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API Reference

Business Events DSL

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Contents

- 1 Business Events DSL
 - 1.1 Description
 - 1.2 <properties> (mandatory)
 - 1.3 <events>
 - 1.4 <event>
 - 1.5 <trigger> (mandatory child element)
 - 1.6 <val>

Description

The monitoring rules for each Genesys Web Engagement application you create are defined in a domain specific language (DSL). The DSL specifies the document elements to monitor, the events to send to the Web Engagement Server, and the data to include with those events. For details about how these events are structured, see [Events Structure](#).

```
<?xmlversion="1.0"encoding="utf-8"?>
<properties>
  <events>
    <event name="AddToCart">
      <trigger name="AddToCartTrigger" element="img.bdt-addToCart" action="click"
url="http://www.MySite.com/" count="1">
        <val name="productName"
value="$(event.target).parents('div.hproduct').find('h3.name a').text()"/>
        <val name="productModel"
value="$(event.target).parents('div.hproduct').find('span.model')"/>
        <val name="productSKU"
value="$(event.target).parents('div.hproduct').find('span.sku').text()"/>
        <val name="productPrice"
value="$(event.target).parents('div.hproduct').find('h4.price').text()"/>
      </trigger>
    </event>

    <event name="Search">
      <trigger name="GoSearchClick" element="td#gobutton input" action="click"
url="http://www.MySite.com" count="1"/>
        <val name="searchString" value="$('input.searchfield:text').val();"/>
      </event>
    </events>
  </properties>
```

The Business Events API includes all the DSL elements that you can use to define business events. For example and details about how to implement these events, see [Managing Business Events](#). When you modify the DSL, Genesys recommends that you use [InTools](#), an application included with Genesys Web Engagement that helps you create, validate, and test your changes to the DSL.

<properties> (mandatory)

The <properties> element is the main root element of the DSL file. It has an optional debug attribute and a mandatory <events> child.

debug (optional) - Deprecated in release 8.1.2

The debug attribute enables debugging in the browser by setting its value to the JavaScript Boolean true. The debugging information opens a pop-up window and shows the JSON serialized event data for the business events before they are sent to the Web Engagement Server.

Note: In some browsers, using the debug attribute can affect the performance of the Web Engagement Server by delaying the event dispatch.

<events>

The <events> element contains a list of all the business events that can be generated during monitoring. These business events are captured in the <event> child element.

<event>

The <event> element contains mandatory id and name attributes, and an optional condition attribute. An <event> must also have one or more <trigger> children, which define the conditions that must be matched to generate an event.

Note: If the <trigger> child is omitted, the event will never be generated.

name (mandatory)

The name is sent to the Web Engagement Server. A DSL file may contain several <event> elements with identical values for name, but with different values for id. For example, if your website includes a search form, you can submit this form by clicking on the 'search' button or by pressing the 'enter' key. Inside the browser, the click and key press events are clearly distinct, but are not relevant for the Web Engagement Server.

The following example shows how to create two business events which return the same event name to the Web Engagement Server:

```
<?xmlversion="1.0"encoding="utf-8"?>
<properties>
  <events>
    <event name="Search">
      ...
    </event>
    <event name="Search">
      ...
    </event>
  </events>
</properties>
```

condition (optional)

The condition attribute is a JavaScript Boolean expression. If it is present, the event's triggers will be installed in the page if the condition evaluates to true.

The following example creates a business event with a timer which can be triggered only if the text inside the <h1> tag on the page is "Compare":

```
<event name="InactivityTimeout4CompareProducts" condition="$('h1').text() == 'Compare'">
  <trigger name="InactivityTimeout4CompareProductsTrigger" element="" action="timer:10000"
type="timeout"
  url="http://www.MySite.com/site/olspage.jsp" count="1"/>
  ...
</event>
```

Since the event (in this case 'InactivityTimeout4CompareProductsEvent') will never be generated if

its triggers are not installed, the condition attribute allows you to place conditions on any feature of the environment that can be tested by a JavaScript Boolean expression, in order to monitor and generate events.

postcondition (optional)

A postcondition attribute is similar to a condition except it is evaluated after the business event is already generated. If it is present, the event will be sent to the Web Engagement Server if the postcondition evaluates to true.

```
<event name="InactivityTimeout4CompareProducts" postcondition="$( 'hl' ).text() == 'Compare' ">
  <trigger name="InactivityTimeout4CompareProductsTrigger" element=""
  action="timer:10000" type="timeout"
                                     url="http://www.MySite.com/site/olspage.jsp" count="1"/>
</event>
```

<trigger> (mandatory child element)

The <trigger> element defines the conditions that must be matched to generate business events, as well as the data to be included with the event. If several triggers are part of the event definition, they must all match to raise the business event. If each trigger matches a different DOM event in the browser, then the set of triggers specifies a series of web events that must occur before the parent business event is submitted to the Web Engagement Server.

The <trigger> element has mandatory name, element, and action attributes, and optional url and count attributes. It can have and 0 or more <val> children.

name (mandatory)

This attribute specifies the name of the trigger. It must be unique in the parent <event> element. If an <event> element has multiple triggers, they must all have different names.

element (mandatory)

The element attribute specifies the document's DOM element to which the trigger should be attached. The value of element should be a jQuery selector. For details on jQuery selectors, see <http://api.jquery.com/category/selectors/>. The element can have an empty value.

action (mandatory)

The action specifies the DOM event to track. The trigger is matched if the DOM event specified by the action is targeted at the DOM element specified by the element attribute. The value of action can be set to any JavaScript event type, such as focus, mouseover, or resize. In addition to the standard DOM events, the DSL supports the following two values: timer and enterpress.

timer

If you set action to timer, this allows triggers to be based on elapsed time. The amount of time is

specified by appending the number of milliseconds to timer, separated by a colon (":"). For example, `action=timer:10000`, specifies a 10-second timer.

When `action="timer:nnn"`, you must provide an additional attribute, `type`, to specify how the timer works. You can set `type` to either `timeout`, `notyping`, or `nomove`. If `type="timeout"`, the timer interval begins after the page is loaded.

In the following example, the "InactivityTimeout" event is generated once the user has been inactive for 10 seconds:

```
<event name="InactivityTimeout">
  <trigger name="InactivityTimeout" element="" action="timer:10000" type="nomove"
    url="http://www.genesys.com" count="1"/>
  <val name="products" value="..." />
</event>
```

If `type="timeout"` were specified instead, the event would be generated 10 seconds after the page was loaded.

enterpress

If you set `action` to `enterpress`, this event signals that the user has pressed the "enter" key. This action is more specific than the standard DOM `keypress` event, which is raised when any key is pressed. In the following example, the user enters text in a search box and presses the "enter" key (as opposed to clicking the "search" button).

```
<event name="Search">
  <trigger name="SearchKeyDown" element="input.searchfield:text" action="enterpress"
    url="http://www.MySite.com" count="1"/>
  <val name="searchString" value="${'input.searchfield:text'}.val();" />
</event>
```

type (mandatory when `action="timer:nnn"`)

The `type` attribute is mandatory when `action="timer:nnn"`. The `type` can have a value of either `timeout`, `notyping`, or `nomove`, which specifies how the timer action works.

If `type="timeout"`, the timer interval begins after the page is loaded. If `type="nomove"`, the timer resets each time the user moves the mouse. If `type="notyping"`, the timer resets each time the browser registers keyboard input for the element specified in the `element` property or for any element on the page, if this property is not specified. (Note that for this type, moving the mouse will not reset the timer.)

In the following example, the "InactivityTimeout" event is generated after the user has been inactive for 10 seconds.

```
<event name="InactivityTimeout" condition="${'h1'}.text() == 'Compare'">
  <trigger name="InactivityTimeout" element="" action="timer:10000" type="nomove"
    url="http://www.MySite.com/site/olspage.jsp" count="1"/>
  <val name="products" value="..." />
</event>
```

If `type="timeout"` was specified instead, the event would be generated 10 seconds after the page was loaded.

url (optional)

The url attribute defines the URL of the specific page that raises the business event. The business event is not submitted if the current document's URL does not match the URL parameter. This attribute can contain a **JavaScript regular expression** for complex use cases, as shown in the following example:

```
<event name="ExampleEvent">
  <trigger name="SimpleUrlTrigger" element="" action="timer:10000" type="timeout"
url="http://www.genesys.com/customer-experience" count="1"/>
  <trigger name="RegexpUrlTrigger" element="" action="timer:10000" type="timeout"
url="solutions|platform-services" count="1"/>
</event>
```

Note: When the url attribute contains one or more ? characters, you must escape them by preceding them with a backslash. For example, `http://www.genesys.com/?page=customer-experience` would be escaped as `http://www.genesys.com/\/?page=customer-experience`.

count (optional)

The count attribute specifies how many times the trigger needs to be matched before the event is generated and sent to the Web Engagement Server.

after (optional)

You can use this attribute to specify the trigger sequence. Note that you can only use the name of the trigger from the current event with this attribute. Trigger names from other events cannot be used.

```
<event name="MySequenceEvent">
  <trigger name="buttonTrigger1" element="#button1" action="click" url="" count="2" />
  <trigger name="buttonTrigger2" element="#button2" action="click" url="" count="1"
after="buttonTrigger1" />
  <trigger name="buttonTrigger3" element="#button2" action="click" url="" count="1"
after="buttonTrigger1" />
</event>
```

In the current example, buttonTrigger2 and buttonTrigger3 are initiated only when a button with an ID of button1 has been clicked twice (count=2).

MySequenceEvent will be generated only when all three triggers are executed.

The after attribute can be used with a timer trigger, as shown below.

```
<event name="MySequenceWithTimerEvent">
  <trigger name="SelectPlan" element="#button1" action="click" url="" />
  <trigger name="TimeoutTrigger" element="" action="timer:5000" type="timeout" url=""
after="SelectPlan" />
</event>
```

<val>

The <val> element can be used to add data to the business event. You can have 0 or more <val> elements; each instance adds a field to the business event. If <val> is a child of <trigger>, it can

also have access to the DOM event matched by the trigger.

name (mandatory)

The name attribute is the name of the value in the generated business event. The name of each `val` must be unique inside a parent event. The name is added to the generated business event's data, along with the corresponding value attribute.

The following example adds a value named "searchString" when the "Search" event is generated and sent to the Web Engagement Server.

```
<event name="Search">
  <trigger name="GoSearchClick" element="td#gobutton input" action="click" url=" "
count="1"/>
  <val name="searchString" value="$('input.searchfield:text').val();"/>
</event>
```

The following output is an example of an event (in JSON format) submitted to the Web Engagement Server when the visitor enters "my search string" in the search box and clicks the search button. The "eventName" parameter is taken from the name attribute of the `<event>` element, and the `<param>` element causes the "searchString" parameter to be added to the event's "data" field (this examples assumes that the visitor entered "my search string" as the search text). The additional fields are generated automatically by the DSL code:

```
{
  "data":{
    "searchString":"my search string"
  },
  "eventType":"BUSINESS",
  "eventName":"Search",
  "eventID":"D88B2FF5A9C24095837CF105FB6D5CF9",
  "pageID":"A9D1E9265D444351876C13D6C5FA5FAD",
  "timestamp":1309962580226,
  "globalVisitID":"7E67BA9701124F738CAC80DDFEA1D705",
  "visitID":"4608DD210B034AC18C65C2C2275CD8B6",
  "userID":"",
  "url":"http://www.bestbuy.com/site/",
  "category":""
}
```

value (optional)

The value attribute specifies the value to associate with the name attribute in the field of the generated event. Its value can be any JavaScript code which returns a serializable object.

The following example tracks search events and includes the search string in the event when it is sent to the Web Engagement Server. In this example, since there is only one search input box on the page, the following `<param>` definition captures the search text and includes it in the generated event:

```
<event name="Search">
  <trigger name="GoSearchClick" element="td#gobutton input" action="click"
url="http://www.MySite.com" count="1" />
  <val name="searchString" value="$('input.searchfield:text').val();"/>
</event>
```

In the following example, the "AddToCart" event is tracked, including information about the product

that was added: name, model, SKU, and price. Tracking by clicking on the "add to cart" button does not provide information about which button was clicked and which product was added to the cart. To get this information, you need to use the DOM event object: "event.target" identifies the clicked button, which can provide information related to the product.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<event name="AddToCart">
  <trigger name="AddToCartTrigger" element="div.info-side img.bdt-addToCart" action="click"
url="http://www.MySite.com" count="1">
    <val name="productName" value="$(event.target).parents('div.hproduct').find('h3.name
a').text()"/>
    <val name="productModel"
value="$(event.target).parents('div.hproduct').find('span.model').text()"/>
    <val name="productSKU"
value="$(event.target).parents('div.hproduct').find('span.sku').text()"/>
    <val name="productPrice"
value="$(event.target).parents('div.hproduct').find('h4.price').text().replace('Sale:', )"/>
  </trigger>
</event>
```