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# 用户接入——网页版客户端集成 (RESTful)

文档版本 01  
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<https://www.huawei.com/cn/psirt/vul-response-process>

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# 1 概述

第三方系统可以通过本手册，学习使用网页客户端接入接口进行网页版的用户侧Chat聊天工具开发。

具体接口请参见《接口参考》中网页客户端接入相关接口。

# 2 开发前准备

---

- 第三方已经向AICC申请了租户信息，系统运维管理员已经为第三方系统添加了租户信息。
- 获取demo包，请登录[华为云AICC相关论坛](#)下载。



```

        'Content-Type': 'application/json;charset=UTF-8'
    },
    data: {
        app_key: this.appKey,
        app_secret: this.appSecret
    }
});
if (apiResult.status !== 200) {
    return;
}
this.apiToken = apiResult.data['AccessToken'];
if (this.userName) {
    await this.getMessageToken(true);
}
if (this.applyTask) {
    return;
}
//每10分钟刷新token
this.applyTask = setInterval(()=>{
    this.applyToken()
}, 10 * 60 * 1000);
}
}
}

```

### 步骤3 修改成后端鉴权。

1. 在正式使用的场合中，不建议将appkey和AppSecret直接写在前台代码中，可以通过请求服务端返回apifabric生成的token。可以参考后台代码如下：该代码会返回appkey和apifabric生成的token。

```

public class GetRequestTokenController {

    @Autowired
    RestTemplate restTemplate;

    @Value("${api.fabric.appKey}")
    String appKey;

    @Value("${api.fabric.appSecret}")
    String appSecret;

    @Value("${api.fabric.address}")
    String appAddress;

    @PostMapping("/getTokenAndAppKey")
    public JSONObject getTokenAndAppKey(){
        String token = getToken();
        JSONObject resp = new JSONObject();
        if(StringUtils.hasText(token)) {
            resp.put("token",token);
            resp.put("appKey",appKey);
        }
        return resp;
    }

    private String getToken(){
        JSONObject reqBody = new JSONObject();
        reqBody.put("app_key", appKey);
        reqBody.put("app_secret",appSecret);
        UriComponentsBuilder builder = UriComponentsBuilder.fromUriString(appAddress);
        ResponseEntity<JSONObject> responseEntity =
            restTemplate.exchange(
                builder.build(true).toUri(),
                HttpMethod.POST,
                new HttpEntity<>(reqBody, null),
                JSONObject.class);
        JSONObject response = responseEntity.getBody();
        if (response == null || response.isEmpty()) {

```



```

        return "";
    }
    return response.getString("AccessToken");
}
}

```

2. 该代码为Springboot框架中的controller，请在配置文件中添加以下配置：

```

api.fabric:
  appKey: xxx
  appSecret: xxx
  appAddress: https://ip:port

```

3. RestTemplate的生成请参考以下代码：

```

import org.apache.http.conn.ssl.NoopHostnameVerifier;
import org.apache.http.conn.ssl.SSLConnectionSocketFactory;
import org.apache.http.impl.client.CloseableHttpClient;
import org.apache.http.impl.client.HttpClientBuilder;
import org.apache.http.impl.client.HttpClients;
import org.apache.http.ssl.SSLContexts;
import org.apache.http.ssl.TrustStrategy;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
import org.springframework.http.client.HttpComponentsClientHttpRequestFactory;
import org.springframework.web.client.RestTemplate;
import javax.net.ssl.SSLContext;
/**
 * HttpConfig
 *
 * @author x30005416
 * @since 2021-11-22
 */
@Configuration
public class HttpConfig {
    /**
     * 可访问无证书https请求的restTemplate
     *
     * @return restTemplate
     * @throws Exception exception
     */
    @Bean
    public RestTemplate restTemplate() throws Exception {
        TrustStrategy acceptingTrustStrategy = (x509Certificates, authType) -> true;
        SSLContext sslContext = SSLContexts.custom().loadTrustMaterial(null,
acceptingTrustStrategy).build();
        SSLConnectionSocketFactory connectionSocketFactory =
            new SSLConnectionSocketFactory(sslContext, new NoopHostnameVerifier());
        HttpClientBuilder httpClientBuilder = HttpClients.custom();
        httpClientBuilder.setSSLContextFactory(connectionSocketFactory);
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = httpClientBuilder.build();
        HttpComponentsClientHttpRequestFactory factory = new
HttpComponentsClientHttpRequestFactory();
        factory.setHttpClient(httpClient);
        factory.setConnectTimeout(20000);
        factory.setConnectTimeout(20000);
        return new RestTemplate(factory);
    }
}

```

4. 前台需要调用后台的服务，来获取Token和AppKey和apifabric的token，结合上述后台代码，前台可对 applyToken 方法进行改造。

```

async applyToken () {
    let apiResult = await axios({
        url: '/getTokenAndAppKey',
        method: 'GET',
        headers: {
            'Accept': 'application/json',
            'Content-Type': 'application/json;charset=UTF-8'
        }
    });
}

```

```
if (apiResult.status !== 200) {
  return;
}
this.apiToken = apiResult.data['token'];
this.appKey = apiResult.data['appKey'];
if (this.userName) {
  await this.getMessageToken();
}
if (this.applyTask) {
  return;
}
//每55分钟刷新token
this.applyTask = setInterval(this.applyToken, 55 * 60 * 1000);
}
```

---结束

# 4 代码使用示例-获取 Message Token

获取Message Token的目的是为了给后续接口提供用户信息，将用户ID，用户名称，渠道ID，在Message服务生成一个Token映射，用于识别接入的用户。

关于如何获取用户信息，可以参考[用户接入](#)部分，或根据[用户接入](#)部分的方式进行改造。

参考代码路径： src/api/webChat.js

```
/**
 * 获取message的token
 *
 * @returns {Promise<*>}
 */
async getMessageToken(isRefresh = false) {
  //申请cc-messaging Token
  if (this.messageToken && !isRefresh) {
    return this.messageToken;
  }
  let apiResult = await axios({
    url: '/apiaccess/ccmessaging/applyToken',
    method: 'POST',
    headers: {
      'Accept': 'application/json',
      'Content-Type': 'application/json;charset=UTF-8',
      'Authorization': 'Bearer ' + this.apiToken,
      'x-app-key': this.appKey
    },
    data: {
      userId: this.userId,
      userName: this.userName,
      channelId: this.getChannelId(),
      locale: this.getLang()
    }
  });
  if (apiResult.status === 200) {
    this.messageToken = apiResult.data['token'];
  }
}
```

# 5 代码使用示例-用户接入

**步骤1** 当前demo首次进入时，需要输入用户信息，该代码位于/src/layout/UserForm.vue的mouted方法中的initUser方法。

```
//初始化进入聊天时需要处理的用户信息
async initUser() {
  let storage = window.localStorage;
  let userInfo = storage.getItem("sc_chat_user");
  if (userInfo) {
    let data = JSON.parse(userInfo);
    this.$Chat.userName = data.userName;
    this.$Chat.userId = data.userId;
    if (!this.$Chat.messageToken) {
      await this.$Chat.applyToken();
    }
  }
  this.sendConnect();
  return;
}
this.dialogTableVisible = true;
}
```

方法会从前端的localStorage中获取用户信息，如果没有相关信息，则展示如下的用户信息输入框，需要输入用户昵称。如果存在用户信息，则调用上述[3 鉴权方式](#)中的鉴权，开始准备走接入流程；最后的sendConnect方法就是用户发送接入请求。

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### 用户信息

\* 用户昵称

联系电话

邮箱地址

😊 🖼️ 📁 召唤人工

请输入您要咨询的问题

**步骤2** 当输入完用户信息并点击确认后，会进入到配置方法。

```
//配置用户信息
async configUserInfo() {
  let storage = window.localStorage;
  let data = {
    userName: this.form.userName,
    userId: "" + new Date().getTime() + this.$Utils.uuid(8, 16),
    userPhone: this.form.userPhone,
    userEmail: this.form.email
  }
  let dataString = JSON.stringify(data);
  storage.setItem("sc_chat_user", dataString);
  this.$Chat.userName = data.userName;
  this.$Chat.userId = data.userId;
  this.dialogTableVisible = false;
}
```

```

    if (!this.$Chat.messageToken) {
      await this.$Chat.applyToken();
    }
    this.sendConnect();
  }
}

```

**步骤3** 该方法运用一个生成userId的逻辑，将用户信息存入到前端的LocalStorage中，并调用**3 鉴权方式**的鉴权方法获取ApiFabric的Token，随后调用sendConnect 发起申请连接到渠道的请求。申请方法如下

```

//发送连接请求
sendConnect(){
  if (!this.$Chat.messageToken){
    this.$alert('接口校验信息错误! ')
    return
  }
  let connectionData = {
    channel: 'WEB',
    controlType: "CONNECT",
    mediaType: "TEXT",
    content: "hello",
    sourceType: "CUSTOMER",
    to: this.$Chat.getChannelId(),
    "from": this.$Chat.userId,
    senderNickname: this.$Chat.userName
  }
  this.$Chat.send(connectionData,()=>{
    EventBus.$emit("startPoll");
  })
}

```

**步骤4** 其中 send方法如下

```

/**
 * apiFabric send发送接口
 *
 * @param data
 * @param callbacks 回调函数，默认为空
 */
send(data, callbacks = null) {
  if (data['content'].indexOf("data:image")>-1){
    let imgReg = new RegExp(/<img.*?(?:>|\>)/gi);
    let arr_img = data['content'].match(imgReg, 'g');
    let matchStr = /data:image\/png;base64,(.*)"/;
    let matchArr = data['content'].match(matchStr);
    let requestParam = {
      fileType: 'png',
      fileStream: matchArr[matchArr.length-1],
      channel: 'WEB'
    }
  }
  this.uploadFileStream((resp) => {
    if (resp && resp['objectKey']) {
      let messageData = {
        channel: 'WEB',
        controlType: "CHAT",
        mediaType: 'FILE_IMAGE',
        content: resp['objectKey'] + '.png',
        sourceType: "CUSTOMER",
        to: this.getChannelId(),
        "from": this.userId,
        senderNickname: this.userName
      };
      this.send(messageData);
    }
  },requestParam)
  data ['content'] = data['content'].replaceAll(arr_img[arr_img.length - 1], "");
}
if(data ['content'] === "" || data ['content'].length < 1) {
  return;
}
}

```

```
    axios({
      url: '/apiaccess/ccmessaging/send',
      method: 'POST',
      headers: {
        'Accept': 'application/json',
        'Content-Type': 'application/json;charset=UTF-8',
        'Authorization': 'Bearer ' + this.apiToken,
        'x-app-key': this.appKey,
        'ccmessaging-token': this.messageToken
      },
      data: data
    }).then(response => {
      if (response.status === 200) {
        if (data.controlType === 'CONNECT') {
          this.isChatting = true;
        }
        if (data.controlType === 'DISCONNECT') {
          this.isChatting = false;
        }
        if (callbacks != null) {
          callbacks(response.data);
        }
      }
    });
  }
}
```

该接口入参为data发送参数，callback回调函数，该方法与发送聊天框中的信息为共用方法，会先校验发送的内容中是否有图片信息，如果有，则调用apiFabric的chat聊天中的上传接口，如方法前半段所示。真正调用send的请求为/apiaccess/ccmessaging/send，该方法成功后会执行传入参数的回调函数。在 /src/layout/UserForm.vue中的sendConnect方法中，回调函数为向事件栈EventBus发送一个标识startPoll，即开始轮询获取座席侧发送的消息。

----结束

# 6 代码使用示例-用户发送消息

以页面的发送按钮为例，对应的方法为/src/layout/ Footer.vue文件的doSend方法。



```
//聊天框发送消息
doSend() {
  let content = this.$refs && this.$refs.inputBox.innerHTML;
  if (content !== "") {
    let sendContent=this.$Utils.getContext(content)
    if (this.countSubstr(sendContent,'data:image') > 1) {
      this.$message({
        message: '当前不支持发送超过一张图片',
        type: 'warning'
      });
    }
    if(sendContent.length - this.getPastePicLength(content)>=500){
      this.$message({
        message: '消息长度超出最大限制500',
        type: 'warning'
      });
    }else{
      this.dataString = sendContent
      this.$refs.inputBox.innerHTML = "";
      this.sendMessage()
    }
  }
}
```

该方法会调用sendMessage方法，sendMessage方法会调用webChat.js中的send方法，同用户接入的方法。

```
//发送消息到座席的方法
sendMessage() {
  let messageData = {
    channel: 'WEB',
    controlType: "CHAT",
```



```

        mediaType: "TEXT",
        content: this.dataString,
        sourceType: "CUSTOMER",
        to: this.$Chat.getChannelId(),
        "from": this.$Chat.userId,
        senderNickname: this.$Chat.userName
    };
    this.$Chat.send(messageData);
    messageData["pushType"] = 0;
    let msg = {
        avatar: "zph",
        text: this.$Utils.textChangeToImage(this.dataString),
        type: messageData["pushType"],
        time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),
        float: "right",
    };
    EventBus.$emit("pushInRecords", JSON.stringify(msg));
    this.dataString = "";
},

```

EventBus.\$emit("pushInRecords", JSON.stringify(msg)); 为向事件栈 EventBus发送消息推入到聊天框的事件，对应的监听方法在MainContent.vue的mouted方法中。

```

//用户发消息
EventBus.$on("pushInRecords", (messageData) =>
    this.pushMessageInRecord(messageData)
);

//处理消息发送到聊天框
pushMessageInRecord(message) {
    let data = JSON.parse(message);
    if (data['text'].indexOf("data:image/png;base64") > -1) {
        let b = / {
        div.scrollTop = div.scrollHeight;
    }, 200);
},

```

用户发送多媒体文件的方法参考Footer.vue的uploadFile方法。

```

//文件 图片上传
uploadFile(type) {
    if (type === 'img') {
        this.$refs.imageInput.click();
    }
    if (type === 'file') {
        this.$refs.fileInput.click();
    }
}

```

该方法会调用getFile。

```

//文件 图片上传后处理
getFile(event) {
    const files = event.target.files;
    let size = files[0].size;
    let filename = files[0].name;
    const fileReader = new FileReader()
    let index = filename.lastIndexOf(".");
    let index2 = filename.length;
    let fileType = filename.substr(index + 1, index2);
    let sendFileType = this.fileType[fileType];
    if (!sendFileType){
        this.$message({
            message: '当前文件类型不支持',
            type: 'warning'
        });
    }
}

```

```

    });
    return;
  }
  //内置方法new FileReader() 读取文件
  fileReader.addEventListener('load', () => {
    let fileData = fileReader.result;
    let fileBase64DataString = fileData.split(",")[1];

    let requestParam = {
      fileType: sendFileType,
      fileStream: fileBase64DataString,
      channel: 'WEB'
    }
    let that = this;
    //回调函数
    let callbacks = function (data) {
      event.target.value = "";
      if (data && data['objectKey']) {
        let messageData = {
          channel: 'WEB',
          controlType: "CHAT",
          mediaType: that.mediaType[sendFileType],
          content: data['objectKey'] + ';' + sendFileType,
          sourceType: "CUSTOMER",
          to: that.$Chat.getChannelId(),
          "from": that.$Chat.userId,
          senderNickname: that.$Chat.userName
        };
        if ('FILE' === that.mediaType[sendFileType]) {
          messageData['content'] = filename.substr(0, index) + ';'
            + size + ';'
            + data['objectKey'] + ';'
            + sendFileType
        }
        that.$Chat.send(messageData);
        let header = fileData.split(",")[0];
        let bytes = window.atob(fileBase64DataString);
        let arrayBuffer = new ArrayBuffer(bytes.length);
        let uint8Array = new Uint8Array(arrayBuffer);
        for (let i = 0; i < bytes.length; i++) {
          uint8Array[i] = bytes.charCodeAt(i);
        }
        let blobFile = new Blob([uint8Array], {
          type: header.match(/(.*)/)[1]
        });
      });
      let objectUrl = window.URL.createObjectURL(blobFile);
      let fileSize = size;
      if (fileSize < 1024 * 1024) {
        fileSize = (fileSize / 1024).toFixed(2) + "KB";
      } else {
        fileSize = (fileSize / 1024 / 1024).toFixed(2) + "MB";
      }
      let messageInRecords = {
        avatar: "zph",
        text: objectUrl,
        type: that.showType[sendFileType],
        time: that.$Utils.getDateString(),
        float: "right-media",
        fileName: filename,
        fileType: sendFileType,
        fileSize: fileSize
      }
      if (that.showType[sendFileType] === 1) {
        let imgList = [];
        imgList.push(objectUrl);
        messageInRecords["imgList"] = imgList;
      }
      EventBus.$emit("pushInRecords", JSON.stringify(messageInRecords));
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }  
    this.$Chat.uploadFileStream(callbacks, requestParam);  
  })  
  FileReader.readAsDataURL(files[0])  
}
```

在获取文件后，会调用uploadFileStream接口去发送多媒体文件到客服座席侧。

# 7 代码使用示例-用户接收消息

在用户接入时，发送连接请求携带着回调函数：开始轮询客服发来的消息，可参考 UserForm.vue中的sendConnect方法。

```
sendConnect(){
  if (!this.$Chat.messageToken){
    this.$alert('接口校验信息错误! ')
    return
  }
  let connectionData = {
    channel: 'WEB',
    controlType: "CONNECT",
    mediaType: "TEXT",
    content: "hello",
    sourceType: "CUSTOMER",
    to: this.$Chat.getChannelId(),
    "from": this.$Chat.userId,
    senderNickname: this.$Chat.userName
  }
  this.$Chat.send(connectionData,()=>{
    EventBus.$emit("startPoll");
  })
}
```

其中在send方法执行成功后，会执行EventBus.\$emit("startPoll");的回调函数，意为向事件栈中发送startPoll事件，监听方法在MainContent.vue的mouted方法中：

```
//收消息
EventBus.$on("startPoll", this.pushAgentMessage);
```

会调用pushAgentMessage方法，具体方法如下：

```
//处理座席侧所有消息总函数
pushAgentMessage() {
  let that = this;
  let agentFunc = function (data) {
    if (data && data["downlinkMessages"]) {
      let downLinkMessage = data["downlinkMessages"];
      for (let i = 0; i < downLinkMessage.length; i++) {
        if (downLinkMessage[i]["sourceType"] === "AGENT") {
          that.toAgent = true;
          that.tipsObject.show = false;
          that.tipsObject.showCancel = false;
          if (that.isFirstToAgent) {
            EventBus.$emit("changeTalkStatus", "toAgent")
            that.isFirstToAgent = false;
            EventBus.$emit("changeAgent", downLinkMessage[i]["senderNickname"])
          }
        }
      }
    }
    if (downLinkMessage[i]["sourceType"] === "ROBOT") {
```

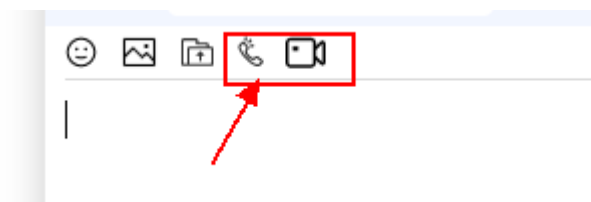
```
        that.dealWithRobot(downLinkMessage[i]);
        continue;
    }
    if (that.mediaType[downLinkMessage[i]["mediaType"]] != null) {
        that.dealWithMedia(downLinkMessage[i]);
        continue;
    }
    if (downLinkMessage[i]["controlType"] === "DISCONNECT") {
        that.dealWithDrop();
        continue;
    }
    //放入到展示区
    let content = that.$Utils.extractUrl(downLinkMessage[i]["content"]);
    let msg = {
        avatar: "zph",
        text: that.$Utils.textChangeToImage(content),
        type: 0,
        time: that.$Utils.getDateString(),
        float: "left",
        userName: downLinkMessage[i]["senderNickname"]
    };
    that.pushInRecords(msg);
    if (downLinkMessage[i]["queueFlag"]) {
        that.tipsObject.show = true;
        that.queryQueue();
    }
}
}
if (that.$Chat.isChatting) {
    EventBus.$emit("startPoll");
}
};
setTimeout(() => {
    this.$Chat.poll(agentFunc);
}, 100)
},
```

该方法是一个一直在轮询的方法，其中对于座席发来的不同消息类型，有不同的处理方式，关于座席返回的消息内容，可以参考接口参考中开放接口的poll方法；

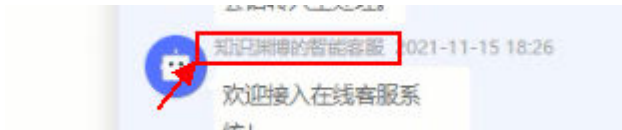
其中一些方法的说明：

```
if (downLinkMessage[i]["sourceType"] === "AGENT") {
    that.toAgent = true;
    that.tipsObject.show = false;
    that.tipsObject.showCancel = false;
    if (that.isFirstToAgent) {
        EventBus.$emit("changeTalkStatus", "toAgent")
        that.isFirstToAgent = false;
        EventBus.$emit("changeAgent", downLinkMessage[i]["senderNickname"])
    }
}
```

当接收到第一条座席发来的信息时，会发送 changeTalkStatus 和 changeAgent 事件，其中changeTalkStatus事件会使监听方法去检查当前对话的座席是否支持点击通话（即音视频交谈），以及当前用户环境是否支持语音交谈，如果支持，会在demo的聊天工具栏中展示可以点击的音视频通话按键。



changeAgent事件会使监听方法改变对话者的名称。



```
if (downLinkMessage[i]["sourceType"] === "ROBOT") {
  that.dealWithRobot(downLinkMessage[i]);
  continue;
}
```

上述代码中会处理客服侧发来的消息，为机器人发来的消息类型。

```
if (that.mediaType[downLinkMessage[i]["mediaType"]] != null) {
  that.dealWithMedia(downLinkMessage[i]);
  continue;
}
```

上述代码中会处理客服侧发来的消息，为多媒体的消息类型。

```
//处理客服侧发送的媒体类型消息
dealWithMedia(data) {
  let fileId = data['content'];
  let mediaFileType = this.mediaType[data['mediaType']];
  let requestParam = {
    fileId: fileId,
    channel: 'WEB',
    fileType: mediaFileType,
    multiMedia: 'multiMedia'
  }
  let that = this;
  let itemType = this.itemType[data['mediaType']]
  let callbacks = function (responseData) {
    if (responseData['resultCode'] === '0') {
      let msg;
      if (itemType === 1) {
        let imgSrc = 'data:image/jpeg;base64,' + responseData['fileStream'];
        let imgList = [];
        imgList.push(imgSrc);
        msg = {
          avatar: "zph",
          text: imgSrc,
          type: itemType,
          time: that.$Utils.getDateString(),
          float: "left",
          imgList: imgList
        };
      } else {
        let typeHeader = 'data:audio/mp3;base64,';
        let type = "audio/mp3";
        if (itemType === 2) {
          typeHeader = 'data:video/mp4;base64,';
          type = 'video/mp4';
        }
        let audioSource = typeHeader + responseData['fileStream'];
        let arr = audioSource.split(',');
        let array = arr[0].match(/:(.*?);/);
        let mime = (array && array.length > 1 ? array[1] : type) || type;
        let bytes = window.atob(arr[1])
        let arrayBuffer = new ArrayBuffer(bytes.length);
        let uint8Array = new Uint8Array(arrayBuffer);
        for (let i = 0; i < bytes.length; i++) {
          uint8Array[i] = bytes.charCodeAt(i);
        }
        let blobFile = new Blob([uint8Array], {
          type: mime
        });
        let objectUrl = window.URL.createObjectURL(blobFile);
        msg = {
          avatar: "zph",
```

```
        text: objectUrl,  
        type: itemType,  
        time: that.$Utils.getDateString(),  
        float: "left",  
    };  
    }  
  
    that.pushInRecords(msg);  
    }  
    }  
    this.$Chat.downloadFileStream(callbacks, requestParam);  
}
```

在识别到是多媒体消息时，会调用downloadFileStream的接口。

```
if (downLinkMessage[i]["controlType"] === "DISCONNECT") {  
    that.dealWithDrop();  
    continue;  
}
```

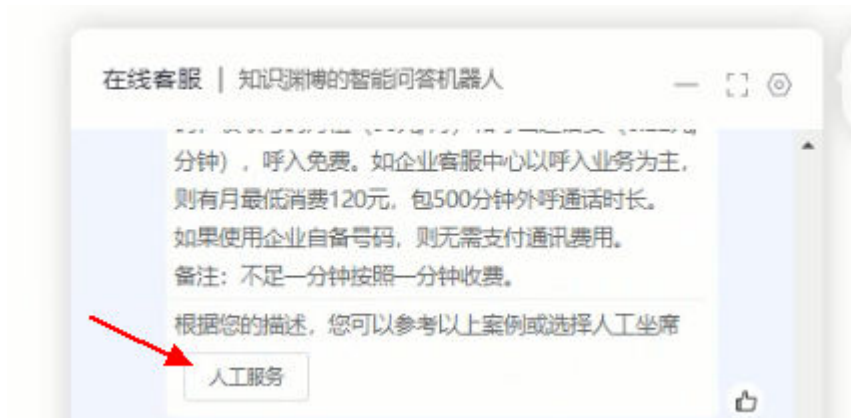
上述代码中会处理客服侧发来的消息，为客户结束会话的消息类型。

# 8 代码使用示例-用户转人工

参考Demo举例：







上述两种召唤人工的方式均可实现，采用相同的调用方式，可以参考MainContent.vue的transform方法。

```
//召唤人工
transform() {
  let transformData = {
    channel: 'WEB',
    controlType: "TRANS2AGENT",
    mediaType: "TEXT",
    content: 'hello',
    sourceType: "CUSTOMER",
    to: this.$Chat.getChannelId(),
    "from": this.$Chat.userId,
    senderNickname: this.$Chat.userName
  };
  let that = this;
  let transSuccess = function (data) {
    if (data['resultCode'] === '0') {
      that.sendUserInfo();
    } else {
      EventBus.$emit("toAgentFailed");
    }
  };
  this.$Chat.send(transformData, transSuccess);
},
```

Demo当前在send方法调用失败时，会发送toAgentFailed事件，该事件会触发用户留言的方法。成功时，会向客服座席发送用户在接入时填写的用户信息，可以参考[用户接入](#)中的信息；具体方法如下：

```
//向座席发送用户信息
sendUserInfo() {
  let storage = window.localStorage;
  let userInfo = storage.getItem("sc_chat_user");
  if (userInfo) {
    let data = JSON.parse(userInfo);
    let message = "";
    if (data.userPhone) {
      message += ('用户电话:' + data.userPhone + ",");
    }
    if (data.userEmail) {
      message += ('用户邮箱:' + data.userEmail);
    }
    if (message !== "") {
      let connectMessage = {
        channel: 'WEB',
        controlType: "CHAT",
        mediaType: "TEXT",
        content: message,
        sourceType: "CUSTOMER",
        to: this.$Chat.getChannelId(),
      };
    }
  }
}
```

```
        "from": this.$Chat.userId,  
        senderNickname: this.$Chat.userName  
    };  
    this.$Chat.send(connectMessage);  
    }  
}
```

# 9 代码使用示例-用户查询排队

在用户接收消息中，存在一个排队的消息：

```
if (downLinkMessage[i]["queueFlag"]) {  
    that.tipsObject.show = true;  
    that.queryQueue();  
}
```

可以参考排队查询方法

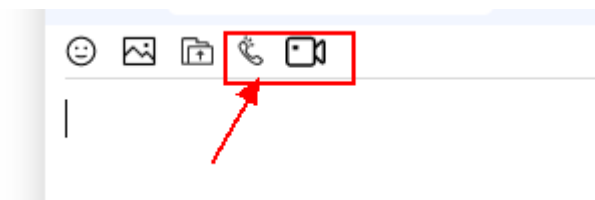
```
//查询排队信息  
queryQueue() {  
    let that = this;  
    let callbacks = function (data) {  
        if (data['resultCode'] !== "0") {  
            return;  
        }  
        that.tipsObject.message = '您当前排在第' + data['position'] + '预计还需等待' +  
data['estimateWaitTime'] + '秒';  
        that.tipsObject.showCancel = true;  
        setTimeout(that.queryQueue, 10000);  
    }  
    this.$Chat.queryQueueInfo(callbacks);  
}
```

当前存在setTimeout延时方法，在查询排队成功后，会在10秒后继续调用该方法查询。在接口调用返回的resultCode不为0时，停止查询。

# 10 代码使用示例-用户发起点击通话

发起点击通话的前提，是在接收用户消息时，通过了webRTC环境的校验。

当demo中出现了以下按钮，代表可以发起点击通话。



发起的方法，可以参考Footer.vue中的createCall方法。

```
/音视频通话
createCall(callType) {
  this.mode = callType === '0' ? 'audio' : 'video';
  let callbacks = function () {
    EventBus.$emit("startCallPoll");
  }
  this.$Chat.createClickToCall(callType, callbacks);
  this.isTalking = true;
  this.callType = callType;
}
```

该方法会调用createClickToCall接口，当方法得到成功返回后，会调用callbacks回调函数，回调函数中的方法EventBus.\$emit("startCallPoll")意为发送一个startCallPoll事件。

事件的监听方法如下：

```
//轮询座席消息
EventBus.$on("startCallPoll", () => {
  this.getCallEvent();
});
```

会开始调用getClickToCallEvents接口，开始轮询点击通话事件。

```
//轮询获取通话事件
getCallEvent() {
  setTimeout(() => {
    this.$Chat.getClickToCallEvents(this.callbacks);
  }, 100);
}
```

这里面的callbacks方法如下，其中new AudioCodesUA()来自奥科的SDK

```

//音视频相关回调函数
callbacks(data) {
  if (data && data['resultCode'] === '0') {
    let eventId = data['eventId'];
    if (eventId) {
      if (eventId === 168101) { //已接入到座席
        const msgContent = data['content'];
        // eslint-disable-next-line no-undef
        this.webRtcConfig.phone = new AudioCodesUA();
        this.webRtcConfig.callTo = msgContent['accessCode'];
        this.webRtcConfig.serverConfig.domain = msgContent['domain'];
        this.webRtcConfig.serverConfig.addresses = msgContent['gwAddresses'];
        this.webRtcConfig.account.user = msgContent['clickToCallCaller'];
        this.webRtcConfig.account.displayName = msgContent['clickToCallCaller'];
        this.initSipStack();
      } else if (eventId === 168102) {
        //that.$Chat.guilInfo('排队中...')
      } else if (eventId === 168106) { // 呼叫转移
        //that.$Chat.guilInfo('呼叫转移中')
      } else if (eventId === 168110) { // 呼叫释放
        this.isTalking = false
      } else if (eventId === 168103) { // 呼叫排队超时
        this.isTalking = false
      } else if (eventId === 168105) { // 呼叫失败
        this.isTalking = false
        this.$message({
          message: '建立通话失败！',
          type: 'warning'
        });
      } else {
        this.$message({
          message: '建立通话失败！失败原因码为:' + eventId,
          type: 'warning'
        });
      }
      if (this.callType === '1'){
        EventBus.$emit("videoDrop");
      }else {
        EventBus.$emit("audioDrop");
      }
    }
  }
} else {
  this.isTalking = false;
}
if (this.isTalking) {
  EventBus.$emit("startCallPoll");
}
}
}

```

在收到168101事件代表已成功接入到座席，这时候会调用initSipStack方法参考如下。

```

initSipStack() {
  let phone = this.webRtcConfig.phone
  phone.setServerConfig(this.webRtcConfig.serverConfig.addresses,
    this.webRtcConfig.serverConfig.domain,
    this.webRtcConfig.serverConfig.iceServers)

  phone.setAccount(this.webRtcConfig.account.user,
    this.webRtcConfig.account.displayName,
    this.webRtcConfig.account.password)

  // Set phone API listeners
  let that = this
  phone.setListeners({
    loginStateChanged: function (isLogin, cause) {
      switch (cause) {
        case 'connected':
          that.ac_log('phone>>> loginStateChanged: connected')
          if (that.webRtcConfig.activeCall !== null) {
            that.ac_log('Already exists active call!')
          }
        }
      }
    }
  )
}

```

```

    } else {
      if (that.mode === 'video') {
        that.webRtcConfig.activeCall = phone.call(phone.VIDEO,
          that.webRtcConfig.callTo)
      } else {
        that.webRtcConfig.activeCall = phone.call(phone.AUDIO,
          that.webRtcConfig.callTo)
      }
      EventBus.$emit("showAudio");
    }
    break
  case 'disconnected':
    that.ac_log('phone>>> loginStateChanged: disconnected')
    if (phone.isInitialized()) {
      that.ac_log('Cannot connect to SBC server')
    }
    if (that.callType === '1'){
      EventBus.$emit("videoDrop");
    }else {
      EventBus.$emit("audioDrop");
    }
    that.ac_log('service disconnected')
    break
  case 'login failed':
    that.ac_log('phone>>> loginStateChanged: login failed')
    break
  case 'login':
    that.ac_log('phone>>> loginStateChanged: login')
    break
  case 'logout':
    that.ac_log('phone>>> loginStateChanged: logout')
    break
}
},

// eslint-disable-next-line no-unused-vars
outgoingCallProgress: function (call, response) {
  that.ac_log('phone>>> outgoing call progress')
  EventBus.$emit("callMessage", "呼叫中");
},
// eslint-disable-next-line no-unused-vars
callTerminated: function (call, message, cause, redirectTo) {
  that.ac_log('phone>>> call terminated callback, cause=%o', cause)
  if (call !== that.webRtcConfig.activeCall) {
    that.ac_log('terminated no active call')
    return
  }
  that.webRtcConfig.activeCall = null
  that.ac_log('Call terminated: ', cause)
  phone.deinit() // Disconnect from SBC server.
  that.isTalking = false // 轮询结束
  console.log("Stop polling, drop existing ClickToCall, reset CallDurationTimer and enable ClickToCall")
  that.guiClearVideoView()
},

// eslint-disable-next-line no-unused-vars
callConfirmed: function (call, message, cause) {
  that.ac_log('phone>>> callConfirmed')
  // Show or hide video controls, according call property 'video'

  let hasVideo = call.hasVideo()
  that.guiToggleLocalVideo() // set local video according current check box setting.
  if (hasVideo) {
    EventBus.$emit("showVideo");
    EventBus.$emit("hideAudioImmediately");
  } else {
    EventBus.$emit("callMessage", "time");
  }
},
},

```

```

callShowStreams: function (call, localStream, remoteStream) {
  console.log('phone>>> callShowStreams')
  let remoteVideo = document.getElementById('remote_video')
  remoteVideo.srcObject = remoteStream // to play audio and optional video
},

// eslint-disable-next-line no-unused-vars
incomingCall: function (call, invite) {
  console.log('phone>>> incomingCall')
  call.reject()
},

// eslint-disable-next-line no-unused-vars
callHoldStateChanged: function (call, isHold, isRemote) {
  console.log('phone>>> callHoldStateChanged ' + isHold ? 'hold' : 'unhold')
}
})
phone.init(false)
}

```

上述的方法来自奥科文档，具体使用方式可以参考奥科官网，搜索webrtc-web-browser-client-sdk-api-reference-guide了解。本处提示几个地方：

本方和对方的音视频展示，需要有一个video标签，可以参考VideoWindow.vue中的：

```

<template>
  <div :class="{ 'video-window': !bigScreen, 'video-window-big': bigScreen}" v-show="videoView">
    <div class="video-title">
      <div>视频窗口 | {{infos}}</div>
    </div>
    <video src="" class="video1" id="remote_video" controls autoplay="autoplay"></video>
    <video src="" class="video1" id="local_video" controls></video>
    <div class="video-footer">
      <div class="video-icon">
        <span class="video-icon-span" @click="audioMuteEvent">
        <span class="video-icon-span" @click="videoMuteEvent"> 结束</el-button>
    </div>
  </div>
</template>
<script>

```

在通话建立时，sdk会调用callConfirmed方法

```

callConfirmed: function (call, message, cause) {
  that.ac_log('phone>>> callConfirmed')
  // Show or hide video controls, according call property 'video'

  let hasVideo = call.hasVideo()
  that.guiToggleLocalVideo() // set local video according current check box setting.
  if (hasVideo) {
    EventBus.$emit("showVideo");
    EventBus.$emit("hideAudioImmediately");
  } else {
    EventBus.$emit("callMessage", "time");
  }
}
}

```

会展示本方的音视频媒体。

```

guiToggleLocalVideo() {
    //let hide = document.getElementById('hide_local_video_ckb').checked
    this.guiShowLocalVideo( show: true)
},
guiShowLocalVideo(show) {
    this.ac_log(`${show ? 'show' : 'hide'} local video view`)
    if (this.webRtcConfig.activeCall === null) {
        this.ac_log('activeCall is null')
        return
    }
    let localVideo = document.getElementById( elementid: 'local_video')
    localVideo.volume = 0.8
    localVideo.mute = true
    if (show) {
        localVideo.srcObject = this.webRtcConfig.activeCall.getRTCLocalStream()
        localVideo.autoplay = true
        localVideo.style.display = 'block'
    } else {
        localVideo.autoplay = false
        localVideo.srcObject = null
        localVideo.style.display = 'none'
    }
},

```

存在对方媒体时会调用callShowStreams展示对方媒体。

```

callShowStreams: function (call, localStream, remoteStream) {
    console.log('phone>>> callShowStreams')
    let remoteVideo = document.getElementById('remote_video')
    remoteVideo.srcObject = remoteStream // to play audio and optional video
}

```

通话中断会调用callTerminated 方法。

```

callTerminated: function (call, message, cause, redirectTo) {
    that.ac_log('phone>>> call terminated callback, cause=%o', cause)
    if (call !== that.webRtcConfig.activeCall) {
        that.ac_log('terminated no active call')
        return
    }
    that.webRtcConfig.activeCall = null
    that.ac_log('Call terminated: ', cause)
    phone.deinit() // Disconnect from SBC server.
    that.isTalking = false // 轮询结束
    console.log('Stop polling, drop existing ClickToCall, reset CallDurationTimer and enable ClickToCall')
    that.guiClearVideoView()
}

```

因其他情况结束了通话流程会触发disconnected事件。

```

case 'disconnected':
    that.ac_log('phone>>> loginStateChanged: disconnected')
    if (phone.isInitialized()) {
        that.ac_log('Cannot connect to SBC server')
    }
    if (that.callType === '1'){
        EventBus.$emit("videoDrop");
    }else {

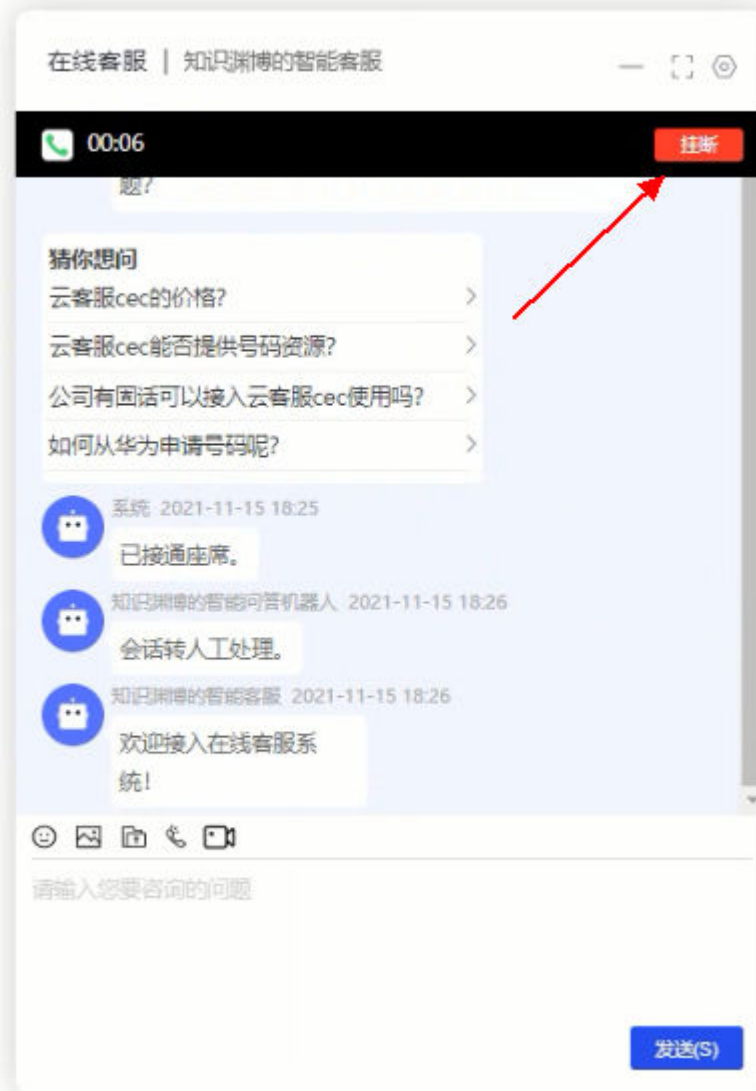
```



```

EventBus.$emit("audioDrop");
}
that.ac_log('service disconnected')
break

```



语音通话的结束按键方法可以参考MainContent.vue中的HangUp方法。

```

/**
 * 挂断点击通话
 */
hangUp() {
  if (this.hangUpButton) {
    EventBus.$emit("hangUp");
    clearInterval(this.talkTimeTask);
    this.hangUpButton = false;
    this.audioln = "0";
    this.sec = 0;
    this.min = 0;
    let msg = {
      avatar: "zph",
      text: `<img src="" + audioPng + ` class="footer-image" alt="" style="height: 16px;margin-right: 5px;vertical-align: middle;margin-bottom: 2px;">` + "通话时长" + this.infos,

```

```

    type: 0,
    time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),
    float: "right",
  };
  if (this.infos !== '呼叫中'){
    EventBus.$emit("pushInRecords", JSON.stringify(msg));
  }
  this.infos = "00:00";
}
}
}

```

该方法会发送hangUp事件：EventBus.\$emit("hangUp");在Footer.vue中有该事件的监听，会调用cancel方法。

```

//音视频挂断
EventBus.$on("hangUp", () => {
  this.cancel();
});

```

其中dropClickToCall会调用dropClickToCall接口。

```

cancel() {
  if (this.webRtcConfig.activeCall !== null) {
    this.webRtcConfig.activeCall.terminate()
    this.webRtcConfig.activeCall = null
  }
  this.$Chat.dropClickToCall();
}

```



### 在视频通话中

1. 挂断方法在VideoWindow.vue中的hangUpVideoCall。

```

2. hangUpVideoCall(){
  if (this.videoView){
    EventBus.$emit("hangUp");
    this.videoView = false;
    let msg = {
      avatar: "zph",
      text: `<img src="" + videoPng + "" class="footer-image" alt="" style="height: 16px;margin-right: 5px;vertical-align: middle;margin-bottom: 2px">` + "通话时长" + this.infos,

```

```
    type: 0,  
    time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),  
    float: "right",  
  };  
  if (this.infos!=='呼叫中'){  
    EventBus.$emit("pushInRecords", JSON.stringify(msg));  
  }  
  this.infos = "00:00";  
  this.sec = 0;  
  this.min = 0;  
  clearInterval(this.talkTimeTask);  
  this.talkTimeTask = "";  
  }  
}
```

该方法同样会发送hangUp事件，同音频挂断。

## 2. 停止发送本地视频VideoWindow.vue中的hangUpVideoCall

```
/**  
 * 视频画面停止  
 */  
videoMuteEvent(){  
  this.videoIsOff = !this.videoIsOff;  
  EventBus.$emit("videoMute");  
}
```

该方法会发送videoMute事件，在Footer.vue中监听。

```
EventBus.$on("videoMute", () => {  
  this.videoMute()  
});  
videoMute() {  
  let muted = this.webRtcConfig.activeCall.isVideoMuted()  
  this.webRtcConfig.activeCall.muteVideo(!muted)  
}
```

## 3. 视频静音方法VideoWindow.vue中的audioMuteEvent。

```
/**  
 * 视频语音静音  
 */  
audioMuteEvent(){  
  this.voicelsOff = !this.voicelsOff;  
  EventBus.$emit("audioMute");  
}
```

该方法会发送audioMute事件，在Footer.vue中监听。

```
EventBus.$on("audioMute", () => {  
  this.audioMute()  
});  
audioMute() {  
  let muted = this.webRtcConfig.activeCall.isAudioMuted()  
  this.webRtcConfig.activeCall.muteAudio(!muted)  
}
```

# 11 代码使用示例-用户评价





页面操作分为好评和差评，对应的代码在MainContent.vue的feedbackSatisfaction中。

```
<div class="satisfaction-dissatisfied" v-if="item.isRobot || item.isDrop">
  
  
  <img class="satisfaction-img" :id="'show'+item.commentImgId"
    src="" alt="" style="position: absolute;bottom: 5px; display: none">
</div>
```

其中满意为1，不满意为0。

```
//满意度调查
feedbackSatisfaction(item, feedback,commentId=null) {
  if (feedback === 1) {
    if (item.isRobot) {
      this.$Chat.feedbacksatisfaction(item.interIdx, feedback,"ok");
    }else {
      this.$Chat.satisfactionInfo("5","ok");
    }
  }
  this.showCommentImg(item.commentImgId,satisfied);
  let msg = {
    avatar: "zph",
    text: "感谢您的点赞, 我会继续努力的~",
    type: 0,
    time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),
    float: "left",
```

```

        userName: '系统',
    };
    this.pushMessageInRecord(JSON.stringify(msg))
} else if(feedback === 2){
    let content = document.getElementById(commentId).value;
    if (!content || content.length < 1){
        this.$message({
            message: '请输入评价内容! ',
            type: 'warning'
        });
        return;
    } else if(content.length > 64) {
        this.$message({
            message: '评价内容不能超过64字符! ',
            type: 'warning'
        });
        return;
    }
    if (item.robotComment) {
        this.$Chat.feedbacksatisfaction(item.interIdx, 0,content);
    } else {
        this.$Chat.satisfactionInfo("1",content);
    }
    let msg = {
        avatar: "zph",
        text: "感谢您的反馈，我会努力改进的~",
        type: 0,
        time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),
        float: "left",
        userName: '系统',
    };
    this.pushMessageInRecord(JSON.stringify(msg))
    document.getElementById('b-'+item.commentId).style.display='none';
    document.getElementById(item.commentId).readOnly = true;
} else {
    let msg = {
        avatar: "zph",
        text: "",
        type: 5,
        time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),
        float: "left",
        userName: '系统',
        leaveMessage: false,
        interIdx:item.interIdx,
        commentId:item.interIdx+this.$Utils.uuid(8,16)
    };
    if (item.isRobot) {
        msg["robotComment"] = true;
    }
    this.showCommentImg(item.commentImgId,dissatisfied);
    this.pushMessageInRecord(JSON.stringify(msg))
}
}
}

```

满意会直接在聊天栏中输入一条信息：

```

if (feedback === 1) {
    if (item.isRobot) {
        this.$Chat.feedbacksatisfaction(item.interIdx, feedback,"ok");
    } else {
        this.$Chat.satisfactionInfo("5","ok");
    }
    this.showCommentImg(item.commentImgId,satisfied);
    let msg = {
        avatar: "zph",
        text: "感谢您的点赞，我会继续努力的~",
        type: 0,
        time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),
        float: "left",
        userName: '系统',
    };
}

```

```

    };
    this.pushMessageInRecord(JSON.stringify(msg))
  }

```

这边的满意分为对机器人的满意和对客服人员的满意，对机器人的满意会调用 chat\_feedbacksatisfaction 中的接口，对人员满意调用 saveSatisfaction 接口。

不满意则弹出弹窗，需要输入不满意的原因。

```

else {
  let msg = {
    avatar: "zph",
    text: "",
    type: 5,
    time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),
    float: "left",
    userName: '系统',
    leaveMessage: false,
    interIdx: item.interIdx,
    commentId: item.interIdx + this.$Utils.uuid(8, 16)
  };
  if (item.isRobot) {
    msg["robotComment"] = true;
  }
  this.showCommentImg(item.commentImgId, dissatisfied);
  this.pushMessageInRecord(JSON.stringify(msg))
}

```

对应的样式代码。

```

<div v-if="item.type === 5" class="reason-style">
  <div>您好，可以告诉我您不满足的原因吗？ </div>
  <div>
    <el-button size="small"
      @click="pushInTextarea(item.commentId, '答非所问')">答非所问</el-button>
    <el-button size="small"
      @click="pushInTextarea(item.commentId, '案例看不懂')">案例看不懂</el-button>
  </div>
  <div>
    <textarea :id="item.commentId" rows="4" placeholder="请输入不满足的原因"
      class="reason-textarea"></textarea>
  </div>
  <div class="reason-submit" :id="'b-' + item.commentId">
    <el-button size="small" @click="feedbackSatisfaction(item, 2, item.commentId)">提交</el-button>
  </div>
</div>

```

点击提交后再次进入到方法。

```

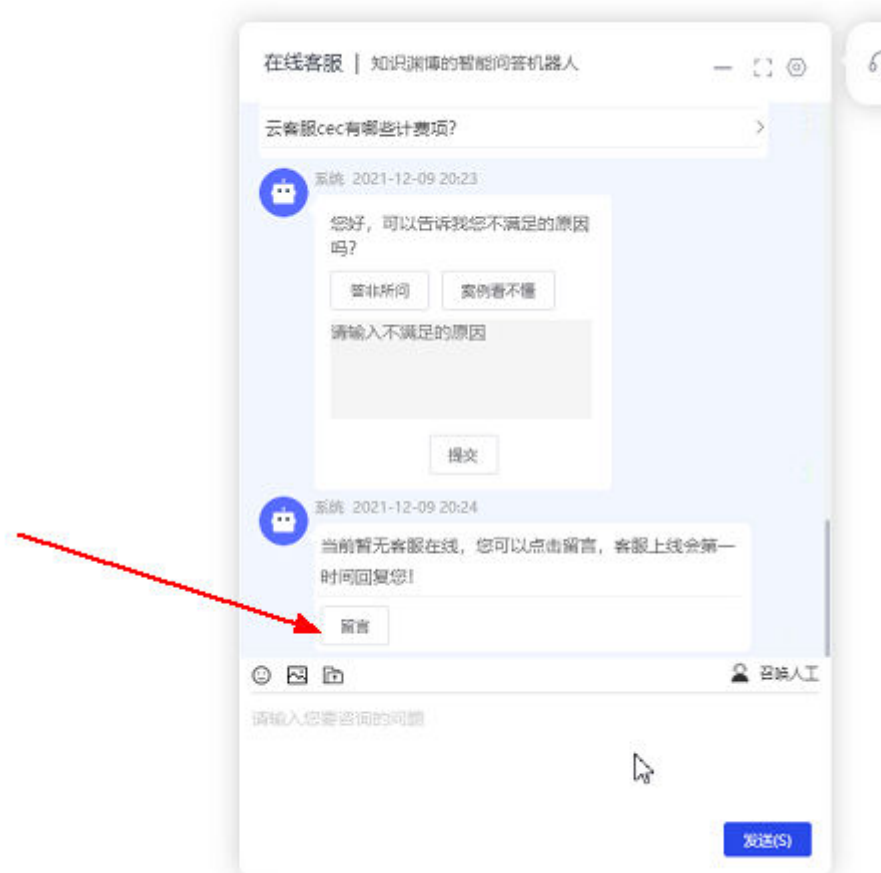
else if (feedback === 2) {
  let content = document.getElementById(commentId).value;
  if (!content || content.length < 1) {
    this.$message({
      message: '请输入评价内容！',
      type: 'warning'
    });
    return;
  } else if (content.length > 64) {
    this.$message({
      message: '评价内容不能超过64字符！',
      type: 'warning'
    });
    return;
  }
  if (item.robotComment) {
    this.$Chat.feedbacksatisfaction(item.interIdx, 0, content);
  } else {
    this.$Chat.satisfactionInfo("1", content);
  }
  let msg = {

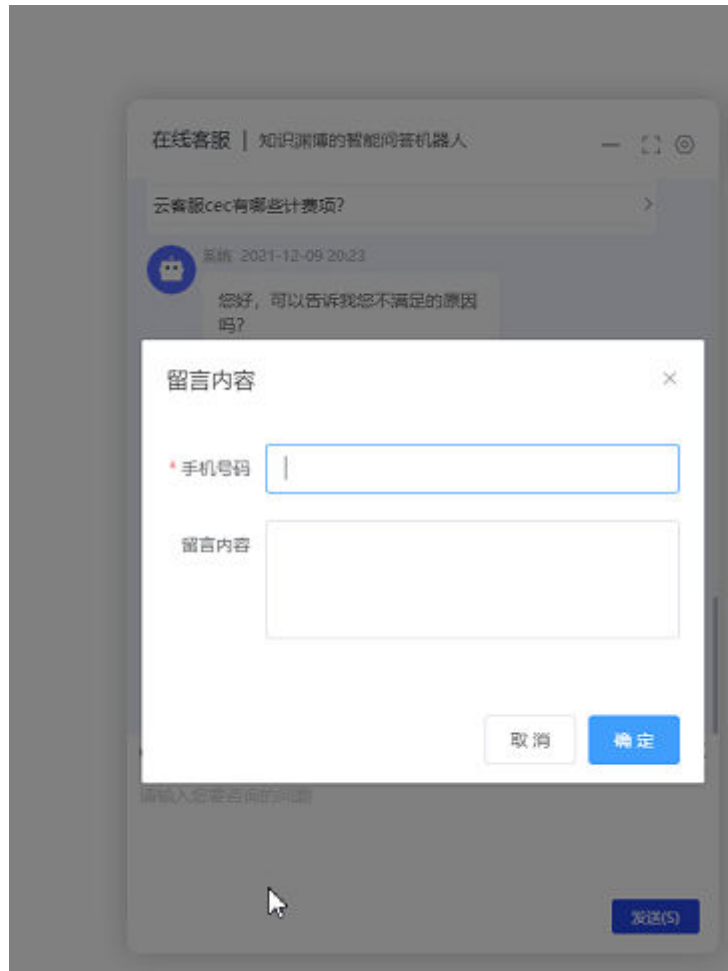
```

```
avatar: "zph",
text: "感谢您的反馈，我会努力改进的~",
type: 0,
time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),
float: "left",
userName: '系统',
};
this.pushMessageInRecord(JSON.stringify(msg))
document.getElementById('b-'+item.commentId).style.display='none';
document.getElementById(item.commentId).readOnly = true;
}
```



# 12 代码使用示例-用户留言





留言的前提条件是用户转人工失败了。参考用户转人工的方法失败时发送toAgentFailed事件。在MainContent.vue中存在监听方法：

```
//转人工失败
EventBus.$on("toAgentFailed", () => {
  this.toAgent = false;
  let msg = {
    avatar: "zph",
    text: "当前暂无客服在线，您可以点击留言，客服上线会第一时间回复您！",
    type: 0,
    time: this.$Utils.getDateString(),
    float: "left",
    userName: '系统',
    leaveMessage: true
  };
  this.pushMessageInRecord(JSON.stringify(msg))
});
```

该方法会向聊天框中推一条消息，满足以下代码规则，展示留言消息。

```
<div v-if="item.leaveMessage">
  <div class="line"></div>
  <el-button size="small" style="margin-top: 5px" @click="messagesVisible=true">留言
</el-button>
</div>
```

点击留言按钮，可以修改messagesVisible属性展示的留言弹框：

```
<!-- 留言弹框 -->
<el-dialog
```

```
    title="留言内容"
    class="inner-dialog"
    :visible.sync="messagesVisible"
    :modal-append-to-body=false
    :close-on-click-modal=false
  >
  <el-form :model="messageForm" ref="messageForm" :rules='messagesRules'>
    <el-form-item label="手机号码" :label-width="formLabelWidth" required prop="phone">
      <el-input v-model="messageForm.phone" autocomplete="off"></el-input>
    </el-form-item>
    <el-form-item label="留言内容" :label-width="formLabelWidth" prop="message">
      <el-input resize="none" :rows="4" type="textarea" v-model="messageForm.message"
autocomplete="off"></el-input>
    </el-form-item>
  </el-form>
  <span slot="footer" class="dialog-footer">
    <el-button @click="messagesVisible = false">取消</el-button>
    <el-button type="primary" @click="leaveMessage('messageForm')">确定</el-button>
  </span>
</el-dialog>
```

其中调用leaveMessage 方法留言，该方法会调用doLeaveMessage接口，发送留言

```
//留言
leaveMessage(messageForm) {
  this.$refs[messageForm].validate((valid) => {
    if (valid) {
      this.messagesVisible = false
      this.$Chat.doLeaveMessage(this.messageForm.phone,this.messageForm.message);
      this.messageForm.message = "";
    } else {
      return false;
    }
  });
}
```

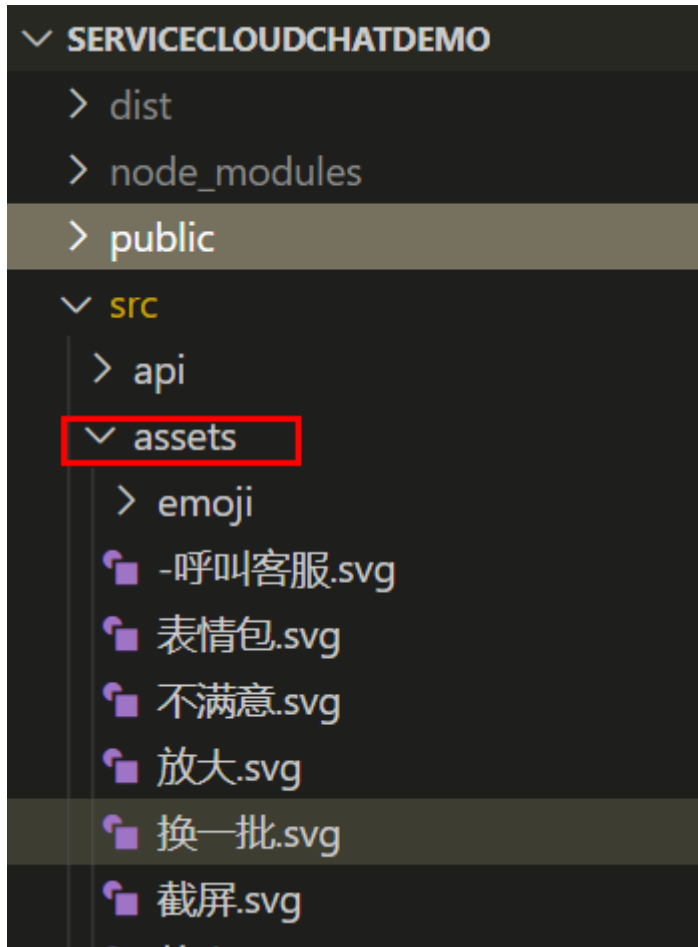
# 13 定制实例

---

- [13.1 修改聊天的头像](#)
- [13.2 修改聊天背景颜色](#)
- [13.3 修改按钮样式](#)
- [13.4 修改页面位置](#)

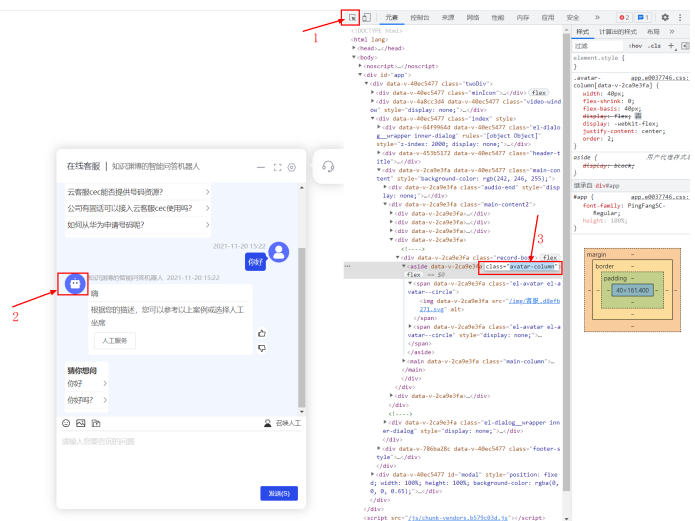
## 13.1 修改聊天的头像

- 1.将打算替换的图片放到模板代码 `ServiceCloudChatDemo\src\assets`目录下,



2.用谷歌浏览器打开模板页面，键盘按F12打开调试页面，鼠标点击下图中的1指示的位置，然后点击2指示的地方，找到位置3所在类名"avatar-column",复制此类名到模板代码中全局搜索。

图 13-1 替换聊天头像 1



3.找到如下文件MainContent.vue，将位置1中的src=""里的图片路径替换成打算替换的图片的路径。

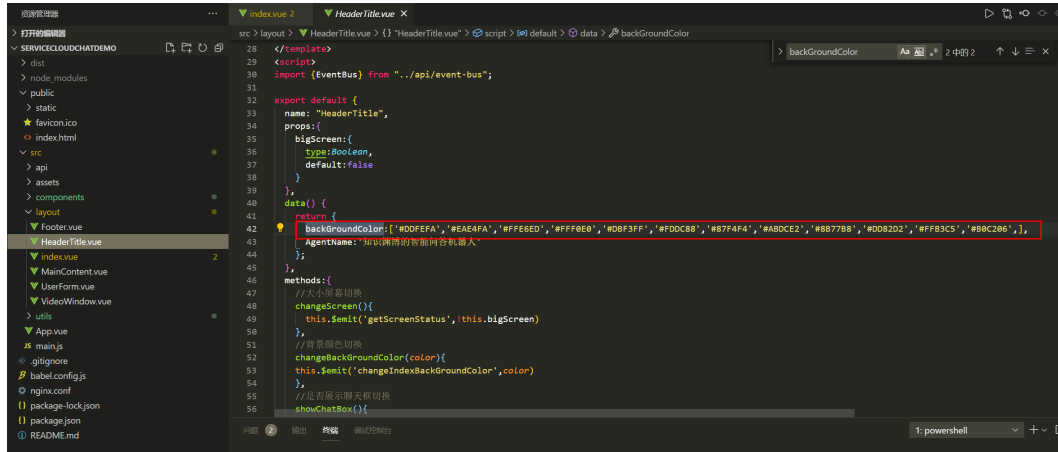
图 13-2 替换聊天头像 2

```
23 <div v-if="item.defaultContent" >
24   <main class="main-column" v-if="item.defaultContent!=='tips'" >
25     <div class="send-content" >
26       <div class="send-text tipMessage" >
27         <span class="text-span text-guess" v-html="item.text"></span>
28         <div v-for="simItem in item.simList" :key="simItem.id" >
29           <span class="text-span" style="cursor: pointer;margin-right: 15px"
30             @click="sendQuestion(simItem)">{{simItem}}
31         </span>
32         <span class="el-icon-arrow-right"
33           style="position: absolute; right: 0; line-height: 25px;"></span>
34       <div class="line"></div>
35     </div>
36   </main>
37 </div>
38 <div v-if="item.defaultContent" >
39   class="record-box"
40   :class="{ 'direction-rt': item.float.indexOf('right') >= 0 }"
41 >
42   <aside class="avatar-column" >
43     <el-avatar v-show="item.float === 'left'" >
44        1
45     </el-avatar>
46     <el-avatar v-show="item.float !== 'left'" >
47        2
48     </el-avatar>
49   </aside>
50 </div>
51 </main class="main-column">
```

## 13.2 修改聊天背景颜色



Demo已经有几个颜色，点击颜色框即可修改背景颜色，想要自定义颜色可以将下图中红框中的代码替换成想要的颜色。



### 13.3 修改按钮样式

用谷歌浏览器打开模板页面，键盘按F12打开调试页面，鼠标点击下图中的1指示的位置，然后点击2指示的地方，找到3所在id "sendBtn",复制到模板代码中全局搜索，找到页面元素和样式代码，修改按钮样式代码。

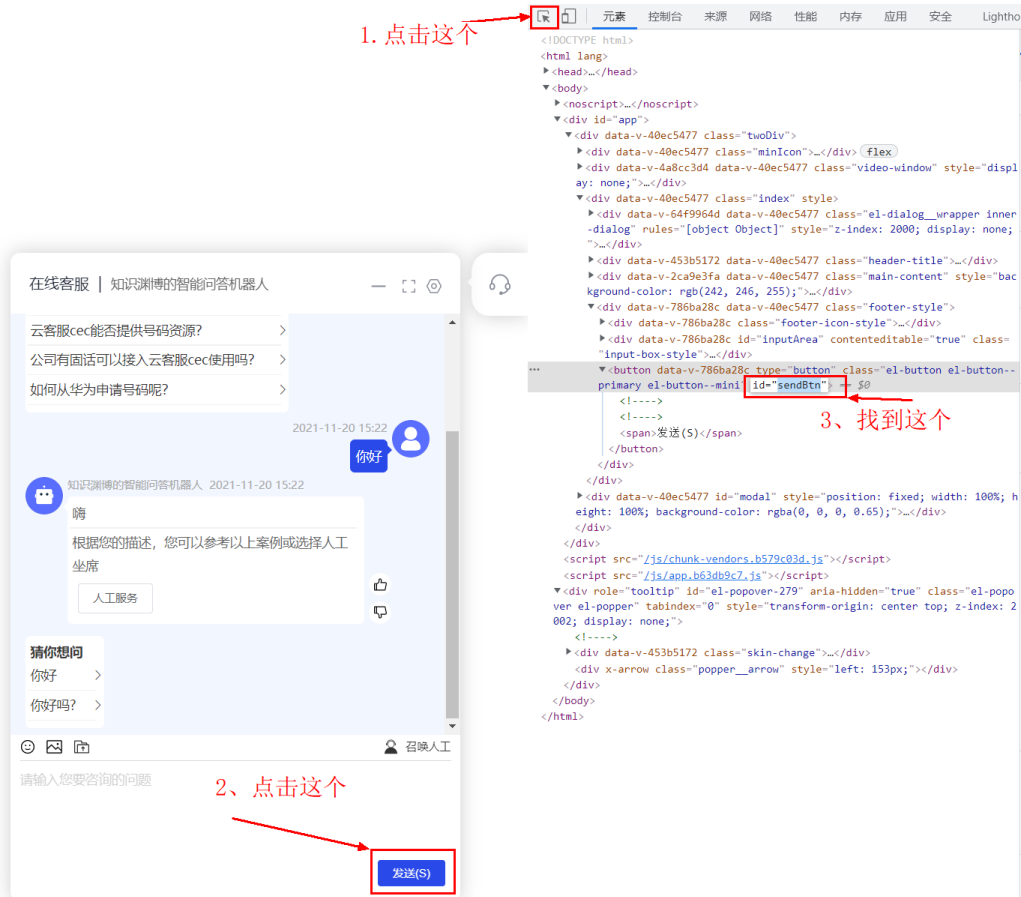




图 13-3 页面元素代码

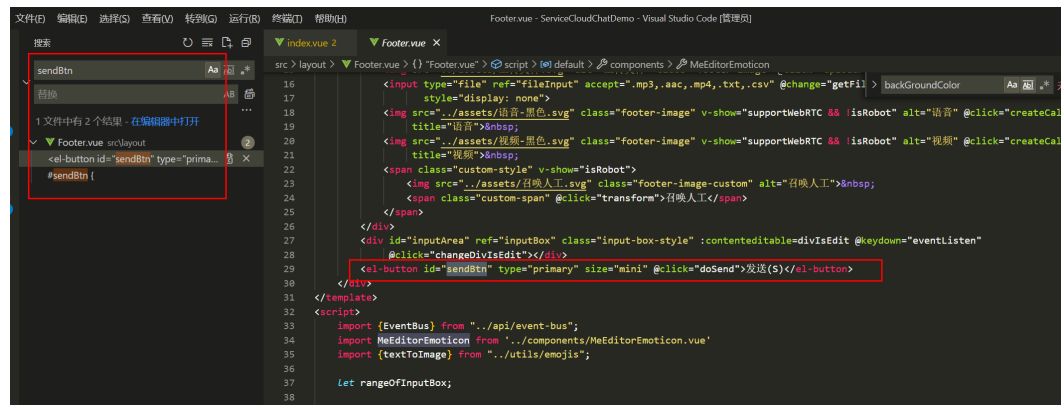
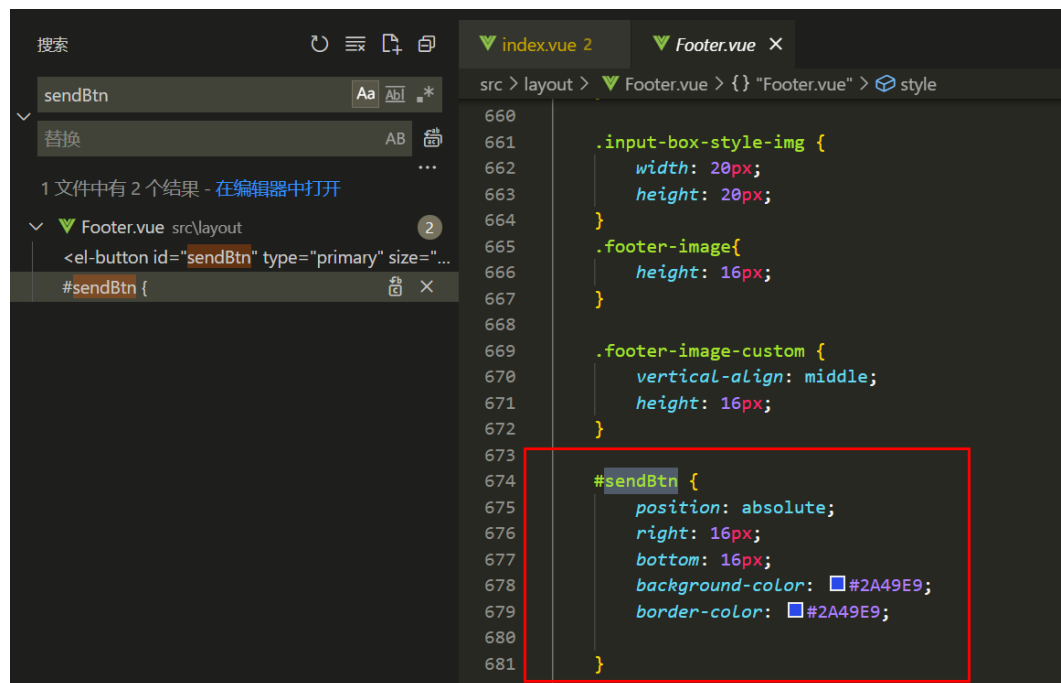


图 13-4 按钮样式代码



## 13.4 修改页面位置

聊天窗口使用绝对定位，修改位置的代码在ServiceCloudChatDemo\src\layout\nindex.vue文件的<style scoped>标签里。

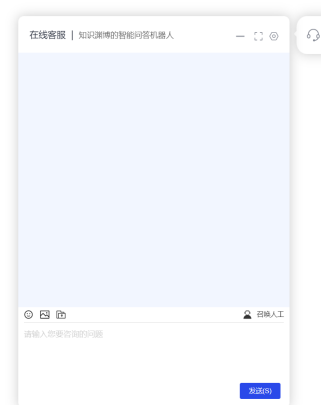
```
index.vue 2, M X
src > layout > index.vue > {} "index.vue" > style > .minIcon
82   };
83   </script>
84   <style scoped>
85     .index {
86       display: block;
87       position: fixed;
88       width: 480px;
89       height: 692px;
90       left: 72px;
91       bottom: 52px;
92       box-shadow: 0 0 20px #ccc;
93       background : #FFFFFF ;
94       border-radius : 10px ;
95     }
96     .index-big {
97       display: block;
98       position: relative;
99       width: 60%;
100      height: 692px;
101      background-color: #fff;
102      box-shadow: 0 0 20px #ccc;
103      border-radius: 10px;
104      top: calc(50vh - 354px);
105    }
106    .twoDiv {
107    }
108  }
109  .twoDiv-big {
110    display: flex;
111    display: -webkit-flex;
112    justify-content: center;
113    align-items: center;
114    position: fixed;
115    top: 0;
116    right: 0;
117    left: 0;
118  }
```

聊条窗口有三个形态1.最小化时不显示。2.小窗口居于右下角显示。3.最大化时居中显示。

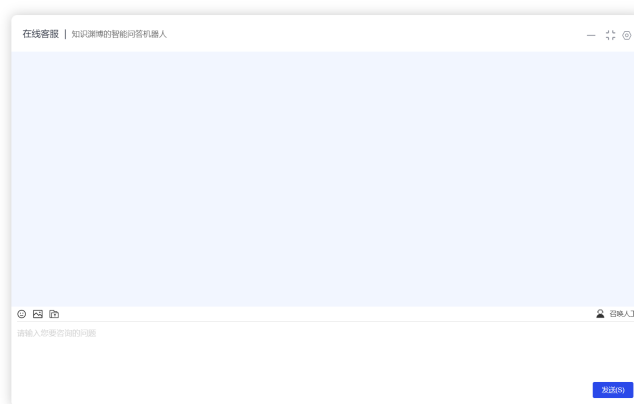
- 最小化



- 小窗口



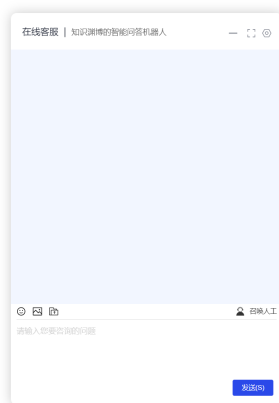
- 最大化



其中 `.index` 里写的小窗口在右下角时的样式，`.index-big` 和 `.twoDiv-big`里写的最大化居中显示的样式。如果想要窗口在左下角显示，按照下面修改

```
index.vue 2, M | index.vue (工作册) 2, M x
src > layout > index.vue > {} "index.vue" > style > .index
82  };
83  </script>
84  <style scoped>
85  .index {
86    display: block;
87    position: fixed;
88    width: 480px;
89    height: 692px;
90-   right: 72px;
91    bottom: 52px;
92    box-shadow: 0 0 20px #ccc;
93    background: #FFFFFF;
94    border-radius: 10px;
95  }
96  .index-big {
97    display: block;
98    position: relative;
99    width: 60%;
100   height: 692px;
101   background-color: #fff;
102   box-shadow: 0 0 20px #ccc;
103   border-radius: 10px;
104   top: calc(50vh - 354px);
105  }
82  };
83  </script>
84  <style scoped>
85  .index {
86    display: block;
87    position: fixed;
88    width: 480px;
89    height: 692px;
90+   left: 72px;
91    bottom: 52px;
92    box-shadow: 0 0 20px #ccc;
93    background: #FFFFFF;
94    border-radius: 10px;
95  }
96  .index-big {
97    display: block;
98    position: relative;
99    width: 60%;
100   height: 692px;
101   background-color: #fff;
102   box-shadow: 0 0 20px #ccc;
103   border-radius: 10px;
104   top: calc(50vh - 354px);
105  }
```

效果如下：



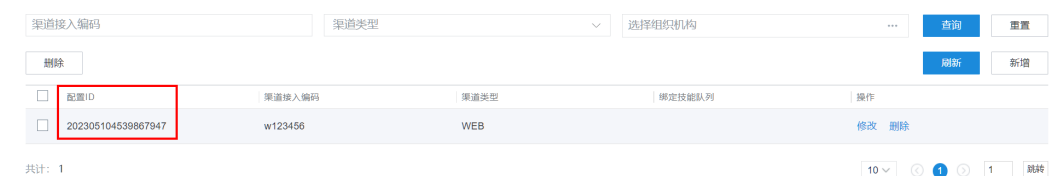
# 14 测试与验证

**步骤1** 在未修改Demo的情况下，请在/src/api/config.js中配置。

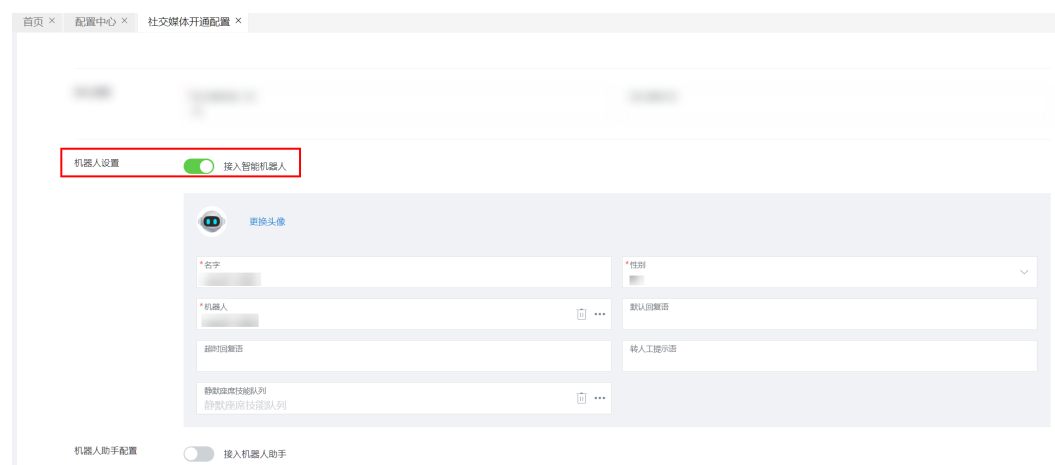
```
let chatConfig = {  
  appKey:'xxxxx',  
  appSecret:'xxxxx',  
  channelId:'xxxxx',  
  lang:'zh'  
}
```

appKey和appSecret 对应apifabric接口的aksk，channelId是需要对接的渠道ID。之前需要完成渠道配置，确定渠道配置了机器人：

渠道ID获取如下：

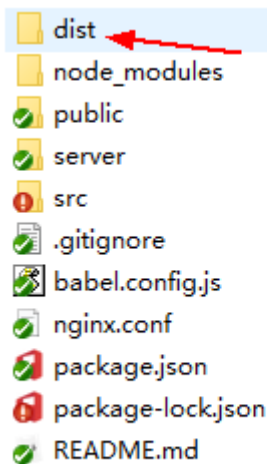


点击“修改”，确认该渠道是否配置了智能机器人。



**步骤2** 安装node.js，完成安装后到package.json的同级目录下，先执行npm install；完成后执行npm run build。

执行完成后，会生成一个dist目录。注意该目录的路径。



**步骤3** 下载nginx，windows版本的即可，下载完成后找到nginx的目录，在其目录中找到conf/nginx.conf，编辑修改。

```
worker_processes 1;

events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}

http {
    include mime.types;
    default_type text/plain;
    charset UTF-8;
    sendfile on;

    keepalive_timeout 65;

    server {
        listen 18082 ssl;
        server_name localhost;

        ssl_certificate D:/nginx/keys/server.crt;#证书路径
        ssl_certificate_key D:/nginx/keys/server.key;#key路径
        ssl_session_cache shared:SSL:60m; #s储存SSL会话的缓存类型和大小
        ssl_session_timeout 60m; #会话过期时间

        location / {
            root D:/servicecloudDevelop/servicecloud/aicc-tool/ServiceCloudChatDemo/dist; #构建工程的dist目录
            index index.html index.htm;
        }

        location /apigovernance {
            client_max_body_size 200m;
            proxy_pass https://10.21.119.148:28090/apigovernance; #配置https://aicc服务地址/apigovernance
        }

        location /apiaccess {
            client_max_body_size 200m;
            proxy_pass https://10.21.119.148:28090/apiaccess; #配置https://aicc服务地址/apigovernance
        }
    }
}
```

其中root的目录，修改成npm run build 生成的dist目录路径。

```
location / {
    root D:/servicecloudDevelop/servicecloud/aicc-tool/ServiceCloudChatDemo/dist; #构建工程的dist目录
```

```
录
    index index.html index.htm;
}
```

加上ssl证书路径。可以使用自签名生成的证书，生成方式可以自行搜索“自签名证书”。

```
ssl_certificate D:/nginx/keys/server.crt;#证书路径
ssl_certificate_key D:/nginx/keys/server.key;#key路径
```

----结束

# 15 注意事项

---

由于是纯前台的Demo，该demo中存在很多硬编码的提示语句，用户需要修改的话可根据自身业务自行修改。例如用户接入的“猜你想问”。





在代码MainContent.vue中, 同样的, 还存在对于机器人回复的一些语句, 如果不需要评价, 可以放入在相关List中。

```
//接入时聊天框默认展示的问题
questionDefaultList: [
  "云客服cec的价格?", "云客服cec能否提供号码资源?", "公司有固话可以接入云客服cec使用吗?", "如何从华为申请号码呢?"
],
//不需要进行评价的内容
defaultMessageList: ["会话转人工处理。", "会话超时结束。", "您好, 我是AICC智能问答机器人, 很高兴为您服务。"]
```