

# RuntimeCombobox

## Property Summary

String	<a href="#">#bgcolor</a> Gets or sets the background color of a field.
String	<a href="#">#border</a> Gets or sets the border attribute(s) of a specified element.
Boolean	<a href="#">#editable</a> Gets or sets the editable/read-only state of a field; true - editable; false - read-only.
Boolean	<a href="#">#enabled</a> Gets or sets the enabled state of a specified field, also known as "grayed".
String	<a href="#">#fgcolor</a> Gets or sets the foreground color of a field.
String	<a href="#">#font</a> Sets the font name, style, and size of an element.
String	<a href="#">#format</a> Gets or sets the display formatting of a field for number and text values; does not affect the actual value stored in the database column.
Boolean	<a href="#">#readOnly</a> Gets or sets the editable/read-only state of a field; true - read-only; false - editable; ! - the editable/read-only state is inverted (the opposite).
String	<a href="#">#titleText</a> Gets or sets the title text.
String	<a href="#">#toolTipText</a> Gets or sets the tool tip text of an element; text displays when the mouse cursor hovers over an element.
Boolean	<a href="#">#transparent</a> Gets or sets the transparency of an element; true - transparent; false - not transparent.
Boolean	<a href="#">#visible</a> Gets or sets the visibility of an element; true - visible; false - not visible; ! - the visibility state is inverted (the opposite).

## Method Summary

Number	<a href="#">#getAbsoluteFormLocationY()</a> Returns the absolute form (designed) Y location.
Object	<a href="#">#getClientProperty(key)</a> Gets the specified client property for the element based on a key.
String	<a href="#">#getDataProviderID()</a> Get the data provider this UI element (display) is showing.
String	<a href="#">#getElementType()</a> Returns the type of a specified element.
Number	<a href="#">#getHeight()</a> Returns the height of the current element.
String[]	<a href="#">#getLabelForElementNames()</a> Returns an Array of label element names that has this field filled in as the labelFor.
Number	<a href="#">#getLocationX()</a> Returns the x location of the current element.
Number	<a href="#">#getLocationY()</a> Returns the y location of the current element.
String	<a href="#">#getName()</a> Returns the name of an element.
String	<a href="#">#getValueListName()</a> Returns the current valuelist name for the specified field; returns NULL if no valuelist.
Number	<a href="#">#getWidth()</a> Returns the width of the current element.
void	<a href="#">#putClientProperty(key, value)</a> Sets the value for the specified element client property key.
void	<a href="#">#requestFocus([mustExecuteOnFocusGainedMethod])</a> Requests the focus for an element; can skip the onFocusGained event for an element by using requestFocus(false).
void	<a href="#">#setLocation(x, y)</a> Sets the location of an element.
void	<a href="#">#setSize(width, height)</a> Sets the size of the field.
void	<a href="#">#setValueListItems(dataset)</a> Sets the display/real values to the custom valuelist of the element (if element has custom valuelist).

## Property Details

### bgcolor

Gets or sets the background color of a field. The color has to be set using the hexadecimal RGB value as used in HTML.

#### Returns

String

#### Sample

```
//sets the background color of the field
forms.customer.elements.customer_id bgcolor = "#FFFFFF";
//gets the background color of the field
var c = forms.customer.elements.customer_id bgcolor;
```

### border

Gets or sets the border attribute(s) of a specified element.

The border attributes:

borderType - EmptyBorder, EtchedBorder, BevelBorder, LineBorder, TitleBorder, MatteBorder, SpecialMatteBorder.

size - (numeric value) for: bottom, left, right, top.

color - (hexadecimal value) for: bottom, left, right, top.

dash pattern - (numeric value) for selected side(s).

rounding radius - (numeric value) for selected side(s).

NOTE: Use the same value(s) and order of attribute(s) from the element design time property "borderType".

#### Parameters

spec – the border attributes

#### Returns

String

#### Sample

```
//sets the border type to "LineBorder"
//sets a 1 px line width for the bottom and left side of the border
//sets the hexadecimal color of the border to "#ccffcc"
var b = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.setBorder('LineBorder,1,#ccffcc');
```

### editable

Gets or sets the editable/read-only state of a field; true - editable; false - read-only.

NOTE the "!" operator can be used to invert the editable state.

#### Returns

Boolean

#### Sample

```
var currentState = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.editable;
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.editable = !currentState;
```

### enabled

Gets or sets the enabled state of a specified field, also known as "grayed".

true - enabled; false - not enabled; ! - the enabled state is inverted (the opposite).

NOTE: A disabled element cannot be selected by clicking the element (or by pressing the TAB key even if this option is supported by the operating system).

NOTE: A label or button element will not disable if the "displayType" design time property for a field is set to HTML\_AREA.

NOTE: The disabled "grayed" color is dependent on the LAF set in the Servoy Client Application Preferences. For more information see Preferences: Look And Feel in the Servoy Developer User's Guide.

#### Returns

Boolean

#### Sample

```
//gets the enabled state of the field
var currState = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.enabled;

//sets the enabled state of the field
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.enabled = !currentState;
```

#### fgcolor

Gets or sets the foreground color of a field. The color has to be set using the hexadecimal RGB value as used in HTML.

#### Returns

[String](#)

#### Sample

```
//sets the foreground color of the field
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.fgcolor = "#000000";

//gets the foreground color of the field
var c = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.fgcolor;
```

#### font

Sets the font name, style, and size of an element.

font name - the name of the font family.

style - the type of the font. (plain = 0; bold = 1; italic = 2; bold-italic = 3).

size - the size of the font (in points).

#### Parameters

spec – the font name, style, size

#### Returns

[String](#)

#### Sample

```
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.setFont('Tahoma,1,11');
```

#### format

Gets or sets the display formatting of a field for number and text values; does not affect the actual value stored in the database column.

#### Returns

[String](#)

#### Sample

```
//sets the display formatting of the field
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.format = '###';

//gets the display formatting of the field
var format = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.format;
```

#### readOnly

Gets or sets the editable/read-only state of a field; true - read-only; false - editable; ! - the editable/read-only state is inverted (the opposite).

NOTE: A field set as read-only can be selected by clicking (or pressing the TAB key if this option is supported by the operating system) and the field data can be copied.

#### Returns

[Boolean](#)

#### Sample

```
//gets the editable/read-only state of the field
var currentState = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.readOnly;

//sets the editable/read-only state of the field
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.readOnly = !currentState;
```

#### titleText

Gets or sets the title text.

#### Returns

[String](#)

#### Sample

```
var titleText = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.titleText;
```

#### toolTipText

Gets or sets the tool tip text of an element; text displays when the mouse cursor hovers over an element.

NOTE: HTML should be used for multi-line tooltips; you can also use any valid HTML tags to format tooltip text.

#### Returns

String

#### Sample

```
//gets the tooltip text of the element
var toolTip = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.toolTipText;

//sets the tooltip text of the element
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.toolTipText = "New tip";
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.toolTipText = "<html>This includes <b>bolded text</b> and <font
color='blue'>BLUE</font> text as well.";
```

#### transparent

Gets or sets the transparency of an element; true - transparent; false - not transparent.

NOTE: transparency can be inverted using ! operator: elements.elementName.transparent = !elements.elementName.transparent;

NOTE: transparency will be mostly used for background color, a transparent element will receive the background of the element "beneath" it, a non transparent one will use its own background color

#### Returns

Boolean

#### Sample

```
//gets the transparency of the element
var currentState = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.transparent;

//sets the transparency of the element
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.transparent = !currentState;
```

#### visible

Gets or sets the visibility of an element; true - visible; false - not visible; ! - the visibility state is inverted (the opposite).

NOTE: The visibility of an element is not persistent; the state of visibility only applies to the current user in his/her current session.

#### Returns

Boolean

#### Sample

```
//sets the element as visible
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.visible = true;

//gets the visibility of the element
var currentState = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.visible;

//sets the element as not visible when the current state is visible
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.visible = !currentState;
```

### Method Details

#### getAbsoluteFormLocationY

Number **getAbsoluteFormLocationY()**

Returns the absolute form (designed) Y location.

#### Returns

Number – The y location of the form in pixels.

#### Sample

```
var absolute_y = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getAbsoluteFormLocationY();
```

#### getClientProperty

#### Object getClientProperty(key)

Gets the specified client property for the element based on a key.

NOTE: Depending on the operating system, a user interface property name may be available.

#### Parameters

{Object} key – user interface key (depends on operating system)

#### Returns

Object – The value of the property for specified key.

#### Sample

```
var property = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getClientProperty('ToolTipText');
```

#### getDataProviderID

#### String getDataProviderID()

Get the data provider this UI element (display) is showing.

#### Returns

String – The data provider as String.

#### Sample

```
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getDataProviderID();
```

#### getElementType

#### String getElementType()

Returns the type of a specified element.

#### Returns

String – The display type of the element as String.

#### Sample

```
var et = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getElementType();
```

#### getHeight

#### Number getHeight()

Returns the height of the current element.

NOTE: getHeight() can be used with getWidth() to set the size of an element using the setSize function. For example:

```
//returns the width (w) and height (h)
```

```
var w = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getWidth();
```

```
var h = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getHeight();
```

```
//sets the new size
```

```
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.setSize(w,h);
```

```
//sets the new size and adds 1 px to both the width and height
```

```
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.setSize(w+1,h+1);
```

#### Returns

Number – The height of the element in pixels.

#### Sample

```
var ht = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getHeight();
```

#### getLabelForElementNames

#### String[] getLabelForElementNames()

Returns an Array of label element names that has this field filled in as the labelFor.

#### Returns

String[] – An array with element names.

#### Sample

```
var array = elements.name_first.getLabelForElementNames();
for (var i =0; i<array.length;i++)
{
    elements[array[i]].fgcolor = "#ff00ff";
}
```

getLocationX

**Number** getLocationX()

Returns the x location of the current element.

NOTE: getLocationX() can be used with getLocationY() to set the location of an element using the setLocation function. For Example:

//returns the X and Y coordinates

```
var x = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getLocationX();
```

```
var y = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getLocationY();
```

//sets the new location 10 px to the right; 10 px down from the current location

```
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.setLocation(x+10,y+10);
```

**Returns**

**Number** – The x location of the element in pixels.

**Sample**

```
var x = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getLocationX();
```

getLocationY

**Number** getLocationY()

Returns the y location of the current element.

NOTE: getLocationY() can be used with getLocationX() to set the location of an element using the setLocation function. For Example:

//returns the X and Y coordinates

```
var x = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getLocationX();
```

```
var y = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getLocationY();
```

//sets the new location 10 px to the right; 10 px down from the current location

```
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.setLocation(x+10,y+10);
```

**Returns**

**Number** – The y location of the element in pixels.

**Sample**

```
var y = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getLocationY();
```

getName

**String** getName()

Returns the name of an element. (may be null as well)

**Returns**

**String** – The name of the element.

**Sample**

```
var name = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getName();
```

getValueListName

**String** getValueListName()

Returns the current valuelist name for the specified field; returns NULL if no valuelist.

**Returns**

**String** – The valuelist name.

**Sample**

```
var name = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getValueListName();
```

getWidth

**Number** getWidth()

Returns the width of the current element.

NOTE: `getWidth()` can be used with `getHeight()` to set the size of an element using the `setSize` function. For Example:

```
//returns the width (w) and height (h)
var w = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getWidth();
var h = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getHeight();

//sets the new size
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.setSize(w,h);

//sets the new size and adds 1 px to both the width and height
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.setSize(w+1,h+1);
```

#### Returns

[Number](#) – The width of the element in pixels.

#### Sample

```
var w = forms.customer.elements.customer_id.getWidth();
```

#### [putClientProperty](#)

void **putClientProperty**(key, value)

Sets the value for the specified element client property key.

NOTE: Depending on the operating system, a user interface property name may be available.

#### Parameters

[Object](#) key – user interface key (depends on operating system)

[Object](#) value – a predefined value for the key

#### Returns

void

#### Sample

```
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.putClientProperty('ToolTipText','some text');
```

#### [requestFocus](#)

void **requestFocus**([mustExecuteOnFocusGainedMethod])

Requests the focus for an element; can skip the `onFocusGained` event for an element by using `requestFocus(false)`.

When focus is requested on a text field, a text cursor will be displayed in the specified field.

NOTE: This function is for field elements only; for more information about the optional parameter, see the `onFocusGained` design time property in the section on Fields.

#### Parameters

[mustExecuteOnFocusGainedMethod] – true - to execute the `onFocusGained` method; false - to prevent the `onFocusGained` method from executing, default is true (if not specified).

#### Returns

void

#### Sample

```
//requests the focus for the element
//prevents the onFocusGained method from executing
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.requestFocus(false);
```

#### [setLocation](#)

void **setLocation**(x, y)

Sets the location of an element. It takes as input the X (horizontal) and Y (vertical) coordinates - starting from the TOP LEFT side of the screen.

NOTE: `getLocationX()` can be used with `getLocationY()` to return the current location of an element; then use the X and Y coordinates with the `setLocation` function to set a new location. For Example:

```
//returns the X and Y coordinates
var x = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getLocationX();
var y = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getLocationY();

//sets the new location 10 px to the right; 10 px down from the current location
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.setLocation(x+10,y+10);
```

#### Parameters

[Number](#) x – the X coordinate of the element in pixels.

[Number](#) y – the Y coordinate of the element in pixels.

#### Returns

void

### Sample

```
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.setLocation(200,200);
```

### setSize

void **setSize**(width, height)

Sets the size of the field. It takes as input the width and the height.

NOTE: getWidth() can be used with getHeight() to set the size of an element using the setSize function. For Example:

//returns the width (w) and height (h)

```
var w = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getWidth();
```

```
var h = forms.company.elements.faxBtn.getHeight();
```

//sets the new size

```
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.setSize(w,h);
```

//sets the new size and adds 1 px to both the width and height

```
forms.company.elements.faxBtn.setSize(w+1,h+1);
```

#### Parameters

{[Number](#)} width – the width of the element in pixels.

{[Number](#)} height – the height of the element in pixels.

#### Returns

void

### Sample

```
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.setSize(20,30);
```

### setValueListItems

void **setValueListItems**(dataset)

Sets the display/real values to the custom valuelist of the element (if element has custom valuelist).

Should receive a dataset parameter, first column is for display values, second column (optional) is for real values.

#### Parameters

dataset – first column is display value, second column is real value

#### Returns

void

### Sample

```
var dataset = databaseManager.createEmptyDataSet(0,new Array('display_values','optional_real_values'));
dataset.addRow(['aa',1]);
dataset.addRow(['bb',2]);
dataset.addRow(['cc',3]);
// forms.customer.elements.customer_id should have a valuelist attached
forms.customer.elements.customer_id.setValueListItems(dataset);
```