**The Naked Functions programming model**

An application written according to the Naked Functions programming model consists of:

* [Domain Types](#_Domain_Types)
* [Functions](#_Functions)

# Domain Types

Domain types are the entities of the system, such as Customer, Product and Order. Instances of these types are displayed on the user interface, and, *typicially* they are persisted to the database, though it is also possible to have ‘View Model’ domain types, that are displayed but not persisted.

Domain types in Naked Functions have some similarities to the concept of domain objects in the Naked Objects programming mode. They have properties that may hold basic value types (such as number, string, or date), references to other domain types, or collections of domain types. However, there are two important differences:

* Domain Types in the Naked Functions programming model do not have any methods. The only behaviour built into the types is in the type constructors.
* They are immutable.

## Implementation of types

As C# continues to expand its Functional Programming (FP) capabilities, it is possible that future version of Naked Functions will support, indeed encourage, the use of Records as the mechanism for defining types.

Similarly, at present, Entity Framework cannot persist immutable objects - although this might well be supported in a future version.

Therefore, to achieve the required programming pattern or working with immutable type the following principles apply:

* All domain types are defined as C# interfaces, where each interface defines only properties, and where each property is read-only (has only a getter).
* Each domain type interface is implemented by a class, wherein all persisted properties have both a getter and setter. In addition, each class has one or more constructors, defining parameters such than an instance may be created with all properties set up.
* Application functions deal only with the domain interfaces (as their parameters, or returned results), never with the classes directly. This principle should be enforced by build-time rules, for example by ensuring that all the domain type interfaces are defined in a xxx.api namespace, and domain classes in a xxx.impl namespace.

## Creating a new instance of a type

New instances are created through ‘factory’ functions, also defined within a xxx.api namespace, where the return type is defined as the interface e.g.:

IProduct CreateNewProduct([params list])

These factory functions delegate entirely to a constructor on the implementing class, but serve to keep the implementing class hidden from the calling code.

**There will be no ‘transient objects’**. However, there may be a requirement to create something that resembles them from the UI, in the form of editable view models. In an ideal world there would be a way to create this view model, automatically, from the object specification, or, alternatively, to allow the viewmodel to inherit from the persistent object.

## Updating existing instances

Since domain types are *deliberately* (from the application programming perspective) immutable, existing instances cannot be updated directly. So instead, a new instance is created as a copy of an existing instance. Naked Functions provides an easy-to-use helper function - With - to do this, which may be called as an extension method on an existing instance. In the following example, p is an existing instance of an implementation of the domain type IProduct, and the following code will create a new instance *of exactly the same class as* p, with all properties copied from p except for the Description property, which has a new value :

p.With(x => x.Description, "New description");

How the newly created instance is related to the original one for the purposes of persisting the update in the database, is described under Actions below.

# Functions

In the Naked Functions programming model, all application behaviour is defined as static functions.

From a programming perspective, all functions in the domain code must be side effect free. The implementation of side effects - such as outputting information to the user-interface, or updating the database – is provided by the framework, not by the application programmer.

Similarly, functions must derive their returned result solely from the sources provided as function parameters.

Functions may call other functions that adhere to the same principles.

Where a function is intended to be invoked by a user, it is known as an ‘action’.

In addition to actions there are a number of other specific forms of function that are recognised by the framework: functions that provide behaviour associated with specific actions (for example to validate an input parameter at the user interface), and functions associated with specific instances of domain types (for example to define the title to display on the UI for that instance).

## Registration of actions

All functions intended as user actions must be registered via NakedObjectsRunSettings in the run project, in order to be introspected at start-up time.

Currently, C# requires that static functions must be defined on a class, and so the Functions property on NakedObjectsRunSettings returns a list of types, and all static functions on those types, which follow the programming model conventions for actions (as described below), are interpreted as actions. Thus:

private static Type[] Functions {

get { return new Type[] {typeof(ProductFunctions), typeof(CustomerFunctions), typeof(MenuFunctions)}; }

}

Registers all static functions on three classes as user actions. We may infer from the naming that the first two of these define actions contributed to Products and Customers respectively, and the third provides menu actions. However:

* What determines that an action is a menu action is the fact that the action (or, more precisely, the static class defining the action) is used to create a menu within the MainMenus method on NakedObjectsRunSettings.

And for all other actions registered via Functions:

* The domain type(s) that an action is contributed to is determined by the type of its first parameter.

## Menu actions and type actions

Menu actions are invoked by the user from the main menus defined on the home screen. Such actions are most commonly used to create new instances of types, or to retrieve existing instances.

## Type actions

Type actions are invoked in the context of a specific instance of a type, or collection of instances, and are displayed to the user in a form that suggests that they form a part of that instance or collection. (They may the thought of as broadly equivalent to ‘object actions’ in the Naked Objects programming model).

Any public function that has been registered with the framework and is not a menu function will be interpreted as a type action. The first parameter must be a domain type - and the action will be contributed to all instances of that type. (That first parameter is sometimes called the ‘contributee’). The framework will provide the instance when the action is called. The first parameter in any function defining type action will not be rendered in the action dialog provided to the user.

(It is also possible to use the C# keyword this, in front of the first parameter, such that the action may also be invoked programmatically as an *extension method.*)

TODO: query-contributed actions

## Other injected parameters

In addition to the first parameter on a type-action, the framework may also provide (or ‘inject’) certain, other parameter values automatically. Such parameters must be annotated with the [Injected] attribute, and must be of a type that the framework knows how to provide.

[Stef: although in the current prototype, the IQueryable<T> parameter is injects automatically, certain other examples must be explicit, so I am coming around to the view that we should require all injected parameters, including IQueryables, to be explicitly annotated with [Injected]. This does not include the first parameter in a type action, which we deem to be the ‘contributee’ rather than injected as such.]

A common example of this is a parameter of type IQueryable<T>, which then allows the body of the function to read selected instances of type T from the database.

Other recognised types that can be injected are:

* **Guid**. By default, the framework will call new Guid() and inject that value, but an alternative implementation may be registered via Unity.config for testing or other reasons.
* **DateTime**. By default, the framework will call DateTime.Now and inject that value, but an alternative implementation may be registered via Unity.config for testing or other reasons.
* **Random** **numbers**. Any Integer parameter marked up with [Injected] will be provided as a random number between 0 and MaxValue.
* **Principal**. Any IPrincipal parameter marked up with [Injected] will be provided with the Principal representing the current user.

In the following example:

public static List<Order> FindOrders(Product p, [Injected] IQueryable<Order> orders, DateTime fromDate)

the first parameter is the instance from which the action has been invoked; the second is provided by the framework; the third requires a user-entered value. So the action FindOrders will be contributed to all instances of type Product, and when invoked will render a dialog in the UI, requesting a single value of type DateTime to be entered.

## Returned values

All actions must return a value matching one of the following patterns:

DomainType or IQueryable<DomainType> - the action will display the object or IQueryable of objects (note that other enumerables, such as List, will not work as display types). All actions matching this pattern are assumed to be side-effect free - no changes will be persisted. and will be invoked from the UI using the Http GET method.

(DomainType//IQueryable<DomainType>, string) – behaviour as above, but with the string treated as a user message (equivalent to Container.InformUser under NOPM).

(DomainType/IQueryable<DomainType>, DomainType/Enumerable<DomainType>), - the first field in the tuple defines object(s) to be displayed; the second defines objects that are to be updated in the database (such objects are modified copies of retrieved objects, with the same ID), and/or new objects to be persisted (these have empty/default ID field(s)). Note that the contents of the two fields may be the same, but do not need to be the same object, or the same type. Any action returning a Tuple where the second field is other than a string, is deemed *not* to be side-effect free and will therefore be invoked from the UI via the Http POST method.

(DomainType/IQueryable<DomainType>, DomainType/Enumerable<DomainType>),string) - as above but with a message to display to the user.

The NakedFunctionsProgrammingModel defines helper methods for returning the correct type. The use of these is encouraged, to provide clear intentionality. The helper functions may be easily accessed by declaring a ‘static using’ on the file:

using static NakedFunctions.Result

examples using the helpers:

return Display(EmployeeFunctions.ColleaguesInSameDept(me, edhs), null);

return DisplayAndPersist(p.With(x => x.MiddleName, newName));

return DisplayAndPersistDifferentItems(p, new PersonPhone(p.BusinessEntityID, p, type, type.PhoneNumberTypeID, phoneNumber));

## Complementary functions

Equivalents to all complementary functions in the NOF programming model. In all cases the first parameter must be the ‘contributee’ - even if it is not used within the function. In addition to parameters defined in the NO model, complementary functions may take additional parameters injected by the framework.

## Other recognised functions

### Title

For a functional domain type to have a title there needs to be a registered function, named Title, with a single parameter of the domain type, and returning a string. The Title function may explicitly delegate to a more general Title function for a supertype, but there is no automated ‘walking the hierarchy’.

### LifeCycle methods

The Naked Functions programming model supports lifecycle functions broadly equivalent to the Persisting, Persisted, Updating, Updated instance methods in the Naked Objects programming model. (It does not support Created, since there are no transient objects, and certain other lifecycle methods are still to be decided.)

For the Persisting, Persisted, Updating, Updated the functions take the domain type as the first parameter and may optionally take additional parameters injected by the framework. Since Persisting, and Updating may ‘modify’ the instance, they always return a new instance of the same type and this is swapped for the existing one by the framework. Updated and Persisted may not ‘modify’ the instance, but will typically generate or ‘update’ other instances. They therefore return a single domain type instance, or collection of instances, and this is interpreted by the framework as a list of instances to be persisted or updated (according to whether they have Id values or not) - this is equivalent to the 2nd value in a Tuple returned by an Action. *The programmer should take care not to return the object on which the Updated or Persisted method is called, or a copy thereof, as this could result in an infinite loop (though in practice the framework will throw an error if it detects an excessive depth of calls).*

### ViewModels

View models will either implement a new version of IViewModel, with no method definitions.

They will have a constructor that takes all properties, like any domain type.

They will have recognised static functions, equivalent to old PopulateUsingKeys and DeriveKeys, the former of which will be able to take injected parameters, such that e.g. objects could be retrieved from queryables, based on keys.