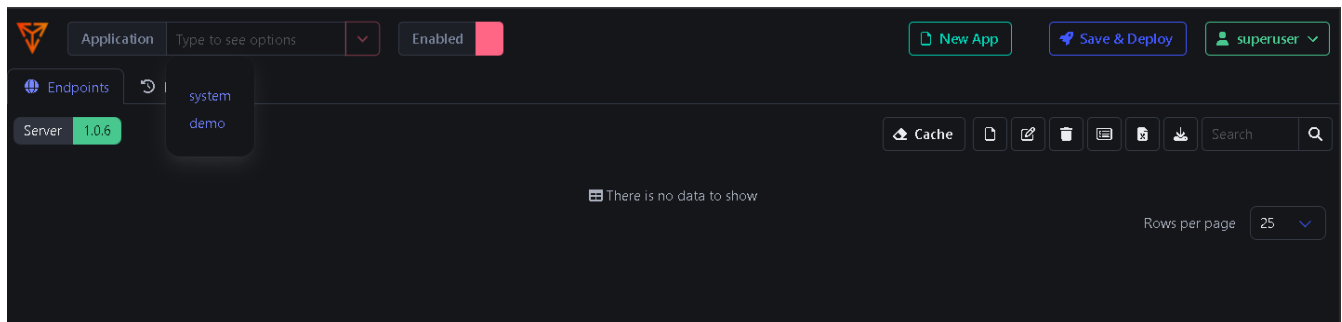


Technical Manual: Creating an Application and Endpoint

This document guides users through the process of creating a new application and configuring endpoints step by step, including best practices for naming and configuration.

1. Accessing the Application Panel

After a successful login, the user will see the initial screen. From this panel, users can navigate between existing applications. By default, there are two applications available: - **system**: This is a critical application and should not be modified unless the user fully understands its purpose and impact. - **demo**: This application contains examples of different handlers and can be used as a reference.

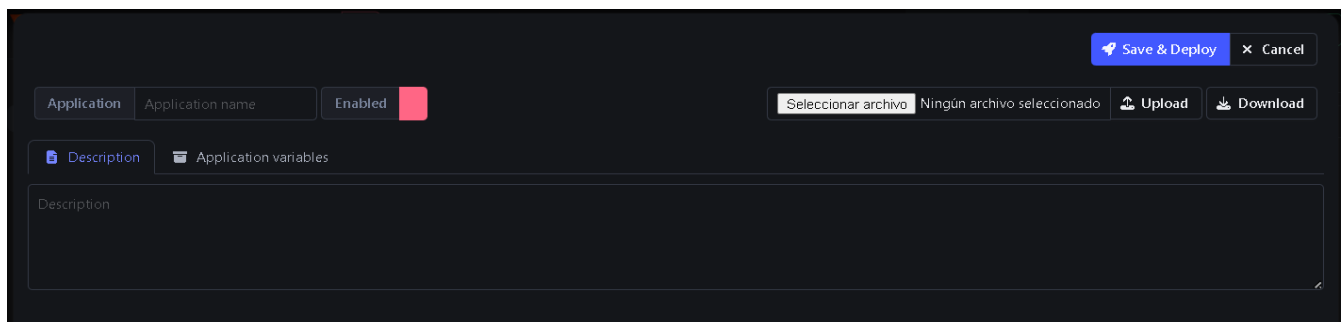


2. Creating a New Application

An application is a logical way to group endpoints that belong to the same domain or project. For example, you can create an application named **pizzeria**, and inside it, define all the endpoints related to the pizza business. To create a new application: 1. Press the **NEW APP** button. 2. Fill in the application name. Use lowercase letters only, without spaces or special characters. 3. Optionally, enable or disable the application by toggling the **ENABLE** button. 4. Add a descriptive text that explains the purpose of the application, helping other users understand its function.

Good naming practices:

- Use only lowercase letters (a-z)
- Use hyphens (-) if necessary to separate words
- Do not use spaces, uppercase letters, or special characters
- Keep names short but descriptive



3. Application Variables

The **Application Variables** tab allows you to define variables that can be reused throughout the application in different handlers. There are three environments available: - DEVELOPMENT - QUALITY - PRODUCTION

To create an application variable: 1. Type the variable name in uppercase, without spaces or special characters. 2. Click **NEW**. 3. A mini editor will appear to set the variable value. This can be a string, JSON object, or numeric value. 4. Use the eye icon to toggle between showing and hiding the value.

The screenshot shows the 'Application Variables' tab in a dark-themed interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Save & Deploy' and 'Cancel'. Below this, there are fields for 'Application name' and 'Enabled' (a red toggle switch). To the right, there are buttons for 'Seleccionar archivo', 'Ningún archivo seleccionado', 'Upload', and 'Download'. The main area is divided into three sections for different environments: 'DEVELOPMENT', 'QUALITY', and 'PRODUCTION'. Each section contains a '\$_VAR_' label, a 'New app variable' button, and a green 'New' button.

4. Example of a Variable Configuration

In the example below, a variable named **FIRST_VAR** has been created in the DEVELOPMENT environment. The content of the variable is a simple JSON object. Once configured, press **Save & Deploy** to save the application and make it ready for endpoint creation.

This screenshot shows the 'Application Variables' tab with the 'DEVELOPMENT' environment selected. A variable named 'FIRST_VAR' has been created, and its value is displayed in a text editor. The value is a JSON object:

```
{
  "hello": "app"
}
```

. Above the text editor, there are buttons for '\$_VAR_', 'FIRST_VAR', and 'New'. To the right of the text editor, there are icons for 'Format json' and a toggle switch. The top of the interface shows the 'Save & Deploy' and 'Cancel' buttons, along with the 'Application name' and 'Enabled' fields.

5. Final Notes

- Applications are a powerful way to organize and structure your API endpoints. - Always follow naming conventions to ensure maintainability and avoid conflicts. - Use variables to centralize configuration and make endpoints more flexible. - Do not modify the ****system**** application unless necessary and authorized. - After configuring the application and variables, the system will be ready to add endpoints for the different handlers.