

2010



# **USER GUIDE: CHAPTER 1**

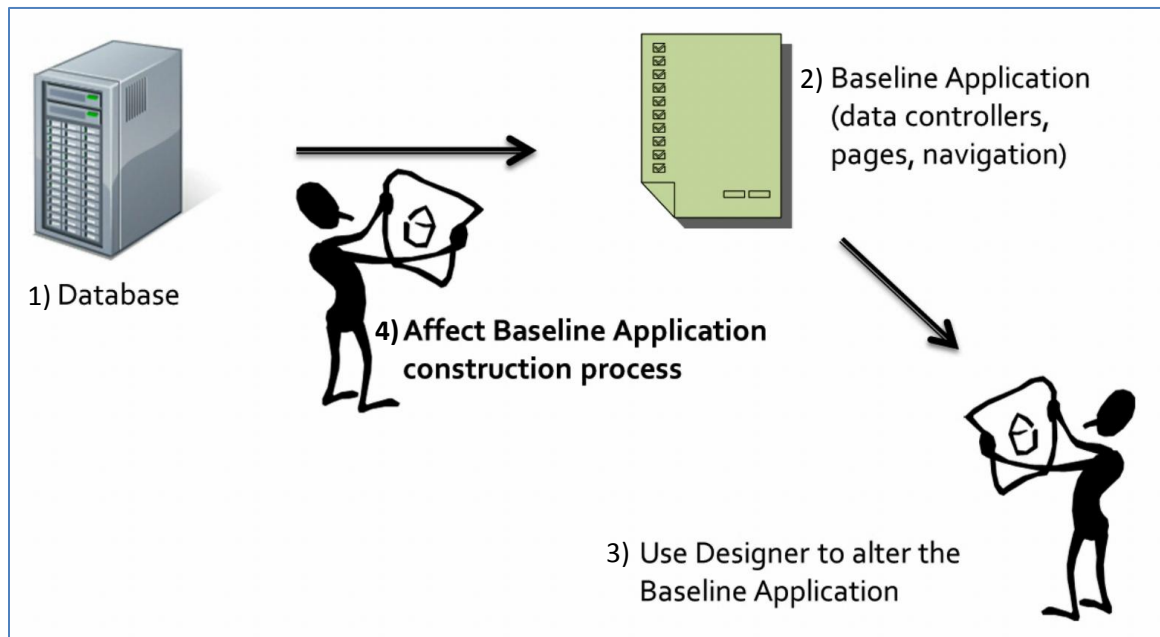
## **PROJECT WIZARD**

Business Logic Layer – Part 2

## Application Construction Process

First, you start off with a database. Specify the connection string to your database, and Code On Time Generator will generate a baseline application, including data controllers, pages, and navigation. From there, you can use the Designer to customize the application to fit your needs.

You can also affect the baseline application construction process, so that you can spend less time designing.



Code On Time Generator creates all of the necessary infrastructure and pages for a baseline application, based on the supplied database. Multiple variables, such as virtual foreign keys and hidden fields, allow a high degree of control over the baseline application construction process.

## Affecting the Construction Process

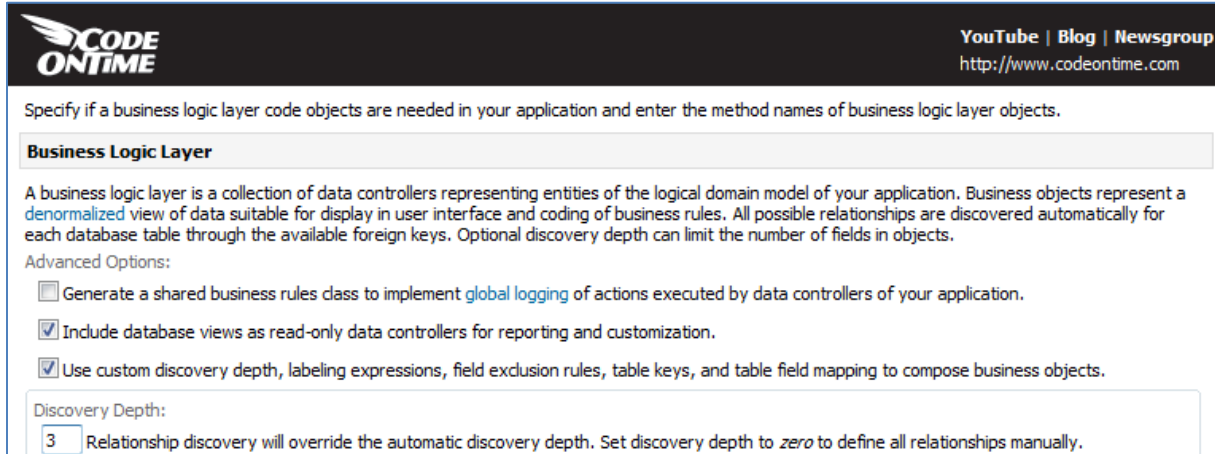
There are many ways that you can alter the baseline application, including the following:

- Declaring virtual foreign keys
- Altering automatically created pages
- Create new pages
- Customize the automatically created navigation menu
- Customize the generated data controllers
- Integrate existing applications into the new application

There are many settings you can change in the Project Wizard.

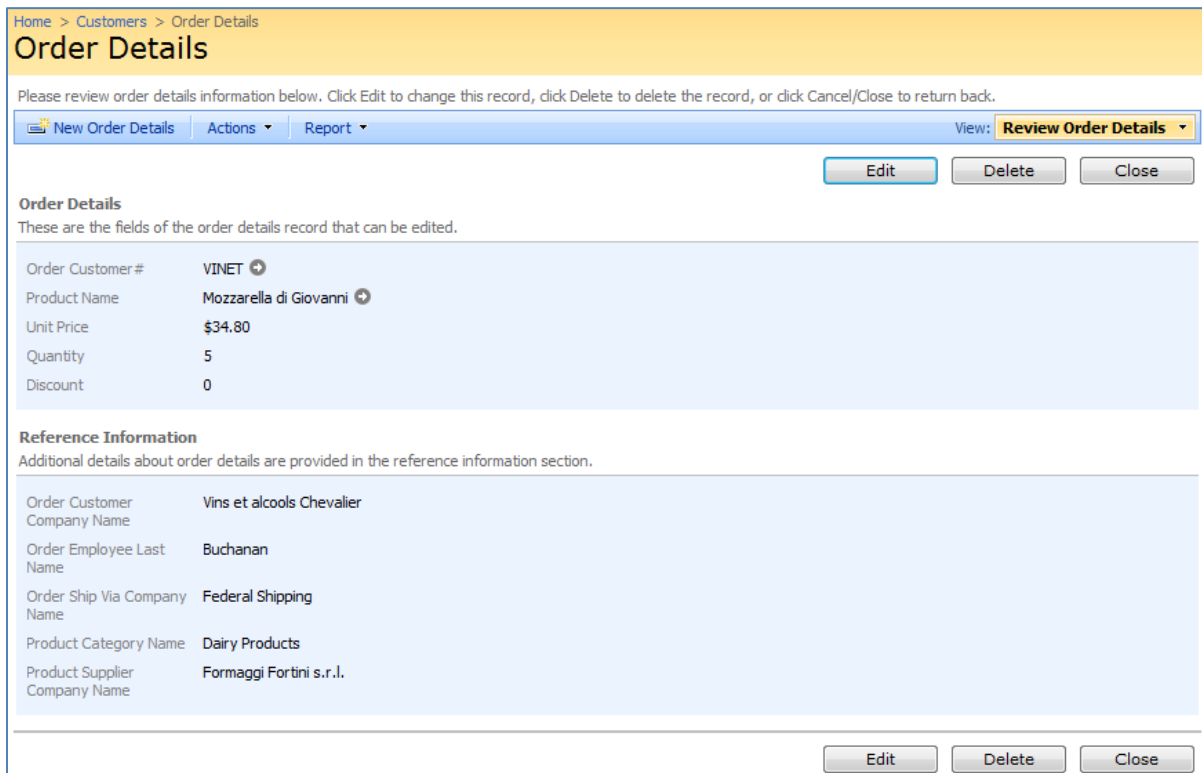
## Discovery Depth

In Code On Time applications, master tables will contribute fields to the detail data controllers. The option *Discovery Depth* will allow you to define how many relationships will be looked into for field contribution. The default value is three levels up.



The screenshot shows the 'Business Logic Layer' configuration page in Code On Time. At the top, there is a header with the Code On Time logo and navigation links for YouTube, Blog, and Newsgroup, along with the website URL http://www.codeontime.com. Below the header, a text box instructs the user to specify if business logic layer code objects are needed and to enter method names. The main section is titled 'Business Logic Layer' and contains a descriptive paragraph about business logic layers. Under 'Advanced Options', there are three checked checkboxes: 'Generate a shared business rules class to implement global logging of actions executed by data controllers of your application.', 'Include database views as read-only data controllers for reporting and customization.', and 'Use custom discovery depth, labeling expressions, field exclusion rules, table keys, and table field mapping to compose business objects.'. A 'Discovery Depth' section features a text input field with the value '3' and a note stating that relationship discovery will override automatic discovery depth, with a reference to setting it to zero for manual definition.

In the Northwind sample database, the *Suppliers* table is two relationships away from *Order Details*. With the default discovery depth of three, several fields from *Suppliers* are contributed to the *Order Details* page, including *Ship Via Company Name*, *Order Customer Company Name*, and *Product Category Name*.



The screenshot displays the 'Order Details' page in a web application. The breadcrumb trail at the top reads 'Home > Customers > Order Details'. The page title is 'Order Details'. A message asks the user to review order details and provides options to 'Edit', 'Delete', or 'Close'. A navigation bar includes 'New Order Details', 'Actions', and 'Report', along with a 'View: Review Order Details' dropdown. Below this, there are three buttons: 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Close'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Order Details' and 'Reference Information'. The 'Order Details' section lists fields that can be edited: Order Customer # (VINET), Product Name (Mozzarella di Giovanni), Unit Price (\$34.80), Quantity (5), and Discount (0). The 'Reference Information' section provides additional details: Order Customer Company Name (Vins et alcools Chevalier), Order Employee Last Name (Buchanan), Order Ship Via Company Name (Federal Shipping), Product Category Name (Dairy Products), and Product Supplier Company Name (Formaggi Fortini s.r.l.). At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Close'.

If we change the discovery depth to one, then the relationship to *Suppliers* table will not be followed during the generation, and the fields will not be present in the *Order Details* page, as you can see in the picture below.

Home > Customers > Order Details

## Order Details

Please review order details information below. Click Edit to change this record, click Delete to delete the record, or click Cancel/Close to return back.

New Order Details Actions Report View: Review Order Details

Edit Delete Close

### Order Details

These are the fields of the order details record that can be edited.

Order Customer#	VINET
Product Name	Mozzarella di Giovanni
Unit Price	\$34.80
Quantity	5
Discount	0

### Reference Information

Additional details about order details are provided in the reference information section.

Product Supplier Company Name	Formaggi Fortini s.r.l.
Product Supplier Contact Name	Elio Rossi
Product Supplier Phone	(0544) 60323

Edit Delete Close

## De-Normalization Field Map

By default, only one field from each master table will contribute to the child data controller. You have the option of explicitly defining which fields you would like to be contributed into the child data controller.

Let's specify a few fields to copy from the *Suppliers* table into the *Products* page. These fields will be *ContactName* and *Phone*. The correct text is displayed in the image below.

Discovery Depth:  Relationship discovery will override the automatic discovery depth. Set discovery depth to zero to define all relationships manually.

Denormalization Field Map controls inclusion of master fields into the detail objects. Mappings start with the header line. Parent field names that must be included into the child object are listed one field per line following the map header. Use square brackets around the names with spaces.

Format of denormalization field map header line : `schema.ChildTableName => schema.ParentTableName`

Relationship Discovery allows specifying any foreign key relationships between child and parent tables that are not explicitly defined in the database. Use syntax `foreign key schema.table_name(field 1[, fieldN]) references schema.table_name(field 1, [fieldN])` to define the relationships.

Denormalization Field Map: Relationship Discovery:

```
dbo.Products => dbo.Suppliers
ContactName
Phone
```

Now, generate the application.

When it finishes, navigate to the *Products* page. You can see that the fields are listed under Reference Information for each record.

Home > Categories > Products

## Products

Please review products information below. Click Edit to change this record, click Delete to delete the record, or click Cancel/Close to return back.

New Products Actions Report View: Review Products

Edit Delete Close

### Products

These are the fields of the products record that can be edited.

Product Name	Aniseed Syrup
Supplier Company Name	Exotic Liquids
Category Name	Condiments
Quantity Per Unit	12 - 550 ml bottles
Unit Price	\$10.00
Units In Stock	13
Units On Order	70
Reorder Level	25
Discontinued	No

### Reference Information

Additional details about products are provided in the reference information section.

Supplier Contact Name	Charlotte Cooper
Supplier Phone	(171) 555-2222

Edit Delete Close

## Relationship Discovery

These may dramatically change the generation of your application.

Let's put in a virtual foreign key into *Products* from the *Suppliers* table. This will insert a reference to the *SupplierID* field in the Products page. The proper text is shown in the picture below.

Discovery Depth: 3 Relationship discovery will override the automatic discovery depth. Set discovery depth to zero to define all relationships manually.

Denormalization Field Map controls inclusion of master fields into the detail objects. Mappings start with the header line. Parent field names that must be included into the child object are listed one field per line following the map header. Use square brackets around the names with spaces.

Format of denormalization field map header line : `schema.ChildTableName => schema.ParentTableName`

Relationship Discovery allows specifying any foreign key relationships between child and parent tables that are not explicitly defined in the database. Use syntax `foreign key schema.table_name(field1[, fieldN]) references schema.table_name(field1[, fieldN])` to define the relationships.

Denormalization Field Map: Relationship Discovery:

```
foreign key dbo.Products(SupplierID)
references dbo.Suppliers(SupplierID)
```

Now, generate the application.

If you navigate to the *Products* table, you can see a foreign key reference to *SupplierID* in each of the products.

Home > Categories > Products

## Products

This is a list of products.

Product Name	Supplier Company Name	Category Name	Quantity Per Unit	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	Discontinued
Chai	Exotic Liquids	Beverages	10 boxes x 20 bags	\$18.00	39	0	10	No
Chang	Exotic Liquids	Beverages	24 - 12 oz bottles	\$19.00	17	40	25	No
Aniseed Syrup	Exotic Liquids	Condiments	12 - 550 ml bottles	\$10.00	13	70	25	No
Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	New Orleans Cajun Delights	Condiments	48 - 6 oz jars	\$22.00	53	0	0	No
Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	New Orleans Cajun Delights	Condiments	36 boxes	\$21.35	0	0	0	Yes
Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	Grandma Kelly's Homestead	Condiments	12 - 8 oz jars	\$25.00	120	0	25	No
Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears	Grandma Kelly's Homestead	Produce	12 - 1 lb pkgs.	\$30.00	15	0	10	No
Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	Grandma Kelly's Homestead	Condiments	12 - 12 oz jars	\$40.00	6	0	0	No
Mishi Kobe Niku	Tokyo Traders	Meat/Poultry	18 - 500 g pkgs.	\$97.00	29	0	0	Yes
Ikura	Tokyo Traders	Seafood	12 - 200 ml jars	\$31.00	31	0	0	No

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Items per page: 10, 15, 20, 25 | Showing 1-10 of 77 items | Refresh

If the key already exists in the application, then specifying a virtual foreign key will have no effect.

## System Fields

System fields are present in the database to help external processes and applications manage and manipulate the data. These fields should not be visible to end users and business logic of the generated application.

When listed under *System Fields*, it will be excluded from the application design.

Discovery Depth:  
 Relationship discovery will override the automatic discovery depth. Set discovery depth to zero to define all relationships manually.

Denormalization Field Map controls inclusion of master fields into the detail objects. Mappings start with the header line. Parent field names that must be included into the child object are listed one field per line following the map header. Use square brackets around the names with spaces.

Format of denormalization field map header line : `schema.ChildTableName => schema.ParentTableName`

Relationship Discovery allows specifying any foreign key relationships between child and parent tables that are not explicitly defined in the database. Use syntax `foreign key schema.table_name(field1[, fieldN]) references schema.table_name(field1[, fieldN])` to define the relationships.

Denormalization Field Map: Relationship Discovery:

Specify an optional [regular expression](#) that will be applied to all automatically generated labels to create user-friendly labels based on combinations of table and/or field names. For example, if your tables start with a prefix then the prefix can be removed by entering `^\w+?(?'\text'.+)$` expression.

Label Format Expression:

Specify optional lists of table fields that are not generally available to application end-users through user interface forms. Such fields are often referred as *system* and *hidden* and are typically used to log data access operations and conditions. *Hidden* fields travel from the server to the client and back. *System* fields are never retrieved from the database. Provide user-friendly custom labels for physical names of schemas (synonyms), tables and fields.

System Fields (one per line **FieldName**): Hidden Fields (one per line **FieldName**): Custom Labels (one per line **PhysicalName=LabelText**):

rowguid

## Hidden Fields

Hidden fields are used to describe data in multiple table rows, such as *Modified By* and *Modified On*. These fields can be hidden from the user interface.

Merely type in the name of the field in the *Hidden Fields* list, and it will not be visible to the end user of the application.

Discovery Depth:  
 Relationship discovery will override the automatic discovery depth. Set discovery depth to *zero* to define all relationships manually.

Denormalization Field Map controls inclusion of master fields into the detail objects. Mappings start with the header line. Parent field names that must be included into the child object are listed one field per line following the map header. Use square brackets around the names with spaces.  
Format of denormalization field map header line : *schema.ChildTableName => schema.ParentTableName*

Relationship Discovery allows specifying any foreign key relationships between child and parent tables that are not explicitly defined in the database. Use syntax *foreign key schema.table\_name(field 1[, fieldN]) references schema.table\_name(field 1,[ fieldN])* to define the relationships.

Denormalization Field Map: Relationship Discovery:

Specify an optional [regular expression](#) that will be applied to all automatically generated labels to create user-friendly labels based on combinations of table and/or field names. For example, if your tables start with a prefix then the prefix can be removed by entering `^\w+?(?'Text'.+)$` expression.

Label Format Expression:

Specify optional lists of table fields that are not generally available to application end-users through user interface forms. Such fields are often referred as *system* and *hidden* and are typically used to log data access operations and conditions. *Hidden* fields travel from the server to the client and back. *System* fields are never retrieved from the database. Provide user-friendly custom labels for physical names of schemas (synonyms), tables and fields.

System Fields (one per line **FieldName**): Hidden Fields (one per line **FieldName**): Custom Labels (one per line **PhysicalName=LabelText**):

Modified On

## Custom Labels

This allows creation of user-friendly labels for tables and fields. These defined custom labels do not affect the physical source code files and object identifiers, which remain the same as defined in the database.

In this example, let's change the fields *TitleOfCourtesy* to *Salutation*, *Employees* to *Workers*, *Reports to Last Name* to *Manager*, and *PhotoPath* to *Path to Image File*.

Specify optional lists of table fields that are not generally available to application end-users through user interface forms. Such fields are often referred as *system* and *hidden* and are typically used to log data access operations and conditions. *Hidden* fields travel from the server to the client and back. *System* fields are never retrieved from the database. Provide user-friendly custom labels for physical names of schemas (synonyms), tables and fields.

System Fields (one per line **FieldName**): Hidden Fields (one per line **FieldName**): Custom Labels (one per line **PhysicalName=LabelText**):

Employees=Workers  
TitleOfCourtesy=Salutation  
ReportsToLastName=Manager  
PhotoPath=Path to Image File

Regenerate the application. When you generate the application again, you can see that *Employees* page is now called *Workers* page. The field *Title Of Courtesy* has been renamed to *Salutation*. *Reports To Last Name* is now *Manager*, and *Photo Path* is now *Path to Image File*.

Home > Workers



## Workers

Please review workers information below. Click Edit to change this record, click Delete to delete the record, or click Cancel/Close to return back.

[New Workers](#) | **Actions** | **Report** | View: **Review Workers**

### Workers

These are the fields of the workers record that can be edited.

Last Name	King
First Name	Robert
Title	Sales Representative
Salutation	Mr.
Birth Date	5/29/1960
Hire Date	1/2/1994
Address	Edgeham Hollow Winchester Way
City	London
Region	N/A
Postal Code	RG1 9SP
Country	UK
Home Phone	(71) 555-5598
Extension	465
Photo	
Notes	Robert King served in the Peace Corps and traveled extensively before completing his degree in English at the University of Michigan in 1992, the year he joined the company. After completing a course entitled "Selling in Europe," he was transferred to the London office in March 1993.
Manager	Buchanan 
Path to Image File	<a href="http://accweb/emmployees/davolio.bmp">http://accweb/emmployees/davolio.bmp</a>