

Adobe ColdFusion CF Summit 2022

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Who am I?

- Software Consultant for Ortus Solutions
- Work with ColdBox, CommandBox, ...Box every single day
- Working with Coldfusion for 22 years
- Working with Javascript just as long
- Love learning and sharing the lessons learned
- From New Zealand, live in Bakersfield, Ca
- Loving wife, lots of kids, and countless critters

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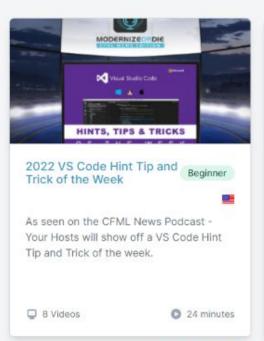
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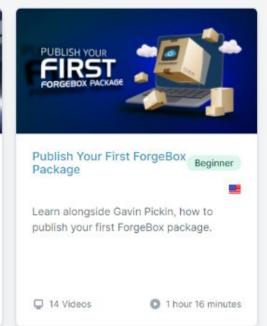
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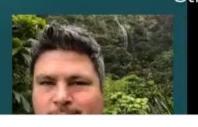
Planning and Building my Developer Feud Quiz API

with Gavin Pickin

Online ColdFusion Meetup: Thurs July 7 2022 12pm US ET 298th episode

Your Host: Charlie Arehart

Spread the word: coldfusionmeetup.c This meeting recording URL: the youtube me Past meeting recordings: recordings.coldfusion Consider presenting: speak.coldfusionmeet



CFMeetup recordings

Charlie Arehart, CArehart - 1 / 55







Developer Feud Quiz Al Charlie Arehart, CArehart



How to find, install and implement 3rd party lib

Planning and Building r



Libraries vs Roll My Ow



Charlie Arehart, CArehart Code Reuse in CF: Is St

Code still Spaghetti if it Charlie Arehart, CArehart

Goals of this talk

- Give you a little history on MVC
- Share a few PROs and Cons of MVC
- Look at the steps you can take to start using a MVC
- Get you inspired to give it a try



Goals of this talk

- Give you a little history on MVC
- Share a few PROs and Cons of MVC
- Look at the steps you can take to start using a MVC
- Get you inspired to give it a try
- Maybe Bust a few Myths about ColdBox
 - But CFWheels and FW/1 are solid frameworks.



Cat Meme for Raymond Camden

THE MVC IS STRONG



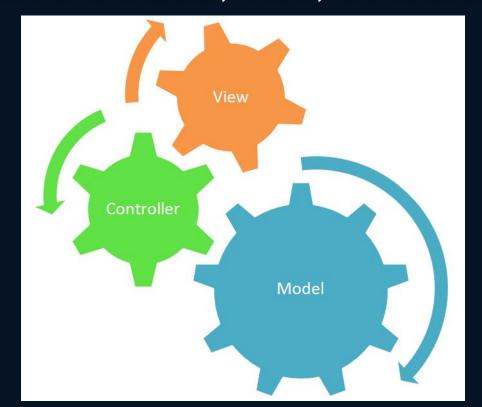
WITH THIS ONE

Make Memes @ TheCantinaCrew.com



What is MVC?

MVC is Model, View, Controller





What is MVC?

- MVC is a popular design pattern called Model View Controller which seeks to promote good maintainable software design by separating your code into 3 main tiers:
 - Model Business Logic, Data, Queries, Etc
 - View Representation of your models, queries, data.
 - Controller Orchestrator of client request to the appropriate models and views



Trygve Reenskaug created MVC while working on Smalltalk-79 as a visiting scientist at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) in the late 1970s



In 1988, an article in The Journal of Object Technology (JOT) by two ex-PARC employees presented MVC as a general "programming paradigm and methodology" for Smalltalk-80 developers.



The use of the MVC pattern in web applications grew after the introduction of NeXT's WebObjects in 1996, which was originally written in Objective-C (that borrowed heavily from Smalltalk) and helped enforce MVC principles.



Later, the MVC pattern became popular with Java developers when WebObjects was ported to Java.

Later frameworks for Java, such as Spring (released in October 2002), continued the strong bond between Java and MVC.



In 2003, Martin Fowler published Patterns of Enterprise Application Architecture, which presented MVC as a pattern where an "input controller" receives a request, sends the appropriate messages to a model object, takes a response from the model object, and passes the response to the appropriate view for display.



Model

- The Model is the heart of your application.
- It is responsible for storing and retrieving all of your applications data and the objects that store that data.
- Your business logic should mostly live here in the form of:
 - services,
 - o beans,
 - entities
 - and DAOs.



Views

- The Views are what the users see and interact with.
- This handles displaying the actual output to the user.
- It also handles communication with the user and the controller, via inputs and requests etc.
- Views are typically cfm/HTML, but it can also be
 - JSON,
 - o XML,
 - data views, etc.



Views - Javascript Frameworks

- In modern times, your views can even be pure HTML with a combination of a JavaScript MVC framework.
- The major players in the MVC front-end world that we would recommend in order of personal preference:
 - AlpineJS https://alpinejs.dev/
 - VueJS https://vuejs.org/
 - Angular https://angular.io/
 - ReactJS https://reactjs.org/
 - EmberJS https://www.emberjs.com/

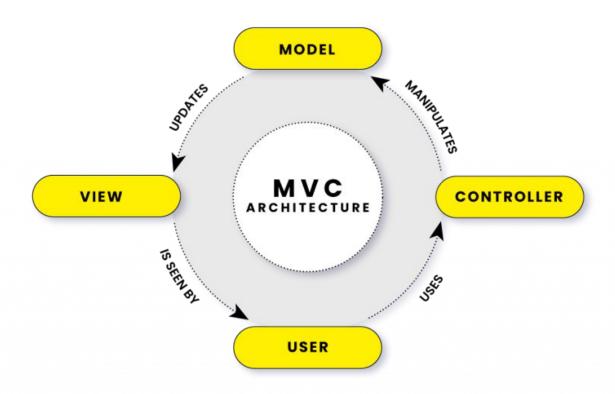


Controllers

- Controllers are request handlers Brain of your App
- Controllers are traffic cops of your application.
- They direct flow control, and interface directly without incoming parameters from FORM and URL scopes.
- It is the controller's job to take incoming request data, communicate with the appropriate models for processing, and set up either a view to display results or return serialized data like JSON, XML, PDF, etc.



What is MVC?





So Why use MVC? Separation of Concerns

- The model and the view layers have different concerns about their implementations.
- A view layer is concerned with
 - how to render the data,
 - the type of browser,
 - or remote rendering, etc.
- The View also gives the user
 - Forms and inputs to interact with the system



So Why use MVC? Separation of Concerns

- While the model is more concerned with
 - the business rules of the application,
 - how to store data
 - and even database operations.
- You use different development approaches to each layer.
- This makes organizing and maintaining small and large web applications easier.



So Why use MVC? High Cohesion - Low Coupling

High Cohesion

MVC enables logical grouping of related actions on a controller together. The views for a specific model are also grouped together.

Low Coupling

The main goal by design with MVC is low coupling of display (views) from the data storage (models) with the Controllers handling requests.

Dependency Injection (IOC) lowers Coupling more

So Why use MVC? Faster Development Process

- MVC model allows one developer to work on a particular section (say, the view) while another can work on any other section (say, the controller) simultaneously.
 - Example: View can use mock/fake data while models are built
- This allows for easy implementation of business logic as well as helps to accelerate the development process fourfold.
- It has been observed that when compared to other development models, the MVC model ends up showing higher development speeds (up to three times).



So Why use MVC? Easier planning and maintenance

 The MVC paradigm is helpful during the initial planning phase of the application because it gives the developer an outline of how to arrange their ideas into actual code.
 It is also a great tool to help limit code duplication, and allow easy maintenance of the application.



So Why use MVC? Multiple GUIs or Consumers

- Due to this separation, you can easily create multiple views for the same model data without affecting how the model works or is coded.
- The view layers can adapt to the model by coding their own implementations.
- This makes it really easy to create multiple GUI's for applications.

Example: One app, multiple consumers: CFML Admin, API, Javascript FrontEnd, Mobile App



So Why use MVC? Unit and Behavioral Testing

- Non-visual objects are easier to test than visual objects, in theory.
- With the introduction of Selenium, integration and visual UI testing has become easier.
- However, the key benefit here is that testing can be done separately.
- Modern MVC Frameworks even give you the ability to do UI and integration testing within its domain.



So Why use MVC? Multiple GUIs or Consumers

- The most important benefit that we can arise out of the MVC pattern, is the direction of the dependencies.
- A view depends on its model data and controller,
- but the model itself does not depend on the view or controllers.
- This is how you want to build your business logic, encapsulated and providing a good API.



So Why use MVC? SEO / User Friendly URLs

- MVC provides an easy way out to develop SEO-friendly RESTful URLs.
- Routing is a key feature of Modern MVC Frameworks
- You can easily change file structure without affecting your Routes / URLs
 Really important for Search Engines

 Obscuring your File System from the User is a Pro for Security too



Cons of using MVC? Navigation of Code

- Navigation of Code can be more complicated
 - Traditional code would all be in one file or a shared cfc
- Solutions or Counterpoint
 - MVCs with solid conventions are easier to follow Note: You can usually override conventions but one of the strengths of MVCs are solid conventions, so keeping to them helps you save decision making for important decisions.
 - Modern IDEs have better file search and file management which can reduce this friction.



Cons of using MVC? Single Change - Multiple Locations

- A single change might force changes in many locations
 - Models,
 - o controllers,
 - possibly a view in each consumer your app is supporting

This complication is small in comparison to the gains MVC gives you, especially when supporting multiple consumers. Good abstraction allows your to maintain consistency and reduce brittle coupling.

Step by Step Conversion Step 1 - MVC Framework

- Install your MVC Framework
- Configure your App with your Framework
 - Do you want it to take over or work alongside your existing code?



Step by Step Conversion Step 2 - MVC Conventions

- Create your folders
 - Controllers
 - Output Description
 Output Descript
 - Views
- Additional requirements
 - Layouts



Step by Step Conversion Step 3 - Move Existing CFMs into Views

- Copy your Views into the Views Folder
- Re-create an Index.cfm in root
- Ensure your default file shows up



Step by Step Conversion Step 4 - Test it out

- Test out your code
- At this point, your app can usually run in just a V mode
- Soon we'll add the Controllers and then the Models last



Step by Step Conversion Step 5 - Routes

- How do routes work?
- What if we need something special?



Step by Step Conversion Step 6 - Controllers

- Let's make our Main.cfc Controller
- Let's add an Action
- How Controllers pass data
- Pulling input output & business logic into the Controller



Step by Step Conversion Step 6b - Controllers - How did it work?

- How come the MVC works without Controllers?
 - ColdBox (and FW/1) are Convention over Configuration so it works on conventions
 - But you can override them
 - Example: Controllers ColdBox calls them handlers, but we called them Controllers here for simplicity.



Step by Step Conversion Step 7 - Models

- Models can hold your Business Logic, shared between controllers
- They are Framework unaware
- Let's extract our Queries

Dependency Injection - wait what?



Step by Step Conversion Step 8 - Controller Power

- Controllers are traffic cops
 - Security
 - Relocation
- Power of Controllers
 - PreHandler
- Why use views when there is nothing to display?
 - Saving new rants





Step by Step Conversion Step 9 - Routing Power

- Use routes to make your URLs even more readable
- Use routes to make your actions consistent
- Idempotency
 - How to say it
 - What does it mean?
- Building Links vs hard coding them



Step by Step Conversion Step 10 - Cruddy by Design

- Simplify Controllers
- Names and Verbs
- Routes allow you to separate urls from site structure

Cruddy by Design

Adam Watham (TailWindCSS) at LaraCon 2017

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MF0jFKvS4SI



Step by Step Conversion Step X+ - but Wait, they're more!

- Hierarchical MVC with ColdBox Modules
 - Uncle Bob's Clean Architecture talks about Horizontal vs Vertical Separation and Modules the ways to achieve that.
- Pluggability ForgeBox.io
- Extendability
- Customizable
- Security



Conversion Guide Blog Posts

- Converting Fusebox 3 Sample App to ColdBox MVC
- Converting Fusebox 5.1 to ColdBox MVC (part 1 & part 2)
- Integrating ColdBox with Existing Code Series 5: Using Wirebox (Part 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5)

ColdBox Legacy App Demo

https://github.com/bdw429s/coldbox-legacy-app-demo





Guestions 222

Thanks



https://github.com/gpickin/2022-cf-summit-mvc

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