Cakephp 3 form control

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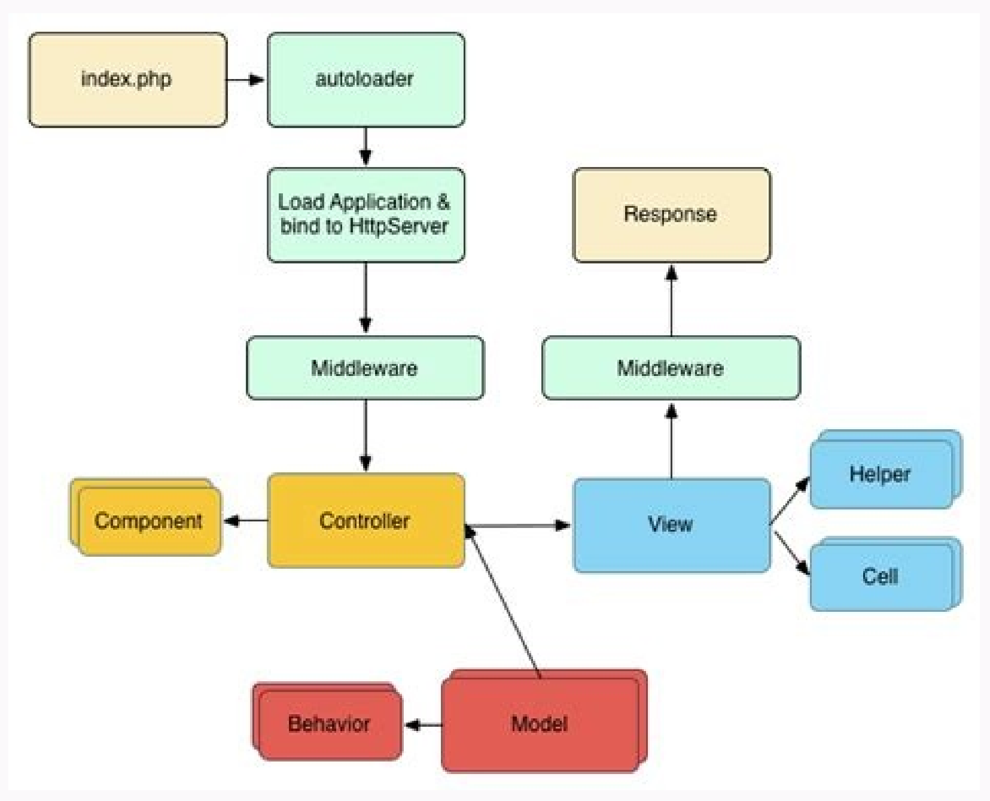

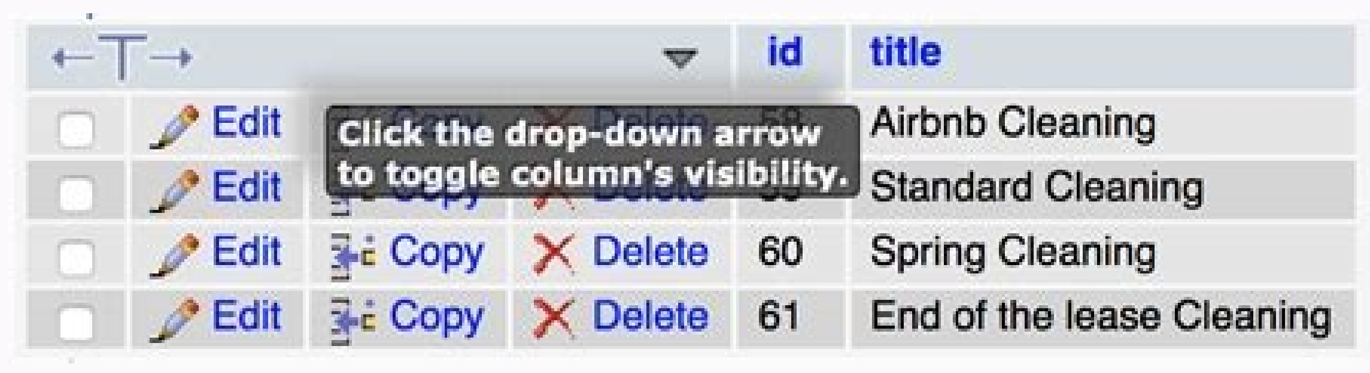

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class Cake\Form\Form¶ Most of the time you will have forms backed by ORM entities and ORM tables or other persistent stores, but there are times when you'll need to validate user input and then perform an action if the data is valid. The most common example of this is a contact form. Generally when using the Form class you'll want to use a subclass to define your form. This makes testing easier, and lets you re-use your form. Forms are put into src/Form and usually have Form as a class suffix. For example, a simple contact form would look like: // in src/Form/ContactForm.php namespace App\Form; use Cake\Form\Form; use Cake\Form\Schema; use Cake\Validation\Validator; class ContactForm extends Form { protected function _buildSchema(Schema $schema) { return $schema->addField('name', 'string') ->addField('email', ['type' => 'string']) ->addField('body', ['type' => 'text']); } public function validationDefault(Validator $validator) { $validator ->add('name', 'length', ['rule' => ['minLength', 5], 'message' => 'A name is required']) ->add('email', 'format', ['rule' => 'email', 'message' => 'A valid email address is required',]); return $validator; } protected function _execute(array $data) { // Send an email. return true; } } In the above example we see the 3 hook methods that forms provide: _buildSchema is used to define the schema data that is used by FormHelper to create an HTML form. You can define field type, length, and precision. validationDefault Gets a Cake\Validation\Validator instance that you can attach validators to. _execute lets you define the behavior you want to happen when execute() is called and the data is valid. You can always define additional public methods as you need as well. You can set default values for modelless forms using the setData() method. Values set with this method will overwrite existing data in the form object: // In a controller namespace App\Controller; use App\Controller\AppController; use App\Form\ContactForm; class ContactController extends AppController { public function index() { $contact = new ContactForm(); if ($this->request->is('post')) { if ($contact->execute($this->request->getData())) { $this->Flash->success('We will get back to you soon.'); } else { $this->Flash->error('There was a problem submitting your form.'); } } if ($this->request->is('get')) { $contact->setData(['name' => 'John Doe', 'email' => '[email protected]']); } $this->set('contact', $contact); } } Prior to 3.7.0 you must set default values for form by modifying the request: // Set default values on get if ($this->request->is('get')) { // Values from the User Model e.g. $this->request->data('name', 'John Doe'); $this->request->data('email','[email protected]'); } Values should only be defined if the request method is GET, otherwise you will overwrite your previous POST Data which might have validation errors that need corrections. New in version 3.7.0: Form::setData() was added. You can get values from modelless forms using the getData() method: // In a controller namespace App\Controller; use App\Controller\AppController; use App\Form\ContactForm; class ContactController extends AppController { public function index() { $contact = new ContactForm(); if ($this->request->is('post')) { if ($contact->execute($this->request->getData())) { $contact->setData($this->request->getData()); $name = $contact->getData('name'); $this->Flash->success("Dear $name, we will get back to you soon."); } else { $this->Flash->error('There was a problem submitting your form.'); } } if ($this->request->is('get')) { $contact->setData(['name' => 'John Doe', 'email' => '[email protected]']); } $this->set('contact', $contact); } } New in version 3.7.0: Form::getData() was added. Once you've defined your form, you can use it in your controller to process and validate request data: // In a controller namespace App\Controller; use App\Controller\AppController; use App\Form\ContactForm; class ContactController extends AppController { public function index() { $contact = new ContactForm(); if ($this->request->is('post')) { if ($contact->execute($this->request->getData())) { $this->Flash->success('We will get back to you soon.'); } else { $this->Flash->error('There was a problem submitting your form.'); } } $this->set('contact', $contact); } } In the above example, we use the execute() method to run our form's _execute() method only when the data is valid, and set flash messages accordingly. We could have also used the validate() method to only validate the request data: $isValid = $form->validate($this->request->getData()); Once a form has been validated you can retrieve the errors from it: $errors = $form->getErrors(); // $form->errors(); // prior to 3.7.0 /* $errors contains ['email' => ['A valid email address is required']] */ New in version 3.7.0: errors() has been deprecated in favor of getErrors() It is possible to invalidate individual fields from the controller without the use of the Validator class. The most common use case for this is when the validation is done on a remote server. In such case, you must manually invalidate the fields accordingly to the feedback from the remote server: // in src/Form/ContactForm.php public function setErrors($errors) { $this->_errors = $errors; } Changed in version 3.5.1: You are not required to specify setErrors anymore as this has already been included in the Form class for your convenience. According to how the validator class would have returned the errors, $errors must be in this format: ["fieldName" => ["validatorName" => "The error message to display"]] Now you will be able to invalidate form fields by setting the fieldName, then set the error messages: // In a controller $contact = new ContactForm(); $contact->setErrors(["email" => ["_required" => "Your email is required"]]); Proceed to Creating HTML with FormHelper to see the results. Once you've created a Form class, you'll likely want to create an HTML form for it. FormHelper understands Form objects just like ORM entities: echo $this->Form->create($contact); echo $this->Form->control('name'); echo $this->Form->control('email'); echo $this->Form->control('body'); echo $this->Form->button('Submit'); echo $this->Form->end(); The above would create an HTML form for the ContactForm we defined earlier. HTML forms created with FormHelper will use the defined schema and validator to determine field types, maxlengths, and validation errors. Definicja szablonu w pliku config/app_form.php // config/app_form.php return ['inputContainer' => '{{content}}',]; Załadowanie szablonu do całej aplikacji // In a View class $this->loadHelper('Form', ['templates' => 'app_form']); Załadowanie szablonu dynamicznie $myTemplates = ['inputContainer' => '{{content}}',]; $this->Form->setTemplates($myTemplates); Domyślny szablon Formhelpera 'templates' => ['button' => '{{text}}', 'checkbox' => '', 'checkboxFormGroup' => '{{label}}', 'checkboxWrapper' => '{{label}}', 'dateWidget' => '{{year}}{{month}}{{day}}{{hour}}{{minute}}{{second}}{{meridian}}', 'error' => '{{content}}', 'errorList' => '{{content}}', 'errorItem' => '{{text}}', 'file' => '', Fieldset 'fieldset' => '{{content}}', 'formStart' => '', 'formEnd' => '', 'formGroup' => '{{label}}{{input}}', 'hiddenBlock' => '{{content}}', 'input' => '', 'inputSubmit' => '', 'inputContainer' => '{{content}}', 'inputContainerError' => '{{content}}{{error}}', 'label' => '{{text}}', 'nestingLabel' => '{{hidden}}{{input}}{{text}}', 'legend' => '{{text}}', 'multicheckboxTitle' => '{{text}}', 'multicheckboxWrapper' => '{{content}}', 'option' => '{{text}}', 'optgroup' => '{{content}}', 'select' => '{{content}}', 'selectMultiple' => '{{content}}', 'radio' => '', 'radioWrapper' => '{{label}}', 'textarea' => '{{value}}', 'submitContainer' => '{{content}}', 'confirmJs' => '{{confirm}}',], 'autoSetCustomValidity' => false,] Page Contents class Cake\View\Helper\FormHelper(View $view, array $config = [])¶ The FormHelper does most of the heavy lifting in form creation. The FormHelper focuses on creating forms quickly, in a way that will streamline validation, re-population and layout. The FormHelper is also flexible - it will do almost everything for you using conventions, or you can use specific methods to get only what you need. Cake\View\Helper\FormHelper::create(mixed $context = null, array $options = [])¶ $context - The context for which the form is being defined. Can be an ORM entity, ORM resultset, Form instance, array of metadata or null (to make a model-less form). $options - An array of options and/or HTML attributes. The first method you'll need to use in order to take advantage of the FormHelper is create(). This method outputs an opening form tag. All parameters are optional. If create() is called with no parameters supplied, it assumes you are building a form that submits to the current controller, via the current URL. The default method for form submission is POST. If you were to call create() inside the view for UsersController::add(), you would see something like the following output in the rendered view: The $context argument is used as the form's 'context'. There are several built-in form contexts and you can add your own, which we'll cover below, in a following section. The built-in providers map to the following values of $context: An Entity instance or an iterator will map to EntityContext; this context class allows FormHelper to work with results from the built-in ORM. An array containing the 'schema' key, will map to ArrayContext which allows you to create simple data structures to build forms against. null will map to NullContext; this context class simply satisfies the interface FormHelper requires. This context is useful if you want to build a short form that doesn't require ORM persistence. Once a form has been created with a context, all controls you create will use the active context. In the case of an ORM backed form, FormHelper can access associated data, validation errors and schema metadata. You can close the active context using the end() method, or by calling create() again. To create a form for an entity, do the following: // If you are on /articles/add // $article should be an empty Article entity. echo $this->Form->create($article); Output: This will POST the form data to the add() action of ArticlesController. However, you can also use the same logic to create an edit form. The FormHelper uses the Entity object to automatically detect whether to create an add or edit form. If the provided entity is not 'new', the form will be created as an edit form. For example, if we browse to we could do the following: // src/Controller/ArticlesController.php: public function edit($id = null) { if (empty($id)) { throw new NotFoundException; } $article = $this->Articles->get($id); // Save logic goes here $this->set('article', $article); } // View/Articles/edit.php: // Since $article->isNew() is false, we will get an edit form Output: Note Since this is an edit form, a hidden input field is generated to override the default HTTP method. In some cases, the entity's ID is automatically appended to the end of the form's action URL. If you would like to avoid an ID being added to the URL, you can pass a string to $options['url'], such as '/my-account' or \Cake\Routing\Router::url(['controller' => 'Users', 'action' => 'myAccount']). The $options array is where most of the form configuration happens. This special array can contain a number of different key-value pairs that affect the way the form tag is generated. Valid values: 'type' - Allows you to choose the type of form to create. If no type is provided then it will be autodetected based on the form context. Valid values: 'get' - Will set the form method to HTTP GET. 'file' - Will set the form method to POST and the 'enctype' to "multipart/form-data". 'post' - Will set the method to POST. 'put', 'delete', 'patch' - Will override the HTTP method with PUT, DELETE or PATCH respectively, when the form is submitted. 'method' - Valid values are the same as above. Allows you to explicitly override the form's method. 'url' - Specify the URL the form will submit to. Can be a string or a URL array. 'encoding' - Sets the accept-charset encoding for the form. Defaults to Configure::read('App.encoding'). 'enctype' - Allows you to set the form encoding explicitly. 'templates' - The templates you want to use for this form. Any templates provided will be merged on top of the already loaded templates. Can be either a filename (without extension) from /config or an array of templates to use. 'context' - Additional options for the form context class. (For example the EntityContext accepts a 'table' option that allows you to set the specific Table class the form should be based on.) 'idPrefix' - Prefix for generated ID attributes. 'templateVars' - Allows you to provide template variables for the formStart template. autoSetCustomValidity - Set to true to use custom required and notBlank validation messages in the control's HTML5 validity message. Default is true. Tip Besides the above options you can provide, in the $options argument, any valid HTML attributes that you want to pass to the created form element. A FormHelper's values sources define where its rendered elements, such as input-tags, receive their values from. The supported sources are context, data and query. You can use one or more sources by setting valueSources option or by using setValuesSource(). Any widgets generated by FormHelper will gather their values from the sources, in the order you setup. By default FormHelper draws its values from data or context, i.e. it will fetch data from $request->getData() or, if not present, from the active context's data, that are the entity's data in the case of EntityContext. If however, you are building a form that needs to read from the query string, you can change where FormHelper reads input data from: // Use query string instead of request data: echo $this->Form->create($article, ['type' => 'get', 'valueSources' => ['query', 'context']]); // Same effect: echo $this->Form ->setValueSources(['query', 'context']) ->create($articles, ['type' => 'get']); When input data has to be processed by the entity, i.e. marshal transformations, table query result or entity computations, and displayed after one or multiple form submissions where request data is retained, you need to put context first: // Prioritize context over request data: echo $this->Form->create($article, 'valueSources' => ['context', 'data']]); The value sources will be reset to the default ['data', 'context'] when end() is called. By using the type option you can change the HTTP method a form will use: echo $this->Form->create($article, ['type' => 'get']); Output: Specifying a 'file' value for type, changes the form submission method to 'post', and includes an enctype of "multipart/form-data" on the form tag. This is to be used if there are any file elements inside the form. The absence of the proper enctype attribute will cause the file uploads not to function. For example: echo $this->Form->create($article, ['type' => 'file']); Output: When using 'put', 'patch' or 'delete' as 'type' values, your form will be functionally equivalent to a 'post' form, but when submitted, the HTTP request method will be overridden with 'PUT', 'PATCH' or 'DELETE', respectively. This allows CakePHP to emulate proper REST support in web browsers. Using the 'url' option allows you to point the form to a specific action in your current controller or another controller in your application. For example, if you'd like to point the form to the publish() action of the current controller, you would supply an $options array, like the following: echo $this->Form->create($article, ['url' => ['action' => 'publish']]); Output: If the desired form action isn't in the current controller, you can specify a complete URL for the form action. The supplied URL can be relative to your CakePHP application: echo $this->Form->create(null, ['url' => ['controller' => 'Articles', 'action' => 'publish']]); Output: Or you can point to an external domain: echo $this->Form->create(null, ['url' => ' , 'type' => 'get']); Output:

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