

HowTo

CREATE A SIMPLE

RCPFORM APPLICATION

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 3. Create Form with Formpart
 4. Create DataModel
 5. Connect View and Model
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1. Overview

RCPForms-SimpleSample application is embedded in an eclipse view. Start an eclipse application and add the plugin to the runtime.

To get started follow the installation instructions in Appendix A: SimpleSample Template installation.

2. Create ViewPart

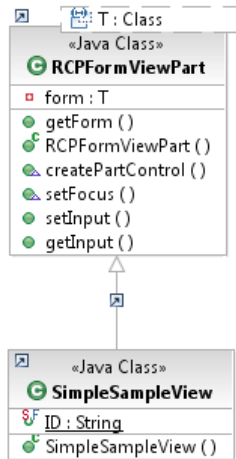


Figure 1 Hierarchy of the SimpleSampleView

```

1  [...]
2  <extension point="org.eclipse.ui.views">
3      <view allowMultiple="true"
4          class="net.sf.rcpforms.simplesample.example.SimpleSampleView"
5          icon="icons/arrow_right_blue.gif"
6          id="net.sf.rcpforms.examples.simplesampleview"
7          name="Simple Sample for RCPForms"
8          restorable="true">
9      </view>
10 </extension>
11 [...]
  
```

Listing 1 Snippet from the plugin.xml

```

1  public SimpleSampleView()
2  {
3      // create
4      super(new SimpleSampleStackForm());
5      // and set input
6      setInput(SimpleSampleStackForm.createModels());
7  }
  
```

Listing 2 Adapt constructor

3. Create Form with Formpart

3.1 Form

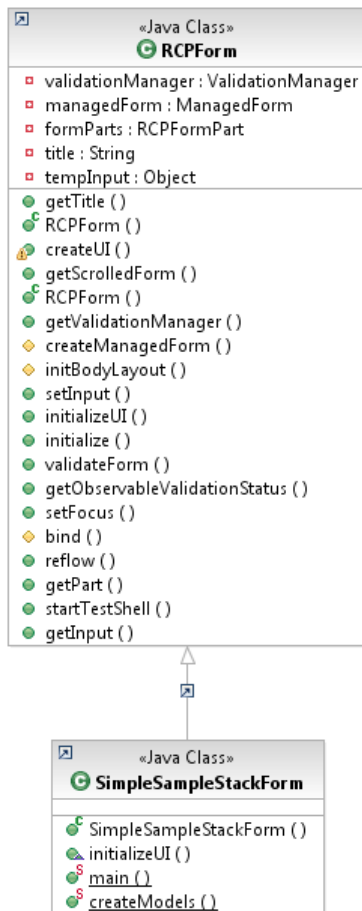



Figure 2 Hierarchy of the SimpleSampleStackForm

```

1 public SimpleSampleStackForm()
2 {
3     // create form with the given title and form parts
4     super("SimpleSample for RCPForms", new PersonFormPart());
5 }
  
```

Listing 3 Adapt constructor

	<p>What happened:</p> <p>[4] Create the rcppform with the given string as title for the eclipse formpart:</p> <p>➡ Simple Sample for RCPForms ✕</p>
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3.2 FormPart

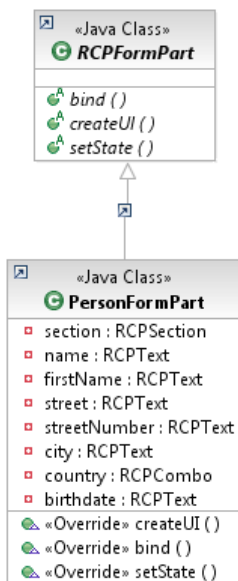



Figure 3 Hierarchy of the PersonFormPart

```

1      @Override
2      public void createUI(FormToolkit toolkit, Composite parent)
3      {
4          //create RCPForm elements
5          section = new RCPSection("This title will be invisible",
6          Section.NO_TITLE);
7          name = new RCPTText("Name: ");
8          name.setState(EControlState.MANDATORY, true);
9          firstName = new RCPTText("Firstname: ");
10         firstName.setState(EControlState.MANDATORY, true);
11         street = new RCPTText("Street/Number: ");
12         streetNumber = new RCPTText(null);
13         city = new RCPTText("City: ");
14         country = new RCPCCombo("Country: ");
15         birthdate = new RCPTText("Birthdate: ");
16         birthdate.setState(EControlState.MANDATORY, true);
17
18         //add elements to container
19         GridBuilder formPartBuilder = new GridBuilder(toolkit, parent, 2);
20         GridBuilder sectionBuilder = formPartBuilder.addContainer(section, 4);
21         //1st line
22         sectionBuilder.addLineGrabAndFill(name, 3);
23         //2nd line
24         sectionBuilder.addLine(firstName);
25         //3rd line
26         sectionBuilder.add(street);
27         sectionBuilder.add(streetNumber);
28         sectionBuilder.fillLine();
29         //4th line
30         sectionBuilder.addLine(city);
31         //5th line
32         sectionBuilder.addLine(country);
33         //6th line
34         sectionBuilder.addLine(birthdate, 10);
35     }
  
```

Listing 4 Build createUI() -Method

	What happened:
	[5,6] Create main section (Section.NO_TITLE hides title area)
	[7,16] Create and configure rcpforms objects
	[7] Declare the name field as mandatory.
	[19] Create main builder
	[20] Create builder for main section

[21-34] Add all the rcppforms stuff;
the swt widgets itself will be created at this time, not earlier.

Special:

[20] text will grab 3 columns and fill the existing space. Resizing the form will also resize the text.

Name: *

Name: *

```

1  @Override
2  public void setState(EControlState state, boolean value)
3  {
4      section.setState(state, value);
5  }

```

Listing 5 Add setState() -Method



What happened:

[4] The new state will be set to the whole (main) section of this formpart.

Add following import statements:

```

import net.sf.rcpforms.widgetwrapper.builder.GridBuilder;
import org.eclipse.ui.forms.widgets.Section;

```

Start application now, open the view (Alt+Shift+q, q) and you should get the following screen:

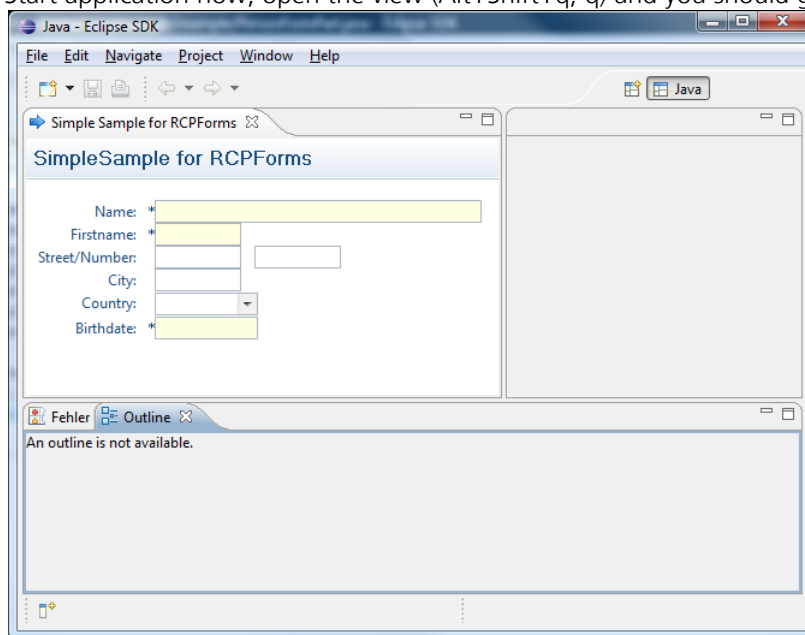


Figure 4 First running sample

4. Create DataModel

Recommended to use only objects in datamodel, not primitive data types. Reason: three states: null, value or empty value. E.g. String:

- null ⇒ not set
- foo bar ⇒ set
- "" ⇒ set, but deleted

Other reason: using primitive types -> initialization with '0' ⇒ '0' will be shown in text field ⇒ is initially not empty.

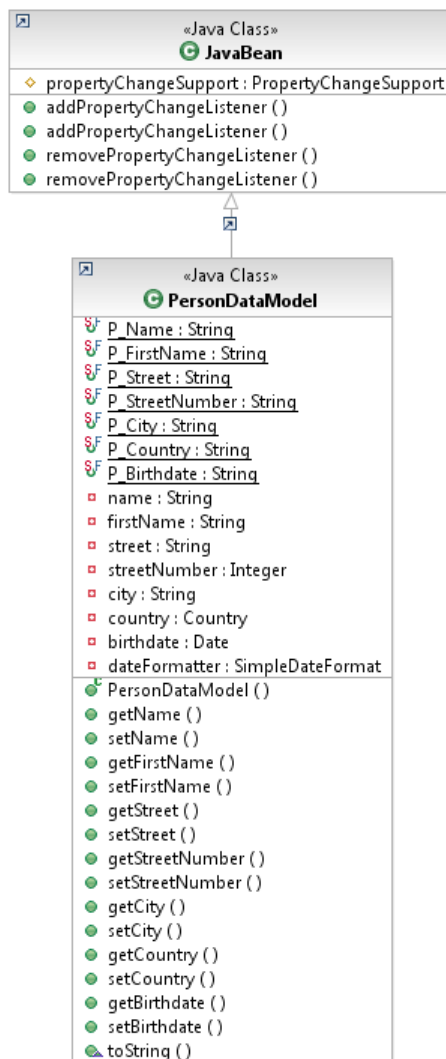


Figure 5 Sample hierarchy of the PersonDataModel model

```

1 public String getName()
2 {
3     return name;
4 }
5 public void setName(String name)
6 {
7     Object oldValue = this.name;
8     this.name = name;
9     propertyChangeSupport.firePropertyChange(
10         PersonDataModel.P_Name, oldValue, name);
11 }
12 public String getFirstName()
13 {
14     return firstName;
15 }
16 public void setFirstName(String firstName)
17 {
  
```

```

18         Object oldValue = this.firstName;
19         this.firstName = firstName;
20         propertyChangeSupport.firePropertyChange(
21             PersonDataModel.P_FirstName, oldValue, firstName);
22     }
23     public String getStreet()
24     {
25         return street;
26     }
27     public void setStreet(String street)
28     {
29         Object oldValue = this.street;
30         this.street = street;
31         propertyChangeSupport.firePropertyChange(
32             PersonDataModel.P_Street, oldValue, street);
33     }
34     public Integer getStreetNumber()
35     {
36         return streetNumber;
37     }
38     public void setStreetNumber(Integer streetNumber)
39     {
40         Object oldValue = this.streetNumber;
41         this.streetNumber = streetNumber;
42         propertyChangeSupport.firePropertyChange(
43             PersonDataModel.P_StreetNumber, oldValue, streetNumber);
44     }
45     public String getCity()
46     {
47         return city;
48     }
49     public void setCity(String city)
50     {
51         Object oldValue = this.city;
52         this.city = city;
53         propertyChangeSupport.firePropertyChange(
54             PersonDataModel.P_City, oldValue, city);
55     }
56     public Country getCountry()
57     {
58         return country;
59     }
60     public void setCountry(Country country)
61     {
62         Object oldValue = this.country;
63         this.country = country;
64         propertyChangeSupport.firePropertyChange(
65             PersonDataModel.P_Country, oldValue, country);
66     }
67     public Date getBirthdate()
68     {
69         return birthdate;
70     }
71     public void setBirthdate(Date birthdate)
72     {
73         Object oldValue = this.birthdate;
74         this.birthdate = birthdate;
75         propertyChangeSupport.firePropertyChange(
76             PersonDataModel.P_Birthdate, oldValue, birthdate);
77     }

```

Listing 6 create data model

**What happened:**

[...] All setters are supposed to fire change events if a new value is set. The field `propertyChangeSupport` is declared and instantiated in super class `JavaBean`.

5. Connect View and Model


Binding with Model2Target and Target2Model update strategy.

```

1  @Override
2  public void bind(ValidationManager bm, Object modelBean)
3  {
4      bm.bindValue(name, modelBean, PersonDataModel.P_Name);
5      bm.bindValue(firstName, modelBean, PersonDataModel.P_FirstName);
6      bm.bindValue(street, modelBean, PersonDataModel.P_Street);
7      bm.bindValue(streetNumber, modelBean, PersonDataModel.P_StreetNumber);
8      bm.bindValue(city, modelBean, PersonDataModel.P_City);
9      bm.bindValue(country, modelBean, PersonDataModel.P_Country);
10     bm.bindValue(birthdate, modelBean, PersonDataModel.P_Birthdate);
11 }
12

```

Listing 7 Bind view to model

	<p>What happened: [4-10] binds the (rcp)widget to the specified property in the model (bean).</p> <p><i>Special:</i> Nested properties support is integrated in RCPForms. See the sandbox sample how it works.</p>
---	---

Hint: to get debugging information concerning the binding, add the parameter – `Dnet.sf.rcpforms.debug.bindings=true` to the environment. The tooltip you get contains information about binding type and binding target (see Figure 6 Debug message for binding).

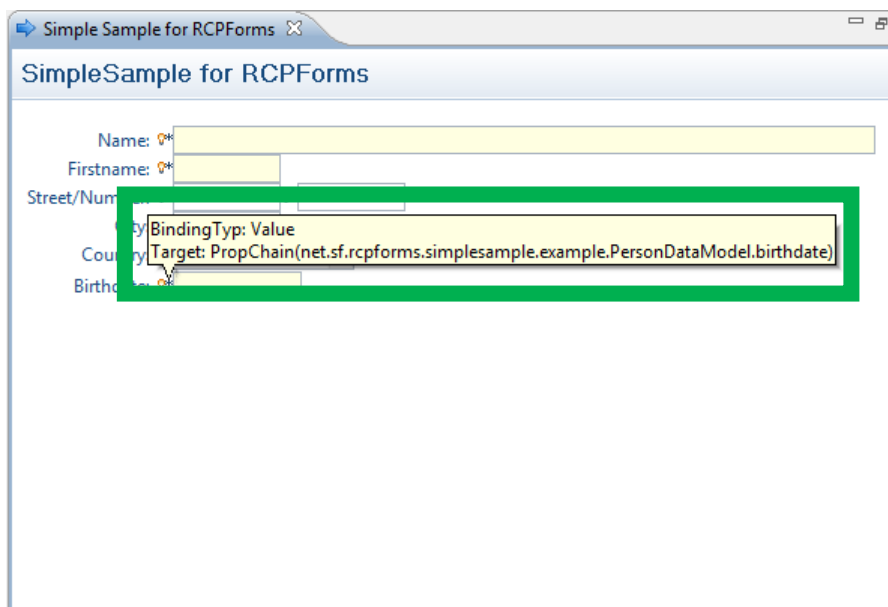
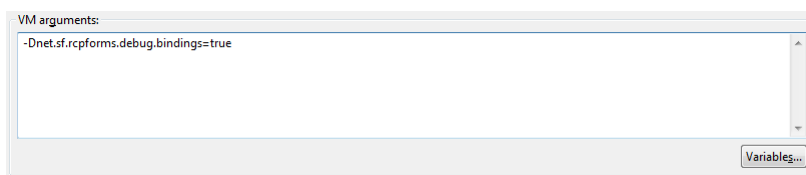


Figure 6 Debug message for binding

6. Add Validation

Setting the “mandatory” flag will not automatically check if values are set or even valid. “Mandatory” is only a visual representation for the required-state. To get this functionality the following chapters.

6.1 Required Fields

```

1  @Override
2  public void bind(ValidationManager bm, Object modelBean)
3  {
4      [...]
5      //add required validator
6      bm.addValidator(this, new RequiredValidator(PersonDataModel.P_Name,
7      PersonDataModel.P_FirstName, PersonDataModel.P_Birthdate));
8  }
9  
```

Listing 8 Add required fields to the validation



What happened:

[6-7] Adds a required field validator to the validation manager. The ⓘ-Tags should be displayed for all the given properties. Declaring the rcpxwidget as “mandatory” will not enable automatically the ⓘ-Tag for that field.
See Figure 8 Initial state of the view to get an idea how it looks like.

Add following import statement to your sourcecode:

```
import net.sf.rcpforms.modeladapter.converter.RequiredValidator;
```

6.2 Date Validation

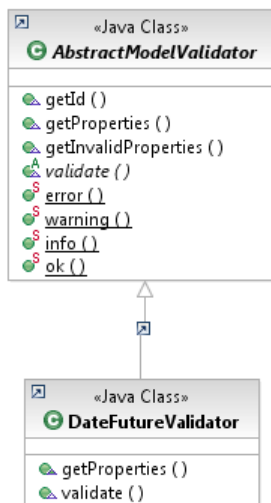


Figure 7 Hierarchy of the DateFutureValidator

```

1      [...]
2      /**
3       * Class DateFutureValidator is an example for a custom validator
4       *
5       * @author Remo Loetscher
6       */
7      public static final class DateFutureValidator extends
8      AbstractModelValidator
9      {
10         public Object[] getProperties()
11         {
12             return new String[]{PersonDataModel.P_Birthdate};
13         }
14
15         public IStatus validate(Object value)
16         {
17             PersonDataModel model = (PersonDataModel) value;
18             IStatus result = ok();
19             if (model.getBirthdate() != null && model.getBirthdate().after(new
20 Date()))
21             {
22                 result = error("Birthdate has to be in the past!");
23             }
24             return result;
25         }
26     }
27     [...]

```

Listing 9 Create custom validator

**What happened:**

[7-26] Definition of a custom validator. This “DateFutureValidator” is used to check that the birthdate is in past.
See Figure 9 RCPForm with an error to get an idea how it looks like.

Add following import statements:

```

import net.sf.rcpforms.modeladapter.converter.AbstractModelValidator;
import org.eclipse.core.runtime.IStatus;
import java.util.Date;

```

```

1      @Override
2      public void bind(ValidationManager bm, Object modelBean)
3      {
4          [...]
5          //add date validator
6          bm.addValidator(this, new DateFutureValidator());
7      }
8

```

Listing 10 Add custom validator

**What happened:**

[6] Adds a custom validator (DateFutureValidator) to the validation manager.

7. Application

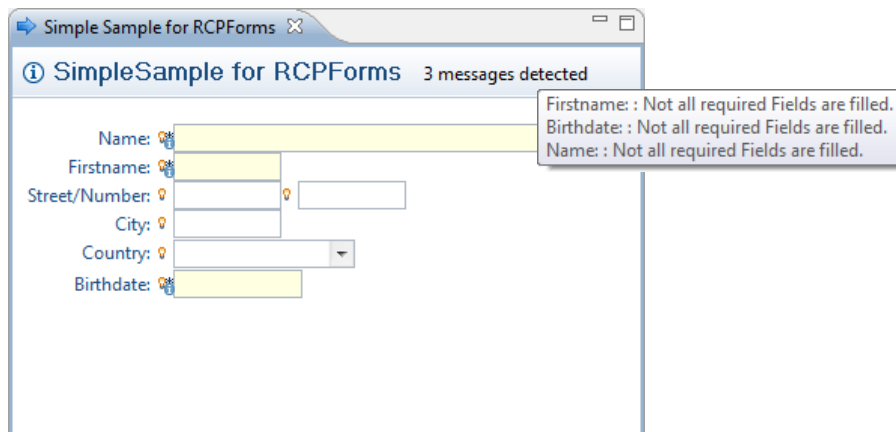


Figure 8 Initial state of the view

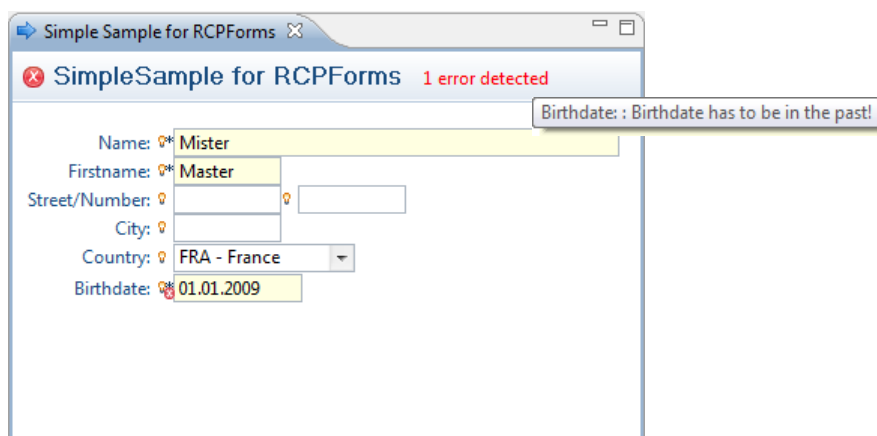


Figure 9 RCPForm with an error

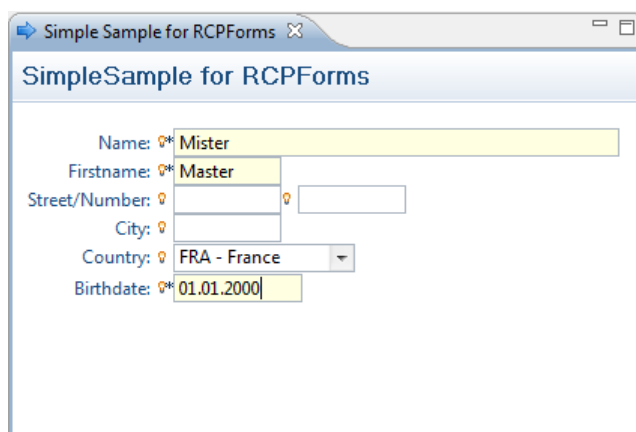


Figure 10 RCPForm without errors

UI-Element	Description
"3 messages detected"	(Some) required fields were not filled
"1 error detected"	1 error occurred somewhere in the formpart
i-Tag (i, i)	(Some) required fields were not filled. Initially for all required fields on which a required validator is registered are marked this way.
x-Tag (x, x)	Error state in the field and therefore formpart has also an error
yellow background ()	Visual representation for a mandatory or recommended fields
star (*)	Decoration for mandatory fields
bulb ()	Debug Decoration for bindings. Tooltip explains binding type and model target. Enable it by using a jvm property: -Dnet.sf.rcpforms.debug.bindings=true

Table 1 Explanation some common ui elements

Appendix A: SimpleSample Template installation

Make sure to have RCPForms v 0.8 installed (either in workspace or target platform). For installation procedure please have a look at the RCPForms-Wiki.

The template is located in this plugin under “docs” folder.

To get the full functional simple sample you should add some code wherever this statement occurs:

```
// TODO add code here
```

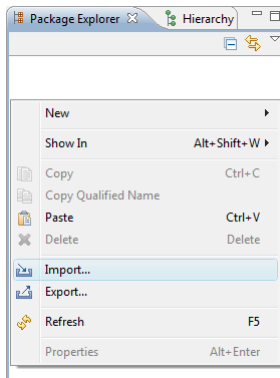


Figure 11 Eclipse import wizard

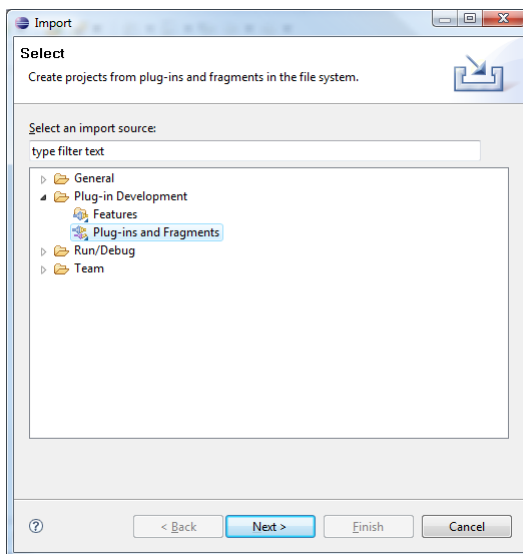


Figure 12 Import „Plug-ins and Fragments“

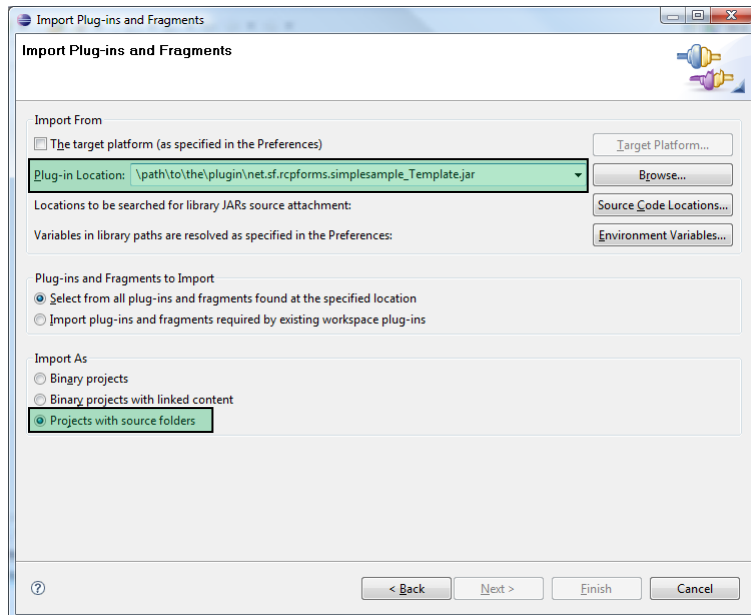


Figure 13 Select „Plug-in Location” and chose „Projects with source folders”

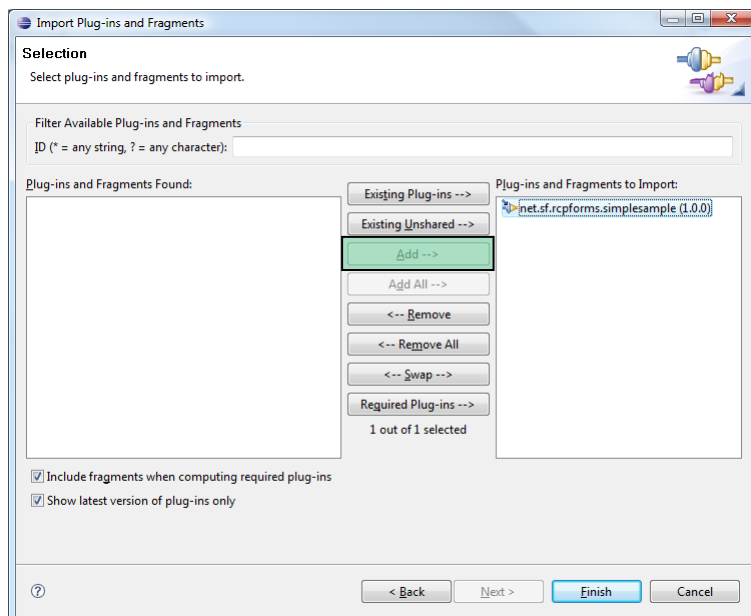


Figure 14 Select plugin „net.sf.rcpforms.simplesample”

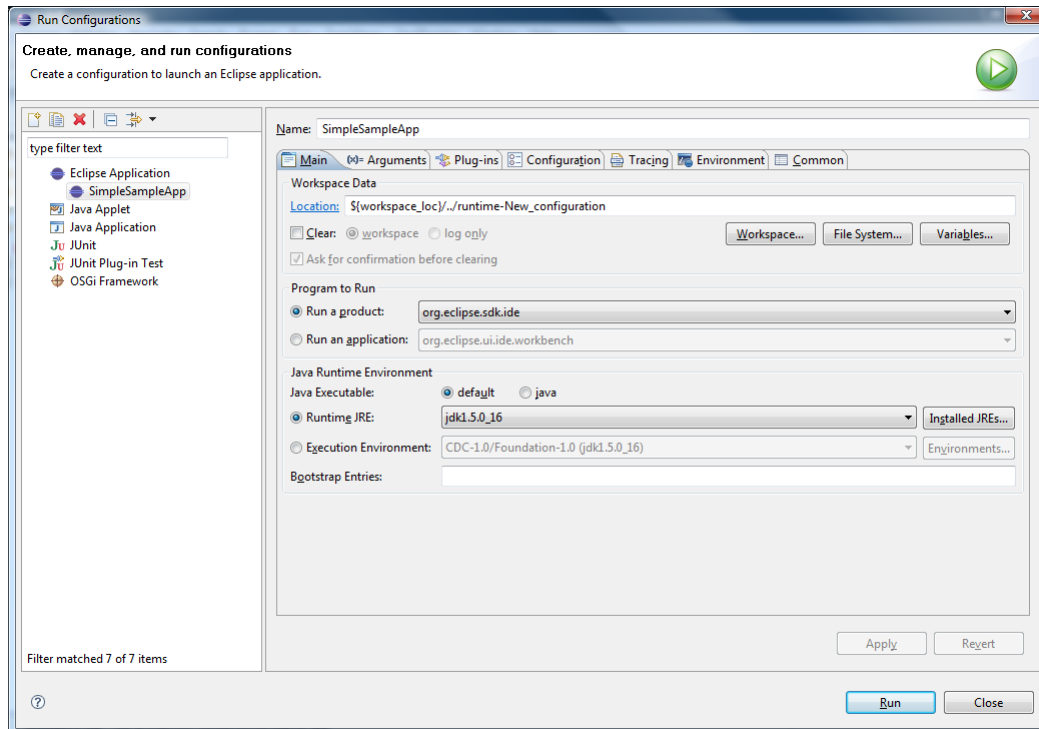


Figure 15 Create new “Eclipse Application” run configuration

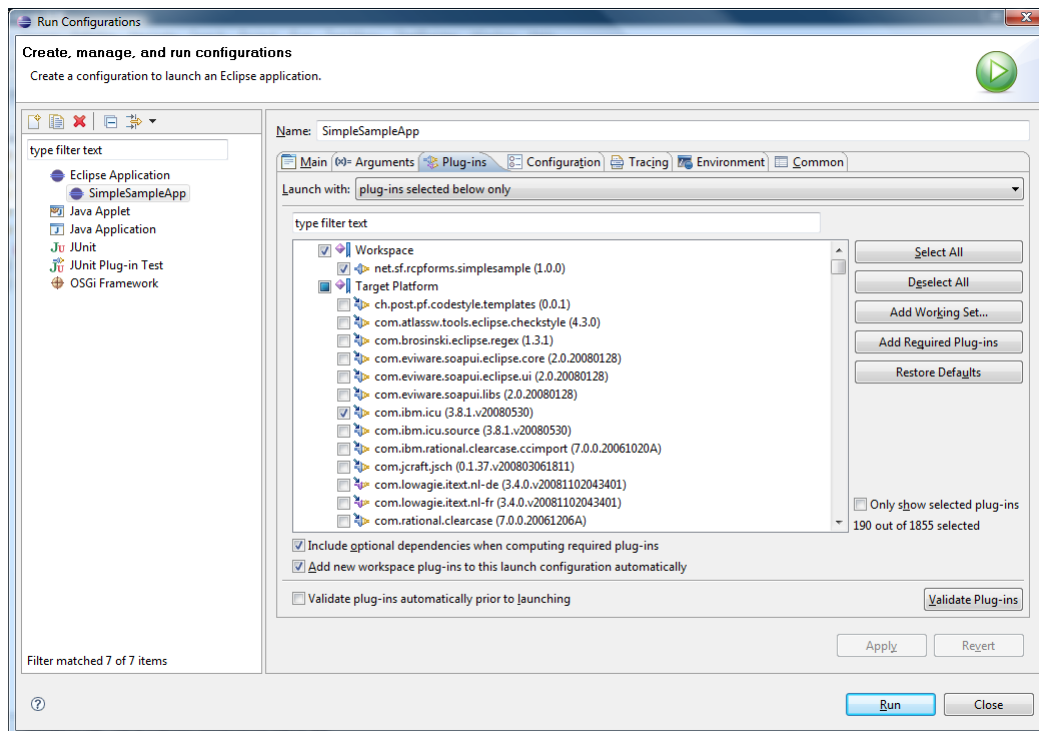


Figure 16 Select plugin „net.sf.rcpforms.simplesample” and add required plugins

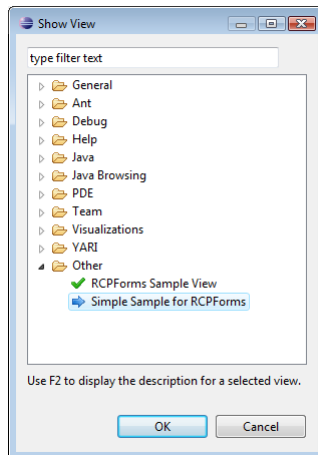


Figure 17 Open View for the Simple Sample

Opening the view based on the template will throw the following error:

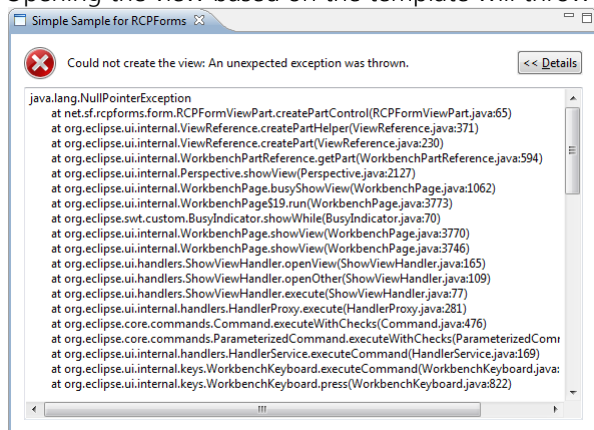


Figure 18 Opening the template will cause an error

java.lang.NullPointerException

```

at
net.sf.rcpforms.form.RCPFormViewPart.createPartControl(RCPFormViewPart.java:65)
at
org.eclipse.ui.internal.ViewReference.createPartHelper(ViewReference.java:371)
at
org.eclipse.ui.internal.ViewReference.createPart(ViewReference.java:230)
at
org.eclipse.ui.internal.WorkbenchPartReference.getPart(WorkbenchPartReference.java:594)
at
org.eclipse.ui.internal.Perspective.showView(Perspective.java:2127)
[ ... ]

```



Go ahead with chapter 2 Create ViewPart to “fix” the error(s).

Appendix B: Architecture Overview

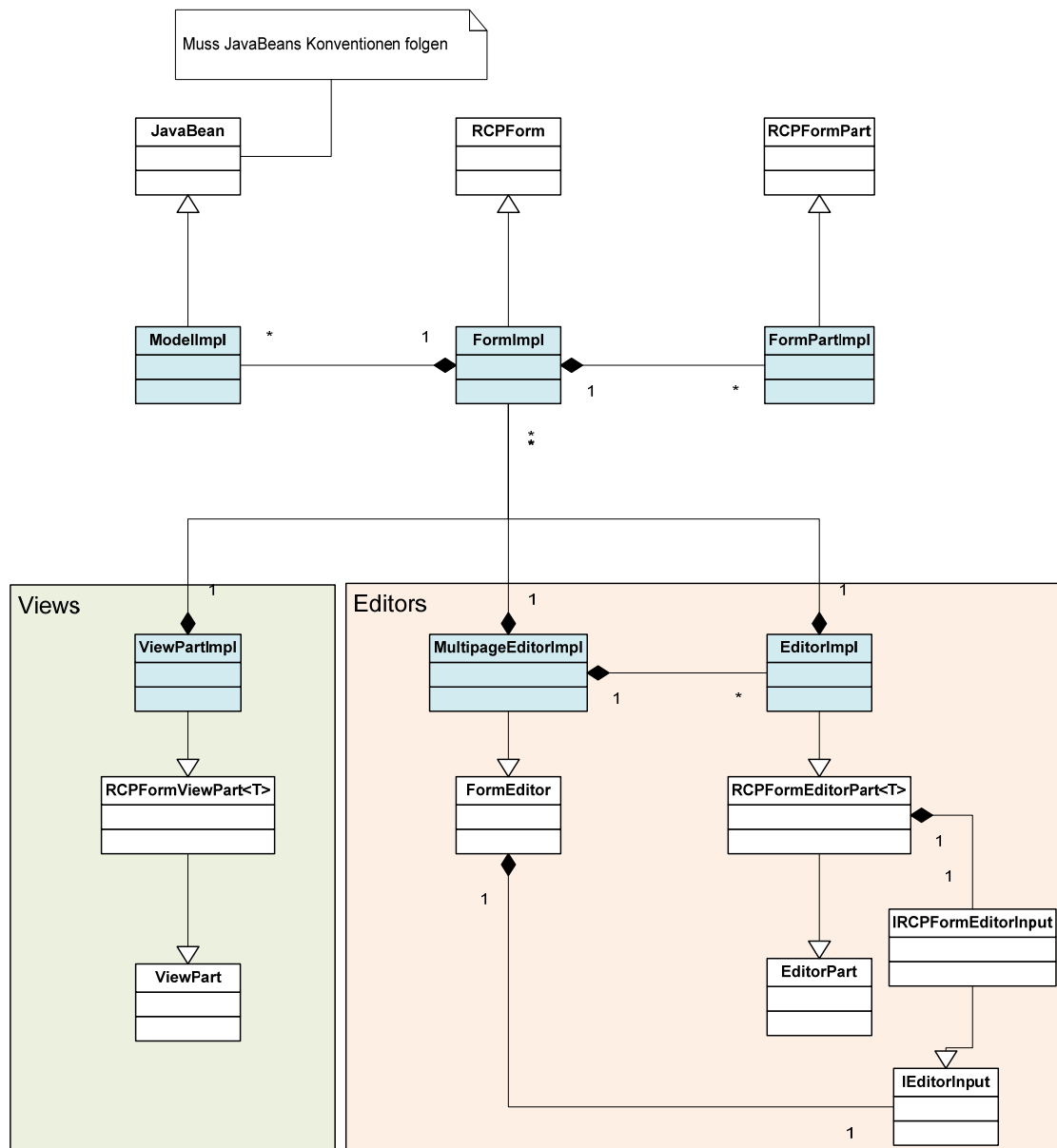


Figure 19 Architecture overview

Appendix C: Sequence Diagram

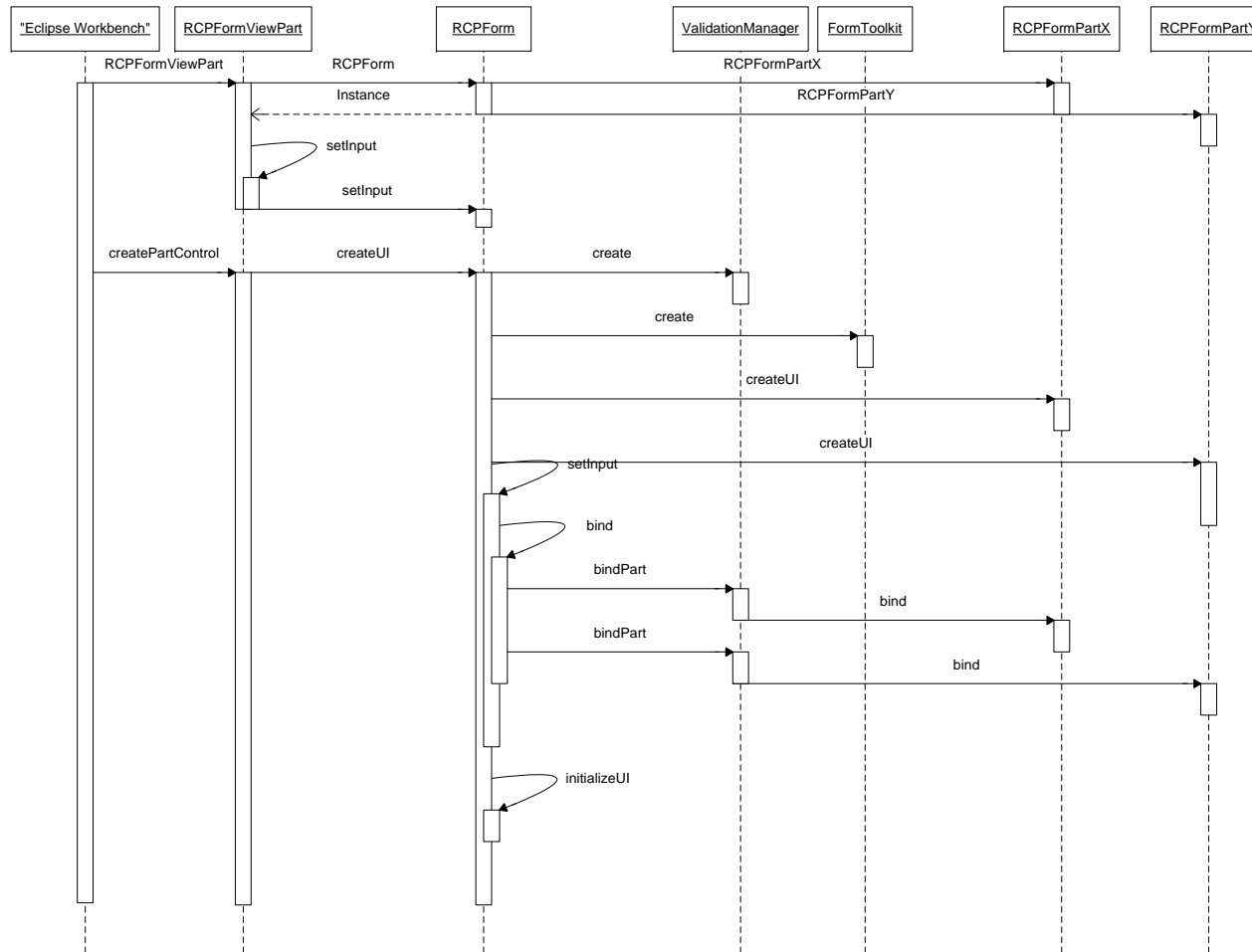


Figure 20 Sequence diagram for the creation of a RCPForm