

Front-end development Freedom UI

Client schema

Version 8.0



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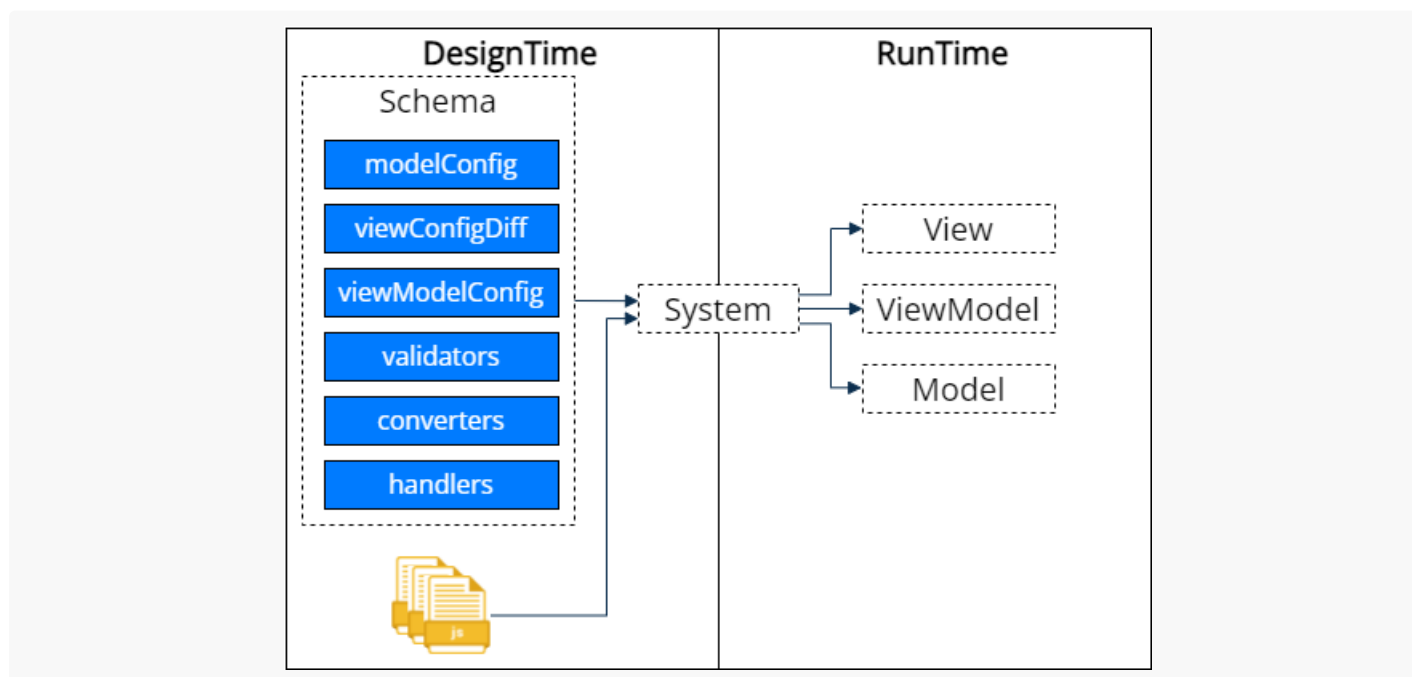
Client schema

Beginner

The **client schema** is a client module schema required to implement the front-end part of Creatio. Client schema is an element of a Creatio package. The **purpose** of the client schema is to save and deploy the metadata of Creatio parts (application, section, pop-up box, etc.). Learn more about module types and their specificities in a separate article: [Module types and their specificities](#).

The [*Freedom UI page*] type of the client module schema represents the client schema for Creatio 8 Atlas and later. Learn more about creating a Freedom UI page in a separate article: [Client module](#). Client schema belongs to the `Schema` layer (the metadata layer) of the `DesignTime` mode in the Creatio platform and contains the settings of the `RunTime` mode layers.

View the structural items of the `Schema` layer and its interaction pattern with other structural items in the Creatio platform in the figure below.



Learn more about `DesignTime` and `RunTime` modes in a separate article: [Creatio front-end architecture](#).

The source code of client schemas has a generic structure available below.

Source code of a client schema

```
define("ExampleSchema", [], function() {
  return {
    modelConfig: /**SCHEMA_MODEL_CONFIG*/{/}/**SCHEMA_MODEL_CONFIG*/,
    viewConfigDiff: /**SCHEMA_VIEW_CONFIG_DIFF*/[/**SCHEMA_VIEW_CONFIG_DIFF*/,
    viewModelConfig: /**SCHEMA_VIEW_MODEL_CONFIG*/{/}/**SCHEMA_VIEW_MODEL_CONFIG*/,
```

```

    validators: /**SCHEMA_VALIDATORS*/ {} /**SCHEMA_VALIDATORS*/,
    converters: /**SCHEMA_CONVERTERS*/ {} /**SCHEMA_CONVERTERS*/,
    handlers: /**SCHEMA_HANDLERS*/[] /**SCHEMA_HANDLERS*/
  };
});

```

Token comments of client schema sections are required.

View the **client schema sections** in the table below.

Client schema sections

Section	Description
<code>modelConfig</code>	Handles the description of the <code>Model</code> layer's data sources.
<code>viewConfigDiff</code>	Handles the generation of the <code>View</code> layer.
<code>viewModelConfig</code>	Handles the generation of the <code>ViewModel</code> layer. The layer contains the business logic for interaction of the <code>View</code> and <code>Model</code> layers.
<code>validators</code>	Functions that check whether the <code>ViewModel</code> attribute value is correct.
<code>converters</code>	Functions that modify the value of the <code>ViewModel</code> attribute bound to a property of the visual component.
<code>handlers</code>	Items of the <code>HandlerChain</code> mechanism which enables you to describe business logic as an action request and a chain of handlers.

Learn more about layers in a separate article: [Front-end Creatio architecture](#).

Describe the client schema sections in `JSON`. Implement the behavior of the `validators`, `converters`, `handlers` schema sections in JavaScript.

Learn more about page customization in a separate article: [Page customization](#).

converters schema section JS

 Beginner

Converters are functions that modify the value of the `ViewModel` attribute bound to a property of the visual component. View an example of container use in a separate article: [Implement the field value conversion on a page](#).

View the **base converters** that Creatio 8 Atlas provides below.

Base converters

`crf.ToBoolean`

Converts the values of other types to the `BOOLEAN` type.

Value

value	<code>ANY</code>	The incoming value. The value whose type is not <code>BOOLEAN</code> .
result	<code>BOOLEAN</code>	The outgoing value. The converted <code>BOOLEAN</code> type value.

`crf.InvertBooleanValue`

Converts the `BOOLEAN` type value to the opposite `BOOLEAN` type value. For example, if the incoming value is `true`, the converter returns `false`, and vice versa.

Value

value	<code>BOOLEAN</code>	The incoming value.
result	<code>BOOLEAN</code>	The outgoing value.

`crf.ToEmailLink`

Converts an email address to a link by adding the `mailto:` prefix.

Value

value	<code>TEXT</code>	The incoming value. The email.
result	<code>TEXT</code>	The outgoing value. The link to the email.

`crf.ToObjectProp`

Retrieves the value of the specified object property.

Value

value	CUSTOM_OBJECT	The incoming value. The name of the object property.
result	ANY	The outgoing value. The value of the object property.

Parameters

prop required	TEXT	The name of the property to retrieve.
defaultValue optional	ANY	The value to return if the property does not exist or the response is <code>false</code> .

`crd.ToPhoneLink`

Converts the phone number to a link by adding the `tel:` prefix.

Value

value	TEXT	The incoming value. The phone number.
result	TEXT	The outgoing value. A link to the phone number.

validators schema section JS

Beginner

Validators are functions that check whether the `viewModel` attribute value is correct. For example, whether the record field value matches the specified conditions. View an example of validator use in a separate article: [Implement the field value validation on a page](#)

View the **base validators** that Creatio 8 Atlas provides below.

Base validators

`crd.Required`

Flags the field as required.

`crd.MinLength`

Sets the minimum allowed string length.

Parameters

minLength	INTEGER	The minimum allowed string length.
-----------	---------	------------------------------------

crt.MaxLength

Sets the maximum allowed string length.

Parameters

maxLength	INTEGER	The maximum allowed string length.
-----------	---------	------------------------------------

crt.Min

Sets the minimum allowed value.

Parameters

min	INTEGER	The minimum allowed value.
-----	---------	----------------------------

crt.Max

Sets the maximum allowed value.

Parameters

max	INTEGER	The maximum allowed value.
-----	---------	----------------------------

crt.EmptyOrWhiteSpace

Flags the field as required. Field values must not consist of spaces only.

handlers schema section



Beginner

Query handlers are items of the `HandlerChain` mechanism which enables you to describe business logic as an action request and a chain of handlers. Examples of handler invocation are available in separate articles: [Page customization](#).

Generic query handlers include actions to open pages, work with data on pages, etc.

Generic query handlers available in Creatio 8 Atlas are available below.

Generic query handlers

`crt.CreateRecordRequest`

Creates a record.

`crt.UpdateRecordRequest`

Updates a record.

`crt.OpenPageRequest`

Opens a page.

`crt.SaveRecordRequest`

Saves data.

`crt.CancelRecordChangesRequest`

Cancels a record update.

`crt.RunBusinessProcessRequest`

Runs a business process.

`crt.ClosePageRequest`

Closes a page.

`crt.HandleViewModelInitRequest`

Initializes a view model instance.

`crt.HandleViewModelResumeRequest`

Adds a `view` model to a container using the `attach` operation. Available in Creatio 8.0.6 Atlas and later. Creatio calls the handler when you open a module that has the `viewModel` parameter.

`crt.HandleViewModelAttributeChangeRequest`

Changes an attribute of a view model instance.

`crt.HandleViewModelPauseRequest`

Removes the `view` model of the current module from a container using the `detach` operation. Available in Creatio 8.0.6 Atlas and later.

Creatio calls the handler after calling the `HandleViewModelResumeRequest` handler when you switch to another module and the current module has the `viewModel` parameter. Creatio does not call the handler if you open a Freedom UI page and switch to another module before executing the `attach` operation.

`crt.HandleViewModelDestroyRequest`

Destroys a view model instance. At this stage, execute only synchronous code that destroys resources accumulated as part of runtime.