Genero Business Development
Language Tutorial
# Contents

## How to write an application in Genero BDL

- Testing the Example Programs ................................................................. 7
- Tutorial Chapters ..................................................................................... 9

### Tutorial Chapter 1: Overview

- Overview ................................................................................................. 11
- The BDL Language .................................................................................. 12
- The BDL Tutorial .................................................................................... 12
- The Example Database (custdemo) .......................................................... 13
- The Sample Data .................................................................................... 14

### Tutorial Chapter 2: Using BDL

- A simple BDL program ............................................................................ 15
- Compiling and Executing the Program ...................................................... 16
- Debugging a BDL Program ...................................................................... 18
- The "Connect to database" Program ......................................................... 18
  - Example: connectdb.4gl ....................................................................... 20

### Tutorial Chapter 3: Displaying Data (Windows/Forms)

- Application Overview ............................................................................. 21
- The .4gl File - Opening Windows and Forms ........................................... 22
- The .4gl File - Interacting with the User .................................................. 23
- The .4gl File - Retrieving and Displaying Data ....................................... 24
  - Example: dispcust.4gl (function query_cust) ....................................... 26
- The Form Specification File ...................................................................... 27
  - Example: Form Specification File custform.per .................................... 30
  - Compiling the Program and Form ......................................................... 31

### Tutorial Chapter 4: Query by Example

- Implementing Query-by-Example .......................................................... 31
  - Steps for implementing Query-by-Example ......................................... 32
  - Using CONSTRUCT and STRING variables ......................................... 33
  - Preparing the SQL Statement ............................................................... 34
  - Allowing the User to Cancel the Query Operation .................................. 34
    - Predefined Actions (accept/cancel) ...................................................... 34
    - DEFER INTERRUPT and the INT_FLAG ........................................... 35
    - Conditional Logic ............................................................................. 35
    - The Query program ......................................................................... 37
  - Retrieving data from the Database ....................................................... 40
    - Using Cursors .................................................................................. 40
    - The SQLCA.SQLCODE ..................................................................... 41
    - Example custquery.4gl (function cust_select) ................................... 41
    - Example: custquery.4gl (function fetch_cust) .................................... 42
    - Example: custquery.4gl (function fetch_rel_cust) ............................... 43
    - Example: custquery.4gl (function display_cust) .................................. 43
## Tutorial Chapter 8: Array Input

- The INPUT ARRAY statement............................................78
- WITHOUT DEFAULTS clause............................................78
- The UNBUFFERED attribute..............................................79
- COUNT and MAXCOUNT attributes..................................79
- Control Blocks...............................................................79
- Built-in Functions - ARR_CURR........................................80
- Predefined actions........................................................80
- Example: Using a Screen Array to modify Data.................80
  - The Form Specification File...........................................80
  - The Main block..........................................................81
  - Function load_custall....................................................82
  - Function inparr_custall.................................................83
  - Function store_num_ok..................................................85
  - Function insert_cust......................................................86
  - Function update_cust......................................................86
  - Function delete_cust......................................................87

## Tutorial Chapter 9: Reports

- BDL Reports.................................................................89
- The Report Driver..........................................................89
- The Report Definition....................................................89
  - The DEFINE section.....................................................89
  - The OUTPUT section (optional).................................89
  - The ORDER BY section (optional).............................89
  - The FORMAT section..................................................90
- Two-pass reports..........................................................90
- Example: Customer Report..............................................90
  - The Report Driver.......................................................90
  - The Report Definition.................................................91
- Interrupting a Report....................................................93
  - The interrupt action view..........................................94
  - Refreshing the Display...............................................94
  - Using a ProgressBar..................................................94
- Example: Interruption Handling......................................94
  - The Form Specification File.......................................94
  - Modifications to custreports.4gl..................................95
  - The cust_report function............................................96
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## Tutorial Chapter 10: Localization

Localization Support .......................................................................................................................... 97
Localized Strings ................................................................................................................................. 97
Programming Steps .............................................................................................................................. 98
Strings in Sources ............................................................................................................................... 99
Extracting Strings ............................................................................................................................... 100
Compiling String Source Files (fglmkstr) ........................................................................................... 100
Deploying String Files ....................................................................................................................... 100
Example: Localization ......................................................................................................................... 101

- form.per - the form specification file .............................................................................................. 101
- prog.4gl - the program module ...................................................................................................... 102
- Compiling the program .................................................................................................................. 103

## Tutorial Chapter 11: Master/Detail

The Master-Detail sample .................................................................................................................... 105
The Makefile ....................................................................................................................................... 106
The Customer List Module .................................................................................................................. 107
The Stock List Module ......................................................................................................................... 108
The Master-Detail Form Specification File .......................................................................................... 108
The Orders Program orders.4gl ........................................................................................................... 110

- The MAIN program block .............................................................................................................. 110
- Function setup_actions .................................................................................................................... 112
- Function order_new ......................................................................................................................... 112
- Function order_insert ...................................................................................................................... 113
- Function order_query ....................................................................................................................... 114
- Function order_fetch ....................................................................................................................... 115
- Function order_select ...................................................................................................................... 116
- Function order_fetch_rel ............................................................................................................... 116
- Function order_total ........................................................................................................................ 117
- Function order_close ....................................................................................................................... 117
- Function items_fetch ....................................................................................................................... 117
- Function items_show ........................................................................................................................ 118
- Function items_inpupd ..................................................................................................................... 119
- Function items_line_total ............................................................................................................... 120
- Function item_insert ....................................................................................................................... 121
- Function item_update ....................................................................................................................... 121
- Function item_delete ....................................................................................................................... 122
- Function get_stock_info .................................................................................................................. 122

## Tutorial Chapter 12: Changing the User Interface Dynamically

Built-in Classes ...................................................................................................................................... 123
Working with Forms ........................................................................................................................... 125
Hiding Form Items ............................................................................................................................... 127
Adding toolbars, topmenus, and action defaults ................................................................................ 129
Specifying a Function to Initialize all Forms .................................................................................... 130
Loading a ComboBox List ................................................................................................................... 131
Using the Dialog class in Interactive Statements ............................................................................... 133
Hiding Default Action Views ............................................................................................................. 133
Enabling and Disabling Fields ........................................................................................................... 134
Using the Interface Class ................................................................................................................... 134

- Compiling the program .................................................................................................................. 103
Tutorial Chapter 13: Master/Detail using Multiple Dialogs

The Master-Detail sample

The Customer List Form

The Customer List Module

The Orders Form

The Orders Program orders.4gl

Module variables of orders.4gl

Function orditems_dialog

Function order_update

Function order_new

Function order_validate

Function order_query

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How to write an application in Genero BDL

This tutorial is designed for developers new to Genero and the Genero Business Development Language (BDL).

This tutorial explains concepts and provides code examples for common business-related tasks. The only prerequisite knowledge is familiarity with relational databases and SQL.

The chapters contain a series of programs that range in complexity from displaying a database row to more advanced topics, such as handling arrays and master/detail relationships. Each chapter has a general discussion of the features and programming techniques used in the example programs, with annotated code samples. The examples in later chapters build on concepts and functions explained in earlier chapters.

These programs have the BDL keywords in uppercase letters; this is a convention only. The line numbers in the programs are for reference only; they are not a part of the BDL code.

For an overview of Genero BDL, refer to the section Overview of Genero BDL in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide.

Testing the Example Programs

The program examples used in this tutorial are packaged with Genero Studio. To run the programs you will need a complete install of the Genero product suite.

The Genero product suite includes:

• Genero: The Genero Business Development Language with its compiler and virtual machine
• Genero Studio: The integrated Development environment for the Genero product suite
• Genero Report Writer: The enterprise graphical reporting tool

A Genero Project (4pw) manages the source files and properties for building and executing the program examples in the tutorial. You can follow the steps below to work with the examples in the BDLTutorial project in a convenient and visual way using Genero Studio.

Genero installs with a preconfigured SQLite database that you can use for tutorial examples that require database access. An fglprofile configuration file with the entries needed to connect to the SQLite database is also provided.

Perform these steps to open the BDLTutorial project in Genero Studio and explore the project structure.

1. Launch Genero Studio from the taskbar or Start Menu.
2. From the Welcome Page, Tutorials & Samples tab, select the BDLTutorial project. This opens the BDLTutorial project file in the Projects view.
3. In the Project view, expand the nodes of the project tree to view group nodes associated with each chapter of the tutorial.

4. Expand the chap02 group node and you will find application nodes for three programs: connectdb, debugit, and simple. Application nodes contain the application source files (modules).

5. Expand the simple application node to see the single BDL source module for the application: simple.4gl.

6. Double-click simple.4gl to view the source code in Code Editor, a programming-oriented editor included with Genero Studio. simple.4gl will be the first example analyzed in chapter two, where you will find instructions on compiling and executing an application in Genero Studio as well as from the Command line.
7. Close the simple.4gl program by selecting the close symbol
   or leave the file open in Code Editor in preparation for Chapter 2.

You can learn more about projects and the Project view in the Project Manager section of the Genero Studio User Guide.

For more information about Code Editor, see the Code Editor section of the Genero Studio User Guide.

### Tutorial Chapters

Each chapter illustrates Genero Business Development Language (BDL) concepts with program examples.

#### Table 1: Tutorial chapters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 1: Overview on page 11</td>
<td>This chapter provides an overview of the Tutorial and a description of the database schema and sample data used for the example programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 2: Using BDL on page 15</td>
<td>The topics in this chapter illustrate the structure of a BDL program and some of the BDL statements that perform some common tasks - display a text message to the screen, connect to a database and retrieve data, define variables, and pass variables between functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 3: Displaying Data (Windows/Forms) on page 21</td>
<td>This chapter illustrates opening a window that contains a form to display information to the user. An SQL statement is used to retrieve the data from a database table. A form specification file is defined to display the values retrieved. The actions that are available to the user are defined in the source code, tied to buttons that display on the form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 4: Query by Example on page 31</td>
<td>The program in this chapter allows the user to search a database by entering criteria in a form. The search criteria is used to build an SQL SELECT statement to retrieve the desired database rows. A cursor is defined in the program, to allow the user to scroll back and forth between the rows of the result set. Testing the success of the SQL statements and handling errors is illustrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 5: Enhancing the Form on page 47</td>
<td>Program forms can be displayed in a variety of ways. This chapter illustrates adding a toolbar or a topmenu (pull-down menu) by modifying the form specification file, changing the window’s appearance, and disabling/enabling actions. The example programs in this chapter use some of the action defaults defined by Genero BDL to standardize the presentation of common actions to the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 6: Add, Update and Delete on page 56</td>
<td>This program allows the user to insert/update/delete rows in the customer database table. Embedded SQL statements (UPDATE/INSERT/DELETE) are used to update the table, based on the values stored in the program record. SQL transactions, concurrency, and consistency are discussed. A dialog window is displayed to prompt the user to verify the deletion of a row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 7: Array Display on page 68</td>
<td>The example in this chapter displays multiple customer records at once. The disparray program defines a program array to hold the records, and displays the records in a form containing a table and a screen array. The example program is then modified to dynamically fill the array as needed. This program illustrates a library function - the example is written so it can be used in multiple programs, maximizing code reuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 8: Array Input on page 78</td>
<td>The program in this chapter allows the user to view and change a list of records displayed on a form. As each record in the program array is added, updated, or deleted, the program logic makes corresponding changes in the rows of the corresponding database table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 9: Reports on page 88</td>
<td>This program generates a simple report of the data in the customer database table. The two parts of a report, the report driver logic and the report definition are illustrated. A technique to allow a user to interrupt a long-running report is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 10: Localization on page 97</td>
<td>Localization support and localized strings allow you to internationalize your application using different languages, and to customize it for specific industry markets in your user population. This chapter illustrates the use of localized strings in your programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 11: Master/Detail on page 105</td>
<td>The form used by the program in this chapter contains fields from both the orders and items tables in the custdemo database, illustrating a master-detail relationship. Since there are multiple items associated with a single order, the rows from the items table are displayed in a table on the form. This chapter focuses on the master/detail form and the unique features of the corresponding program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 12: Changing the User Interface Dynamically on page 123</td>
<td>This chapter focuses on using the classes and methods in the ui package of built-in classes to modify the user interface at runtime. Among the techniques illustrated are hiding or disabling form items; changing the text, style or image associated with a form item; loading a combobox from a database table; and adding toolbars and topmenus dynamically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutorial Chapter 13: Master/Detail using Multiple Dialogs on page 136</td>
<td>This chapter shows how to implement order and items input in a unique DIALOG statement. In chapter 11 the order input is detached from the items input. The code example in chapter 13 makes both order and item input fields active at the same time, which is more natural in GUI applications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tutorial Chapter 1: Overview**

This chapter provides an overview of the Tutorial and a description of the database schema and sample data used for the example programs.

This chapter covers concepts from the section *Genero BDL concepts* in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide*.

**Overview**

Especially well-suited for large-scale, database-intensive business applications, Genero Business Development Language (BDL) is a reliable, easy-to-learn high-level programming language.

BDL allows application developers to:

- express business logic in a clear yet powerful syntax
- use SQL statements for database access to any of the supported databases
- localize your application to follow a specific language or cultural rules
- define user interfaces in an abstract, platform-independent manner
- define Presentation Styles to customize and standardize the appearance of the interface
- manipulate the user interface at runtime, as a tree of objects

The separation of business logic, user interface, and deployment provides maximum flexibility.
• The business logic is written in text files (4gl source code modules) that interact with separate form files defining the user interface.
• Actions defined in the business logic are tied to action views (buttons, menu items, toolbar icons) in the form definition files, and respond to user interaction statements in the source code.
• Compiling a form definition file translates it into XML, which is used to display the user interface to various Genero clients running on different platforms.

You can write once, deploy anywhere - one production release supports all major versions of UNIX™, Linux™, Windows®, and macOS™.

The BDL Language

Genero Business Development Language (BDL) is a program language designed to write an interactive database application, as a set of programs that handle the interaction between a user and a database.

The Genero Business Development Language includes:
• Program flow control
• Conditional logic
• SQL statement support
• Connection management
• Error handling
• Localized strings

Dynamic SQL management allows you to execute any SQL statement that is valid for your database version, in addition to those that are included as part of the language. The statement can be hard coded or created at runtime, with or without SQL parameters, returning or not returning a result set.

High-level BDL user interaction statements substitute for the many lines of code necessary to implement common business tasks, mediating between the user and the user interface in order to:
• Provide a selection of actions to the user (MENU)
• Allow the user to enter database search criteria on a form (CONSTRUCT)
• Display information from database tables (DISPLAY, DISPLAY ARRAY)
• Allow the user to modify the contents of database tables (INPUT, INPUT ARRAY)

Multiple dialogs allow a Genero program to handle interactive statements in parallel.

In addition, built-in classes and methods, and built-in functions are provided to assist you in your program development.

The BDL Tutorial

The chapters in this tutorial describe the basic functionality of Genero BDL.

Annotated code examples in each chapter guide you through the steps to implement the features discussed. In addition, complete source code programs of the examples are available for download, contact your support channel to get the links. See Tutorial Chapters on page 9 for a description of each chapter.

The example programs interact with a demo database, the custdemo database, containing store and order information for a fictional retail chain.

If you wish to test the example programs on your own system, see Testing the Programs for information about the software and sample data that must be installed and configured.
The Example Database (custdemo)

The following SQL statements create the tables for the custdemo database.

These statements are in the file custdemo.sql in the Tutorial subdirectory of the documentation.

```sql
create table customer(
    store_num     integer not null,
    store_name    char(20) not null,
    addr          char(20),
    addr2         char(20),
    city          char(15),
    state         char(2),
    zip_code      char(5),
    contact_name  char(30),
    phone         char(18),
    primary key (store_num)
);
create table orders(
    order_num     integer not null,
    order_date    date not null,
    store_num     integer not null,
    fac_code      char(3),
    ship_instr    char(10),
    promo         char(1) not null,
    primary key (order_num)
);
create table factory(
    fac_code      char(3) not null,
    fac_name      char(15) not null,
    primary key (fac_code)
);
create table stock(
    stock_num     integer not null,
    fac_code      char(3) not null,
    description   char(15) not null,
    reg_price     decimal(8,2) not null,
    promo_price   decimal(8,2),
    price_updated date,
    unit          char(4) not null,
    primary key (stock_num)
);
create table items(
    order_num     integer not null,
    stock_num     integer not null,
    quantity      smallint not null,
    price         decimal(8,2) not null,
    primary key (order_num, stock_num)
);
create table state(
    state_code    char(2) not null,
    state_name    char(15) not null,
    primary key (state_code)
);
```
The Sample Data

The custdemo database contains the following sample data.

Customer table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer ID</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Bandy's Hardware</td>
<td>110 Main</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>60068</td>
<td>Bob Bandy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>630-221-9055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>The FIX-IT Shop</td>
<td>65W Elm Street Sqr.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>65454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>630-34343434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Hill's Hobby Shop</td>
<td>553 Central Parkway</td>
<td>Eau Claire</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>54354</td>
<td>Janice Hilstrom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>666-4564564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Illinois Hardware</td>
<td>123 Main Street</td>
<td>Peoria</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>63434</td>
<td>Ramon Aguirra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>630-3434334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Tools and Stuff</td>
<td>645W Center Street</td>
<td>Dubuque</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>54654</td>
<td>Lavonne Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>630-4533456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>TrueTest Hardware</td>
<td>6123 N. Michigan Ave</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>60104</td>
<td>Michael Mazukelli</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>640-3453456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Fourth Ill Hardware</td>
<td>6123 N. Michigan Ave</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>60104</td>
<td>Michael Mazukelli</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>640-3453456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>2nd Hobby Shop</td>
<td>553 Central Parkway</td>
<td>Eau Claire</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>54354</td>
<td>Janice Hilstrom</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
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<td>Eau Claire</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>54354</td>
<td>Janice Hilstrom</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>666-4564564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>123 Main Street</td>
<td>Peoria</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>63434</td>
<td>Ramon Aguirra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>630-3434334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Dubuque</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>640-3453456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Orders table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order ID</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Customer ID</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Shipping Method</th>
<th>Payment Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>60068</td>
<td>FEDEX</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>The FIX-IT Shop</td>
<td>65W Elm Street Sqr.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>65454</td>
<td>FEDEX</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>06/10/2006</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Hill's Hobby Shop</td>
<td>553 Central Parkway</td>
<td>Eau Claire</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>54354</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>06/10/2006</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Illinois Hardware</td>
<td>123 Main Street</td>
<td>Peoria</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>63434</td>
<td>Ramon Aguirra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>07/06/2006</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>Bandy's Hardware</td>
<td>110 Main</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
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<td>FEDEX</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>07/16/2006</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Tools and Stuff</td>
<td>645W Center Street</td>
<td>Dubuque</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>54654</td>
<td>Lavonne Robinson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>08/04/2006</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Illinois Hardware</td>
<td>123 Main Street</td>
<td>Peoria</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>63434</td>
<td>Ramon Aguirra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>08/16/2006</td>
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<td>Bandy's Hardware</td>
<td>110 Main</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>60068</td>
<td>FEDEX</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>08/23/2006</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>Bandy's Hardware</td>
<td>110 Main</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>60068</td>
<td>FEDEX</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>09/06/2006</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Tools and Stuff</td>
<td>645W Center Street</td>
<td>Dubuque</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>54654</td>
<td>Lavonne Robinson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The topics in this chapter illustrate the structure of a BDL program and some of the BDL statements that perform some common tasks - display a text message to the screen, connect to a database and retrieve data, define variables, and pass variables between functions.

A simple BDL program

This simple example displays a text message to the screen, illustrating the structure of a BDL program.

Genero BDL source code is written as text in a source module (a file with an extension of .4gl). Because Genero BDL is a structured programming language as well as a 4th generation language, executable statements can appear only within logical sections of the source code called program blocks. This can be the MAIN statement, a FUNCTION statement, or a REPORT statement. (Reports are discussed in Chapter 9.)
Execution of any program begins with the special, required program block MAIN, delimited by the keywords MAIN and END MAIN. The source module that contains MAIN is called the main module.

The FUNCTION statement is a unit of executable code, delimited by FUNCTION and END FUNCTION, that can be called by name. In a small program, you can write all the functions used in the program in a single file. As programs grow larger, you will usually want to group related functions into separate files, or source modules. Functions are available on a global basis. In other words, you can reference any function in any source module of your program.

Although the language keywords in this example and throughout the tutorial are in all-capitals, this is just a convention used in these documents. You may write keywords in any combination of capitals and lowercase you prefer.

You can begin a comment that terminates at the end of the current line with a pair of minus signs (--) or #. Curly braces {} can be used to delimit comments that occupy multiple lines.

The following example is a small but complete Genero BDL program named simple.4gl.

```
01  -- simple.4gl
02
03  MAIN
04      CALL  sayIt()
05  END MAIN
06
07  FUNCTION  sayIt()
08     DISPLAY  "Hello, world!"
09  END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**
- Line 01 simply lists the filename as a comment, which will be ignored by BDL.
- Line 03 indicates the start of the MAIN program block.
- Line 04 Within the MAIN program block, the CALL statement is used to invoke the function named sayIt. Although no arguments are passed to the function sayIt, the empty parentheses are required. Nothing is returned by the function.
- Line 05 defines the end of the MAIN program block. When all the statements within the program block have been executed the program will terminate automatically.
- Line 07 indicates the start of the function sayIt.
- Line 08 uses the DISPLAY statement to display a text message, enclosed within double quotes, to the user. Because the program has not opened a window or form, the message is displayed on the command line.
- Line 09 indicates the end of the function. After the message is displayed, control in the program is returned to the MAIN function, to line 05, the line immediately following the statement invoking the function. As there are no additional statements to be executed (END MAIN has been reached), the program terminates.

### Compiling and Executing the Program

BDL programs are made up of a single module, or modules, containing the program functions. You can compile and execute programs in Genero Studio or use command line tools if you prefer.

**From Genero Studio**

The **Execute** option in the Genero Studio Project view will compile and link files in the specified application node if necessary before executing the application. You can also compile individual modules or build an application (compile and link files) as independent steps.

To compile and execute the **simple** program in Genero Studio:

1. In the Project view, expand the **BDLTutorial** project and find the **chap02** group.
2. Expand the **chap02** group, right-click on the **simple** application node and select **Execute**.
Figure 3: Using the Execute option to compile and execute the simple program

**From the command line**

The following tools can be used to compile and execute the simple program from the command line.

1. Compile the single module program:

   `fglcomp simple.4gl`

2. Execute the program:

   `fglrun simple.42m`

**Tip:**

1. You can compile and run a program without specifying the file extensions:

   `fglcomp simple`
   `fglrun simple`

You can do this in one command line, adding the `-M` option for errors:

`fglcomp -M simple && fglrun simple`
Debugging a BDL Program

You can use the Genero graphical debugger or the command line debugger to search for programming errors.

The command line debugger is integrated in the runtime system. You typically start a program in debug mode by passing the `-d` option to `fglrun`.

The following lines illustrate a debug session with the `simple` program:

```
fglrun -d simple
(fglldb) break main
Breakpoint 1 at 0x00000000: file simple.4gl, line 2.
(fglldb) run
Breakpoint 1, main() at simple.4gl:2
 2      CALL sayIt()
(fglldb) step
sayit() at simple.4gl:6
 6      DISPLAY "Hello, world!"
(fglldb) next
Hello, world!
7     END FUNCTION -- sayIt (fgldb) continue
Program existed normally.
(fglldb) quit
```

This chapter covers concepts from the section *Integrated debugger* in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide*.

The "Connect to database" Program

This program illustrates connecting to a database and retrieving data, defining variables, and passing variables between functions.

A row from the `customer` table of the `custdemo` example database is retrieved by an SQL statement and displayed to the user.

Connecting to the database

To connect to a database server, most database engines require a name to identify the server, a name to identify the database entity, a user name and a password.

Connecting through the Open Database Interface, the database can be specified directly, and the specification will be used as the data source. Or, you can define the database connection parameters indirectly in the `fglprofile` configuration file, and the database specification will be used as a key to read the connection information from the file. This technique is flexible; for example, you can develop your application with the database name "custdemo" and connect to the real database "custdemo1" in a production environment.

The `CONNECT` instruction opens a session in multi-session mode, allowing you to open other connections with subsequent `CONNECT` instructions (to other databases, for example). The `DISCONNECT` instruction can be used to disconnect from specific sessions, or from all sessions. The end of a program disconnects all sessions automatically.

The username and password can be specified in the `CONNECT` instruction, or defaults can be defined in the `fglprofile` file. Otherwise, the user name and password provided to your operating system will generally be used for authentication.

```
CONNECT TO "custdemo"
```
Variable definition

A Variable contains volatile information of a specific BDL data type. Variables must be declared before you use them in your program, using the DEFINE statement. After definition, variables have default values based on the data type.

```c
DEFINE cont_ok INTEGER
```

You can use the LIKE keyword to declare a variable that has the same data type as a specified column in a database schema. A SCHEMA statement must define the database name, identifying the database schema files to be used. The column data types are read from the schema file during compilation, not at runtime. Make sure that your schema files correspond exactly to the production database.

```c
DEFINE store_name LIKE customer.store_name
```

Genero BDL allows you to define structured variables as records or arrays. Examples of this are included in later chapters.

Variable scope

Variables defined in a FUNCTION, REPORT or MAIN program block have local scope (are known only within the program block). DEFINE must precede any executable statements within the same program block. A variable with local scope can have its value set and can be used only within the function in which it is defined.

A Variable defined with module scope can have its value set and can be used in any function within a single source-code module. The DEFINE statement must appear at the top of the module, before any program blocks.

A Variable defined with global scope can have its value set and can be used in any function within any modules of the same program.

For a well-structured program and ease of maintenance, we recommend that you use module variables instead of global when you need persistent data storage. You can include get/set functions in the module to make the value of the variable accessible to functions in other modules.

A compile-time error occurs if you declare the same name for two variables that have the same scope.

Passing variables

Functions can be invoked explicitly using the CALL statement. Variables can be passed as arguments to a function when it is invoked. The parameters can be variables, literals, constants, or any valid expressions. Arguments are separated by a comma. If the function returns any values, the RETURNING clause of the CALL statement assigns the returned values to variables in the calling routine. The number of input and output parameters is static.

The function that is invoked must have a RETURN instruction to transfer the control back to the calling function and pass the return values. The number of returned values must correspond to the number of variables listed in the RETURNING clause of the CALL statement invoking this function. If the function returns only one unique value, it can be used as a scalar function in an expression.

```c
CALL myfunc()
CALL newfunc(var1) RETURNING var2, var3
LET var2 = anotherfunc(var1)
IF testfunc1(var1) == testfunc2(var1) THEN ...
```

Retrieving data from a database

Using Static SQL, an embedded SQL SELECT statement can be used to retrieve data from a database table into program variables. If the SELECT statement returns only one row of data, you can write it directly as a procedural instruction, using the INTO clause to provide the list of variables where the column values will be fetched. If the SELECT statement returns more than one row of data, you must declare a database cursor to process the result set.
Example: connectdb.4gl

This program connects to the custdemo database, selects the store name from the customer table and displays it to the user.

Note: The line numbers shown in the examples in this tutorial are not part of the BDL code; they are used here so specific lines can be easily referenced. The BDL keywords are shown in uppercase, as a convention only.

Program connectdb.4gl:

```bdl
01 -- connectdb.4gl
02 SCHEMA custdemo
03
04 MAIN
05 DEFINE
06  m_store_name LIKE customer.store_name
07
08 CONNECT TO "custdemo"
09
10 CALL select_name(101)
11    RETURNING m_store_name
12 DISPLAY m_store_name
13
14 DISCONNECT CURRENT
15
16 END MAIN
17
18 FUNCTION select_name(f_store_num)
19 DEFINE
20  f_store_num LIKE customer.store_num,
21       f_store_name LIKE customer.store_name
22
23 SELECT store_name INTO f_store_name
24       FROM customer
25       WHERE store_num = f_store_num
26
27 RETURN f_store_name
28
29 END FUNCTION -- select_name
```

Note:

- Line 02 The SCHEMA statement is used to define the database schema files to be used as custdemo. The LIKE syntax has been used to define variables in the module.
- Lines 05 and 06 Using DEFINE the local variable m_store_name is declared as being LIKE the store_name column; that is, it has the same data type definition as the column in the customer table of the custdemo database.
- Line 08 A connection in multi-session mode is opened to the custdemo database, with connection parameters defined in the fglprofile configuration file. Once connected to the database server, a current database session is started. Any subsequent SQL statement is executed in the context of the current database session.
- Line 10 The select_name function is called, passing the literal value 101 as an argument. The function returns a value to be stored in the local variable m_store_name.
- Line 12 The value of m_store_name is displayed to the user on the standard output.
- Line 14 The DISCONNECT instruction disconnects you from the current session. As there are no additional lines in the program block, the program terminates.
- Line 18 Beginning of the definition of the function select_name. The value "101" that is passed to the function will be stored in the local variable f_store_num.
- Lines 19 thru 21 Defines multiple local variables used in the function, separating the variables listed with a comma. Notice that a variable must be declared with the same name and data type as the parameter listed within the parenthesis in the function statement, to accept the passed value.
• Lines 23 thru 25. Contains the embedded SELECT ... INTO SQL statement to retrieve the store name for store number 101. The store name that is retrieved will be stored in the f_store_name local variable. Since the store number is unique, the WHERE clause ensures that only a single row will be returned.
• Line 27 The RETURN statement causes the function to terminate, returning the value of the local variable f_store_name. The number of variables returned matches the number declared in the RETURNING clause of the CALL statement invoking the function. Execution of the program continues with line 12.

**The database schema file**

This program requires a database schema file because of the use of the LIKE keyword when defining the variable m_store_name. The database schema contains the definition of the database tables and columns and is used to centralize column data types to define program variables. The schema file for the BDLTutorial has already been extracted from the custdemo database and is used at compile time.

To learn more about database schema files see Database schema in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide.

**Compiling and executing the program**

You can compile and execute the connectdb application using the Execute option in the Project view of Genero Studio or use the command line options.

1. Compile the single module program:

   ```
   fglcomp connectdb.4gl
   ```

2. Execute the program:

   ```
   fglrun connectdb.42m
   ```

---

**Tutorial Chapter 3: Displaying Data (Windows/Forms)**

This chapter illustrates opening a window that contains a form to display information to the user. An SQL statement is used to retrieve the data from a database table. A form specification file is defined to display the values retrieved. The actions that are available to the user are defined in the source code, tied to buttons that display on the form.

**Application Overview**

This example program opens a window containing a form to display information to the user.

The appearance of the form is defined in a separate form definition file. The program logic to display information on the form is written in the .4gl program module. The same form file can be used with different applications.

The options to retrieve data or exit are defined as actions in a MENU statement in the .4gl file. By default, push buttons are displayed on the form corresponding to the actions listed in the MENU statement. When the user presses the query button, the code listed for the action statement is executed - in this case, an SQL SELECT statement retrieves a single row from the customer table and displays it on the form.

A FORM can contain form fields for entering and displaying data; explanatory text (labels); and other form objects such as buttons, topmenus (dropdown menus), toolbar icons, folders, tables, and checkboxes. Form objects that are associated with an action are called action views. Messages providing information to the user can be displayed on the form.
The .4gl File - Opening Windows and Forms

A program creates a window with the OPEN WINDOW instruction, and destroys a window with the CLOSE WINDOW instruction.

The OPEN WINDOW ... WITH FORM instruction can be used to automatically open a window containing a specified form:

```
OPEN WINDOW custwin WITH FORM "custform"
```

When you are using a graphical front end, windows are created as independent resizable windows. By default windows are displayed as normal application windows, but you can specify a Presentation Style. The standard window styles are defined in the default Presentation Style file (FGLDIR/lib/default.4st):

```
If the WITH FORM option is used in opening a window, the CLOSE WINDOW statement closes both the window and the form.

```
CLOSE WINDOW custwin
```

When the runtime system starts a program, it creates a default window named SCREEN. This default window can be used as another window, but it can be closed if not needed.

```
CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
```

Note: The appropriate Genero Front-end Client must be running for the program to display the window and form.
The .4gl File - Interacting with the User

Your form can display options to the user using action views - buttons, dropdown menus (topmenus), toolbars, and other items on the window.

Defining Actions - the MENU statement

An action defined in the .4gl module, which identifies the program routine to be executed, can be associated with each action view shown on the form. You define the program logic to be executed for each action in the .4gl module.

- In this BDL program, the MENU statement supplies the list of actions and the statements to be executed for each action. The actions are specified with ON ACTION clauses:

  ```
  ON ACTION query
  CALL query_cust()
  ```

- The ON ACTION clause defines the action name and the statements to be executed for the action. The presentation attributes - title, font, comment, etc. - for the graphical object that serves as the action view are defined in a separate action defaults file, or in the ACTION DEFAULTS section of the form file. This allows you to standardize the appearance of the views for common actions. Action Defaults are illustrated in Tutorial Chapter 5: Enhancing the Form on page 47.

You can also use ON ACTION clauses with some other interactive BDL statements, such as INPUT, INPUT ARRAY, DIALOG, and DISPLAY ARRAY.

- When the MENU statement in your program is executed, the action views for the actions (query, in the example) that are listed in the interactive MENU statement are enabled. Only the action views for the actions in the specific MENU statement are enabled, so you must be sure to include a means of exiting the MENU statement. If there is no action view defined in your form specification file for a listed action, a simple push button action view is automatically displayed in the window. Control is turned over to the user, and the program waits until the user responds by selecting one of enabled action views or exiting the form. Once an action view is selected, the corresponding program routine (action) is executed.

See Ring menus (MENU) in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for a complete discussion of the statement and all its options.

Displaying Messages and Errors

The MESSAGE and ERROR statements are used to display text containing a message to the user. The text is displayed in a specific area, depending on the front end configuration and window style. The MESSAGE text is displayed until it is replaced by another MESSAGE statement or field comment. You can specify any combination of variables and strings for the text. BDL generates the message to display by replacing any variables with their values and concatenating the strings:

  ```
  MESSAGE "Customer " || l_custrec.store_num , || " retrieved."
  ```

The Localized Strings feature can be used to customize the messages for specific user communities. This is discussed in Tutorial Chapter 10: Localization on page 97.

Example: dispcust.4gl

This portion of the dispcust.4gl program connects to a database, opens a window and displays a form and a menu.

Program dispcust.4gl:

```
04 MAIN
05 06 CONNECT TO "custdemo"
07 08 CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
09 OPEN WINDOW custwin WITH FORM "custform"
10 MESSAGE "Program retrieves customer 101"
11 12 MENU "Customer"
13      ON ACTION query
14        CALL query_cust()
15      ON ACTION exit
16        EXIT MENU
17      END MENU
18 19 CLOSE WINDOW custwin
20 21 DISCONNECT CURRENT
22 23 END MAIN

Note:
- Line 02 The SCHEMA statement is required since variables are defined as LIKE a database table in the function query_cust.
- Line 06 opens the connection to the custdemo database.
- Line 08 closes the default window named SCREEN, which is opened each time the runtime system starts a program containing interactive statements.
- Line 09 uses the WITH FORM syntax to open a window having the identifier custwin containing the form identified as custform. The window name must be unique among all windows defined in the program. Its scope is the entire program. You can use the window's name to reference any open window in other modules with other statements. Although there can be multiple open windows, only one window may be current at a given time. By default, the window that opens will be a normal application window. The form identifier is the name of the compiled .42f file (custform.42f). The form identifier must be unique among form names in the program. Its scope of reference is the entire program.
- Line 10 displays a string as a MESSAGE to the user. The message will be displayed until it is replaced by a different string.
- Lines 12 through 17 contain the interactive MENU statement. By default, the menu options query and exit are displayed as buttons in the window, with Customer as the menu title. When the MENU statement is executed, the buttons are enabled, and control is turned over to the user. If the user selects the query button, the function query_cust will be executed. Following execution of the function, the action views (buttons in this case) are re-enabled and the program waits for the user to select an action again. If the user selects the exit button, the MENU statement is terminated, and the program continues with line 19.
- Line 19 The window custwin is closed which automatically closes the form, removing both objects from the application's memory.
- Line 21 The program disconnects from the database; as there are no more statements in MAIN, the program terminates.

The .4gl File - Retrieving and Displaying Data

The example demonstrates how to define a record so you can treat variables as a group. Static SQL instructions retrieve rows from the database which are displayed to the form using the DISPLAY BY NAME statement.

Defining a Record

In addition to defining individual variables, the DEFINE statement can define a record, a collection of variables each having its own data type and name. You put the variables in a record so you can treat them as a group. Then, you can
access any member of a record by writing the name of the record, a dot (known as dot notation), and the name of the member.

```sql
DEFINE custrec RECORD
  store_num  LIKE customer.store_num
  store_name LIKE customer.store_name
END RECORD
DISPLAY custrec.store_num
```

Your record can contain variables for the columns of a database table. At its simplest, you write `RECORD LIKE tablename.*` to define a record that includes members that match in data type all the columns in a database table. However, if your database schema changes often, it's best to list each member individually, so that a change in the structure of the database table won't break your code. Your record can also contain members that are not defined in terms of a database table.

**Using SQL to Retrieve the Data**

A subset of SQL, known as Static SQL, is provided as part of the BDL language and can be embedded in the program. At runtime, these SQL statements are automatically prepared and executed by the runtime System.

```sql
SELECT store_num, store_name INTO custrec.* FROM customer
```

Only a limited number of SQL instructions are supported this way. However, Dynamic SQL Management allows you to execute any kind of SQL statement.

**Displaying a Record: DISPLAY BY NAME**

A common technique is to use the names of database columns as the names of both the members of a program record and the fields in a form. Then, the `DISPLAY BY NAME` statement can be used to display the program variables. By default, a screen record consisting of the form fields associated with each database table column is automatically created. BDL will match the name to the name of the form field, ignoring any record name prefix:

```sql
DISPLAY BY NAME custrec.*
```

The program variables serve as the intermediary between the database and the form that is displayed to the user. Values from a row in the database table are retrieved into the program variables by an SQL `SELECT` statement, and are then displayed on the form. In **Tutorial Chapter 6: Add, Update and Delete** on page 56 you will see how the user can change the values in the form, resulting in changes to the program variables, which could then be used in SQL statements to modify the data in the database.
Example: dispcust.4gl (function query_cust)

This function retrieves a row from the `customer` table and displays it in a form.

Function `query_cust`:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION query_cust() -- displays one row
02   DEFINE 1_custrec RECORD
03       store_num  LIKE customer.store_num,
04       store_name LIKE customer.store_name,
05       addr       LIKE customer.addr,
06       addr2      LIKE customer.addr2,
07       city       LIKE customer.city,
08       state      LIKE customer.state,
09       zip_code   LIKE customer.zip_code,
10       contact_name LIKE customer.contact_name,
11       phone      LIKE customer.phone
12   END RECORD
13
14   SELECT store_num,
15       store_name,
16       addr,
17       addr2,
18       city,
19       state,
20       zip_code,
21       contact_name,
22       phone
23   INTO 1_custrec.*
24   FROM  customer
25   WHERE store_num = 101
26
27   DISPLAY BY NAME 1_custrec.*
28   MESSAGE "Customer " || 1_custrec.store_num ||  
29       " displayed."
30 END FUNCTION
```

Note:
- Line 01 is the beginning of the function `query_cust`. No variables are passed to the function.
• Lines 02 thru 12 DEFINE a record 1_custrec as LIKE columns in the customer database table, listing each variable separately.

• Line 14 thru 25 SELECT ... INTO can be used, since the statement will retrieve only one row from the database. The SELECT statement lists each column name to be retrieved, rather than using SELECT *. This allows for the possibility that additional columns might be added to a table at a future date. Since the SELECT list retrieves values for all the variables in the program record, in the order listed in the DEFINE statement, the shorthand INTO 1_custrec.* can be used.

• Line 27 The names in the program record 1_custrec match the names of screen fields on the form, so DISPLAY BY NAME can be used. 1_custrec.* indicates that all of the members of the program record are to be displayed.

• Lines 28 and 29 A string for the MESSAGE statement is concatenated together using the double pipe ( || ) operator and displayed. The message consists of the string "Customer", the value of 1_custrec.store_num, and the string "displayed".

There are no additional statements in the function, so the program returns to the MENU statement, awaiting the user's next action.

The Form Specification File

You can specify the layout of a form in a form specification file, which is compiled separately from your program. The form specification file defines the initial settings for the form, which can be changed programmatically at runtime.

Overview

Form specification files created in Genero Studio's Form Designer have a file extension of .4fd. Text-based form specification files have a file extension of .per. The structure of the form is independent of the use of the form. For example, one function can use a form to display a database row, another can let the user enter a new database row, and still another can let the user enter criteria for selecting database rows.

A Form can contain the following types of items:

• Container - groups other form items. Every form item must be in a container. GRID is the basic container, frequently used to display a single row of database data. TABLE containers can provide record-list presentation in columns and rows. Other containers, such as a FOLDER or GROUP, provide additional options for organizing the data that is displayed.

• FormField - defines an area where the user can view and edit data. The data is stored in variables defined in the .4gl source code file. The EDIT formfield provides a simple line-edit field. Other form items, such as a COMBOBOX or RADIOGROUP, provide a user-friendly interface to the data stored in the underlying formfield. The data type of a formfield can be defined by a database table column, or it can be FORMONLY - defined specifically in the form.

• Action view - allows the user to trigger actions specified in the .4gl file. An Action view can be a BUTTON, toolbar icon, or topmenu option, for example.

• Other - items that enhance the display or provide read-only information (an IMAGE or LABEL, for example).

Each form and form item has attributes that control its appearance and behavior. See the documentation for Form specification files and Form item attributes in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for additional information about form items.

Styles from a Presentation Styles file can be applied to the form and form items.

A basic form specification consists of the following sections:
The **SCHEMA section (optional)**

This specifies the database schema file to be used when the form is compiled. It is required if any form items are defined as data types based on a column of a database table.

```
SCHEMA custdemo
```

The **ACTION DEFAULTS, TOPMENU, and TOOLBAR sections (optional)**

These sections are provided to allow you to define the decoration for action views (action defaults), as well as to define topmenus and toolbars for the form. In this case, the definitions are specific to the form. If your definitions are in external XML files instead, they can be applied to any form.

This is discussed in chapter 5.

The **LAYOUT section**

This section defines the appearance of a form using a layout tree.

Of containers, which can hold other containers or can define a screen area. Some of the available containers are GRID, VBOX, HBOX, GROUP, FOLDER, and PAGE.

The simplest layout tree could have only a GRID container defining the dimensions and the position of the logical elements of a screen:

```
LAYOUT
  GRID
grid-area
END
END
```

The END keyword is mandatory to define the end of a container block.

The grid-area is delimited by curly braces. Within this area, you can specify the position of form items or interactive objects such as BUTTON, COMBOBOX, CHECKBOX, RADIOGROUP, PROGRESSBAR, and so on.

Simple form fields, delimited by square brackets ([ ]), are form items used to display data and take input. Generally, the number of characters in the space between the brackets defines the width of the region to be used by the item. For example, in the grid-area, the following field could be defined:

```
[f01            
```

This form field has an item tag of f01, which will be used to link the field to its definition in the ATTRIBUTES section of the form specification.

Interactive form items, such as COMBOBOX, CHECKBOX, and RADIOGROUP, can be used instead of simple form fields to represent the values in the underlying formfield. Special width calculations are done for some of these form items, such as COMBOBOX, BUTTONEDIT, and DATEEDIT. If the default width generated by the form compiler does not fit, the - dash symbol can be used to define the real width of the item.

Text in the grid-area that is outside brackets is display-only text, as in the word Company:

```
Company [f01            
```

The **TABLES section (optional)**

If a database table or database view is referenced elsewhere in the form specification file, in the ATTRIBUTES section for example, the table or view must be listed in the TABLES section:

```
TABLES
```
A default screen record is automatically created for the form fields associated with each table listed in this section.

**The ATTRIBUTES section**

The ATTRIBUTES section defines properties of the items used in the form.

**Form Fields**

For form fields (items that can be used to display data or take input) the definition is:

```xml
<item-type> <item-tag> = <item-name>, <attribute-list> ;
```

- The *item-type* defines the kind of graphical object which must be used to display the form element.
- The *item-tag* identifies the form item in the display area.
- The *item-name* provides the name of the form item.
- The optional *attribute-list* defines the aspect and behavior of the form item.

**Examples**

```xml
EDIT f01 = customer.cust_num,REQUIRED;
COMBOBOX f03 = customer.state;
CHECKBOX f04 = formonly.propcheck;
```

The most commonly used item-type, EDIT, defines a simple line edit box for data input or display. This example uses an EDIT item-type for the form field f01. The COMBOBOX and CHECKBOX item types present the data contained in the form fields f03 and f04 in a user-friendly way.

The item-name must specify a database column as the name of the display field, or must be FORMONLY (fields defined as FORMONLY are discussed in chapter 11) Fields are associated with database columns only during the compilation of the form specification file, to identify the data type for the form field based on the database schema. After the form compiler identifies the data types, the association between fields and database columns is broken, and the item-name is associated with the screen record.

Form field and form item definitions can optionally include an attribute-list to specify the appearance and behavior of the item. For example, you can define acceptable input values, on-screen comments, and default values for fields; you can insure that a value is entered in the field during the input of a new row (REQUIRED); columns in a table can be specified as sortable or non-sortable; numbers and dates can be formatted for display; data entry patterns can be defined and input data can be upshifted or downshifted.

A form field can be an EDIT, BUTTONEDIT, CHECKBOX, COMBOBOX, DATEEDIT, IMAGE, LABEL, PROGRESSBAR, RADIOGROUP, or TEXTEDIT.

**Other form items**

For form items that are not form fields (BUTTON, CANVAS, GROUP, static IMAGE, static LABEL, SCROLLGRID, and TABLE) the definition is:

```xml
<item-type> <item-tag>: <item-name> , <attribute-list> ;
```

**Examples:**

```xml
BUTTON btn1: print, TEXT = "Print Report";
LABEL lab1: labell, TEXT ="Customer";
```
The INSTRUCTIONS section (optional)

The INSTRUCTIONS section is used to define explicit screen records or screen arrays. This is discussed in Chapter 7

Example: Form Specification File custform.per

This form specification file is used with the dispcust.4gl program to display program variables to the user. This form uses a layout with a simple GRID to define the display area.

File custform.per:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>SCHEMA custdemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>LAYOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>GRID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Store #:[f01] Name:[f02]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Address:[f03]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>[f04]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>City:[f05] State:[f6] Zip:[f07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Contact:[f08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Phone:[f09]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>END --grid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>END -- layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>TABLES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>ATTRIBUTES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>EDIT f01 = customer.store_num, REQUIRED;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>EDIT f02 = customer.store_name, COMMENT=&quot;Customer name&quot;;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>EDIT f03 = customer.addr;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>EDIT f04 = customer.addr2;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>EDIT f05 = customer.city;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>EDIT f6 = customer.state;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>EDIT f07 = customer.zip_code;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>EDIT f08 = customer.contact_name;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>EDIT f09 = customer.phone;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>END</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

- Line 01 lists the database schema file from which the form field data types will be obtained.
- Lines 03 through 15 delimit the LAYOUT section of the form.
- Lines 04 thru 14 delimit the GRID area, indicating what will be displayed to the user between the curly brackets on lines 05 and 13.
- Line 17 The TABLES statement is required since the field descriptions reference the columns of the database table customer.
- Within the grid area, the form fields have item tags linking them to descriptions in the ATTRIBUTES section, in lines 20 thru 28. As an example, f01 is the display area for a program variable having the same data type definition as the store_num column in the customer table of the custdemo database.
- Line 22 All of the item-tags in the form layout section are listed in the ATTRIBUTES section. For example, the item-tag f01 is listed as having an item-type of EDIT. This field will be used for display only in this program, but the same form will be used for input in a later program. An additional attribute, REQUIRED, indicates that when this form is used for input, an entry in the field f01 must be made. This prevents the user from trying to add a row with a NULL store_num to the customer table, which would result in an error message from the database.
• Line 23 The second field is defined with the attribute COMMENT, which specifies text to be displayed when this field gets the focus, or as a tooltip when the mouse goes over the field.

### Compiling the Program and Form

When this form is compiled (translated) using the Compile menu option in the Project view or the fglform tool, an XML file is generated that has a file extension of .42f. The runtime system uses this file along with your programs to define the Abstract User Interface.

To compile the form with fglform:

```
fglform custform.per
```

Compile the single module program:

```
fglcomp dispcust.4gl
```

Execute the program:

```
fglrun dispcust.42m
```

### Tutorial Chapter 4: Query by Example

The program in this chapter allows the user to search a database by entering criteria in a form. The search criteria is used to build an SQL SELECT statement to retrieve the desired database rows. A cursor is defined in the program, to allow the user to scroll back and forth between the rows of the result set. Testing the success of the SQL statements and handling errors is illustrated.

### Implementing Query-by-Example

This program implements query-by-example, using the CONSTRUCT statement to allow the user to enter search criteria in a form. The criteria is used to build an SQL SELECT statement which will retrieve rows from the customer database table.

A SCROLL CURSOR is defined in the program, to allow the user to scroll back and forth between the rows of the result set. The SQLCA.SQLCODE is used to test the success of the SQL statements. Handling errors, and allowing the user to cancel the query, is illustrated.
Steps for implementing Query-by-Example

This topic describes the steps involved to implement query-by-example using the `CONSTRUCT` statement.

1. Define fields linked to database columns in a form specification file.
2. Define a `STRING` variable in your program to hold the query criteria.
3. Open a window and display the form.
4. Activate the form with the interactive dialog statement `CONSTRUCT`, for entry of the query criteria.
   Control is turned over to the user to enter his criteria.
5. The user enters his criteria in the fields specified in the `CONSTRUCT` statement.
   The `CONSTRUCT` statement accepts logical operators in any of the fields to indicate ranges, comparisons, sets, and partial matches. Using the form in this program, for example, the user can enter a specific value, such as "IL" in the state field, to retrieve all the rows from the customer table where the state column = IL. Or he can enter relational tests, such as "> 103", in the Store # field, to retrieve only those rows where the `store_num` column is greater than 103.
6. After entering his criteria, the user selects **OK**, to instruct your program to continue with the query, or **Cancel** to terminate the dialog.
   In this program, the action views for accept (**OK**) and cancel are displayed as buttons on the screen.
7. If the user accepts the dialog, the `CONSTRUCT` statement creates a Boolean expression by generating a logical expression for each field with a value and then applying unions (and relations) to the field statements.
   This expression is stored in the character string that you specified in the `CONSTRUCT` statement.
8. You can then use the Boolean expression to create a `STRING` variable containing a complete `SELECT` statement.
   You must supply the `WHERE` keyword to convert the Boolean expression into a `WHERE` clause. Make sure that you supply the spaces required to separate the constructed Boolean expression from the other parts of the `SELECT` statement.
9. Execute the statement to retrieve the row(s) from the database table, after preparing it or declaring a cursor for `SELECT` statements that might retrieve more than one row.
Using **CONSTRUCT** and **STRING** variables

The **CONSTRUCT** statement temporarily binds the specified form fields to database columns. It allows you to identify database columns for which the user can enter search criteria.

A basic **CONSTRUCT** statement has the following format:

```
CONSTRUCT <variable-name> ON <column-list> FROM <field-list>
```

Each field and **CONSTRUCT** corresponding column must be the same or compatible data types. You can use the **BY NAME** clause when the fields on the screen form have the same names as the corresponding columns in the **ON** clause. The user can query only the screen fields implied in the **BY NAME** clause.

```
CONSTRUCT BY NAME <variable-name> ON <column-list>
```

The runtime system converts the entered criteria into a Boolean SQL condition that can appear in the **WHERE** clause of a **SELECT** statement. The variable to hold the query condition can be defined as a **STRING** data type. Strings are a variable length, dynamically allocated character string data type, without a size limitation. The **STRING** variable can be concatenated, using the double pipe operator (||), with the text required to form a complete SQL **SELECT** statement. The **LET** statement can be used to assign a value to the variable. For example:

```
DEFINE where_clause, sqltext STRING
CONSTRUCT BY NAME where_clause ON customer.*
LET sql_text = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customer WHERE " || where_clause
```

![Figure 7: Display of user select criteria on Windows™ Platform](image)

In this example the user has entered the criteria "> 101" in the **store_num** field. The **where_clause** value would be generated as

"store_num > 101"

And the complete sql text would be

"SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customer WHERE store_num > 101"
Preparing the SQL Statement

The string created in the query-by-example is not valid for execution. The `PREPARE` instruction sends the text of the string to the database server for parsing, validation, and to generate the execution plan.

The scope of a prepared SQL statement is the module in which it is declared.

```
PREPARE cust_cnt_stmt FROM sql_text
```

A prepared SQL statement can be executed with the `EXECUTE` instruction.

```
EXECUTE cust_cnt_stmt INTO cust_cnt
```

Since the SQL statement will only return one row (containing the count) the `INTO` syntax of the `EXECUTE` instruction can be used to store the count in the local variable `cust_cnt`. (The function `cust_select` illustrates the use of database cursors with SQL `SELECT` statements.)

When a prepared statement is no longer needed, the `FREE` instruction will release the resources associated with the statement.

```
FREE cust_cnt_stmt
```

Allowing the User to Cancel the Query Operation

The query-by-example application demonstrates methods used to allow users to cancel an interactive dialog statement using predefined actions and conditional logic.

You can handle user Cancel actions or interrupts gracefully during interactive dialog instructions such as `CONSTRUCT`, using the built-in global integer variable `INT_FLAG` and the `DEFER INTERRUPT` statement. Use conditional logic statements to test for user cancel or interrupt actions and specify statement blocks to execute conditionally based on the results.

![Figure 8: User Cancels query and exits back to the main menu](image)

Predefined Actions (accept/cancel)

The language predefines some actions and associated names for common operations, such as `accept` or `cancel`, used during interactive dialogs such as `CONSTRUCT`.

You do not have to define predefined actions in the interactive instruction block, the runtime system interprets predefined actions. For example, when the `accept` action is caught, the dialog is validated.
You can define action views (such as buttons, toolbar icons, menu items) in your form using these predefined names; the corresponding action will automatically be attached to the view. If you do not define any action views for the actions, default buttons for these actions will be displayed on the form as appropriate when interactive dialog statements are executed.

When the `CONSTRUCT` statement executes, buttons representing accept and cancel actions (OK/Cancel) will be displayed by default, allowing the user to validate or cancel the interactive dialog statement.

![Figure 9: Default buttons for predefined actions accept and cancel.](image)

**DEFER INTERRUPT and the INT_FLAG**

If the user selects Cancel during the `CONSTRUCT`, the built-in global integer variable `INT_FLAG` is automatically set to TRUE.

Once `INT_FLAG` is set to TRUE, your program must reset it to FALSE to detect a new cancellation. You typically set `INT_FLAG` to FALSE before you start a dialog instruction, and you test it just after (or in the `AFTER CONSTRUCT`/`AFTER INPUT` block) to detect if the dialog was canceled:

```bdl
LET INT_FLAG = FALSE
CONSTRUCT BY NAME where_part
  ...
END CONSTRUCT
IF INT_FLAG = TRUE THEN
  ...
END IF
```

The statement `DEFER INTERRUPT` in your `MAIN` program block will prevent your program from terminating abruptly if a `SIGINT` signal is received. When using a GUI interface, the user can generate an interrupt signal if you have an action view named 'interrupt' (the predefined interrupt action). If an interrupt event is received, TRUE is assigned to `INT_FLAG`.

It is up to the programmer to manage the interruption event (stop or continue with the program), by testing the value of `INT_FLAG` variable.

Interruption handling is discussed in the report example, in *Tutorial Chapter 9: Reports* on page 88.

**Conditional Logic**

Once the `CONSTRUCT` statement is completed, you must test whether the `INT_FLAG` was set to TRUE (whether the user canceled the dialog). Genero BDL provides the conditional logic statements `IF` or `CASE` to test a set of conditions.
The IF statement
The IF instruction executes a group of statements conditionally.

```
IF <condition> THEN
    ...
ELSE
    ...
END IF
```

IF statements can be nested. The ELSE clause may be omitted.

If condition is TRUE, the runtime system executes the block of statements following THEN, until it reaches either the ELSE keyword or the END IF keywords. Your program resumes execution after END IF. If condition is FALSE, the runtime system executes the block of statements between ELSE and END IF.

```
IF (INT_FLAG = TRUE) THEN
    LET INT_FLAG = FALSE
    LET cont_ok = FALSE
ELSE
    LET cont_ok = TRUE
END IF
```

The CASE statement
The CASE statement specifies statement blocks to be executed conditionally, depending on the value of an expression.

Unlike IF statements, CASE does not restrict the logical flow of control to only two branches. Particularly if you have a series of nested IF statements, the CASE statement may be more readable. In the previous example, the CASE statement could have been substituted for the IF statement:

```
CASE
    WHEN (INT_FLAG = TRUE)
        LET INT_FLAG = FALSE
        LET cont_ok = FALSE
    OTHERWISE
        LET cont_ok = TRUE
END CASE
```

Usually, there would be several conditions to check. The following statement uses an alternative syntax, since all the conditions check the value of var1:

```
CASE var1
    WHEN 100
        CALL routine_100()
    WHEN 200
        CALL routine_200()
    OTHERWISE
        CALL error_routine()
END CASE
```

The first WHEN condition in the CASE statement will be evaluated. If the condition is true (var1=100), the statement block is executed and the CASE statement is exited. If the condition is not true, the next WHEN condition will be evaluated, and so on through subsequent WHEN statements until a condition is found to be true, or OTHERWISE or END CASE is encountered. The OTHERWISE clause of the CASE statement can be used as a catchall for unanticipated cases.

See Flow Control for other examples of IF and CASE syntax and the additional conditional statement WHILE.
The Query program

The Query program consists of two modules. The custmain.4gl module must be linked with the custquery.4gl module in order for the program to be run.

The line numbers shown in the code are for reference only, and are not a part of the code.

Example: Module custmain.4gl

This module contains the MAIN program block for the query program, and the MENU that drives the query actions.

Module custmain.4gl:

```plaintext
01 MAIN
02
03   DEFER INTERRUPT
04
05   CONNECT TO "custdemo"
06   CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
07   OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "custform"
08
09   MENU "Customer"
10     ON ACTION query
11       CALL query_cust()
12     ON ACTION next
13       CALL fetch_rel_cust(1)
14     ON ACTION previous
15       CALL fetch_rel_cust(-1)
16     ON ACTION exit
17       EXIT MENU
18   END MENU
19
20   CLOSE WINDOW w1
21
22   DISCONNECT CURRENT
23
24 END MAIN
```

Note:

- Line 01 Beginning of the MAIN block. The SCHEMA statement is not needed since this module does not define any program variables in terms of a database table.
- Line 03 uses the DEFER INTERRUPT statement to prevent the user from terminating the program prematurely by pressing the INTERRUPT key.
- Line 07 opens a window with the same form that was used in the Chapter 3 example.
- Lines 09 thru 18 contains the MENU for the query program. Four actions - query, next, previous, and quit - will be displayed as buttons on the form. The predefined actions accept (OK button) and cancel will automatically be displayed as buttons when the CONSTRUCT statement is executed.
- Line 11 calls the function query_cust in the cust_query.4gl module.
- Line 13 calls the function fetch_rel_cust in the cust.query.4gl module. The literal value 1 is passed to the function, indicating that the cursor should move forward to the next row.
- Line 15 calls the function fetch_rel_cust also, but passes the literal value -1, indicating that the cursor should move backwards to retrieve the previous row in the results set.
- Line 17 exits the MENU statement.
- Line 20 closes the window that was opened.
- Line 22 disconnects from the database.

There are no further statements so the Query program terminates.
Example: Module custquery.4gl
This module of the Query program contains the logic for querying the database and displaying the data retrieved.

The function query_cust is called by the "query" option of the MENU in custmain.4gl.

Module custquery.4gl (and function query_cust):

```
01 -- custquery.4gl
02
03 SCHEMA custdemo
04
05 DEFINE mr_custrec RECORD
06  store_num    LIKE customer.store_num,
07  store_name   LIKE customer.store_name,
08  addr         LIKE customer.addr,
09  addr2        LIKE customer.addr2,
10  city         LIKE customer.city,
11  state        LIKE customer.state,
12  zip_code     LIKE customer.zip_code,
13  contact_name LIKE customer.contact_name,
14  phone        LIKE customer.phone
15 END RECORD
16
17 FUNCTION query_cust()
18   DEFINE cont_ok     SMALLINT,
19         cust_cnt     SMALLINT,
20         where_clause STRING
21   MESSAGE "Enter search criteria"
22   LET cont_ok = FALSE
23
24   LET INT_FLAG = FALSE
25   CONSTRUCT BY NAME where_clause
26      ON customer.store_num,
27         customer.store_name,
28         customer.city,
29         customer.state,
30         customer.zip_code,
31         customer.contact_name,
32         customer.phone
33
34   IF (INT_FLAG = TRUE) THEN
35     LET INT_FLAG = FALSE
36     CLEAR FORM
37     LET cont_ok = FALSE
38     MESSAGE "Canceled by user."
39   ELSE
40     CALL get_cust_cnt(where_clause)
41       RETURNING cust_cnt
42     IF (cust_cnt > 0) THEN
43       MESSAGE cust_cnt USING "<<<",
44         " rows found."
45     CALL cust_select(where_clause)
46       RETURNING cont_ok
47     ELSE
48       MESSAGE "No rows found."
49     LET cont_ok = FALSE
50   END IF
51 END IF
52
53 IF (cont_ok = TRUE) THEN
54   CALL display_cust()
55 END IF
```
Note:

- Line 03 is required to identify the database schema file to be used when compiling the module.
- Lines 05 thru 15 define a RECORD, mr_custrec, that is modular in scope, since it is at the top of the module and outside any function. The values of this record will be available to, and can be set by, any function in this module.
- Line 17: Function query_cust. This is the beginning of the function query_cust.
- Line 18 defines cont_ok, a local variable of data type SMALLINT, to be used as a flag to indicate whether the query should be continued. The keywords TRUE and FALSE are used to set the value of the variable (0=FALSE, <> 0=TRUE).
- Line 19 defines another local SMALLINT variable, cust_cnt, to hold the number of rows returned by the SELECT statement.
- Line 20 defines where_clause as a local STRING variable to hold the boolean condition resulting from the CONSTRUCT statement.
- Line 21 displays a message to the user that will remain until it is replaced by another MESSAGE statement.
- Line 22 sets cont_ok to FALSE, prior to executing the statements of the function.
- Line 24 sets INT_FLAG to FALSE. It is common to set this global flag to FALSE immediately prior to the execution of an interactive dialog, so your program can test whether the user attempted to cancel the dialog.
- Lines 25 thru 32: The CONSTRUCT statement lists the database columns for which the user may enter search criteria. The program does not permit the user to enter search criteria for the address columns. The BY NAME syntax matches the database columns to form fields having the same name.
- Line 34 is the beginning of an IF statement testing the value of INT_FLAG. This test appears immediately after the CONSTRUCT statement, to test whether the user terminated the CONSTRUCT statement (INT_FLAG would be set by the runtime system to TRUE).
- Lines 35 thru 38 are executed only if the value of INT_FLAG is TRUE. The INT_FLAG is immediately reset to FALSE, since it is a global variable which other parts of your program will test. The form is cleared of any criteria that the user has entered, the cont_ok flag is set to FALSE, and a message is displayed to the user. The program will continue with the statements after the END IF on line 49.
- Lines 40 thru 50: contain the logic to be executed if INT_FLAG was not set to TRUE (the user did not cancel the query).
  - In lines 40 and 41, the get_cust_cnt function is called, to retrieve the number of rows that would be returned by the query criteria. The where_clause variable is passed to the function, and the value returned will be stored in the cust_cnt variable.
  - Lines 42 is the beginning of a nested IF statement, testing the value of cust_cnt.
  - Lines 43 thru 46 are executed if the value of cust_cnt is greater than zero; a message with the number of rows returned is displayed to the user, and the function cust_select is called. The where_clause is passed to this function, and the returned value is stored in cont_ok. Execution continues with the statement after the END IF on line 51.
  - Lines 48 and 49 are executed if the value is zero (no rows found); a message is displayed to the user, and cont_ok is set to FALSE. Execution continues after the END IF on line 51.
- Line 49 is the end of the IF statement beginning on line 33.
- Lines 53 thru 55 test the value of cont_ok, which will have been set during the preceding IF statements and in the function cust_select. If cont_ok is TRUE, the function display_cust is called.
- Line 57 is the end of the query_cust function.

Example: custquery.4gl (Function get_cust_cnt)
This function is called by the function query_cust to return the count of rows that would be retrieved by the SELECT statement. The criteria previously entered by the user and stored in the variable where_clause is used.

Function get_cust_cnt:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION get_cust_cnt (p_where_clause)
02   DEFINE p_where_clause STRING,
```
03    sql_text STRING,
04    cust_cnt SMALLINT
05
06   LET sql_text =
07    "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customer" ||
08    " WHERE " || p_where_clause
09
10   PREPARE cust_cnt_stmt FROM sql_text
11   EXECUTE cust_cnt_stmt INTO cust_cnt
12   FREE cust_cnt_stmt
13
14   RETURN cust_cnt
15
16 END FUNCTION

Note:

• Line 01 The function accepts as a parameter the value of where_clause, stored in the local variable p_where_clause defined on Line 60.
• Line 02 defines a local string variable, sql_txt, to hold the complete text of the SQL SELECT statement.
• Line 04 defines a local variable cust_cnt to hold the count returned by the SELECT statement.
• Lines 06 thru 08 create the string containing the complete SQL SELECT statement, concatenating p_where_clause at the end using the || operator. Notice that the word WHERE must be provided in the string.
• Line 10 uses the PREPARE statement to convert the string into an executable SQL statement, parsing the statement and storing it in memory. The prepared statement is modular in scope. The prepared statement has the identifier cust_cnt_stmt, which does not have to be defined.
• Line 11 executes the SQL SELECT statement contained in cust_cnt_stmt, using the EXECUTE ... INTO syntax to store the value returned by the statement in the variable cust_cnt. This syntax can be used if the SQL statement returns a single row of values.
• Line 12 The FREE statement releases the memory associated with the PREPARED statement, since this statement is no longer needed.
• Line 14 returns the value of cust_cnt to the calling function, query_cust.
• Line 16 is the end of the get_cust_cnt function.

Retrieving data from the Database

When an SQL SELECT statement in your application will retrieve more than one row, a cursor must be used to pass the selected data to the program one row at a time.

Using Cursors

The cursor is a data structure that represents a specific location within the active set of rows that the SELECT statement retrieved.

• Sequential cursor - reads through the active set only once each time it is opened, by moving the cursor forward one row each time a row is requested.
• Scroll cursor - fetches the rows of the active set in any sequence. To implement a scroll cursor, the database server creates a temporary table to hold the active set.

The scope of a cursor is the module in which it is declared. Cursor names must be unique within a module.

The general sequence of program statements when using a SELECT cursor for Query-by-Example is:

• DECLARE - the program declares a cursor for the STRING that contains the SQL SELECT statement. This allocates storage to hold the cursor. The string does not have to be prepared using the PREPARE statement.
• OPEN - the program opens the cursor. The active set associated with the cursor is identified, and the cursor is positioned before the first row of the set.
• FETCH - the program fetches a row of data into host variables and processes it. The syntax FETCH NEXT <cursor-identifier> INTO <variable-names> can be used with a SCROLL CURSOR to fetch the next row relative
to the current position of the cursor in the SQL result set. Using `FETCH PREVIOUS` ... moves the cursor back one row in the SQL result set.

- **CLOSE** - the program closes the cursor after the last row desired is fetched. This releases the active result set associated with the cursor. The cursor can be reopened.
- **FREE** - when the cursor is no longer needed, the program frees the cursor to release the storage area holding the cursor. Once a cursor has been freed, it must be declared again before it can be reopened.

The cursor program statements must appear physically within the module in the order listed.

**The SQLCA.SQLCODE**

The SQLCA name stands for “SQL Communication Area”. The SQLCA variable is a predefined record containing information on the execution of an SQL statement.

The SQLCA record is filled after any SQL statement execution. The SQLCODE member of this record contains the SQL execution code:

**Table 2: SQL execution codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Execution Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>SQL statement executed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>No rows were found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0</td>
<td>An SQL error occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The NOTFOUND constant is a predefined integer value that evaluates to "100". This constant is typically used to test the execution status of an SQL statement returning a result set, to check if rows have been found.

**Example custquery.4gl (function cust_select)**

This function is called by the function `query_cust`, if the row count returned by the function `get_cust_cnt` indicates that the criteria previously entered by the user and stored in the variable `where_clause` would produce an SQL `SELECT` result set.

**Function cust_select:**

```
01 FUNCTION cust_select(p_where_clause)
02   DEFINE p_where_clause STRING,
03     sql_text STRING,
04     fetch_ok SMALLINT
05
06   LET sql_text = "SELECT store_num, " ||
07     " store_name, addr, addr2, city, " ||
08     " state, zip_code, contact_name, phone " ||
09     " FROM customer WHERE " || p_where_clause ||
10     " ORDER BY store_num"
11
12   DECLARE cust_curs SCROLL CURSOR FROM sql_text
13   OPEN cust_curs
14   CALL fetch_cust(1) -- fetch the first row
15     RETURNING fetch_ok
16   IF NOT (fetch_ok) THEN
17     MESSAGE "no rows in table."
18   END IF
19
20   RETURN fetch_ok
21
22 END FUNCTION
```

Note:
- Line 01 The function `cust_select` accepts as a parameter the `where_clause`, storing it in the local variable `p_where_clause`.
- Lines 06 thru 10 concatenate the entire text of the SQL statement into the local `STRING` variable `sql_txt`.
- Line 12 declares a `SCROLL CURSOR` with the identifier `cust_curs`, for the `STRING` variable `sql_text`.
- Line 13 opens the cursor, positioning before the first row of the result set. These statements are physically in the correct order within the module.
- Lines 14 and 15 call the function `fetch_cust`, passing as a parameter the literal value 1, and returning a value stored in the local variable `fetch_ok`. Passing the value 1 to `fetch_cust` will result in the NEXT row of the result set being fetched (see the logic in the function `fetch_cust`), which is this case would be the first row.
- Line 16 Since `fetch_ok` is defined as a `SMALLINT`, it can be used as a flag containing the values `TRUE` or `FALSE`. The value returned from the function `fetch_cust` indicates whether the fetch was successful.
- Line 17 displays a message to the user if the FETCH was not successful. Since this is the fetch of the first row in the result set, another user must have deleted the rows after the program selected the count.
- Line 20 returns the value of `fetch_ok` to the calling function. This determines whether the function `display_cust` is called.
- Line 22 is the end of the function `cust_select`.

**Example: custquery.4gl (function fetch_cust)**

This function is designed so that it can be reused each time a row is to be fetched from the `customer` database table; a variable is passed to indicate whether the cursor should move forward one row or backward one row.

**Function fetch_cust:**

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION fetch_cust(p_fetch_flag)
02   DEFINE p_fetch_flag SMALLINT,
03       fetch_ok SMALLINT
04
05   LET fetch_ok = FALSE
06   IF (p_fetch_flag = 1) THEN
07     FETCH NEXT cust_curs
08       INTO mr_custrec.*
09   ELSE
10     FETCH PREVIOUS cust_curs
11       INTO mr_custrec.*
12   END IF
13
14   IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = NOTFOUND) THEN
15     LET fetch_ok = FALSE
16   ELSE
17     LET fetch_ok = TRUE
18   END IF
19
20   RETURN fetch_ok
21
22 END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**
- Line 01 The function `fetch_cust` accepts a parameter and stores it in the local variable `p_fetch_flag`.
- Line 03 defines a variable, `fetch_ok`, to serve as an indicator whether the FETCH was successful.
- Lines 06 thru 12 tests the value of `p_fetch_flag`, moving the cursor forward with FETCH NEXT if the value is 1, and backward with FETCH PREVIOUS if the value is -1. The values of the row in the `customer` database table are fetched into the program variables of the `mr_custrec` record. The INTO `mr_custrec.*` syntax requires that the program variables in the record `mr_custrec` are in the same order as the columns are listed in the `SELECT` statement.
- Lines 14 thru 15 tests `SQLCA.SQLCODE` and sets the value of `fetch_ok` to `FALSE` if the fetch did not return a row. If the FETCH was successful, `fetch_ok` is set to `TRUE`.
- Line 20 returns the value of `fetch_ok` to the calling function.
• Line 22 is the end of the function fetch_cust.

**Example: custquery.4gl (function fetch_rel_cust)**

This function is called by the MENU options next and previous in the custmain.4gl module.

Function fetch_rel_cust:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION fetch_rel_cust(p_fetch_flag)
02   DEFINE p_fetch_flag SMALLINT,
03     fetch_ok SMALLINT
04
05   MESSAGE " "
06   CALL fetch_cust(p_fetch_flag)
07     RETURNING fetch_ok
08
09   IF (fetch_ok) THEN
10     CALL display_cust()
11   ELSE
12     IF (p_fetch_flag = 1) THEN
13       MESSAGE "End of list"
14     ELSE
15       MESSAGE "Beginning of list"
16     END IF
17   END IF
18
19 END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**

• Line 01 The parameter passed to p_fetch_flag will be 1 or -1, depending on the direction in which the SCROLL CURSOR is to move.
• Line 05 resets the MESSAGE display to blanks.
• Line 06 calls the function fetch_cust, passing it the value of p_fetch_flag. The function fetch_cust uses the SCROLL CURSOR to retrieve the next row in the direction indicated, returning FALSE if there was no row found.
• Lines 09 and 10 If a row was found (the fetch_cust function returned TRUE) the display_cust function is called to display the row in the form.
• Line 13 If no rows were found and the direction is forward, indicated by p_fetch_flag of 1, the cursor is past the end of the result set.
• Line 15 If no rows were found and the direction is backward, indicated by p_fetch_flag of -1, the cursor is prior to the beginning of the result set.
• Line 19 is the end of the function fetch_rel_cust.

**Example: custquery.4gl (function display_cust)**

This function displays the contents of the mr_custrec record in the form. It is called by the functions query_cust and fetch_rel_cust.

Function display_cust:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION display_cust()
02   DISPLAY BY NAME mr_custrec.*
03 END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**

• Line 02 uses the DISPLAY BY NAME syntax to display the contents of the program record mr_custrec to the form fields having the same name.
Compiling and Linking the Program

The two example modules must be compiled and then linked into a single program. You can select the Build option in the Genero Studio Project view to perform these tasks or use command line tools.

From the command line:

```
fglcomp custmain.4gl
fglcomp custquery.4gl
```

This produces the object modules custmain.42m and custquery.42m, which must be linked to produce the program cust.42r:

```
fgllink -o cust.42r custmain.42m custquery.42m
```

Or, compile both modules and link at the same time:

```
fgl2p -o cust.42r custmain.4gl custquery.4gl
```

Modifying the Program to Handle Errors

Topics in this section describe methods to detect and handle errors encountered during program execution.

The WHENEVER ERROR statement

Since program statements that access the database may be expected to fail occasionally (the row is locked, etc.) the WHENEVER ERROR statement can be used to handle this type of error.

By default, when a runtime error occurs the program will stop. To prevent this happening when SQL statements that access the database fail, surround the SQL statement with WHENEVER ERROR statements, as in this example based on the fetch_cust function in the custquery.4gl program module:

```
01  IF  (p_fetch_flag = 1) THEN
02    WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
03    FETCH NEXT  cust_curs
04      INTO  mr_custrec.*
05    WHENEVER ERROR STOP
06    ...
```

WHENEVER ERROR statements are modular in scope, and generate additional code for exception handling when the module is compiled. This exception handling is valid until the end of the module or until a new WHENEVER ERROR instruction is encountered by the compiler.

When the example code is compiled, WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE will generate code to prevent the program from stopping if the FETCH statement fails. Immediately after the FETCH statement, the WHENEVER ERROR STOP instruction will generate the code to reset the default behavior for the rest of the module.

You can write your own error function to handle SQL errors, and use the WHENEVER ERROR CALL <function-name> syntax to activate it. Runtime errors may be logged to an error log.

Negative SQLCA.SQLCODE

The database server returns an execution code whenever an SQL statement is executed, available in SQLCA.SQLCODE. If the code is a negative number, an SQL error has occurred.

Just as we checked the SQLCA.SQLCODE for the NOTFOUND condition, we can also check the code for database errors (negative SQLCODE). The SQLCA.SQLCODE should be checked immediately after each SQL statement that may fail, including DECLARE, OPEN, FETCH, etc. For simplicity of the examples, the error handling in these programs is minimal.
SQLERRMESSAGE

If an SQL error occurs, the SQLERRMESSAGE operator returns the error message associated with the error code. This is a character string that can be displayed to the user with the ERROR instruction.

```
ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
```

Changes to function `fetch_cust` (custquery.4gl)

```
01 FUNCTION fetch_cust (p_fetch_flag)
02     DEFINE p_fetch_flag SMALLINT,
03           fetch_ok SMALLINT
04
05    LET fetch_ok = FALSE
06    IF (p_fetch_flag = 1) THEN
07       WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
08       FETCH NEXT cust_curs
09          INTO mr_custrec. *
10       WHENEVER ERROR STOP
11    ELSE
12        WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
13        FETCH PREVIOUS cust_curs
14          INTO mr_custrec. *
15        WHENEVER ERROR STOP
16    END IF
17
18    CASE
19    WHEN (SQLCA.SQLCODE = 0) 
20      LET fetch_ok = TRUE
21    WHEN (SQLCA.SQLCODE = NOTFOUND) 
22      LET fetch_ok = FALSE
23    WHEN (SQLCA.SQLCODE < 0) 
24      LET fetch_ok = FALSE
25      ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
26    END CASE
27
28   RETURN fetch_ok
29
30  END FUNCTION
```

Note:

- Lines 08, 09, 13, 14 The SQL statements are surrounded by WHENEVER ERROR statements. If an error occurs during the SQL statements, the program will continue. The error handling is reset to the default (STOP) immediately after each SQL statement so that failures of other program statements will not be ignored.
- Lines 18 to 26 Immediately after the WHENEVER ERROR STOP statement, the SQLCA.SQLCODE is checked, to see whether the SQL statement succeeded. A CASE statement is used, since there are more than two conditions to be checked.

Close and Free the Cursor

Closing and freeing the cursor when you no longer need it is good practice, especially if the modules are part of a larger program.

This function must be placed in the same module as the DECLARE/OPEN/FETCH statements and in sequence, so this is the last function in the query_cust module. However, the function can be called from cust_main, as a final "cleanup" routine.

Function `cleanup` (custquery.4gl)

```
01 FUNCTION cleanup()
02   WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
03   CLOSE cust_curs
```
04   FREE cust_curs
05   WHENEVER ERROR STOP
06 END FUNCTION

Note:
• Line 03 Closes the cursor used to retrieve the database rows.
• Line 04 Frees the memory associated with the cursor.
• Lines 02 and 05 The WHENEVER ERROR statements prevent a program error if the user exited the program without querying, and the cursor was never created.

Error if Cursor is not Open

In the example program in this chapter, if the user selects the Next or Previous action from the MENU before he has queried, the program returns an error ("Program stopped at line ... Fetch attempted on unopened cursor").

One way to prevent this error would be to add a variable to the program to indicate whether the user has queried for a result set, and to prevent him from executing the actions associated with Next or Previous until he has done so.

Changes to function query_cust (custquery.4gl):

01 FUNCTION query_cust()
02   DEFINE cont_ok SMALLINT,
03       cust_cnt SMALLINT,
04       where_clause STRING
05 MESSAGE "Enter search criteria"
06   LET cont_ok = FALSE
07
08 ... 
09   IF (cont_ok = TRUE) THEN
10      CALL display_cust()
11   END IF
12
13   RETURN cont_ok
14
15 END FUNCTION

Note:
• Line 13 A single line is added to the query_cust function to return the value of cont_ok, which indicates whether the query was successful, to the calling function in custmain.4gl.

Changes to module custmain.4gl:

01 MAIN
02   DEFINE query_ok SMALLINT
03
04   DEFER INTERRUPT
05
06   CONNECT TO "custdemo"
07   CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
08   OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "custform"
09   LET query_ok = FALSE
10
11   MENU "Customer"
12     ON ACTION query
13        CALL query_cust() RETURNING query_ok
14     ON ACTION next
15        IF (query_ok) THEN
16          CALL fetch_rel_cust(1)
17        ELSE
18          MESSAGE "You must query first."
Note:

- Line 03 defines the variable `query_ok`, which will be used to indicate whether the user has queried.
- Line 09 sets the initial value of `query_ok` to `FALSE`.
- Line 13 the function `query_cust` now returns a value for `query_ok`.
- Lines 15 thru 19 and Lines 21 thru 25: these sections test the value of `query_ok` when `Next` or `Previous` has been selected. If `query_ok` is `TRUE`, the function `fetch_rel_cust` is called; otherwise, a message is displayed to the user.
- Line 31 calls the `cleanup` function to close the cursor used to fetch the database rows.

### Tutorial Chapter 5: Enhancing the Form

Program forms can be displayed in a variety of ways. This chapter illustrates adding a toolbar or a topmenu (pull-down menu) by modifying the form specification file, changing the window's appearance, and disabling/enabling actions. The example programs in this chapter use some of the action defaults defined by Genero BDL to standardize the presentation of common actions to the user.

You can change the way that program options are displayed in a form in a variety of ways. This example program illustrates some of the simple changes that can be made:

- By changing the form specification file, you can provide the user with a valid list of abbreviations for the state field and add a toolbar or pull-down menu (topmenu). The program business logic in the BDL program need not change. Once you recompile the form file, it can be used by the program with no additional changes required.
- You can change the appearance of the application window, adding a custom title and icon.
- You can disable and enable actions dynamically to control the options available to the user.

The program also illustrates some of the Genero BDL action defaults that standardize the presentation of common actions.
Adding a Toolbar

A toolbar presents buttons on the form associated with actions defined by the current interactive BDL instruction in your program.

Figure 10: A form with a toolbar displayed on Windows™ platforms

The TOOLBAR section of a form specification file defines a toolbar with buttons that are bound to actions. A toolbar definition can contain the following elements:

- an ITEM - specifies the action that is bound to the toolbar button
- a SEPARATOR - a vertical line

Values can be assigned to TEXT, COMMENT, and IMAGE attributes for each item in the toolbar.

The toolbar commands are enabled by actions defined by the current interactive BDL instruction, which in our example is the MENU statement in the custquery.4gl module. When a toolbar button is selected by the user, the program triggers the action to which the toolbar button is bound.

Example: (in custform.per)

The toolbar in this example will display buttons for find, next, previous, and quit actions.

Form custform.per:

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 TOOLBAR
04 ITEM find
05 ITEM previous
06 ITEM next
07 SEPARATOR
08 ITEM quit (TEXT="Quit", COMMENT="Exit the program", IMAGE="exit")
09 END
10 ...
```

Note:

- Line 04 The ITEM command-identifier find will be bound to the MENU statement action find on line 14 in the custmain.4gl file. The word find must be identical in both the TOOLBAR ITEM and the MENU statement action, and must always be in lowercase. The other command-identifiers are similarly bound.
• Line 08 Although attributes such as TEXT or COMMENT are defined for the ITEM quit, the items find, previous, and next do not have any attributes defined in the form specification file. These actions are common actions that have default attributes defined in the action defaults file.

Adding a Topmenu

A topmenu presents a pull-down menu on a form, composed of actions defined by the current interactive BDL instruction in your program.

The same options that were displayed to the user as a toolbar can also be defined as buttons on a pull-down menu (a topmenu). To change the presentation of the menu options to the user, simply modify and recompile the form specification file.

![Figure 11: A form with a topmenu displayed on a Windows™ platform](image)

The TOPMENU section of the form specification allows you to design the pull-down menu. The TOPMENU section must appear after SCHEMA, and must contain a tree of GROUP elements that define the pull-down menu. The GROUP TEXT value is the title for the pull-down menu group.

A GROUP can contain the following elements:

- a COMMAND - specifies the action the menu option must be bound to
- a SEPARATOR - a horizontal line
- GROUP children - a subgroup within a group.

Values can be assigned to attributes such as TEXT, COMMENT, and IMAGE for each item in the TOPMENU.

As in a toolbar, the TOPMENU commands are enabled by actions defined by the current interactive BDL instruction (dialog), which in our example is the MENU statement in the custquery.4gl module. When a TOPMENU option is selected by the user, the program triggers the action to which the TOPMENU command is bound.

Example (in custform.per)

The example shows a TOPMENU section in the form specification file (custform.per) for Chapter 5.

Form custform.per:

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 TOPMENU
04 GROUP form (TEXT="Form")
05   COMMAND quit (TEXT="Quit", COMMENT="Exit the program", IMAGE="exit")
06   END
07 GROUP stores (TEXT="Stores")
```
Note:

- Lines 04 and 07: This example TOPMENU will consist of two groups on the menu bar of the form. The TEXT displayed on the menu bar for the first group will be Form, and the second group will be Stores.
- Line 08 to 14: Under the menu bar item Stores, the command-identifier find on line 05 will be bound to the MENU statement action find on line 14 in the custmain.4gl file. The word find must be identical (including case) in both the TOPMENU command and the MENU statement action. The other command-identifiers are similarly bound.

The revised form specification file must be recompiled before it can be used in the program.

Adding a COMBOBOX form item

A combobox defines a dropdown box of values, allowing the user to select a value for the underlying formfield.

In this example application the only valid values for the state column of the database table customer are IL, IA, and WI. The form item used to display the state field can be changed to a COMBOBOX displaying a dropdown list of valid state values. The combobox is active during an INPUT, INPUT ARRAY, or CONSTRUCT statement, allowing the user to select a value for the state field.

Figure 12: A form with a combobox

The values of the list are defined by the ITEMS attribute:

```
COMBOBOX f6=customer.state, ITEMS = ("IL", "IA", "WI");
```

In this example, the value displayed on the form and the real value (the value to be stored in the program variable corresponding to the form field) are the same. You can choose to define different display and real values; in this
example, the values Paris, Madrid, and London would be displayed to the user, but the value stored in the corresponding program variable would be 1, 2, or 3:

```
```

Although the list of values for the combobox is contained in the form specification file in this example program, you could also set the INITIALIZER attribute to define a function that will provide the values. The initialization function would be invoked at runtime when the form is loaded, to fill the combobox item list dynamically with database records, for example.

### Changing the Window Appearance

Genero provides attributes that can be used to customize the appearance of windows, forms, and form objects in your application. In addition, you can create Presentation Styles to standardize the appearance of window and form objects across applications.

Some of the simple changes that you can make are:

#### Title

The default title for a window is the name of the object in the OPEN WINDOW statement. For example, in the programs we’ve seen so far, the title of the window is w1:

```
OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "custform"
```

In the form specification file, the attribute TEXT of the LAYOUT section can be used to change the title of the parent window:

```
LAYOUT (TEXT="Customer")
```

#### Icon

The Genero runtime system provides built-in classes, or object templates, which contain methods, or functions, that you can call from your programs. The classes are grouped together into packages. One package, `ui`, contains the `Interface` class, allowing you to manipulate the user interface. For example, the `setImage` method can be used to set the default icon for the windows of your program. You may simply call the method, prefixing it with the package name and class name; you do not need to create an Interface object.

```
CALL ui.Interface.setImage("imagename")
```

#### Window Style

By default windows are displayed as normal application windows, but you can choose a specific style using the WINDOWSTYLE attribute of the LAYOUT section of the form file. The default window styles are defined as a set of attributes in an external file (`default.4st`).

```
LAYOUT (WINDOWSTYLE="dialog")
```
Example: (in custform.per)

This example shows how to define a combobox in a text-based form specification file (custform.per).

Form custform.per:

```plaintext
... 18 LAYOUT (TEXT="Customer")
19 GRID
20 {
21  Store #:[f01 ]   Name:[f02 ]
22  Address:[f03 ]
23  [f04 ]
24  City:[f05 ]     State:[f6 ] Zip:[f07 ]
25  Contact:[f08 ]
26  Phone:[f09 ]
27 }
28 END
29 END
30 TABLES
31  customer
32 END
33 ATTRIBUTES
34 EDIT f01=customer.store_num,
35   REQUIRED, COMMENT="This is the co-op store number";
36 EDIT f02=customer.store_name;
37 EDIT f03=customer.addr;
38 EDIT f04=customer.addr2;
39 EDIT f05=customer.city;
40 COMBOBOX f6=customer.state,
41   REQUIRED, ITEMS = ("IL", "IA", "WI");
42 EDIT f07=customer.zip_code;
43 EDIT f08=customer.contact_name;
44 EDIT f09=customer.phone;
45 END
```

Note:

- Line 18, the title of the window is set to Customer. Since this is a normal application window, the default window style is used.
- Line 40, a COMBOBOX is substituted for a simple EDIT form field.
- Line 35 and 41 The REQUIRED attribute forces the user to enter or select a value for this field when a new record is being added. See the attributes list for a complete list of the attributes that can be defined for a form field.

Example: (in custmain.4gl)

This example shows how to use the built-in class method `ui.Interface.setImage` to change the icon for the application windows.

Module custmain.4gl:

```plaintext
... 04 MAIN
05  DEFINE query_ok SMALLINT
06  DEFER INTERRUPT
07  CONNECT TO "custdemo"
08  CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
09  CALL ui.Interface.setImage("smiley")
```
OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "custform"

... 

Note:
• Line 11 For convenience, the image used is the smiley image from the pics directory, which is the default image directory of the Genero Desktop Client.

Managing Actions

Disable/Enable Actions
In the example in the previous lesson, if the user clicks the Next or Previous buttons on the application form without first querying successfully, a message displays and no action is taken. You can disable and enable the actions instead, providing visual cues to the user when the actions are not available.

The ui.Dialog built-in class provides an interface to the BDL interactive dialog statements, such as CONSTRUCT and MENU. The method setActionActive enables and disables actions. To call a method of this class, use the predefined DIALOG object within the interactive instruction block.

For example:

```plaintext
MENU
  ...
  BEFORE MENU
    CALL DIALOG.setActionActive("actionname" , state)
  ...
END MENU
```

where actionname is the name of the action, state is an integer, 0 (disable) or 1 (enable).

You must be within an interactive instruction in order to use the DIALOG object in your program, but you can pass the object to a function. Using this technique, you could create a function that enables/disables an action, and call the function from the MENU statement, for example. See The Dialog class in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for further information.

The Close Action
In Genero applications, when the user clicks the button in the upper-right corner of the application window, a predefined close action is sent to the program. What happens next depends on the interactive dialog statement.

• When the program is in a MENU dialog statement, the close action is converted to an INTERRUPT key press. If there is a COMMAND KEY INTERRUPT block in the MENU statement, the statements in that control block are executed. Otherwise, no action is taken.
• When the program is in an INPUT, INPUT ARRAY, CONSTRUCT or DISPLAY ARRAY statement, the close action cancels the dialog, and the INT_FLAG is set to TRUE. Your program can check the value of INT_FLAG and take appropriate action.

You can change this default behavior by overwriting the close action within the interactive statement. For example, to exit the MENU statement when the user clicks this button:

```plaintext
MENU
  ...
  ON ACTION close
    EXIT MENU
END MENU
```
By default the action view for the close action is hidden and does not display on the form.

**Example: (custmain.4gl)**

Calls to the setActionActive method from the ui.Dialog class have been added to custmain.4gl to disable and enable menu actions appropriately to give the user visual cues. An additional ON ACTION statement exits the menu if the user selects.

```
Module custmain.4gl:

01 02 MAIN
03 DEFINE query_ok SMALLINT
04 05 DEFER INTERRUPT
06 CONNECT TO "custdemo"
07 CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
08 CALL ui.Interface.setImage("smiley")
09 OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "custform"
10
11 LET query_ok = FALSE
12
13 MENU
14 BEFORE MENU
15 CALL DIALOG.setActionActive("next",0)
16 CALL DIALOG.setActionActive("previous",0)
17 ON ACTION find
18 CALL DIALOG.setActionActive("next",0)
19 CALL DIALOG.setActionActive("previous",0)
20 CALL query_cust() RETURNING query_ok
21 IF (query_ok) THEN
22   CALL DIALOG.setActionActive("next",1)
23   CALL DIALOG.setActionActive("previous",1)
24 END IF
25 ON ACTION next
26   CALL fetch_rel_cust(1)
27 ON ACTION previous
28   CALL fetch_rel_cust(-1)
29 ON ACTION quit
30 EXIT MENU
31 ON ACTION close
32 EXIT MENU
33 END MENU
34
35 CLOSE WINDOW w1
36
37 DISCONNECT CURRENT
38
39 END MAIN
```

**Note:**

- Line 08 The icon for the application windows is set to the "exit" image.
- Lines 15, 16 Before the menu is first displayed, the next and previous actions are disabled.
- Lines 18, 19 Before the query_cust function is executed the next and previous actions are disabled
- Lines 21 thru 24 If the query was successful the next and previous actions are enabled.
- Line 31 The close action is included in the menu, although an action view won't display on the form. If the user clicks the
in the top right of the window, the action on line 32, EXIT MENU, will be taken.

## Action Defaults

The Genero BDL runtime system includes an XML file, default.4ad, in the lib subdirectory of the installation directory FGLDIR, that defines presentation attributes for some commonly used actions.

If you match the action names used in this file exactly when you define your action views (toolbar or topmenu items, buttons, etc.) in the form specification file, the presentation attributes defined for this action will be used. All action names must be in lowercase.

For example, the following line in the default.4ad file:

```xml
<ActionDefault name="find" text="Find"
    image="find" comment="Search" />
```

defines presentation attributes for a find action - the text to be displayed on the action view find defined in the form, the image file to be used as the icon for the action view, and the comment to be associated with the action view. The attribute values are case-sensitive, so the action name in the form specification file must be "find", not "Find".

The following line in the default.4ad file defines presentation attributes for the predefined action cancel. An accelerator key is assigned as an alternate means of invoking the action:

```xml
<ActionDefault name="cancel" text="Cancel"
    acceleratorName="Escape" />
```

You can override a default presentation attribute in your program. For example, by specifying a TEXT attribute for the action find in the form specification file, the default TEXT value of "Find" will be replaced with the value "Looking".

```gl
03 TOPMENU
04 ...
07 GROUP stores (TEXT="Stores")
08 COMMAND find (TEXT="Looking")
```

You can create your own .4ad file to standardize the presentation attributes for all the common actions used by your application. See Action Defaults in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for additional details.

## MENU/Action Defaults Interaction

Attributes defined in the form specification file override attributes defined in the .4ad file.

The attributes of the action views for the MENU actions in the custmain.4gl example will be determined as shown in Table 3: custmain.4gl example actions on page 55.

### Table 3: custmain.4gl example actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>From the form specification file</th>
<th>From the default.4ad file</th>
<th>From the MENU statement in the .4gl file</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>No attributes listed</td>
<td>TEXT=&quot;Find&quot;</td>
<td>Overridden by default.4ad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IMAGE=&quot;find&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMENT=&quot;Search&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>From the form specification file</td>
<td>From the default.4ad file</td>
<td>From the MENU statement in the .4gl file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>No attributes listed</td>
<td>TEXT=&quot;Next&quot;</td>
<td>Overridden by default.4ad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IMAGE=&quot;goforw&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMENT=&quot;Next record&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previous</td>
<td>No attributes listed</td>
<td>TEXT=&quot;Previous&quot;</td>
<td>Overridden by default.4ad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IMAGE=&quot;gorev&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMENT=&quot;Previous record&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td>Not listed in the form file</td>
<td>attributes are listed in</td>
<td>Overridden by default.4ad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>default.4ad but the action</td>
<td>(predefined action)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>view is not displayed on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>form by default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quit</td>
<td>For both TOPMENU and TOOLBAR,</td>
<td>Action is not listed in the</td>
<td>Overridden by the form specification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the action view has the attributes</td>
<td>file</td>
<td>file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TEXT=&quot;Quit&quot;, COMMENT=&quot;Exit the program&quot;, IMAGE=&quot;exit&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
<td>Not listed in the form file.</td>
<td>TEXT=&quot;OK&quot;</td>
<td>This action is not defined in a MENU instruction (predefined action.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AcceleratorName=&quot;Return&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AcceleratorName2=&quot;Enter&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancel</td>
<td>Not listed in the form file.</td>
<td>TEXT=&quot;Cancel&quot;</td>
<td>This action is not defined in a MENU instruction (predefined action.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AcceleratorName=&quot;Escape&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The predefined actions accept and cancel do not have action views defined in the form specification file; by default, they appear on this form as buttons in the right-hand section of the form when the CONSTRUCT statement is active. Their attributes are taken from the default.4ad file.

**Images**

The image files specified in these definitions are among the files provided with the Genero Desktop Client, in the pics subdirectory.

**Tutorial Chapter 6: Add, Update and Delete**

This program allows the user to insert/update/delete rows in the customer database table. Embedded SQL statements (UPDATE/INSERT/DELETE) are used to update the table, based on the values stored in the program record. SQL
transactions, concurrency, and consistency are discussed. A dialog window is displayed to prompt the user to verify the deletion of a row.

**Entering data on a form: INPUT statement**

The **INPUT** statement allows the user to enter or change the values in a program record, which can then be used as the data for new rows in a database table, or to update existing rows.

In the **INPUT** statement you list:

- The program variables that are to receive data from the form
- The corresponding form fields that the user will use to supply the data

```plaintext
INPUT <program-variables> FROM <form-fields>
```

The **FROM** clause explicitly binds the fields in the screen record to the program variables, so the **INPUT** instruction can manipulate values that the user enters in the screen record. The number of record members must equal the number of fields listed in the **FROM** clause. Each variable must be of the same (or a compatible) data type as the corresponding screen field. When the user enters data, the runtime system checks the entered value against the data type of the variable, not the data type of the screen field.

When invoked, the **INPUT** statement enables the specified fields of the form in the current BDL window, and waits for the user to supply data for the fields. The user moves the cursor from field to field and types new values. Each time the cursor leaves a field, the value typed into that field is deposited into the corresponding program variable. You can write blocks of code as clauses in the **INPUT** statement that will be called automatically during input, so that you can monitor and control the actions of your user within this statement.

The **INPUT** statement ends when the user selects the **accept** or **cancel** actions.

**INPUT** supports the same shortcuts for naming records as the **DISPLAY** statement. You can ask for input to all members of a record, from all fields of a screen record, and you can ask for input **BY NAME** from fields that have the same names as the program variables.

```plaintext
INPUT BY NAME <program record>.*
```

**UNBUFFERED attribute**

By default, field values are buffered. The **UNBUFFERED** attribute makes the **INPUT** dialog "sensitive", allowing you to easily change some form field values programmatically during **INPUT** execution.

When you assign a value to a program variable, the runtime system will automatically display that value in the form; when you input values in a form field, the runtime system will automatically store that value in the corresponding program variable. Using the **UNBUFFERED** attribute is strongly recommended.

**WITHOUT DEFAULTS attribute**

An **INPUT** with the **WITHOUT DEFAULTS** attribute can be used to allow the user to make changes to an existing program record representing a row in the database.

The same **INPUT** statement can be used, with the **WITHOUT DEFAULTS** attribute, to allow the user to make changes to an existing program record representing a row in the database. This attribute prevents BDL from automatically displaying any default values that have been defined for the form fields when **INPUT** is invoked, allowing you to display the existing database values on the screen before the user begins editing the data. In this case, when the **INPUT** statement is used to allow the user to add a new row, any existing values in the program record must first be nulled out. Note however that the **REQUIRED** attribute is ignored when **WITHOUT DEFAULTS** is **TRUE**. If you want to use **REQUIRED**, for example to force the end user to visit all required fields and fire the **AFTER FIELD** trigger to validate the entered data, you can turn off or on the **WITHOUT DEFAULTS** attribute according to the need, by using a Boolean expression.
Updating Database Tables

The values of the program variables that have been input through the form can be used in SQL statements that update tables in a database.

**SQL transactions**

The embedded SQL statements **INSERT**, **UPDATE**, and **DELETE** can be used to make changes to the contents of a database table.

If your database has transaction logging, you can use the **BEGIN WORK** and **COMMIT WORK** commands to delimit a transaction block, usually consisting of multiple SQL statements. If you do not issue a **BEGIN WORK** statement to start a transaction, each statement executes within its own transaction. These single-statement transactions do not require either a **BEGIN WORK** statement or a **COMMIT WORK** statement. At runtime, the Genero database driver generates the appropriate SQL commands to be used with the target database server.

To eliminate concurrency problems, keep transactions as short as possible.

**Concurrency and Consistency**

While your program is modifying data, another program may also be reading or modifying the same data. To prevent errors, database servers use a system of locks.

When another program requests the data, the database server either makes the program wait or turns it back with an error. BDL provides a combination of statements to control the effect that locks have on your data access:

```sql
SET LOCK MODE TO {WAIT [n] | NOT WAIT }
```

This defines the timeout for lock acquisition for the current connection. The timeout period can be specified in seconds \( n \). If no period is specified, the timeout is infinite. If the **LOCK MODE** is set to **NOT WAIT**, an exception is returned immediately if a lock cannot be acquired.

**Important:** This feature is not supported by all databases. When possible, the database driver sets the corresponding connection parameter to define the timeout. If the database server does not support setting the lock timeout parameter, the runtime system generates an exception.

```sql
SET ISOLATION LEVEL TO { DIRTY READ | COMMITTED READ | CURSOR STABILITY | REPEATABLE READ }
```

This defines the **ISOLATION LEVEL** for the current connection. When possible, the database driver executes the native SQL statement that corresponds to the specified isolation level.

For portable database programming, the following is recommended:

- Transactions must be enabled in your database.
- The **ISOLATION LEVEL** must be at least **COMMITTED READ**. On most database servers, this is usually the default isolation level and need not be changed.
- The **LOCK MODE** must be set to **WAIT** or **WAIT** time period, if this is supported by your database server.

See **Database transactions** in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide* for a more complete discussion.

The **SQL Database Guides** in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide* provide detailed information about the behavior of specific database servers.
Adding a new row

The INPUT statement provides control blocks to allow your program to initialize field contents and validate user input when adding a new row.

INPUT Statement Control blocks

Control blocks BEFORE FIELD and ON CHANGE are called automatically during an INPUT as the user moves the cursor through the fields of a form.

For example:

- BEFORE FIELD control blocks are executed immediately prior to the focus moving to the specified field. The example program uses this control block to prevent the user from changing the store number during an Update, by immediately moving the focus to the store name field (the NEXT FIELD instruction).
- An ON CHANGE is used to verify the uniqueness of the store number that was entered, and to make sure that the store name is not left blank. The user receives notification of a problem with the value of a field as soon as the field is exited. Validating these values as they are completed is less disruptive than notifying the user of several problems after the entire record has been entered.

See INPUT control blocks in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for a complete list of INPUT control blocks.

Example: add a new row to the customer table

New functions are added to the custmain.4gl and custquery.4gl modules to allow users to add rows to the customer table.

Module custmain.4gl

The MENU statement in the module custmain.4gl is modified to call functions for adding, updating, and deleting the rows in the customer table.

The MAIN block (custmain.4gl)

```plaintext
01 -- custmain.4gl
02
03 MAIN
04   DEFINE query_ok INTEGER
05
06   DEFER INTERRUPT
07   CONNECT TO "custdemo"
08   SET LOCK MODE TO WAIT 6
09   CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
10   OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "custform"
11
12   MENU
13    ON ACTION find
14      LET query_ok = query_cust()
15    ON ACTION next
16      IF query_ok THEN
17        CALL fetch_rel_cust(1)
18      ELSE
19        MESSAGE "You must query first."
20      END IF
21    ON ACTION previous
22      IF query_ok THEN
23        CALL fetch_rel_cust(-1)
24      ELSE
25        MESSAGE "You must query first."
26      END IF
27   COMMAND "Add"
```
IF inpupd_cust("A") THEN
   CALL insert_cust()
END IF

COMMAND "Delete"
IF delete_check() THEN
   CALL delete_cust()
END IF

COMMAND "Modify"
IF inpupd_cust("U") THEN
   CALL update_cust()
END IF

ON ACTION quit
   EXIT MENU
END MENU

CLOSE WINDOW w1
DISCONNECT CURRENT
END MAIN

Note:
• Line 08 sets the lock timeout period to 6 seconds.
• Lines 12 thru 41 define the main menu of the program.
• Lines 27 thru 30 The MENU option Add now calls an inpupd_cust function. Since this same function will also be used for updates, the value "A", indicating an Add of a new row, is passed. If inpupd_cust returns TRUE, the insert_cust function is called.
• Lines 31 thru 34 The MENU option Delete now calls a delete_check function. If delete_check returns TRUE, the delete_cust function is called.
• Lines 35 thru 38 are added to the MENU statement for the Modify option, calling the inpud_cust function. The value "U", for an Update of a new row, is passed as a parameter. If inpupd_cust returns TRUE, the update_cust function is called.

Module custquery.4gl (function inpupd_cust)
A new function, inpupd_cust, is added to the custquery.4gl module, allowing the user to insert values for a new customer row into the form.

Function inpupd_cust(custquery.4gl):

LET cont_ok = TRUE

IF (au_flag = "A") THEN
   MESSAGE "Add a new customer"
   INITIALIZE mr_custrec.* TO NULL
END IF

LET INT_FLAG = FALSE

INPUT BY NAME  mr_custrec.*
   WITHOUT DEFAULTS ATTRIBUTES(UNBUFFERED)
   ON CHANGE store_num
      IF (au_flag = "A") THEN
         SELECT store_name,
            addr,
• Line 01 The function accepts a parameter defined as \texttt{CHAR(1)}. In order to use the same function for both the input of a new record and the update of an existing one, the \texttt{CALL} to this function in the \texttt{MAIN} statement in \texttt{main.4gl} will pass a value "A" for add, and "U" for update.

• Line 06 The variable \texttt{cont_ok} is a flag to indicate whether the update operation should continue; set initially to TRUE.

• Lines 08 thru 12 test the value of the parameter \texttt{au_flag}. If the value of \texttt{au_flag} is "A" the operation is an Add of a new record, and a \texttt{MESSAGE} is displayed. Since this is an Add, the modular program record values are initialized to NULL prior to calling the \texttt{INPUT} statement, so the user will have empty form fields in which to enter data.

• Line 14 sets the \texttt{INT_FLAG} global variable to FALSE prior to the \texttt{INPUT} statement, so the program can determine if the user cancels the dialog.

• Line 17 The \texttt{UNBUFFERED} and \texttt{WITHOUT DEFAULTS} clauses of the \texttt{INPUT} statement are used. The \texttt{UNBUFFERED} attribute insures that the program array the screen array of the form are automatically synchronized for input and output. The \texttt{WITHOUT DEFAULTS} clause is used since this statement will also implement record updates, to prevent the existing values displayed on the form from being erased or replaced with default values.

• Lines 19 thru 38 Each time the value in \texttt{store_num} changes, the \texttt{customer} table is searched to see if that \texttt{store_num} already exists. If so, the values in the \texttt{mr_custrec} record are displayed in the form, the variable \texttt{cont_ok} is set to FALSE, and the \texttt{INPUT} statement is immediately terminated.

• Lines 40 thru 44 The \texttt{AFTER FIELD} control block verifies that \texttt{store_name} was not left blank. If so, the \texttt{NEXT FIELD} statement returns the focus to the \texttt{store_name} field so the user may enter a value.

• Line 46 \texttt{END INPUT} is required when any of the optional control blocks of the \texttt{INPUT} statement are used.

• Lines 48 thru 53 The \texttt{INT_FLAG} is checked to see if the user has canceled the input. If so, the variable \texttt{cont_ok} is set to FALSE, and the program record \texttt{mr_custrec} is set to NULL. The \texttt{UNBUFFERED} attribute
of the INPUT statement assures that the NULL values in the program record are automatically displayed on the form.

- Line 55 returns the value of cont_ok, indicating whether the input was successful.

### Module custquery.4gl (function insert_cust)

A new function, insert_cust, in the custquery.4gl module, contains the logic to add the new row to the customer table.

Function insert_cust:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION insert_cust()
02 WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
04 INSERT INTO customer (
05     store_num,
06     store_name,
07     addr,
08     addr2,
09     city,
10     state,
11     zip_code,
12     contact_name,
13     phone
14 )VALUES (mr_custrec.*)
15 WHENEVER ERROR STOP
16 IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = 0) THEN
17     MESSAGE "Row added"
18 ELSE
19     ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
20 END IF
21 END FUNCTION
```

Note:

- Lines 04 thru 14 contain an embedded SQL statement to insert the values in the program record mr_custrec into the customer table. This syntax can be used when the order in which the members of the program record were defined matches the order of the columns listed in the SELECT statement. Otherwise, the individual members of the program record must be listed separately. Since there is no BEGIN WORK / COMMIT WORK syntax used here, this statement will be treated as a singleton transaction and the database driver will automatically send the appropriate COMMIT statement. The INSERT statement is surrounded by WHENEVER ERROR statements.

- Lines 17 thru 21 test the SQLCA.SQLCODE that was returned from the INSERT statement. If the INSERT was not successful, the corresponding error message is displayed to the user.

### Updating an existing Row

Updating an existing row in a database table provides more opportunity for concurrency and consistency errors than inserting a new row. Use techniques shown in this section to help minimize the errors.

### Using a work record

A work record and a local record, both identical to the program record, are defined to allow the program to compare the values.

1. A SCROLL CURSOR is used to allow the user to scroll through a result set generated by a query. The scroll cursor is declared WITH HOLD so it will not be closed when a COMMIT WORK or ROLLBACK WORK is executed.
2. When the user chooses Update, the values in the current program record are copied to the work record.
3. The INPUT statement accepts the user’s input and stores it in the program record. The WITHOUT DEFAULTS keywords are used to insure that the original values retrieved from the database were not replaced with default values.
4. If the user accepts the input, a transaction is started with BEGIN WORK.
5. The primary key stored in the program record is used to SELECT the same row into the local record. FOR UPDATE locks the row.
6. The SQLCA.SQLCODE is checked, in case the database row was deleted after the initial query.
7. The work record and the local record are compared, in case the database row was changed after the initial query.
8. If the work and local records are identical, the database row is updated using the new program record values input by the user.
9. If the UPDATE is successful, a COMMIT WORK is issued. Otherwise, a ROLLBACK WORK is issued.
10. The SCROLL CURSOR has remained open, allowing the user to continue to scroll through the query result set.

**SELECT ... FOR UPDATE**

To explicitly lock a database row prior to updating, a SELECT...FOR UPDATE statement may be used to instruct the database server to lock the row that was selected. SELECT ... FOR UPDATE cannot be used outside of an explicit transaction. The locks are held until the end of the transaction.

**SCROLL CURSOR WITH HOLD**

Like many programs that perform database maintenance, the Query program uses a SCROLL CURSOR to move through an SQL result set, updating or deleting the rows as needed. BDL cursors are automatically closed by the database interface when a COMMIT WORK or ROLLBACK WORK statement is performed. To allow the user to continue to scroll through the result set, the SCROLL CURSOR can be declared WITH HOLD, keeping it open across multiple transactions.

**Example: Updating a Row in the customer table**

Functions are modified in the custquery.4gl module to allow users to update existing rows in the customer table.

**Module custquery.4gl**

The module has been modified to define a work_custrec record that can be used as working storage when a row is being updated.

Module custquery.4gl:

```
01 02 SCHEMA custdemo
03 04 DEFINE  mr_custrec, work_custrec RECORD
05   store_num  LIKE customer.store_num,
06   store_name  LIKE customer.store_name,
07   addr        LIKE customer.addr,
08   addr2       LIKE customer.addr2,
09   city        LIKE customer.city,
10   state       LIKE customer.state,
11   zip_code    LIKE customer.zip_code,
12   contact_name LIKE customer.contact_name,
13   phone       LIKE customer.phone
14 END RECORD
...```

Note:
- Lines 04 thru 15 define a work_custrec record that is modular in scope and contains the identical structure as the mr_custrec program record.
The function `inpupd_cust` in the `custquery.4gl` module has been modified so it can also be used to obtain values for the Update of existing rows in the `customer` table.

**Function `inpupd_cust` (custquery.4gl)**

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION inpupd_cust(au_flag)
02   DEFINE au_flag CHAR(1),
      cont_ok SMALLINT
03
04   INITIALIZE work_custrec.* TO NULL
05   LET cont_ok = TRUE
06
07   IF (au_flag = "A") THEN
08     MESSAGE "Add a new customer"
09     LET mr_custrec.* = work_custrec.*
10   ELSE
11     MESSAGE "Update customer"
12     LET work_custrec.* = mr_custrec.*
13   END IF
14
15   LET INT_FLAG = FALSE
16
17   INPUT BY NAME mr_custrec.*
18     WITHOUT DEFAULTS ATTRIBUTES(UNBUFFERED)
19       BEFORE FIELD store_num
20         IF (au_flag = "U") THEN
21           NEXT FIELD store_name
22       END IF
23       ON CHANGE store_num
24         IF (au_flag = "A") THEN...
25       AFTER FIELD store_name
26         IF (mr_custrec.store_name IS NULL) THEN...
27   END INPUT
```

**Note:**
- Line 05 sets the `work_custrec` program record to NULL.
- Line 10 For an Add, the `mr_custrec` program record is set equal to the `work_custrec` record, in effect setting `mr_custrec` to NULL. The LET statement uses less resources than INITIALIZE.
- Line 13 For an Update, the values in the `mr_custrec` program record are copied into `work_custrec`, saving them for comparison later.
- Lines 21 thru 24 A BEFORE FIELD `store_num` clause has been added to the INPUT statement. If this is an Update, the user should not be allowed to change `store_num`, and the NEXT FIELD instruction moves the focus to the `store_name` field.
- Line 26 The ON CHANGE `store_num` control block, which will only execute if the `au_flag` is set to "A" (the operation is an Add) remains the same.
- Line 28 The AFTER FIELD `store_name` control block remains the same, and will execute if the operation is an Add or an Update.

A new function `update_cust` in the `custquery.4gl` module updates the row in the `customer` table.

**Function `update_cust` (custquery.4gl)**

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION update_cust()
02   DEFINE l_custrec RECORD
03      store_num    LIKE customer.store_num,
04      store_name   LIKE customer.store_name,
```
addr   LIKE customer.addr,
addr2  LIKE customer.addr2,
city   LIKE customer.city,
state  LIKE customer.state,
zip_code LIKE customer.zip_code,
contact_name LIKE customer.contact_name,
phone  LIKE customer.phone
END RECORD,
cont_ok INTEGER

LET cont_ok = FALSE
BEGIN WORK
SELECT store_num,
    store_name,
    addr,
    addr2,
    city,
    state,
    zip_code,
    contact_name,
    phone
INTO l_custrec.* FROM customer
WHERE store_num = mr_custrec.store_num
FOR UPDATE

IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = NOTFOUND) THEN
    ERROR "Store has been deleted"
    LET cont_ok = FALSE
ELSE
    IF (l_custrec.* = work_custrec.*) THEN
        WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
        UPDATE customer SET
            store_name = mr_custrec.store_name,
            addr = mr_custrec.addr,
            addr2 = mr_custrec.addr2,
            city = mr_custrec.city,
            state = mr_custrec.state,
            zip_code = mr_custrec.zip_code,
            contact_name = mr_custrec.contact_name,
            phone = mr_custrec.phone
        WHERE store_num = mr_custrec.store_num
        WHENEVER ERROR STOP
        IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = 0) THEN
            LET cont_ok = TRUE
            MESSAGE "Row updated"
        ELSE
            LET cont_ok = FALSE
            ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
        END IF
    ELSE
        LET cont_ok = FALSE
        LET mr_custrec.* = l_custrec.*
        MESSAGE "Row updated by another user."
    END IF
ELSE
    IF (cont_ok = TRUE) THEN
        COMMIT WORK
    ELSE
        ROLLBACK WORK
    END IF
END IF
• Lines 02 thru 12 define a local record, l_custrec with the same structure as the modular program records mr_custrec and work_custrec.

• Line 15 The cont_ok variable will be used as a flag to determine whether the update should be committed or rolled back.

• Line 17 Since this will be a multiple-statement transaction, the BEGIN WORK statement is used to start the transaction.

• Lines 19 thru 30 use the store_num value in the program record to re-select the row. FOR UPDATE locks the database row until the transaction ends.

• Lines 32 thru 34 check SQLCA.SQLCODE to make sure the record has not been deleted by another user. If so, an error message is displayed, and the variable cont_ok is set to FALSE.

• Lines 36 thru 60 are to be executed if the database row was found.

• Line 36 compares the values in the l_custrec local record with the work_custrec record that contains the original values of the database row. All the values must match for the condition to be TRUE.

• Lines 37 thru 55 are executed if the values matched. An embedded SQL statement is used to UPDATE the row in the customer table using the values which the user has previously entered in the mr_custrec program record. The SQL UPDATE statement is surrounded by WHENEVER ERROR statements. The SQLCA.SQLCODE is checked after the UPDATE, and if it indicates the update was not successful the variable cont_ok is set to FALSE and an error message is displayed.

• Lines 57 through 59 are executed if the values in l_custrec and work_custrec did not match. The variable cont_ok is set to FALSE. The values in the mr_custrec program record are set to the values in the l_custrec record (the current values in the database row, retrieved by the SELECT ... FOR UPDATE statement.) The UNBUFFERED attribute of the INPUT statement assures that the values will be automatically displayed in the form. A message is displayed indicating the row had been changed by another user.

• Lines 63 thru 67 If the variable cont_ok is TRUE (the update was successful) the program issues a COMMIT WORK to end the transaction begun on Line 17. If not, a ROLLBACK WORK is issued. All locks placed on the database row are automatically released.

Deleting a Row

The SQL DELETE statement can be used to delete rows from the database table. The primary key of the row to be deleted can be obtained from the values in the program record.

Using a dialog Menu to prompt for validation

The MENU statement has an optional STYLE attribute that can be set to 'dialog', automatically opening a temporary modal window. You can also define a message and icon with the COMMENT and IMAGE attributes. This provides a simple way to prompt the user to confirm some action or operation that has been selected.

The menu options appear as buttons at the bottom of the window. Unlike standard menus, the dialog menu is automatically exited after any action clause such as ON ACTION, COMMAND or ON IDLE. You do not need an EXIT MENU statement.

![Figure 13: Using a dialog Menu](image-url)
### Example: Deleting a Row

Function `delete_check` is added to the `custquery.4gl` module to check whether a store has any orders in the database before allowing the user to delete the store from the `customer` table. If there are no existing orders, a dialog `MENU` is used to prompt the user for confirmation.

Function `delete_check(custquery.4gl)`

```sql
01 FUNCTION delete_check()
02   DEFINE del_ok SMALLINT,
03       ord_count SMALLINT
04
05   LET del_ok = FALSE
06
07   SELECT COUNT(*) INTO ord_count
08     FROM orders
09     WHERE orders.store_num =
10       mr_custrec.store_num
11
12   IF ord_count > 0 THEN
13     MESSAGE "Store has existing orders"
14   ELSE
15     MENU "Delete" ATTRIBUTES (STYLE="dialog",
16       COMMENT="Delete the row?")
17       COMMAND "Yes"
18       LET del_ok = TRUE
19     COMMAND "No"
20       MESSAGE "Delete canceled"
21   END MENU
22
23   END IF
24   RETURN del_ok
25
26 END FUNCTION
```

- Line 02 defines a variable `del_ok` to be used as a flag to determine if the delete operation should continue.
- Line 05 sets `del_ok` to `FALSE`.
- Lines 07 thru 10 use the `store_num` value in the `mr_custrec` program record in an SQL statement to determine whether there are orders in the database for that `store_num`. The variable `ord_count` is used to store the value returned by the `SELECT` statement.
- Lines 12 thru 13 If the count is greater than zero, there are existing rows in the `orders` table for the `store_num`. A message is displayed to the user. `del_ok` remains set to `FALSE`.
- Lines 15 thru 21 If the count is zero, the delete operation can continue. A `MENU` statement is used to prompt the user to confirm the `Delete` action. The `STYLE` attribute is set to "dialog" to automatically display the `MENU` in a modal dialog window. If the user selects `Yes`, the variable `del_ok` is set to `TRUE`. Otherwise a message is displayed to the user indicating the delete will be canceled.
- Line 24 returns the value of `del_ok` to the `delete_cust` function.

The function `delete_cust` is added to the `custquery.4gl` module to delete the row from the `customer` table.

Function `delete_cust(custquery.4gl)`

```sql
01 FUNCTION delete_cust()
02
03   WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
04   DELETE FROM customer
05     WHERE store_num = mr_custrec.store_num
06   WHENEVER ERROR STOP
07   IF SQLCA.SQLCODE = 0 THEN
08     MESSAGE "Row deleted"
09   INITIALIZE mr_custrec.* TO NULL
```
Note:

- Lines 04 and 05 contains an embedded SQL DELETE statement that uses the store_num value in the program record mr_custrec to delete the database row. The SQL statement is surrounded by WHENEVER ERROR statements. This is a singleton transaction that will be automatically committed if it is successful.
- Lines 07 thru 12 check the SQLCA.SQLCODE returned for the SQL DELETE statement. If the DELETE was successful, a message is displayed and the mr_custrec program record values are set to NULL and automatically displayed on the form. Otherwise, an error message is displayed.

### Tutorial Chapter 7: Array Display

The example in this chapter displays multiple customer records at once. The disparray program defines a program array to hold the records, and displays the records in a form containing a table and a screen array. The example program is then modified to dynamically fill the array as needed. This program illustrates a library function - the example is written so it can be used in multiple programs, maximizing code reuse.

![Figure 14: Array Display](image)

In the illustration, the table is sorted by City. A right mouse click has displayed a dropdown list of the columns, with checkboxes allowing the user to hide or show a specific column. After the user validates the row selected, the store number and store name are returned to the calling function.
Defining the Form

The scrolling list of customer records demonstrated in this chapter requires a form specification file containing a screen array of screen records.

Screen Arrays

In a text-based form specification file (.per), a screen array is usually a repetitive array of fields in the LAYOUT section, each containing identical groups of screen fields.

Each "row" of a screen array is a screen record. Each "column" of a screen array consists of fields with the same item tag in the LAYOUT section of the form specification file. You must declare screen arrays in the INSTRUCTIONS section.

TABLE Containers

The TABLE container in a form defines the presentation of a list of records, bound to a screen array.

When this layout container is used with curly braces defining the container area, the position of the static labels and item tags is automatically detected by the form compiler to build a graphical object displaying a list of records.

The first line of the TABLE area contains text entries defining the column titles. The second line contains field item tags that define the columns of the table receiving the data. This line is repeated to allow the display of multiple records at once.

The user can sort the rows displayed in the form table by a mouse-click on the title of the column that is to be used for the sort. This sort is performed on the client side only. The columns and the entire form can be stretched and re-sized. A right-mouse-click on a column title displays a dropdown list-box of column names, with radio buttons allowing the user to indicate whether a specific column is to be hidden or shown.

The INSTRUCTIONS section

You must declare a screen array in the INSTRUCTIONS section of a text-based form specification file (.per) with the SCREEN_RECORD keyword. You can reference the names of the screen array in the DISPLAY ARRAY statement of the program.

Form example: manycust.per

The manycust.per form specification file contains a TABLE Container and screen array used to display a list of customer rows

Form manycust.per:

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 LAYOUT
04 TABLE
05 {
06   Id  Name           ...  zip_code  Contact          Phone
07   [f01][f02 ]       [f05 ] [f06 ] [f07 ]
08   [f01][f02 ]       [f05 ] [f06 ] [f07 ]
09   [f01][f02 ]       [f05 ] [f06 ] [f07 ]
10   [f01][f02 ]       [f05 ] [f06 ] [f07 ]
11   [f01][f02 ]       [f05 ] [f06 ] [f07 ]
12   [f01][f02 ]       [f05 ] [f06 ] [f07 ]
13  }
14  END
15 END
16
17 TABLES
18  customer
19  END
20
```
21 ATTRIBUTES
22 EDIT f01=customer.store_num;
23 EDIT f02=customer.store_name;
24 EDIT f03=customer.city;
25 EDIT f04=customer.state;
26 EDIT f05=customer.zip_code;
27 EDIT f06=customer.contact_name;
28 EDIT f07=customer.phone;
29 END
30
31 INSTRUCTIONS
32 SCREEN RECORD sa_cust (customer.*);
33 END

Note:
In order to fit on the page, the layout section of the form is truncated, not displaying the city and state columns.

• Line 01 The custdemo schema will be used by the compiler to determine the data types of the form fields.
• Line 06 contains the titles for the columns in the TABLE.
• Lines 07 thru 12 define the display area for the screen records. These rows must be identical in a TABLE. (The fields for city and state are indicated by .... so the layout will fit on this page.)
• Line 21 thru 29 In the ATTRIBUTES section the field item tags are linked to the field description. Although there are multiple occurrences of each item tags in the form, the description is listed only once for each unique field item tag.
• Line 32 defines the screen array in the INSTRUCTIONS section. The screen record must contain the same number of elements as the records in the TABLE container. This example defines the screen record with all fields defined with the customer prefix, but you can list each field name individually.

Creating the Function

The main module, cust_stub.4gl calls the library function display_custarr, which uses a cursor with a FOREACH statement to load rows from the customer table into a program array. The DISPLAY ARRAY statement displays the records in the program array to the screen array defined in the form specification file.

Program Arrays

A program array is an ordered set of elements all of the same data type. You can create one-, two-, or three-dimensional arrays. The elements of the array can be simple types or they can be records.

Arrays can be:

• static - defined with an explicit size for all dimensions.
• dynamic - has a variable size. Dynamic arrays have no theoretical size limit.

All elements of static arrays are initialized even if the array is not used. Therefore, defining huge static arrays may use a lot of memory. The elements of dynamic arrays are allocated automatically by the runtime system, as needed.

Example of a dynamic array of records definition:

01 DEFINE cust_arr DYNAMIC ARRAY OF RECORD
02                      store_num LIKE customer.store_num,
03                      city      LIKE customer.city
04                  END RECORD

This array variable is named cust_arr; each element of the array contains the members store_num and city. The size of the array will be determined by the runtime system, based on the program logic that is written to fill the array. The first element of any array is indexed with subscript 1. You would access the store_num member of the 10th element of the array by writing cust_arr[10].store_num.
Loading the Array: the FOREACH Statement

The FOREACH statement is equivalent to using the OPEN, FETCH and CLOSE statements to retrieve and process all the rows selected by a query, and is especially useful when loading arrays.

To load the program array in the example, you must retrieve the values from the result set of a query and load them into the elements of the array. You must DECLARE the cursor before the FOREACH statement can retrieve the rows.

```sql
01 DECLARE custlist_curs CURSOR FOR
02 SELECT store_num, city FROM customer
03 CALL cust_arr.clear()
04 FOREACH custlist_curs INTO cust_rec.*
05 CALL cust_arr.appendElement()
06 LET cust_arr[cust_arr.getLength()].* = cust_rec.*
07 END FOREACH
```

The FOREACH statement shown:

1. Opens the custlist_curs cursor.
2. Clears the cust_arr array.
3. Fetches a row into the record cust_rec. This record must be defined as having the same structure as a single element of the cust_arr array (store_num, city).
4. Appends an empty element to the cust_arr array.
5. Copies the cust_rec record into the array cust_arr using the getLength method to determine the index of the element that was newly appended to the array.
6. Repeats steps 3, 4 and 5 until no more rows are retrieved from the database table (automatically checks for the NOTFOUND condition).
7. Closes the cursor and exits from the FOREACH loop.

The DISPLAY ARRAY Statement

The DISPLAY ARRAY statement lets the user view the contents of an array of records, scrolling through the display.

The example defines a program array of records, each record having members that correspond to the fields of the screen records defined in the form specification file. The DISPLAY ARRAY statement displays all the records in the program array into the rows of the screen array. Typically the program array has many more rows of data than will fit on the screen.

The COUNT attribute

When using a static array, the number of rows to be displayed is defined by the COUNT attribute. If you do not use the COUNT attribute, the runtime system cannot determine how much data to display, and so the screen array remains empty.

When using a dynamic array, the number of rows to be displayed is defined by the number of elements in the dynamic array; the COUNT attribute is ignored.

Example:

```sql
01 DISPLAY ARRAY cust_arr TO sa_cust.*
```

This statement will display the program array cust_arr to the form fields defined in the sa_cust screen array of the form.

By default, the DISPLAY ARRAY statement does not terminate until the user accepts or cancels the dialog; the Accept and Cancel actions are predefined and display on the form. Your program can accept the dialog instead, using the ACCEPT DISPLAY instruction.
The ARR_CURR function

When the user accepts or cancels a dialog, the ARR_CURR built-in function returns the index (subscript number) of the row in the program array that was selected (current).

Example Library module: cust_lib.4gl

The cust_lib.4gl module contains the library function display_custarr, that can be reused by other programs that reference the customer table.

Module cust_lib.4gl:

```4gl
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 FUNCTION display_custarr()
04
05  DEFINE cust_arr DYNAMIC ARRAY OF RECORD
06     store_num LIKE customer.store_num,
07     store_name LIKE customer.store_name,
08     city LIKE customer.city,
09     state LIKE customer.state,
10     zip_code LIKE customer.zip_code,
11     contact_name LIKE customer.contact_name,
12     phone LIKE customer.phone
13  END RECORD,
14  cust_rec RECORD
15     store_num LIKE customer.store_num,
16     store_name LIKE customer.store_name,
17     city LIKE customer.city,
18     state LIKE customer.state,
19     zip_code LIKE customer.zip_code,
20     contact_name LIKE customer.contact_name,
21     phone LIKE customer.phone
22  END RECORD,
23  ret_num LIKE customer.store_num,
24  ret_name LIKE customer.store_name,
25  curr_pa SMALLINT
26
27  OPEN WINDOW wcust WITH FORM "manycust"
28
29  DECLARE custlist_curs CURSOR FOR
30     SELECT store_num,
31           store_name,
32           city,
33           state,
34           zip_code,
35           contact_name,
36           phone
37     FROM customer
38     ORDER BY store_num
39
40  CALL cust_arr.clear()
41  FOREACH custlist_curs INTO cust_rec.*
42    CALL cust_arr.appendElement()
43    LET cust_arr[cust_arr.getLength()].* = cust_rec.*
44  END FOREACH
45
46  LET ret_num = 0
47  LET ret_name = NULL
48
49  IF (cust_arr.getLength() > 0) THEN
50    DISPLAY ARRAY cust_arr TO sa_cust.*
51  IF NOT INT_FLAG THEN
```
53 LET curr_pa = arr_curr()
54 LET ret_num = cust_arr[curr_pa].store_num
55 LET ret_name = cust_arr[curr_pa].store_name
56 END IF
57 END IF
58
59 CLOSE WINDOW wcust
60 RETURN ret_num, ret_name
61
62 END FUNCTION

Note:

- Lines 05 thru 13 define a local program array, cust_arr.
- Lines 14 thru 22 define a local program record, cust_rec. This record is used as temporary storage for the row data retrieved by the FOREACH loop in line 42.
- Lines 23 and 24 define local variables to hold the store number and name values to be returned to the calling function.
- Line 25 defines a variable to store the value of the program array index.
- Line 27 opens a window with the form containing the array.
- Lines 29 thru 38 DECLARE the cursor custlist_curs to retrieve the rows from the customer table.
- Line 40 sets the variable idx to 0, this variable will be incremented in the FOREACH loop.
- Line 41 clear the dynamic array.
- Line 42 uses FOREACH to retrieve each row from the result set into the program record, cust_rec.
- Lines 43 thru 44 are executed for each row that is retrieved by the FOREACH. They append a new element to the array cust_arr, and transfer the data from the program record into the new element, using the method getLength to identify the index of the element. When the FOREACH statement has retrieved all the rows the cursor is closed and the FOREACH is exited.
- Lines 47 and 48 Initialize the variables used to return the customer number and customer name.
- Lines 50 thru 57 If the length of the cust_arr array is greater than 0, the FOREACH statement did retrieve some rows.
- Line 52 DISPLAY ARRAY turns control over to the user, and waits for the user to accept or cancel the dialog.
- Line 52 The INT_FLAG variable is tested to check if the user validated the dialog.
- Line 53 If the user has validated the dialog, the built-in function ARR_CURR is used to store the index for the program array element the user had selected (corresponding to the highlighted row in the screen array) in the variable curr_pa.
- Lines 54 and 55 The variable curr_pa is used to retrieve the current values of store_num and store_name from the program array and store them in the variables ret_num and ret_name.
- Line 59 closes the window.
- Line 60 returns ret_num and ret_name to the calling function.

Paged Mode of DISPLAY ARRAY

The previous example retrieves all the rows from the customer table into the program array prior to the data being displayed by the DISPLAY ARRAY statement. Using this full list mode, you must copy into the array all the data you want to display. Using the DISPLAY ARRAY statement in paged mode allows you to provide data rows dynamically during the dialog, using a dynamic array to hold one page of data.

The following example modifies the program to use a SCROLL CURSOR to retrieve only the store_num values from the customer table. As the user scrolls thru the result set, statements in the ON FILL BUFFER clause of the DISPLAY ARRAY statement are used to retrieve and display the remainder of each row, a page of data at a time. This helps to minimize the possibility that the rows have been changed, since the rows are re-selected immediately prior to the page being displayed.
What is the Paged mode?

The paged mode allows a program to display a very large number of rows without copying all the rows into the program array at once. The program array holds only the current visible page.

A "page" of data is the total number of rows of data that can be displayed in the form at one time. The length of a page can change dynamically, since the user has the option of resizing the window containing the form. The runtime system automatically keeps track of the current length of a page.

The ON FILL BUFFER clause feeds the DISPLAY ARRAY instruction with pages of data. The following built-in functions are used in the ON FILL BUFFER clause to provide the rows of data for the page:

- FGL_DIALOG_GETBUFFERSTART() - retrieves the offset in the SCROLL CURSOR result set, and is used to determine the starting point for retrieving and displaying the complete rows.
- FGL_DIALOG_GETBUFFERLENGTH() - retrieves the current length of the page, and is used to determine the number of rows that must be provided.

The statements in the ON FILL BUFFER clause of DISPLAY ARRAY are executed automatically by the runtime system each time a new page of data is needed. For example, if the current size of the window indicates that ten rows can be displayed at one time, the statements in the ON FILL BUFFER clause will automatically maintain the dynamic array so that the relevant ten rows are retrieved and/or displayed as the user scrolls up and down through the table on the form. If the window is re-sized by the user, the statements in the ON FILL BUFFER clause will automatically retrieve and display the new number of rows.

AFTER DISPLAY block

The AFTER DISPLAY block is executed one time, after the user has accepted or canceled the dialog, but before executing the next statement in the program.

In this program, the statements in this block determine the current position of the cursor when the user presses OK or Cancel, so the correct store number and name can be returned to the calling function.

Example of paged mode

In the first example, the records in the customer table are loaded into the program array and the user uses the form to scroll through the program array. In this example, the user is actually scrolling through the result set created by a SCROLL CURSOR. This SCROLL CURSOR retrieves only the store number, and another SQL SELECT statement is used to retrieve the remainder of the row as needed.

Module cust_lib2.4gl:

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02 03 FUNCTION display_custarr()
04 05 DEFINE cust_arr DYNAMIC ARRAY OF RECORD
06       store_num   LIKE customer.store_num,
07       store_name  LIKE customer.store_name,
08       city        LIKE customer.city,
09       state       LIKE customer.state,
10       zip_code    LIKE customer.zip_code,
11       contact_name LIKE customer.contact_name,
12       phone       LIKE customer.phone
13   END RECORD,
14   ret_num       LIKE customer.store_num,
15   ret_name      LIKE customer.store_name,
16   ofs, len, i   SMALLINT,
17   sql_text      STRING,
18   rec_count     SMALLINT,
19   curr_pa       SMALLINT
20 21 OPEN WINDOW wcust WITH FORM "manycust"
22 23 LET rec_count = 0
```
SELECT COUNT(*) INTO rec_count FROM customer

IF (rec_count == 0) THEN
    RETURN 0, NULL
END IF

LET sql_text = "SELECT store_num, store_name, city," || " state, zip_code, contact_name," || " phone" FROM customer WHERE store_num = ?"

PREPARE rec_all FROM sql_text

DECLARE num_curs SCROLL CURSOR FOR SELECT store_num FROM customer
OPEN num_curs

DISPLAY ARRAY cust_arr TO sa_cust.*

ON FILL BUFFER
    LET ofs = FGL_DIALOG_GETBUFFERSTART()
    LET len = FGL_DIALOG_GETBUFFERLENGTH()
    FOR i = 1 TO len
        WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
        FETCH ABSOLUTE ofs+i-1 num_curs INTO cust_arr[i].store_num
        EXECUTE rec_all INTO cust_arr[i].* USING cust_arr[i].store_num
    WHENEVER ERROR STOP
    IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = NOTFOUND) THEN
        MESSAGE "Row deleted by another user."
        CONTINUE FOR
    ELSE
        IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE < 0) THEN
            ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
            CONTINUE FOR
        END IF
    END IF
END FOR

AFTER DISPLAY
    IF (INT_FLAG) THEN
        LET ret_num = 0
        LET ret_name = NULL
    ELSE
        LET curr_pa = ARR_CURR()- ofs + 1
        LET ret_num = cust_arr[curr_pa].store_num
        LET ret_name = cust_arr[curr_pa].store_name
    END IF
END DISPLAY

CLOSE num_curs
FREE num_curs
FREE rec_all

CLOSE WINDOW wcust
RETURN ret_num, ret_name

END FUNCTION

Note:
• Lines 16 thru 19 define some new variables to be used, including cont_disp to indicate whether the function should continue.

• Line 24 uses an embedded SQL statement to store the total number of rows in the customer table in the variable rec_count.

• Lines 25 thru 27 If the total number of rows is zero, function returns immediately 0 and NULL.

• Lines 29 thru 33 contain the text of an SQL SELECT statement to retrieve values from a single row in the customer table. The ? placeholder will be replaced with the store number when the statement is executed. This text is assigned to a string variable, sql_text.

• Line 34 uses the SQL PREPARE statement to convert the string into an executable statement, rec_all. This statement will be executed when needed, to populate the rest of the values in the row of the program array.

• Lines 36 thru 37 DECLARE a SCROLL CURSOR num_curs to retrieve only the store number from the customer table.

• Line 38 opens the SCROLL CURSOR num_curs.

• Lines 40 and 41 call the DISPLAY ARRAY statement, providing the COUNT to let the statement know the total number of rows in the SQL result set.

• Lines 43 thru 62 contain the logic for the ON FILL BUFFER clause of the DISPLAY ARRAY statement. This control block will be executed automatically whenever a new page of data is required.

• Line 44 uses the built-in function to get the offset for the page, the starting point for the retrieval of rows, and stores it in the variable ofs.

• Line 45 uses the built-in function to get the page length, and stores it in the variable len.

• Lines 46 thru 62 contain a FOR loop to populate each row in the page with values from the customer table. The variable i is incremented to populate successive rows. The first value of i is 1.

• Lines 48 and 49 use the SCROLL CURSOR num_curs with the syntax FETCH ABSOLUTE <row_number> to retrieve the store number from a specified row in the result set, and to store it in row i of the program array. Since i was started at 1, the following calculation is used to determine the row number of the row to be retrieved:

\[
\text{Offset for the page} + i - 1
\]

Notice that rows 1 thru (page_length) of the program array are filled each time a new page is required.

• Lines 50 and 51 execute the prepared statement rec_all to retrieve the rest of the values for row i in the program array, using the store number retrieved by the SCROLL CURSOR. Although this statement is within the FOR loop, it was prepared earlier in the program, outside of the loop, to avoid unnecessary reprocessing each time the loop is executed.

• Lines 53 thru 61 test whether fetching the entire row was successful. If not, a message is displayed to the user, and the CONTINUE FOR instruction continues the FOR loop with the next iteration.

• Lines 64 thru 72 use an AFTER DISPLAY statement to get the row number of the row in the array that the user had selected. If the dialog was canceled, ret_num is set to 0 and ret_name is set to blanks. Otherwise the values of ret_num and ret_name are set based on the row number. The row number in the SCROLL CURSOR result set does not correlate directly to the program array number, because the program array was filled starting at row 1 each time. So the following calculation is used to return the correct row number of the program array:

\[
\text{Row number returned by ARR_CURR} - \text{Offset for the page} + 1
\]

• Line 74 is the end of the DISPLAY ARRAY statement.

• Lines 76 and 77 CLOSE and FREE the cursor.

• Line 78 frees the prepared statement.

• Line 81 closes the window.

• Line 82 returns the values of the variables ret_num and ret_name to the calling function.
Compiling and using a Library

Since this is a function that could be used by other programs that reference the customer table, the function will be compiled into a library. The library can then be linked into any program, and the function called.

The function will always return store_num and store_name. If the FOREACH fails, or returns no rows, the calling program will have a store_num of zero and a NULL store_name returned.

The function is contained in a file named cust_lib.4gl. This file would usually contain additional library functions. To compile (and link, if there were additional .4gl files to be included in the library):

```
fgl2p -o cust_lib.42x cust_lib.4gl
```

Since a library has no MAIN function, we will need to create a small stub program if we want to test the library function independently. This program contains the minimal functionality to test the function.

Example: cust_stub.4gl

The module cust_stub.4gl calls the library function display_custarr in cust_lib.4gl.

Module cust_stub.4gl:

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 MAIN
04   DEFINE store_num LIKE customer.store_num,
05       store_name LIKE customer.store_name
06
07   DEFER INTERRUPT
08   CONNECT TO "custdemo"
09   CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
10
11   CALL display_custarr()
12       RETURNING store_num, store_name
13   DISPLAY store_num, store_name
14
15   DISCONNECT CURRENT
16
17 END MAIN
```

Note:

- Lines 04 and 05 define variables to hold the values returned by the display_custarr function.
- Lines 07 thru 09 are required simply for the test program, to set the program up and connect to the database.
- Line 11 calls the library function display_custarr.
- Line 13 displays the returned values to standard output for the purposes of the test.

Now we can compile the form file and the test program, and link the library, and then test to see if it works properly.

```
fglform manycust.per
fgl2p -o test.42r cust_stub.4gl cust_lib.42x
fglrun test.42r
```
Tutorial Chapter 8: Array Input

The program in this chapter allows the user to view and change a list of records displayed on a form. As each record in the program array is added, updated, or deleted, the program logic makes corresponding changes in the rows of the corresponding database table.

This program uses a form and a screen array to allow the user to view and change multiple records of a program array at once. The INPUT ARRAY statement and its control blocks are used by the program to control and monitor the changes made by the user to the records. As each record in the program array is Added, Updated, or Deleted, the program logic makes corresponding changes in the rows of the customer database table.

![Figure 15: INPUT ARRAY example on a Windows™ platform]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zipcode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Barley's Hardware</td>
<td>110 Main</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>60068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>The Fix-It Shop</td>
<td>65W Elm Street Sqr.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>65454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Hill's Hobby Shop</td>
<td>553 Central Parkway</td>
<td>Eau Claire</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>54354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Illinois Hardware</td>
<td>123 Main Street</td>
<td>Peoria</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>63434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Tools and Stuff</td>
<td>645W Center Street</td>
<td>Dubuque</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>54654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>TrueTest Hardware</td>
<td>6123 N. Michigan Av</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>60104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Bob's Bike Shop</td>
<td>1011 Astral Ave</td>
<td>St. Charles</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>60606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Acme Tools</td>
<td>555 Park St</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>64556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The INPUT ARRAY statement

The INPUT ARRAY statement supports data entry by users into a screen array, and stores the entered data in a program array of records. During the INPUT ARRAY execution, the user can edit or delete existing records, insert new records, and move inside the list of records. The program can then use the INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE SQL statements to modify the appropriate database tables. The INPUT ARRAY statement does not terminate until the user validates or cancels the dialog.

```
INPUT ARRAY cust_arr WITHOUT DEFAULTS FROM sa_cust.*
ATTRIBUTES (UNBUFFERED)
```

The example INPUT ARRAY statement binds the screen array fields in sa_cust to the member records of the program array cust_arr. The number of variables in each record of the program array must be the same as the number of fields in each screen record (that is, in a single row of the screen array). Each mapped variable must have the same data type or a compatible data type as the corresponding field.

WITHOUT DEFAULTS clause

The WITHOUT DEFAULTS clause instructs the INPUT ARRAY statement to use and display the rows currently stored in the program array. Without this clause, the INPUT ARRAY would start with an empty list.

When creating a new row with the insert or append action, the REQUIRED attribute is always taken into account by INPUT ARRAY, even if the WITHOUT DEFAULTS clause is used.
The WITHOUT DEFAULTS clause prevents BDL from displaying any default values that have been defined for form fields. You must use this clause if you want to see the values of the program array.

The UNBUFFERED attribute

As in the INPUT statement, when the UNBUFFERED attribute is used, the INPUT ARRAY statement is sensitive to program variable changes.

If you need to display new data during the execution, use the UNBUFFERED attribute and assign the values to the program array row; the runtime system will automatically display the values to the screen. This sensitivity applies to ON ACTION control blocks, as well: Before executing the code corresponding to the invoked action, the content of the field is converted and assigned to the corresponding program variable.

COUNT and MAXCOUNT attributes

INPUT ARRAY supports the COUNT and MAXCOUNT attributes to manage program arrays.

- The COUNT attribute of INPUT ARRAY defines the number of valid rows in the program array to be displayed as default rows.
- When using a static array, if you do not use the COUNT attribute, the runtime system cannot determine how much data to display, so the screen array remains empty.
- When using a dynamic array, the COUNT attribute is ignored: The number of elements in the dynamic array is used.
- The MAXCOUNT attribute defines the maximum number of data rows that can be entered in the program array. In a dynamic array, the user can enter an infinite number of rows if the MAXCOUNT attribute is not set.

Control Blocks

Your program can control and monitor the changes made by the user by using control blocks with the INPUT ARRAY statement.

The control blocks that are used in the example program are:

- The BEFORE INPUT block - executed one time, before the runtime system gives control to the user. You can implement initialization in this block.
- The BEFORE ROW block - executed each time the user moves to another row, after the destination row is made the current one.
- The ON ROW CHANGE block - executed when the user moves to another row after modifications have been made to the current row.
- The ON CHANGE <fieldname> block - executed when the cursor leaves a specified field and the value was changed by the user after the field got the focus.
- The BEFORE INSERT block - executed each time the user inserts a new row in the array, before the new row is created and made the current one.
- The AFTER INSERT block - executed each time the user inserts a new row in the array, after the new row is created. You can cancel the insert operation with the CANCEL INSERT keywords.
- The BEFORE DELETE block - executed each time the user deletes a row from the array, before the row is removed from the list. You can cancel the delete operation with the CANCEL DELETE keywords.
- The AFTER ROW block - executed each time the user moves to another row, before the current row is left. This trigger can also be executed in other situations, such as when you delete a row, or when the user inserts a new row.

For a more detailed explanation of the priority of control blocks see INPUT control blocks in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide.
Built-in Functions - ARR_CURR

The language provides several built-in functions to use in an INPUT ARRAY statement. The example program uses the ARR_CURR function to tell which array element is being changed. This function returns the row number within the program array that is displayed in the current line of a screen array.

Predefined actions

There are some predefined actions that are specific to the INPUT ARRAY statement, to handle the insertion and deletion of rows in the screen array automatically.

- The insert action inserts a new row before current row. When the user has filled this record, BDL inserts the data into the program array.
- The delete action deletes the current record from the display of the screen array and from the program array, and redraws the screen array so that the deleted record is no longer shown.
- The append action adds a new row at the end of the list. When the user has filled this record, BDL inserts the data into the program array.

As with the predefined actions accept and cancel actions discussed in Chapter 4, if your form specification does not contain action views for these actions, default action views (buttons on the form) are automatically created. Control attributes of the INPUT ARRAY statement allow you to prevent the creation of these actions and their accompanying buttons.

Example: Using a Screen Array to modify Data

The arrayinput program in chapter 8 uses the INPUT ARRAY statement with a Screen Array to allow the user to modify data in the customer table.

The Form Specification File

The custallform.per form specification file displays multiple records at once, and is similar to the form used in chapter 7. The item type of field f6, containing the state values, has been changed to COMBOBOX to provide the user with a dropdown list when data is being entered.

Form custallform.per:

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 LAYOUT
04 TABLE
05 {  
06   Id   Name         ..  zip_code   Contact          Phone
07   [f01][f02 ]   [f07 ] [f08 ] [f09 ]
08   [f01][f02 ]   [f07 ] [f08 ] [f09 ]
09   [f01][f02 ]   [f07 ] [f08 ] [f09 ]
10   [f01][f02 ]   [f07 ] [f08 ] [f09 ]
11   [f01][f02 ]   [f07 ] [f08 ] [f09 ]
12   [f01][f02 ]   [f07 ] [f08 ] [f09 ]
13  }
14 END
15 END
16
17 TABLES
18 customer
19 END
20
21 ATTRIBUTES
22 EDIT f01 = customer.store_num, REQUIRED;
```
### The Main block

The single module program custall.4gl allows the user to update the customer table using a form that displays multiple records at once.

**Main block (custall.4gl):**

```plaintext
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 DEFINE cust_arr DYNAMIC ARRAY OF RECORD
04    store_num LIKE customer.store_num,
05    store_name LIKE customer.store_name,
06    addr LIKE customer.addr,
07    addr2 LIKE customer.addr2,
08    city LIKE customer.city,
09    state LIKE customer.state,
10    zip_code LIKE customer.zip_code,
11    contact_name LIKE customer.contact_name,
12    phone LIKE customer.phone
13    END RECORD
14
15 MAIN
16    DEFINE idx SMALLINT
17
18    DEFER INTERRUPT
19    CONNECT TO "custdemo"
20    CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
21    OPEN WINDOW w3 WITH FORM "custallform"
22
23    CALL load_custall() RETURNING idx
24    IF idx > 0 THEN
25        CALL inparr_custall()
26    END IF
27
28    CLOSE WINDOW w3
29    DISCONNECT CURRENT
30
31 END MAIN
```

**Note:**

- Lines 03 thru 13 define a dynamic array cust_arr having the same structure as the customer table. The array is modular in scope.
- Line 17 defines a local variable idx, to hold the returned value from the load_custall function.
- Line 20 connects to the custdemo database.
- Line 22 opens a window with the form manycust. This form contains a screen array sa_cust which is referenced in the program.
• Line 24 thru 27 call the function `load_custall` to load the array, which returns the index of the array. If the load was successful (the returned index is greater than 0) the function `inparr_custall` is called. This function contains the logic for the Input/Update/Delete of rows.

• Line 29 closes the window.

• Line 30 disconnects from the database.

**Function `load_custall`**

This function loads the program array with rows from the `customer` database table.

The logic to load the rows is identical to that in Chapter 7. Although this program loads all the rows from the `customer` table, the program could be written to allow the user to query first, for a subset of the rows. A query-by-example, as illustrated in chapter 4, can also be implemented using a form containing a screen array such as `manycust`.

**Function `load_custall` (custall.4gl):**

```plaintext
01  FUNCTION  load_custall()
02   DEFINE  cust_rec RECORD LIKE customer.*
03
04  DECLARE  custlist_curs CURSOR FOR
05       SELECT  store_num,
06          store_name,
07          addr,
08          addr2,
09          city,
10          state,
11          zip_code,
12          contact_name,
13          phone
14       FROM  customer
15       ORDER  BY store_num
16
17
18  CALL  cust_arr.clear()
19  FOREACH  custlist_curs INTO  cust_rec.*
20     CALL  cust_arr.appendElement()
21     LET  cust_arr[cust_arr.getLength()].* = cust_rec.*
22  END FOREACH
23
24  IF  (cust_arr.getLength() == 0) THEN
25    DISPLAY  "No rows loaded."
26  END IF
27
28  RETURN  cust_arr.getLength()
29
30  END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**

• Line 02 defines a local record variable, `cust_rec`, to hold the rows fetched in `FOREACH`.

• Lines 05 thru 16 declare the cursor `custlist_curs` to retrieve the rows from the `customer` table.

• Lines 20 thru 23 retrieve the rows from the result set into the program array.

• Lines 25 thru 27 If the array is empty, we display a warning message.

• Line 29 returns the number of rows to the `MAIN` function.
Function inparr_custall

This is the primary function of the program, driving the logic for inserting, deleting, and changing rows in the customer database table.

Each time a row in the array on the form is added, deleted, or changed, the values from the corresponding row in the program array are used to update the customer database table. The variable opflag is used by the program to indicate the status of the current operation.

• N - no action; set in the BEFORE ROW control block; this will subsequently be changed if an insert or update of a row in the array is performed.
• T - temporary; set in the BEFORE INSERT control block; indicates that an insert of a new row has been started.
• I - insert; set in the AFTER INSERT control block; indicates that the insert of the new row was completed.
• U - update; set in the ON ROW CHANGE control block; indicates that a change has been made to an existing row.

The value of opflag is tested in an AFTER ROW control block to determine whether an SQL INSERT or SQL UPDATE of the database table is performed.

This example illustrates how the order of execution of the control blocks is used by the program to set the opflag variable appropriately:

Function inparr_custall(custall.4gl):

```assembly
01 FUNCTION inparr_custall(idx)
 02  DEFINE curr_pa SMALLINT,
 03    opflag CHAR(1)
 04
 06 INPUT ARRAY cust_arr WITHOUT DEFAULTS
 07       FROM sa_cust.*
 08       ATTRIBUTES (UNBUFFERED)
 09
10 BEFORE INPUT
11 MESSAGE "OK exits/"
12      "Cancel exits & cancels current operation"
13
14 BEFORE ROW
15    LET curr_pa = ARR_CURR()
16    LET opflag = "N"
17
18 BEFORE INSERT
19    LET opflag = "T"
20
21 AFTER INSERT
22    LET opflag = "I"
23
24 BEFORE DELETE
25    IF NOT (delete_cust(curr_pa)) THEN
26        CANCEL DELETE
27    END IF
28
29 ON ROW CHANGE
30    IF (opflag <> "I") THEN
31        LET opflag = "U"
32    END IF
33
34 BEFORE FIELD store_num
35    IF (opflag <> "T") THEN
36        NEXT FIELD store_name
37    END IF
38
39 ON CHANGE store_num
40    IF (opflag = "T") THEN
41        IF NOT store_num_ok(curr_pa) THEN
```
42        MESSAGE "Store already exists"
43        LET cust_arr[curr_pa].store_num = NULL
44        NEXT FIELD store_num
45        END IF
46        END IF
47
48        AFTER ROW
49        IF (INT_FLAG) THEN EXIT INPUT END IF
50        CASE
51        WHEN opflag = "I"
52        CALL insert_cust(curr_pa)
53        WHEN opflag = "U"
54        CALL update_cust(curr_pa)
55        END CASE
56
57 END INPUT
58
59 IF (INT_FLAG) THEN
60    LET INT_FLAG = FALSE
61 END IF
62
63 END FUNCTION -- inparr_custall

Note:

• Line 03 defines the variable curr_pa, to hold the index number of the current record in the program array.
• Line 04 defines the variable opflag, to indicate whether the operation being performed on a record is an Insert ("I") or an Update ("U").
• Lines 06 thru57 contain the INPUT ARRAY statement, associating the program array cust_arr with the sa_cust screen array on the form. The attribute WITHOUT DEFAULTS is used to use and display existing records of the program array. The UNBUFFERED attribute insures that the program array the screen array of the form are automatically synchronized for input and output.
• Lines 10 thru 12 BEFORE INPUT control block: before the INPUT ARRAY statement is executed a MESSAGE is displayed to the user.
• Lines 14 thru 16 BEFORE ROW control block: when called in this block, the ARR_CURR function returns the index of the record that the user is moving into (which will become the current record). This is stored in a variable curr_pa, so the index can be passed to other control blocks. We also initialize the opflag to "N": This will be its value unless an update or insert is performed.
• Lines 18 and 19 BEFORE INSERT control block: just before the user is allowed to enter the values for a new record, the variable opflag is set to "T", indicating an Insert operation is in progress.
• Lines 21 and 22 AFTER INSERT control block sets the opflag to "I" after the insert operation has been completed.
• Lines 24 thru 27 BEFORE DELETE control block: Before the record is removed from the program array, the function delete_cust is called, which verifies that the user wants to delete the current record. In this function, when the user verifies the delete, the index of the record is used to remove the corresponding row from the database. Unless the delete_cust function returns TRUE, the record is not removed from the program array.
• Lines 29 thru 32 ON ROW CHANGE control block: After row modification, the program checks whether the modification was an insert of a new row. If not, the opflag is set to "U" indicating an update of an existing row.
• Lines 34 thru 37 BEFORE FIELD store_num control block: the store_num field should not be entered by the user unless the operation is an Insert of a new row, indicated by the "T" value of opflag. The store_num column in the customer database table is a primary key and cannot be updated. If the operation is not an insert, the NEXT FIELD statement is used to move the cursor to the next field in the program array, store_name, allowing the user to change all the fields in the record of the program array except store_num.
• Lines 39 thru 46 ON CHANGE store_num control block: if the operation is an Insert, the store_num_ok function is called to verify that the value that the user has just entered into the field store_num of the current program array does not already exist in the customer database table. If the store number does exist, the value entered by the user is nulled out, and the cursor is returned to the store_num field.
• Lines 48 thru 55 AFTER ROW control block: First, the program checks INT_FLAG to see whether the user wants to interrupt the INPUT operation. If not, the opflag is checked in a CASE statement, and the insert_cust or update_cust function is called based on the opflag value. The index of the current record is passed to the function so the database table can be modified.
• Line 57 indicates the end of the INPUT statement.
• Lines 59 thru 61 check the value of the interrupt flag INT_FLAG and reset it to FALSE if necessary.

Function store_num_ok

When a new record is being inserted into the program array, this function verifies that the store number does not already exist in the customer database table. The logic in this function is virtually identical to that used in Chapter 5.

Function store_num_ok(custall.4gl):

01 FUNCTION store_num_ok(idx)
02   DEFINE idx SMALLINT,
03     checknum LIKE customer.store_num,
04     cont_ok SMALLINT
05
06   LET cont_ok = FALSE
07 WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
08   SELECT store_num INTO checknum
09     FROM customer
10 WHERE store_num =
11     cust_arr[idx].store_num
12 WHENEVER ERROR STOP
13 IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = NOTFOUND) THEN
14   LET cont_ok = TRUE
15 ELSE
16   LET cont_ok = FALSE
17 IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = 0) THEN
18     MESSAGE "Store Number already exists."
19 ELSE
20     ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
21 END IF
22 END IF
23
24 RETURN cont_ok
25
26 END FUNCTION

Note:
• Line 02 The index of the current record in the program array is stored in the variable idx, passed to this function from the INPUT ARRAY control block ON CHANGE store_num.
• Line 03 The variable checknum is defined to hold the store_num returned by the SELECT statement.
• Line 06 sets the variable cont_ok to an initial value of FALSE. This variable is used to indicate whether the store number is unique.
• Lines 07 thru 12 use an embedded SQL SELECT statement to check whether the store_num already exists in the customer table. The index passed to this function is used to obtain the value that was entered into the store_num field on the form. The entire database row is not retrieved by the SELECT statement since the only information required by this program is whether the store number already exists in the table. The SELECT is surrounded by WHENEVER ERROR statements.
• Lines 13 thru 22 test SQLCA.SQLCODE to determine the success of the SELECT statement. The variable cont_ok is set to indicate whether the store number entered by the user is unique.
• Line 24 returns the value of cont_ok to the calling function.
**Function insert_cust**

This function inserts a new row into the `customer` database table.

Function `insert_cust(custall.4gl)`:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION insert_cust(idx)
02    DEFINE idx SMALLINT
03
04    WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
05    INSERT INTO customer
06       (store_num,
07       store_name,
08       addr,
09       addr2,
10       city,
11       state,
12       zip_code,
13       contact_name,
14       phone)
15       VALUES (cust_arr[idx].* )
16    WHENEVER ERROR STOP
17
18    IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = 0) THEN
19       MESSAGE "Store added"
20    ELSE
21       ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
22    END IF
23
24 END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**

- Line 02 This function is called from the AFTER INSERT control block of the INPUT ARRAY statement. The index of the record that was inserted into the `cust_arr` program array is passed to the function and stored in the variable `idx`.
- Lines 04 thru 16 uses an embedded SQL INSERT statement to insert a row into the `customer` database table. The values to be inserted into the `customer` table are obtained from the record just inserted into the program array. The INSERT is surrounded by WHENEVER ERROR statements.
- Lines 18 thru 22 test the SQLCA.SQLCODE to see if the insert into the database was successful, and return an appropriate message to the user.

**Function update_cust**

This function updates a row in the `customer` database table. The functionality is very simple for illustration purposes, but it could be enhanced with additional error checking routines similar to the example in chapter 6.

Function `update_cust(custall.4gl)`:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION update_cust(idx)
02    DEFINE idx SMALLINT
03
04    WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
05    UPDATE customer
06       SET
07       store_name   = cust_arr[idx].store_name,
08       addr         = cust_arr[idx].addr,
09       addr2        = cust_arr[idx].addr2,
10       city         = cust_arr[idx].city,
11       state        = cust_arr[idx].state,
12       zip_code      = cust_arr[idx].zip_code,
13       contact_name = cust_arr[idx].contact_name,
14       phone        = cust_arr[idx].phone
```

```
WHERE store_num = cust_arr[idx].store_num
WHENEVER ERROR STOP

IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = 0) THEN
    MESSAGE "Dealer updated."
ELSE
    ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
END IF

END FUNCTION

Note:
• Line 02: The index of the current record in the cust_arr program array is passed as idx from the ON ROW CHANGE control block.
• Lines 04 thru 16 use an embedded SQL UPDATE statement to update a row in the customer database table. The index of the current record in the program array is used to obtain the value of store_num that is to be matched in the customer table. The customer row is updated with the values stored in the current record of the program array. The UPDATE is surrounded by WHENEVER ERROR statements.
• Lines 18 thru 22 test the SQLCA.SQLCODE to see if the update of the row in the database was successful, and return an appropriate message to the user.

Function delete_cust

This function deletes a row from the customer database table. A modal Menu similar to that illustrated in Chapter 6 is used to verify that the user wants to delete the row.

Function delete_cust (custall.4gl):

WHERE store_num = cust_arr[idx].store_num
WHENEVER ERROR STOP

IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE = 0) THEN
    MESSAGE "Dealer updated."
ELSE
    ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
END IF

RETURN del_ok
Note:

- Line 02: The index of the current record in the cust_arr program array is passed from the BEFORE DELETE control block of INPUT ARRAY, and stored in the variable idx. The BEFORE DELETE control block is executed immediately before the record is deleted from the program array, allowing the logic in this function to be executed before the record is removed from the program array.
- Line 05: Sets the initial value of del_ok to FALSE.
- Lines 07 thru 15: Display the modal Menu to the user for confirmation of the Delete.
- Lines 18 thru 22: Use an embedded SQL DELETE statement to delete the row from the customer database table. The variable idx is used to determine the value of store_num in the program array record that is to be used as criteria in the DELETE statement. This record in the program array has not yet been removed, since this delete_cust function was called in a BEFORE DELETE control block. The DELETE is surrounded by WHENEVER ERROR statements.
- Lines 24 thru 30: Test the SQLCA.SQLCODE to see if the update of the row in the database was successful, and return an appropriate message to the user. The value del_ok is set based on the success of the SQL DELETE statement.
- Line 33: Returns the variable del_ok to the BEFORE DELETE control block, indicating whether the Delete of the customer row was successful.

**Tutorial Chapter 9: Reports**

This program generates a simple report of the data in the customer database table. The two parts of a report, the report driver logic and the report definition are illustrated. A technique to allow a user to interrupt a long-running report is shown.

This program generates a simple report of the data in the customer database table. The two parts of a report, the report driver logic and the REPORT program block (report definition) are illustrated. Then the program is modified to display a window containing a ProgressBar, and allowing the user to interrupt the report before it is finished.

![Figure 16: Report flow](image-url)
BDL Reports

Genero BDL reports are easy to design and generate. The output from a report can be formatted so that the eye of the reader can easily pick out the important data.

The program logic that specifies what data to report (the report driver) is separate from the program logic that formats the output of the report (the report definition). This allows the report driver to supply data for multiple reports simultaneously, if desired. And, you can design template report definitions that might be used with report drivers that access different database tables.

The Report Driver

The part of a program that generates the rows of report data (also known as input records) is called the report driver. The primary concern of the row-producing logic is the selection of rows of data.

The actions of a report driver are:

1. Use the START REPORT statement to initialize each report to be produced. We recommend that clauses regarding page setup and report destination be included in this statement.
2. Use a forward-only database cursor to read rows from a database, if that is the source of the report data.
3. Whenever a row of report data is available, use OUTPUT TO REPORT to send it to the report definition.
4. If an error is detected, use TERMINATE REPORT to stop the report process.
5. When the last row has been sent, use FINISH REPORT to end the report.

From the standpoint of the row-producing side, these are the only statements required to create a report.

The Report Definition

The report definition uses a REPORT program block to format the input records.

REPORT is global in scope. It is not, however, a function; it is not reentrant, and CALL cannot invoke it.

The code within a REPORT program block consists of several sections, which must appear in the order shown.

The DEFINE section

Here you define the variables passed as parameter to the report, and the local variables. A report can have its own local variables for subtotals, calculated results, and other uses.

The OUTPUT section (optional)

Although you can define page setup and destination information in this section, the format of the report will be static. Providing this same information in the START REPORT statement provides more flexibility.

The ORDER BY section (optional)

Here you specify the required order for the data rows, when using grouping.

Include this ORDER BY section if values that the report definition receives from the report driver are significant in determining how BEFORE GROUP OF or AFTER GROUP OF control blocks will process the data in the formatted report output. To avoid the creation of additional resources to sort the data, use the ORDER EXTERNAL statement in this section if the data to be used in the report has already been sorted by an ORDER BY clause in the SQL statement.
The FORMAT section

Here you describe what is to be done at a particular stage of report generation. The code blocks you write in the FORMAT section are the heart of the report program block and contain all its intelligence. You can use most BDL statements in the FORMAT section of a report; you cannot, however, include any SQL statements.

BDL invokes the sections and blocks within a report program block nonprocedurally, at the proper time, as determined by the report data. You do not have to write code to calculate when a new page should start, nor do you have to write comparisons to detect when a group of rows has started or ended. All you have to write are the statements that are appropriate to the situation, and BDL supplies the "glue" to make them work.

You can write control blocks in the FORMAT section to be executed for the following events:

- Top (header) of the first page of the report (FIRST PAGE HEADER)
- Top (header) of every page after the first (PAGE HEADER)
- Bottom (footer) of every page (PAGE TRAILER)
- Each new row as it arrives (ON EVERY ROW)
- The start end of a group of rows (BEFORE GROUP OF) - a group is one or more rows having equal values in a particular column.
- The end of a group of rows (AFTER GROUP OF) - in this block, you typically print subtotals and other aggregate data for the group that is ending. You can use aggregate functions to calculate and display frequencies, percentages, sums, averages, minimum, and maximum for this information.
- After the last row has been processed (ON LAST ROW) - aggregate functions calculated over all the rows of the report are typically printed here.

Two-pass reports

A two-pass report is one that creates temporary tables, therefore there must be an active connection to the database.

The two-pass report handles sorts internally. During the first pass, the report engine sorts the data and stores the sorted values in a temporary file in the database. During the second pass, it calculates any aggregate values and produces output from data in the temporary files.

If your report definition includes any of the following, a two-pass report is required:

- An ORDER BY section without the EXTERNAL keyword.
- The GROUP PERCENT(*) aggregate function anywhere in the report.
- Any aggregate function outside the AFTER GROUP OF control block.

Note: Some databases do not support temporary tables. Avoid a two-pass report for performance reasons and for portability.

Example: Customer Report

This example demonstrates a simple report driver and definition. The report driver extracts rows from the customer database table and passes them to the report definition to be formatted.

The Report Driver

The Report Driver for this example, custreports.4gl defines a cursor to retrieve customer table rows sorted by state, then city. The START REPORT statement initializes the report and provides destination and page setup information to the Report Definition.

Report Driver custreports.4gl:

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 MAIN
04 DEFINE pr_custrec RECORD
```
05  store_num  LIKE customer.store_num,
06  store_name LIKE customer.store_name,
07   addr   LIKE customer.addr,
08   addr2  LIKE customer.addr2,
09      city LIKE customer.city,
10      state LIKE customer.state,
11     zip_code LIKE customer.zip_code
12   END RECORD
13
14   CONNECT TO "custdemo"
15
16   DECLARE custlist CURSOR FOR
17      SELECT store_num,
18          store_name,
19          addr,
20          addr2,
21          city,
22          state,
23          zip_code
24     FROM customer
25       ORDER BY state, city
26
27   START REPORT cust_list TO FILE "customers.txt"
28      WITH LEFT MARGIN = 5, TOP MARGIN = 2,
29           BOTTOM MARGIN = 2
30
31   FOREACH custlist INTO pr_custrec.*
32      OUTPUT TO REPORT cust_list(pr_custrec.*)
33   END FOREACH
34
35   FINISH REPORT cust_list
36
37   DISCONNECT CURRENT
38
39   END MAIN

Note:

• Lines 04 thru 12 define a local program record pr_custrec, with a structure like the customer database table.
• Line 14 connects to the custdemo database.
• Lines 16 thru 25 define a custlist cursor to retrieve the customer table data rows, sorted by state, then city.
• Lines 27 thru 29 starts the REPORT program block named cust_list, and includes a report destination and page formatting information.
• Lines 31 thru 33 retrieve the data rows one by one into the program record pr_custrec and pass the record to the REPORT program block.
• Line 35 closes the report driver and executes any final REPORT control blocks to finish the report.
• Line 37 disconnects from the custdemo database.

The Report Definition

The Report Definition uses the REPORT program block to format the input records from the Report Driver.

Report definition custreport.4gl:

01 REPORT cust_list(r_custrec)
02 DEFINE r_custrec RECORD
03      store_num  LIKE customer.store_num,
04      store_name LIKE customer.store_name,
05      addr   LIKE customer.addr,
06      addr2  LIKE customer.addr2,
07      city     LIKE customer.city,
08      state   LIKE customer.state,
09      zip_code LIKE customer.zip_code
10     END RECORD
11
12 ORDER EXTERNAL BY r_custrec.state, r_custrec.city
13
14 FORMAT
15
16 PAGE HEADER
17    SKIP  2 LINES
18    PRINT COLUMN 30, "Customer Listing"
19    PRINT COLUMN 30, "As of ", TODAY USING "mm/dd/yy"
20    SKIP 2 LINES
21
22    PRINT COLUMN 2, "Store ",
23       COLUMN 12, "Store Name",
24       COLUMN 40, "Address"
25
26    SKIP 2 LINES
27
28    ON EVERY ROW
29      PRINT COLUMN 5, r_custrec.store_num USING "####",
30         COLUMN 12, r_custrec.store_name CLIPPED,
31         COLUMN 40, r_custrec.addr CLIPPED;
32
33    IF r_custrec.addr2 IS NOT NULL THEN
34      PRINT 1 SPACE, r_custrec.addr2 CLIPPED, 1 space;
35    ELSE
36      PRINT 1 SPACE;
37    END IF
38
39    PRINT r_custrec.city CLIPPED, 1 SPACE,
40         r_custrec.state, 1 SPACE,
41         r_custrec.zip_code CLIPPED
42
43   BEFORE GROUP OF r_custrec.city
44     SKIP TO TOP OF PAGE
45
46   ON LAST ROW
47     SKIP 1 LINE
48     PRINT "TOTAL number of customers: ",
49        COUNT(*) USING ",###"
50
51 PAGE TRAILER
52    SKIP 2 LINES
53    PRINT COLUMN 30, "-", PAGENO USING "<<", " -"
54
55 END REPORT

Note:

• Line 01 The REPORT control block has the pr_custrec record passed as an argument.
• Lines 02 thru 10 define a local program record r_custrec to store the values that the calling routine passes to the report.
• Line 12 tells the REPORT control block that the records will be passed sorted in order by state, then city. The ORDER EXTERNAL syntax is used to prevent a second sorting of the program records, since they have already been sorted by the SQL statement in the report driver.
• Line 14 is the beginning of the FORMAT section.
• Lines 16 thru 20 The PAGE HEADER block specifies the layout generated at the top of each page. Each PRINT statement starts a new line containing text or a value. The PRINT statement can have multiple COLUMN clauses, which all print on the same line. The COLUMN clause specifies the offset of the first character from the first
position after the left margin. The values to be printed can be program variables, static text, or built-in functions. The built-in `TODAY` operator generates the current date; the `USING` clauses formats this. The `SKIP` statement inserts empty lines. The `PAGE HEADER` for this report will appear as follows:

```
<skipped line>
<skipped line>
Customer Listing              As of <date>
<skipped line>
<skipped line>
Store #     Store Name          Address     <skipped line>
<skipped line>
```

- Lines 28 thru 41 specifies the layout generated for each row. The data can be read more easily if each program record passed to the report is printed on a single row. Although there are four `PRINT` statements in this control block, the first three `PRINT` statements are terminated by semicolons. This suppresses the new line signal, resulting in just a single row of printing. The `CLIPPED` keyword eliminates any trailing blanks after the name, addresses, and city values. Any `IF` statement that is included in the `FORMAT` section must contain the same number of `PRINT/SKIP` statements regardless of which condition is met. Therefore, if `r_custrec.addr2` is not `NULL`, a `PRINT` statement prints the value followed by a single space; if it is `NULL`, a `PRINT` statement prints a single space. As mentioned earlier, each `PRINT` statement is followed by a semicolon to suppress the newline. The output for each row will be as follows:

```
106 TrueTest Hardware     6123 N. Michigan Ave Chicago IL 60104
101 Bandy's Hardware      110 Main Chicago IL 60068
```

- Lines 43 and 44 start a new page for each group containing the same value for `r_custrec.city`.
- Lines 46 thru 49 specify a control block to be executed after the statements in `ON EVERY ROW and AFTER GROUP OF` control block. This prints at the end of the report. The aggregate function `COUNT(*)` is used to print the total number of records passed to the report. The `USING` keyword formats the number. This appears as follows:

```
<skipped line>
Total number of customers:   <count>
```

- Lines 51 thru 53 specifies the layout generated at the bottom of each page. The built-in function `PAGENO` is used to print the page number. The `USING` keyword formats the number, left-justified. This appears as follows:

```
- <pageno> -
```

### Interrupting a Report

When a program performs a long process like a loop, a report, or a database query, the lack of user interaction statements within the process can prevent the user from interrupting it. In this program, the preceding example is modified to display a form containing start, exit, and interrupt buttons, as well as a progress bar showing how close the report is to completion.
The interrupt action view

In order to allow a user to stop a long-running report, for example, you can define an action view with the name "interrupt". When the runtime system takes control of the program, the client automatically enables a local interrupt action to let the user send an asynchronous request to the program.

This interruption request is interpreted by the runtime system as a traditional interruption signal, as if it was generated on the server side, and the INT_FLAG variable is set to TRUE.

Refreshing the Display

The Abstract User Interface tree on the front end is synchronized with the runtime system AUI tree when a user interaction instruction takes the control. This means that the user will not see any display as long as the program is doing batch processing, until an interactive statement is reached. If you want to show something on the screen while the program is running in a batch procedure, you must force synchronization with the front end.

The Interface class is a built-in class provided to manipulate the user interface. The refresh() method of this class synchronizes the front end with the current AUI tree. You do not need to instantiate this class before calling any of its methods:

```
CALL ui.Interface.refresh()
```

Using a ProgressBar

One of the form item types is a PROGRESSBAR, a horizontal line with a progress indicator. The position of the PROGRESSBAR is defined by the value of the corresponding form field. The value can be changed from within a BDL program by using the DISPLAY instruction to set the value of the field.

This type of form item does not allow data entry; it is only used to display integer values. The VALUEMIN and VALUEMAX attributes of the PROGRESSBAR define the lower and upper integer limit of the progress information. Any value outside this range will not be displayed.

Example: Interruption Handling

The progressbar application in chapter 9 show the changes needed to facilitate interruption handling. A form specification file, reportprog.per contains form fields for a PROGRESSBAR and interrupt action view. The Report Driver, custreports.4gl, has been modified to handle interrupts.

The Form Specification File

A form containing a progress bar is defined in the form specification file reportprog.per.

Form reportprog.per:

```
01 LAYOUT (TEXT="Report")
```
GRID
{
[fo01 ]

[ib ]

}
END
END

ATTRIBUTES
PROGRESSBAR f001 = formonly.rptbar, VALUEMIN=1, VALUEMAX=10;
BUTTON ib: interrupt, TEXT="Stop";
END

Note:
• Line 05 contains the form field for the PROGRESSBAR.
• Line 07 contains the form field for the interrupt action view.
• Line 15 defines the PROGRESSBAR as FORMONLY since its type is not derived from a database column. The values range from 1 to 10. The maximum value for the PROGRESSBAR was chosen arbitrarily, and was set rather low since there are not many rows in the customer database table.
• Line 16 defines the button ib as an interrupt action view with TEXT of "Stop".

Modifications to custreports.4gl
The MAIN program block has been modified to open a window containing the form with a PROGRESSBAR and a MENU, to allow the user to start the report and to exit. A new function, cust_report, is added for interruption handling. The report definition, the cust_list REPORT block, remains the same as in the previous example.

Changes to the MAIN program block (custreport2.4gl):

Note:
• Line 03 prevents the user from interrupting the program except by using the interrupt action view.
• Line 06 Opens the window and form containing the PROGRESSBAR.
• Lines 08 thru 14 define a MENU with two actions:
  • start- displays a MESSAGE and calls the function cust_report
  • exit - quits the MENU
The cust_report function

This new function contains the report driver, together with the logic to determine whether the user has attempted to interrupt the report.

Function cust_report (custreport2.4gl):

```
21 FUNCTION cust_report()
22
23 DEFINE pr_custrec RECORD
24        store_num   LIKE customer.store_num,
25        store_name  LIKE customer.store_name,
26        addr        LIKE customer.addr,
27        addr2       LIKE customer.addr2,
28        city        LIKE customer.city,
29        state       LIKE customer.state,
30        zip_code    LIKE customer.zip_code
31        END RECORD,
32        rec_count, rec_total,
33        pbar, break_num INTEGER
34
35    LET rec_count = 0
36    LET rec_total = 0
37    LET pbar = 0
38    LET break_num = 0
39    LET INT_FLAG = FALSE
40
41    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO rec_total FROM customer
42
43    LET break_num = (rec_total/10)
44
45    DECLARE custlist CURSOR FOR
46      SELECT store_num,
47         store_name,
48         addr,
49         addr2,
50         city,
51         state,
52         zip_code FROM CUSTOMER
53      ORDER BY state, city
54
55    START REPORT cust_list TO FILE "customers.txt"
56    FOREACH custlist INTO pr_custrec.*
57      OUTPUT TO REPORT cust_list(lr_custrec.*)
58      LET rec_count = rec_count+1
59      IF (rec_count MOD break_num) = 0 THEN
60        LET pbar = pbar+1
61        DISPLAY pbar TO rptbar
62        CALL ui.Interface.refresh()
63      END IF
64    END FOREACH
65
66    IF (INT_FLAG) THEN
67        LET INT_FLAG = FALSE
68        MESSAGE "Report cancelled"
69    ELSE
70        FINISH REPORT cust_list
71        MESSAGE "Report finished"
72    END IF
73
74    END FUNCTION cust_report()
```
78 END FUNCTION

Note:

• Lines 23 thru 31 now define the pr_custrec record in this function.
• Lines 32 thru 33 define some additional variables.
• Lines 35 thru 39 initialize the local variables.
• Line 38 sets INT_FLAG to FALSE.
• Line 41 uses an embedded SQL statement to retrieve the count of the rows in the customer table and stores it in the variable rec_total.
• Line 43 calculates the value of break_num based on the maximum value of the PROGRESSBAR, which is set at 10. After break_num rows have been processed, the program will increment the PROGRESSBAR. The front end cannot handle interruption requests properly if the display generates a lot of network traffic, so we do not recommend refreshing the AUI and checking INT_FLAG after every row.
• Lines 45 thru 54 declare the custlist cursor for the customer table.
• Line 56 starts the report, sending the output to the file custout.
• Lines 58 thru 68 contain the FOREACH statement to output each record to the same report cust_list used in the previous example.
• Line 59 increments rec_count to keep track of how many records have been output to the report.
• Line 60 tests whether a break point has been reached, using the MOD (Modulus) function.
• Line 61 If a break point has been reached, the value of pbar is incremented.
• Line 62 The pbar value is displayed to the rptbar PROGRESSBAR form field.
• Line 63 The front end is synced with the current AUI tree.
• Line 64 thru 66 The value of INT_FLAG is checked to see whether the user has interrupted the program. If so, the FOREACH loop is exited prematurely.
• Lines 70 thru 76 test INT_FLAG again and display a message indicating whether the report finished or was interrupted. If the user did not interrupt the report, the FINISH REPORT statement is executed.

Tutorial Chapter 10: Localization

Localization support and localized strings allow you to internationalize your application using different languages, and to customize it for specific industry markets in your user population. This chapter illustrates the use of localized strings in your programs.

Localization Support

Localization Support is a feature of the language that allows you to write application supporting multibyte character sets as well as date, numeric and currency formatting in accordance with a locale.

Localization Support is based on the system libraries handling the locale, a set of language and cultural rules.


Localized Strings

Localized Strings allow you to internationalize your application using different languages, and to customize it for specific industry markets in your user population. Any string that is used in your Genero BDL program, such as messages to be displayed or the text on a form, can be defined as a Localized String. At runtime, the Localized String is replaced with text stored in a String File.

String Files must be compiled, and then deployed at the user site.
Programming Steps

These steps describe how to use Localized Strings in your sources.

1. Modify your form specification files and program module files to contain Localized Strings by inserting the % sign in front of the strings that you wish to be replaced.

2. Use the -m option of fglform to extract the Localized Strings from each form specification file into a separate Source String File (extension .str).

3. Use the -m option of fglcomp to extract the Localized Strings from each program module into a separate Source String File (extension .str).

4. Concatenate the Source String Files together logically; for example, you may have a common.str file containing the strings common to all applications, a utility.str file containing the strings common to utilities, and an application.str file with the strings specific to the particular application.
5. At this point the names of the Localized Strings may be unwieldy, since they were derived from the actual strings in the program files. You can modify the string names in your Source String Files and the corresponding program files so they form keys that are logical. For example: 

```plaintext
"common.accept" = "OK"
"common.cancel" = "Cancel"
"common.quit" = "Quit"
```

6. Make the Source String Files available to the programming teams for use as a reference when creating or modifying programs.

7. Copy the Source String Files, and modify the replacement text for each of your market segments or user languages.

8. Compile the Source String Files (.42s).

9. Create the entries in the fglprofile file to specify what string files must be used at runtime.

10. Deploy .42s compiled string files to user sites.

**Strings in Sources**

A Localized String begins with a percent sign (%), followed by the name of the string identifying the replacement text to be loaded from the compiled String File. Since the name is a STRING, you can use any characters in the name, including blanks.

```plaintext
LET s1 = "%Greetings"
```

The STRING "Greetings" is both the name of the string and the default text which would be used if no string resource files are provided at runtime.

Localized Strings can be used any place where a STRING literal can be used, including form specification files.

The SFMT() and LSTR() operators can be used to manipulate the contents of Localized Strings. For example, the program line:

```plaintext
DISPLAY SFMT( "%cust.valid", custnum )
```

reads from the associated Compiled String File:

```
"cust.valid"="customer %1 is valid"
```
resulting in the following display when the value of custnum is 200:

"customer 200 is valid"

---

**Extracting Strings**

You can generate a Source String File by extracting all of the Localized Strings from your program module or form specification file, using the -m option of fglcomp or fglform:

```
flcomp -m mystring.4gl > mystring.str
```

The generated file would have the format:

"Greetings" = "Greetings"

You could then change the replacement text in the file:

"Greetings" = "Hello"

The source string file must have the extension .str.

---

**Compiling String Source Files (fglmkstr)**

String Source Files must be compiled to binary files in order to be used at runtime.

You can compile the String files using the Compile File or application-level Build option in Genero Studio, or use the command line tool fglmkstr.

```
flmkstr mystring.str
```

The resulting Compiled String File has the extension .42s (mystring.42s).

---

**Deploying String Files**

The Compiled String Files must be deployed on the production sites. The file extension is .42s. By default, the runtime system searches for a .42s file with the same name prefix as the current .42r program. You can specify a list of string files with entries in the fglprofile configuration file.

```
flrun.localization.file.count = 2
flrun.localization.file.1.name = "firstfile"
flrun.localization.file.2.name = "secondfile"
```

The current directory and the path defined in the DBPATH/FGLRESOURCEPATH environment variable, are searched for the .42s Compiled String File.

**Tip:** Create several string files with the same names, but locate them in different directories. You can then easily switch from one set of string files to another, just by changing the DBPATH/FGLRESOURCEPATH environment variable. You typically create one string file directory per language, and if needed, you can create subdirectories for each codeset (strings/english/iso8859-1, strings/french/windows1252).
Example: Localization

The progstrings program demonstrates localized strings in a form and program module.

**form.per - the form specification file**

The form specification file uses the LABEL form item type to display the text associated with the form fields containing data from the customer database table. LABEL item types contain read-only values. The TEXT of the LABEL form items contain Localized Strings. The COMMENT attribute of an EDIT item is also a Localized String.

Form form.per:

```plaintext
01  SCHEMA custdemo
02
03  LAYOUT
04  GRID
05   
06     [lab1      
07     ] [f01  
08     ]
09     [lab2      
10     ] [f02                 
11    ]
12     [lab3      
13     ] [f03             
14    ]
15   } 05
16   END --grid
17   END -- layout
18
19  TABLES customer
20
21  ATTRIBUTES
22  LABEL lab1: TEXT = "customer.store_num";
23  EDIT f01 = customer.store_num,
24              COMMENT = "customer.dealermsg";
25  LABEL lab2: TEXT = "customer.store_name";
26  EDIT f02 = customer.store_name;
27  LABEL lab3: TEXT = "customer.city";
28  EDIT f03 = customer.city;
29  END -- attributes
```

*Note:*

- Lines 06 and 18: The form contains a LABEL, lab1; the TEXT of the LABEL is a Localized String, customer.store_num.
- Line 20: The COMMENT of the EDIT f01 is a Localized String, customer.dealermsg.
- Lines 08 and 21: The TEXT of the LABEL lab2 is a Localized String, customer.store_name.
- Lines 10 and 23: The TEXT of the LABEL lab3 is a Localized String, customer.city.

These strings will be replaced at runtime.

**The string file entries associated with this form**

You can view the translations for the Localized Strings in the form in the progstrings.str string source file.

```plaintext
01  "customer.store_num" = "Store No"
02  "customer.dealermsg" = "This is the dealer number"
03  "customer.store_name" = "Store Name"
04  "customer.city" = "City"
```
**prog.4gl - the program module**

The program module opens the form containing Localized Strings. The program module also contains Localized Strings for messages to be displayed.

**Module prog.4gl:**

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 MAIN
04 CONNECT TO "custdemo"
05 CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
06 OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "stringform"
07 MESSAGE %"customer.msg"
08 MENU %"customer.menu"
09   ON ACTION query
10      CALL query_cust()
11   ON ACTION exit
12      EXIT MENU
13 END MENU
14 CLOSE WINDOW w1
15 DISCONNECT CURRENT
16 END MAIN
17
18 FUNCTION query_cust() -- displays one row
19    DEFINE l_custrec RECORD
20           store_num LIKE customer.store_num,
21           store_name LIKE customer.store_name,
22           city LIKE customer.city
23    END RECORD,
24    msg STRING
25
26    WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
27    SELECT store_num, store_name, city
28     INTO l_custrec.*
29    FROM customer
30    WHERE store_num = 101
31    WHENEVER ERROR STOP
32
33    IF SQLCA.SQLCODE = 0 THEN
34       LET msg = SFMT( %"customer.valid",
35                       l_custrec.store_num )
36       MESSAGE msg
37       DISPLAY BY NAME l_custrec.*
38    ELSE
39       MESSAGE %"customer.notfound"
40    END IF
41
42 END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**

- Lines 07, 08, 34 and 39 contain Localized Strings for the messages that the program displays.

These strings will be replaced at runtime.

**The string file associated with this program module**

You can view the translations for the Localized Strings in the program module in the progstrings.str string source file.

```
01 "customer.msg"="Program retrieves dealer #101"
02 "customer.menu"="Dealer"
03 "customer.valid"="Customer %1 is valid"
```
Compiling the program

Compile the program and string file using Genero Studio or command line tools.

From Genero Studio

As you learned earlier in the Tutorial, the **Execute** option in the Genero Studio Project view will compile and link files in the specified application node if necessary before executing the application. This behavior also applies to String Source files (.str). String Source files can also be compiled independently with the **Compile File** option.

![Figure 20: Using the Execute option to compile and execute the progstrings program](image-url)
To Compile and execute from the command line

The program is compiled into progstrings.42r.

```
fgl2p -o progstrings.42r prog.4gl
```

The progstring.str string file must be compiled:

```
fglmkstr progstring.str
```

The resulting Compiled String File is progstring.42s.

Setting the list of compiled string files in the fglprofile file.

The list of Compiled String Files is specified in the fglprofile configuration file. The runtime system searches for a file with the "42s" extension in the current directory and in the path list defined in the DBPATH / FGLRESOURCEPATH environment variable. Specify the total number of files, and list each file with an index number.

Example fglprofile file

```
01 fglrun.localization.file.count = 2
02 fglrun.localization.file.1.name = "form"
03 fglrun.localization.file.2.name = "prog"
```

Setting the environment

Set the FGLPROFILE environment variable:

```
export FGLPROFILE=./fglprofile
```

Running the program

Run the program:

```
fglrun cust
```

The Resulting Form Display

Display of the form using the default values for the strings.

![Figure 21: Form with default values for strings](image)

Display of the form when the Compiled String File is deployed.
Tutorial Chapter 11: Master/Detail

The form used by the program in this chapter contains fields from both the orders and items tables in the custdemo database, illustrating a master-detail relationship. Since there are multiple items associated with a single order, the rows from the items table are displayed in a table on the form. This chapter focuses on the master/detail form and the unique features of the corresponding program.

The Master-Detail sample

The example discussed in this chapter is designed for the input of order information (headers and order lines), illustrating a typical master-detail relationship. The form used by the example contains fields from both the orders and items tables in the custdemo database.

Since there are multiple items associated with a single order, the rows from the items table are stored in a program array and displayed in a table container on the form. Most of the functionality to query/add/update/delete has been covered in previous chapters; this chapter will focus on the master/detail form and the unique features of the corresponding program. This type of relationship can also be handled with multiple dialogs, as shown in Chapter 13.
The BDL modules and forms used by the application in this chapter can be compiled and linked in Genero Studio using the Application-level **Execute** or **Build** options. If you prefer command line tools you can compile and link using a **Makefile**. This file is interpreted by the **make** utility, which is a well-known tool to build large programs based on multiple sources and forms.

The **make** utility reads the dependency rules defined in the **Makefile** for each program component, and executes the commands associated with the rules.

This section only describes the **Makefile** used in this example. For more details about Makefiles, see *Using makefiles* in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide*.

The **Makefile**:

```
01   all:: orders
02    
03   orders.42m: orders.4gl
04       fglcomp -M orders.4gl
05    
06   orderform.42f: orderform.per
07       fglform -M orderform.per
08    
09   custlist.42m: custlist.4gl
10       fglcomp -M custlist.4gl
11    
12   custlist.42f: custlist.per
13       fglform -M custlist.per
14    
15   stocklist.42m: stocklist.4gl
16       fglcomp -M stocklist.4gl
17    
18   stocklist.42f: stocklist.per
19       fglform -M stocklist.per
```
The Customer List Module

The custlist.4gl module defines a ‘zoom’ module, to let the user select a customer from a list. The module could be reused for any application that requires the user to select a customer from a list.

This module uses the custlist.per form and is typical list handling using the DISPLAY ARRAY statement, as discussed in Chapter 07. The display_custlist() function in this module returns the customer id and the name. See the custlist.4gl source module for more details.

In the application illustrated in this chapter, the main module orders.4gl will call the display_custlist() function to retrieve a customer selected by the user.

```
01   ON ACTION zoom1
02      CALL display_custlist() RETURNING id, name
03      IF (id > 0) THEN
04         ...
```
The Stock List Module

The stocklist.4gl module defines a 'zoom' module, to let the user select a stock item from a list. This module uses the stocklist.per form and is typical list handling using the DISPLAY ARRAY statement, as discussed in Chapter 07.

See the stocklist.4gl source module for more details.

The main module orders.4gl will call the display_stocklist() function of the stocklist.4gl module to retrieve a stock item selected by the user.

The function returns the stock item id only:

```
01 ON ACTION zoom2
02 LET id = display_stocklist()
03 IF (id > 0) THEN
04 ...
```

The Master-Detail Form Specification File

The form specification file orderform.per defines a form for the orders program, and displays fields containing the values of a single order from the orders table. The name of the store is retrieved from the customer table, using the column store_num, and displayed. A screen array displays the associated rows from the items table.

Although order_num is also one of the fields in the items table, it does not have to be included in the screen array or in the screen record, since the order number will be the same for all the items displayed for a given order. For each item displayed in the screen array, the values in the description and unit columns from the stock table are also displayed.

The values in FORMONLY fields are not retrieved from a database; they are calculated by the BDL program based on the entries in other fields. In this form FORMONLY fields are used to display the calculations made by the BDL program for item line totals and the order total.

This form uses some of the attributes that can be assigned to fields in a form. See Form item attributes in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for a complete list of the available attributes.

Form orderform.per:

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02 03 TOOLBAR
04 ITEM new (TEXT="Order", IMAGE="new", COMMENT="New order")
05 ITEM find (TEXT="Find", IMAGE="find")
06 SEPARATOR
07 ITEM append (TEXT="Line", IMAGE="new", COMMENT="New order line")
08 ITEM delete (TEXT="Del", IMAGE="eraser")
09 SEPARATOR
10 ITEM previous (TEXT="Prev")
11 ITEM next (TEXT="Next")
12 SEPARATOR
13 ITEM getitems (TEXT="Items", IMAGE="prop")
14 SEPARATOR
15 ITEM quit (TEXT="Quit", COMMENT="Exit the program", IMAGE="quit")
16 END
17 18 LAYOUT
19 VBOX
20 GROUP
21 GRID
```
Tutorial Chapter 11: Master/Detail

```plaintext
22 {
23  Store #:[f01  ] [f02  ]
24  Order #:[f03  ] Order Date:[f04  ] Ship By:[f06  ]
25  Factory:[f05  ] [f07  ]
26  Order Total:[f14  ]
27 }
28 END
29 END -- GROUP
30 TABLE
31 {
32  Stock# Description Qty Unit Price Total
33  [f08  |f09  |f10  |f11  |f12  |f13  ]
34  [f08  |f09  |f10  |f11  |f12  |f13  ]
35  [f08  |f09  |f10  |f11  |f12  |f13  ]
36  [f08  |f09  |f10  |f11  |f12  |f13  ]
37 }
38 END
39 END
40 END
41 TABLES
customer, orders, items, stock
42 END
43
44 ATTRIBUTES
45 BUTTONEDIT f01 = orders.store_num, REQUIRED, ACTION=zoom1;
46 EDIT  f02 = customer.store_name, NOENTRY;
47 EDIT  f03 = orders.order_num, NOENTRY;
48 DATEEDIT f04 = orders.order_date;
49 EDIT  f05 = orders.fac_code, UPSHIFT;
50 EDIT  f06 = orders.ship_instr;
51 CHECKBOX f07 = orders.promo, TEXT="Promotional",
52               VALUEUNCHECKED="N", VALUECHECKED="Y";
53 BUTTONEDIT f08 = items.stock_num, REQUIRED, ACTION=zoom2;
54 LABEL  f09 = stock.description;
55 EDIT   f10 = items.quantity, REQUIRED;
56 LABEL  f11 = stock.unit;
57 LABEL  f12 = items.price;
58 LABEL  f13 = formonly.line_total TYPE DECIMAL(9,2);
59 EDIT   f14 = formonly.order_total TYPE DECIMAL(9,2), NOENTRY;
60 END
61
62 INSTRUCTIONS
63 SCREEN RECORD sa_items(
64  items.stock_num,
65  stock.description,
66  items.quantity,
67  stock.unit,
68  items.price,
69  line_total
70 )
71 END
72
Note:
• Lines 03 thru 16 define a TOOLBAR section with typical actions.
• Lines 23 and 48 The field f02 is a LABEL, allowing no editing. It displays the customer name associated with the orders store number.
• Lines 19 and 49 Field f03 is the order number from the orders table.
• Lines 25 and 53 The field f07 is a CHECKBOX displaying the values of the column promo in the orders table. The box will appear checked if the value in the column is "Y", and unchecked if the value is "N".
```
• Lines 26 and 61 The field f14 is a FORMONLY field. This field displays the order total calculated by the BDL program logic.
• Lines 30 thru 38 describe the TABLE container for the screen array.
• Lines 33, 56 and 58 The fields f09 and f11 are LABELS, and display the description and unit of measure for the items stock number.
• Lines 33 and 60 the field f13 is a LABEL and FORMONLY. This field displays the line total calculated for each line in the screen array.
• Lines 42 thru 44 The TABLES statement includes all the database tables that are listed for fields in the ATTRIBUTES section of the form.
• Line 47 The attribute REQUIRED forces the user to enter data in the field during an INPUT statement.
• Line 51 The attribute UPSHIFT makes the runtime system convert lowercase letters to uppercase letters, both on the screen display and in the program variable that stores the contents of this field.
• Line 65 The screen record includes the names of all the fields shown in the screen array.

The Orders Program orders.4gl

Much of the functionality is identical to that in earlier Tutorial examples. The query/add/delete/update of the orders table would be the same as the examples in Chapter 4 and Chapter 6. Only append and query are included in this program, for simplicity. The add/delete/update of the items table is similar to that in Chapter 8. The complete orders program is outlined, with examples of any new functionality.

The MAIN program block

The MAIN program block contains the menu for the orders program.

MAIN program block (orders.4gl):

```plaintext
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02
03 DEFINE order_rec RECORD
04   store_num LIKE orders.store_num,
05   store_name LIKE customer.store_name,
06   order_num LIKE orders.order_num,
07   order_date LIKE orders.order_date,
08   fac_code LIKE orders.fac_code,
09   ship_instr LIKE orders.ship_instr,
10   promo LIKE orders.promo
11 END RECORD,
12 arr_items DYNAMIC ARRAY OF RECORD
13   stock_num LIKE items.stock_num,
14   description LIKE stock.description,
15   quantity LIKE items.quantity,
16   unit LIKE stock.unit,
17   price LIKE items.price,
18   line_total DECIMAL(9,2)
19 END RECORD
20
21 CONSTANT msg01 = "You must query first"
22 CONSTANT msg02 = "Enter search criteria"
23 CONSTANT msg03 = "Canceled by user"
24 CONSTANT msg04 = "No rows in table"
25 CONSTANT msg05 = "End of list"
26 CONSTANT msg06 = "Beginning of list"
27 CONSTANT msg07 = "Invalid stock number"
28 CONSTANT msg08 = "Row added"
29 CONSTANT msg09 = "Row updated"
30 CONSTANT msg10 = "Row deleted"
31 CONSTANT msg11 = "Enter order"
32 CONSTANT msg12 = "This customer does not exist"
```
33 CONSTANT msg13 = "Quantity must be greater than zero"
34
35 MAIN
36 DEFINE has_order, query_ok SMALLINT
37 DEFER INTERRUPT
38
39 CONNECT TO "custdemo"
40 CLOSE WINDOW SCREEN
41
42 OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "orderform"
43
44 MENU
45   BEFORE MENU
46      CALL setup_actions(DIALOG, FALSE, FALSE)
47   ON ACTION new
48      CLEAR FORM
49      LET query_ok = FALSE
50      CALL close_order()
51      LET has_order = order_new()
52      IF has_order THEN
53         CALL arr_items.clear()
54         CALL items_inpupd()
55      END IF
56      CALL setup_actions(DIALOG, has_order, query_ok)
57   ON ACTION find
58      CLEAR FORM
59      LET query_ok = order_query()
60      LET has_order = query_ok
61      CALL setup_actions(DIALOG, has_order, query_ok)
62   ON ACTION next
63      CALL order_fetch_rel(1)
64   ON ACTION previous
65      CALL order_fetch_rel(-1)
66   ON ACTION getitems
67      CALL items_inpupd()
68   ON ACTION quit
69      EXIT MENU
70 END MENU
71
72 CLOSE WINDOW w1
73
74 END MAIN

Note:

- Lines 03 thru 11 define a record with fields for all the columns in the orders table, as well as store_name from the customer table.
- Lines 12 through 19 define a dynamic array with fields for all the columns in the items table, as well as quantity and unit from the stock table, and a calculated field line_total.
- Lines 21 thru 33 define constants to hold the program messages. This centralizes the definition of the messages, which can be used in any function in the module.
- Lines 44 thru 65 define the main menu of the application.
- Line 46 is executed before the menu is displayed; it calls the setup_actions function to disable navigation and item management actions by default. The DIALOG predefined object is passed as the first parameter to the function.
- Lines 47 thru 56 perform the add action to create a new order. The order_new function is called, and if it returns TRUE, the items_inpupd function is called to allow the user to enter items for the new order. Menu actions are enabled/disabled depending on the result of the operation, using the setup_actions function.
- Lines 57 thru 61 perform the find action to search for orders in the database. The order_query function is called and menu actions are enabled/disabled depending on the result of the operation, using the setup_actions function.
• Lines 62 thru 65 handle navigation in the order list after a search. Function `order_fetch_rel` is used to fetch the previous or next record.

• Line 67 calls the function `items_inpupd` to allow the user to edit the items associated with the displayed order.

• Line 72 closes the window before leaving the program.

**Function setup_actions**

This function is used by the main menu to enable or disable actions based on the context.

Function `setup_actions` (orders.4gl):

```
01 FUNCTION setup_actions(d, has_order, query_ok)
02  DEFINE d ui.Dialog,
03    has_order, query_ok SMALLINT
04  CALL d.setActionActive("next",query_ok)
05  CALL d.setActionActive("previous",query_ok)
06  CALL d.setActionActive("getitems",has_order)
07 END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**

• Line 01 Three parameters are passed to the function:
  
  • `d` - the predefined Dialog object
  • `has_order` - if the value is TRUE, indicates that there is a new or existing order selected.
  • `query_ok` - if the value is TRUE, indicates that the search for orders was successful.

• Lines 04 and 05 use the `ui.Dialog.setActionActive` method to enable or disable next and previous actions based on the value of `query_ok`, which indicates whether the search for orders was successful.

• Line 06 uses the same method to enable the `getitems` action based on the value of `has_order`, which indicates whether there is an order currently selected.

**Function order_new**

This function handles the input of an order record.

Function `order_new` (orders.4gl):

```
01 FUNCTION order_new()
02  DEFINE id INTEGER , name STRING
03
04  MESSAGE msg11
05  INITIALIZE order_rec.* TO NULL
06  SELECT MAX(order_num)+1 INTO order_rec.order_num
07    FROM orders
08  IF order_rec.order_num IS NULL
09    OR order_rec.order_num == 0 THEN
10      LET order_rec.order_num = 1
11    END IF
12
13    LET int_flag = FALSE
14    INPUT BY NAME
15      order_rec.store_num,
16      order_rec.store_name,
17      order_rec.order_num,
18      order_rec.order_date,
19      order_rec.fac_code,
20      order_rec.ship_instr,
21      order_rec.promo
22      WITHOUT DEFAULTS
23    ATTRIBUTES (UNBUFFERED)
```
BEFORE INPUT

LET order_rec.order_date = TODAY
LET order_rec.fac_code = "ASC"
LET order_rec.ship_instr = "FEDEX"
LET order_rec.promo = "N"

ON CHANGE store_num
SELECT store_name INTO order_rec.store_name
FROM customer
WHERE store_num = order_rec.store_num
IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE == NOTFOUND) THEN
ERROR msg12
NEXT FIELD store_num
END IF

ON ACTION zoom1
CALL display_custlist() RETURNING id, name
IF (id > 0) THEN
LET order_rec.store_num = id
LET order_rec.store_name = name
END IF

END INPUT

IF (int_flag) THEN
LET int_flag= FALSE
CLEAR FORM
MESSAGE msg03
RETURN FALSE
END IF

RETURN order_insert()

END FUNCTION

Note:

• Lines 06 and 11 execute a SELECT to get a new order number from the database; if no rows are found, the order number is initialized to 1.
• Lines 14 thru 47 use the INPUT interactive dialog statement to let the user input the order data.
• Lines 25 thru 29 the BEFORE INPUT block initializes some members of the order_rec record, as default values for input.
• Lines 31 thru 38 the ON CHANGE block on the store_num field retrieves the customer name for the changed store_num from the customer table, and stores it in the store_name field. If the customer doesn't exist in the customer table, an error message displays.
• Lines 40 thru 45 implement the code to open the zoom window of the store_num BUTTONEDIT field, when the action zoom1 is triggered. The function display_custlist in the custlist.4gl module allows the user to select a customer from a list. The action zoom1 is enabled during the INPUT statement only.
• Line 56 calls the order_insert function to perform the INSERT SQL statement.

Function order_insert

This function inserts a new record in the orders database table.

Function order_insert (orders.4gl):

WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
INSERT INTO orders (store_num,
order_num,
order_date,
fac_code,
ship_instr,
promo
) VALUES ( order_rec.store_num, order_rec.order_num, order_rec.order_date, order_rec.fac_code, order_rec.ship_instr, order_rec.promo )
WHENEVER ERROR STOP

IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE <> 0) THEN
  CLEAR FORM
  ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
  RETURN FALSE
END IF

MESSAGE "Order added"
RETURN TRUE

END FUNCTION

Note:
• Lines 03 thru 19 implement the INSERT SQL statement to create a new row in the orders table.
• Lines 21 thru 25 handle potential SQL errors, and display a message and return FALSE if the insert was not successful.
• Lines 28 and 29 display a message and return TRUE in case of success.

Function order_query
This function allows the user to enter query criteria for the orders table. It calls the function order_select to retrieve the rows from the database table.

Function order_query (orders.4gl):

FUNCTION order_query()
DEFINE where_clause STRING,
id INTEGER, name STRING
MESSAGE msg02
LET int_flag = FALSE
CONSTRUCT BY NAME where_clause ON orders.store_num,
customer.store_name,
orders.order_num,
orders.order_date,
orders.fac_code
ON ACTION zoom1
  CALL display_custlist() RETURNING id, name
  IF id > 0 THEN
    DISPLAY id TO orders.store_num
    DISPLAY name TO customer.store_name
  END IF
END CONSTRUCT
24   IF  (int_flag) THEN
25       LET  int_flag=FALSE
26       CLEAR  FORM
27       MESSAGE  msg03
28       RETURN  FALSE
29   END  IF
30
31   RETURN  order_select(where_clause)
32
33  END  FUNCTION

Note:

• Lines 08 thru 22 The CONSTRUCT statement allows the user to query on specific fields, restricting the columns in the orders table that can be used for query criteria.
• Lines 15 thru 20 handle the zoom1 action to let the user pick a customer from a list. The function display_custlist is called, it returns the customer number and name.
• Lines 24 through 29 check the value of the interrupt flag, and return FALSE if the user has interrupted the query.
• Line 31 the query criteria stored in the variable where_clause is passed to the function order_select. TRUE or FALSE is returned from the order_select function.

Function order_fetch

This function retrieves the row from the orders table, and is designed to be reused each time a row is needed. If the retrieval of the row from the orders table is successful, the function items_fetch is called to retrieve the corresponding rows from the items table.

Function order_fetch(orders.4gl):

01 FUNCTION  order_fetch(p_fetch_flag)
02   DEFINE  p_fetch_flag SMALLINT
03
04   IF  p_fetch_flag = 1 THEN
05       FETCH NEXT  order_curs INTO  order_rec.*
06   ELSE
07       FETCH PREVIOUS  order_curs INTO  order_rec.*
08   END  IF
09
10   IF  (SQLCA.SQLCODE == NOTFOUND) THEN
11       RETURN  FALSE
12   END  IF
13
14   DISPLAY  BY  NAME  order_rec.*
15   CALL  items_fetch()
16   RETURN  TRUE
17
18  END  FUNCTION

Note:

• Line 05 When the parameter passed to this function and stored in the variable p_fetch_flag is 1, the FETCH statement retrieves the next row from the orders table.
• Line 07 When the parameter passed to this function and stored in p_fetch_flag is not 1, the FETCH statement retrieves the previous row from the orders table.
• Lines 10 thru 12 return FALSE if no row was found.
• Line 14 uses DISPLAY BY NAME to display the record order_rec.
• Line 15 calls the function items_fetch, to fetch all order lines.
• Line 16 returns TRUE indicating the fetch of the order was successful.
**Function order_select**

This function creates the SQL statement for the query and the corresponding cursor to retrieve the rows from the `orders` table. It calls the function `fetch_order`.

**Function order_select (orders.4gl):**

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION order_select(where_clause)
02  DEFINE where_clause STRING,
03          sql_text STRING
04
05  LET sql_text = "SELECT "
06      || "orders.store_num, "
07      || "customer.store_name, "
08      || "orders.order_num, "
09      || "orders.order_date, "
10      || "orders.fac_code, "
11      || "orders.ship_instr, "
12      || "orders.promo "
13      || "FROM orders, customer "
14      || "WHERE orders.store_num = customer.store_num "
15      || "AND " || where_clause
16
17  DECLARE order_curs SCROLL CURSOR FROM sql_text
18  OPEN order_curs
19  IF ( NOT order_fetch(1)) THEN
20     CLEAR FORM
21     MESSAGE msg04
22     RETURN FALSE
23  END IF
24
25  RETURN TRUE
26 END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**

- Lines 05 thru 14 contain the text of the `SELECT` statement with the query criteria contained in the variable `where_clause`.
- Line 16 declares a SCROLL CURSOR for the SELECT statement stored in the variable `sql_text`.
- Line 17 opens the SCROLL CURSOR.
- Line 18 thru 22 call the function `order_fetch`, passing a parameter of 1 to fetch the next row, which in this case will be the first one. If the fetch is not successful, FALSE is returned.
- Line 24 returns TRUE, indicating the fetch was successful.

**Function order_fetch_rel**

This function calls the function `order_fetch` to retrieve the rows in the database; the parameter `p_fetch_flag` indicates the direction for the cursor movement. If there are no more records to be retrieved, a message is displayed to the user.

**Function order_fetch_rel:**

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION order_fetch_rel(p_fetch_flag)
02  DEFINE p_fetch_flag SMALLINT
03
04  MESSAGE " "
05  IF ( NOT order_fetch(p_fetch_flag)) THEN
06     IF (p_fetch_flag = 1) THEN
07         MESSAGE msg05
08     ELSE
09         MESSAGE msg06
10    END IF
11 END IF
```
11    END IF
12
13 END FUNCTION

Note:
• Line 05 calls the function order_fetch, passing the variable p_fletch_flag to indicate the direction of the cursor.
• Line 07 displays a message to indicate that the cursor is at the bottom of the result set.
• Line 09 displays a message to indicate that the cursor is at the top of the result set.

Function order_total
This function calculates the total price for all of the items contained on a single order.

Function order_total (orders.4gl):

01 FUNCTION order_total(arr_length)
02    DEFINE order_total DECIMAL(9,2),
03           i, arr_length SMALLINT
04
05    LET order_total = 0
06    IF arr_length > 0 THEN
07       FOR i = 1 TO arr_length
08          IF arr_items[i].line_total IS NOT NULL THEN
09            LET order_total = order_total + arr_items[i].line_total
10       END IF
11     END FOR
12    END IF
13
14    DISPLAY BY NAME  order_total
15
16  END FUNCTION

Note:
• Line 07 thru 11 contain a FOR loop adding the values of line_total from each item in the program array arr_items, to calculate the total price of the order and store it in the variable order_total.
• Line 14 displays the value of order_total on the form.

Function order_close
This function closes the cursor used to select orders from the database.

Function order_close (orders.4gl):

01 FUNCTION close_order()
02    WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
03    CLOSE  order_curs
04    WHENEVER ERROR STOP
05  END FUNCTION

Note:
• Line 03 closes the order_curs cursor. The statement is surrounded by WHENEVER ERROR, to trap errors if the cursor is not open.

Function items_fetch
This function retrieves the rows from the items table that match the value of order_num in the order currently displayed on the form. The description and unit values are retrieved from the stock table, using the column stock_num. The value for line_total is calculated and retrieved. After displaying the items on the form, the function order_total is called to calculate the total price of all the items for the current order.
Function items_fetch(orders.4gl):

```plaintext
01  FUNCTION items_fetch()
02    DEFINE item_cnt INTEGER,
03        item_rec RECORD
04            stock_num  LIKE items.stock_num,
05            description LIKE stock.description,
06            quantity   LIKE items.quantity,
07            unit       LIKE stock.unit,
08            price      LIKE items.price,
09            line_total DECIMAL(9,2)
10      END RECORD
11
12    IF order_rec.order_num IS NULL THEN
13       RETURN
14    END IF
15
16    DECLARE items_curs CURSOR FOR
17       SELECT  items.stock_num,
18              stock.description,
19              items.quantity,
20              stock.unit,
21              items.price,
22              items.price * items.quantity line_total
23          FROM  items, stock
24         WHERE  items.order_num = order_rec.order_num
25           AND  items.stock_num = stock.stock_num
26
27    LET item_cnt = 0
28    CALL arr_items.clear()
29    FOREACH items_curs INTO item_rec.*
30        LET item_cnt = item_cnt + 1
31        LET arr_items[item_cnt].* = item_rec.*
32    END FOREACH
33    FREE items_curs
34
35    CALL items_show()
36    CALL order_total(item_cnt)
37
38  END FUNCTION
```

Note:

- Line 02 defines a variable item_cnt to hold the array count.
- Line 12 returns from the function if the order number in the program record order_rec is NULL.
- Lines 16 thru 25 declare a cursor for the SELECT statement to retrieve the rows from the items table that have the same order number as the value in the order_num field of the program record order_rec. The description and unit values are retrieved from the stock table, using the column stock_num. The value for line_total is calculated.
- Lines 29 thru 32 the FOREACH statement loads the dynamic array arr_items.
- Line 33 releases the memory associated with the cursor items_curs, which is no longer needed.
- Lines 35 calls the items_show function to display the order lines to the form.
- Line 36 calls the function order_total to calculate the total price of the items on the order.

Function items_show

This function displays the line items for the order in the screen array and returns immediately.

Function items_show (orders.4gl):

```plaintext
01  FUNCTION items_show()
02    DISPLAY ARRAY arr_items TO sa_items.*
```
Note:
- Line 02 executes a DISPLAY ARRAY statement with the program array containing the line items.
- Line 03 and 04 exit the instruction before control is turned over to the user.

**Function items_inpupd**
This function contains the program logic to allow the user to input a new row in the arr_items array, or to change or delete an existing row.

**Function items_inpupd:**

```plaintext
FUNCTION items_inpupd()
DEFINE opflag CHAR (1),
    item_cnt, curr_pa SMALLINT,
    id INTEGER

LET opflag = "U"

LET item_cnt = arr_items.getLength()  
INPUT ARRAY arr_items WITHOUT DEFAULTS FROM sa_items.* 
  ATTRIBUTES (UNBUFFERED, INSERT ROW = FALSE)

BEFORE ROW
  LET curr_pa = ARR_CURR() 
  LET opflag = "U"

BEFORE INSERT
  LET opflag = "I"
  LET arr_items[curr_pa].quantity = 1

AFTER INSERT
  CALL item_insert(curr_pa)
  CALL items_line_total(curr_pa)

BEFORE DELETE
  CALL item_delete(curr_pa)

ON ROW CHANGE
  CALL item_update(curr_pa)
  CALL items_line_total(curr_pa)

BEFORE FIELD stock_num
  IF opflag = "U" THEN
    NEXT FIELD quantity
  END IF

ON ACTION zoom2
  LET id = display_stocklist()
  IF id > 0 THEN
    IF (NOT get_stock_info(curr_pa,id) ) THEN
      LET arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num = NULL
    ELSE
      LET arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num = id
    END IF
  END IF

ON CHANGE stock_num
  IF (NOT get_stock_info(curr_pa,
Note:

- Line 08 uses the `getLength` built-in function to determine the number of rows in the array `arr_items`.
- Lines 9 thru 60 contain the INPUT ARRAY statement.
- Lines 12 and 14 use a BEFORE ROW clause to store the index of the current row of the array in the variable `curr_pa`. We also set the `opflag` flag to "U", in order to indicate we are in update mode.
- Lines 16 thru 18 use a BEFORE INSERT clause to set the value of `opflag` to "I" if the current operation is an Insert of a new row in the array. Line 18 sets a default value for the `quantity`.
- Lines 20 thru 22 An AFTER INSERT clause calls the `item_insert` function to add the row to the database table, passing the index of the current row and calls the `items_line_total` function, passing the index of the current row.
- Lines 24 thru 25 use a BEFORE DELETE clause, to call the function `item_delete`, passing the index of the current row.
- Lines 27 thru 29 contain an ON ROW CHANGE clause to detect row modification. The `item_update` function and the `items_line_total` function are called, passing the index of the current row.
- Lines 31 thru 34 use a BEFORE FIELD clause to prevent entry in the `stock_num` field if the current operation is an update of an existing row.
- Lines 36 thru 44 implement the code for the `zoom2` action, opening a list from the `stock` table for selection.
- Lines 46 thru 52 use an ON CHANGE clause to check whether the stock number for a new record that was entered in the field `stock_num` exists in the `stock` table.
- Line 62 uses the `getLength` built-in function to determine the number of rows in the array after the INPUT ARRAY statement has terminated.
- Line 63 calls the function `ord_total`, passing the number of rows in the array.
- Lines 65 thru 67 reset the `INT_FLAG` to TRUE if the user has interrupted the INPUT statement.

**Function items_line_total**

This function calculates the value of `line_total` for any new rows that are inserted into the `arr_items` array.

**Function items_line_total:**

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION items_line_total(curr_pa)
02 DEFINE curr_pa SMALLINT
03 LET arr_items[curr_pa].line_total =
04 arr_items[curr_pa].quantity * arr_items[curr_pa].price
05 END FUNCTION
```
Function item_insert

This function inserts a new row into the items database table using the values input in the current array record on the form.

Function item_insert:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION item_insert(curr_pa)
02  DEFINE curr_pa SMALLINT
03
04  WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
05  INSERT INTO items ( order_num,
06      stock_num,
07      quantity,
08      price
09    ) VALUES ( order_rec.order_num,
10      arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num,
11      arr_items[curr_pa].quantity,
12      arr_items[curr_pa].price
13    )
14  WHENEVER ERROR STOP
15
16  IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE == 0) THEN
17      MESSAGE msg08
18  ELSE
19      ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
20  END IF
21
22 END FUNCTION
```

Function item_update

This function updates a row in the items database table using the changes made to the current array record in the form.

Function item_update:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION item_update(curr_pa)
02  DEFINE curr_pa SMALLINT
03
04  WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
05  UPDATE items SET
06      items.stock_num = arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num,
07      items.quantity  = arr_items[curr_pa].quantity
08       WHERE items.stock_num = arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num
09         AND items.order_num = order_rec.order_num
10  WHENEVER ERROR STOP
11
12  IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE == 0) THEN
```
Function item_delete

This function deletes a row from the items database table, based on the values in the current record of the items array.

Function item_delete:

```
01 FUNCTION item_delete(curr_pa)
02    DEFINE curr_pa SMALLINT
03
04    WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
05    DELETE FROM items
06       WHERE items.stock_num = arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num
07       AND items.order_num = order_rec.order_num
08    WHENEVER ERROR STOP
09
10    IF (SQLCA.SQLCODE == 0) THEN
11       MESSAGE msg10
12    ELSE
13       ERROR SQLERRMESSAGE
14    END IF
15
16 END FUNCTION
```

Note:
- Line 02 the index of the current row in the array is passed to this function and stored in the variable curr_pa.
- Lines 05 thru 07 The embedded SQL DELETE statement uses the value of order_num in the current order_rec record, and the value of stock_num in the current row in the arr_items array, to locate the row in the items database table to be deleted.

Function get_stock_info

This function verifies that the stock number entered for a new row in the arr_items array exists in the stock table. It retrieves the description, unit of measure, and the correct price based on whether promotional pricing is in effect for the order.

Function get_stock_info:

```
01 FUNCTION get_stock_info(curr_pa, id)
02    DEFINE curr_pa SMALLINT,
03           id INTEGER,
04           sqltext STRING
05
06    IF id IS NULL THEN
07       RETURN FALSE
08    END IF
09
10    LET sqltext="SELECT description, unit,"
11 IF order_rec.promo = "N" THEN
12 LET sqltext=sqltext || "reg_price"
13 ELSE
14 LET sqltext=sqltext || "promo_price"
15 END IF
16 LET sqltext=sqltext || " FROM stock WHERE stock_num = ? AND fac_code = ?"
17 WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
18 PREPARE get_stock_cursor FROM sqltext
19 EXECUTE get_stock_cursor INTO arr_items[curr_pa].description,
20 arr_items[curr_pa].unit,
21 arr_items[curr_pa].price
22 USING id, order_rec.fac_code
23 WHENEVER ERROR STOP
24 RETURN (SQLCA.SQLCODE == 0)
25 END FUNCTION

Note:

• Line 02 the index of the current row in the array is passed to this function and stored in the variable curr_pa.
• Lines 10 thru 17 check whether the promotional pricing is in effect for the current order, and build a SELECT statement to retrieve the description, unit, and regular or promotional price from the stock table for a new item that is being added to the items table.
• Lines 20 thru 25 prepare and execute the SQL statement created before.
• Line 28 checks SQLCA.SQLCODE and returns TRUE if the database could be updated without error.

Tutorial Chapter 12: Changing the User Interface Dynamically

This chapter focuses on using the classes and methods in the ui package of built-in classes to modify the user interface at runtime. Among the techniques illustrated are hiding or disabling form items; changing the text, style or image associated with a form item; loading a combobox from a database table; and adding toolbars and topmenus dynamically.

Built-in Classes

Included in the predefined functions that are built into Genero are special groups (classes) of functions (methods) that act upon the objects that are created when your program is running. Each class of methods interacts with a specific program object, allowing you to change the appearance or behavior of the objects. Because these methods act upon program objects, the syntax is somewhat different from that of functions.

The classes are gathered together into packages:

• ui - classes related to the objects in the graphical user interface (GUI)
• base - classes related to non-GUI program objects
• om - classes that provide DOM and SAX document handling utilities

This tutorial focuses on using the classes and methods in the ui package to modify the user interface at runtime.

Note: Variable names, class identifiers, and method names are not case-sensitive; the capitalization used in the examples is for ease in reading.
Using the Classes

This example for the Window class also presents the general process that you should use.

The methods in the Window class interact with the Window objects in your program.

Getting a reference to the object

Before you can call any of the methods associated with Window objects, you must identify the specific Window object that you wish to affect, and obtain a reference to it:

- Define a variable to hold the reference to the Window object. The data type of the variable is the class identifier (ui.Window):

  ```
  DEFINE mywin ui.Window
  ```

- Open a window in your program using the OPEN WINDOW or OPEN WINDOW ... WITH FORM instruction:

  ```
  OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "testform"
  ```

- Get a reference to the specific Window object by using one of two class methods provided by the Window class. class methods are called using the class identifier (ui.Window). You can specify the Window object by name from among the open windows in your program, or choose the current window.

  ```
  LET mywin = ui.Window.getCurrent() -- returns a reference to
  -- the current window object
  LET mywin = ui.Window.forName("w1")-- returns a reference to
  -- the open window named "w1"
  ```

Calling a method

Now that you have a reference to the object, you can use that reference to call any of the methods listed as object methods in the Window class documentation. For example, to change the window title for the window referenced by mywin:

```
CALL mywin.setText("test")
```

See The Window class in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for a complete list of the methods in this class.

Example 1

```plaintext
01 MAIN
02 DEFINE mywin ui.Window
03 04 OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "testform"
05 LET mywin = ui.Window.getCurrent()
06 CALL mywin.setText("test")
07 MENU
08 09 ON ACTION quit
09 EXIT MENU
10 11 END MENU
12 END MAIN
```
Working with Forms

The Form class provides some methods that allow you to change the appearance or behavior of items on a form.

Getting a reference to the Form object

In order to use the methods, you must get a reference to the form object. The Window class has a method to get the reference to its associated form:

- Define variables for the references to the window object and to its form object. The data type for the variables is the class identifier (ui.Window, ui.Form):

  ```
  DEFINE f1 ui.Form, mywin ui.Window
  ```

- Open a form in your program using the OPEN WINDOW ... WITH FORM instruction:

  ```
  OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM ("testform")
  ```

- Next, get a reference to the window object. Then, use the getForm() class method of the Window class to get a reference to the form object opened in that window:

  ```
  LET mywin = ui.Window.getCurrent()
  LET f1 = mywin.getForm() -- returns reference to form
  ```

Once you have the reference to the form object, you can call any of the object methods for the Form class

```
LET mywin = ui.Window.getCurrent()
LET f1 = mywin.getForm() -- get reference to form
-- call a Form class method
CALL f1.loadActionDefaults("mydefaults")
```

See The Form class section of the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for a complete list of methods.

Specifying the name of a form item

Some of the methods in the Form class require you to provide the name of the form item. The name of the form item in the ATTRIBUTES section of the form specification file corresponds to the name attribute of an element in the runtime form file. For example:

- In the ATTRIBUTES section of the .per file

  ```
  LABEL a1: lbl1, TEXT = "State";
  EDIT a2 = state.state_name;
  BUTTON a3: quit, TEXT = "exit";
  ```
EDIT a4 = FORMONLY.pflag TYPE CHAR;

• In the runtime .42f file

```xml
<Label name="lb1" width="9" text="State" posY="0" posX="6" gridWidth="9"/>
/FormField name="state.state_name" colName="state_name"
   sqlType="CHAR(15)"
   fieldId="0" sqlTabName="state" tabIndex="1">
<Button name="quit" width="5" text="exit" posY="4" posX="6" gridWidth="5"/>
   <FormField name="formonly.pflag" colName="pflag" sqlType="CHAR"
             fieldId="1"
             sqlTabName="formonly" tabIndex="2">

Note: Formfield names specified as FORMONLY (FORMONLY.pflag) are converted to lowercase (formonly.pflag).

Although Genero BDL is not case-sensitive, XML is. When Genero creates the runtime XML file, the form item types and attribute names are converted using the CamelCase convention:

• Form item type - the first letter is always capitalized, with subsequent letters in lowercase, unless the type consists of multiple words joined together. In that case, the first letter of every subsequent word is capitalized also (Label, FormField, Button).
• Attribute name - the first letter is always lowercase, with subsequent letters in lowercase, unless the name consists of multiple words joined together. In that case, the first letter of every subsequent word is capitalized also (text, gridWidth, colName).

If you use classes or methods in your code that require the form item type or attribute name, respect the naming conventions.

Changing the text, image, and style properties of a form item

Some methods of the Form class allow you to change the value of specific properties of form items.

Call the methods using the reference to the form object. Provide the name of the form item and the value for the property:

• Text property - the value can be any text string. To set the text of the label named lb1:

  CALL f1.setElementText("lb1", "Newtext")

• Image property - the value can be a simple file name, a complete or relative path, or an URL (Uniform Resource Locator) path to an image server. To set the image for the button named quit:

  CALL f1.setElementImage("quit", "exit.jpg" placement="break")

• Style property - the value can be a presentation style defined in the active Presentation Styles file (.4st file). To set the style for the label named lb1:

  CALL f1.setElementStyle("lb1", "mystyle")

The style mystyle is an example of a specific style that was defined in a custom Presentation Styles XML file, customstyles.4st. This style changes the text color to blue:

```xml
<Style name="mystyle">
  <StyleAttribute name="textColor" value="blue" />
</Style>
```
By default, the runtime system searches for the default.4st Presentation Style file. Use the following method to load a different Presentation Style file:

```plaintext
CALL ui.interface.loadStyles("customstyles")
```

See *Presentation styles* in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide* for additional information about styles and the format of a Presentation Styles file.

**Example 2**

```plaintext
01 MAIN
02 DEFINE mywin ui.Window,
03     f1   ui.Form
04 CALL ui.interface.loadStyles("customstyles")
05 OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "testform"
06 LET mywin = ui.Window.getCurrent()
07 CALL mywin.setText("test")
08 LET f1 = mywin.getForm()
09 MENU
10   ON ACTION changes
11       CALL f1.setElementText("lb1", "goodbye")
12       CALL f1.setElementText("quit", "leave")
13       CALL f1.setElementImage("quit", "exit.png")
14       CALL f1.setElementStyle("lb1", "mystyle")
15   ON ACTION quit
16       EXIT MENU
17 END MENU
18 END MAIN
```

Figure 25: Display on Windows® platform after the changes button has been clicked.

**Hiding Form Items**

You can use Form class methods to change the value of the hidden property of form items, hiding parts of the form from the user.

Interactive instructions such as INPUT or CONSTRUCT will automatically ignore a formfield that is hidden. The value can be:

- 0 - the form item is not hidden; it is visible
- 1 - the form item is hidden and cannot be made visible by the user
- 2 - the form item is hidden, but the user can make it visible, using the context menu for a table, for example

By default, all form items are visible.

Call the methods using the reference to the form object. Provide the name of the form item to the method and set the value for hidden.
• `setFieldHidden()` - this method can be used to hide formfields only. The prefix in the name of the formfield (tablename. or formonly.) is optional:

```
CALL f1.setFieldHidden("state_name",1)
```

• `setElementHidden()` - this method hides any form item, including formfields. If the item is a formfield, the name must include the prefix:

```
CALL f1.setElementHidden("lbl", 1)
CALL f1.setElementHidden("state.state_name",1)
CALL f1.setElementHidden("formonly.pflag",1)
```

Genero adjusts the display of the form to eliminate blank spaces caused by hiding items, where possible.

**Example 3**

```
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02 MAIN
03 DEFINE win ui.Window,
04     fm ui.Form,
05     mycust record like customer.*
06   CONNECT TO "custdemo"
07   OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "hidecust"
08   SELECT * INTO mycust.* FROM customer
09       WHERE store_num = 101
10   DISPLAY BY NAME mycust.*
11   LET win = ui.Window.getCurrent()
12   LET fm = win.getForm()
13   MENU
14    ON ACTION hide
15      CALL fm.setFieldHidden("contact_name",1)
16      CALL fm.setFieldHidden("addr2", 1)
17      -- hide the label for contact name
18      CALL fm.setElementHidden("lbl", 1)
19    ON ACTION quit
20     EXIT MENU
21 END MENU
22 END MAIN
```

![Form before hiding element](image)

**Figure 26: Form before hiding element**
Adding toolbars, topmenus, and action defaults

The `Form` class provides methods that apply topmenus, toolbars, and action defaults to a form, to assist you in standardizing forms.

The topmenus, toolbars, or action defaults are defined in external XML resource files having the following extensions:

- Action Defaults - .4ad
- Toolbar - .4tb
- Topmenu - .4tm

Call the methods using the reference to the form object and specify the resource file name. Do not specify a path or file extension in the file name. If the file is not in the current directory and the path is not specified, Genero will search the directories indicated by the `DBPATH` / `FGLRESOURCEPATH` environment variable.

- Action defaults file - default attributes for form items associated with actions; these action defaults are local to the form. See Action defaults in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for information about the format and contents of the file.

  ```
  CALL f1.loadActionDefaults("mydefaults")
  ```

- Toolbar file - contains a toolbar definition to be used with the referenced form object. See Toolbars in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for information about the format and contents of the file.

  ```
  CALL f1.loadToolBar("mytoolbar")
  ```

- Topmenu file - contains a topmenu definition to be used with the referenced form object. See Topmenus in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for information about the format and contents of the file.

  ```
  CALL f1.loadTopMenu("mytopmenu")
  ```

Example 4

```plaintext
01 MAIN
02 DEFINE mywin ui.Window,
03     f1    ui.Form
04 OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "testform"
05 LET mywin = ui.Window.forName("w1")
```
Specifying a Function to Initialize all Forms

To assist in standardizing forms, you can create an initializer function in your program that will be called automatically whenever any form is opened. A reference to the form object is passed by the runtime system to the function.

Example initializer function:

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION myforminit(f1)
02 DEFINE f1 ui.Form
03 04 CALL f1.loadTopMenu("mytopmenu")
05  ...
06 07 END FUNCTION
```

The `setDefaultInitializer()` method applies to all forms, rather than to a specific form object. It is a class method, and you call it using the class name as a prefix. Specify the name of the initializer function in lowercase letters:

```plaintext
CALL ui.Form.setDefaultInitializer("myforminit")
```

You can call the `myforminit` function in your program as part of a setup routine. The `myforminit` function can be in any module in the program.

Example 5

```plaintext
01 MAIN
02 CALL ui.Form.setDefaultInitializer("myforminit")
03 OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "testform"
04 MENU
05 06 ON ACTION quit
07  EXIT MENU
08 END MENU
```
OPEN WINDOW w2 WITH FORM "testform2"
MENU
ON ACTION quit
EXIT MENU
END MAIN

Figure 29: Form testform with initializer function

Figure 30: Form testform2 using the same initializer function.

**Loading a ComboBox List**

A ComboBox presents a list of values in a dropdown box on a form. The values are for the underlying formfield. For example, the following form specification file contains a ComboBox that represents the formfield customer.state:

```plaintext
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02 LAYOUT
03 GRID
04 {
05   Store #:[a0 ]
06       Name:[a1   ]
07       State:[a5  ]
08 }
09 END -- GRID
10 END
11 TABLES customer
12 ATTRIBUTES
13 EDIT a0=customer.store_num;
14 EDIT a1=customer.store_name;
15 COMBOBOX a5=customer.state;
16 END
```
During an **INPUT**, **INPUT ARRAY** or **CONSTRUCT** statement the ComboBox is active, and the user can select a value from the dropdown list. The value selected will be stored in the formfield named `customer.state`.

**Getting a reference to the object**

The ComboBox class contains methods that manage the values for a ComboBox. In order to use these methods you must first obtain a reference to the ComboBox object:

- Define a variable for the reference to the ComboBox object. The data type for the variables is the class identifier (`ui.ComboBox`):

  ```plaintext
  DEFINE cb ui.ComboBox
  ```

- Open a form that contains a ComboBox using **OPEN WINDOW ... WITH FORM**:

  ```plaintext
  OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM ("testcb")
  ```

- Next, get a reference to the ComboBox object using the method provided. As a class method, this method is called using the class identifier. Provide the name of the formfield to the method:

  ```plaintext
  LET cb = ui.ComboBox.forName("customer.state")
  ```

Once you have a reference to the ComboBox object, you can call any of the methods defined in the class as object methods:

- To add an item to a ComboBox list
  
  You can instruct the ComboBox to store a code (the `name`) in the formfield that the ComboBox represents, but to display the description (the `text`) in the list to help the user make his selection. For example, to store the value "IL" (`name`) in the formfield, but to display "Illinois" (`text`) to the user:

  ```plaintext
  CALL cb.additem("IL", "Illinois")
  ```

  If `text` is `NULL`, `name` will be displayed.

- To clear the list of all values

  ```plaintext
  CALL cb.clear()
  ```

- To remove an item from the list; provide the `name`

  ```plaintext
  CALL cb.removeItem("IL")
  ```

See the *The ComboBox class* documentation in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide* for a complete list of the methods.

**Adding values to the ComboBox from a Database Table**

An example in *Tutorial Chapter 5 GUI Options* loads a ComboBox with static values. The following example retrieves the valid list of values from a database table (`state`) instead:

**Example 6**

```plaintext
01 SCHEMA custdemo
02 MAIN
03 DEFINE cb ui.ComboBox
04 CONNECT TO "custdemo"
05 OPEN WINDOW w1 WITH FORM "testcb"
06 LET cb = ui.ComboBox.forName("customer.state")
07 IF cb IS NOT NULL THEN
08  CALL loadcb(cb)
09 END IF
```
10 ... 11 END MAIN 12 13 FUNCTION loadcb(cb) 14 DEFINE cb ui.ComboBox, 15     l_state_code LIKE state.state_code, 16     l_state_name LIKE state.state_name 17 18 DECLARE mycurs CURSOR FOR 19     SELECT state_code, state_name FROM state 20 CALL cb.clear() 21 FOREACH mycurs INTO l_state_code, l_state_name 22 -- provide name and text for the ComboBox item 23 CALL cb.addItem(l_state_code,l_state_name) 24 END FOREACH 26 END FUNCTION

Figure 31: Loaded combobox

As an alternative to calling the loadcb function in your BDL program, this function can be specified as the initializer function for the ComboBox in the form specification file. When the form is opened, the initializer function is called automatically and a reference to the ComboBox object is passed to it. Provide the name of the initializer function in lowercase:

```plaintext
ATTRIBUTES
COMBOBOX a5=customer.state, INITIALIZER = loadcb;
```

Using the Dialog class in Interactive Statements

The Dialog class provides methods that can only be called from within an interactive instruction (dialog) such as MENU, INPUT, INPUT ARRAY, DISPLAY ARRAY and CONSTRUCT.

The methods are called through the predefined variable DIALOG, which automatically provides a reference to the Dialog object.

Tutorial Chapter 5 Enhancing the Form illustrates the use of Dialog class methods to disable/enable actions during a MENU interactive statement.

Hiding Default Action Views

To hide default action views (the buttons that appear on the form when there is no specific action view for an action), use the following Dialog class method.

Values for the hidden state of the action view can be:

- 0 - FALSE, the action is visible
• 1 - TRUE, the action is hidden

```plaintext
MENU
    BEFORE MENU
        CALL DIALOG.setActionHidden("next", 1)
    ...
END MENU
```

This example hides the action that has the name `next`. The reference to the `DIALOG` object was provided by the runtime system.

**Enabling and Disabling Fields**

This method in the `Dialog` class allows you to disable fields on a form during the interactive statement; the field is still visible, but the user cannot edit the value.

Values for the active state of the field can be:

• 0 - FALSE, the field is disabled
• 1 - TRUE, the field is enabled

The reference to the `DIALOG` object is provided by the runtime system. Provide the name of the field and its state to the method.

The following example disables the `store_name` field during an `INPUT` statement:

```plaintext
INPUT BY NAME customer.*
    BEFORE INPUT
        CALL DIALOG.setFieldActive("customer.store_name", 0)
    ...
END INPUT
```

See the *The Dialog class* section in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide* for a complete list of its methods.

**Using the Interface Class**

Methods in the `Interface` class allow you interact with the user interface, as shown in the examples.

You do not need to get an object reference to the `Interface`; call the methods in the `Interface` class using the class identifier, `ui.Interface`.

**Refresh the interface**

The User Interface on the Client is synchronized with the DOM tree of the runtime system when an interactive statement is active. If you want to show something on the screen while the program is running in a batch procedure, you must force synchronization with the front end.

As shown in the Tutorial Chapter 9 *Reports*, the changes made in the program to the value of the progress bar are not displayed on the user's window, since the report is a batch process and no user interaction is required. To force the changes in the progress bar to be reflected on the screen, the following method from the `Interface` Class is used:

```plaintext
CALL ui.Interface.refresh()
```

**Load custom XML files**

• Start Menus, Toolbar icons, and Topmenus can each be defined in a unique XML file.

Use the appropriate extension:
• Start Menu - .4sm
• Toolbar - .4tb
• Topmenu - .4tm

Use the corresponding method to load the file:

CALL ui.Interface.loadStartMenu("mystartmenu")
CALL ui.Interface.loadTopMenu("tmstandard")
CALL ui.Interface.loadToolbar("tbstandard")

Do not specify a path or file extension in the file name. The runtime system automatically searches for a file with the correct extension in the current directory and in the path list defined in the `DBPATH`/`FGLRESOURCEPATH` environment variable.

See the *Loading a start menu from an XML file, ui.Interface.loadTopMenu, or ui.Interface.loadToolBar* documentation in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide* for details on the format and contents of the files.

• Custom Presentation Styles and global Action Defaults must each be defined in a unique file.

Use the appropriate extension:

• Presentation Styles - .4st
• Action Defaults - .4ad

Use the corresponding method to load the file:

CALL ui.Interface.loadStyles("mystyles")
CALL ui.Interface.loadActionDefaults("mydefaults")

You can provide an absolute path with the corresponding extension, or a simple file name without the extension. If you give the simple file name, the runtime system searches for the file in the current directory. If the file does not exist, it searches in the directories defined in the `DBPATH`/`FGLRESOURCEPATH` environment variable.

The action defaults are applied only once, to newly created elements. For example, if you first load a toolbar, then you load a global Action defaults file, the attribute of the toolbar items will not be updated with the last loaded Action defaults.

See *Presentation styles* and *Action defaults files* in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide* for details on the format and contents of the file.

**Identify the Genero client**

You can use methods in the `Interface` Class to identify the type and version of the Genero client currently being used by the program:

CALL ui.Interface.getFrontEndName() RETURNING typestring
CALL ui.Interface.getFrontEndVersion() RETURNING versionstring

Each method returns a string. The type will be "Gdc" or "Console".

Some of the other methods in the `ui.Interface` class allow you to:

• Set and retrieve program names and titles
• Call Front End functions that reside on the Genero client
• Work with MDI windows

See the *The Interface class* documentation in the *Genero Business Development Language User Guide* for a complete list of the methods.
This chapter shows how to implement order and items input in a unique DIALOG statement. In chapter 11 the order input is detached from the items input. The code example in chapter 13 makes both order and item input fields active at the same time, which is more natural in GUI applications.

The Master-Detail sample

The example discussed in this chapter is designed for the input of order information (headers and order lines), illustrating a typical master-detail relationship. The form used by the example contains fields from both the orders and items tables in the custdemo database. The result is very similar to the example of chapter 11. However, in this program the end user can input order and items data simultaneously, because the form is driven by a DIALOG instruction.

When the program starts, the existing rows from the orders and items tables have already been retrieved and are displayed on the form. The user can browse through the orders and items to update or delete them, add new orders or items, and search for specific orders by entering criteria in the form.

Figure 32: Master-Detail form

There are different ways to implement a Master/Detail form with multiple dialogs. This chapter shows one of them. Genero provides the basics bricks, then it’s up to you to adapt the programming pattern, according to the ergonomics you want to expose to the end user.

The Customer List Form

The Customer List form displays when the user clicks the button next to the store number field (the buttonEdit widget). The custlist.per form defines a typical 'zoom' form with a filter field and record list where the user can pick an element to be used in a field of the main form. Using this form, the user can scroll through the list to pick a
store, or can enter query criteria to filter the list prior to picking. The fields that make up the columns of the table that display the list are defined as FORMONLY fields. When TYPE is not defined, the default data type for FORMONLY fields is CHAR.

Form custlist.per:

```
001 SCHEMA custdemo
002
003 LAYOUT
004 GRID
005 {
006 <g g1                      >
007   <t t1                                        >
008     Store name: [fc :fe    ]
009     <                                            >
010     <t t1                                        >
011     Id   Name                  City
012     [f01 |f02     f03   ]
013     [f01 |f02     f03   ]
014     [f01 |f02     f03   ]
015     <                                            >
016 }
017 END
018 END
019
020 TABLES
021   customer
022 END
023
024 ATTRIBUTES
025   GROUP g1: TEXT="Filter";
026   EDIT fc = customer.store_name;
027   BUTTON fe: fetch, IMAGE="filter";
028   EDIT f01=FORMONLY.s_num;
029   EDIT f02=FORMONLY.s_name;
030   EDIT f03=FORMONLY.s_city;
031 END
032
033 INSTRUCTIONS
034   SCREEN RECORD sa_cust (FORMONLY.*);
035 END
```

**Note:**

- Line 001 defines the database schema to be used by this form.
- Lines 003 thru 018 define a LAYOUT section that describes the layout of the form.
  - Lines 006 thru 008 define a GROUPBOX with the fc field where the user can enter a search criteria, and the fe button to trigger the query.
  - Lines 009 thru 015 define a TABLE that will be used to display the result set of the query.
- Lines 020 thru 022 define a TABLES section to reference database schema tables.
- Lines 024 thru 031 define an ATTRIBUTES section with the details of form fields.
  - Line 026 defines the query field with a reference to the `customer.store_name` database column. This will implicitly define the data type of the field and the Query by Example input rules.
  - Line 027 defines the BUTTON that will invoke the database query.
  - Lines 028 thru 030 define the columns of the table with the FORMONLY prefix.
- Lines 033 thru 035 define an INSTRUCTIONS section to group item fields in a screen array.
The Customer List Module

The custlist.4gl module defines a 'zoom' module, to let the user select a customer from a list. The module could be reused for any application that requires the user to select a customer from a list.

This module uses the custlist.per form and is implemented with a DIALOG instruction defining a CONSTRUCT sub-dialog and a DISPLAY ARRAY sub-dialog. The display_custlist() function in this module returns the customer id and the name.

In the application illustrated in this chapter, the main module orders.4gl will call the display_custlist() function to retrieve a customer selected by the user.

Here is the complete source code.

Module custlist.4gl:

```plaintext
001 SCHEMA custdemo
002
003 TYPE cust_t RECORD
004    store_num LIKE customer.store_num,
005    store_name LIKE customer.store_name,
006    city LIKE customer.city
007  END RECORD
008
009 DEFINE cust_arr DYNAMIC ARRAY OF cust_t
010
011 FUNCTION custlist_fill(where_clause)
012  DEFINE where_clause STRING
013  DEFINE idx SMALLINT
014  DEFINE cust_rec cust_t
015
016 DECLARE custlist_curs CURSOR FROM
017      "SELECT store_num, store_name, city "||
018      " FROM customer"||
019      " WHERE "||where_clause||
020      " ORDER BY store_num"
021
022 LET idx = 0
023 CALL cust_arr.clear()
024 FOREACH custlist_curs INTO cust_rec.*
025    LET idx = idx + 1
026    LET cust_arr[idx].* = cust_rec.*
027 END FOREACH
028
029 END FUNCTION
030
031 FUNCTION display_custlist()
032  DEFINE ret_num LIKE customer.store_num
033  DEFINE ret_name LIKE customer.store_name
034  DEFINE where_clause STRING
035  DEFINE idx SMALLINT
036
037 OPEN WINDOW wcust WITH FORM "custlist"
038
039 LET ret_num = 0
040 LET ret_name = NULL
```

041
DIALOG ATTRIBUTES (UNBUFFERED)
CONSTRUCT BY NAME where_clause ON customer.store_name
END CONSTRUCT
DISPLAY ARRAY cust_arr TO sa_cust.*
END DISPLAY
BEFORE DIALOG
CALL custlist_fill("1 = 1")
ON ACTION fetch
CALL custlist_fill(where_clause)
ON ACTION accept
LET idx = DIALOG.getCurrentRow("sa_cust")
IF idx > 0 THEN
LET ret_num = cust_arr[idx].store_num
LET ret_name = cust_arr[idx].store_name
EXIT DIALOG
END IF
ON ACTION cancel
EXIT DIALOG
END DIALOG
CLOSE WINDOW wcust
RETURN ret_num, ret_name
END FUNCTION

Note:
• Line 001 defines the database schema to be used by this module.
• Lines 003 thru 007 define the cust_t TYPE as a RECORD with three members declared with a LIKE reference to the database column.
• Line 009 defines the cust_arr program array with the type defined in previous lines.
• Lines 011 thru 029 define the custlist_fill() function which fills cust_arr with the values of database rows.
  • Lines 016 thru 020 declare the custlist_curs SQL cursor by using the where_clause condition passed as the parameter.
  • Lines 022 thru 027 fetch the database rows into cust_arr.
• Lines 031 thru 074 implement the display_custlist() function to be called by the main module.
  • Lines 040 and 041 initialize the ret_num and ret_name variables. If the user cancels the dialog, the function will return these values to let the caller decide what to do.
• Lines 043 thru 068 define a DIALOG instruction implementing the controller of the form.
  • Lines 045 thru 046 define the CONSTRUCT sub-dialog controlling the customer.store_name query field.
  • Lines 048 thru 049 define the DISPLAY ARRAY sub-dialog controlling the sa_cust screen array.
  • Lines 051 thru 052 implement the BEFORE DIALOG trigger, to fill the list with an initial result set by passing the query criteria as "1 =1" to the cust_list_fill() function.
  • Lines 054 thru 055 implement the fetch ON ACTION trigger, executed when the user presses the fe button in the form, to fill the list with a result set by passing the query criteria in where_clause to the cust_list_fill function.
• Lines 057 thru 063 implement the accept ON ACTION trigger, executed when the user validates the dialog with the OK button or with a double-click in a row of the list. The code initializes the return values ret_num and ret_name with the current row.
• Lines 065 thru 066 implement the cancel ON ACTION trigger, to leave the dialog when the user hits the Cancel button.
• Line 072 returns the values of the ret_num and ret_name variables.

The Orders Form

The form specification file orderform.per defines a form for the orders program, and displays fields containing the values of a single order from the orders table. The name of the store is retrieved from the customer table, using the column store_num, and displayed.

A screen array displays the associated rows from the items table. Although order_num is also one of the fields in the items table, it does not have to be included in the screen array or in the screen record, since the order number will be the same for all the items displayed for a given order. For each item displayed in the screen array, the values in the description and unit columns from the stock table are also displayed.

The values in FORMONLY fields are not retrieved from a database; they are calculated by the BDL program based on the entries in other fields. In this form FORMONLY fields are used to display the calculations made by the BDL program for item line totals and the order total. Their data type is defined as DECIMAL.

This form uses some of the attributes that can be assigned to fields in a form. See the ATTRIBUTES section in the Genero Business Development Language User Guide for a complete list of the available attributes.

The form defines a toolbar and a topmenu. The decoration of toolbar or topmenu action views is centralized in an ACTION DEFAULTS section.

Form orderform.per:

```
001 SCHEMA custdemo
002
003 ACTION DEFAULTS
004   ACTION find (TEXT="Find", IMAGE="find", 
        COMMENT="Query database")
005   ACTION new (TEXT="New", IMAGE="new", 
        COMMENT="New order")
006   ACTION save (TEXT="Save", IMAGE="disk", 
        COMMENT="Check and save order info")
007   ACTION append (TEXT="Line", IMAGE="new", 
        COMMENT="New order line")
008   ACTION delete (TEXT="Del", IMAGE="eraser", 
        COMMENT="Delete current order line")
009   ACTION first (TEXT="First", 
        COMMENT="Move to first order in list")
010   ACTION previous (TEXT="Prev", 
        COMMENT="Move to previous order in list")
011   ACTION next (TEXT="Next", 
        COMMENT="Move to next order in list")
012   ACTION last (TEXT="Last", 
        COMMENT="Move to last order in list")
013   ACTION quit (TEXT="Quit", 
        COMMENT="Exit the program", IMAGE="quit")
014 END
015
016 TOPMENU
017   GROUP ord (TEXT="Orders")
018     COMMAND find
019     COMMAND new
020     COMMAND save
021     SEPARATOR
```
COMMAND quit
END
GROUP ord (TEXT="Items")
  COMMAND append
  COMMAND delete
END
GROUP navi (TEXT="Navigation")
  COMMAND first
  COMMAND previous
  COMMAND next
  COMMAND last
END
GROUP help (TEXT="Help")
  COMMAND about (TEXT="About")
END

TOOLBAR
  ITEM find
  ITEM new
  ITEM save
  SEPARATOR
  ITEM append
  ITEM delete
  SEPARATOR
  ITEM first
  ITEM previous
  ITEM next
  ITEM last
  SEPARATOR
  ITEM quit
END

LAYOUT
VBOX
  GROUP
    GRID
      { 
        Store #: [f01] [f02 ] 
        Order #: [f03] Order Date: [f04] Ship By: [f06] 
        Factory: [f05] [f07] 
        Order Total: [f14] 
      }
  END
  END -- GROUP

TABLE
  { 
    Stock# | Description | Qty | Unit | Price | Total 
    [f08] | [f09] | [f10] | [f11] | [f12] | [f13] 
    [f08] | [f09] | [f10] | [f11] | [f12] | [f13] 
    [f08] | [f09] | [f10] | [f11] | [f12] | [f13] 
    [f08] | [f09] | [f10] | [f11] | [f12] | [f13] 
  }

TABLES
  customer, orders, items, stock

ATTRIBUTES
  BUTTONEDIT f01 = orders.store_num, REQUIRED, ACTION=zoom1;
  EDIT f02 = customer.store_name, NOENTRY;
The Orders Program orders.4gl

The orders.4gl module implements the main form controller. Most of the functionality has been described in previous chapters. In this section we will only focus on the DIALOG instruction programming. The program implements a DIALOG instruction, including an INPUT BY NAME sub-dialog for the order fields input, and an INPUT ARRAY sub-dialog for the items input. Unlike traditional 4GL programs using singular dialogs, you typically start the program in the multiple dialog instruction, eliminating the global MENU instruction.

Module variables of orders.4gl

The module variables are used by the orders.4gl module.

Module variables of orders.4gl
Note:

- Line 001 defines the database schema to be used by this module.
- Lines 003 thru 010 define the order_t TYPE as a RECORD with six members declared with a LIKE reference to the database column. This type will be used for the orders records.
- Lines 011 thru 018 define the item_t TYPE as a RECORD to be used for the items records.
- Line 020 defines the order_rec variable, to hold the data of the current order header.
- Line 021 defines the arr_ordnums array, to hold the list of order numbers fetched from the last query. This array will be used to navigate in the current list of orders.
- Line 022 defines the orders_index variable, defining the current order in the arr_ordnums array.
- Line 023 defines the arr_items array with the item_t type, to hold the lines of the current order.
- Line 024 defines the order_total variable, containing the order amount.
• Lines 026 thru 047 define string constants with text messages used by the orders.4gl module.
• Lines 049 thru 052 define numeric constants used for the order_move() navigation function.

**Function orditems_dialog**

This is the most important function of the program. It implements the multiple dialog instruction to control order and items input simultaneously.

The function uses the opflag variable to determine the state of the operations for items:

- **N** - no current operation
- **T** - temporary row was created
- **I** - row insertion was done in the list
- **M** - row in the list was modified

**Function orditems_dialog(orders.4gl)**

```4gl
001  FUNCTION  orditems_dialog()
002    DEFINE  query_ok SMALLINT,
003           id INTEGER,
004           name LIKE  customer.store_name,
005           opflag CHAR(1),
006           curr_pa INTEGER
007
008    DIALOG ATTRIBUTES(UNBUFFERED)
009
010     INPUT BY NAME  order_rec.*, order_total
011       ATTRIBUTES (WITHOUT DEFAULTS, NAME="order")
012
013     ON ACTION find
014        IF NOT  order_update(DIALOG) THEN NEXT FIELD CURRENT END IF
015        CALL  order_query()
016
017     ON ACTION new
018        IF NOT  order_update(DIALOG) THEN NEXT FIELD CURRENT END IF
019        IF NOT  order_new() THEN
020           EXIT PROGRAM
021        END IF
022
023     ON ACTION save
024        IF NOT  order_update(DIALOG) THEN NEXT FIELD CURRENT END IF
025
026     ON CHANGE store_num
027        IF NOT  order_check_store_num() THEN NEXT FIELD CURRENT END IF
028
029     ON ACTION zoom1
030        CALL  display_custlist() RETURNING  id, name
031        IF id > 0 THEN
032           LET  order_rec.store_num = id
033           LET  order_rec.store_name = name
034           CALL DIALOG.setFieldTouched("store_num", TRUE)
035        END IF
036
037     AFTER INPUT
038        IF NOT  order_update(DIALOG) THEN NEXT FIELD CURRENT END IF
039
040     ON ACTION first
041        IF NOT  order_update(DIALOG) THEN NEXT FIELD CURRENT END IF
042        CALL  order_move(move_first)
043
044     ON ACTION previous
045        IF NOT  order_update(DIALOG) THEN NEXT FIELD CURRENT END IF
046        CALL  order_move(move_prev)
047     ON ACTION next
```
IF NOT order_update(DIALOG) THEN NEXT FIELD CURRENT END IF
CALL order_move(move_next)

ON ACTION last
IF NOT order_update(DIALOG) THEN NEXT FIELD CURRENT END IF
CALL order_move(move_last)

END INPUT

INPUT ARRAY arr_items FROM sa_items.*
ATTRIBUTES (WITHOUT DEFAULTS, INSERT ROW = FALSE)

BEFORE INPUT
MESSAGE msg19

BEFORE ROW
LET opflag = "N"
LET curr_pa = DIALOG.getCurrentRow("sa_items")
CALL DIALOG.setFieldActive("stock_num", FALSE)

BEFORE INSERT
LET opflag = "T"
LET arr_items[curr_pa].quantity = 1
CALL DIALOG.setFieldActive("stock_num", TRUE)

AFTER INSERT
LET opflag = "I"

BEFORE DELETE
IF opflag="N" THEN
  IF NOT item_delete(curr_pa) THEN
    CANCEL DELETE
  END IF
END IF

AFTER DELETE
LET opflag="N"

ON ROW CHANGE
IF opflag != "I" THEN LET opflag = "M" END IF

AFTER ROW
IF opflag == "I" THEN
  IF NOT item_insert(curr_pa) THEN
    NEXT FIELD CURRENT
  END IF
  CALL items_line_total(curr_pa)
END IF
IF opflag == "M" THEN
  IF NOT item_update(curr_pa) THEN
    NEXT FIELD CURRENT
  END IF
  CALL items_line_total(curr_pa)
END IF

ON ACTION zoom2
LET id = display_stocklist()
IF id > 0 THEN
  IF NOT get_stock_info(curr_pa,id) THEN
    LET arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num = NULL
  ELSE
    LET arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num = id
  END IF
  CALL DIALOG.setFieldTouched("stock_num", TRUE)
END IF
ON CHANGE stock_num
  IF NOT get_stock_info(curr_pa, arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num) THEN
    LET arr_items[curr_pa].stock_num = NULL
    CALL __mbox_ok(title2,msg07,"stop")
    NEXT FIELD stock_num
  ELSE
    CALL items_line_total(curr_pa)
  END IF

ON CHANGE quantity
  IF arr_items[curr_pa].quantity <= 0 THEN
    CALL __mbox_ok(title2,msg13,"stop")
    NEXT FIELD quantity
  ELSE
    CALL items_line_total(curr_pa)
  END IF

END INPUT

BEFORE DIALOG
  IF NOT order_select("1=1") THEN
    CALL order_query()
  END IF

ON ACTION about
  CALL __mbox_ok(title1,msg18,"information")

ON ACTION quit
  EXIT DIALOG

END DIALOG

END FUNCTION

Note:
• Lines 002 thru 006 define the variables used by this function.
• Lines 008 thru 143 define a DIALOG instruction implementing the controller of the form.
  • Lines 010 thru 053 implement the INPUT BY NAME sub-dialog, controlling the order_rec record input. All actions triggers declared inside the INPUT BY NAME sub-dialog will only be activated if the focus is in this sub-dialog. Data validation will occur when focus is lost by this sub-dialog, or when the user presses the Save button.
  • Lines 013 thru 015 implement the find ON ACTION trigger, to execute a Query By Example with the order_query() function. Before calling the query function, we must validate and save current modifications in the order record with the order_update() function. If the validation/save fails, the cursor remains in the current field (when the user clicks an action view, such as a Toolbar icon, the focus does not change.)
  • Lines 017 thru 021 implement the new ON ACTION trigger, to create a new order record. Before calling the new function, we must validate and save current modifications in the order record with the order_update() function.
  • Lines 023 thru 024 implement the save ON ACTION trigger, to validate and save current modifications in the order record with the order_update() function.
  • Lines 026 thru 027 declare the ON CHANGE trigger for the store_num field, to check if the number is a valid store identifier with the order_check_store_num() function. If the function returns FALSE, we execute a NEXT FIELD to stay in the field.
  • Lines 029 thru 035 implement the zoom1 ON ACTION trigger for the f01 field, to open a typical "zoom" window with the display_custlist() function. If the user selects a customer from the list,
we mark the field as touched with the DIALOG.setFieldTouched() method. This simulates a real user input.

- Lines 037 thru 038 implement the AFTER INPUT trigger, to validate and save current modifications with the order_update() function when the focus is lost by the order header sub-dialog.
- Lines 040 thru 051 implement the ON ACTION triggers for the four navigation actions to move in the order list with the order_move() function. Before calling the query function, we must validate and save current modifications with the order_update() function.
- Lines 055 thru 130 implement the INPUT ARRAY sub-dialog, controlling the arr_items array input. All actions triggers declared inside the INPUT ARRAY sub-dialog will only be activated if the focus is in this sub-dialog. The sub-dialog uses the opflag technique to implement SQL instructions inside the dialog code and update the database on the fly.
- Lines 058 thru 059 implement the BEFORE INPUT trigger, to display information message to the user, indicating that item row data will be validated and saved in the database when the user moves to another row or when the focus is lost by the item list.
- Lines 061 thru 064 implement the BEFORE ROW trigger, initialize the opflag operation flag to "N" (no current operation), save the current row index in curr_pa variable and disable the stock_num field (only editable when creating a new line).
- Lines 066 thru 069 implement the BEFORE INSERT trigger, to set the opflag to "I" (meaning a temporary row was created). A row will be fully validated and ready for SQL INSERT when we reach the AFTER INSERT trigger, there we will set opflag to "I". The code initializes the quantity to 1 and enables the stock_num field for user input.
- Lines 071 thru 072 implement the AFTER INSERT trigger, to set the opflag to "I" (row insertion done in list). Data is now ready to be inserted in the database. This is done in the AFTER ROW trigger, according to opflag.
- Lines 074 thru 079 implement the BEFORE DELETE trigger. We execute the SQL DELETE only if opflag equals "N", indicating that we are in a normal browse mode (and not inserting a new temporary row, which can be deleted from the list without any associated SQL instruction).
- Lines 081 thru 082 implement the AFTER DELETE trigger, to reset the opflag to "N" (no current operation). This is done to clean the flag after deleting a new inserted row, when data validation or SQL insert failed in AFTER ROW. In that case, opflag equals "I" in the next AFTER DELETE/AFTER ROW sequence and would invoke validation rules again.
- Lines 084 thru 085 implement the ON ROW CHANGE trigger, to set the opflag to "M" (row was modified), but only if we are not currently doing a row insertion: Row insertion can have failed in AFTER ROW and AFTER INSERT would not be executed again, but ON ROW CHANGE would. The real SQL UPDATE will be done later in AFTER ROW.
- Lines 087 thru 099 implement the AFTER ROW trigger, executing INSERT or UPDATE SQL instructions according to the opflag flag. If the SQL statement fails (for example, because a constraint is violated), we set the focus back to the current field with NEXT FIELD CURRENT and keep the opflag value as is. If the SQL instruction succeeds, opflag will be reset to "N" in the next BEFORE ROW.
- Lines 101 thru 103 implement the zoom2 ON ACTION trigger for the f08 field, to open a typical "zoom" window with the display_stocklist() function. If the user selects a stock from the list, we mark the field as touched with the DIALOG.setFieldTouched() method. This simulates a real user input.
- Lines 112 thru 120 declare the ON CHANGE trigger for the stock_num field, to check if the number is a valid stock identifier with the get_stock_info() lookup function. If the function returns FALSE, we execute a NEXT FIELD to stay in the field, otherwise we recalculate the line total with items_line_total().
- Lines 122 thru 128 declare the ON CHANGE trigger for the quantity field, to check if the value is greater than zero. If the value is invalid, we execute a NEXT FIELD to stay in the field, otherwise we recalculate the line total with items_line_total().
- Lines 132 thru 134 implement the BEFORE DIALOG trigger, to fill the list of orders with an initial result set.
- Lines 137 thru 138 implement the about ON ACTION trigger, to display a message box with the version of the program.
- Lines 140 thru 141 implement the quit ON ACTION trigger, to leave the dialog (and quit the program).
**Function order_update**

This function validates that the values in the `order_rec` program record are correct, and then executes an SQL statement to update the row in the `orders` database table.

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION order_update(d) 
02   DEFINE d ui.Dialog 
03
04   IF NOT order_validate(d) THEN RETURN FALSE END IF 
05
06   WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE 
07   UPDATE orders SET 
08       store_num = order_rec.store_num, 
09       order_date = order_rec.order_date, 
10       fac_code = order_rec.fac_code, 
11       ship_instr = order_rec.ship_instr, 
12       promo = order_rec.promo 
13   WHERE orders.order_num = order_rec.order_num 
14   WHENEVER ERROR STOP 
15
16   IF SQLCA.SQLCODE <> 0 THEN 
17     CALL __mbox_ok(title1,SQLERRMESSAGE,"stop") 
18     RETURN FALSE 
19   END IF 
20
21   CALL d.setFieldTouched("orders.*", FALSE) 
22   MESSAGE SFMT(msg17, order_rec.order_num) 
23
24   RETURN TRUE 
25
26 END FUNCTION
```

**Note:**
- Line 01: Since you cannot use the DIALOG keyword outside the DIALOG statement, a dialog object is passed to this function in order to use the methods of the DIALOG class.
- Line 04: Calls the order_validate function, passing the dialog object. If the fields in the dialog are not validated, the function returns without updating the database row.
- Lines 06 thru 14: Execute the SQL statement to update a row in the `orders` database table using values from the `order_rec` program record.
- Lines 16 thru 18: Return an error and exits the function if the SQLCA.SQLCODE indicates the database update was not successful.
- Lines 21: Resets the touched flags of the fields in the `orders` screen record, after the database is successfully updated, to get back to the initial state of the dialog.
- Line 22: Displays a message to the user indicating the database update was successful.
- Line 24: Returns TRUE to the calling function if the database update was successful.

**Function order_new**

This function inserts a new row in the database table `orders`, using the values from the `order_rec` program record.

```plaintext
01 FUNCTION order_new() 
02   SELECT MAX(order_num)+1 INTO order_rec.order_num 
03   FROM orders 
04   IF order_rec.order_num IS NULL 
05     OR order_rec.order_num == 0 THEN 
06     LET order_rec.order_num = 1
```

**Note:**
- Line 01: Since you cannot use the DIALOG keyword outside the DIALOG statement, a dialog object is passed to this function in order to use the methods of the DIALOG class.
- Line 04: Calls the order_validate function, passing the dialog object. If the fields in the dialog are not validated, the function returns without updating the database row.
- Lines 06 thru 14: Execute the SQL statement to update a row in the `orders` database table using values from the `order_rec` program record.
- Lines 16 thru 18: Return an error and exits the function if the SQLCA.SQLCODE indicates the database update was not successful.
- Lines 21: Resets the touched flags of the fields in the `orders` screen record, after the database is successfully updated, to get back to the initial state of the dialog.
- Line 22: Displays a message to the user indicating the database update was successful.
- Line 24: Returns TRUE to the calling function if the database update was successful.
07   END IF
08   LET order_total = 0
09   -- We keep the same store...
10   LET order_rec.order_date = TODAY
11   LET order_rec.fac_code = "ASC"
12   LET order_rec.ship_instr = "FEDEX"
13   LET order_rec.promo = "N"
14
15 WHENEVER ERROR CONTINUE
16   INSERT INTO orders ( 
17       store_num, 
18       order_num, 
19       order_date, 
20       fac_code, 
21       ship_instr, 
22       promo 
23    ) VALUES ( 
24       order_rec.store_num, 
25       order_rec.order_num, 
26       order_rec.order_date, 
27       order_rec.fac_code, 
28       order_rec.ship_instr, 
29       order_rec.promo 
30    )
31 WHENEVER ERROR STOP
32   IF SQLCA.SQLCODE <> 0 THEN
33       CLEAR FORM
34       CALL __mbox_ok(title1,SQLERRMESSAGE,"stop")
35       RETURN FALSE
36   END IF
37   CALL arr_ordnums.insertElement(1)
38   LET arr_ordnums[1] = order_rec.order_num
39   CALL arr_items.clear()
40   MESSAGE msg11
41   RETURN TRUE
42 END FUNCTION

Note:

- Lines 02 thru 07 add the next unused order number to the order_num field of the order_rec program record, based on the existing order numbers in the orders database table.
- Lines 08 thru 13 set the order total to zero, and add default values to some order_rec fields.
- Lines 15 thru 31 execute the SQL statement to insert a new row in the orders database table using values from the order_rec program record.
- Lines 32 thru 36 clear the form and display an error message if the insert into the database table failed, and return FALSE to the calling function.
- Line 37 inserts a new empty element into the arr_ordnums array at the first position, after the successful insert into the orders table.
- Line 38 sets the value of the new element to the order number of the order_rec program record. The arr_ordnums array keeps track of the order numbers of the orders that were retrieved from the database or newly inserted.
- Line 39 clears the program array for items, preparing for the addition of items for the new order.
- Line 40 displays a message indicating the insert of a new row in the orders database table was successful.
- Line 42 returns TRUE to the calling function, indicating the insert into the orders database table was successful.
Function order_validate

This function validates the entries in the fields of the orders screen record.

Function order_validate(orders.4gl):

```
01 FUNCTION order_validate(d)
02  DEFINE d ui.Dialog
03  IF NOT d.getFieldTouched("orders.*") THEN
04    RETURN TRUE
05  END IF
06  IF d.validate("orders.*") < 0 THEN
07    RETURN FALSE
08  END IF
09  IF NOT order_check_store_num() THEN
10    RETURN FALSE
11  END IF
12  RETURN TRUE
13 END FUNCTION
```

Note:
- Line 01 The dialog object is passed to this function, allowing the use of methods of the DIALOG class.
- Lines 03 thru 05 return TRUE to the calling function if the fields in the orders record have not been touched.
- Lines 06 thru 08 call the validate() method of the dialog object to execute any NOT NULL, REQUIRED, and INCLUDE validation rules defined in the form specification file for the fields in the orders screen record. If this validation fails, FALSE is returned to the calling function.
- Lines 09 thru 11 call the order_check_store_num function to verify that the store_num value exists in the customer database table. If this validation fails, FALSE is returned to the calling function.
- Line 12 returns TRUE to the calling function when the validation is successful.

Function order_query

This function allows the user to search for a specific order by entering criteria into the form (Query by Example). This CONSTRUCT statement is not a sub-dialog of a DIALOG statement. It is a stand-alone statement called by the action find, triggered when the user selects the corresponding menu item or toolbar icon on the form orderform.

Function order_query(orders.4gl):

```
01 FUNCTION order_query()
02  DEFINE where_clause STRING,
03    id INTEGER, name STRING
04 05 MESSAGE msg02
06  CLEAR FORM
07 08 WHILE TRUE
09    LET int_flag = FALSE
10    CONSTRUCT BY NAME where_clause ON
11      orders.store_num,
12      customer.store_name,
13      orders.order_num,
14      orders.order_date,
15      orders.fac_code
16 17 ON ACTION zoom1
18      CALL display_custlist() RETURNING id, name
19      IF id > 0 THEN
20        DISPLAY id TO orders.store_num
21        DISPLAY name TO customer.store_name
22      END IF
23 24 ON ACTION about
```
CALL __mbox_ok(title1,msg18,"information")
END CONSTRUCT

IF int_flag THEN
    MESSAGE msg03
    IF arr_ordnums.getLength()==0 THEN
        IF __mbox_yn(title1,msg15,"stop") THEN
            EXIT PROGRAM
        END IF
    END IF
    CONTINUE WHILE
    RETURN
ELSE
    IF order_select(where_clause) THEN
        EXIT WHILE
    END IF
END IF
END WHILE
END FUNCTION

Note:

- Line 02 defines a STRING variable, where_clause, to hold the WHERE clause created from the criteria entered in the form fields by the user.
- Line 03 defines an integer variable, id, to hold the store number selected by the user after triggering the display_custlist function of the custlist.4gl module.
- Line 05 displays a message instructing the user to enter search criteria.
- Lines 08 thru 43 contain the WHILE statement that is executed until an order is successfully selected or the user cancels the operation.
- Lines 10 thru 15 specify the form fields that will contain the search criteria for the CONSTRUCT statement.
- Lines 11 thru 22 define an ON ACTION clause for the zoom1 button in the orderform form specification file. After the user selects the desired customer from the customer list that is displayed, the customer number and name are stored in the corresponding fields of orderform.
- Lines 24 thru 25 display the message when the user selects the about menu item on the orderform form.
- Lines 29 thru 42 test whether the user wants to interrupt the dialog and responds accordingly.
- Lines 31 thru 37 When the user interrupts, a message box is displayed if the arr_ordnums array is empty, allowing the user to exit the program, or to continue. If the array is not empty, the function simply returns.
- Lines 39 thru 42 when the user has not interrupted, the order_select function is called to retrieve the order information; then the WHILE loop is exited.

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