10 Steps to Mastering

The Art of Seaside

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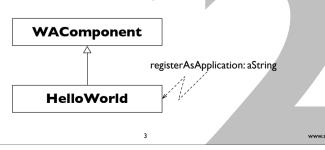
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Components

- Components are the *Views* (and *Controllers*) of a Seaside application.
- Components keep their state (model and state of user-interface) in instance-variables.



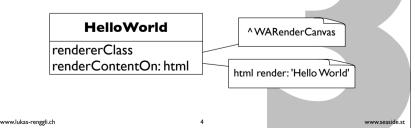
Different by Design

- We share as much state as possible.
- We don't use clean, carefully chosen, or meaningful URLs.
- We don't use templates to separate the model from the presentation.

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Rendering

- Override the *template-method* #render-ContentOn: to generate the view.
- Rendering is a read-only phase.



Canvas

- The argument html passed to #render-ContentOn: is an instance of a renderingcanvas.
- Render any object: html render: 'Hello World'
- Render a line-break: html break

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Callbacks

- I. Ask the canvas for an anchor: html anchor
- 2. Define the callback action:

html anchor

callback: [self inform: 'Got it']

3. Render the contents of the anchor:

html anchor

callback: [self inform: 'Got it'];

with: 'Get it'

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Brushes

- I. Ask the canvas for a brush: html div
- 2. Configure the brush: html div class: 'beautiful'
- 3. Render the contents of the brush: html div

class: 'beautiful';
with: 'Hello World'

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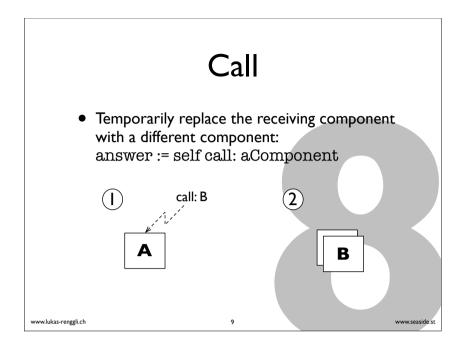
Forms

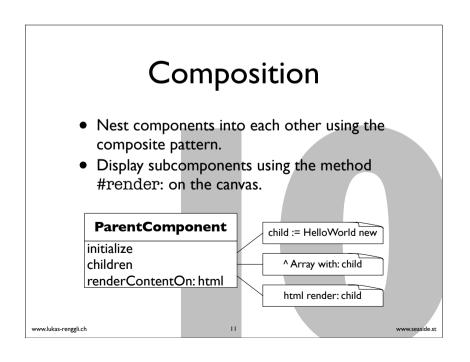
- Render a from around your form elements: html form: [...]
- Put the form elements inside the form:

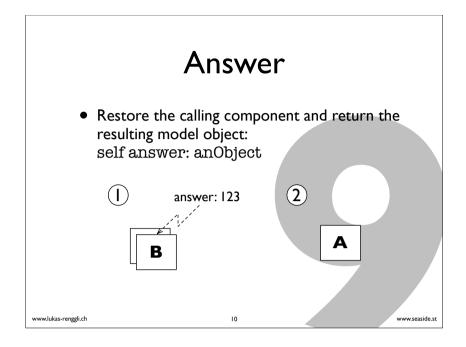
html form: [
 html textInput
 value: text;
 callback: [:value | text := value].
 html submitButton]

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What is the Benefit?

- Did you notice, that ...
 - we talked about Web applications
 - we didn't fiddle around with URLs
 - we didn't serialized state back and forth
 - we implemented a complex workflow
 - we separated design and logic

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