

The Power of VIEWs and the New ViewManager

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Overview

- What are VIEWs?
 - How can they help me?
 - How do I use them?
- What is the ViewManager?
 - Where does it fit?
 - How do I use it?
- MHView Template

VIEWs

- What is a VIEW?
 - A “VIEW” is an abstraction of a file or group of files.
 - It enables complex file access, keeping the details hidden.
 - It’s helpful, even for one file.
 - It’s a huge timesaver for multiple related files.

Declaring VIEWS

- Required
 - Primary File
- Optional
 - Projected Fields
 - Related Files (with projected fields)
 - Filter
 - Order

Examples of VIEWS

```
ViewCustomer    VIEW(Customer).  
ViewCusInv      VIEW(Customer)  
                JOIN(Inv:CusKey, Cus:No)  
                PROJECT(Inv:Date)  
...  
ViewInvCus      VIEW(Invoice)  
                JOIN(Cus:NoKey, Inv:CusNo)  
                PROJECT(Cus:Name)  
...
```

Filters

- Controls which records are retrieved.
- Uses keys in primary file, if possible.
 - Consider changing your primary file to make use of this feature. VIEWS can be constructed starting with any file in the schema.

Examples of Filters

- Examples
 - Within VIEW Structure
`FILTER('Inv:Date = TODAY()')`
 - Run-time Property Assignment
`View(PROP:Filter) = 'Inv:Date = TODAY()'`
 - All variables and functions must be bound.
-

Orders

- Controls the sequence in which records are retrieved.
 - Uses fields from any file in the VIEW.
 - Uses keys from the primary file, if possible.
 - Non-keyed orders are processed in memory.
 - Can be slow, if you're not careful.
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Examples of Orders

- Examples
 - Within VIEW Structure
`ORDER('+Cus:Name,-Inv:Date')`
 - Run-time Property Assignment
`View(PROP:Order) = '+Cus:Name,-Inv:Date'`
 - Fields or expressions may be used.
 - All fields and functions must be bound.
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Turning VIEWS Inside-Out

- Most of the time, views can be started with any file as the primary file.
- Determine which file contains the best keys for the Filter and Order settings, make it the primary file, then reattach the other files.
- Use a Filter to prevent unwanted records. (Be aware of the “forced primary record”.)

Inside-Out Example

```
View      VIEW(Customer)
          JOIN (Inv:CusKey, Cus:No)
          PROJECT (Inv:No)
          PROJECT (Inv:Date)
          JOIN (Itm:InvKey, Inv:No)
          PROJECT (Itm:PrdNo)
          . . .
View      VIEW(Invoice)
          JOIN (Cus:NoKey, Inv:CusNo)
          PROJECT (Cus:Name)
          .
          JOIN (Itm:InvKey, Inv:No)
          PROJECT (Itm:PrdNo)
          . . .
```

Saving Time with VIEWS

- Much hand coded file access can be prevented with VIEWS.
 - For example:
Count all Customers without any Invoices.
(a.k.a.: Outer Join)

Hand Code

```
SET(Customer)
LOOP
  NEXT(Customer); IF ERRORCODE() THEN BREAK.
  CLEAR(Inv:Record,-1)
  Inv:CusNo = Cus:No
  SET(Inv:CusKey, Inv:CusKey)
  NEXT(Invoice)
  IF NOT ERRORCODE() AND Inv:CusNo = Cus:No
    Count# += 1
  END
END
```

View Code

```
View      VIEW(Customer), FILTER(Inv:Date=0)
          JOIN(Inv:CusKey, Cus:No)
          PROJECT(Inv:Date)

OPEN(View)
LOOP
  NEXT(View); IF ERRORCODE() THEN BREAK.
  Count# += 1
END
CLOSE(View)
```

VIEW Summary

- Views allow you to access one or more related files.
- You can restrict which records are processed with a Filter.
- You can control the sequence with an order.
- You can turn them inside-out.
- You can save yourself time.

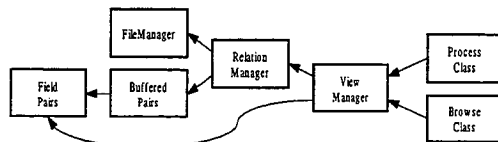
ViewManager Class

Everything you ever wanted!
(and a little bit more)

ViewManager

- What is it?
 - New CLASS in Clarion 4's ABC Templates.
 - Handles details of complex view manipulation.
 - Probably overkill if you are hand-coding
(unless a template is writing the code for you).
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Where does it fit?



What does it do?

- Handles multiple "Sort Orders"
 - Think of different tabs on a Browse
 - Handles Order clause for each Sort Order.
 - Handles Filter clause for each Sort Order.
 - Validate Records (virtual function applied externally after the regular Filter).
 - Primes fields for new records.
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How do you use it?

- Instantiate the class in your data area.
 - Initialize the object.
 - Add one or more Sort Orders
 - Specify additional order fields.
 - Specify one or more prioritized filters (for ranges, miscellaneous filters, etc.)
 - Process the records
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This Is Hard!!!

- It's probably overkill, if you are hand-coding your view operations.
 - The class interface is as awkward as manual file access statements.
 - The class's primary purpose is to enable Browse and Process templates to share common code.
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How can we use it?

- Hand coding is possible, but difficult.
 - The Process procedure template is useful, but sometimes is overkill.
 - An extension template can be written to hide the complexity, providing us with a gentle programming interface.
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MHView Template

VIEWS for the rest of us.

MHView Template

- Add it to any type of Procedure
 - Source (with mhSourceFiles)
 - Browse
 - Process
 - Window
-

MHView - Template Settings

- File schematic (in the Files window).
 - Name (in case you have more than one)
 - Filter
 - Range Limits
 - Additional Field Pairs
 - Order
-

MHView - Code Algorithm

- Call the "Open" routine
 - Process the View
 - Call the "Close" routine
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MHView - Sample Code

```
DO OpenView
LOOP
  NEXT(View); IF ERRORCODE() THEN BREAK.
  !DO Something
END
DO CloseView
```

Where can you get it?

- It's FREE!!!
 - Surf to www.BoxsoftDevelopment.com
 - Go to the Download area
 - Look for MHTPL*.ZIP
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Conclusion

- VIEWs
 - The VIEW structure enables you to perform complex file access operations with minimal code.
 - It will exclude unwanted records, and sort the results into any desired sequence.
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Conclusion

- ViewManager Class
 - Extends the power of the Views by adding multiple sort orders, stacked filters, and field priming.
 - MHView Template
 - Enables programmers to access the power of VIEWs and the ViewManager in their own code.
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