

Tango Enterprise 3

Mac OS

Tutorials

First Edition
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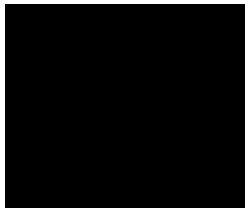
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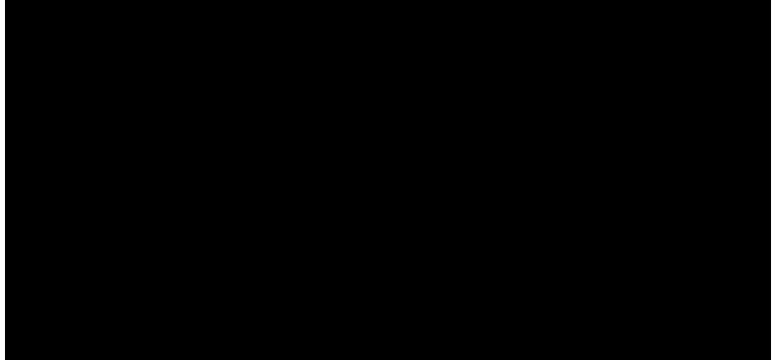


- A Tango *data source* contains all the information needed to connect to a particular database. You use data sources to tell your Tango applications which databases to connect to.
-



8

mom.htm.



Q. Do you see the change in the size of the text?

L E S S O N A - 2

Generating a Web Page With Tango

Purpose

To create an application file with Tango Editor, which generates HTML in a Web browser with Tango Server and the Web server working together. **GenContext** With Tango you do not call and display static HTML execute application files. Application files are executed in the same

A blank application file window opens.

For more information on

LESSON A - 3

Adding a Second Results Action to the Application File

Purpose

You are setting the branch to always go to the second Results action, MessageToDad, thereby skipping over the first Results action.

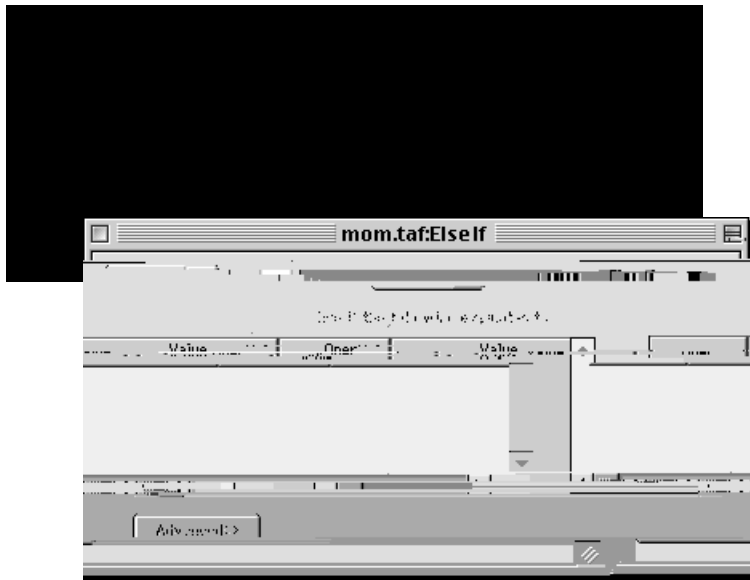
- 4** Close the Branch window.
- 5** Save

LESSON A - 6

Adding If, Else If, and Else Actions in the Application File

Purpose

The Else If window opens.



10 Enter the following values and operator.

Value: <@SEARCHARG NAME=parent>

Oper.: =
dad



11



The home page for this lesson appears.

2 Click **Start Here**.

3



8 Rename the Results action, “form1”.

9 Save the application file as `form1.taf` in the Forms folder in the TangoTutorial folder, in the

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S .

The `form2.taf` appears.



Recall that the method for the `form1.taf` form is set to `GET`, so the values you typed in were passed in the URL to this page. The arguments and their values are therefore classified as search

19 View the document source code15(u)4 r

- 22** Click **Next** to send these values to Tango to be used in the execution of `form4.taf`.

L E S S O N B 2 - 2

Using Meta Tags to Display Search

LESSON B 2 - 4

Using Post Arguments to Change Web Page Appearance

Purpose

To demonstrate a practical use for referencing the values of post arguments and search arguments.

Context

In the previous two lessons, you simply displayed the values for the search arguments `ao4(r 15(s.!55(s.)]1s5um)-7(e-7(sm)- fe)0(a)(aouse 11(gug`
,
`displae,5ysrvR`

10 Click the Web browser's **Back** button to return to `form3.taf`.

11

LESSON B 3 - 1

Passing Values Within One Application File

Purpose

To pass values between different actions in one application file and to use values to determine which action executes in an application file.

Context

For information on how
to execute application
files in your Web

26 Insert `<@ARG NAME=_function>` into the first **Value** field.

27 Leave **Oper.** set to =

45 Modify the form's action to read:

L E S S O N C - 1

7 With “Butler SQL Driver” selected, click **OK**.

A dialog box for configuring your data source appears.

8 In both the **Data Source Name** and **Driver** fields, enter the following text:



LESSON D - 1

Creating a Generic Application File to Insert Records Into the Database

5 Expand the USERS table to see the columns within this table.

6 Drag the following fields into the **Columns** list in the New Record Rule:

L E S S O N D - 2

Modifying Insert Page Header and Footer for Guestbook Solution

Purpose

To change headings in the New Record Builder that transform the simple

This is a more appropriate message in our Guestbook model than “The record was added successfully”.



9 Click Build Actions.

The new button titles are more appropriate for our Guestbook solution.

10 Click **OK**.

11 Click **Build Actions**.

The New Record Builder generates a new group of actions to replace the previous ones.

12 Save `signguest.taf` in the Guestbook folder.

13 Return to your Web browser and execute the `signguest.taf` by typing it in the URL. You may have to refresh or reload if you had the file loaded in your Web browser already.

Q.

L E S S O N D - 5

Linring “Sign My Guestbook” to the Tango

Tango Builders

E

Working With the Search Builder and the New Record Builder

This tutorial teaches you more about working with the Tango builder tools, New Record Builder and Search Builder. They are

E4: Using Joins

- defining a join between two database tables
-

specific record. In this lesson, you set up which fields the user will search on, which fields will be returned for each matching record in the Record List, and which fields will be displayed for a specific



LESSON 1 - 4

Modifying Search Paar-8(rm)-6(at)7(ting)]TJ 12 0 0 1

Context

Tangr-8(o)6(displr-8(a)8(yr-8(s)4(th)6()1fo)6(rm)-7(o)6(f)-2(th)6()1Sea)8(r)11

Purpose

To change the No Results HTML and Search pages.

Context

The Search Builder offers a Web page with an appropriate HTML message to the user, if there are no matching records to the user's search.

Result

A No Results HTML page that fits the guestbook model.

Exercise

- 1 Return to

is generally a good idea to offer the user as many navigation options as appropriate.

6 Close the No Results HTML editing window.

7 Click **Build Actions** to generate a new set of actions that reflect your changes.

8 Save `searchguest.taf.`

9

L E S S O N E 2 - 3

Here is the full Record Detail of the guest you
chose from the search results.

</CENTER>



The Page Format dialog box opens, presenting you with the same list of table settings as on the Record List page. The default table settings are the same as those for the Search page.

For more information on
table settings, see
“Modifying Search Page

LESSON E 4 - 1

Adding Search Functionality Using Joins

Purpose

To incorporate the Joins function into your guestbook search, so

- 20** Return to 006 your Web browser, and 006 execute `request.taf`.
 - 21** Leave form fields empty, and click **Search Gubk**.
 - 22** Click 006 through the results of your search.
- Q.**

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G

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Allowing Updates and Deletions to the Guestbook

L E S S O N G - 1



- 13** Click your way to the Record Detail page for a guest you entered during the Sign My Guestbook lesson.

Q.

- 14** Make a change to some of the data, and click **Save**

Additional Exercises

Upon updating a guest's record, the following error message is displayed:

For more information on

- 16 Open `guestadmin.taf` from your Guestbook project, and repeat steps 5 to 13.



Note In the Replace dialog box, you can choose **Replace All** to change all instances of a given string in one step.

- 17 In your text editor, open `default.htm` in the Guestbook folder.

Because `default.htm` is not a Tango file, you must update its

`seachguest.taf` hot link manually.

L E S S O N G - 4

Use the USERS table in the Tango Tutorial data source you created in Tutorial C.



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for the login model. However, it should now go in the InvalidLoginMsg action.

14 Close the window.

The No Results Attribute icon disappears for the RecordList action.

15 Double click the InvalidLoginMsg action.

A blank HTML editing window opens.

16 Paste in the HTML you cut from step 13 and close the window.



You now have an outline r4Đc-`9Žb>3(ti)13(r4lon)-9(oumode13(in')sa) 13(in1(w gic-

25 Log in with the following user ID and password:

User ID: mfrederick

Password: mfrederick

The plain welcome message appears.

26 Log in with a user you know is not in the database.sPage ppu

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LESSON H 3 - 1

Storing and Tracking User Information

Purpose

To keep track of a user after a successful login.

Context

In many Tango applications you create, you may need to keep track of information associated with a particular user's *session* on your Web site and have it available to use in many dif

Additional Exercise

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What's Next

Concluding Remarks

Now that you have completed the Tango Enterprise tutorials, you

