convertigo

Back End
Basic training

Low Code Studio

How to use this tutorial ?

Welcome to your first journey
with Convertigo Low Code Studio.
Let’s explore its many features.

Concepts & Definitions

Convertigo uses many concepts
you may not be familiar with.
Find answers with this icon.

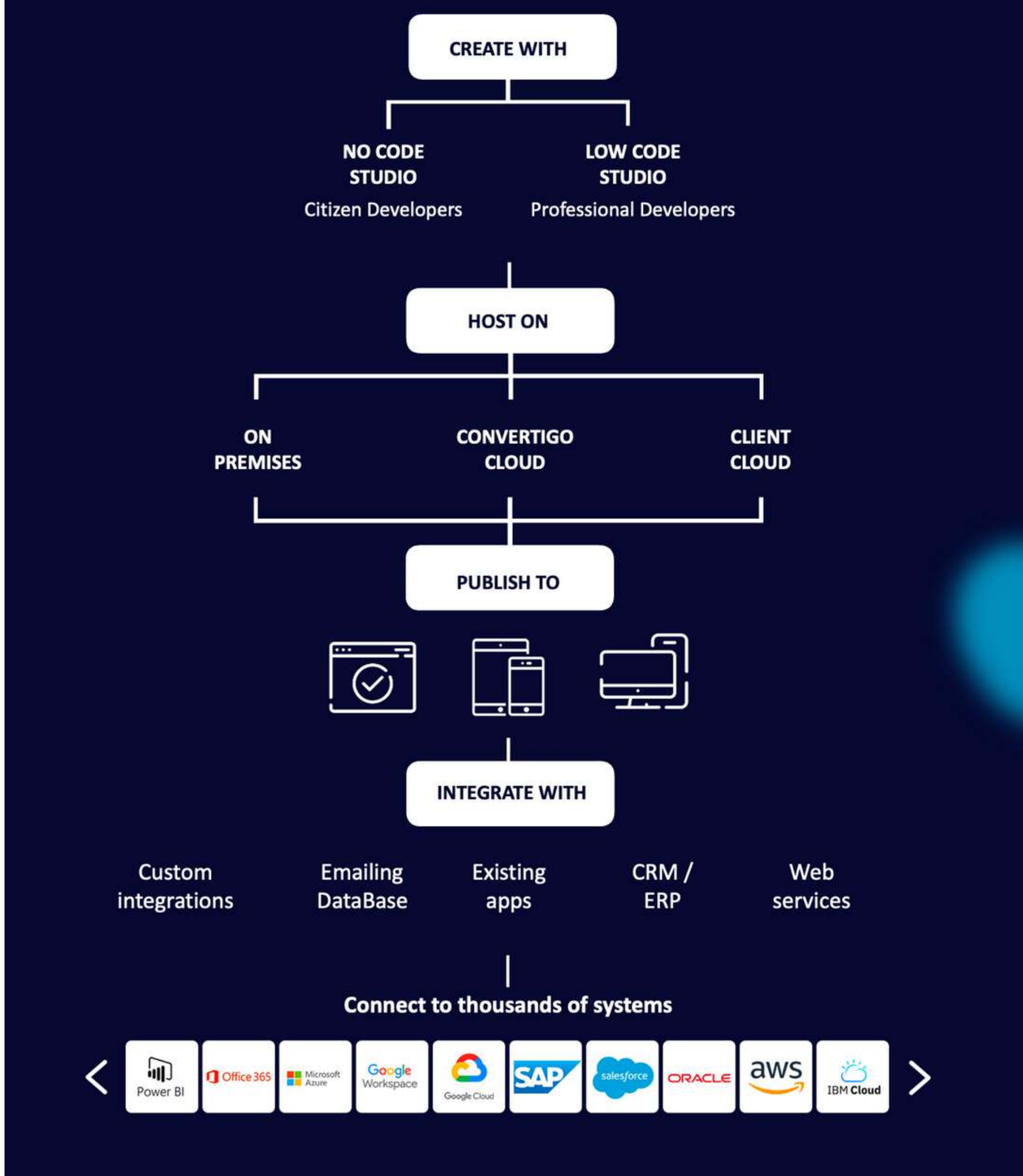
Practice time

You prefer to skip the concepts
and start by practice.
Go straight to this icon.

convertigo

What is Convertigo Low code Platform ?

- Full Stack
- Low Code
- Open Source
- Application Development Platform



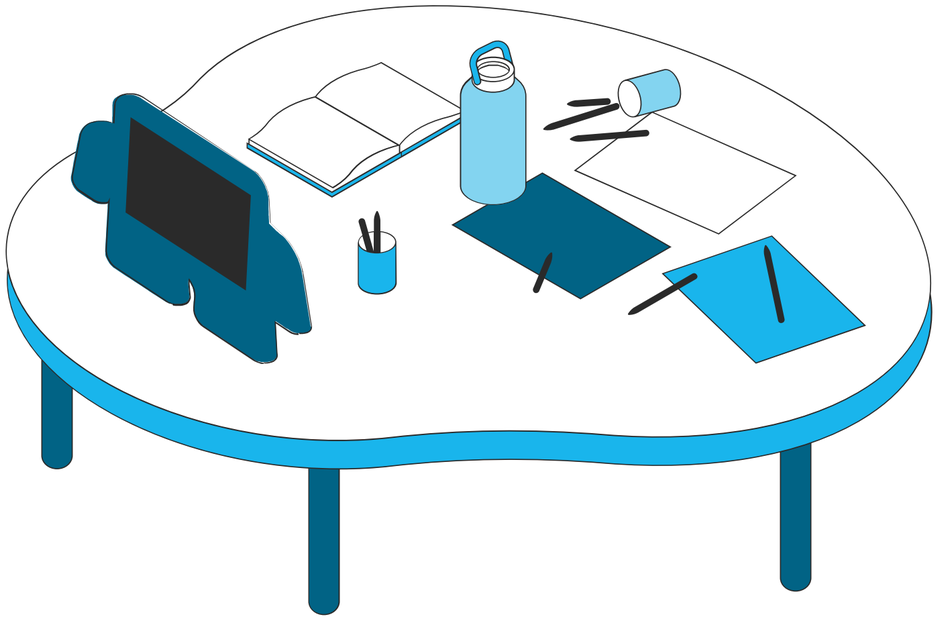
What can you do with Convertigo Low code Studio ?

- Connect to back end systems with **Connectors**
- Exchange data with the backend using **Transactions**
- Define backend flows and business logic with **Sequences**
- Create web and mobile user interfaces with **Pages** and **UI Components**
- Create **iOS, Android, Progressive Web Apps** and **Web applications** from the same project
- Define and execute **Test cases**
- Share your projects with **Git versioning**

Table of Contents

1 – Introduction

Overview of the studio.

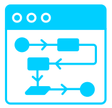


1.1 Technical knowledge

The following concepts are necessary for mastering the studio.

WEB TECHNOLOGIES

- XML and XPath
- JavaScript & JSON
- HTTP requests
- REST API



ALGORITHMS

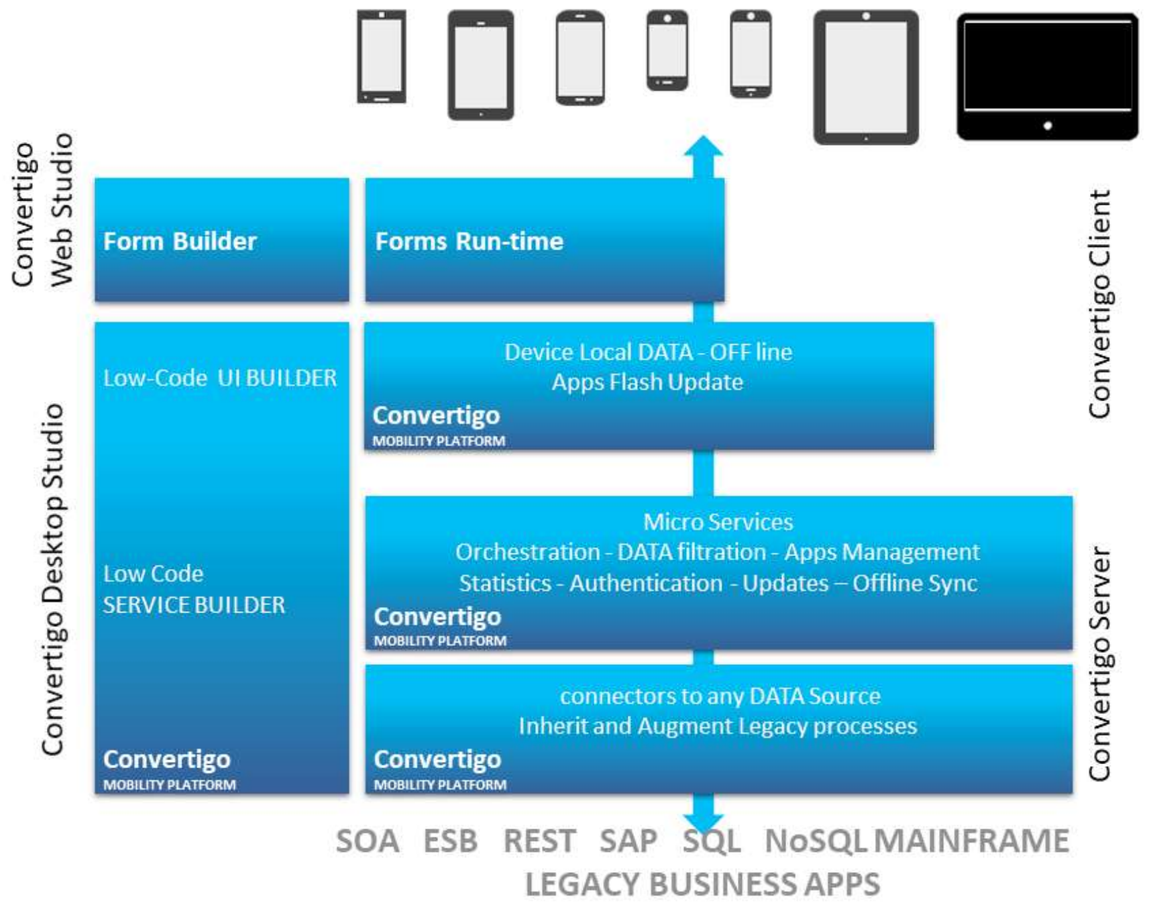
- Pseudocode basics
- Loops, Conditional statements...

DATABASES

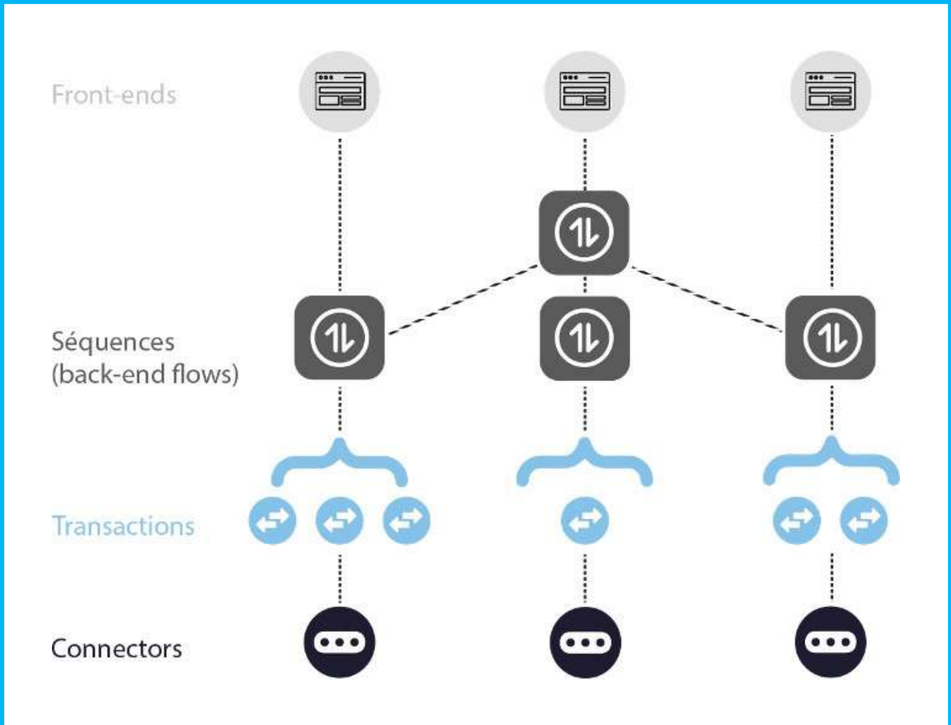
- SQL basics
- NoSQL basics

1.2 Global architecture

- Full Stack Low Code Platform
- Built on Docker Container Micro service Architecture
- Based on Open Standard technologies
  - (Eclipse, Node, Cordova, Angular, Java, Docker, Kubernetes, CouchDB, …)
- Out of the box Connectors to Enterprise Data
- 100% Offline Data sync technology
- Interface with AI & ChatBots
- Includes 100% Web Studio for Form Builder



1.3 Convertigo Server

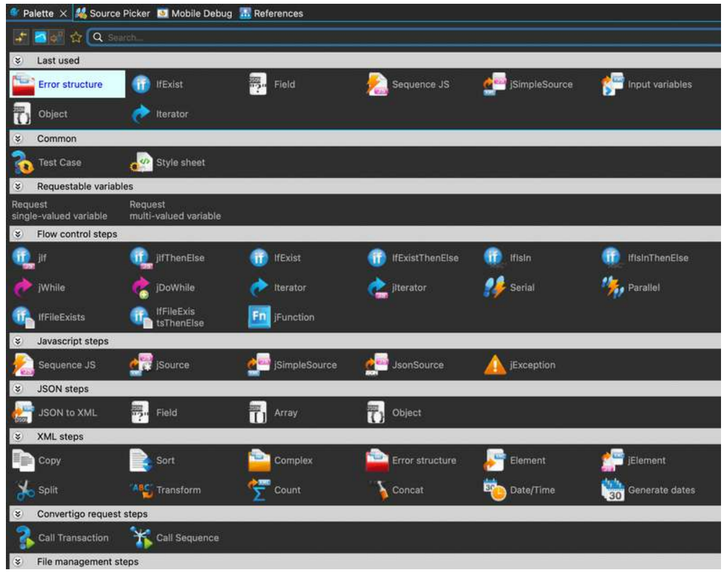


- Runs the **back-end** of the application
- Can be used to **deploy** as many apps as wanted
- Handles data in a **NoSQL database**
- Provides **connectors** to many **data providers**
  (SQL, Web services,
  Legacy apps running on mainframes…)
- Runs in **Docker container platforms**
  as a **Docker Image**
  (Cloud providers, Kubernetes on premises…)

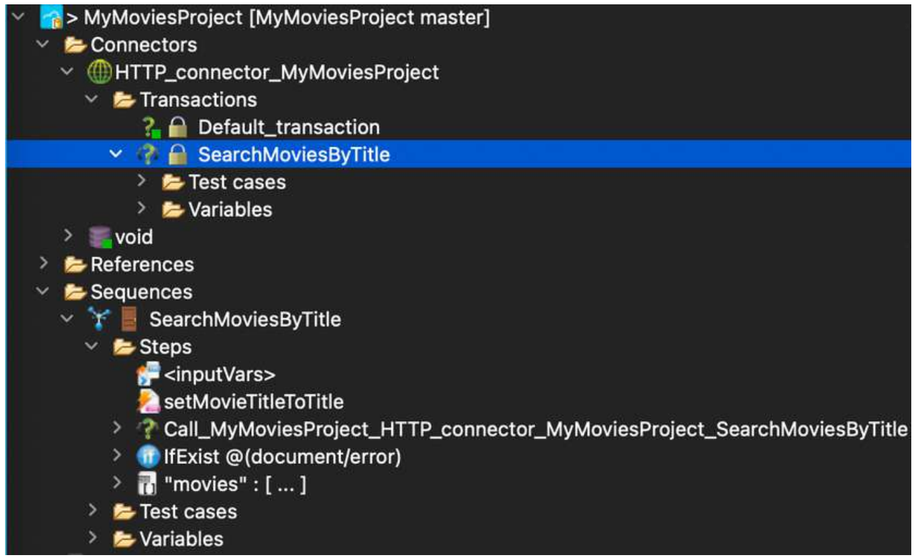
1.4 Objects in Convertigo

In Convertigo, **Objects** refer to **structured components** that **encapsulate data, functions, and properties**.

Objects are used to r**epresent and manipulate various elements** in Convertigo projects.
The objects are available in the **Palette view**.



A Convertigo project is **organized in a treeview**.
where you **drop objects dragged from the palette**.



1.5 Back-end Objects

In a Convertigo project, **back-end objects** handle the **back end processing**.

There are **3 main back-end objects** : **Connector, Transaction, and Sequence**.

Sequences interact with Connectors and Transactions
to read and write data to Databases, WebServices or Third party applications.

Data Source

Connector

Connects
to back end systems

Transaction

Exchanges data
with the backend

Sequence

Defines backend flows
and business logic

1.6 Studio Interface

The studio interface is divided in **5 main panels**. Each one contains **several views**.

PROJECTS PANEL

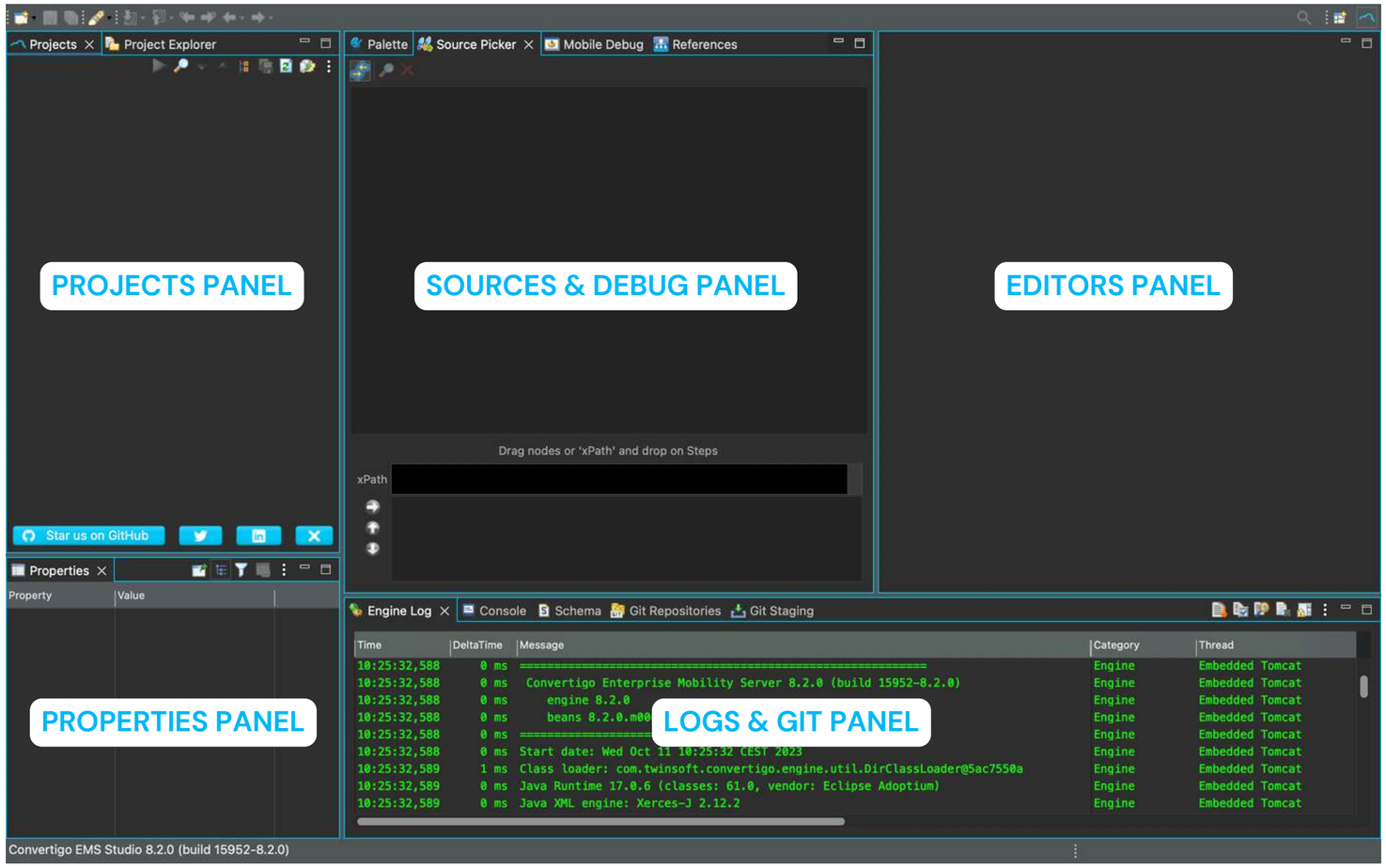
- PROJECTS
- PROJECT EXPLORER

SOURCES & DEBUG PANEL

- PALETTE
- SOURCE PICKER
- REFERENCES
- MOBILE DEBUG

PROPERTIES PANEL

- PROPERTIES



EDITORS PANEL

- VISUAL APP VIEWER
- CODE EDITORS
- CONNECTORS & SEQUENCES RESPONSES

LOGS & GIT PANEL

- ENGINE LOG
- CONSOLE
- SCHEMA
- GIT STAGING
- GIT REPOSITORIES

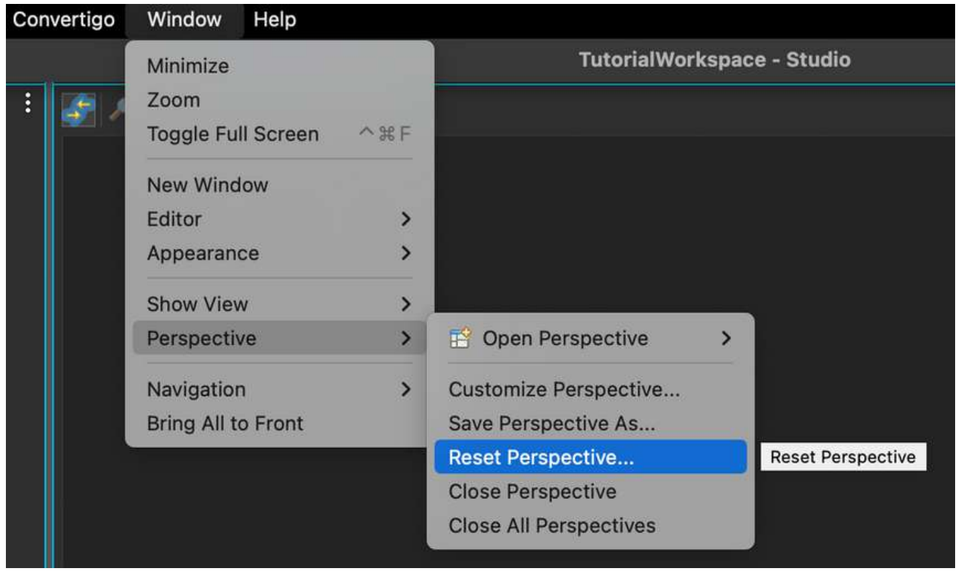
1.6 Studio Interface

The way views are organized is called a **perspective**.

Each view can be moved in other panels.

You can return to the original presentation or perspective

by clicking on **Window**, then selecting **Perspective>**, then selecting **Reset Perspective**.



1.7 Panels & Views

Projects Panel

PROJECTS

Displays the **projects in current workspace** and the **objects that compose them.**

PROJECT EXPLORER

Displays the projects **as files representing project assets, projects definitions as yaml** (for advanced users only)

Properties Panel

PROPERTIES

Displays the **properties of the object** selected in Projects view.

1.7 Panels & Views

Sources & Debug Panel

PALETTE

Displays all Convertigo **backend and frontend objects**.

SOURCE PICKER

Displays the **data sources for data binding** of the selected sequence step.

MOBILE DEBUG

Displays the **debugger for the front end** part.

REFERENCES

Displays **inside and outside project references** of the object selected in the Projects view.

1.7 Panels & Views

Logs & Git Panel

ENGINE LOG

Displays **Convertigo engine execution traces**.

SCHEMA

Displays the **XSD schema** used and/or generated by the project (input and output).

CONSOLE

Displays the **engine execution traces as text**.

1.7 Panels & Views

Logs & Git Panel

GIT REPOSITORIES

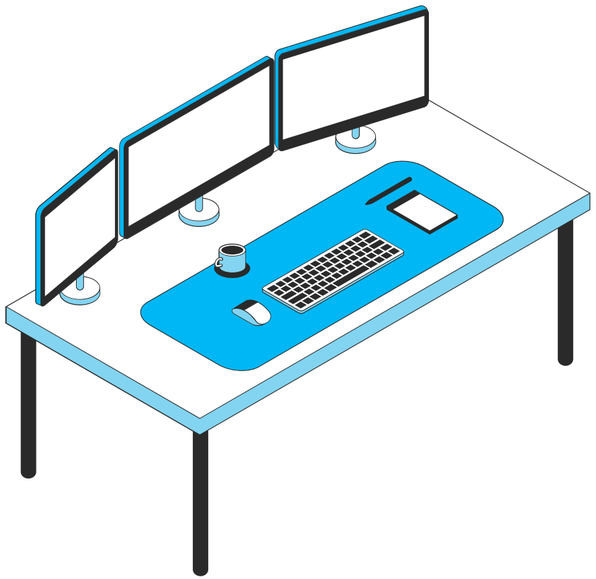
Displays the Git Repositories of the projects in your workspace.

GIT STAGING

Displays the files modified since the last commit and Git management features.

2 – Getting started

How to install and configure the studio.



2.1 Minimum system requirements

The following minimum system requirements are necessary for installing the studio.

WINDOWS

- Windows 10
- Windows 11

LINUX

- Ubuntu
  - version 20.04 (LTS)
  - version 22.04 (LTS)
- Debian version 11.0

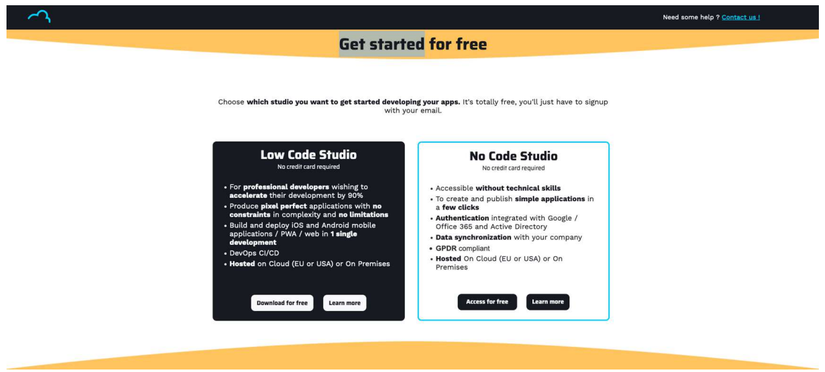
MAC OS

- Mac OS X
  - 10.5 (Leopard)
  - or greater
- Mac ARM

2.2 Installation

Go to the **Get started page** on **https://www.convertigo.com/get-started-page**.

Download the Low Code Studio package file for your operating system (Windows, Linux or Mac OS).



Open the package file and install the studio in a destination directory where you have the rights to.

The installation package contains

- the Eclipse-based Convertigo Studio
- the embedded Convertigo Server with an Apache Tomcat application server

2.3 Workspace & Convertigo archives file

On first launch, you need to create a workspace for your projects.

A workspace is a directory where are saved

- Studio **configurations**
- Convertigo **projects**
- **Execution logs**

Example : A workspace with a Convertigo project and a .car file

The workspace is **located outside** of the installation directory
to **save your data**
if you need to **uninstall** or **re-install** the studio.

In Convertigo, the **import/export format** is **.car** (**Convertigo archives**) or **.zip**.
The .car is a zip file that contains all your project.

2.4 Configuration

After installation, the Studio needs to be configured on first launch.

CONFIGURATION PROCESS

Step 1 Select a directory as workspace

Step 2 Accept License

Step 3 Complete the workspace creation

Step 4 Configure proxy settings (Optional)

Step 5 Register with Convertigo Cloud Trial

Step 6 Welcome to Convertigo Low Code Studio

2.4 Configuration

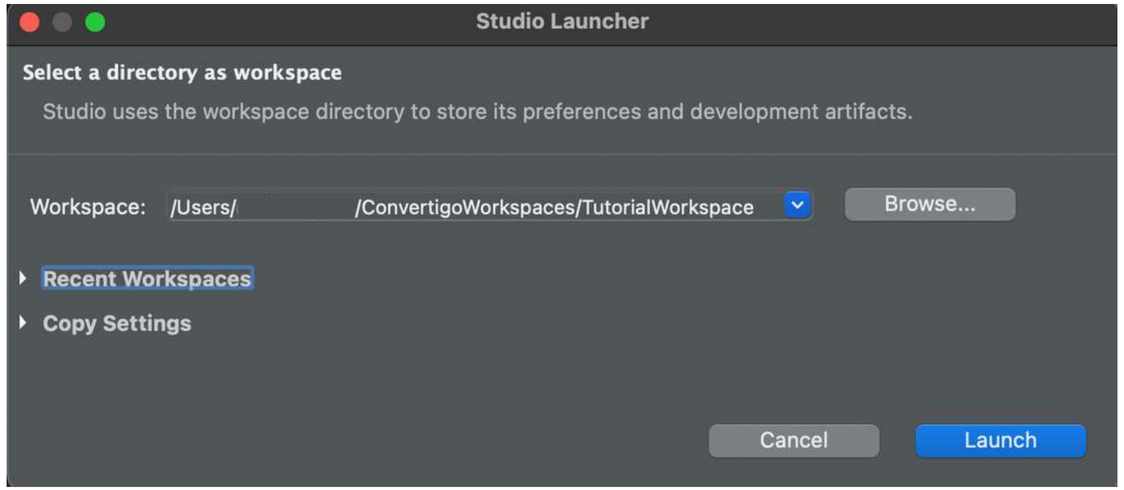
Step 1 – Select a directory as workspace

This is the first time we are going to launch the studio.
Let's start by creating a **workspace** for your projects.

Launch the studio
and **select a folder**
where your **workspace will be created**.

You can

- select an **existing** folder or **create** one.
- create **as many workspaces** as you want
- **wherever you want** on your computer.

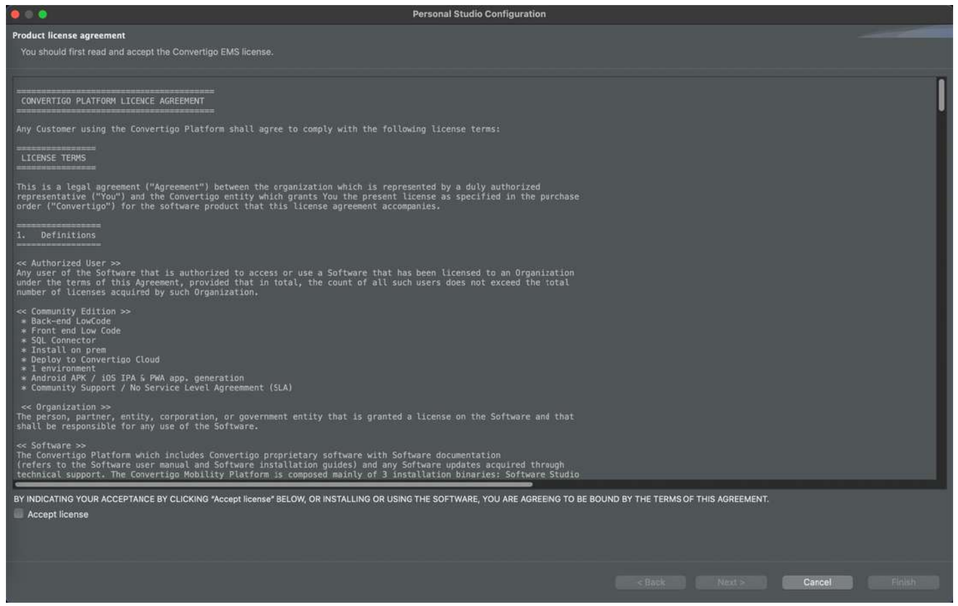


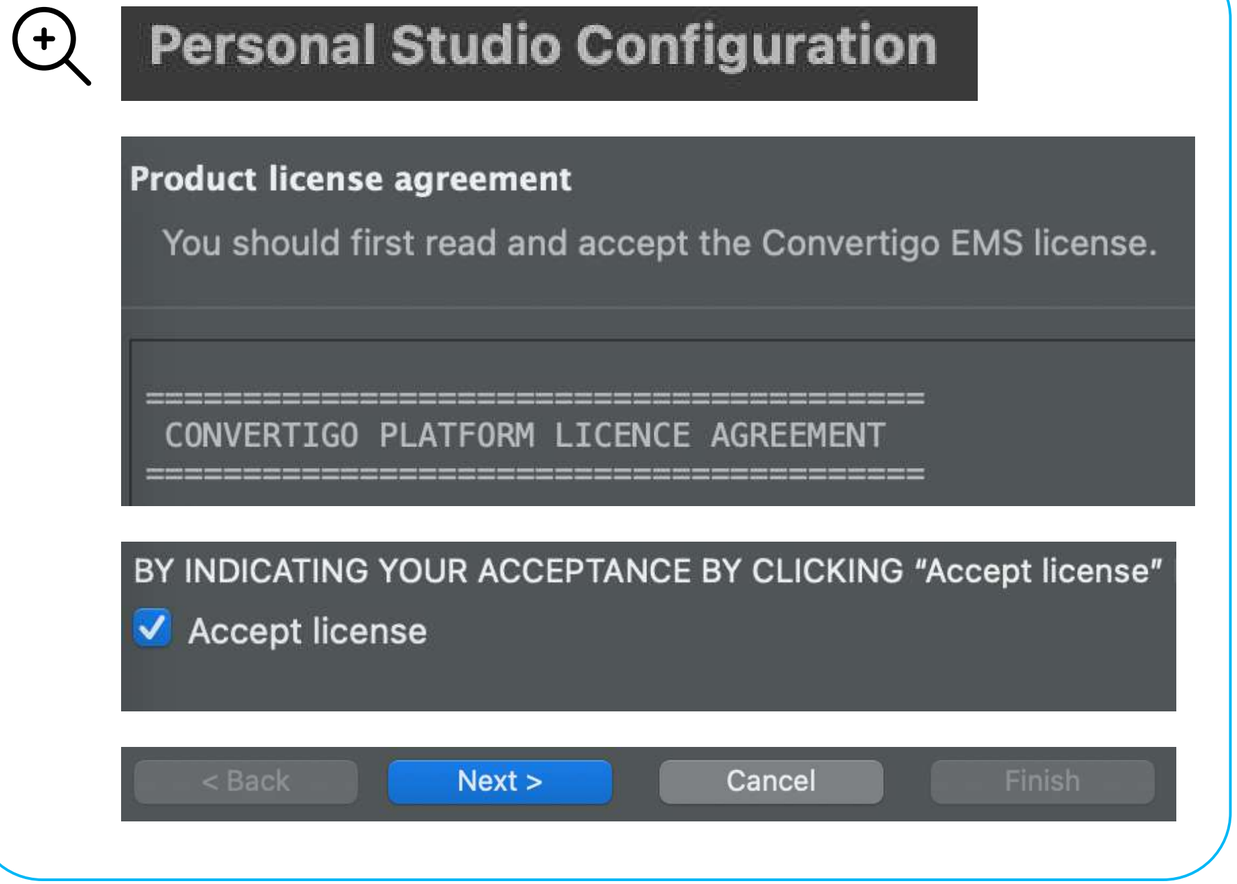
Good practice: create your workspace in your user folder on the same level as the Desktop and the Download folder – BUT NOT INSIDE THEM.

2.4 Configuration

Step 2 – Accept License

In the window **Personal studio Configuration**, **Accept License** and click on **Next >.**

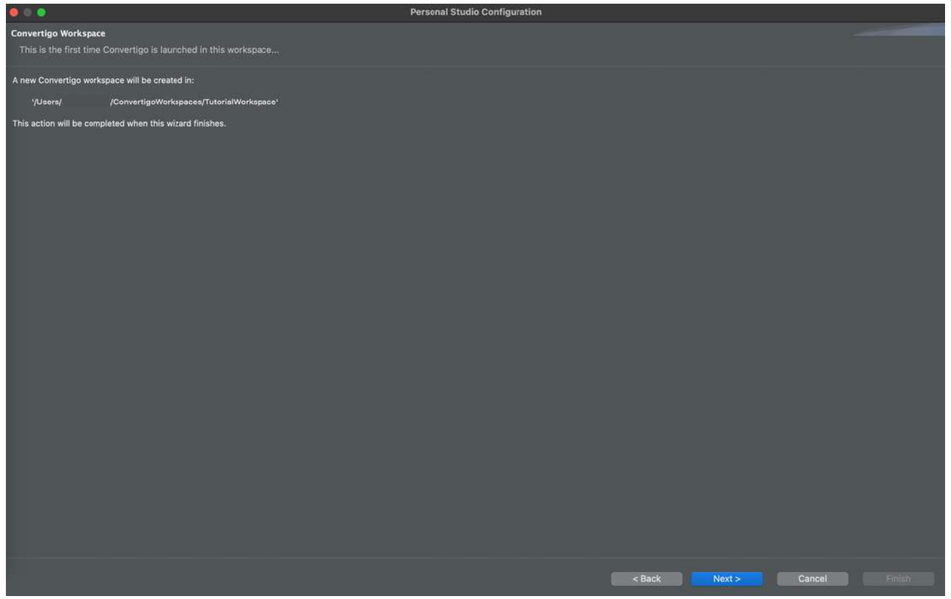


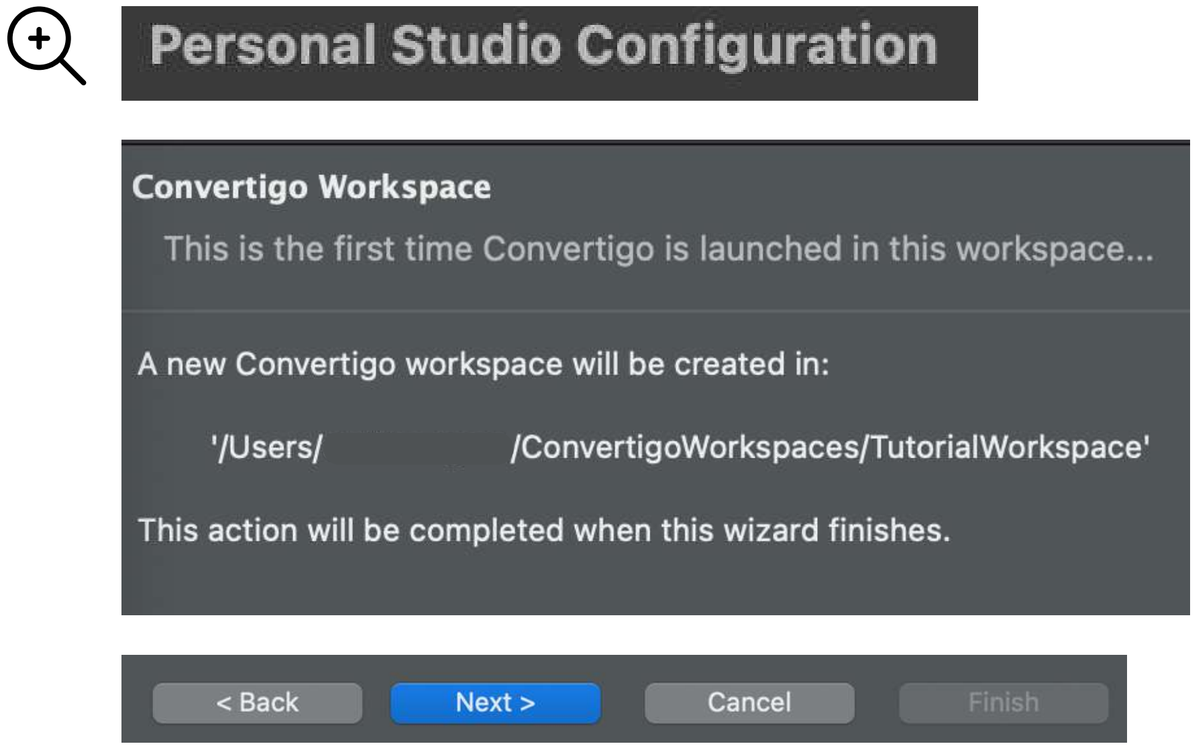


2.4 Configuration

Step 3 – Complete the workspace creation

To complete the creation of your workspace, click on **Next >**

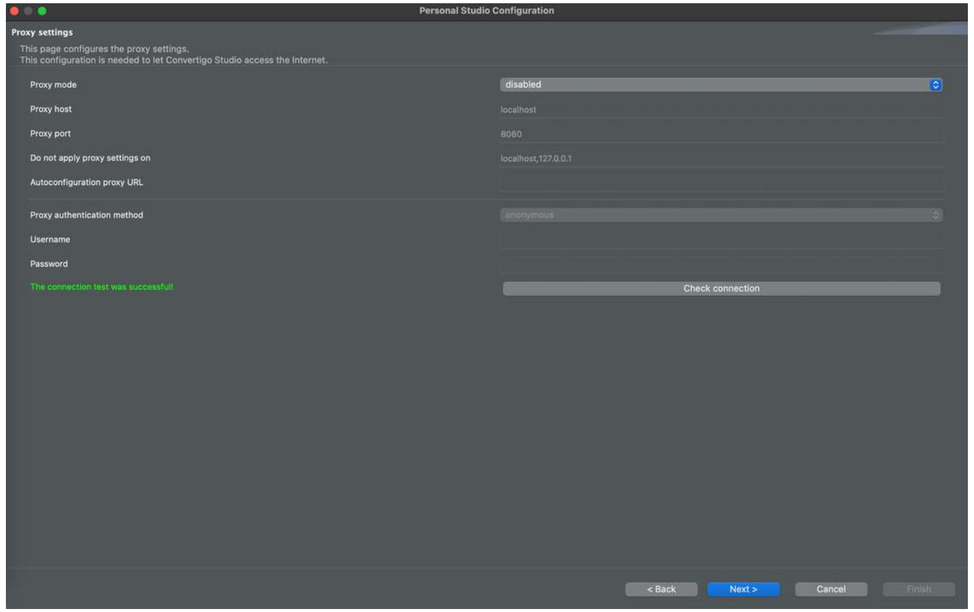


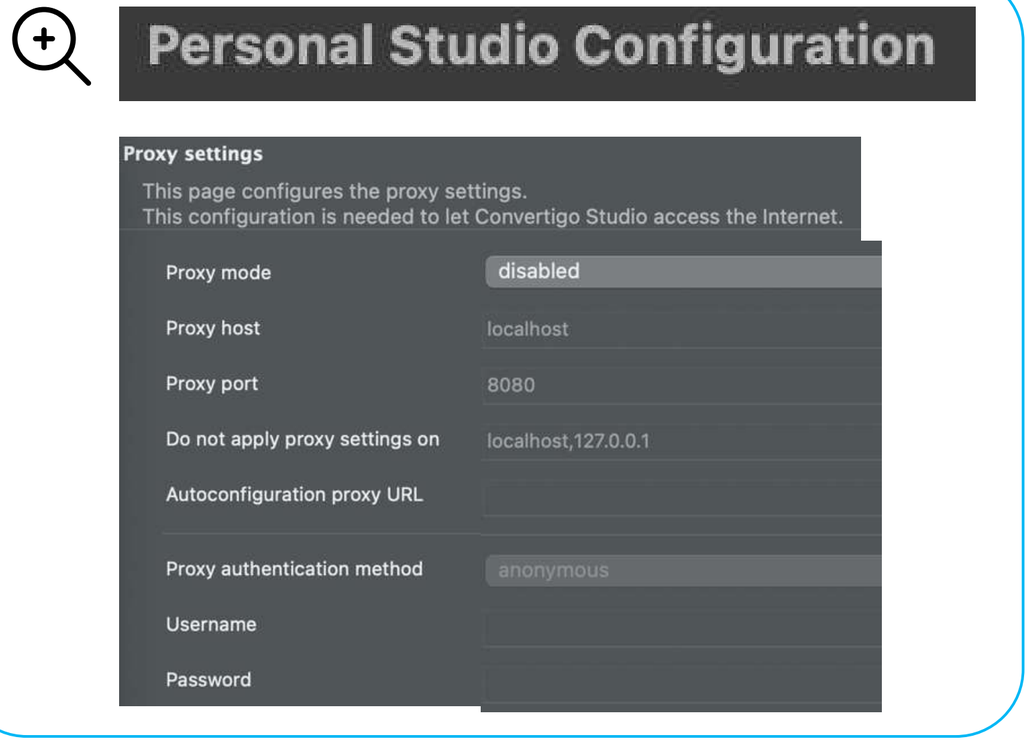


2.4 Configuration

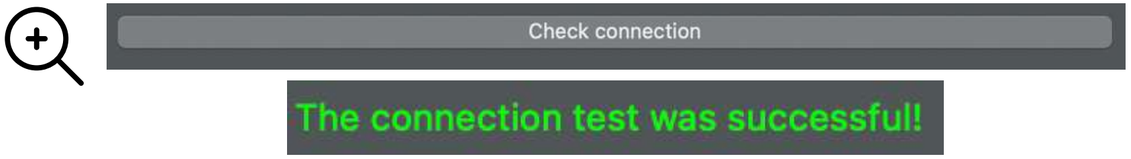
Step 4 – Configure proxy settings

Optional : You can **configure proxy settings** for Convertigo Studio to access the Internet





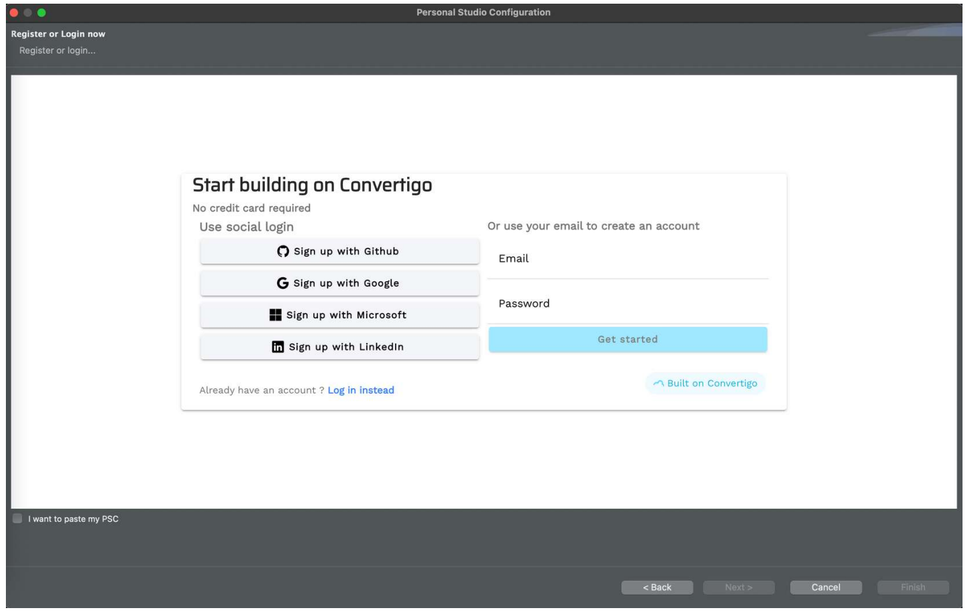
To check the connection, click on **Check connection**

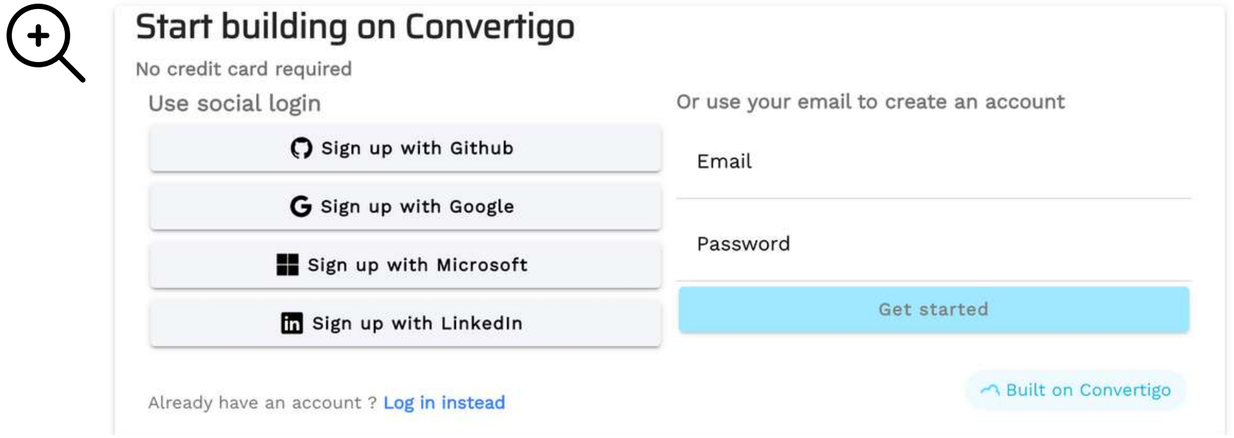


2.4 Configuration

Step 5 – Register with Convertigo Cloud Trial

Complete your registration with **Convertigo Cloud Trial**
by entering your **email** and a **password**, or using a **Credential provider**.
It will create your **account** on **Convertigo Cloud Trial**.





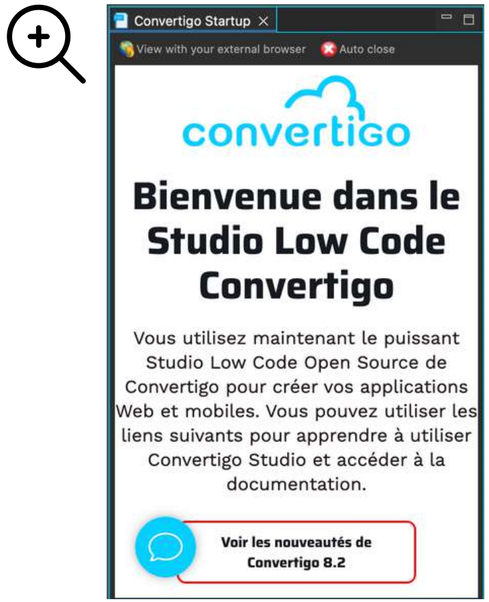
If you **create other workspaces**,
you will just need to **log in to this account**.

2.4 Configuration

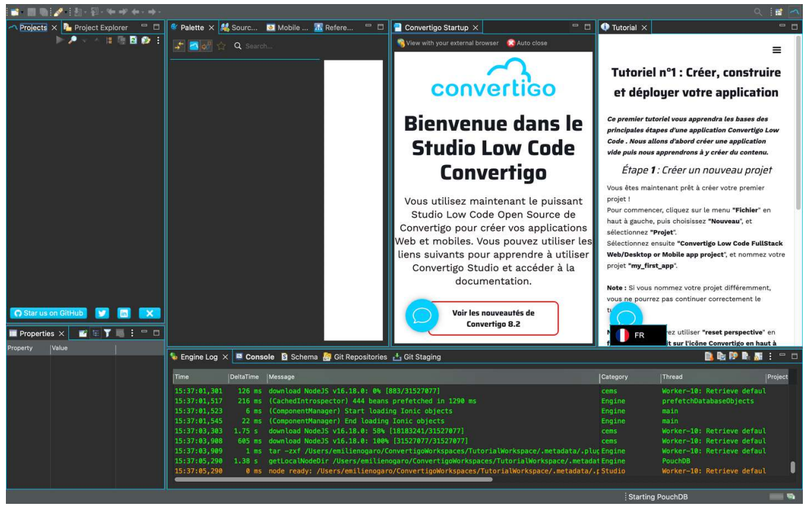
Step 6 – Welcome to Convertigo Low Code Studio

On first lauch, you will find 2 additionnal views :

The **Convertigo Startup view** with a link to **Convertigo's website** and the studio's **documentation**.



The **Tutorial view** featuring **exercises** to help you **getting started** with the studio.

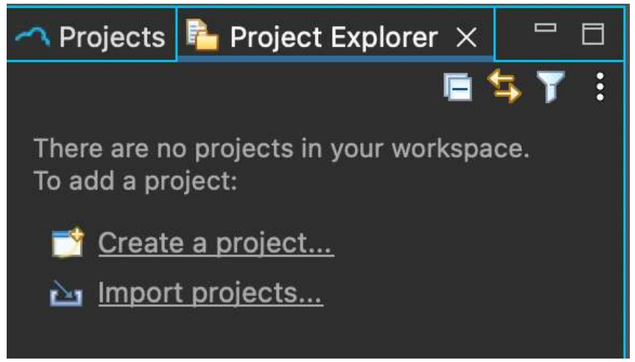


2.5 Create a project

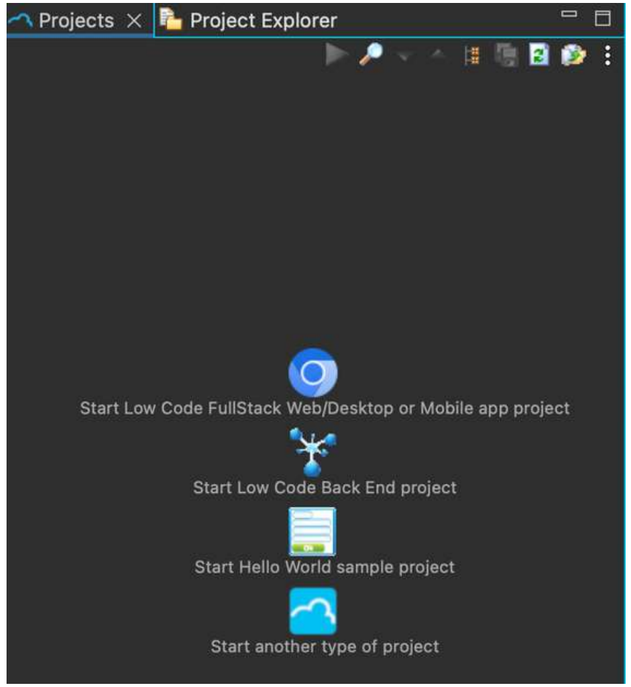
There are several ways to create a project in Convertigo.

When you create a project **for the first time** in a **new workspace**,
you can :

First option :
click on **Create a project**
in the **Project Explorer view**

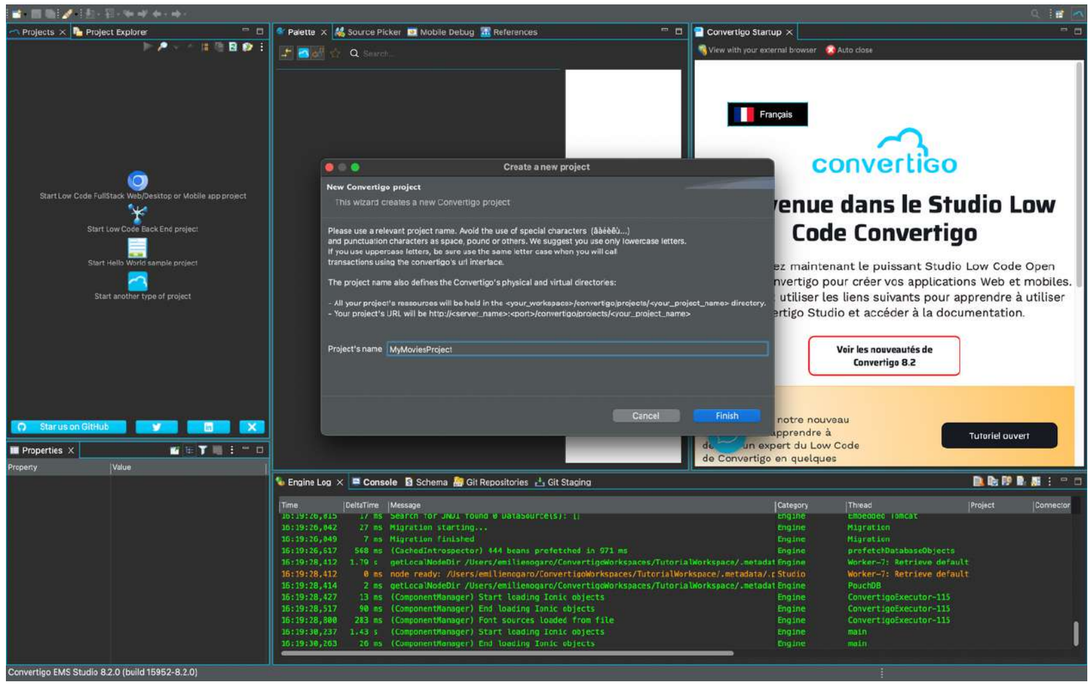


Second option :
click on
Start Low Code Fullstack Web/Desktop
or Mobile app project
in the **Project view**

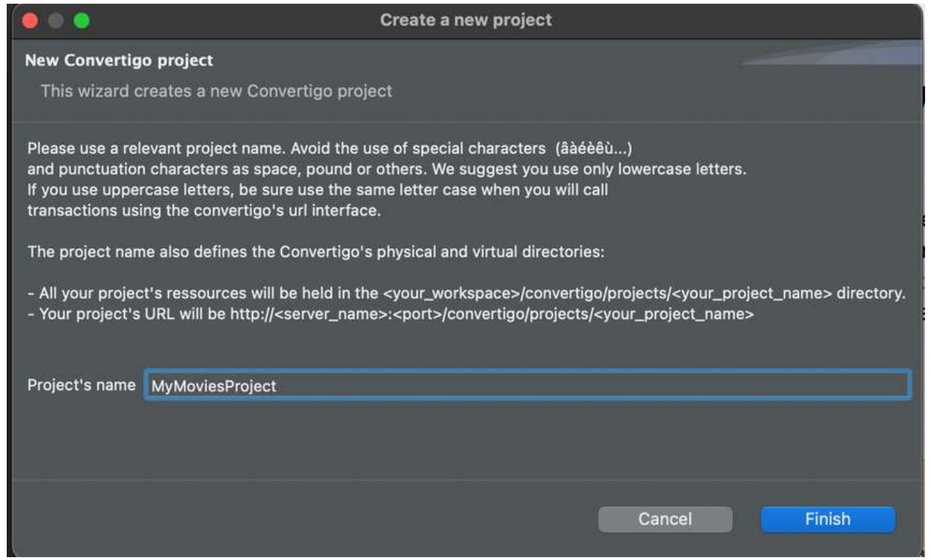


2.5 Create a project

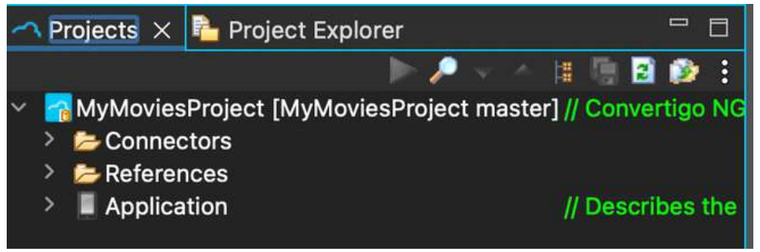
The **Create a new project windows** appears.



Enter a project name, then click on **Finish**.

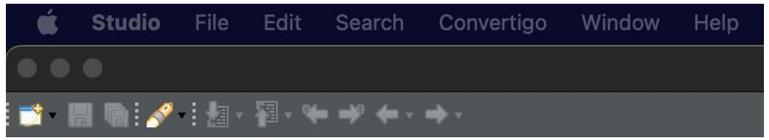


The project appears in the **Project view**.



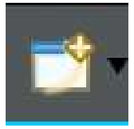
2.5 Create a project

Another way to create a project is to use the toolbar in the **Project view**.



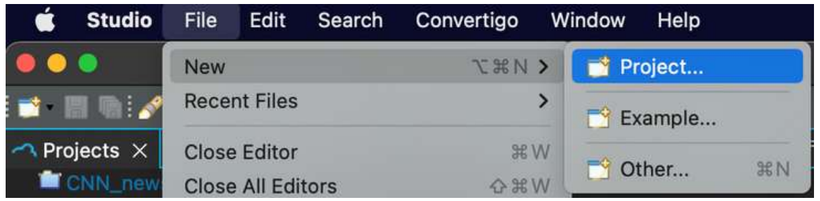
First option

Click directly on this icon.



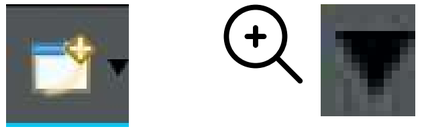
Click on **New>**

then select **Project**.



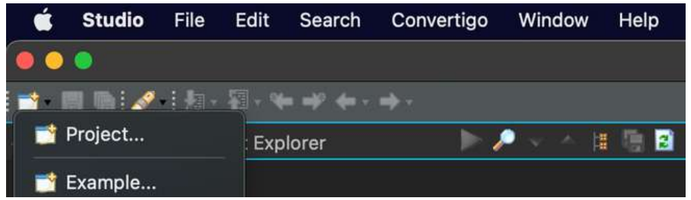
Second option

Click on the arrow on the right of this icon.



A sub menu appears.

Click on **Project** in the menu.

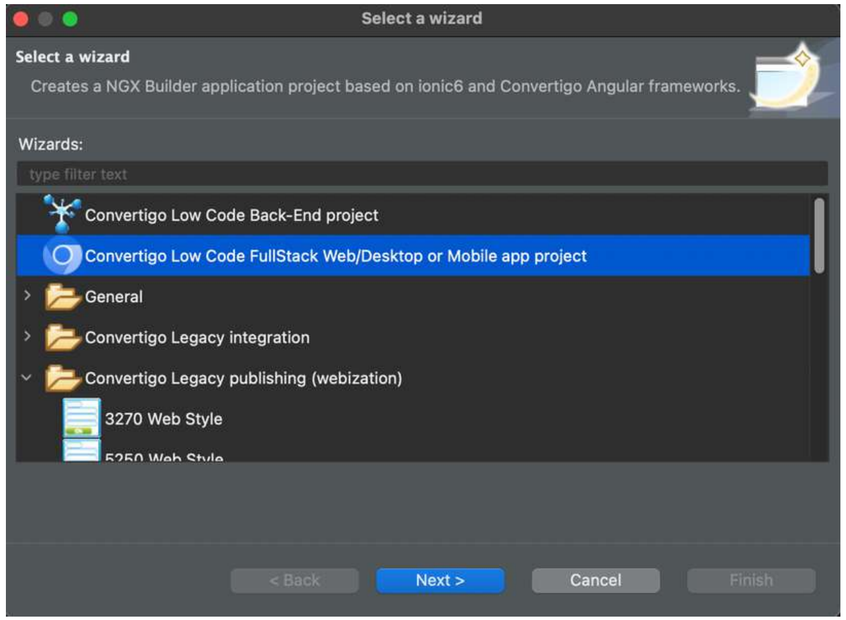


2.5 Create a project

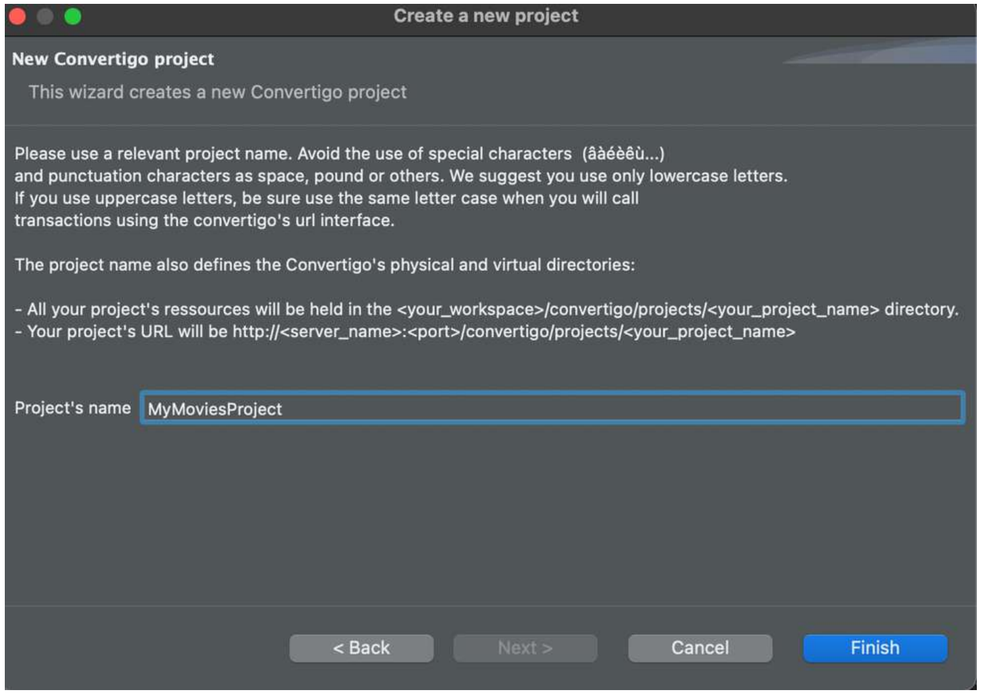
Both options open the **Select a wizard window**.

Select **Convertigo Low Code FullStack Web/Desktop or Mobile app project**

and click on **Next>**.

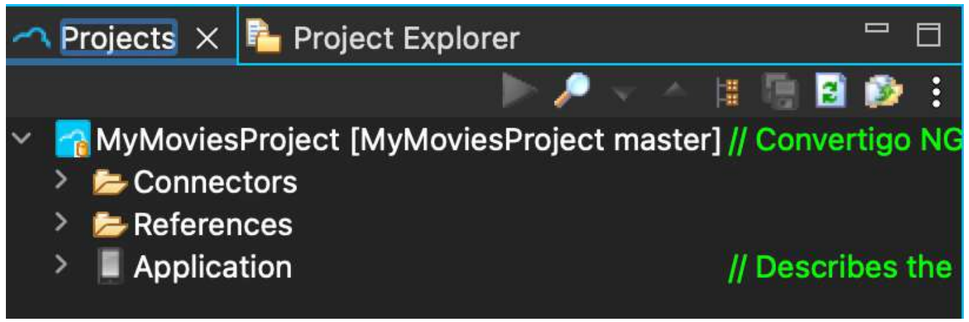


Enter a project name, then click on **Finish**.

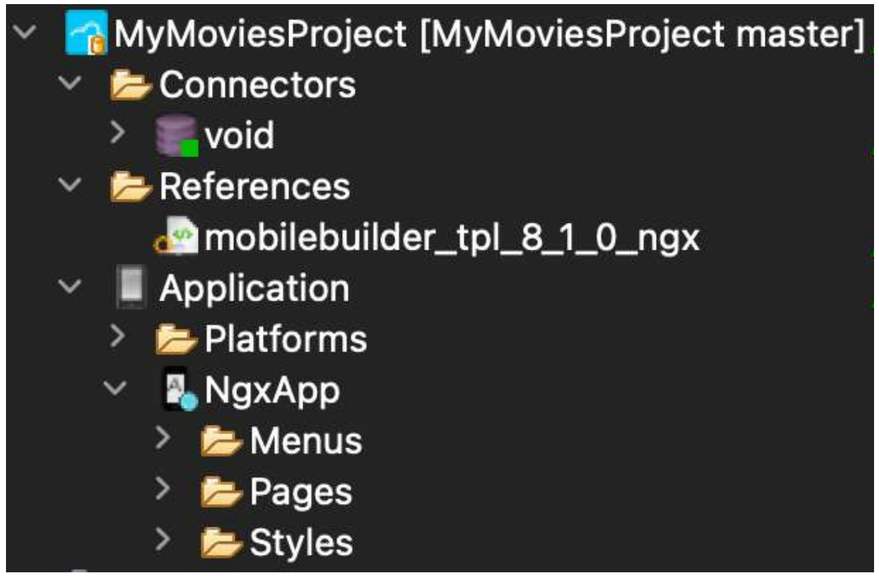


2.5 Create a project

As seen before, the project is created
and appears in the **Project view**.

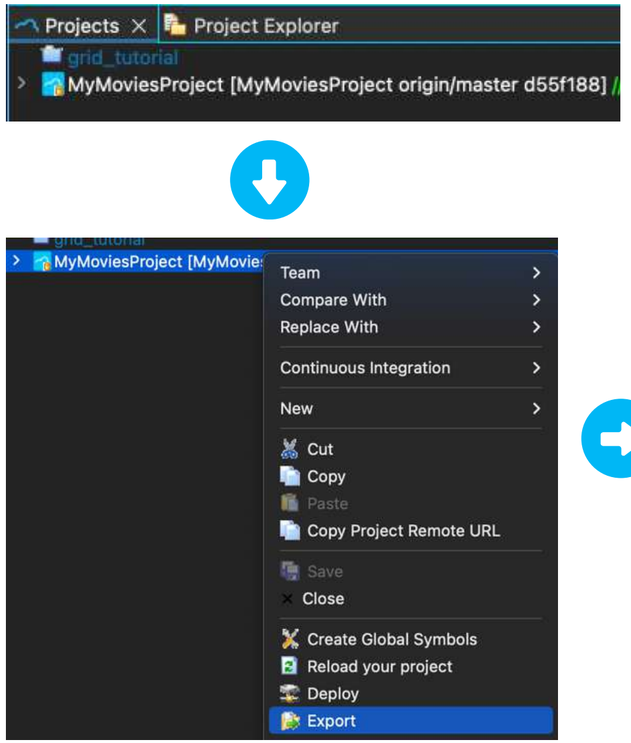


When created,
a project has always the same structure.

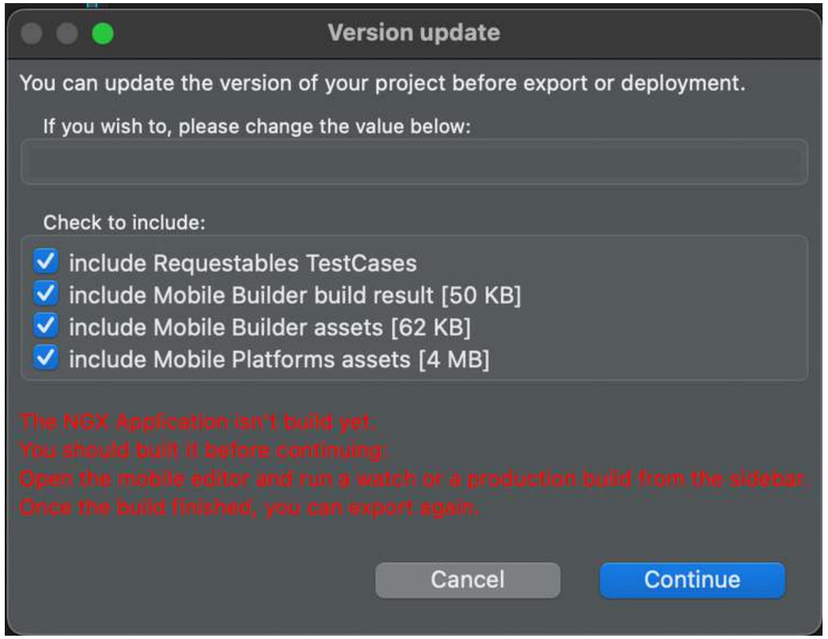


2.6 Export a project

Let's say you want to export a project:
right-click on the **name of your project** in the **Projects view**,
then click on **Export**.



The **Version update window** appears.



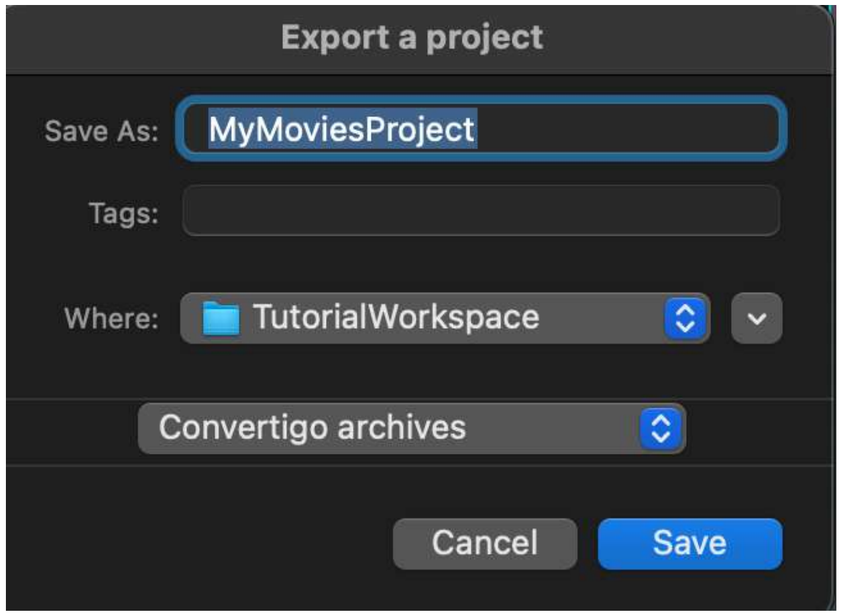
A message in red indicates that you need to run **a watch or a production build** from the **mobile editor.**

Building the project
is necessary **only for the frontend**.

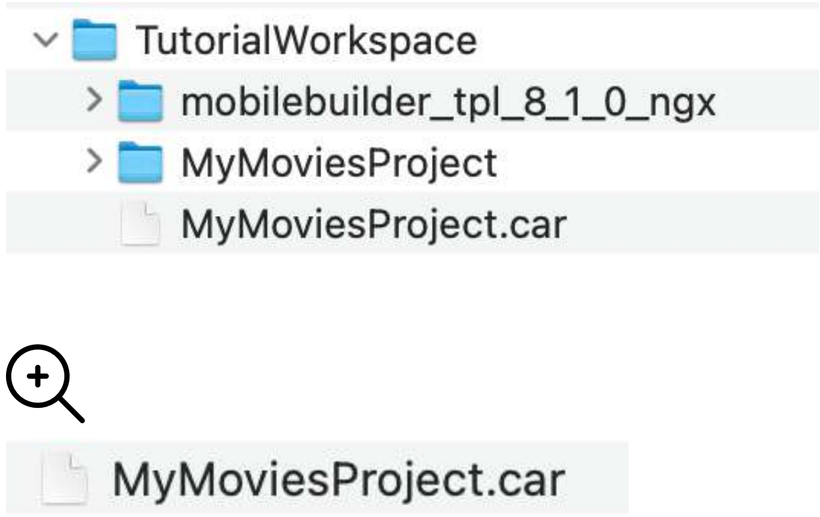
For now, we are **working on the backend**, so we can ignore this message,
and click on **Continue**.

2.6 Export a project

In the **Export a project window**,
you can change the name of the project,
and select where it is saved.

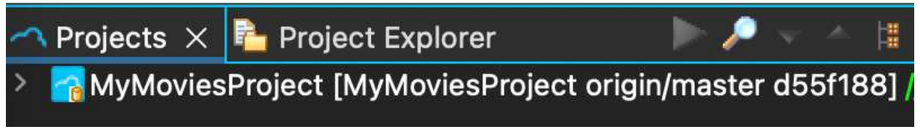


In the folder where it was saved,
the project appears as a **.car file**.

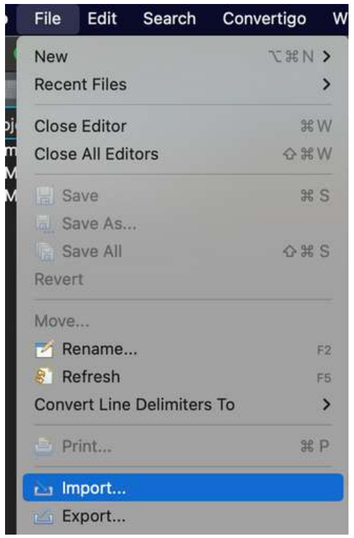


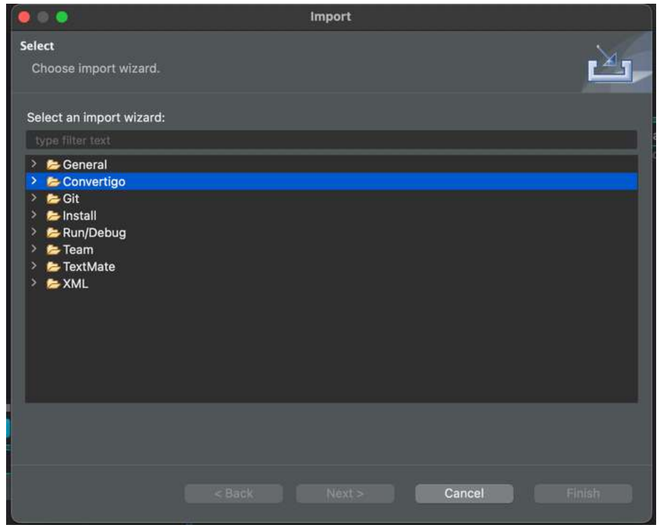
2.7 Import a project

Let’s say you want to import a project from a .car file in your workspace

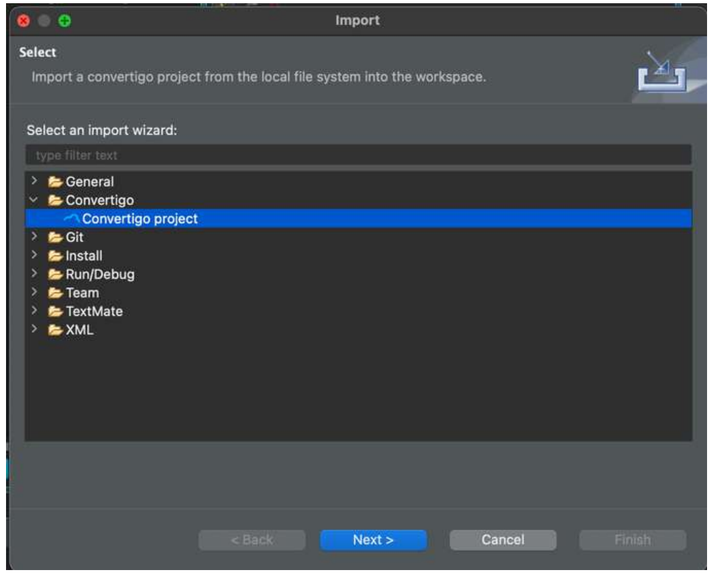


Click on **File**, then **Import** and the **Import windows appears**.



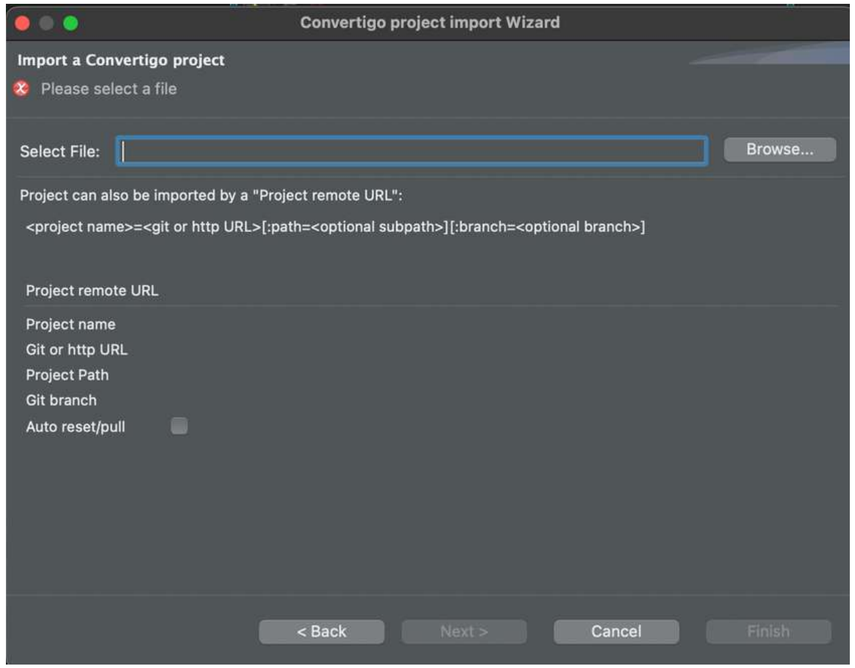


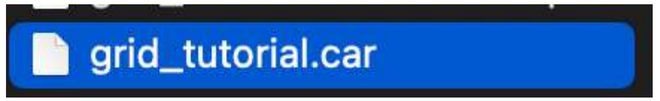
In the **Import windows**, click on **Convertigo**, select **Convertigo project**, then click on **Next>**.



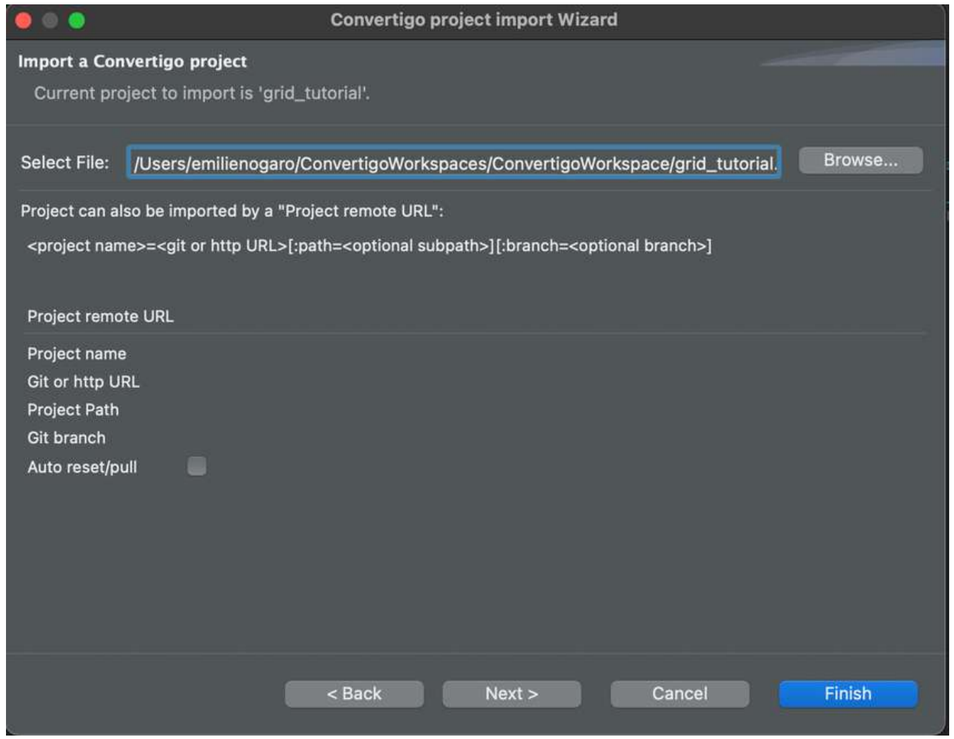
2.7 Import a project

In the **Convertigo Project Import window**,
click on **Browse** to select a file (here grid_tutorial.car)
anywhere in your computer.





Then click on **Next>**.

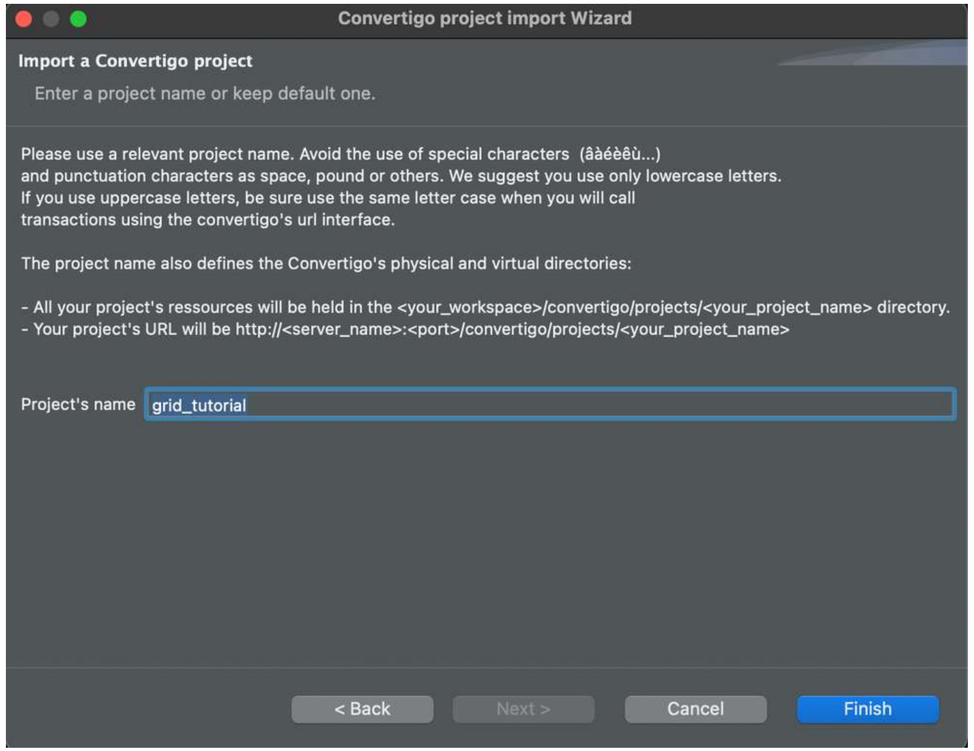


2.7 Import a project

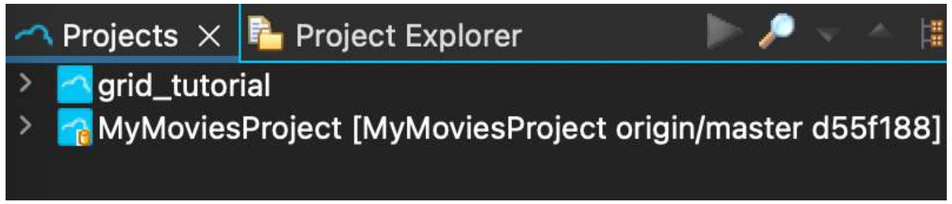
You can rename the project

or keep the .default file name (.car file name).

Then click on **Finish**.



In the **Projects view**, the project appears.



convertiGO

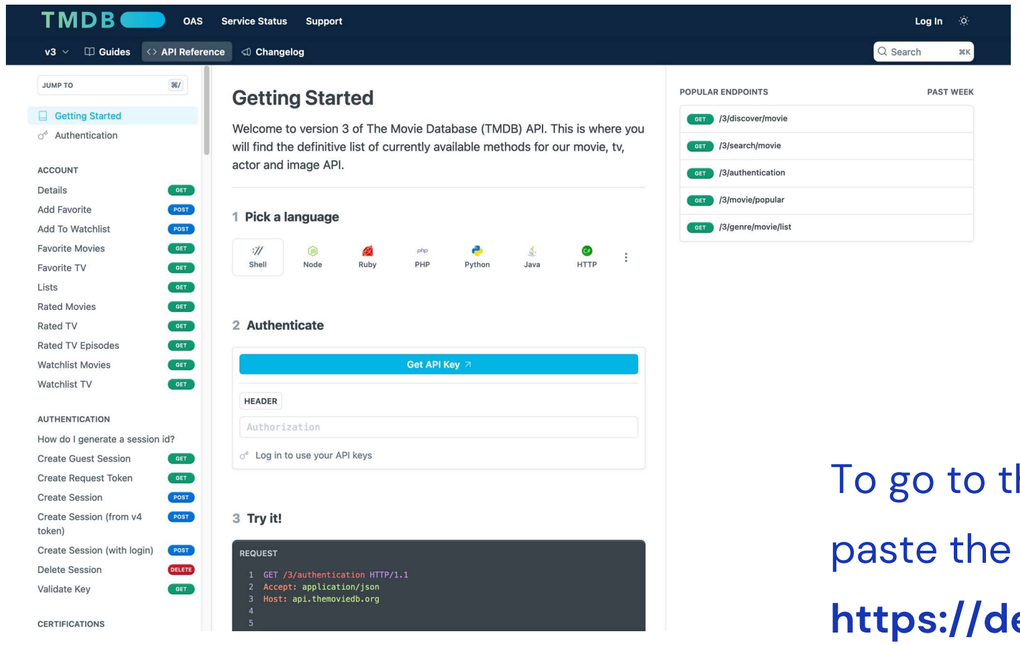
3 – Web services Connectors & Transactions

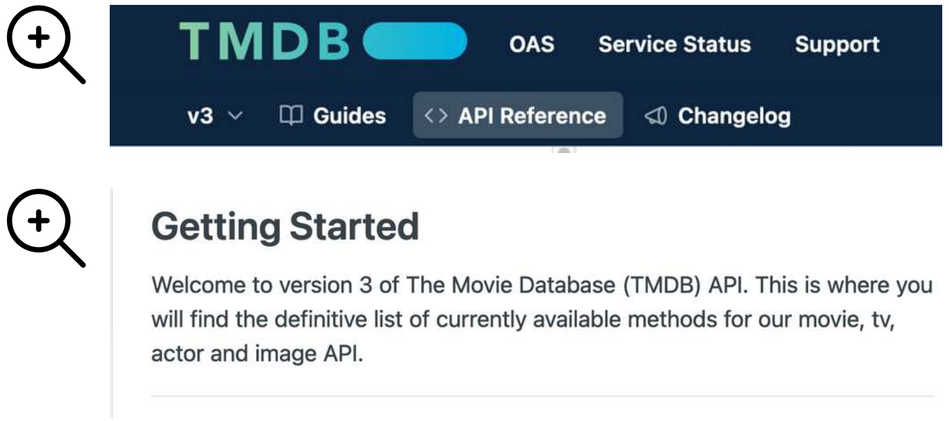
How to consume a rest API.

3.1 Presentation of the API TMDB

The Movie Database (TMDb) API provides access to a vast database of information related to movies and television shows.

It is commonly used by developers to integrate movie-related data into their applications, websites, and services





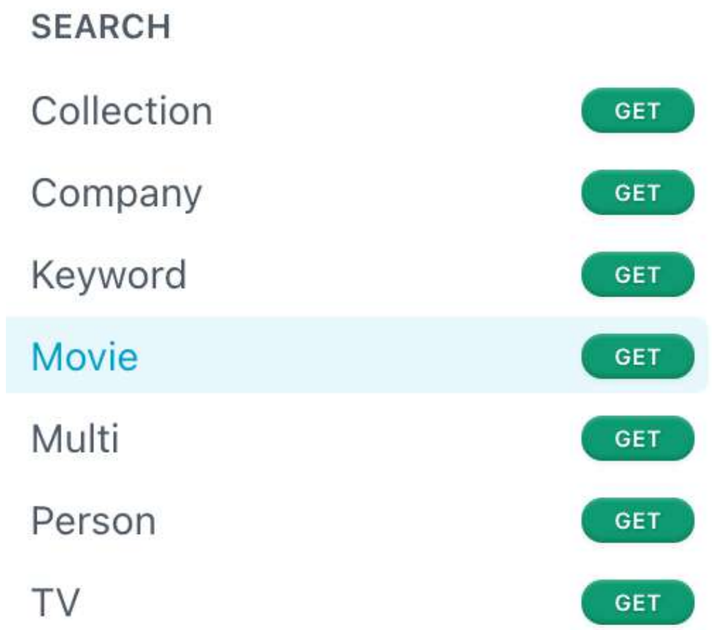
To go to the **Getting started page** of the API, paste the following link in your browser:

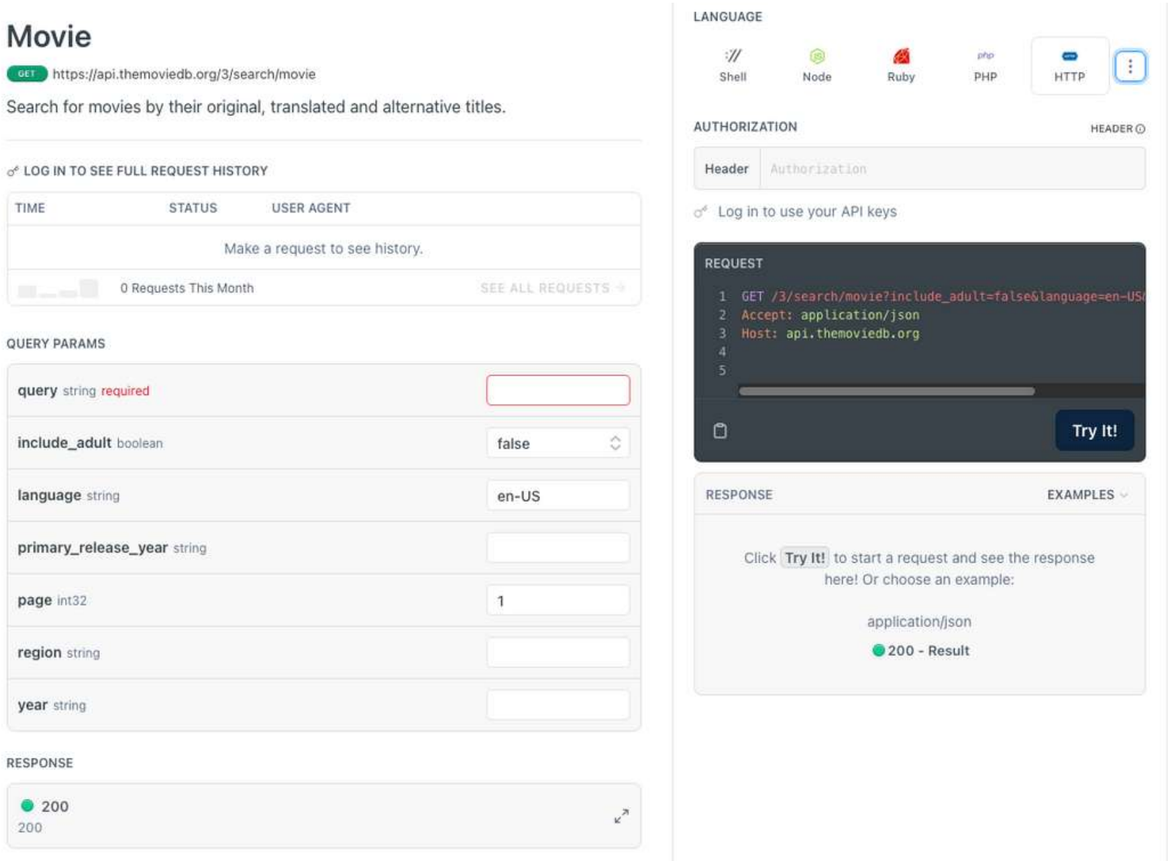
https://developer.themoviedb.org/reference/intro/getting-started

3.1 Presentation of the API TMDB

In the API TMDB documentation, a lot of different requests are available.

Let's go to the **Search Movie page** (https://developer.themoviedb.org/reference/search-movie).





3.1 Presentation of the API TMDB

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All the informations you need to write a **Search Movie HTTP REQUEST** are present on the **Search Movie page**.

GET HTTP Request url to search a movie

Movie

GET https://api.themoviedb.org/3/search/movie

Search for movies by their original, translated and alternative titles.

Expected Response code

RESPONSE

200

200

Required and Optional Query params.

QUERY PARAMS

query string required

include_adult boolean

language string

primary_release_year string

page int32

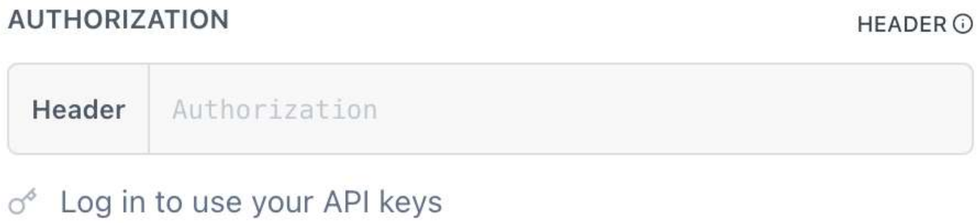
region string

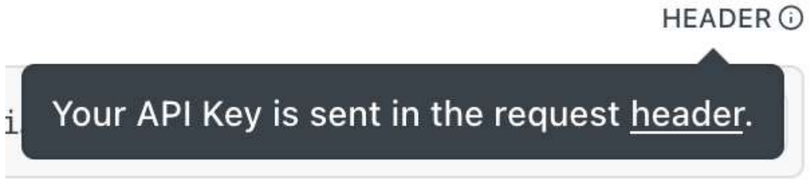
year string

3.1 Presentation of the API TMDB

To use the API TMDB, it is **necessary to create an account**.

Once registered, you will have an **API Key** or **personnal Access Token**.
It will be used in the **request Header** as **Authorization param**.





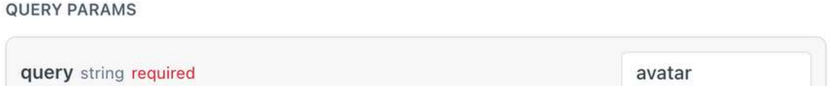
The personnal access token appears automatically when you are logged in.

3.1 Presentation of the API TMDB

Change the Language to HTTP to see the request as HTTP

Request url by default

GET /3/search/movie?include_adult=false&language=en-US&page=1



When you add a query param,

the request url changes to include it.

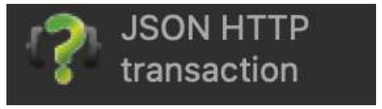
GET /3/search/movie?

query=avatar&include_adult=false&language=en-US&page=1

3.2 HTTP connectors & JSON HTTP transactions

There are **different connectors and transactions** in Convertigo,
used for **different data providers**
(SQL, Web services, Legacy apps running on mainframes...).

For a REST API,
you use the **HTTP connector**.
It allows Convertigo to connect and communicate with **HTTP servers**.
It is used to **consume REST and SOAP web services**,
and retrieve data using the **HTTP protocol**.



To consume a **JSON web service**,
you use a **JSON HTTP transaction**.
It performs the conversion of JSON data from the web service
into XML transaction output.

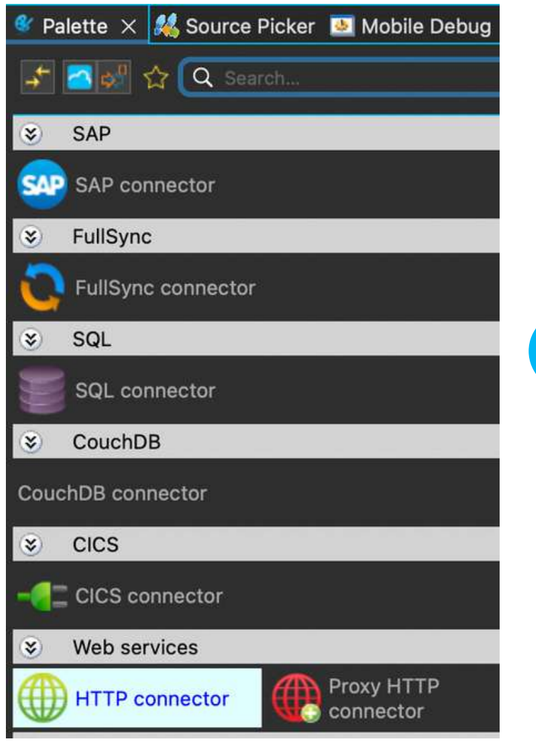
3.3 Create an HTTP connector

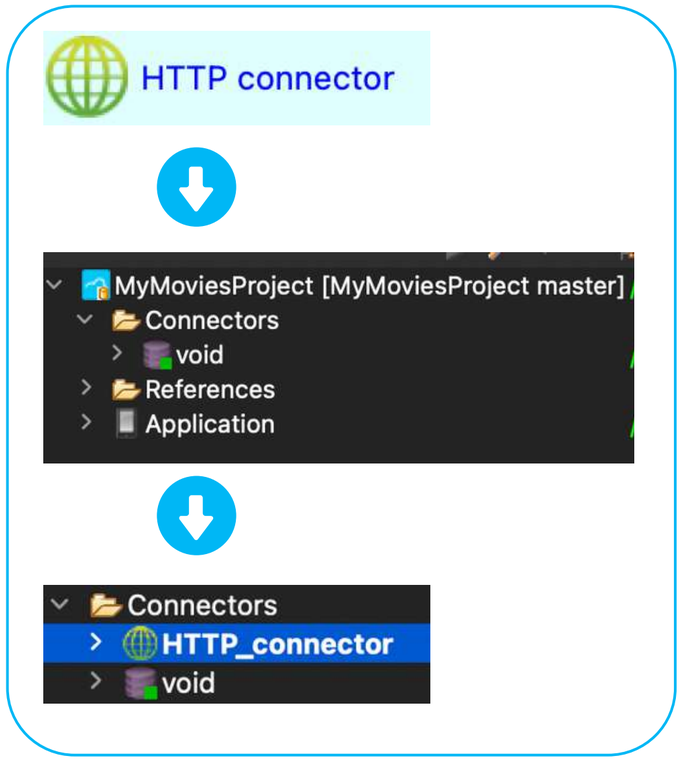
To connect to a **REST API**,

you need to **create an HTTP_connector** in the **Connectors folder**.

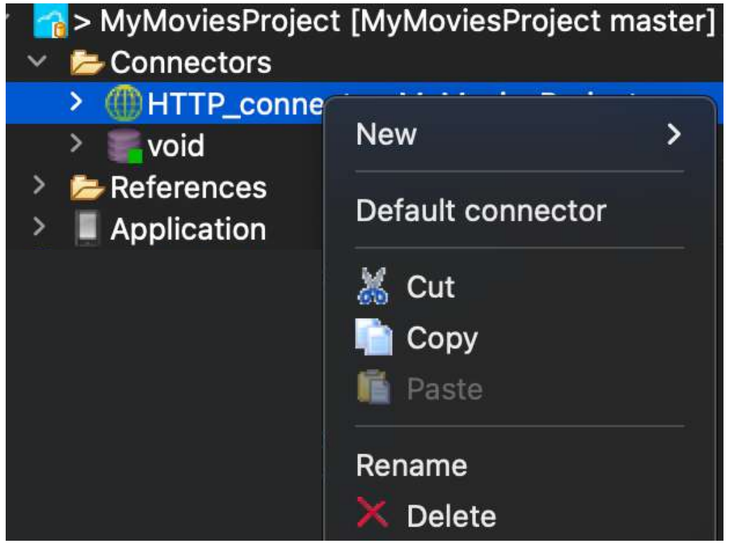
First option:

Drag and drop it from the palette into the folder.





You can then **rename** the connector by right-clicking on it.

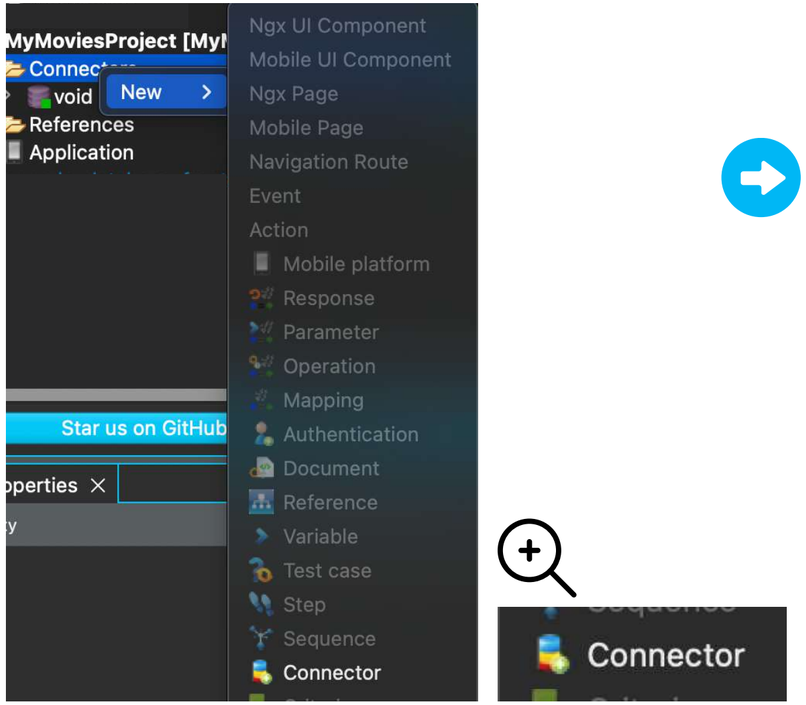


3.3 Create an HTTP connector

Second option:

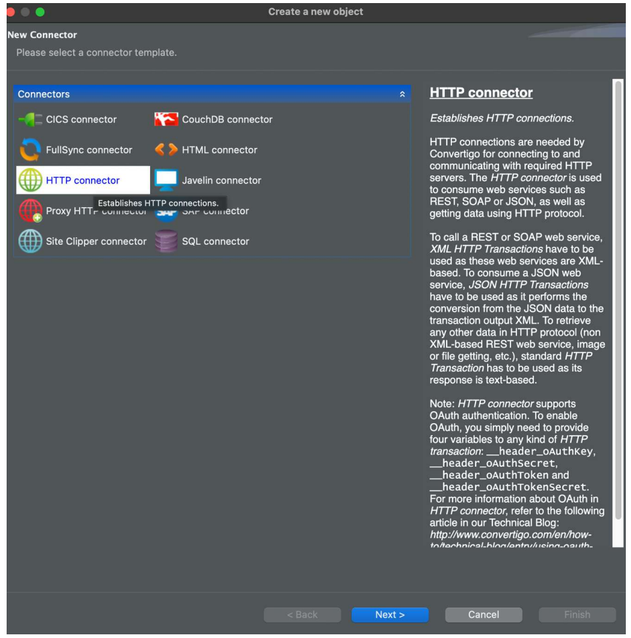
Right-click on the **Connectors** folder,

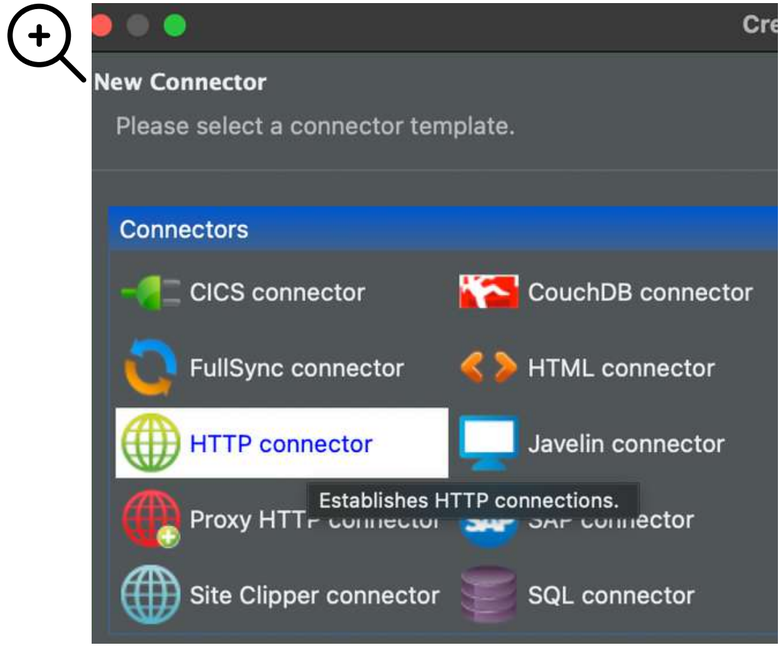
then select **New** and choose **Connector**.



In the **Create a new object** window,

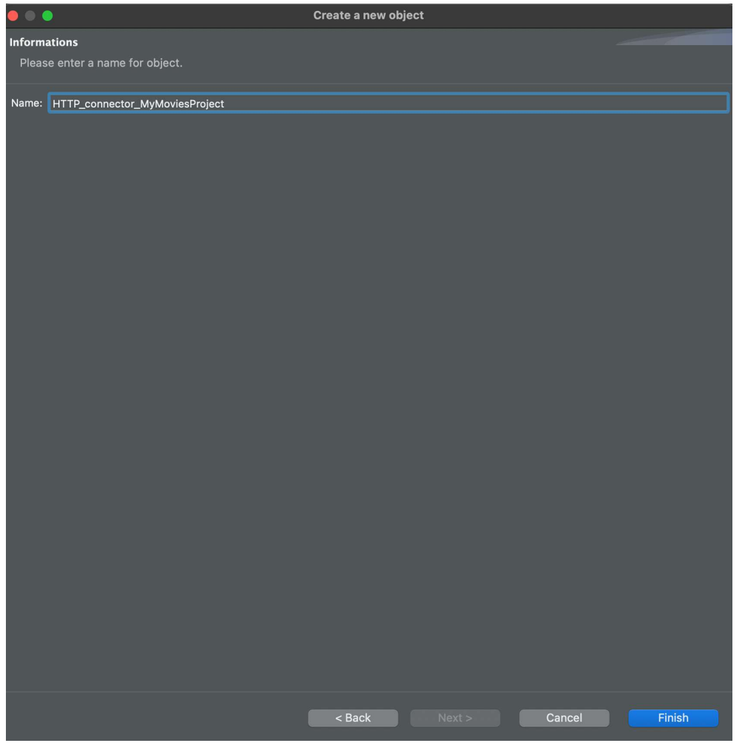
select **HTTP connector** and then click on **Next>**.

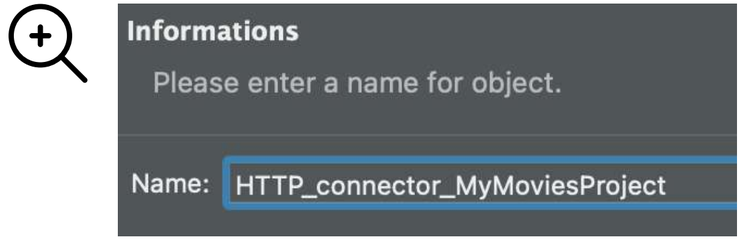




3.3 Create an HTTP connector

Choose a name for the connector, and click on **Finish**.



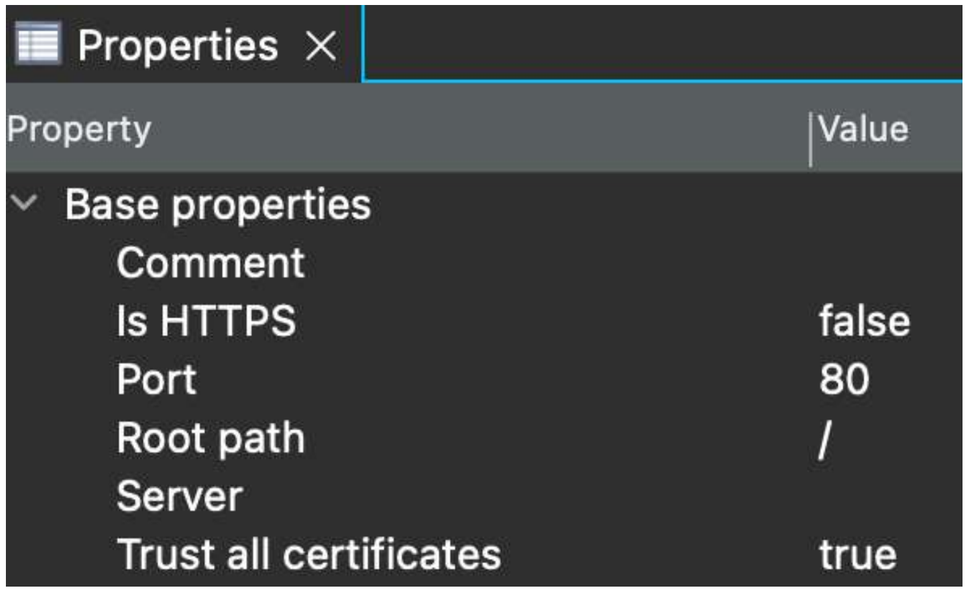


The new connector is created in the **Connectors** folder.

3.4 Configure the HTTP connector

In the **Properties window**,

you will find the **default properties** of the connector.



For **http requests**

- IsHTTPS : false
- Port : 80

For **https requests**

- IsHTTPS : true
- Port : 443

Root path : / (default path)

Server : => enter a server name

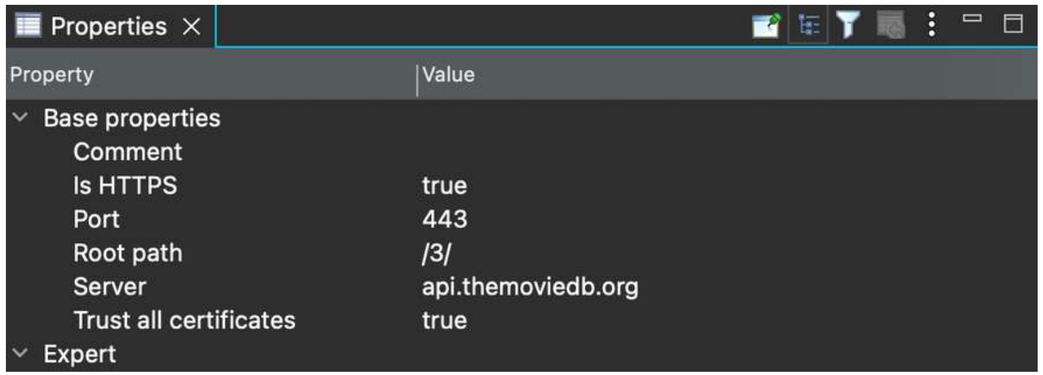
3.4 Configure the HTTP connector

Now, we need to configure the connector
with the informations found in the TMDB API documentation.

GET https://api.themoviedb.org/3/search/movie

```
REQUEST

1  GET /3/search/movie?include_ad
2  Accept: application/json
3  Host: api.themoviedb.org
```



In the TMDB API documentation, we can see that:

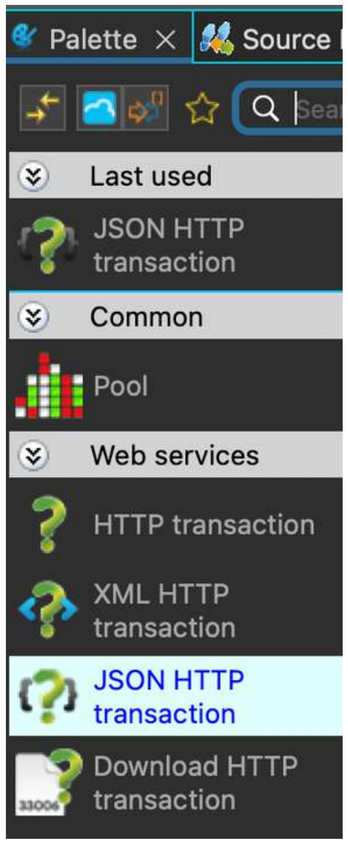
- the request is **https**
- the request has a root path : **/3/**
  (version 3 of the API)
- the domain name is **api.themoviedb.org**

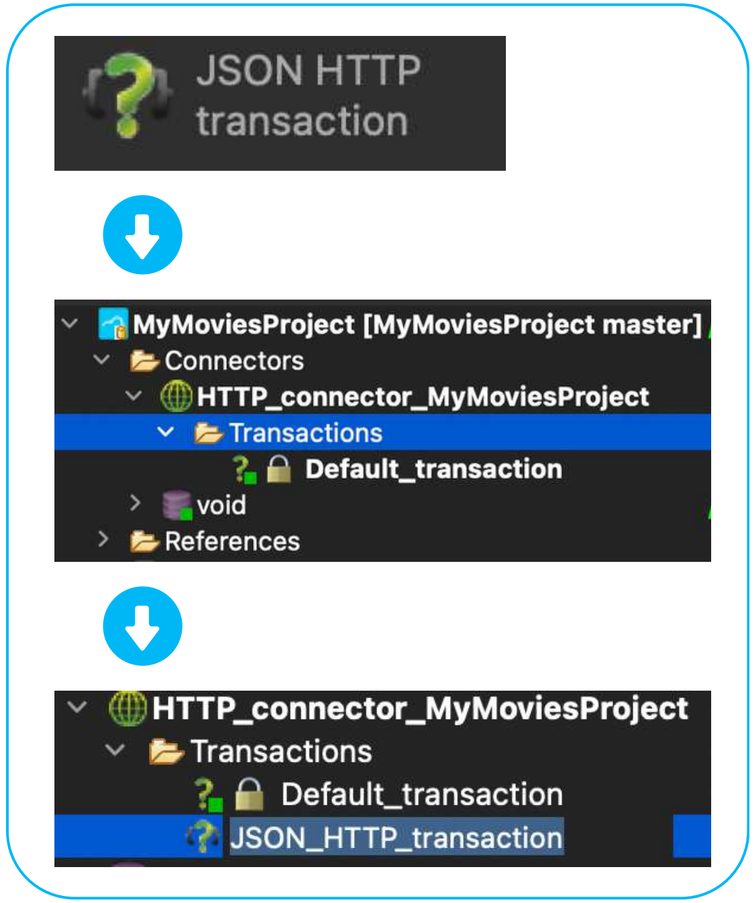
As a result, the **Connector configuration** is

- IsHTTPS : true
- Port : 443
- Root path : /3/
- Server : api.themoviedb.org

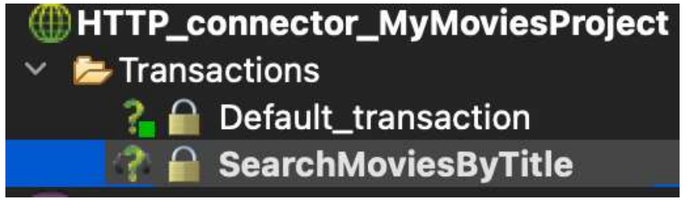
3.5 Create a transaction

First option : Drag and drop a **JSON HTTP transaction** from the palette into the **Connectors folder**.



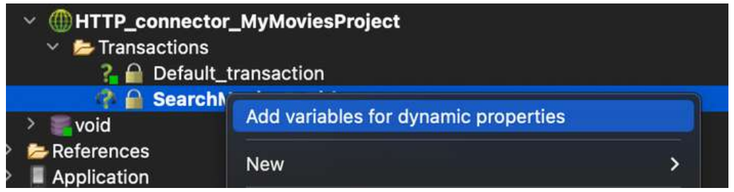


Rename the transaction to **SearchMoviesByTitle**.

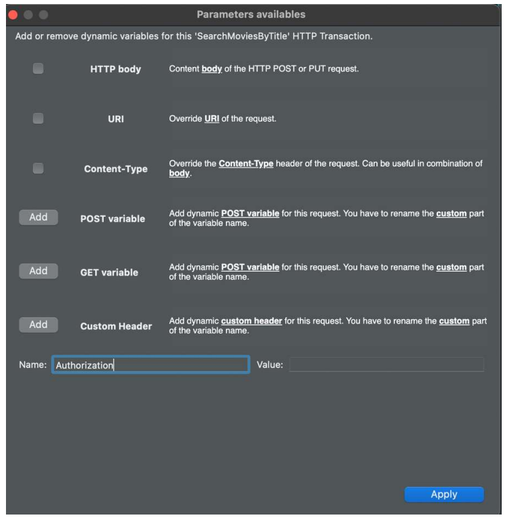


3.5 Create a transaction

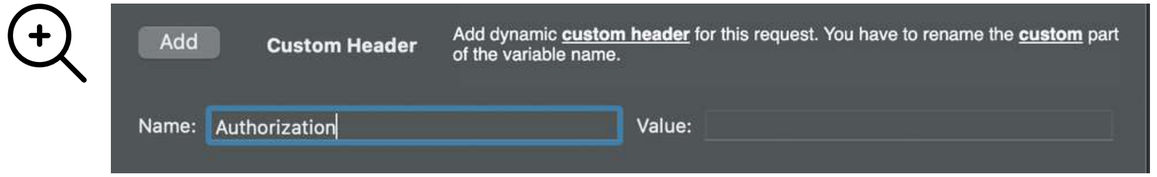
Right-click on the transaction, and select **Add variables for dynamic properties**.



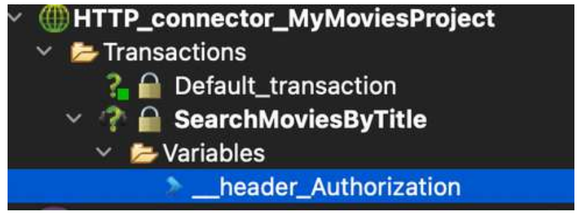
The **Parameters available window** appears.



In the **Parameters available window**,
click on **Add Custom Header** to add the **Authorization** header (which will allow sending the access token),



Then click on **Apply**.



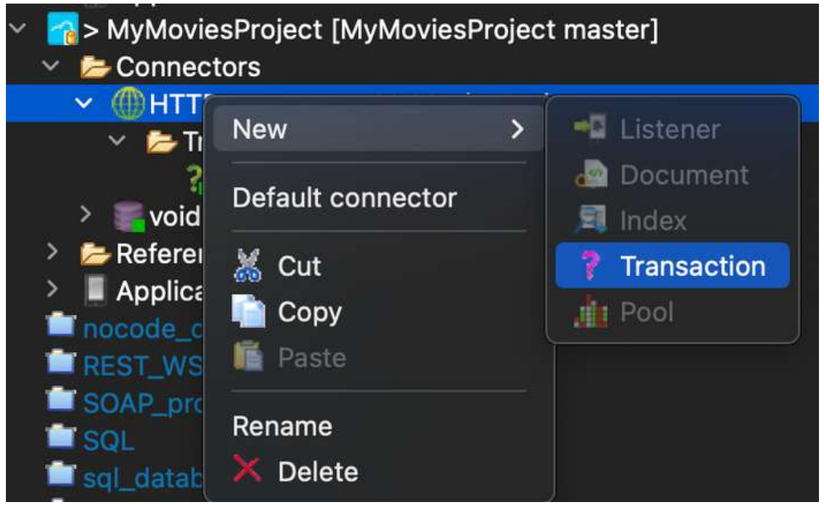
The **Authorization** header will appear in the folder **Variables** of the transaction

3.5 Create a transaction

Second Option :

Right-click on the connector,

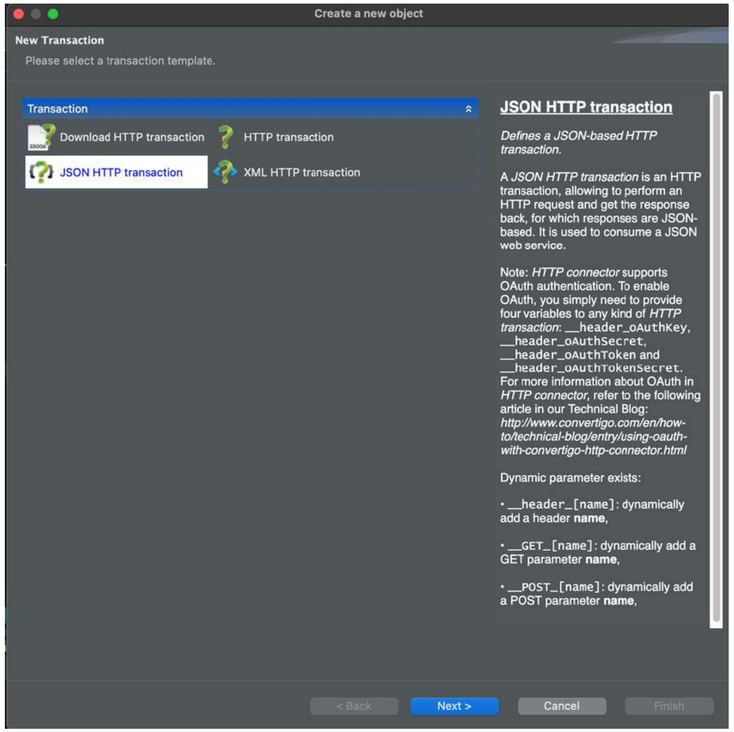
then select **New >**, then select **Transaction**.



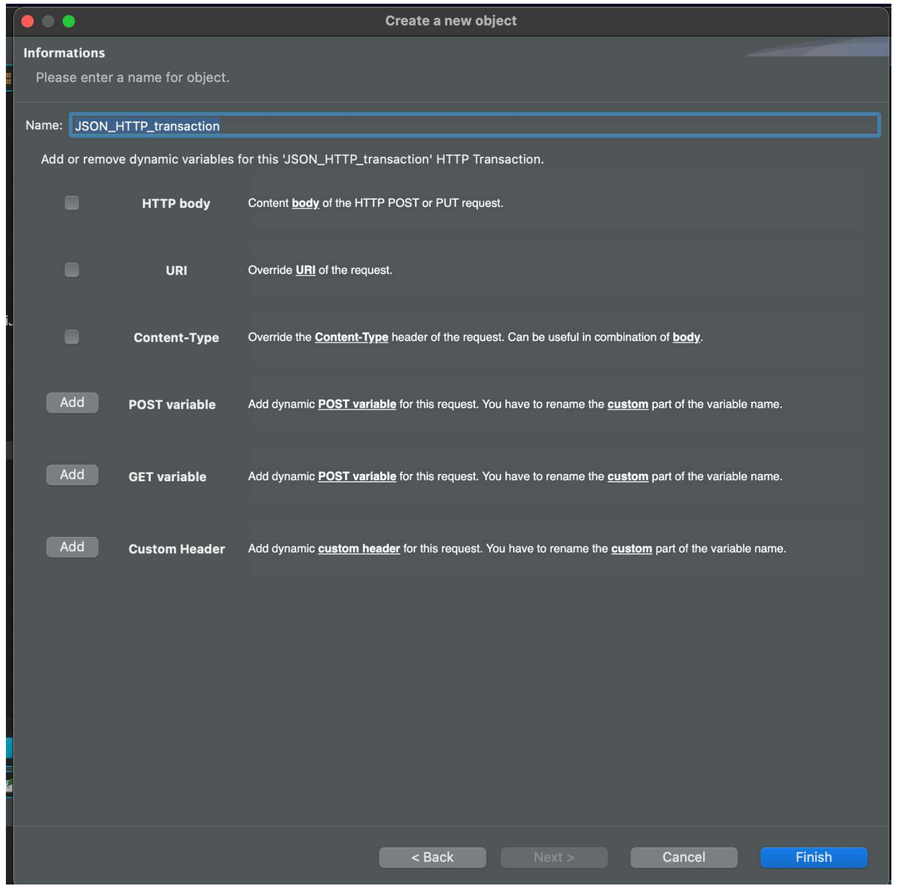
In the **Create a new object window**,

choose **JSON HTTP transaction**,

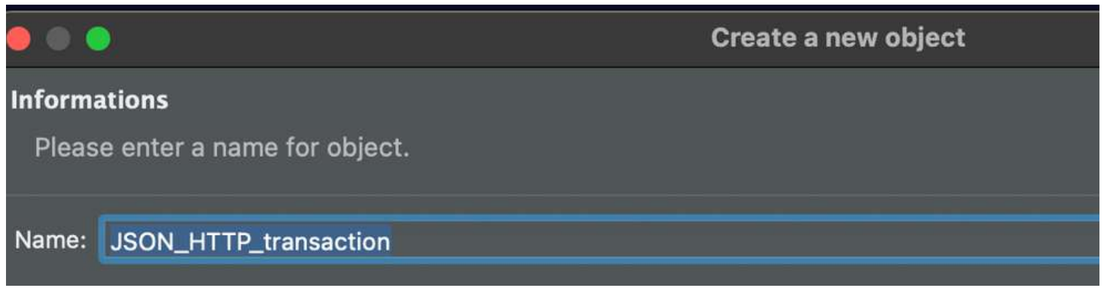
then click on **Next >**.



3.5 Create a transaction



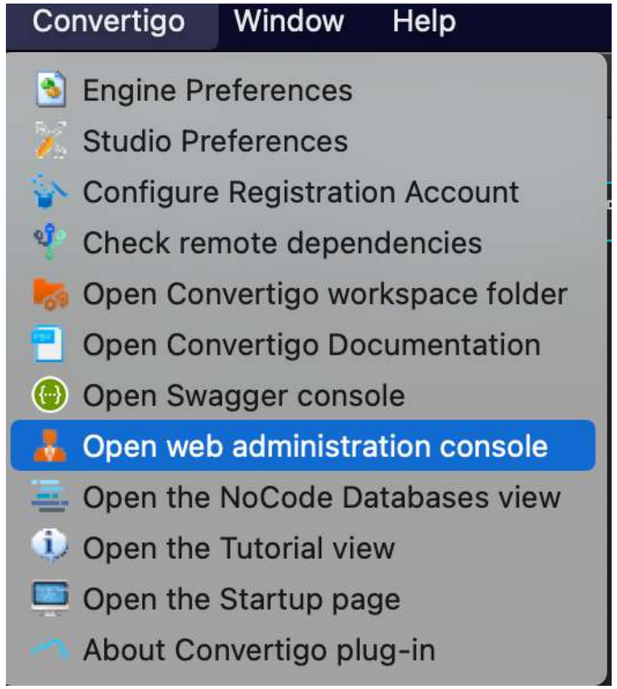
Rename the transaction with the name of the request.

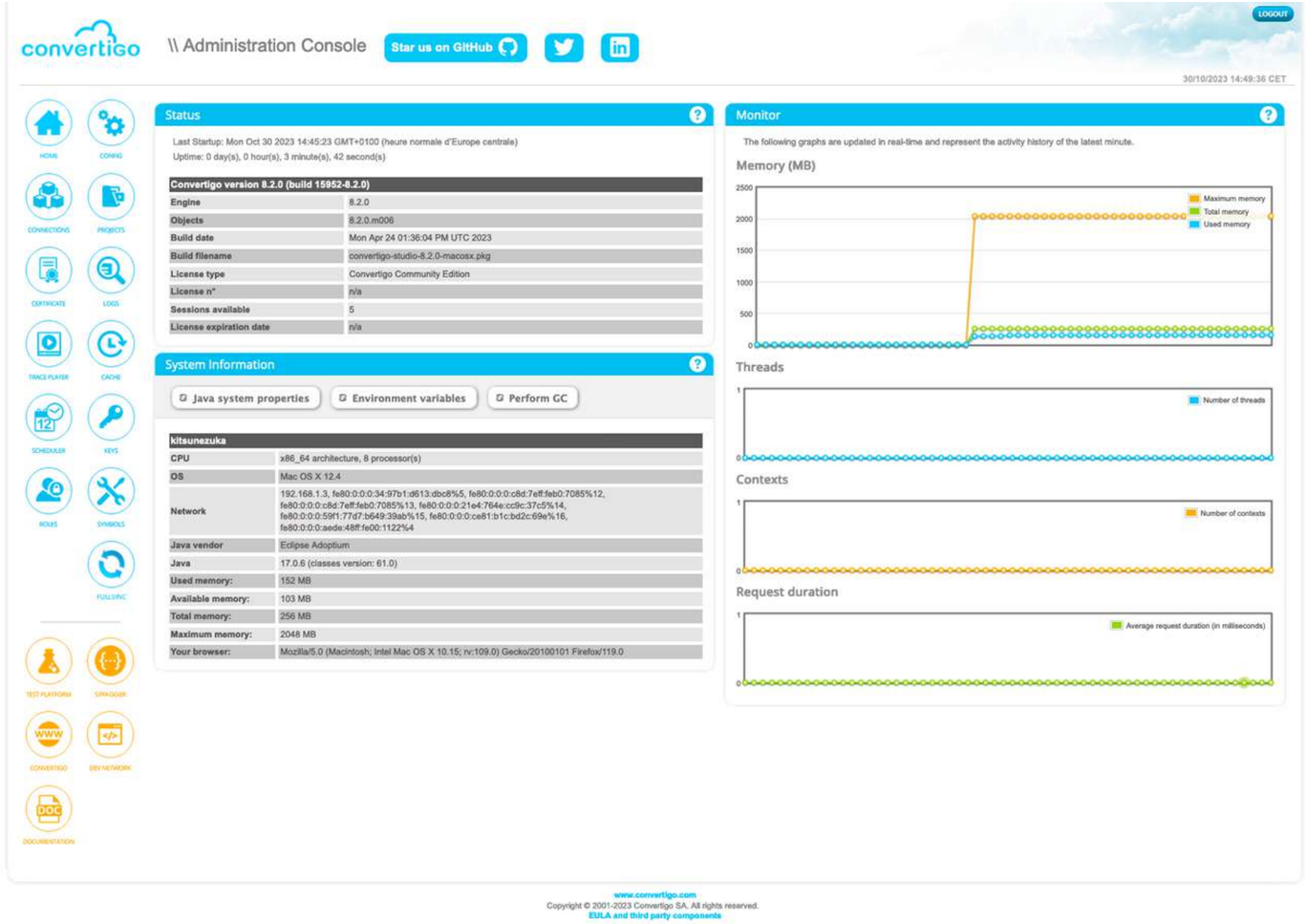


Then, follow the same steps as in the first option.

3.6 Add a token

To open the **web administration console**,
click on **Convertigo**,
then select **Open web administration console**.

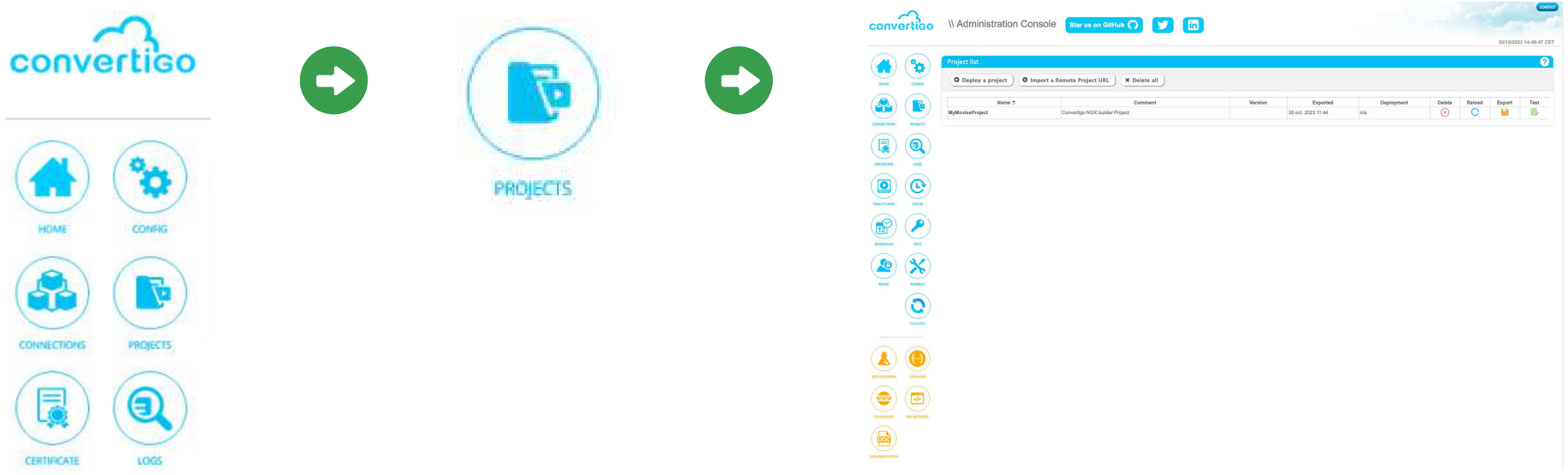




3.6 Add a token

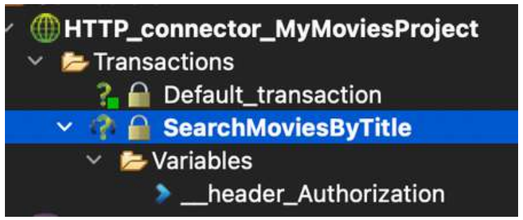
In the **web administration console**,

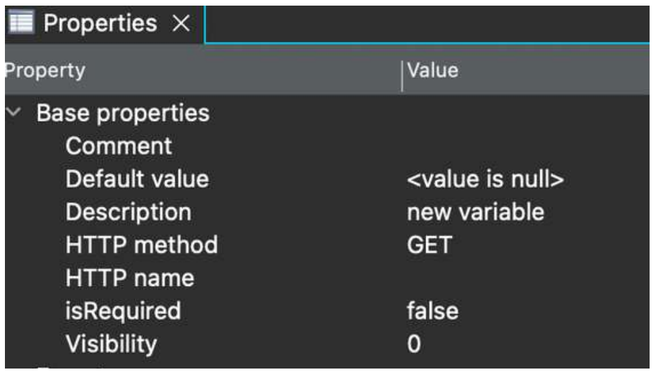
click on the icon **PROJECTS** to view the **projects currently opened** in the studio **workspace**.



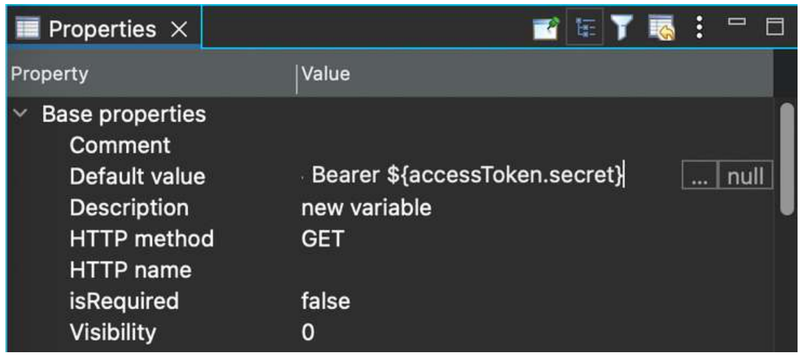
3.6 Add a token

Let’s have a look on the properties of the variable **__header_Authorization.**



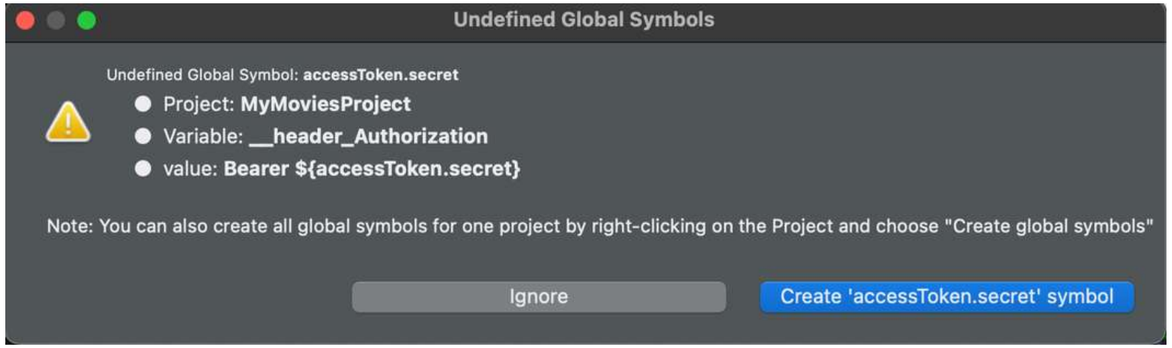


As **Default value**, enter **Bearer ${accessToken.secret}**.



Validating the value will open the **Undefined Global Symbols window**.

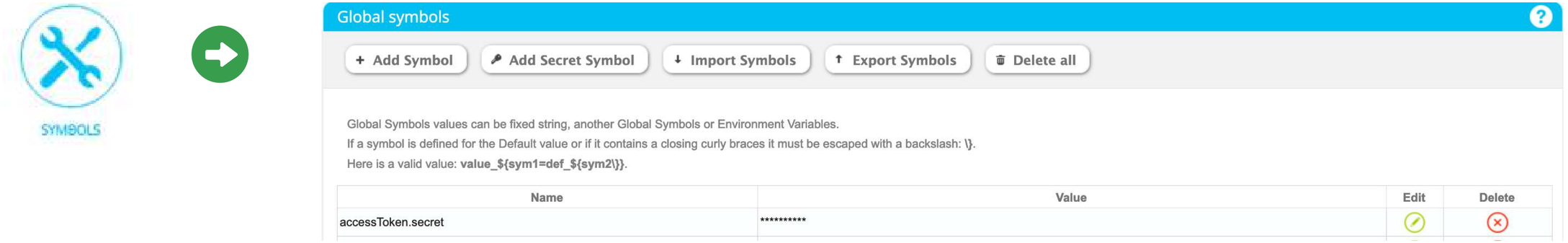
Click on **Create ‘accessToken.secret’ symbol**.

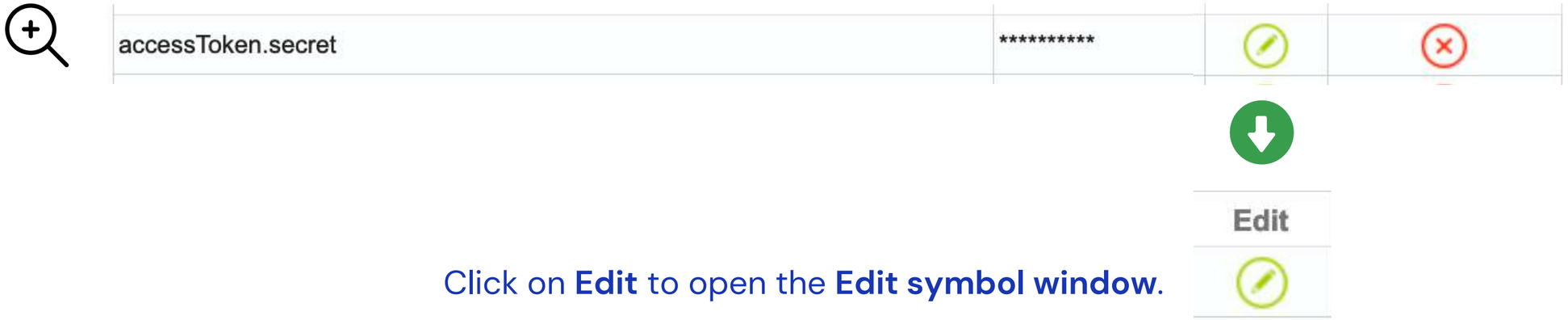


3.6 Add a token

In the web administration console,

click on **Symbols** to access the Global symbols.

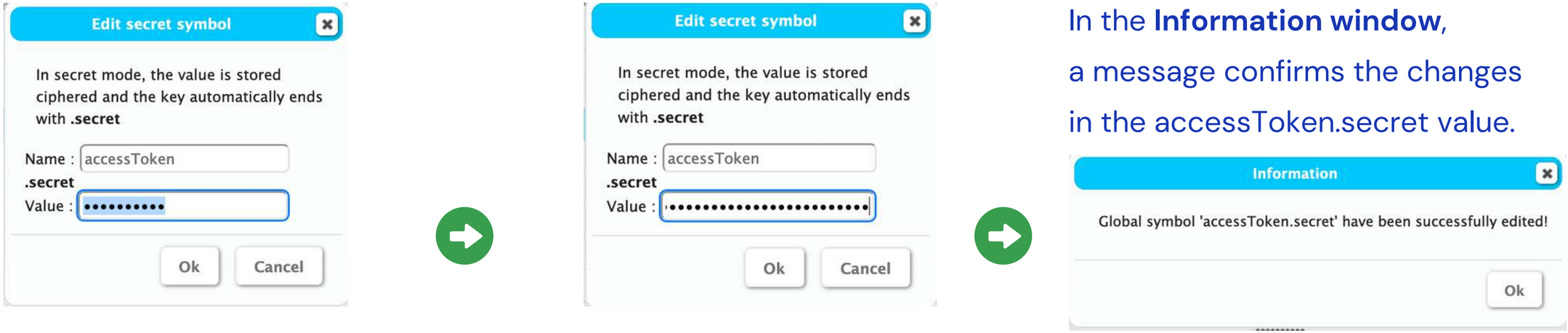




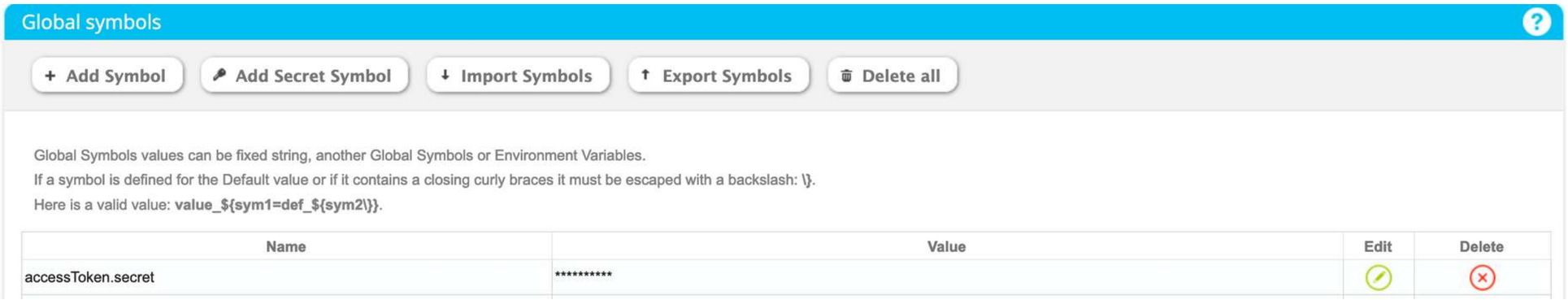
Click on **Edit** to open the **Edit symbol window**.

3.6 Add a token

In the **Edit symbol window**, change the **accessToken.secret** value.

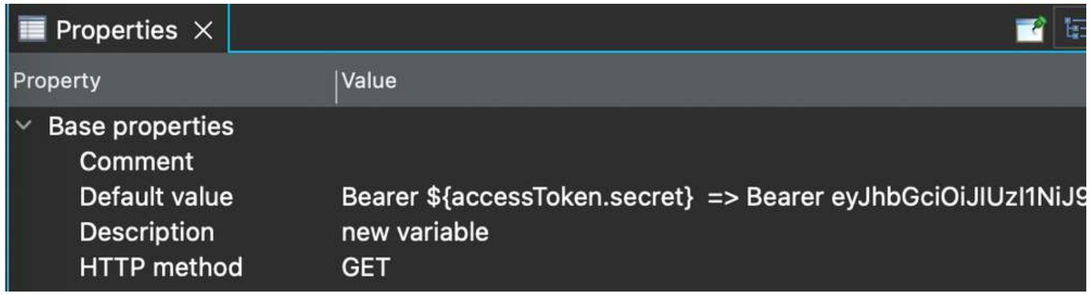


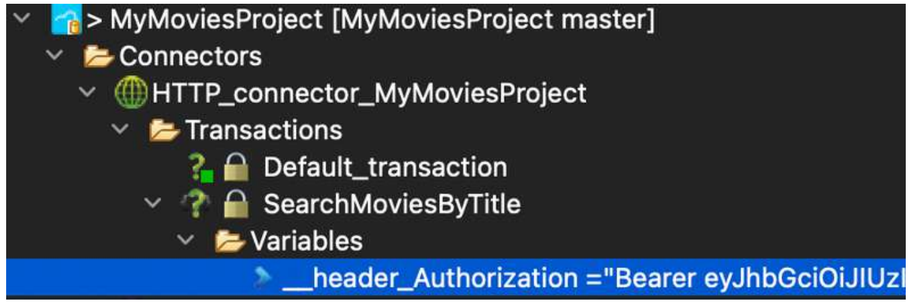
In the **Information window**, a message confirms the changes in the accessToken.secret value.



3.6 Add a token

In the studio, the value of the symbol appears in clear in the Properties of **__header_Authorization** and in the treeview's variable _header_Authorization.





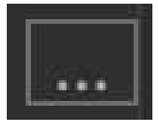
For security purposes,

the value of the symbol MUST BE HIDDEN.

3.6 Add a token

To hide the value of the symbol,

we need to change the **Visibility property**.



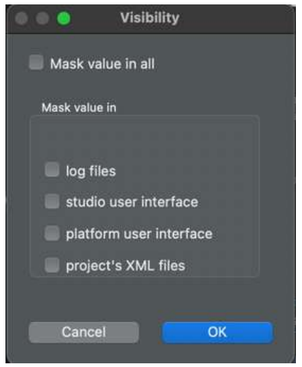
Click on the icon

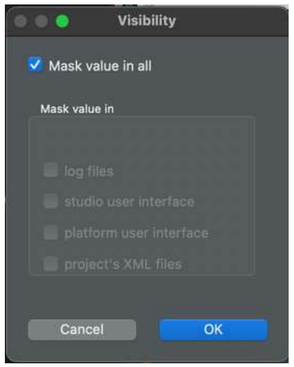
at the end of

the **Visibility property** line.

The **Visibility windows** appears,

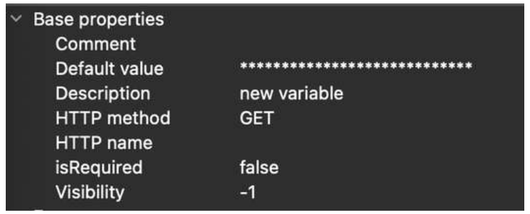
click on **Mask value in all**, then click on **OK**.



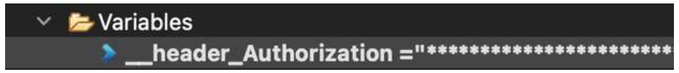


The value of **__header_Authorization** is hidden.

In Properties



And in the variables folder

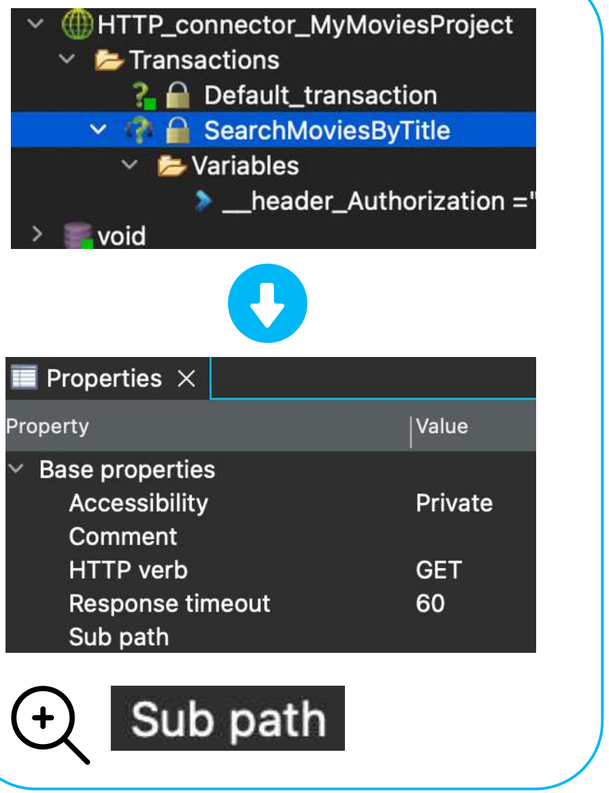


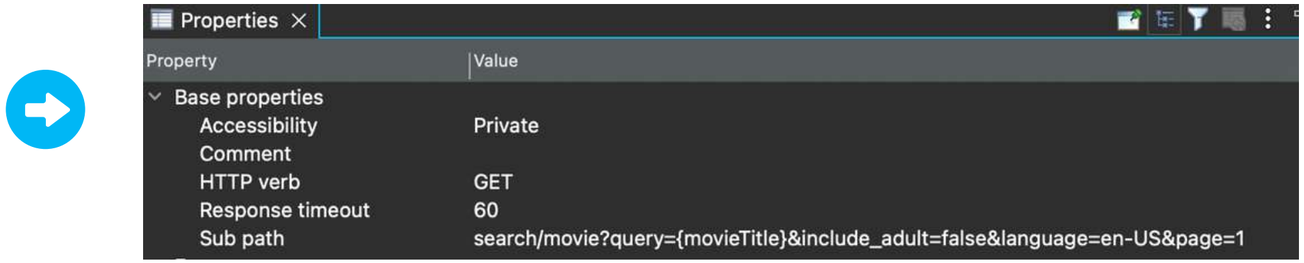
3.7 Edit the request path

In the Properties of the transaction,

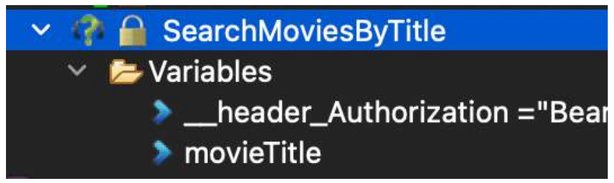
edit the Sub path to include the **request path**:

search/movie?query={movieTitle}&include_adult=false&language=en-US&page=1 (as seen in the TMDB API doc)





To add a **variable part**, enclose it in **curly braces within the path** (in our case, {movieTitle}).

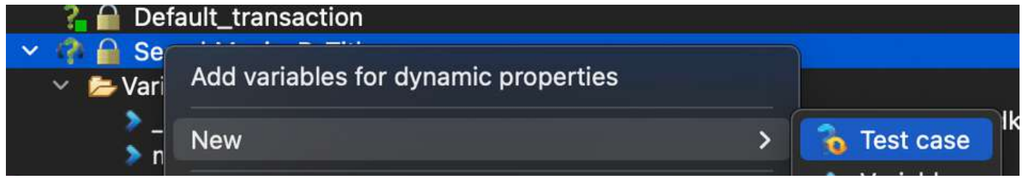


This **automatically adds the variable** to the **Variables folder**.

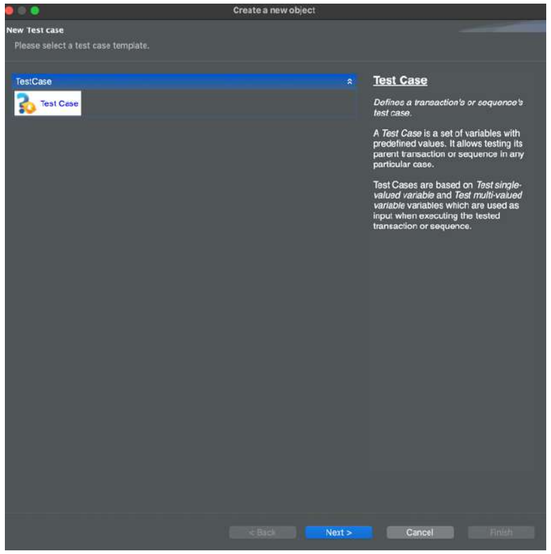
3.8 Test the request

To test the request, you need to create a test case.

Right-click on the transaction,
Select **New >**,
then click on **Test Case**.



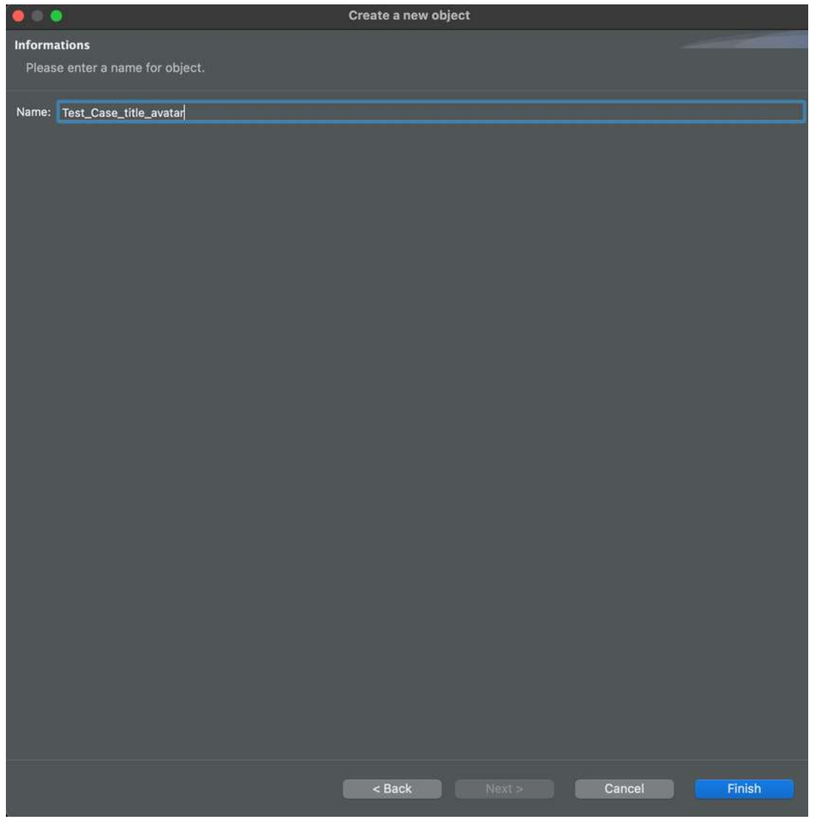
In the **Create a new object window**,
select **Test Case**
and click **Next.**



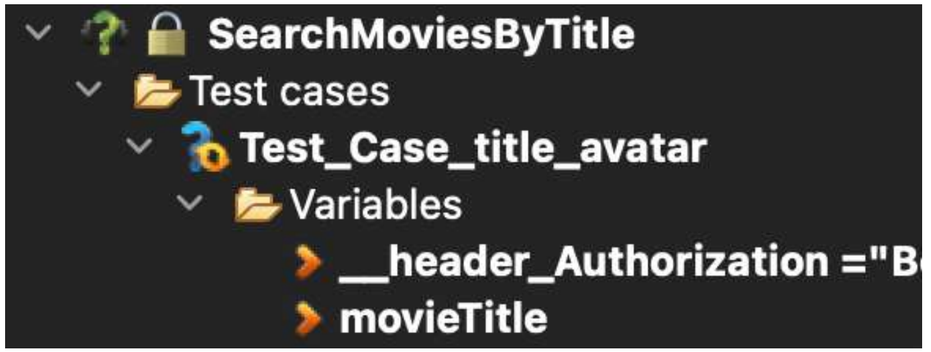
3.8 Test the request

Then, enter a name for the test case,

and click **Finish**.



The test case is created in a **Test Cases folder**.



3.8 Test the request

Select the **variable movieTitle** of the **test case.**

In the Properties, edit the Default Value

to enter a search term (in this case, 'avatar').

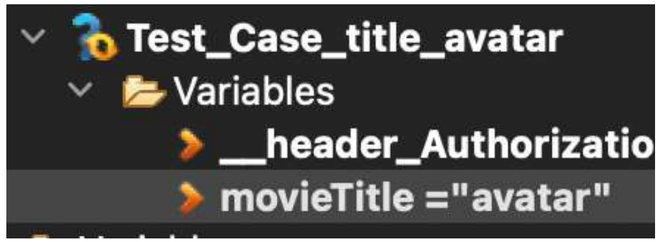
When we **edit** the **Default value**

of the **variable** in **properties**

In the **treeview**,

the **value of the variable** 'movieTitle'

is **automatically modified**.

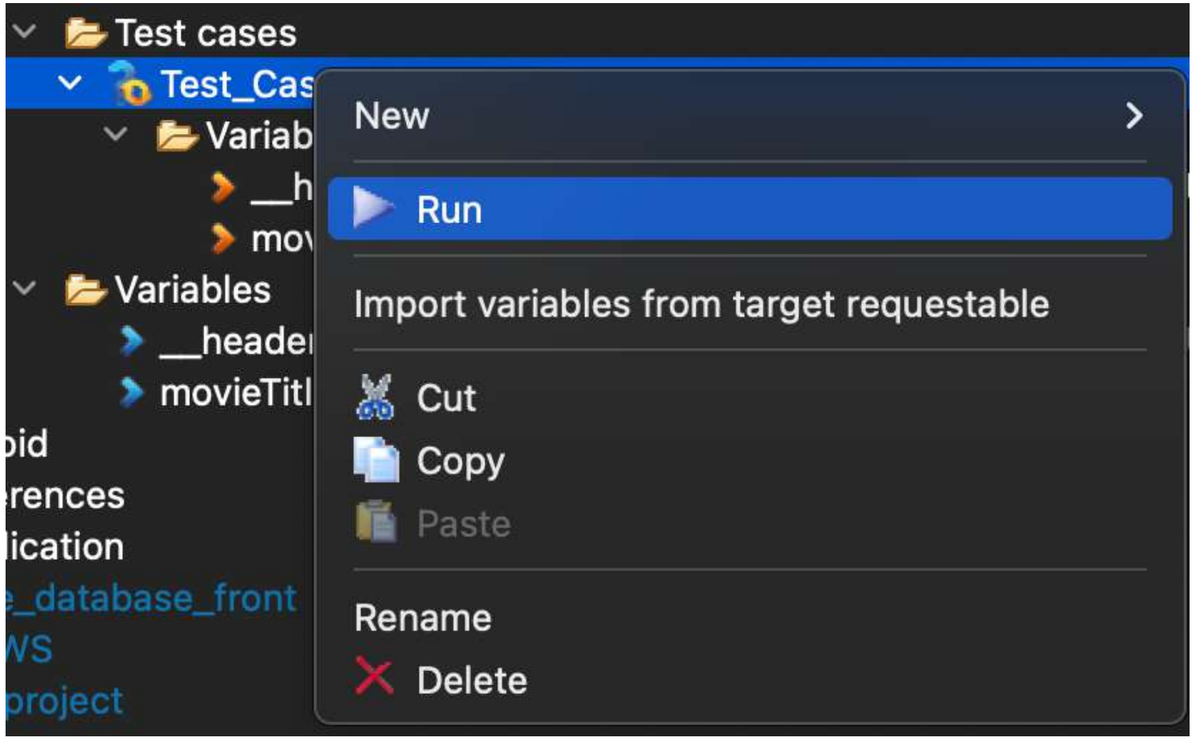


3.8 Test the request

To run the test,

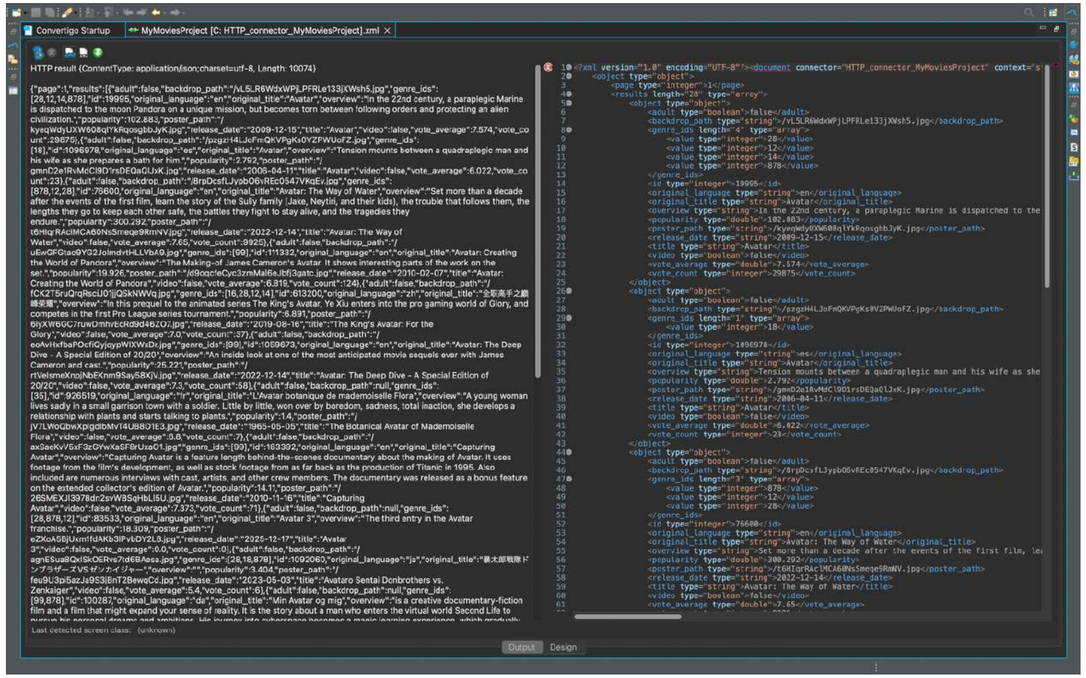
right-click on the test case,

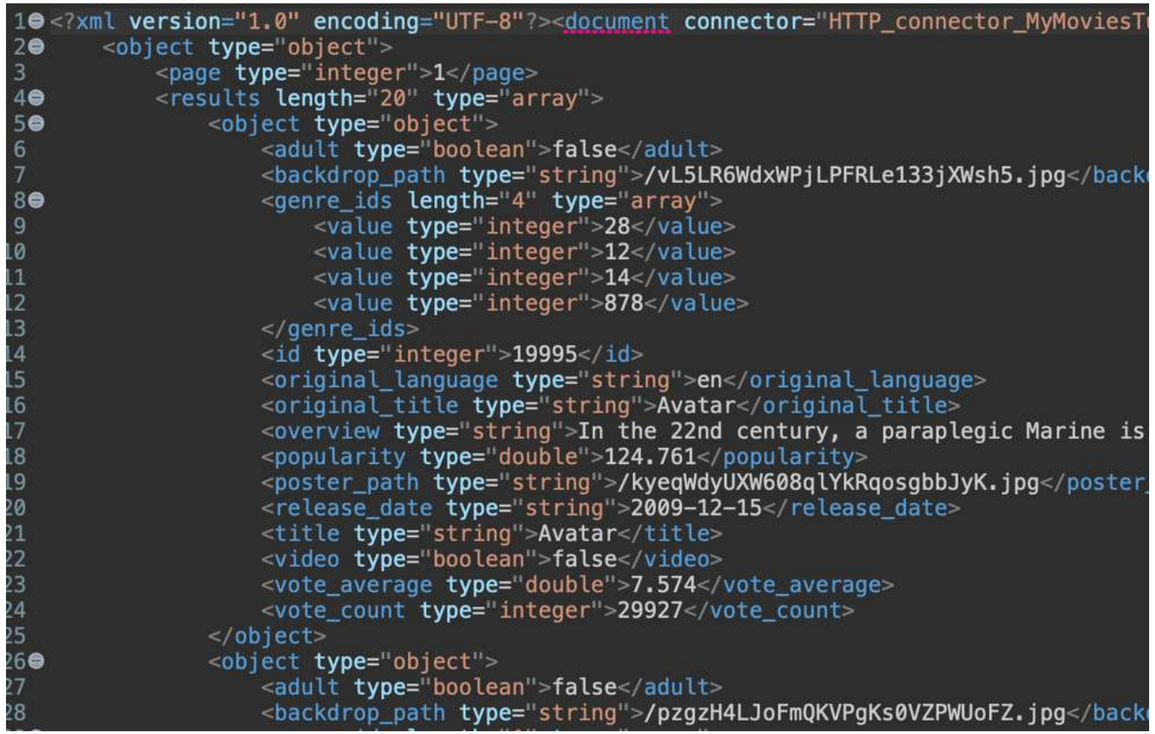
and click on **Run**.



3.8 Test the request

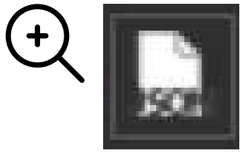
The **API response** is displayed in **XML** by default.

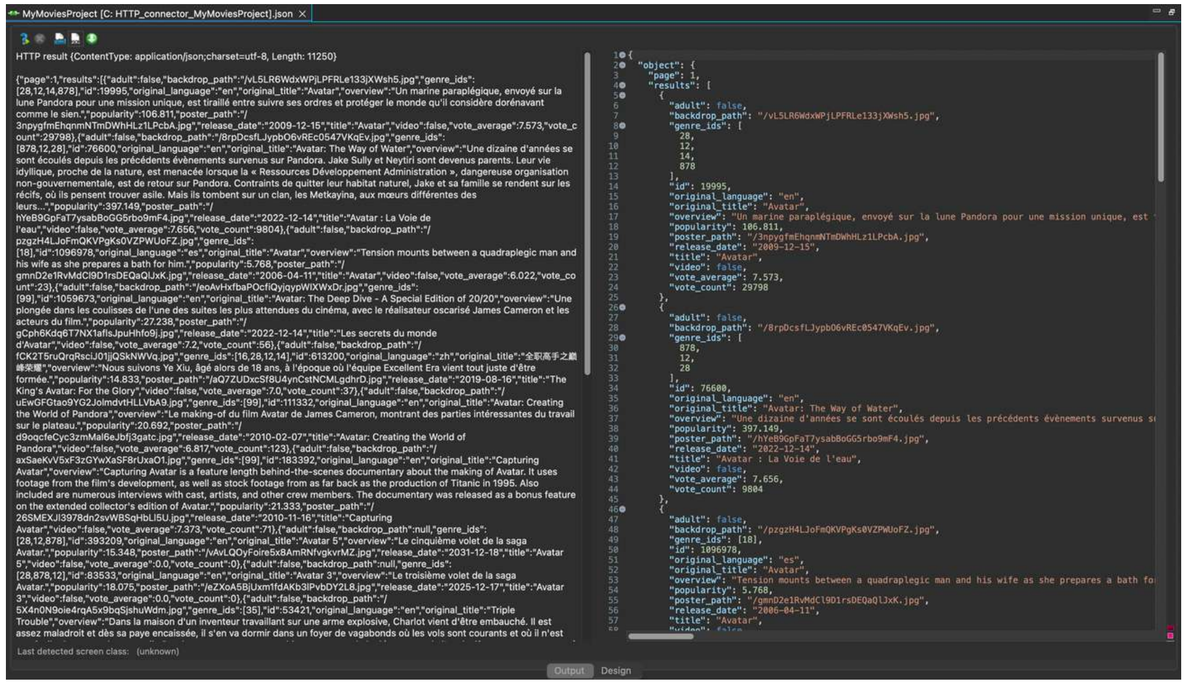




3.8 Test the request

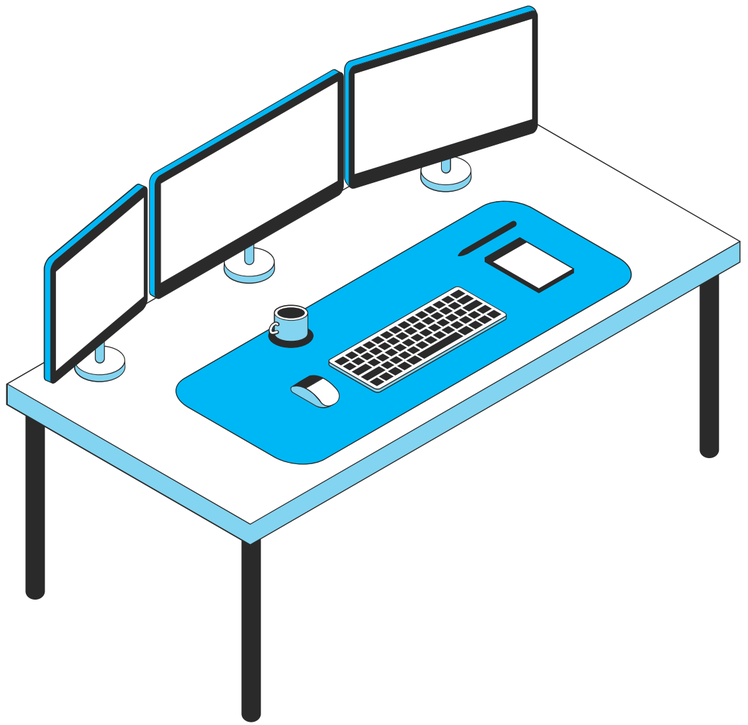
Click on the **JSON button** to display the **API response** in **JSON**.





4 – Sequences

How to create a flow of actions.



4.1 Sequences

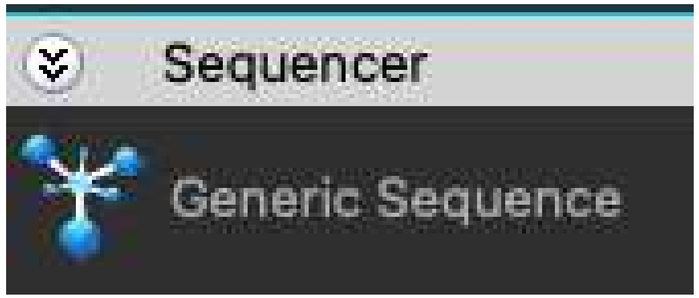
The **Sequence** is a very important **backend object**.
It is labelled as **Generic Sequence** in the palette.

In Convertigo Low Code Studio, **Sequences** are used
to design the **logical flow** and **behavior**
of the **backend** of your application
by specifying **what actions should occur** and **in what order**.

Sequences allows you to

- create **sequences of actions**
- define **conditions and decision points**
- manage **the order** in which these **actions are executed**
- **define and manage the flow of actions**
  with a series of successive steps

Object Sequence in the palette



Sequences folder in a project

4.2 Steps

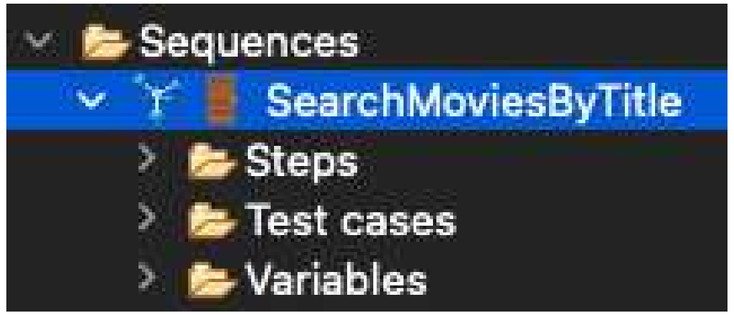
Steps are **back-end objects**.

A step is a **fundamental building block**
used to **define a specific task, action, or operation**
within a sequence.
For example, making an API request, showing a message,
performing data manipulation...

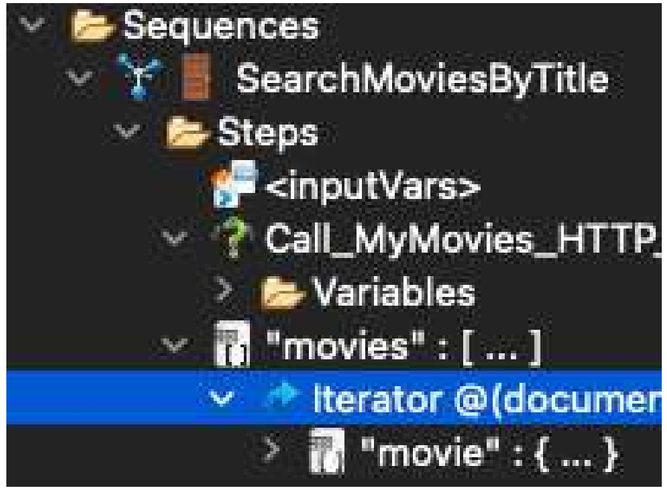
Steps are **organized** to create **a sequence of actions**
that the application should perform
in response to **certain events** or **user interactions**.

It allows developers to **define the logic and behavior**
of the application in a **structured and modular manner**.

Example of a steps folder in a sequence



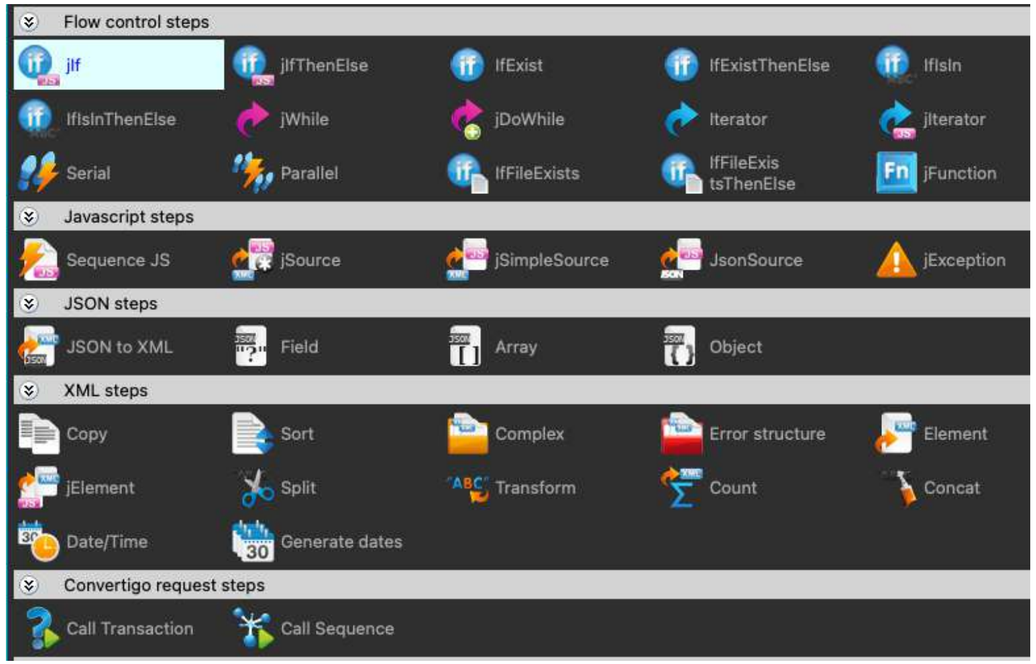
Example of a series of steps in a sequence



4.2 Steps

Categories of Steps

Examples of Steps in the palette



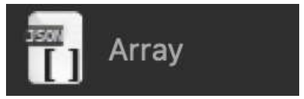
There are different categories of steps :

- **Convertigo request steps** => to call a sequence or transaction
- **Flow Control Steps** => to control the sequence of actions and logic within a sequence
- **Javascript steps** => to incorporate custom JavaScript code in sequences
- **XML steps** => to work with XML data in sequences
- **JSON Steps** => to work with JSON data in sequences
- **HTTP session management** => to manage user sessions in web applications
- **File management steps** => to handle and manipulate files on the local system or server
- Others

4.2 Steps

JSON Steps

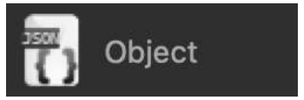
Convertigo provides **JSON steps** to **manipulate and interact with JSON data** in sequences.



Array - JSON step

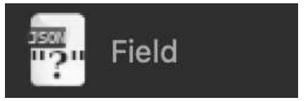
When added to a sequence, this step creates an **XML element** (element node) ready to output a JSON Array

- First, you **drag-and-drop the step into a sequence**
- then, you **drag-and-drop the data**
  you want to manipulate from the Source Picker
  into the step in the sequence.



Object - JSON step

When added to a sequence, this step creates a JSON Object.



Field - JSON Step

When added to a sequence, this step creates a JSON string, number, boolean or null.

4.3 XML & XPath

XML Data Structure

In Convertigo,
the data structure is **based on XML**
regardless of its source.

The XML data structure follows the standard XML format.

It is organized hierarchically in a **tree structure**
with one **root element**, the **document**,
that is the **parent of all other elements**.

Each element has **attributes** and **text content**

Example of XML Data structure in Convertigo

4.3 XML & XPath

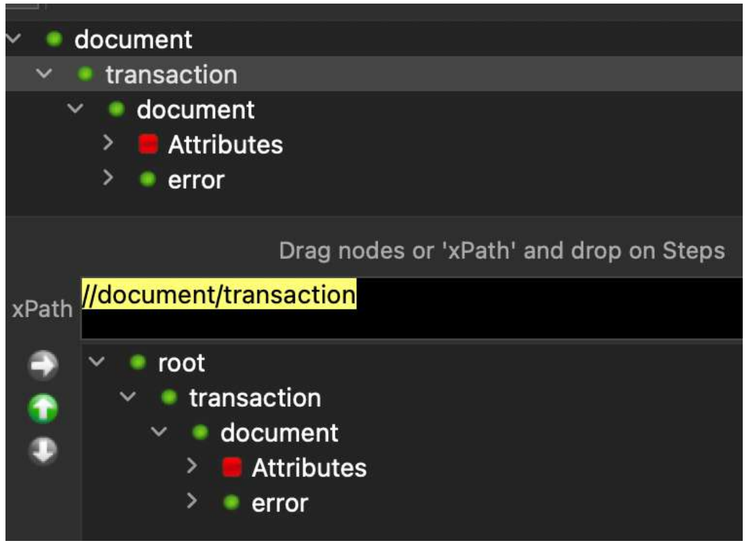
XPath

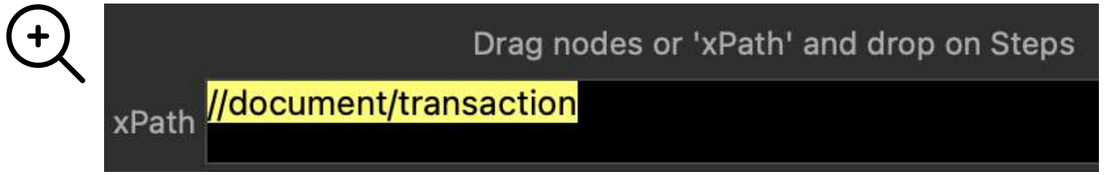
XPath is a **language**
used for **navigating and querying XML documents**

XPath provides a way
to pinpoint **specific elements** and **data**
within an **XML structure**
by using **path expressions** that **define the location of nodes**.

XPath expressions are used
to **identify and traverse these nodes**
within an **XML document**,
allowing for **data extraction and manipulation**.

Example of XML Data structure & XPath in Convertigo





4.3 XML & XPath

Nodes

In XML and XPath,

Nodes are the **individual components of an XML document**.

There are several types of nodes :

- **element nodes** representing XML elements
  -> marked by a green dot in the XML Data structure in Convertigo

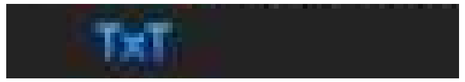
Element node

- **attribute nodes** representing attributes of elements
  -> marked by a red square in the XML Data structure

Attribute node

- **text nodes** containing textual content within elements
  -> marked by **TxT** in the XML Data structure

Text node



4.4 Source Picker

Sources

Each transaction, sequence, and step

- is a **data source** for the next step
- has a property called “output”
- emits data in the source picker

A **source** is defined as a **reference on a step**
previously existing in the parent sequence,
associated with an XPath applied on the step’s result DOM.

At runtime, the **XPath** is applied on the step’s **current execution result XML**
and **extracts a list of XML nodes** resulting from this execution.

4.4 Source Picker

Each transaction, sequence, and step

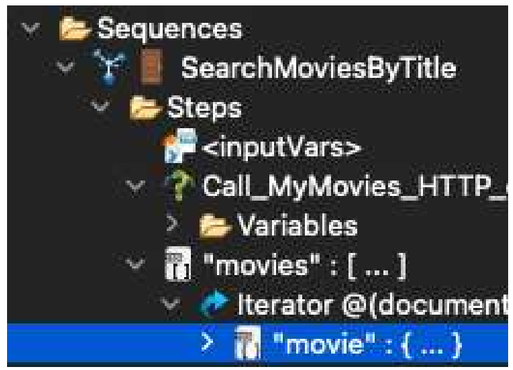
- is a **data source** for the next step
- **emits data** in the **source picker**

The source picker

- displays the **structure of the data** emitted by a step.
- allows you to **select the XPath** without typing it by **dragging and dropping the node directly into a step**.

The **XPath** is used as **data path for accessing data**.

Example : step “movie” in sequence



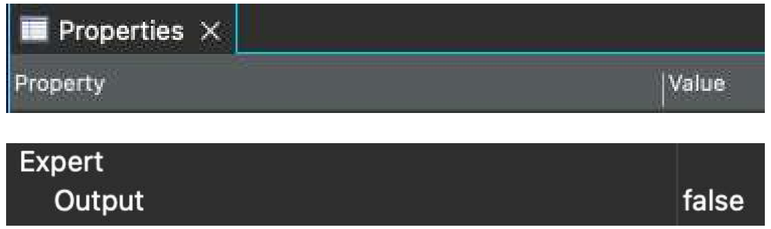
Data structure of step “movie” in source picker

4.4 Source Picker

Output Property

Each transaction, sequence, and step

- has a **property** called “**output**”



The **Output property** defines whether the **XML generated by this step** should be **appended to the resulting XML**.

- Set this property to **true** to add the step’s resulting XML to the **sequence’s output XML** (default value for steps generating XML).

- Set this property to **false** to **prevent the steps’s XML result to appear** in the sequence’s output XML. Setting this property to false **does not prevent** the step’s generated XML from being **used as a source by other steps**.

4.4 Source Picker

Output Property

To handle the **data emitted by a step**,

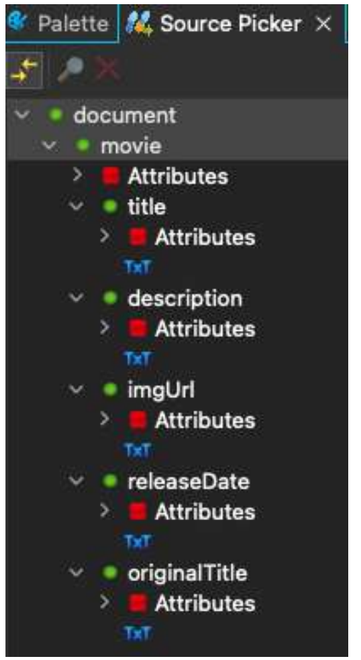
there are 2 options :

First option : If you need the **whole data emitted by a step**

1. Put '**output**' on '**true**'
2. The step emits data in the response

Second option : If you need to **filter the data** and keep only specific data

1. Put '**output**' on '**false**'
2. The step doesn't emit in the response but still **emits in the source picker**.
3. You **select the data** you need **in the source picker** by **drag-and-dropping it in a sourceable step**
4. The following step can connect to this source through it.



4.4 Source Picker

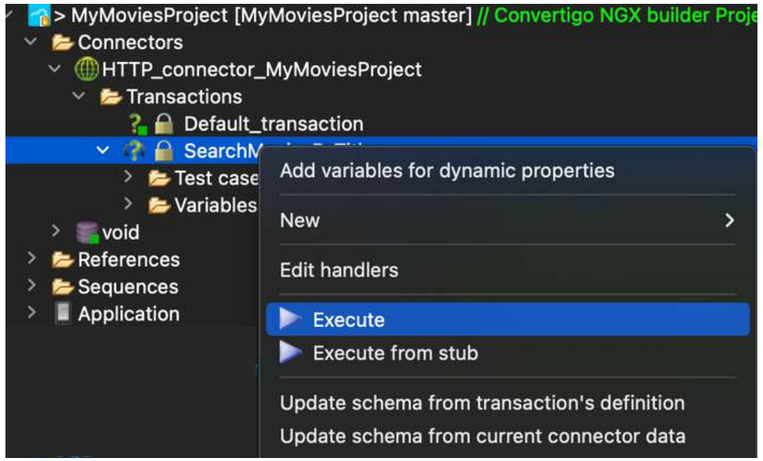
Transaction data structure

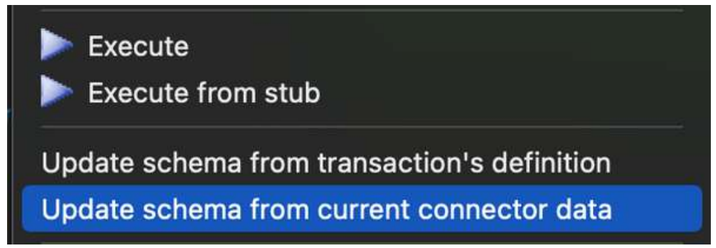
Calling a **transaction** brings back **data**
with a **structure described in the source picker**.

In other steps, the **output structure** is always the same.
In a **transaction call**, the **output structure** is unknown.

→ To discover it, you need to **execute the transaction once**.
→ Then retrieve the structure
with **Import data structure from current connector data**..

As good practice, this should be done
when the transaction is created,
before creating the sequence.



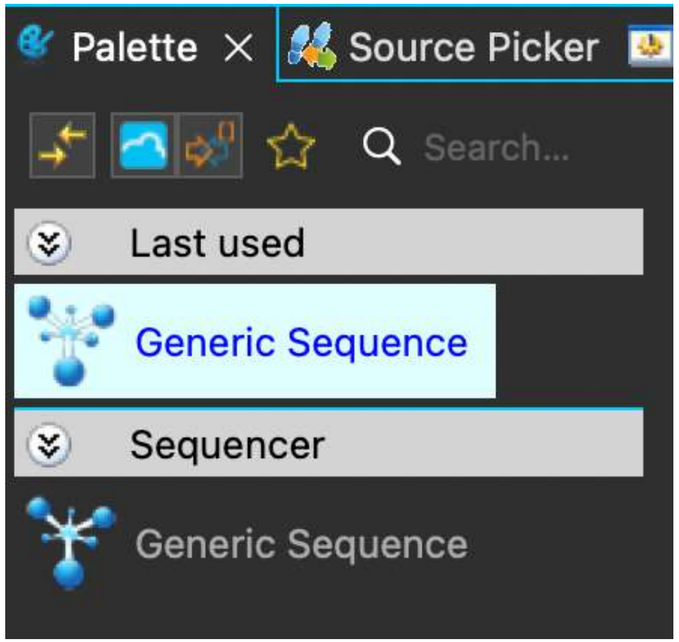


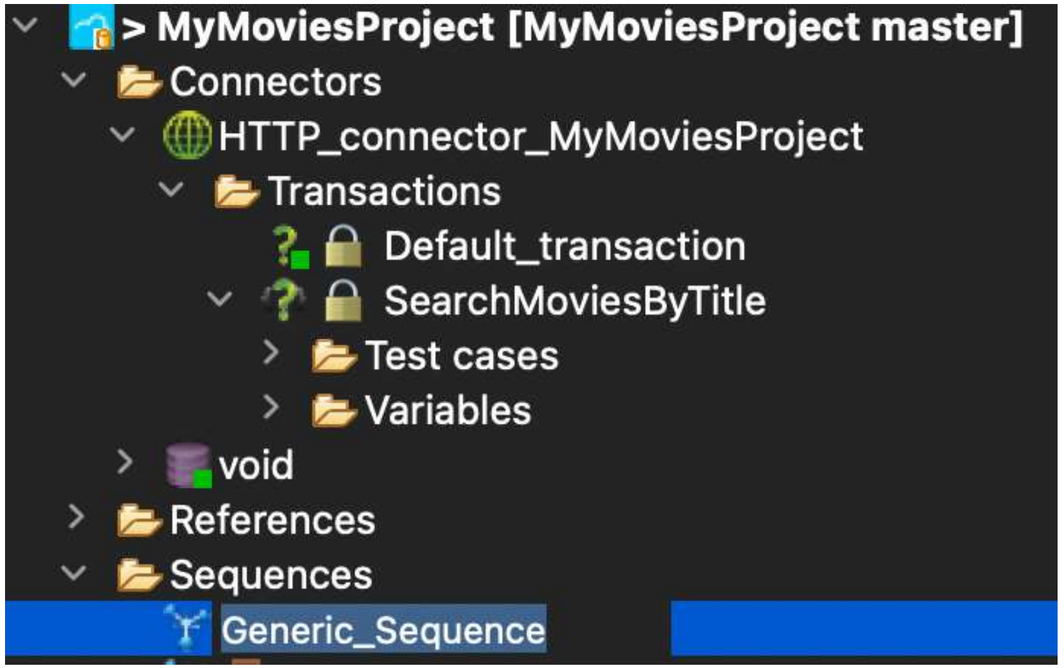
4.5 Create a sequence

To create a sequence, you have several options.

First option:

You can **drag and drop a Generic Sequence** from the palette in the tree structure and rename it.





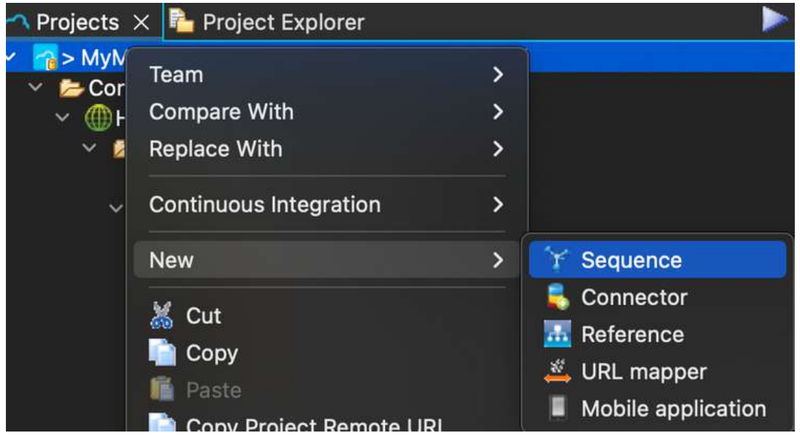
4.5 Create a sequence

Second option:

To create a sequence,

you can **right-click on the project**,

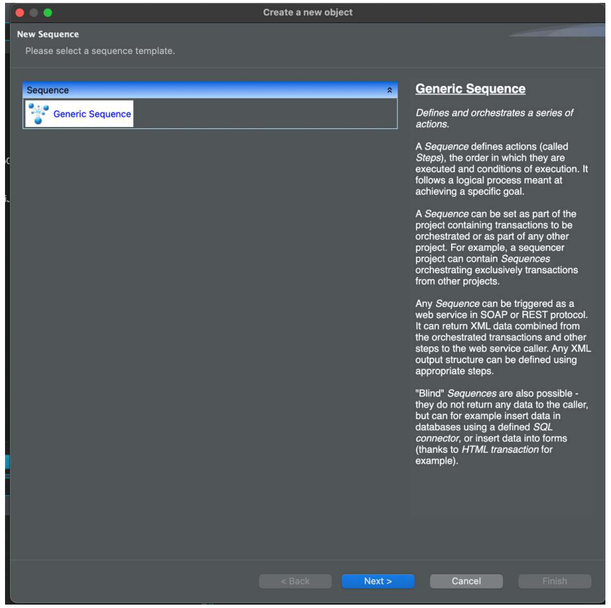
select **New >**, then click on **Sequence**.

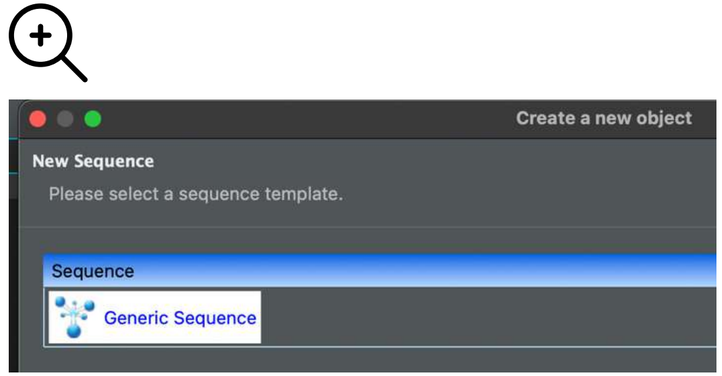


The **Create a new object window** appears.

In the **Create a new object window**,

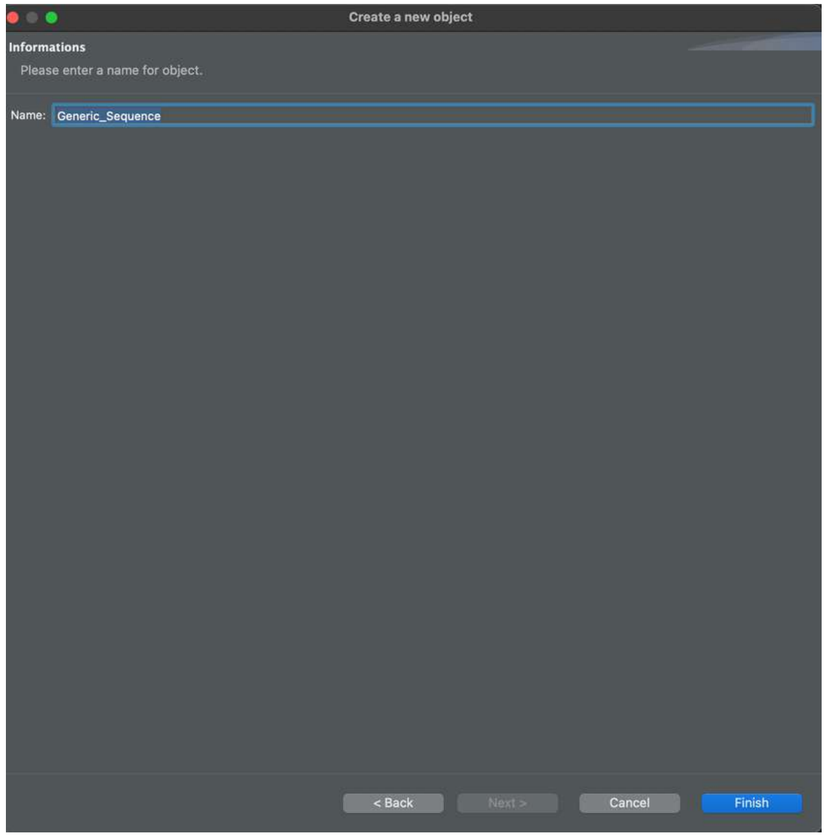
select **Generic Sequence**, then click on **Next >**

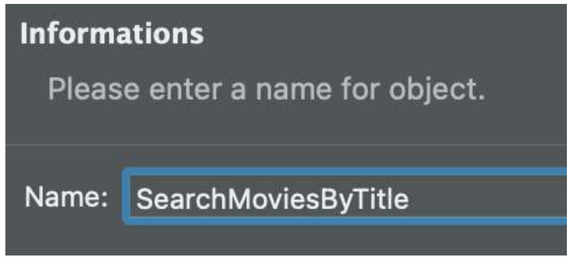




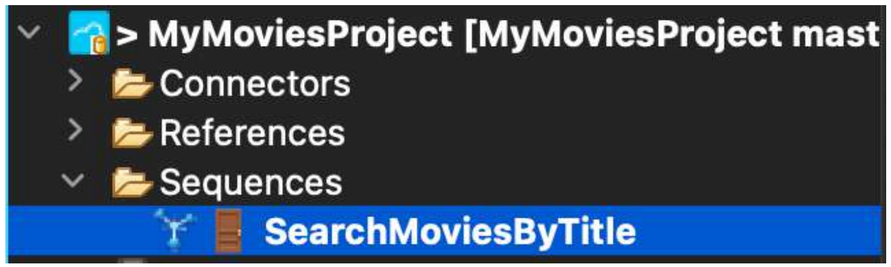
4.5 Create a sequence

In the **Create a new object window**,
rename the sequence and click on **Finish**.





A **Sequences folder** and the **created sequence** appear in the tree structure.



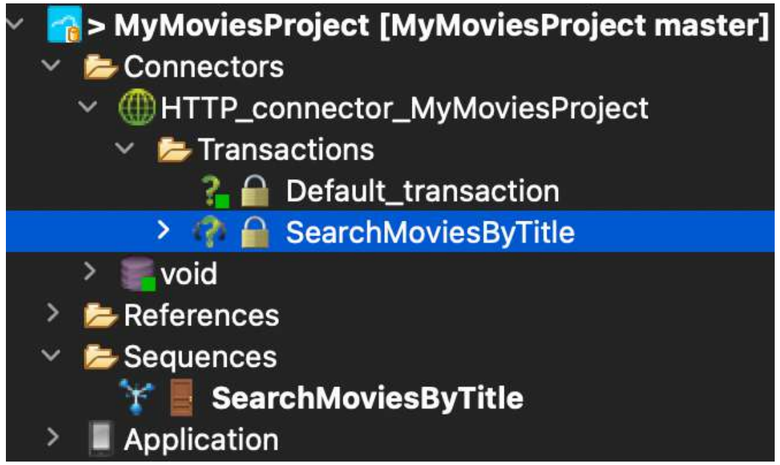
4.6 Call a transaction from a sequence

Import the transaction in the sequence

Once the sequence is created,

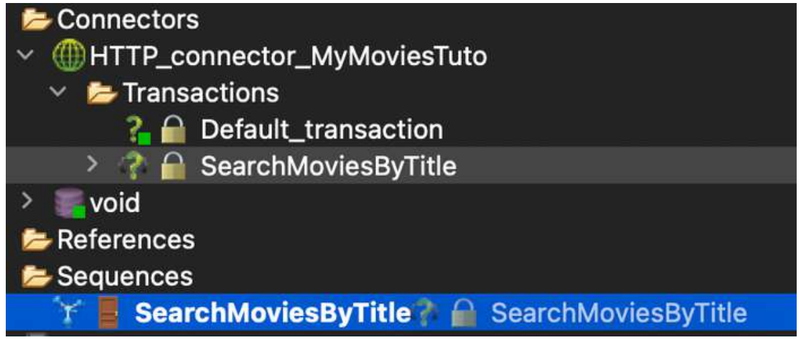
you need to

import the transaction in the sequence.

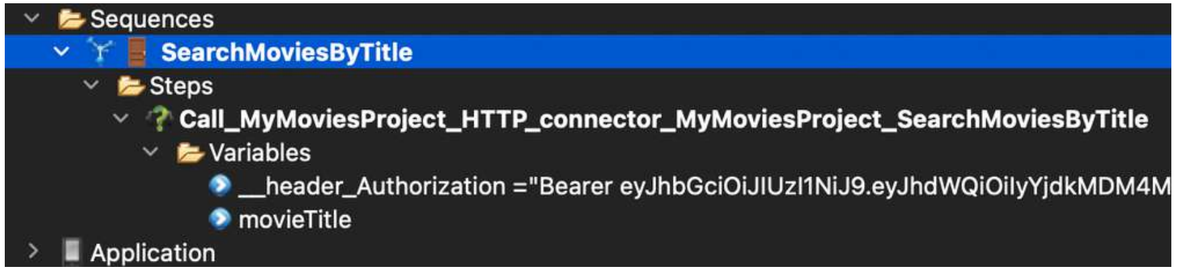


Drag-and-drop the transaction in the sequence

while clicking on **Option** in MacOs or **Control** in Windows.



This creates a **Steps folder** where a **call to the transaction** appears.

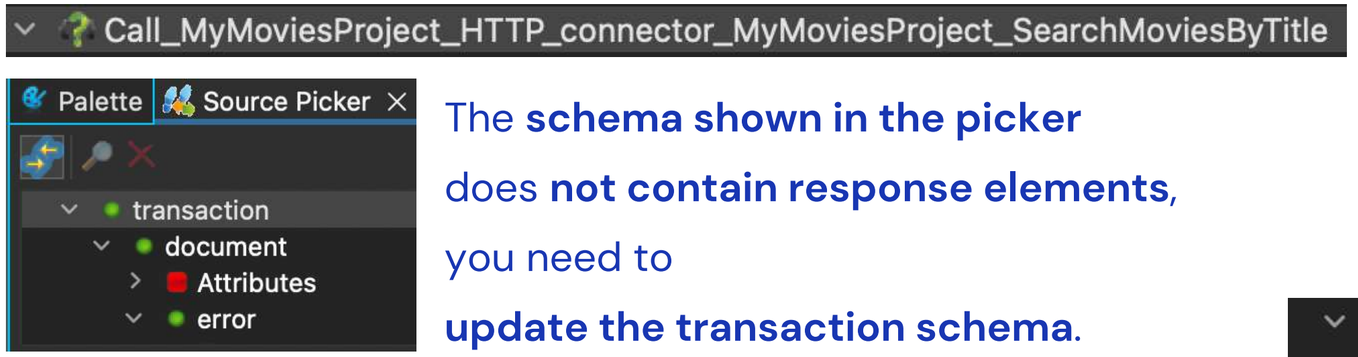


4.6 Call a transaction from a sequence

Update the transaction schema

Reminder : This step can and usually should be done just after creating the transaction.

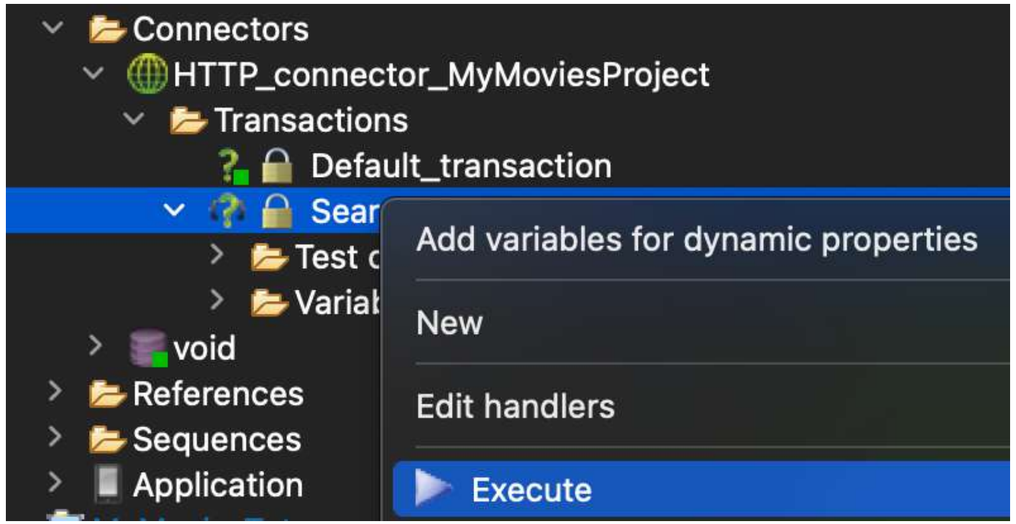
Double-click on the Call Transaction step to display the source picker.



The **schema shown in the picker** does **not contain response elements**, you need to **update the transaction schema**.

There are 2 cases : **a transaction with or without variables**.

If the transaction **doesn't need variables**, you can right-click on the source transaction and choose **Execute** to generate response data.

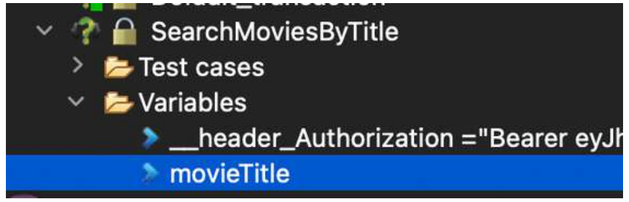


4.6 Call a transaction from a sequence

Update the transaction schema

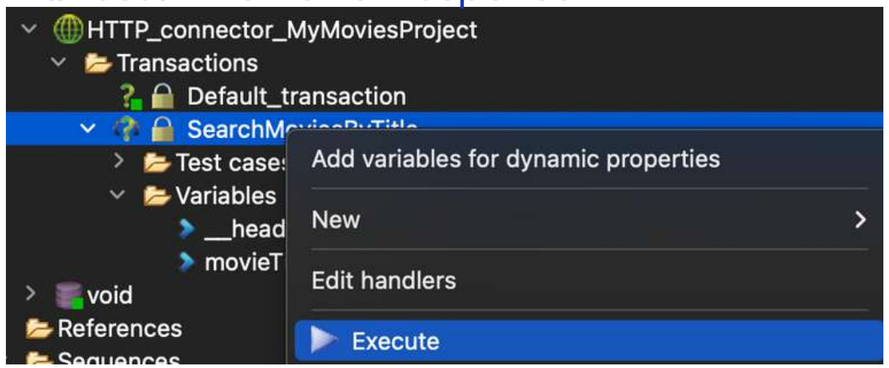
In our case, we have 2 variables :

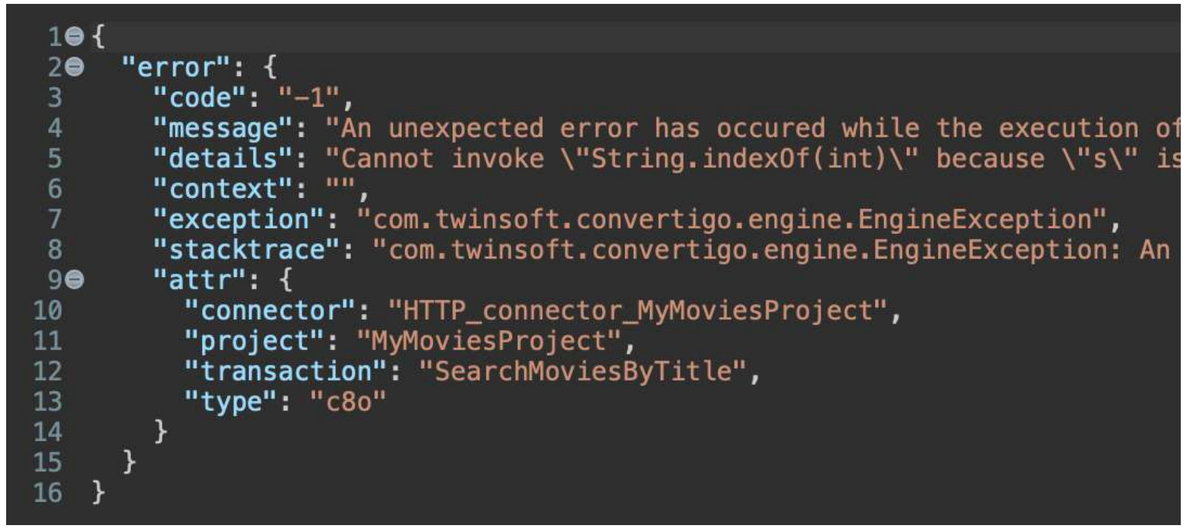
- **_header_Authorization** which has already a value
- **movieTitle** whose value is empty.



Executing the transaction as it is

will result in an error response.





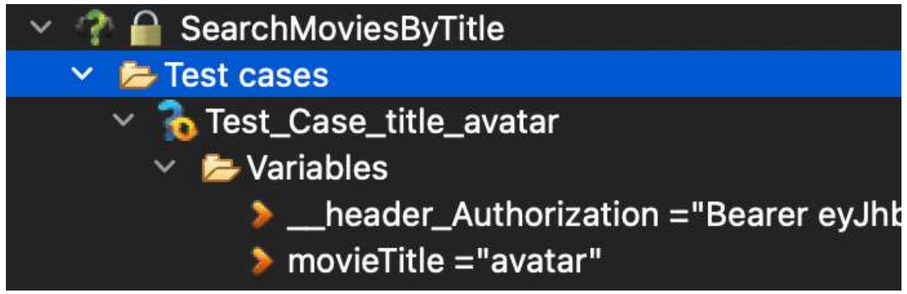
```
{
  "error": {
    "code": "-1",
    "message": "An unexpected error has occured while the execution of
    "details": "Cannot invoke \"String.indexOf(int)\" because \"s\" is
    "context": "",
    "exception": "com.twinsoft.convertigo.engine.EngineException",
    "stacktrace": "com.twinsoft.convertigo.engine.EngineException: An
    "attr": {
      "connector": "HTTP_connector_MyMoviesProject",
      "project": "MyMoviesProject",
      "transaction": "SearchMoviesByTitle",
      "type": "c8o"
    }
  }
}
```

4.6 Call a transaction from a sequence

Update the transaction schema

To get a valid response, you need to use the test case you created before in the transaction SearchMoviesByTitle.
In this test case, the variable **movieTitle** has already a value.

Right-click on the test case.



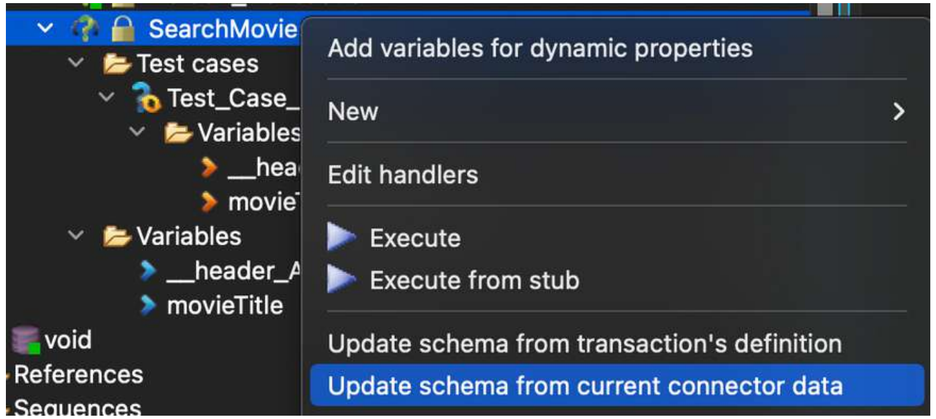
Choose **Run** to generate response data.

The results are displayed in the editors panel.

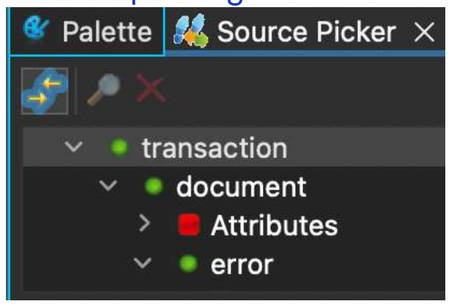
4.6 Call a transaction from a sequence

Update the transaction schema

Right-click on the source transaction **SearchMoviesByTitle** and select **Update schema from current connector data**.

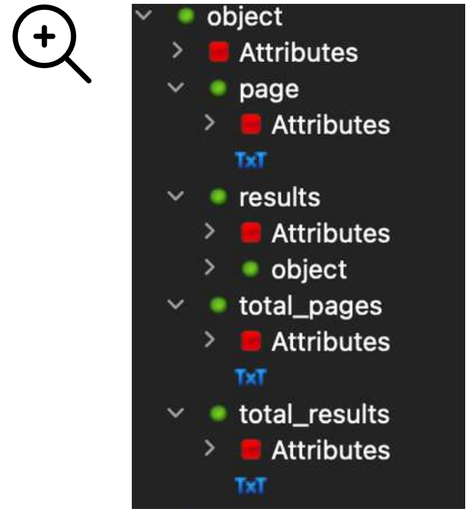


Before updating the schema



Double-click once again on the **Call Transaction Step** to display the **updated transaction schema** in the Source Picker.

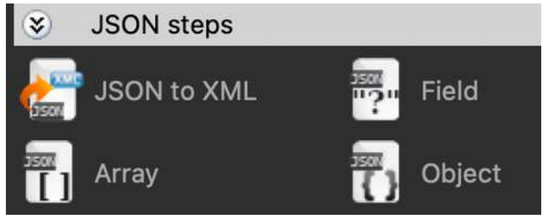
After updating the schema, an **object node** appears in the source picker



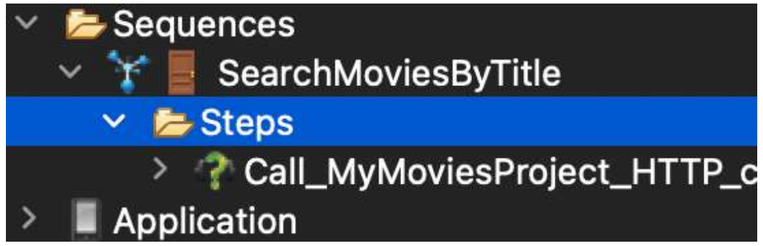
4.7 Create a custom data structure

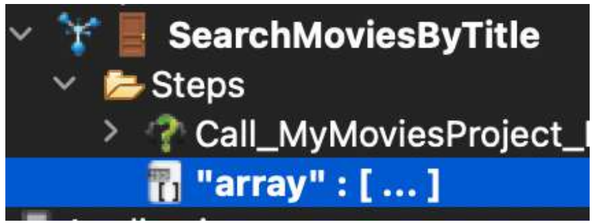
Your sequence is now calling the **transaction SearchMoviesByTitle** which is a **JSON HTTP Transaction**.

To construct our own **response data structure**
from the transaction's r**esponse data**, let's use the Array Step (JSON step).

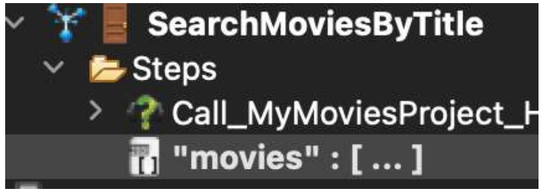


Drag the **Array step** from the palette and drop it
into the **steps folder of your sequence**
after the **transaction call**.

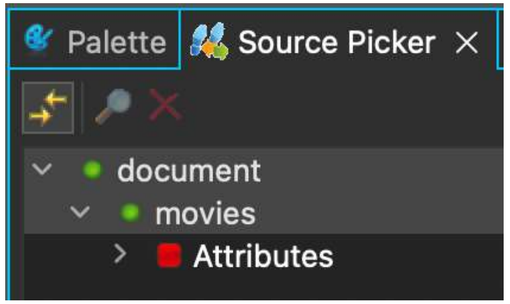




Rename it movies.

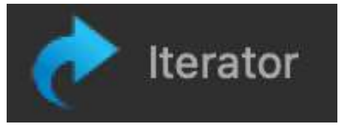


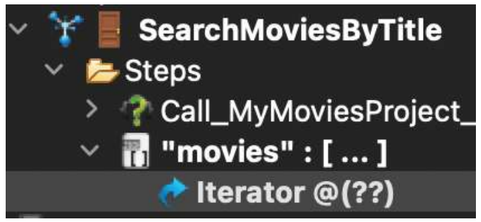
It appears as movies
in the source picker.



4.7 Create a custom data structure

Drag the **Iterator** step from the palette and drop it into the step **movies** in your sequence.



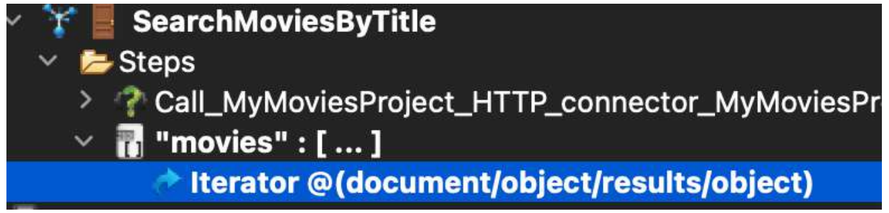


Then, double-click on the transaction call in your sequence to open the source picker.

In the source picker, expand the **results node.**

Then drag and drop the **object node** directly into your iterator.

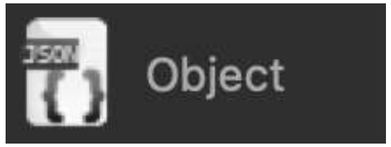
This **object node** provides the information you want in your iterator.

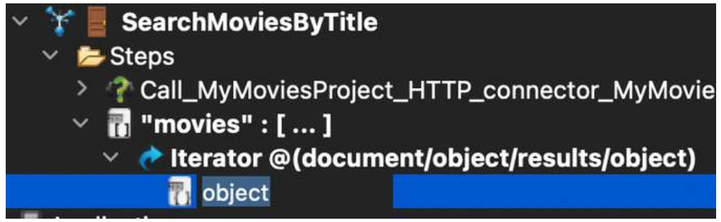


4.7 Create a custom data structure

Drag the **Object step** from the palette

and drop it into the **Iterator step** in your sequence.



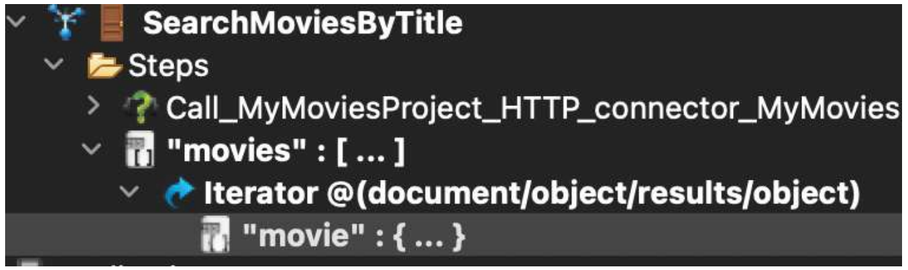


In the source picker,

it appears as **object**.

The Object step is a container for the various elements you'll add to it.

Let's rename it **movie** in the treeview.



Now, in the source picker, it appears as movie.

4.7 Create a custom data structure

In the **response data** from the transaction,

for each item, we receive an object movie with many fields, as shown in the source picker.

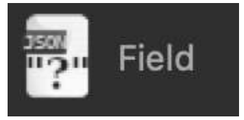
In our application, we only need a few of them and we're going to select the fields that interest us.

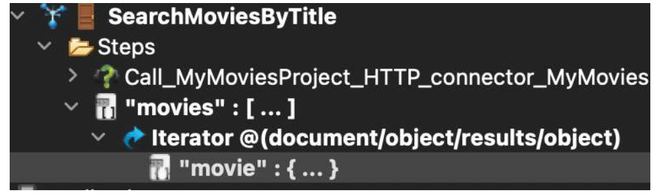
Let's say I want the following fields displayed in the front-end :

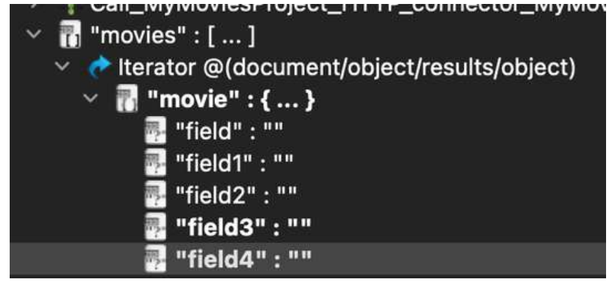
- title
- overview
- poster_path
- release_date
- original_title

Drag the Field step from the palette

and drop it 5 times into the Object step movie.



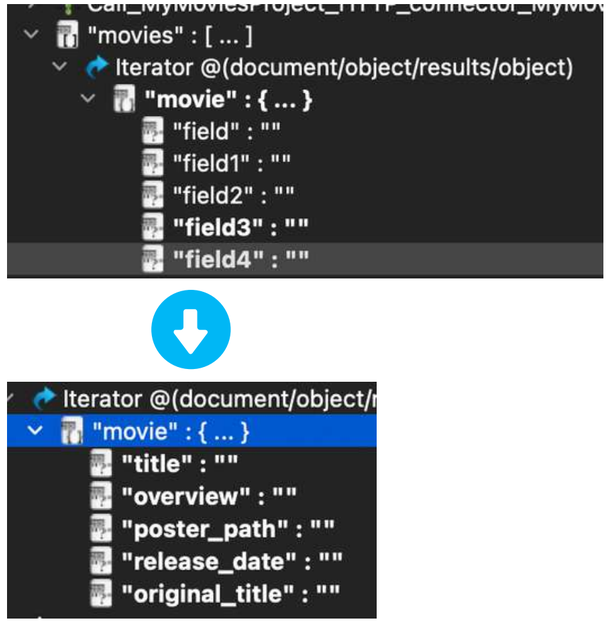




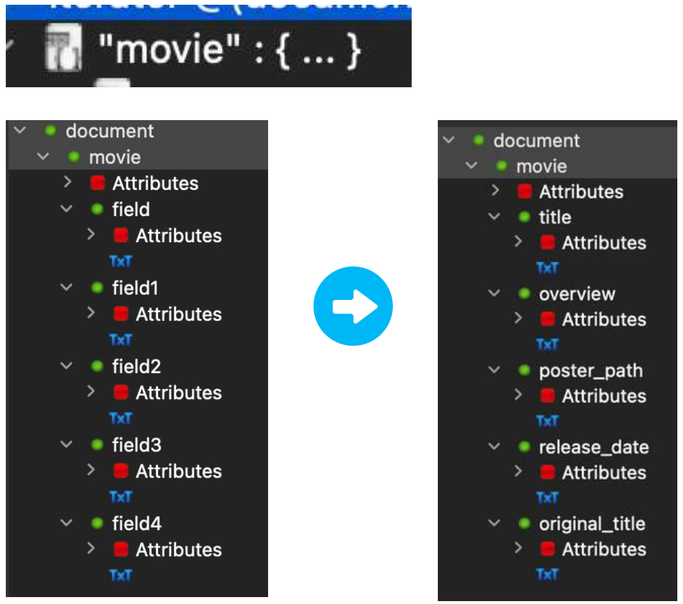
4.7 Create a custom data structure

Click twice on the movie step to display it in the source picker.

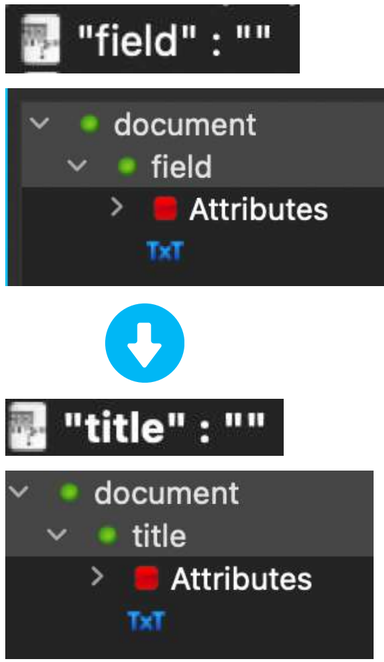
Rename the 5 fields in movie as title, overview, poster_path, release_date, original_title



In the source picker,
you can see that the 5 fields in movie have been renamed as well.



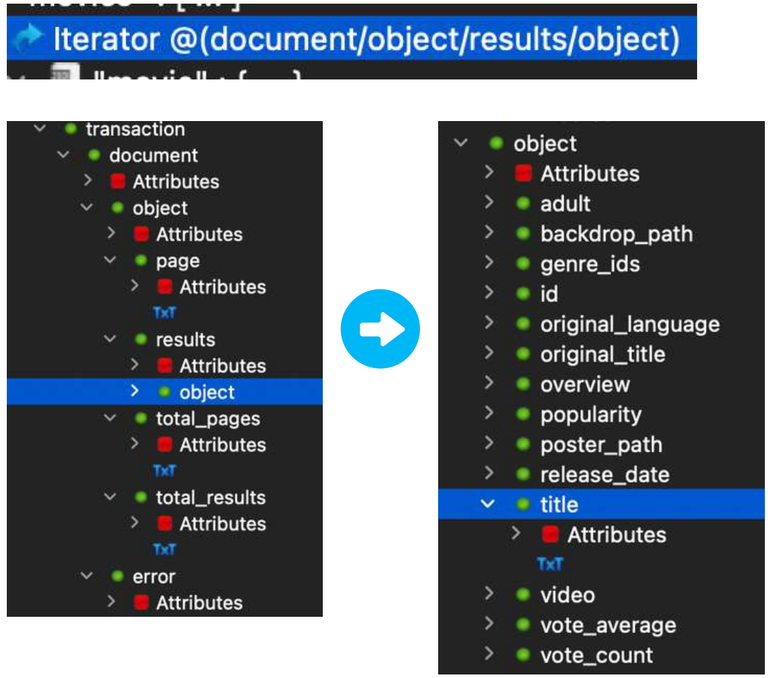
The structure of each field has been renamed



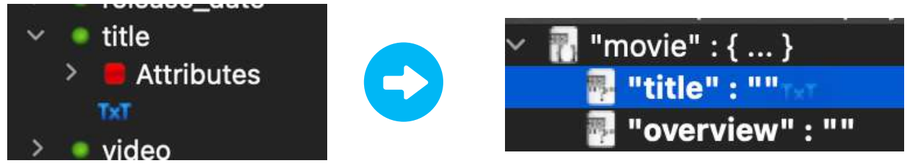
4.7 Create a custom data structure

Now we want to bind these fields to the values of the fields in the iterator.

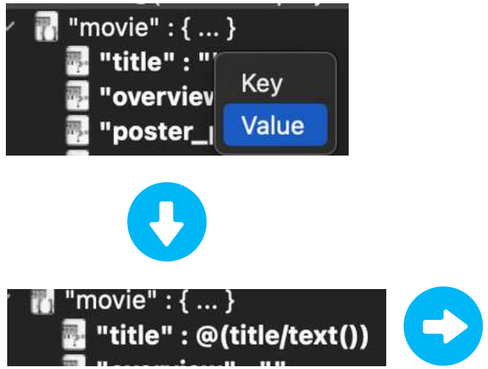
Double-click on the **Iterator step** to display its data in the Source Picker and open the object node.



Drag and drop the **TxT element** corresponding to the required information into the various steps of the element.



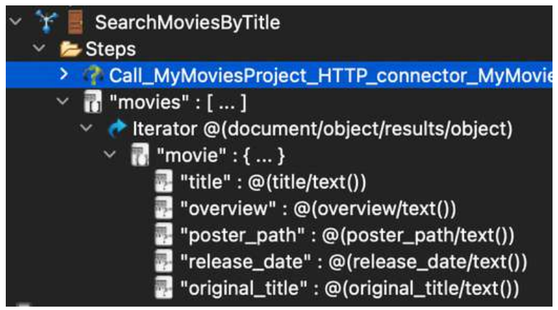
Choose **Value** each time you are prompted to set the value property of the step.



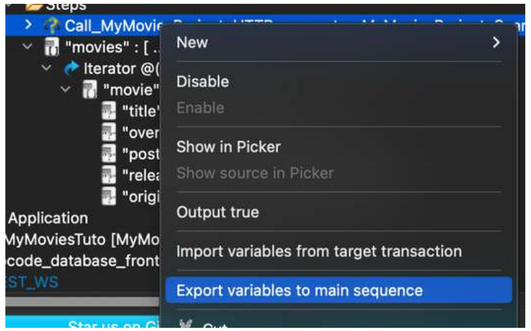
In properties, the value appears as binded.

4.7 Create a custom data structure

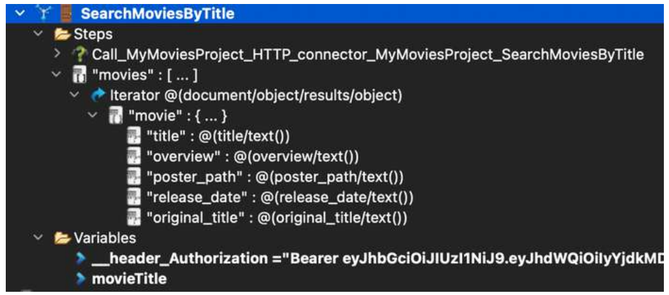
Repeat the same operation for the 5 fields.



Now we want to **import the variables of the transaction into the sequence**,



Right-click on the **transaction call**,
and select **Export variables to main sequences**.

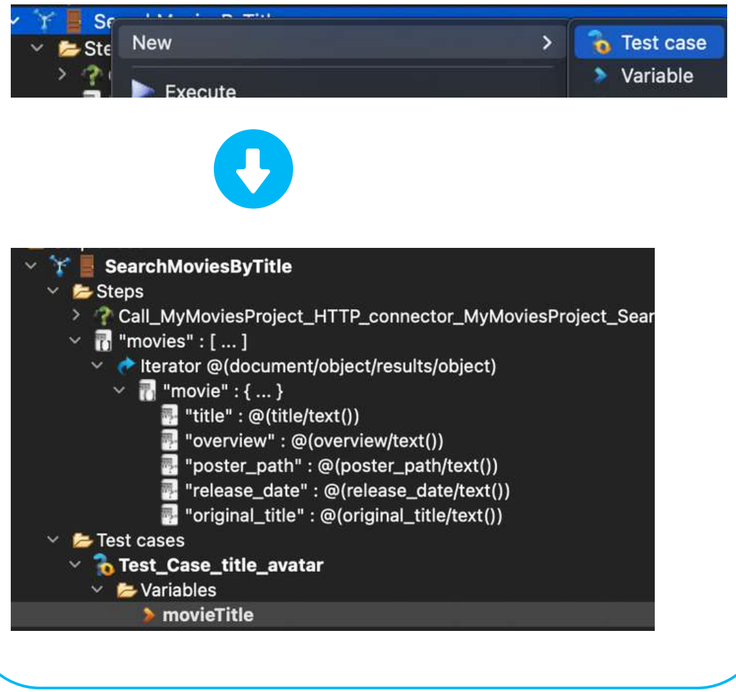


A folder **Variables**
has been added to the sequence.

4.8 Test the sequence

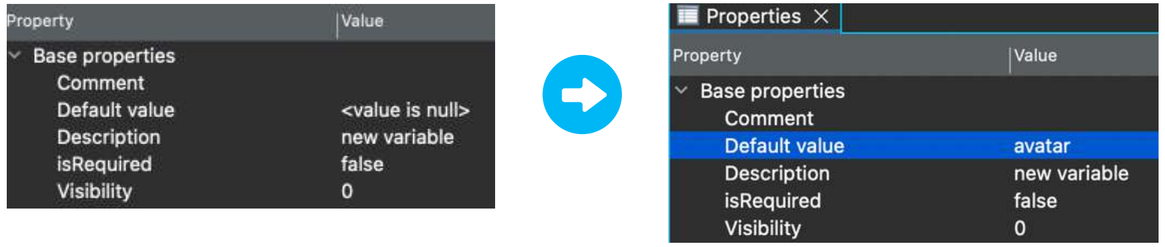
Now, let’s create a test case for the sequence

(as shown in the previous slides for the transaction SearchMoviesByTitle).



Click on the variable movieTitle in the test case.

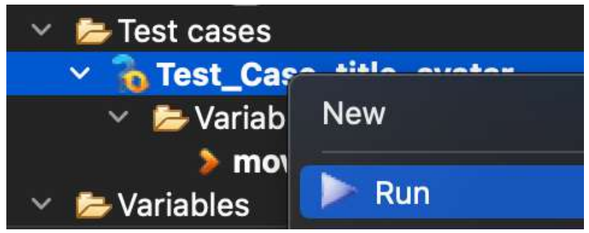
In properties, change the Default value of movieTitle to “avatar“.



The value appears in the treeview.

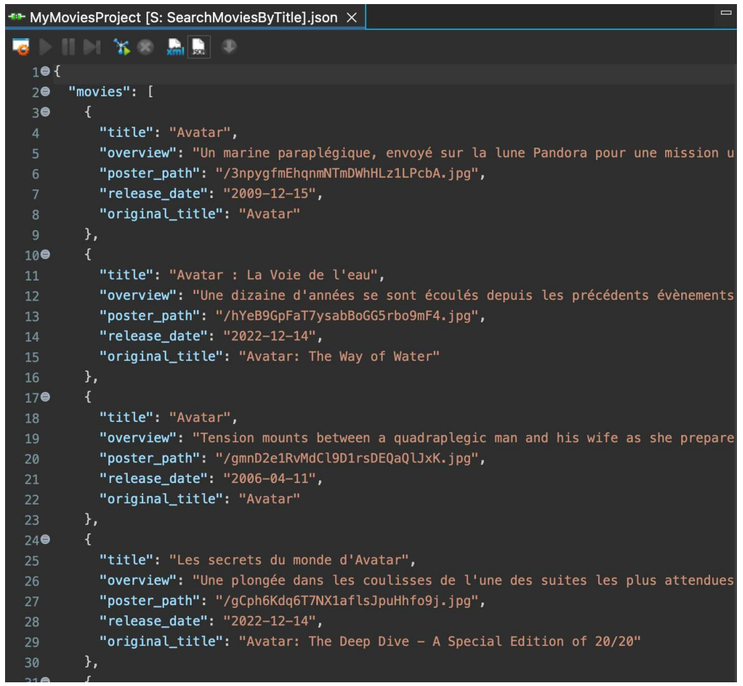
4.8 Test the sequence

Right-click on the test case, choose **Run** to execute it and generate response data.



The results are displayed in the editors panel.

The response data generated by the sequence will display only the information you requested.



convertiGO

5 – JavaScript Scope

How to handle JavaScript in the studio.

5.1 What is the JavaScript Scope ?

By default, **every execution** of a transaction or a sequence has a **JavaScript environment**.
This is called the **JavaScript Scope**.

You can use JS to **manipulate data** in the sequence.
For example, perform calculations and data transformations...

Transaction or sequence input variables

All variables declared as **input vars** (input variables) of the sequence

- are inserted into the global scope of the JS environment.
- are automatically JavaScript variables
- become global variables of the sequence.

5.2 Interactions with JS Scope

In order to **manipulate data in JavaScript**,

Convertigo uses **backend objects** as gateways between the **structured context** and the **JS scope**.

These objects

- manage **interactions** between XML data sources and JavaScript.
- are used as **steps in sequences**.

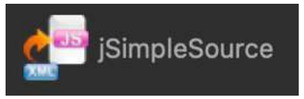
These objects or steps can either

- **transform XML data** from the source defined in the Source property
  into JavaScript variables in the current executed sequence JS scope.
  These JS variables can be manipulated in JS.
- **transform JavaScript scope variables** into **XML data sources**.
- use **JavaScript expressions** as **data sources**.

5.3 Back-end Objects bound to JS Scope

convertigo

Steps transforming XML data sources into JavaScript variables

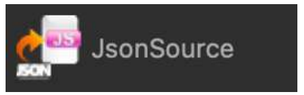


jSimpleSource – JS step

This step **transforms a single node**
from the source defined in the Source property
into a **JS variable** (String)

jSource – JS step

This step **transforms a list of XML nodes**
into a **JS variable** (Java NodeList object)



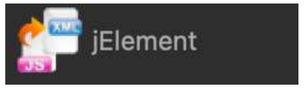
JsonSource – JS step

This step **extracts a JSON typed XML structure**
from the source defined in the Source property,
parses it as JSON,
and sets it as a **JS variable** (JS Object or JS Array).

5.3 Back-end Objects bound to JS Scope

convertigo

Steps transforming JS variables into XML



jElement – XML Step

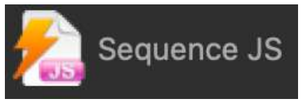
This step **adds an XML element node** based on a **JS expression** to parent XML element in the **sequence XML output**.

JSON to XML – JSON step

This step **adds an XML attribute node** based on a **JS expression** to parent XML element in the **sequence XML output**.

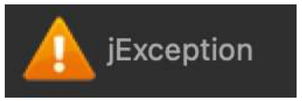
5.3 Back-end Objects bound to JS Scope

Steps used to manipulate JavaScript



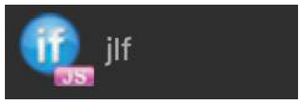
Sequence JS - JS step

This step is used to **write JavaScript code** which is **executed in the sequence scope** (initialize variables, calculations...)



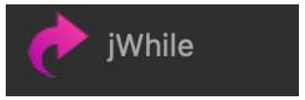
jException - JS step

This step **raises a Convertigo Engine exception**. It **breaks the sequence execution flow**, ending the sequence just after this step.



jIf - Flow control step

This step is **based on a JavaScript condition** and contains other steps executed only **if the condition is fulfilled**.



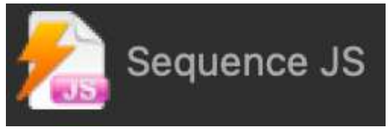
jWhile - Flow control step

This step **executes a group of child steps** as the **condition expression** set in the Condition property remains true.

5.4 Sequence JS Step

The JS Scope is useful to **modify Sequences**.

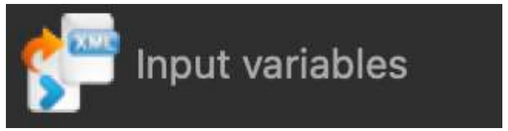
When you need to **write code directly in JavaScript**, the **Sequence JS step** is very helpful.
This JavaScript code will be **executed in the sequence scope**.



With the Sequence JS step, you can :

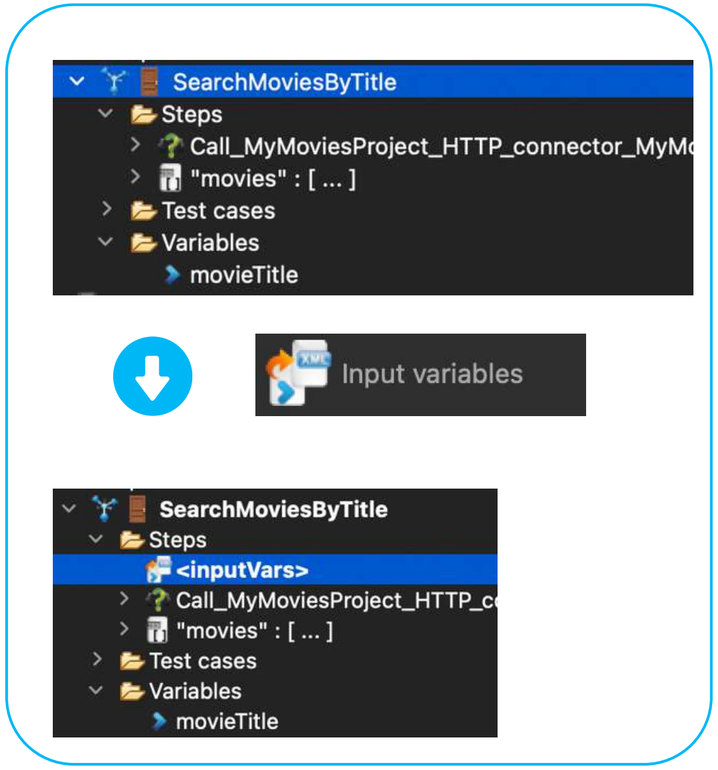
- initialize variables,
- perform complex calculations,
- access the context object to get useful properties (contextID, httpSession, isCacheEnabled, lockPooledContext, etc.)
- use some context methods to manipulate the result XML DOM, encode and decode data, abort sequence...

5.5 Input variables Step

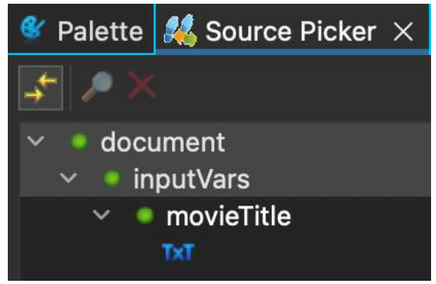


The **step Input variables** is an XML element containing dynamically the **input variables of parent Sequence**.

Placed at the **beginning of a Sequence**, this step allows **steps ordered after** to **use the Sequence input variables as source**.



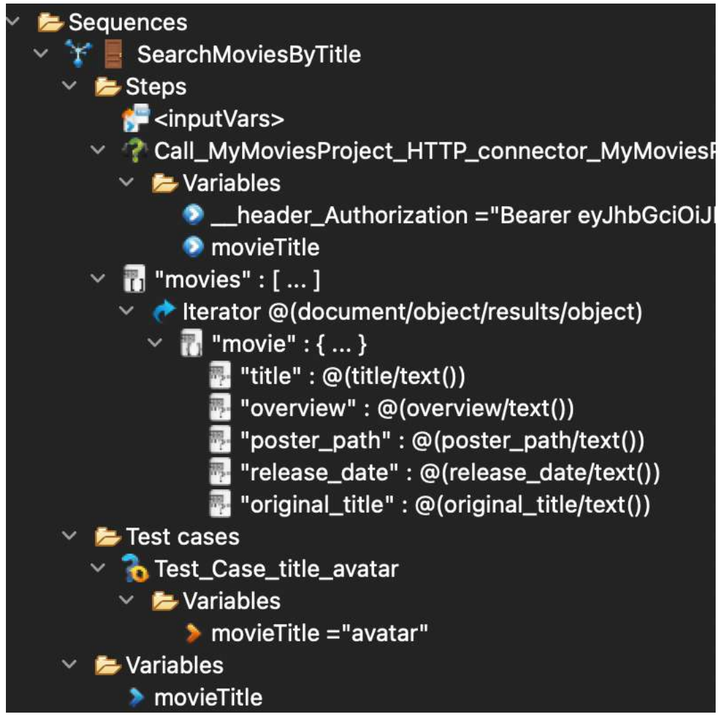
When you add it as the first step of the sequence, it **appears as a source** in the **source picker**.



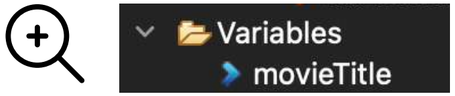
5.6 Modify a sequence with the JS Scope

Exercice 1 : Change a variable name with Sequence JS

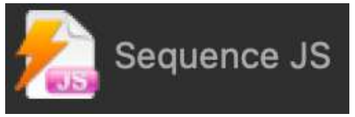
Here is our sequence SearchMoviesByTitle



Let's say we want the name of the **input variable** "**movieTitle**" to appear as **title** in our sequence.



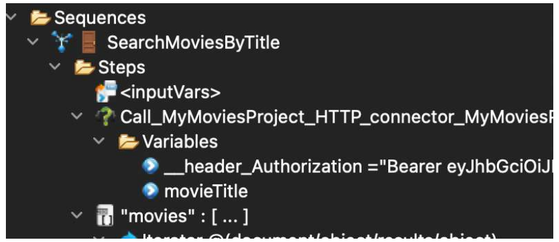
To change the name of the input variable "movieTitle", we are going to use JavaScript in a **Sequence JS**.

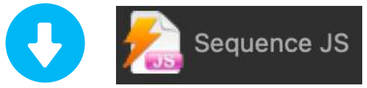


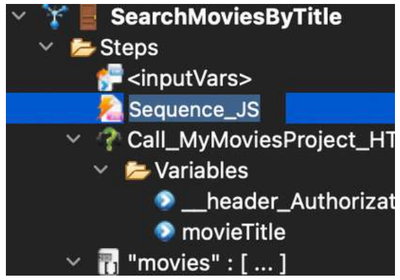
5.6 Modify a sequence with the JS Scope

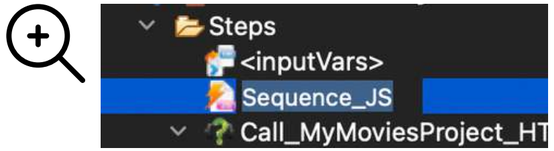
Exercice 1 : Change a variable name with Sequence JS

Drag the **Sequence JS step** from the palette in the steps folder after the step InputVars.

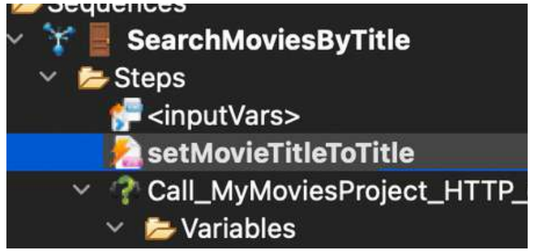








Rename it setMovieTitleToTitle.

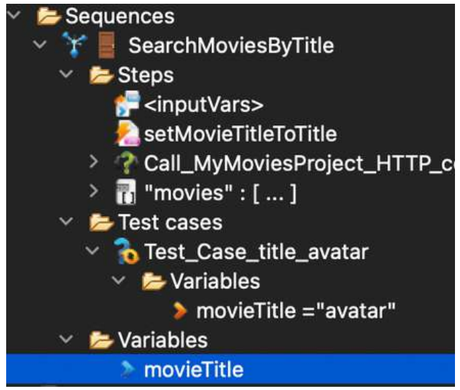


Click twice on **setMovieTitleToTitle** to open the **file setMovieTitleToTitle.js** in the editor panel

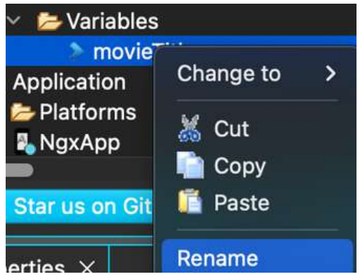
Change the variable name in the file with JavaScript.

5.6 Modify a sequence with the JS Scope

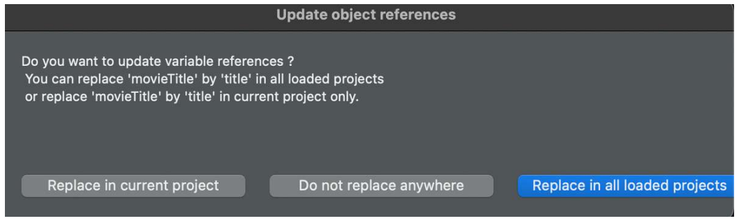
Exercice 1 : Change a variable name with Sequence JS

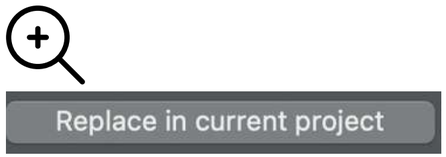


Rename the **movieTitle variable** to **title** in the **Variables folde**r of the sequence.

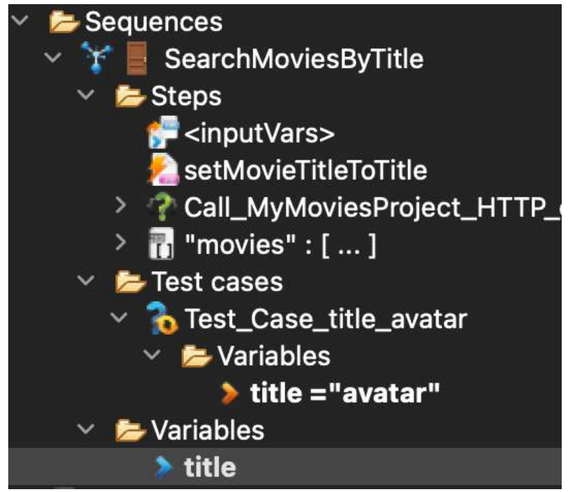


In the **Update object references window**, select **Replace in current project**.





The variable **appears as title** in the sequence (Test cases, Variables folder)



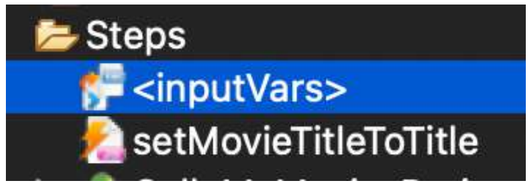
5.6 Modify a sequence with the JS Scope

Exercice 1 : Change a variable name with Sequence JS

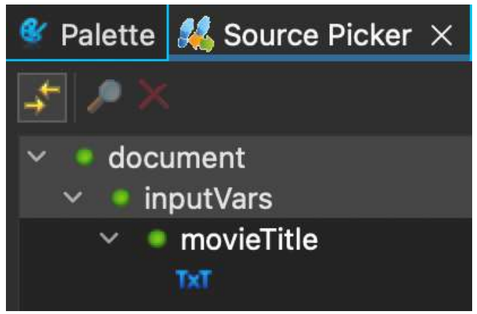
When focused on **inputVars step**,

the source picker shows the entry variable of the sequence as **title**

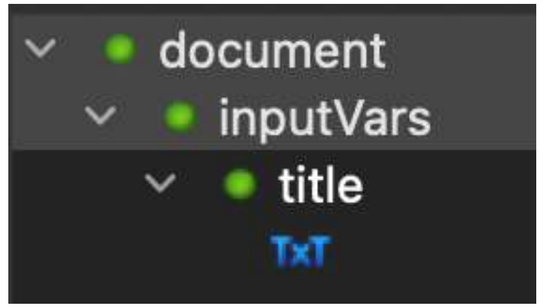
(not as movieTitle anymore).



Before



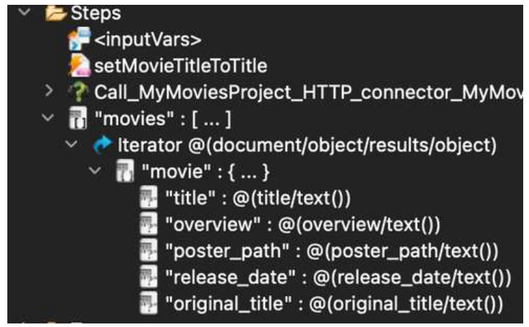
Now

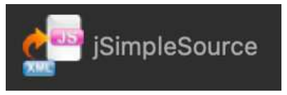


5.6 Modify a sequence with the JS Scope

Exercice 2 : Set the title to uppercase with Sequence JS

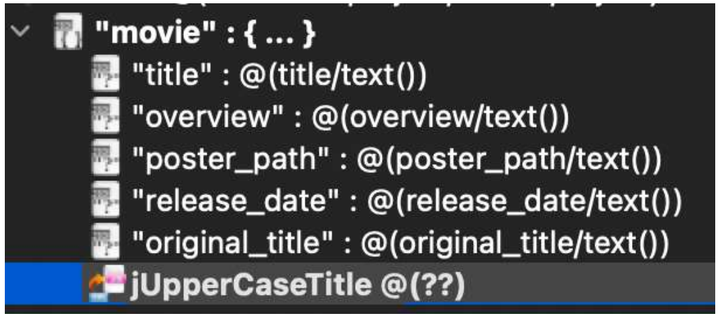
Let’s say we want a field with the title in uppercase in our JSON data.





In the movie object,
after the field steps,
we **add a jSimpleSource step**..

We name it **jUpperCaseTitle**
(for JS variables, good practice is
to add a “j” at the beginning)

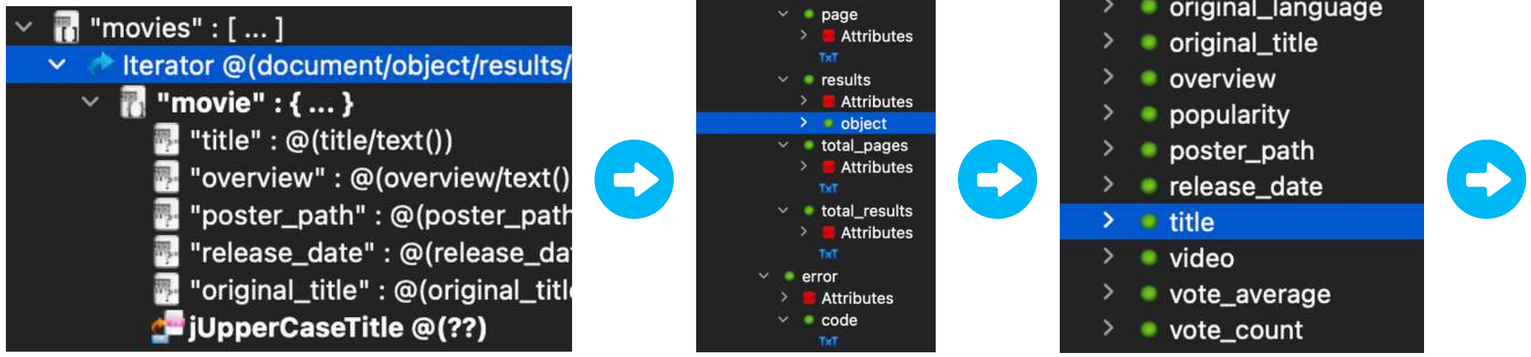


5.6 Modify a sequence with the JS Scope

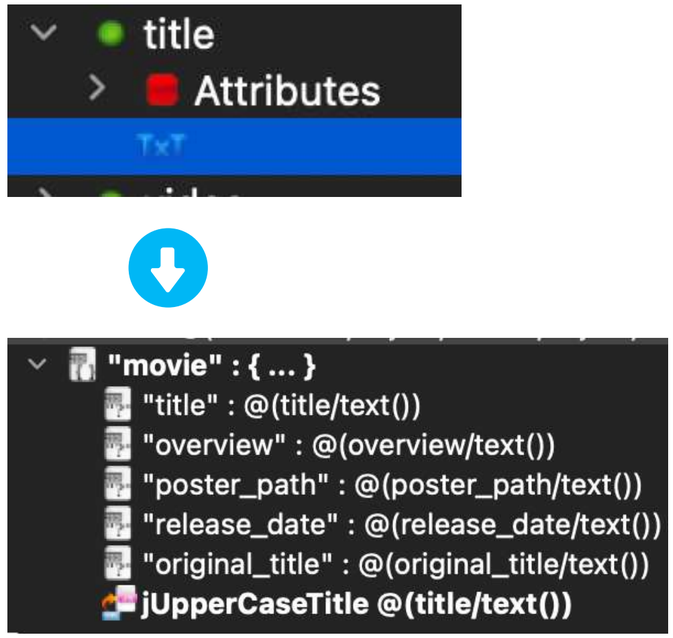
Exercice 2 : Set the title to uppercase with Sequence JS

The jSimpleSource step is used
to **transform a single node** from a source **into a JS variable**.
Now we want to **bind it to the value of the field title in the iterator**.

Double-click on the **Iterator step**
to display its data in the Source Picker
and open the object node.



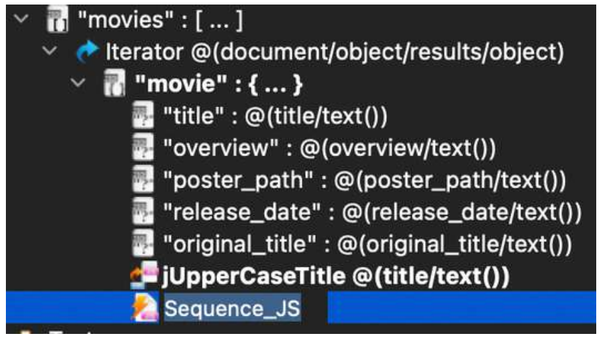
Drag and drop
the **TxT element of the title**
into the jSimpleSource step.



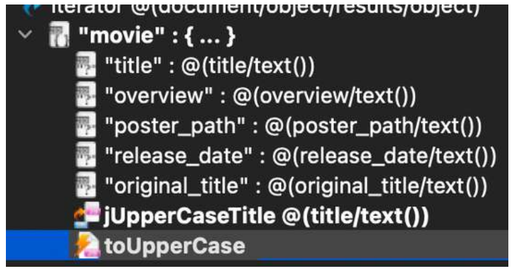
5.6 Modify a sequence with the JS Scope

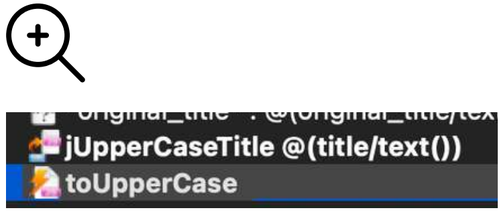
Exercice 2 : Set the title to uppercase with Sequence JS

Add a Sequence JS step
in the sequence,
after the step jUpperCaseTitle.



Rename it toUpperCase.





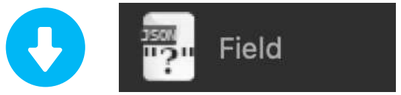
Click twice on the step
to open toUpperCase.js

Edit the toUpperCase.js
with JS code.

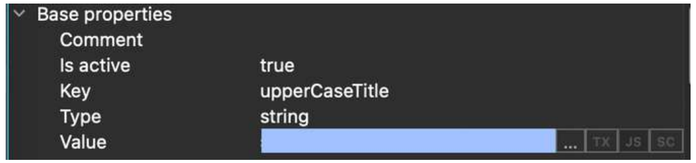
5.6 Modify a sequence with the JS Scope

Exercice 2 : Set the title to uppercase with Sequence JS

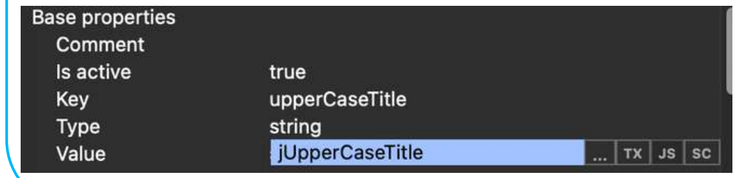
Add a field step after toUpperCase and name it **upperCaseTitle**.



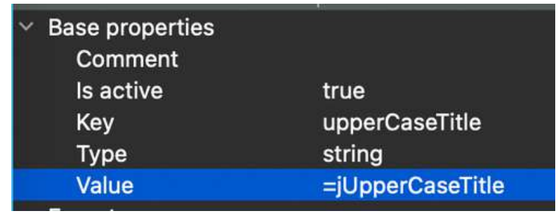
In the **Value property of upperCaseTitle**, select the **JS Scope** by clicking on JS.



Enter **jUpperCaseTitle** to select the JS variable as value.



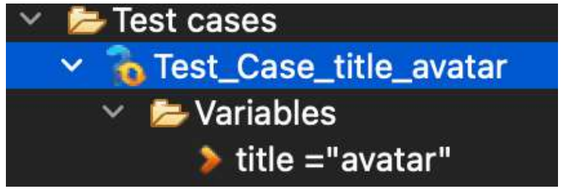
The value of upperCaseTitle is now sourced on the value of the JS variable jUpperCaseTitle.



5.6 Modify a sequence with the JS Scope

Exercice 2 : Set the title to uppercase with Sequence JS

Let’s run the Test Case

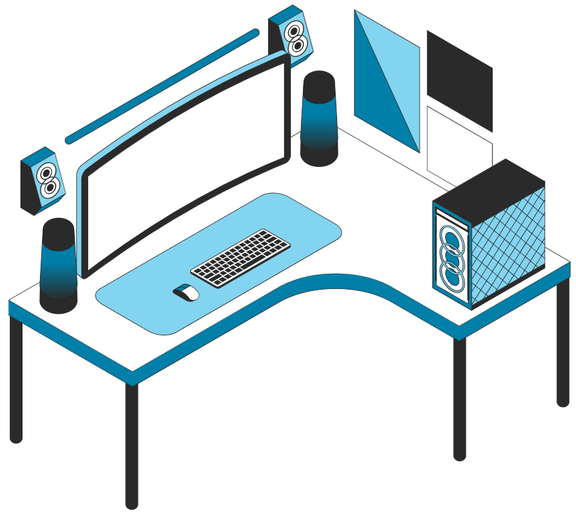


The key upperCaseTitle and the value in upperCase appears in the response data


```
{
  "movies": [
    {
      "title": "Avatar",
      "overview": "Un marine paraplégique, envoyé sur la lune Pandora
      "poster_path": "/3npygfmEhqnmNTmDWhHLz1LPcbA.jpg",
      "release_date": "2009-12-15",
      "original_title": "Avatar",
      "upperCaseTitle": "AVATAR"
    },
    {
      "title": "Avatar : La Voie de l'eau",
      "overview": "Une dizaine d'années se sont écoulés depuis les pr
      "poster_path": "/hYeB9GpFaT7ysabBoGG5rbo9mF4.jpg",
      "release_date": "2022-12-14",
      "original_title": "Avatar: The Way of Water",
```

6 – Error Management

How to handle errors in the studio.



6.1 Basics on Error Management

During its execution, a step can fail, and an error happens.

There are two types of errors:

- Functional errors
- System errors

In Convertigo, to handle errors:

- We don't start with "If everything is OK, then...Or else..."

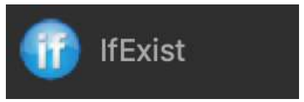
  => otherwise, there would be too much depth in the tree structure.
- We start with "If there is a problem, then...Or else...,"

  => It means we begin error handling before dealing with successful execution.

After each transaction call in a sequence, we test for errors.

6.2 Error Management steps

Convertigo provides steps to handle errors in sequences.

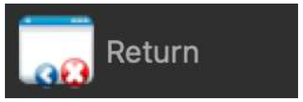


IfExist – Flow control step

This step is used to define an **IF condition looking for node(s) on a source**.
It contains **other steps executed only if** the **source** defined through the Source property **exists**.

Error structure – XML step

This step is used
to **generate an output XML structure** corresponding to an **applicative error**.
It **doesn't break** the **sequence execution flow**.

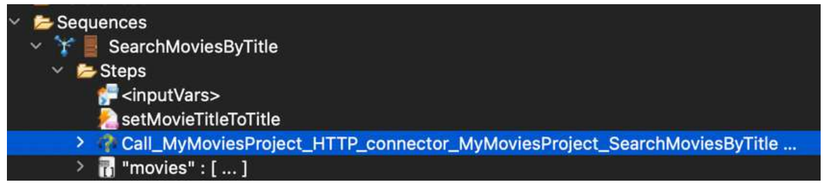


Return – Flow control step

This step is used to **exit the current sequence** in which it is positioned.

6.3 Error node & error tag

Let's have a look on the XML structure
of the transaction call
in the sequence SearchMoviesByTitle.



Double click on the transaction
to display its structure
in the source picker

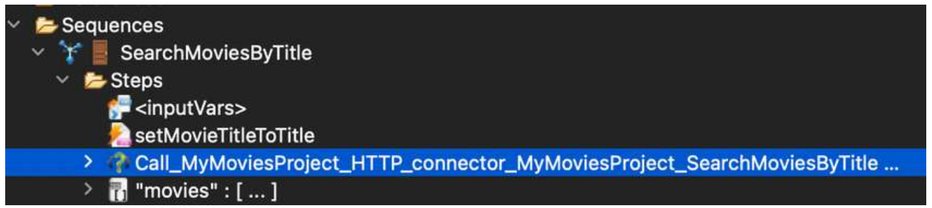
In the **XML structure of a source**,
there is always an **error node**,
so that **errors can be picked or sourced**
if they are present.

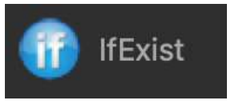
When a system error
or a functional error happens,
it **generates an error tag**
which "fills" the error node.

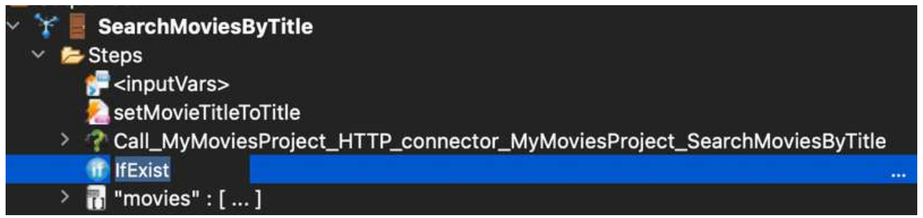
The **error tag structure** is **standardized**.
The error will always be in the same place
and have the same format in the sequence.

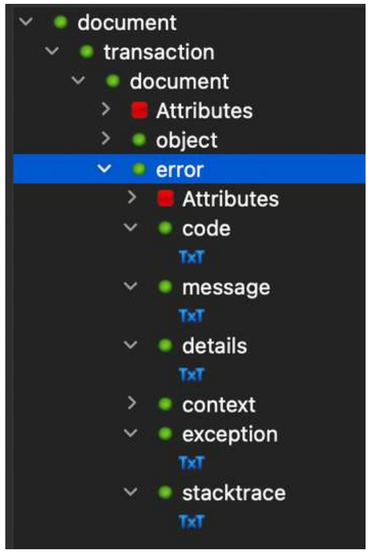
6.4 Using the IfExist step

In the **sequence SearchMoviesByTitle**,
just **after the transaction call**
and **before the array movies**,
let's **add an IfExist step**.

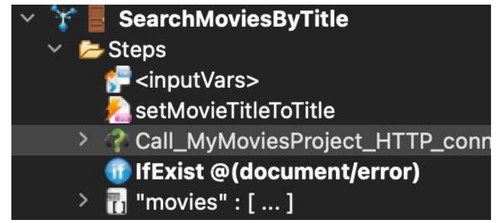








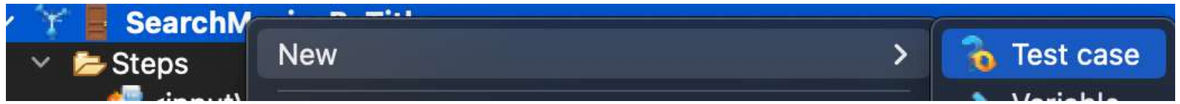
Then **drag the node error**
of the XML structure
of the transaction call
in the step IfExist.



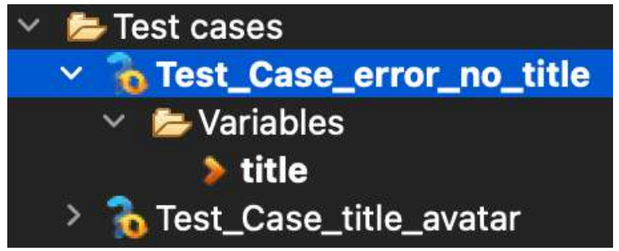
When there is any kind of error,
an **error tag is generated within the error node**.
The IfExists step **checks the XPath of the transaction call**
to see if there is an **error tag in the XPath**.

6.4 Using the IfExist step

Let’s test it by adding a new test case with an error.



Our test case is created.



In the properties,
the Default value of variable title
is null.

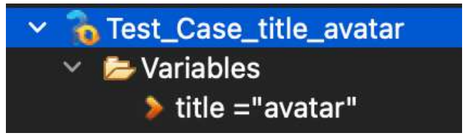
The transaction needs a title to search a movie.

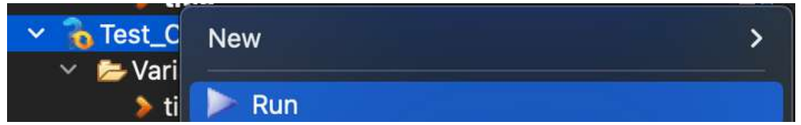
If we forget to add a value to the variable title, an error will be generated.

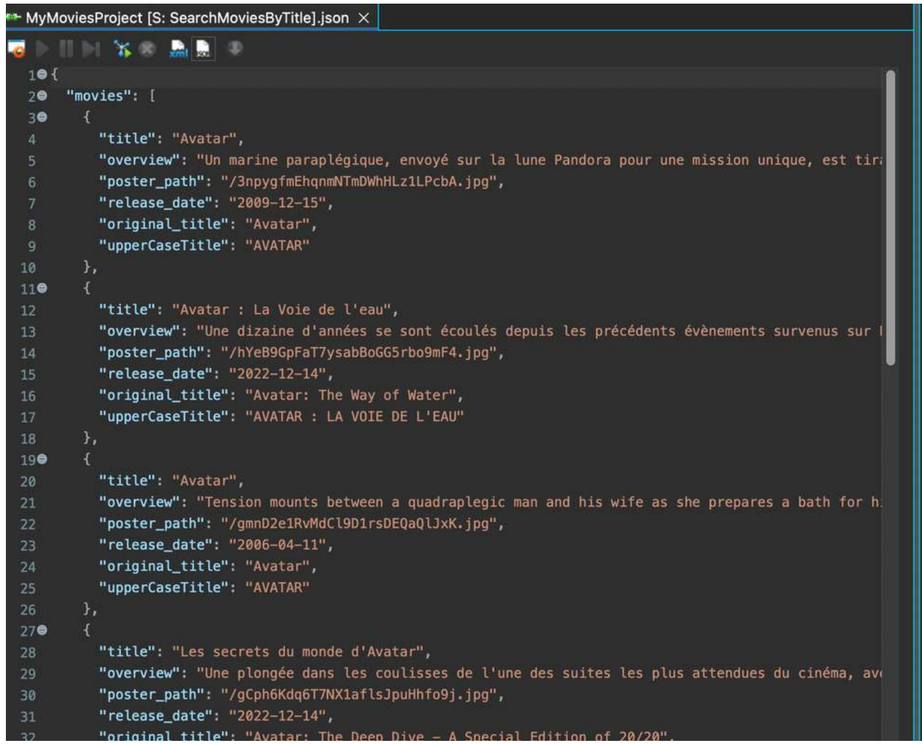
6.4 Using the IfExist step

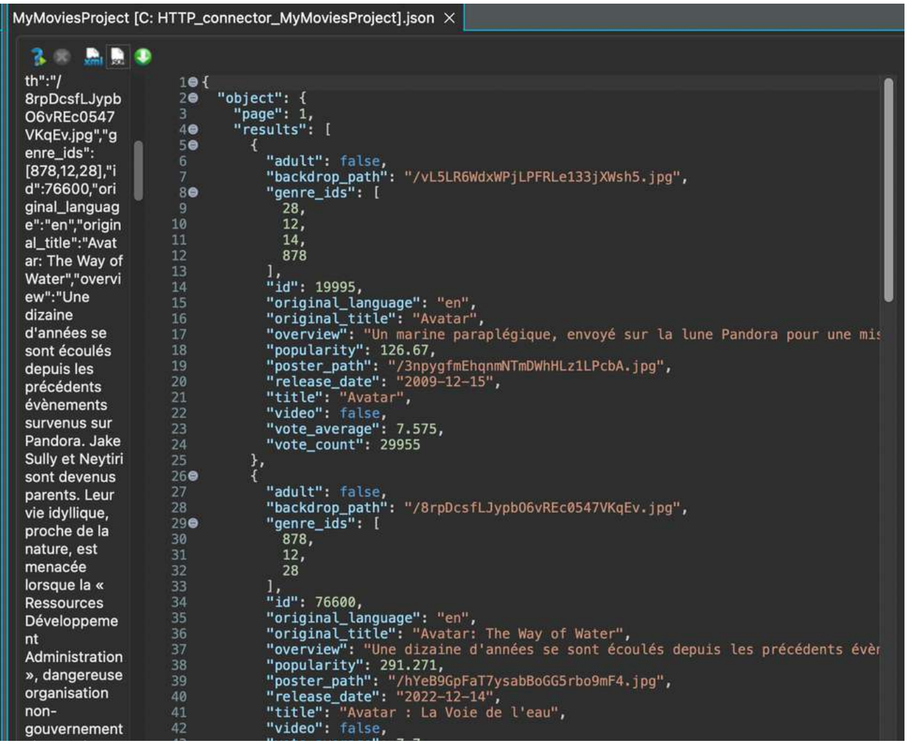
A a reminder, this is the result of the sequence execution

with a test case where the title has a value and everything is OK.



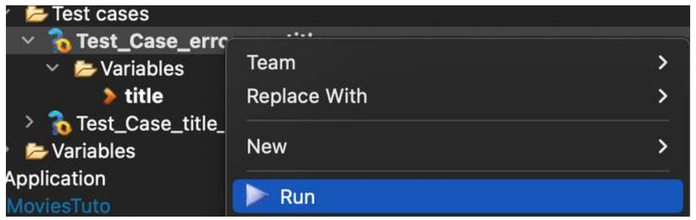






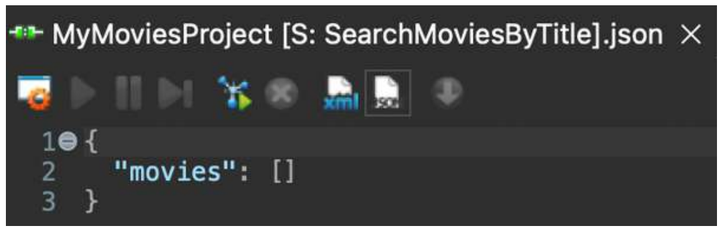
6.4 Using the IfExist step

Let’s run the error test case



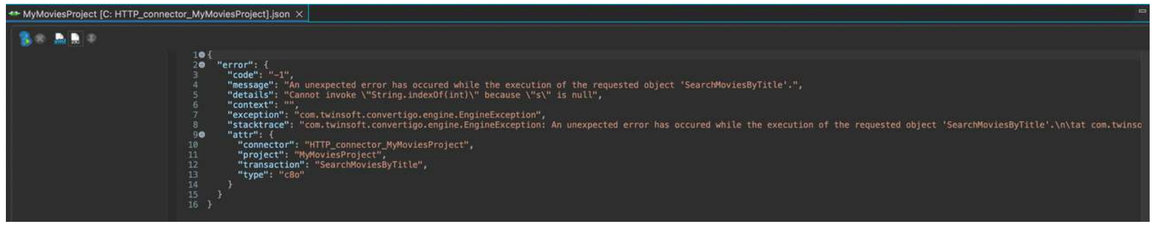
Without a title,

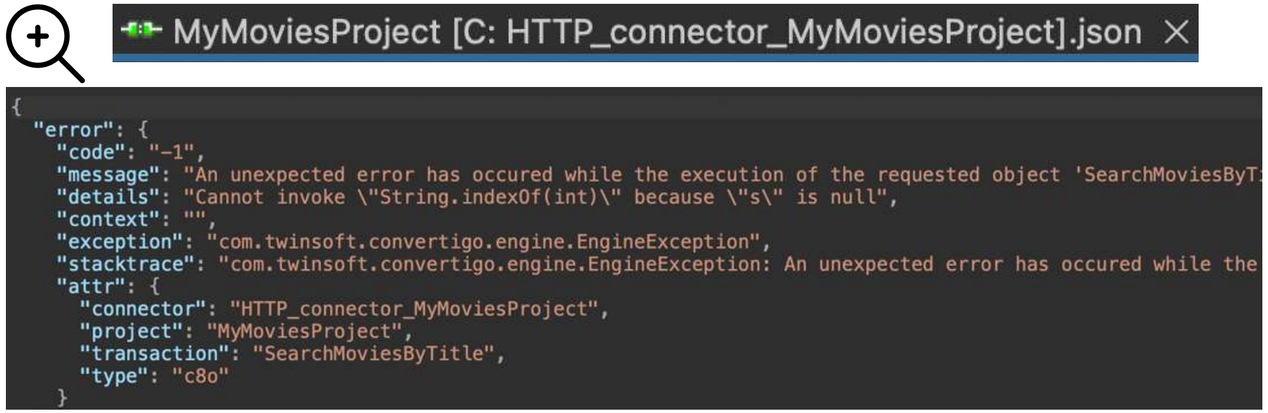
the sequence returns an empty array



The **transaction returns an error**,

and an **error tag is generated.**





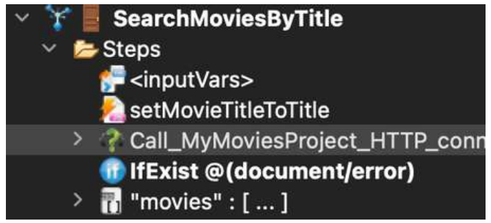
The IfExists step detects the error.

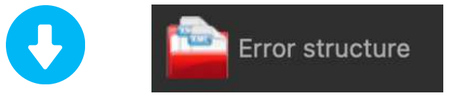
We are going to use it in combination to other steps to handle this error.

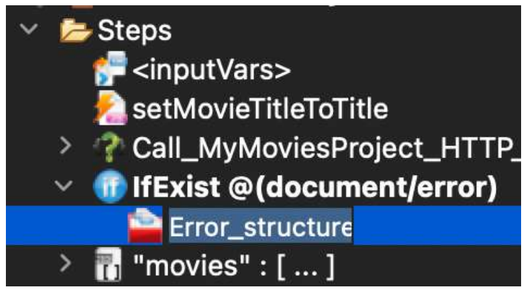
6.5 Using the Error Structure step

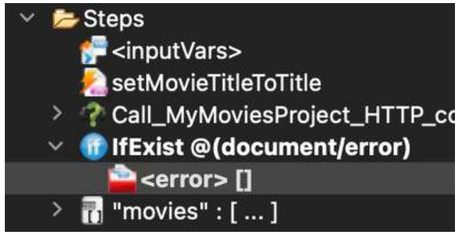
To report the error to the client, we use the **Error Structure step**,

Let's add an **Error structure step** in the **IfExist step**.







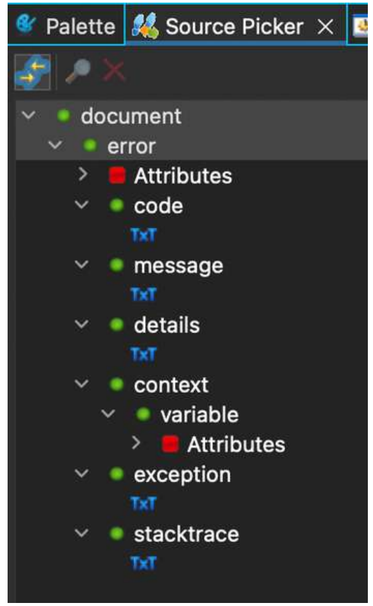


This step has the properties

- **Code** (error status code)
- **Message**
- **Details**

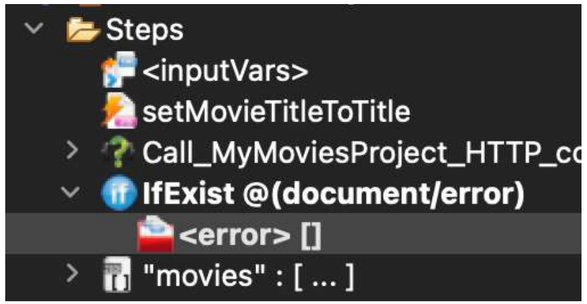
These properties can be **sourced from the original error message** returned by the API in the transaction.

In the source picker, the **XML Structure** of the **Error structure step** has the same properties.

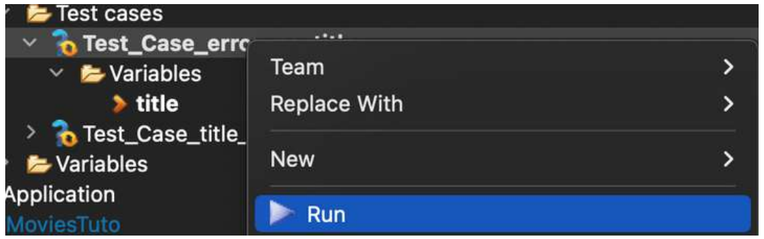


6.5 Using the Error Structure step

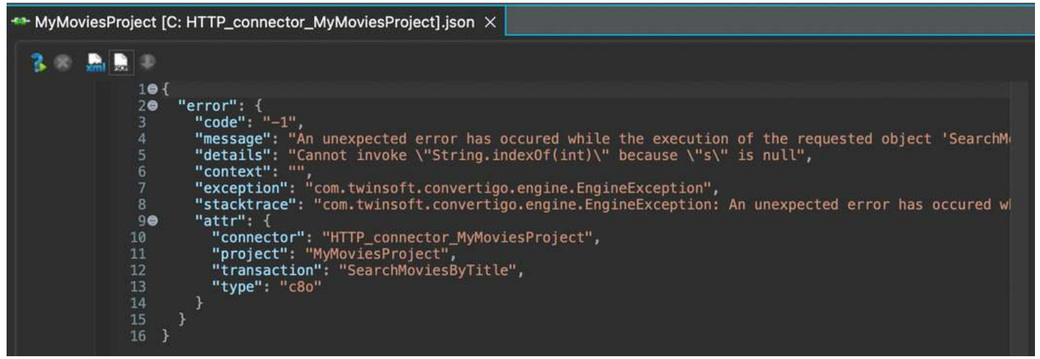
Let’s see what difference it makes to have this Error structure step in the sequence.



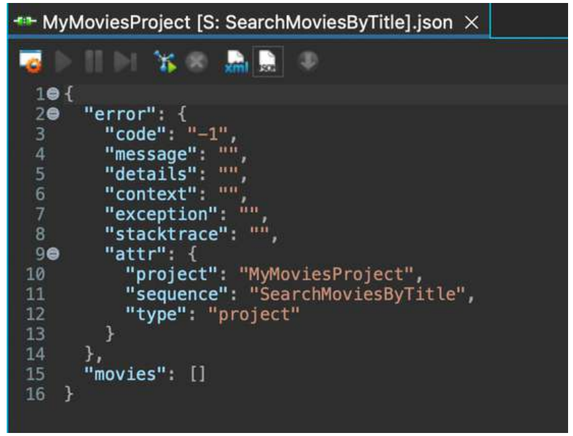
Let’s run the error test case again.



The original error message returned by the transaction is the same

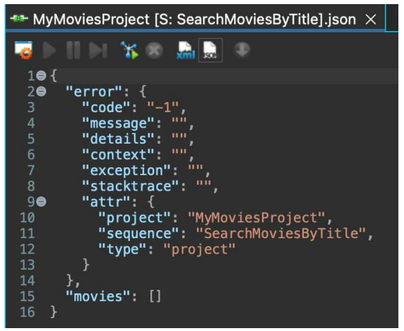


The sequence returns **an empty array and an error**.

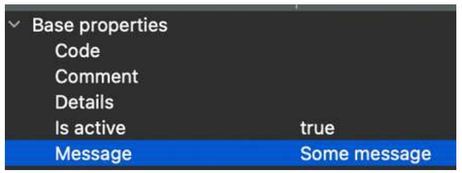


6.5 Using the Error Structure step

By changing the properties of the Error structure step,
we can customize the error returned by the sequence.

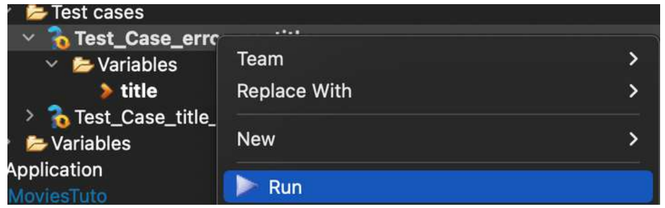


Let's customize our error message.

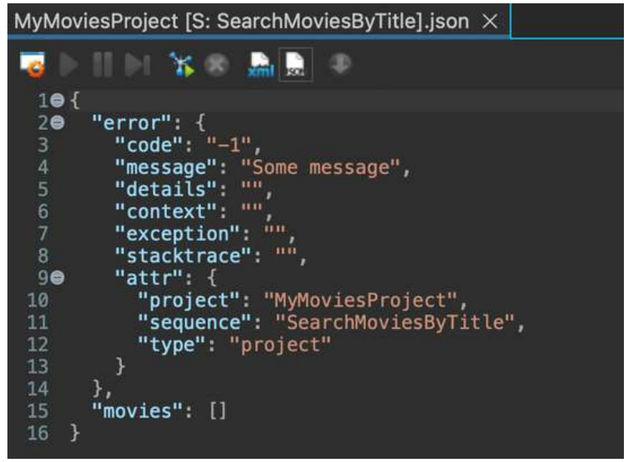


We can enter a error message
directly in the message properties.

The error message appears
in the error structure step of the sequence.



When running the test case,
the message will appear in the return
of the execution of the sequence

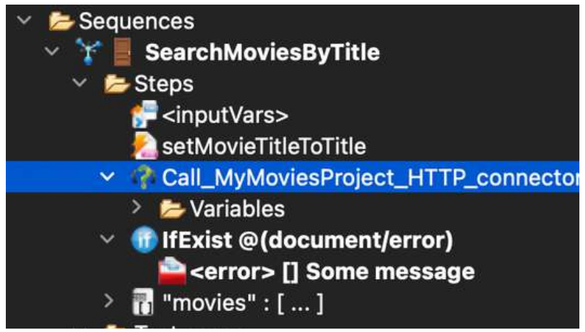


6.5 Using the Error Structure step

Now, let's **customize the error** returned by the sequence **dynamically**.

by using the original error message returned by the API,

and the properties of the Error Structure step.



Click twice on the transaction call

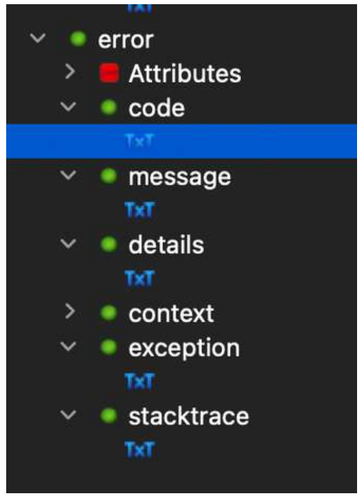
to display its XML structure in the source picker.

In the source picker,

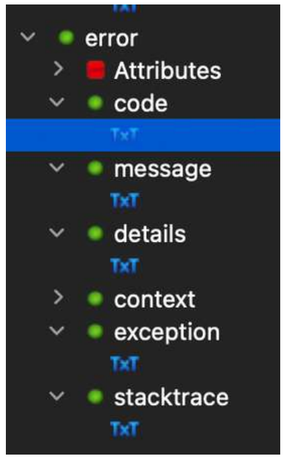
we can see the **nodes code, message and details**.

We are going to use these nodes

to **source the properties** of the Error Structure step.



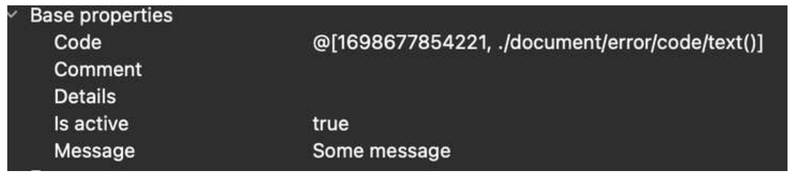
6.5 Using the Error Structure step



Drag the TxT from the code node

into the error structure step in the sequence.

The source appears in the properties



Do the same thing with the TxT from the message and the detail nodes

6.5 Using the Error Structure step

When we run the test case, the error returned by the sequence
has the same code, message and details as the original error message returned by the API.

Error returned by the sequence

MyMoviesProject [S: SearchMoviesByTitle].json

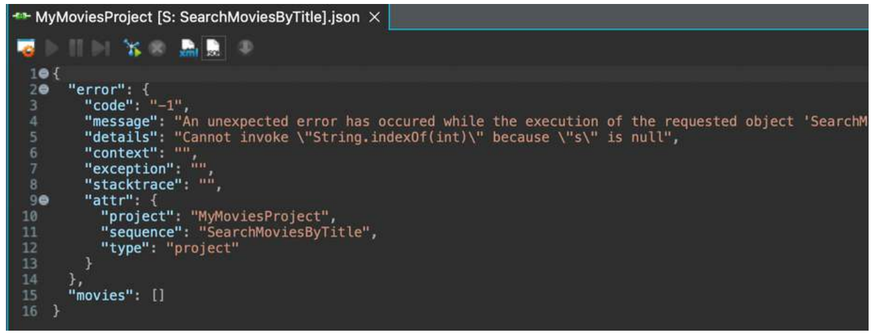

```
{
  "error": {
    "code": "-1",
    "message": "An unexpected error has occured while the execution of the requested object 'SearchM
    "details": "Cannot invoke \"String.indexOf(int)\" because \"s\" is null",
    "context": "",
    "exception": "",
    "stacktrace": "",
    "attr": {
      "project": "MyMoviesProject",
      "sequence": "SearchMoviesByTitle",
      "type": "project"
    }
  },
  "movies": []
}
```


Original error message returned by the API

MyMoviesProject [C: HTTP_connector_MyMoviesProject].json


```
{
  "error": {
    "code": "-1",
    "message": "An unexpected error has occured while the execution of the requested object 'SearchM
    "details": "Cannot invoke \"String.indexOf(int)\" because \"s\" is null",
    "context": "",
    "exception": "com.twinsoft.convertigo.engine.EngineException",
    "stacktrace": "com.twinsoft.convertigo.engine.EngineException: An unexpected error has occured wi
    "attr": {
      "connector": "HTTP_connector_MyMoviesProject",
      "project": "MyMoviesProject",
      "transaction": "SearchMoviesByTitle",
      "type": "c8o"
    }
  }
}
```

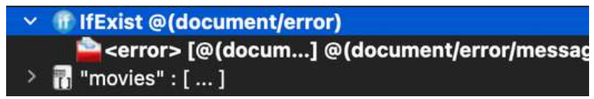
6.6 Using the Return step

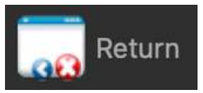


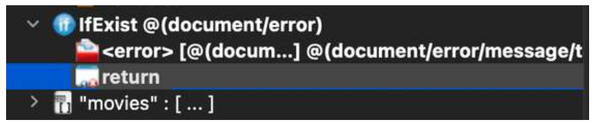
After the error structure step, the sequence didn't stop and the following steps were executed.

That's why we see an empty movies array after the error.

To stop the sequence after an error,

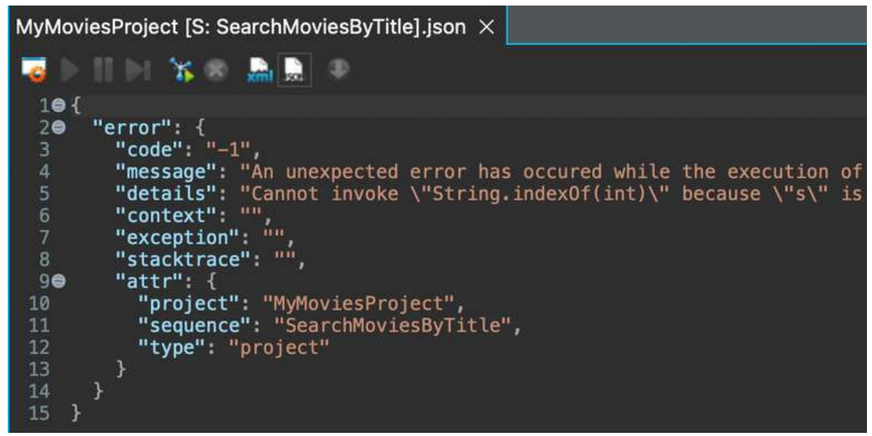






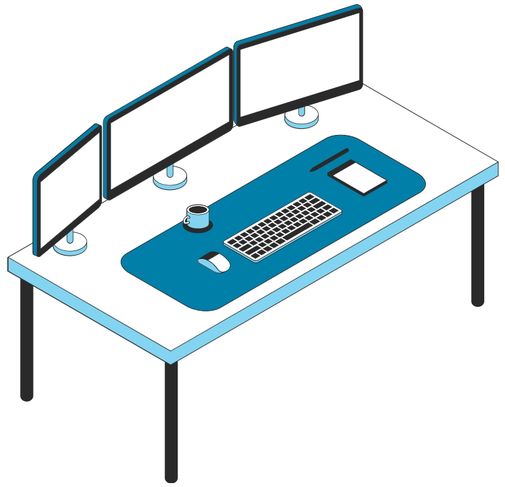
we add a **Return step after the Error Structure step in the IfExist step.**

The sequence execution is stopped and the empty movies array disappears from the result of the sequence.



7 – Collaboration with Git

How to share your projects with Git Versioning.

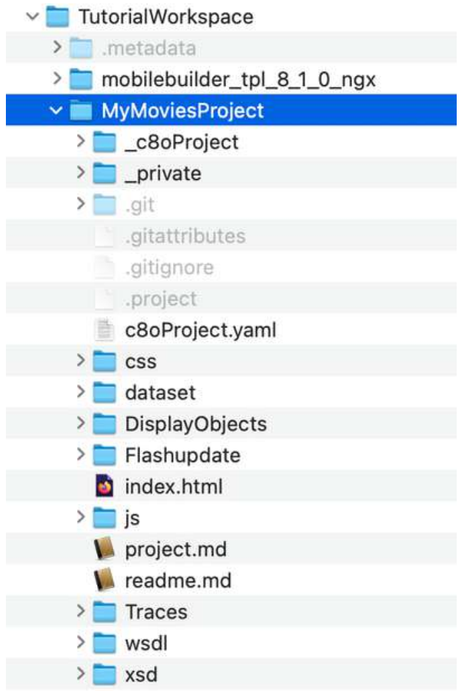


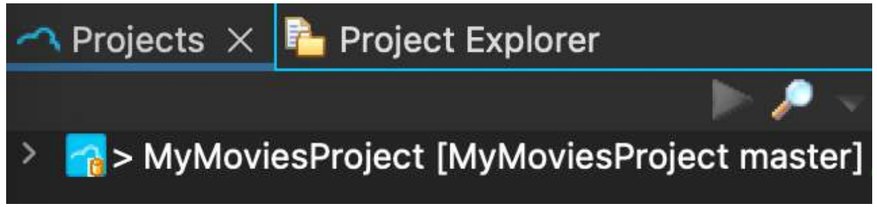
7.1 Git basics with Convertigo

When you create a new project, a **Git Repository is automatically created**.

In the Projects folder, the name of your project

is followed by the **name of the branch** you're currently working on.





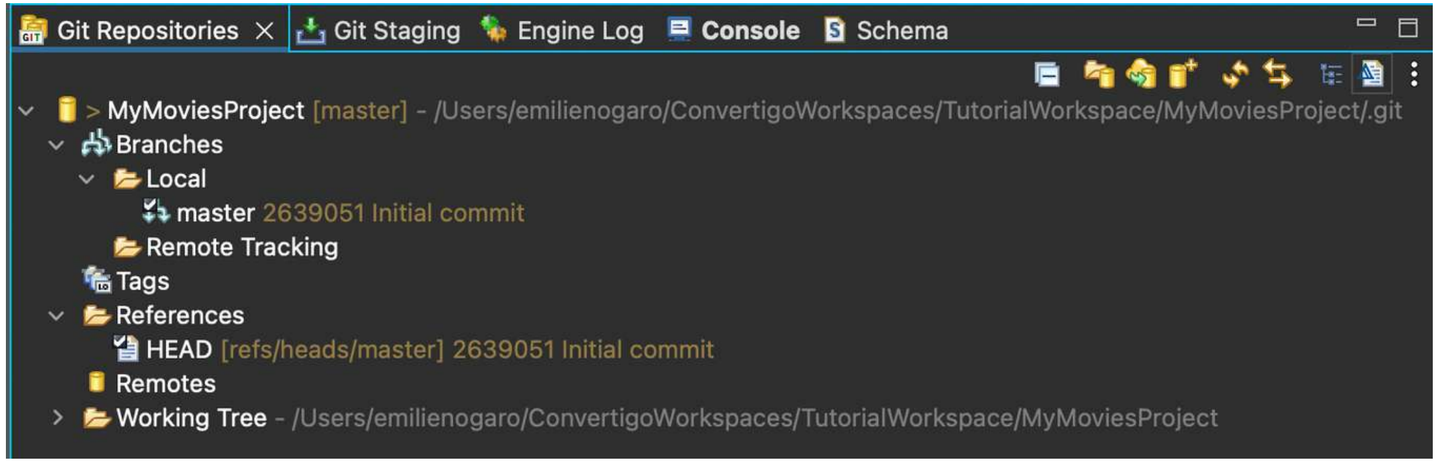
In the studio interface, two views are used to manage Git in your projects.

- Git Repositories 

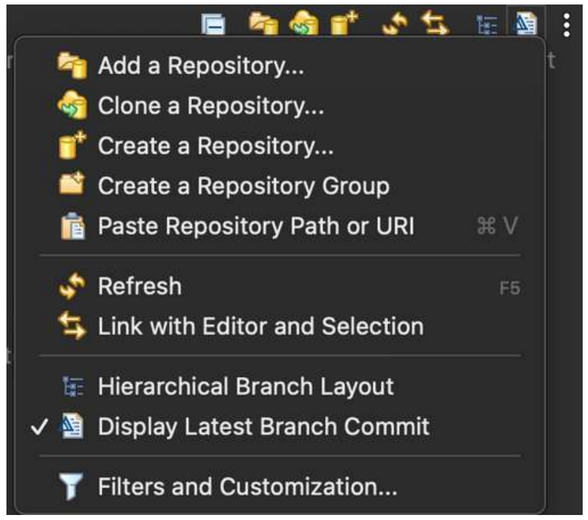
- Git Staging 

7.2 Git Repositories View

In the **Git Repositories View**,
you can see the Git Repositories of **all the projects in your workspace**.



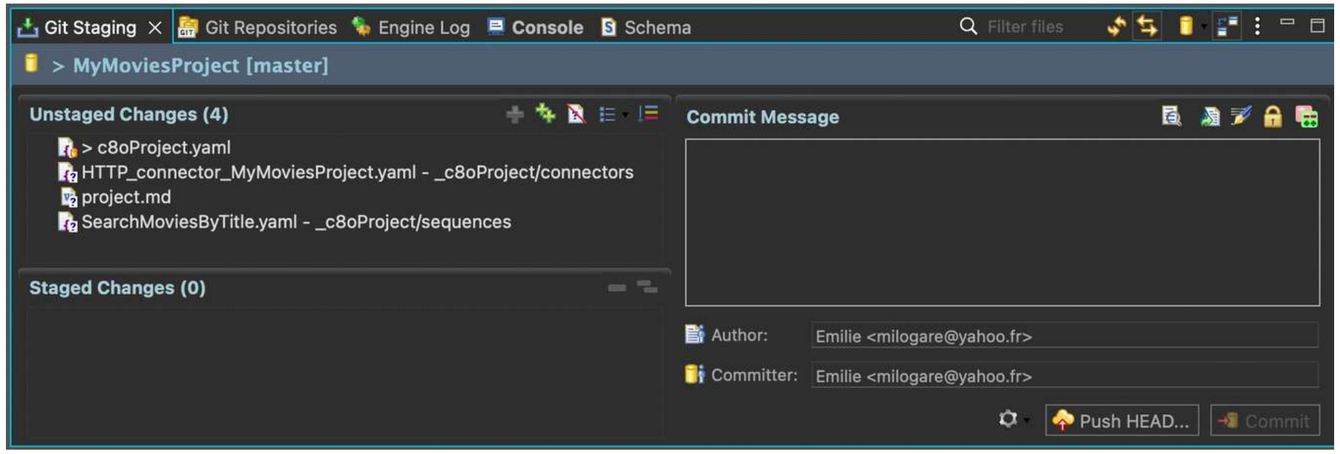
It provides Eclipse features
to manage your Git repositories.



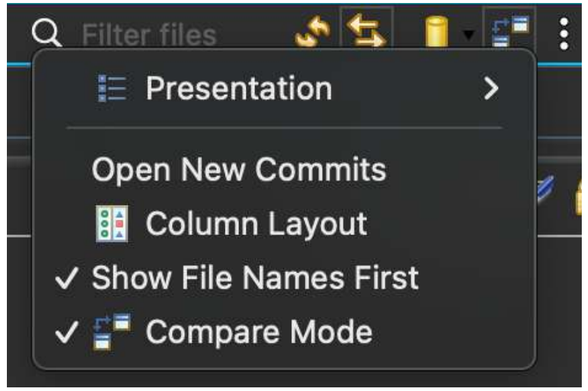
7.3 Git Staging View

In the **Git Staging view**, you can manage your **git workflow**,
and **commit your changes** to your **local and remote directories**.

The files that have been modified since the last commit are shown in **Unstaged changes**.

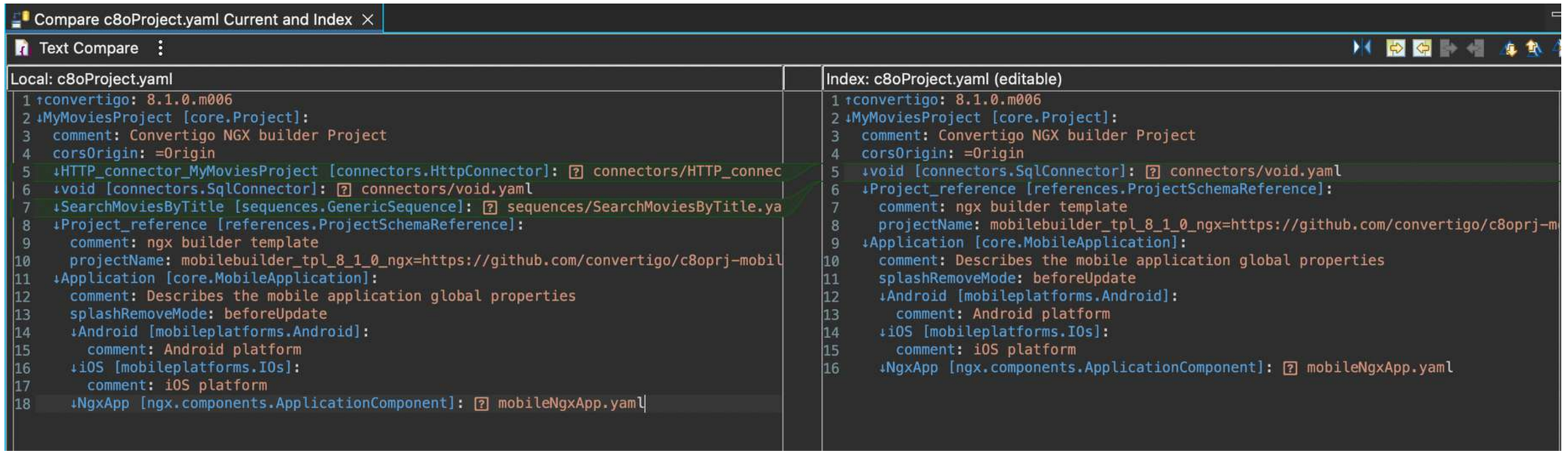


It provides Eclipse features
to manage your Git workflow.



7.4 Compare Mode

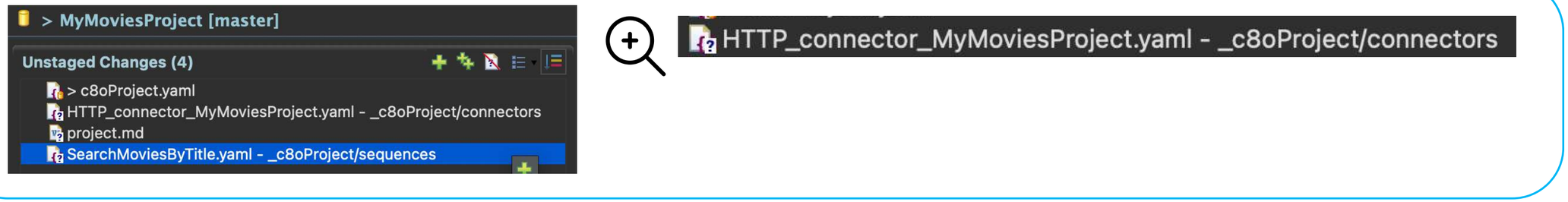
With the **Compare Mode**, you can display the **differences with the previous commit**, and **resolve conflicts** when necessary.

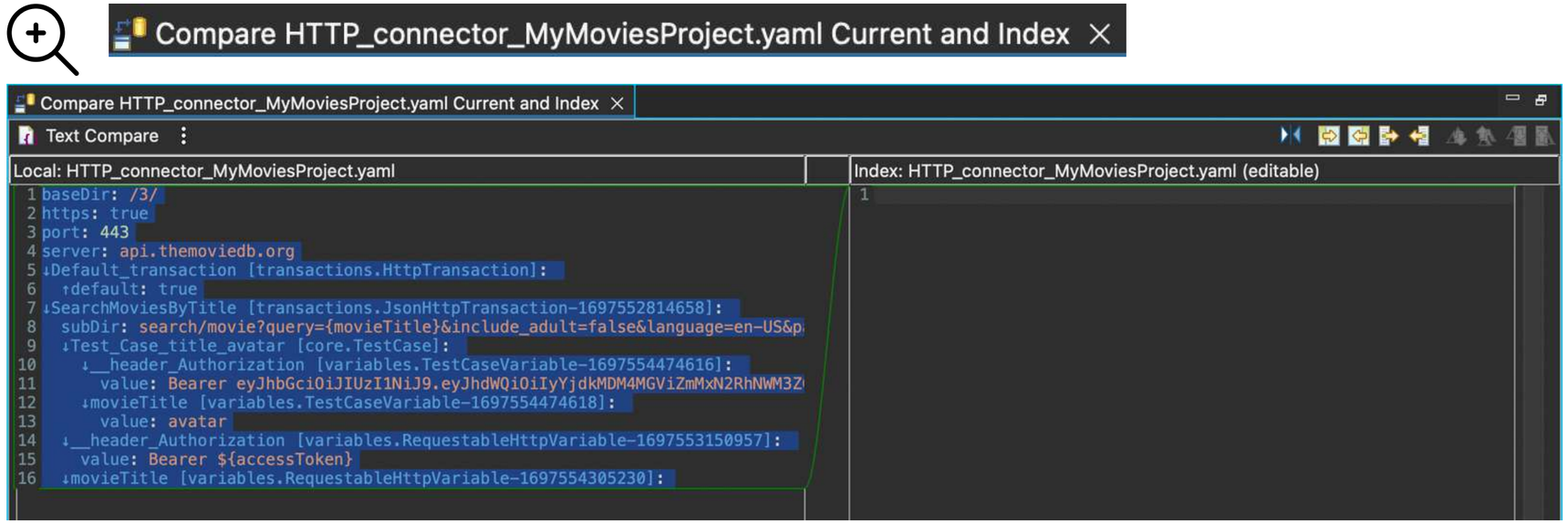


These icons represent **features** allowing you to **manipulate the files** : navigate to the next or previous changes, swap the views, copy changes from one view to the other...

7.4 Compare Mode

Right-click twice on a file in the Staging view to open the compare mode.





You can see the changes since the last commit :

Here the **index view** is empty because the connector was created after the last commit

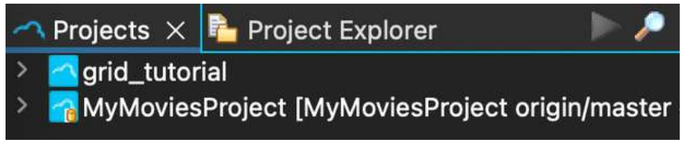
7.5 Create a repository

When you **create a new project** in your workspace, a **Git Repository is automatically created**.

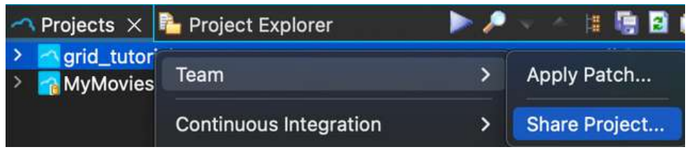
But if you **import a project from a .car file**, you have to **create it manually**.

Let's say we want to create a Git Repository for the the project grid_tutorial

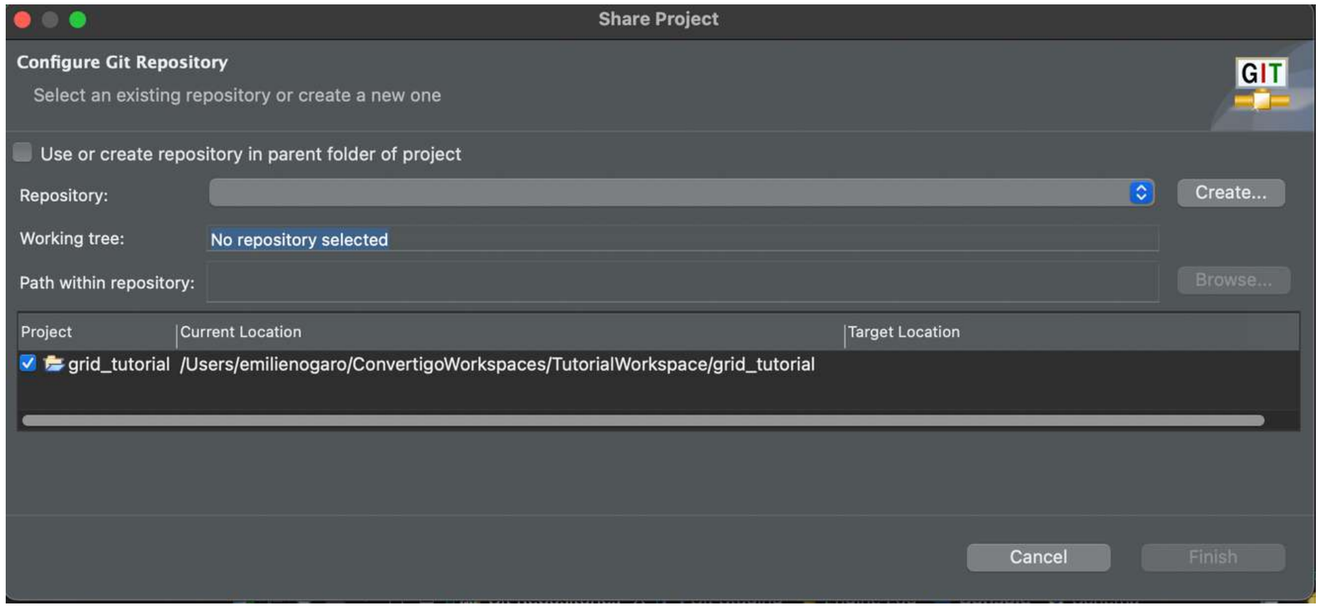
Right-click on the project grid_tutorial in the Projects view.



Select Team > then Share Project

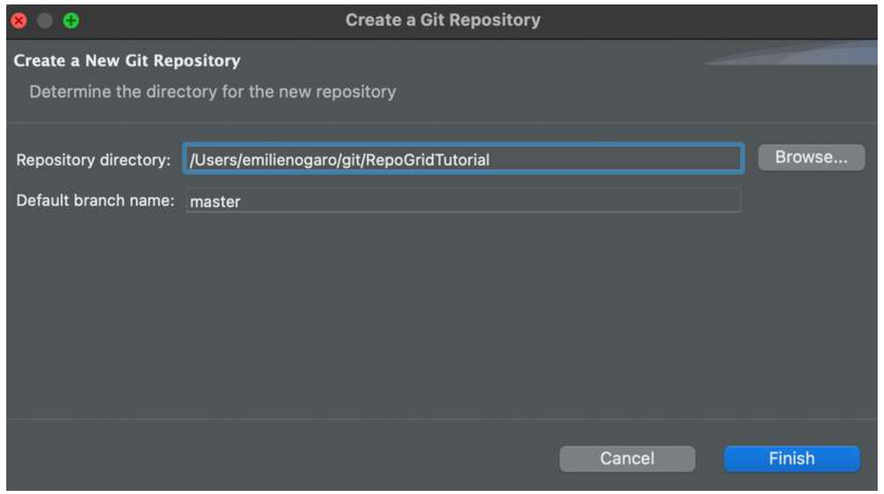


In the Configure Git Repository window of the Share Project Window, click on Create to create the repository

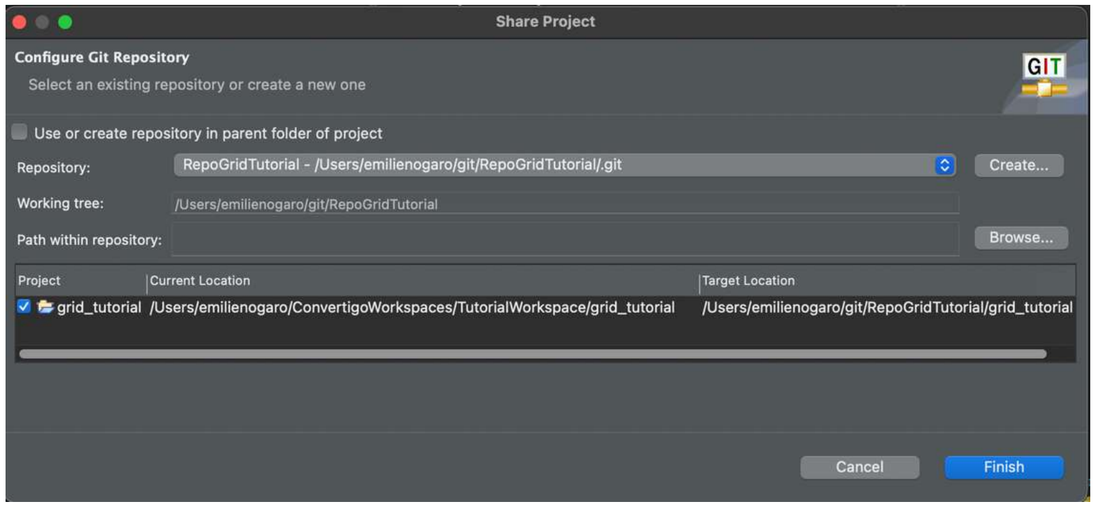


7.5 Create a repository

In the **Create a new Git Repository window**,
change the repository name
(repository by default)
to RepoGridTutorial.
Then click on **Finish**.

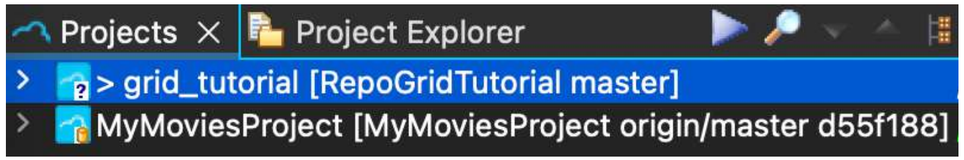


In the **Configure Git Repository window**,
you can see the **repository name and its path**.
Click on **Finish**.

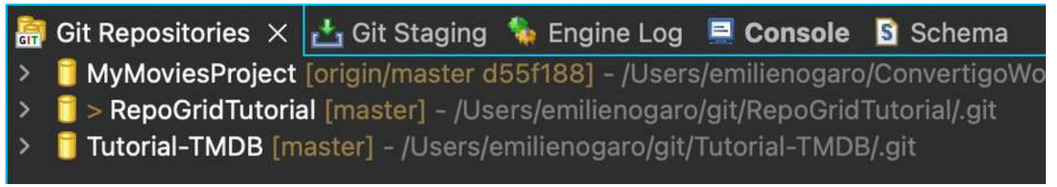


7.5 Create a repository

In the **Projects view**,
the **repository name** and the **branch name**
appears after the project name.



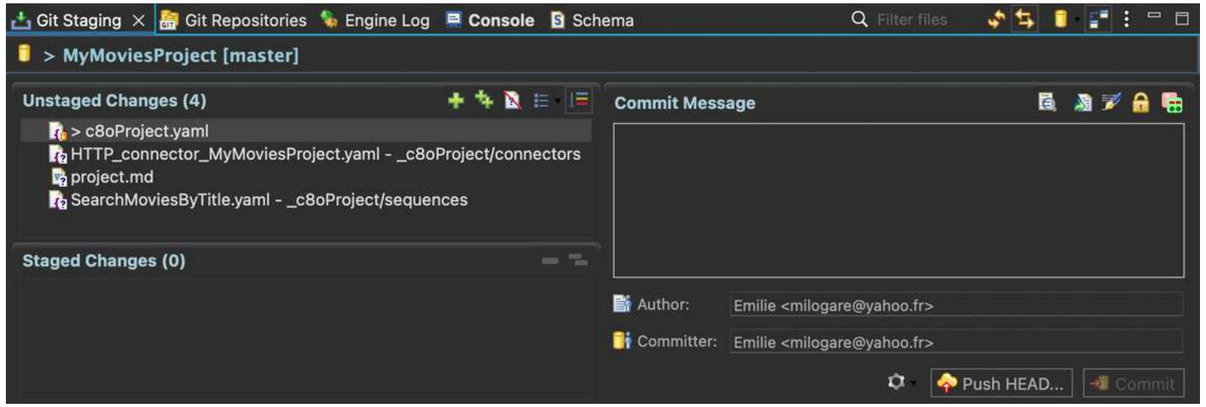
In the **Git Repositories view**,
the **repository name**, the **branch name**
and the **path to the Git repository** appears.

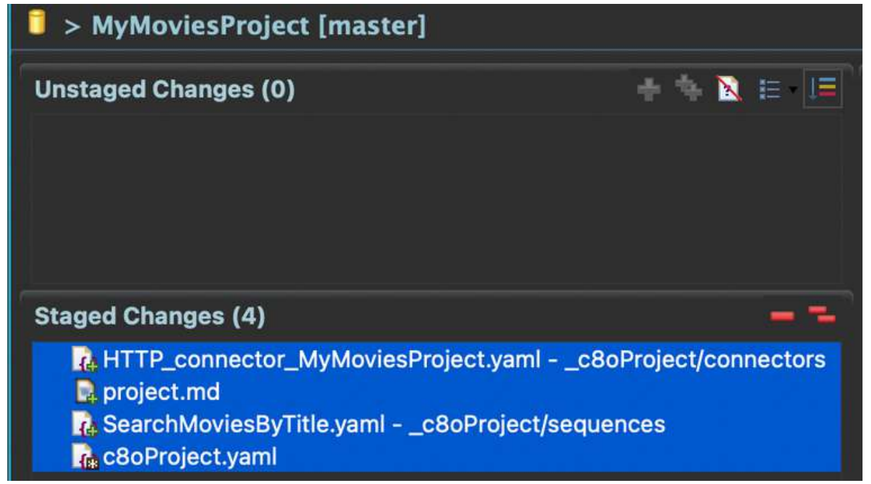


7.6 Commit your changes

Let's say you have **made a few changes** in your project and you want to **commit them on a Git repository**.

Go the Git Staging view and stage your files.





Stage your files with the green cross

 One by One

 Or All at Once

You can also Unstage them with the red line

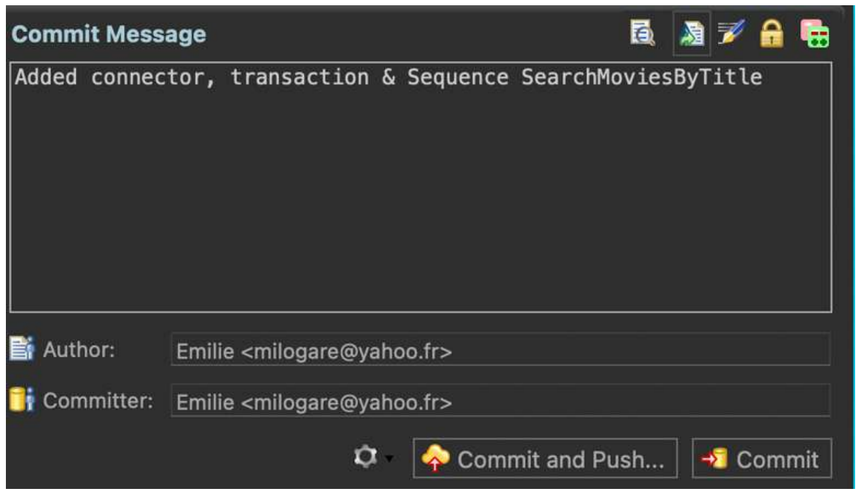
 One by One

 Or All at Once

7.6 Commit your changes

Add a commit message

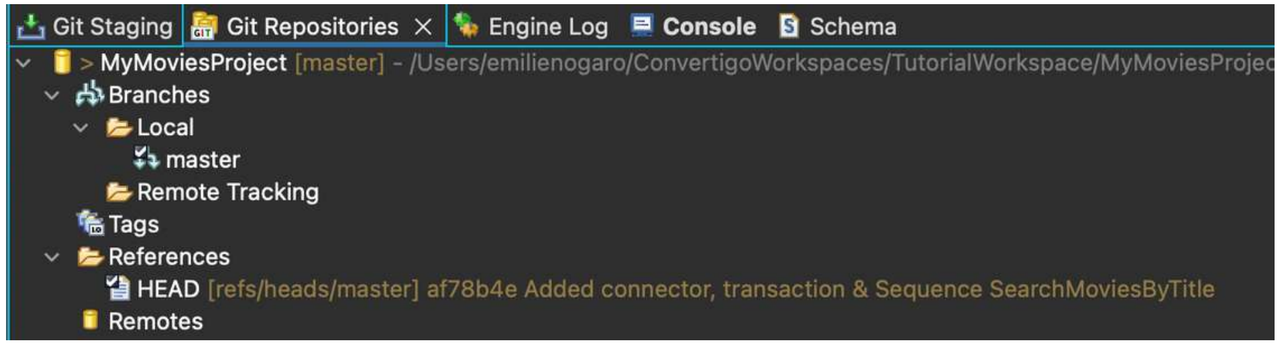
and click on **Commit**.



Your changes have been **committed to your local Git repository**

In the **Git Repositories view**,

you can see the **latest commit** in the **References folder**.



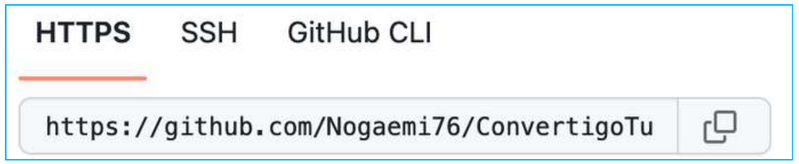
7.6 Commit your changes

At this stage, only your **local Git repository** has been initialized.

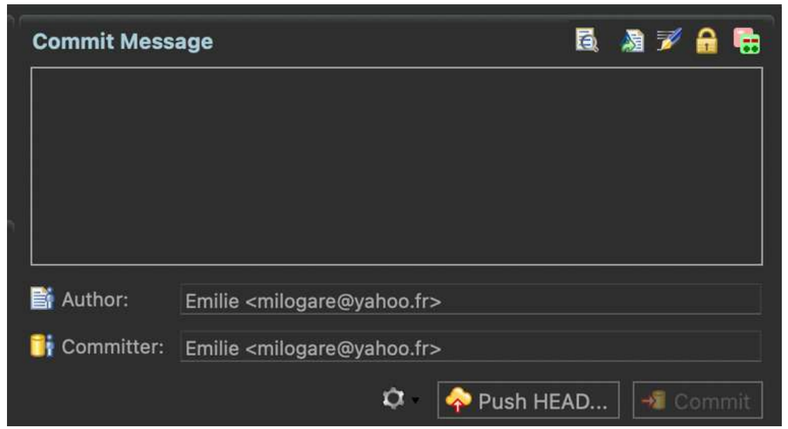
Let's add a **remote repository** to your project.

Create an **empty remote repository in GitHub or GitLab.**

Copy your repo URI to the clipboard.



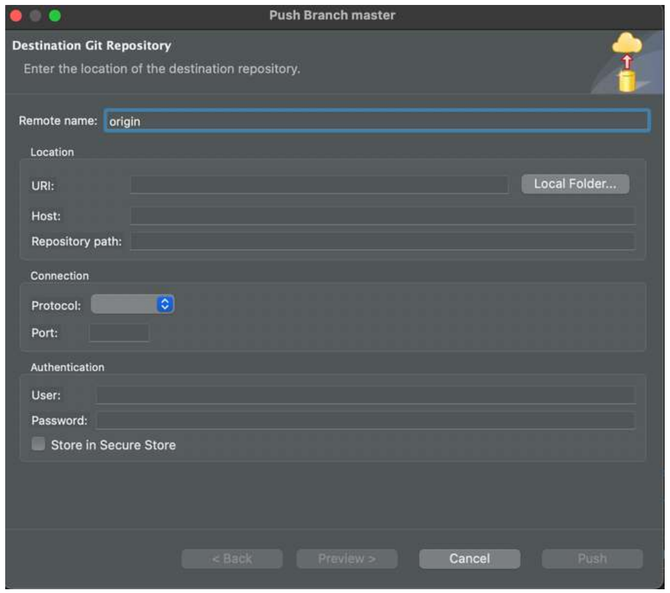
In the **Git Staging view**



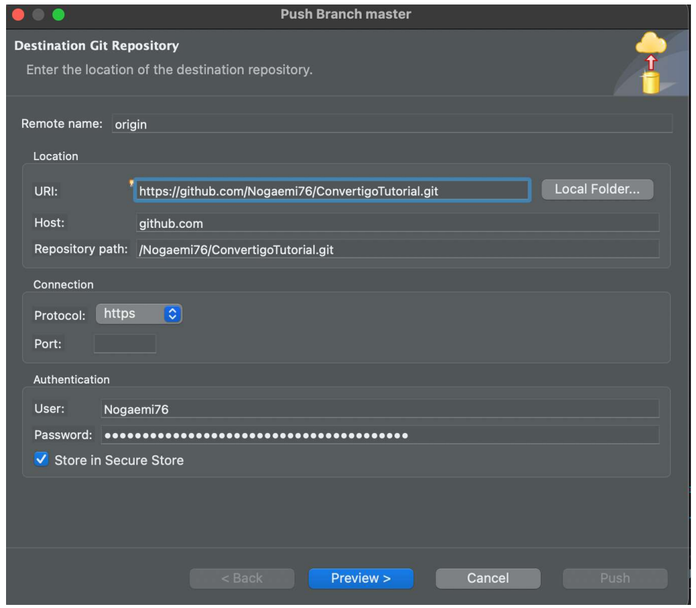
Click on **Push HEAD**.

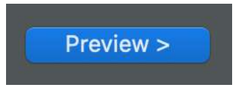
7.6 Commit your changes

In the **Destination Git Repository window** of the **Push Branch Master window**, paste the **URI in the URI field**.



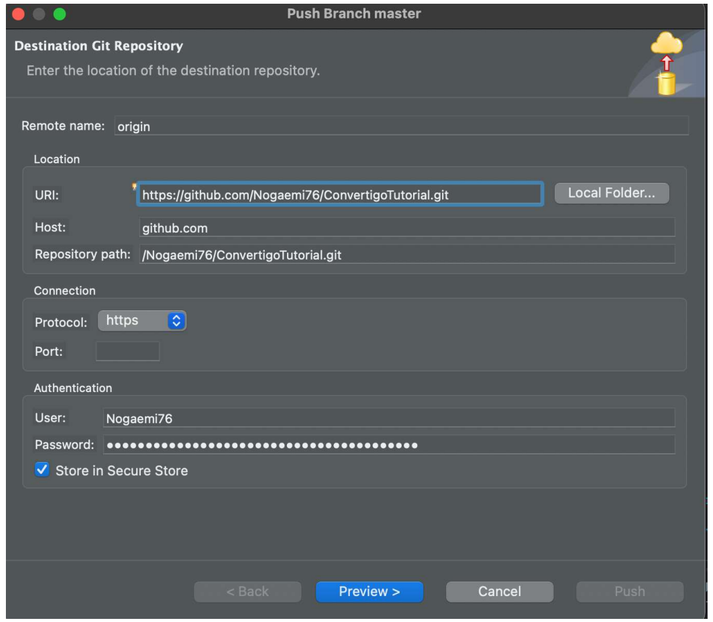
The other fields will update automatically





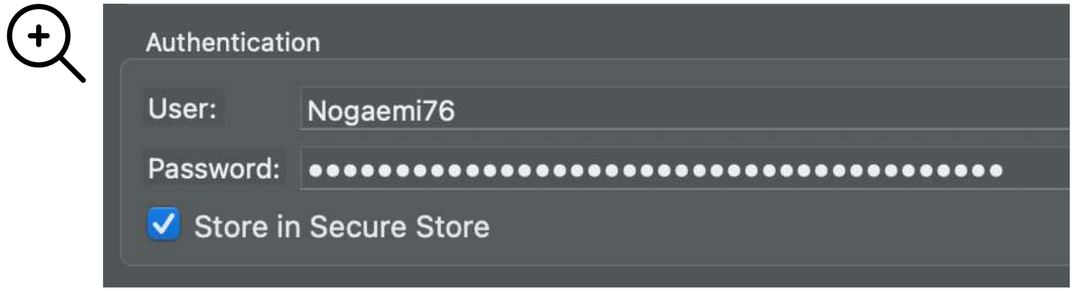
Click on **Preview>**.

7.6 Commit your changes



Reminder : In the Authentication part of the Push Branch Master window.

- User is your GitHub Username
- Password is a Personal access token from GitHub

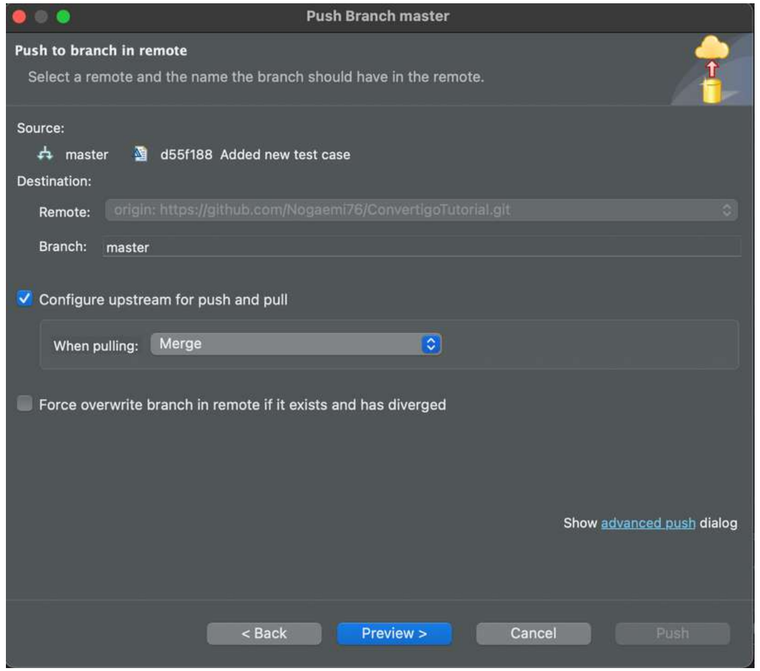


7.6 Commit your changes

The **Push to branch in remote** window appears.

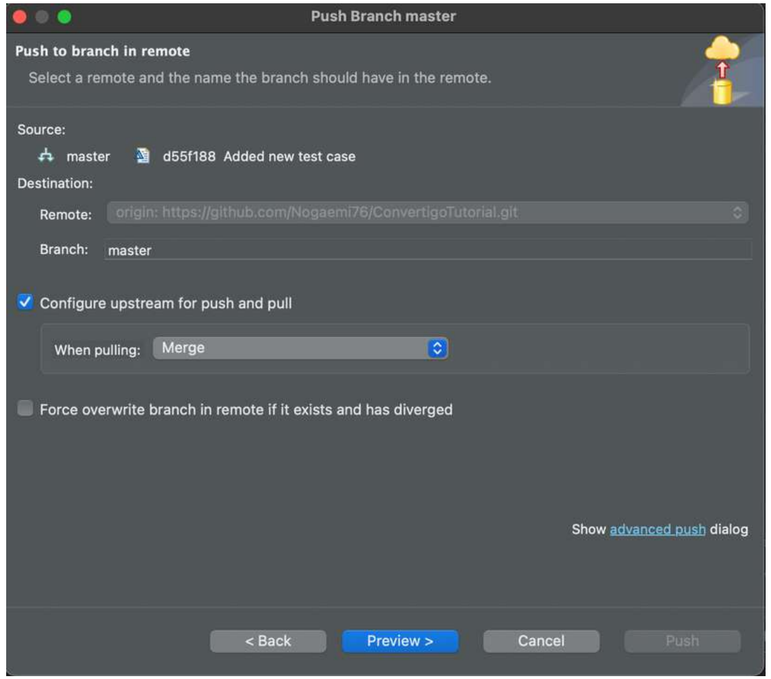
You can change the remote branch if necessary.

Click on **Preview >**.



The **Push to branch in remote window** appears.

Click on **Preview >**

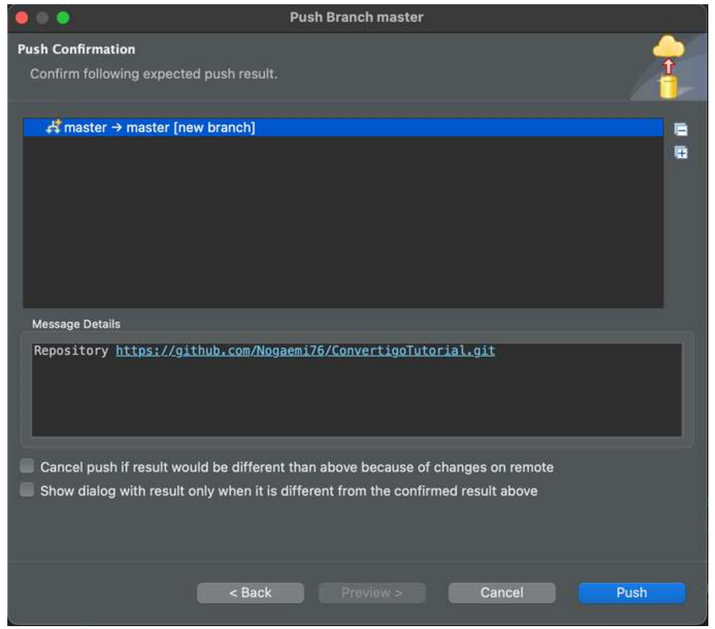


7.6 Commit your changes

The **Push Confirmation window** appears.

Click on **Push**

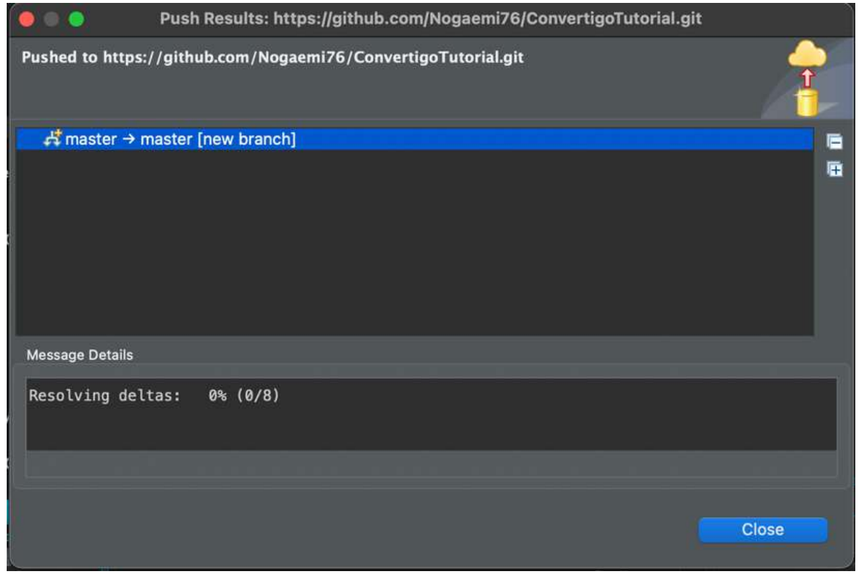
to **push your project on your remote repository**.



A **Push Results window** appears

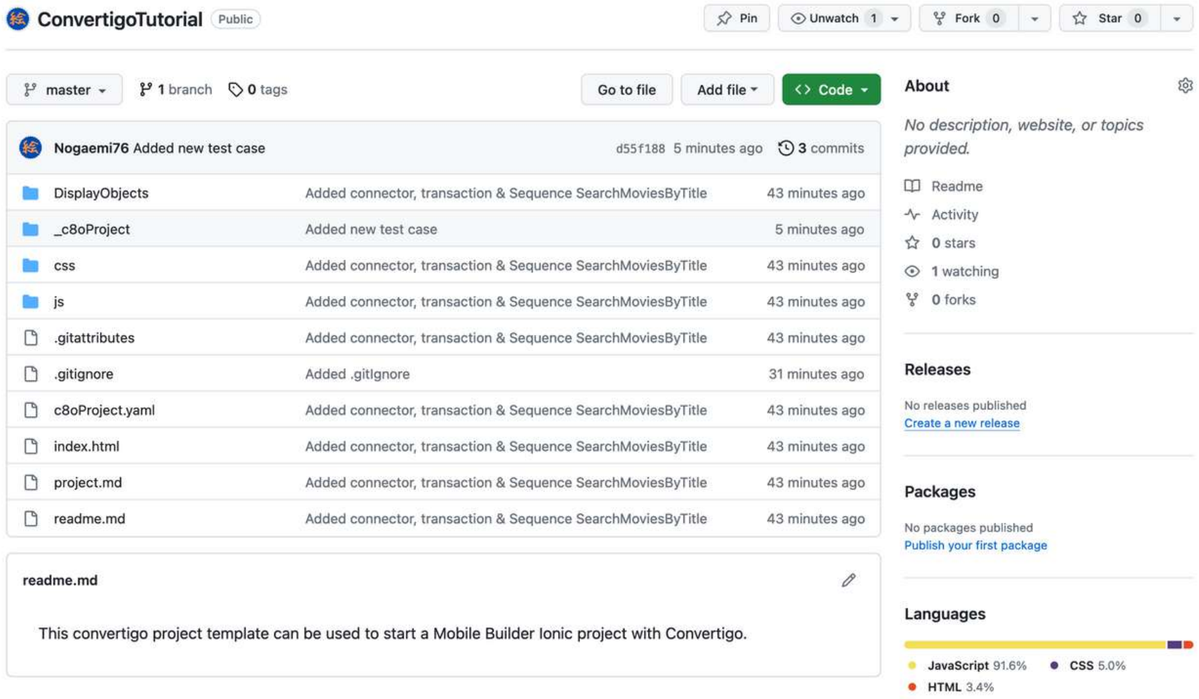
to confirm that your project has been pushed

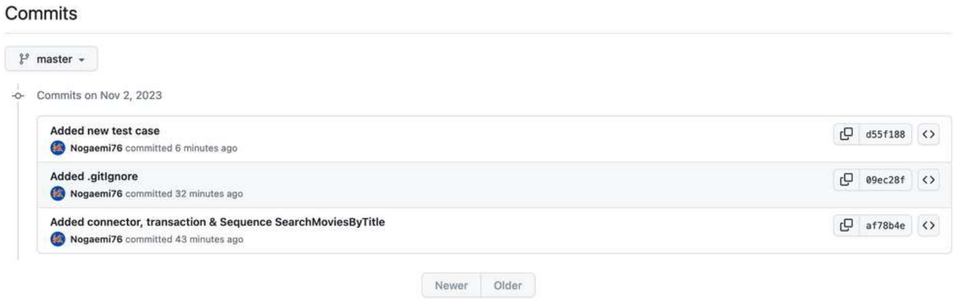
on your remote repository.



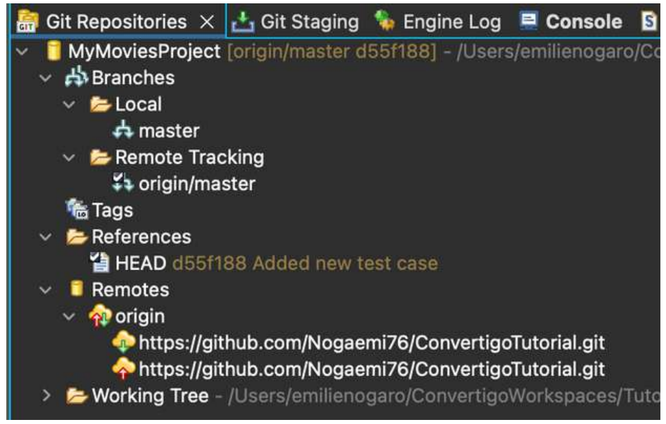
7.6 Commit your changes

Your project appears in your **remote repository**.





The **Remote branch** appears in the **Git Repository view**.



7.7 Clone a project

Let’s say you want to clone a project in your studio.

For example, you want to use the **library lib_UserManager developed by Convertigo**.

It is used to **include user management and authentication** in a **Convertigo project**.

lib_UserManager

User management and Authentication for your projects

The lib_UserManager enables your projects to include user management and authentication in your apps. This library will handle :

- user login with user/password using a salted password security
- user login using OpenID (Google, Azure & linkedin)

When using user/password, the library will use the **lib_usermanager_fullsync** database to store userids and salted/hashed password

You can find the repository in GitHub :

https://github.com/convertigo/c8oprj-lib-user-manager

7.7 Clone a project

As explained in the ReadMe of lib_UserManager in GitHub,

the **simplest way** to clone a project is

- **NOT** by using the Git Repositories view (more complex eclipse-based process).
- by **using the Convertigo project import Wizard** in the **Project view** (customized process developed by Convertigo).

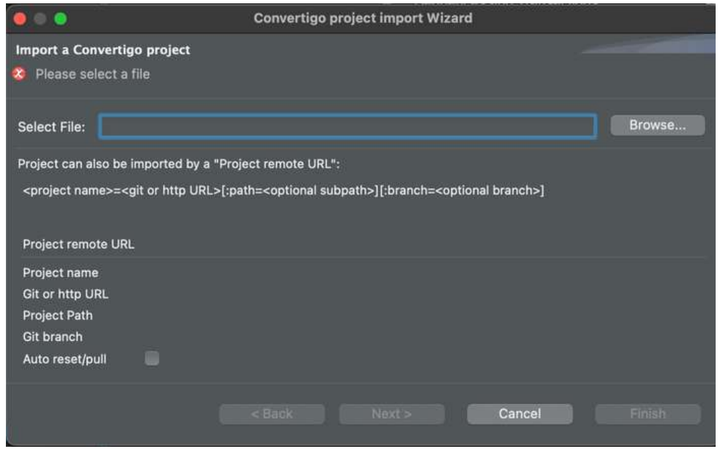
Copy the project url from the ReadMe of the repo in GitHub :

lib_UserManager=https://github.com/convertigo/c8oprj-lib-user-manager/archive/8.0.X.zip

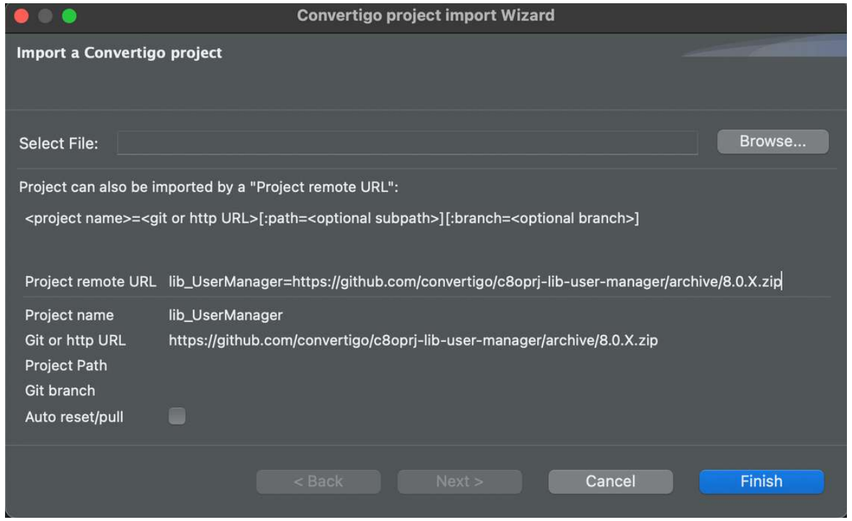
Click on the **Import a project in treeview** button to open the **Convertigo project import Wizard**.

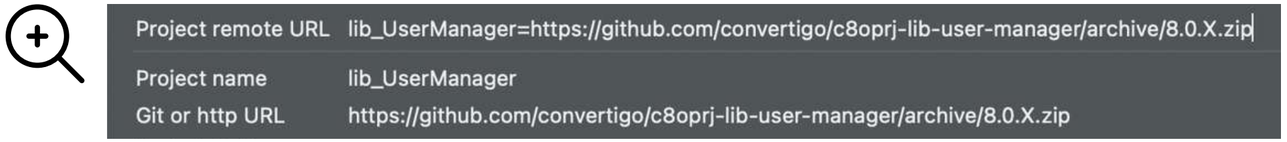
7.7 Clone a project

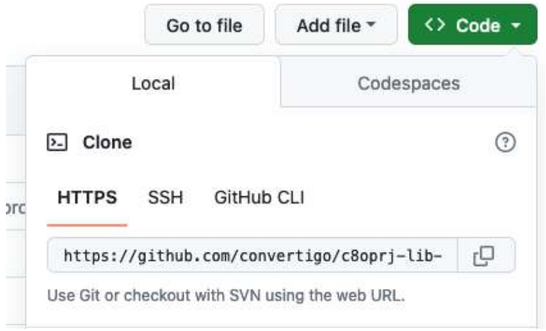
The **Convertigo project import Wizard** opens.



Paste the **project url in the Project remote URL field** and click on **Finish**.







Important :

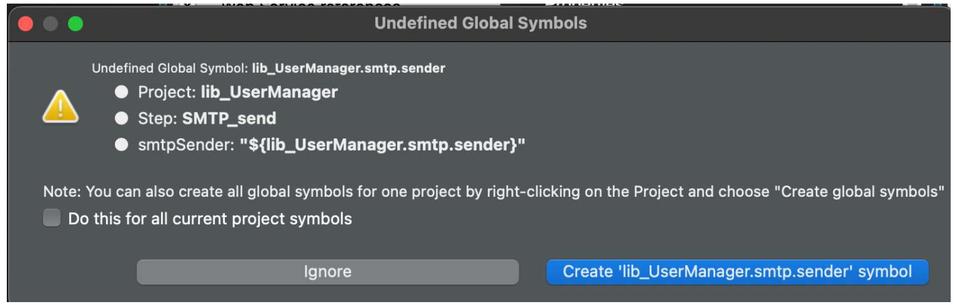
Usually, when **cloning a GitHub repo**, you copy it from the usual repo url and the project name is not already present in the url.

In that case, you have to **include it manually in the project name field**.

7.7 Clone a project

If the cloned project has symbols,

the **Undefined Global Symbol window** appears.

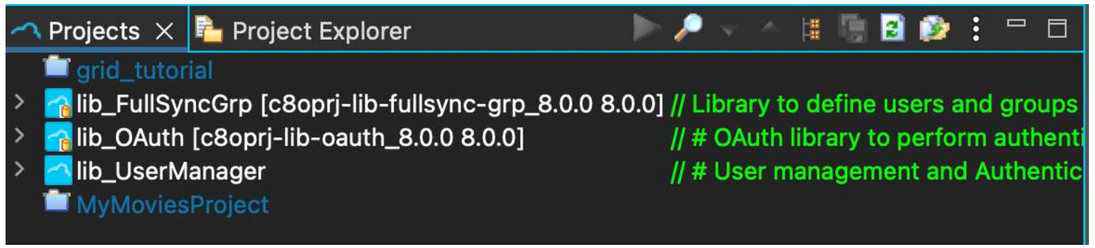


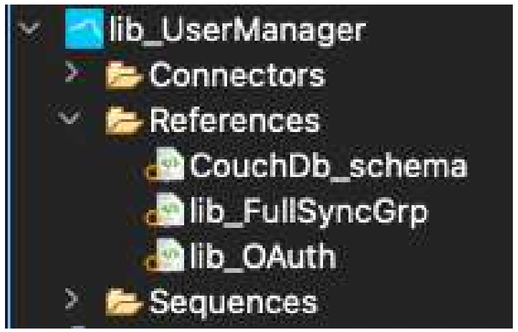
Select **Do this for all current symbols**.

Click on Create ‘XXX’ symbol

(‘XXX’ depends on the symbol name).

The **library is imported** and appears in the **Projects view**.





Important :

The library lib_UserManager

uses other libraries

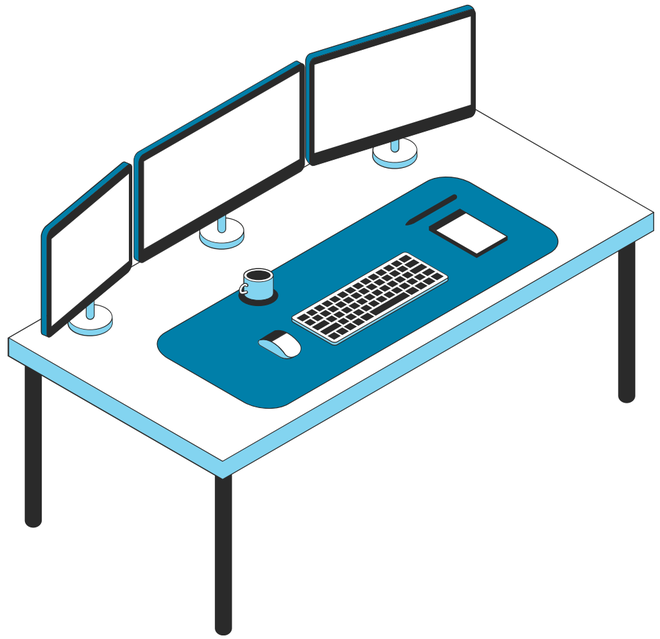
(as shown in References folder)

and **they were imported** as well.

convertiGO

8 – Test platform

How to test your backend.

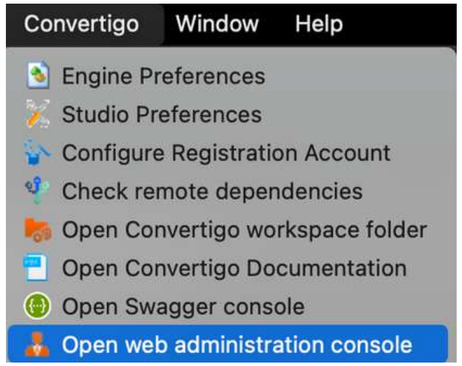


8.1 Access the Test platform

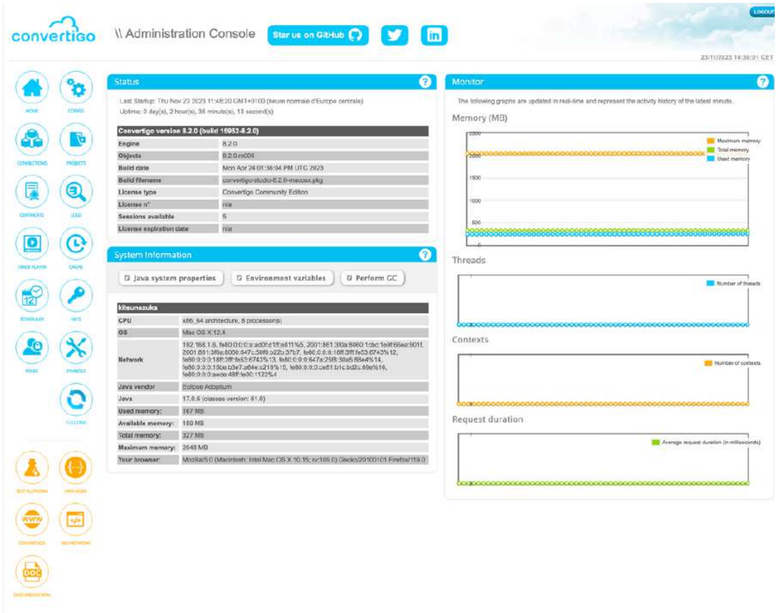
Convertigo provides a Test platform to test your backend and your frontend.

To access the Test platform

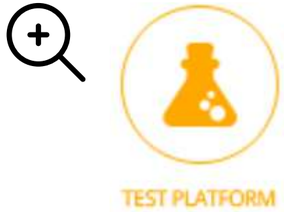
Open the **web administration console**.



In the web administration console



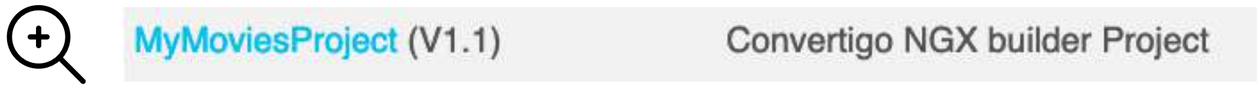
Click on the **Test platform icon**.



8.1 Access the Test platform

In the Test platform are displayed **all the projects of your workspace**.

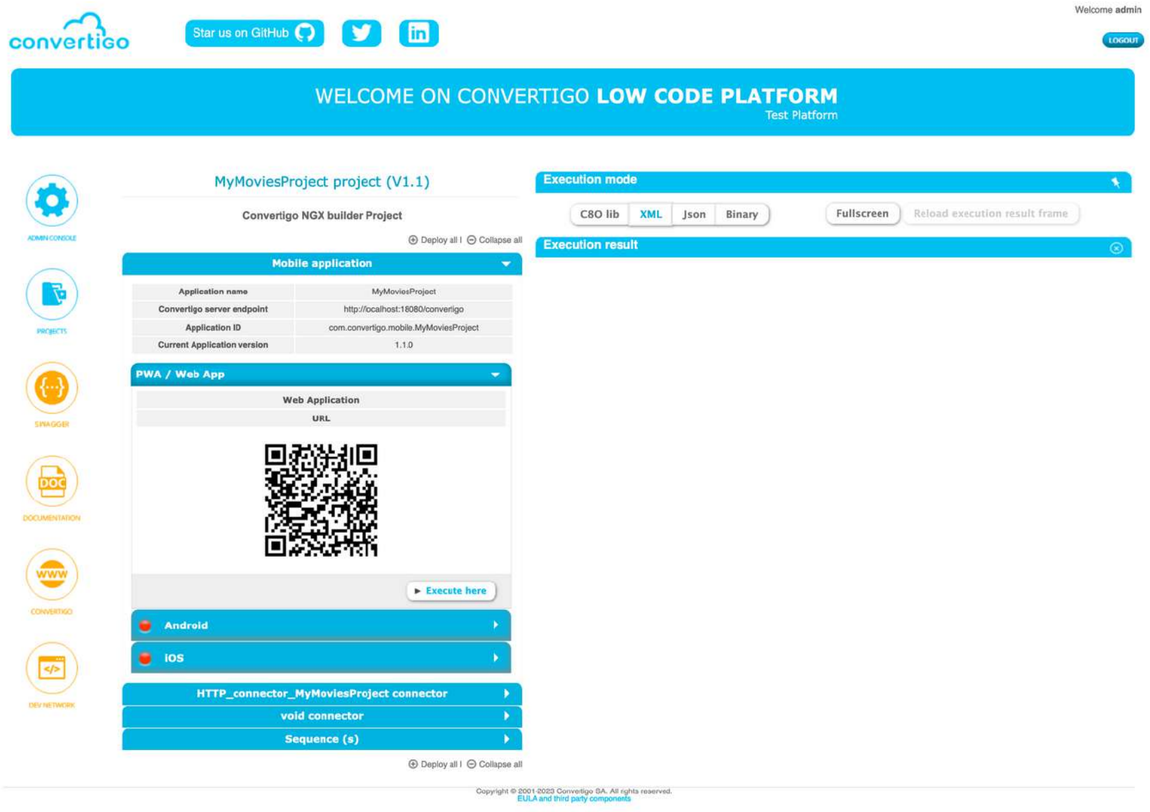
Click on MyMoviesProject to select it.

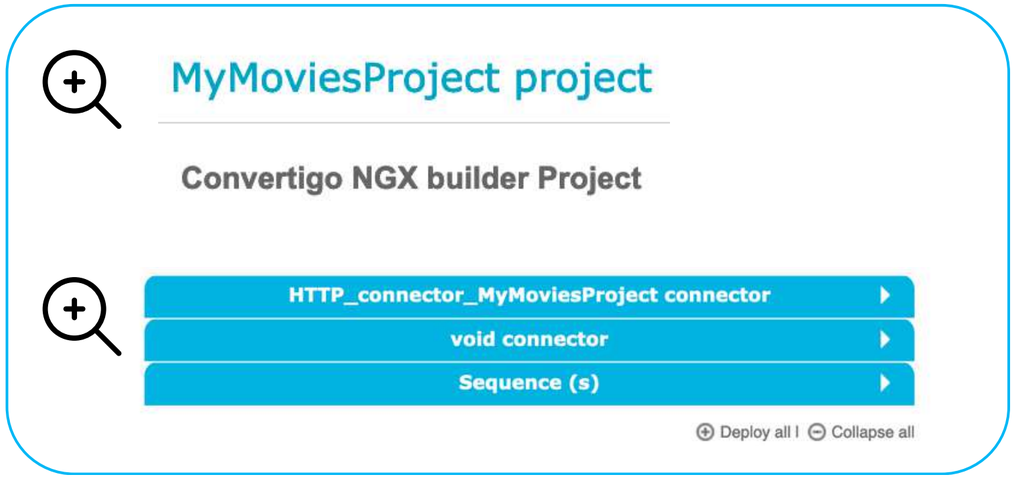


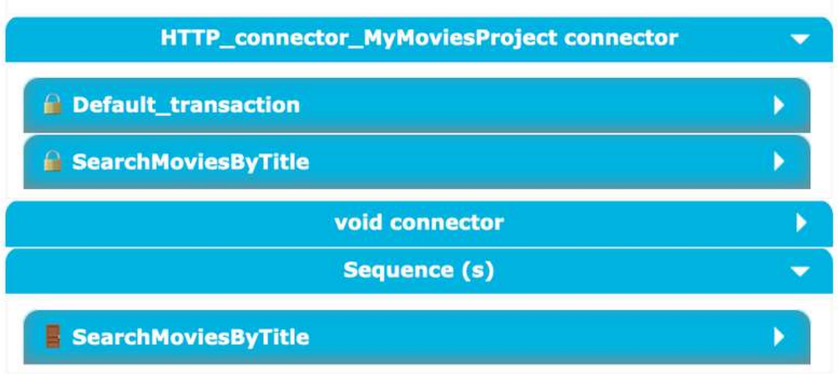
8.1 Access the Test platform

In the MyMoviesProject page of the Test platform,

we can see **all the transactions and sequences** of the project.



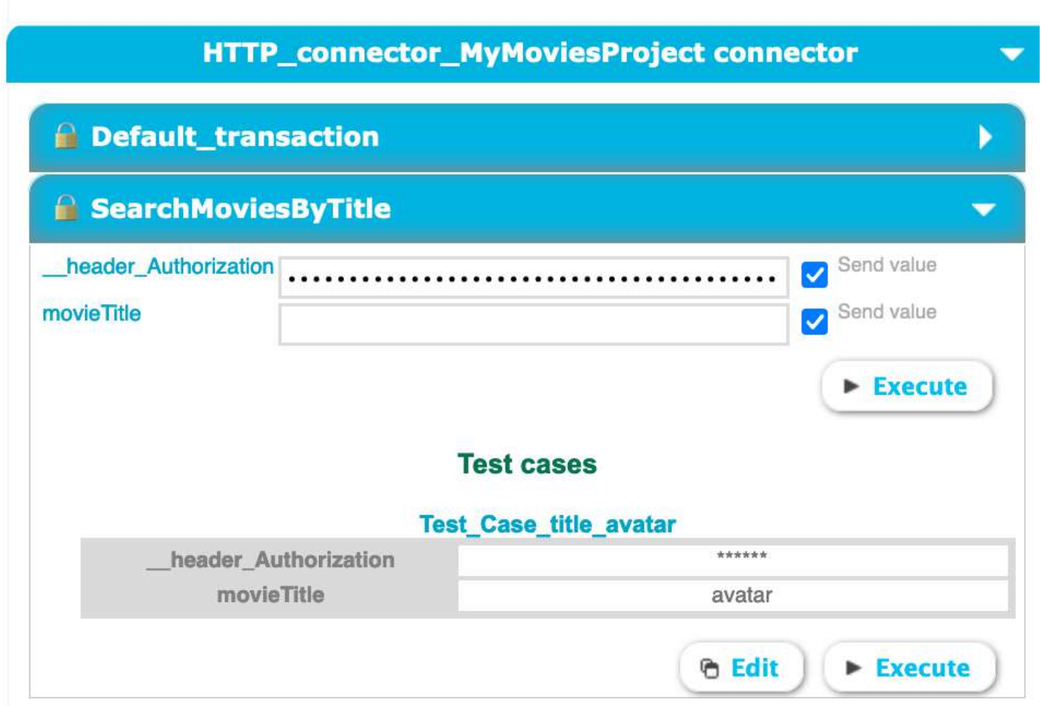




8.2 Test a transaction

Let's test our SearchMoviesByTitle transaction.

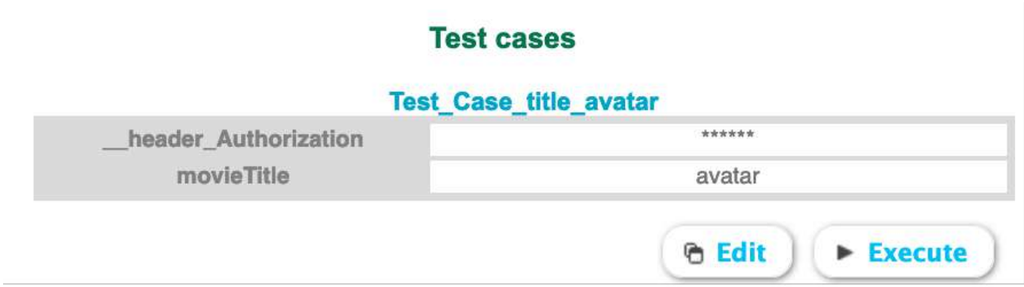
When we deploy the transaction tab, we can see 2 parts:



- an **editor with our transaction variables**

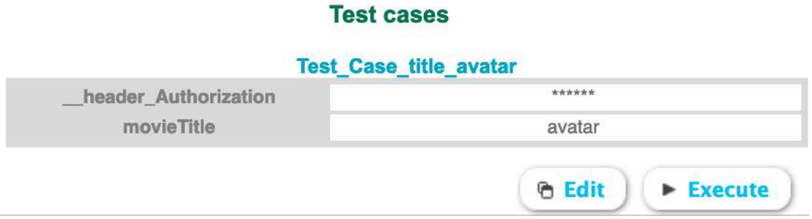
  where we can enter a movieTitle variable.

- the **test case we created in our transaction**.



8.2 Test a transaction

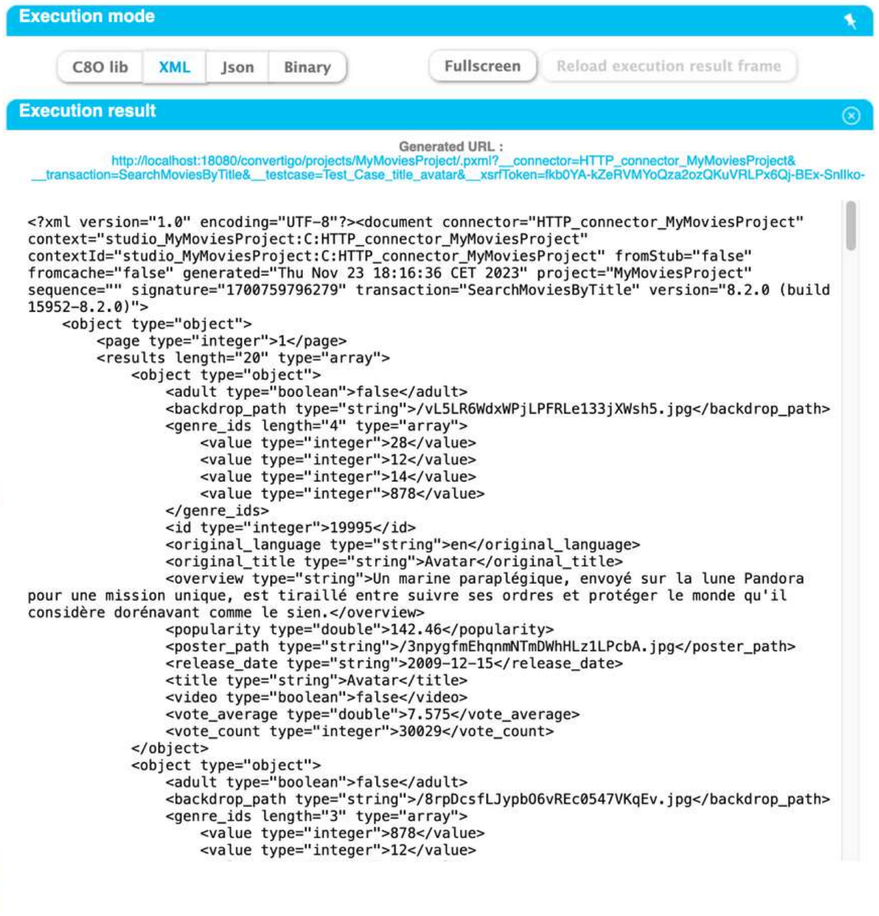
Let’s try the **test case** we created in our project with “avatar” as value for the movieTitle variable.



The result will be **displayed in XML** by default.

Click on **Execute** to run the test case.

The result is **displayed in XML**.



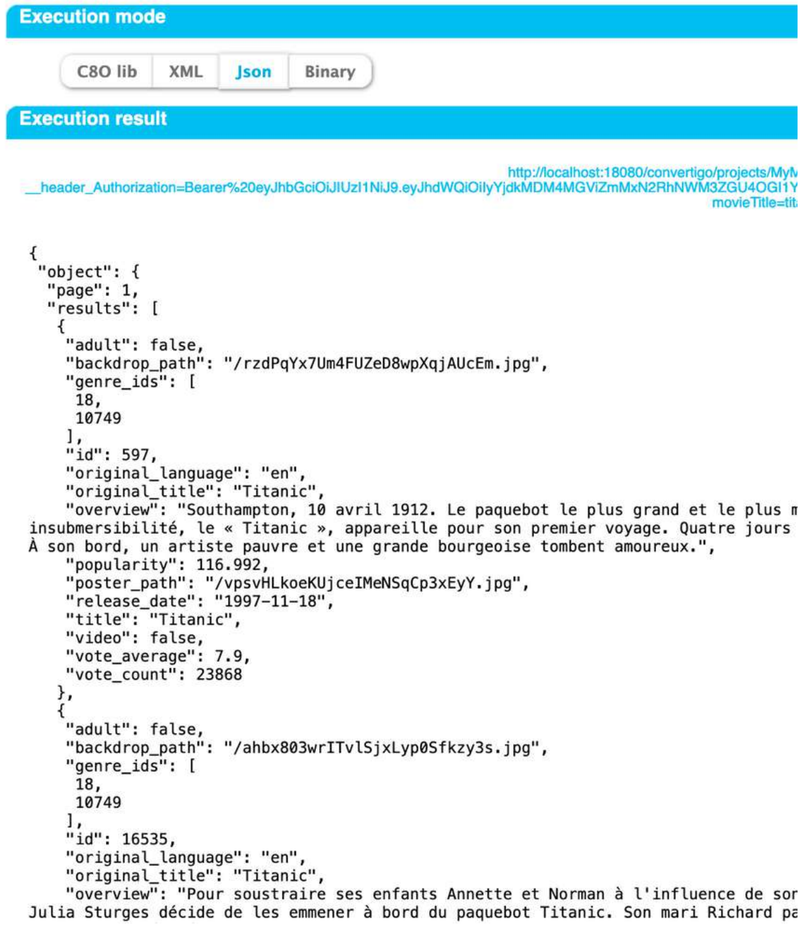
8.2 Test a transaction

Let’s try the editor with our transaction variables with “titanic” as value for the movieTitle variable.

Let’s change the **Execution mode to Json.**

Click on **Execute** to run the test case.

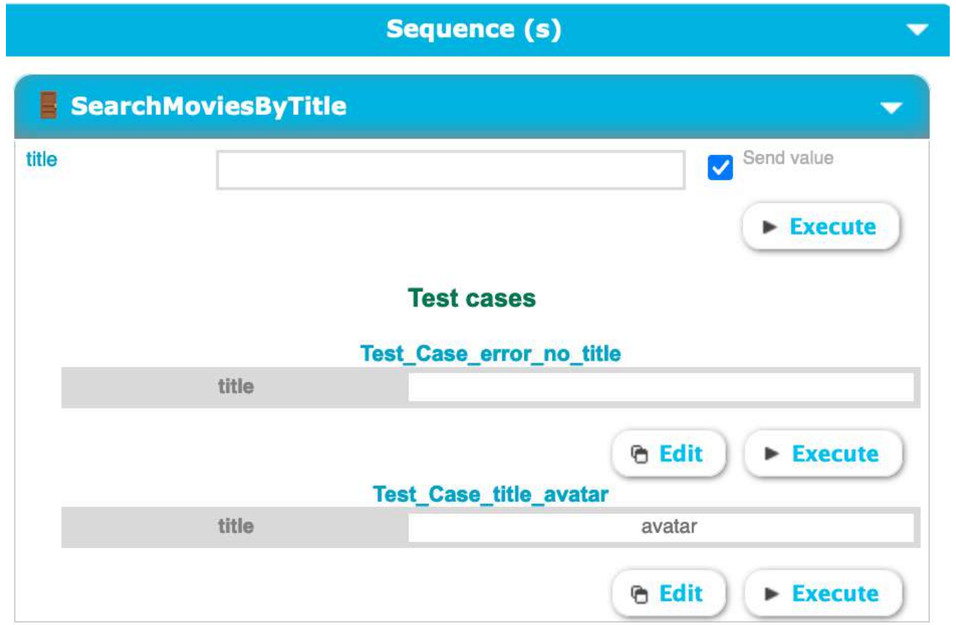
The result is **displayed in JSON**.



8.3 Test a sequence

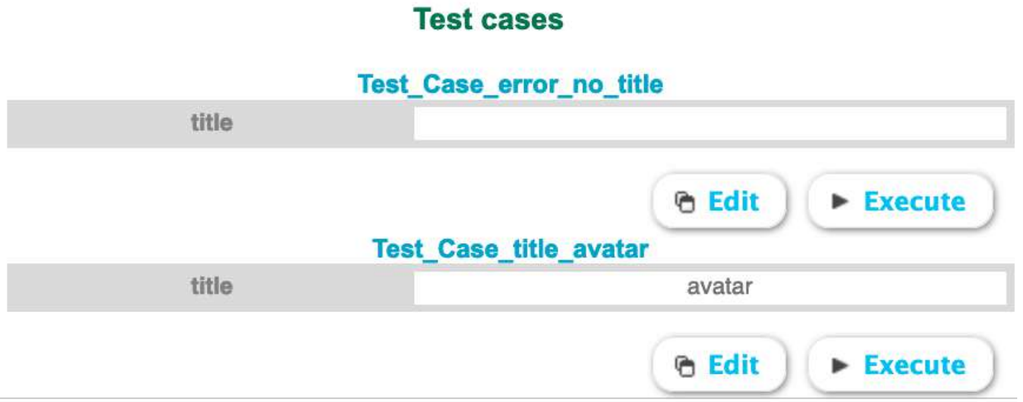
Now, let's test our SearchMoviesByTitle sequence.

Here again, we can see 2 parts:



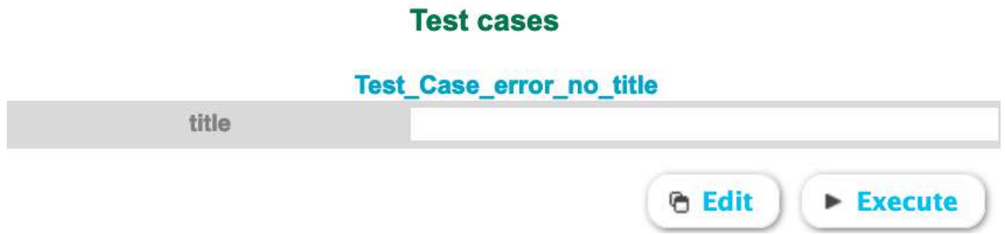
- an editor with our sequence variable where we can enter a title variable.

- the test cases we created in our transaction.



8.3 Test a sequence

Let’s try the error test case we created in our project with no value for the title variable.



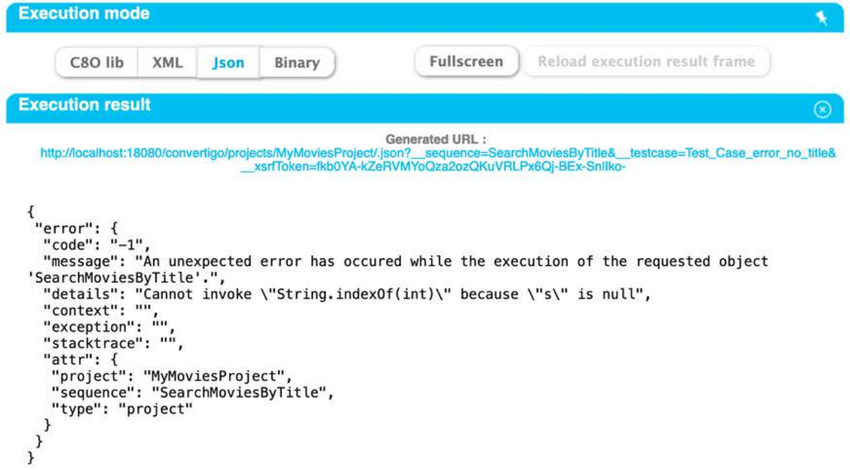
The **Execution mode** is in **XML**.

Click on **Execute** to run the test case.

The result is **displayed in XML**.

Let’s change the **Execution mode** to **Json**, and execute the test again.

The result is **displayed in JSON**.



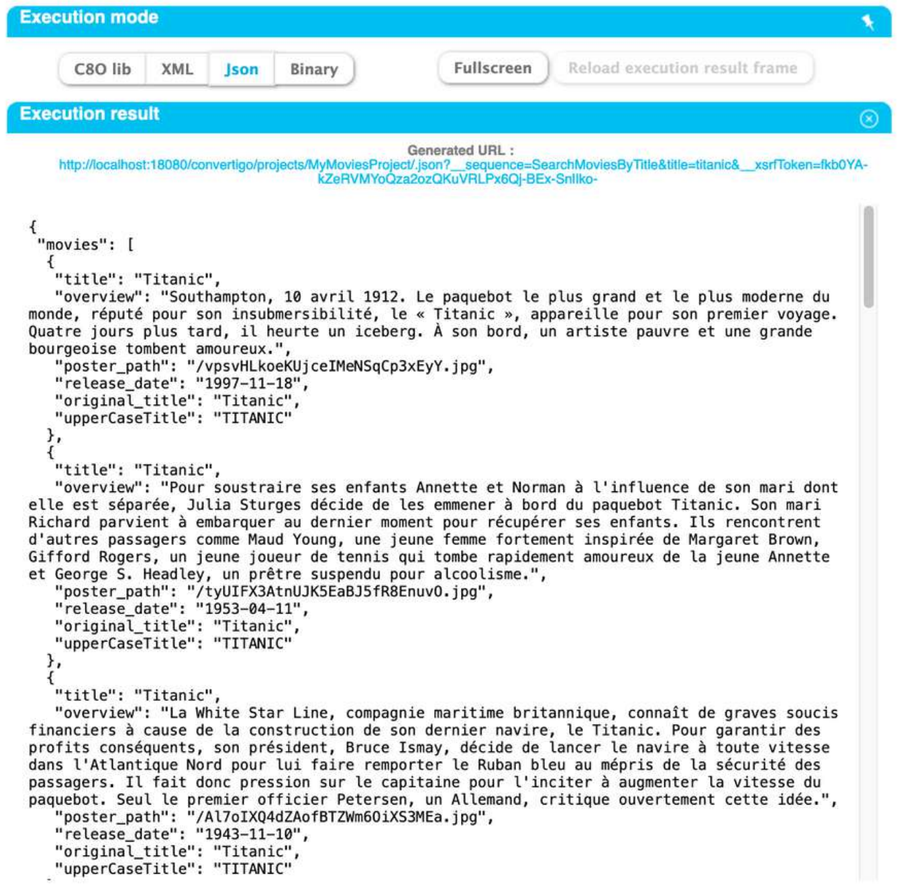
8.3 Test a sequence

Let’s try the editor with our sequence variable with “titanic” as value for the title variable.

The **Execution mode is in Json**.

Click on **Execute** to run the test case.

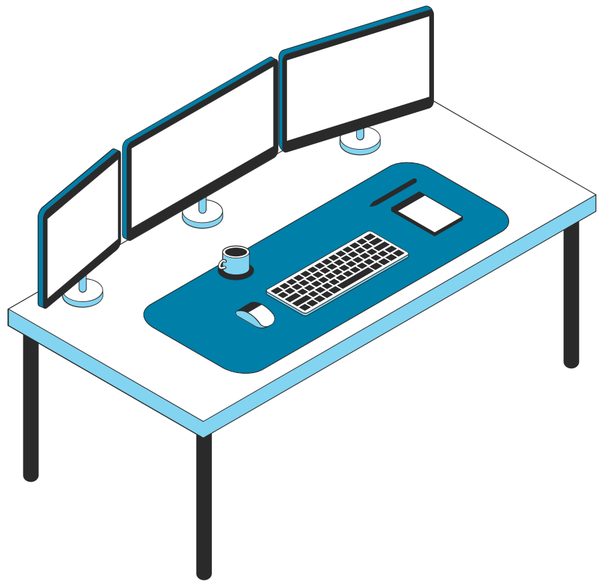
The result is **displayed in JSON**.



convertigo

9 – URL mapper

How to expose an API REST.

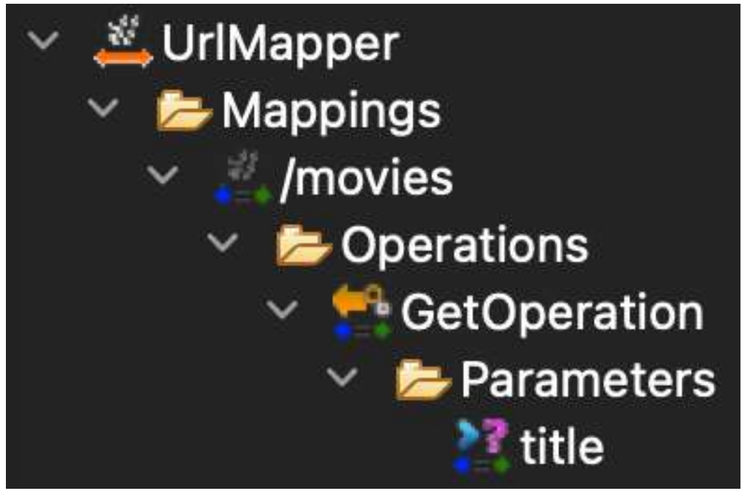


9.1 What is the URL mapper ?

The **URL mapper** is able to map **RESTful urls** to **Convertigo requestables** such as **Sequences and Transactions**.
This way Convertigo **can expose RESTful APIs** to the outside world.

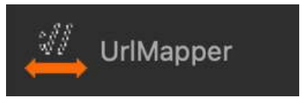
You can have **only one URLMapper per project**,
but an URLmapper **can map URLs to any otherproject deployed on the server**.

Example of URL mapper structure in a Convertigo project



9.2 URL mapper steps

Convertigo provides steps to create the URL mapper.



UrlMapper

This step defines the **URL mapper** to use in the project.

PathMapping – Mapping step

This step defines a **mapping path associated with the mapper**, the **base URL structure** an API user will have to use **to access this API Service**.
For example: /accounts/{accountid}.

9.2 URL mapper Objects

Operations Steps

These steps define the **HTTP operations associated with the mapping**.

For a **given operation on a given mapping**,
you define here **what should be the Requestable (Sequence or Transaction) to be executed**,
and **how will the variables for this requestable will be mapped**.

=> HTTP **GET** operation

=> HTTP **POST**operation

=> HTTP **PUT** operation

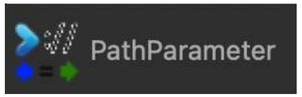
=> HTTP **DELETE** operation

=> HTTP **HEAD** operation

9.2 URL mapper Objects

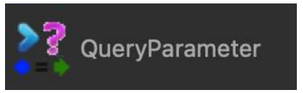
Parameters Steps

Convertigo provides steps to define parameters associated with the operation.



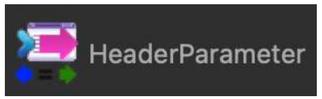
PathParameter – Parameters step

This step defines a path parameter by extracting the variable value from a segment of the URL path between {}. ex: /accounts/{accountid}



QueryParameter – Parameters step

This step defines a query parameter by extracting the variable value from the query string.
ex: /accounts?verbose=1



HeaderParameter – Parameters step

This step defines a header parameter by extracting the variable value from the HTTP Header of this parameter name.

9.2 URL mapper Objects

Responses Step

OperationResponse

OperationResponse – Responses step

This step defines an **HTTP response associated with the operation**.

When a service is invoked, it **responds with a HTTP status code**.

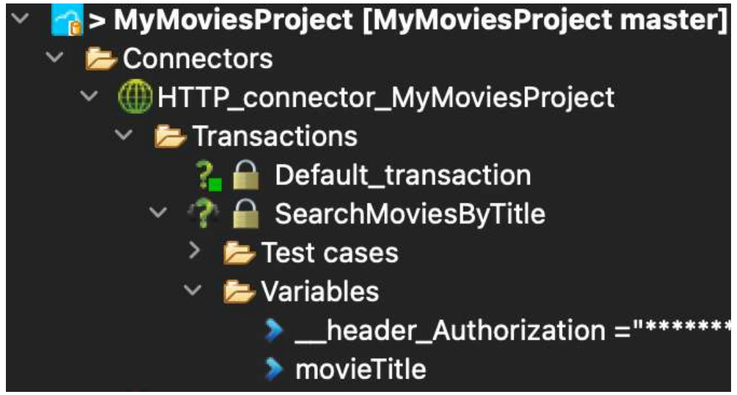
This mapping object will help you **define status codes** such as 200, 401 or any other **according to XPaths resolution** done on a **Convertigo Sequence response**.

The Sequence response will be **scanned by all the UrlMappingResponse objects** defined for a given operation. The **first one having its XPath matching** will **generate the corresponding status code**.

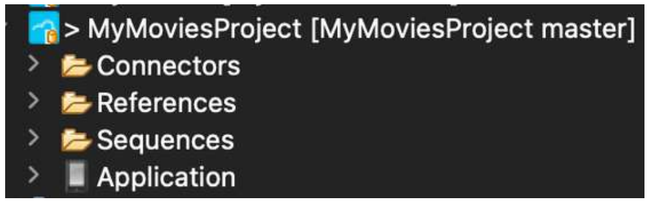
9.3 Create an URL mapper for a transaction

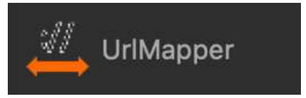
In our project, we have a **SearchMoviesByTitle transaction**, with a **variable named movieTitle**.

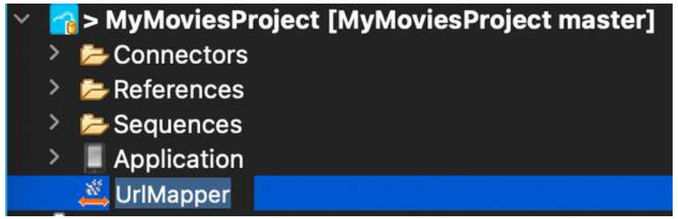
Let's create an URL mapper for this transaction.



Drag and drop the **UrlMapper step** from the palette in the project.

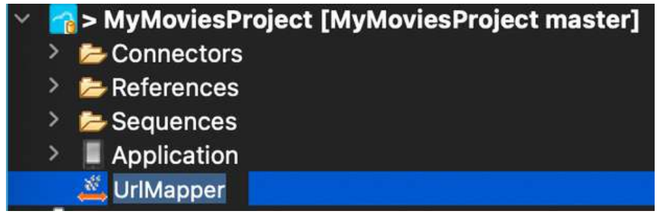






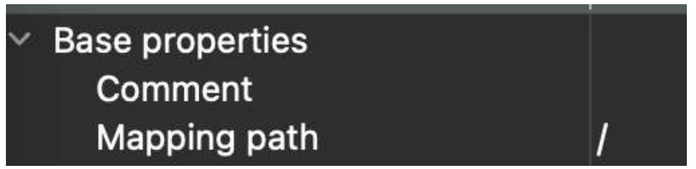
9.3 Create an URL mapper for a transaction.

Drag and drop a **PathMapping step** from the palette in the **UrlMapper step**.



In the properties,

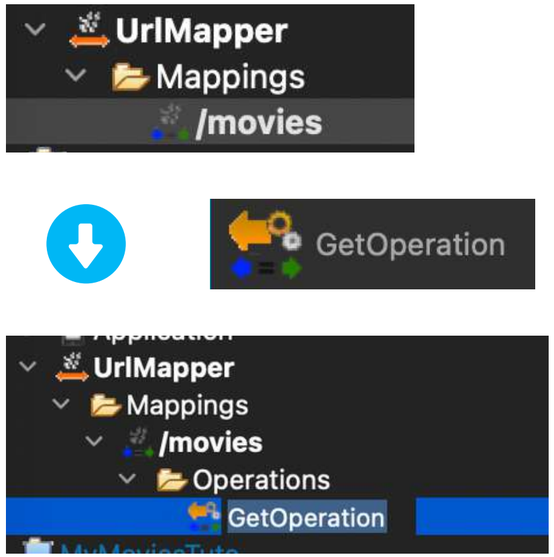
rename the Mapping path as /movies.



The path will appear as **/movies in the url.**

9.3 Create an URL mapper for a transaction.

Drag and drop a **GetOperation step** from the palette in the **PathMapping /movies step**.

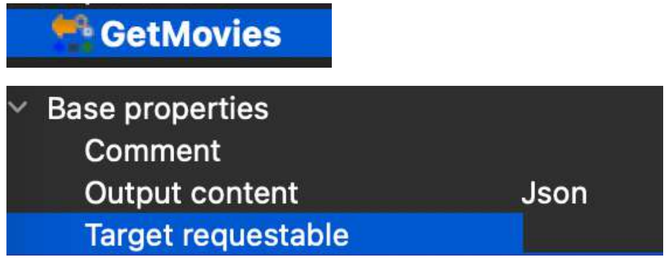


Rename the GetOperation step as **GetMovies**.

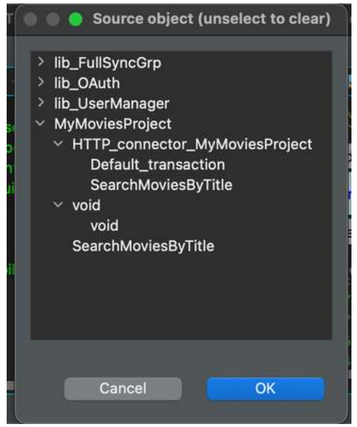
9.3 Create an URL mapper for a transaction.

Now, let's select which transaction or sequence we are going to map.

In the properties of GetMovies

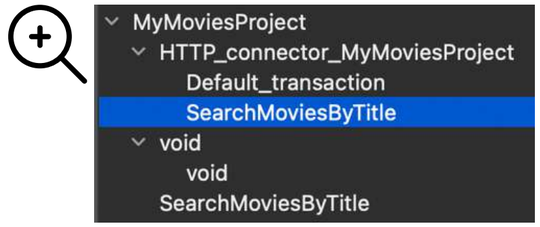


At the end of the line
of the **Target requestable property**,
click on this icon.

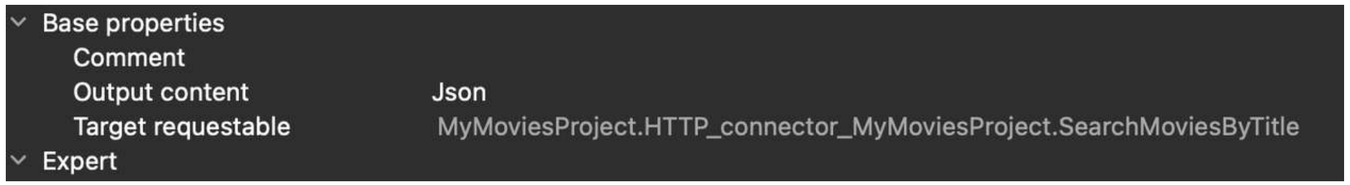


The **Source object window** appears.

Select the **SearchMoviesByTitle transaction**.

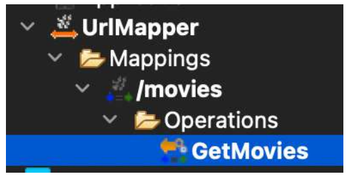


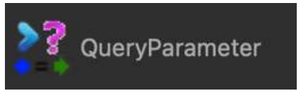
The SearchMoviesByTitle transaction appears as value
in the Target requestable property of GetMovies.

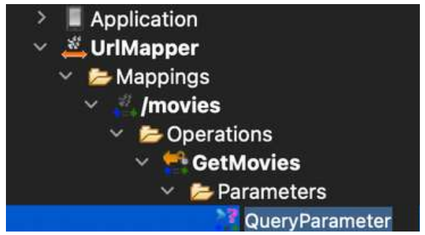


9.3 Create an URL mapper for a transaction.

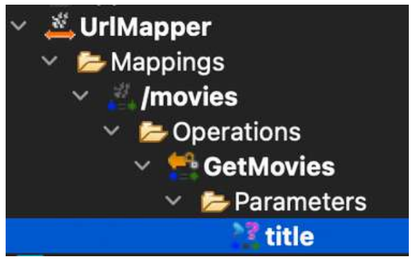
Drag and drop a **QueryParameter step** from the palette in the **GetMovies step**.



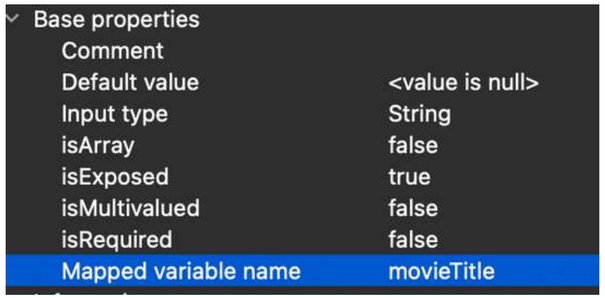




Rename the QueryParameter step as **title**.



In the **properties of the QueryParameter**, enter **movieTitle** (transaction variable name) as value of **Mapped variable name**.



9.4 Test the URL mapper on Swagger

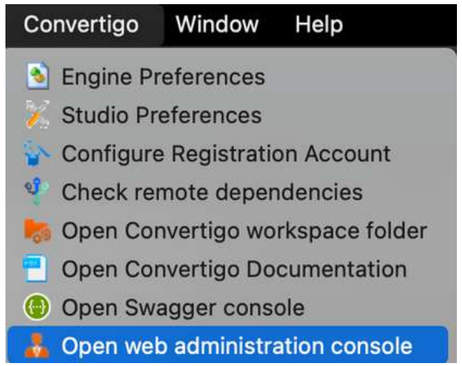
Now, let’s test our URL mapper on Swagger.

To open the Swagger console in your browser.

Click on

Open Swagger console.

Or open the **web administration console**.



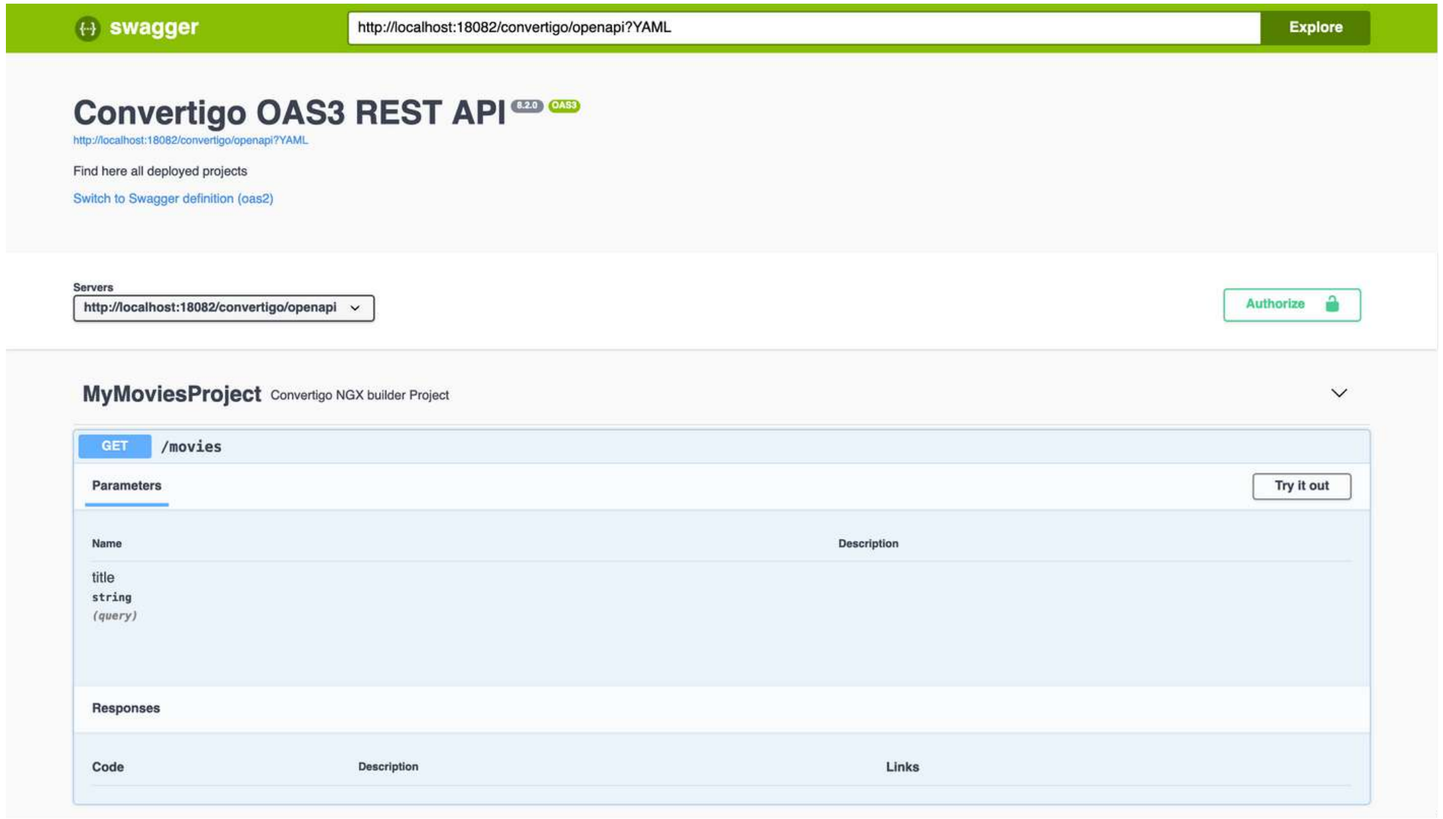
In the web administration console

Click on the **Swagger icon**.

9.4 Test the URL mapper on Swagger

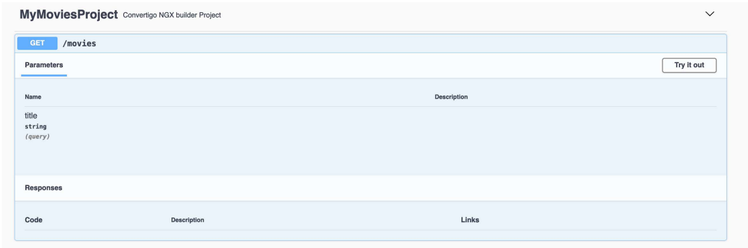
In the Swagger console of your browser,

we can see a GET /movies request with a title parameter.

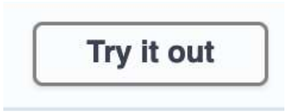


9.4 Test the URL mapper on Swagger

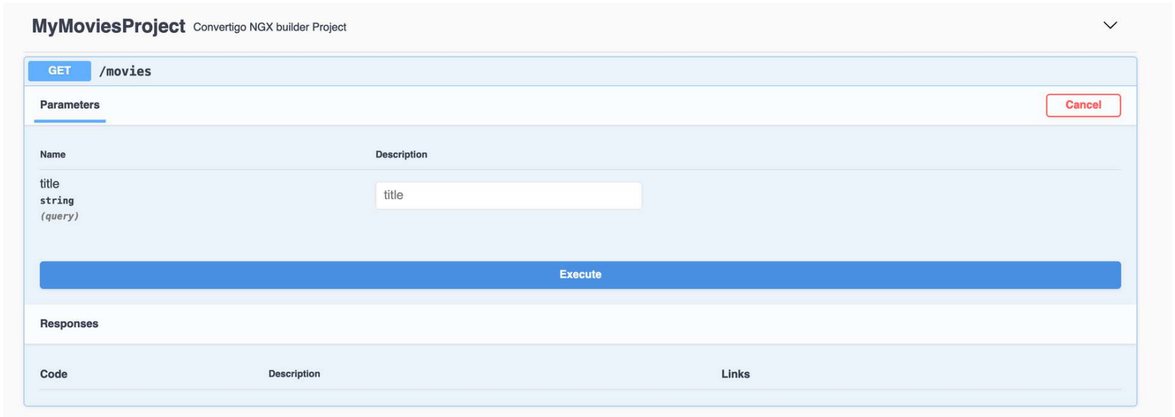
Let’s test the GET /movies request with **Try it out**.

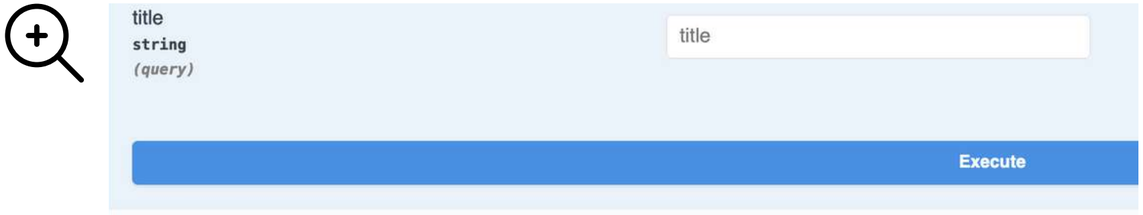


Click on the Try it out button.

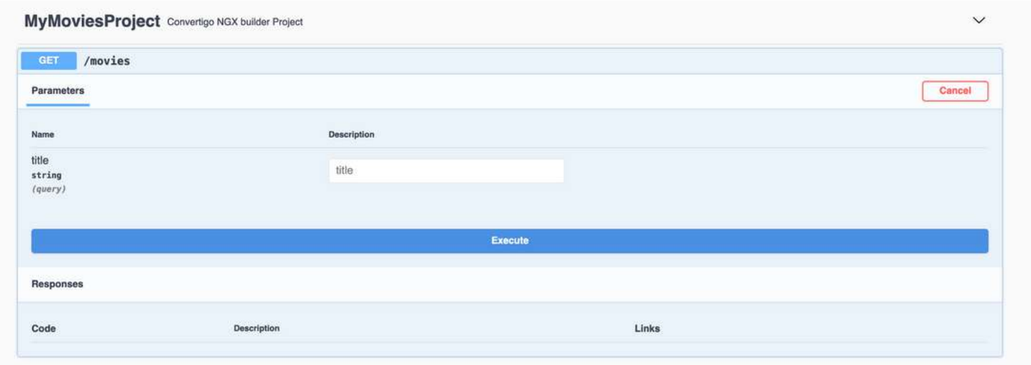


A **title field** and an **Execute button** appear.

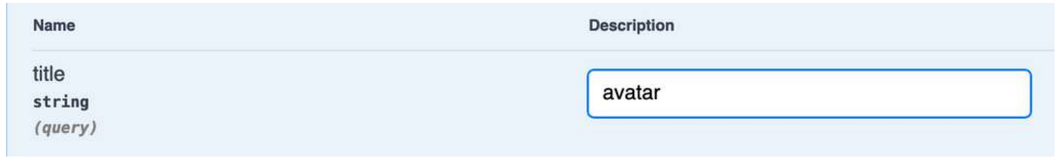




9.4 Test the URL mapper on Swagger



Enter a value in the title field (here “avatar”).



Click on Execute

9.4 Test the URL mapper on Swagger

A response result of the GET /movies request appears in the Swagger