The CMS Builder Cookbook

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LAST UPDATE - Aug 8th, 2023

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SUPERIMPOSING TEXT ON RANDOM IMAGES - Jan 6th, 2015

Taking the above concept one step further, my client wanted to superimpose the title of the image over each of the random images. Using the “title” field from each record, nested div tags and CSS to adjust style and position made easy work of the task.
The basic format for the code is:

```
<div style="position: relative; background: url(path to image); width: (width)px; height: (height)px;">
 <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; left: 0.5em; width: (text line width)px; font-
weight: bold; color:
#000000;"> <p>(text to appear at the bottom left of the image)</p> </div> </div>
```

Replacing the code in each cell with the code below (change the table names in each cell as appropriate) will superimpose the contents of the title field of each record in 9 point black Verdana text at the bottom of each image and indent it .5 em from the left. The text width is set to the width of the image so that it will wrap and not extend past the edge of the image.

```
<div class="group1" ><div style="position: relative; background: url(<?
php foreach ($image_1Records as $record): ?>

      <?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?><?
php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>); width: <?php echo
$upload['thumbWidth2'] ?>px; height: <?php echo $upload['thumbHeight2'] ?>px;">
      <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; left: 0.5em; width: <?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth2'] ?>px;
font-family:Verdana, Tahoma, Arial, Sans-Serif; font-size:9pt; font-weight:normal; text-
align:left; font-style: normal;
color: #000000;"><?php echo $record['title'] ?></div><?php endforeach ?>
      <?php endforeach ?></div> </div>
```

UPDATE

UPDATE
In a multi-recod situation where there were a large number of records but only some of them had images, I didn't want to increase the server load by loading all the records and images before I chose one, but I was having some difficulty adding the name of the artist in the overlay.

Greg Thomas from Interactive tools reminded me that a parent record number of an upload can be found with $upload['recordNum'].

Here's the code we ultimately came up with:

```
<?
php $uploadRecords = mysql_select('uploads', " tableName = 'your_table' AND fieldName = 'images'"); ?
>
<table align="center" width="80%" border="0" cellpadding="5">
  <tr>
    <?php shuffle($uploadRecords) ?>
    <?php foreach ($uploadRecords as $upload): ?>
    <td align="center">
      <div onclick='window.location="#"' class="round-
corner" style="position: relative; background:
url(http://your_site.com/cmsAdmin/uploads/<?php echo
$upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>); width: <?php echo $upload['thumbWidth2'] ?
>px; height: <?php echo $upload['thumbHeight2']
?>px;">
      <?php

        $upload['urlPath'] = preg_replace('/\.\w+$/', '', $upload['urlPath']);
        $upload['urlPath'] = preg_replace("/[-_]/", " ", $upload['urlPath'] );
        $upload['urlPath'] = ucwords($upload['urlPath'] );

      ?>
        <div style="position: absolute; top: .9em; left: 1.2em; width: 200px; font-
family:Verdana, Tahoma, Arial,
Sans-Serif; font-size:1.2em; font-weight:bold; text-align:left; font-
style: normal; color: #00F;" class="your_class">
          <?php echo $upload['urlPath']; ?>
        </div>
        <?php
          list($accountsRecords, $accountsMetaData) = getRecords(array(
          'tableName'   => your_table',
          'where'       => "`num` = '{$upload['recordNum']}'",
          'loadUploads' => false,
          'allowSearch' => false,
          'limit'       => '1',
        ));
        ?>

        <?php foreach ($accountsRecords as $record2): ?>
          <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 1.2em; left: 1.2em; width: 200px; font-
family:Verdana, Tahoma, Arial,
Sans-Serif; font-size:1.2em; font-weight:bold; text-align:left; font-
style: normal; color: #00F;" class="your_class">
            <?php  echo $record2['first_name']; ?> <?php echo $record2['last_name']; ?>
          </div>
        <?php endforeach ?>
      </div>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
<?php break?>
<?php endforeach ?>
```

CREATING A ROTATING DISPLAY OF ARTIST'S IMAGES WITH SUPERIMPOSED NAME AND TITLE - Jan 6th, 2015

I was working a site for a photo exhibition which used a simple multi record editor called "jack".

The client wanted to be able to easily add photographers as they were juried in to the exhibition.

The idea was that there would be a table of thumbnails which would display one image per photographer. They wanted each photograph to have the photographer's name and the name of the image automatically superimposed over the image. The images would need to be live links to the photographers detail page. Further, they wanted each photographer's image to randomly rotate through their available images and also wanted the photographers cell to randomly appear in a different place in the table each time the page was reloaded.

Here's how I did it...

I set each artist up with a separate user account which was created with "author" rights to "jack". Artists were only allowed create one record each, but could upload up to 25 of their images to that record.

The editor records contained an upload box for the images which used the "info1" field for the name of the image, a text field called "title" for the photographers name and a text field called "url" to hold the link information.

On the list page, I displayed the images in a table with a limited number of columns

On the list page, I displayed the images in a table with a limited number of columns.

I superimposed the photographers names and image titles the images with Divs to position the text, using the basic format:

```
<div style="position: relative; background: url(path to image); width: (width)px; height: (height)px;">
<div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; left: 0.5em; width: 400px; font-
weight: bold; color: #fff;">(text to appear
at the bottom left of the image)</div>
<div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0.5em; width: 400px; font-
weight: bold; color: #fff;">(text to appear at
the top left of the image)</div>
</div>
```

RANDOMIZING THE IMAGES IN THE CELLS

In the viewer I used

```
'orderBy' => 'RAND()',
```

to randomize the images that appear in the various cells.

MAKING THE BACKGROUND IMAGES INTO LIVE LINKS
Dave Edis reminded that you can use the URL field and add:

```
onclick='window.location="<?php echo $record['url'] ?>"'
```

to the Div

SHOWING ONLY ONE IMAGE PER AUTHOR

The code above accomplished almost all of the criteria for this display, however, it still displayed all of the images that were uploaded to all the records in the table and this needed to be limited to one image per author.

Dave's solution was simple. He said, "Just add thees lines to your code":

```
<?php foreach ($jackRecords as $record): ?>
<!-- Insert This Code -->
<?php shuffle($record['images']) ?>
<!-- End of Insert-->
<?php foreach ($record['images'] as $upload): ?>
<!-- Insert This Code -->
<?php if (@$alreadySeen[ $record['title'] ]++) { continue; } ?>
<!-- End of Insert-->
```

The finished viewer code looks like this:

In the require once area:

```
list($jackRecords, $jackMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'Table name'   => 'jack',
        'orderBy'     => 'RAND()',
```

And in the body:

```
<table width="80%" border="0" cellpadding="5">
 <tr><?php foreach ($jackRecords as $record): ?><?php shuffle($record['images']) ?> <?
php foreach ($record['images'] as
$upload): ?><?php if (@$alreadySeen[ $record['title'] ]++) { continue; } ?>

<td align="center">
```

```
<div onclick='window.location="<?php echo $record['url'] ?
>"' style="position: relative; background: url(<?php echo
$upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>); width: <?php echo $upload['thumbWidth2'] ?
>px; height: <?php echo $upload['thumbHeight2']
?>px;">

<div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0.5em; width: 200px; font-
family:Verdana, Tahoma, Arial, Sans-Serif;
font-size:10pt; font-weight:bold; text-align:left; font-style: normal; color: #fff;"><?
php echo $record['title']
?></div>

<div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; left: 0.5em; width: 200px; font-
family:Verdana, Tahoma, Arial, Sans-Serif;
font-size:10pt; font-weight:bold; text-align:left; font-style: normal; color: #fff;"><?
php echo $upload['info1']
?></div>

</div></td><?php $maxCols=3; if (@++$count % $maxCols == 0): ?></tr><tr><?
php endif; ?>

<?php endforeach ?><?php endforeach ?>

 </tr>
</table>
```

User perchpole added that you can also add things like the following to your div code for other effects:

```
<div style="cursor: pointer;" onmouseover="this.style.backgroundColor='red';"
onmouseout="this.style.backgroundColor='blue';" onmouseup="location.href='<?
php echo $record['url'] ?>'">your content
goes here</div>
```

UPDATE
In a multi record situation where there were a large number of records but only some of them had images, I didn't want to increase the server load by loading all the records and images before I chose one, but I was having some difficulty adding the name of the artist in the overlay.

Greg Thomas from Interactive tools reminded me that a parent record number of an upload can be found with $upload['recordNum'].

Here's the code we ultimately came up with:

```
<?
php $uploadRecords = mysql_select('uploads', " tableName = 'your_table' AND fieldName = 'images'"); ?
>
<table align="center" width="80%" border="0" cellpadding="5">
  <tr>
    <?php shuffle($uploadRecords) ?>
    <?php foreach ($uploadRecords as $upload): ?>
    <td align="center">
      <div onclick='window.location="#"' class="round-
corner" style="position: relative; background:
url(http://your_site.com/cmsAdmin/uploads/<?php echo
$upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>); width: <?php echo $upload['thumbWidth2'] ?
>px; height: <?php echo $upload['thumbHeight2']
?>px;">
      <?php

        $upload['urlPath'] = preg_replace('/\.\w+$/', '', $upload['urlPath']);
        $upload['urlPath'] = preg_replace("/[-_]/", " ", $upload['urlPath'] );
        $upload['urlPath'] = ucwords($upload['urlPath'] );

      ?>
        <div style="position: absolute; top: .9em; left: 1.2em; width: 200px; font-
family:Verdana, Tahoma, Arial,
Sans-Serif; font-size:1.2em; font-weight:bold; text-align:left; font-
style: normal; color: #00F;" class="your_class">
          <?php echo $upload['urlPath']; ?>
        </div>
        <?php
          list($accountsRecords, $accountsMetaData) = getRecords(array(
          'tableName'   => your_table',
          'where'       => "`num` = '{$upload['recordNum']}'",
          'loadUploads' => false,
          'allowSearch' => false,
          'limit'       => '1',
        ));
        ?>
        <?php foreach ($accountsRecords as $record2): ?>
          <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 1.2em; left: 1.2em; width: 200px; font-
family:Verdana, Tahoma, Arial,
Sans-Serif; font-size:1.2em; font-weight:bold; text-align:left; font-
style: normal; color: #00F;" class="your_class">
            <?php  echo $record2['first_name']; ?> <?php echo $record2['last_name']; ?>
          </div>
        <?php endforeach ?>
      </div>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
<?php break?>
<?php endforeach ?>
```

Of course you'd style the code to suit your needs.

DISPLAY A SPECIFIC IMAGE FROM A SPECIFIC RECORD - Jun 14th, 2013

My client wanted to be able to display a specific image from a group of records and multi image uploads.

I couldn't get this to work until Chris Waddell from Interactive Tools unlocked the secret.

He said:

If $affiliationsRecords is a list of all your records, then $affiliationsRecords[0] will give you the first record, $affiliationsRecords[1] will give you the second, etc. It's a little confusing that the counting starts at 0 instead of 1.

$affiliationsRecords[3]['logo']
[2] will grab the fourth record ([3]), its list of images (['logo']), and select its
third image ([2]).

Since $affiliationsRecords[1]
['logo'] refers to the list of images. You need to use $affiliationsRecords[1]['logo'][0]
if you want to refer to a specific image ([0] gives you the first one, etc.)

You'll need to define a variable for the specific image. To call the 3rd image from the 4th record I used

```
<?php $myImage = $affiliationsRecords[3]['logo'][2]; ?>
```

The code that you'd use in the body of your viewer page where you want the image to display would be:

```
<?php $myImage = $affiliationsRecords[3]['logo'][2]; ?>
<img src="<?php echo $myImage['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $myImage['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
$myImage['thumbHeight'] ?>" alt="" />
```

You can also define other variables, like this one for the link to a detail page relating to the same record:

```
<?php @$mylink = $affiliationsRecords[4]['_link']; ?>
```

Then the code including a linked image might look like this:

```
<?php @$myImage = $affiliationsRecords[3]['logo'][2]; ?>
<?php @$mylink = $affiliationsRecords[3]['_link']; ?>
<a href="<?php echo $mylink ?>"><img src="<?php echo $myImage['thumbUrlPath'] ?
>" width="<?php echo
$myImage['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo $myImage['thumbHeight'] ?
>" alt="" border="0"/></a>
```

That approach works for working with Nths uploads belonging to Nths records in a list of records. According to Chris Waddel form Interactive Tools, if you're FOREACHing over your list of records and want to display the Nth upload of each one, you can use $record['uploadFieldName'][4].

Personally, he likes to assign an upload to a variable (like $upload) so I don't have to repeat the ['uploadFieldName'][4] part, like this:

```
<?php foreach( $affiliationsRecords as $affiliationsRecord ): ?>
  Title: <?php echo htmlencode($affiliationsRecord['title']) ?>

  2nd Upload:
  <?php $upload = @$affiliationsRecord['uploadFieldName'][4] ?>
  <?php if ($upload): ?>
    <img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
$upload['thumbHeight'] ?>" />
  <?php else: ?>
    None!
  <?php endif ?>

<?php endforeach ?>
```

MAKE AN IMAGE AN ACTIVE DOWNLOAD LINK - Aug 3rd, 2010

This example uses a multi record editor called test3 that contains 2 upload fields, “pdf” and “image”

The code on the PHP viewer page to display the image as an active link is below.

The basic structure of the code you want to appear in the client’s browser is.

```
<a href="path to your pdf upload">
<img src="path to the thumbnail" width="thumbnail width" height="thumbnail height"
alt="alternate description of link" /> any other text that you want under the image</a>
```

It’s also a good idea to put a link on your page that lets the visitor know that they’ll need at least the free Adobe PDF reader to open the PDF document. The link to the free reader is: **http://get.adobe.com/reader/**

In the PHP code to accomplish this there is one main foreach loop that says look at each record in the test3 table. This loop is closed with an endforeach at the end of the code block.

Then there’s a nested foreach loop for the pdf uploads that says look for the pdf upload path in each of the test3 records and display the path. This loop is closed at the end of the pdf code.

There’s a 3rd nested foreach loop to look for image uploads and display them as images. This loop is closed at the end of the image display code.

These loops are extracted from the full code in the CMS Admin code generator. As long as you know what type of uploads you’re working with, you don’t have to use all of the “if” tests in the code. This makes your page much cleaner and easier to understand.

```
<?php foreach ($test3Records as $record): ?>
<?php foreach ($record['pdf'] as $upload): ?>
<a href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>"> <?php endforeach ?>

<?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>

<img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
```

```
$upload['thumbHeight'] ?>" alt="" />Click On the Image for the PDF</a>
<?php endforeach ?><?php endforeach ?>
```

BATCH UPLOADING OF IMAGES - Aug 3rd, 2010

The new multi-file upload facility built in to CMSB Version 2.02 has kind of eliminated the need for this recipe, but I'm leaving it here because it explains a number of things about manipulating MySQL and Excel data.

That said...

I had a project that required the uploading of over 800 images and thumbnails overnight and displaying the thumbnails in a table. In my case there were no titles or captions for the images, just the images.

There were a some images that needed to be deleted after the upload was finished and some that needed to be re-ordered.
These tasks were accomplished in CMSB after all the images were uploaded via FTP and the database was modified to show the images.

In CMSB, all uploads are referenced in a single database table called “yourprefix_uploads”. There are many columns of information but the data in them is pretty straightforward. By manipulating the data in the columns and uploading all of the images to upload folders I was able to accomplish the task in a few hours with a minimum of effort.

The instructions look complex, but they are much simpler to implement than they look.

TOOLS REQUIRED

Navicat for MySQL **http://navicat.com/** to access the on-line databases and export and import information.
EXCEL to manipulate the data
Photoshop (or the free image editor Irfanview **http://www.irfanview.com**) to batch create the thumbnails and full sized images to be uploaded.
A free batch file renaming utility like **http://www.bulkrenameutility.co.uk/**

THE PROCESS
IMAGES
Rename all the project images sequentially with the bulk rename utility. (I used 1.jpg through 850.jpg but the names can be more complex)
Batch resize the images to create both the thumbnail and full sized images
Upload all images to the appropriate sub folders in the cmsAdmin folder on your server

EDITOR AND VIEWER
Set up a multi record editor with an upload box with an unlimited amount of images per record. Modify the size information to match the size of the thumbnails and images that you created.
Set up a list page viewer to display the thumbnails
Upload a few test images and make sure that your viewer displays correctly. (This will also be helpful when you add data to the database table

DATABASE
Use Navicat to download the “yourprefix_upload” table in excel format
Create a backup copy of the original “yourprefix_upload” table ***IMPORTANT***
Add the appropriate series of information to the columns in the table
Upload the revised “yourprefix_upload” table to overwrite the old table
If any errors messages appear in Navicat, go back to your spreadsheet and correct them (usually typos or missing information) and upload again.
If you were careful, you're done, and the images will appear in your viewer.

THE DETAILS
In the spreadsheet you'll find columns for:

num (find the highest number in this column and add sequential numbers in ascending order to rows below the last row beginning with the highest existing number plus 1. Create the exact number of rows to match the amount of images that you'll be adding.)
order find the highest number for the Table name you are adding to and add sequential numbers in ascending order to rows below the last row beginning with the highest existing number plus 1)
createdTime just extend the values down to fill the required rows from the last value in this column. This is not a critical value.
Table name this row contains the name of the table where you will be adding the images. Add the table name to all rows that will contain images
fieldName this is the name of the field in the table where you will be adding the images. Add the field name to all rows that will contain images
record number since there is only one record in your gallery, the value in each one of these rows is 1
preSaveTempId not used
filePath this is the full path to the full sized images. Each row contains the full path and file name for one image.
Find the sample image entry and use this format as a model.
Since the increasing value is not at the end of the final cell contents, you'll have to create the path information with sequential numbers at the end and then add (concatenate) the .jpg to the end of the values. (SEE WORKING WITH SERIES IN EXCEL, BELOW)
urlPath this is the folder, sub folder and file name location of each full sized image. Each row contains the location information for one image. Find the sample image entry and use this format as a model. Create the entries using the concatenation instructions below.
width and height the size of your full sized images in pixels (the values in each column will be identical)
thumbFilePath, thumbUrlPath, thumbWidth, thumbHeight the information for thumbnail 1. (see filepath above)
thumbFilePath2,3,4 etc. (as required) If you are not using a particular thumbnail, enter a value of 0 for each row in

their width and height columns.

WORKING WITH COMPLEX SERIES IN EXCEL
In those columns where the increasing value is the last characters in the cell (simple numbers, repeating values)

working with series is extremely simple using step 1 and 2 below.

To create a series of entries in an Excel spreadsheet where the increasing value is not last characters in the cell. (Image1.jpg, image2.jpg) You'll have to perform the operation in 2 steps. 1) create the series of increasing values. (Image1, image2, etc.) and 2) add (concatenate) the .jpg to all values.

Here's how:

1) In the target column, where the resultant series is to be "Image1.jpg, image2.jpg" remove the .jpg so that the number is the last value (image1, image2)
2) To fill the cell range in the column with a series of increasing numbered contents highlight the range then (edit> fill> series)
3) If there is more than one column that requires a series, repeat step 1 and 2 as necessary.
4) Create a column where all cells in the series range of rows have the contents ".jpg"
5) in a blank column in the first row to contain the concatenated contents, enter the formula =CONCATENATE(A1,A2) where A1 is the cell that contains the contents "image1" and B1 is the cell in the same row that contains the contents ".jpg"
6) Highlight the cell in the blank column and copy (CTRL-C)
7) Click in the cell in the row directly below that one and drag to the end cell in the series
8) Paste using CTRL-V
9) To replace the contents of the target column in step 2 with the concatenated version:
   A) highlight and copy all the concatenated cells in the new column.
   B) place the cursor in the first cell of the range in the target column (step 2)
   C) choose Paste - Values Only from the paste menu

10) Change the formula in the cell referred to in step 4 to represent the new target row and repeat step 6 through 9

It's a bit cumbersome, but it works. If anyone has a simpler approach, please share it and I'll include it in the Cookbook.

SHOWING A LINK TO UPLOADS ONLY IF THEY EXIST - Aug 3rd, 2010

chassa2556 asked about showing a link to a gallery on a page only when pictures are uploaded to the page on the back end.

Dave came to the rescue again...

First you need to determine the name of your uploads variable. Usually it will look something like this:

```
$your_field_nameRecord['uploads']
```

Use your own field name in the example code below.

Next, you can use some code like this to test for uploads:

```
<?PHP if ($your_field_nameRecord['uploads']): ?>
... this HTML or PHP will be shown if there are uploads ...
<?PHP endif ?>
```

Just wrap those tags around the content you want to show. Make sure the content can be removed without breaking the page design. For example if you put that around half a table and there was no uploads it would only show the bottom html for the table.

Typically you'd put it around a entire table, tr, td, or block of code.

Along the same lines, you can add a ! for "not" to test if there are "not" uploads. Like this:

```
<?PHP if (!$your_field_nameRecord['uploads']): ?>
Sorry, there are no uploads.
<?PHP endif ?>
```

Dave went on to remind us that the best approach, as always is to create the working HTML pages first. Then get the link working to open in a new page. Then wrap it in the if tags above so it only shows when there are actually images.

SIMPLE IMAGE ROTATOR - CMSB + JQUERY + CSS - Dec 29th, 2018

User Zickey offered this simple image rotator built with jQuery, CSS and pulling records from a Category Menu, using top level categories.

He says it's a stripped down version of **http://www.gmarwaha.com/jquery/jcarousellite/** if you need a more full feature version of this jQuery image rotator.

The rotator pauses on hover and once clicked will delivery you to the category menu record.

You can download the required files and a sample viewer from

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/simple_image_rotator.zip

To implement this, the following code goes at the top and in the head section of your viewer:
(Don't forget to change the path to your viewer_functions.php)

```
<?php header('Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8'); ?>
<?php

  require_once "/path_to_your/lib/viewer_functions.php";

  list($rotate_thisRecords, $rotate_thisMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'rotate_this',
  ));

?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
<title>Simple Logo Rotator</title>

<script type="text/javascript" src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.3.2/jquery.min.js">
</script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="js/1-jcarousellite_1.0.1.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="js/1-jcarousellite_button.js"></script>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/simplelogorotator.css">
</head>
```

And in the body where you want the images to be displayed.

```
<body>
<div id="rotate_this">
      <div id="slide-container">
        <div id="slides-boxed">
```

```
          <div id="slides-boxed">
            <ul>
         <?php foreach ($rotate_thisRecords as $record): ?>
         <?php foreach ($record['logo'] as $upload): ?>
              <!-- logos -->
              <li>
         <?php if ($upload['hasThumbnail']): ?>
         <div class="slide-images" style="background:url(<?
php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>) no-repeat 0 0;"
onmouseover="this.style.cursor='pointer';" onclick="document.location.href='<?
php echo $record['_link'] ?>'"></div>
         <?php endif ?>
              </li>
              <!-- /logo -->
        <?php endforeach ?>
        <?php endforeach ?>
            </ul>
          <!-- /slides-boxed --></div>
      <!-- /slide-container --></div>
<!-- /rotate_this --></div>
</body>
</html>
```

You can modify the css file to make the container any size that you want it to be.

Zickey said he stripped out the html effecting the buttons, but the (1-jcarousellite_button.js) file is required for this to run even though there are no prev/next buttons in the php file. You could probably edit it out the need for it in the 1-jcarousellite_1.0.1.js.

FORCING BROWSERS TO DOWNLOAD IMAGES (OR OTHER FILES) - Nov 27th, 2011

There are times that you'd like a visitor to be able to download images (and other files, like PDFs) instead of just displaying them in line.

Here's a suggestion that originally came from Dave Edis at Interactive Tools.

He suggested using an .htaccess file to do the job.

Here's my version which presents a download dialog box when clicked on for all jpg,psd and tif or tiff files. This only affects files when you're linking to them, as in the code:

```
<?php foreach ($your_tableRecord['your_upload_field'] as $upload): ?>

<a href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>"><img src="<?
php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?php echo
$upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo $upload['thumbHeight'] ?>" alt="" /></a>
<br />

 <?PHP endforeach; ?>
```

Here's the .htaccess code

```
<FilesMatch "\.(jpg|psd|tif|tiff)$">
ForceType application/octet-stream
</FilesMatch>
```

According to Shi Chuan on his blog at **http://www.blog.highub.com/apache/http-server/force-files-like-pdf-download-using-htaccess/** "If you view the files in a web page, they will display, but if linked directly to them they will show you the save box. (Files don’t seem to download if they are saved in cache Ctrl+F5 to fix that)."

INSERTING AN IMAGE FROM A SERVER INTO A CMSB DATABASE RECORD - Dec 17th, 2011

This one's probably not going to be extremely useful, but you never know...

I had a client who was already allowing subscribers to uploading an image to a directory on their server. I took over the project because they wanted to convert to a content managed site.

One of the things I was stuck on was how to save the uploaded image into a CMSB database record.

First I'll describe how they were uploading their image to a folder on their server in case it comes in handy for someone.

The subscriber was presented a form like this, in a file called purchase.php:

```
<form name="ordernow" enctype="multipart/form-
data" action="ordernow.php" method="post" >
<table width="100%" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" class="text_field">
<tr>
<td valign="top" class="title" height="30">First Name
</td>
<td>

<input type="text" name="first_name" id="first_name">
</td>
 </tr>
<tr>
<td valign="top" class="title" height="30">Last Name
</td>
<td>
<input type="text" name="last_name" id="last_name">
</td>
 </tr>
<tr>
<td valign="top">
Select your image: <br /> (upload time will depend on the speed of your internet connection)
</td>
<td> <input type="file" name="photo"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td align="left" valign="top">
<input type="submit" value="Submit" name="submit">
</td>
</tr>
 </table>
</form>
```

The orginal ordernow.php file that did the processing looked like this:

```
<?php session_start();
{
if($_POST){
 $name_of_uploaded_file =basename($_FILES['photo']['name']);
//get the file extension of the file
        $type_of_uploaded_file =substr($name_of_uploaded_file,strrpos($name_of_uploaded_file, '.') + 1);

        $size_of_uploaded_file =$_FILES["photo"]["size"]/1024;//size in KBs

        //copy the temp. uploaded file to attachdoc folder
        $upload_folder='photo/';
        $path_of_uploaded_file = $upload_folder . $name_of_uploaded_file;
        //echo 'path_of_uploaded_file'.$path_of_uploaded_file;
        $tmp_path = $_FILES["photo"]["tmp_name"];

        if(is_uploaded_file($tmp_path))
        {
        copy($tmp_path,$path_of_uploaded_file);
          if(!copy($tmp_path,$path_of_uploaded_file))
          {
            $errors .= '\n error while copying the uploaded file';
          }
        }

$photo=$path_of_uploaded_file;
$first_name1=$_POST['first_name'];
$last_name1=$_POST['last_name'];
$errors='Order placed.';
}

?>
```

With the changes below I was able to get all of the text fields to get added to the CMSB database but couldn't figure out how to get the image to upload. Jason Shautuch from interactive tools came to the rescue.

Here's what I changed and added to the ordernow.php file

At the top of the page:

```
<?php header('Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8'); ?>
<?php
$libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
  $dirsToCheck = array('','../','../../','../../../','../../../../');
  foreach ($dirsToCheck as $dir) { if (@include_once("$dir$libraryPath")) { break; }}
  if (!function_exists('getRecords')) { die("Couldn't load viewer library, check filepath in sourcecode."); }
  // load records
  list($common_informationRecords, $common_informationMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'common_information',
    'allowSearch' => '0',
    'limit'       => '1',
  ));
  $common_informationRecord = @$common_informationRecords[0]; // get first record
   // load records

if($_POST){
 // turn off strict mysql error checking for: STRICT_ALL_TABLES
 mysqlStrictMode(false); // disable Mysql strict errors for when a field isn't defined below (can be caused when fields
are added later)

 $name_of_uploaded_file =basename($_FILES['photo']['name']);

        //get the file extension of the file
        $type_of_uploaded_file =substr($name_of_uploaded_file,strrpos($name_of_uploaded_file, '.') + 1);

        $size_of_uploaded_file =$_FILES["photo"]["size"]/1024;//size in KBs

        //copy the temp. uploaded file to attachdoc folder
        $upload_folder='photo/';
        $path_of_uploaded_file = '/home/users/web/b1587/ipw.peteralanportraits/public_html/' .$upload_folder .
$name_of_uploaded_file;

        $tmp_path = $_FILES["photo"]["tmp_name"];
        // echo $path_of_uploaded_file;
        if(is_uploaded_file($tmp_path))
        {
        copy($tmp_path,$path_of_uploaded_file);
          if(!copy($tmp_path,$path_of_uploaded_file))
          {
            $errors .= '\n error while copying the uploaded file';
          }
        }


$photo=$path_of_uploaded_file;
$first_name1=$_POST['first_name'];
$last_name1=$_POST['last_name'];

}
```

Then to create the new record in the CMSB Table customer_uploads I added:

```
 mysql_query("INSERT INTO `{$TABLE_PREFIX}customer_uploads` SET

                      first_name               = '".$first_name."',
                      last_name                = '".$last_name1."',
                                                           createdDate       = NOW(),
                                                           updatedDate       = NOW(),
                                                           createdByUserNum  = '0',
                                                           updatedByUserNum  = '0'")
      or die("MySQL Error Creating Record:
<br />\n". htmlspecialchars(mysql_error()) . "\n");

      $userNum = mysql_insert_id();
// image upload code will go here
$errors='Thank You <br /> Your Order Has Been Successfully Placed.';
}

?>
```

To get the image to upload Jason suggested that I add the following :

```
 or die("MySQL Error Creating Record: <br /> \n". htmlspecialchars(mysql_error()) . "\n");
      $userNum = mysql_insert_id();
// upload the image file
     @saveUploadFromFilepath('customer_uploads', 'uploads', $userNum, '123456789' , $path_of_uploaded_file);
$errors='Thank You <br /> Your Order Has Been Successfully Placed.';
}

?>
```

When I tried to use the same code to insert an image into an already existing record where an order code had been entered by the system admin, it didn’t work.

Jason suggested the following:

In an update form add a field for an order_code

```
<form name="ordernow" enctype="multipart/form-
data" action="ordernow2.php" method="post" >
<table width="100%" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" class="text_field">
<tr>
<td valign="top" class="title">Upload</td>
<td> <input type="file" name="photo"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td valign="top" class="title" height="30">Order Code:</td>
<td><input type="text" name="order_code">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
<td align="left" valign="top">
<input type="submit" value="Submit" name="submit"></td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
```

Then in the update file that does the processing, now called ordernow2.php change the mysql_query("INSERT INTO code to:

```
//first load the customer_upload records
 list($customer_uploadsRecords, $customer_uploadsMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'customer_uploads',
 ));

//Then update the records (limited by the WHERE clause further down)
mysql_query("UPDATE `{$TABLE_PREFIX}customer_uploads` SET

                                    first_name                = '".$first_name."',
                      last_name                = '".$last_name1."',
                      updatedDate       = NOW(),
                                                         updatedByUserNum  = '0'

// limits records to only those where the order code entered matches the order code in the record
WHERE order_code = '".mysql_escape($order_code)."'")

      or die("MySQL Error updating Record: <br /> \n". htmlspecialchars(mysql_error()) . "\n");

   $customerUploadsRecords = mysql_select("customer_uploads", "order_code = '".mysql_escape($order_code)."'");

  foreach ($customerUploadsRecords as $record) {
    @saveUploadFromFilepath('customer_uploads', 'uploads', $record['num'], '123456789' , $path_of_uploaded_file);
  }
$errors='Thank You <br /> Your Order Has Been Successfully Updated.';

}

?>
```

That worked just fine.

DISPLAYING IMAGE(S) FROM A MASTER IMAGE LIBRARY IN YOUR VIEWERS - Dec 29th, 2018

Here's a way to use a master image library and not have to re-upload your images each time you want to use them.

It developed because user Deborah wanted to be able to select the specific logo(s) that were displayed on a set of detail pages from a database of previously uploaded logo images.

After a little help from Chris Waddell from Interactive Tools, here's what Deborah came up with. I hope you find it useful.

SECTION EDITORS
For this example you'll need to create a multi-record editor called “Logo Uploads” with a “Title” text field for the name of the logo and an “Upload” field called “logos” for the logo images.

You'll also have to create a multi-record editor called “Programs” where you'll create your “products” records and decide which logos are to be shown on each product detail page.

In the “Programs” editor you'll also need to create a multi value pull down (or checkbox) list field called “logos”.

For the “List Options” for this field, choose “Get options from database (advanced)”, Section Tablename: “logo_uploads”, Option Values: “num”, and Option Labels “title”.

For the Viewer URLs > detail page URL, enter /logotestdetail.php

After you’ve uploaded some “logos” and created some “product” records it’s time create your test list and detail viewers.

VIEWERS
The list viewer will be called “logotestlist.php” and the detail viewer will be called “logotestdetail.php”

The list viewer is a standard viewer which you can create from the code generator for the “Programs” editor.

The detail viewer has a few modifications, but start with the standard detail viewer that’s generated by the code generator, and then at the top of the viewer, add the following code after the get records call:

```
<?
php //display logos selected from list in other table, note both tables have same field name of 'logo'
$numsTabbedList = $programsRecord['logo'];
$numsTabbedList = trim($numsTabbedList);
$numsCommaList = str_replace("\t", ",", $numsTabbedList);
if ($numsCommaList) {
list($logo_uploadsRecords,) = getRecords(array(
'tableName' => 'logo_uploads',
'where' => "num IN ($numsCommaList)",
'allowSearch' => '0',
));
}
else { $logo_uploadsRecords = array(); // empty array
}
?>
```

And in the body of the viewer where you want your logos to appear, add this code (page styling is up to you):

```
<?php foreach($logo_uploadsRecords as $logo_uploadsRecord): ?>
  <?
php foreach ($logo_uploadsRecord['logo'] as $upload): //display logos selected from list in logo_uploads table ?
>
 <img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
$upload['thumbHeight'] ?>" alt="" /><?php endforeach ?>
<?php endforeach ?>
```

You can download a set of ini.php files and a list and detail viewer from:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/logos.zip

Sorry, you'll have to supply your own images.

** DON’T FORGET TO CHANGE THE “LOAD VIEWER LIBRARY - $dirsToCheck PATH IN THE VIEWERS TO YOUR SERVER PATH.

After you’ve got the example working, you can add any required fields and style the pages the way you’d like.

DISPLAYING 'AVAILABLE COLORS" IMAGES ON A DETAIL PAGE IF COLOR IS CHECKED IN A LIST FIELD - Jul 25th, 2013

In a simple store scenario was trying to display images on a detail page for all colors that are checked as being available for a particular item.

This was my approach:

First I created an array ($colors1) which contains a comma separated list of all of the colors that are available for the item.

Next I uploaded images representing all of the available colors in a multi-image upload field and entered the color of the image in the info1 field for each image.

Then in a foreach loop, I used the strpos function to determine if the info1 value exists in the $colors1 variable and if it does, display that thumbnail image.

Problem was, the image corresponding to the first color in the $colors1 variable was always skipped, and I couldn't figure out why.

Greg Thomas from Interactive Tools postulated that it might be because the first item in the array doesn't have a leading comma and space, and so as far as the strpos function is concerned it's not an exact match.

He suggested using the in_array function instead to detect if the color has been selected (was in the array) or not. Yes, the order of the variables in the 2 functions are opposite from each other, but that's just the way they need to be to work.

Here's the recipe that came out of the discussion:

```
<table align= “center”>
 <tr>
<td colspan="2">
<?php $colors1 = join(', ', $store_inventoryRecord['colors:labels']); ?>
<span class="navigation_font">Available Colors: <?php echo $colors1 ?></span><br />
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<?php foreach ($store_inventoryRecord['image'] as $upload): ?>
<?php $info1 = $upload['info1'] ?>
<?php // if(strpos($colors1, $info1)): // this doesn't work?>
<?php if(in_array($info1,$store_inventoryRecord['colors:labels'])): // This works ?>
 <td align="center">
<span class="sub_heading_font"><?php echo $upload['info1'] ?></span><br />
<img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
$upload['thumbHeight'] ?>" alt="" />
</td>
<?php endif ?>
<?PHP $maxCols=2; if (@++$count % $maxCols == 0): ?></tr><tr><?PHP endif; ?>
<?php endforeach ?>
</tr>
</table>
```

KEEP LEGAL CHARACTERS IN AN UPLOAD FILE NAME FROM BREAKING PAGE CODE - Mar 12th, 2015

I was using a background URL to show an image in a <div>

```
background: url(<?php echo $masterurl ?>/cmsAdmin/uploads/<?
php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>);
```

and there were certain legal file name characters, like parentheses, that would break this code.

Claire Ryan, Interactive Tools programming Guru came to the rescue with this simple fix.

She said:

Try single quoting the URL in the CSS, like this:

```
background: url('<?php echo $masterurl ?>/cmsAdmin/uploads/<?
php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>');
```

SHOWING WHEN AN UPLOAD WAS CREATED - Mar 12th, 2015

Thanks to Damon Edis from Interactive Tools who reminded me that you can use:

```
 <?php echo date("M jS,  Y H:i T", strtotime($upload['createdTime'])) ?>
```

\
to show the time and date when an upload was uploaded.

You can also use:

```
<?php showme($your_tableRecord['your_upload_field']); ?>
```

to show all available variable and values in arrays.

WORKING WITH AUDIO

PLAYING AUDIO FILES ON A PAGE - Nov 18th, 2010

There are a number of choices here, just as with visual uploads.

The simplest way to include mp3 or wave audio on your page is to place a tag on your page, like this.

A multi record example:

```
<?php foreach ($your_sectionRecords as $record): ?>
<?php foreach ($record['audio_1'] as $upload): ?>
<a href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" target="_blank">Hear my song</a>
 <?php endforeach ?>  <?php endforeach ?>
```

And a single record editor example:

```
<?php foreach ($your_sectionRecord['audio_1'] as $upload): ?>
<a href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" target="_blank">Hear my song</a>
<?php endforeach ?>
```

If you want an image to appear instead of, or along with your text, you would insert the appropriate image display code like this:

```
<a href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" target="_blank">
<?php foreach ($record['your_image'] as $upload): ?>
<img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
$upload['thumbHeight'] ?>" alt="" /><br />
 <?php endforeach ?><br /><Hear my song</a>
```

If you wanted to have an audio file play automatically when the page loads and also embed a player control, you could embed the following, with the autoplay values set to “true”. If you don’t want it to play automatically, set the autoplay values to “false”.

For a multi record editor:

```
<?php foreach ($your_sectionRecords as $record): ?>
<?php foreach ($record['audio_1'] as $upload): ?>

<object width="300" height="42">
    <param name="src" value="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">
    <param name="autoplay" value="true">
    <param name="controller" value="true">
    <param name="bgcolor" value="#FF9900">
  <embed src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?
>" autostart="true" loop="false" width="300" height="42"
controller="true" bgcolor="#FF9900"></embed>
</object>
<?php endforeach ?>
<?php endforeach ?>
```

For a single record editor:

```
<?php foreach ($your_editorRecord['audio_1'] as $upload): ?>

<object width="300" height="42">
    <param name="src" value="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">
    <param name="autoplay" value="true">
    <param name="controller" value="true">
    <param name="bgcolor" value="#FF9900">
    <embed src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?
>" autostart="true" loop="false" width="300" height="42"
controller="true" bgcolor="#FF9900"></embed>
    </object>
    <?php endforeach ?>
```

PLAYING A SOUND FILE ONCE A SESSION - Dec 31st, 2012

I recently had a request to play a greeting message only the first time a visitor accessed my client’s site. My client was OK with the idea that the “first time” could be defined by opening the visitor’s browser. I wanted to avoid using Javascript and stick with PHP, so here’s what I found. Hope it proves useful.

This code gets placed a the very head of your page, before the “require once” code.

```
<?php setcookie("firsttime","no") ?>
```

And this code gets placed right after your <body> tag

```
<?php
$firsttime = $_COOKIE[firsttime];
if (@$firsttime != "no") { echo "
<embed src='http://www.yoursite.com/yourgreeting.mp3' width=0 height=0 />"; }
?>
```

The width and height are set to “0" so that the player is invisible on the page.

But what if you wanted to play the sound once a day instead of once a session? The answer is in the next recipe.

PLAYING A SOUND FILE NO MORE THAN ONCE IN A SPECIFIED TIME PERIOD - Aug 3rd, 2010

This code gets placed a the very head of your page, before the “require once” code.

```
<?php
$expire=time()+60*60*24;
setcookie("firsttime","no", $expire ); ?>
```

In this example the duration is set to 1 Day (60 seconds * 60 Minutes * 24 hours)

And this code gets placed right after your <body> tag:

```
<?php
$firsttime = $_COOKIE[firsttime];
if (@$firsttime != "no") { echo "
<embed src='http://www.yoursite.com/yourgreeting.mp3' width=0 height=0 />"; }
?>
```

The width and height are set to “0" so that the player is invisible on the page.

IMAGES - THIRD PARTY INTEGRATION

A BETTER JQUERY SLIDE SHOW - Jul 19th, 2015

My client wanted to have more flexibility in their slide show, like the ability to display a second image along with the main image. (In this case an image that compares the size of their artwork to the size of a person.

Greg Thomas from Interactive Tools suggested looking at the JQuery plugin Cycle2 at:

http://jquery.malsup.com/cycle2/

It proved to be a very versatile solution that was really easy to implement, is extremely well documented, and has plenty of options and plugins on the downloads page.

There are only 2 files that need to be loaded in the head of your viewer (although plugin files are also needed for advanced functions).
jquery.cycle2.min.js and **http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1/jquery.js**

Here’s my implementation for a captioned, fade in slide show with a second image called size_image that’s displayed to the left of the caption information. Each image is linked to a detail page for that record called ‘homepageslidedetail.php’. NOTE: the preg_replace makes sure that there are no extra double quotes hanging around to muck up the works.

I’m using a multi-
record editor called ‘portfolio_images’ with 2 upload fields called ‘image’ and ‘size image’ along with text fields for ‘title’ and ‘size_of_work and other information.

At the very top of the viewer

```
<?php

 require_once "/path_to_your_server/cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php";

  // load records from 'portfolio_images'
  list($portfolio_imagesRecords, $portfolio_imagesMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'portfolio_images',
   'loadUploads' => true,
   'loadUploads' => true,
    'allowSearch' => false,
  ));
```

In the Head section of the viewer: (my .js files are in a folder called Scripts)

```
<script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1/jquery.js"></script>
<script src="Scripts/jquery.cycle2.min.js"></script>
```

And in the Body of the viewer:

```
 <?php foreach ($portfolio_imagesRecords as $record): ?>
    <div align="center">
       <a href="homepageslidedetail.php?<?php echo $record['num']?>">
       <?php foreach ($record['image'] as $index => $upload): ?> <img src="<?php echo
htmlencode($upload['thumbUrlPath2']) ?><?php endforeach ?>" >
    </a>
        <div class="cycle-caption">

        <table align="center" width="60%" border="0" cellspacing="0" style="border:hidden">
  <tr>
   <td class="text_font" align="left" valign="middle" style="padding-left:15px;">
  <?php foreach ($record['size_image'] as $index => $upload2): ?><img src="<?php echo
```

```
htmlencode($upload2['thumbUrlPath']) ?>" /><?php endforeach ?></td>
   <td class="text_font" align="left" valign="top"><?
php $record['title'] = preg_replace("/['\"]/","&acute;",
htmlencode($record['title']) ) ;
 $record['size_of_work'] = preg_replace("/['\"]/","&acute;", htmlencode($record['size_of_work']) ); ?
>
 <?php echo strtoupper($record['title']) ?>
 <?php echo strtoupper($record['size_of_work']) ?>
 </td>
 </tr>
</table></div></div>
<?php endforeach ?>


</div>

      </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td width="60%" valign="top"  align="center" style="text-align:center;">
      <span class="heading_font" ><b>

      YOUR SHOW TITLE GOES HERE</b></span>
     </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td align="center" > <span class="text_font" >Click/Tap An Image To Learn More
      </span><div class="text_font" align="center" style="text-align:left; width:60%;">
        <?php echo $curated_show_description ?></div>

      </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

JQUERY SLIDE SHOW PLUGIN - Dec 29th, 2018

Cross Slide is a jQuery plugin that, in only 2kB of Javascript code, creates some common slide-show animations
traditionally only available via Adobe Flash™ or other proprietary plugins.

CrossSlide builds upon jQuery's animation facility, so it is as portable across browsers as jQuery itself.

Just a note, I've switched to using SLIDESHOW II - A JAVASCRIPT CLASS FOR MOOTOOLS, in another recipe in the Cookbook, because I had issues with occasional flashing on initial page loading and found the order of JavaScript files to be a bit finicky. It's possible that a later version of jquery has fixed these issues, but I found it easier to go with the other approach.

The following is a recipe for implementing the simplest form of this slide show a static cross fade, but once you've got that going, the more complex implementations are really easy and instructions can be found at:

http://tobia.github.com/CrossSlide/

You can download the required scripts, a sample viewer, and a copy of the Cross Slide web page from:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/cross_slide.zip

In the head of your viewer, you'll need the following:

```
<SCRIPT type="text/javascript" src="Scripts/jquery-1.5.min.js"></SCRIPT>
<SCRIPT type="text/javascript" src="Scripts/jquery.cross-slide.min.js"></SCRIPT>
```

For the demonstration viewer, I've added the only required css code (you must specify a fixed size for the window),

but you can add it to your external style sheet.

```
<style type="text/css">

#slideshow {
  width: 600px;
  height: 200px;
}

    </style>
```

Here's the javascript that's required for the html version (this also goes in the head of your viewer):

```
<script>
```

```
<script>
  $(function() {
    $('#slideshow').crossSlide({
      sleep: 2,
      fade: 1
    }, [
      { src: 'picture1.jpg' },
      { src: 'picture2.jpg' },
      { src: 'picture3.jpg' },
      { src: 'picture4.jpg' }
    ])
  });
</script>
```

And here’s the php implementation of that code for CMS Builder using an upload field called “images” with multiple uploads allowed, in a single record editor called home_page_slide_show. You can learn more about removing trailing commas in the recipe called “REMOVE-THE-TRAILING-COMMA-AFTER-LAST-IMAGE-IN-A-SERIES”

```
<script type="text/javascript">
     $(function() {
    $('#slideshow').crossSlide({
      sleep: 5,
      fade: .4
    }, [

<?php
    $output = '';
    foreach ($home_page_slide_showRecord['images'] as $upload) {
      $output .= '{ src: ' . '"' .$upload['thumbUrlPath']. '"' . '}'. ',';
    }
    $output = rtrim($output,','); // remove trailing comma
    print $output;
?>

    ])
  });
</script>
```

Then in the body, where you want the viewer to be displayed, you’d insert the following with an optional loading image or text to be displayed while the images are loading (I use the first image in the database as the loading image):

```
<div align="center" id="slideshow"><img src=”your_loading_image.jpg" /></div>
```

SLIDESHOW II - A JAVASCRIPT CLASS FOR MOOTOOLS - Dec 29th, 2018

Slideshow II, by Aeron Glemann, is a javascript class for Mootools 1.3..2 to stream and animate the presentation of images on your website. Slideshow II is the result of many trials in code attempting to create a javascript class that was lightweight, unobtrusive, a snap to setup (but also highly configurable), extendable and - built using the javascript framework with the best effects - visually very impressive. Slideshow is open-source with an MIT-style license.

I've used it on a number of my web sites to replace Flash shows, and it's proved pretty easy to implement and very flexible.

NOTE: The code below has been updated to handle some (IE 8+) browser issues and updated Mootools files.

After you've looked over some of the examples at:

http://www.electricprism.com/aeron/slideshow/

You can download the required scripts (probably not the latest versions), and a sample viewer from:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/glemann-slideshow.zip

(Once you've got the basic installation working, you can download the latest files from the link below.)

To set up a slide show:

Create a single record editor called "Slides" with one upload field called images, and set the number of images to the maximum you'd like to allow for your slide show.

For this example, We'll be setting up a simple cross fade show with images with an aspect ration of 1:2

Set thumbnail2 size to px 250 wide and 500 px high

** Download the latest version of SlideShow II from:

http://code.google.com/p/slideshow/

Upload some sample images to your upload field and save the record, best if they are in the aspect ratio of the

Upload some sample images to your upload field and save the record. Best if they are in the aspect ratio of the thumbnail size, but you can use the sample images in the image folder of the zipped file.

Unzip the Slideshow files.

In the slideshow.css file, change the width and height in the .slideshow and .slideshow-images entries to match the
(maximum) size of your slideshow images. (use 250 and 500 for this example)

Upload the slideshow.css file to your css folder (the code below assumes a folder in your site root called css)

Upload the javascripts to your Scripts folder (the code below assumes a folder in your site root called Scripts)

For your test viewer use the following code at the top of your page.

You'll need to create an editor (single record, or multi record limited to one record) called "slides" with an image upload field that accommodates between 6 and 12 slides

```
<?php header('Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8'); ?>
<?php


  // load viewer library
  $libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
  $dirsToCheck = array('/hsphere/local/home/c323748/your_site.com/','','../','../../','../../../');
  foreach ($dirsToCheck as $dir) { if (@include_once("$dir$libraryPath")) { break; }}
  if (!function_exists('getRecords')) { die("Couldn't load viewer library, check filepath in sourcecode."); }

  // load records
  list($slidesRecords, $slidesMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'slides',
  'where'       => whereRecordNumberInUrl(1),
    'limit'       => '1',

  ));
  $slidesRecord = @$slidesRecords[0]; // get first record

  ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

And this code in the head section of your page.

NOTE: Most of the variables are now handled in the code in the head section with numbers and true/false entries.

Duration is the cross fade duration
Delay is the amount of time the slide stays up before the cross fade
If your images are not exactly the same size and aspect ratio, setting the overlap to overlap: false, This will prevent the slide edges from lingering outside of the new slide during the fade.
If you want to caption the slides in the show, you can use one of the upload info fields for the caption (n this example I used info1), and change the captions variable to captions: true,
The hu variable is left blank so that the path to your uploads is correctly parsed.
There's more in the wiki docs for this slideshow.

** Note that the use of an apostrophe or a quote mark in a caption will break the slide show javascript $output variable.

The workaround is to insert the preg_replace in the foreach loop to change these characters to an acute accent mark. That looks similar enough to pass and won't break the code.

```
<head>

<title>Slide Show Test</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/slideshow.css">
    <script src="Scripts/mootools-1.3.2-core.js"></script>
    <script src="Scripts/mootools-1.3.2.1-more.js"></script>
    <script src="Scripts/slideshow.js"></script>
       <script>
        window.addEvent('domready', function(){

            var data = {
<?php
    $output = '';

//  shuffle is optional
//  shuffle($slidesRecord['images']) ;

    foreach ($slidesRecord['images'] as $upload)

     {
 $upload['info1'] = preg_replace("/['\"]/","&acute;", $upload['info1'] );
```

```
     $info1 = $upload['info1'];
      $output .= "'". $upload['thumbUrlPath2']. "'". ": { caption: " ."'$info1'"." }" . ",";
    }
    $output = rtrim($output,","); // remove trailing comma
    print $output;
?>
};

new Slideshow('show', data, { captions: false, controller: false, thumbnails: false, overlap: true, delay: 5000,
duration: 200, height: 250, hu: '', width: 500 });

        });
    </script>

</head>
```

Then in the body where you'd like the slide show to appear, insert this code:

```
 <div  id="show" class="slideshow"></div>
```

If there's only one image uploaded and you'd rather show that as a still image, use this code in the body instead:

```
?php if (@$slidesRecord['images'][1]): ?>

    <div  id="show" class="slideshow"></div>
    <?php else : ?>
    <?php foreach ($slidesRecord['images'] as $upload): ?>

            <img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth2'] ?>" height="<?php
echo $upload['thumbHeight2'] ?>" alt="" /><br />

        <?php endforeach ?>
    <?php endif ?>
```

After you've got this simple example working, you can experiment with some of the more complex implementations in the sample index.html file.

If you're trying to get attributes like target="blank" to work, you'll need to add an href tag in your slideshow <div> like this:

```
<div  align="center"  id="top" class="slideshow"><a href="#" target="_blank"></a> </div>
```

Note that the html attribute 'target="_blank"' for links is no longer valid code as of XHTML Strict 1.0.

The code below, thanks to a post on **http://snipplr.com/view/30551/** when added to your viewer page above the existing window.addEvent code, will run using mootools on domready to send all clicks to new windows when going to an external domain.

```
<script>
   window.addEvent('domready', function() {
    // modified from http://joesong.com/2009/11/external-links-in-new-window-passive-
and-with-mootools/
    // to avoid using the 'target' attribute, which is not part of xhtml 1.0 strict
    var currentDomain = window.location.host;
    $(document.body).addEvent('click', function(evt) {
    var target = $(evt.target);
    if (target.get('tag') !== 'a') {
    target = target.getParent();
    }

    if (target && target.get('tag') === 'a' && target.get('href').test('http') &&
!target.get('href').test(currentDomain)) {
    window.open(target.get('href'), '_blank');
    return false;
    }
    });
    });
</script>
```

And here's an example of a slide show, with links and captions, that uses the image and name fields in the existing records of a multi-record section records of a multi-record section.

In the head:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
      window.addEvent('domready', function(){


         var data = { <?php $blank = "" ?>
         <?php
   $output = '';
   foreach ($servicesRecords as $record) {  foreach ($record['image'] as $upload){
       $record['title'] = preg_replace("/['\"]/","&acute;", htmlencode($record['title']) );

    $output .= "'". $common_informationRecord['master_url'] . $upload['thumbUrlPath3']. "'". ": {caption: "
."'".strtoupper($record['title']) ."'" .",". "href:"."'" ."servicesdetail.php?".$record['num']."'" ." }"  . ",";
   } }
   $output = rtrim($output,","); // remove trailing comma
   print $output;
?>
};

         new Slideshow('show', data, { captions: true, resize: false, controller: false, thumbnails: false, overlap: true,
delay: 5500, duration: 700, height: 360, hu: '', width: 480 });

      });
   </script>
```

And in the body where you want the slide show to display:
Note the fixed height of the div to allow for the caption and the styling of the caption text.

```
<div style="height:375px;" id="show" class="slideshow text_font"></div>
```

USING SLIDESHOW II WHILE REDUCING SERVER LOAD - Dec 29th, 2018

I was using Slideshow II to display 2 independently shuffled banner rotators per page (1 at the top and 1 at the bottom) on a site that had thousands of accounts, and looping through all of those records (twice) was slowing page loading time down considerably.

Dave Edis, Senior Developer from Interactive Tools suggested using a MySQL call to pull the images from the table instead and we came up with the following solution:

NOTE: There are 3 fields 'top_rotator_duration', 'bottom_rotator_duration' and 'cross_fade_duration' in a single record editor (common_information) that control the length of time that each banner appears on the screen and the length of the cross fade between images.

I'm using the image's info3 field to hold the URL for the site that the images are linked to.

AT THE TOP OF YOUR PAGE:

```
<?php // load uploads from accounts
  $uploadRecords = mysql_select('uploads', " tableName = 'accounts' AND fieldName = 'large_banners' ");
?>
```

IN THE HEAD SECTION OF YOUR PAGE

```
<script>

      window.addEvent('domready', function() {
   // modified from http://joesong.com/2009/11/external-links-in-new-window-passive-
and-with-mootools/
   // to avoid using the 'target' attribute, which is not part of xhtml 1.0 strict
   var currentDomain = window.location.host;
   $(document.body).addEvent('click', function(evt) {
   var target = $(evt.target);
   if (target.get('tag') !== 'a') {
   target = target.getParent();
   }

   if (target && target.get('tag') === 'a' && target.get('href').test('http') &&
!target.get('href').test(currentDomain)) {
   window.open(target.get('href'), '_blank');
   return false;
   }
   });
   });
      window.addEvent('domready', function(){
      var data = { <?php $blank = "" ?><?php $output = '';
 ?>
<?php shuffle ($uploadRecords) ?>
<?php foreach ($uploadRecords as $upload): ?>
 <?
php $output .= "'". "/cmsAdmin/uploads/".$upload['urlPath']. "'". ": { caption: " ."'4'".  ",". "href:" . "'" .
$upload['info3'] . "'" . " }" . ","; ?>

<?php endforeach ?>
<?php $output = rtrim($output,","); // remove trailing comma
print $output;
?>
};
new Slideshow('top', data, { captions: false, controller: false, thumbnails: false, overlap: false, delay: <?
php echo
$common_informationRecord['top_rotator_duration']?>, duration: <?php echo
$common_informationRecord['cross_fade_duration']?>, height: 100, hu: '', width: 668 });

});
    </script>

<script>
        window.addEvent('domready', function(){
            var data2 = { <?php $blank = "'" ?><?php $output = '';
 ?>

<?php shuffle ($uploadRecords) ?>
<?php foreach ($uploadRecords as $upload): ?>
 <?
php $output .= "'". "/cmsAdmin/uploads/".$upload['urlPath']. "'". ": { caption: " ."'4'".  ",". "href:" . "'" .
$upload['info3'] . "'" . " }" . ","; ?>

<?php endforeach ?>
<?php $output = rtrim($output,","); // remove trailing comma
print $output;
?>
};
new Slideshow('bottom', data2, { captions: false, controller: false, thumbnails: false, overlap: false, delay: <?
php
echo $common_informationRecord['bottom_rotator_duration']?>, duration: <?php echo
$common_informationRecord['cross_fade_duration']?>, height: 100, hu: '', width: 668 });

});
    </script>
```

WHERE YOU WANT YOUR BANNER ROTATORS TO APPEAR ON YOUR PAGE:

Top rotator

```
<div align="center" id="top" class="slideshow"></div>
```

Bottom Rotator

```
<div align="center" id="bottom" class="slideshow"></div>
```

REMOVE THE TRAILING COMMA AFTER LAST IMAGE IN A SERIES - Feb 5th, 2011

When re-purposing code for various image display applications to work with CMS Builder, you'll need to remove the trailing comma from the last entry in your image list so the application will work in IE.

Here's one way to do it, using the rtrim function.

Let's say that your code requires the following syntax for your list:

```
{ src: 'cmsAdmin/uploads/thumb/1_Detail_10.jpg' },
{ src: 'cmsAdmin/uploads/thumb/2_Detail_4.jpg'   },
{ src: 'cmsAdmin/uploads/thumb/3_Detail_3.jpg'  },
{ src: 'cmsAdmin/uploads/thumb/4_Detail_5.jpg' }
```

Just using the following would put a comma at the end of every entry, including the last one.

```
<?php foreach ($home_page_slide_showRecord['images'] as $upload): ?>
                { src: '<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?> ' },<?php endforeach ?>
```

Instead, try something like this:

```
<?php  $output = ''; ?>
```

```
<?php foreach ($home_page_slide_showRecord['images'] as $upload)  {
     $output .= '{ src: ' . '"' .$upload['thumbUrlPath']. '"' . '}'. ',' ;
   } ?>

  <?php  $output = rtrim($output,','); // remove trailing comma ?>

  <?php print $output; ?>
```

It looks complicated, but it's not. Here's how it works, so you can modify the code to suit your particular needs.

The <?php $output = ''; ?> code clears the variable $output.

Then the $output variable $output .= '{ src: ' . '"' .$upload['thumbUrlPath']. '"' . '}'. ',' ; work like this.

The "." (period) and the ' (single quote) before any character or group of characters, followed by another ' (single quote) says, "append these characters to the string you're creating".

So in this example, the $output variable would take the {scr: and the space following it, append a " (double quote) to it, then append an image url path to that, then append another " (double quote) to that, then append a } (right brace) and finally append a ' (comma) to complete the string. This would loop through the images and add the above to the string for each one.

The next line:

```
<?php  $output = rtrim($output,','); ?>
```

Is where the magic happens. It says, look at the string created for the $output variable and if the very last character is a comma, remove it.

Then

```
<?php print $output; ?>
```

prints the final code to your page.

IMAGEMENU IMAGE SLIDERS AND CMSB - Dec 29th, 2018

The sliding menus created with one of the many free versions of Image Menu can create an interesting list page for displaying albums of images.

The phatfusion version requires at least mootools V 1.1

You can find the latest phatfusion version of the script and all the required plugins at:

http://phatfusion.net/imagemenu/

And there's a jquery version available at:

http://www.alohatechsupport.net/webdesignmaui/maui-web-site-design/create_image_menu_with_jquery.html

You can read more about how they work and the options available on the respective sites.

This recipe will focus on how to adapt these scripts to work with CMS Builder I'm using the Phatfusion version, but the changes are pretty much the same for the jquery version.

You can download a copy of all the files used in the recipe, including a copy of the layered Photoshop document used to create the labeled sliding images, from:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/imagemenu.zip

You can see a working example of sliding menus at:

The first step in adapting Image Menu to CMSB is to create 6 image upload fields in a single record editor (the editor in this example is called "sliders" and the fields are called slider_1 through slider_6. The thumbnail size is set for 320px wide and 300 px high.)

You can create your "sliders" editor using the sliders.ini.php file included in the zip file. Just copy it to your cmsAdmin>data>schemaPresets folder and then select it from the "select presets" menu when creating your new editor.

Here's the code required in the head of your sliding_images.php viewer:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>Welcome to My Photography Web Site</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="_common/css/imageMenu.php" />

<script type="text/javascript" src="_common/scripts/mootools.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="_common/scripts/imageMenu.js"></script>

</head>
<body>

<div id="container">
<div id="imageMenu">
<ul>

        <li class="slider_1"><a href="gallery1.php"></a></li>
        <li class="slider_2"><a href="gallery2.php"></a></li>
        <li class="slider_3"><a href="gallery3.php"></a></li>
        <li class="slider_4"><a href="gallery4.php"></a></li>
        <li class="slider_5"><a href="gallery5.php"></a></li>
        <li class="slider_6"><a href="gallery6.php"></a></li>
</ul>
</div>
<script type="text/javascript">

        window.addEvent('domready', function(){
            var myMenu = new ImageMenu($$('#imageMenu a'),
{openWidth:310, border:2, onOpen:function(e,i){alert(e);}});
        });
    </script>
<div class="clear"></div>


</div></body></html>
```

The other customized file is the _common/css/imageMenu.php file (originally the imageMenu.css file) (Don’t forget to change the path to your viewer_functions.php to match your server).

Here’s the code:

```
<?php header('Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8'); ?>
<?php

  require_once "/path_to_your/cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php";

  list($slidersRecords, $slidersMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'sliders',
    'where'       => whereRecordNumberInUrl(1),
    'limit'       => '1',
  ));
  $slidersRecord = @$slidersRecords[0]; // get first record

  // show error message if no matching record is found
  if (!$slidersRecord) {
    print "Record not found!";
    exit;
  }

?>
<?php
header("Content-type: text/css");
?>

#imageMenu {
    position: relative;
    left:50px;
    width: 800px;
    height: 300px;
    overflow: hidden;
}

#imageMenu ul {
    list-style: none;
    margin: 0px;
    display: block;
    height: 300px;
    width: 1000px;

    }

#imageMenu ul li {
    float: left;
}
```

```
}

#imageMenu ul li a {
    text-indent: -1000px;
    background:#FFFFFF none repeat scroll 0%;
    border-right: 2px solid #fff;
    cursor:pointer;
    display:block;
    overflow:hidden;
    width:135px;
    height: 300px;
}

#imageMenu ul li.slider_1 a {
    background: url(<?php foreach ($slidersRecord['slider_1'] as $upload): ?>
<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?><?php endforeach ?>) repeat scroll 0%;
}

#imageMenu ul li.slider_2 a {
    background: url(<?php foreach ($slidersRecord['slider_2'] as $upload): ?>
<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?><?php endforeach ?>
) repeat scroll 0%;
}
#imageMenu ul li.slider_3 a {
    background: url(<?php foreach ($slidersRecord['slider_3'] as $upload): ?>
<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?><?php endforeach ?>) repeat scroll 0%;
}
#imageMenu ul li.slider_4 a {
    background: url(<?php foreach ($slidersRecord['slider_4'] as $upload): ?>
<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?><?php endforeach ?>) repeat scroll 0%;
}

#imageMenu ul li.slider_5 a {
    background: url(<?php foreach ($slidersRecord['slider_5'] as $upload): ?>
<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?><?php endforeach ?>) repeat scroll 0%;
}

#imageMenu ul li.slider_6 a {
    background: url(<?php foreach ($slidersRecord['slider_6'] as $upload): ?>
<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?><?php endforeach ?>) repeat scroll 0%;
        border-right: 2px solid #fff;

}

.clear {
    clear: both;
}
```

USING DYNAMIC DRIVE IMAGE THUMBNAIL VIEWER II - Dec 29th, 2018

NOTE:
Since the concept of rollovers doesn't exist on tablets and smart phones, you might want to look at the recipe called DETECTING-MOBILE-PHONES-AND-TABLETS at:
http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/recipedetail.php?354
to switch to another image viewer format when those are detected.

Thanks to John Scheuer, the author of Dynamic Drive's Thumbnail Viewer II, there's a totally revised version for 2010 including the use of jquery.

You can learn more about the new version at:

http://www.dynamicdrive.com/dynamicindex4/thumbnail2.htm

and learn about some of the revisions that have been made at:

http://www.dynamicdrive.com/forums/showthread.php?t=32036

This recipe revision focuses on implementation of Thumbnail Viewer II in CMS Builder viewers.

You can download a version of the script including all revisions to date, and a sample viewer at:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/thumbnailviewer2-2010.zip

As part of the revision process, John also included a number of "switches" that make implementation much easier.
They include:
trigger:'mouseover', (click) show enlarged image by clicking on a thumbnail
preload:'yes', (no) don't preload enlarged images
fx:'fade', (reveal (top to bottom) or none) changes the animation
fxduration:500, (animation time in ms)
enabletitle:'yes', (no) hides titles
descriptiontop:'no', (yes) displays titles above enlarged image
hidetitle:'no'}, (yes) hides individual title
link: (optional) Adds links to your images (followed by the URL) Note: use complete URL's

You can add a link to the enlarged image by adding it to the targetdiv code in you viewer. Just change this:

```
rev="targetdiv:loadarea">
```

to this:

```
rev="targetdiv:loadarea,link:http://www.your_site.com/artworkadetail.php?
<php echo $record['num'] ?>">
or
rev="targetdiv:loadarea,link:http://www.yoursite.com<?php echo $record['_link'] ?>">
```

You can also override any of the default settings by adding the new value to the targetdiv.

```
rev="targetdiv:loadarea, descriptiontop:no'">
```

Which would show the titles at the bottom of the enlarged image no matter what the default was set to.

NOTE: The script doesn’t deal with linking the thumbnails, but there’s a fix below.

THE RECIPE
The example below assumes that you’ve created a multi-record editor with an upload field for the image called “image” (thumbnail is the thumbnail image and thumbnail3 is the enlarged image) and a text field called “title” for the image title, and that you’ve uploaded some sample records. The approach is similar for a single record editor with multiple images in an upload field.

The sample viewer is coded to show six columns of thumbnails, to show the image titles at the top of the enlarged image, to hide the title “tooltips” that appear over the thumbnails, to preload the images that will be utilized, and to show the first image as the enlarged image on page load.

Once you’ve got the basic setup working, you can expand the fields to include any other information that you’d like

to appear in the title area or on the viewer.

THE CODE
At the top of your viewer, you’ll need to load the viewer_functions.php and load the records for your table, like this (don’t forget to change the path and table name).

IF ALL OF YOUR IMAGES ARE IN UPLOAD FIELDS IN SEPARATE RECORDS (ONE UPLOADED IMAGE PER RECORD):

```
<?php header('Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8'); ?>
<?php

$libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
  $dirsToCheck = array('/path_to_your_server/','','../','../../','../../../');
  foreach ($dirsToCheck as $dir) { if (@include_once("$dir$libraryPath")) { break; }}
  if (!function_exists('getRecords')) { die("Couldn't load viewer library, check filepath in sourcecode."); }

  // load records
  list($your_tableRecords, $your_tableMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'your_table',
?>

 ));

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

AND IF ALL OF YOUR IMAGES ARE IN A SINGLE UPLOAD FIELD IN A SINGLE RECORD EDITOR:

```
<?php header('Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8'); ?>
<?php

  require_once "path_to_your/cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php";

  // load records
  list($your_tableRecords, $your_tableMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'your_table',
     'where'       => whereRecordNumberInUrl(1),
    'limit'       => '1',

  ));
  $your_tableRecord = @$your_tableRecords[0]; // get first record
  ?>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

In the head of your viewers you'll need to call the jquery and the js, like this:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.4.2/jquery.min.js">
</script>

<script type="text/javascript" src="Scripts/thumbnailviewer2010-1.js"></script>
```

If you want to make the thumbnails clickable, you'll also need to add this script to the head of your viewer below the thumbnailviewer2010-1.js call:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
jQuery(function($){

    $('a[rel=enlargeimage]').click(function(e){
        e.preventDefault();
        var rev = $(this).attr('rev').split(','), link;
        $.each(rev, function(){
            if($.trim(this).indexOf('link') === 0){
                location.href = this.substring(5);
            }
        });
    });
});
</script>
```

Then in the body of the viewer where you want the thumbnails to be displayed:

(Note the use of &quot; to replace quotation marks).

John suggested that you might want to use a full URL in the targetdiv link (ie:
rev="targetdiv:loadarea,link:http://www.yoursite.com<?php echo $record['_link'] ?
>">) for some browsers, but I didn't
need it for IE 7 & 8, FireFox 3+, Safari, or Chrome.

IF ALL OF YOUR IMAGES ARE IN UPLOAD FIELDS IN SEPARATE RECORDS (ONE UPLOADED IMAGE PER RECORD):

```
<table cellpadding="5">
<tr>
<?php foreach ($your_tableRecords as $record): ?>
<?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
<td width="50%" align="center" valign="top"  >
<a title="<span class=&quot;your_css_class&quot;><?php echo $record['title']; ?><br />
</span>"href="<?php echo
$upload['thumbUrlPath3'] ?>"rel="enlargeimage" rev="targetdiv:loadarea,link:<?
php echo $record['_link'] ?>">
<img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" alt="" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
$upload['thumbHeight']?>" border="0" style="margin-bottom: 5px" /> </a>

<br />

<div valign="bottom" align="left" ></div>
 <?php $maxCols=6; if (@++$count % $maxCols == 0): ?>
</tr>
 <tr>
 <?php endif; ?>
 <?php endforeach ?>
<?php endforeach; ?>

</tr>
</table>
```

And where you want to display the enlarged image:

```
<div align="center" id="loadarea"  style="width: 450px; height: 600px;">

 <!– this code displays the first image on page load –>
<?php foreach ($your_tableRecords as $record): ?>
<?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
<span class="your_css_class"><?php echo $record['your_title_field'] ?></span>
<br /> <br /> <a href="<?php echo $record['_link'] ?>"><img src="<?
php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath3'] ?>" alt=""
border="0" /></a><?php break; ?><?php endforeach ?><?php break; ?>

<?php endforeach ?></div>
```

AND IF ALL OF YOUR IMAGES ARE IN A SINGLE UPLOAD FIELD IN A MULTI RECORD EDITOR:

In this part of the recipe, I've added the ability to define the maximum amount of columns and images per page of thumbnails.

So, at the top of your viewer:

```
<?php header('Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8'); ?>
<?php

  $libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
  $dirsToCheck = array('/path_to_your_server/','','../','../../','../../../');
  foreach ($dirsToCheck as $dir) { if (@include_once("$dir$libraryPath")) { break; }}
  if (!function_exists('getRecords')) { die("Couldn't load viewer library, check filepath in sourcecode."); }

 list($photo_galleriesRecords, $photo_galleriesMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'photo_galleries',
    'where'       => whereRecordNumberInUrl(0),
    'loadUploads' => true,
    'allowSearch' => false,
    'limit'       => '1',
  ));
  $photo_galleriesRecord = @$photo_galleriesRecords[0]; // get first record

?>
```

Then in the body of the viewer where you want the thumbnails to be displayed:

(Note the use of &quot; to replace quotation marks).

John suggested that you might want to use a full URL in the targetdiv link (ie:
rev="targetdiv:loadarea,link:http://www.yoursite.com<?php echo $record['_link'] ?
>">) for some browsers, but I didn't
need it for IE 7 & 8, FireFox 3+, Safari, or Chrome.

```
<table align="center" width="60%" border="0" cellpadding="5">
  <tr>
    <td colspan="2"><br />
      <p align="center" ><span class="page_title_font"><?
php echo strtoupper($photo_galleriesRecord['title'])
?></span></p>
      <p align="center"><span class="page_sub_title_font"><?
php echo $photo_galleriesRecord['sub_title'] ?></span></p>
      <p align="left"><span class="text_font"><?
php echo $photo_galleriesRecord['description'] ?></span></p></td>
  </tr>
</table>
<table width="975" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="5">
  <tr>
    <td width="474" valign="top"><div align="center"><br />
        <?php if ($photo_galleriesRecord['images']): ?>
        <span class="page_sub_title_font"> Click/Tap for a Larger Image</span>
        <?php endif ?>
        <br />
        <br />
      </div></td>
  </tr>
</table>
<table width="950" border="0" align="center">
  <tr>
    <td valign="top"><?php
$photosPerPage = 15; // Change this to change the number of images per page

$photoPage = @$_REQUEST['photoPage'] ? $_REQUEST['photoPage'] - 1 : 0;
$firstIndex = $photoPage * $photosPerPage;
$lastIndex = min($firstIndex + $photosPerPage, sizeof($photo_galleriesRecord['images'])) - 1;
?>
      <?php if ((ceil(sizeof($photo_galleriesRecord['images']) / $photosPerPage)) > 1): ?>
      <form action="?num=<?php echo $photo_galleriesRecord['num'] ?>" method="post">
        <?php if ($firstIndex > 0): ?>
        <a href="?photoPage=<?php echo $photoPage; ?>&=<?
php echo $photo_galleriesRecord['num'] ?>"><span
class="text_font">Click/Tap For Previous Page</span></a>&nbsp; &nbsp;
        <?php endif ?>
        <span class="text_font">Page
        <input type="text" name="photoPage" value="<?php echo($photoPage + 1); ?
>" class="text_font" style="width:
10px;" />
        of <?php echo(ceil(sizeof($photo_galleriesRecord['images']) / $photosPerPage)); ?>
</span>
        <?php if ($lastIndex < sizeof($photo_galleriesRecord['images']) - 1): ?>
        <input type="submit" value="" />
        <a href="?photoPage=<?php echo $photoPage+2; ?>&=<?
        <a href="?photoPage=<?php echo $photoPage+2; ?>&=<?
php echo $photo_galleriesRecord['num'] ?>"><span
class="text_font">Click/Tap For Next Page</span></a><br />
        <?php endif ?>
      </form>
      <?php endif ?>
      <br />
      <table border="0" cellspacing="3" cellpadding="3">
        <tr>
          <?php

if ($firstIndex > sizeof($photo_galleriesRecord['images'])-1 || $firstIndex < 0) { $firstIndex = 0; $photoPage = 0; }

foreach (range($firstIndex, $lastIndex) as $photoIndex):
@$upload = $photo_galleriesRecord['images'][$photoIndex]
?>
          <td align="center" valign="middle"><a title="<span class=&quot;text_font&quot;>
<br /> <?php echo
htmlspecialchars($upload['info1']); ?> <?php echo htmlspecialchars($upload['info2']); ?
> <?php echo
htmlspecialchars($upload['info3']); ?><br /> </span>" href="<?
php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath4'] ?>"

rel="enlargeimage" rev="targetdiv:loadarea," > <img src="<?
php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" alt="" width="<?php echo
$upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo $upload['thumbHeight']?
>" border="0" style="margin: 5px" /> </a></td>
          <?PHP $col = 4 // change this to change the number of thumbnail columns ?>
          <?php $maxCols=$col; if (@++$count % $maxCols == 0): ?>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <?php endif; ?>
          <?php endforeach ?>
        </tr>
      </table>
</td>
        </tr>
      </table>
```

And where you want to display the enlarged image:

```
<table border="0" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="0" width="25%">
        <tr>
          <td align="left" valign="top" ><div align="left">
            <div align="center" id="loadarea" style="width: 650px; height: 500px;">
              <?php $upload = @$photo_galleriesRecord['images'][$firstIndex] ?>
              <span class="text_font"><br />
              <?php echo htmlspecialchars($upload['info1']); ?> <?
php echo htmlspecialchars($upload['info2']); ?> <?php
echo htmlspecialchars($upload['info3']); ?></span> <br />

              <img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath4'] ?>" alt="" border="0" /> <br />
            </div></td>
        </tr>
      </table>
```

THE INFORMATION BELOW RELATES TO OLDER VERSIONS OF THE THUMBNAIL VIEWER

This interesting viewer’s instruction and example page is at:

http://www.dynamicdrive.com/dynamicindex4/thumbnail2.htm

Their forum is at:

http://www.dynamicdrive.com/forums/forumdisplay.php?f=2

Just search for Thumbnail Viewer II

And you can download both the original and a revised version of the thumbnailviewer2.js here:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/thumbnailviewer2.zip

You can easily integrate the viewer with CMSB by using a single record - multi image upload (I called the record “photography” and the upload field “images”

I set up the input validation parameters as follows:

file extensions allowed (I limited mine to jpg for this application)
maximum uploads: 27 (In my page layout I wanted to limit thumbnails to 9 rows of 3 columns)
Max upload size (Up to you, I limit images to 1000 KB)
Image resize: (My choice 600 pixels wide x 800 pixels high)
Thumbnail 1: (100 x 100 to fit the format of my thumbnail page)
Thumbnail 2: (500 x 450 to fit the format of my single image details page)
Thumbnail 3: (I didn’t use it but you can)

CMSB allows for 5 “info” fields for each uploaded image and I decided to use info1 as the Title of the image, and info2" as the border style for the image (using the complete Border: style="border: 1px solid #000000" code)

Here’s the basic html version of the code needed for the Image Thumbnail Viewer, which would be inserted in each table cell where a thumbnail was to appear.

(The enlarged images and thumbnails would have to be created externally and then uploaded to specific locations on your server)

```
 <div align="center">
<a href="http://www.yoursite.com/images/325/TR_orig_002.jpg" class="Image-Labels"
title="the optional title you want to appear under the enlarged image"
rel="enlargeimage::mouseover"
rev="loadarea" >
<img border="0" src="http://www.yoursite.com/images/75/TR_orig_002.jpg"
width="75" height="115" style="margin-bottom: 5px" /></a>
<br />
<span class="Small-Text"><a href="Bodyprint2.php">Learn More</a></span></div>
```

Where you want the enlarged image to appear, you’d use the following code:

```
 <div id="loadarea" class="Image-Labels" style="width: 500px; height: 450px;"> </div>
```

HERE’S THE CMSB IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAME CODE:

(The $maxCols=3 is what determines the number of columns before a new row is created.)

```
<table>
<tr>
<?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?>
        <?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>

<td align="center" valign="bottom" <?PHP echo $record['title'] ?> width="25%">
<a href="<?PHP echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>"  class="Image-Labels" title=”<?
PHP echo $upload['info1'] ?>”

rel="enlargeimage::mouseover"

rev="loadarea" >

<img src="<?PHP echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" border="0" width="<?
PHP echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?PHP
echo $upload['thumbHeight']?>" style="margin-bottom: 5px" />

</a>

<br /><div valign="bottom" align="center"><a href="<?PHP echo $upload['_link'] ?
>">Learn More</a></div>

 <?PHP $maxCols=3; if (@++$count % $maxCols == 0): ?></tr><tr><?PHP endif; ?>
 <?PHP endforeach ?>    <?PHP endforeach ?>
</table>
```

Where you want the enlarged image to appear, you’d use the following code:

```
<div align="center" id="loadarea" class="Image-
Labels"  style="width: 500px; height: 450px;">

  <?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?>
        <?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
        <img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>" alt="" border="0" /><br />
<br /><span
class="medium-bold"><?php echo $record['title'] ?></span><br />
<span class="medium"><?php echo $record['size_of_work']
?></span><br />
      <br /><?php break; ?><?php endforeach ?><?php break; ?>

    <?php endforeach ?></div>
```

KEEPING TOOLTIPS FROM POPPING UP AND OBSCURING YOUR THUMBNAILS

The problem with the above code is that when you hover over a thumbnail, a tooltip will pop up with all of your title code, obscuring some of your thumbnails and confusing the visitor.

The tooltip gets it’s value from the image tag title=”your title”, so in order to not see the tooltip, you’ll

The tooltip gets it's value from the image tag title="your_title", so in order to not see the tooltip, you'll have to use another attribute to pass your label information.

To allow this, in the thumbnailviewer2.js file, search for:

```
var description=
(thumbnailviewer2.enableTitle && linkobj.getAttribute("title"))? linkobj.getAttribute("title") : ""
//Get title attr
```

And replace that line with:

```
var description=linkobj.rel.split('::')[2]? linkobj.rel.split('::')[2] : "";
```

Or you can download the revised script from the link at the top of this recipe.

This revision will allow you to piggyback onto the rel attribute and skip using the “title” tag.

```
<table cellpadding="5">
                <tr>
                  <?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?>
                  <?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
                  <td width="50%" align="left" valign="top"  >
                    <a href="#" name="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>"

rel="enlargeimage::mouseover::<br /><?php $title = htmlspecialchars($record['title']); ?>
<span
class=&quot;medium-bold&quot;><?php echo ($title); ?></span><br /><?
php $size_of_work =
htmlspecialchars($record['size_of_work']); ?><span class=&quot;medium&quot;><?
php echo ($size_of_work);
?></span></span>"

rev="loadarea" > <img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" alt=""  width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>"
height="<?php echo $upload['thumbHeight']?>" border="0" style="margin-
bottom: 5px" /> </a>

                    <br />

                    <div valign="bottom" align="left" ></div>
                  <?php $maxCols=3; if (@++$count % $maxCols == 0): ?>                </tr>
                <tr>
                  <?php endif; ?>
                  <?PHP break ?><?php endforeach ?>
                  <?php endforeach; ?>
                  </tr>
              </table>
```

The same loadarea Div code would still be used.

The htmlspecialchar operator allows you to use double quotes and probably other special characters in your titles without breaking the code. So text like 12" x 14" would not cause problems.

Note that you still have to use escape characters &quot; for other tags like class=&quot;your_class&quot;

IF YOU WANT THE FIRST ENLARGED IMAGE TO AUTOMATICALLY DISPLAY IN THE LOADAREA, JUST USE THIS CODE IN THE ENLARGED IMAGE DISPLAY DIV

```
<div id="loadarea" class="Image-Labels" style="width: 400px; height: 500px;">

 <?php foreach ($photographyRecord['images'] as $upload): ?>

<img src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" alt="" border="0" />

<?php break; ?><?php endforeach ?></div>
```

IF YOU’RE USING A MULTI RECORD EDITOR YOU’D HAVE TO CHANGE THE FOREACH LOOPS TO ACCOMMODATE THAT IN BOTH CODE BLOCKS

```
<table>
<tr>
<?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?><?
php foreach ($record['images'] as $upload): ?>
<td align="center" valign="bottom" <?php echo $upload['info2'] ?>  width="25%">
<a href="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>"  class="Image-Labels"
rel="enlargeimage::mouseover:::&lt;br&gt;<?php echo $upload['info1'] ?
>" rev="loadarea" >
>" rev="loadarea" >

<img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" border="0" width="<?php echo
$upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo $upload['thumbHeight']?>" style="margin-
bottom: 5px" /></a>
<br /><div valign="bottom" align="center" ><a href="<?php echo $record['_link'] ?
>">Learn<br />More</a></div>

    <?php $maxCols=3; if (@++$count % $maxCols == 0): ?></tr><tr><?php endif; ?>

   <?php endforeach ?>    <?php endforeach; ?>

</table>
```

AND

```
<div id="loadarea" class="Image-Labels" style="width: 400px; height: 500px;">
 <?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?>
<?php foreach ($record['images'] as $upload): ?>

<img src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" alt="" border="0" />


<?php endforeach ?><?php break; ?><?php endforeach ?>
</div>
```

MAKING THE LOADAREA IMAGE A LIVE LINK TO YOUR DETAIL PAGE

If you want your loadarea image (the large image) to be a live link to your detail page, it’s pretty simple.

In the loadarea <div> Replace the indicated code:

```
<?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?>
              <?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
<!-- Replace This Code -->
              <img src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" alt="" border="0" />
<!-- End Code Replace -->
<?php endforeach ?><?php break; ?><?php endforeach ?></div>
```

With this:

```
<?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?>
<?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
<!-- New Code -->
<a href="http://www.your_site.com/Your_detail_page.php?<?php echo $record['num'] ?
>"><img src="<?php echo
$upload['urlPath'] ?>" alt="" border="0" /></a>
<!-- End New Code -->
<?php endforeach ?><?php break; ?><?php endforeach ?></div>
```

MAKING THE THUMBNAILS CLICKABLE AS WELL
This one was a little harder to figure out. It turns out that it required some changes to the thumbnailviewer2.js file. You can download it from:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/thumbnailviewer2revised.zip

Once I found the revised thumbnailviewer2.js it was again pretty simple to implement the changes.

In the Thumbnail code:

```
<?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?>
                  <?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
                  <td width="50%" align="center" valign="top" <?php echo $upload['info2'] ?>
                   <!-- Replace This Code -->
<a href="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>"
<!-- End Code Replace -->
rel="enlargeimage::mouseover::
```

Replace the indicated code with this code:

```
<?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?>
                  <?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
                  <td width="50%" align="center" valign="top" >
```

```
                    <td width="50%" align="center" valign="top" >
                      <!-- New Code -->
<a href="<?php echo $record['_link'] ?>" name="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?
>""
<!-- End New Code -->
rel="enlargeimage::mouseover::
```

That’s it, let your clients click away.

ADDING A SECOND THUMBNAIL VIEWER TO YOUR DETAIL PAGE
I had a client who wanted to add alternate views of their artwork to the detail page for that work.

Adding the thumbnail viewer to the detail page was pretty straightforward. The biggest issue was to add <?php break; ?>
code to the list page and the detail page to keep from seeing a number of extra images. Here’s how I did it.

On the first thumbnail viewer page I added a second <?php break; ?> to the loadarea just before the <?php endforeach ?>
like this:

```
<div id="loadarea" class="Image-Labels" style="width: 400px; height: 500px;">
 <?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?<
<?php foreach ($record['images'] as $upload): ?>

<img src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" alt="" border="0" />


<?php break; ?><?php endforeach ?><?php break; ?><?php endforeach ?>
</div>
```

and I added one <?php break; ?> in the loadarea of the second thumbnail viewer like this:

```
<div id="loadarea" class="Image-Labels" style="width: 400px; height: 500px;">
 <?php foreach ($photographyRecords as $record): ?<
<?php foreach ($record['images'] as $upload): ?>

<img src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" alt="" border="0" />

<?php break; ?><?php endforeach ?><?php endforeach ?>
</div>
```

INTEGRATING FANCY ZOOM SLIDE SHOW WITH CMSB - Aug 3rd, 2010

Thanks to Saginetic all his hard work

This tutorial will show you how to integrate a Gallery using FancyZoom

http://www.cabel.name/2008/02/fancyzoom-10.html

to display thumbnails and transition to full size images when clicked.

You can use many different galleries of similar nature such as lightbox, highslide, etc... It's all pretty much the same. Take the info you learn here and apply accordingly.

In CMSB:

1.Create a Multiple Entry Section Editor called Photos (database = photos)

2.Make the following fields
Album Name textfield album
Date date date
Upload upload pictures (place “Caption" in the info1 box)

3.Make some albums and upload some pictures

In HTML:

1.Download the FancyZoom package, right here:

http://www.cabel.name/2008/02/fancyzoom-10.html

2.Using Transmit (or your favorite FTP client), upload the two folders inside the package to the root of your webserver.

3.Add the following two lines of code to the <head> section at the top of your web page(s):

```
<script src="/js-global/FancyZoom.js" type="text/javascript"></script>

<script src="/js-global/FancyZoomHTML.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
```

4. Add onload="setupZoom()" inside your page's existing <body> tag. For example:

```
<body onload="setupZoom()">
```

5. Create a list viewer page (index.php) linking to each album.

6. Created links to images in your Details page (photos.php) will automatically zoom the images. For example:

```
<!-- STEP 2a: Display Uploads for field 'pictures'  -->

 <?PHP foreach ($photosRecord['pictures'] as $upload): ?>

<?PHP if ($upload['hasThumbnail']): ?>

<a href="<?PHP echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" title="<?PHP echo $upload['info1'] ?>"/>

<img src="<?PHP echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" width="100" border="0"/></a>

<?PHP elseif ($upload['isImage']): ?>

<a href="<?PHP echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" title="<?PHP echo $upload['info1'] ?>"/>

<img src="<?PHP echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" width="100" border="0"/></a>

<?PHP endif ?>
<?PHP endforeach ?>
```

The title tag in your href links to your caption (info1). The href for the thumbnails and full size image is the same because you are not creating thumbnails. You are just setting the width of the preview image to 100 and it will zoom to full size. You can use CMSB's thumbnail creation as well, just make sure you link the full-size image =
$upload['urlPath'] and not $upload['thumbUrlPath']

FancyZoom will use the size of the first element in the href to determine the initial size and location of the zoom.

FancyZoom works best if you wrap your href around a thumbnail, but also works from text-only links to images.

FancyZoom will attach itself to any jpg, gif, png, bmp, or tiff link in your page.

If you're a Javascript hacker, FancyZoom's flexible fadeIn and fadeOut functions can be used for all sorts of fun stuff.

If you explicitly don't want an image to zoom, add a rel="nozoom" tag to your href.

The complete post can be found here:

http://www.interactivetools.com/forum/Products_C2/CMS_Builder_F35/gforum.cgi?post=64222

INTEGRATING LIGHTBOX WITH CMSB - Aug 3rd, 2010

Here’s the basic code that lightbox requires:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<gallery>
<album lgPath="album1/images/" tnPath="album1/thumb/" title="Album title" description="Album description"
tn="album1/preview.jpg">
<img src="1.jpg" title="" caption="" link="" target="_blank" pause="" />
<img src="1.jpg" title="" caption="" link="" target="_blank" pause="" />
<img src="1.jpg" title="" caption="" link="" target="_blank" pause="" />
<img src="1.jpg" title="" caption="" link="" target="_blank" pause="" />
<img src="1.jpg" title="" caption="" link="" target="_blank" pause="" />
</album>
</gallery>
```

Where:

```
lgPath = path to the large version of the photos
tnPath = path to the thumbnails (or preview photo in case of video)
caption = this would show on mouseover of the image
link = if the image is clicked it would follow this link
```

The one thing CMS Builder doesn't do is put it's thumbnails in a different directory. It puts them in the same directory and adds a _thumb extension. I've just used the main upload dir for both lgPath and tnPath.

Here's some code for a page viewer. Ideally you'd have a list viewer that would list albums and then you'd click through to this one to display an album. You could also direct link to a specific album. This one assumes you have some fields defined called: title, and description. Also you'll need to change the Table name and the require_once path to match your server.

```
<?PHP   echo "<?xml version='1.0'  encoding='UTF-8'?>\n";
require_once "../lib/viewer_functions.php";
$options = array();   $options['Table name'] = 'news';
$options['recordNum'] = '';
$options['where']     = '';
$record = getRecord($options);
?>
<gallery>
<album lgPath="<?PHP echo $SETTINGS['uploadUrl']; ?>
    tnPath="<?PHP echo $SETTINGS['uploadUrl']; ?>"
    title="<?PHP echo htmlspecialchars($record['title']); ?>"
    description="<?PHP echo htmlspecialchars($record['description']); ?
>"        tn="album1/preview.jpg">

<?PHP if ($record): ?>
<?
PHP foreach (getUploads($options['Table name'], 'uploads', $record['num']) as $upload): ?
>
<img src="<?PHP echo htmlspecialchars($upload['filename']); ?>"
title="<?PHP echo htmlspecialchars($upload['info1']); ?>"
caption="<?PHP echo htmlspecialchars($upload['info2']); ?>"
link="<?PHP echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>"
target="_blank"
pause="" />
<?PHP endforeach ?>
<?PHP endif ?>
</album>
</gallery>
```

SETTING UP LIGHTBOX OR MILKBOX TO SHOW IMAGES ON A DETAIL PAGE - Dec 29th, 2018

Revised for Milkbox version 3.0.3 **http://reghellin.com/milkbox/**
This new version works with IE 9 and keeps the titles from popping up as as tooltips when you rollover the thumbnails. It also automatically re-sizes image to fir the browser window

The first thing that you'll need to set up is a multi record editor with a single upload field and some text fields for the information required for both the list page and details page. Mine was called "people". I also wanted to display the thumbnails in rows of 7 columns each that automatically extended to accommodate additional images.

On my list page there were the normal references to the Mootools and Milkbox files in the folder milkbox3.0.3.

```
<script src="milkbox3.0.3/js/mootools-core.js"></script>
    <script src="milkbox3.0.3/js/mootools-more.js"></script>
   <script src="milkbox3.0.3/js/milkbox-yc.js"></script>
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="milkbox3.0.3/css/default.css" />
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="milkbox3.0.3/css/main.css" />
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="milkbox3.0.3/css/milkbox/milkbox.css.php" />
```

In the body, If there was a title, I included a link to a detail page in the title that appears on the full sized image page that comes up after you click on the thumbnail.

You can't use actual "quotes (") within the title code, but you can use the HTML entity &quot; in it's place. With that little fix, the titles are clickable and lead you to a detail page for that image.

```
<table border="0" id="gallery" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10" align="center">
<tr valign="middle">
<?php foreach (peopleRecords as $record): ?><?
php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
                    <td align="center" valign="middle" style="border: 1px solid #ffffff"  width="15%">
<div align="center">

<a href="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath3'] ?>"data-milkbox="milkbox:g1" title="
<?php if ($record['title']): ?><a href=&quot;#&quot;><h2><?php echo $record['title'] ?>
<br /><?php echo
$record['sub_title'] ?></h2></a><br /><?php endif ?>
```

```
<?php if (!$record['title']): ?><a href=&quot;<?php echo $record['_link'] ?>&quot;>
<h2>Click for more.</h2></a><?php
endif ?>

<img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
$upload['thumbHeight']?>" /></a>

</div></td>
<?php $maxCols=7; if (@++$count % $maxCols == 0): ?></tr><tr><?php endif; ?>
<?php endforeach ?>
<?php endforeach ?>
</tr>
</table>
```

You can use other “if” statements to set the types of caption that appears and combinations of them on the details page to show PayPal information if there’s a price entered for the item.

In main.css you'll find the values for:

Title Height and Color Properties
Thumbnail Border Size and Color Properties

To left justify the title text in Firefox 6, I added the following code to the h1, h2 properties in main.css:

```
alignment-adjust:auto;
```

NOTE: To make the enlarged image overlay on a blank or black page, at bottom of page, in the domready function, make sure that overlayOpacity:1 is included.

If there are other options, add that separated by a comma.

```
window.addEvent('domready', function(){
    milkbox = new Milkbox({ centered:true, overlayOpacity:1  });
```

NOTE: if you're going to change the enlarged image background color from white to something else (the property is in the milkbox/css/milkbox.css.php file under #mbox-mainbox) you'll need to make the white background of the gifs transparent.

I've done that for play-pause.gif close.gif, prev.gif and next.gif and you can download them here:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook/downloads/milkbox_gifs.zip

SHOWING THE FIRST LIGHTBOX OR MILKBOX GALLERY IMAGE ON A LIST PAGE - Aug 3rd, 2010

CMSB users Nigel Gordijk and northernpenguin wanted to be able to show the first image from a lightbox gallery on a list page of galleries.

I had suggested that they add a single list page image upload field to their gallery record.

This would allow them to choose the "PR" image for their list page separate from the gallery images, so when a visitor clicks on the gallery they wouldn’t immediately see the same image.

Flamerz suggested inserting the following inside the main foreach loop on the list page.

```
<?php if ($record['uploads'][0]['hasThumbnail']): ?>
<img src="<?php echo $record['uploads'][0]['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $record['uploads'][0]['thumbWidth'] ?>"
height="<?php echo $record['uploads'][0]['thumbHeight'] ?>" alt="" /><br />
<?php endif ?>
```

INTEGRATING SLIDE SHOW PRO WITH CMSB - Aug 3rd, 2010

Using Slide Show Pro with CMS Builder is relatively easy, but to utilize it effectively, you really need to have Adobe Flash or access to the program.

There are three components needed to integrate a SSP slide show into CMSB. A multi record section editor that allows multiple images to be uploaded and that creates thumbnails of appropriates size for display in your slide show, an image.xml.php file to control access to your CMSB on-image.xml.php file to control access to your CMSB on-line database, and an swf file with the ssp slide show and all your required parameters set, and of course, the appropriate code to display the slide show on your web page.

THE SSP EXTENSION IN FLASH

SSP Installs as an extension in Flash. When creating a new Flash document, an instance of SSP can be embedded in the document. At that point the look of your SSP slide show is controlled by the setting of a large number of variable parameters. You can adjust these parameters in the Flash component inspector.

If you haven't worked with Slide Show Pro before or you aren't quite sure how to install the SSP extension, there's a good "Quick Start" guide at

http://wiki.slideshowpro.net/SSPfl/QuickStart

that's worth looking at.

A few of the more important things that they mention are:

1) After launching Flash, select File > New. If you're using Flash MX 2004 or Flash 8, select "Flash Document". If you're using Flash CS3 or CS4, select "Flash File (ActionScript 3.0)". If you're using the ActionScript 3 version, or "Flash File (ActionScript 2.0)" if you installed the ActionScript 2 version.. Click on Okay.

The next thing you should do is select Window > Properties and increase the frame rate of your movie to 31fps (the default 12fps is not recommended).

Next, click on the "Window" menu item at the top of Flash, and select "Development Panels > Components" if using Flash MX 2004, or "Components" if using Flash 8 / Flash CS3/CS4. The "Components" panel will appear. Toggle the "SlideShowPro" item open, then click, hold, and drag the component to the Stage (the large area underneath the timeline). An instance of SlideShowPro for Flash will appear.

Click on the component instance on the Stage (the black area that holds your slides) to select it. Return to the Properties panel. Change both the X and Y fields to zero to align the component with the upper-left corner of the Stage.
While you're there, for this tutorial example change the width to 525 pixels and the height to 325 pixels.

Now click outside the instance in the grey area (the stage) and change the width and height to the same dimensions.

Next, open the Component Inspector window and change the XML File Path entry to images.xml.php (For this example you should name your xml.php file: images.xml.php)

Then save your FLA file. This example uses the filename yourslideshow.fla

The file that gets uploaded to your server is a compressed version of your FLA file called an SWF file (ShockWave File).

To create (publish) your .swf file correctly you'll have to set up your publish settings (first time only).
Select "File > Publish Settings". Click on the "Flash" tab. If using the ActionScript 2 version of SlideShowPro, ensure that "Version" is set to "Flash Player 7" (or higher) and "ActionScript version" is set to "ActionScript 2.0." If using the ActionScript 3 version, "Version" should be set to "Flash Player 9" and "ActionScript version" set to "ActionScript 3.0". Finally, click "Publish."

Flash will export two files to the same folder that contains your FLA file — yourslideshow.html and yourslideshow.swf.
You can ignore or discard the html file.

Now it's time to add content to your slide show.

THE MULTI RECORD SECTION EDITOR

You'll create a multi record section editor to upload your images. The one used in this example is called index_slides. It is set to allow only one record to be created but it's a multi record editor so that the images can be dragged to re-order their appearance in the show.

In this example, set the first thumbnail at 525 pixels wide and 325 pixels high, and resize if over 800 pixels wide and 500 pixels high.

After you've created your section editor, upload a few test slides.

THE XML.PHP FILE

Since SSP uses an xml file to hold image location information, you'll need to create an xml.php file to pull your images from your database and feed them to your SSP slide show.

HINT: In this example, the xml.php file is named images.xml.php but you can call it anything that you want to, just remember to change the file name in the <object> on your viewer page, and in the Flash component inspector XML File Path entry.

***NOTE: There are no other tags on this page, no <head>, no <body>, no <html>, just the code above. Upload the file to the same folder as your .swf file and your viewer file.:

```
<?php header('Content-type: application/xml; charset=utf-8'); ?><?php echo '<?
xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>'; ?>

<?php

  require_once "/hsphere/local/home/yoursite.com/cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php";
  list($index_slidesRecords, $index_slidesMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'index_slides',
    'where'       => whereRecordNumberInUrl(1),
    'limit'       => '1',
  ));
  $index_slidesRecord = @$index_slidesRecords[0]; // get first record

?>

<gallery>
<album title="Slide Show" description="Slide Show" lgpath="/cmsAdmin/uploads/" tnpath="/cmsAdmin/uploads/thumb/">
<?php foreach ($index_slidesRecord['images'] as $upload): ?>
<img src="<?PHP echo $upload['filename'] ?>" />
<?PHP endforeach ?>
</album>
</gallery>
```

NOTE: If you want to start your slide show with a different image each time the page is reloaded, insert:

```
<?PHP shuffle($index_slidesRecord['images']) ?>
```

Before the line:

```
<?php foreach ($index_slidesRecord['images'] as $upload): ?>
```

DISPLAYING THE SSP SLIDE SHOW

The code to display the slide show on your web page is pretty straight forward, mine was set to render a transparent background. If you're are concerned about active content and Explorer 8 compatibility using Dreamweaver CS3, you should automatically be warned about any existing incompatibility when you open your document. Either the code can be updated then, or you can do it manually by going to File > Convert > Active Content.

This code goes at the top of your page:

```
<?PHP

  require_once "/hsphere/local/home/yoursite.com/cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php";

  list($index_slidesRecords, $index_slidesMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'Table name'   => 'index_slides',
    'where'       => whereRecordNumberInUrl(1),
    'limit'       => '1',
  ));
  $index_slidesRecord = @$index_slidesRecords[0]; // get first record

?>
<?PHP echo "<?xml version='1.0'?>\n"; ?>

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

and this code goes where you want the slide show to appear:

```
<div id="flashcontent">

<object classid="clsid:d27cdb6e-ae6d-11cf-96b8-444553540000"
codebase="http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=9,0,0,0" width="525" height="325"
id="loader" align="middle">
                              <param name="allowScriptAccess" value="sameDomain" />
                              <param name="movie" value="yourslideshow.swf" />
                              <param name="quality" value="high" />
                              <param name="wmode" value="transparent" />
                              <param name="FlashVars" value="xmlfile=images.xml.php?<?
php echo
$index_slidesRecord['num'] ?>" />
<embed flashvars="xmlfile=images.xml.php?<?php echo $index_slidesRecord['num'] ?
>" src="yourslideshow.swf"
```

```
quality="best" wmode="transparent" width="525" height="325" name="loader" align="middle" allowscriptaccess="sameDomain"
type="application/x-shockwave-
flash" pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer" />
</object>
</div>
```

After you've created your section editor, uploaded some sample images, created your viewer, your xml.php and your .swf files and uploaded them to your server, your slide show should be operational. If it is, make a protection copy of your FLA file and go ahead and play with the various SSP parameters and stage and instance sizes and colors. You'll discover that the combination of SSP and CMSB is exceptionally flexible.

HINTS
Along the way, here are a few specific things that I learned...

1) DO NOT USE AN ABSOLUTE PATH (**http://www.yoursite/images.xml.php**) anywhere in your object tag.

2) The xmlFileType in the Flash Component Inspector should be set to: Default

3) If you create your CMSB image section editor as a Multi record editor set with a maximum of 1 record allowable, you can drag your images to change their display order in the slide show.

4) Your slide show will look better if your images all have the same aspect ratio, or if you group the various sizes creatively.

UNDERSTANDING SSP PARAMETERS
Setting parameters is probably the most difficult and confusing task in setting up a show. As I mentioned, parameters are changed in the Flash Component Inspector panel.

Here's a link to a document that will explain the functions of all of the variable parameters that can be used with an instance of SSP. It was compiled by Kenneth Huey.:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/ssp/SlideShowPro parameters.doc

A SHORT XML DICTIONARY

DEFINITION OF TERMS

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<gallery> opens the document node
<album> opens the album node
<img /> creates a content element node, this always self closes with the final /
</album> closes the album node
</gallery> closes the document node

ACCEPTABLE VALUES FOR EACH NODE
gallery
- holds no values

album
- id="" Sets an id value when using actionscript methods
- title="" Title for the gallery screen.
- description="" Displayed in the gallery screen.
- lgpath="" Path where the large images reside, if a / is added to the begriming it will trace the path to the root level, if no previous / is present paths will be relative to the xml file.
- tnpath="" Same as lgpath but for the thumbnail images.
- tn="" Thumbnail image displayed in the gallery screen.

img
- src="" filename relative to the lgpath
- tn="" set this is your tnpath image has a different name. if you avoid this the tn will be searched in the tnpath by the same name in the src value.
- caption="" caption of the image.
- link="" link called when the image is clicked.
- target="" target for the link value can be _self, _blank, or _parent and _top if working with frames.
- pause="" this will override the pause value set on the component inspector for this specific image. Must be a number that will represent seconds.

MAKING YOUR SLIDE SHOW BACKGROUNDS TRANSPARENT
When it comes to setting all of the variables and other commands necessary, it's not exactly a transparent process. (pun)

Seriously, I'm pretty new to SSP and I fought with this for quite a long time before I was able to get it straightened out, now it seems pretty easy.

My first mistake was trying to use the stand alone version of the .swf that came with SSP. No I don't quite understand all of the finer points of their instance either, but is seems that some of the parameters are part of the .swf and no matter what I did to the param.xml file I could not get rid of the dark background that showed up when a slide wasn't the full size of the frame.

I finally bit the bullet and created my own .fla and .swf and instantly the issue disappeared.

Oops... Only to be replaced by another issue. There was this annoying background that sat over my web page and under the slide show. No matter what value I put into the <object> bgcolor parameter, the background would change to that color or default to white.

I couldn’t make the background disappear, until I discovered the wmode parameter.

Replacing the bgcolor parameter with the wmode parameter and setting it’s value to transparent:

```
<param name="wmode" value="transparent" />
```

and

```
wmode=”transparent”
```

does the trick.

“It’s always easy once you know how”

IMPLEMENTING ROYAL SLIDER FOR IMAGES ONLY AND FOR A COMBINATION OF IMAGES AND VIDEO - May 27th, 2020

Royal Slider (not a free program) is an easy to use jQuery image gallery and content slider plugin with animated captions, responsive layout and touch support for mobile devices. As navigation you can use thumbnails, tabs or bullets. Use it as image slider, slideshow, HTML content slider, gallery, banner rotator, video gallery, carousel or even presentation. Developed in best practices of HTML5, CSS3 transitions are used for all animations (with fallback).

The on-line documentation is pretty complete and the plugin supports both normal eager load and lazy load** implementations. I found that the lazy load implementation resulted in much faster load of the page with the image slider already formatted.

Although Royal Slider is not a free program, and you’ll need to purchase a license for each site, they’re not expensive. Dmitry, the author is very willing to help with customization and the forum is very helpful. The plugin also comes in a Wordpress ready version.

Once you’ve uploaded the js and css files that come with the program to your site (mine are in a folder called royalslider), and examined the demo files provided, it’s time to set up your CMSB implementation. There are many skins and many options, but these are the ones that I chose for my site since it integrated well with my designs.

The code below demonstrates 2 implementations. One which utilizes the info1 field for the image title between the large image and the thumbnails and another that utilize separate text fields.

You’ll need to create either a multi-record section with at least a single image upload field and upload some test records and images. or a single record section with at least one multi image upload field.

My section also included some text fields for information related to the specific image. (use the info fields for specific image information in a multi image upload field)

Images should be around 1920 px wide to allow them to fill the screen in full screen mode. At the least, you’ll need the first default thumbnail (which I set to a max dimension of100px x 100px) and you should un-check the resize image check box.

In the head section your viewer you’ll need to load the Royal Slider js and css files, the css overide and Javascript function below,. (the Javascript function can be loaded at the bottom of your page before the closing body tag if you prefer)

NOTE: There are some modifications to the default skin and css files that you can download from this link and upload to the appropriate subfolders in the royalslider folder on your site.

HTML5 VIDEO IMPLEMENTATION AT END OF RECIPE

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/royal-slider-mods.zip

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="royalslider/royalslider.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="royalslider/skins/default/rs-default.css.php">
<script src='royalslider/jquery-1.8.3.min.js'></script>
<script src="royalslider/jquery.royalslider.min.js"></script>

<style type='text/css'>
.royalSlider .rsNav, .royalSlider .rsGCaption {
position: relative;
float: left;
left: 0 !important;
bottom: 0 !important;
right: 0 !important;
width: 100%;
text-align: center;
padding: 0;
padding: 0;

}
.royalSlider {
text-align: left;
}
</style>

<script type='text/javascript'>
$(window).load(function(){
$('.royalSlider').royalSlider({
//autoScaleSlider:false,
controlNavigation: 'thumbnails',
autoScaleSlider: true,
autoScaleSliderWidth: 960,
autoScaleSliderHeight: 880,
arrowsNav:true,
arrowsNavAutoHide: false,
arrowsNavHideOnTouch: true,
   // imageScaleMode: 'fit-if-smaller',
fitInViewport:true,
loop: true,
fullscreen: {
enabled: true,
nativeFS: false
        },
globalCaption: true,
numImagesToPreload:2,

fadeinLoadedSlide: true,
keyboardNavEnabled: true,
navigateByClick: true,
thumbs: {
appendSpan: true,
firstMargin: true,
paddingBottom: 40

    }
});
$('.rsGCaption').after( $('.rsNav') );
});
</script>
```

Then For a multi record table with a single image upload field, in the body where you want to display the Slider, insert the following. (Note: The regular expression, “preg_replace” removes any double quotes in your info field that would break the code with 2 single quotes)

To display only a title using the image’s info1 field:

```
<div class="royalSlider rsDefault">
<?php foreach ($your_sectionRecords as $record): ?>
<div >
<?php foreach ($record['your_upload_field'] as $index => $upload): ?>
<a class="rsImg " href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">
<?PHP $upload['info1'] = preg_replace("/[\"]/", "''", $upload['info1'] ); ?>
<div align='center' style='font-size:1.4em;' class='text_font ' >
<?php echo ucwords($upload['info1']) ?>
</div>
</a>

<div class="rsTmb" >
<img class="rsTmb" src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" /></div>
</div>
<?php endforeach; ?>
</div>
<?php endforeach; ?>
```

To use text fields for information relating to the image (multi-record table, single image upload field):

```
<div class="royalSlider rsDefault">
<?php foreach ($your_sectionRecords as $record): ?>
<div>
<?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
<a class="rsImg " href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" />
<?PHP $record['description'] = preg_replace("/[\"]/", "''", $record['description'] ); ?>
<?PHP $record['title'] = preg_replace("/[\"]/", "''", $record['title'] ); ?>
<?PHP $record['medium'] = preg_replace("/[\"]/", "''", $record['medium'] ); ?>
<?PHP $record['size_of_work'] = preg_replace("/[\"]/", "''", $record['size_of_work'] ); ?>
<?PHP $record['edition_size'] = preg_replace("/[\"]/", "''", $record['edition_size'] ); ?>
<?PHP $record['year_created'] = preg_replace("/[\"]/", "''", $record['year_created'] ); ?>
<?
php // putting the link text in a div and styling the div allowed for fixed height adjustment for captions (reduced
css .royalSlider max-height: 85%; to accomodate) ?>
<div align='center' style='font-size:1.4em; height:150px;' class='text_font' >
<?php if ($record['title']): ?>
<b><?php echo strtoupper($record['title']) ?></b>
<?php endif; ?>
<?php if ($record['size_of_work']): ?>
<?php echo $record['size_of_work'] ?>
<?php endif; ?>
<?php if ($record['medium']): ?>
<?php echo $record['medium'] ?>
<?php endif; ?>
<?php if ($record['edition_size']): ?>
<b>Edition of: </b><?php echo $record['edition_size'] ?>
<?php endif; ?>
<?php if ($record['year_created']): ?>
<b>Created in: </b><?php echo $record['year_created'] ?>
<?php endif; ?>
<?php echo $record['description'] ?>
</div>
</a>
<?php endforeach; ?>

<div class="rsTmb">
<?php foreach ($record['your_upload_field'] as $upload): ?>
<img class="rsTmb" src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>"  />
<?php endforeach; ?>
</div>
</div>
<?php endforeach; ?>
</div>
```

For a multi image upload field the code in the body is slightly different:
NOTE: if you're getting strange ghost thumbnail images, you may have to remove the $('.rsGCaption').after($('.rsNav')); from the Royal Slider Javascript on your page.

```
<div class="royalSlider rsDefault">
<?php foreach ($your_sectionRecords as $record): ?>
<?php foreach ($record['your_upload_field'] as $index => $upload): ?>
<div > <a class="rsImg " href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">
<?PHP $upload['info1'] = preg_replace("/[\"]/", "'", $upload['info1'] ); ?>
<div align='center' style='font-size:1.4em;' class='text_font ' >
<?php echo ucwords($upload['info1']) ?>
</div>
</a>

<div class="rsTmb" >
<img class="rsTmb" src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" /></div>
</div>
<?php endforeach; ?><?php endforeach; ?>
</div>
```

To use text fields for information relating to the image use the info fields as above

**Lazy loading, also known as dynamic function loading, is a mode that allows a developer to specify what components of a program should not be loaded into storage by default when a program is started. Ordinarily, the system loader automatically loads the initial program and all of its dependent components at the same time (eager loading). In lazy loading, dependents are only loaded as they are specifically requested. Lazy loading can be used to improve the performance of a program if most of the dependent components are never actually used.

HTML5 VIDEO IMPLEMENTATION

The only 3 changes (and one caution) are:

CAUTION
You will probably have to increase the upload_max_filesize and post_max_size values in your php.ini files (there are 3 places where these values appear) See the recipe "FILE UPLOAD ISSUES WITH THE NEW HTML UPLOADER AND FILE SIZE ISSUES IN V3.15 AND OTHER VERSIONS" for more information on how to do this. (**http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/recipedetail.php?586**)

CHANGES
1) Make sure that you're using the latest build of the royalslider JS file from **http://dimsemenov.com/private/home.php?a** and have included the video module (You'll have to own RoyalSlider and have log in credentials to access this page)
2) Change the javascript on your page (below the css in the head) to:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="royalslider/royalslider.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="royalslider/skins/default/rs-default.css.php">
<script src='royalslider/jquery-1.8.3.min.js'></script>
<script src="royalslider/jquery.royalslider.min.js"></script>

<style type='text/css'>
.royalSlider .rsNav, .royalSlider .rsGCaption {
```

```
.royalSlider .rsNav, .royalSlider .rsGCaption {
position: relative;
float: left;
left: 0 !important;
bottom: 0 !important;
right: 0 !important;
width: 100%;
text-align: center;
padding: 0;

}
.royalSlider {
text-align: left;
}
</style>
<script type='text/javascript'>

$(window).load(function() {

  $('.royalSlider').royalSlider({
    //autoScaleSlider:false,
    controlNavigation: 'thumbnails',
    autoScaleSlider: true,
    arrowsNavHideOnTouch: true,
    fitInViewport: true,
    loop: true,
    fullscreen: {
      enabled: true,
      nativeFS: false
    },
    globalCaption: true,
    numImagesToPreload: 2,
    thumbs: {

    }
  });

  $('.rsGCaption').after($('.rsNav'));

  var slider = $('.royalSlider').data('royalSlider');
  slider.ev.on('rsOnCreateVideoElement', function(e, url) {
    slider.videoObj = $('<video controls src=" ' + url + '"></video>');
  });

});

</script>
```

3) In the body where you're showing the slider (assuming its a single record with a single upload field that allows multiple uploads):

```
<div class="royalSlider rsDefault">
                      <?php foreach ($your_tableRecords as $record): ?>

<?php foreach ($record['your_upload_field'] as $index => $upload): ?>


<?php if ($upload['extension'] == 'mp4'): ?><div class="rsContent" >
<a class="rsImg" href="http://www.your_site.com/images/video_placeholder_image.jpg"
data-rsVideo="http://your_site.com<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">

<?php else:?> <div><a class="rsImg " href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">
<?PHP $upload['info1'] = preg_replace("/[\"]/", "'", $upload['info1'] ); ?><?php endif ?>
<div align='center' style='font-size:1.4em; color:#FFF' class='sub_heading_font' >
 <?php if($upload['info1']):?><?php echo $upload['info1']?><?php endif ?>

</div>
</a>

<div class="rsTmb" >
<img class="rsTmb" src="<?php if ($upload['extension'] == 'mp4'):
?>http://www.your_site.com/images/video_placeholder_image.jpg<?php else :?><?
php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?><?php
endif ?>" /></div>
</div>
<?php endforeach; ?><?php endforeach; ?>
</div>
```

You'll need to modify the above if you're using separate records each with a single upload, but either way, the key is to be able to differentiate between video files and images (you might be able to use<?
php if (!$upload['isImage']): ?>
instead of <?php if ($upload['extension'] == 'mp4'): ?>)

USING FLASH

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DOCUMENT, INSTANCE, AND VIEWER SIZE - Aug 3rd, 2010

If you're finding it difficult to understand why the space allotted for your slide show on your web page (Viewer Size), the space of the stage your slide show sits on (Document Size), the size of the images that appear on that stage (Instance Size), and the "x" and "y" values next to the instance sizes, you're not alone.
Here, in layperson's terms is what they all mean:
The "Viewer Size" which is the space allotted for your slide show on your web page is determined by the sizes in the <object> on your web page.
The "Stage" is the area in a Flash Movie that will become visible in the final published Movie. The Stage can be any size and is represented by a white (or another color if you've changed your background color rectangle. Think of it as the area that your slide show sits on.
The "Document Size" is the size of that "stage". If you click in the grey area that surrounds your slide show instance, you'll see the dimensions of the stage.

The" Instance" is the actual slide show that you are creating. If you click inside the instance, you'll see the dimensions of the slide show that will appear on that stage.

The "x" and "y" values indicate where the instance will appear on the stage.

That said, here's a simple approach to make a slide show appear in the size and place you want it on your web page.

1) Set the Viewer size, the Document size and the Instance size to the same dimensions, which should be the dimensions allocated for the show on your web page.
2) Set the "x" and "y" values to zero.

3) If you want to change how your slides fit the space defined on your web page, change the "content scale" parameter. Other content settings will change the alignment of your images, whether there is a frame around your images, etc. Try different settings to see which best fits your needs.

This will insure that your stage does not take up more room then you want it to, and that the images will display centered on the stage and in the size defined in the <object> area of your web page.

Another one of those "it's easy when you know how" ideas.

MAKING AN SWF DISPLAY LIKE AN IMAGE - Dec 29th, 2018

Dave Edis from Interactive Tools says that the first step is to figure out what HTML you want inserted for swf files.
You can find details about that here:
http://kb.adobe.com/selfservice/viewContent.do?externalId=tn_4150 .

Next, If you know you're _only_ going to be uploading swf files in that upload field you can hard code it to always show uploads with your swf html like this:

```
<?PHP foreach ($newsRecord['uploads'] as $upload): ?>
  <embed src="<?PHP echo $upload['urlPath?>" ... /><br />
<?PHP endforeach ?>
```

Or if you're going to have images and swf in the same field you can test the file extension to figure out what html to insert for each upload:

```
<?PHP foreach ($newsRecord['uploads'] as $upload): ?>
  <?PHP if ($upload['extension'] == 'swf'): ?>
    ... your html code for swf files ...
  <?PHP elseif ($upload['hasThumbnail']): ?>
    ... html code for thumbnails ...
  <?PHP elseif ($upload['isImage']): ?>
    ...your  html codes for images (if there is no thumbnail) ...
  <?PHP else: ?>
   ... your html code for other file types (this could be a download link) ...
  <?PHP endif; ?>
<?PHP endforeach ?>
```

If you're using a Java Run Content script you'll need to pull in the url link or flash name into the Java script code without the .swf extension.

Here how:

```
<?PHP foreach ($your_sectionRecord['your_field_name'] as $upload): ?>
<?PHP $upload['urlPathNoExt'] = preg_replace('/\.\w+$/', '', $upload['urlPath']); ?
> <script type="text/javascript">
AC_FL_RunContent(
'codebase','http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=9,0,28,0','width','960','height','362','src','<?
PHP
echo $upload['urlPathNoExt'] ?>
','quality','high','pluginspage','http://www.adobe.com/shockwave/download/download.cgi?
P1_Prod_Version=ShockwaveFlash','bgcolor','#181818','movie','<?PHP
echo $upload['urlPathNoExt'] ?> ' ); //end AC code
</script>
```

How does it work?

The <?PHP $upload['urlPathNoExt'] = preg_replace('/\.\w+$/', '', $upload['urlPath']); ?
> code is what strips the .swf
extension from the field results. Dave says that you need to put that inside the foreach loop, but above where you want to use it. You'd then display the new url path without the extension with <?
PHP echo $upload['urlPathNoExt'] ?>

AUTOMATICALLY PUBLISH THE CORRECT CODE TO PLAY VARIOUS TYPES OF FLASH FILES - Aug 3rd, 2010

Einslistir wanted to know how to automatically publish the appropriate code for playing various flash and other media files. Dave Edis, from Interactive tools offered.

When you generate a page viewer, the regular upload display code looks something like this. I've added some code in red. (dougdrury added the code in blue to expand the options. See his note at the end of this entry) There's also an mp3 option (with an orange background) below that.

FOR A LIST VIEWER

```
<!-
- Display Uploads for field 'your_upload_field' (Paste this anywhere inside STEP2 to display uploads) -
->

  <?php foreach ($your_tableRecords as $record): ?>  <?
php foreach ($record['your_upload_field'] as $upload): ?>

    <?php if ($upload['hasThumbnail']): ?>
      <img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
$upload['thumbHeight'] ?>" /><br />

    <?php elseif ($upload['isImage']): ?>
      <img src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" width="<?php echo $upload['width'] ?
>" height="<?php echo
$upload['height'] ?>" /><br />

    <?php elseif ($upload['extension'] == 'swf'): ?>
    <object classid="clsid:D27CDB6E-AE6D-11cf-96B8-444553540000"
    codebase="http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=6,0,29,0" width="350"
height="220">
      <param name="movie" value="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">
      <param name="quality" value="high">
      <embed src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>" quality="high"
      pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer"
      type="application/x-shockwave-flash" width="350" height="220"></embed>
    </object>

    <?php elseif ($upload['extension'] == 'wmv'): ?>
    <object classid="CLSID:22d6f312-b0f6-11d0-94ab-
0080c74c7e95" width="320" height="290">
    <param name="FileName" value="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">
    <param name="AutoStart" value="True">
    <param name="ShowControls" value="True">
    <param name="ShowStatusBar" value="False">
    <param name="ShowDisplay" value="False">
    <param name="AutoRewind" value="True">
      <embed type="application/x-mplayer2"
      pluginspage="http://www.microsoft.com/Windows/Downloads/Contents/MediaPlayer/"
      autostart="True" filename="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>"
      src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>"
      width="320" height="290" showcontrols="True" showstatusbar="False" showdisplay="False" autorewind="True">
      </embed>
    </object>

<?php elseif ($upload['extension'] == 'flv'):
$fileURL=$upload['urlPath'];
?>
<OBJECT classid="clsid:D27CDB6E-AE6D-11cf-96B8-444553540000"
codebase="http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=6,0,40,0"
WIDTH="320" HEIGHT="240" id="myMovieName">
<PARAM NAME=movie VALUE="player.swf">
<PARAM NAME=quality VALUE=high><PARAM NAME=bgcolor VALUE=#FFFFFF>
<PARAM NAME=flashvars VALUE=movie=<?=$fileURL?>>
<EMBED src="player.swf?movie=<?=$fileURL?
>" quality=high bgcolor=#FFFFFF WIDTH="320" HEIGHT="240"
>" quality=high bgcolor=#FFFFFF WIDTH="320" HEIGHT="240"
NAME="myMovieName" ALIGN="" TYPE="application/x-shockwave-flash"

PLUGINSPAGE="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer"></EMBED>
</OBJECT>
<?php elseif ($upload['extension'] == 'mp3'):
$fileURL=$upload['urlPath'];
?>
 <object width="300" height="42">
   <param name="src" value="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">
   <param name="autoplay" value="false">
   <param name="controller" value="true">
   <param name="bgcolor" value="#FF9900">
   <embed src="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?
>" autostart="false" loop="false" width="300" height="42"
controller="true" bgcolor="#FF9900"></embed>
   </object>

   <?php else: ?>
     <a href="<?php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?>">Download <?
php echo $upload['filename'] ?></a><br />

   <?php endif ?>
 <?php endforeach ?>  <?php endforeach ?>
```

FOR A DETAIL VIEWER

Just replace the first 2 lines of code:

```
<?php foreach ($your_tableRecords as $record): ?>  <?
php foreach ($record['your_upload_field'] as $upload): ?>
```

with:

```
     <?php foreach ($your_tableRecord['your_upload_field'] as $upload): ?>
```

(And don’t forget to remove one of the <?php endforeach ?> lines at the end.)

Note: To play flv files you’ll have to have an flv player stored on your site. An open source flv player is available here,

http://www.osflv.com/

dougdrury says: It seems a bit old (since it is saying codebase 6,0,40...) but whatever the latest version you have loaded on you machine will run anyways, or you could write your own.

If you want to use other types of media files, like .mov, just do a Google search for mov+embed+code and you’ll find what you need.

REMOVE THE EXTENSION FROM THE .SWF FILE NAME IF YOU”RE USING THE “JAVA RUN CONTENT” SCRIPT - Aug 3rd, 2010

User The Seen needed to be able to pull in the url link or flash name into the Java script code but need to remove the extension (ie: .swf) form the end.

Here’s the embedded code that The Seen was using:

```
<?php foreach ($your_tableRecord['your_field'] as $upload): ?>
<script type="text/javascript">
AC_FL_RunContent(
'codebase','http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=9,0,28,0','width','960','height','362','src','<?
php
echo
$upload['urlPath']?
>','quality','high','pluginspage','http://www.adobe.com/shockwave/download/download.cgi?
P1_Prod_Version=ShockwaveFlash','bgcolor','#181818','movie','<?php
echo $upload['urlPath']?>' );
</script>
 <?php endforeach ?>
```

Here's the solution provided by Dave from Interactive Tools. He said:

Just put:

```
<?php $upload['urlPathNoExt'] = preg_replace('/\.\w+$/', '', $upload['urlPath']); ?>
```

inside the foreach loop but above where you want to use it.

Then display it like this:

```
<?php echo $upload['urlPathNoExt'] ?>
```

So the result would be:

```
<?php foreach ($your_tableRecord['your_field'] as $upload): ?>
<?php $upload['urlPathNoExt'] = preg_replace('/\.\w+$/', '', $upload['urlPath']); ?>
<script type="text/javascript">
AC_FL_RunContent(
'codebase','http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=9,0,28,0','width','960','height','362','src','<?
php
echo
$upload['urlPathNoExt']?
>','quality','high','pluginspage','http://www.adobe.com/shockwave/download/download.cgi?
P1_Prod_Version=ShockwaveFlash','bgcolor','#181818','movie','<?php
echo $upload['urlPathNoExt']?>' );
</script>
 <?php endforeach ?>
```

FREE JWPLAYER HANDLES BOTH HTML5 AND FLASH - Dec 29th, 2018

I've begun using the free JWPlayer which can handle playing both Flash & HTML5 files to play videos on my sites.

http://www.longtailvideo.com

Longtail also has a paid version of the player that you can re-brand, and offers some other interesting add-ons.

Together, HTML5 & Flash support media on both the iPod/iPad platform as well as more conventional platforms.

The implementation is pretty straight forward and you can read more on their site and forum.

Longtail recommends that you convert your(existing) videos to an .mp4 format so that you don't have many different media file types to deal with.

To convert flv videos to .mp4 I found that the free HandBrake converter, with versions for both Mac and Windows did the trick right out of the box (don't forget to check the "web optimized" box.

http://handbrake.fr/downloads.php

I used the Regular > Normal settings with the container set for MP4 and the "web optimized" check box checked.

The video files were small and loaded quickly

Back to the JWPlayer...

First I needed to download the (free) player and other necessary files from their site at:

http://www.longtailvideo.com/players/jw-flv-player/

NOTE: If you don't want a "share this video" page to come up at the end of the video, don't forget to un-check
the "include Viral, a video sharing plugin" check box.

After uploading the jwplayer folder containing the latest swfobject.js, jwplayer.js, and player.swf to the root directory of your site.

Then, in the body where you want the player to appear:

```
 <div id="containera">&nbsp;</div>
               <script type="text/javascript" src="../jwplayer/jwplayer.js" ></script>
               <script type="text/javascript">
   jwplayer("containera").setup({
       'controlbar': 'bottom',
        'file': 'http://www.your_site.com<?
php foreach ($your_videosRecord['your_mp4_video_file'] as $upload): ?><?php echo
$upload['urlPath'] ?><?php endforeach ?>',
      'height': '480',
      'width': '720',
       'image': 'http://www.your_site.com<?
php foreach ($your_videosRecord['still_image_to_display_before _the_video_plays']
as $upload): ?><?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?><?php endforeach ?>',
       'autostart': 'false'



   });
       </script>
```

IMPORTANT: *** Make sure that you don't have a CSS id called containera elsewhere in the style sheets called for this page or in your page code, or you'll get very strange results.***

Adjust the height and width to suit your needs

autostart can be either true or false

I deleted the default text in the<div id="container">loading the player...
</div> and replaced it with an &nbsp;

NOTE: Version 5x of the free JWPlayer had a logo that disappeared after a few seconds. Starting with V6+, the logo stays annoyingly visible. Don't say I didn't warn you...

A FURTHER NOTE:

If your video doesn't play in Internet Explorer (9) you might try adding this line to your .htaccess file in the root directory of your site.

(If you don't have an .htaccess file, you can create one in any text editor. Just make sure it's saved as plain text and that there's no other extension on the file you create. Then upload it to the root directory.)

```
AddType video/mp4 .mp4
```

IF there's a "Compatibility Mode" issue (Thank you Microsoft), you could try adding this to your video viewer as the first metatag in the head section:

```
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=EmulateIE8" />
```

Here’s the gist of using the “compatible” metatag: <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content=" _______ " />

The Standard User Agent modes (the non-emulate ones) ignore <!DOCTYPE> directives in your page and render based on the standards supported by that version of IE (e.g., IE=8 will better obey table border spacing and some pseudo selectors than IE=7).

Whereas, the Emulate modes tell IE to follow any <!DOCTYPE> directives in your page, rendering standards mode based the version you choose and quirks mode based on IE=5

Possible values for the content attribute are:

content="IE=5"
content="IE=7"
content="IE=EmulateIE7"
content="IE=8"
content="IE=EmulateIE8"
content="IE=9"
content="IE=EmulateIE9"
content="IE=edge"

You can learn more on the Microsoft “Defining document compatibility” doc at:

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc288325

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc288325

INSTALLING V5+

After uploading the swfobject.js, jwplayer.js, and player.swf to the root directory of your site.

Then insert this code in the head of your page:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="jwplayer.js"></script>
```

Then, in the body where you want the player to appear:

```
<div id="containera">&nbsp;</div>
<script type="text/javascript">
jwplayer("containera").setup({

file: "http://www.your_site.com<?
php foreach ($your_videosRecord['your_mp4_video_file'] as $upload): ?><?php echo
$upload['urlPath'] ?><?php endforeach ?>",
height: 480,
width: 720,
image: "http://www.your_site.com<?
php foreach ($your_videosRecord['still_image_to_display_before _the_video_plays'] as
$upload): ?><?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath2'] ?>"<?php endforeach ?>,
autostart: true,
modes: [
{ type: "html5" },
{ type: "flash", src: "player.swf" }
]

});
</script>
```

IMPORTANT: *** Make sure that you don't have a CSS id called containera elsewhere in the style sheets called for this page or in your page code, or you'll get very strange results.***

The modes: code makes sure that html5 is tried first and if it’s not compatible with the particular platform, then flash is tried.

Adjust the height and width to suit your needs

autostart can be either true or false

I deleted the default text in the<div id="container">loading the player...
</div> and replaced it with an &nbsp;

DISPLAYING .FLV VIDEO ON A PAGE - Mar 7th, 2015

If you’ve already got your .FLV file then skip this step. If you’re downloading a video from YouTube, then, first download the free YouTube video downloader from download the free YouTube video downloader from

http://www.xilisoft.com/download-youtube-video.html

Create an upload field that will accept one .flv file, a video_title text field, and if necessary, a video_image upload field.

Then, to render a blank video screen in your viewer:

```
 <embed src="http://freevideocoding.com/flvplayer.swf?file=http://your_site.com/
<?php foreach ($common_informationRecord['video'] as $upload): ?><?
php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?><?php endforeach ?>
&autoStart=false" width="432" height="240" quality="high" type="application/x-
shockwave-flash"
pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer"></embed>
</p><br /><?php echo $common_informationRecord['video_title'] ?>
```

Or, to render an embedded still image in your viewer to click on:

```
<?php foreach ($common_informationRecord['video_image'] as $upload): ?>
<img src="<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="<?
php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>" height="<?php echo
$upload['thumbHeight'] ?>" alt=""  <?php endforeach ?
>style="cursor:pointer;" onclick="this.parentNode.innerHTML =
'\x3Cembed src=\'http://freevideocoding.com/flvplayer.swf?file=http://your_site.com
<?php foreach ($common_informationRecord['video'] as $upload): ?><?
php echo $upload['urlPath'] ?><?php endforeach ?>
&autoStart=true\' width=\'325\' height=\'250\' quality=\'high\' type=\'application/x-
shockwave-flash\'
pluginspage=\'http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer\'\x3E\x3C/embed\x3E';" />

   <br /><?php echo $common_informationRecord['video_title'] ?>
<br />CLICK THE IMAGE TO PLAY THE VIDEO
```

The line breaks are only here for clarity. There should be no extra spaces. Change the sizes to fit your application and the URL to match your web site URL, style the text to suit your needs.

There's more information at

http://'http://freevideocoding.com

Hope that solves some of the mystery.

DISPLAYING YOUTUBE VIDEOS ON YOUR WEB PAGE - Mar 7th, 2015

At least for now, you can take advantage of YouTube’s amazing, free cross browser, cross platform streaming technology, and not have any suggestions offered to your visitors after they’ve viewed your video.

Here’s my simple approach:

1) Set up a free YouTube account. (Make it a private channel if you want to, that’s up to you)
2) Upload your video and copy the portion of the video link that appears after the YouTube TLD (.com, .be, etc)
3) Create a text field in your multi record section called ‘YouTube Shortcode’,
4) Paste the copied shortcode in the ‘YouTube Shortcode’ field for the appropriate record.
4) Set up a viewer with the following code:
NOTE: My viewer had a 500 x 300 space allocated for the video frame and I chose to have a double line border around it.

```
 <iframe width="500" height="300" style="border:medium double #333333" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/<?
php echo
$your_multi_record_sectionRecord['youtube _shortcode '] ?>?
rel=0&controls=1&showinfo=0" frameborder="0"
allowfullscreen></iframe>
```

That’s it, when your video has finished uploading and converting, it will play in the iframe when the play button is clicked, or full frame when the visitor chooses that option, and there will be no suggestions after it has finished playing.

playing.

GOOGLE

GOOGLE'S NEW MAPS API BUSINESS MODEL BREAKS SOME EXISTING GEOCODER INSTALLS - May 3rd, 2019

If you're having trouble with a GeoCoding application that worked perfectly in the past, Daniel Louwe at Interactive Tools may have the answer. He said:

Due to some recent changes (August 2018) by Google (**https://developers.google.com/maps/billing/important-updates**), the info in the plugin readme.txt is no longer 100% accurate. We've been looking into the changes and will be updating our documentation with the next plugin release, but for now, I can share some of this new information with you here.

Google now provides a $200/month credit towards their API services. This translates to 40,000 geocoding requests per month (**https://cloud.google.com/maps-platform/pricing/sheet/**), which should be sufficient for most projects. Accessing the API does now require setting up a billing account with a CC number, but the credit will be applied automatically each month.

If you are at all concerned about exceeding the credit, it's possible to set a hard cap on API usage using quota limits (**https://cloud.google.com/apis/docs/capping-api-usage**). These limits are per-day, so for the Geocoding API that would work out to roughly a "1300 requests per day" quota limit to stay under $200. Budget alerts are also available (**https://cloud.google.com/billing/docs/how-to/budgets**) to get notifications about overall billing account usage.

To get an existing API key up and running with the new system, you can try checking out this link: **https://cloud.google.com/maps-platform/user-guide/** and clicking on the Transition Tool. This tool will help identify any steps you'll need to take to reactivate the API. Alternately, here are updated instructions for setting up a new key:

Visit **https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/geocoding/get-api-key**
Click 'Get Started'
Select 'Maps' and click 'Continue'
Click the drop-down to either select an existing project or create a new one, 'Next'
Follow the steps to create/enable a billing account for this project.
Accept the prompt to enable the Maps API.
Copy the API key and paste it into the plugin in the field for $GLOBALS['GEOCODER_GOOGLE_API_KEY'], and click 'Done'
(Optional) Click 'Secure Credentials'
  Under Application Restrictions, select HTTP Referrers
  Add the domain for the website(s) this API key will be used on (for example localhost, example.com, 8.8.8.8)
  Click API restrictions
  Select the Geocoding API from the dropdown
  Click Save

Click Save

GOOGLE MAPS AND CMSB - Aug 3rd, 2010

Here’s the gist of an excellent tutorial posted by Jake at Interactive Tools. Way to go Jake!!!

A user said: I have a business directory and would like a map at the bottom of the page. Can you head me in the right direction?

And Jake replied:
To set this up, You’ll need to sign up for a Google Maps API key at:

http://code.google.com/apis/maps/signup.html

Then you'll want to create a field called "latitude" and a field called "longitude" for the section that you'd like to display maps for, since coordinates for your markers will need to be entered as longitude and latitude values. This site can be used to obtain coordinates for any location:

http://mapki.com/getLonLat.php

Now, use CMS Builder's Code Generator to create list viewer code for your section. Copy the "STEP 1" piece of code and paste it at the beginning of a plain text file. Below that, paste the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8"/>
    <title>Google Maps Example</title>
    <script src="http://maps.google.com/maps?
file=api&amp;v=2&amp;key=YOUR_GOOGLE_MAPS_API_KEY_HERE"
      type="text/javascript"></script>
    <script type="text/javascript">

    //<![CDATA[

    function load() {
      if (GBrowserIsCompatible()) {

      function createMarker(point,html) {
        var marker = new GMarker(point);
        GEvent.addListener(marker, "click", function() {
          marker.openInfoWindowHtml(html);
        });
        return marker;
      }

        var map = new GMap2(document.getElementById("map"));
        map.setCenter(new GLatLng(YOUR_HOME_LATITUDE, YOUR_HOME_LONGITUDE), 13);

      }

<?PHP foreach ($your_section_nameRecords as $record): ?>

      var point = new GLatLng(<?PHP echo $record['latitude'] ?>,<?
PHP echo $record['longitude'] ?>);
      var marker = createMarker(point,'<?PHP echo $record['address'] ?>, <?
PHP echo $record['city'] ?>')
      map.addOverlay(marker);

<?PHP endforeach; ?>

}


    //]]>
    </script>
  </head>
  <body onload="load()" onunload="GUnload()">
    <div id="map" style="width: 500px; height: 300px"></div>

  </body>
</html>
```

We'll need to make some adjustments to this code.

Replace the "YOUR_GOOGLE_MAPS_API_KEY_HERE" text with your Google Maps API key. You'll also want to replace the "YOUR_HOME_LATITUDE" and "YOUR_HOME_LONGITUDE" text will the coordinates of the location where you'd like the map to be centered by default. You can use the site **http://mapki.com/getLonLat.php** to obtain those coordinates. Adjust this line of code so that it matches up with your section name, and this page will be done:

```
<?PHP foreach ($your_section_nameRecords as $record): ?>
```

The last step is adding an <iframe> tag on the page where you'd like the map to be displayed. If you save this file as "map.php", then your <iframe> tag would look like this:

```
<iframe src="/path/to/map.php" width="550" height="350"></iframe>
```

And that should be it!

Note that in my example above, when a user clicks on the map marker the location's address is displayed, followed by its city. You can adjust the CMS Builder code used in this line if you'd like to change the information displayed there:

```
var marker = createMarker(point,'<?PHP echo $record['address'] ?>, <?
PHP echo $record['city'] ?>')
```

Here’s a link to the entire post where you can find some web sites that incorporate Google maps:

http://www.interactivetools.com/forum/gforum.cgi?post=64304;

GOOGLE FONTS AND CMSB - Dec 29th, 2018

NOTE: This recipe has been totally revised to fix some issues with the way Google expects to receive font information.

Thanks to Google, you’re not stuck with designing your site with only a standard font set and creating images for any other fonts that you need to utilize. They’ve developed an API that allows you to download fonts for your sites on the fly. At this writing Google lists over 400 web fonts to choose from. You can see the complete list at:

http://www.google.com/webfonts

A sample set of files, including a fonts.ini.php schema preset file, a css.php file and a viewer file can be downloaded from:

http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/googlefonts.zip

NEW EDITOR

To implement the font.api, first create a multi-record editor called “Google Font Names” with only one text field called “Name”.
***NOTE: Make sure that you check "Don't allow removing records" under the "advanced" tab.

Then create a single record editor called “fonts” with sets fields for each css font class that you want to create.
Each set has
1) A pull down list field for the font name that gets its options from the database Google Font Names, (option values from the “num” field, option labels from the “name” field)
2) A text field for color
3) A test field for size
4) A list field for style with the pull down values normal, bold, and italic.

NOTE: When entering the Google font names in the editor, if there's a space between some of the words, leave those space, and if some of the words in the font name are capitalized, make sure you enter them as capitals. Specific font styles may have a colon and 3 digits following the name (Merriweather Sans:300 is the lighter weight version of the Merriweather Sans font.). Include that as well or the normal font weight for that font will be used.

CSS.PHP CODE
Now create a font_sample.css.php file with your css classes. Here’s the class “text” as an example. It uses Arial, Black, .9em, normal as the fallback where a specific font is not defined.

The preg_replace code strips any font weight designations from the end of font names, to conform with Google's coding requirements for the style sheet:

NOTE: If you’re not sure how to create a css stylesheet that pulls it’s data from a CMSB section, take a look at the recipe called: “USING CMSB TO POPULATE A CSS STYLESHEET”

```
<?php $fontsRecord['text_font:label'] = preg_replace("/[0-
9:]/", "", $fontsRecord['text_font:label']); ?>

..text_font {
  font-family: "<?php if ($fontsRecord['text_font']): ?><?
php echo $fontsRecord['text_font:label'] ?>", san-serif;<?php
else: ?>Arial", san-serif;<?php endif ?> <?php if ($fontsRecord['text_font_size']): ?>font-
size:<?php echo
$fontsRecord['text_font_size'] ?>em;<?php else: ?>font-size: .9em;<?php endif ?> <?
php if
($fontsRecord['text_font_color']): ?>color:#<?php echo $fontsRecord['text_font_color'] ?>;
<?php else:
?>color:#000000;<?php endif ?> <?php if ($fontsRecord['text_font_style']): ?>font-style:
<?php echo
$fontsRecord['text_font_style'] ?>;<?php else: ?>font-style: normal;<?php endif ?>
}
```

You can add or change the classes to suite your needs or working style.

VIEWER CODE
At the top of your viewer, add the load records call for the new fonts editor.

```
<?php

// load viewer library
  $libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
  $dirsToCheck = array('/your_server_path/','','../','../../','../../../');
  foreach ($dirsToCheck as $dir) { if (@include_once("$dir$libraryPath")) { break; }}
  if (!function_exists('getRecords')) { die("Couldn't load viewer library, check filepath in sourcecode."); }

   // load records
  list($google_font_namesRecords, $google_font_namesMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'google_font_names',
  ));
?>
```

Then in the head section, add:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="font_sample.css.php" />
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=<?
php
    $output = '';
    foreach ($google_font_namesRecords as $record) { $record['name'] = preg_replace("/[, ]/", "+", $record['name']);
      $output .= $record['name'] . "|";
    }
    $output = rtrim($output,"|"); // remove trailing pipe
    print $output;
?>">
```

Now, just call your CSS classes the way you normally would, and the content should appear in the selected fonts, sizes and styles.

Here's some simple code that you can put in the body of your test viewer, or you can use your own.

```
<div align="center" class="masthead_font">Masthead Font Sample</div>


<div align="center" class="navigation_font">Navigation Font Sample</div>

<div  align="center" class="heading_font">Heading Font Sample</div>

<div align="center" class="sub_heading_font">Sub heading Font Sample</div>

<div  align="center" class="text_font">Text Font Sample</div>

<div align="center" class="small_text_font">Small Text Font Sample</div>

<div align="center" class="tiny_text_font">Tiny Text Font Sample</div>
```

If you want to implement any of the new CSS3/HTML5 text effects, you can add them to the CSS style sheet.

Here's an example using drop shadow glow around a masthead font. using a combination of 4 text shadow styles.
NOTE: You'll have to add a field called masthead_font_shadow_color to your "Fonts" editor

```
.masthead_font {
  font-family: "<?php if ($fontsRecord['masthead_font']): ?><?
php $fontsRecord['masthead_font:label'] =
preg_replace("/[0-9:]/", "", $fontsRecord['masthead_font:label']); ?><?
php echo $fontsRecord['masthead_font:label']
?>";<?php else: ?>Verdana", san-serif;<?php endif ?> text-shadow: -1px -1px 1px #<?
php echo
$fontsRecord['masthead_font_shadow_color'] ?>, 1px -1px 1px #<?
php echo $fontsRecord['masthead_font_shadow_color'] ?>,
-1px 1px 1px #<?php echo $fontsRecord['masthead_font_shadow_color'] ?
>, 1px 1px 1px #<?php echo
$fontsRecord['masthead_font_shadow_color'] ?>; letter-spacing:3.5px; <?
$fontsRecord['masthead_font_shadow_color'] ?>; letter-spacing:0.5px; <?
php if ($fontsRecord['masthead_font_size']):
?>font-size:<?php echo $fontsRecord['masthead_font_size'] ?>em;<?php else: ?>font-
size: 1.5em;<?php endif ?> <?php if
($fontsRecord['masthead_font_color']): ?>color:#<?
php echo $fontsRecord['masthead_font_color'] ?>;<?php else:
?>color:#000000;<?php endif ?> <?php if ($fontsRecord['masthead_font_style']): ?>font-
style:<?php echo
$fontsRecord['masthead_font_style'] ?>;<?php else: ?>font-style: normal;<?php endif ?>
}
```

Here's an implementation of a rollover effect using the text shadow effect.

NOTE: In addition to the font name, font size, and any other fields that you're using, you'll have to add 3 specific fields to your "Fonts" editor. navigation_font_normal_color, navigation_link_shadow_color and navigation_font_rollover_color

```
a.navigation:link {font-family: "<?php if ($fontsRecord['navigation_link_font']): ?><?
php echo
$fontsRecord['navigation_link_font:label'] ?>", san-serif;<?php else: ?>Verdana", san-
serif;<?php endif ?> text-shadow:
-1px -1px 1px #<?php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color'] ?>, 1px -
1px 1px #<?php echo
$fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color'] ?>, -1px 1px 1px #<?
php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color']
?>, 1px 1px 1px #<?php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color'] ?>;  text-
decoration: none; border: none; <?php
if ($fontsRecord['navigation_link_font_size']): ?>font-size:<?
php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_font_size']
?>em;<?php else: ?>font-size: 1.0em;<?php endif ?>; color:#<?
php if ($fontsRecord['navigation_font_normal_color']):
?><?php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_font_normal_color'] ?><?php else: ?>000000<?
php endif ?>;}

a.navigation:visited {font-family: "<?php if ($fontsRecord['navigation_link_font']): ?><?
php echo
$fontsRecord['navigation_link_font:label'] ?>", san-serif;<?php else: ?>Verdana", san-
serif;<?php endif ?> text-shadow:
3px 3px 2px #<?php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color'] ?>; text-
decoration: none; border: none; <?php if
($fontsRecord['navigation_link_font_size']): ?>font-size:<?
php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_font_size'] ?>em;<?php
else: ?>font-size: 1.0em;<?php endif ?>; color:#<?
php if ($fontsRecord['navigation_font_normal_color']): ?><?php echo
$fontsRecord['navigation_font_normal_color'] ?><?php else: ?>000000<?php endif ?>;}

a.navigation:hover {font-family: "<?php if ($fontsRecord['navigation_link_font']): ?><?
php echo
$fontsRecord['navigation_link_font:label'] ?>", san-serif;<?php else: ?>Verdana", san-
serif;<?php endif ?> text-shadow:
-1px -1px 1px #<?php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color'] ?>, 1px -
1px 1px #<?php echo
$fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color'] ?>, -1px 1px 1px #<?
php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color']
?>, 1px 1px 1px #<?php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color'] ?>; text-
decoration: none; border: none; <?php
if ($fontsRecord['navigation_link_font_size']): ?>font-size:<?
php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_font_size']
?>em;<?php else: ?>font-size: 1.0em;<?php endif ?>; color:#<?
php if ($fontsRecord['navigation_font_rollover_color']):
?><?php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_font_rollover_color'] ?><?php else: ?>000000<?
php endif ?>;}

a.navigation:active {font-family: "<?php if ($fontsRecord['navigation_link_font']): ?><?
php echo
$fontsRecord['navigation_link_font:label'] ?>", san-serif;<?php else: ?>Verdana", san-
serif;<?php endif ?> text-shadow:
3px 3px 2px #<?php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_shadow_color'] ?>; text-
decoration: none; border: none; <?php if
($fontsRecord['navigation_link_font_size']): ?>font-size:<?
php echo $fontsRecord['navigation_link_font_size'] ?>em;<?php
else: ?>font-size: 1.0em;<?php endif ?> color:#<?
php if ($fontsRecord['navigation_font_normal_color']): ?><?php echo
$fontsRecord['navigation_font_normal_color'] ?><?php else: ?>000000<?php endif ?>;}
```

You can find some other cool effects in the article by Daniels Mekšs at
http://www.1stwebdesigner.com/css/css3-text-effects-typography/

USING @FONT-FACE TO REPLACE GOOGLE FONTS THAT DON'T WORK IN GOOGLE CHROME (OH, THE IRONY!) - Dec 29th, 2018

Using @font-face to replace Google Fonts that don't work in Google Chrome (Irony)

Surprising as it may seem, there are some fonts (Bubbler One for example) that don't display correctly in either

Google Chrome or Safari on a windows platform. (The bottom half of the font is cut off)

I assume the folks at Google will fix this embarrassment at some point, but until then, you can fix the issue using the new CSS3 @font-face tag.

A little background... (If you know this already, you can skip this paragraph.)
When you use a specific font on a web site, if that font is not installed on the viewer's device, that font will be replaced by a default font that is installed on that device, and your page will not render as you intended. That's one of the reasons why Google developed Google Fonts in the first place.

Although I needed to implement the @font-face solution because a specific Google Font had a problem, you can use this approach to make sure that any (non-standard) font will render properly

Here's how:

1) Download the non working font(s) from **http://www.google.com/webfonts** to a temporary folder (on your desktop).

2) Upload your font(s) to the FONT SQUIRREL WEBFONT GENERATOR at **http://www.fontsquirrel.com/fontface/generator** . Leave the radio button at "Optimal", then check the Agreement checkbox, and download your "Kit". NOTE: This can take a while depending on the size of your kit and what's going on at Font Squirrel.

3) UnZip the kit. You'll see a stylesheet.css file, and a series of font files that may be in .eot, svg, ttf, and woff formats. Upload the font files to a directory on your server. (I created a 'fonts' directory in the site root.)

Open the stylesheet.css file and change the url paths to relative paths that are appropriate for your site. (Note: Firefox accepts only relative URLS as a security precaution)
Since I set up a 'fonts' directory in the site root, for this example, I would change:

```
@font-face {
    font-family: 'my-font-family';
 src: url('my-webfont.eot');
    src: url('my-webfont.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'),
         url('my-webfont.woff') format('woff'),
         url('my-webfont.ttf') format('truetype'),
         url('my-webfont.svg#my-font-family') format('svg');
}
```

To:

```
@font-face {
    font-family: 'my-font-family';
src: url(../fonts/my-webfont.eot');
    src: url(../fonts/my-webfont.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'),
         url('../fonts/my-webfont.woff') format('woff'),
         url('../fonts/my-webfont.ttf') format('truetype'),
         url('../fonts/my-webfont.svg#my-font-family') format('svg');
}
```

Remove the font-weight: normal; and font-style: normal; from the @font-face code, since you'll probably want to include these in your individual classes where appropriate.

Then add your classes to the stylesheet.css code:

For this example we'll set up a masthead, heading, and text class using the font family 'my-font-family' (don't repeat any class names that already exist) . NOTE: I added !important to the color: declaration, so that links using these classes would render in the declared color in some browsers.

I.E.:

```
.masthead {font-family:my-font-family;
font-size:1.6em;
color: #72433a; !important
font-weight: bold;
font-style: normal;
}

.heading {font-family:my-font-family;
font-size:1.5em;
color: #72433a; !important
font-weight: normal;
font-style: italic;
 }

.text {font-family:my-font-family;
font-size:1.1em;
color: #72433a; !important
font-weight: normal;
font-style: normal;
}
```

4) If you already have a .css file attached to your web pages, you can copy all of the stylesheet.css code into that file, or you can attach the stylesheet.css file to your page.

That’s it, now you can use these new classes in your code and they should render correctly in all CSS3 enabled browsers.

GOING FURTHER:

If you want to give your client the ability to change CSS parameters, take a look at the recipe called USING CMSB TO POPULATE A CSS STYLESHEET at: **http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/recipedetail.php?335**

If you are using Google Fonts and @font-face, and you want to give your client the ability to change CSS parameters for both, take a look at the recipe called GOOGLE FONTS AND CMSB at: **<http://www.thecmsbcookbook.com/recipedetail.php?418**

CHAPTER 4 - PAYPAL

POPULATING A PAYPAL FORM WITH CMSB - Aug 3rd, 2010

You can set up text fields in a single record section editor to handle any of the PayPal variables in much the same way that you set up any text field. So in a PayPal form you could set up the following. (CMSB PHP variables replacing the hard coded variables)

```
<form action="https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr" method="post">
<input type="hidden" name="cmd" value="_xclick">
<input type="hidden" name="business" value="<?PHP echo $paypalRecord['business'] ?
>">
<input type="hidden" name="item_name" value="<?PHP echo $paypalRecord['name'] ?
>"/>
<input type="hidden" name="amount" value="<?PHP echo $paypalRecord['price'] ?>"/>
<input type="hidden" name="no_shipping" value="0">
<input type="hidden" name="logo_custom" value="http://mysite/<?
PHP echo $paypalRecord['pplogo'] ?> ">
<input type="hidden" name="no_note" value="1">
<input type="hidden" name="shopping_url" value="<?
PHP echo $paypalRecord['return_page_URL'] ?>“>
<input type="hidden" name="rm" value="2">
<input type="hidden" name="return" value="<?
PHP echo $paypalRecord['thankyou_page_URL'] ?>">
<input type="hidden" name="currency_code" value="USD">
<input type="hidden" name="lc" value="US">
<input type="hidden" name="bn" value="PP-BuyNowBF">
<input name="submit" type="image" src="MyclientButton" alt="PayPal - The safer, easier way to pay online!"
align="absmiddle" border="0">
<img alt="" border="0" src="https://www.paypal.com/es_XC/i/scr/pixel.gif" width="1" height="1">
</form>
```

Or, if you’re using the link format:

```
<a class="special" href="https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?amount=<?
PHP echo $paypalRecord['price']
?>&item_name=<?PHP echo $paypalRecord['name'] ?>&business=<?
PHP echo $paypalRecord['business']
?>&cpp_header_image=http://mysite/<?PHP echo $paypalRecord['pplogo'] ?>
&currency_code=USD&lc=US&add=1&cmd=_cart&no_shipping=0&no_note=1&shopping_url=
<?PHP echo
$paypalRecord['return_page_URL'] ?>&rm=2&return=<?

PHP echo $paypalRecord['thankyou_page_URL'] ?>&bn
value=PP-ShopCartBF&">CLICK TO ORDER</a>
```

IF you want to shoppers to return to the same page that they came from to continue shopping you can replace

```
<?PHP echo $paypalRecord['return_page_URL'] ?>
```

with

```
<?PHP echo thisPageUrl() ?>
```

CONTINUE SHOPPING BUTTON
If you want your customers to only buy one item at a time you can disable the “continue shopping” button by removing the line from cart button that sets "add" to "1", and change your "cmd" value to "_xclick" instead of "_cart".

AUTOMATIC FORWARDING (RETURN) FUNCTION
Caveats regarding the automatic forwarding (return) option:

If you are using the return option to send your customers to a thank you page that increments a counter of performs some other function, there are a few issues to be considered.

If the buyer pays with their PayPal account, the return option automatically takes the buyer to the URL in the “return” option.

If the buyer pays with the Credit Card Option, they are first taken to the receipt page where PayPal gives them the chance to print out a receipt. This is a legal requirement.

After that, the buyer must click on the "Return to Merchant" link in order to return to the site. Even if you use a notify_url call to load a page in the background, that call will not be executed until the buyer clicks on the return to merchant link.

You can replace the default message in the “Return to Merchant” button on the credit card receipt page with a custom message of up to 65 characters. You might use it to tell credit card buyers that their transaction will not be complete until they click on the return to merchant link. Just use the cbt function:

```
 <input type="hidden" name="cbt" value="<?
PHP echo $paypalRecord['your_message_field'] ?>">
```

or

```
&cbt=<?PHP echo $paypalRecord['your_message_field'] ?>
```

From my understanding the only way to get a query string working is to add the variable rm=2.

Rm sets the FORM METHOD used to send data to the URL specified by the return variable after payment completion. Allowable rm values:

0 – all shopping cart transactions use the GET method
1 – the payer’s browser is redirected to the return URL by the GET method, and no transaction variables are sent
2 – the payer’s browser is redirected to the return URL by the POST method, and all transaction variables are also posted

The default is 0.

Note: The rm variable takes effect only if the return variable is also set.

OPTIONS IN A BUY NOW FORM POPULATED FROM CHECKED VALUES IN PRODUCT RECORD - Jul 23rd, 2013

I needed to set up a form field on a detail page’s PayPal “Buy Now” form that would allow a buyer to choose the color of an item from only those colors available for that particular item.

The colors available were supposed to be limited those that were checked in a multi-value check box list field in that
item's record in the store_inventory section. (Possible values for the multi-value check box list field were pulled from
another database using the "record number" for the value and a" title" field value for the label.)

I had done something similar many times, allowing a visitor choose from a complete list of possible choices, but I couldn’t seem to figure out how to limit their options to only those colors that were checked as being available for a particular item (record).

That is, until Greg Thomas from Interactive Tools came to the rescue. He said:

You can use a getRecords function to retrieve the details for the product. The values and labels selected for that product are included in the getRecords array, and you can select the values and labels like this:

```
  <?php  // load record from 'store_inventory'
  list($colors, $store_inventoryMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'    => 'store_inventory',
   'where'        => whereRecordNumberInUrl(1),
    'loadUploads' => true,
    'allowSearch' => false,
    'limit'       => '1'
```

```
 ));
  ?>
 <?php $available_colors = $colors['0'];

 //Create a drop down list by combining the values and labels into one array
 $dropList = array_combine($available_colors['colors:values'], $available_colors['colors:labels']);

 ?>
 <select name="os1">
   <option value="">Please Choose a Color</option>
   <!-- cycle through drop list to create options -->
   <?php foreach($dropList as $value => $label): ?>
     <option value = " <?php echo $label; ?>" <?
php selectedIf($value, @$_REQUEST['colors']);?>> <?php echo $label;
?></option>
   <?php endforeach; ?>
 </select>
```

Based on Greg’s suggestion, in this example, there’s a multi value check box list field in my store_inventory section called ‘colors’.

Since the ‘colors’ list field is being populated with all it’s possible values from another database, it uses the record number from the other database as the value and the title from that database for the label.

In the code above I'm getting the data for a store_inventory record using the getRecords function.

Then the code creates a variable called $dropList that stores an array of the available_colors values and labels in this record using the array_combine function.

Finally the code cycles through this list using a foreach loop to create a select input.

PAYPAL NOTES:
In order to allow a buyer to choose values for optional criteria like style, size, color, etc., you need 2 fields in your buy now button.

on0 and os0, where on0 is the label for the criteria, I.E.: <input type="hidden" name="on1" value="Color">, and os0 is the value for that criteria, IE: <input type="hidden" name="os1" value="Blue"> (or a list of options to choose from as in this recipe)

The   <?php selectedIf($value, @$_REQUEST['colors']);?
> includes the color chosen in the submission to PayPal.

You can learn more about integrating PayPal HTML variables at:
https://developer.paypal.com/webapps/developer/docs/classic/paypal-payments-standard/integration-guide/Appx_websitestandard_htmlvariables/

FORCING THE BUYER TO CHOOSE BETWEEN STYLES, COLORS, OR PRICE - Aug 2nd, 2013

Taking the example above one step further, let’s say you wanted to let buyers choose between sizes and have the price for that size automatically populate your PayPal cart.

Here’s an approach that I used with a multi record section editor, that also let’s you force the buyer to make required choice(es) before they can submit their order to PayPal.

The fields in the multi record section editor used in the form were category, stock number, 8 ounce price, 16 ounce price and 64 ounce price. If statements were used to allow a size option to not appear on the web page if the price is not entered in the editor.

The onsubmit in the second line tests whether the choice has been made.

Continue shopping returns the buyer back to the page where they placed the order from.

```
 <form name='cart101' action="https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr"  method="post"
 onsubmit="return PackageForm(this);">

<input type="hidden" name="business" value="payments@yourdomain.com">
<input type="hidden" name="cmd" value="_cart">
<input type="hidden" name="shopping_url" value="<?php echo thisPageUrl() ?>">
<input type="hidden" name="add" value="1">
<input type="hidden" name="no_note" value="1">
<input type="hidden" name="cpp_header_image" value="http://mysite/<?
PHP echo $paypalRecord['pplogo'] ?>">
<input type="hidden" name="currency_code" value="USD">
<input type="hidden" name="lc" value="US">
<input type="hidden" name="bn value" value="PP-ShopCartBF">
<input type="hidden" name="alt" value=”<?php echo $record['category'] ?><?
php echo $record['stock_ number'] ?>">
<input type="hidden" name="item_name" value="<?php echo $record['category'] ?> <?
php echo $record['stock_number'] ?>">

<input type="hidden" name="xxx">
<select name="amount" style="width:150px;font:9px;margin-top:4px">
```

```
<option selected>Select a Size</option>
<?php if ($record['8_oz_price']): ?><option value="<?php echo $record['8_oz_price'] ?
>">8 Ounce Size - <?php echo
$record['8_oz_price'] ?></option><?php endif ?>
<?php if ($record['16_oz_price']): ?><option value="<?php echo $record['16_oz_price'] ?
>">16 Ounce Size - <?php echo
$record['16_oz_price'] ?></option><?php endif ?>
<?php if ($record['64_oz_price']): ?><option value="<?php echo $record['64_oz_price'] ?
>">64 Ounce Size - <?php echo
$record['64_oz_price'] ?></option><?php endif ?>
</select><br />


<input type="image" src="https://www.paypal.com/en_US/i/btn/x-click-but10.gif"
 name="submit"
 alt="Make payments with PayPal - it's fast, free and secure!">
</form>
```

Here’s the javascript that goes into the body of the page to execute the validation tests.

The “select name” variable “amount” is the one that is passed to PayPal if a selection is made.

If you need more tests, add more unique variables.

Remember that the “select name” variable is the one that gets sent to PayPal and the “name” variable is used to test the condition. They can not be identical. in this case the names are os1 and os2

```
<script type="text/javascript" language="JavaScript">
function PackageForm(frm) {
 var emsg = '';

 //Review all your form fields that you want to require.
 //add your error message to the "emsg" variable.

//fires required field (os1)
 var i = frm.os1.selectedIndex;
 if (i == 0) {
  emsg += "Please tell us where you heard about us.\n";
 }


//second required field (os2)
 var i2 = frm.os2.selectedIndex;
 if (i2 == 0) {
  emsg += "Please select a color\n";
 }

 //if emsg is empty, the Order is OK, so proceed to PayPal. ELSE
 //if emsg is NOT empty, show error message(s).
 if (emsg == '') {
  return true;
 }else {
  alert(emsg);
  return false;
 }
}
</script>
```

HIDING THE CONTENTS OF PAYPAL FORM FIELDS FROM PRYING EYES (GOOD) - Aug 26th, 2012

FOR AN EVEN BETTER SOLUTION, LOOK AT THE NEXT RECIPE "HIDING THE CONTENTS OF FORM FIELDS (BEST)"

I had a number of PayPal buttons that returned visitors to signup and submission forms after payment. The trouble was that a quick look at the source code would allow anyone to circumvent the payment page and spambots to capture the payment email address.

It didn't seem that I could use PayPal encrypted buttons because the data in the button was dynamic so the solution I came up with was to use javascript to encrypt the real field values.

Here's a 2 part solution that you can use for any form.

It's not a perfect solution, but it's better than none at all.

First create the cloaking generator which I call cloak1.php. In this example it's set up to generate the code for 3 fields, (1 payment email address and up to 2 return URLs (return and return2)). The generator doesn't differentiate between field types, so you can mix and match the type of data that's cloaked. Note that the ret1, ret2 and ret3 code is where the form field names are assigned. change them to match your form

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>Cloaking Generator</title>
</head>

<body>
<h3>Cloaking Script Generating Form</h3>
<form
onsubmit="this.__enc_result.value=__enc_code(this.__enc_request.value,this.__enc2_request.value,this.__enc_email_request.value);
return false;" style="text-align:left">
<p>Enter the Return-URL you&#8217;d like to encode:
<input name="__enc_request" size="60" style="width:100%">
Enter the Second Return-URL you&#8217;d like to encode:
<input name="__enc2_request" size="60" style="width:100%">
Enter your PayPal &#8216;business&#8217; email to encode:
<input name="__enc_email_request" size="40" style="width:50%"></p>
<p><input type="submit" value="Click Here to Encode"></p>
<p>Then copy the code from the box below and paste it into your page between the <code>&lt;head&gt;
</code> and
<code>&lt;/head&gt;</code> tags.</p>
<p>
<textarea name="__enc_result" cols="70" rows="20" readOnly="true" style="width:100%"
onclick="this.select()"></textarea>
</form>
<script>
<!--
var s1 = '<'+'script type="text/javascript">\n<!--\n';
var s2 = '\nfunction checkForm(theForm) {\n';
var s3 = '}\n//-->\n</'+'script>';
function __enc_code(str1,str2,str3) {
  var len1 = str1.length;
  var len2 = str2.length;
  var len3 = str3.length;
  var ret1 = "";
  var ret2 = "";
  var ret3 = "";
  var jscode1 = "";
  var jscode2 = "";
  var jscode3 = "";
  for (var i = 0; len1 > i; ++i) {
    ret1 += "&#"+str1.charCodeAt(i)+";"+((4 == i % 5 )? '"\n+"': '') ;
  }
  for (var i = 0; len2 > i; ++i) {
    ret2 += "&#"+str2.charCodeAt(i)+";"+((4 == i % 5 )? '"\n+"': '') ;
  }
   for (var i = 0; len3 > i; ++i) {
    ret3 += "&#"+str3.charCodeAt(i)+";"+((4 == i % 5 )? '"\n+"': '') ;
  }
  if ("" != ret1) {
    ret1 = 'var temp = "' + ret1 + '";\n';
    jscode1 = 'if (theForm.return)\n  theForm.return.value = temp;\n';
  }
  if ("" != ret2) {
    ret2 = 'var temp2 = "' + ret2 + '";\n';
    jscode2 = 'if (theForm.return2)\n  theForm.return2.value = temp2;\n';
  }
   if ("" != ret3) {
    ret3 = 'var temp3 = "' + ret3 + '";\n';

    jscode3 = 'if (theForm.business)\n  theForm.business.value = temp3;\n';
  }
  return s1+ret1+ret2+ret3+s2+jscode1+jscode2+jscode3+s3;
}
//-->
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Here's how you'd implement this solution.

Paste the generated cloaking code in the head of your viewer.

Replace the email addresses and the URLs that are to be changed with temporary entries as in the PayPal button membership example below.

```
<form onSubmit="checkForm(this)"
action= "https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr">
  <input type="hidden" name="cmd" value="_xclick">
  <input type="hidden" name="lc" value="US">
  <input type="hidden" name="cbt" value="click to fill out your membership application">
  <input type="hidden" name="currency_code" value="USD">
  <input type="hidden" name="cpp_header_image" value="http://www.your_site.com/images/pplogo.jpg">
   <input type="hidden" name="item_name" value="$<?
```

```
php echo $become_a_memberRecord['regular_dues_amount'] ?> - 1st Year
Dues Payment">
  <input type="hidden" name="amount" value="<?
php echo $become_a_memberRecord['regular_dues_amount'] ?>">
  <input type="hidden" name="no_shipping" value="1">
  <input type="hidden" name="no_note" value="1">
  <input type="hidden" name="rm" value="1">
<input type="hidden" name="business" value="">
  <input type="hidden" name="return" value="">
  <input type="submit" value="CLICK HERE TO PAY $<?
php echo $become_a_memberRecord['regular_dues_amount'] ?>">
</form>
```

HIDING THE CONTENTS OF PAYPAL FORM FIELDS FROM PRYING EYES (BEST) - Sep 14th, 2012

I had a number of PayPal buttons that returned visitors to signup and submission forms after payment. The trouble was that a quick look at the source code would allow anyone to circumvent the payment page and spambots to capture the payment email address.

As I mentioned in the previous recipe, a JavaScript cloaking solution was only an interim measure until a real solution could be found.

Thanks to Jason Sauchuk, from Interactive Tools, there is a better solution.

He suggested the use of an intermediate PHP page that would do all of the heavy lifting of URL replacement on the server side and never allow the hidden values to be seen in a viewer's source code.

Here's his basic idea.

In place of the link that you'd like to hide, use something like:

```
<a href  = "intermediate.php?url=1">Click Here!</a>
```

On the intermediate.php page, you use the values passed in to figure out which URL to redirect to:

```
<?php
  $value = @$_REQUEST['url'];

  $url = "";

  if ($value == 1) {
    $url = "http://www.myfirstoption.com";
  }
  elseif ($value == 2) {
    $url = "http://www.mysecondoption.com";
  }
  elseif ($value == 3) {
    $url = "http://www.mythirdoption.com";
  }

  if ($url) {
    redirectBrowserToURL($url);
  }
  exit;

?>
```

USING THE CONCEPT FOR PAYPAL PAYMENT LINKS

PULLING DATA FROM FIELDS IN A SINGLE RECORD EDITOR (See below for pulling data from a multi-record editor)

On the viewer where I wanted the PayPal Payment links to go I added one of the following links:

NOTE: I found that I had to use text instead of numbers for the URL values to get the scheme to work.

```
<a href="intermediate1.php?url=one">Click Here for link 1!</a>

<a href="intermediate1.php?url=two">Click Here for link 2!</a>

<a href="intermediate1.php?url=three">Click Here for link 3!</a>
```

```
<a href="intermediate1.php?url=three">Click Here for link 3!</a>

<a href="intermediate1.php?url=four">Click Here for link 4!</a>

<a href="intermediate1.php?url=five">Click Here for link 5!</a>
```

Then on your intermediate page insert the following code in the body, Adding your own ifelse sets as required:

```
<!-- create the required variables -->

<?php $var1 = $your_tableRecord['amount_field_1']; ?>
<?php $var2 = $your_tableRecord['paypal_payment_e_mail_address_1']; ?>
<?php $var3 = $your_tableRecord['amouint_field_2']; ?>
<?php $var4 = $your_tableRecord['paypal_payment_e_mail_address_2']; ?>
<?php $ret1 = "http://www.your_site.com/hidden_page1.php']; ?>
<?php $ret2 = "http://www.your_site.com/hidden_page2.php"; ?>

 <?php



  $value = @$_REQUEST['url'];

  $url = "";
// build the url with a value of 'one' from it's component parts

 if ($value == 'one') {

      $url  = "https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?";
      $url .= "cmd=_xclick&";
      $url .= "amount=".urlencode($var1)."&";
      $url .= "business=".urlencode($var2)."&";
      $url .= "lc=US&";
      $url .= "cbt=item 1 button title&";
      $url .= "currency_code=USD&";
      $url .= "rm=1&";
      $url .= "cpp_header_image=".urlencode("http://www.your_site.com/images/paypal_header.jpg")."&";
      $url .= "item_name=item 1 name&";
      $url .= "no_shipping=1&";
      $url .= "no_note=1&";
      $url .= "return=".urlencode($ret1)."&";
  }
// build the url with a value of 'two' from it's component parts

 elseif ($value == 'two') {

      $url  = "https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?";
      $url .= "cmd=_xclick&";
      $url .= "amount=".urlencode($var3)."&";
      $url .= "business=".urlencode($var4)."&";
      $url .= "lc=US&";
     $url .= "cbt=item 2 button title&";
      $url .= "currency_code=USD&";
      $url .= "rm=1&";
      $url .= "cpp_header_image=".urlencode("http://www.your_site.com/images/paypal_header.jpg")."&";
      $url .= "item_name=item 2 name&";
      $url .= "no_shipping=1&";
      $url .= "no_note=1&";
      $url .= "return=".urlencode($ret2)."&";

  }
 // the rest are simple URLs

    elseif ($value == 'three') {
    $url = "http://www.site1.com";
  }
 elseif ($value == 'four') {
    $url = "http://www.site2.com";
  }

  elseif ($value == 'five') {
    $url = "site3";
  }

 if ($url) {
    redirectBrowserToURL($url);
  }
  exit;
?>
```

PULLING VARIABLE DATA FROM A FIELD IN A SPECIFIC RECORD IN A MULTI-RECORD EDITOR

I had one situation where the entry fee varied depending on the particular exhibition record and the links to intermediate.php was on a detail page for that record.

intermediate.php was on a detail page for that record.

On the page that contained the link I added the record number by changing the link code to

```
<a href="intermediate1.php?url=one&num=<?php echo $your_tableRecord['num'] ?
>">Click Here for link 1!</a>
```

Then on the intermediate page I added a load records call for the table with the detail page and added a where statement to limit the records to ones matching the record number that was appended to the URL that called the intermediate.php page.

So if the table was your_table_one, the code would be:

```
 list($your_table_oneRecords, $your_table_oneMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => your_table_one',
    'where'       => whereRecordNumberInUrl('num'),
    'limit'       => '1',
  ));
$your_table_oneRecord = @$your_table_oneRecords[0]; // get first record
```

Then I added a variable for that entry fee data:

```
<?php $var5 = $your_table_oneRecord['entry_fee']; ?>
```

NOTE: Since I was pulling other variables from another single record table I had to remove

```
  'where'       => whereRecordNumberInUrl(1),
    'limit'       => '1',
```

from the list records call for that table and add

```
'allowSearch' => false,
```

DISPLAYING A BLOCK OF TEXT THAT TELLS THE BUYER WHICH SIZES ARE AVAILABLE FOR WHICH ITEMS - Aug 3rd, 2010

By using a “!” in the PHP code to indicate a “not” condition (red for visibility only) or blank field, we can create the following matrix to print the 7 possible conditions for the 3 size choices :

```
<?php if ($record['8_oz_price'] && !$record['16_oz_price'] && !$record['64_oz_price']): ?
>Available in the 8 ounce size
only.<?php endif ?>

<?php if (!$record['8_oz_price'] && $record['16_oz_price'] && !$record['64_oz_price']): ?
```

```
<?php if (!$record['8_oz_price'] && $record['16_oz_price'] && !$record['64_oz_price']): ?
>Available in the 16 ounce
(Pint) size only.<?php endif ?>

<?php if (!$record['8_oz_price'] && !$record['16_oz_price'] && $record['64_oz_price']): ?
>Available in the 64 ounce
(Gallon) size only.<?php endif ?>

<?php if ($record['8_oz_price'] && $record['16_oz_price'] && !$record['64_oz_price']): ?
>Available in the 8 ounce and 16
ounce (Pint) size only.<?php endif ?>

<?php if ($record['8_oz_price'] && !$record['16_oz_price'] && $record['64_oz_price']): ?
>Available in the 8 ounce and 64
ounce (Gallon) size.<?php endif ?>

<?php if (!$record['8_oz_price'] && $record['16_oz_price'] && $record['64_oz_price']): ?
>Available in the 16 ounce
(Pint) and 64 ounce (Gallon) size.<?php endif ?>

<?php if ($record['8_oz_price'] && $record['16_oz_price'] && $record['64_oz_price']): ?
>Available in the 8 ounce, 16
ounce (Pint) and 64 ounce (Gallon) size.<?php endif ?>
```

SETTING UP LINKLOK PAYPAL AND CREATING A CMSB PRODUCT FILE - Dec 29th, 2018

Linklok is an inexpensive program that I've used for quite a while to handle PayPal transaction verification and supply secure links for downloads (or web pages).

Although the documentation outlines many ways to customize yourLinklok installation, for a basic implementation there are only two files required
for linklok to operate: linklokipn.php and linklokipnret.php

linklokipn.php is the only file that you'll need to customize, and all the user defined parameters appear at the top of the file:

The information included in the $Products variable is: "unique_product_id,product name,product currency and minimum price accepted,path to
your hidden directory and the URL of your "success" page,leave this one set to “0",the number of minutes until the link sent to the
purchaser expires";

NOTE: soyerveortmvobd is the folder where you keep your downloadable files
NOTE: Do not use any special characters in your Your_Product_ID or Your Product name, and no Dollar Sign in your price, or PayPal may not accept your transaction.

```
$Products[] = "Your_Product_ID,Your Product Name,USD=99.95,soyerveortmvobd/your_success_page.php,0,1440";

// Setup admin and security variables

$LinklokURL = "http://www.your_site.com/linklokipn.php"; // URL of the linlok.php page on your site
$PaypalEmail = "payments@your_site.com"; // PRIMARY Paypal email address
$SellerCompany = "Your Company"; // Your company name
$SellerEmail = "info@your_site.com"; // Your email address for order inquiries
$SellerURL = "http://www.your_site.com"; // Your website URL
$LinkKey = "orange23"; // Encryption key for download links
$PDTtoken="12876Vdwerwrol_dmYMHfewrwurjdE3QsupkkvTo4Fv39-
7y"; // Auto Return PDT token from paypal-profile-website
payment preferences

$DelayEchecks = "Y"; // Set to Y to delay eCheck orders until cleared.
$EmailTemplate = ""; // Optional Email Template in either .txt or .html format
$DownloadTemplate = ""; // Optional download page template
$ErrorTemplate = ""; // Optional Error page template
$CopyEmail = "any_email@your_provider.net"; // Receive copy of order emails. email address or ""
$ManualPassword = "kookamonga"; // Password for manual order entry. "" to disable
$HTMLEmail = "Y"; // Set to Y to use HTML formatted emails or N to send in plain-text
$Txnid = ""; // Optional to stop possible multiple calls from IPN
$WarningTemplate = ""; // Check payment warning email template
$WarningTemplatePage= ""; // Check payment warning thankyou page template
```

To use a dynamic product file that pulls it's data from your CMSB tables:

Change the Products[] line to:

```
// Setup your products
$ProductCSV = "http://www.your_domain.com/your_folder/your_product_file.php";
```

The code for our_product_file.php file follows the format:

NOTE: Don not use head or body tags in your_products_file.php, just the code below modified to fit your needs

NOTE: You'll need to set up an editor called "Your Table" with at least a Product_ID, Product Name, and Price text field, and an upload field that contains your downloadable product

NOTE: Do not use any special characters in your Your_Product_ID or Your Product Name fields, and no Dollar Sign in the Price field or PayPal may not accept your transaction.

```
<?php
  $libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
    $dirsToCheck = array('/path_to_your_server/','','../','../../','../../../');
  foreach ($dirsToCheck as $dir) { if (@include_once("$dir$libraryPath")) { break; }}
  if (!function_exists('getRecords')) { die("Couldn't load viewer library, check filepath in sourcecode."); }
  list($$templatesRecords, $$templatesMetaData) = getRecords(array(

  ));

?>

<?php header("Content-type: text/css");?>
Your_First_Product_ID,Your First Product name,USD=99.95,soyerveortmvobd/your_success_page.php,0,1440
Your_Second_Product_ID,Your Second Product name,USD=99.95,soyerveortmvobd/your_second_product.zip,0,2880
<?php foreach ($your_tableRecords as $record): ?><?php echo $record['product_id'] ?>,
<?php echo $record['product_name']
?>,USD=<?php echo $record['price'] ?>,<?php foreach ($record['upload'] as $upload): ?
>http://www.your_domain.com<?php
echo $upload['urlPath'] ?><?php endforeach; ?>,0,1440
<?php endif ?>
<?php endforeach; ?>
```

If you should decide to purchase linklok, or any other Vibralogic programs, I'd appreciate your using my affiliate link:

http://www.shareasale.com/r.cfm?B=12671&U=520135&M=3826

SHOW A PAYPAL FORM ONLY IF CERTAIN CRITERIA ARE MET - Jan 31st, 2023

This recipe, which is part of a wholesale download ordering system, forces a customer to enter at least one email address before they can order downloads (see the recipe: "MODIFYING LINKLOK PAYPAL TO SEND DOWNLOAD EMAILS TO MULTIPLE RECIPIENTS").

It requires the Website Membership plugin and can be used without Linklok, but some minor modifications in the paypal button will be required.

Linklok is an inexpensive program that I've used for quite a while to handle PayPal transaction verification and supply secure links for downloads (or web pages).

If you should decide to purchase linklok, or any other Vibralogic programs, I'd appreciate your using my affiliate link:

http://www.shareasale.com/r.cfm?B=12671&U=520135&M=3826

If at least one email address is not entered, an error message is triggered. Once there's at least one email address, the PayPal ordering link is shown.

The script creates a variable called $custom which contains the comma separated email addresses entered and appends that to the PayPal link. PayPal uses the custom variable too pass the email addresses trough with the completed transaction. Since PayPal will only pass a maximum of 256 characters in the custom variable, there are only 5 email address fields to insure that the limit is not exceeded.

At the top of the page insert this error message code:

```
<?php $errorsAndAlerts  = "You Must Enter At Least 1 Email Address To Continue"?>
```

and the login redirect:

```
 if (!$CURRENT_USER) { websiteLogin_redirectToLogin(); }
```

Then in the body:

```
<?
php // determine if at least 1 email has been entered in the form before submitting and display error messages ?
>
<?php $showForm = 1 ?>
<?php $showPayPalButton = 0 ?>
<?
php if(@$_REQUEST['submitForm'] && (@$_REQUEST['email_1'] || @$_REQUEST['email_2']|| @$_REQUEST['email_3'] ||
@$_REQUEST['email_4'] || @$_REQUEST['email_5'])):?>
```

```
<?php $showForm = 0 ?>
<?php $showPayPalButton = 1 ?>
<?php endif ?>
<?
php if(@$_REQUEST['submitForm'] && (@!$_REQUEST['email_1'] && @!$_REQUEST['email_2'] && @!$_REQUEST['email_3'] &&
@!$_REQUEST['email_4'] && @!$_REQUEST['email_5'])):?>
<div align="center" ><h2 style="color:#F00;"><?php echo $errorsAndAlerts; ?></h2>
</div>
<?php endif ?>
<?php if ( $showForm == 1  ) :?>
<div align="center">
  <h2>Thanks for choosing a 5 pack.

    Enter the  email addresses of the 5 clients to whom you'd like to send download links,
  then click the "Pay and Send Links" Button. </h2>



  <form method="post" action="">
<?php // NOTE: if you use action="<?php echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'] ?
>" the custom variable will not be passed correctly
?>
    <table border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="2">
      <tr>
        <td>Email 1</td>
        <td><input type="text" name="email_1" value="<?
php echo htmlencode(@$_REQUEST['email_1']); ?>" size="50" /></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Email 2</td>
        <td><input type="text" name="email_2" value="<?
php echo htmlencode(@$_REQUEST['email_2']); ?>" size="50" /></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Email 3</td>
        <td><input type="text" name="email_3" value="<?
php echo htmlencode(@$_REQUEST['email_3']); ?>" size="50" /></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Email 4</td>
        <td><input type="text" name="email_4" value="<?
php echo htmlencode(@$_REQUEST['email_4']); ?>" size="50" /></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Email 5</td>
        <td><input type="text" name="email_5" value="<?
php echo htmlencode(@$_REQUEST['email_5']); ?>" size="50" /></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td colspan="2" align="center">
<input class="button" type="submit" name="submitForm" value="Pay and Send Links
&gt;&gt;" /></td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </form>
</div>
<?php endif ?>

<?php if ( @$_REQUEST['email_1']) :?>
<?php $email_1 = @$_REQUEST['email_1']. ', ' ?>
<?php endif ?>
<?php if ( @$_REQUEST['email_2']) :?>
<?php $email_2 = @$_REQUEST['email_2']. ', ' ?>
<?php endif ?>
<?php if ( @$_REQUEST['email_3']) :?>
<?php $email_3 = @$_REQUEST['email_3']. ', ' ?>
<?php endif ?>
<?php if ( @$_REQUEST['email_4']) :?>
<?php $email_4 = @$_REQUEST['email_4']. ', ' ?>
<?php endif ?>
<?php if ( @$_REQUEST['email_5']) :?>
<?php $email_5 = @$_REQUEST['email_5']. ', ' ?>
<?php endif ?>
<?php $custom = @$email_1 .@$email_2 .@$email_3 .@$email_4 .@$email_5 ?>

<?php $custom = rtrim($custom,', '); // remove trailing comma ?>
<?php $custom=urlencode($custom); // urlencode the output ?>
<br />
<br />
<br />
<br />
<br />
<?php if ($showPayPalButton == 1 ) :?>
<table align="center" width="40%" border="0" cellpadding="5">
  <tr>

    <td colspan="3" align="center">
<h2>Click the "Buy Now" button to pay for your 5 pack through PayPal.</h2>
      (PayPal Also Accepts Credit Cards)
      You'll have a chance to review your order before it's final.
</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td  valign="top">
<div align="center"> <img src="http://www.your_site.com/images/paypal-
logo.jpg" alt="" height="99"
width="100" border="0" /></div></td>
    <td valign="top">
      <div align="center"><a class="special" href="https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?
amount=24.95
&amp;item_number=5-pack
&amp;item_name=Five Pack
&amp;business=payments@your_site.com
&amp;no_note=1
&amp;cpp_header_image=http://your_site.com/images/pp_header.png&amp;currency_code=USD
&amp;lc=US&amp;add=1&amp;cmd=_cart
&amp;no_shipping=0&amp;return=http://www.your_site.com/linklokipnret.php
&amp;notify_url=http://www.your_site.com/linklokipn.php
&amp;bn value=PP-ShopCartBF
&amp;custom1=<?php echo $custom?>">
<img src="http://www.your_site.com/images/buy_now_button.gif" /></a>

      </div>
</td>
    <td valign="top"><img src="http://www.your_site.com/images/paypal-
logo.jpg" alt="" height="99" width="100"
border="0" />
</td>
  </tr>
</table>
<?php endif ?>
```

MODIFYING LINKLOK PAYPAL TO SEND DOWNLOAD EMAILS TO MULTIPLE RECIPIENTS - Dec 29th, 2018

This recipe works with the recipe "SHOW A FORM ONLY IF CERTAIN CRITERIA ARE MET" and requires the Website Membership plugin.

Linklok is an inexpensive program that I've used for quite a while to handle PayPal transaction verification and supply secure links for downloads (or web pages).

If you should decide to purchase linklok, or any other Vibralogic programs, I'd appreciate your using my affiliate link:

http://www.shareasale.com/r.cfm?B=12671&U=520135&M=3826

Thanks to a suggestion by Adrian Jones at Vibralogic.com, the company that created LinkLok PayPal, I used this code in their linklokipn.php file:

Search for Copy of Linklok Paypal and you should find this bit of code:

```
 if ($CopyEmail != "")
 {
  $subject = "Copy of Linklok Paypal email sent to $payer_email for order $txn_id";
  SendEmailOut($CopyEmail, $SellerEmail, $SellerCompany, $subject, $mailBody, $HTMLEmail);
 }
```

Change that code to:

```
 if ($CopyEmail != "")
 {
//   $subject = "Copy of Linklok Paypal email sent to $payer_email for order $txn_id";
  global $custom;
  if ($custom!="")
   $CopyEmail=urldecode($custom);
  SendEmailOut($CopyEmail, $SellerEmail, $SellerCompany, $subject, $mailBody, $HTMLEmail);
```

To use a Linklok custom download template which shows the email addresses that were sent, add the following code in linklokipn.php to create a “custom” variable:

Search For:

```
$buf = str_replace("!!!payment_date!!!", $payment_date, $buf);
```

and after that line, add:

and after that line, add:

```
$buf = str_replace("!!!custom!!!", $custom, $buf); // added to allow $custom email addresses to be shown in download
email template
```

Then insert something like:

```
As you requested, download links have been emailed to:   !!!custom!!!
```

in the Linklok custom download template where you want to show the email addresses.

CREATING A REPORT TO SHOW SENT EMAILS:

I wanted to be able to render a report for each customer (using the website membership plugin and based on which customer was logged in) that showed all the email addresses that they sent download links to.They needed to be displayed as both an email list and broken down by date.

The first thing that I did was to create 2 new text box fields in the accounts database.
“Links Sent Emails Only” and “Links Sent Dates And Email”.

Then I inserted this code just before the PayPal button to update the account record of the person who was logged in to make the purchase with the emails entered for that transaction:

```
$custom2 = $_REQUEST['custom1'];
 $sent_dates_and_emails =  date("m-j-y g:i:s a").': '.$custom2 .' * '  ;
      $sent_emails = $custom2 .', '  ;
     $query = "UPDATE `{$TABLE_PREFIX}accounts` SET
                  links_sent_emails_only = CONCAT(links_sent_emails_only, '$sent_emails'),
                   links_sent_dates_and_emails = CONCAT(links_sent_dates_and_emails, '$sent_dates_and_emails'),
                   updatedByUserNum = '".mysql_escape( $CURRENT_USER['num'] )."',
                   updatedDate      = NOW()
             WHERE num = '".mysql_escape( $CURRENT_USER['num'] )."'";
     mysql_query($query) or die("MySQL Error:\n". htmlspecialchars(mysql_error()) . "\n");
```

Then, in the report viewer, I used this code to render the 2 email lists:

At the top the login redirect

```
 if (!$CURRENT_USER) { websiteLogin_redirectToLogin(); }
```

And in the body:

```
 <h3>EMAIL LIST (Complete)</h3>
                 <?php echo ($CURRENT_USER['links_sent_emails_only']) ?>
                 <hr />


                 <h3>EMAIL LIST (Broken Down By Date And Time)</h3>
                 <?
php $dates_and_emails =  mysql_escape($CURRENT_USER['links_sent_dates_and_emails']) ; ?
>
                 <?PHP $dates_and_emails = preg_replace("[\*]i", "", $dates_and_emails ); ?
>
                 <?php echo $dates_and_emails ?>
                 <hr />
                 <?php endif?>
```

CHAPTER 5 - ADMINISTRATION

TRACKING USER LOGINS AND ADDED/MODIFIED/DELETED RECORDS - Sep 6th, 2022

Since Version 3.52, CMSB has included an "Audit Log" that tracks user logins and added/modified/deleted records. In current versions, the Audit Log can be found under Admin Menu > Security Settings. (You'll have to load the Security Settings page in order to see the Audit Log link in the menu). Or you can access it directly at
https://yoursite.com/cmsb/admin.php?menu=_log_audit

LIMITING THE NUMBER OF TEXT BOX CHARACTERS SHOWN IN A RECORD LIST COLUMN TO A SHORT SINGLE LINE - Nov 16th, 2022

By default (at least through V 3.57) if you included a text box field in the record list display of a multi-record

record
editor, the entire content of that field was displayed, making it difficult to display multiple records.

Thanks to Jeff Shields, a very knowledgeable coder and CMSB user, there's now some easy ways to limit the number of characters displayed in a record list column.

He offered 2 basic approaches. One using only CSS in a custom.css file that won't get overwritten when you upgrade the core CMSB files, and another that changes one of the core files and offers more granularity, but will be overwritten on a CMSB upgrade.

I used the custom.css approach, and found hat I had to make some modifications to get the code to work.

First Jeff's code. (You'll have to change some of the specific values in order to make the code work for your application.) Followed by my modified implementation.

Global Change (affects all tables) insert the following code block in a file called custom.css, in your root cmsb folder.

```
table.data td {
    white-space: nowrap;
    overflow: hidden;
    max-width: 180px;
    max-height: 30px;
    text-overflow: ellipsis;
}
```

Limiting the effect to a single table

```
table.data[data-table="blog"] td {
    white-space: nowrap;
    overflow: hidden;
    max-width: 200px;
    max-height: 30px;
    text-overflow: ellipsis;
}
```

And if you wanted to change only a specific column (in this example, the column (myColumn) in the specific table (blog), you would first change the lib/menu/default/list_functions.php core file on line 629 (Referencing V3.57), From this: (UNTESTED)

```
$tdAttributes = "style='text-align:left'";
```

To this:

```
$tdAttributes = "style='text-align:left' data-column='$fieldname'";
```

And then create a custom.css file with the following code;

```
[data-table="blog"] [data-column="myColumn"] {
    white-space: nowrap;
    overflow: hidden;
    max-width: 200px;
    max-height: 30px;
    text-overflow: ellipsis;
}
```

I found it necessary to modify the code slightly to achieve a truncated single line display for a text box field column.

It seems that although all the CSS above did truncate any text that didn't fit in the predefined max-width, each line break in the text triggered the display of a new line with a new max-width of its own. This made my column display many short lines, each with an ellipsis.

I really wanted only a short, single line of text to indicate that the field had actually been filled in, so I added the following to my custom.css file.

```
[data-table="myColumn"] br {
    display: none;
}
```

I also found that the max-height had no effect on the display so I removed it from my CSS. (You may get different results)

I had a a rather lengthy section description field in my table, so I had to change all the line breaks to <p> so that the text would appear correctly at the top of the record list.

PHP 8.1 ERRORS (VARIOUS) - Aug 30th, 2022

Thanks to CMSB user Deborah and Daniel Louwe Lead Technician at Interactive Tools for this one...

Deborah was getting the following error when using PHP8.1 with CMSB Version 3.56

Deprecated: preg_match(): Passing null to parameter #2 ($subject) of type string is deprecated in /home/myweb/public_html/cms/lib/menus/database/editTable_functions.php on line 250 Warning: Cannot modify header information - headers already sent by (output started at /home/myweb/public_html/cms/lib/menus/database/editTable_functions.php:250) in /home/myweb/public_html/cms/lib/menus/header.php on line 4

and line 250 in editTablefunctions.php looked like this:

$startsWithHttpOrSlash = preg_match("|^(\w+:/)?/|", @$_REQUEST[$name]);

Daniel offered the following:

To get rid of PHP 8.1 deprecation warnings (specifically ones that mention "passing null"), note which function and parameter is throwing the warning (in this example, preg_match() and parameter #2), and add ??'' to the end of the variable being passed to that parameter. It's also possible to remove the @ from the variable if there is one.

So on line 250, this:

@$_REQUEST[$name]

becomes this:

$_REQUEST[$name]??''

There's another similar error noted in this post: **https://www.interactivetools.com/forum/forum-posts.php?postNum=2245997**

Other PHP 8 errors and some fixes are talked about in
https://www.interactivetools.com/forum/forum-posts.php?postNum=2246123
and **https://www.interactivetools.com/forum/forum-posts.php?postNum=2246122**

WANT THE WINDOW THAT SHOWS IN THE CODE GENERATOR TO BE WIDER - Aug 4th, 2010

Dave Edis, from Interactive Tools says:

You can increase the width by editing this file: /lib/menus/admin/showcode.php

Search for "width: 100%" in the following and replace it with "width: 1200px" like this:

```
<textarea name="listViewerCode" wrap="off" spellcheck="false" rows="10" cols="50" style="width: 1200px; height: 400px;">
```

As always, make a backup or the original file in case your change doesn't work

ADDING ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC REFERRERS TO ELIMINATE EXTERNAL SOURCE SECURITY WARNINGS - Jul 9th, 2020

I wanted to add a 'modify this record' link on a search results page that's only available to admins so that they can update information with less clicks.

Here's the link I inserted:

```
<?php if (@$CURRENT_USER['isAdmin']): ?><a href="cmsAdmin/admin.php?
menu=books&action=edit&num=<?php echo $record['num']
?>" ><span class="text_font" style="text-decoration:underline">Modify This Entry</span>
</a><?php endif ?>
```

The problem was that the link kept throwing 'Security Warning: A link from an external source has been detected and automatically disabled' errors.

With a bit of help from Greg Thomas, a senior programmer at Interactive Tools, here's the solution we came up with.

In lib/common.php search for, 'Security Warning: A link from an external source ' (line 2613 in CMSB Version 3.50) and replace this code:

```
$programBaseUrl = _security_getProgramBaseRefererUrl();
$isInternalReferer = startsWith($programBaseUrl, $_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER']);
if (!$isInternalReferer) {
$format = "Security Warning: A link from an external source has been detected and automatically disabled.\n";
```

With this:

```
 $programBaseUrl = _security_getProgramBaseRefererUrl();
  $yourVar1= 'https://your_site.com/search.php'; // the authorized referring pages
  $yourVar2= 'https://your_site.com/m/search.php'; // the authorized referring pages
  $isInternalReferer = ( startsWith($programBaseUrl, $_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER']) || startsWith($yourVar1,
$_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER']) || startsWith($yourVar2, $_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER']) );
  if (!$isInternalReferer) {
    $format = "Security Warning: A link from an external source has been detected and automatically disabled.\n";
```

IMPORTANT!: When I attempted this change using DreamWeaver, it broke the CMSB admin page formatting. (even when I undid the changes, the formatting issue remained)

CMSB user Steve99 suggested that DreamWeaver's editor has corrupted pages for him in the past, and suggested trying the edit with Notepad++ or Sublime text editors on a fresh, original copy of the file.

FIX FOR DISPLAYING VERY NARROW IMAGES IN EDITOR UPLOAD FIELD (THINK HORIZONTAL GRADIENTS) - Apr 25th, 2013

I was having a devil of a time displaying a tall skinny .jpg (10px x 500px) that I'm using as a page background gradient.

Instead of a small thumbnail displayed in my editor upload field I was getting a really tall thumbnail and had to scroll the thumbnail to see the bottom of it (or the “remove” link)?.

Fortunately Jason Sauchuk from Interactive Tools had some insights and a fix.

He said:

"The reason for this is that the image CMS Builder displays inside the record editor comes from a function called showUploadPreview().

In this function, a width for the preview image is set. This has been hard coded to use a width of 50 in the function call. So if your image has dimensions of 10 X 500, it has an aspect ratio of 1:50. So if the preview image is given a width of 50, it has a height of 2500!

If you want to override this to use the thumbnail width, here is some code to do this. Please note that I tried this change through version 2.50, and if you upgrade your installation, this change will be overwritten.

Open up cmsAdmin/lib/menus/default/uploadList.php. Around line 101 you should see this:

```
<?php showUploadPreview($row, 50); ?>
```

You can make this change to it:

```
     <?php

   $width = 50;
      if ($row['isImage'] && $row['hasThumbnail']) {
        $width = $row['thumbWidth'];
      }
     ?>
     <?php showUploadPreview($row, $width); ?>
```

this will use the images first thumbnail width. If a thumbnail doesn't exist, it will default back to 50."

That takes care of the editor upload field,. To fix the Record List view, Damon Edis from Interactive Tools offered:

The file you want to modify is list_functions.php. At: /cmsAdmin/lib/menus/default/list_functions.php

Again, make a backup of that file first, just in case.

At (or around) line 575 there is the line:

```
showUploadPreview($upload, 50);
```

You can change the 50 to be another number, or to have it show the thumbnails actual size replace the line with this:

```
showUploadPreview($upload, $upload['thumbWidth']);
```

Note: Any change to CMS Builder code will be overwritten in an upgrade so it is a good idea to create a custom code change text log so that you can make these changes again in the future if needed

LOG OUT NOT LOGGING OUT IN VER 2.51+ ? A POSSIBLE FIX - Apr 25th, 2013

I was not using the Website Membership Plugin and I had a viewer on the site that contained information that was for anyone with a user account and some additional information that was for admins only.

Trouble was, that after I logged in to the page, I couldn't log out again, even when I followed the log out link. To log out I had to manually destroy the session login cookies stored by my browser.

Greg Thomas came up with this solution, which may work for you. He said,

"For some reason the server was creating two different sessions depending on if you are logged in at **http://your_site.com/** or **http://www.your_site.com**. As the log off link was to **www.your_site.com** this was causing an issue if the user had logged in at the non www version. I've got around the problem by adding a rule to your htaccess file that redirects all site visitors to your_site.com. I've also added the session_unset to the if statement that checks if the user is logged in, as this should completely destroy the session."

The .htaccess rule is:

```
# Redirect www urls to non-www
RewriteEngine on
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^www\.your_site\.com [NC]
RewriteRule (.*) http://your_site.com/$1 [R=301,L]
```

The viewer code including the session_unset code is:

```
<?php

    if (!defined('START_SESSION')) { define('START_SESSION', true); }
  // load viewer library
  $libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
  $dirsToCheck = array('/path_to_your_server/','','../','../../','../../../');
  foreach ($dirsToCheck as $dir) { if (@include_once("$dir$libraryPath")) { break; }}
  if (!function_exists('getRecords')) { die("Couldn't load viewer library, check filepath in sourcecode."); }

//Get the current CMS users details
  $CMS_USER = getCurrentUserFromCMS();

  //redirect the browser if no user is currently logged into the back end
  if (!@$CMS_USER['num']){
    session_unset();
    redirectBrowserToUrl("http://your_site.com/cmsAdmin/admin.php?
redirectUrl=" . $_SERVER['REQUEST_URI']);
    exit;
  }
```

```
?>
```

And in the body of my viewer to separate access for admins and regular users:

```
<?php if( $CMS_USER['num']): ?>
 <a class="special" href="http://your_site.com/cmsAdmin/admin.php?
action=logoff">Click Here to Log Out</a><br /> <br />
Code for any user...
      <?php endif ?>
<br />
 <?php if( $CMS_USER['isAdmin']): ?>
Code for admins only...
<?php endif ?>
```

IDIOSYNCRACIES WITH CMSB - Aug 4th, 2010

Are you finding that every once in a while there are strange goings on when you attempt to use a function in CMSB that worked just a short while ago?

Try renaming the current likely culprit folder in your installation as .bak or .safety and upload a fresh copy from the version of CMSB that you're using. Of course you all diligently upgrade all of your installations of CMSB to the latest version and keep backups of your older version files until you do, right?

Well, starting now, make sure that you keep "virgin" backups of the various versions that you've got running in the real world and don't mix them up. If you're missing something, a quick post on the

http://www.interactivetools.com/forum/Products_C2/CMS_Builder_F35/

can probably get you what you need.

CREATING A VIEWER TO LIST THE USERS AUTHORIZED TO ACCESS EACH SECTION, AND THEIR ACCESS LEVELS - Oct 12th, 2015

Here's a viewer that Dave Edis of Interactive Tools has provided for just that purpose (Modified by Damon Edis). The code has been updated to work with 2.6+ version of CMSB.

Only admins can use this form, but there's an added perk here, because you'll be logged in to CMSB as an administrator, you can click on a user and you'll be taken directly to their profile where you can modify their permissions. Note: you can't add users through this page, you'll have to log in the old way to do that.

Here's the code for the viewer page. UPLOAD IT TO YOUR cmsAdmin DIRECTORY

Note that the code assumes that you've got a first_name and a last name field in your accounts database. If you're still using the fullname field, change these to fullname instead.

```
<?PHP
# Require Login
define('START_SESSION', true);
require_once "lib/viewer_functions.php";
require_once "lib/admin_functions.php";
$CURRENT_USER = getCurrentUserFromCMS();

if (!@$CURRENT_USER['isAdmin']) { die("This page is only available for admin users!"); }


# load access levels
list($accessListRecords) = getRecords(array(
'tableName' => '_accesslist',
'loadCreatedBy' => false,
'loadListDetails' => false,
'orderBy' => 'tableName',
'where' => 'accessLevel >= 6',
));

# load users
list($usersRecords) = getRecords(array(
'tableName' => 'accounts',
'loadCreatedBy' => false,
'loadListDetails' => false,
'orderBy' => 'last_name',
'allowSearch' => false,
));

# create lookup array of users by num
$usersByNum = array();
foreach ($usersRecords as $user) {
$usersByNum[$user['num']] = $user;
}


?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title></title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;charset=UTF-8" />
<style type="text/css">
<!-- (YOUR CSS STYLES GO HERE) -->
</style>

<!-- (OR THE LINK TO YOUR EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET GOES HERE) -->
<link href="your.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="your_css_style">Users By Section</h1>

<div>
Viewer - User can view any record in this section (must also be enabled in section editor)
<br />
Author - User can only access records they have created
Author & Viewer - User can view any record and modify records they've created<br />
Editor - User can access any records in this section<br />
</div>

<?PHP foreach ($accessListRecords as $accessRecord): ?>

<?PHP ?>
<?PHP if (@$lastTable != $accessRecord['tableName']): ?>
<h2 class="your_css_style"><?PHP echo $accessRecord['tableName']; ?></h2>
<?PHP endif; ?>
<?PHP $lastTable = $accessRecord['tableName']; ?>

<?PHP ?>
<?PHP if ($user = @$usersByNum[$accessRecord['userNum']]): ?>

<a class="your_css_style" href="admin.php?menu=accounts&action=edit&num=<?
PHP echo $user['num'] ?>"><?PHP echo
$user['first_name'] ?> <?PHP echo $user['last_name'] ?></a>
<?php if($user['isAdmin']) : ?> - Admin <?php endif; ?>
<?php if(@$accessRecord['accessLevel'] == 6 ) : ?> - Author <?php endif; ?>
<?php if(@$accessRecord['accessLevel'] == 7 ) : ?>  - Author &amp; Viewer<?
php endif; ?>
<?php if(@$accessRecord['accessLevel'] == 9 ) : ?> - Editor <?php endif; ?>

<?PHP endif; ?>

<?PHP endforeach ?>

</body>
</html>
```

TEXT STYLING TRICKS FOR TEXT FIELDS AND TEXT BOXES - Aug 4th, 2010

The concept of WYSIWYG fields can be pretty scary for designers who want to give their clients a bit of creative flexibility but are afraid that their designs will be trashed on a regular basis.
To balance these worlds, I've used a combination of Text Fields and Text Boxes and given some of my clients the following information in their users manual.
I realize that you all know this already but I thought that it might be nice to have it written out so that you can cut and paste the information. Add your own favorites to the list.

"There is one caveat: They need to look at the result and make sure that all the results are what they expected.

With that, here's what I tell them:

STARTING A NEW LINE OR PARAGRAPH
You may have already discovered that if you press the enter key when typing in a multi line "text box", you'll start a new line, and that if you want a new paragraph that you need to press enter twice.

You may also have discovered that this technique doesn't work in "text fields" with only one visible line of text. If you want to start a new line in a single line "text field", you'll need to insert one of those special characters, the line break. If for some reason you want a new paragraph, just insert a <p> instead.
This works for all text fields including image titles and captions.

SPECIAL CHARACTERS
There are many special characters that can be inserted into your text, including those found in other languages. The codes for all special characters must have a leading ampersand (the & sign) and a trailing semi-colon. A few of the more
common are:

Character - Code
© - &copy;
® - &reg;

Insert the code where you want the special character to be inserted, just don't forget to add the leading "&" and the trailing ";".

Here's a link to a much more comprehensive list.

http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/characterentities_famsupp_69.html

STYLING YOUR TEXT
First a short explanation of how web browsers interpret special codes or "markup" that you insert in your text.

Most markup "tags" have two parts, an opening tag, that tells the browser where a specific effect is supposed to start, and a closing tag that tells the browser where to end the specific effect.

Here's an example:
If you use the <strong> opening tag and then insert the </strong> closing tag, your web page would display: "If you use the opening tag and then insert the closing tag". Bear in mind that tags do not create extra spaces between letters.

Here are few of the more useful tags:

Effect - Opening tag\Closing tag
Bold Text - <strong></strong>
Underline text - <u></u>
Italic text - <em></em>
Superscript (surround © and ® with this one) - <sup></sup>
Bulleted list (must be placed surrounding each item you want in the list. A "return" is automatically inserted after each item.) - <li></li>

One that's more complex but can be very useful is the one that inserts a hyperlink or "link" in the text. Here's the format:

<a href="**http://www.thewebsite.com/thepage.php**">the link text </a>
(Don't forget the quotes around the target web page, and to test the finished link on the actual web page)

There's also some useful single tag markup that can be used to style text. Examples are:

The horizontal line <hr>, which can be modified to specify it's length and color. So, <hr width="300" color="#99945e"/> would render a horizontal line that is 300 pixels wide and muddy green in color.

The line break that we mentioned earlier which starts a new line.
The paragraph <p> which starts a new paragraph.

Using these tags can drastically change the look of the web page, so make sure to check how they look and adjust accordingly.

CHANGE THE DEFAULT 25 RECORDS PER PAGE ON A RECORD LIST - Mar 7th, 2013

NOTE: You can't drag a record from one section editor record list page to another because the list is too long to fit on one page...

So to change the default value of "Per Page" pull down to a higher number (say 1000) and still leave the pull down menu in tact:

FOR CURRENT VERSIONS (1.17+)

If you go to the Section Editor section in the left hand menu, then click modify on a section you want to edit. At the top of the modify section page should be 5 tabs, if you select the advanced tab you should see a per page drop down that allows you to select how many records should be displayed per page. Unfortunately this is only a per editor solution.

You can also search through the site's schema files and replace all occurrences of '_perPageDefault' => '25', with '_perPageDefault' => '1000'.

Or, if you're using Version 2.51 or later, you can implement a global change using the plugin in the recipe called THE CHANGE RECORDS PER PAGE DEFAULT PLUGIN, which was offered by Dave Edis from Interactive Tools

AND FOR PRIOR VERSIONS

There is a pull down menu on the view records page allowing you to display up to 1000 records per page, but the default is still 25 records.

Chris from Interactive Tools offered a way to change that default number.

He said:

This value is hard coded in lib/menus/default/list_functions.php. You can change it there, but you'll need to remember to make the same change again if you ever upgrade CMS Builder.

It should be on line 70:

```
'perPage'                => $isRelatedRecords ? $perPage : getFirstDefinedValue( @$_REQUEST['perPage'], 25 ),
```

You should be able to change that to any of these values:

5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 1000

You can change the number in the perPage line to whatever value you want provided it's in the drop down list already.

If you want to change the values in the drop down list go to cmsAdmin/lib/menus/default/list.php and find this line of code:

```
<?
php echo getSelectOptions($metaData['perPage'], array(5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 1000)); ?
>
```

You can add values to this list to add them to the drop down box.

Once you're done this, log out and log back into CMS Builder, you should see you changes.

NOTE: if you upgrade CMS Builder, these changes will be overwritten.

FOR OLDER VERSIONS
Here are the instruction for older versions.

Edit (backup the old file first) this file:
/lib/menus/default/list.php

You can add a new value to the per page list. Just search for "100" and you'll find:

```
<option <?PHP selectedIf($listDetails['perPage'], '100')?>>100</option>
```

Then add a new option to the list. So, if you want 500 records per page to show, then add:

```
<option <?PHP selectedIf($listDetails['perPage'], '100')?>>100</option>
<option <?PHP selectedIf($listDetails['perPage'], '500')?>>500</option>
```

or

```
<option <?PHP selectedIf($listDetails['perPage'], '5000')?> value="5000">All</option>
```

This will allow you to get the required number of records on a page so that you can drag them up and down at will.

PUBLISH DATE AND REMOVE DATE IS NOT DEFAULTING TO TODAY'S DATE - Aug 4th, 2010

When you create a new record they should default to the current date. Check your timezone offset under Admin > Regional Settings.

This will ONLY affect new records, it will not change existing records.

WANT TO SHOW A RECORD COUNT ON YOUR WEB PAGE - Dec 10th, 2016

You can use this to see the total number of records displayed:

```
<?php echo $your_table_nameMetaData['totalRecords']; ?>
```

There are a few other variables that can be used besides “totalRecords”. You can list them all with this code:

```
<xmp><?php print_r($your_table_nameMetaData); ?></xmp>
```

Here's another approach to counting the number of records in a particular category. (change the "if" criteria to suit your needs, and if you're using more than one counter on your page, change $count to some unique name, like $count2, or $count3),

First set a counter to zero.

Then in your "foreach" loop, if a record meets a particular set of criteria (like field value not = "banana") , increment the counter by 1 for each record that meets that criteria.
Finally, display the record count.

```
<?php $count = 0; ?><?php foreach ($my tableRecords as $record): ?><?
php if ($record['your field'] != 'banana'): ?><?php
$count++; ?><?php endif ?>
```

If you just want to list records with contents in a field, use this instead

```
<?php $count = 0; ?><?php foreach ($my tableRecords as $record): ?
<?php if ($record['your field'] ): ?><?php $count++;
?><?php endif ?>
```

And where I want to display the count:

```
There are <?php echo $count ?> records
```

Another approach suggested by Jason Sauchuk from Interactive Tools, is:

use the function mysql_select_count_from(). This allows you to set a table name and a where clause. The function will then return the number of records that meet that where clause.

For example, let's assume you're storing all your items for sale in a table called "items". This table has a field called "type" whose value is the "num" field that you're outputting on your list page. You can then use the function to display how many items you have for each type like this:

```
<?php foreach ($product_typesRecords as $record): ?>
   <a href="results.php?type=<?php echo $record['num'] ?>"><?php echo $record['title'] ?
></a> [<?php  echo
mysql_select_count_from('items', "type ='".$record['num']."'");?> Items for sale]
<?php endforeach ?>
```

LEAVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PERSON MODIFYING A PARTICULAR PAGE IN THE HEADER OF THE WYSIWYG EDITOR - Aug 4th, 2010

There's no direct way to do this, but you could create a separate text box called "notes" or “instructions” that isn't displayed on the website but just used to store and display notes for authors and editors.

Make sure to set “Admin Only - Field can only be modified by admin or section manager” in the advanced options so that the note can’t be altered by mistake.

SAVE A CUSTOM MENU/SECTION AS A TEMPLATE AND CREATE NEW SECTIONS FROM IT? - Aug 4th, 2010

All you need to do is copy a menu file (.ending in .ini.php) from /data/schema/ to /data/schemaPresets/ and it will show

All you need to do is copy a menu file (ending in .ini.php) from /data/schema/ to /data/schemaPresets/ and it will show up in the “add section” pull down.

To change the name that appears in the pull down list - change the “menuName” value in the first section of the nnn.ini.php file.

Change any other “label” values to generic values if necessary.

REMOVE THE “VIEW WEBSITE” LINK FROM THE "LOGIN" AND "WELCOME" SCREENS - Aug 4th, 2010

It's not supported, but if you are comfortable editing PHP code you can do it like this:

- Open /lib/menus/header.php
- Make a backup of that file
- Search for "View Website"
- Add the lines indicated above and below that line:

```
<!-- Insert This Code -->
<?PHP if ($CURRENT_USER && getRequestedMenu() != 'home'): ?>
<!-- End of Insert-->
<td ... >View Website &gt;&gt;</a></td>
<!-- Insert This Code -->
<?PHP endif; ?>
<!-- End of Insert-->
```

You’ll have to make sure to add these mods to any version updates that you install.

REMOVE "TIP: HOLD <CTRL> TO SELECT MULTIPLE FILES" FROM UPLOAD FIELD - Dec 31st, 2012

This isn't an official hack, but if you search for:

echo htmlspecialchars(t("Tip: hold $key to select multiple files"));

in cmsAdmin>lib>menus>default>edit_functions.php

(it's around line 687 in version 2.17)

Then comment out that code (insert // before the echo) it should hide that text form displaying under the Add or Upload File(s).

You can also change the text between the quotes.

You can also search for <a href="<?php echo $uploadLink ?>" class="thickbox"><b><?php echo t('Add or Upload File(s)')
?></b></a> and remove the (s) or change the link text to better meet your needs.

**** IMPORTANT: MAKE A BACKUP COPY OF edit_functions.php BEFORE YOU TRY THIS****

NOTE 1: This will change the text under all upload fields, site wide.

NOTE 2: You'll have to redo this change if you upgrade to another version of CMS Builder.

SET THE HELP OR WEBSITE URL TO POINT TO YOUR SPECIFIC WEB SITE OR HELP DOCUMENT - Aug 4th, 2010

Go to the "Directories and URL" section of the general setup options.

The "view website URL" entry says /#setThisInAdminMenu.

As of version 1.19 the view website just links to a single url. There's no specific page preview function yet.

Replace the contents of these fields with whatever you want in that field such as:

http://www.yousite.com/myhelpdoc.php or **http://www.yoursite.com.**

You can safely experiment with those fields. They won't change anything but the links in the corner of the editor screen.

MOVE A CMSB SITE FROM ONE SERVER TO ANOTHER WITHOUT FEAR - Mar 23rd, 2019

At some time, many of us will need to move a CMSB web site from one server to another. With recent versions of CMSB it's become much easier to move an installation:

There are a lot of details here, but the process is pretty straight forward. Just remember backups are the key to success.

- Back up your CMSB database Admin > General > Database Backup > all database tables.

- Download your entire CMSB cmsAdmin folder.

- Add the current version number to the folder name so it won't be overwritten and you can re-upload it if the upgrade fails.

- Upgrade your CMSB installation to the latest version. NOTE: if you're using the membership plugin, and upgrading from a version prior to V2.08, remember that the encrypted passwords in version 2.08 and later mean you'll have to update a number of your viewers. (See the recipes for the Website Membership plugin for more on this)

- Back up your new upgraded database Admin > General > Database Backup > all database tables.

- Make sure that you can easily identify the latest database backup by the file name, since time stamps will be overwritten when you download the backups (you can safely change the filename as long as you leave the original extension in tact).

- Make sure that all your plugins are up to date for the new PHP and CMSB versions.

- Make sure that everything works.

- Download your entire upgraded site including the CMSB cmsAdmin folder again.

- You can (and should) have more than one installation of CMSB during transfers, staging, etc., so I wouldn't delete any information from your old server until you're sure that things are working on the new one.

- Make sure that there are no references to an older version of PHP in any php.ini files that you've copied.

- If possible, create the database on the new server with the same parameters, users and passwords as the old one.

- Create an identical file structure on your new server if possible. Locations get tricky because different ISPs servers have different folder structures and may have a separate server for databases, but you should be able to work it through. Just keep track of any differences, because "The Devil will be in the Details".

NOTE: I usually create a separate subdirectory in my public_html folder with the name of each domain hosted on that account (minus the tld (.com, .org, etc.), and then use an .htaccess file to redirect visitors to the appropriate subfolder. (Suggested code below).

- Assign your domain to the new server. This will probably require unassigning it from the old server.

- NOTE: Reassignment can take a while due to hosting schedules and propagation issues, so choose a time that you expect less site traffic.

- WARNING: Make sure you have a record of all the existing cron jobs, email accounts and email forwards since they will be deleted on an unassign.

- NOTE: If you decide to place your site files in a sub folder, before you upload your entire site, 1) place similar test index.html files that says something like: "yoursite.com is currently down for maintenance and should be back up shortly" in the public_html folder and the new subfolder, 2) Add some indication to each of the files so you can tell which location you're accessing. and 3) Make sure that you can access the one in the subfolder with the .htaccess method.

- I had some difficulty using the subfolder and .htaccess method above for a single domain hosted on a Bluehost server, and ended up having to put all of the web files directly into the public_html folder, but hopefully your experience will differ. (Most tech support is not very forthcoming when sorting out .htaccess issues.)

- Upload the entire domain directory to your new server's public_html folder or your subfolder.

- Remove the /cmsAdmin/data/isInstalled.php file from your new server

- Run admin.php and fill out the install screen

- NOTE: If you get an error message about upload folder paths when you try to access the admin.php file, open the data/settings.dat file from the new site, enter the correct value, then re-upload

- Select "Restore Backup" instead of "Create Admin User" to restore the site data from an existing database (the latest backup).

- Using the code generator, check the path to cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php in your test viewer. If it's different from that on your old viewer pages, you'll have to change them all and re-upload your revised files.

- Check any path specific information in your viewers, javascript or other external files and correct accordingly.

- Set up all new cron Jobs, email forwards and email accounts on the new server account.

- Look over the site carefully to make sure that to make sure that all path names are still valid. There are some entries under the Admin > general tab that may need manual adjustment.

- NOTE: Don't forget to clear your browser cache and reload any pages before deciding things are broken.

- Check all pages and check all links and includes to make sure that they still work

- Check all pages and check all links and includes to make sure that they still work.

- Check forms and other ad-ons and make sure they still work as planned.

If you have any issues that you can't solve, post the specifics on the CMSB forum and you'll probably get an answer very shortly.

Hope these suggestions make the task of changing servers easier.

```
# php – Possible .htaccess code. Note that there’s a code block for each tld.

# php -- BEGIN cPanel-
generated handler, do not edit (depending on host, this block may vary, or not exist at all)
# Set the “ea-php72” package as the default “PHP” programming language.

<IfModule mime_module>
  AddType application/x-httpd-ea-php72 .php .php7 .phtml
</IfModule>

# php -- END cPanel-generated handler, do not edit

RewriteEngine on
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^(www.)?your_domain.com$
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !^/your_domain/
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ /your_sub_folder/$1
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^(www.)?your_domain.com$
RewriteRule ^(/)?$ your_sub_folder/index.php [L]

RewriteEngine on
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^(www.)?your_domain.org$
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !^/your_sub_folder/
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ /your_sub_folder/$1
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^(www.)?your_domain.org$
RewriteRule ^(/)?$ your_sub_folder/index.php [L]

RewriteEngine on
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^(www.)?your_domain.net$
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !^/your_sub_folder/
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ /your_sub_folder/$1
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^(www.)?your_domain.net$
RewriteRule ^(/)?$ your_sub_folder/index.php [L]

RewriteEngine on
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^(www.)?your_domain.info$
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !^/your_sub_folder/
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
RewriteRule ^(.*)$ /your_sub_folder/$1
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^(www.)?your_domain.info$
RewriteRule ^(/)?$ your_domain/index.php [L]
```

IMAGES WON’T SHOW AFTER MIGRATING TO A NEW SERVER - THE FIX IS IN - Aug 4th, 2010

If you’ve tried to move your web site from one server to another and even after you’ve carefully updated all the paths checked your settings.dat file you’re still struggled with existing images not appearing as they should, well struggle no more.

Although as Dave Edis from Interactive Tools acknowledges (as of version 2.03) that the issue centers on the fact that the full image paths are stored in the cms_uploads table instead of relative ones, there’s still a pretty easy fix.

Instead of manually updating values in the filePath, urlPath, thumbFilePath, thumbUrlPath columns in the cms_uploads table, Dave suggests that “...the quickest workaround for now is as follows:

- Click "Backup" under: Admin > General
- Download the new .sql backup file from /data/backups
- Create a backup copy of this file.
- Open the original in your favorite text or file editor
- Do a search and replace for "oldpath" to "newpath"
- Upload it and click restore

Basically: Backup -> Edit .sql file -> Restore

That's also a handy way to do other search and replaces if needed.”

BACKING UP AND RESTORING DATABASES USING PHPMYADMIN (LEGACY) - Aug 4th, 2010

***NOTE: The facility for automatic database backup was incorporated in version 1.34 which was released on September 8, 2009.

See the section GIVE YOUR CLIENTS A SECURE FEELING WITH AUTOMATIC BACKUPS in the Best Practices section for more specific information on this topic.

This example was written for a database called “web_cms ” which is stored on a server at IXWebhosting.com, so your specifics will differ, but the basic approach is the same. It is here for informational purposes only.

IXWebhosting.com offers a utility program called “phpMyAdmin” to create database backups. It is important to follow all of the instructions below since phpMyAdmin can also be used to make changes that will make the data unusable on the web site.

To back up the databases:

1) Log on to the IXWebhosting control panel at **https://manage.ixwebhosting.com** with the username and e-mail address
given to you by the administrator.
2) Click the “Manage” icon under “Hosting Products”.
3) Scroll down to the “Databases” section and click the “phpMyAdmin” icon
4) Login to phpMyAdmin by clicking on the “launch” icon to the right of the user web_abcdadm.

You will be backing up the 2 databases that store the web site’s information. They must be backed up one at a time. One database is named “web_cms ” and the other is named ”information_schema“.

5) On the pull down menu on the left, select the web_cms
6) Click the 'export' tab located near the top of the screen.
7) In the left “export” section, click “select all”
8) Check the format type “SQL” (if it is not already checked)
9) On the right, in the “structure” section check the “Add DROP TABLE / DROP VIEW” box
10) Leave all other options at their default settings
11) At the bottom, check 'Save as File'. You do not have to change the file name template information.
12) Click the “go” button

Depending on your browser's settings, the backup file may automatically download or your browser may prompt you to save the file. If prompted, click “save” and “OK”.

After the backup has been saved to your computer, select the ”information_schema“ database from the pull down menu on the left, and repeat steps 6 through 12

That’s it, you can close the browser window for phpMyAdmin. Your database has been backed up.

Here’s a link to a video tutorial that will walk you through the process. Some of the screens may be slightly different due to software upgrades, and the details of navigating to your phpMyAdmin may differ, but the tutorial is very detailed.

http://www.ixwebhosting.com/index.php/v2/pages.Tutorial_02

IMPORTING DATA TO YOUR ON LINE DATABASE - Aug 4th, 2010

A large amount of data (an organization membership database) needed to be imported into a CMSB database from an Excel spreadsheet .

Navicat **http://mysql.navicat.com/** did the job flawlessly. The program will accept data from most other formats as well.

At this writing they charge US $179 for either the Windows, Mac or Linux version (all are available with a 30 day fully functional free trial). We don’t get anything from Navicat if you buy the program, except the good feeling that you’ve been able to accomplish a task more easily because of a recipe in the CMSB Cookbook.

OVERRIDING THE DEFAULT COLUMN TYPE IN YOUR DATABASE TO DECIMALS? - Aug 4th, 2010

Zaba had that request and Dave said:

If you want to actually override the mysql column type you can specify that in CMS Builder's schema file directly in /data/schema/yourSection.ini.php like this:

```
customColumnType = "int(10) unsigned NOT NULL"
customColumnType = "int(10) unsigned NOT NULL"
```

You can have a look at /data/schema/uploads.ini.php for an example where you’ll find:

```
[order]
order = 2
customColumnType = "int(10) unsigned NOT NULL"
```

Saginetics added:
You can also try:

```
<?PHP echo number_format($record['number'] ,2) ?>
```

The ",2" tells it to give two decimal places (you can change this to 8)

The "number_format" tells it to treat it like a number to include comma separators.

If you plan on sorting by numbers, then use this:

```
'orderBy' => 'price+0 DESC',
```

USING CMSB WITH .HTML EXTENSIONS OR WITHOUT .PHP EXTENSIONS - Aug 4th, 2010

This one’s in the on-line CMSB documentation at

http://www.interactivetools.com/docs/cmsbuilder/file_extensions.html

but you may have missed it.

This page outlines techniques that you can use to render CMS Builder's PHP code on your pages without having to use the ".php" file extension, or to remove the file extension from your pages entirely. The methods described here require that your site is hosted on an Apache server (most Linux hosting plans use Apache).

RENDERING PHP CODE ON ".HTML" FILES
This method outlines how you can use PHP code on files created with the ".html" extension.

Create a plain text file called ".htaccess", and add the following line to it:

```
Addhandler application/x-httpd-php .html .php
```

Now upload this file to the root web directory on your server. You should now be able to use CMS Builder's code on any page with the ".html" or ".php" extensions. You can even add your own custom extensions to the code above if you'd like, such as ".shtml" or ".htm". This method is ideal for situations where you need to use CMS Builder on a site that currently uses static HTML pages, but would like to preserve the site's existing URL's.

USING MOD_REWRITE TO CHANGE THE FILE EXTENSION

This method will redirect any link that uses the ".html" extension to the corresponding file with the ".php" extension. The URL in the visitor's address bar will not display ".php", so this process is entirely transparent. To do this, create a plain text file called ".htaccess" and add the following code to it:

```
RewriteEngine on
RewriteBase /
RewriteRule ^(.*)\.html$ $1.php [nc]
```

Once you've uploaded this file to the root directory of your web server, if someone visits a page called "home.html", the server will show the page using the code from the "home.php" file on your server.

USING MOD_REWRITE TO REMOVE THE FILE EXTENSION

This method will remove the ".php" file extension from all of your pages, so that you can use an URL like www.yoursite.com/news instead of yoursite.com/news.php. Create a plain text file called ".htaccess", and add the following code to it:

```
RewriteEngine On
RewriteBase /
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME}.php -f
RewriteRule ^(.+)$ $1.php [L,QSA]
```

Once this file has been uploaded to the root directory on your web server, the ".php" extension will no longer be required in your URL's to access pages.

SEE ALL THE FIELDS AND VALUES AVAILABLE TO BE USED - Aug 4th, 2010

As of V 1.35 there's a new showme() function - You can use this during development while creating viewers. Try

```
<?php showme( $records ) ?>
```

with any variable name to see all the fields and values available to be used.

RATHER SHOW YOUR ADMIN GROUP AT THE TOP OF THE MENU? - Aug 6th, 2010

If you've got a long list of sections, it can mean a lot of scrolling every time you need to access the Admin group. Here's how to get the Admin group to show at the top of the section list.

If you look in cmsAdmin/lib/menus/header_functions.php there's a line like this:

```
$showAdminAtTop = false;
```

According to Dave Edis from Interactive Tools, if you change that to true the Admin group will show at the top.

Note that one side effect of that is any menu options that were previously at the top that weren't inside a menu group will then appear as if they are in the admin group.

HIDING FIELDS FROM SECTION EDITORS BUT NOT FROM ADMINS - Nov 6th, 2011

As of version 2.08, this feature was added:
Editors: Fields can now be set to "Editor only" or "Admin only"

Go to Admin > Section Editors > Your Section

Then select the field you want to change access level on and click modify.

Next, scroll to the bottom and set the Access Level.

LEGACY INFORMATION (Pre CMSB Version 2.08)

Normally when you restrict access to a field through “Advanced Options” to “Admin Only - Field can only be modified by admin or editor user” , you get exactly that. Both Admins, and users with editor access can see and modify the information in those fields.

Here are some code changes Dave Edis, from Interactive Tools offered to keep those fields restricted to admins only and not available to “editor” users.

Be sure to make backups and test any changes.

- Open /cmsAdmin/lib/menus/default/edit_functions.php
- Search for:

```
!$CURRENT_USER['isAdmin'] && !$GLOBALS['hasEditorAccess']
```

and remove the && !$GLOBALS['hasEditorAccess'] code:

if (@$fieldHash['adminOnly'] && !$CURRENT_USER['isAdmin'] && !$GLOBALS['hasEditorAccess']) { continue; } // skip admin only fields

- Open /cmsAdmin/lib/menus/default/save.php
- Search for:

```
!$CURRENT_USER['isAdmin'] && !$GLOBALS['hasEditorAccess']
```

and remove the && !$GLOBALS['hasEditorAccess'] code (from two lines):

```
if (@$fieldSchema['adminOnly'] && !$CURRENT_USER['isAdmin'] && !$GLOBALS['hasEditorAccess']) { continue; } // skip admin only fields

if (@$fieldSchema['adminOnly'] && !$CURRENT_USER['isAdmin'] && !$GLOBALS['hasEditorAccess'] ) { continue; } // skip admin only fields
```

This helped me when I had a field in a “membership” section called “Founding Members” that I didn’t want to have changed or seen by anyone other than Admins.

THE PUBLIC DEMO MODE - Dec 29th, 2018

Starting with version 1.29 Interactive Tools has implemented a "Demo" mode for CMSB. This means that you can put together a demo for general marketing purposes, for a specific client to try out your interface design, to use in focus group testing, or for anything else that you can think of, and no matter what they do, the users can not break anything.

When someone logs in to the demo mode, a temporary copy of your existing database is automatically created, and the user makes their changes on that copy, not to the original. After an hour, the copy is erased, and although the user can log in to the demo again, they will be working on a fresh copy of your original database.

Setting up a demo site is easy.

Just two caveats...

1) You can't use one install (or one license) for both a demo and a standard installation simultaneously. The good news is that you can buy a "Demo Only" license for 75% off (~ $50 US). Just use promo code CMSDEMOCOPY and you're good to go.

2) I found that depending on which version of CMSB you're using, some or all of your plugins are disabled and won't work when you enter the demo mode and some or all of them may need to be manually re-enabled if you you return to the normal mode. If you make the plugins system plugins, they will not be disabled.

According to Jason Sauchuk at Interactive Tools:

The reasons plugins are disabled in demo mode is to restrict functionality. Demo mode is meant to provide a very basic implementation of the software. By making plugins system plugins, you're making that functionality available to people in demo mode. This isn't really a security flaw (they're not able to do anything with the plugin that they wouldn't be able to do normally), but could give you some unwanted results. For example, if you leave auto backup enable during demo mode, you'll end up backing up the temporary demo tables, which wouldn't be what you want.

That said...

To make a plugin into a system plugin, you only have to add one line of code to the plugin's header: "Required System Plugin: Yes" .

Here's and example of a system plugin header with the code added:

```
<?php

?>
```

SETTING UP A DEMO SITE
In a new folder on your server, create a separate installation of CMS Builder.

You should also set up a separate MySQL database for the demo.

Then set up your demo site as you would any other site powered by CMS Builder.

The demo will not allow a user to login unless there's a valid user account for the username and password they enter. So, set up a new user account for the demo (I use the word demo for both the username and password) and assign which folders you want to be accessed for the demo user. (This way you can create a help section that can't be accessed)

CHANGING THE DEMO MESSAGES
If you want to change the default messages that appear on the demo pages, you'll find them in the cmsAdmin>lib>common.php file and in the displayDemoNotice.php plugin that's included with CMS Builder (Remember, that you'll want to make this plugin into a "System" plugin so it will be activated in the demo mode.)

Here's an example of the ones I've used.

In the common.php file:

```
// otherwise, create new demo
  else {
    echo t("Your personal copy of the files required for this demonstration is being created...") . "
<br /> \n";
    _removeOldDemos();
    $demoNum = _createNewDemo();
    $_SESSION['demoCreatedTimeAsFloat'] = $demoNum;
    $refreshUrl = @$_REQUEST['resetDemo'] ? '?' : thisPageUrl();
    printf(t("You'll be redirected to the login page as soon as the files have been created."), $refreshUrl);
    print "<br /> \n<meta http-equiv='refresh' content='1;$refreshUrl' />";

    //
    showBuildInfo();

    exit;
  }
}
```

and In the Plugin:

```
 //
  $html .= "<br /> <br /> <div style='font-size: 12px; color: #C00'>
<b>NOTE: For security reasons, some features are
disabled in the demonstration mode
.<br />
When you change any information, you are only affecting a personal copy of the demonstration database
.<br />
**No one but you can see the changes you've made.**
<br />The demonstration will reset and revert to the original data in $minutesRemaining minutes.
</b></div>";
  return $html;
}
```

ADDING A "RESET" SWITCH
If you want to add a reset "panic" button to your demo, you can add it as a new section editor with the type of advanced>text link. This will appear in your Section editor menu list and when clicked it will reset the demo to it's original status.

Note: I had to shorten the "Table Name" considerably or I got "couldn't create demo" errors, but I left the "Section Name" as noted below.

I called my "Panic" button: CLICK TO RESET THE DEMO TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION, with the link as:

```
 http://www.yoursite/your_demo_folder/cmsAdmin/admin.php?resetDemo=1
```

CREATING INSTRUCTIONS THAT CAN'T BE MODIFIED
Since a text field could be edited by the person using the demo, I used an HTML separator field.

Here's the code that I used for a multi-record editor as an example:

```
<tr>
 <td colspan='2'>
<hr>
<br />
<b><font color="red">INSTRUCTIONS:</font>
<br /> <br />
Change or add information below, then click "Save".
<br /> <br />
NOTE: To change the dates, use the pull down menus for Month, Day and Year.
<br /> <br />
Your changes will appear on the live "Exhibitions" demonstration web page in your browser.
<br />
(If the changes don’t appear, just “refresh” the page in your browser by pressing the F5 key)
<br /> <br />
Or, you can click the "Preview" button, then click on the exhibition you've modified to see your changes.
</b>
<br /> <br />
<hr>
<br />
<br />
 </td>
</tr>
```

TAKE THE DEMO SITE LIVE
After your demo site is set up and functioning the way you'd like it to to make the demo site "live, just change the following value in /data/settings.dat.php: from "0" to "1".

```
demoMode = 1
```

In the demo mode, the data on your demonstration pages will be visible to the demo user. They'll be able to change that data (excluding uploads) and their changes will appear on your demo site. However, they are working on a temporary copy of the database, so your original content will be available for the next demo user.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NORMAL AND THE DEMO MODE
Here's how the demo mode differs from a normal installation:
- When a new demo user visits the viewers and admin program, a copy of the database tables get created just for them
- This copy lasts 1 hour and then it's removed
- All the admin features are locked down (not editable)
- Uploads are disabled
- All other parts of the software can be incorporated into the demo site

If you want to make changes to any section editors, you'll have to change the demoMode value back to "0" to unlock the admin features.

There's a pretty cool demo of the demo mode on-line at:

There's a pretty cool demo of the demo mode on-line at:

http://demo2.interactivetools.com/cmsbuilder/

And I've implemented a demo on my site, at:

http://www.JKWebDesigns.com/demo/

ADDING LAST_NAME AND FIRST_NAME FIELDS TO THE USER ACCOUNTS TABLE - May 8th, 2011

If you've been frustrated by user accounts that are sorted by the user's first name in the fullname field, or if you wanted to add information fields to the user account table but didn't know if you would break anything, take heart.

According to Chris Waddell at interactive Tools, "You can certainly replace the fullname field with first_name and last_name fields in the accounts table. You can then output both fields in your viewer:

```
<?php echo $record['createdBy.first_name'] . " " . $record['createdBy.last_name'] ?>
```

You can also add these and any other fields to your ListPage Fields, sort by these added fields, and use them in viewers the same way you'd use any other fields.

The Author of a record is currently pulled from the username field so this function should not be affected.

Don't forget to copy any name information from the fullname to the new first_name and last_name fields before you delete the fullname field.

TIME ZONE DISPLAY IN REGIONAL SETTINGS - Dec 29th, 2018

I was curious as to why "Regional Settings" on some CMSB installs show as: "Timezone Name" with a pull down for a long list of locations and times and on others as: "Server Time" and "Local Time Adjustment".

Dave Edis from Interactive Tools had the answer (as always).

He said:

It's actually based on the version of PHP you have. If you have PHP 5.1+ it will show the timezone pulldown because that version supports timezones with:

http://php.net/date-default-timezone-set

Earlier PHP versions don't support timezones so we hand-coded a workaround that lets you put in the offset amount in hours and minutes.

Interestingly, the code in general.php actually decides what to show by checking if that built-in PHP function exists:

```
<?php if (function_exists('date_default_timezone_set')): ?>
```

UPDATING A RECORD ONLY WHERE AN INPUT FIELD MATCHES A RECORD FIELD VALUE - Dec 17th, 2011

If you need to update a record in a table I’ll call customer_uploads only if the value of a variable (I’ll call that $order_code for this example) matches the value in the existing record’s order_code field, here’s how:

First create a field in your form where the value can be entered. (There are other variables and fields but I left them out for clarity.)

```
<tr>
                <td valign="top" class="title" height="30">Activation Code:</td>
                <td><input type="text" name="order_code">
                </td>
                </tr>
```

Then in your update code add a where clause:

```
mysql_query("UPDATE `{$TABLE_PREFIX}customer_uploads` SET

          first_name         = '".mysql_escape( $_REQUEST['first_name'] )."',
          last_name          = '".mysql_escape( $_REQUEST['last_name'] )."',
          street_address     = '".mysql_escape( $_REQUEST['street_address'] )."'

 // Add WHERE clause to filter results
            WHERE order_code = '".mysql_escape($order_code)."'")

or die("MySQL Error updating Record:\n". htmlspecialchars(mysql_error()) . "\n")
  $userNum = mysql_insert_id();
```

And don’t forget that there’s no comma after the last field to be updated.

USING THE “MY ACCOUNT” LINK AFTER LOGIN. - Feb 20th, 2012

If you only want certain user account fields available to users, don’t give the user access to the accounts section at all.

Instead let them use the "My Account" link in the upper left hand corner, above the section editor menu after login.

According to Jason Sauchuk from Interactive Tools, “You can control which fields in the accounts table are accessible from there by checking the "My Account - Show this field in "My Account" section" check box in the User Account field's editor (found under advanced settings). Another benefit of doing it this way is that the user is automatically asked to confirm their password.”

EXTRACTING DATA FROM A TEXT FIELD AND INSERTING IT INTO ANOTHER FIELD - Dec 29th, 2018

My client had a text box field called internal_notes in the accounts section which held information about that user.

I needed to check for certain existing data in the text field (in this case the word ‘free’) and insert a value of ‘2' into another field (membership_level) in that user’s record.

Daryl Maximo, a programmer at Interactive Tools came to the rescue with the following function, which will run as soon as the web page containing the code is loaded.

CAUTION:
Back up Your database(s) in Admin>general Settings before attempting any changes so that you can restore the unaltered data if there’s a problem.

```
<?php
  // load viewer library
  $libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
  $libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
  $dirsToCheck = array('path_to_your_root_directory/','','../','../../','../../../');
  foreach ($dirsToCheck as $dir) { if (@include_once("$dir$libraryPath")) { break; }}
  if (!function_exists('getRecords')) { die("Couldn't load viewer library, check filepath in sourcecode."); }

  // load records from 'accounts'
  list($accountsRecords, $accountsMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'   => 'accounts',
    'loadUploads' => true,
    'allowSearch' => false,
  ));

?><!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
 <head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
</head>

<body>

<?php
function extract_membership_level_from($string){
    $myword = 'free' ;
    preg_match_all("/\b" . $myword . "\b/i", $string, $matches);
    return $matches[0];
}
    ?>

  <?php
  foreach ($accountsRecords as $record) {
    $allLevel  = extract_membership_level_from( $record['internal_notes'] );
if ($record['membership_level'] || !$allLevel ) { continue; }// skip records that already have a membership level set
(or where there’s no match for $myword in internal_notes )
    $firstLevel = '2';
    print "User {$record['username']} will get this level: $firstLevel\n";
   mysql_update('accounts', $record['num'], null, array('membership_level' => $firstLevel ));
 }
?>

</body>
</html>
```

TESTING
The print line of code will show you what the result of your efforts will be.
Comment out the mysql_update code by adding double forward slashes // before the line until you’re sure that the code will render the appropriate results and then remove the double slashes and reload the page.

MODIFICATION
This function can be easily modified to extract any information string from any text field in any table and insert that value or any other value into another field by changing one value in the function itself:
$myword = 'the_string_you’re_searching_for '

And a few values in the foreach loop:
The table name that you’re looping through (in the foreach).
The field you’re searching for (in the $allLevel variable).
What to replace the string with if found (in the $first_level variable).
And the table and field where you want to insert that value (in the mysql_update line).

CAVEAT:
Don’t forget to adjust the Load Viewer Library path and Load Records values at the top of the page to suite your needs.

HIDING PHP ERROR LOGS FROM THE ADMIN SECTION (V2.64+) - Dec 1st, 2015

While best practices dictate that a (perfect) site should throw no errors, reality dictates that almost every site will throw errors, and that some of those will not affect the site's operation.

With the inclusion of Global error logging in version 2.64, PHP errors, no matter how small, show bright red in the Admin section and may become an issue for some developer / client relationships.

Dave Edis, the senior programmer at Interactive Tools, offers this workaround (which, for now, will have to be manually added to any CMSB upgrades).

Note that it does not stop the logging of errors, it just hides them from the admin section until you're ready to deal with them.

he said

If you want to remove the menu link with some custom code you can do that as follows:

- Open /lib/menus/header_functions.php
- Scroll to the bottom
- Add the code:

```
array_pop($adminMenus); // remove "Error Log" from menu
```

after

```
'recordCount' => $errorCount,
);
```

Like This:

```
//
$errorCount = mysql_count('_error_log');
$adminMenus[] = array(
  'menuType'    => 'custom',
  'menuName'    => t('Error Log') . " ($errorCount)", //
  'menuOrder'   => ++$menuOrder,
  'link'        => '?menu=_error_log',
  'isSelected'  => ($menu == '_error_log'),

  'tableName'   => '_error_log',
  'recordCount' => $errorCount,
);

array_pop($adminMenus); // remove "Error Log" from menu

//
return $adminMenus;
```

The PHP array_pop() removes the last item off an array, so that line of code just removes the "Error Log" menu that was just added. Note that you'll still be able to directly access the log with admin.php?
menu=_error_log All this code
does is remove the menu link.

Don't' forget to safely copy your code before updating CMSB or it will be overwritten

____

Taking this one step further, I added a check box field called ("No Error Log") in a single record section (called "Organization Information"), that will show or remove the error log from the Admin menu

Building on the code above, my final now looks like this:

```
 //
 $errorCount = mysql_count('_error_log');
 $adminMenus[] = array(
   'menuType'    => 'custom',
   'menuName'    => t('Error Log') . " ($errorCount)", //
   'menuOrder'   => ++$menuOrder,
   'link'        => '?menu=_error_log',
   'isSelected'  => ($menu == '_error_log'),

   'tableName'   => '_error_log',
   'recordCount' => $errorCount,
 );
 ?>
<?php
   $libraryPath = 'cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php';
 $dirsToCheck = array('/path_to_your_server/','','../','../../','../../../');
  foreach ($dirsToCheck as $dir) { if (@include_once("$dir$libraryPath")) { break; }}
  if (!function_exists('getRecords')) { die("Couldn't load viewer library, check filepath in sourcecode."); }

 list($organization_informationRecords, $organization_informationMetaData) = getRecords(array(
   'tableName'   => 'organization_information',
   'where'       => '', // load first record
   'limit'       => '1',
  ));
  $organization_informationRecord = @$organization_informationRecords[0]; // get first record
 ?>

<?php $no_error_log = 1 ?>
 <?php $no_error_log = $organization_informationRecord['no_error_log'] ?>
 <?php if ($no_error_log == 1 ):?>

  <?php  array_pop($adminMenus); // remove "Error Log" from menu
  ?>
  <?php endif?>
  <?php

  return $adminMenus;
}
```

```
?>
```

PHP DEVELOPER LOG (ERROR LOG) DISPLAYING A BLANK PAGE OR MEMORY ERROR FIX - Sep 29th, 2020

If you come up with a blank page when trying to view the CMSB PHP error log (now called the developer log) , it’s probably because you have a lot of error records in the database and you’ve run out of allocated memory.

According to Dave Edis from Interactive Tools, you should be able to view the log by adding:

```
&perPage=5
```

to the end of the URL like this:

```
yoursite.com/cmsAdmin/admin.php?menu=_error_log&perPage=5
```

You can also try increasing the &perPage=5 to &perPage=50

ADMINS ONLY TO EDIT CERTAIN FIELDS - Mar 25th, 2015

User Kenny wanted to allow Admins to edit certain fields (in his case the page titles, and the meta data description and tag fields for his site) but not to allow user editor to do more than view those fields while editing others.

I didn’t think it could be done, but Damon Edis from Interactive Tools came to the rescue with this elegant concept.

He said:

“It sounds like you are wanting the admin user to be able to add/edit page title and metas, both keyword and description fields in CMS Builder and have editor users only be able to see that content but not edit it.

This can be done with some creative coding. Here’s the steps:

1. Create your three fields: Page Title, Meta Keywords and Meta Descriptions
Edit these fields to make them Admin Only Access Level. When modifying the field, in the popup window, scroll to the bottom and for Advanced Options, click show all to see this option.

2. Create a new field for your section. The Field Type will be --seperator--
. Doesn't need a Field Label or Field Name.
For the Separator Type choose the HTML radio button.

By default you will see this HMTL:

```
<tr>
<td colspan='2'>
</td>
</tr>
```

Change that to this:

```
<?php if (userSectionAccess($GLOBALS['tableName']) >= 9): ?>
<tr>
<td> Page Title: </td>
<td><?php echo htmlencode(@$GLOBALS['RECORD']['page_title']); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Meta Tag: </td>
<td><?php echo htmlencode(@$GLOBALS['RECORD']['meta_tags']); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Meta Description: </td>
<td><?php echo htmlencode(@$GLOBALS['RECORD']['meta_description']); ?></td>
</tr>
<?php endif ?>
```

This first line of code is used to only displays the output Page Title, Meta Tags and Meta Description for Editor users only. Admin users will see this data in editable text fields.

After you setup this up, log in as an Editor to test.”

RSS FEEDS

CREATING AN RSS FEED FOR A MULTI-RECORD SECTION - Feb 17th, 2015

If you’ve had mixed results trying to create an RSS feed for a multi-record section you’re not alone. There seem to be many “details” for the “Devil” to hide in.

Here’s an approach that worked for me which you can build on for your own uses.

For a table called “current_events”, I wanted to show the most current records in my events list and limit the RSS display to only the 2 most recently created records. I also wanted a masthead logo and a link to the main event’s page to appear at the top of the feed.

The code that I finally came up with for the XML file I named happening-now-rss.xml.php is:

```
<?php header('Content-type: application/xml; charset=utf-8'); ?><?php echo '<?
xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>'; ?>

<?php

  require_once "/your_server_path/cmsAdmin/lib/viewer_functions.php";
  list($current_eventsRecords, $current_eventsMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'Table name'   => 'current_events',
    'orderBy'      => 'createdDate DESC',
    'limit'   => '2',
  ));

?>

<rss version="2.0" xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
  <channel>
   <atom:link href="http://www.your_domain.org/rss/happening-now-
rss.xml.php" rel="self" type="application/rss+xml" />
 <title>AHAPPENING NOW RSS FEED</title>
      <link>http://www.your_domain.org/events.php</link>
      <description>Arts Events Worth Knowing About</description>


      <language>en-us</language>

  <item>
<title>www.your_domain.org</title>
 <description>
<![CDATA[
 <div align="left">
<a href="http://www.artistsofpalmbeachcounty.org">
<img src="http://www.your_domail.org/images/LOGO.png" /></a><br
/>These are the latest two events that were added to our <b>Happening Now</b> events list. For a complete list of events
<a href="http://www.your_domain.org/events.php" target="_blank">click here</a>.<br />
<b><i>The date is when the event
was added.</i></b></div>
]]>
</description>
  <guid isPermaLink="true">http://www.your_domain.org</guid>
 <pubDate><?php echo date('r'); ?></pubDate>
  </item>

 <?php foreach ($current_eventsRecords as $record): ?>
        <item>
          <?php $title = htmlspecialchars($record['title']); ?>
<title><![CDATA[<?php echo strtoupper($title); ?><?php if ($record['end_date']): ?
> - Now through <?php echo
$record['end_date'] ?><?php endif; ?> ]]></title>
          <link>http://www.artistsofpalmbeachcounty.org<?php echo $record['_link'] ?>
</link>
          <description><?php echo htmlspecialchars($record['rss_description']); ?>
</description>
          <pubDate><?php echo date("D, d M Y H:i:s O", strtotime($record['createdDate'])) ?
></pubDate>

           <guid isPermaLink="true">http://www.your_domain.org<?
php echo $record['_link'] ?></guid>
        </item>
<?php endforeach ?>


  </channel>
</rss>
```

Here are some of the things that I learned along the way.

This code in the example above makes Atom feeds happier.:

```
<rss version="2.0" xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
  <channel>
   <atom:link href="http://www.your_domain.org/rss/happening-now-
rss.xml.php" rel="self" type="application/rss+xml" />
```

You can include an image in your channel (not in an item) but it may or may not appear at the upper right corner of your feed depending on the feed reader that you're using.

If you're embedding an image in the <channel> area it's preferable to have your image title match the channel title.

If you want to include a logo image, you can try to include it in a separate <item> instead if in the channel area (it will not always appear at the top of your feed unless you add <pubDate><?
php echo date('r'); ?></pubDate> to that item).

The date format "D, d M Y H:i:s O insures that your date will render in the appropriate format for RSS feeds.

VALIDATING AN RSS FEED - Feb 17th, 2015

You should validate your RSS feed before you publish it. You can do that here:

http://validator.w3.org/feed/

You can find out more about the tags that are available for use in an RSS feed at:

http://www.rss-specifications.com/

EMBEDDING AN IMAGE IN AN RSS FEED - Aug 6th, 2010

RSS feeds can be finicky, but this should work to display an image as part of an item in the foreach loop.

```
<description>
<![CDATA[

<p><u>Here is an image thumbnail</u> </p>

<?php foreach ($record['image'] as $upload): ?>
<img src="http://www.my_web_site.com<?php echo $upload['thumbUrlPath'] ?>" width="
<?php echo $upload['thumbWidth'] ?>"
height="<?php echo $upload['thumbHeight'] ?>" alt="" />
<?php endforeach ?></p>

<p align="center"><strong><font color="#ba1419">My First Image</font></strong></p>
]]>
</description>
```

In general, any time you want to treat code as "code" in an RSS feed, you need to surround the code with CDATA tags.

Note: You'll have to add the URL to change the relative image thumbURLpath location to an absolute URL.

Any code (formatting, etc) within the CDATA tags will be treated as code and should render correctly.

RSS FEED CAVEATS - Aug 6th, 2010

Here are a few things that I've discovered that may save you some time.

You can only add CDATA to fields in an <item> area

Some readers and browsers will not render an <item> correctly without a <guid> or a <title>

Find more? Email them to me at cookbook@thecmsbcookbook.com and I'll include them.

PLUGINS

SELECT MULTIPLE RECORDS AND DRAG PLUGIN - Aug 8th, 2023

Steve99 has generously created and shared a plugin that allows you to select multiple records in a manually sorted (dragSortOrder) multi record section and drag them to anew position in the record list.

Note: This plugin has not been tested with Category type and has built-

Note: This plugin has not been tested with Category type and has built in checks to not enable for these sections.

You can download a copy of this plugin from here: **http://thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/moveRecordsHere_1-00.zip**

and here's the original post on the forum: **https://www.interactivetools.com/forum/forum-posts.php?82694**

HIDING THE ERASE BUTTON ON SINGLE RECORD SECTIONS (VERSION 3.54+) - Jan 7th, 2021

User MercerDesign wanted to know if there was way to remove the erase button from the single record section editor, the button that sits next to the Save, Preview and Cancel buttons, so that client's who had access to the CMS back end could not erase the section by mistake.

Interactive Programmer Hans Marcon suggested adding the following code to lib/menus/header.php replacing "section_name" (keeping the quotes) with the name of the section where you want the "Erase" button to be hidden, and $your_admin_sectionRecord['hide_the_erase_button'] with the name of the 'Hide The Erase Button' checkbox in one of your admin single record sections, so that you can turn the erase button on and off.

```
<?
php if($your_admin_sectionRecord['hide_the_erase_button'] == 1 && isset($_GET['menu']) && $_GET['menu'] ===
"section_name"): ?>

    <style type="text/css">
      button.btn.btn-primary[name=Erase] {
          display: none;
      }
    </style>

<?php endif; ?>
```

User Djulia also offered a plugin as a global solution that you can download from **http://thecmsbcookbook.com/downloads/hide-erase-buttons.zip**. Just unzip the file, upload it to your plugin's folder and activate the new plugin.

SETTING UP MULTI PIN MAPS USING THE GEOCODER PLUGIN - Nov 15th, 2018

I needed to display a multi pin map from an accounts section of directory subscribers using the Geocoder plugin and was a bit lost until Daniel Loewe from Interactive Tools came to my rescue.

I had a few search criteria to implement:
1) Allow for limiting searches to within a radius around a zip code
2) Exclude any account records from the search results that had either one of 2 check boxes checked (isAdmin and notAdmin).
3) Exclude any account record from the search results that was not updated within the last 6 months
4) Display custom information when a pin is clicked/tapped

I also wanted to include error messages for invalid zip code entries and for when there were no search results matching the search criteria, with telltale indicators of the submitted search.

Here's what we came up with.

At the top of the search page after the load records calls:

```
$kmOrMiles           = 'miles'; // can be 'miles' or 'km'
  $geoOptions = [];
if (!empty( $_REQUEST['fromAddress'] )) {
 // get geocoding data
  list($myLat, $myLng) = geocodeAddress( @$_REQUEST['fromAddress'] );

  $geoOptions          = geocoder_getOptions($myLat, $myLng, @$_REQUEST['maxDistance'], $kmOrMiles);
}
  // get records
 $sixMonthsAgo = strtotime( '6 months ago' );
  list($myRecords, $myMetaData) = getRecords(array(
    'tableName'     => $GLOBALS['GEOCODER_SAMPLE_TABLENAME'],
     'where'    => " (isAdmin = '0' OR isAdmin = '') AND (notAdmin = '0' OR notAdmin = '') AND updatedDate > '" .
date('Y-m-t H:i:s', $sixMonthsAgo) . "'",

  ) + $geoOptions);  // geoOptions WILL NOT override the above options
 $errorsAndAlerts = '';
   if (@$_REQUEST['save'])
  {
  @$count = '';
   $action = '' ;
     @$count = mb_strlen($_REQUEST['fromAddress']  );
    // echo $count ;

    if     (!@$_REQUEST['fromAddress']) { $errorsAndAlerts .= ""; }
      elseif (@$count < 5 )                                    { $errorsAndAlerts .= "Your zip/postal code must be at least 5
digits long.\n"; }
     elseif (!$myLat || !$myLng)         { $errorsAndAlerts .= "Please enter a valid zip/postal code\n"; }


  }
?>
```

Then in the head of the page:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?key=<?
php echo
htmlEncode($GLOBALS['GEOCODER_GOOGLE_API_KEY']); ?>"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
function initialize() {
  var mapCanvasId = 'map_canvas';
  var mapOptions  = { mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.ROADMAP };
  var map         = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById(mapCanvasId), mapOptions);
  var bounds      = new google.maps.LatLngBounds();
  var infowindow  = new google.maps.InfoWindow();
<?php
foreach ($myRecords as $record) {
  if (!$record['latitude'] || !$record['longitude']) { continue; }
  $jsFunctionArgs = "{$record['latitude']}, {$record['longitude']}, {$record['num']}, '" .jsEncode($record['_link']).
"'";
  print "  _geocoder_addMarker($jsFunctionArgs);\n";
}
?>

  //
  function _geocoder_addMarker(latitude, longitude, recordNum, detailLink) {
    var latLng       = new google.maps.LatLng(latitude, longitude);
    var infowindowEl = document.getElementById('marker_infowindow_' + recordNum);
    var marker       = new google.maps.Marker({ map: map, position: latLng });
    google.maps.event.addListener(marker, 'click', function() {
      if (infowindowEl) {
        infowindow.setContent(infowindowEl.innerHTML);
        infowindow.open(map, marker);
      }
      else {
        window.location = detailLink;
      }
    });
    bounds.extend(latLng);
  }

  //
  map.fitBounds(bounds);
}

</script>
```

The search form in the body of the page:

```
<form method="post"  action= "?">
        <input type="hidden" name="save" value="1" />
        <input type="hidden" name="km_miles" value="<?php echo $kmOrMiles ?>" />
        <table>
          <tr>
            <td valign="top"  align="right" class="text_font"><b>Enter A Zip/Postal Code

              </b></td>
            <td align="left" valign="top" colspan="2">
<input type="text" name="fromAddress" value="<?php echo
htmlspecialchars(@$_REQUEST['fromAddress']); ?
>" size="38" class="text_font" style="background-color:#<?php echo
$dbt_colorsRecord['main_box_background_color'] ?
>;" placeholder="Please Enter A Zip/Postal Code" id="zip">

           </td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td  align="right" class="text_font"><b>And A Distance To Narrow Your Search
          </b></td>
         <td align="left" valign="top" colspan="2">
<select name="maxDistance" width="300" class="text_font"
style="width: 300px; max-height: 50px; background-color:#<?
php echo $dbt_colorsRecord['main_box_background_color'] ?>;">
           <option value="">At Any Distance</option>
           <option value="100" <?php selectedIf(100, @$_REQUEST['maxDistance']) ?
> >within 100
           <?php if ( $kmOrMiles == 'miles'):?>
           miles
           <?php elseif ( $kmOrMiles == 'km'):?>
           km
           <?php endif ?>
           </option>
           <option value="50"  <?php selectedIf( 50, @$_REQUEST['maxDistance']) ?
> >within 50
           <?php if ( $kmOrMiles == 'miles'):?>
           miles
           <?php elseif ( $kmOrMiles == 'km'):?>
           km
           <?php endif ?>
           </option>
           <option value="25"  <?php selectedIf( 25, @$_REQUEST['maxDistance']) ?
> >within 25
           <?php if ( $kmOrMiles == 'miles'):?>
           miles
           <?php elseif ( $kmOrMiles == 'km'):?>
           km
           <?php endif ?>
           </option>
           <option value="10"  <?php selectedIf( 10, @$_REQUEST['maxDistance']) ?
> >within 10
           <?php if ( $kmOrMiles == 'miles'):?>
           miles
           <?php elseif ( $kmOrMiles == 'km'):?>
           km
           <?php endif ?>
           </option>
           <option value="5"   <?php selectedIf( 5,  @$_REQUEST['maxDistance']) ?
> >within 5
           <?php if ( $kmOrMiles == 'miles'):?>
           miles
           <?php elseif ( $kmOrMiles == 'km'):?>
           km
           <?php endif ?>
           </option>

          </select></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
         <td align="right" class="text_font"><b>&nbsp;</b></td>
         <td align="left" valign="bottom" colspan="2">
<input type="submit" value="Submit Search Filters" ></td>
        </tr>
      </table>
     </form>
```

And where I wanted the form to be displayed:

```
 <?php $hasAddresses = array_filter(array_pluck($myRecords, 'latitude')); ?>
     <?php if ($hasAddresses): ?><span class="heading-
text" style="color:#F03">CLICK/TAP A PIN FOR MORE
INFORMATION</span>
     <div id="map_canvas" style="width: 800px; height: 800px;; float: left; margin: 0px 15px;">
</div>
     <?php else :?>
     <span class="heading-text" style="color:#F03">Sorry, there are no provider listings
     <?php if ($myLat):?>
     within
     <?php if (@$_REQUEST['maxDistance']):?>
     <?php echo htmlspecialchars(@$_REQUEST['maxDistance']); ?>
     <?php else:?>
     unlimited
     <?php endif ?>
     <?php if ( @$_REQUEST['km_miles'] == 'miles'):?>
     miles
     <?php elseif (  @$_REQUEST['km_miles'] == 'km'):?>
     km
     <?php endif ?>
     <?php endif?>
     of <?php echo htmlspecialchars(@$_REQUEST['fromAddress']); ?>.</span>
     <?php endif ?>
     <div id="marker_details" style="display: none;">
       <?php foreach ($myRecords as $record): ?>

         <?php
$updateUnixTime     = strtotime( $record['updatedDate'] ); // seconds since 1970
```

```
$updateUnixTime     = strtotime( $record['updatedDate'] ); // seconds since 1970
$sixMonths = time() - (180*60*60*24) ; //(changed from + to -)
$sixMonthsGone = $updateUnixTime > $sixMonths;

?>
<?
php if((!$record['isAdmin'] ==1 || !$record['notAdmin'] == '1') || !$record['hidden'] == '1' || ( $sixMonthsGone) ):?
>
        <?php // marker_infowindow_### is the content displayed in the info-
window on click ?>
        <div id="marker_infowindow_<?php echo $record['num']; ?>">
          <h3><?php echo htmlencode( @$record['practice_name']); ?><?
php echo htmlencode(
@$record['practice_street_address']); ?>
            <?php echo htmlencode( @$record['practice_city']); ?>, <?
php echo htmlencode( @$record['practice_state']);
?> <?php echo htmlencode( @$record['practice_zip']); ?></h3>
          <a href="<?php echo $record['_link']; ?>">
<span class="text_font">Learn About This Provider</span></a> </div>
        <?php endif ?><?php endforeach ?>
      </div>
```

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1.00 seconds