

# *CF Application configuration*

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New Zealand CFUG  
Kai Koenig, 05/07/2007

# *Agenda*

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- Fundamentals
- Loading and managing config data
  - .ini
  - XML
  - DI/loC
- Concerns

# Fundamentals: Application scope

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- The application scope is one of the so called “shared” scopes, i.e. variables in this scope are available to any CF page of an application.
- Often used to store application-wide configuration.
- Syntax:
  - `<cfset application.datasource = “CRMdb”>`
  - `application.datasource = “CRMdb”;`

# Fundamentals: Application scope

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- Application variables have to be enabled in the ColdFusion administrator

## Server Settings > Memory Variables

Application variables expire when you restart the ColdFusion server. Session variables expire when t on this page or in the cfapplication tag.

Use J2EE session variables

Enable Application Variables     Enable Session Variables

These values specify the maximum time-out period that you can use in a cfapplication tag.

# Fundamentals: <cfapplication>

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- 2 slides ago I mentioned: “...to any CF page of an application.” – what does that mean?
- An application is defined by a <cfapplication> tag and its name attribute. All .cfm/.cfc files within its context are part of the application and share application scope variables.
- **IMPORTANT:** Provide the name attribute, otherwise you’re dealing with the “anonymous” application scope – chaos and mayhem might be the result 😊

# Fundamentals: <cfapplication>

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- Usually placed in the Application.cfm or Application.cfc
- Pros and Cons of each have been discussed in a meeting a while ago
- BTW: application. is a scope – and as such a structure in CF.

# Example 1

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- Some simple experiments with application scope variables, the CF Administrator and CFDUMP 😊

# Application variables

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- Difference between application variables and application scope variables:
  - Application scope variables are in a shared scope
  - Application variables are local scope variables created in the Application.cfm (that's not what we're talking about here)



# Common use cases

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- A very common use case of the application scope is to store configuration data in there, i.e. data source names etc
- Another potential use:
  - Global variables
- The application scope can contain any variable type:
  - plain variables, structs, arrays, CFCs etc.

# A bit of theory: Singleton

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- Singleton is a OO pattern
- Purpose: to ensure that exactly one instance of a class can ever exist in a system
- Basically – the application scope could play some sort of a Singleton role in the non-OO CF world
- Singletons are just sophisticated global variables anyway 😊

# Singletons in Java

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```
public class Singleton
{
    // Private constructor suppresses generation of a (public) default
    // constructor
    private Singleton() {}

    private static class SingletonHolder
    {
        private final static Singleton INSTANCE = new Singleton();
    }

    public static Singleton getInstance()
    {
        return SingletonHolder.INSTANCE;
    }
}
```

# How to store/load config data

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- Windows-style .ini files
- XML
- Dependency injection (ColdSpring – no, we don't cover that 😊)

# Windows-style .ini files

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- Easy to use in CF:
  - getProfileSections
  - getProfileString

# Example 2

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- Load date from an .ini file and store it in the application scope

# XML

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- XML handling in CF is reasonably well supported:
  - CFXML
  - XML function library
- But why to reinvent the wheel, let's just use configCFC  
(<http://code.google.com/p/configcfc/>)

## Example 3

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- Working with configCFC and using XML files for configuration data
- Did you notice? This example also solved the issue of updating the config data and avoids to reload them all the time.



# Some general thoughts

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- Configuration data in different environments... dev, test, staging, production
  - CVS/SVN is your friend here, also look into using ANT build scripts to automatically create and deploy config files for different environments during deployments
- Locking – CFLOCK is your friend when it comes to race conditions related to application scope variables!

# Dependency injection

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- This is more about configuration in a wider and more abstract sense
- Dependency injection does NOT inject dependencies, it's a way to avoid dependencies and make your software systems (in OO-terms) more flexible
- In the CF world: ColdSpring is the #1 framework that supports DI and Inversion of Control (to kick in another buzzword 😊)

# *Contact*

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