# Creating an application

To create an application to unpack / copy the basic structure provided (see download on this page) to the folder containing your Web site, in this case I will call "example".

Run a Web browser and set the path to your Web application in the case of this manual is "example" and I'm running on my localhost then <a href="http://localhost/">http://localhost/</a> example when you run this page will be redirected to <a href="http://localhost/example/config/erros.html">http://localhost/example/config/erros.html</a> if you downloaded the version without libraries, as in this picture.

# MyRAD4PHP Missing libraries This application requires these libraries Smarty 3.1.13

HTML2PDF

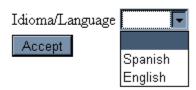
Put this libraries in the folder "/libs" of the root site:

/libs/smarty

/libs/html2pdf

If you download libraries and place the folder <rootsite>/libs/ and reloading the page will be redirected to the page to select the language of the application interface builder:

# Idiomas/Language



The next step is to configure the parameters for the database, the application path, the folder containing the ORM classes and language of the user interface.

Server: MySQL server name for this example is: localhost Database name: The name of the database in this case: sgc

MySQL user: the MySQL Server user

MySQL user Password: password MySQL Server

Application name: Application name, title to the top of page.

Path of application in web sever: application path, if the location of the application is web server

root is "/" in the case of this example would be "/ example /"

Path for ORM files: folder for files generated ORM. Note: This folder must exist. User interface language choice: Select the language for the user interface.

## Config application

Server	localhost
Database name	sgc
MySQL user	root
MySQL user Password	
Application name	Application example
Path of application in web sever	/example/
path for ORM files	/dal
User interface languaje	ingles.php
Procesar	Ir al generador de clases

The next step is to choose which tables of the database you want to generate the ORM classes and metadata, and the table containing the fields of security (login, password and user name) only one table per application and is marked option "is safety"

APPLICATION EXAMPLE		
ORM Y METADATA CLASS BUILLDER		
Tables	Options	
almacenes	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
categorias	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
componentes	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
comprascab	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
comprasdet	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
<b>✓</b> cursos	🗹 Make ORW class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
cursos_has_p	rofesores 🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
padron	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
pagoscli	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
pagospro	🗹 Make ORW class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
✓ productos	🗹 Make ORW class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
profesores	🗹 Make ORW class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
✓ series	🗹 Make ORW class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
<b>✓</b> stocks	🗹 Make ORW class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
<b>▼</b> tipdocsope	🗹 Make ORW class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
<b>✓</b> tipdocsper	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
usuarios	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔽 Is safety	
✓ ventascab	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
ventasdet	🗹 Make ORM class 🔽 Make Metadata class 🔲 Is safety	
✓ Archivos separados		
Si ya existe, conservar contenido como comentario		
Carpeta de destino: /dal/		
Procesar		

After pressing the "process" must choose the safety options in the table:

Field for user login: field containing the login names. eg. admin. Field for user password: field containing the passwords. eg. admin

Field for user name: field that will contain the names of the users. eg. Application Manager.

# APPLICATION EXAMPLE SAFETY DEFINITIONS Field for user login: idusuario Field for user password: idusuario Field for user name: idusuario Generar

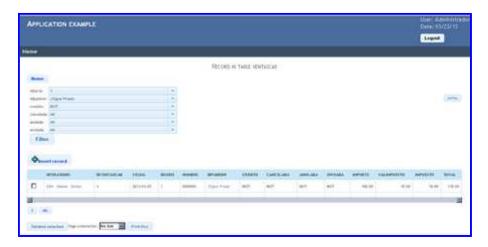
By clicking the "Generate" button you will see a link that will take you to the login application.

## The generated application

This application consists of a general index, crud's pages for each table selected to build the application.

All pages have in common a header that displays the application name, user name, current date, and the button to sign out.

The listings page (list.php) is conformed by three sections the first is located at the top shows the filters applied to the table, sorting options and the link to insert a new record. The central part of the grid contains data showing the table, on the left side of the grid is a checkbox that permits selection of multiple records. In the bottom of the page there are three elements, pager: displays records in groups of 10 and the option to show all "All". The button allows you to delete the selected records "select Deleted", a combo that determines the page orientation and the button to print the listing that creates a PDF with the data shown in the table, using the filters and orders that were assigned.



### **Customizing the application**

#### The files for customization

If you go to the folder where the files were generated ORM by default and for this example I called "dal" is in <applicationroot> / dal / can see that there is a file with the name of the table "<name table>. php "and a file" \_meta.php ". The first is the ORM and the other contains the metadata.

#### The metadata class:

All classes that handle this metadata of the tables named as follows: <Table <nobre of \_meta. all these classes inherit from BaseEntity which has the following properties:

name: The name of the table and should not be changed for any reason.

displayname: Indicates the label to be displayed in place of the table name.

mostrar: Indicates whether the table is displayed in the list.

aCampos: basecolumn array type that defines the metadata for each field.

campomostrar: this compatibility is maintained properties and indicates the field that will debuelto for foreign keys.

readonly: If the table can not be written, if the true value is assigned restricted operations insert, edit and delete.

#### The class basecolumn

DEFINITION This class contains the metadata of the table fields and their properties are:

nombre: the name of the field and should not be changed for any reason.

displayname: Label to show the end user.

mostrar: indicates if the field is to be displayed or not, is of type booleam, if true field is displayed.

readonly Indicates field is read-only

espk: indicates if the field is the primary key of the table should not be changed for any reason.

esfk: Indicates if the field is a foreign key. It should not be changed for any reason.

tipo: type of the field. Accepted types:

int => integer

varchar => string

decimal => decimal

datetime => datetime

float => float

tinyint(1) => bool

text => text

ancho: Width of the field.

tipocontrol: indicates that control is visible when you edit the field and can be: integer

string

decimal

datetime

float

bool

text

requerido: Indicates if the field can not be empty when inserting / editing.

Posicion: The position that will be shown in the interface, starting at zero.

filtrar: Indicates if it is to create an object in the page list to filter by this field automatically

assigned an object if the field is a boolean and FK.

filtroobject: Object to make filters, three types of objects: filter text (fk's), filter bool (Boolean)

and filter\_date (type date)

subtipo: Only for DateTime type fields and determines if only date or only time.

campoRelacion: Indicates the field assigned to the external table foreign key. Do not modify for

anv reason.

tablaRelacion: Table referred to FK. Do not modify for any reason.

totalizar: If a field is integer, float and decimal can be total, causing the last line of the grid on the

listings page is used to set the totals, booleam type.

defaultValue: default value of the field.

### Changing field labels and tables

It is common to use mnemonics in names of tables and fields but not to show the end user but its significance for this we must use the class that contains the metadata, it will find uan class with the table name followed by "\_meta" so if we have a table called "ventascab" find a file called "ventascab meta":

```
<?php
       class ventascab meta extends baseentity
           function construct()
               Sthis->nombre="ventascab";
              Sthis->displayname="ventascab";
               Sthis->mostrar=true;
               Sthis->readonly=false:
               Sthis->grupo="Menu";
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               Sthis->campomostrar='fecha';
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']=new basecolumn();
               $this->aCampos['idventascab']->nombre="idventascab";
              Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->displayname="idventascab".
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->mostrar=true;
               $this->aCampos['idventascab']->posicion=0;
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->tipo="integer";
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->tipocontrol="integer";
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->ancho=11;
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               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->totalizar=false;
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->requerido=true;
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->espk=true;
               $this->aCampos['idventascab']->readonly=true;
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->esfk=false;
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->filtrar=false;
               Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->filtroobject="text";
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha'] = new basecolumn();
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->nombre="fecha";
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->displayname="fecha";
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->mostrar=true;
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->posicion=1;
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->tipo="datetime";
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->ancho=10;
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->tipocontrol="datetime";
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->subtipo="date";
               Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->requerido=true;
```

The highlighted lines in the image are the change we need to show a different label to the field name, in this case the table is called ventascab but I want to display "Sales Master" for this change \$ this-> displayname = "ventascab "for \$ this-> displayname =" sales Master "and could change one by one the field labels changing the displayname of each element in the array of fields, as in Figure nmuestro for field" idventascab "by "ID",

```
class ventascab meta extends baseentity
   function __construct()
        $this->nombre="ventascab";
       Sthis->displayname="Cabecera de ventas";
        $this->mostrar=true;
       Sthis->readonly=false;
       $this->grupo="Henu";
       $this->campomostrar='fecha';
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']=new basecolumn();
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']->nombre="idventascab";
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']->displayname="II";
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']->mostrar=true;
       Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->posicion=0;
       Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->tipo="integer";
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']->tipocontrol="integer";
       Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->ancho=11;
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']->totalizar=false;
       Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->requerido=true;
       Sthis->aCampos['idventascab']->espk=true;
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']->readonly=true;
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']->esfk=false;
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']->filtrar=false;
       $this->aCampos['idventascab']->filtroobject="text";
       $this->aCampos['fecha']=new basecolumn();
       Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->nombre="fecha";
       Sthis->aCampos['fecha']->displayname="fecha";
```

I can still edit all fields in the table always in the item named "displayname", leaving the list screen like this:

