

# The Model-Glue Framework

An HTML Presentation Framework



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## What You Will Learn

- Model-Glue's purpose
- Model-Glue's request model
- The basics of Model-Glue configuration
- Model-Glue object APIs

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## A Framework's Purposes

- Structure
  - Enforces a common architecture
- Standards
  - Provides a set of rules for developers in team environments

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## The Request Model

- All requests routed through index.cfm
- The Front Controller Design Pattern
- “event” URL argument tells the framework what code to execute:  
<http://localhost/index.cfm?event=DoSomething>
- Application does what it's configured to
- Similar to both Mach-II and Fusebox

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# Application.cfm

- Used to set the application name and session support
- Don't put anything else in here
  - This is a standard, not a rule

# Index.cfm

- Sets various values needed to load the framework
- ModelGlue\_APP\_KEY
  - The name of the element in the application scope that holds Model-Glue.
  - Used when multiple applications exist in the same application.
- ModelGlue\_LOCAL\_COLDSRING\_PATH
  - The path to the ColdSpring configuration file
  - Could be used to move configuration out of the webroot.
- Includes the Model-Glue core framework

# /Config Folder

- This is where Model-Glue and ColdSpring's (and other) configuration files are put
- You can ignore or delete the Reactor or Transfer folders provided by the Template if not using Reactor or Transfer

# /Controller Folder

- This is where your controllers will be placed
- The Application Template provides a starting point for your controllers

## /Views Folder

- This is where your CFM view files will be placed
- The Application Template provides three views
  - **dspException.cfm**  
displays exception messages
  - **dspIndex.cfm**  
displays the “up and running” message
  - **dspTemplate.cfm**  
a website template

## /Model Folder

- This is where your application's CFC model will be placed
- Business logic should be put in CFCs in this directory
- The Application Template provides nothing

## Model-Glue Folders

- All of the Application Template folders can be moved out of the webroot via a mapping and configuration changes.
  - Except for HTML assets
    - Images, CSS, JS, etc, etc...
- Not really recommended

## Model-Glue's Configuration

- /config/ModelGlue.xml by default
- This Path set in /config/ColdSpring.xml
- Model-Glue is configured using XML

# The Basic Model-Glue.xml Structure

```
<modelglue> (only one)
  <controllers> (only one)
    <controller> (one or more)
      <message-listener> (one or more)
  <event-handlers> (only one)
    <event-handler> (many)
      <broadcasts> (zero or more)
      <views> (zero or more)
      <results> (zero or more)
```

## <modelglue>

- The root tag for Model-Glue configuration

```
<modelglue>
  <controllers>
    <!-- controllers defined here -->
  </controllers>

  <event-handlers>
    <!-- event handlers defined here -->
  </event-handlers>
</modelglue>
```

## <controllers> and <controller>

- Defines the controllers in your application
- <controllers> tag can hold many <controller> tags

```
<controllers>

  <controller name="MyController"
    type="controller.Controller">
    <!-- message listeners go here -->
  </controller>

  <!-- other controllers, if desired -->
</controllers>
```

## <controller> Attributes

### Name

- A unique name for the controller
- Used for reference and internally in the framework.

### Type

- The fully qualified name for the controller CFC

## <message-listener>

- Maps a message to a method on a Controller
- <controller> tag can hold many <message-listener> tags

```
<controller name="MyController"
  type="controller.Controller">
```

```
  <message-listener message="NeedFortune"
```

```
    function="DoGetFortune" />
```

```
  <message-listener message="NeedCategories"
```

```
    function="DoGetCategories" />
```

```
</controller>
```

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## <message-listener> Attributes

### Message

- The name of a message that the controller listens for.
- Message is broadcast by <broadcast> tag

### Function

- The function on the controller to execute

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## <event-handlers> and <event-handler>

- Defines event handlers in your application
- <event-handlers> tag can hold many <event-handler> tags

```
<event-handlers>
  <event-handler name="Fortune.Home">
    <!-- broadcast, results and views go here -->
  </event-handler>
</event-handlers>
```

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## <event-handler> Attributes

### Name

- The name of the event.

### Access (optional)

- Indicates if the event handler can be accessed publicly. Options are: public (default), private.

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## <broadcasts> and <message>

- Defines messages that the event will broadcast.
- Controllers listen for these messages
- <broadcasts> tag can have many <message> tags

```
<event-handler name="Fortune.Home">
  <broadcasts>
    <message name="NeedCategories" />
  </broadcasts>
  <!-- results and views go here -->
</event-handler>
```

## <message> Attributes

### Name

- The name of the message
- This name is what is listened for by <message-listener> tags

## <results> and <result>

- Results map to other event handlers
- Results are set in the controller (or one unnamed)
- <results> tag can hold many <result> tags

```
<event-handler name="Fortune.Home">
  <!-- broadcasts go here -->
  <results>
    <result name="example" do="Fortune.Example" />
    <result do="view.template" />
  </results>
  <!-- views go here -->
</event-handler>
```

## <result> Attributes

(abridged)

### Do

- Specifies an event handler to execute

### Name (optional)

- The name of the result.
- Can choose not to provide this for one result
- If not provided the result is always added.
- Good for site wide templates.
- Results are specified in the controller by name.

### Redirect (optional)

- Indicates if result should redirect. Defaults to false.
- Redirect terminates execution immediately.

### Append (optional)

- A list of values from the viewState to append to the url (more on this later)



## <views> and <include>

- Defines views that the event will display
- <views> tag can have many <include> tags

```
<event-handler name="Fortune.Home">
  <!-- broadcasts and results go here -->
  <views>
    <include name="body" template="dspIndex.cfm" />
  </views>
</event-handler>
```

## <include> Attributes

### Name

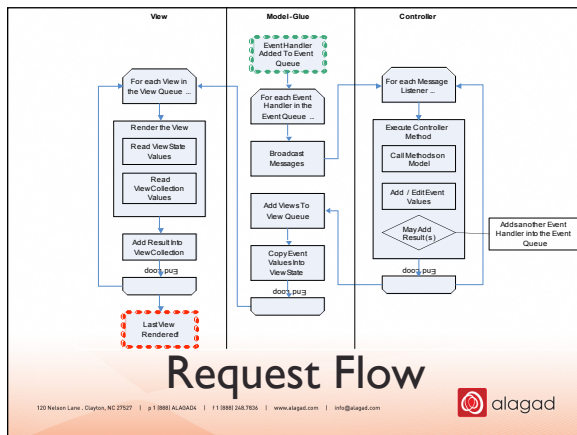
- The name of the rendered view in the viewCollection

### Template

- The name of a CFM file to include from the view mappings. (More on this later)

### Append

- Indicates is includes with the same name should be appended to each other



## Event Handlers

- Denoted by the <event-handler> tag.
- Roughly equivalent to a “page”.
- Requested by event url argument.
- Implicitly does “stuff” via broadcast messages
- Branches via results
- Display “stuff” via views

## Broadcast Messages

- Broadcast Messages are denoted by `<message>` tags collected under a `<broadcasts>` tag.
- Messages are **shouted out** by ColdFusion and are **listened for** by **message listeners**.
  - These map to methods on your controllers
  - More than one listener can listen for a message
- Implicit Invocation...
  - Think about crying babies.

## Message Listeners

- Message Listeners are denoted by `<message-listener>` tags collected under a `<controller>` tag.
- Message Listeners relate messages to methods in a controller.
- Implicit Invocation...
  - Think about the parents doing things to get the baby to stop crying.

## Results

- Results are denoted by `<result>` tags collected under `<results>` tag.
- Results can be “added” by controllers
- Result tag maps result names to Event Handlers
- Used to control application flow
- One unnamed Result is allowed and is always executed

## Views

- Views are denoted by `<include>` tags collected under `<views>` tag.
- Views are similar to `cfinclude`
- Views rendered into `ViewCollection`
- The last view rendered is sent to the browser



# The Event Object

- Holds form and URL variables
  - Form has precedence by default
- Controller can add and manipulate values in the ViewState.
- The Event object exists while event handlers are being executed

# The Event API

(Abridged)

## **Event.setValue(name, value)**

- Returns nothing

## **Event.getValue(name, default)**

- Returns any type

## **Event.valueExists(name)**

- Returns boolean

# The ViewState Object

- ViewState is populated from the Event Object
- ViewState exists while views are being rendered

# The ViewState API

(Abridged)

## **ViewState.getValue(name, default)**

- Returns any value

## **ViewState.exists(name)**

- Returns a boolean

# The ViewCollection

- As views are rendered they're added into the ViewCollection
- Other views can get rendered views from the ViewCollection

## The ViewCollection API (Abridged)

### ViewCollection.getView(name)

- Returns a string of HTML

### ViewCollection.exists(name)

- Returns a boolean

## Controlling Application Flow With Results

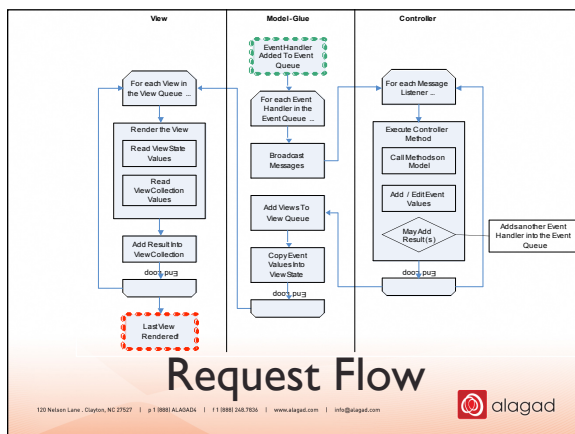
- In any controller you can add a result to the Event:

```
<cfset arguments.event.addResult("ResultName") />
```

- Result Name maps to a result tag in the Event Handler:

```
<result name="ResultName" do="EventName" />
```

- Results enqueue the specified event
- All results are processed before any views



## Request Flow

## Exercise: Be Model-Glue

- Let's do the translator exercise again...

## Gotchas!

- `Event.getValue()`
  - Getting a value that doesn't exist without a default creates the value and sets it to an empty string!
  - Calling `exists()` after getting a value that doesn't exist will return true!
- `ViewState.getValue()` and `ViewCollection.getView()`
  - Getting a value (or view) that doesn't exist without a default returns an empty string but does not set the value.

## What You Learned

- Model-Glue's purpose
- Model-Glue's request model
- The basics of Model-Glue configuration
- Model-Glue object APIs

## Questions and Answers

## Exercise

- Using the CFC you created earlier create the same Fortune application as you did in the first exercise using Model-Glue
- Apply a common design template

## Discussion

- What was difficult in this exercise?
- What was easy?
- Do you think this will ever take you less time to write?
- What do you think you'll get out of this?
- If you had to choose a structured framework or procedural code, which would you choose right now?