Phorms Documentation

Release 0.1.0

Josh Yudaken

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Contents:

class Base

Base

```
Base::setDate($year, $month, $day)
Set the date.
```

Parameters

- **\$year** (*int*) The year.
- **\$month** (*int*) The month.
- **\$day** (*int*) The day.

Returns Either false on failure, or the datetime object for method chaining.

```
Base::setTime($hour, $minute[, $second])
Set the time.
```

Parameters

- **\$hour** (*int*) The hour
- **\$minute** (*int*) The minute
- \$second (int) The second

Returns Either false on failure, or the datetime object for method chaining.

constant Base::ATOM
 Y-m-dTH:i:sP

Contents 1

2 Contents

Element interface

interface Element

The root class for any form element. This includes controls (input boxes, select, textarea), stack items (fieldset, actions) as well as containers (forms),

```
Element::setDate($year, $month, $day)
Set the date.
```

Parameters

- **\$year** (*int*) The year.
- **\$month** (*int*) The month.
- **\$day** (*int*) The day.

Returns Either false on failure, or the datetime object for method chaining.

```
Element::setTime($hour, $minute[, $second])
Set the time.
```

Parameters

- \$hour (int) The hour
- \$minute (int) The minute
- \$second (int) The second

Returns Either false on failure, or the datetime object for method chaining.

```
constant Element : :ATOM
     Y-m-dTH:i:sP
```

By convention CakePHP renders a view with an inflected version of the action name. Returning to our online bakery example, our RecipesController might contain the view(), share(), and search() actions. The controller would be found in /app/Controller/RecipesController.php and contain:

```
# /app/Controller/RecipesController.php

class RecipesController extends AppController {
   public function view($id) {
      //action logic goes here..
   }

   public function share($customerId, $recipeId) {
      //action logic goes here..
   }
```

```
public function search($query) {
    //action logic goes here..
}
```

CHAPTER 2

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search

Show me the code

```
<?php
session_start();
Phorms\Csrf::setSecret('mysecret');
$form = new Phorms\Form([
 // Set up a fieldset for the fields
 '@fieldset:Your request',
 // Input boxes are the default, and are defined simply:
  'firstname' => 'Firstname',
  // Passing an array as the second option allows extra properties:
  'email' => ['Email', 'type'=>'email', 'required'=>True],
  // Some types are automatically detected, such as a select box:
  'topic' => ['Topic', array(
    'topics/barley.txt' => 'Barley',
    'topics/rice.txt' => 'Rice',
   'topics/wheat.txt' => 'Wheat',
 )],
 // Controls can also be provided as objects (simple challenge response)
 new Phorms\Element_Checkbox(array(
   'name' => 'human',
   'caption' => 'Are you human?',
   'required' => True,
 )),
 // Opening another fieldset will automatically close the previous one
  '@fieldset:Action(s)',
 '@submit:Notify me'
]);
if ($data = $form->data()) {
 // Form was submitted, but check if there were errors
 if ($errors = $form->check($data)) {
   // Inform the user of the errors (or just dump them for now)
   var_dump($errors);
  }else{
   // There were no errors, generate and send the email
   // This following line would usually be dangerous because you allow the
```

```
// user to specify the file path (he could choose any file in the system!)
// Luckily Phorms will validate that the submitted value was actually one
// of the options in the dropdown box.
$body = file_get_contents($data['topic']);

// Send out an email, the $data['email'] field was required and validated already
mail($data['email'], 'Hi '.($data['firstname'] ?: 'there'), $body);

// Choose to exit here, although a 303 redirect is recommended (Post-Redirect-Get pattern)
print 'We have sent you an email.';
exit(0);
}

// Render the form, if there were any errors $data includes the entries
$form->render($data);
```