

# AAMO Framework Developer Guide

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License **Creative Commons Notice** Overview Basic structure of an AAMO application What is necessary to develop AAMO apps About the Lua language How to create a new AAMO project Creating an Android Project Creating an iOS project Internationalization and Localization Screen definition file UI **MENU Events Functions** LABEL **Events Functions TEXTBOX Events Functions BUTTON Events Functions CHECKBOX Events Functions** LISTBOX **Events Functions WEBBOX Events Functions IMAGEBOX Events Functions** Application Programming Interface <u>addListBoxOption</u> clearListBox close closeDatabase <u>eof</u> execSQL **exitScreen** getCheckBox <u>getCurrentScreenId</u> <u>getError</u> <u>getGlobalParameter</u> <u>qetLabelText</u> <u>getLocalizedText</u> <u>getTextField</u>

loadScreen



<u>log</u> nav

navigateTo

next

**OpenDatabase** 

query

setCheckBox

setGlobalParameter

setLabelText

<u>setTextField</u>

<u>showMenu</u>

<u>showMessage</u>

showScreen

**Databases** 

**Database messages** 

# **Overview**

"Aamo" means "moon" in the language of the Xavante Indians.

AAMO The framework is a platform for creating applications for mobile devices, such as those based on Android (Google) or iOS (Apple).

With AAMO, you create your application in a fast and simple fashion, using non verbose language, and can execute it immediately on many mobile platforms.

An AAMO application consists of XML files that describe the screens and their controls (UI), and optionally files containing source code in Lua. Lua is a modern programming language, designed to run "embedded" (within other software), small, fast and complete. Moreover, it is used by many frameworks and products worldwide.

# Basic structure of an AAMO application

The simplest application is composed only by a single XML file. Let's create a "Hello World" using the AAMO. To begin, create a text file and save it as: "ul.xml." Then type the following contents:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ui>
   <version>0.3</version>
   <uiid>1</uiid>
    <title>Teste AAMO</title>
    <element>
        <id>1</id>
        <type>2</type>
        <percentTop>0</percentTop>
        <percentLeft>0</percentLeft>
        <percentWidth>20</percentWidth>
        <percentHeight>10</percentHeight>
        <text>Name</text>
    </element>
    <element>
        <id>2</id>
        <type>1</type>
        <percentTop>0</percentTop>
        <percentLeft>21</percentLeft>
        <percentWidth>35</percentWidth>
        <percentHeight>10</percentHeight>
    </element>
    <element>
        <id>3</id>
        <type>3</type>
        <percentTop>20</percentTop>
        <percentLeft>40</percentLeft>
        <percentWidth>20</percentWidth>
        <percentHeight>10</percentHeight>
        <text>Ok</text>
        <onClickScript>lua::aamo.showMessage("Hello " .. aamo.getTextField(2))</onClickScript>
    </element>
</ui>
```

When executed, this application displays the following screen:





You can run it on any device for which the AAMO framework is available. Currently, only works on Android and iOS (iPad, iPhone and iPod touch).

(see the chapter on installation to run this application on the device of your choice)

Let us understand it's structure. To begin, you must understand the "language" of AAMO, ie the framework's concepts..

#### Application

An application AAMO is a set of text files, all contained in the "app" folder (Android: "/ assets / app" in iOS is the group "app").

An application can be composed of one or more screens (XML files), zero or more event handling files (files "\*. lua"), zero or more schema files database (in XML) and zero or more translation files ("properties").

An application AAMO is completely portable between platforms, simply copy the contents of the "app". It is not necessary to change the application to run it on Android or iOS.

#### Screen

For AAMO everything the user sees in the "display" device at any given time is a "screen". No more complicated names for simple things ("View", "Activity" etc). An application can have one or more screens. To be executed by AAMO, an application must have at least one screen.



The screen has an identifier (<uuid> 1 </ uuid>) and must be named "ui.xml". Moreover, it is loaded automatically by AAMO.

Other screens can be numbered from 2 "ui\_2.xml", "ui\_3.xml" etc.. The display number must appear on the tag "<uuid>" and the file name, for example, the file "ui\_2.xml" must have a tag "<uuid> 2 </ uuid>".

#### Control

A screen can have one or more controls. A control is a visual element for user interaction. Currently there are seven types of controls:

- TEXTBOX (type 1): field for entering text;
- LABEL (type 2): a label;
- BUTTON (type 3): a touchable button;
- CHECKBOX (type 4): a binary option box;
- LISTBOX (type 5): a list of selectable items;
- WebBox (type 6): mini-web browser;
- IMAGEBOX (type 7): to display touchable images;

A control is identified by its "id", which is a sequential number (starting from 1). There can't be two controls with the same "id" on the same screen.

#### **Events and treatment**

AAMO is based on events. The code in your application runs as a result of an events happening. To deal with the events there are two ways: 1) you write the handling code within the XML file, or 2) you write event handling file (with the "lua" extension).

# Analyzing the structure of the sample application

The small sample application will allow us to understand AAMO structure. To begin with, let's analyze the elements of screen definition tag (<ui>):

```
<ui>
<version>0.3</version>
<uiid>1</uiid>
<title>AAMO Test</title>
```

We are defining a screen, which is loaded automatically at the beginning of the application (uuid = 1). The tag "VERSION" indicates what is the minimum version of AAMO to run this application, and the tag "<uuid>" indicates the number of the screen, which must appear in the file name. For the first screen, this is not true because the name must be: "ui.xml." For other screens, their number must come after a character "\_", eg "ui\_2.xml."

There are more elements that can be set on the screen, such as event handlers, menu background color, but we'll leave for later.

The controls are declared with the tag "<element>", identified by the "id" and type subelements of the control definition. We also need to configure their placement and size. For example:



```
<percentWidth>20</percentWidth>
  <percentHeight>10</percentHeight>
  <text>Name</text>
</element>
```

Here we declare a "LABEL" control (type 2), and indicate its content ("<text> Name </ text>"). However, the main properties are:

- "PercentTop" position relative to the top of the screen;
- "PercentLeft" position relative to the left of the screen;
- "PercentWidth" width, as a percentage of the screen's width;
- "PercentHeight": height, as a percentage of the screen's height;

Everything is defined as a percentage relative to the size of the screen. This ensures that an AAMO app shows proportionally in any type of device, from a smartphone to a tablet. The tags "<percentTop>" and "<percentLeft>" indicate the coordinates of the upper left corner of the control, pointing out that, on mobile devices, the value of the y-axis is zero at the top and grows downward. Thus, the upper left corner is positioned based on the percentage of screen height (percentTop) and the percentage of screen width (percentLeft).

The other two tags indicate the width (percentWidth) and height (percentHeight) control, all based on percentages of the width and height of the device screen.

Some types of controls such as Label and TextBox, have extra properties, such as "<text>", and event handlers:

This is another control type: a BUTTON. Besides the "text" property, it also allows adding an event handler: "onClickScript." When the user touches the button, AAMO will invoke the handling specified in the "onClickScript" property. In this case, is an immediate command:

```
aamo.showMessage ("Hello" .. aamo.getTextField (2))
```

The event handling can consist of immediate commands, which are stored in the XML file itself, or external routines written in Lua. For example, to change the program to use an external routine, just inform its name:



And we would create an external routine called "clicked.lua" with the following contents:

```
aamo.showMessage ("Hello" .. aamo.getTextField (2))
```

What differentiates one from another is the presence of the prefix "lua::" at the beginning of the content of the tag.

# What is necessary to develop AAMO apps

You need to develop the application, embed it within a "cradle" project, and distribute under the rules specific for each platform (Android or iOS).

AAMO uses the concept of "cradle" projects, which are native to each platform. You copy the project (we will show how it should be done) and include your application in the "app" folder. No need to change the code. In fact, you even don't need to know the native languages and environments of each platform.

AAMO is open source and free, so you do not need to buy any license for development and distribution. The only requirement is that you distribute the license file (license.txt ...) that come along with each "cradle" project.

## About the Lua language

This manual does not teach the Lua programming language. If you want to learn it, there are many books and tutorials on the Internet, including:

- http://www.lua.org/about.html;
- http://www.lua.org/manual/5.1;

# How to create a new AAMO project

AAMO is absolutely impartial about the mobile platform. You can develop using Android and then run it using iOS, no problem, and no need to modify your application.

If you use AAMO Editor, you already will have a Java/Swing "cradle", which runs on desktop, so there is no need to download a "cradle" project to develop your application. AAMO Editor is not covered in this manual, so if you're interested, we suggest consulting the appropriate documentation at the sites:

- http://www.aamoframework.org;
- http://www.thecodebakers.org;
- http://code.google.com/p/aamoframework/;

# **Creating an Android Project**

Download the Android cradle project (see: <a href="http://code.google.com/p/aamoframework/">http://code.google.com/p/aamoframework/</a> downloads/list), open "eclipse" (properly configured with the "ADT" plugin), and select "import / general / Existing projects into Workspace ", pointing to the AAMO zip file.

After doing this, you have a copy of the cradle project, with the name and the original AAMO configuration. If you want to make a quick test, it's ok. But if you want to distribute your project, you better change a few things:

1) Rename the application package:

Select your project right, open the "Android Tools" and select "Rename Application Package"; Enter the new package name. Warning: this is the name of your application on Google Play, pay attention!

2) Change the version of its application in AndroidManifest.xml: <manifest xmlns: android = "http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" package = "org.thecodebakers.testeaamo" android: versionCode = "1" android: versionName = "1.0">

In this version (0.3 or 1.0 alpha), AAMO only works with version 2.2 of the Android API. After making the changes, just copy ALL files from your application to the folder "assets / app".

# Creating an iOS project

Download AAMO iOS cradle project (see: <a href="http://code.google.com/p/aamoframework/downloads/list">http://code.google.com/p/aamoframework/downloads/list</a>), and unpack it in the folder of your choice. Open Xcode and open the project



on it. In the "Project Navigator" click twice slowly on the project's root folder (the first, in blue), and change its name.

If you want, select the Target and change the package name, in the "Bundle identifier". Also change the fields "Version" and "Build".

Open the group, "app" and delete all files that are there, then paste your application's files.

# Internationalization and Localization

Internationalization (i18n) is the process of preparing an application to use multiple languages and preferences in accordance with different cultures. Localization (L10n) is the process of adapting an internationalized application to a specific language and culture.

AAMO supports both techniques in a simple and transparent way. First, create the translation files, specifying the language and country. These files are like property files, and have the syntax:

#### <text key> = <translation>

#### Example:

test=Translated test
locmsg=Default message
loclista=Beach
first=First
murl=http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brasil

The XML file screen, and the Lua code can refer to localized text. For example, we can create a LABEL with a localized text:

```
<text>l10n::test</text>
```

Any time AAMO recognizes the prefix "110n" (L + 10 + N) on a property, it will search the text in the active translation file.

The properties that currently accept translation prefix are:

- text: BUTTON, LABEL, TEXTBOX;
- url: WebBox;
- picture: IMAGEBOX;
- option: <menu>;

Within the Lua source code, we can use the "aamo.getLocalizedText ()" function:

#### text = aamo.getLocalizedText ("<text key>")

The default translation file is named:

```
aamol10n.properties
```

This file must always be kept with the other application files, inside the folder "app."

We can create files by language, for example:

aamol10n en.properties;



- aamol10n\_pt.properties;
- aamol10n fr.properties;

Just add the suffix "\_" with the language code based on ISO 639-1 (<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref\_language\_codes.asp">http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref\_language\_codes.asp</a>).

We can also "specialize" the translation, adding the ISO 3166 country code (<a href="http://userpage.chemie.fu-berlin.de/diverse/doc/ISO\_3166.html">http://userpage.chemie.fu-berlin.de/diverse/doc/ISO\_3166.html</a>).

We may have the files:

- aamol10n\_en\_GB.properties;
- aamol10n\_en.properties;
- aamol10n.properties;

AAMO will always try to find the complete file (language and country). If not possible, AAMO will seek the file with appropriate language suffix, and if not found, AAMO will search for the default file (aamol10n.properties). AAMO only looks for the files when it finds translated text referece ("I10n" prefix or aamo.getLocalizedText() function), otherwise, it is not necessary to create translation files.



# Screen definition file

## UI

Every UI file must start with the AAMO tag "<ui>>." The elements of this tag are:

- "menu": defines the screen's menu;
- "version": specifies the AAMO version for which the screen was written;
- "uiid": the identifier of the screen, which should be compatible with your file name;
- "title": currently just a commentl;
- "onLoadScript": screen's load event handling;
- "onEndScript": screen's disposal event handler;
- "onLeaveScript": screen's pause event handler;
- "onBackScript": screen's reactivation event handling;
- "backgroundColor": screen's background color;

You need to understand how AAMO deals with screens. It has a screen "stack" (LIFO). When you load a screen, the previous screen goes down one position on the stack. When a screen is disposed, the previous screen climbs up one position on the stack and gets displayed.

When a screen is loaded, ie did not exist on the stack, its event handling "onLoadScript" is invoked. It will only be invoked again if the screen is disposed from the stack and reloaded again. A disposed screen ceases to exist in memory.

When a screen is disposed, its "onEndScript" event handling is invoked. This occurs for all screens EXCEPT for the first screen (ui.xml). The first screen will NEVER have its "onEndScript" event handling invoked.

The event "onLeaveScript" is executed whenever a screen invokes another. In this case, the original screen goes down one position in the stack and, therefore, it's considered "on pause". Its "onLeaveScript" handling will be invoked.

The event "onBackScript" occurs whenever a screen returns to the top of the stack, unless it is being loaded at this time (recent loaded screens receive the "onLoadScreen" event). If the screen "A" loads the screen "B", then the "onLeaveScript" event occurs on the "A" screen. By disposing the screen "B", and returning to the screen "A", its "onBackScript" event will be invoked.

Note that event handlers are completely optional.

The "backgroundColor" property lets you specify the background color of the screen in hexadecimal HTML code (http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_colornames.asp). For example:

- #000000: black;
- #FFFFFF: white;
- #FF0000: red;
- #00FF00: green;
- #0000FF: blue;

#D3D3D3: light gray;

It is the RGB format (Red, Green, Blue), which specify the amount of red, green and blue for each color. Each two characters specify the amount. See website below:

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_colornames.asp

#### **MENU**

The menu is a kind of control. There can be only one menu per screen. We specify menus inside the "<ui>" tag. For example:

Each "<option>" tag sets the text that appears in the menu. The "onMenuSelected" event handling will be invoked whenever the user tap a menu item. In this example, the file "selected.lua" will be invoked (could also be immediate command: "lua::").

Note that the menu items can be localized too.

There can be only one menu per screen, and it has to be statically defined in the screen file.

To display the menu use the command "aamo.showMenu()". If you are using an Android device, the hardware "menu" button will trigger the menu. However, for compatibility, it is recommended that you created a button on all screens that use menu:

#### **Events**



When the user clicks a menu item, the "onMenuSelected" handling is invoked. AAMO creates two global parameters (see the definition of global parameters ahead):

- "aamo::selectedMenuIndex": contains the selected index (starting from zero);
- "aamo::selectedMenuText": contains the selected text (translated, if applicable);

#### **Functions**

• aamo.showMenu(): invoked when configured to display the menu screen.

#### **LABEL**

A label control is "read only", or just to display information to the user. Its type is 2 and can be defined as follows:

```
<element>
    <id>2 </id>
    <type> 2 </type>
    <percentTop> 10 </percentTop>
    <percentLeft> 0 </percentLeft>
    <percentWidth> 30 </percentHeight>
    <percentHeight> 10 </percentHeight>
    <text> | 10n::test </text>
</element>
```

Note that the "text" property is translated, making the AAMO search the translation of the key "test" in the translation file.

The properties "percentXXX" were explained in the introduction to this manual.

#### **Events**

The LABEL control does not respond to events.

#### **Functions**

- text = aamo.getLabelText (<label id>): returns the contents of the LABEL;
- aamo.setLabelText (<label id>, "<label text>") changes the contents of the LABEL;

#### **TEXTBOX**

A box for entering text. Can be defined as:

```
<element>
    <id>1 </id>
    <type> 1 </type>
    <percentTop> 10 </percentTop>
    <percentLeft> 40 </percentLeft>
    <percentWidth> 40 </percentWidth>
    <percentHeight> 10 </percentHeight>
</element>
```

The TEXTBOX is the control of type 1. We define its content with the tag "text", which can be located.

#### **Events**

The TEXTBOX control does not respond to events.

#### **Functions**

- text = aamo.getTextField (<id of TEXTBOX>): get contents of a TEXTBOX;
- aamo.setTextField (<id of TEXTBOX>, "<Text>") changes the contents of a TEXTBOX;

#### **BUTTON**

It's a button that can be touched by the user. Can be defined this way:

```
<element>
    <id>4 </ id>
    <type> 3 </ type>
    <percentTop> 40 </percentTop>
    <percentLeft> 0 </percentLeft>
    <percentWidth> 20 </percentWidth>
    <percentHeight> 10 </percentHeight>
    <text> Menu </text>
    <onClickScript> lua::aamo.showMenu () </ onClickScript>
</element>
```

Its type number is 3.

#### **Events**



"OnClickScript" invoked when the user touches the button;

#### **Functions**

A BUTTON has no manipulation functions.

## **CHECKBOX**

A checkbox is a box of binary choice (on / off). Its type is 4 and can be defined as follows:

The property "checked" is a binary value: 0 (zero) or 1 (one), meaning, respectively, cleared and marked.

#### **Events**

"OnChangeScript" invoked when the status of the CheckBox changes;

#### **Functions**

- state = aamo.getCheckBox (<CHECKBOX id>): returns 0 (zero) or 1 (one), depending
  on the state of the checkbox (checked or unchecked, respectively);
- aamo.setCheckBox (<CHECKBOX id>, <value>): select or clear the checkbox, depending on the value passed (1 or 0, respectively);

#### LISTBOX

A list of elements that allows the user to select one of them. It is like a menu, but more flexible, as it can be changed dynamically (and you may have more than one Listbox per screen). Its type is 5, and can be defined as follows:



When the user selects an item from the list, "onElementSelected" event handling is invoked two global parameters and are created (see the definition of global parameter below):

- "aamo::selectedIndex": contains the selected index (starting from zero);
- "aamo::SelectedText": contains the selected text;

#### **Events**

 "OnElementSelected": occurs when the user touches an item in the list. You should check the two global parameters to determine which element was selected;

#### **Functions**

- aamo.addListBoxOption (<LISTBOX id>, "<option text>"): adds the specified text to the listbox;
- aamo.clearListBox (<LISTBOX id>): deletes all elements of the listbox;

#### **WEBBOX**

A mini web browser built into the screen. Its type is 6 and can be defined like this:

The parameter "url" indicates that the initial URL to be displayed. Note that it can also be a translation key (I10n::):

```
<url>110n::urlkey</ url>
```

#### **Events**

• Currently WebBox does not respond to events.

#### **Functions**

aamo.navigateTo (<WEBBOX id>, "<url text>"): makes the WebBox navigate
to the specified URL. The url parameter can also be translated, for example:
 aamo.navigateTo (1, "l10n::Murl");

#### **IMAGEBOX**

A box to display images. Its type is 7 and can be define like this:

ImageBox has two specific properties:

- picture: the image file name or translation keyword (can be localized);
- stretch: if 1 (one) the image is stretched to cover IMAGEBOX. If 0 (zero) the image appears in its normal proportion;

#### **Events**

"OnClickScript": if you touch the image, this treatment is invoked;

#### **Functions**

 aamo.setPicture (<IMAGEBOX id>, "<filename>"): changes the image being displayed by IMAGEBOX.

# **Application Programming Interface**

AAMO provides several functions for use within the Lua source code.

As already mentioned, the event handling source code can be immediate, within the event-handling tags (prefix "lua::"), or inside an external file, with the "lua" extension.

If there is error in Lua commands processing (immediate or external), error messages are displayed on the console of the native project. With AAMO Editor you can run and debug the Lua code using the IDE.

All API functions begin with the prefix "aamo.". We will present the list in alphabetical order.

# addListBoxOption

 aamo.addListBoxOption (<LISTBOX id>, "<text>"): adds the specified text to the listbox;

#### clearListBox

• aamo.clearListBox (<LISTBOX id>): deletes all elements of the listbox;

#### close

aamo.close ("query name"): Closes the database query;

#### closeDatabase

 aamo.closeDatabase ("<database name>"): Closes a database that was opened (or created). Can be used when the screen is paused, to save resources;

#### eof

 aamo.eof state = ("query name"): returns the Boolean value "True" if there are no more records returned by the specified query. You must provide the query's name;



#### execSQL

 aamo.execSQL (<SQL text>, <SQL parameters>): executes the specified update query using the provided parameters. example:

```
aamo.execSQL ("insert into contact (id, name, address, email)
values (?,?,?,?)"
NULL, aamo.getTextField (4),
aamo.getTextField (6),
aamo.getTextField (2))
```

#### exitScreen

aamo.exitScreen (): disposes the current screen from the stack;

The current screen will be disposed from the stack (and memory). Before that, the screen's "onEndScript" event handler will be invoked. The previous screen (in the stack) will be displayed, and its "onBackScript" event handler is executed.

However, if the current screen is the first screen, the command "exitScreen" will not do nothing.

#### getCheckBox

state = aamo.getCheckBox (<CHECKBOX id>): returns 0 (zero) or 1 (one), depending
on the state of the checkbox (checked or unchecked, respectively);

# getCurrentScreenId

id = aamo.getCurrentScreenId (): returns the identifier of the current screen;

#### getError

• errorcode = aamo.getError (): returns the last AAMO error code;

AAMO Currently reports the following error codes:

- 10: Missing Parameter;
- 11: File not found:
- 12: Null value;
- 100: translation File not found;

### getGlobalParameter

 <object> aamo.getGlobalParameter ("<name>"): returns the value of the parameter or nil if it does not exist;

Global parameters are kept in a dictionary and are available to all screens. You can create Text, Number or Boolean parameters.

#### getLabelText

text = aamo.getLabelText (<LABEL id>): returns the contents of the LABEL;

## getLocalizedText

• text = aamo.getLocalizedText("<key>"): searches for the key in the translation file and returns its translated text. Do not use the prefix "I10n ::" in the key parameter;

# getTextField

text = aamo.getTextField (<TEXTBOX id>): get TEXTBOX contents;

#### **loadScreen**

aamo.loadScreen (<SCREEN id>): loads a screen in the stack (and displays it);

Whether the screen is already on the stack or not, a new screen will be loaded. Its "onLoadScript" event handler will be invoked. In the previous screen the "onLeaveScript" event handler will be invoked. The new screen is considered the current screen and its controls and events available to the user.

# log

aamo.log ("<text>") writes a message on the device's log;

# navigateTo

aamo.navigateTo (<WEBBOX id>, "<url>") makes the WebBox navigate to the specified url. Can also be a translation key, for example:

 aamo.navigateTo (1, "l10n::Murl");



#### next

<Table Lua> = aamo.next("query name"): returns next record of the named query. This
command should be used only after an "aamo.query()" command. The result is a table
of numbers and strings with the fields contents of the record (Strings only). Before
using the fields check the "aamo.eof()" funcion;

In this version, due to deficiencies in access to the SQLite Android 2.2, the field values are returned in String format.

# **OpenDatabase**

 aamo.openDatabase ("<database name>"): Opens the database whose name is in the file "app/db/bd.xml" (inside <name> tag);

In this version of AAMO only a single database can be opened. In fact, there can be only a single database at all (bd.xml file inside the "app/bd" subfolder). The database is defined according to the XML file. See more database chapter.

#### query

• <Table Lua> = aamo.query("query name", "<SQL select> ", "<parameters>"): creates a new query and returns the fields of the first record as a Lua table. Example:

```
aamo.query cursor = ("query" "select * from contact where id =?", id)
```

Read more about databases in the database chapter.

#### setCheckBox

 aamo.setCheckBox (<CHECKBOX id>, <value>): select or clear the checkbox, depending on the value passed (1 or 0, respectively);

#### setGlobalParameter

• aamo.setGlobalParameter ("<name>" <content>): add a global parameter with the given name and content, which can be: text, number or boolean. If the parameter already exists, then its contents is changed;



A global parameter can be used to store information to be shared across the application. AAMO itself makes use of global parameters to indicate elements of the list or menu selected. If there is already a parameter with the given name, its value will be replaced by new content informed.

#### setLabelText

aamo.setLabelText (<LABEL id>, "text") changes the contents of the LABEL;

#### setPicture

 aamo.setPicture (<IMAGEBOX id> "image file name") loads the image shown on imagebox. Note that the file must be inside the "app" folder. Example: aamo.setPicture (1, "teste.png");

Image file name can be a translation key. Example:
aamo.setPicture(5,"110n::banner")

#### setTextField

• aamo.setTextField (<TEXTBOX id>, "<Text>") changes the contents of a TEXTBOX;

# showMenu

• aamo.showMenu (): displays the screen's menu;

#### showMessage

• aamo.showMessage ("<message text>") displays a message dialog to the user;

#### showScreen

 aamo.showScreen (<Screen id>): check if there is already a screen with that number on the stack, then promote it to be the current screen. If not, load a new version of the screen;

This command disposes all the screens between the current screen and the desired screen by invoking the events:



- "OnEndScript" discharged for each screen; "OnBackScript": only the desired display;

# **Databases**

AAMO allows you to create and access SQLite databases in a fully transparent and platform independent way. Both platforms served by AAMO (Android and iOS) let you use SQLite databases, that's why we use it.

In this version there are some limitations:

- 1. Only a single database can be declared;
- 2. Only one database can be opened;
- 3. The query will only return the string values of the fields, even numeric ones;

To use a database is necessary to open it with the command: aamo.openDatabase ("<database name>"). Let's see a simple example:

In this example show all the contacts table records, and all fields of each record, displaying the values in the log. Note the condition "#cursor" in "for" command, which lets you browse all the elements of a Lua table

The "aamo.openDatabase()" command creates the database if it not exists. AAMO uses the definition stored in "app/db/bd.xml" to create the database. Here is the definition file of the sample database:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<aamo-bd>
   <version>1
   <name>contacts</ name>
   <name>contact</ name>
       <Columns>
             <column>
                  cprimarykey/>
                  <name>ID</ name>
                  <type>integer</ type>
                  <notnull/>
             </column>
             <column>
                  <name>name</ name>
                  <type>text</ type>
             </column>
```

# **Database messages**

There are 3 more error messages:

- 20: error openning database;
- 21: error executing query (returns nil);
- 22: error executing SQL (no query);