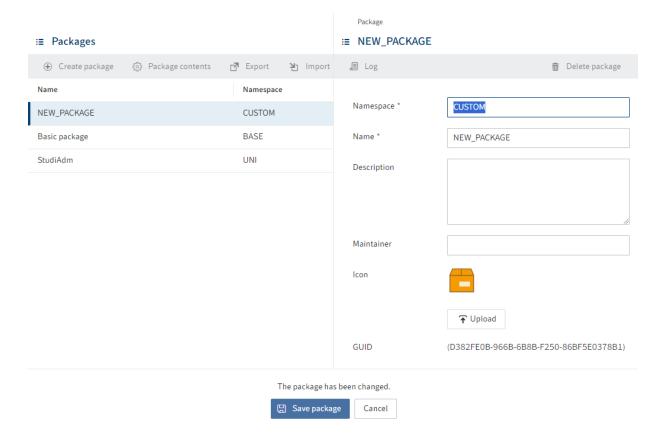
### **Basic package settings**

Packages have the following basic settings:

- Namespace: The namespace of a package. This cannot be changed. The namespace helps differentiate between multiple packages that may have the same name.
- Name: Name of the package shown in the package administration area as well as in the Packages group of the ELO Administration Console. A maximum of 255 characters are allowed.
- Description: Description of the package shown in the in the *Packages* group of the ELO Administration Console.
- Maintainer: The user maintaining the package. A maximum of 255 characters are allowed.
- Icon: Package icon. Can be replaced with a different icon in SVG format by clicking Upload.
- GUID: Shows the GUID of the package in the ELO system. Assigned automatically.
- Last changed on: Shows the date the package was changed. Updated automatically.

## **Create package**

1. In the package administration menu, select Create package.



The configuration area for the package opens.

- 2. Under *Namespace*, enter a namespace that is as unique as possible.
- 3. Under Name, enter a name for the package.
  - Option 1: If necessary, complete the *Description* and *Maintainer* fields.
  - Option 2: Change the icon for the package if necessary.
- 4. Save the package with Save package.

The package is created and is now available in the menu area of the ELO Administration Console and in the package administration area. You can now create aspects and fields, for example.

## **Delete elements**

Elements such as packages, metadata forms, aspects, aspect mappings, and fields are deleted in a similar way. This method is explained below based on an example.

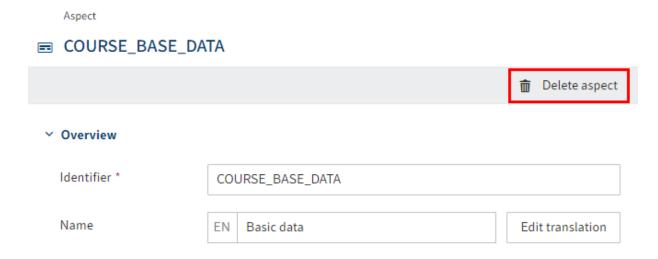
#### **Please note**

Elements can only be deleted if they haven't been used in the repository yet.

If there are entries in ELO using elements from a package, neither the package, nor the metadata form or its aspects can be deleted.

These entries have to be removed permanently first before the elements used can be deleted.

- 1. Open the package containing the element.
- 2. Select the element you want to delete.



The corresponding area opens.

3. Select *Delete <element>* (recycle bin icon).

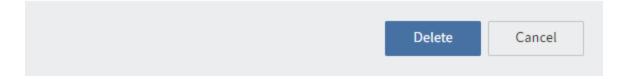






Do you really want to delete UNI.COURSE\_BASE\_DATA?

Please confirm you want to delete the aspect.



A prompt dialog box opens.

4. Confirm with *Delete*.

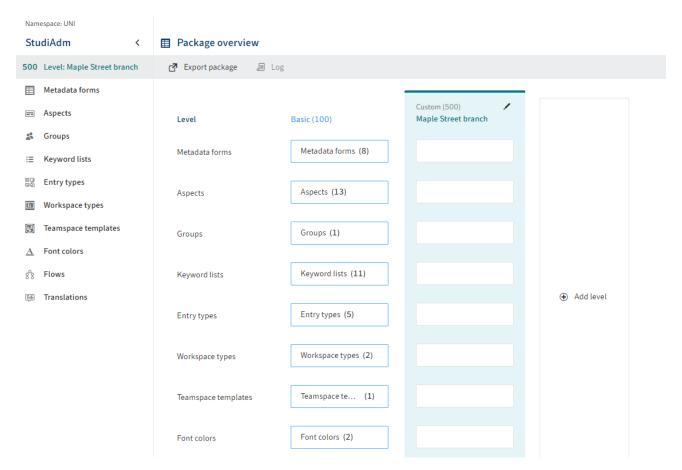
The element is deleted.

## Manage levels

#### **Levels - General**

ELO Digital Office GmbH plans on delivering base packages for *packages with metadata and forms gen. 2* in the future. The base package contains standardized package elements. You can customize this base standard and expand it with additional levels. Specific inheritance strategies in the base packages allow ELO to install updates easily.

Levels are a concept for configuring modifications, e.g. between test systems/production systems or for customer-specific topics. The respective levels are always created in a specified *package*.



## **Example**

A partner uses a custom level in an ELO solution package to make a series of modifications for a customer. If there is an update for the ELO solution, it can be installed without difficulty because the ELO export package only contains the base level and only replaces this when imported. The custom level remains untouched in the customer system along with all custom modifications.

#### **Level structure**

Each package has a *Basic* level with standard ELO elements. You can also add more levels and customize them.

The respective levels are executed hierarchically. The levels are assigned integer values which determine their position in the hierarchy.

#### Configuration

The highest associated level available is always used for a configuration.

To allow you to overwrite the configurations as required, these must be split up into suitable objects. This applies especially to configurations in the *Config service*, e.g. the views of *forms* or the configurations of *workspaces*.

There are initially no plans to allow for the overwriting of individual configurations in data managed by the ELO Indexserver. Only additional complete objects can be added on higher levels here (*metadata forms, aspects, font colors, users...*). The inheritance function provides an option for modifying metadata forms.

#### **Example**

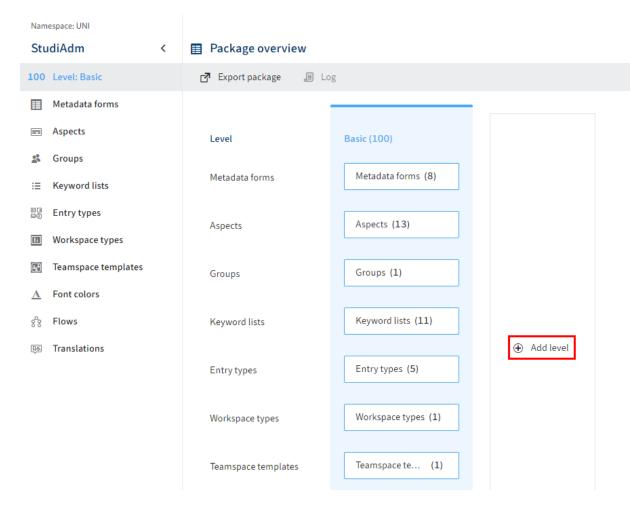
In contract management, there is a setting for when a user should be notified of an upcoming automatic extension of a rental contract with a set duration (e.g. cell phone contract). The default setting (*Basic* (100)) is 30 days.

For a customer with slower business processes, the partner can set a value of 60 days in the *Custom (500)* level.

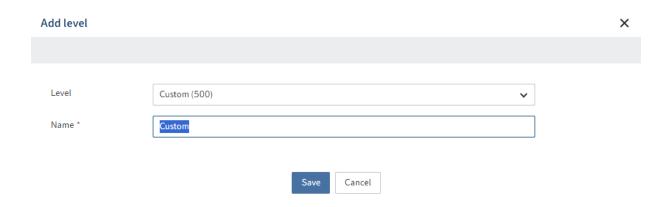
When the system later creates the scheduled notifications, it sees the value 60 since it is in the higher level, and the customer-side user receives the notification 60 days before the extension of the contract.

## Add a new level

1. Open a package in which you would like to adjust the levels.



2. Select Add level.



The configuration area for the level opens.

In the Level drop-down menu, select a level.

4. Enter a name for the new level in the Name field.

#### Information

The following restrictions apply:

- Maximum 255 characters
- $\circ$  All Unicode characters, with the exception of the Pilcrow character ( $\P$ )
- 5. Confirm your changes with *Save*.

#### **Example**

For XYZ Inc., create a custom level (level 500) named "XYZ" in the ELOinvoice package.

### The following levels are currently planned:

#### Name Level Examples

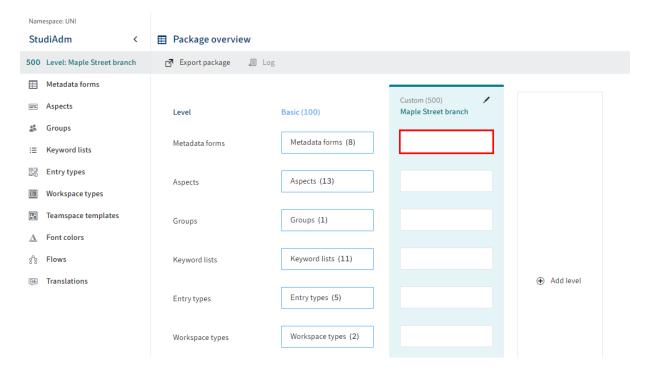
Base 100 ELO standard metadata forms; ELOinvoice solution

Custom 500 XYZ

Staging 900 Paths in the test system; paths in the production system

## Assign content to a new level

1. Select the level you want to edit.



2. To add contents to a level, select a field in the level.

Alternative: Select the desired menu item in the menu bar.

The selected menu item appears. You can generate new contents (e.g. add metadata forms).

#### **Please note**

All contents of a level that are created are immediately available. A release process is not required.

You can find more information about creating contents in the corresponding documentation for the menu items:

- · Metadata forms
- Aspects
- Groups
- Keyword lists
- Entry types
- Workspace types
- Teamspace templates
- Font colors
- Flows
- .

**Translations** 

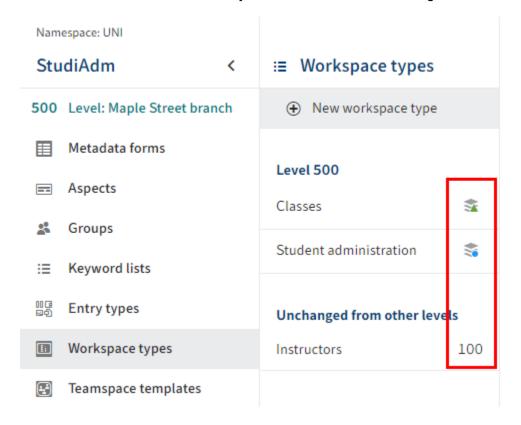
#### **Specifics**

Note the specifics described below.

#### **Workspace types**

Unlike the other menu items, you do not only have the option to create new elements for workspace types at levels. You can also modify workspaces from lower levels at higher levels. This enables you to create different variations of a workspace type.

To distinguish between the different variations, icons are used at levels higher than *Basic* (100) to indicate the status at the currently selected level. The following variations are possible.



- Level icon with green triangle: The workspace type was created at the currently selected level.
- Level icon with blue circle: The workspace type was created at a lower level and edited at the current level.
- <Numerical value>: If the workspace type is followed by a numerical value (e.g. 100), the workspace type/variation was created at the respective level and was not edited at the currently selected level.

### **ELO Flows**

The level model is not currently applicable in ELO Flows. All flows in a package are available at all levels. Changes to a flow affect all levels.