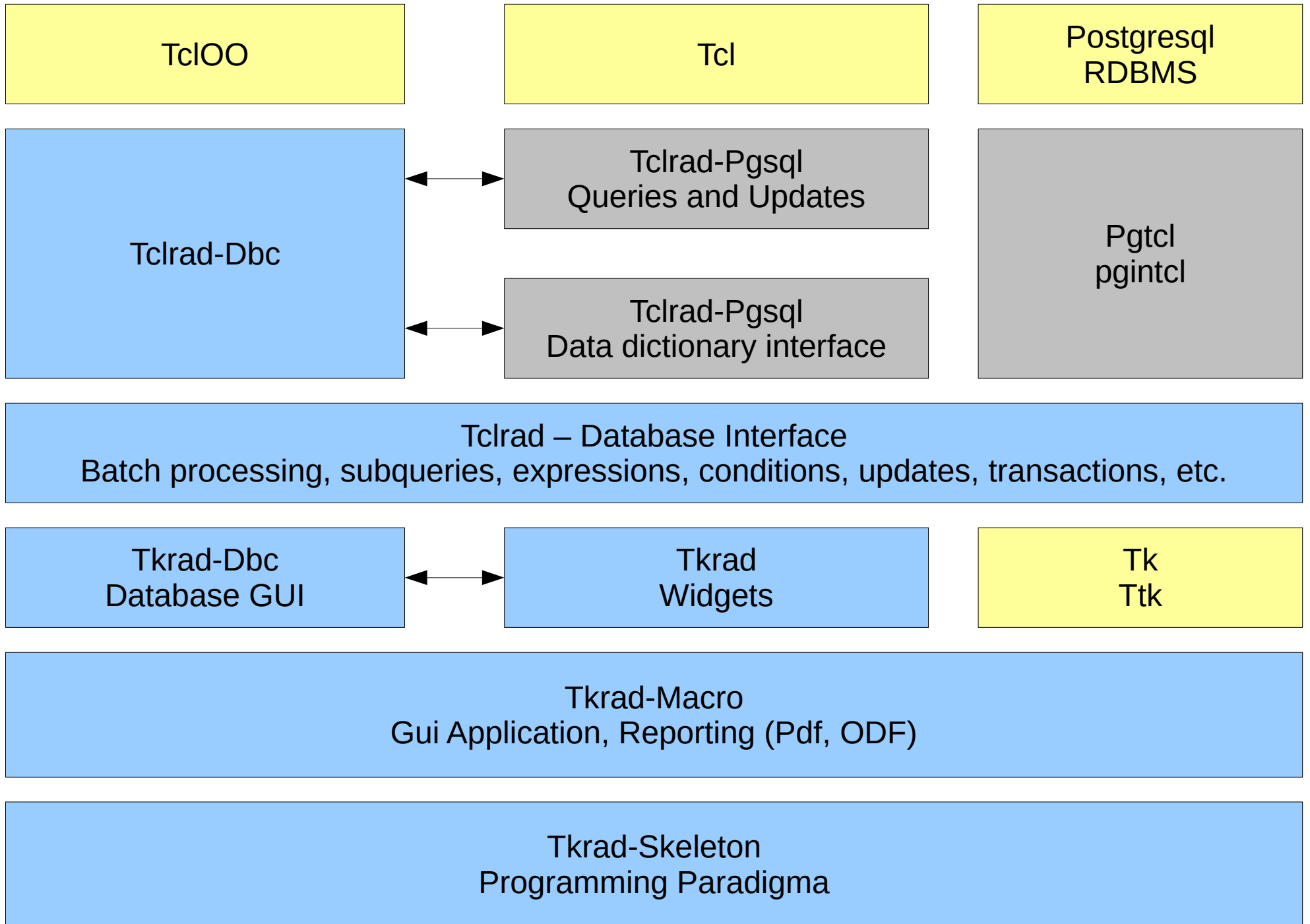


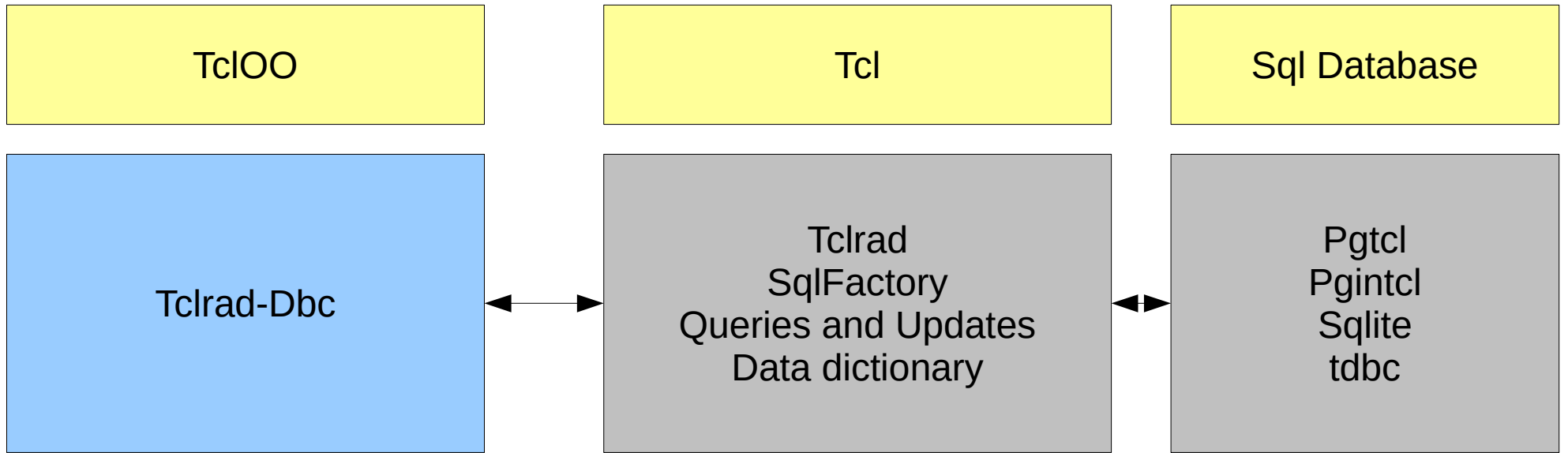
Tclrad

Rapid Application Development System
a proposal to the Tcl community

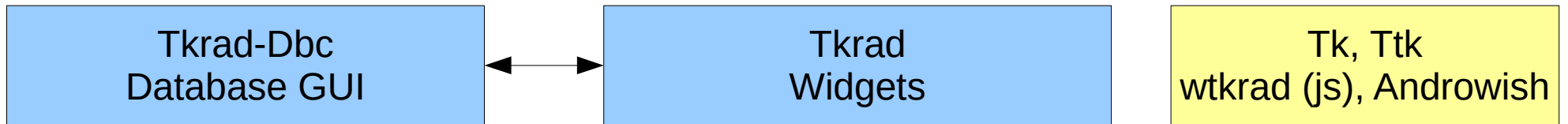
Born in Metodo, Modena

- Company
 - 20 employers (programmers, helpdesk, ...)
 - IT company in a holding of 650 employers
 - 1200 linux desktops (including customers)
 - 360 linux servers (including customers)
 - 6900 tcl modules, 1.410.000 lines of tcl code
 - Custom Linux distribution (itux, a fedora/centos spin)
 - Developing legacy applications (tcl and cobol)
 - Database isam (FAIRCOMS) powered by sql
 - Database sql (postgresql and sqlite)





Tclrad – Database Interface
Batch processing, subqueries, expressions, conditions, updates, transactions, etc.



Tkrad-Macro
Gui Application, Reporting (Pdf, Libreoffice)

Tkrad-Skeleton
Programming Paradigma

Technologies

- Database
 - Postgres
 - Pgtcl (c extension) or Pgintcl (pure tcl)
 - Sqlite3
 - Data and application support
 - Also present in Postgres deployment
 - data transfers
 - tables content and resources delivery
 - Tdbc
 - Postgres and Sqlite3
 - Odbc (for Cobol/Faircom Ctree isam integration)
 - Huge use of large objects or blobs, depending on database capabilities

Technologies

- TclOO
 - Object management system
- Icons
 - Tango icons included

Technologies

- Tdom
 - Web services (i.e. ECB exchanges)
 - Soap (i.e. EC vies vat number checks)
 - LibreOffice interface
- Tls
 - Internet and Intranet environments
- Nodejs
 - Tkrad browser interface
- Androwish
 - almost nothing has been done, it just works

Technologies

- Pdf4Tcl
 - Reporting system
- LibreOffice
 - When user wants to maintain own forms
 - As a pdf generator
 - Mandatory when pdf/a is required
- Tcllib
 - Mail and Ldap
 - Internet standard file format (mime, base64, etc)
 - Pki infrastructure (sha1, sha256, uuid)

Tclrad

- Development
 - Applications never speaks SQL, just tclrad
 - Applications never speaks Tk, just tkrad
 - Use also existing databases, data dictionary is parsed on the fly when application initializes the specified object
 - Command line development
 - Command line deployment

Tclrad

- Delivery
 - Linux 32/64, MacOS/64, Android and Windows 32
 - wtkrad is tested on Firefox and Chrome
 - some days of work for languages support (msgcat)
- Maintenance
 - Release cycle written in Tcl
 - fossil in the future ?
- Support
 - Context Ticketing System

Demo Application: Goals

- An order maintenance application
- Multicompany
- Multidatabase
 - Postgres
 - Sqlite
- Customizable
 - A single customer should be able to see the customized version of a program

Demo Application: Structure

- Base system
 - Geo informations
 - State, County, Town
 - Companies end company's customers
- Order System
 - Products and orders
- Customize
 - Standard order maintenance is customized for a single deployment

Demo Application: Delivery plan

- projects
 - libraries, programs, resources (i.e. openoffice templates), database catalog
- dependency
 - tables priorities (no county without state)
 - orders needs customers (the order application needs the customer data entry module)
- application is delivered as a mix of one or more subproject, mixed in a mega project named release
- Release project defines also how subprojects fire themselves into distribution

Demo Application: Projects

- tclrad, the framework
 - copied as is into the application development tree
- runtime, the base applications
 - depends on tclrad
 - delivered as end-user application
- orders
 - depends on runtime and tclrad
 - delivered as end-user application
- mycustomer
 - depends on orders, runtime and tclrad
 - delivered as customer level application

Demo Application: Release

- release project
 - the tree that is delivered to customers
 - each installation has all or a subset of the application's projects, depending on the customer
 - delivery and updates are generated from this tree
- **A look to packages/profile**
 - It profiles the distribution
 - The environment TCLRAD_CONNECT
- **A look to etc/sqlite.con and etc/postgres.con**
 - The connections to the database system
 - Sqlite and postgres

Demo Project Runtime

- Fire the shell into a project
 - <RAD>/bin/radproject runtime
 - <RAD> is the root development, here /tcl
 - Projects are assumed to be in <RAD>/prj
 - Environment
 - PRJ defines project location
 - TCLLIBPATH defines the library search path
 - TCLCODEPATH defines the modules search path
 - TCLRAD_PROJECT is the projects root directory
- runtime is the master project
 - the master project contains the directory catalog
 - it defines the application's database schema

Catalog's domains

- directory catalog/domains defines columns common to more than one table
 - customer code is a domain and its structure is defined once

Catalog's dictionary

- directory catalog/dictionary defines
 - context
 - STATIC (common to all installed systems)
 - state, county and town are the same everywhere
 - ENV (common to all database instances on a system)
 - large objects addressing, special table lo_root and xml_root
 - templates, special table lo_templates
 - SLOT (the application data)
 - customer table
 - special table, lo_report
 - dictionary project ownership
 - runtime does not need product
 - priorities
 - customers table must be created after company table

Catalog's tables

- directory catalog/tables defines table's related resources
 - tables/state/050functions.pre
 - defines functions to be created BEFORE the table
 - tables/state/table.def
 - defines the table state
- tables county and town
- tables company and customer
- table product and order_header
- tables order_detail
 - tables/order_detail/050view_orders.pst

Browsing Catalog

- catalog/dictionary/tclrad
 - the context, project and priority file
- catalog/domains/tclrad
 - the domain file, defines the fields shared by more than one table
- catalog/tables/*
 - define the tables
- **Browse it**

Project's binary tree, bin_prog

- module.tcl, is a main tcl program
- tcllib, contains libraries (*/*pkgIndex.tcl)
- tclpkg
 - foreach project, the file project_name.lib is the mega pkgIndex of the projects
- projects_image
 - foreach project, file project.lib contains a computational description of the project's objects
 - the update process trusts these files to decide what has to be **upgraded or retired**

Project's binary tree, bin_shell

- bin_shell
 - contains batch commands and utilities
 - typically, these commands are not used by end-user

Compiling catalog

- browse binary tree
- dbcompile
 - Assembles the library dbCatalog
 - dbCatalog resides on source library directory tcllib
 - dbCatalog.pkg, the library profile
 - dbCatalog.dic, a zip file containing the catalog tree
 - Compiles the library
 - library dbCatalog, like other libraries, is compiled and committed to the bin_prog/tcllib/dbCatalog directory, under the project binary tree
- dbCatalog
 - look at a standard library definition

Releasing catalog

- **put_project**
 - This command commit the binary project's tree to the release project
 - executed when all modules and libraries are committed to binary tree
- **ptcl module_name**
 - compiles module from tclprog directory
- **ptcl library_name**
 - compiles library from tcllib directory
- **prjcompile**
 - compile the whole project

Testing Catalog

- by default, the demo application works with sqlite
 - check the environment `TCLRAD_CONNECT`
- **pgprofile** change the connection to postgres and run the command
 - **dbtable -table state** (test sqlite)
 - **pgprofile dbtable -table state** (test postgres)
- **dbinfo** connect and parse db dictionary
 - **dbinfo -table state**
- **dbsql** is a wrapper to the database's appropriate command line tool

Testing catalog

- **dbtable -table order_header**
 - the concept of the function tclrad_sequence
 - the function delivery_year
 - browse sqlite database
 - select from postgres database
- **dbtable -table order_detail**
 - selecting the view in sqlite
 - echo “select * from order_view limit 2;” | dbsql
 - selecting the view in postgres
 - echo “select * from order_view limit 2;” | pgprofile dbsql

Generating the database

- **tclrun tkradcatalog**
 - tclrun is the tclsh runtime wrapper
 - it searches the TCLCODEPATH to find the module
 - tkradcatalog is the database maintenance module
- **pgprofile tclrun tkradcatalog**
 - the same on postgres
 - here context is much more visible
- catalog by project and context
 - **tclrun tkradcatalog -project runtime**
 - **tclrun tkradcatalog -project runtime -schema SLOT**

Library baseLib

- **browse module**
 - baseLib.pkg
 - baseLib.tcl
 - setup an application
 - application opens and run the connection object
 - baseState.tcl (maintainer and lookup)
 - baseTown.tcl (maintainer, lookup and foreign)
 - baseCompany.tcl
- **compile library baseLib with ptcl**
- **compile whole project with prjcompile**
- **commit the project with put_project**

Modules

- sqlExamples.tcl
 - some examples on sql factory structure
- lockExamples.tcl
 - how columns are shared between objects
- baseMnt.tcl
 - driving tclrad objects using alias
- compile module with ptcl
- run module with tclrun

Compile the menu

- compile the application's menu
 - `look tclprog/tkmenu-main.tcl`
 - `look tclprog/runMenu.tcl`
- compile the program: `ptcl`
 - `ptcl runMenu`
 - it is scripting, the action is symbolic. We tell to the system that program is ready to be committed on release
 - `ptcl tkmenu-main.tcl`
 - committed as `tkmenu/main.tcl`

Demo Application: Release

- Compile and commit all the projects
 - fire into release project
 - `<RAD>/bin/radproject release`
 - `distcompile`
 - run the application
 - `tclrun runMenu`
 - run the application customized
 - `tclrun runMenu -custom mycustomer`
 - see the order maintenance program
 - Printing orders
 - Reporting

Release deployment tree

- bin_shell
- bin_prog
- install
 - distrib
 - contains the distribution tree
 - file YYYYNNNN are the updates lists
- generate the distribution
 - `cd $PRJ/install/distrib`
 - `sh make.sh`

Upgrading the application

- Upgrade process
 - The files to be delivered are computed using the timestamp of the release file
 - The file list is then splitted into projects using the normal distribution algorithm
 - The updates of the catalog are submitted as a project named 'updates', customized under bin_prog/updates
 - The projects that need to be upgraded, on a customer point of view, is defined by the content of the projects_image directory
- The files are then distributed as a subset of the full application

Upgrading the application

- Fire into updates project
- Browse \$PRJ/sqlfix
 - `sqlfix -release 20140001`
 - `put_project`
- Fire into release project
 - change path to `$PRJ/bin_prog/updates/20140001`
 - `tclrun tkradupdates -sqlplay database.zip`

The catalog macro language

- Used on
 - delivery to build or recheck (reinstall) the appropriate catalog
 - updates to make appropriate database change
 - distributing STATIC context tables
- Catalog
 - each update can contain the full catalog, to maintain the exact time context of the fixes

The install/upgrade logic

- Context
 - STATIC and ENV are upgraded one time
 - a loop on each SLOT is then executed
 - each schema containing a table named 'release' is assumed to be a tclrad schema, to be maintained
 - Contexts are assumed from the declaration inside the connection profile (TCLRAD_CONNECT)
- All the contexts can be deployed into a single schema (i.e. sqlite 'main')

Deploy to web

- Fire into release project
- execute command `nodestart`
- check `/tcl/node/nodesite/site`
- browse `http://127.0.0.1:6666`

Deploy to mobile

- Used only in mobile selling context
- Initially worked on China imported tablets with Linux Fedora installed
- Now we are testing Androwish
- Dedicated hardware

A look to a real world deployment

- Browse
 - bin_prog
 - tcllib, updates, packages_image, tclpkg
 - catalog
- Use the application
- Install the application
 - download installer
 - setup applications
 - run application

A look to a “real world” deployment

- Use a real world database
- Tclrad shows as
 - Tcl can also be an alternative to Cobol and Rpg

Developers

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Question time