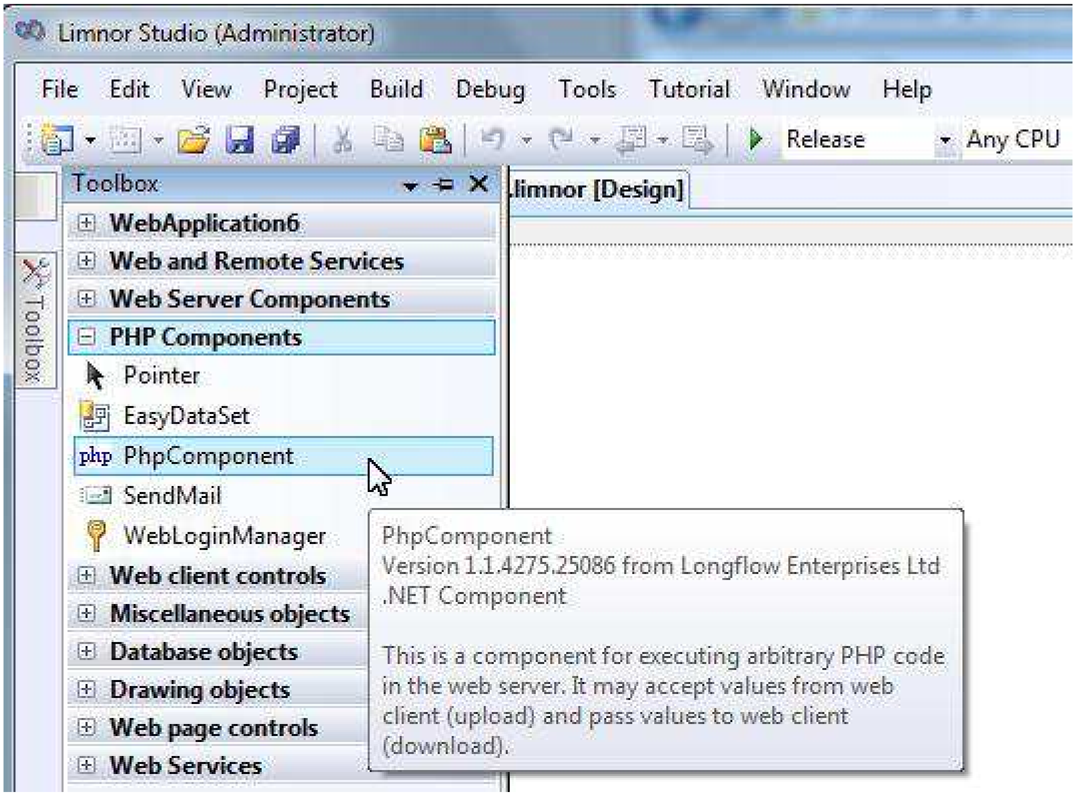
Use Arbitrary PHP Code

Contents

Introduction

For PHP Web Applications, Limnor Studio compiler will generate PHP code for the visual and codeless programming. But there are useful PHP codes you may get from somewhere. You may use arbitrary PHP codes in your PHP web projects through a PhpComponent object.



PhpComponent
Version 1.1.4275.25086 from Longflow Enterprises Ltd
.NET Component

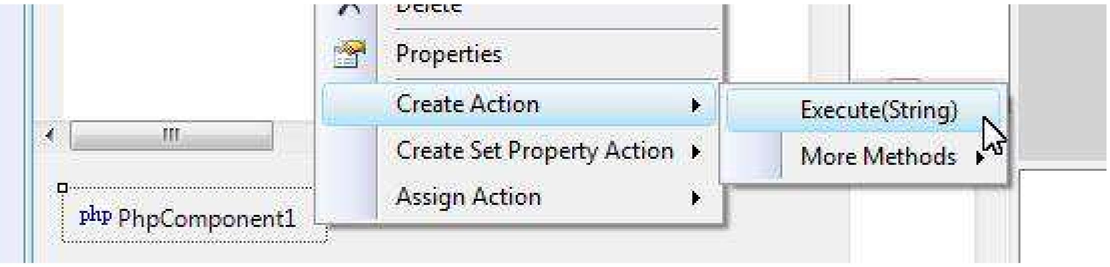
This is a component for executing arbitrary PHP code in the web server. It may accept values from web client (upload) and pass values to web client (download).

Drop PhpComponent to a web page to start using it.

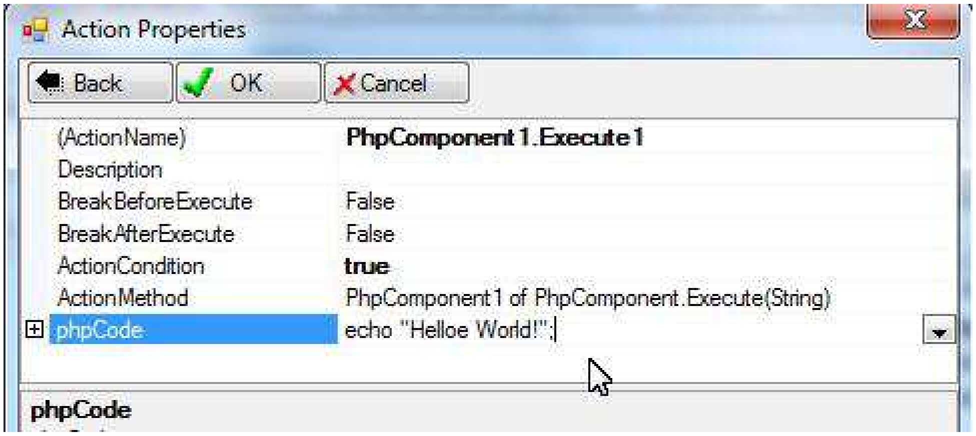
Execute Arbitrary PHP Code

The PhpComponent has an Execute method. The method has a parameter to specify arbitrary PHP code to be executed. We may use this method to create actions to execute various PHP codes.

Right-click the PhpComponent; choose “Create Action”; choose “Execute” method:



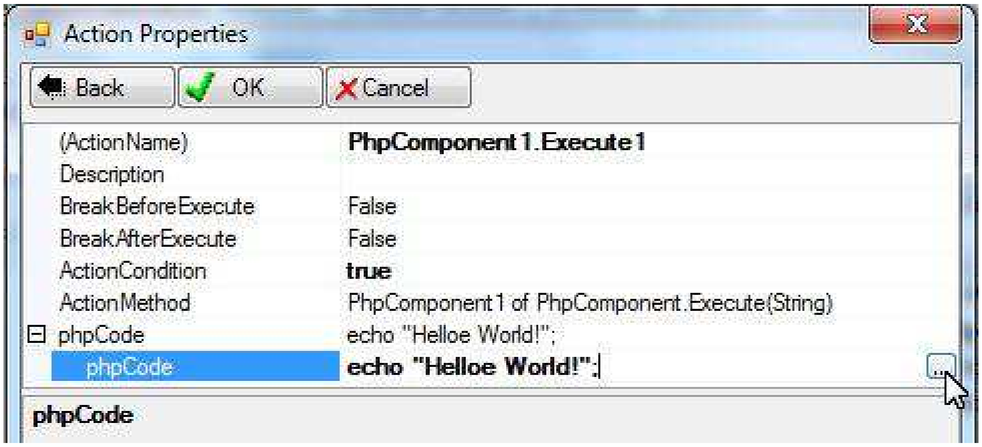
Parameter “phpCode” of the action is the PHP code to be executed. We may type in some code directly into it:



(ActionName)	**PhpComponent1.Execute1**
Description	
BreakBeforeExecute	False
BreakAfterExecute	False
ActionCondition	**true**
ActionMethod	PhpComponent1 of PhpComponent.Execute(String)
⊞ phpCode	echo "Helloe World!";

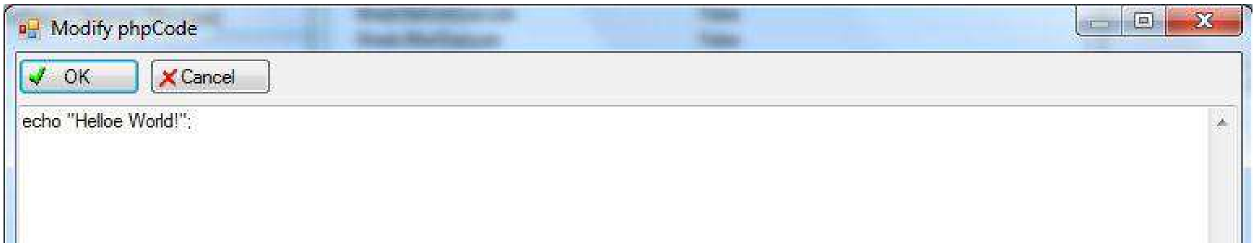
phpCode

We may also click "…" to launch a dialogue box to edit the PHP code:



(ActionName)	**PhpComponent1.Execute1**
Description	
BreakBeforeExecute	False
BreakAfterExecute	False
ActionCondition	**true**
ActionMethod	PhpComponent1 of PhpComponent.Execute(String)
⊟ phpCode	echo "Helloe World!";
phpCode	**echo "Helloe World!";**

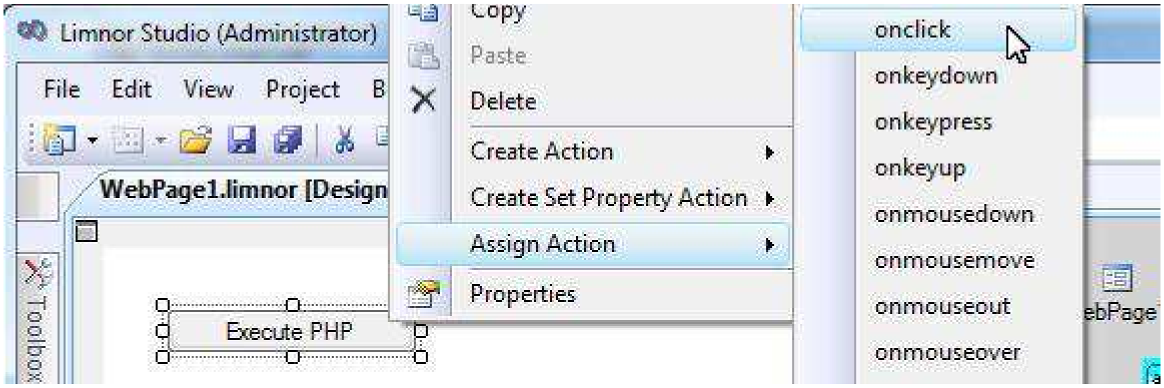
phpCode



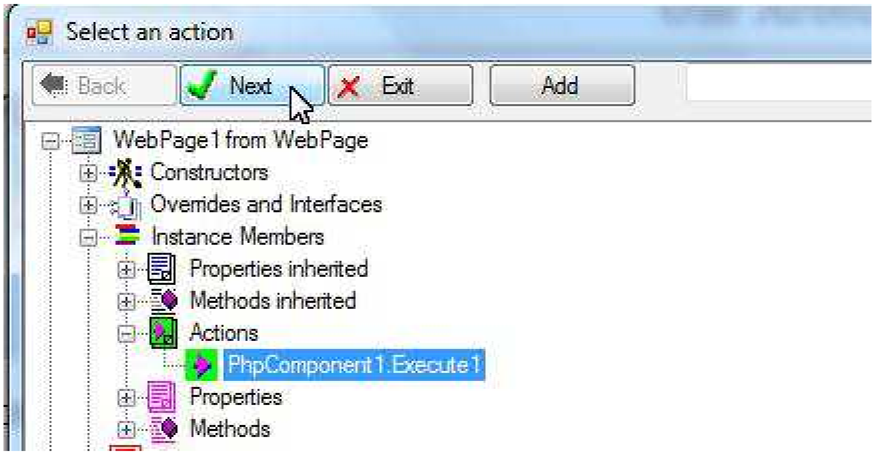
```
echo "Helloe World!";
```

Click OK to finish creating this action.

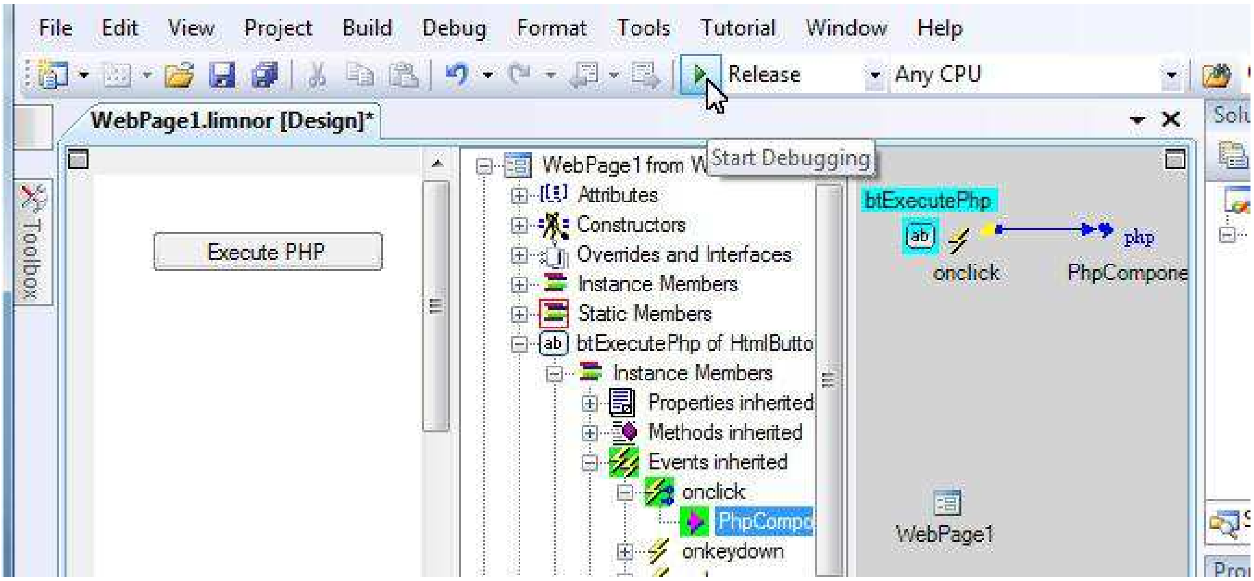
Suppose we want to execute this action when a button is clicked. Right-click the button; choose "Assign Action"; choose "onclick" event:



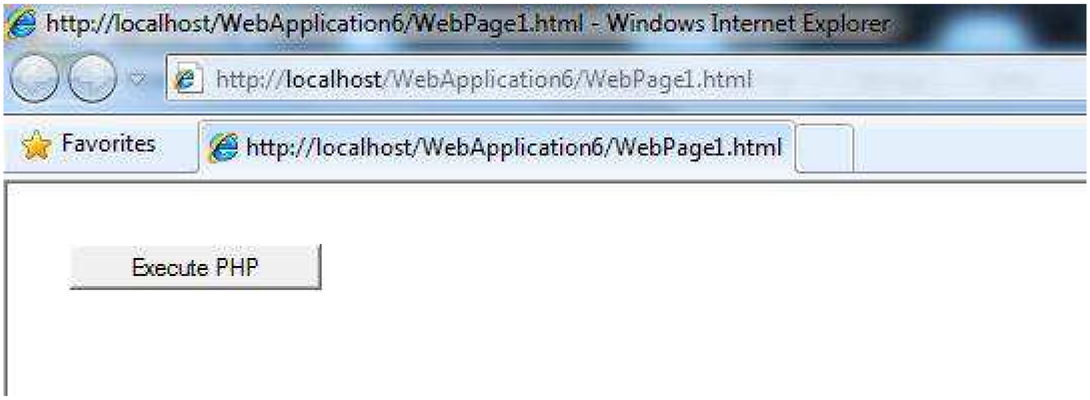
Select the action:



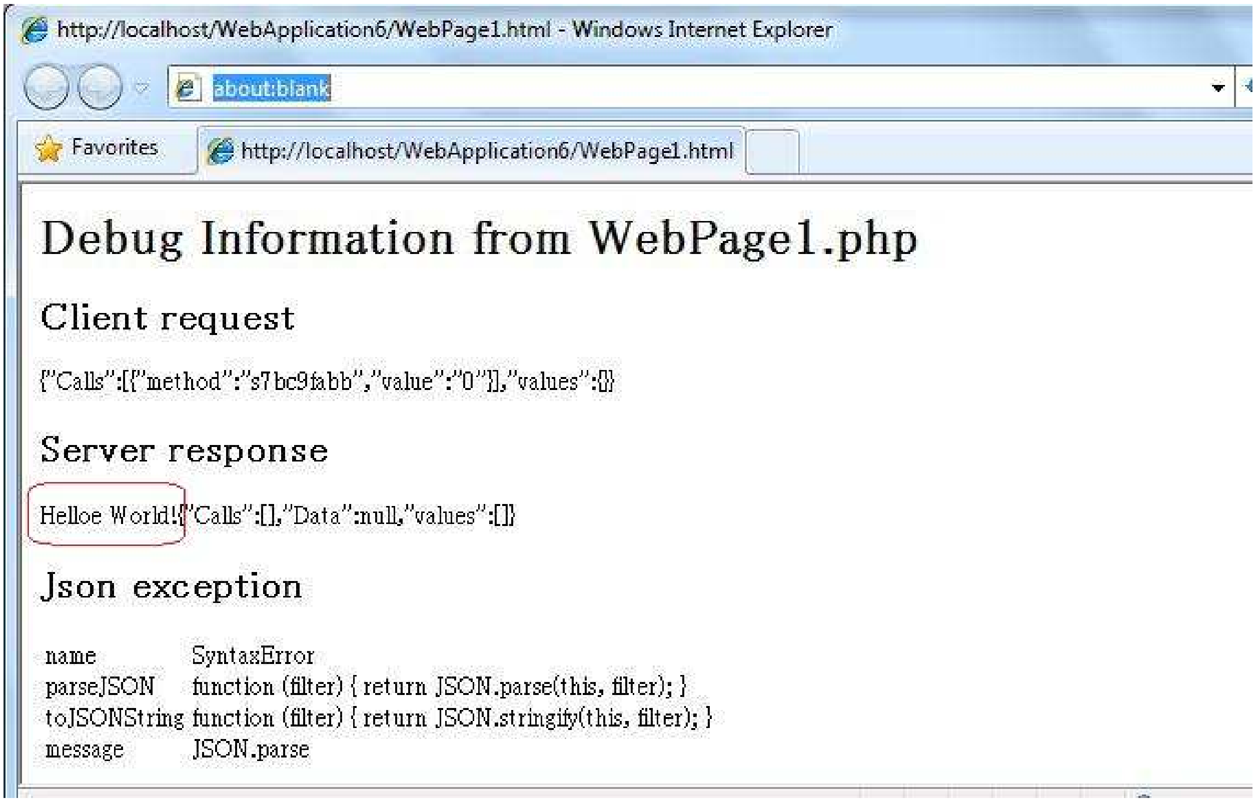
The action is assigned to the button. We may test the web application now:



The web browser shows the web page:


http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html - Windows Internet Explorer
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Favorites
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Execute PHP

Click the button to execute the PHP code. A debug web page appears because the PHP code uses an "echo" statement to send text to the web client. In Limnor Studio visual and codeless programming, client/server data exchanges are formatted in Json data. Using "echo" to send unformatted text will cause the debug window to appear. In this example, we can see "Hello World!" under the "Server Response", which is the result of executing the "echo" statement:


http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html - Windows Internet Explorer
about:blank
Favorites
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html

Debug Information from WebPage1.php

Client request

```
{"Calls":[{"method":"s7bc9fabb","value":"0"}],"values":{}}
```

Server response

```
Helloe World!{"Calls":[],"Data":null,"values":[]}
```

Json exception

```
name          SyntaxError
parseJSON     function (filter) { return JSON.parse(this, filter); }
toJSONString  function (filter) { return JSON.stringify(this, filter); }
message       JSON.parse
```

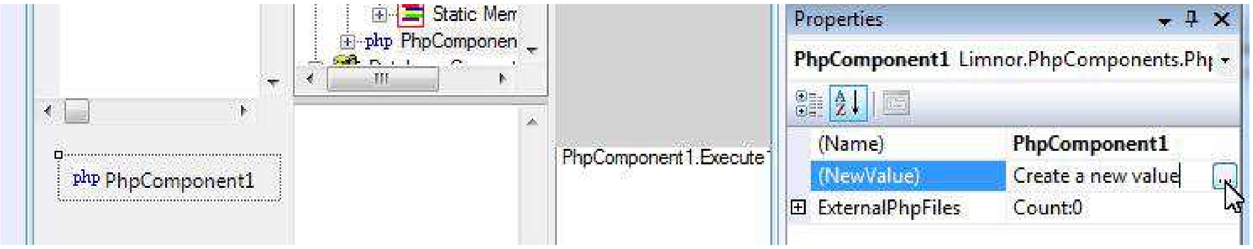
As this example showed, unless you are doing debugging do not use "echo" to pass information to web page. Limnor Studio let you easily pass data between client and server in a visual and codeless manner, as shown below.

Data Exchange between Client and Server

In many cases your PHP codes need values from web pages and pass data to web pages. You may create values for the PhpComponent. Each value can be accessed in both client and server, including your PHP codes.

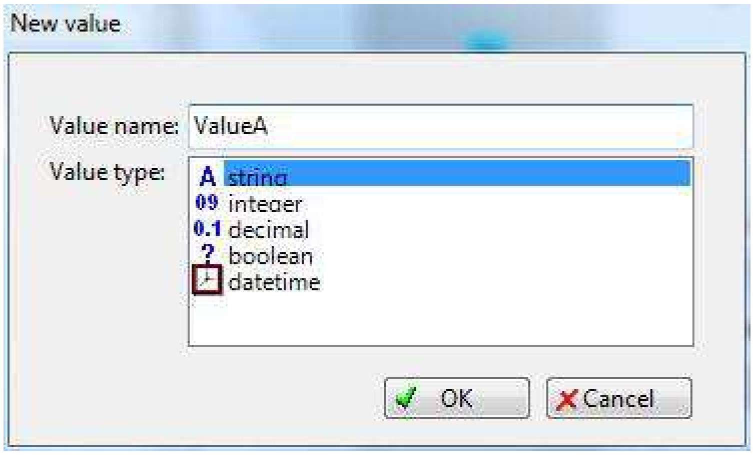
Create values

To create a new value, click "…" on the "NewValue" in the Properties Window:



(Name)	PhpComponent1
(NewValue)	Create a new value
⊞ ExternalPhpFiles	Count:0

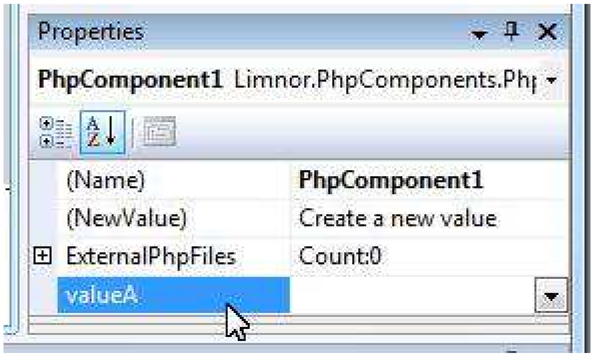
You may give a unique name for the new value. You may specify a value type.



Value name: ValueA

Value type:
- A string
- 09 integer
- 0.1 decimal
- ? boolean
- datetime

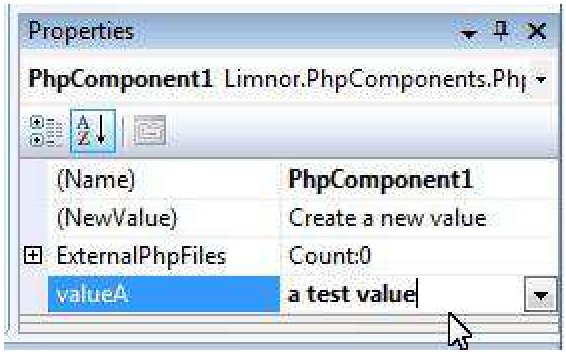
The new value becomes a property of the PhpComponent:



(Name)	PhpComponent1
(NewValue)	Create a new value
⊞ ExternalPhpFiles	Count:0
valueA	

You may use this new property just as using other properties of other components in your programming.

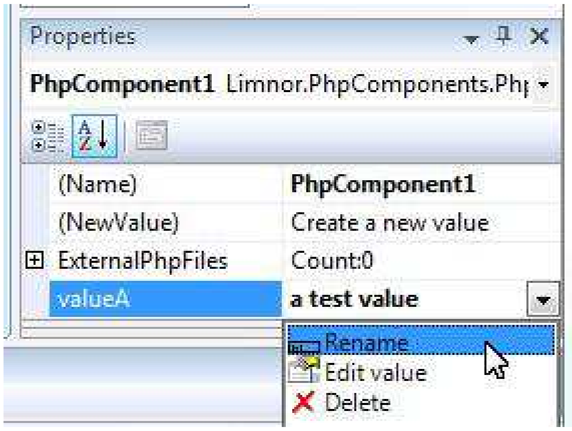
You may give a value for the property:



(Name)	PhpComponent1
(NewValue)	Create a new value
⊞ ExternalPhpFiles	Count:0
valueA	a test value

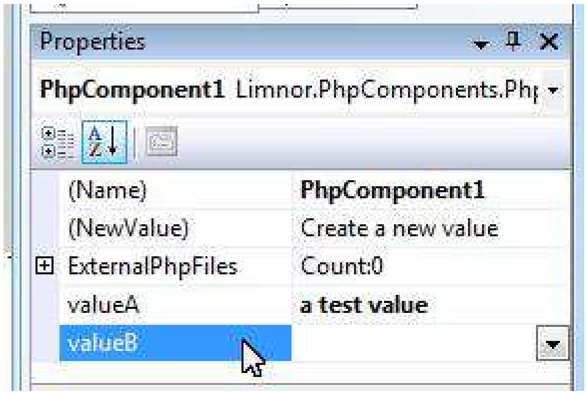
This value will become the initial value of the property when the PHP page is accessed.

You may rename the value, edit value contents in a dialogue box, or delete the value:



(Name)	PhpComponent1
(NewValue)	Create a new value
⊞ ExternalPhpFiles	Count:0
valueA	a test value

You may create many values for the PhpComponent. Let’s create another value named “valueB”:

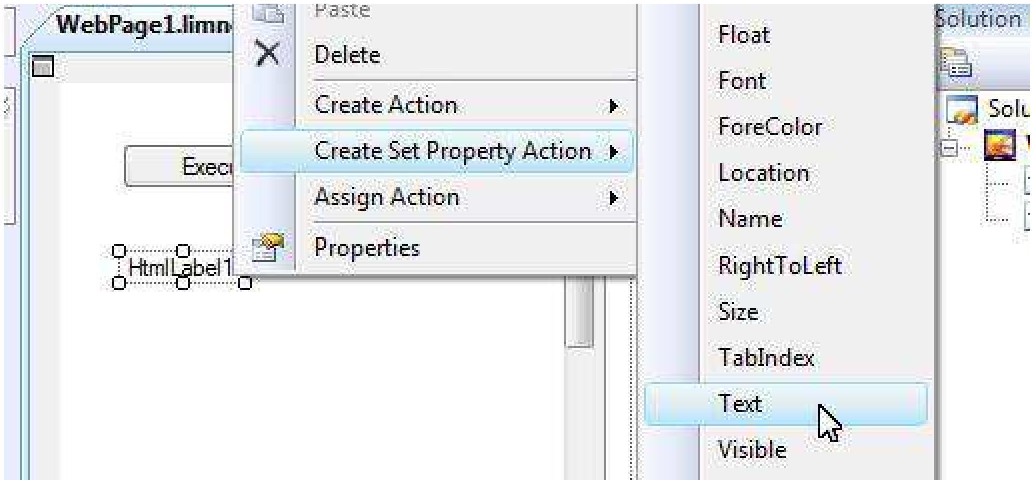


(Name)	PhpComponent1
(NewValue)	Create a new value
⊞ ExternalPhpFiles	Count:0
valueA	a test value
valueB	

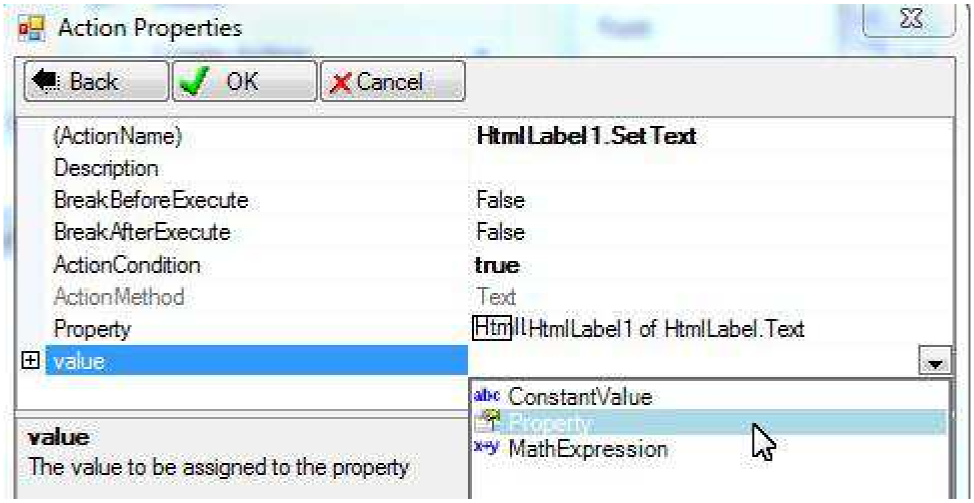
Use value in client

Let’s create a label in the web page to show the use of values from the PhpComponent.

Right-click the label; choose “Create Set Property Action”; choose “Text” property:



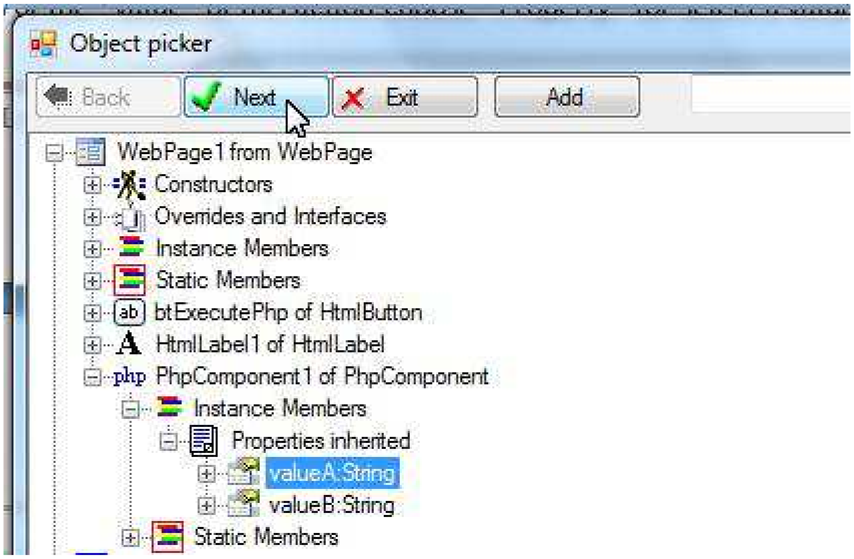
For the “value” of this action choose “Property” for selecting a value from the PhpComponent:



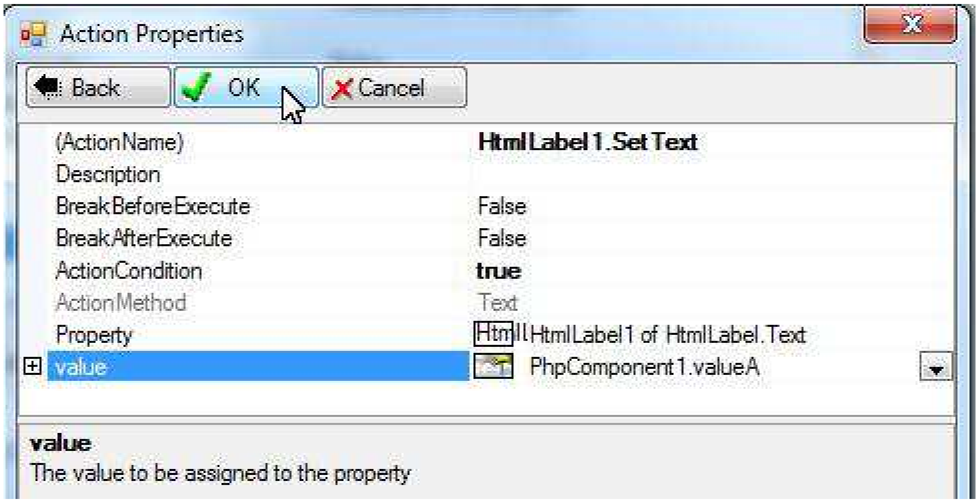
(ActionName)	**HtmlLabel1.SetText**
Description	
BreakBeforeExecute	False
BreakAfterExecute	False
ActionCondition	**true**
ActionMethod	Text
Property	HtmlHtmlLabel1 of HtmlLabel.Text
value	

value
The value to be assigned to the property

Choose a value from the PhpComponent:



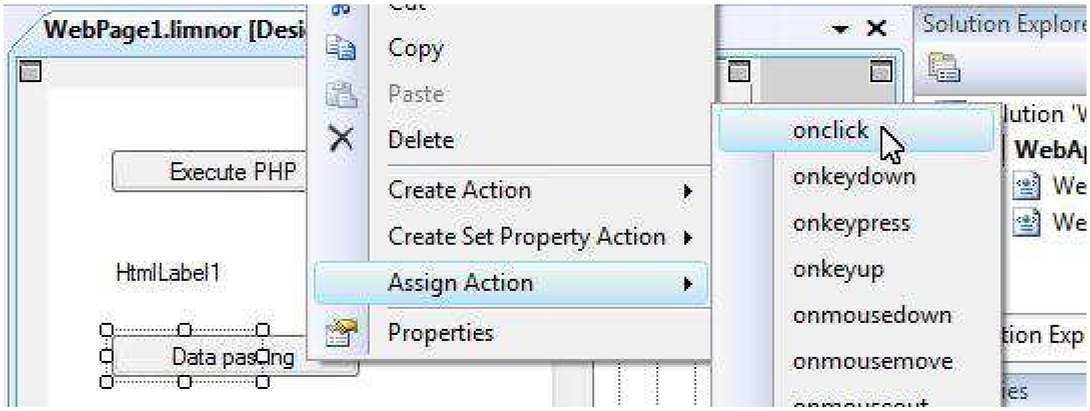
Click OK to finish creating the action:



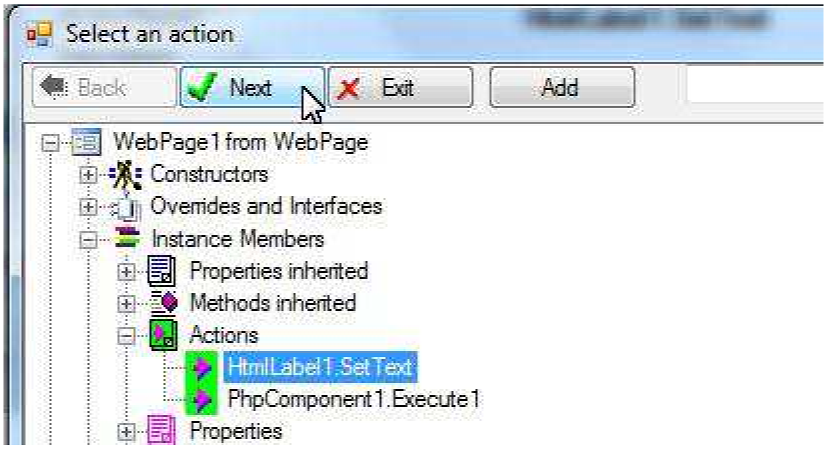
(ActionName)	**HtmlLabel1.SetText**
Description	
BreakBeforeExecute	False
BreakAfterExecute	False
ActionCondition	**true**
ActionMethod	Text
Property	HtmlLabel1 of HtmlLabel.Text
value	PhpComponent1.valueA

value
The value to be assigned to the property

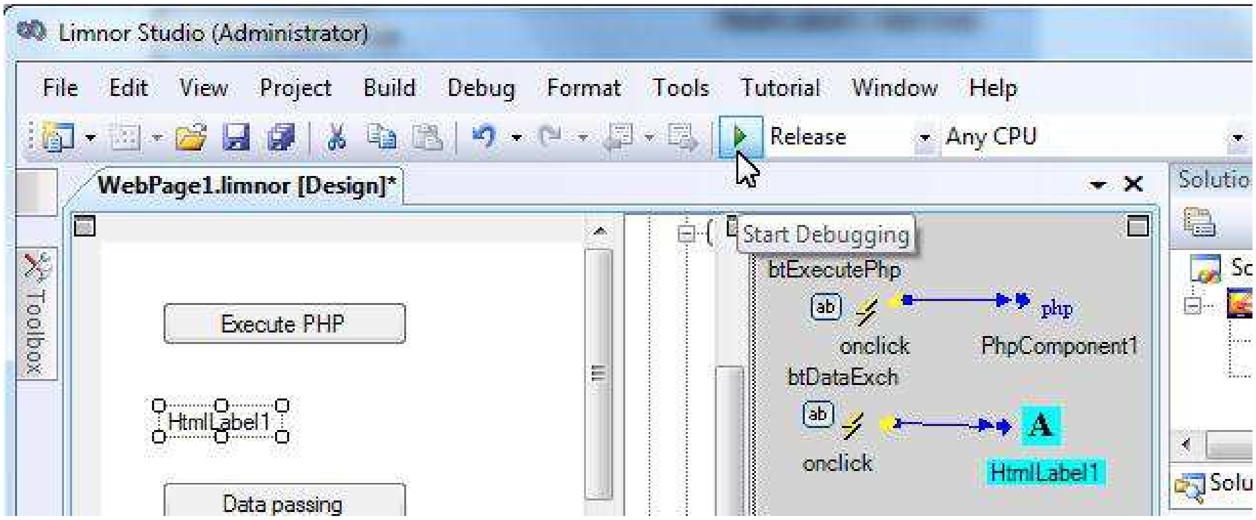
Suppose we want to execute the above action when a button is clicked. Right-click the button; choose “Assign Action”; choose “onclick” event:



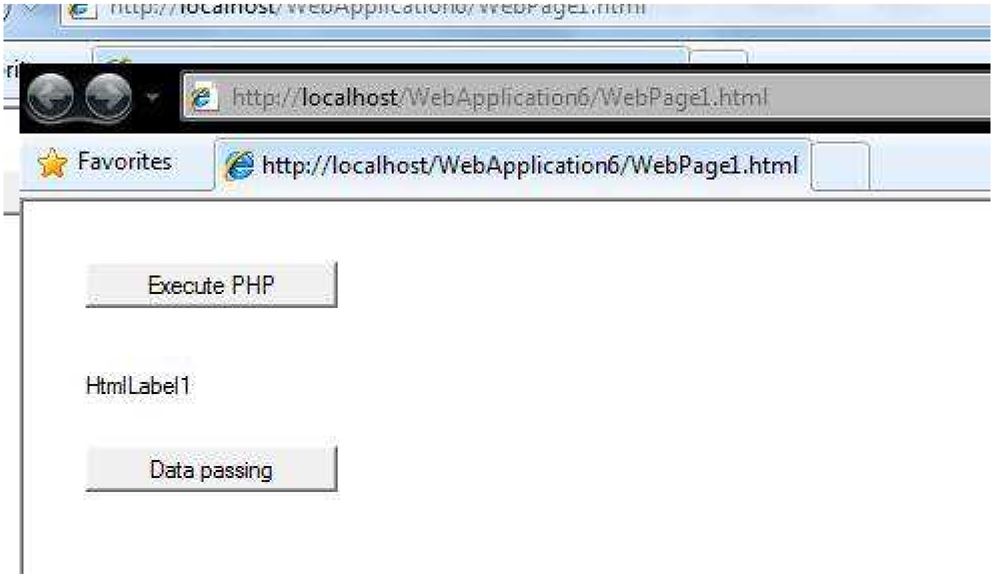
Select the action:



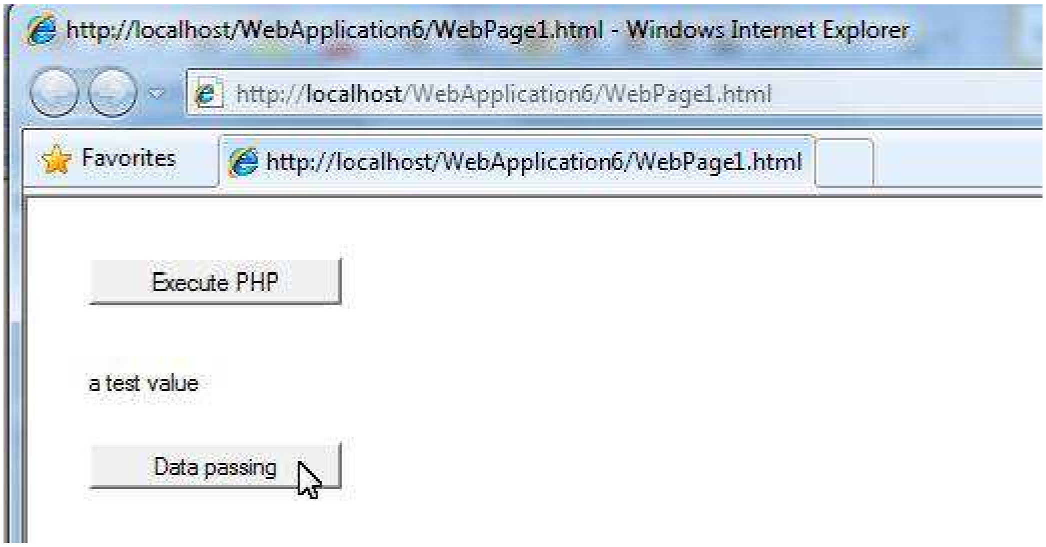
The action is assigned to the button. We may test the web application now:



The web page appears:


http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Favorites
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Execute PHP
HtmlLabel1
Data passing

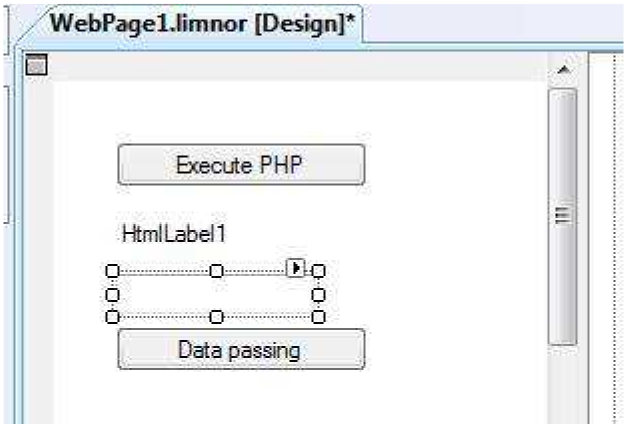
Click the “Data passing” button. The contents of “valueA” appear:


http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html - Windows Internet Explorer
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Favorites
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Execute PHP
a test value
Data passing

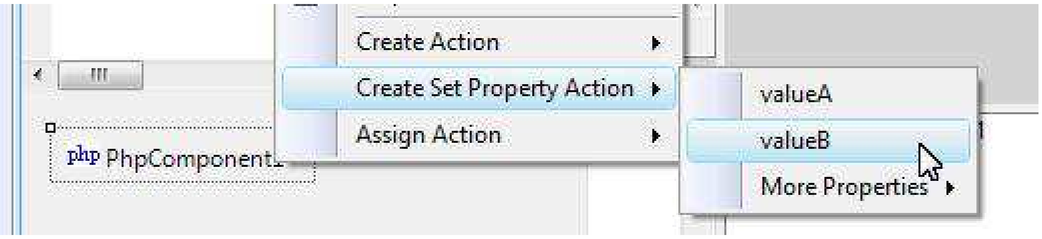
In the example, we saw that the initial value of the PhpComponent was downloaded from the web server to the web page.

Use value in server

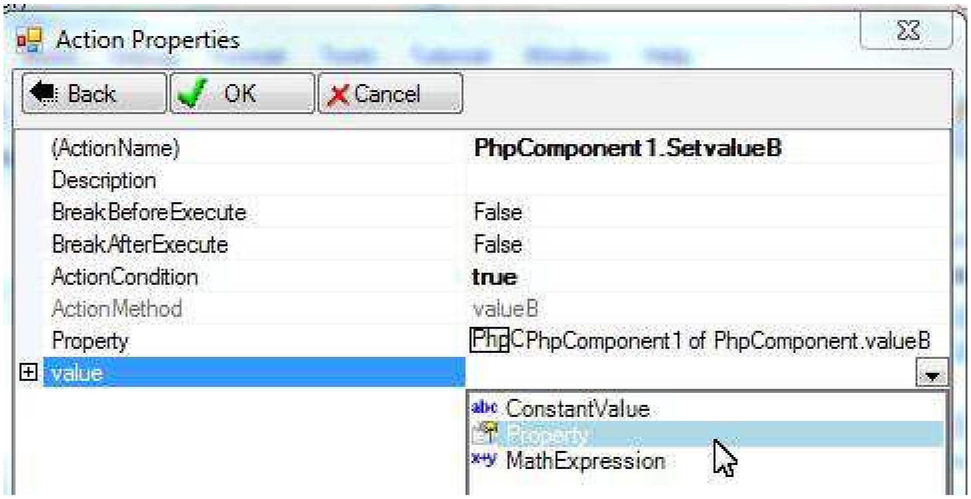
Let’s use a text box in the web page to allow the web page visitors to enter text. We then pass the text to a value of the PhpComponent. We then execute PHP code to use the values.



Right-click the PhpComponent; choose “Create Set Property Action”; choose “valueB”:

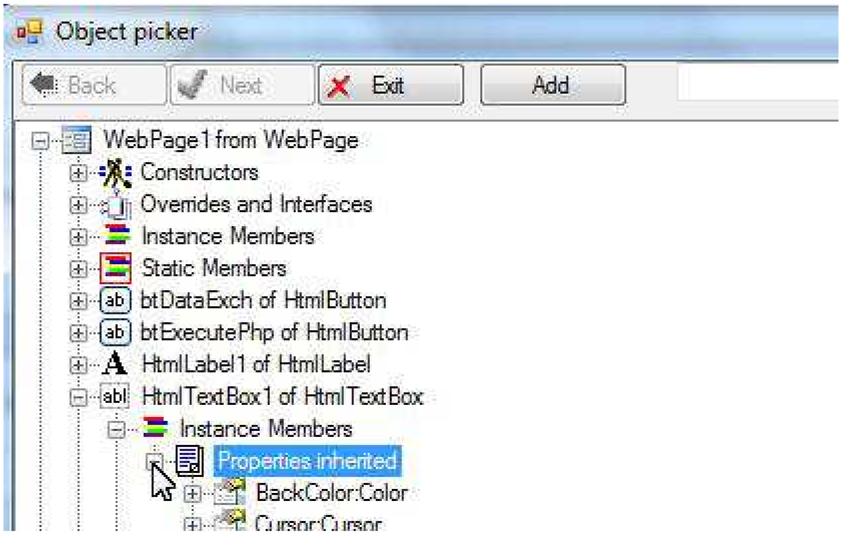


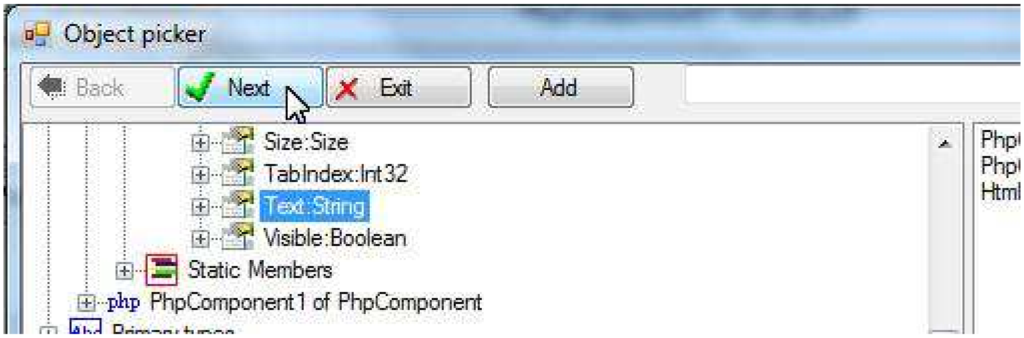
For the “value” parameter of the action, choose “Property” to use the text box:



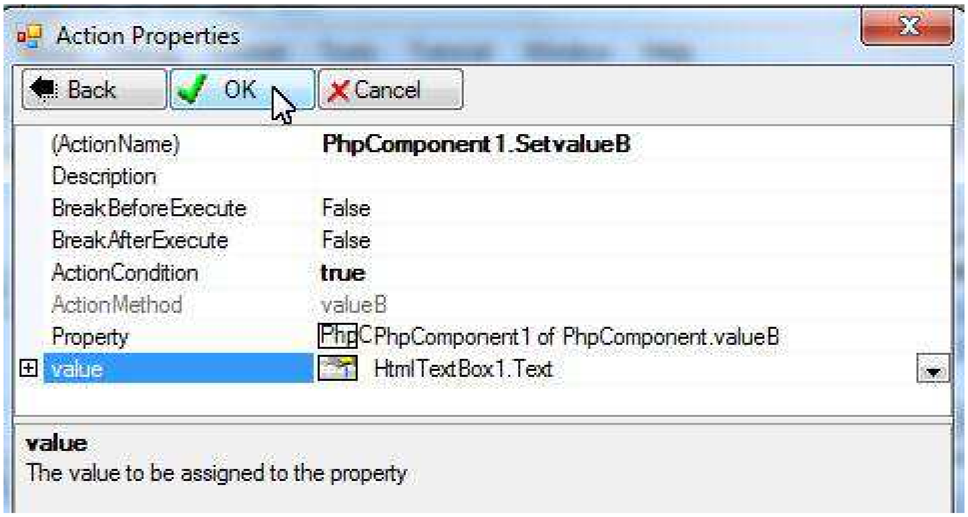
(ActionName)	PhpComponent1.SetvalueB
Description	
BreakBeforeExecute	False
BreakAfterExecute	False
ActionCondition	true
ActionMethod	valueB
Property	PhpCPhpComponent1 of PhpComponent.valueB
value	

Select the Text property of the text box:





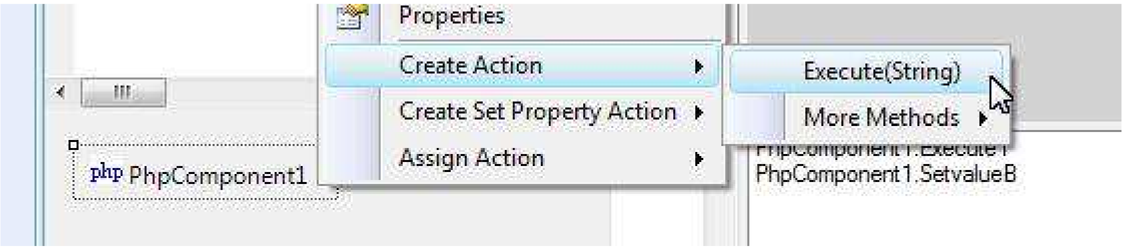
Click OK to finish creating this action:

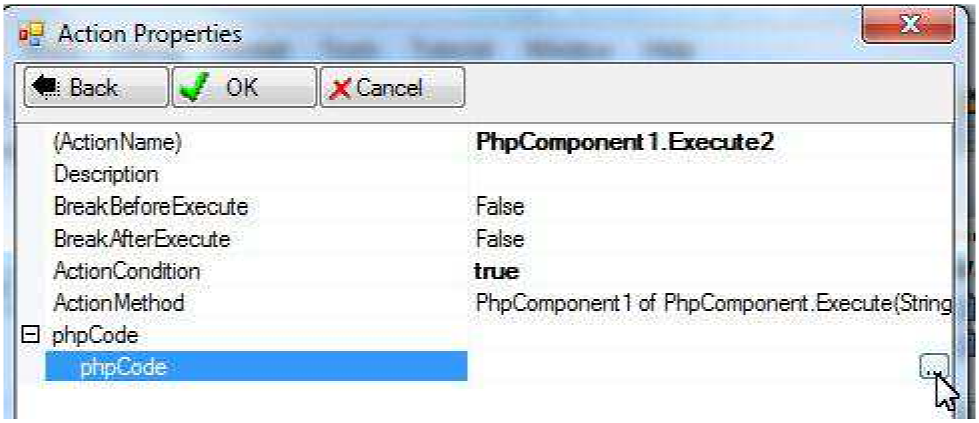


(ActionName)	**PhpComponent1.SetvalueB**
Description	
BreakBeforeExecute	False
BreakAfterExecute	False
ActionCondition	**true**
ActionMethod	valueB
Property	PhpComponent1 of PhpComponent.valueB
value	HtmlTextBox1.Text

value
The value to be assigned to the property

Let’s create an action to execute PHP code:

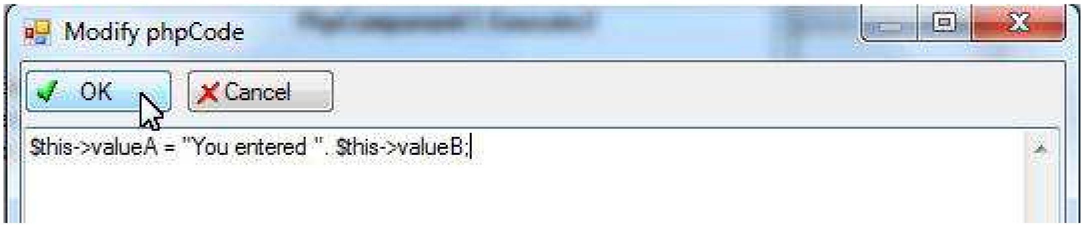




(ActionName)	**PhpComponent1.Execute2**
Description	
BreakBeforeExecute	False
BreakAfterExecute	False
ActionCondition	**true**
ActionMethod	PhpComponent1 of PhpComponent.Execute(String
⊟ phpCode	
phpCode	

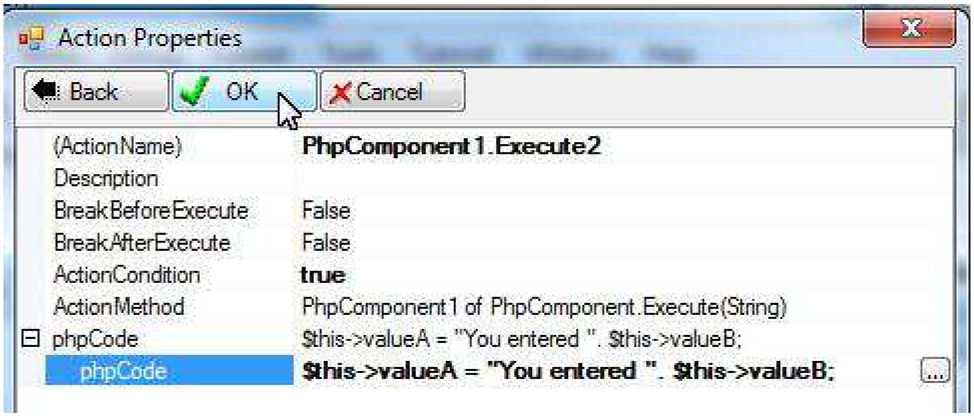
We use such a line of PHP code for this sample:

```
$this->valueA = "You entered ". $this->valueB;
```



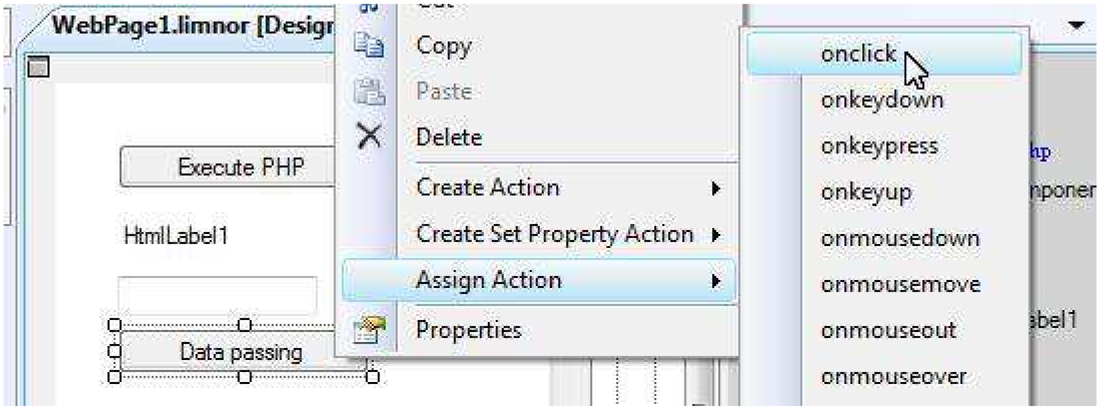
```
$this->valueA = "You entered ". $this->valueB;
```

Click OK to finish creating this action:

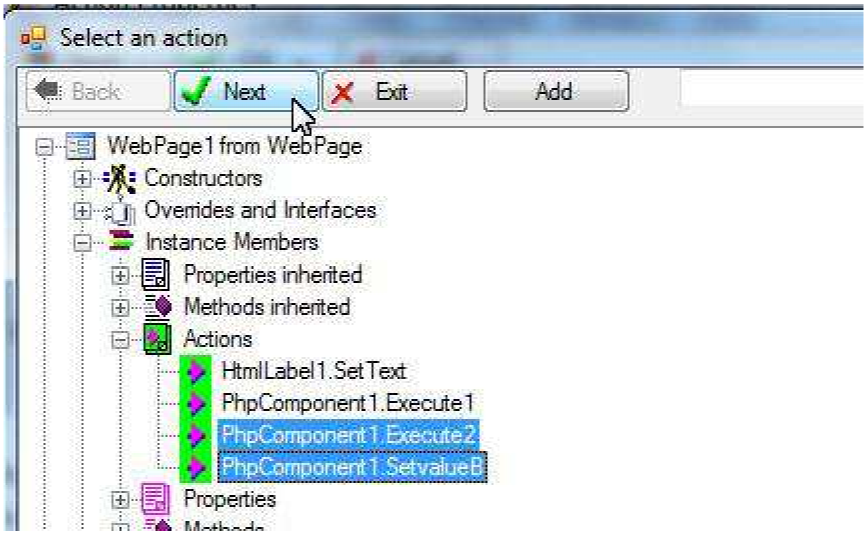


(ActionName)	**PhpComponent1.Execute2**
Description	
BreakBeforeExecute	False
BreakAfterExecute	False
ActionCondition	**true**
ActionMethod	PhpComponent1 of PhpComponent.Execute(String)
⊟ phpCode	$this->valueA = "You entered ". $this->valueB;
phpCode	**$this->valueA = "You entered ". $this->valueB;**

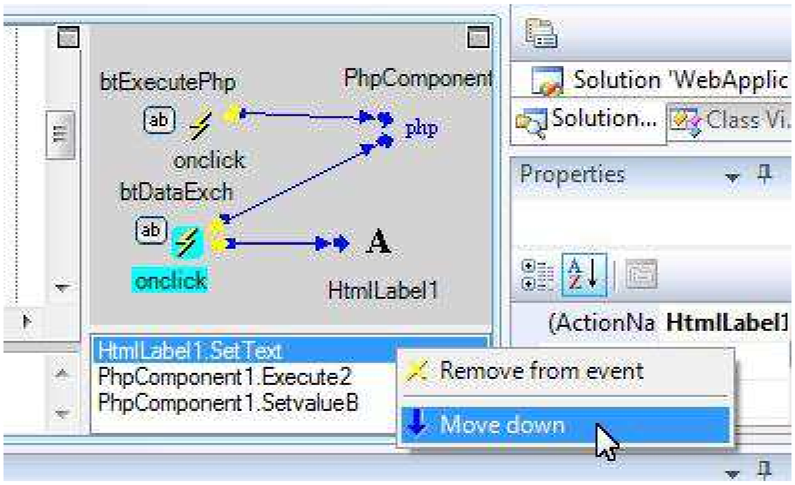
Assign the above two actions to the button “Data passing”. Right-click the button; choose “Assign Action”; choose event “onclick”:

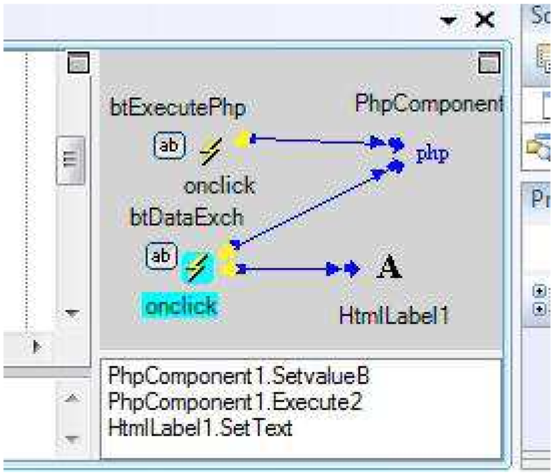


Select the two actions:



Rearrange the action execution order:

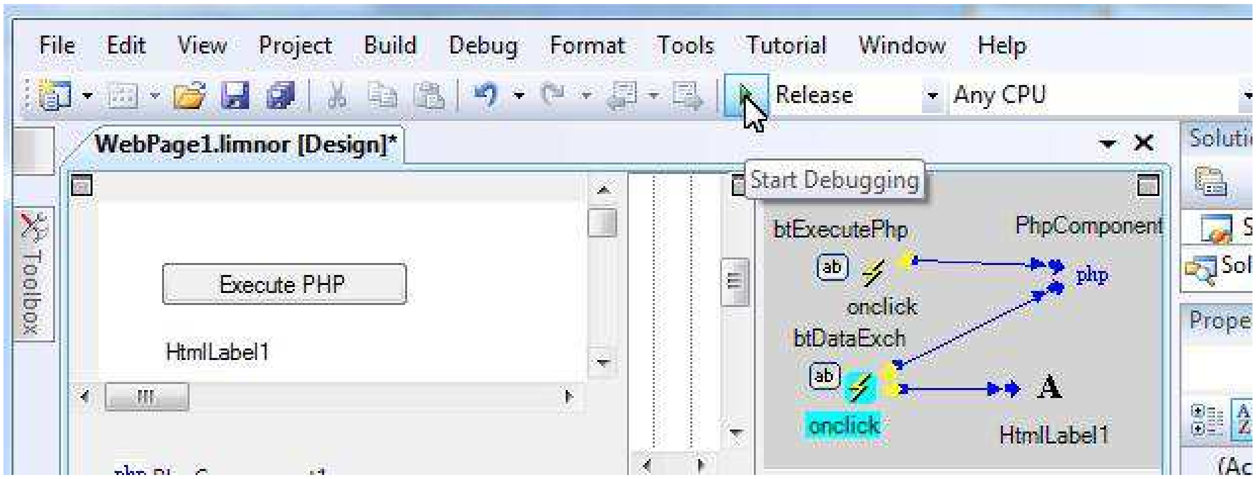




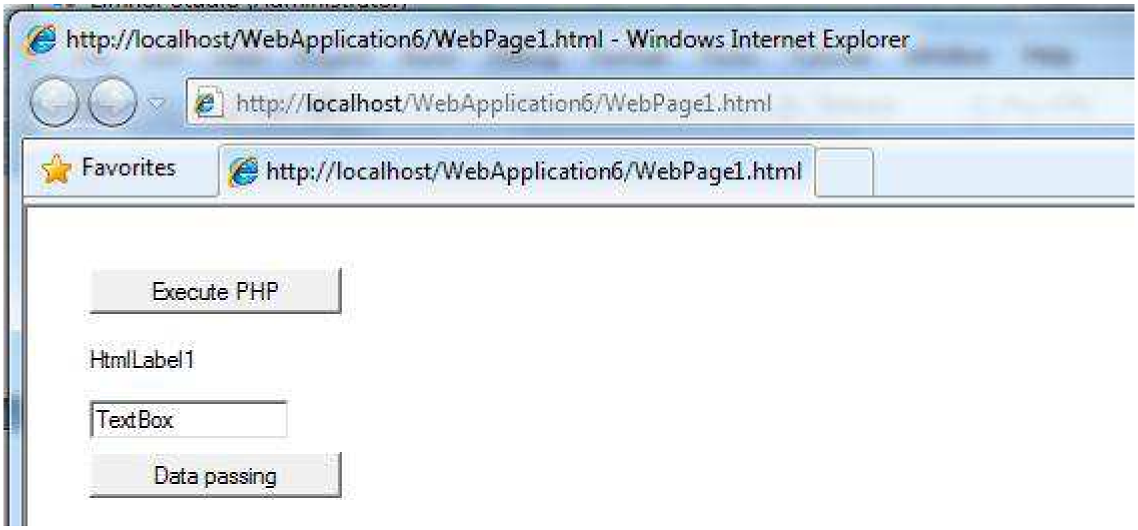
PhpComponent1.SetvalueB
PhpComponent1.Execute2
HtmlLabel1.SetText

Using the above execution order, a client value in the text box is uploaded and assigned to “valueB” in the server; PHP code is executed in the server to modify “valueA”; “valueA” is downloaded to the web page and assigned to the label.

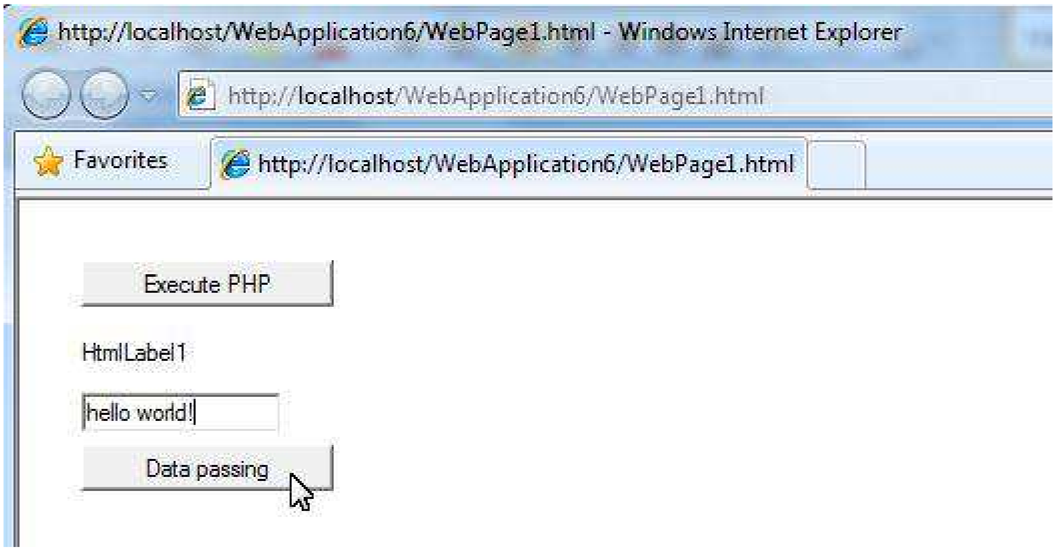
Let’s test it.



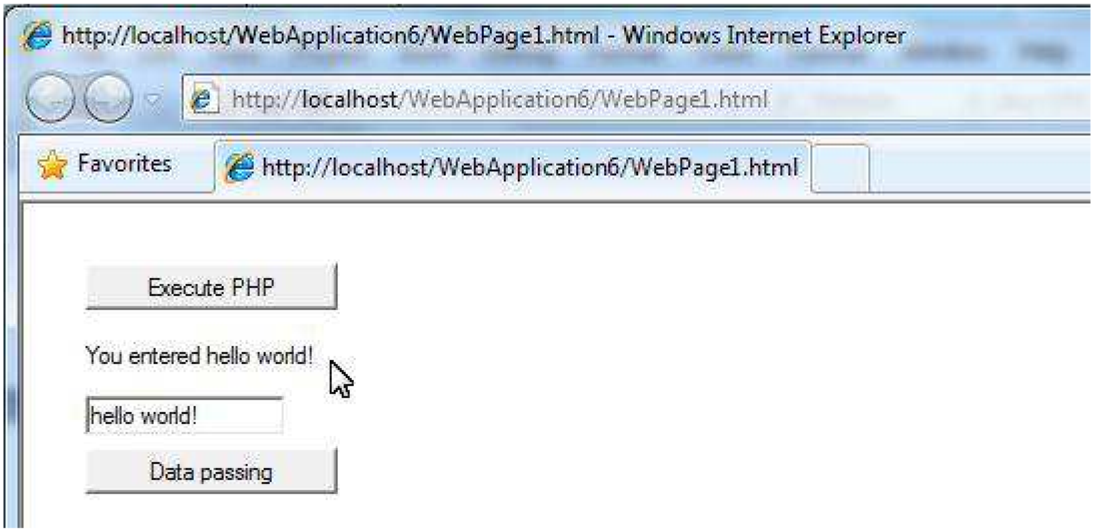
The web page appears:


http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html - Windows Internet Explorer
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Favorites
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Execute PHP
HtmlLabel1
TextBox
Data passing

Type some text in the text box and click the button “Data passing”:


http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html - Windows Internet Explorer
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Favorites
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Execute PHP
HtmlLabel1
hello world!
Data passing

The web page shows the results from the PHP code execution:


http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html - Windows Internet Explorer
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Favorites
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Execute PHP
Data passing

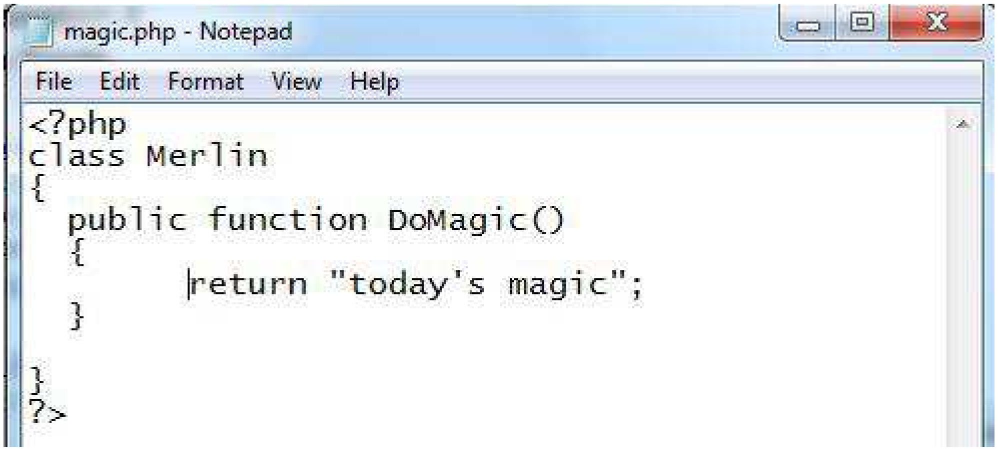
You entered hello world!

hello world!

Use PHP Files

In many cases, you get useful PHP code in PHP files. Your own PHP code is to make use of functionality presented in those PHP files. PhpComponent also allows you to do that.

Suppose we have a PHP file named magic.php. Its contents are shown below:

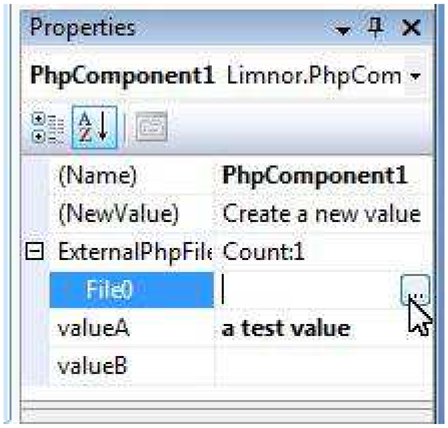


```
<?php
class Merlin
{
  public function DoMagic()
  {
        return "today's magic";
  }

}
?>
```

It is a simple file and not useful. But let’s pretend it is a complex file and very useful, as yours will be.

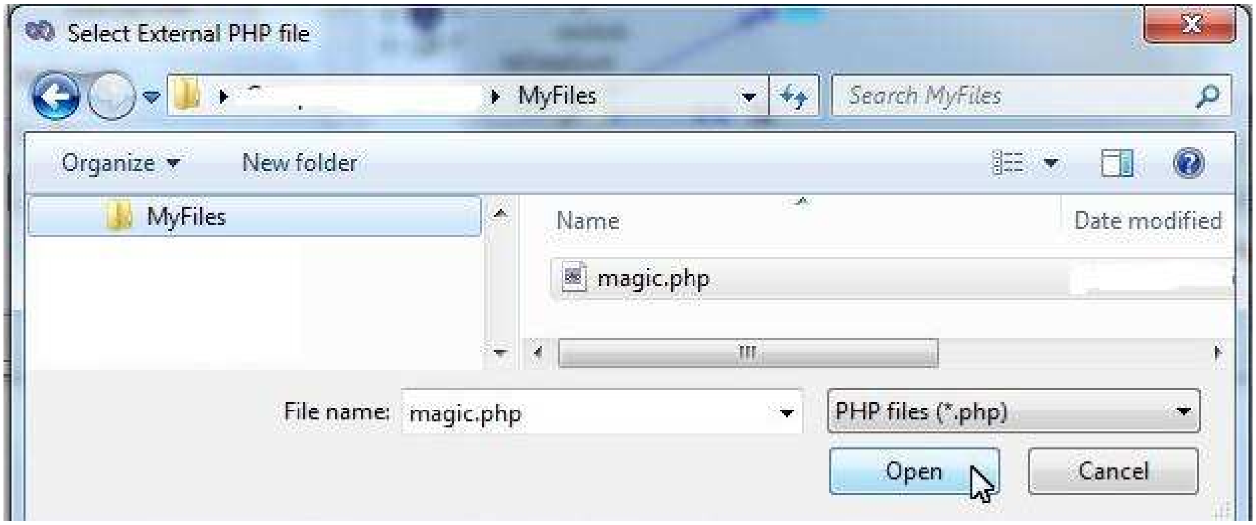
Click “…” for a file name under ExternalPhpFiles in the Properties Window:



PhpComponent1 Limnor.PhpCom

(Name)	PhpComponent1
(NewValue)	Create a new value
⊟ ExternalPhpFil	Count:1
File0	
valueA	a test value
valueB	

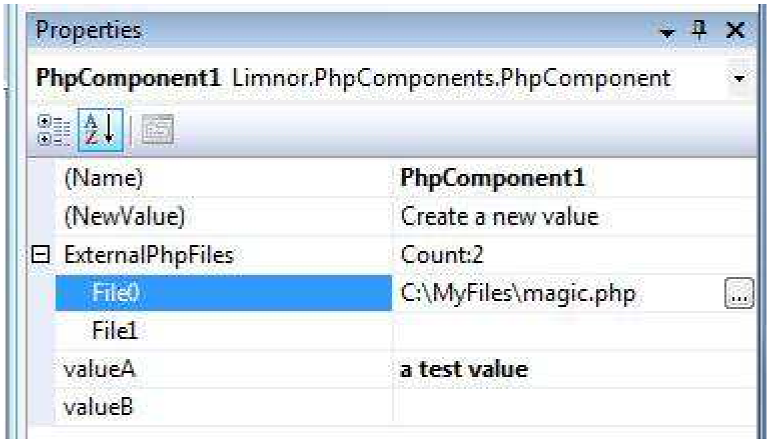
Select the file we want:



File name: magic.php

PHP files (*.php)

The file path appears under ExternalPhpFiles:



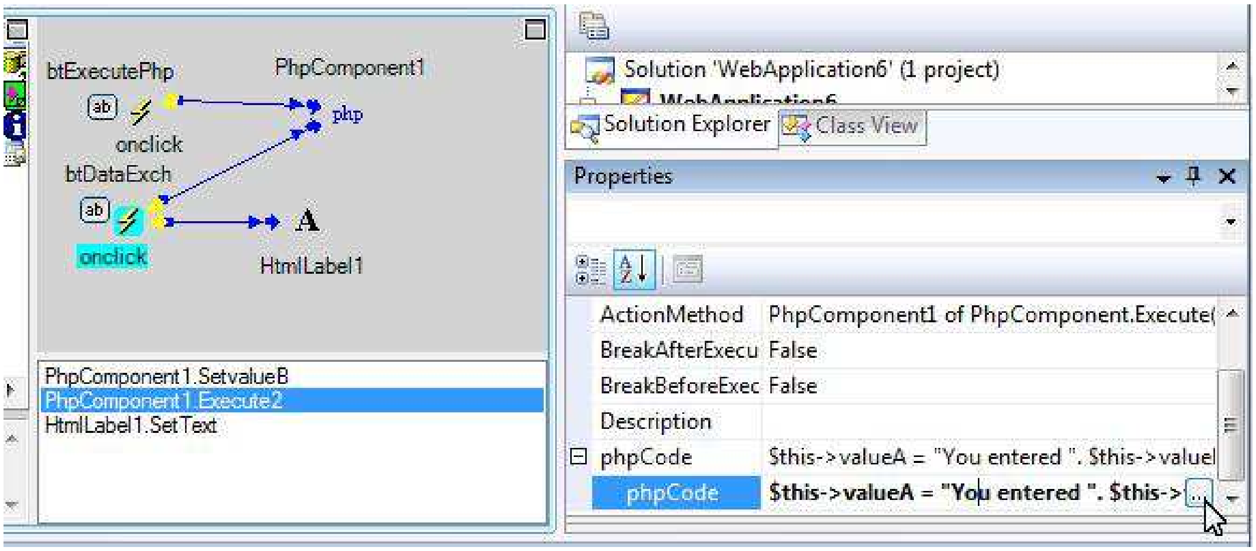
PhpComponent1 Limnor.PhpComponents.PhpComponent

(Name)	PhpComponent1
(NewValue)	Create a new value
⊟ ExternalPhpFiles	Count:2
File0	C:\MyFiles\magic.php
File1	
valueA	a test value
valueB	

You may add many files. To remove a file, simply clear the file path to empty.

Let’s modify the PHP execution action to use the functionality in the PHP file:

Click "…" to launch the editor:

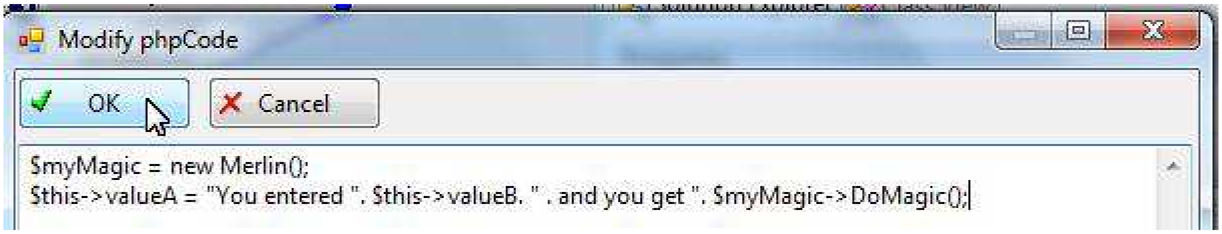


ActionMethod	PhpComponent1 of PhpComponent.Execute(
BreakAfterExecu	False
BreakBeforeExec	False
Description	
phpCode	$this->valueA = "You entered ". $this->valuel
phpCode	$this->valueA = "You entered ". $this->

Modify the PHP code to be as following.

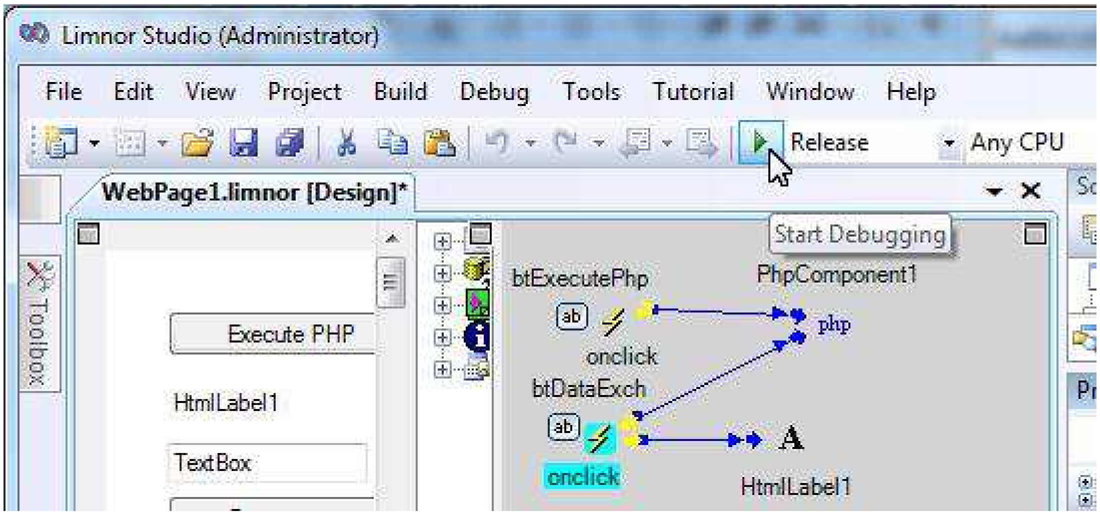
```
$myMagic = new Merlin();

$this->valueA = "You entered ". $this->valueB. " . and you get ". $myMagic->DoMagic();
```

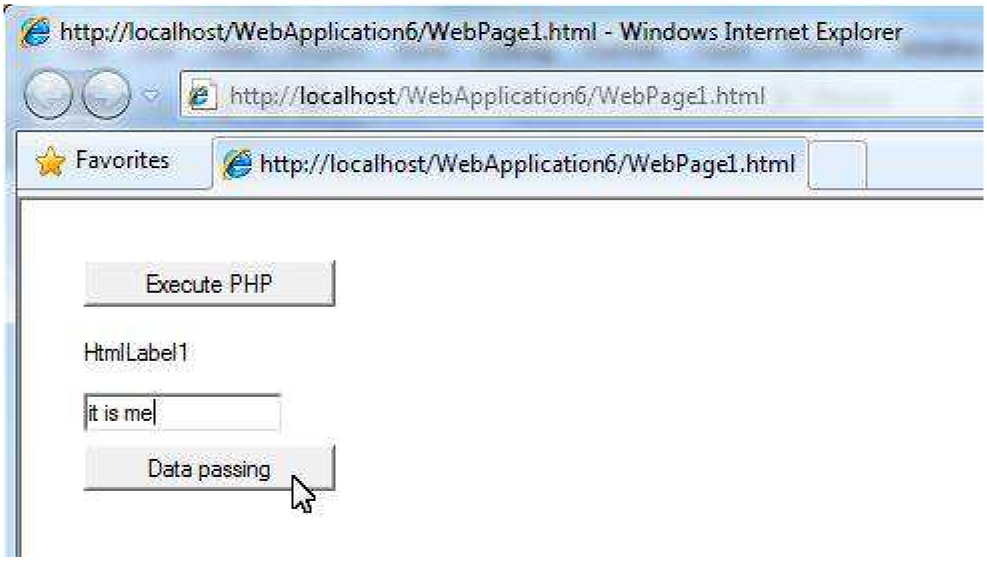


```
$myMagic = new Merlin();
$this->valueA = "You entered ". $this->valueB. " . and you get ". $myMagic->DoMagic();
```

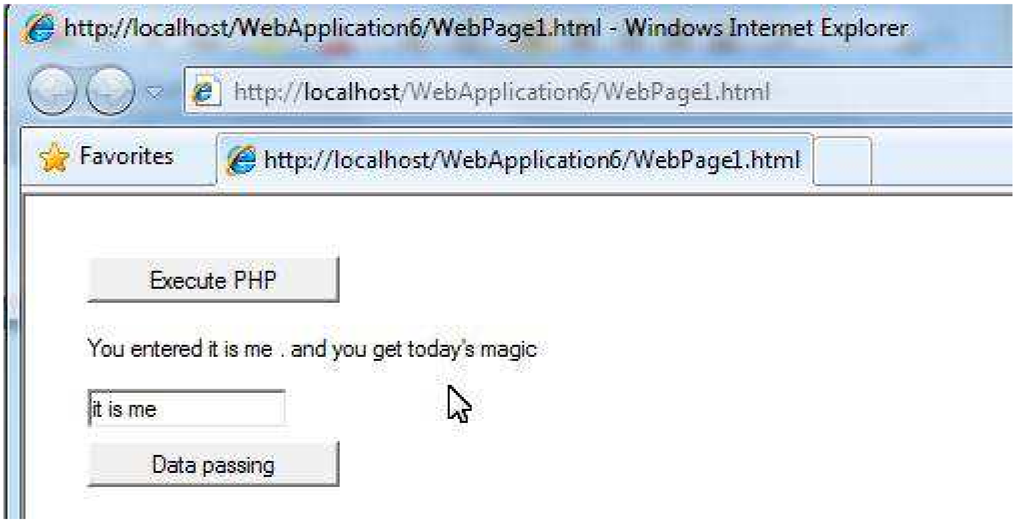
Now we may test the web application again:



The web page appears. Type in some text and click button "Data passing":


http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html - Windows Internet Explorer
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Favorites
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Execute PHP
HtmlLabel1
it is me
Data passing

The web page shows the PHP code execution results:


http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html - Windows Internet Explorer
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Favorites
http://localhost/WebApplication6/WebPage1.html
Execute PHP

You entered it is me . and you get today's magic

That is it!

Now it is time for you to do your magic with your PHP web applications development.

Feedbacks

Please send your feedbacks to support@limnor.com. Thanks!