

PHP-FUSION

VERSION 7.0X

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This manual is written for PHP-Fusion V 7.0X
Copyright © 2008 Nick Jones

Official PHP-Fusion Manual

© 2010 Jan Mølgaard
Porsgrunnsvej 45, DK-8200 Aarhus N, Denmark
Phone +45 86 16 47 32

www.phpfusion.dk

All graphics created by the author
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Introduction

PHP-Fusion is a **CMS** (Content Management System) coded in **PHP** (a server side scripting language) **with** a **MySQL** database running the backend. A CMS is a system which integrates a lot of functions usable for establishing and maintaining a homepage on the internet in such a way, that all the functions are part of the same solution and so that all maintenance of the homepage is done via a web-browser (Microsoft Internet Explorer, Firefox or similar).

PHP is a scripting language capable of establishing connections with a database and retrieving and presenting data from this database in the form of a HTML page. And in a CMS like PHP-Fusion, this means that all the information necessary to form the pages that the users will see, is stored in the database and the pages are created dynamically as the user requests them.

PHP-Fusion distinguishes itself from other CMS packages by being very compact (the whole system in the newest version fills less than 2.5 Mb including TinyMCE - an editor from Moxiecode), very effective (pages are created and presented very fast) and very flexible (the system is easy to adapt and expand according to your needs). PHP-Fusion is under constant development, and behind the system you find a very active community and a constantly growing network of users – experts and others.

This handbook is a revised version of the English handbook for PHP-Fusion version 6.01. Revisions are made in almost all chapters according to the changes in functions as well as appearance in the new version.

A number of changes have been made from version 6.01 to version 7.0. The most important changes are:

- New BBCode system
- Admin extensions
- Spam protection
- New forums layout
- Groups, such as forum moderators
- Improved forum administration tools
- XHTML compliance
- New theme engine
- Double hashed logins
- Improved overall security
- Smiley management
- Modular Search
- Members can now edit their own comments.
- New and improved installation program.
- Improved possibility for adding new user fields.
- Articles and news items can be saved as drafts.

The list of changes is much longer but these are a few of the major ones. In other words, if you are prepared to spend the time and effort there are a lot of excellent reasons for upgrading.

This handbook has been made as a guide for all PHP-Fusion users and is based on the most recent version (7.00.07). If you are running PHP-Fusion using a different language platform than English, you will have to wait until your localized version of the handbook is available. Danish users though can download the Danish version already.

For localized help and support using PHP-Fusion visit one of the official support sites.

Great Britain (UK): <http://www.php-fusion.co.uk>

For localized Support sites, please check under the link Support Sites, which is located on the left side of the site, here you will find the most recent and up to date list of all of the National Support Sites.

For more themes (the file sets used by PHP-Fusion to control the layout of pages) and for MOD's or Infusions look here:

PHP-Fusion MODS (UK) <http://phpfusion-mods.com/>

PHP-Fusion MODS (DK) <http://www.phpfusion-mods.dk/>

PHP-Fusion Themes <http://themes.php-fusion.co.uk/>

Infuse your World Wide Web presence!

Jan Moelgaard
Aarhus, Denmark, January 2010

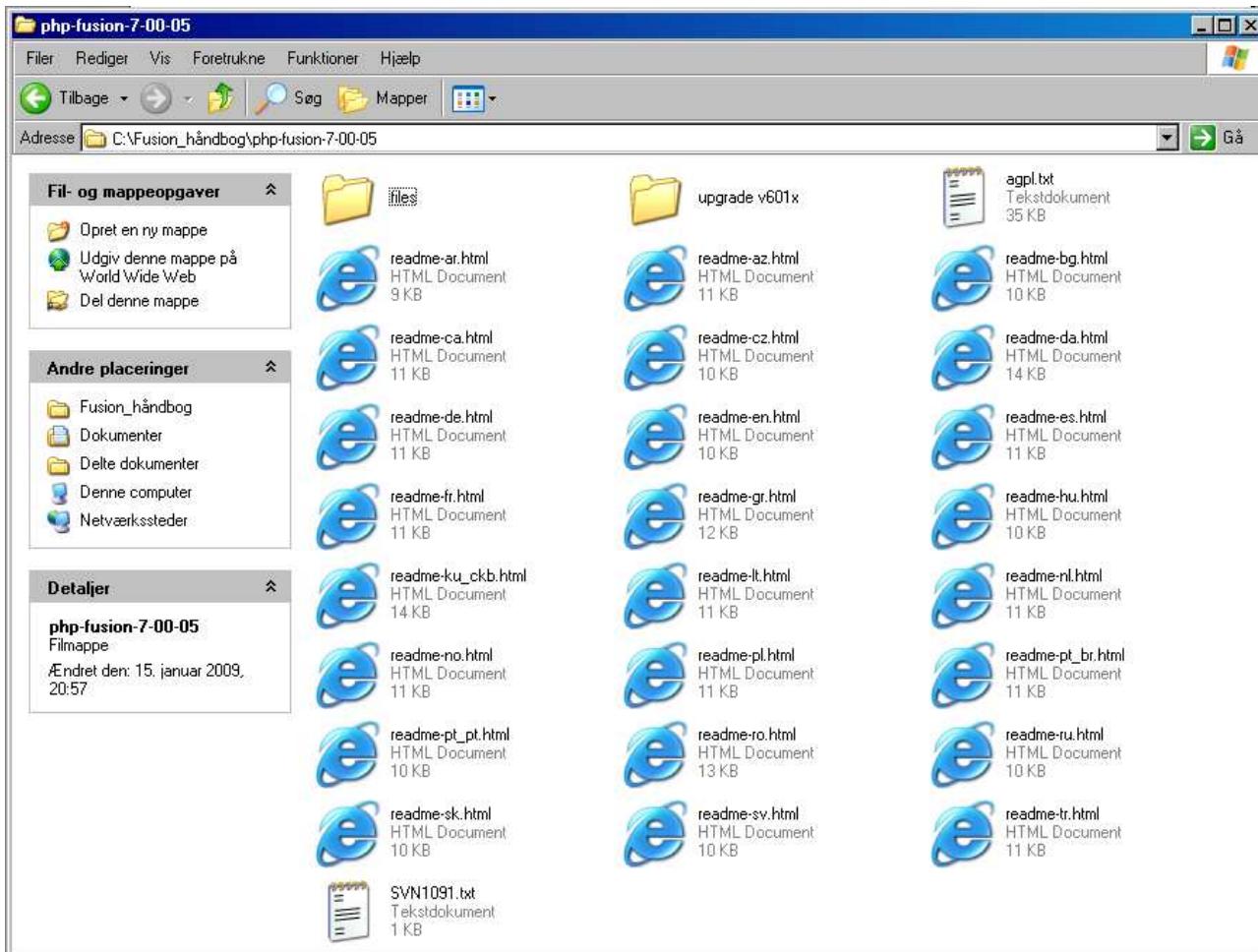
N.B. We intend to merge the three official sites sometime this year, after which all English support and resources will be available from <http://www.php-fusion.co.uk> only. The mods and themes sites will be left accessible for reference for an undetermined time afterwards.

This does not apply to the national support sites which will continue to offer help and support in your national language.

Installation

When you download PHP-Fusion, the type of file you download is a zip-file (a compressed file), which you first have to extract with a program like **WinZip** (or similar).

After unpacking the file, you will see a folder structure like this:



In the folder **files** you will find all the program files. The file **readme-xx.html** (in different language versions) stipulates the conditions for using PHP-Fusion (AGPL) and the main instructions for installation.

You must begin the installation process first by making a new MySQL database or by getting your provider [web host] to create one for you on the web server where your web-page will reside.

After that, copy all the files in the folder **files** to the root of the web server (by using a FTP-program such as CuteFTP, SmartFTP or FileZilla). Before starting the installation process, you must set the permissions on a number of files and folders for the installation process to run smoothly. The README files refer to the CHMOD command. This means to 'change the mode' of the file, which is simply setting the file or folder permissions.

The permissions stipulate which users have which level of access to the files or folders. You can set these permissions either through your FTP-program or via the interface solution

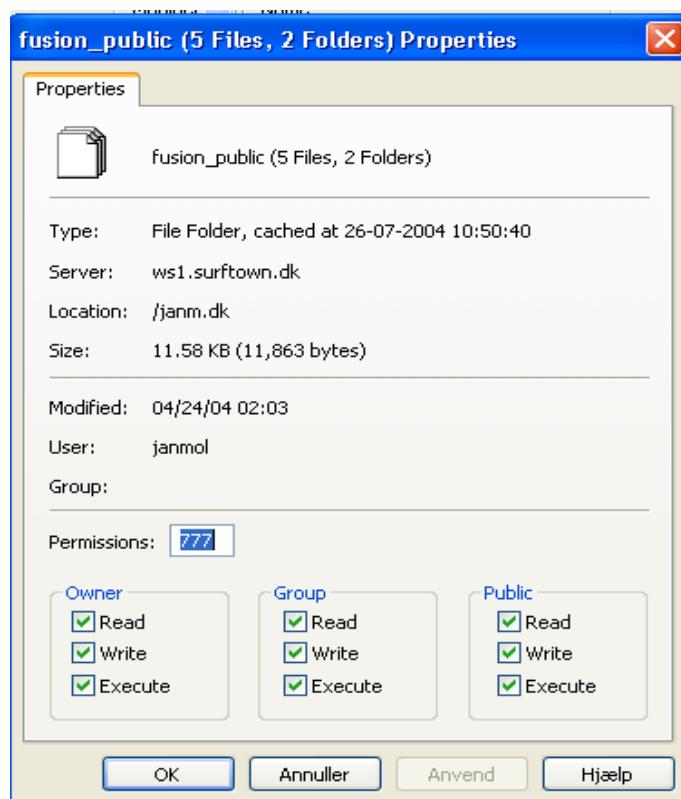
provided by your service provider. In the examples here we have used a FTP-program called **CuteFTP**, but the principles are the same no matter which solution you use.

The folders and files:

- administration/db_backups/
- images/
- images/imagelist.js
- images/articles/
- images/avatars/
- images/news/
- images/news_cats/
- images/photoalbum/
- images/photoalbum/submissions/
- forum/attachments/
- config.php

- should be set to 777.

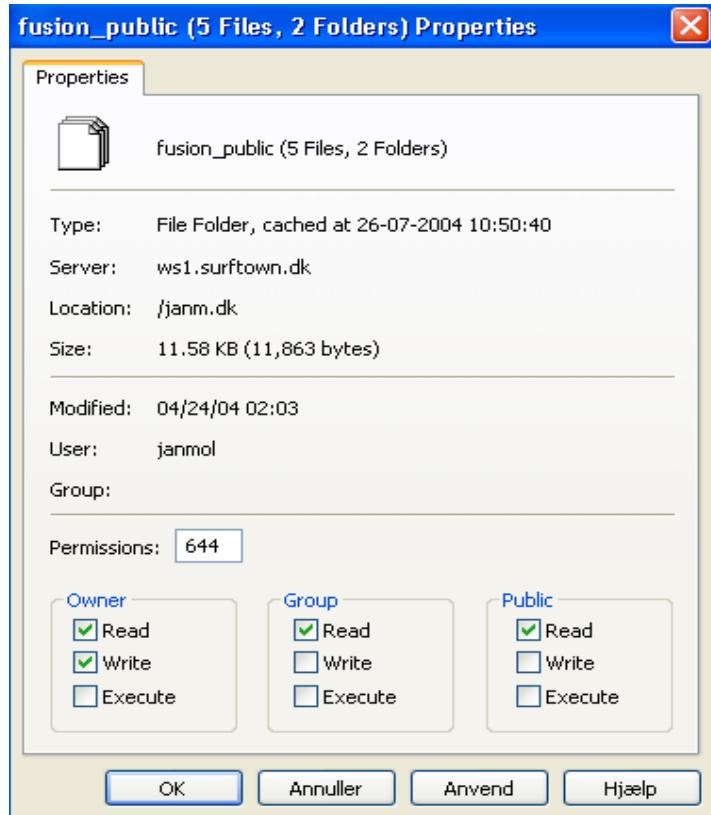
The code 777 means, that these folders should have the permissions:



The code 777 means, that **owner**, **group** and **public user** should be able to **read**, **write** and **execute** files.

The file **_config.php** (which you have to rename to **config.php** before installing) which is located in the root folder should have the same permissions. This is necessary in order for the setup script to change the information in this file.

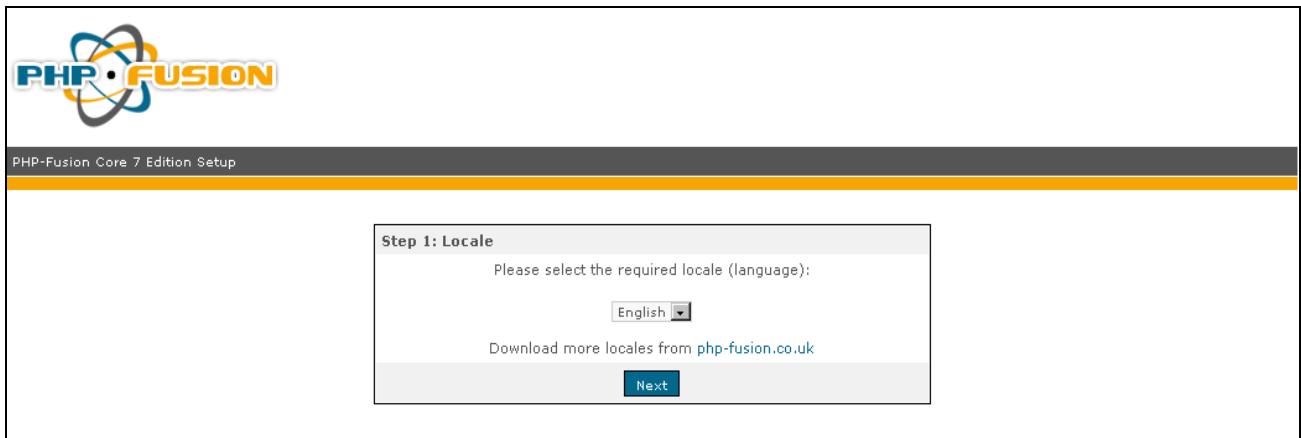
When the installation process is finished, it's very important to change the permissions on **config.php** back to 644 (to prevent visitors from changing the information in this file). The code 644 means:



The installation process

First of all, you have to have the necessary server space, you have to have this space on a server that supports PHP and you have to have access to a MySQL-database. Remember to have all the necessary information at hand – that is: username, password and database server name. This information is needed during the process.

You initiate the process by opening your browser and typing the address for your site. When you do this, this will appear on your screen:

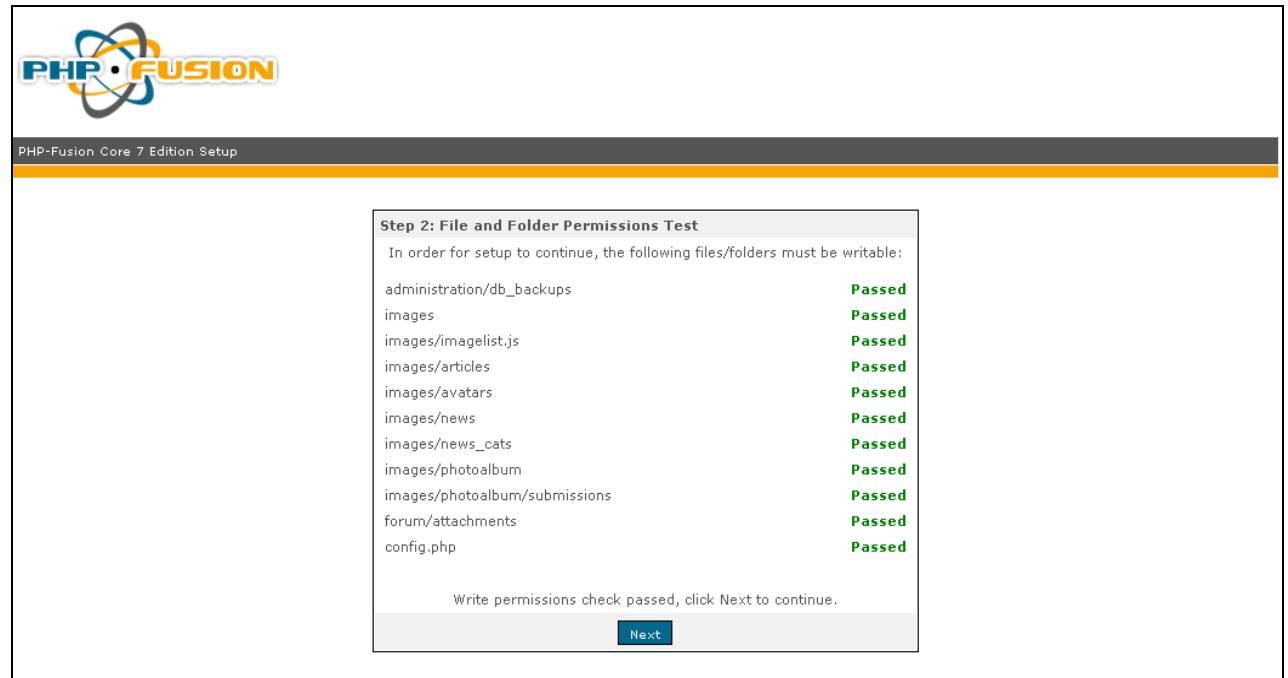


In the drop down menu you can choose between the languages that are uploaded to the server. In this case, English and Danish:



Depending of your choice of language here, the rest of the installation process will proceed with the chosen language.

Initially, the setup checks if all the permissions on files and folders are correct. If not, you will be informed about it so that you can return to the server and rectify what is not correct. If you encounter an error press the back button on your browser and then try again. When everything is correct, it looks like this:



When you click NEXT this is what appears on your screen:

Step 3: Database Settings

Please enter your MySQL database access settings.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Database Hostname: | <input type="text"/> |
| Database Username: | <input type="text"/> |
| Database Password: | <input type="password"/> ***** |
| Database Name: | <input type="text"/> |
| Table Prefix: | <input type="text"/> fusion_ |

Next

Here you need the MySQL-information mentioned earlier.

The correct data for our testsite looks like this:

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Database Hostname | localhost |
| Database Username | dbmaster |
| Database Password | tRuM9kuph4 |
| Database Name | handbook |
| Table prefix | fusion_ |

If you don't have the information needed, this is what you must require from your provider:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Database hostname | Name of your database server as defined by the provider |
| Database user name | The database user name, indicated by your provider |
| Database password | The database password provided by your provider |
| Database name | Typically the provider will give you a database name, else you will have to create one yourself |
| Table prefix | fusion_ - You can change this prefix. But, remember that you have to use two different prefixes if you intend to install two sites on the same database. Also, it must end in an underscore "_". |

Now fill out the fields in the form according to the illustration below.

Step 3: Database Settings

Please enter your MySQL database access settings.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Database Hostname: | localhost |
| Database Username: | root |
| Database Password: | ***** |
| Database Name: | uk_handbook |
| Table Prefix: | fusion_ |

Next

When the correct data have been written to the table and you click **NEXT**, this is what you get on your screen:

Step 4: Config / Database Setup

Database connection established.
Config file successfully written.
Database tables created.

Next

The configuration data have been written to config.php – and all the necessary tables have been created. Click **next** and this appears on your screen:

Step 5: Primary Admin Details

Primary Super Admin login details

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Username: | <input type="text"/> |
| Login Password: | <input type="password"/> |
| Repeat Login password: | <input type="password"/> |
| Admin Password: | <input type="password"/> |
| Repeat Admin password: | <input type="password"/> |
| Email address: | <input type="text"/> |

Next

You will now need to fill out the required fields to create the first user, called the super administrator with the username and password you'll need to log on your site side when you have finished the installation. Remember that the administrator password has to be unique. This password is needed for security reasons, when you want to change something in the basic configuration.

It is very important to keep a record of the values you enter here in a safe place. You will need them later.

We assume that the required values looks like this:

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| User name | Webmaster |
| Password | f8a6reyamu |
| Admin password | ba2Ek4gAp2 |
| Mail | janm@janm.dk |

This means that the correctly filled out form looks like this:

Step 5: Primary Admin Details

Primary Super Admin login details

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Username: | webmaster |
| Login Password: | ***** |
| Repeat Login password: | ***** |
| Admin Password: | ***** |
| Repeat Admin password: | ***** |
| Email address: | janm@janm.dk |

Next

When finished click **next**. When you do this, this is what appears on your screen:

Step 6: Final Settings

Setup is complete, PHP-Fusion 7 is now ready for use.
Click Finish to go to your PHP-Fusion powered site.

Note: After you enter your site you should delete setup.php from your server and chmod your config.php back to 644 for security purposes.

Thank you for trying PHP-Fusion.

Finish

Remember to delete setup.php from the server. It is no longer needed and can be misused by hackers. Also, remember to set the rights of **config.php** back to 644 so that it can not be opened by unauthorized persons.

The installation is complete - and your site is ready for use.

Click on the link in the text (click here), and the new site appears:

The screenshot shows the PHP-Fusion homepage. At the top left is the logo 'PHP • FUSION'. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Articles, Downloads, Discussion Forum, Web Links, and News Categories. On the right, the date is shown as April 06 2009 12:13:02. The main content area has a 'Welcome' header with the message 'Welcome to your site'. Below it is a 'News' section with the message 'No News has been posted yet'. To the right is a 'Login' form with fields for Username (Webmaster) and Password, and a 'Login' button. Below the login form is a link for new users: 'Not a member yet? Click here to register.' and a link for forgotten passwords: 'Forgotten your password? Request a new one here.' At the bottom left is a 'Users Online' box showing 1 guest online. At the bottom right is a 'Shoutbox' box stating 'You must login to post a message.' and 'No messages have been posted.' The footer contains render time information ('Render time: 0.11 seconds'), copyright notice ('Copyright © 2009'), and a note about the software being released under the GNU Affero GPL v3.

Now you can start to use and modify your site according to your needs.

Upgrading from version 6.01

PHP-Fusion Version 7 includes so many structural changes compared to the previous versions that you cannot expect previously all installed infusions to work. You should check first which of your infusions will not work with v7 or whether there are conversions available. If you can not find a version of your infusion, which is guaranteed to work with version 7, then uninstall the infusion before starting the upgrade.

If you have made any changes to the primary scripts, you must be prepared that these changes will be overwritten when you upgrade. And you must also be prepared that you might not be able to restore these changes without problems in the new version.

You should also know that themes designed for earlier versions of PHP-Fusion will not work in version 7. However, there are many themes available for v7 and most v6 themes have since been converted.

In any event, we strongly recommend that you make a complete backup of your site – use your FTP client to back up all your scripts and backup your database either through the built in backup system or via phpMyAdmin. For your own convenience we recommend that you turn all 3rd Party features off before you upgrade.

Start by making a backup of your database – either using PHP-Fusion's own function or phpMyAdmin.

The backup function in PHP-Fusion is described later in this handbook, so we will leave it for now. Backup with PhpMyAdmin is fairly simple, but you shouldn't use it unless you are sure of what you are doing as you could inadvertently damage your database resulting in data loss.

This is a brief overview of what you have to do:

1. Open PhpMyAdmin
2. Select the database you want to back up
3. Choose 'Export'
4. Choose 'all tables'
5. Choose 'send'
6. Choose 'No compression' under compression
7. Click 'do it'
8. Choose a location on your hard disk to store the copy
9. That's it ...

Then follow the 7 steps described here:

1. Disable all insecure infusions or uninstall them – we recommend uninstalling.
2. Disable all panels except the standard panels.
3. Upload upgrade script (from the folder upgrade v601x) to the administration folder on your server.
4. Login to your site as the Super Administrator. Under the System Admin tab of the Admin Panel, click on Upgrade, then click the button marked Upgrade. YOU MUST follow the upgrade through a number of steps, the upgrade process will be complete only when you see 'Database upgrade complete'.

5. When you see this message on your screen, open the server and delete the contents of the folder **themes**. You have to do this for security, so that you don't choose an incompatible theme by mistake.
6. Now upload all the files from the folder **files** to the server except **setup.php** and **_config.php**.
7. You will have to CHMOD the new administration folder that's created with v7, **images/ranks** to 755.
8. Now the upgrade process should be finished. And after this you can start restoring your site – adding infusions or changing the default theme.

If you have to upgrade from an earlier version – version 5 for example – you will have to upgrade to version 6 before you move on to version 7. You can't upgrade directly from version 5 to version 7.

If at all you are in any doubt please feel free to ask one of our support sites for help, there are plenty of knowledgeable users in our community who can help or advise you regarding the upgrade process.

General remarks about dynamic web pages

This is for those who intend to create or perhaps already have created a site based on the Content Management System **PHP-Fusion**. Obviously, we are delighted about that. But, if you are a beginner in this area there are some things we would like to remind you about.

You want to make a website to entice visitors - to show or share your knowledge with others - or to encourage others who share your particular views. Therefore, it is important to construct your site so that visitors feel welcome. So, how do we do just that?

The navigation (the way you move around a site) must be clear and easily understood. The type of content situated in the various menu areas (top and navigation area) must be displayed in a way that helps your visitors to find what they are looking for.

Do not use graphics just because you can - too many ornamental graphics (graphics that are just there for effect) take up space on the screen without relaying content or meaning. As a rule of thumb, only use graphics when the graphics has its own meaning or supports the text message.

News is only news for a while. It is not always a good idea to let the news stand for ever. Consider putting an expiration date on the items so they disappear from sight on a certain date and not create the impression that nothing changes on your site. Visitors may not return if they think your site isn't regularly updated.

It may seem flashy to use animated graphics and JavaScript and Flash to jazz up the page. But if there is too much of this it takes the focus away from the content. It may look impressive the first time a user visits your site - but the second and third time it only tires the eyes. It also may seriously increase the time it takes for your page to load up for those visitors with slower net connections.

A site made with PHP-Fusion is a dynamic page. That means that what your site displays is HTML produced by the server on demand. We encourage you to take advantage of that. It's easy to make changes and additions. It's also easy to update the text and correct any errors or omissions. Have a go, see how easy it is! You should also get in the habit of adding the latest correction date to your pages so that your visitors know that your information is updated and valid.

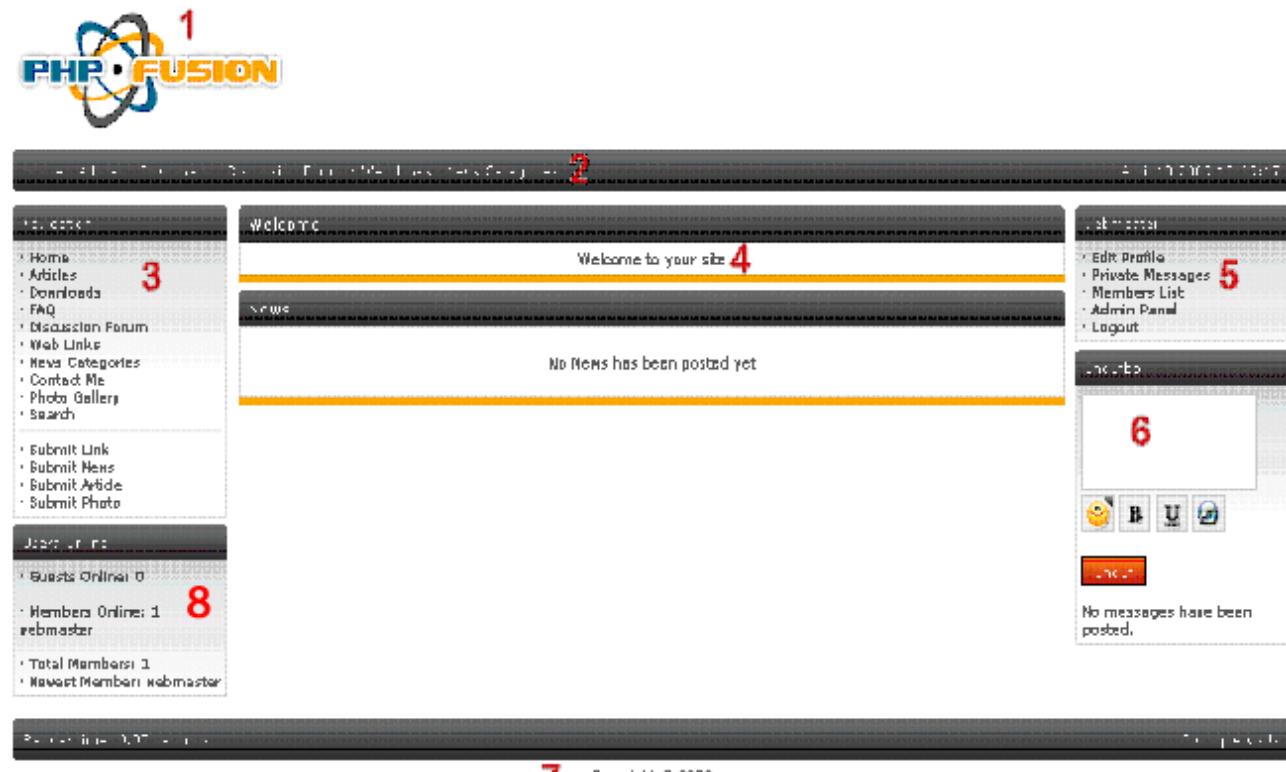
Take advantage of the fact that PHP-Fusion is an active and vibrant community with many helpful people and resources. If you have any problems or maybe a specific need, just ask. In many cases there are people who either can nudge you in the right direction or perhaps directly to make the code changes or the new code you need. But, also remember that there must be a practical purpose for adding a feature to your page. If you do not update your calendar (perhaps because you have nothing to fill in), remove it from your page. There is no sense in keeping functions which you do not use.

You might think that such simple advice is obvious. But, take a look at some websites and see to what extent these simple suggestions are followed - and if not see whether this does not characterize your experience of the sites in a negative direction. It's very satisfying to be able to accomplish something - and sometimes you may feel you have to just do things because you can - but in the long run, both you and your guests are best served if you stick to your message.

Site settings

Structure and PHP-Fusion terms

Before we start to go though the setup process there are some fundamental concepts and references, we have to get in order. This is done through the following illustration:



1

The top logo of you page. This logo is either a gif, png or a jpg file – make sure that the style of the logo matches the theme and the subject of your page.

2

The **Top Menu** or the Menu Bar – which your users can use to navigate your site.

3

The **Navigation Panel**. Here you can repeat the elements of the menu bar or you can add links to more specific items – like Custom Pages.

4

The **Welcome Message**, which welcomes your users to the page.

5

Log in Panel – where the users can log on to their personal account, change their details and see their private messages.

6

The Shoutbox – a simple message facility for short text messages.

7

The Footer – used to display information across the whole site – Powered by – number of unique users – things like that.

8

User Information Panel – this panel displays how many others have registered – how many registered users are on line and who is the newest member.

These are the fundamental ideas and concepts you need to know to be able to find your way around your **PHP-Fusion** site and that we are using from now on in this handbook

Site administration overview

When you see your new Fusion site for the first time, you'll see it's using just the standard settings and values. This means that in order to personalize it for your requirements you will have to alter a number of default settings. In this chapter we will have a look at the main settings, time and date format and the navigation panel.

Most of the settings can be changed from the admin panel which can be accessed from the front page by logging in and clicking **Admin Panel**. When you see the admin panel for the first time, this is what it looks like:

PHP-Fusion Powered Website Admin Panel - v7.00.05

Content Admin

- Article Categories
- Downloads
- News
- Web Link Categories

User Admin

- Articles
- FAQs
- News Categories
- Web Links

System Admin

- Custom Pages
- Forums
- Photo Albums
- Polls

Infusions

- Download Categories
- Images
- Polls

Information

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Registered Members: 1 Unactivated Members: 0 Banned Members: 0 | News Submissions: 0 Article Submissions: 0 Link Submissions: 0 Photo Submissions: 0 | Comments: 0 Shoutbox Posts: 0 Forum Posts: 0 Gallery Photos: 0 |
|--|--|---|

As you can see the administration panel consists of three main sections – **Content**, **User** and **System**. And before we start the setup process we will give you an overview of all the different functions accessible from the three sections.

The section called **Infusions** is inactive because no infusions have been installed yet. This will be covered in a later chapter.

This is a list of functions accessible from the admin panel:

| Content | |
|---|--|
|  Article Categories | Set up Categories for articles – you need to make at least one category before you can create and save an article. |
|  Articles | Articles – this is where you create articles for your site visitors to read. |
|  Custom Pages | Pages (not articles) – can contain PHP-code. For special purposes. |
|  Download Categories | Categories for downloads – you need to create at least one category before you can add any downloads. |
|  Downloads | Downloads – URL's for the files you want your users to be able to download from your site. |
|  FAQs | Frequently Asked Questions – questions and answers system you can use as help files or other resource for your users. |
|  Forums | Discussion Forums – all settings concerning the way forums are configured on your site. |
|  Images | Upload and display images . |

| | |
|---|---|
|  News | This is where you create the news items on your site – or edit or delete old news items. |
|  News Categories | Categories for news items – you can use this function to place your news items in different categories – and illustrate them with different icons. |
|  Photo Albums | Create Photo albums and add pictures to them. |
|  Polls | Create user polls , so that your users (members) can vote on specific issues. |
|  Web Link Categories | Categories for web links – you have to make at least one category to be able to post links on your page. |
|  Web Links | Add web links to your link section. |
| Users | |
|  Administrators | Here is where you add administrators to your site and assign rights to them so that they can access certain, or all, parts of the administration. |
|  Blacklist | Block access to your site – choose domain names, email addresses or IP-addresses. |
|  Forum Ranks | Forum Ranks: Here you can administer the ranking system for forum users. |

| | |
|---|--|
|  Members | Administer the members on your site – add new ones, delete members or change member information. |
|  Shoutbox | Administer the shoutbox on your site – delete or edit shouts. |
|  Submissions | Administer member submissions – web links, news or articles. Publish them or delete them. |
|  User Fields | User Fields: Here you can add, activate and deactivate your own custom user fields. |
|  User Groups | Set up user groups used to limit the accessibility to certain categories or forums. |
| System | |
|  Banners | Banners: Here you add new top banners to your site. |
|  BB Codes | BB-codes: Add, activate and deactivate the BB-codes available on your site. |
|  Database Backup | Here's where you make your database backups – either in compressed or non compressed format. |
|  Forum Settings | Set up general values for the forums on your site – number and threads to show – attachments allowed and so on. |

| | |
|---|--|
|  Infusions | Install new infusions or remove the old ones. |
|  Main Settings | Your site's main settings panel – theme, language, name etc. |
|  Miscellaneous Settings | Expletive filter, number of shoutbox posts to show. Maintenance mode on or off and Maintenance message. |
|  Panels | Panel administration – remove or add panels, enable or disable panels. |
|  Photo Gallery Settings | All main settings concerning the way Photo Albums work on your site. |
|  PHP Info | System info – click here to see the PHP settings and values of your server. |
|  Private Message Settings | Settings concerning the PM system . Limits to inbox and archive among other things. |
|  Registration Settings | Set how users register on your site? Allow registration or not? – Should emails be used to verify users and so on. |
|  Site Links | Internal links or Site links – the links in the navigation panel and the menu bar in top of your site. |

| | |
|---|--|
|  Smileys | Smileys: Add, activate or deactivate smileys on your site. |
|  Time and Date Settings | Title says it all – time and date in different parts of your site. |
|  Upgrade | When an upgrade is available – this is where you should apply it. |

Basic Setup

The basic setup process is controlled from your **Admin Panel Main Settings** panel, which you access from the **Login Panel** (top right corner of your page) after logging on as an administrator. When you choose this option, here is what you will see:

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Main | Time and Date | Forum | Registration | Photo Gallery | Miscellaneous | Private Messages |
| Site name: | PHP-Fusion Powered Website | | | | | |
| Site URL: | http://www.yourdomain.com/ | | | | | |
| Site banner: | images/php-fusion-logo.png | | | | | |
| Site e-mail address: | you@yourdomain.com | | | | | |
| Your name or nickname: | webmaster | | | | | |
| Site introduction: Leave empty if not required | <center>Welcome to your site</center> | | | | | |
| Site description: | | | | | | |
| Site keywords: Separate each word with a comma | | | | | | |
| Site footer: | <center>Copyright © 2009</center> | | | | | |
| Site opening page: | news.php | | | | | |
| News style: | Single Column | | | | | |
| Site locale: | English | | | | | |
| Site theme: | Gillette | | | | | |
| Default search location: | Forum Posts | | | | | |
| Exclude Left Panels: <i>Examples:</i> /news.php /forum/index.php | | | | | | |
| Exclude Upper Panels: <i>Examples:</i> /news.php /forum/index.php | | | | | | |
| Exclude Lower Panels: <i>Examples:</i> /news.php /forum/index.php | | | | | | |
| Exclude Right Panels: <i>Examples:</i> /news.php /forum/index.php | | | | | | |
| <input type="button" value="Save Settings"/> | | | | | | |

In the following illustrations we have cut a bit in the main settings panel. The various elements are explained one by one:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Main | Time and Date | Forum | Registration | Photo Gallery | Miscellaneous | Private Messages |
| <p>Site name: PHP-Fusion Powered Website</p> <p>Site URL: http://www.yourdomain.com/</p> <p>Site banner: images/php-fusion-logo.png</p> <p>Site e-mail address: you@yourdomain.com</p> <p>Your name or nickname: webmaster</p> <p>Site introduction: Leave empty if not required <center>Welcome to your site</center></p> <p>Site description:</p> <p>Site keywords: Separate each word with a comma</p> <p>Site footer: <center>Copyright © 2009</center></p> | | | | | | |

Your site must have a name. The page name is shown on the top line of your browser (in the blue field in Internet Explorer), and you can choose any name for your page. Here we give the page the name: **PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7**.

Your site also needs an address (this information is used by different functions in PHP-Fusion, so it's important that this address is correct). In our example here the address of the page (the URL) is: http://localhost/601_hb/. On the web server it will look like this: http://www.<yourdomain>. On the web server it will look like this: http://www.<yourdomain>. When you enter the Site URL it must have a trailing forward slash like this: http://localhost/uk_handbook/ otherwise some functions will fail.

Now you will have to decide whether your page has to have its own banner. A banner is a graphics file (jpg, png or gif), which is shown at the top of all your pages. I have made a banner for this handbook site in the gif format. It is called **handbook.png**, and this is the name I write in the banner-field (after copying the file to the *images* folder). Remember that depending on the theme you've selected [see next chapter], the width of the banner may determine the width of your page in the visitor's browser.

You will have to add the correct email address as well. This address is used by PHP-Fusion as the main mail address of your page (by the various contact functions).

You don't have to change 'Your name or nickname'.

You don't have to write anything in 'Site introduction'. But if you do, this text is shown on top of your main page as a welcome greeting to your visitors. You can put graphics in here as well if you want.

'Site description' and 'Site keywords' are used to create metatags for the Internet search engines so that they can index your page correctly. Write a short, precise description and some meaningful keywords – and remember to separate keywords with commas.

Finally you can write a copyright notice – which is shown at the bottom of all your pages.

The last thing you can do in this section of the site settings is to choose the theme of your page. This is what the next chapter describes.

After these changes this is what our site looks like:

The screenshot shows a website with a dark green header bar containing the title 'UK HANDBOOK' in large, bold, white letters. Below the header is a navigation menu with links to Home, Articles, Downloads, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories, FAQ, Contact Me, Photo Gallery, and Search. There are also links for Submit Link, Submit News, Submit Article, and Submit Photo. To the right of the menu is a 'Welcome' section with a message 'Welcome to your site' and a note 'No News has been posted yet'. On the far right, there is a sidebar for the user 'webmaster' with links to Edit Profile, Private Messages, Members List, Admin Panel, and Logout. Below this is a shoutbox area with a text input field, a smiley face icon, and buttons for bold, underline, and link. A message in the shoutbox says 'No messages have been posted.' At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with copyright information, a note about being powered by PHP-Fusion, and a visit counter showing '0 unique visits'.

Next you have to choose your theme. This is covered in the following chapter.

Choosing a theme

PHP-Fusion is delivered with a number of standard themes – that is, combinations of color choices, backgrounds, fonts and so on which you are free to use. A couple of examples are shown below:

The screenshot shows the homepage of a PHP-Fusion website titled "UK HANDBOOK". The header includes links for "EDIT PROFILE", "PRIVATE MESSAGES", "ADMIN PANEL", and "LOGOUT". Below the title, there are navigation links for "HOME", "ARTICLES", "DOWNLOADS", "DISCUSSION FORUM", "WEB LINKS", and "NEWS CATEGORIES". The left sidebar contains a "NAVIGATION" menu with links to Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories, Contact Me, Photo Gallery, Search, Submit Link, Submit News, Submit Article, and Submit Photo. It also lists "USERS ONLINE" with 0 guests and 1 member named webmaster, and "TOTAL MEMBERS" with 1 member named webmaster. The main content area has a "WELCOME" section with a message "Welcome to your site" and a "NEWS" section stating "No News has been posted yet". The right sidebar features a "WEBMASTER" menu with links to Edit Profile, Private Messages, Members List, Admin Panel, and Logout. It also includes a "SHOUTBOX" with a text input field and icons for emoticons, bold, underline, and link. A message in the shoutbox says "No messages have been posted.". At the bottom, there is copyright information: "Powered by PHP-Fusion copyright © 2002 - 2010 by Nick Jones. Released as free software without warranties under GNU Affero GPL v3. Theme designed by Max Toball." and "Copyright © 2010". Metrics at the bottom show "Render time: 0.02 seconds" and "0 unique visits".

The screenshot shows the homepage of a website titled "UK HANDBOOK". The header includes links for "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below the title is a navigation bar with links to "Home", "Articles", "Downloads", "Discussion Forum", "Web Links", and "News Categories". A zoom control icon (- +) is also present. The main content area features a "Welcome" box with the message "Welcome to your site" and a "News" box stating "No News has been posted yet". To the left is a "Navigation" sidebar with links to Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories, Contact Me, Photo Gallery, Search, Submit Link, Submit News, Submit Article, and Submit Photo. Below that is a "Users Online" sidebar showing 0 guests online, 1 member online (webmaster), and 1 total member (webmaster). The footer contains copyright information: "Powered by PHP-Fusion copyright © 2002 - 2010 by Nick Jones. Released as free software without warranties under GNU Affero GPL v3. Theme designed by Max Toball.", "Copyright © 2010", "Render time: 0.02 seconds", and "0 unique visits". On the right side, there are "webmaster" and "Shoutbox" sections.

There are many themes to choose from (more than 200 for version 7) – try the different themes to find the one that suits your page's purpose best. Later, we will give you a few tips on how to change format (colors, page width and so on) in one of the standard themes. But if you don't want to get involved in that kind of work, visit one of the many PHP-Fusion support sites. Here you can download extra themes and the number of themes available is increasing all the time.

<http://themes.php-fusion.co.uk/>

In this handbook we choose the standard theme **Fumaeleon** which is used in all illustrations from now on. After choosing this theme and making the initial setup, this is what our page looks like:

The screenshot shows the homepage of the "UK HANDBOOK" website. At the top, there's a green navigation bar with links for "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below the header, the main title "UK HANDBOOK" is displayed in large, bold, green letters. A secondary navigation bar below the title includes links for "Home", "Articles", "Downloads", "Discussion Forum", "Web Links", and "News Categories", along with a set of colored icons for zooming and orientation.

The main content area is divided into three columns:

- Navigation:** A sidebar on the left containing links for Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories, Contact Me, Photo Gallery, Search, Submit Link, Submit News, Submit Article, and Submit Photo.
- Welcome:** A central column featuring a "Welcome" message: "Welcome to your site".
- News:** Another central column stating "No News has been posted yet".
- Shoutbox:** A sidebar on the right titled "Shoutbox" which is currently empty, showing the message "No messages have been posted." It includes a "Shout" button and icons for emoticons, bold, underline, and link.

At the bottom of the page, there's a footer section with copyright information: "Powered by PHP-Fusion copyright © 2002 - 2010 by Nick Jones. Released as free software without warranties under GNU Affero GPL v3. Theme designed by Max Toball". It also shows "Copyright © 2010", "Render time: 0.03 seconds", and "0 unique visits".

What your users can choose from the top menu (the dark green area) and in the navigation panel, is decided by the 'site links' option on the 'admin panel'. We will take a closer look at this later in this handbook. But right now we will have to finish the main settings.

| | |
|--|--|
| Site opening page: | <input type="text" value="news.php"/> |
| News style: | <input type="button" value="Single Column"/> |
| Site locale: | <input type="button" value="English"/> |
| Site theme: | <input type="button" value="Fumaeleon"/> |
| Default search location: | <input type="button" value="Forum Posts"/> |
| Exclude Left Panels: <i>Examples:</i> <code>/news.php</code> <code>/forum/index.php</code> | <input type="text"/> |
| Exclude Upper Panels: <i>Examples:</i> <code>/news.php</code> <code>/forum/index.php</code> | <input type="text"/> |
| Exclude Lower Panels: <i>Examples:</i> <code>/news.php</code> <code>/forum/index.php</code> | <input type="text"/> |
| Exclude Right Panels: <i>Examples:</i> <code>/news.php</code> <code>/forum/index.php</code> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Save Settings"/> | |

You can make the decision that to start up with a different page – but the default opening page is news.php. If you want to change this you write in the name of the alternative starting page in the field **Site opening page**.

If you stick to using news.php as your opening page you can decide either to show the news in a single column – news items below each other - or in two columns, where the latest news items is displayed in full width, while the rest will appear in two columns below.

You can change the page's language. If you change the site locale, all the fixed texts are displayed in your chosen language. The rest is shown in the language in which it has been entered.

Furthermore, you can exclude the right or left side panels from displaying, as well as the top or lower panels from displaying on a particular page or pages.

If for example you choose to fill in this **/forum/index.php** in the **exclude left panels** field here, the main page for the forum will look like this:

The screenshot shows the PHP-Fusion forum index page with the title "UK HANDBOOK". The top navigation bar includes "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below the title is a large green banner with the word "Discussion Forum". Underneath it, there's a section for forums, which displays the message "There are no Forums defined.". To the right of this section is a search bar and a "Search" button. On the far right, there's a sidebar titled "webmaster" with links to "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Members List", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below this is a "Shoutbox" section with a message box, a toolbar with icons for emoticons, bold, underline, and link, and a "Shout" button. The message box contains the text "No messages have been posted."

You can do the same with elements in the right side, top or bottom of the screen.

If you choose this setup:

The screenshot shows the PHP-Fusion forum index page with the title "UK HANDBOOK". The top navigation bar includes "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below the title is a large green banner with the word "Discussion Forum". Underneath it is a search bar and a "Search" button. The right side of the page is completely empty, indicating that the right panel has been excluded.

This is how your forum page will look like when opened:

The screenshot shows a web page with a green header bar. On the left of the header is a link to "Skip to content". On the right are links for "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below the header is a large green title "UK HANDBOOK". Underneath the title is a navigation bar with links: "Home", "Articles", "Downloads", "Discussion Forum" (which is highlighted in white), "Web Links", and "News Categories". To the right of the navigation bar are zoom controls (-, -, +, +) and a color palette. The main content area has a green background. It contains a section titled "Discussion Forum" with a sub-section "Forum". A message says "There are no Forums defined." Below this is a legend: a blue square with a white plus sign means "Forum with new posts since last visit." and a yellow square with a white minus sign means "Forum with no new posts since last visit.". To the right is a search bar with a "Search" button. At the bottom of the page is a footer with copyright information: "Powered by PHP-Fusion copyright © 2002 - 2010 by Nick Jones. Released as free software without warranties under GNU Affero GPL v3. Theme designed by Max Toball." and "Copyright © 2010". It also shows "Render time: 0.02 seconds" and "0 unique visits".

Without these choices, this is what the same page looks like:

This screenshot shows the same page structure but with different styling. The header is dark grey with white text. The title "UK HANDBOOK" is in a large, bold, dark grey font. The navigation bar is dark grey with white text. The main content area has a dark grey background. The "Discussion Forum" section is identical to the first screenshot. The footer is dark grey with white text, containing the same copyright and render time information.

Time and date settings

Open the ‘admin panel’ and choose ‘**Site Settings**’ and ‘**Time & Date settings**’. This is what your screen will look like:

The screenshot shows the 'Time and Date' tab selected in the navigation bar. There are five dropdown menus for different date formats, each with a 'Select a Format' option and a '>>' button to apply changes. A dropdown menu for 'Time offset' is also shown. A 'Save Settings' button is at the bottom.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Short date format: | -- Select a Format -- >> %d/%m/%Y %H:%M |
| Long date format: | -- Select a Format -- >> %B %d %Y %H:%M:%S |
| Forum date format: | -- Select a Format -- >> %d-%m-%Y %H:%M |
| Sub-header date format: | -- Select a Format -- >> %B %d %Y %H:%M:%S |
| Time offset | 0 |

Save Settings

From the dropdown menus you can select a setting that suits your needs. When you have chosen a time and date format, you must press the symbol **>>** to put the setting into the relevant field. Or you could edit the settings in the fields Long date format, Forum date format and so on to the same effect.

In the table beneath, you can see where the different settings are used:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Short date format | Shoutbox |
| Long date format | News, Articles, Guestbook |
| Forum date format | Forums |
| Sub-header date format | Used in the top menu |
| Time offset | Your time offset compared with server time-zone |

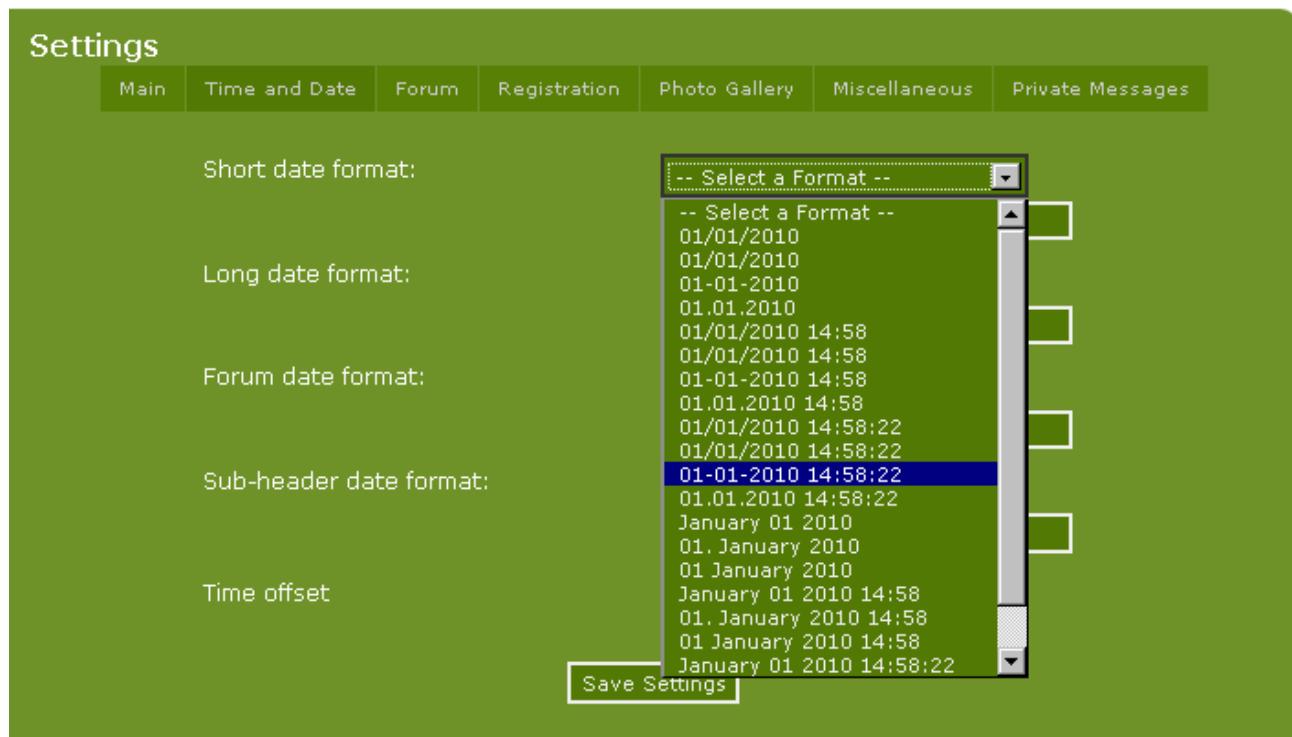
This is how you should read the format settings:

%d – Day of the month, 2 digits with leading zeros
%m – Numeric representation of a month, with leading zeros
%y – A two digit representation of a year
%H – 24-hour format of an hour with leading zeros
%B – Swatch Internet time (000 – 999)
%Y – A full numeric representation of a year, 4 digits
%M – A short textual representation of a month, three letters
%S – English ordinal suffix for the day of the month, 2 characters

You can read more about the codes available here: <http://php.net/date>.

Note that it's possible to mix the date expression with text elements and html-tags.

When you choose the time and date formats it's possible to choose the preferred format from a drop down menu that looks like this:



Choose the format you prefer and put this format into the form by clicking on >>.

In this handbook this is what the different data formats look like:

| Format name | Format | Result |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Short date format | %B %d %Y %H:%M | January 01 2010 15:01 |
| Long date format | %B %d %Y %H:%M:%S | <u>webmaster</u> on January 01 2010 15:01:04 |
| Forum date format | %m/%d/%Y | Posted on 01/01/2010 |
| Sub-header date format | %B %d %Y | Not visible in this theme |

Forum settings

When you open the settings section relating to the forums (by clicking **Forum Settings** from **System Admin** or by clicking **Next** from **Main Settings**), this is what you see:

| Settings | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Main | Time and Date |
| Number of forum threads to show: (Latest active forum threads panel) | 5 |
| Show IP Publicly: | No |
| Attachments max size: Maximum file size in bytes | 150000 |
| Allowed file types: Separate each type with a comma | .gif,.jpg,.png,.zip,.rar,.tar |
| Enable forum thread notification? | No |
| Enable forum ranks? | No |
| Lock Edit: (Prevent users from editing their posts) | No |
| Recount User Posts | |
| Save Settings | |

At the top you can choose how many threads you want the panel 'Latest Active Forum Threads' to show. This panel is shown as a center panels on the front page if enabled.

Furthermore you can decide whether your users should be allowed to attach files to their forum posts, and if "Yes", decide the maximum size of these attachments and the acceptable file types.

You can allow registered users (members) to subscribe to forum notification. This means that a user will get an email every time a new answer is added to a particular thread. It puts a little bit of strain on your server – but it's a very useful feature for some sites.

You can also decide here whether you want to use the ranking system (see more about this later). You can decide to disable or enable locking of the posts – whether or not members will be allowed to edit their posts or not.

Think about it before you turn a particular option on or off. You can always decide at a later stage to enable or remove an option. Though, your members may not like losing a facility that they were used to having. Whereas, they can't miss what they never had in the first place. Attached files take up space on the server – the bigger they are the more space they use up and there are a number of file types you should never accept for security reasons – php and exe for example. You can always go back and change these settings.

Registration settings

When you open the section ‘Registration Settings’ (by clicking **Registration Settings** from **System Admin** or by clicking **Next** from **Forum Settings**) this is what you will see:

Settings

Main Time and Date Forum Registration Photo Gallery Miscellaneous Private Messages

Enable registration system? Yes

Use email verification for registration? Yes

New members activated by admin? No

Display validation code? Yes

Validation code display method: Image

Enable terms of agreement? No

Terms of Agreement

b i u link img center small small2 alt

- Select Color -

Save Settings



In this section you must first and foremost decide whether you want visitors to register as members or not. If you do, set this to **Yes** – if not set it to **No**.

If registration is allowed, you should decide, whether **verification** should be used. If the answer is yes, an email is sent to the new user with a verification link. And first when the new user clicks this link, the membership is activated. The idea of this is that you can get a verification of the user’s email-address – see if this email address actually exists. This setting requires that you have entered the correct email address for your site in **Site Settings**.

In the next line you decide, whether new members should be activated by an administrator or not. If you choose **yes** here, no new member-accounts will be enabled until an administrator has approved them.

In the next line you decide whether the validation code is shown or not. The validation code is there to protect your site from bots by using a [CAPTCHA](#) test, so it’s a good idea to use it. And

finally you have to decide, whether the validation code should be shown as an image or as text. To show the validation code as an image, you must have GD2 support on your server. If this is not the case, choose '**Show validation code as text**' instead.

Finally you must decide whether you want to use the subscription conditions. If you activate this feature all new users have to (by ticking a field on the form) that they have read and understood the conditions that you set for membership. Membership will not be accepted if this condition isn't met. You type in your conditions in the large text box at the bottom of the page.

User fields

In PHP-Fusion version 7 it has been made possible which user fields will be active. User fields are the fields with information gathered about a single user or member and that the member can change in through **edit profile**.

In the standard version this is what **edit profile** looks like:

Edit Profile

In order to change your password or email address
you must enter your current password.

User Name:^{*}

Current Password:

New Password:

Confirm Password:

Current Admin Password:

New Admin Password:

Confirm Admin Password:

Email Address:^{*}

Hide Email?: Yes No

Avatar: [Gennemse...](#)
Click Browse to upload an image
Max. filesize: 30Kb / Max. size: 100x100 pixels

Contact Information

AIM ID:

ICQ#:

MSN:

Yahoo:

Web Address:

Miscellaneous Information

Location:

Birthdate: (mm/dd/xxxx)

Options

Theme

Signature

When you look under administration – **User Admin - User fields** you can see which fields are currently activated.

Enabled User Fields

| Field Name | Description | Group | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---|---------|
| AIM ID | AOL Instant Messenger | Contact | 3 | Disable |
| ICQ# | ICQ ID number | Contact | 4 | Disable |
| MSN | MSN Messenger | Contact | 5 | Disable |
| Yahoo | Yahoo Instant Messenger | Contact | 6 | Disable |
| Web Address | Website address | Contact | 7 | Disable |
| Location | Country, city or town | Information | 1 | Disable |
| Birthdate | Displays user's birth date | Information | 2 | Disable |
| Theme | Allows users to choose their theme | Options | 8 | Disable |
| Signature | Allows extra lines of text. | Options | 9 | Disable |

Disabled User Fields

| Field Name | Description | Group | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Comments Posted | Displays number of comments posted. | Statistics | Enable |
| Forum Posts | Displays number of forum posts. | Statistics | Enable |
| Offset | User defined offset. | Options | Enable |
| Shoutbox Posts | Displays number of shoutbox posts. | Statistics | Enable |

As you can see only some of the fields are enabled by default when viewing **edit profile**.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Profile' page with the following fields visible:

- AIM ID: (disabled)
- ICQ#: (disabled)
- MSN: (disabled)
- Yahoo: (disabled)
- Web Address: (disabled)
- Miscellaneous Information**
 - Location: (disabled)
 - Birthdate: (mm/dd/yyy) (disabled)
- Options**
 - Theme: (Default dropdown menu)
 - Signature: (text area with rich text editor icons: smiley face, bold, italic, underline, link, image, etc.)
- Update Profile** button

The rest of the fields are mandatory and cannot be disabled.

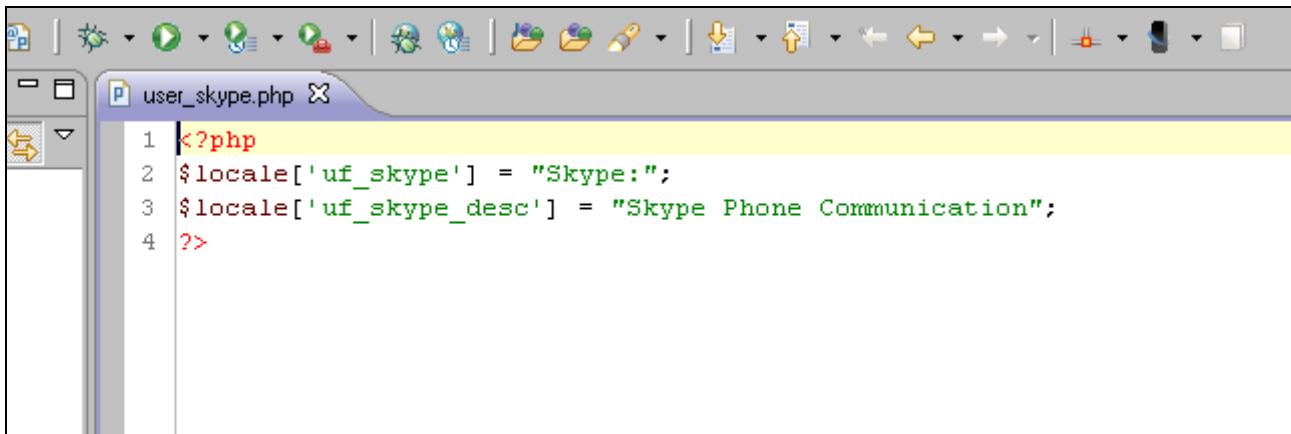
If you choose to disable signature and to enable number of comments posted, then the possibility of making a signature under edit profile is removed and at the same time a new field under **member profile** is added, where it's possible to see, how many comments each member has posted.

In this way you can manage what the member can and cannot do and manage your site according to your needs and your sites' topic.

Besides that you can actually create your own user fields as well. This is how you do it.

Let us assume that we want to add a field making it possible for members to add and change their Skype-id.

First you make a new **locale** file naming it **user_skype.php**. In this file you save the following code.



The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "user_skype.php". The code in the editor is:

```
1 <?php
2 $locale['uf_skype'] = "Skype:";
3 $locale['uf_skype_desc'] = "Skype Phone Communication";
4 ?>
```

Save the file in the locale folder under (language files) user_fields in your site language.

Now make a new file with the name **user_skype_include_var.php**, with the following code and save it in the folder **includes/user_fields**:

```

1 <?php
2 if (!defined("IN_FUSION")) { die("Access Denied"); }
3
4 // Field display name
5 $user_field_name = $locale['uf_skype'];
6
7 // Field Description
8 $user_field_desc = $locale['uf_skype_desc'];
9
10 // The name of the database field used to ADD or DROP
11 $user_field_dbname = "user_skype";
12
13 // The group the field appears under; 1 = Contact, 2 = Information, 3 = Options and 4 = Statistics
14 $user_field_group = 1;
15
16 // The database properties used when ADDing the above field
17 $user_field_dbinfo = "VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL DEFAULT ''";
18 ?>

```

Now the administration part is done. We need one more file by the name **user_skype_include.php** containing the code below. You will have to save this file in the same folder as the one above.

```

1 <?php
2 if (!defined("IN_FUSION")) { die("Access Denied"); }
3
4 if ($profile_method == "input") {
5
6     // Create the input field for registration and edit profile
7     echo "<tr>\n";
8     echo "<td class='tbl1'>".$locale['uf_skype'].":</td>\n";
9     echo "<td class='tbl1'><input type='text' name='user_skype' value='".($user_data['user_skype']) ? $user_data['user_skype'] : "" .'" maxlength='16' class='textbox' style='width:200px;' /></td>\n";
10    echo "</tr>\n";
11
12    elseif ($profile_method == "display") {
13
14        // Create the display for the user profile
15        if ($user_data['user_skype']) {
16            echo "<tr>\n";
17            echo "<td width='1%' class='tbl1' style='white-space:nowrap'>".$locale['uf_skype']."</td>\n";
18            echo "<td align='right' class='tbl1'>".$user_data['user_skype']."</td>\n";
19            echo "</tr>\n";
20        }
21
22        elseif ($profile_method == "validate_insert") {
23            // Validate the insert data field & value for our field
24            $db_fields .= ", user_skype"; $db_values .= ", '".($user_data['user_skype']) ? $user_data['user_skype'] : "" .'";
25            stripinput(trim($_POST['user_skype'])) : "" .'";
26        elseif ($profile_method == "validate_update") {
27            // Validate the update data value for our field
28            $db_values .= ", user_skype='".($user_data['user_skype']) ? $user_data['user_skype'] : "" .'";
29        }
30    ?>

```

It is important to remember:

1: All user field names **must** start with the same prefix – for example **user_skype**.

2: The data field and the input name must be the same as shown for naming the files.

3: The locale file has to be saved in the national language folder that you use on your site – in this example English.

4: The two include-files must be saved in the folder includes – user_fields.

When you open the admin panel now and look at user fields now, this is what you get on your screen:

| Enabled User Fields | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---|---------|
| Field Name | Description | Group | | |
| AIM ID | AOL Instant Messenger | Contact | 3   | Disable |
| ICQ# | ICQ ID number | Contact | 4   | Disable |
| MSN | MSN Messenger | Contact | 5   | Disable |
| Yahoo | Yahoo Instant Messenger | Contact | 6   | Disable |
| Web Address | Website address | Contact | 7   | Disable |
| Location | Country, city or town | Information | 1   | Disable |
| Birthdate | Displays user's birth date | Information | 2   | Disable |
| Theme | Allows users to choose their theme | Options | 8   | Disable |
| Signature | Allows extra lines of text. | Options | 9   | Disable |

| Disabled User Fields | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---|--------|
| Field Name | Description | Group | | |
| Comments Posted | Displays number of comments posted. | Statistics |   | Enable |
| Forum Posts | Displays number of forum posts. | Statistics |   | Enable |
| Offset | User defined offset. | Options |   | Enable |
| Shoutbox Posts | Displays number of shoutbox posts. | Statistics |   | Enable |
| Skype: | Skype Phone Communication | Contact |   | Enable |

As you can see you now have a new field – **Skype phone Communication** – and if you enabled this field you make it possible for your members to share their Skype information. As you can see on the illustration below:

| Contact Information | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| AIM ID: | <input type="text"/> |
| ICQ#: | <input type="text"/> |
| MSN: | <input type="text"/> |
| Yahoo: | <input type="text"/> |
| Web Address: | <input type="text"/> |
| Skype:: | <input type="text"/> |

This field will also be visible, when you choose to have a look at the profile for a certain member.

How you can add other fields can be seen on the different support sites.

Photo gallery settings

PHP-Fusion version 7 comes with a built in **Photo Gallery**. To set this up, see the next section of Site Settings. This is how it looks:

Settings

| Main | Time and Date | Forum | Registration | Photo Gallery | Miscellaneous | Private Messages |
|--|----------------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Thumb size: Width x Height | 100 | x | 100 | | | |
| Photo size: Width x Height | 400 | x | 300 | | | |
| Maximum photo size: Width x Height | 1800 | x | 1600 | | | |
| Maximum file size (bytes): | 150000 | | | | | |
| Thumb compression method: | GD2 | | | | | |
| Thumbs per row: | 4 | | | | | |
| Thumbs per page: | 12 | | | | | |
| Enable photos watermark? | No | | | | | |
| Save generated watermarks? <small>Reduces server load; occupies more disk space</small> | No | | Delete existing watermarks | | | |
| Specify PNG watermark | images/watermark.png | | | | | |
| Enable text description on photos? | No | | | | | |
| Album title color | #FF6600 | | | | | |
| Album description color | #FFFF00 | | | | | |
| Photo title color | #FFFFFF | | | | | |
| <input type="button" value="Save Settings"/> | | | | | | |

Thumb Size: Set the size of the thumbnails, which represent the different albums.

Photo Size: Set the size of the photos shown in the ordinary photoalbum pages – that is the max size of the individual pictures in each album.

Maximum Photo Size: Decide how big the individual photos in the popup-photo function will be.

In all cases you set the size as Width x Height in pixels.

Maximum File size: Set the limit on how big images may be in your albums. Maximum size is specified in bytes. This is particularly important if you're going to allow members to submit photos to the gallery.

Thumbnail compression method (GD1 or GD2): You can adjust your site settings to the server, on which your site is located. You get the best results with GD2 but if your service provider (server) doesn't support this standard, you can choose GD1.

Thumbnails per Row/Page: Choose how many thumbnails you want the Photo Album to show per row – it's all about design here. And then set how many photo-thumbnails your albums should show per page.

In this version the **Photo Album** supports pictures in the following formats: gif, jpg, jpeg and png.

Enable Photos Watermark: PHP-Fusion version 7 has a function that makes it possible to apply a watermark to your images. This watermark can be used as a security measure to ensure that your images can't be copied without a copyright message.

Save Generated Watermarks: Decide whether this copyright notice should be saved on the server. It takes a little bit of extra space on the server but we recommend that you use it.

Specify PNG Watermarks: In the textbox, write the path to the watermark file you want to use. This watermark file should be saved in PNG-format. You will have to make the file and upload it to your server before you can start using it.

Enable Text Description on Photos: It's possible to have your text description show on each image. But, you will have to activate this function first. If it's not activated, images will only be shown with the image name and the basic information – although you can choose not to show this information when you upload.

Album title/Description and Photo Title Colour: Finally, you have the choice of setting the colour for the title of the text shown on all images. This selection will be used if the function is activated. You can type in the hexadecimal code for the colour or you can choose the colour from the drop down menu.

In the illustration below we have tried to fill out some of the fields:

Settings

Main Time and Date Forum Registration Photo Gallery Miscellaneous Private Messages

| | |
|--|---|
| Thumb size: Width x Height | <input type="text" value="100"/> x <input type="text" value="100"/> |
| Photo size: Width x Height | <input type="text" value="600"/> x <input type="text" value="600"/> |
| Maximum photo size: Width x Height | <input type="text" value="1800"/> x <input type="text" value="1600"/> |
| Maximum file size (bytes): | <input type="text" value="1500000"/> |
| Thumb compression method: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Thumbs per row: | <input type="text" value="4"/> |
| Thumbs per page: | <input type="text" value="12"/> |
| Enable photos watermark? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Save generated watermarks? <small>Reduces server load; occupies more disk space</small> | <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="button" value="Delete existing watermarks"/> |
| Specify PNG watermark | <input type="text" value="images/jm_wm.png"/> |
| Enable text description on photos? | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Album title color | <input type="color" value="#999933"/> <input type="text" value="#999933"/> <input type="button"/> |
| Album description color | <input type="color" value="#FFFF00"/> <input type="text" value="#FFFF00"/> <input type="button"/> |
| Photo title color | <input type="color" value="#3333CC"/> <input type="text" value="#3333CC"/> <input type="button"/> |

Here is the result as it looks with this setup:

The screenshot displays a website layout with a dark green header and sidebar. The sidebar on the left contains a 'Navigation' menu with links like Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories, Contact Me, Photo Gallery, Search, Submit Link, Submit News, Submit Article, and Submit Photo. Below that is a 'Users Online' section showing 0 guests and 1 member online. The main content area is titled 'View Photo' and shows a photo of a traditional half-timbered house with several people and a dog in front. The photo has a watermark 'Copyright © Jan Moelgaard'. The sidebar on the right is titled 'webmaster' and includes links for Edit Profile, Private Messages, Members List, Admin Panel, and Logout. It also features a 'Shoutbox' section with a shout message and a note that no messages have been posted. Below the shoutbox are icons for emoticons, bold, italic, underline, and link.

You have to make the watermark image in PNG-format with a transparent background and you can either upload this file with the image function or directly via FTP.

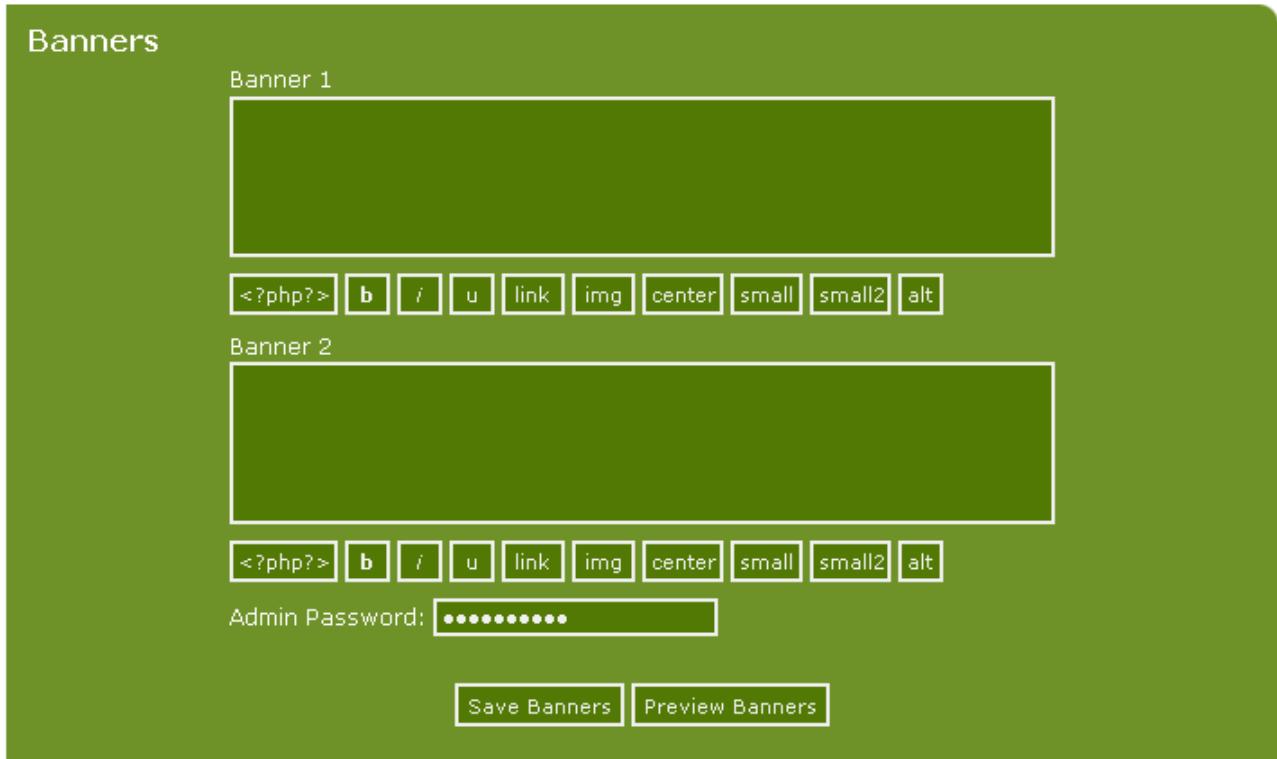
How to use the **Photo Gallery** is covered in a later chapter of the handbook.

Banners

In PHP-Fusion version 7 you can use up to two different banners on the top of your site – that is a combination of graphic elements and text show on the top of your page.

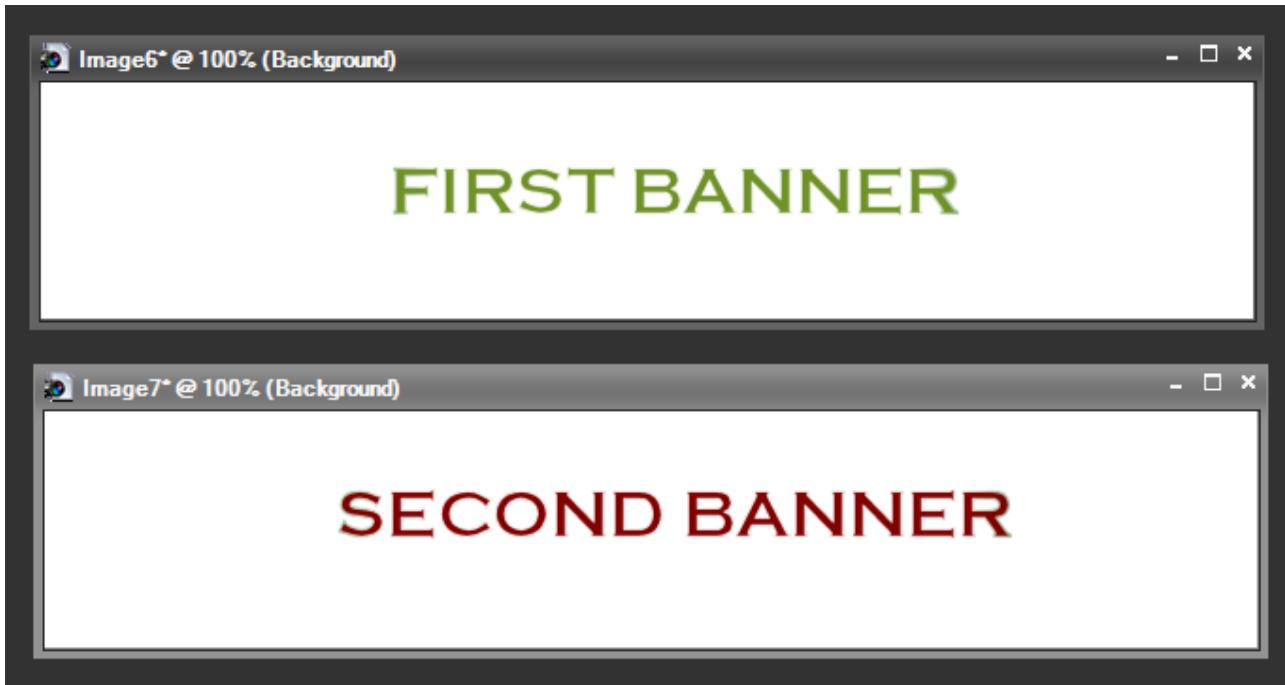
You will have to use the GIF-format for your graphic elements. And as far as the text is concerned you can use a lot of different effects. You can also add PHP-code to the banners – the code will be executed, when your site is shown in the browser.

When you choose **banners** from the admin panel, this is what you will see on your screen:



If you want to use graphics you will have to make them first and then upload it to the server.

In this example we have made two small graphic elements that look like this:



Now we apply this setup and type in your admin password in the field below:

Banners

Banner 1

```
<img src='images/banner_1.png' style='margin:5px' align='left' />
```

Banner 2

```
<img src='images/banner_2.png' style='margin:5px' align='left' />
```

Admin Password: ······

When the setup is saved, this is what the site will look like:

The screenshot shows a PHP-Fusion 7 website with the following layout:

- Header:** Includes "Skip to content", "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout".
- Banners:** Two large rectangular banners: "FIRST BANNER" (green background) and "SECOND BANNER" (white background).
- Navigation Bar:** Links to Home, Articles, Downloads, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories, and a color palette.
- Left Sidebar (Dark Green Box):**
 - Navigation:** Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories, Contact Me, Photo Gallery, Search, Submit Link, Submit News, Submit Article, Submit Photo.
 - Users Online:** Guests Online: 0, Members Online: 1 (webmaster), Total Members: 1, Newest Member: webmaster.
- Content Area (Green Box):**
 - Welcome:** Welcome to your site.
 - News:** No News has been posted yet.
- Right Sidebar (Dark Green Box):**
 - webmaster:** Edit Profile, Private Messages, Members List, Admin Panel, Logout.
 - Shoutbox:** A large empty box with icons for emoticons, bold, underline, and link, and a "Shout" button. It displays the message: "No messages have been posted."
- Footer (Dark Grey Box):**
 - Powered by PHP-Fusion copyright © 2002 - 2010 by Nick Jones. Released as free software without warranties under GNU Affero GPL v3. Theme designed by Max Toball.
 - Copyright © 2010
 - Render time: 0.03 seconds
 - 0 unique visits

If you are not satisfied with the banners you've installed, you can go back and edit, replace or delete one or both banners entirely. Note: deleting the banner does not delete the file from your server.

You can also choose a more sophisticated solution where you use an animated GIF-file or a Flash file as either one or the other banner. If you do that you will have a live sequence running on the top of your site.

But remember not to do this unless there's a reason for it. Your banners should fit the rest of the design and the message of your site.

BB-codes

BB-codes stand for **Bulletin Board Codes** – it's a mark up language used to format messages primarily on bulletin boards. PHP-Fusion version 7 uses BB-codes as well. For example in the forums and in the comment-function, as you can see on the illustration below:

Post Comment

😊BIU🌐✉📷≡a#💬

Post Comment

Ratings

Please select your Rating: Choose Rating:

No Ratings have been Posted.

The codes are shown as a row of small images under the text field here. And when you click a smiley the code is inserted into the text like this:

Comments

No Comments have been Posted.

Post Comment

:)

😊BIU🌐✉📷≡a#💬

😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊

Post Comment

Ratings

Please select your Rating: Choose Rating:

No Ratings have been Posted.

When this comment is saved and shown the smiley code is interpreted and shown as a small image like this:

Comments

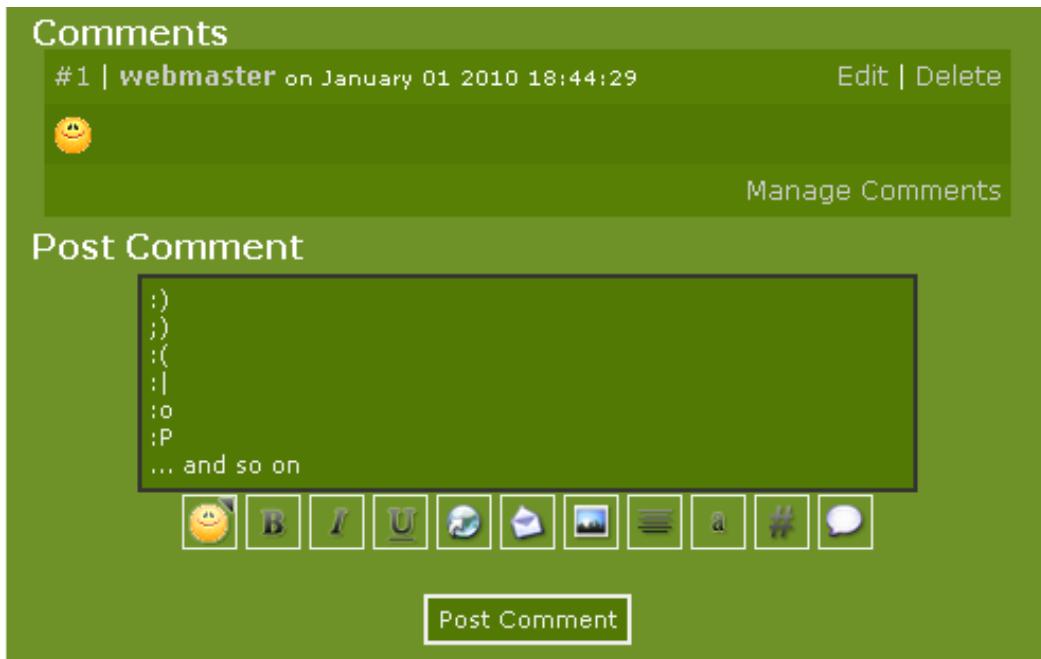
#1 | webmaster on January 01 2010 18:44:29

Edit | Delete

😊

Manage Comments

The other buttons add different text effects to the text in the comment field. It could look like this:



Which BB-codes you want to make available for your members you decide via the administration panel. If you open **system** and **BB-codes**, this is what you get on your screen:

| Enabled BB Codes | | | | | |
|------------------|------|--------------------------------|--|-------|-------------------------|
| BB Codes Admin | | | Test BB Codes | | |
| Name | Icon | Description | Usage | Order | |
| Smiley | | Smileys | Insert smiley bbcode | 1 | Disable |
| B | | Displays selected text as bold | [b]Text to bold[/b] | 2 | Disable |
| I | | Makes selected text italic | [i]Text to italic[/i] | 3 | Disable |
| U | | Makes selected text underlined | [u]Text to underline[/u] | 4 | Disable |
| Url | | Makes a URL clickable | [url(=Display link as)]URL[/url] | 5 | Disable |
| Mail | | Makes email address clickable | [mail(=Email address)]Email address or text to display as[/mail] | 6 | Disable |

| Disabled BB Codes | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|---|--|-------|------------------------|
| Name | Icon | Description | Usage | Order | |
| !autolink | - | Turns links or email addresses into clickable hyperlinks. | This bbcode has no button. MUST be above URL and Mail bbcode. | | Enable |
| Allegro | | Searches items on Allegro - Polish auctions service | [allegro]Text to search on Allegro[/allegro] | | Enable |
| Alt | | Displays selected text as alternative | [alt]Alternative text[/alt] | | Enable |
| Bcolor | | Color background of selected text | [bcolor=#HEX background color value]Color background of selected text[/bcolor] | | Enable |
| Big | | Display text as BIG | [big]Text to big[/big] | | Enable |

At the top you see the codes already enabled and in the bottom part of the screen are all the codes available for enabling.

You can enable a code and a button by clicking the link **Enable** – To disable a code, click the link **Disable**.

In the top of the screen you can also change the order in which the codes are displayed on the various pages. Move a code up by clicking on the green arrow (arrow up) and down by clicking on the green arrow to the right.

In principle it's possible to add new codes to the list. But that requires some additional coding, so we will not go into that here.

Adding new smileys

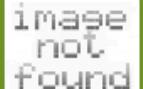
In this chapter we will show how you can use the PHP-fusion function for editing your smileys.

Enter the admin panel under **System** and open **Smileys**. This is what you see on your screen if you do that:

Add Smiley

Smiley Code:

Smiley Image:

Smiley Preview: 

Smiley Text:

Current Smileys

| Code | Image | Text | Options |
|------|---|-------|---------------|
| :@ |  | Angry | Edit - Delete |
| B) |  | Cool | Edit - Delete |
| : |  | Frown | Edit - Delete |
| :D |  | Grin | Edit - Delete |
| :P |  | Pfft | Edit - Delete |
| :(|  | Sad | Edit - Delete |
| :o |  | Shock | Edit - Delete |
| :) |  | Smile | Edit - Delete |
| :) |  | Wink | Edit - Delete |

At the top of the screen there is a section that makes it possible to add new smileys – in the bottom you can see the smileys we currently have in this installation.

In the table you can see the code that this smiley is represented by right now, the graphic representation, the text and at the right you have the options – edit and delete.

If we want to add a new smiley (the one in the illustration below here) this is what we do:



Start by choosing the size. In this case we set the size of the graphic representation to 19 x 20 pixels. Save the image in GIF-format.

Now, upload the image to the folder **smileys** under **images**. You will have to do this via your FTP-client. Enter a name for it in Smiley Text. Next, find the image that you just have uploaded via the drop down menu. It should look like this:

Add Smiley

Smiley Code: [G]

Smiley Image: new_smiley.gif

Smiley Preview: 

Smiley Text: Green

Now, you save your new smiley. Next time when you choose the comment function, this is how it will look:

Post Comment





Ratings

Please select your Rating: Choose Rating:

No Ratings have been Posted.

Miscellaneous Settings

The next section in the setup area looks like this:

Settings

Main Time and Date Forum Registration Photo Gallery Miscellaneous Private Messages

Use TinyMCE HTML editor?
For article and news admin only. No

SMTP Host
Leave empty if sendmail is enabled.

SMTP Username

SMTP Password

Bad words filter enabled? No

Bad words list:
Enter one word per line.
Leave empty if not required.

Bad word replacement: ****

Allow Guests to post? No

Allow users to change theme? No

News per page: 11 (Should be odd)

Number of shoutbox posts: 10

Flood interval: 15

Maintenance mode: off

Maintenance mode message:

Here you find some settings which do not really fit in any of the other sections.

PHP-Fusion version 7 comes complete with TinyMCE by Moxiecode already integrated in the system. But it is up to you to decide, whether you want to use this editor or not. If you want to use it, simply choose **yes** in the first line. If you don't like it you can always return to this page and change your choice. We will take a closer look at TinyMCE later in this manual.

If you use the standard editor to edit a news item, this is how it looks:

Add News

Subject:

Category: - None -

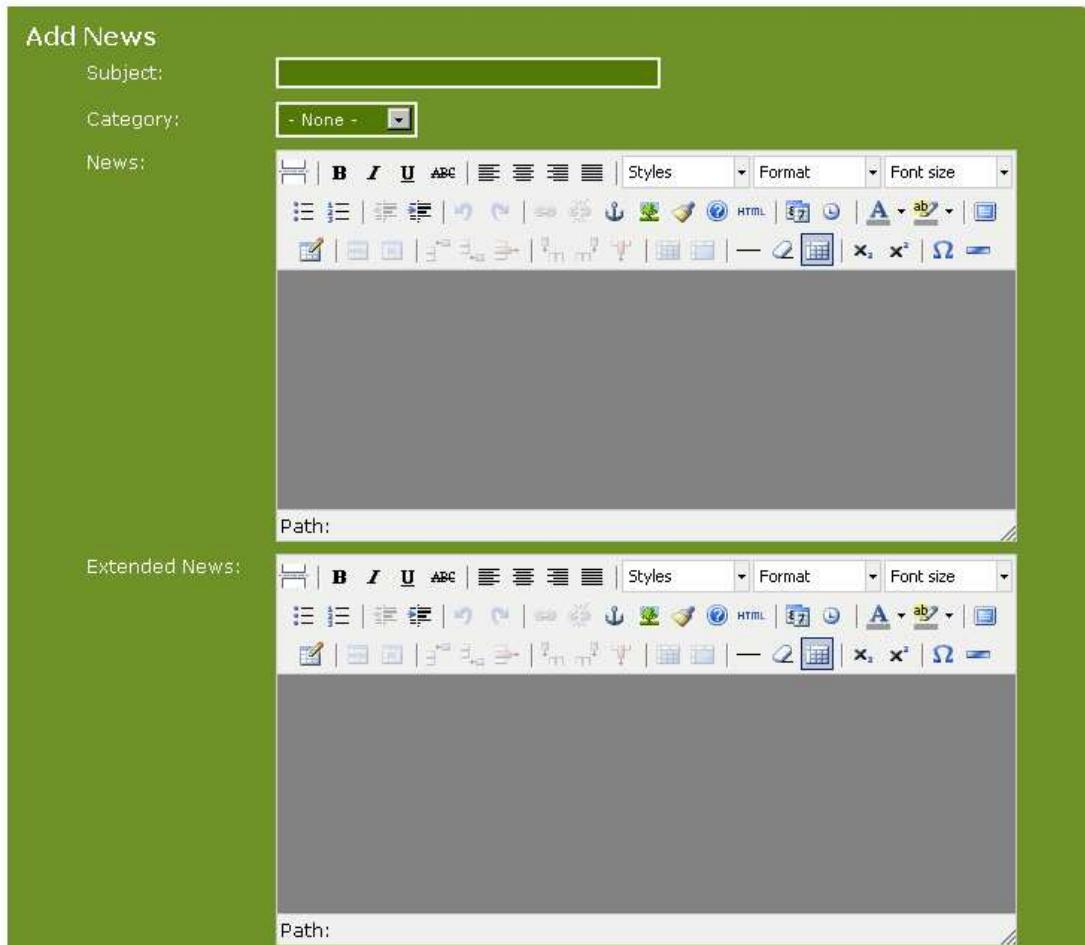
News:

b *i* u link img center small small2 alt
- Select Color - - Select Image -

Extended News:

b *i* u link img center small small2 alt

If you enable TinyMCE the same page looks like this:



In earlier versions of PHP-Fusion a new function was introduced, that made it possible for you to use SMTP mail in all mail functions across your site. If you wish to use this function fill out the fields with server name, username and password here. SMTP stands for **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol** and it is the de facto standard for email transmissions across the Internet. SMTP is a relatively simple, text-based protocol, where one or more recipients of a message are specified (and in most cases verified to exist) and then the message text is transferred.

PHP-Fusion has a built in function to filter out unwanted words everywhere on your site (shout box, forum and so on). So, if there's a word that you don't want to appear (for one reason or another) you can write it in the top box (one word per line) and then write the replacement word in the second box named **Bad word replacement**.

On the next line can give guests (non-members) the ability to write short messages in the shout box, and set the number of shouts to be shown on the front page.

After that you can set flood interval for your site. In the illustration here, the flood interval is set to 15 (seconds) and this means, that members or guests writing more than one message within the same 15 seconds will be stopped.

Finally there are a couple of functions you can use when you put your site in maintenance mode. If maintenance mode is activated (usually when you perform a major upgrade of your site) the message in the message box will be shown instead of the front page of your site and only administrators will be able to log in on the site.

In some themes you might have some problems with the background colour showing through when using TinyMCE. In this case, for example it's coloured – not white. But, it is relatively simple to change this - although it requires a small alteration in the code.

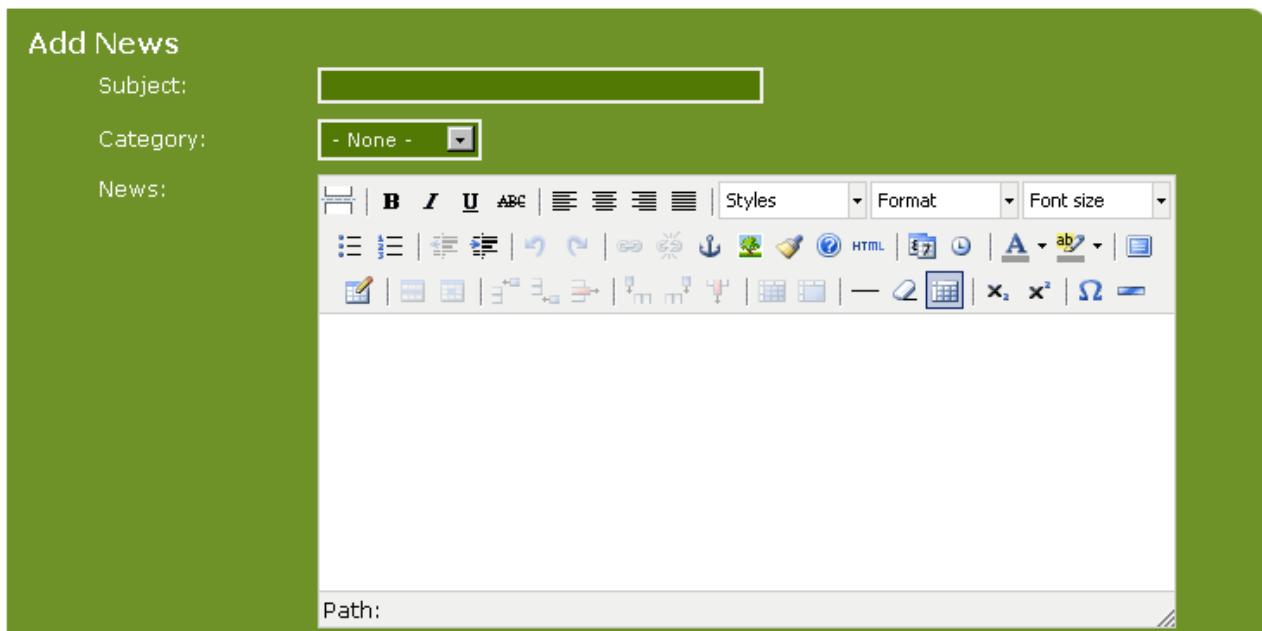
The file to be altered is called **admin_header_mce.php** and is contained in the folder themes\templates. Open this script in a text editor (or in a dedicated PHP editor like the example here), and take a look at lines 61 to 72:

```
61     theme_advanced_buttons1_add:'fontsizeselect',
62     theme_advanced_buttons2_add:'separator,insertdate,inserttime,separator,fore
63     theme_advanced_buttons3_add_before:'ibrowser,tablecontrols,separator',
64     theme_advanced_buttons3_add:'advhr',
65     theme_advanced_toolbar_location:'bottom',
66     theme_advanced_toolbar_align:'center',
67     theme_advanced_toolbar_location:'top',
68     theme_advanced_statusbar_location : 'bottom',
69     content_css:'".str_replace("../", "", THEME)."styles.css',
70     external_image_list_url:'".str_replace("../", "", IMAGES)."imagelist.js',
71     plugin_insertdateDateFormat:'%d-%m-%Y',
```

If you remove line 69 this is what the code will look like:

```
64     theme_advanced_buttons3_add:'advhr',
65     theme_advanced_toolbar_location:'bottom',
66     theme_advanced_toolbar_align:'center',
67     theme_advanced_toolbar_location:'top',
68     theme_advanced_statusbar_location : 'bottom',
69     external_image_list_url:'".str_replace("../", "", IMAGES)."imagelist.js',
70     plugin_insertdateDateFormat:'%d-%m-%Y',
71     plugin_insertdate_timeFormat:'%H:%M:%S',
72     invalid_elements:'script object annlet iframe'
```

Save the file and now your editor looks like this:



A few remarks concerning TinyMCE

First it must be pointed out that the standard package (the package that you download) does not contain other language files for TinyMCE except English. If you use the standard package for installation, you will get some errors using TinyMCE if you change your site language.

These errors can be removed if after downloading but, before you install PHP-Fusion. Download the language pack either from TinyMCE's own web site or from the PHP-Fusion download page.

Secondly, you must be aware that if you want to use TinyMCE's image functions first (immediately after installation) you will have to update the "register file" which contains your image information. You'll find a link to this script in the bottom of the administration under images – if you have enabled TinyMCE. You will only have to update this file once. After the initial manual update it will be updated automatically every time, you upload a new image.

Thirdly, you must be aware that the font changes made with TinyMCE can to some extent distort the general layout or be ignored altogether. The choice of font and font colour is located in the PHP-Fusion stylesheet - the stylesheet, which belongs to the chosen theme. This may create some unwanted effects on the layout of your page (headlines being too broad, for example, which changes the width of your page).

The functionality of the TinyMCE editor is explored in more detail later in this handbook.

PHP-Fusion – mails and other stuff

When sending mail from your side (For example, sending confirmation email in connection with new members signup or mail notification when new posts are saved in the forum.), you can either choose to use a standard PHP mail function, or you can specify the name and user information in relation to a dedicated SMTP host. SMTP stands for **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol**. This is done by filling in the form below.

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| SMTP Host <small>Leave empty if sendmail is enabled.</small> | <input type="text"/> |
| SMTP Username | <input type="text"/> |
| SMTP Password | <input type="text"/> |

In PHP-Fusion you can also take advantage of the facility to filter unwanted words from anywhere on the site (shoutbox, forum etc.). So, if there are words or phrases that you do not want to see on your site (for whatever reason), enable the Bad words filter and then enter that word in the top box - one word per line.

Then, in the Bad word replacement box enter your replacement word for the one censored.

| | |
|---|--|
| Bad words filter enabled? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Bad words list: <small>Enter one word per line. Leave empty if not required.</small> | <input type="text"/> |
| Bad word replacement: | <input type="text"/> **** |

| | |
|--|--|
| Allow Guests to post? | <input type="button" value="No"/> |
| Allow users to change theme? | <input type="button" value="No"/> |
| News per page: | <input type="text" value="11"/> (Should be odd) |
| Number of shoutbox posts: | <input type="button" value="10"/> |
| Flood interval: | <input type="text" value="15"/> |
| Maintenance mode: | <input type="button" value="Off"/> |
| Maintenance mode message: | <input style="height: 100px; width: 100%;" type="text"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Save Settings"/> | |

In the lower part of the setup page, there is a comprehensive range of functions.

Should your guests (that is visitors who are not members) be allowed to use the reply function? We do not recommend it because it can generate a lot of SPAM.

Should users be allowed to change the theme on the page? It is up to you. But if you make changes to a default theme to make room for special features, you should probably turn this option off.

How many news items do you want displayed per page? The reason why the figure preferably should be odd is that the design looks best this way if you switch to two columns of news. If you choose only one column, then it's not that important.

How many shouts do you want to show in the Shoutbox on the front page? Again you must think of your site design. Sometimes it's fine with many shouts (if your page is quite long). But if you want to maintain a more compact design, you should bring the figure down.

The time limit set in the next line is there to prevent so-called flooding. The figure indicates how much time your site requires between new posts. The figure indicates a limit in minutes. The restriction is there to prevent malicious scripts trying to close your site by pumping messages and replies into it. If you do not experience problems of this nature just keep the default value here.

Finally this setup page has a feature that allows you to put your site into maintenance mode. This means that your site will be closed to all ordinary users, while administrators still can enter it. Ordinary users will be greeted with a screen that displays the message you have typed into the textbox at the bottom. An administrators warning will display in all pages of your site while it is in maintenance to help prevent a site being left "locked out" longer than is necessary.

Here's an example of what a visitor to your site will see while it's in maintenance.:

The screenshot shows a website with a dark grey header and footer and a white central content area. The title 'UK HANDBOOK' is displayed in large green capital letters at the top. Below it, a message in white text on a dark background reads 'The site is in maintenance mode. Come back later.' Underneath that, smaller text says 'Powered by PHP-Fusion © 2003 - 2010'. At the bottom, there is a form with input fields for 'Username' and 'Password', followed by a 'Login' button.

UK HANDBOOK

The site is in maintenance mode. Come back later.

Powered by PHP-Fusion © 2003 - 2010

Username: Password:

The navigation panel / Site Links

The main navigation panel is controlled from the **Admin panel**. If you open this panel you should look for the option ‘**Site Links**’ and when you click this link, the following is shown on your screen:

Add Site Link

Link Name:

Link URL:

Visibility: Public Order:

Position: navigation panel only
 navigation panel and sub-header
 sub-header only
 Open link in new window

Current Site Links

| Link Name | Visibility | Order | Options |
|------------------|------------|-------|---------|
| Home | Public | 1 | |
| Articles | Public | 2 | |
| Downloads | Public | 3 | |
| FAQ | Public | 4 | |
| Discussion Forum | Public | 5 | |
| Web Links | Public | 6 | |
| News Categories | Public | 7 | |
| Contact Me | Public | 8 | |
| Photo Gallery | Public | 9 | |
| Search | Public | 10 | |
| Submit Link | Member | 11 | |
| Submit News | Member | 12 | |
| Submit Article | Member | 13 | |
| Submit Photo | Member | 14 | |
| | | 15 | |

[Refresh Link Ordering]

As you can see this list is ordered just like the list in the navigation panel on the front page. Beside the link name is that links’ visibility (Public or Member here) and the order in which it’s displayed.

In the top of this menu you can add new links or edit the existing ones. And here you can use a function which was introduced in version 5.00 – you can decide whether this link should be visible in the navigation panel, the sub-header or both.

Besides making new links you can use this function to make rulers and headings in the list.

If you want to divide the navigation panel into three sections with their own headings, this is what you do:

Add Site Link

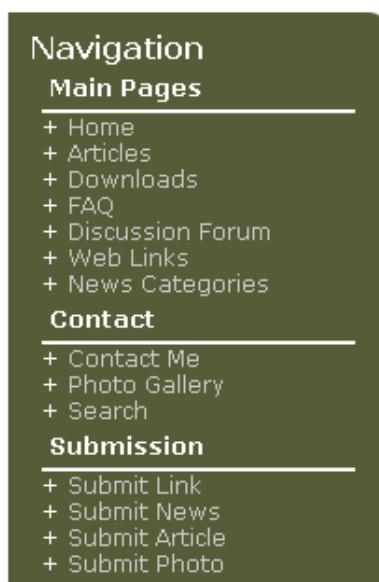
Link Name:

Link URL:

Visibility: Order:

Position:

When you save this site link (and the two other links a little further down) your navigation panel will look like this:



If you only want to divide the sections with rulers, you make a link that looks like this:

Add Site Link

Link Name:

Link URL:

Visibility: Public Order:

Position:

- navigation panel only
- navigation panel and sub-header
- sub-header only

Open link in new window

You can move site links up and down in the navigation box by clicking the green arrows. One click on the green arrow pointing upwards moves a site link one step upwards – one click on the green arrow pointing downwards moves the link one step downwards.

Changes in theme.php

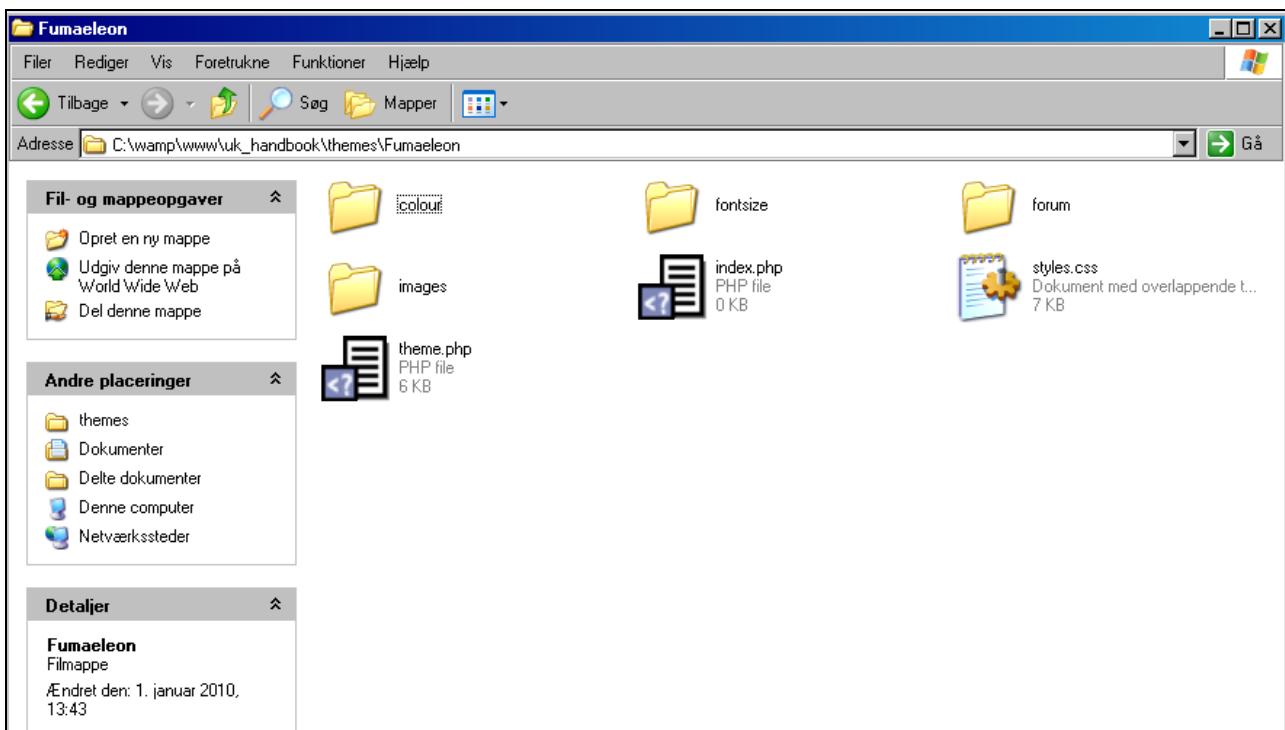
Unlike earlier versions, in PHP-Fusion v7 it's not necessary to change a lot in the theme.php. Most of the changes can be implemented from within the Admin Panel. But, still we may want to change a few things here.

We are using a theme here where the site banner and the width of the theme does not work well together, so it will necessary for us to change the width of the page in theme.php.

To set the width of the site correctly, you need to change the expression **\$theme_width='100%'** to **\$theme_width = '800';** - in this example it's because our banner is 800 pixels wide.

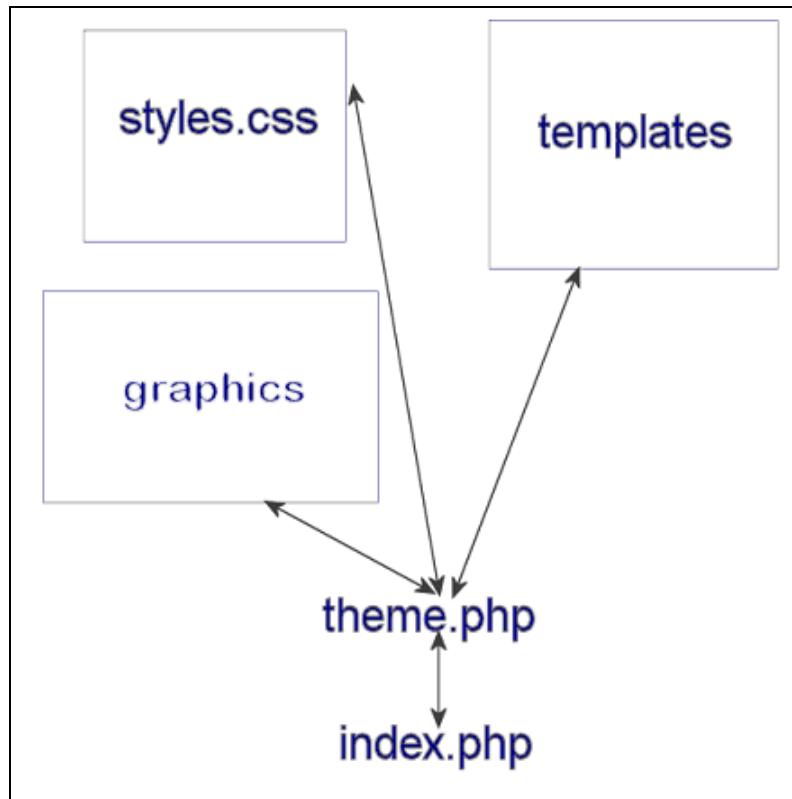
The theme function

Basically a theme consists of a number of files. Some of them you can see on the image below:



In the folder **forum**, there is a series of graphic files that are used in the forums - and in the **images** folder there is a similar amount of graphics files that are used elsewhere on your site. Index.php file (which has no content) is only in the directory to prevent it from being seen by a simple lookup on the address in a browser. But the files **theme.php** and **style.css** (**css** stands for **Cascading Style Sheet** and are generally referred to as **style sheets**) are fundamental. In these two files a number of features are defined (both functionally and graphically) that determines what your site will look like.

Fundamentally, this is what the theme structure looks like:



The structure works like this:

1. A script is loaded – for example news.php
2. This script calls the selected theme-file – value is found in the database
3. Theme.php loads the graphic files needed
4. Theme.php also loads the templates needed got the task at hand
5. Theme.php loads the stylesheet – styles.css – necessary to define the classes used by the main script. Fonts, font sizes, colours and so on.
6. News.php opens the database to find all news items of your page
7. Data fetched from the database is formatted and shown on the screen.

In theme.php for example you find a function called **render_page**, and this feature is used everywhere when pages are changed. And in the stylesheet for example, you'll find a function (known as a class) that defines how the default text on your page should look like - size, font and colour.

When you open the file theme.php from the theme chosen for your site (in a php-editor like here or in for example Notepad) it looks like this:

```

1 <?php
2 /*.Fumaeleon Theme for PHP-Fusion v7.*/
3 /*.Author: Max "Matonor" Toball.....*/
4 /*.Released under the Affero GPLv3...*/
5
6 //Theme Settings
7 define("THEME_WIDTH", "100%"); //theme width. Make sure to adapt the margin-left in the first div (-widt
8 define("THEME_BULLET", "<img class='bullet' src='".THEME."images/bullet.gif' alt='-' />"); //bullet ima
9 $enable_colour_switcher = true; //true=enable colour switcher | false=disable colour switcher
10 $enable_fontsize_switcher = true; //true=enable fontsize switcher | false=disable fontsize switcher
11
12 if (!defined("IN_FUSION")) { header("Location: ../../index.php"); exit; }
13 require_once INCLUDES."theme_functions_include.php";
14 require_once THEMES."templates/switcher.php";
15
16
17 $colour_switcher = new Switcher("select", "colour", "gif", "green", "switcherbutton");
18 if(!$enable_colour_switcher){
19     $colour_switcher->disable();
20 }
21
22 $fontsize_switcher = new Switcher("increment", "fontsize", "gif", 1, "switcherbutton", "", true, array(")
23 if(!$enable_fontsize_switcher){
24     $fontsize_switcher->disable();
25 }
26
27 function get_head_tags(){
28     global $colour_switcher, $fontsize_switcher;
29     echo $colour_switcher->makeHeadTag();
30     echo $fontsize_switcher->makeHeadTag();
31 }

```

Here you can see that a theme consist not only of the scripts in the **theme** directory. In line 13 there is a call to the script **theme_functions_include.php**, and in this script, you will find a range of complementary functions, used in all the scripts - not only in the theme.php.

If you open this script, the upper part looks like this

```

1  ?php
2  /*-----+
3  | PHP-Fusion Content Management System
4  | Copyright (C) 2002 - 2008 Nick Jones
5  | http://www.php-fusion.co.uk/
6  +-----+
7  | Filename: theme_functions_include.php
8  | Author: Nick Jones (Digitanium)
9  +-----+
10 | This program is released as free software under the
11 | Affero GPL license. You can redistribute it and/or
12 | modify it under the terms of this license which you
13 | can read by viewing the included agpl.txt or online
14 | at www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl.html. Removal of this
15 | copyright header is strictly prohibited without
16 | written permission from the original author(s).
17 +-----*/
18 if (!defined("IN_FUSION")) { die("Access Denied"); }
19
20 function check_panel_status($side) {
21
22     global $settings;
23
24     $exclude_list = "";
25
26     if ($side == "left") {
27         if ($settings['exclude_left'] != "") {
28             $exclude_list = explode("\r\n", $settings['exclude_left']);
29         }
30     } elseif ($side == "upper") {
31         if ($settings['exclude_upper'] != "") {
32             $exclude_list = explode("\r\n", $settings['exclude_upper']);
33         }
34     } elseif ($side == "lower") {
35         if ($settings['exclude_lower'] != "") {
36             $exclude_list = explode("\r\n", $settings['exclude_lower']);
37         }
38     } elseif ($side == "right") {
39         if ($settings['exclude_right'] != "") {
40             $exclude_list = explode("\r\n", $settings['exclude_right']);
41         }
42     }
43
44     if (is_array($exclude_list)) {
45         $script_url = explode("/", $_SERVER['PHP_SELF']);
46         $url_count = count($script_url);
47         $base_url_count = substr_count(BASEDIR, "/")+1;

```

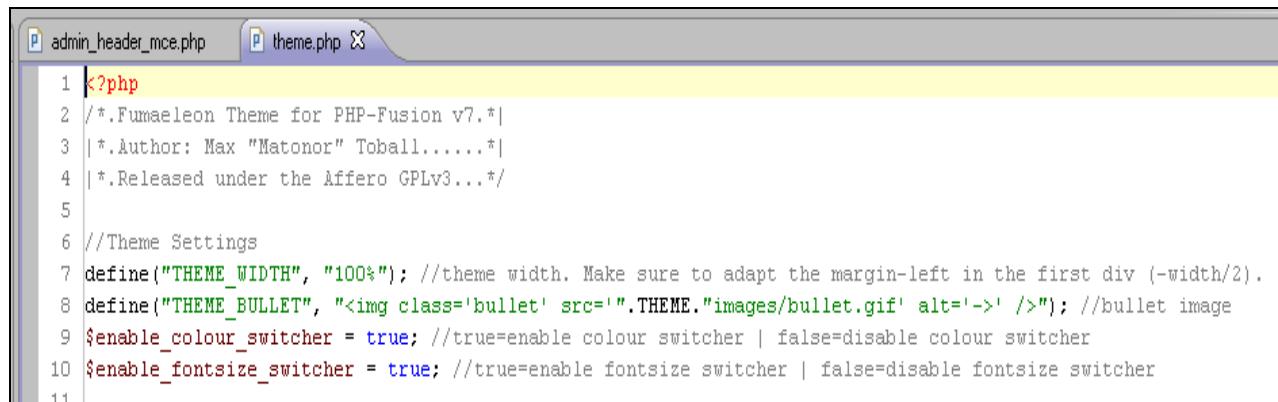
And as you can see a number of global functions is defined here that are used all over your site. In line 20 for example the function called **check_panel_status** is defined. This function is used to check whether a panel (where the ability to open and close the panel is selected) is open or closed. And below this function you will find a wide range of other similar functions.

In this script and in theme.php the definitions or classes, as defined in style.css are used. And a large number of routines which are used by the main scripts on your site are defined here as well.

Please be aware that changes in one of these scripts can have undesirable consequences on your site. It is therefore something you should do with caution - and never before you have made a backup of the original scripts.

But small changes you can try to make even if you are not a code expert.

For example in the function **render_page** in theme.php you sometimes find a value that is reused across the site where page width is defined (in other themes you can use the function THEME_WIDTH like here):



```
admin_header_mce.php theme.php
1 <?php
2 /*.Fumaeleon Theme for PHP-Fusion v7.*|
3 | *.Author: Max "Matonor" Toball.....*|
4 | *.Released under the Affero GPLv3...*/
5
6 //Theme Settings
7 define("THEME_WIDTH", "100%"); //theme width. Make sure to adapt the margin-left in the first div (-width/2).
8 define("THEME_BULLET", "<img class='bullet' src='".$THEME."images/bullet.gif' alt='->' />"); //bullet image
9 $enable_colour_switcher = true; //true=enable colour switcher | false=disable colour switcher
10 $enable_fontsize_switcher = true; //true=enable fontsize switcher | false=disable fontsize switcher
11
```

The expression 100% here you can change to an absolute figure (in pixels) and this will change the width of your page to that figure. It could look like this

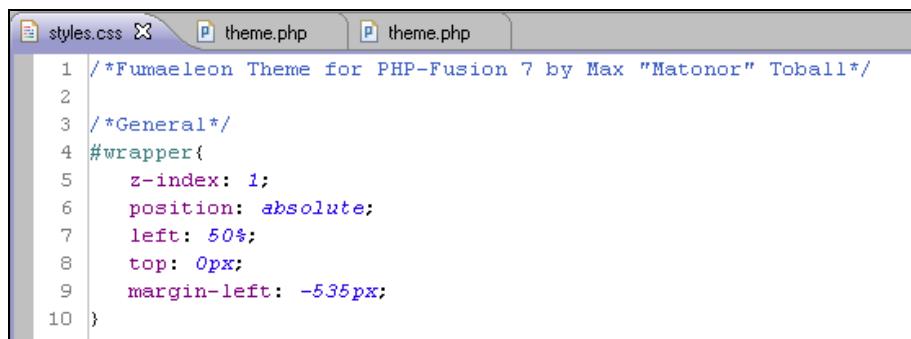


```
admin_header_mce.php theme.php
1 <?php
2 /*.Fumaeleon Theme for PHP-Fusion v7.*|
3 | *.Author: Max "Matonor" Toball.....*|
4 | *.Released under the Affero GPLv3...*/
5
6 //Theme Settings
7 define("THEME_WIDTH", "1100px"); //theme width. Make sure to adapt the margin-left in the first div (-width/2).
8 define("THEME_BULLET", "<img class='bullet' src='".$THEME."images/bullet.gif' alt='->' />"); //bullet image
9 $enable_colour_switcher = true; //true=enable colour switcher | false=disable colour switcher
10 $enable_fontsize_switcher = true; //true=enable fontsize switcher | false=disable fontsize switcher
11
```

But if you take a look at your page, you will see that the changes haven't yet penetrated completely.

Sometimes you will have to change the value in more places than one. And if you want the page centered in the browser, you will have to make a few more changes (notice that this only works when the theme is controlled with div-commands):

First of all you will have to add a piece of code to the stylesheet (style.css) like this:



```
style.css theme.php theme.php
1 /*Fumaeleon Theme for PHP-Fusion 7 by Max "Matonor" Toball*/
2
3 /*General*/
4 #wrapper{
5     z-index: 1;
6     position: absolute;
7     left: 50%;
8     top: 0px;
9     margin-left: -535px;
10}
```

The expression **margin-left: -535px** corresponds to the absolute width of your page. The 535 pixels equates to `page_width / 2`.

After you have added this section to style.css you will have to change a line in theme.php. The expression:

```
<div id='main' style='width: ".THEME_WIDTH.";'>
```

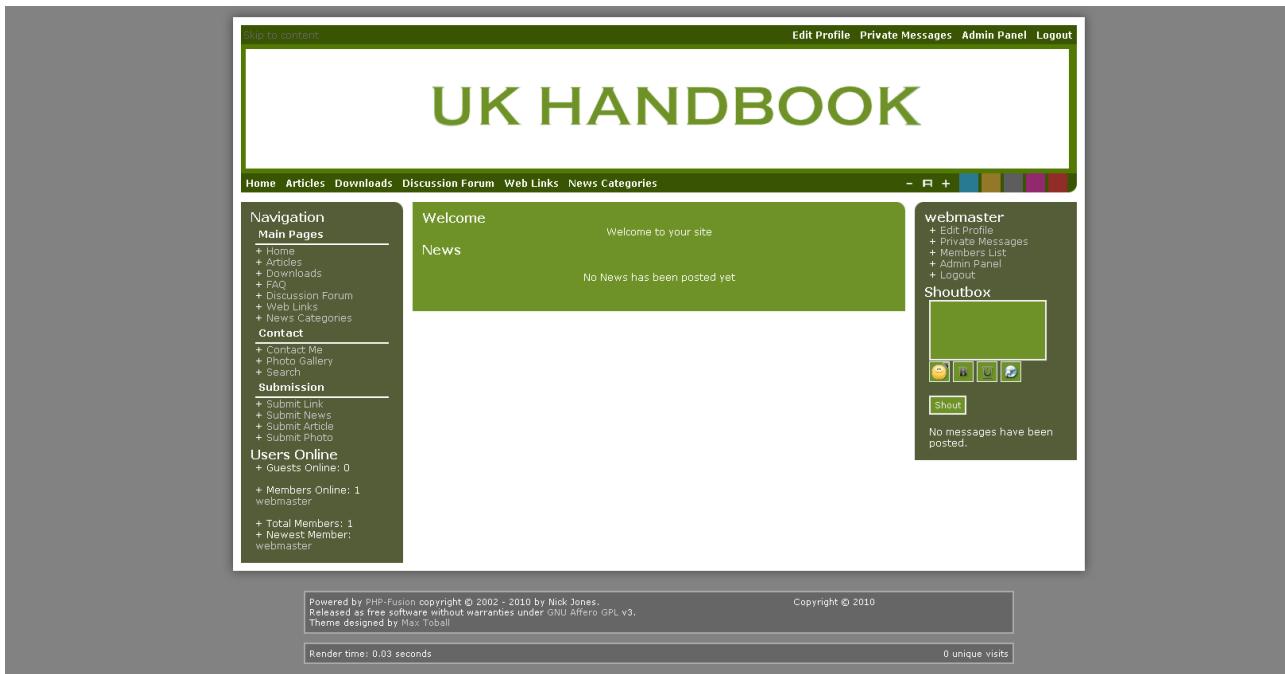
Have to be replaced with this:

```
<div style='width: $ THEME_WIDTH;' id='wrapper'>
```

As you can see in the following illustration:

```
34<function render_page($license=false) {
35
36 global $aidlink, $locale, $settings, $colour_switcher, $fontsize_switcher, $main_style;
37
38     echo "<div style='width: $theme_width;' id='wrapper'>
39         <div id='uborder' class='clearfix'>
40             <div id='ucornerl' class='flleft'></div>
41             <div id='ucornerr' class='frright'></div>
42         </div>
43         <div id='borderr'>
44             <div id='borderl'>
45                 <div id='cont' class='clearfix $main_style'>
46                     <div id='userbar' class='floatfix'>
47                         <ul id='anchors' class='flleft'><li><a href='#Content'" . $locale['global_210'] . "</a></li></ul>
48                         <ul id='links' class='clearfix frright'>\n";
49             if(iMEMBER) {
```

This is the result – in Firefox, Opera and Chrome – but not in MS Internet Explorer v. 8:



If you want your design to work in IE as well, you will have to do something more (as usual) – a quick and dirty solution could be this:

In the top of theme.php you add a sequence of code that will establish if the user is using IE:

```
1 <?php
2 /* Fumaeleon Theme for PHP-Fusion v7.*|
3 | *.Author: Max "Matonor" Toball.....*|
4 | *.Released under the Affero GPLv3...*/
5
6 //To make IE work properly
7 $browser = "<p><font color='#828282'>vvv</font>";
8 echo $browser;
9
10 //Detecting if user is using IE and acting on it
11 if ( strpos($_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'], 'MSIE') ){
12     $ie = "align='center'";
13 } else {
14     $ie = "";
15 }
16
17 //Theme Settings
18 define("THEME_WIDTH", "1100px"); //theme width. Make sure to adapt the margin-left in the first div (-width/2).
```

Line 7 and 8 is there to adjust the page (invisible in the browser because foreground and background are in the same colour).

In line 11 we find out if the user is using IE. If so we set the variable \$ie = "align='center'". If not the variable is set to NULL.

In line 49 we use the variable \$ie like this:

```
11
45 function render_page($license=false) {
46
47     global $aidlink, $locale, $settings, $colour_switcher, $fontsize_switcher, $main_style;
48
49     echo "<div style='width: ".THEME_WIDTH."; id='wrapper' ".$ie.">
50         <div id='uborder' class='clearfix'>
51             <div id='ucornerl' class='fleft'></div>
52             <div id='ucornerr' class='fright'></div>
53     </div>
```

We will have to do this once more because the variable \$ie has lost its value. But we do it a little bit differently this time in line 93. It looks like this:

```
89         <div id='lcornerr' class='fright'></div>
90     </div>";
91
92     //Detecting if user is using IE and acting on it
93     if ( strpos($_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'], 'MSIE') ){
94         echo "<center>";
95     }
96     echo "<div id='footer' class='clearfix'>
```

Once again we ask if the user is using IE – if so, we echo the tag <center> - if not, we do nothing.

As shown, this was a relatively simple change. And yet it was necessary to modify several parts of code to get it to work properly. This demonstrates that changes in a theme are something you as an ordinary user should do with caution and care.

As the theme function in PHP-Fusion version 7 is more complex than previous versions, you should normally not have to correct much. We recommend you only use themes that have been tried and tested by the community.

Remember, you cannot use themes made for version 6 or earlier on a version 7 site. If you do, you will find that your site may not display correctly in all browsers or even stop working altogether.

On the PHP-Fusion theme site you find a reference to an English-language guide, which describes more in detail how you construct a theme. You can find this guide on this URL:

<http://www.php-fusion.dk/downloads/php-fusion-7-theming.pdf>

Now, the most basic setup is in place and after this you can start to put news, articles and links on your site. More details about the setup (date formats, forum etc.), we'll return to later in the handbook. But, first we take a look at the group and role definitions, and what they mean.

User Groups, Administrators and Moderators

PHP-Fusion works with two basic role-definitions for users – **administrators** and **members / users**. Besides that you can only be a **guest** on a **PHP-Fusion** site.

Administrators can have very different access-profiles. So actually you can operate with as many profiles as you need.

Finally from PHP-Fusion v6.00.1x and forward you have been able to use **user groups** and **moderators** as well.

This chapter is all about that.

Administrators

While the members profile is relatively fixed, you can setup the rights of the administrators in a separate area. The Super Administrator, which has been set up during installation naturally has the right to edit all values and also has access to all information. But for new administrators you assign can rights from the **Admin Panel – User Admin** which looks like this:

Add Administrator

Search for users to add using the form below.

User Name User ID

Administrators

| User Name | Admin Level | Options |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| webmaster | Super Administrator | |

We have created a new user besides **webmaster** (the super admin). User name is **janmol**. And now we write this username in the search field at the top and click Search. Now your screen will look like this:

Add Administrator

User Name
 janmol

Apply all privileges
 Make Super Administrator

Admin Password:

Administrators

| User Name | Admin Level | Options |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| webmaster | Super Administrator | |

I can choose to give this user all privileges or I could make the user a super administrator (in line with the webmaster) or I could simply click Add Administrator and then later assign the

user the necessary rights. Here we choose to make this user an administrator and to assign rights at a later time which gives the following result

The screenshot shows the PHP-Fusion Admin interface. At the top, a message box displays "Administrator added". Below it, the "Add Administrator" section includes a search bar with placeholder text "Search for users to add using the form below." and two radio buttons for "User Name" and "User ID". A "Search" button is located below the search bar. To the left, a sidebar lists "Administrators". The main area displays a table with columns "User Name", "Admin Level", and "Options". The table contains two rows: one for "webmaster" (Super Administrator) and one for "janmol" (Administrator). For "janmol", the "Options" column shows "Edit | Remove".

| User Name | Admin Level | Options |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| webmaster | Super Administrator | |
| janmol | Administrator | Edit Remove |

You must remember to enter your **administrator password** before you click **Add Administrator**. Otherwise the operation will not work.

Now I choose to click on the edit link next to the user to add specific rights. When you do that this is what appears on your screen:

Edit Admin Rights [janmol]

| | |
|--|---|
| Content Admin | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Article Categories | <input type="checkbox"/> Articles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Pages | <input type="checkbox"/> Download Categories |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Downloads | <input type="checkbox"/> FAQs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forums | <input type="checkbox"/> Images |
| <input type="checkbox"/> News | <input type="checkbox"/> News Categories |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Photo Albums | <input type="checkbox"/> Polls |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Web Link Categories | <input type="checkbox"/> Web Links |
| User Admin | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Administrators | <input type="checkbox"/> Blacklist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Forum Ranks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Members | <input type="checkbox"/> Shoutbox |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Submissions | <input type="checkbox"/> User Fields |
| <input type="checkbox"/> User Groups | |
| System Admin | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Banners | <input type="checkbox"/> BB Codes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Database Backup | <input type="checkbox"/> Forum Settings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infusion Panels | <input type="checkbox"/> Infusions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Settings | <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous Settings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Panels | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo Gallery Settings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PHP Info | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Message Settings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Registration Settings | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Links |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Smileys | <input type="checkbox"/> Time and Date Settings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrade | |

Admin Password:

On this page I can tick all the functions that the new administrator should have access to. I can also select all - deselect all - or I can reduce the rights of the specific.

When I have chosen what I want I click **Save Admin Rights**.

Think carefully before you assign rights to an individual, as certain sections allow direct access to your database and could be misused to cause harm to your site.

Each area or each administrative function has its own unique code. If you want to see which codes correspond to which area, you can open the table <your prefix>_admin in your database where the values are defined. It could look like this:

| admin_id | admin_rights | admin_image | admin_title | admin_link | admin_page |
|----------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 | AD | admins.gif | Administrators | administrators.php | 2 |
| 2 | AC | article_cats.gif | Article Categories | article_cats.php | 1 |
| 3 | A | articles.gif | Articles | articles.php | 1 |
| 4 | SB | banners.gif | Banners | banners.php | 3 |
| 5 | BB | bbcodes.gif | BB Codes | bbcodes.php | 3 |
| 6 | B | blacklist.gif | Blacklist | blacklist.php | 2 |
| 7 | C | | Comments | reserved | 2 |
| 8 | CP | c-pages.gif | Custom Pages | custom_pages.php | 1 |
| 9 | DB | db_backup.gif | Database Backup | db_backup.php | 3 |
| 10 | DC | dl_cats.gif | Download Categories | download_cats.php | 1 |
| 11 | D | dl.gif | Downloads | downloads.php | 1 |
| 12 | FQ | faq.gif | FAQs | faq.php | 1 |
| 13 | F | forums.gif | Forums | forums.php | 1 |
| 14 | IM | images.gif | Images | images.php | 1 |
| 15 | I | infusions.gif | Infusions | infusions.php | 3 |
| 16 | IP | | Infusion Panels | reserved | 3 |
| 17 | M | members.gif | Members | members.php | 2 |
| 18 | NC | news_cats.gif | News Categories | news_cats.php | 1 |
| 19 | N | news.gif | News | news.php | 1 |
| 20 | P | panels.gif | Panels | panels.php | 3 |
| 21 | PH | photoalbums.gif | Photo Albums | photoalbums.php | 1 |
| 22 | PI | phpinfo.gif | PHP Info | phpinfo.php | 3 |
| 23 | PO | polls.gif | Polls | polls.php | 1 |
| 24 | S | shout.gif | Shoutbox | shoutbox.php | 2 |
| 25 | SL | site_links.gif | Site Links | site_links.php | 3 |
| 26 | SM | smileys.gif | Smileys | smileys.php | 3 |
| 27 | SU | submissions.gif | Submissions | submissions.php | 2 |
| 28 | U | upgrade.gif | Upgrade | upgrade.php | 3 |
| 29 | UG | user_groups.gif | User Groups | user_groups.php | 2 |
| 30 | WC | wl_cats.gif | Web Link Categories | weblink_cats.php | 1 |
| 31 | W | wl.gif | Web Links | weblinks.php | 1 |
| 32 | S1 | settings.gif | Main Settings | settings_main.php | 3 |
| 33 | S2 | settings_time.gif | Time and Date Settings | settings_time.php | 3 |
| 34 | S3 | settings_forum.gif | Forum Settings | settings_forum.php | 3 |
| 35 | S4 | registration.gif | Registration Settings | settings_registration.php | 3 |
| 36 | S5 | photoalbums.gif | Photo Gallery Settings | settings_photo.php | 3 |
| 37 | S6 | settings_misc.gif | Miscellaneous Settings | settings_misc.php | 3 |
| 38 | S7 | settings_pm.gif | Private Message Settings | settings_messages.php | 3 |
| 39 | UF | user_fields.gif | User Fields | user_fields.php | 2 |
| 40 | FR | forum_ranks.gif | Forum Ranks | forum_ranks.php | 2 |

When the new administrator opens your site, he or she gets access to the areas that you have set them. See example in the illustration below:

The screenshot shows the PHP-Fusion Admin Panel interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Edit Profile', 'Private Messages', 'Admin Panel', and 'Logout'. Below the navigation bar is a large green header with the text 'UK HANDBOOK' in white. The main content area has a green background. On the left, there's a sidebar with a user profile for 'janmol' and a 'Navigation' section. The main content area displays various admin panels like 'Content Admin', 'User Admin', 'System Admin', and 'Infusions'. It also shows some system statistics such as registered members, news submissions, and forum posts.

Moderators

Moderators are – naturally – only relevant in connection with the discussion forums. And here moderators have a number of rights that ordinary users or members don't have.

Access rights in the forum can be added to either one of the three types of members (administrators, members and guests). But only an administrator or a user group (see about groups later) can act as a moderator.

These options are illustrated in the image below:

Edit Forum

Forum Name:

Forum Description:

Forum Category:

Forum Privileges

Forum Access:

Create Threads:

Post Replies:

Attachments:

Create Polls:

Cast Votes:

Forum Moderators

Administrator

At the top you see the forum we are working with here and beneath that you have the option to assign rights to each role or all the users that are members of a user group. At the bottom you can decide who should have moderator rights (see more below). If we choose the group Test Group as the moderator here, this is what the forum will look like when you open it:

The screenshot shows the 'View Thread' page for a thread titled 'First thread'. The page includes a header with 'POST REPLY' and 'NEW THREAD' buttons, a table for posts, and a 'QUOTE EDIT' section. Below the table are 'Check All :: Uncheck All' and 'Jump to Forum:' dropdowns. A 'Moderator Options' dropdown menu is open, listing: POST, Renew Thread, Delete Thread, Lock Thread, Make Thread Sticky, and Move Thread. The 'Move Thread' option is highlighted. At the bottom, there's a 'Quick Reply' area with a text input, smiley icons, a 'Disable Smileys' checkbox, and a 'Post Reply' button.

A moderator can **Renew** a thread – that is he can force an update of the list.

A moderator can **Delete** a thread – that is he can remove a thread completely.

A moderator can **Lock** a thread – that is, he can put a stop to new posts in this thread.

A moderator can make a thread **Sticky** – which means that this thread stays on top of the list.

Finally, a moderator can also **Move** a thread from one forum to another.

He or she can also edit and delete all individual posts.

User Groups

The third and last part of rights and access control is managed through User Groups.

User groups were introduced with version 5.01. User groups which can be created easily according to your needs can be used to control access to forum threads, news, custom pages, site links, links categories and article categories.

You create a new user group by choosing **User Admin** and **User Groups** from the Admin Panel:

User Groups

[1] Test Group ▾ Edit Delete

Add User Group

Group Name:

Group Description:

Save Group

Here you make a new user group by giving it a name and entering a short description of it:

User Groups

[1] Test Group ▾ Edit Delete

Add User Group

Group Name:

Group Description:

Save Group

When you click **Save Group** this is what your screen looks like:

User Groups

[1] Test Group ▾ Edit Delete

[2] A new group ▾ Edit Delete

Add User Group

Group Name:

Group Description:

Save Group

If you choose **Edit** in the upper part of your screen, this is what you see:

User Groups

[2] A new group Edit Delete

Edit User Group

Group Name: A new group

Group Description: Demo

Save Group

Add users to Group

Search for users to add to this group using the form below.
You can search for multiple users by separating each entry with a comma.

User Names User IDs

Search

Current Group Users

There are no users in this group.

You can search for users (either by using user names or user id's) and add them to the group. We search for the user we made earlier and this is how it will appear:

User Groups

[2] A new group Edit Delete

Edit User Group

Group Name: A new group

Group Description: Demo

Save Group

Add users to Group

| User Name | User Type |
|--|---------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> janmol | Administrator |

[Check All](#) | [Uncheck All](#)

Add selected users

Current Group Users

There are no users in this group.

Now you can then select the users you wish to make members of the user group. Next time we edit this group, the screen looks like this:

User Groups

[2] A new group Edit Delete

Edit User Group

Group Name: A new group

Group Description: Demo

Save Group

Add users to Group

Search for users to add to this group using the form below.
You can search for multiple users by separating each entry with a comma.

User Names User IDs

Search

Current Group Users

| User Name | User Type |
|-----------|---------------|
| janmol | Administrator |

Check All | Uncheck All

Remove selected users Remove all users

As seen here the user **janmol** has been added in the lower part of the screen and can be removed by selecting him and clicking **Remove selected users**.

In the same way as in the forums you can choose to restrict access to site links and a number of other features. In relation to the site links the panel looks like this:

Edit Site Link

Link Name: Home

Link URL: index.php

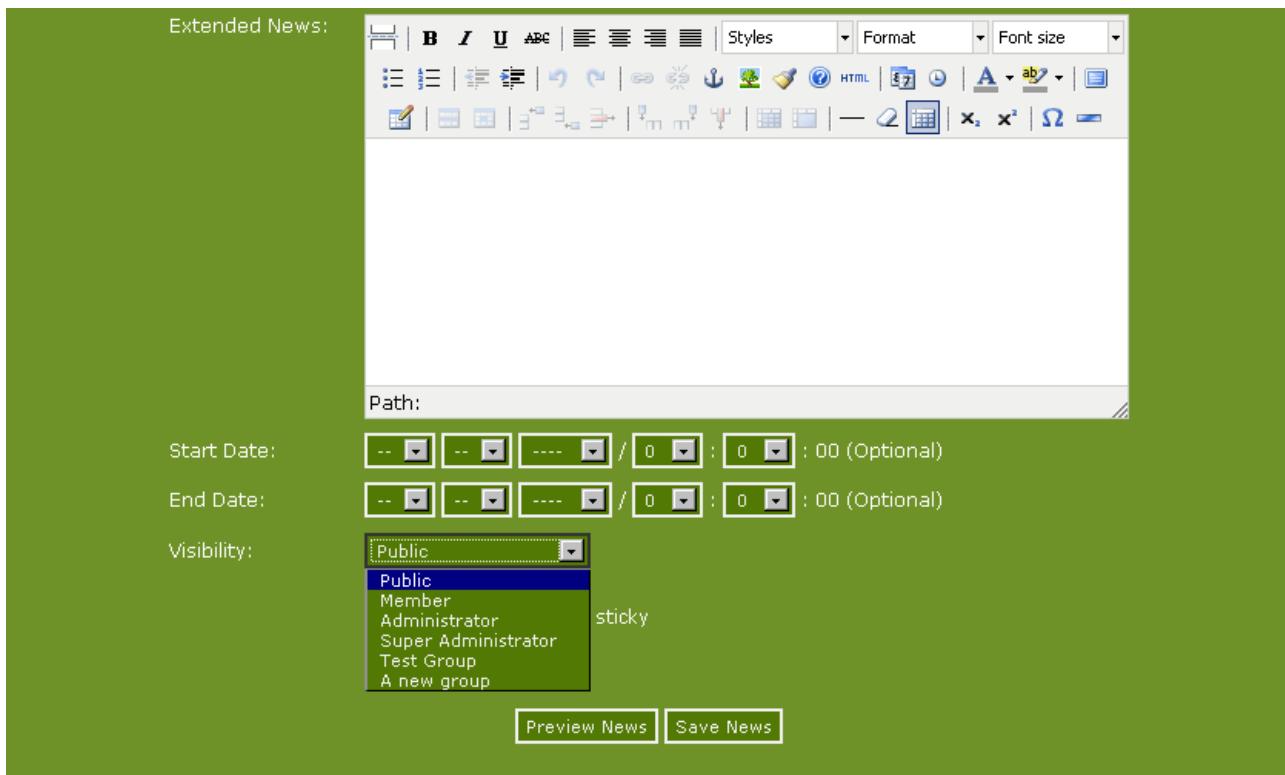
Visibility: Public Order: 2

Position: Public Member Administrator Super Administrator Test Group A new group sub-header

Save Link

As you can see the two user groups that we have made now appear on the drop-down list. If you choose here or elsewhere to restrict access to the user group only members of this group have access to this function. [This does not apply to Super Administrators who have access to everything.]

This applies for the forums - for news items - and for articles or user-created pages. If we take the news as an example and write a new item, the lower part of the screen looks like this:



You can restrict access to this news item to a single group of users or a specific user group.

Forum ranks

In PHP-Fusion version 7 you can create a number of forum rank categories and set criteria for when a user should have a specific rank. This function is used in the forum only. Click on **User Admin** and **Forum ranks** in your administration panel, you'll see this next screen (once you have remembered to enable ranks under forum settings):

Add Rank

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Rank Title: | <input type="text"/> |
| Rank Image: | <input type="button" value="Thumbs.db"/> |
| Rank Posts: | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Apply to: | <input type="button" value="Members"/> |

Current Ranks

| # | Title | Applies To | Image | Posts | Options |
|---|----------------|----------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | Moderator | Moderators | Moderator | 0 | Edit :: Delete |
| 2 | Super Admin | Super Administrators | Site Admin | 0 | Edit :: Delete |
| 3 | Admin | Administrators | Administrator | 0 | Edit :: Delete |
| 4 | Newbie | Members | Newbie | 0 | Edit :: Delete |
| 5 | Junior Member | Members | Junior Member | 10 | Edit :: Delete |
| 6 | Member | Members | Member | 50 | Edit :: Delete |
| 7 | Senior Member | Members | Senior Member | 200 | Edit :: Delete |
| 8 | Veteran Member | Members | Veteran Member | 500 | Edit :: Delete |
| 9 | Fusioneer | Members | Fusioneer | 1000 | Edit :: Delete |

In the upper part of the screen, you can create new ranking categories and assign a specific image to these classes. In the lower part of the screen you can see what rank classes are already established -and you can see how a class is shown in the forum.

If we just take a look at the forum (not much is written in it yet but anyway) it looks like this:

View Thread

PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: Demo :: Demo

POST REPLY NEW THREAD

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| First thread | |
| webmaster | Posted on 01/02/2010 |
| Super Admin Site Admin | First thred |
| Posts: 1 Joined: 01.01.10 | |
| IP: 127.0.0.1 | QUOTE EDIT |
| Check All :: Uncheck All | |
| Jump to Forum: <input type="button" value="Demo"/> | |
| Moderator Options: <input type="button"/> Go | |
| POST REPLY NEW THREAD | |

The member **webmaster** wrote this post. And he is marked as **Site Admin** – that is as the site's super administrator. He has not yet written much and don't get any extra stars – super administrators is not a part of this ranking system. But if we take a look at a third member with 506 posts, this is what he looks like:

View Thread

PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: Demo :: Demo

POST REPLY **NEW THREAD**

| First thread | | #1 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| webmaster | Posted on 01/02/2010 | #1 |
| Super Admin  Site Admin | First thred | |
| Posts: 1 Joined: 01.01.10 | | |
| | PM | QUOTE |
| Veteran Member | Posted on 01/02/2010 | #2 |
| Veteran Member  | My quick reply | |
| Posts: 507 Joined: 02.01.10 | | |
| | | QUOTE EDIT |

Jump to Forum:

POST REPLY **NEW THREAD**

In the lower post you can see how it works.

You can use our standard values here or you can make your own.

How to use TinyMCE

As previously mentioned, you can either use TinyMCE as editor in relation to news, articles and other texts, or you can use the integrated editor. Tutorials have been made of how you can use other WYSIWYG editors - for example the FCK editor - but this is not covered here. We concentrate on TinyMCE, which comes pre-packed with PHP-Fusion.

To switch between the two editors is quite simple. This is done by a single value in main settings as you can see in this screenshot:



If you choose **Yes** here the editor is turned on - choose No and it's turned off again. You can change the mode at any time without any consequences for your texts.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using TinyMCE?

The advantages are clear:

- You see your text in the editor exactly as it will look when you've saved it and published it on your site.
- The editor offers a wide range of functions (tables, among other things) that you can use to format your text directly on the screen whereas the built-in editor requires that you're familiar with HTML and able to code for example tables.
- When you choose an illustration you can see the image instantly and scale it up or down in size, whereas the built-in editor requires some knowledge of the HTML codes for image display.
- You have the ability - if you know your way around HTML - to edit the text in HTML mode (assuming your browser allows pop-ups). It can help you to correct anomalies in the layout.
- When you want to choose an illustration for your text, all the images in your image folders are at your disposal from a drop-down list.

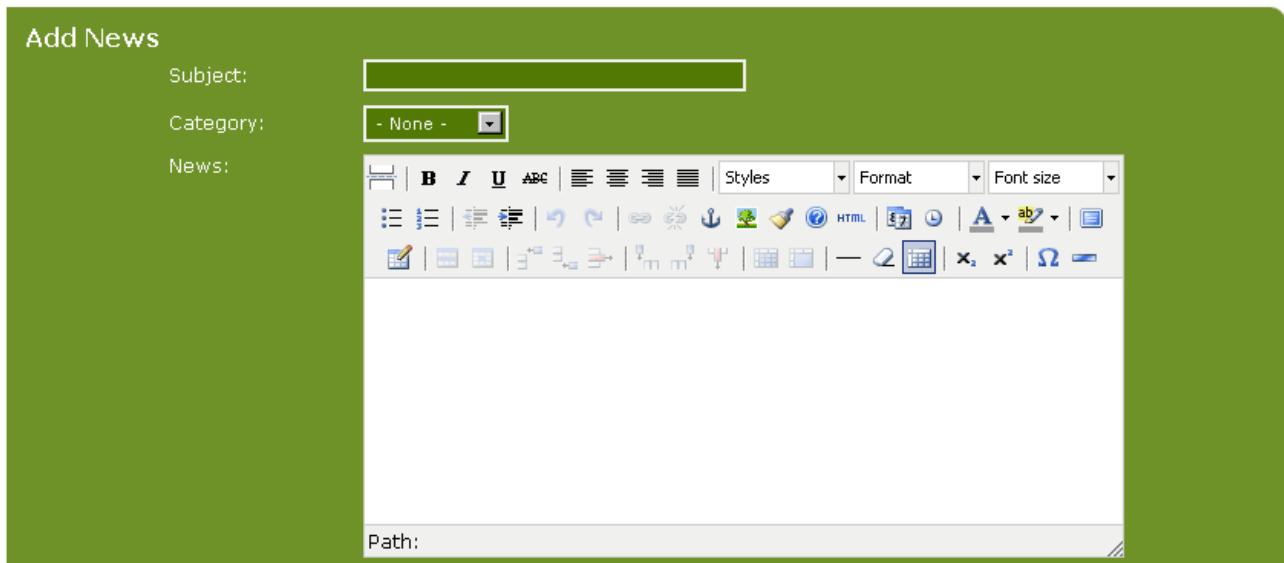
But there are also disadvantages:

- Font adaptation – that might look fine in TinyMCE – shows up on your site in contrast to your general layout.
- If you use TinyMCE the text fields fill more on your screen which will require more scrolling.

All in all, it's a matter of personal choice whether you prefer one or the other editor.

How do we use TinyMCE?

If we take the news as an example, this is how the screen looks when you open the news function:



The news feature is described elsewhere in this manual. We are just concentrating on the editor functions for now.

All the functions that are available to the user are represented by buttons.

The top line shows the following features:

| | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Text formatting (bold, italic, underline, strikethrough) | Adjustment (align left, align center, align right, align full) | Choose style | Predefined format | Font size |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------|-----------|

In the next line we have these functions:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| List functions (unordered list, ordered list) | Outdent text, indent text | Undo or redo last operation | Make or delete web link or bookmark | Image, cleaning code and edit HTML source | Insert date or time | Foreground and background colour |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|

And in the button line we have the following functions:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A number of table functions (new table, adjustment, insert and so on) | Insert a horizontal ruler, remove formatting and enable or disable invisible elements | Insert subscript or superscript | Insert custom characters and symbols | Edit values for the horizontal ruler |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

To write text into the editor window is very simple – as easy as typing text in a normal word processor. So, no need to cover that here. Indeed, the only thing we will cover is the use of images in the text.

As noted earlier, we must first update the file that contains information about the images so that the list may be complete in order for the image function to work correctly.

We do that in the image section of the site administration by clicking the link in the bottom of the page. You need only do this once after the installation is complete and TinyMCE is activated. From then on your list will be updated automatically.

Upload Image

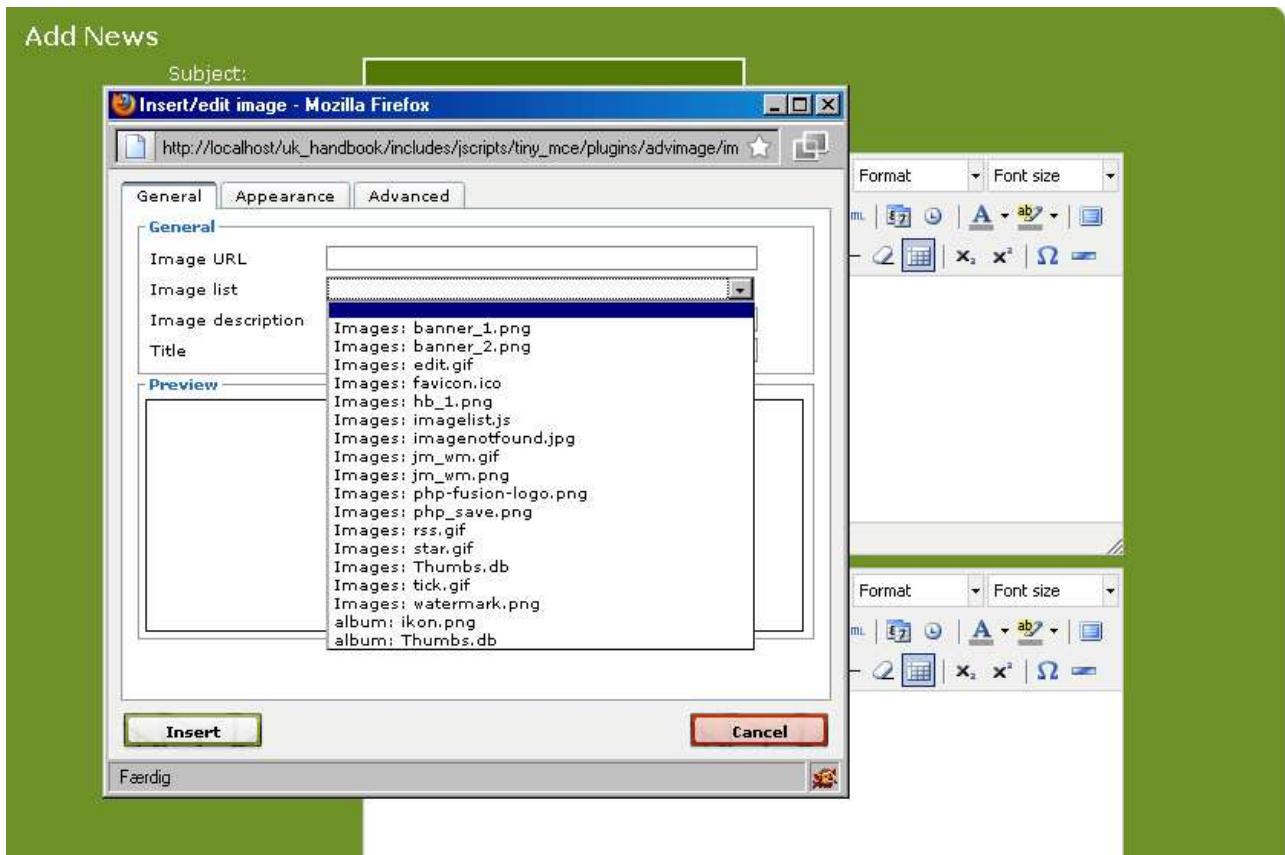
Filename: Gennemse...

Images

| Main Images Article Images News Images News Cats Images | |
|---|---|
| Thumbs.db | View - Delete |
| banner_1.png | View - Delete |
| banner_2.png | View - Delete |
| edit.gif | View - Delete |
| favicon.ico | View - Delete |
| hb_1.png | View - Delete |
| imagenotfound.jpg | View - Delete |
| jm_wm.gif | View - Delete |
| jm_wm.png | View - Delete |
| php-fusion-logo.png | View - Delete |
| php_save.png | View - Delete |
| rss.gif | View - Delete |
| star.gif | View - Delete |
| tick.gif | View - Delete |
| watermark.png | View - Delete |

[Update image list for TinyMCE editor](#)

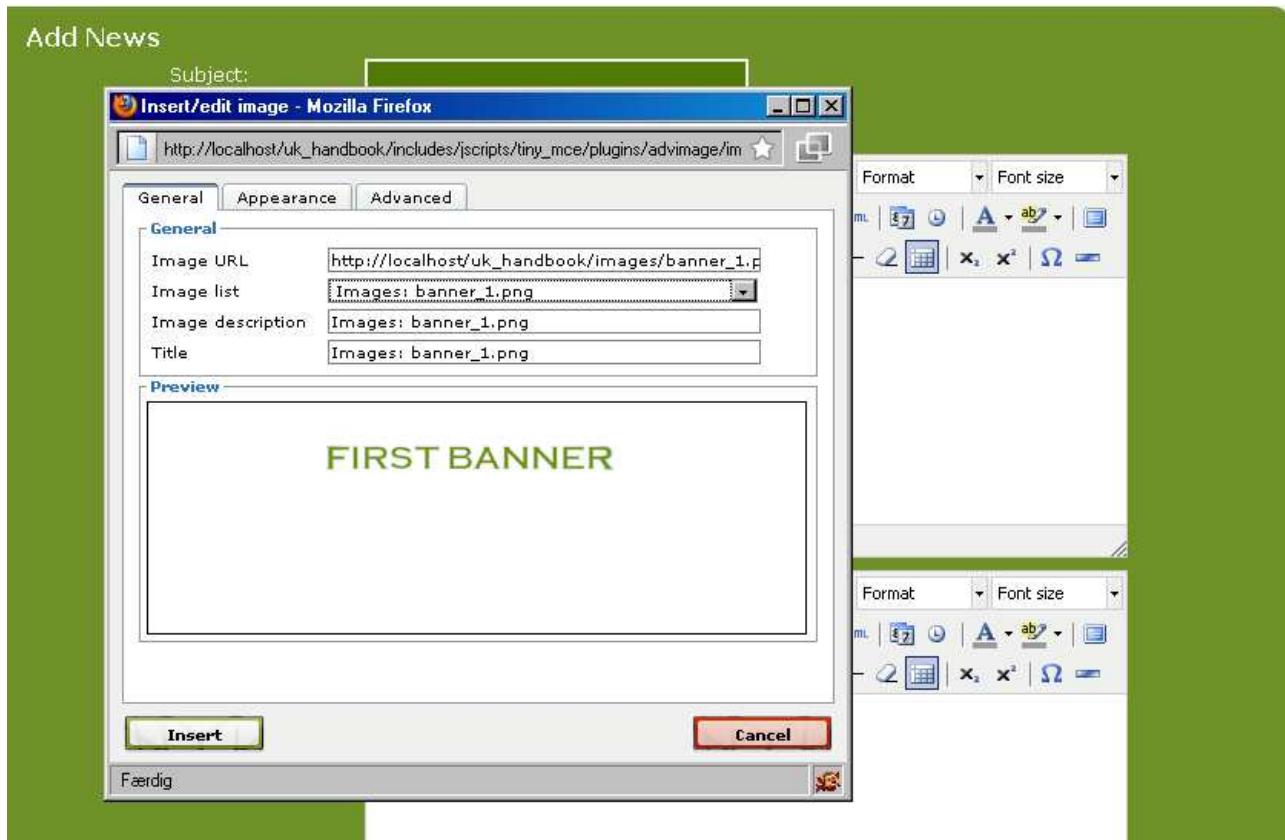
When you open the image feature in TinyMCE by clicking the button, this is what you will see on your screen:



Here is the list that contains information showing the folder name (in this example; **Images**) and the image name (**banner_1.png**).

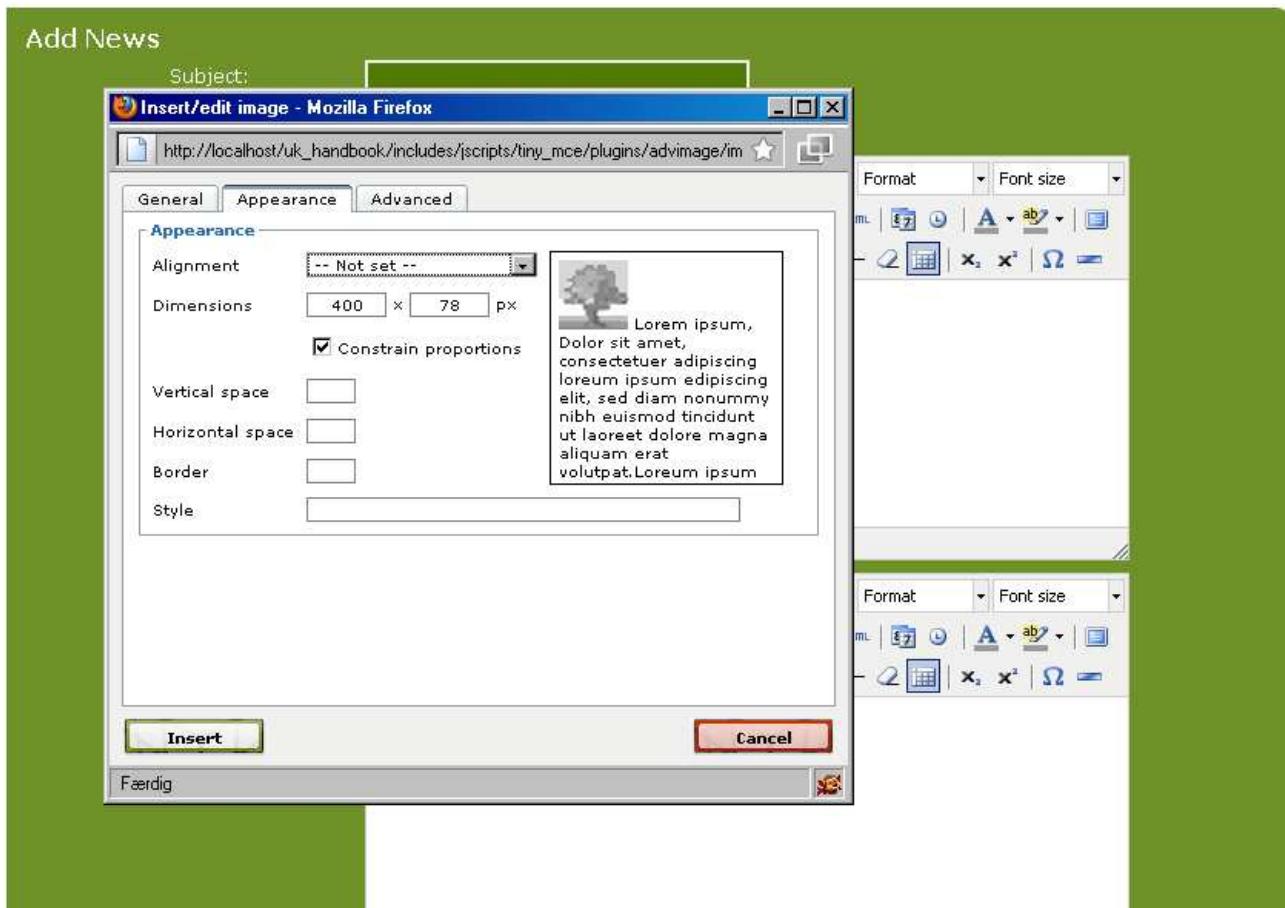
If you choose one of the images on the list, that image will appear in the Preview field and you get more information about the image.

It could look like this:



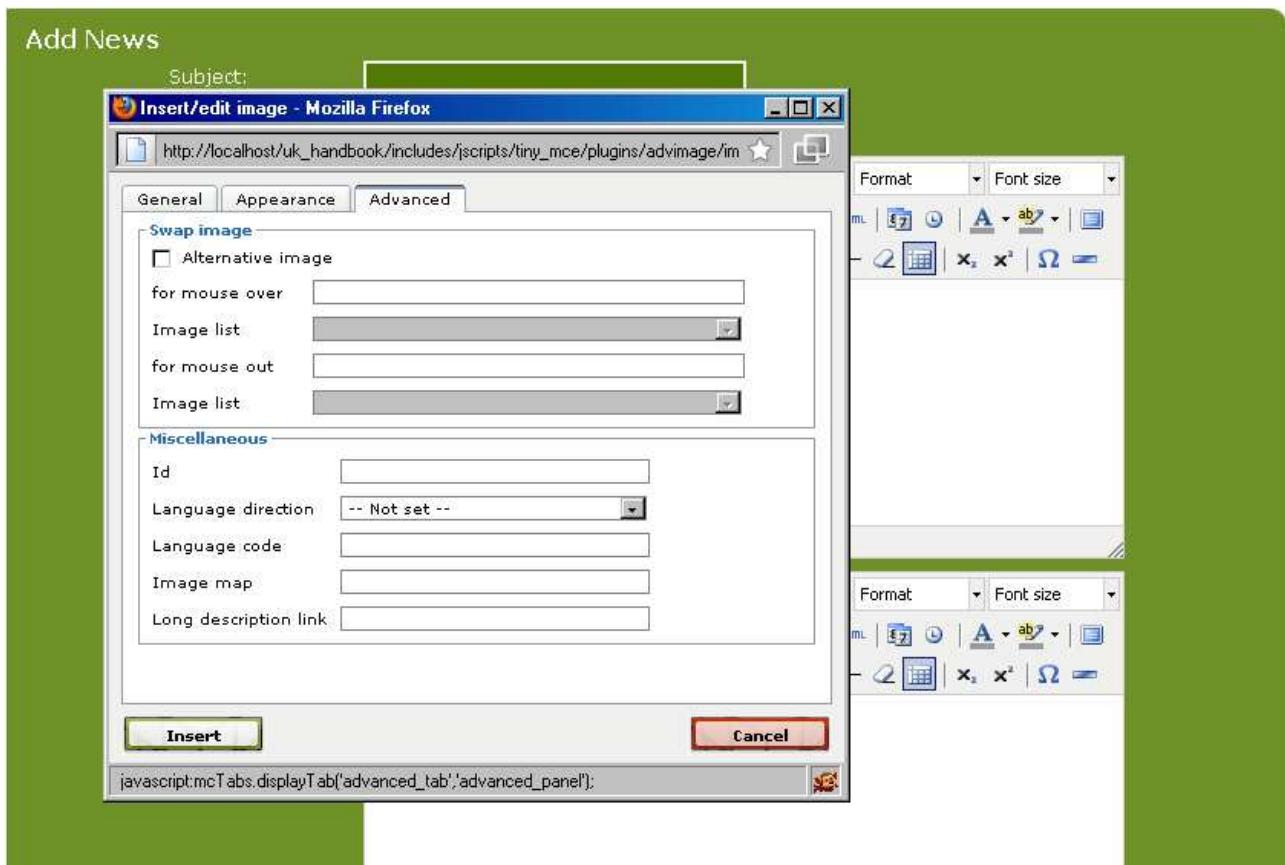
This shows you the image name, its location, the alternative text and the image's title (similar to HTML title tag). The description and title can be edited if needed.

If you select tab number two, you get additional options:



Here you can select the alignment of the image. The preview box on the right shows what impact a selected adjustment has. You can set the images dimensions, move it left or right or apply a style to it as well as give it a frame or border.

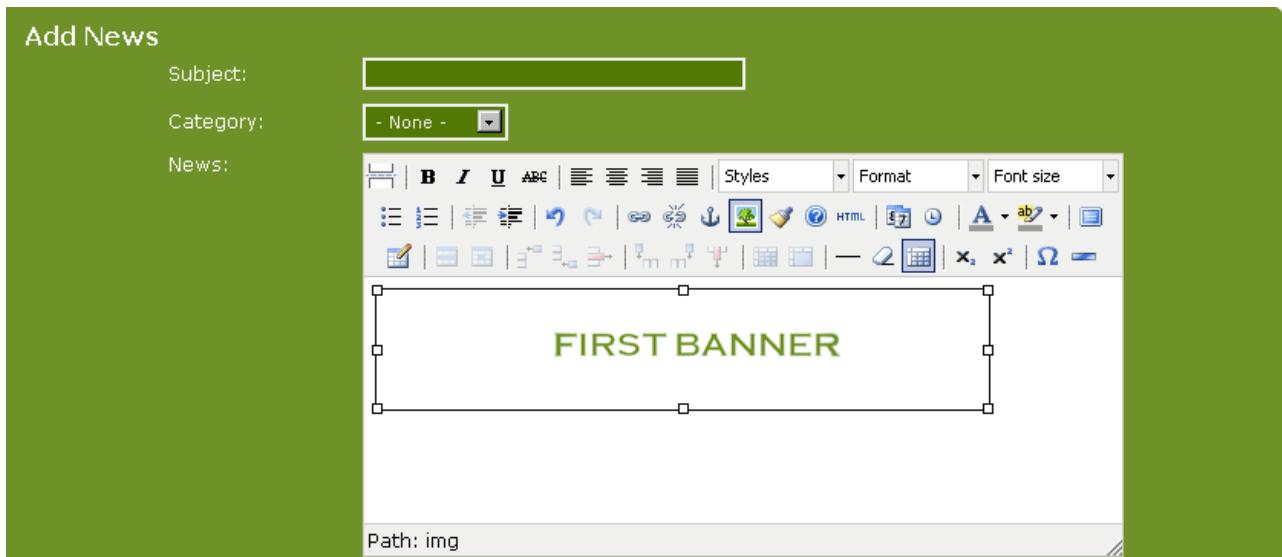
The third tab gives access to a range of more advanced features:



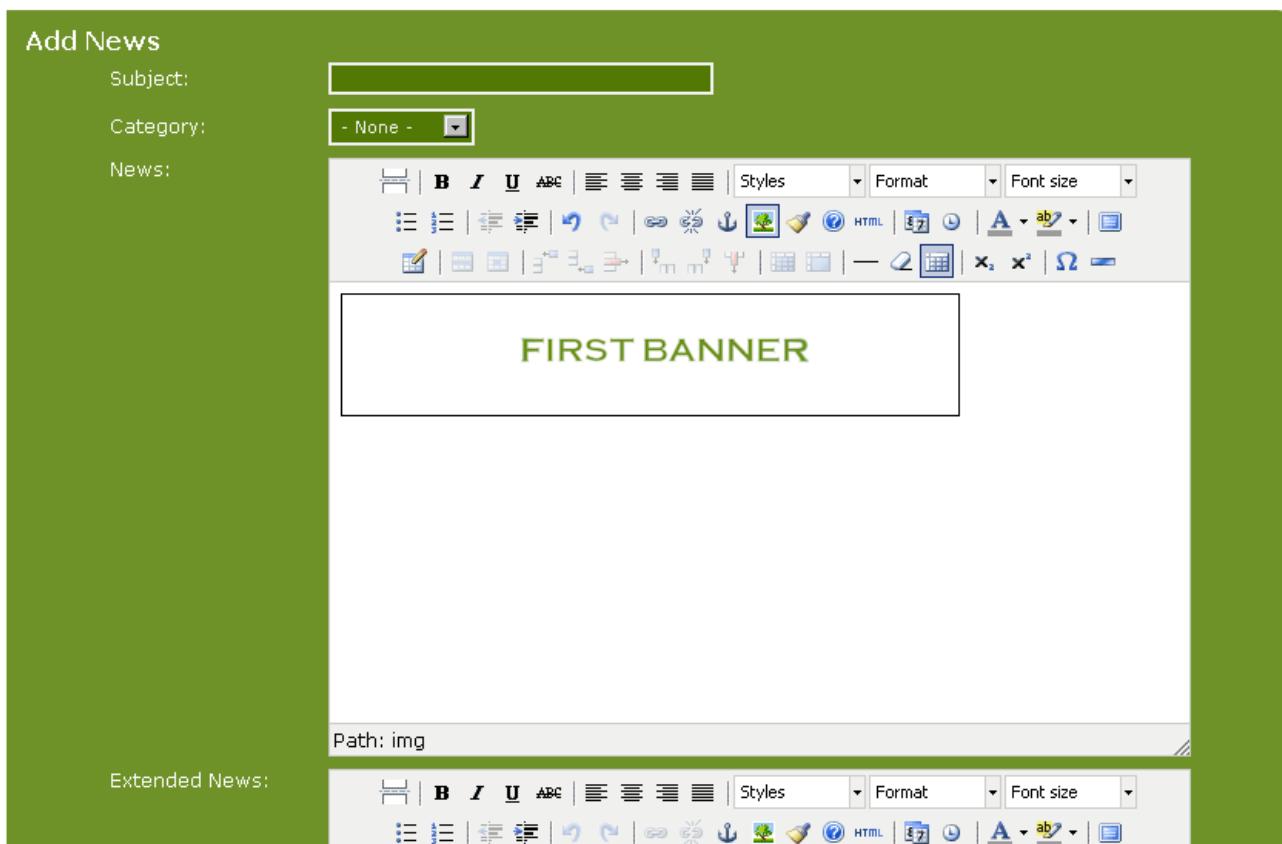
You can choose what happens when your mouse is moved over and away from the image. You can also make a number of more advanced configuration choices as well.

Not many users work in this area. But the features are there - and if you need them you can find them here.

You can also choose to adjust (for example) the image size after it is inserted into the text. Highlight the image and drag it into place like this:



Or select the image and press the image icon - then the image selection function opens again. You should also just note the small shaded triangle in the lower right corner. If you need to increase the size of the window, you can grab it and scale the window. It might look like this:



There are many options in TinyMCE. But whether you choose to use it or not is entirely up to you. If you find it doesn't suit you, you can always switch back to the built-in editor.

In all the illustrations from now on, we will be using the integrated editor.

Articles

Articles are all kinds of larger texts that you want to display on your site. It could be recipes, reviews, guides, tutorials or anything you want.

Before you can add articles you have to make one or more article categories, which you use to group your articles.

You start from the admin panel where you choose **Article Categories**, which will give you this screen:

Add Article Category

| | |
|--|---|
| Category Name: | <input type="text"/> |
| Category Description: | <input type="text"/> |
| Category Sorting: | <input type="button" value="Article Subject"/> <input type="button" value="Ascending"/> |
| Category Access: | <input type="button" value="Public"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Save Category"/> | |

Add a category by naming it, and entering a description of the category (a short intro) and finally by clicking **Save Category**. If we add two categories (**Guidelines** and **Explanations**), it will look like this:

Article Category added

Add Article Category

| | |
|--|---|
| Category Name: | <input type="text"/> |
| Category Description: | <input type="text"/> |
| Category Sorting: | <input type="button" value="Article Subject"/> <input type="button" value="Ascending"/> |
| Category Access: | <input type="button" value="Public"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Save Category"/> | |

Current Article Categories

| Category | Access | Options |
|---|--------|---------------|
| Explanations All kind of explanations | Public | Edit - Delete |
| Guidelines Assorted guidelines | Public | Edit - Delete |

You can choose who can view the articles in each category using the Category Access menu.

Category Sorting allows you to sort the articles by article id, article subject or article date. Also, you can decide whether the articles should be sorted in ascending or descending order. For example, if you choose to sort your articles by article subject in descending order it means that your articles will be shown in alphabetical order from A to Z.

You can always return to your categories and change the sort order if needed as well as editing existing categories. You can also add new categories or delete existing categories. [see below]

PHP-Fusion will not allow deletion of categories if there are articles related to them. If you want to delete a category, you must first delete or move all the items which are attached to it.

We now move on to the Articles facility and show you how to set up an article.

It can be accessed via the **Admin Panel - Content Admin** and select **Articles**. See screen below. (We have chosen to use the built-editor):

Add Article

Category: Guidelines

Subject:

Snippet:

b i u link img center small small2 alt
- Select Color - - Select Image -

Article:

Page Break b i u link img center small small2 alt
- Select Color - - Select Image -

Save as Draft
 Automatic Line-Breaks
 Enable Comments
 Enable Ratings

Preview Article Save Article

Writing the article is straightforward. Just remember that the snippet is only shown in the Articles list, not when viewing the complete article. It is therefore a good idea to repeat the snippet at the top of the article.

The button functions are detailed here:

| Page Break | b | i | u | link | img | center | small | small2 | alt |
|---------------------|------|--------|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------|---------|-------------------|
| Insert a page break | Bold | Italic | Under-line | Insert web link | Insert image | Ad-just text | Small | Smaller | Alternative style |

The function of the buttons is to insert (HTML) code in the text which in some cases have to be completed manually. Let's say we want to add some graphics to the article text. When you click **img** button, this is what happens:



This is the code: ****

And to finish it so the image can be displayed, you have to add a little bit to the code:

i.e. the name of the image. Of course you also have to be sure that the image **banner.gif** exists in the images folder. Otherwise it will not work.

You can also select an image from the – **Select Image** – dropdown menu, this will automatically enter the code required to display your image. This menu only displays the images in your images/news folder.

Besides typing in the name of the image in the code, you can also choose to alter some of the three (3) default parameters. You can increase the margin width (type 8px instead of 5px) or you can choose to let the image align right instead of left in the presentation (by typing align='right').

The other buttons work more or less in the same way. Try them out. And if you wish – before saving the article – to view what the article will look like in user mode you can use the **Preview Article** button at the bottom. Then your article will display at the top of the screen.

We have to mention two more things in connection with articles.

At the bottom of the screen you will find a check box **Automatic Line-breaks**.

If you check this box then you can add new lines in your text every time you wish to add a new paragraph. Leave it unchecked and you will have to insert line-break HTML code manually – the html code **
** is the one you have to use.

Additionally, if you have a very long text, it might be an advantage to break the text up into several pages.

You do this by placing the cursor where you want the page break to be and then click on the **new page** button. This button also inserts a code. The code looks like this:

<--PAGEBREAK-->

When PHP-Fusion parses through the code, it breaks the text to a new page. At the bottom of the page a navigation box will be created, which will make it possible for the users to navigate between the pages and to see how many pages the article consists of.

We save the article and then we can have a look at how it looks to the users.

You should just be aware that in PHP-Fusion Version 7 you now can save an article or a news item in draft form. If you use this option, everything is saved in the database, but nothing will appear to users. If you are working on a larger text, it might be a good idea to do this in several steps. And it's nice to be able to save the text as a draft.

Now let's save the article and take a look at, how it'll look to your visitor.

The screenshot shows a web page titled "UK HANDBOOK". The header includes links for "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below the header is a large green banner with the title "UK HANDBOOK". The main content area has a dark green sidebar on the left containing "Navigation", "Main Pages", "Contact", "Submission", and "Users Online". The main content area features an article titled "IA [NEW]" with a diagram illustrating Information Architecture (IA) layers: Customers, Partners, Employees, Suppliers; Portlet; Application Layer; Business Services; Collaboration Services; Workflow Services; Digital Content; Business Logic; Operational/End User; Data; Data Marts; Data Warehouse; Analytic Data Warehouses; and Reporting Layer. The text explains IA as the art of expressing a model or concept of information used in activities that require explicit details of complex systems. It also quotes Richard Saul Wurman on the term "information architect". The right sidebar shows a "webmaster" menu and a "Shoutbox" section indicating no messages have been posted.

We allowed users both to comment on the article and to rate it. And this means that the bottom section of the article looks like this:

The screenshot shows a green-themed article page. At the top right, there is a diagram illustrating a data architecture stack. It consists of three main layers: a top layer with icons for a house, a database, and a person; a middle layer labeled 'Data Marts' containing 'Customer', 'Product', 'Sales', and 'Orders'; and a bottom layer labeled 'Analytical Layer BA'. To the right of the diagram is a text block: 'SERVICES THAT COMMUNICATE AND structural design of shared environments, methods of organizing and labeling websites, intranets, and online communities, and ways of bringing the principles of design and architecture to the digital landscape.' Below the diagram, a quote by Richard Saul Wurman is displayed: 'Historically the term "information architect" is attributed to Richard Saul Wurman. Wurman sees architecture as "used in the words architect of foreign policy. I mean architect as in the creating of systemic, structural, and orderly principles to make something work--the thoughtful making of either artifact, or idea, or policy that informs because it is clear."

+ Posted by [webmaster](#) on January 02 2010 11:37:23 · 0 Comments · 0 Reads ·

Comments
No Comments have been Posted.

Post Comment

(A large text input field for comments is shown, followed by a row of rich text editing icons: smiley face, bold, italic, underline, link, image, code, list, and others.)

Post Comment

Ratings
Please select your Rating: [Choose Rating](#) [Post Rating](#)
No Ratings have been Posted.

If you only open Articles, this is what it looks like:

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'UK HANDBOOK' website. The header includes a 'Skip to content' link, 'Edit Profile', 'Private Messages', 'Admin Panel', and 'Logout' links. The main title 'UK HANDBOOK' is prominently displayed. The navigation bar at the top has links for 'Home', 'Articles', 'Downloads', 'Discussion Forum', 'Web Links', and 'News Categories'. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Navigation' contains a 'Main Pages' section with links to Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, and News Categories. The main content area features a section titled 'Articles' with a link to 'Explanations (1) All kind of explanations' and another section titled 'Guidelines (1) Assorted guidelines'. On the right, a sidebar titled 'webmaster' lists links to Edit Profile, Private Messages, Members List, Admin Panel, and Logout. Below this is a 'Shoutbox' section.

- and like this:

The screenshot shows the homepage of the "UK HANDBOOK" website. At the top, there's a green header bar with links for "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below the header, the title "UK HANDBOOK" is prominently displayed in large, bold, green letters. A navigation bar below the title includes links for "Home", "Articles", "Downloads", "Discussion Forum", "Web Links", and "News Categories". To the right of the navigation bar are several small colored squares. On the left side, there's a sidebar titled "Navigation" with sections for "Main Pages" (links to Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories) and "Contact" (links to Contact Me and Photo Gallery). The main content area features an article titled "IA [NEW]" with a snippet of text about Information Architecture. To the right, there's a sidebar for "webmaster" with links to Edit Profile, Private Messages, Members List, Admin Panel, and Logout. Below that is a section titled "Shoutbox" which is currently empty.

If you click the subject here, the article is opened, so that you can read the article name and the text entered earlier in the snippet box. Click on the article name to view the full article.

News and News Categories

A site based on PHP-Fusion has a built in news feature. The news is written from the admin panel and always displayed on the website. You can place the different news items into categories (and create new ones, if you need it). **News Categories** are groups of news items with common features. And before we write the first news item we make a few categories that we can use.

News categories

When you open **News Categories** for the first time, this is what it looks like:

The screenshot shows the 'Add News Category' interface at the top, featuring fields for 'Category Name' (with a placeholder 'Category Name') and 'Category Image' (set to 'Thumbs.db'). A 'Save Category' button is below these fields. Below this is a section titled 'Current News Categories' displaying a grid of 16 category icons, each with its name and edit/delete links. The categories are arranged in four rows of four:

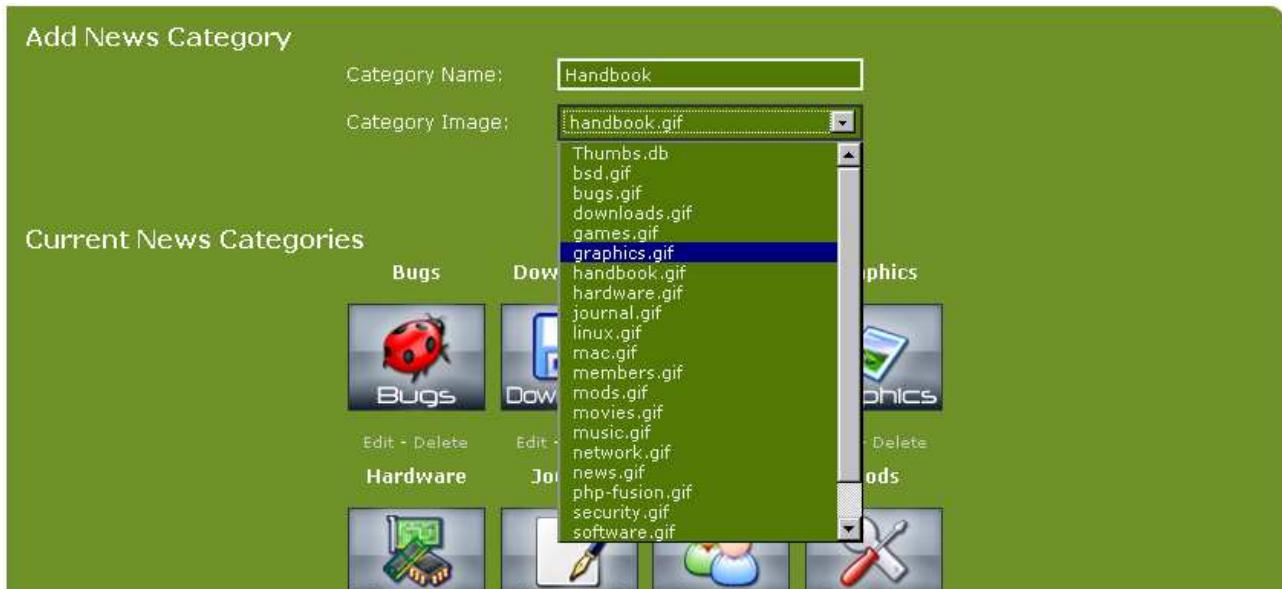
| Bugs | Downloads | Games | Graphics |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bugs | Downloads | Games | Graphics |
| Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete |
| Hardware | Journal | Members | Mods |
| Hardware | Journal | Members | Mods |
| Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete |
| Movies | Network | News | PHP-Fusion |
| Movies | Network | News | PHP-Fusion |
| Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete |
| Security | Software | Themes | Windows |
| Security | Software | Themes | Windows |
| Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete | Edit - Delete |

At the bottom of the list area, there is a link 'Click Here to upload category images.'

From this screen you can add new categories, edit existing ones or delete those you don't need.

Each time you add a new category, you have to add a category icon as well – a small gif image size 89 x 70 pixels (recommended) and when you use the category this image will be shown as a part of the news display.

Below we've deleted the bottom six categories and are going to make a new one called Handbook. We create an image in GIF-format and upload it using the link in the bottom of the screen. And choose it in this screen:



Enter the category name, in this Handbook. When you click **Save Category** the new category will be made and this is what your screen will look like:



Writing News

Selecting news in the admin panel (Content Admin + news), this is what you'll see:

In this section, we're using the standard editor. If you have enabled TinyMCE, it will display here instead. As you can see, the structure of the screen is similar to the one we saw in the articles section, but with a few additions.

At the top you can choose between existing news items (editing it or deleting it) and beneath that you see the built-in editor with boxes for Subject, news text (**News**) and extended text (**Extended News**) – if you have chosen to use TinyMCE as your editor, the editor screen for News will look like the TinyMCE screen you have seen under Articles.

If you use extended news a link will show as "**Read More**" at the bottom of the news item, and by clicking this link, users can view the extended text.

At the bottom of the screen some smaller boxes have been added, which gives the ability to control news display by date. This means that news can be made public at a certain date – and be removed at a certain date. Use this function if you want to be a little ahead – and if you want to be sure that outdated news is removed automatically.

If you want the news to be displayed from February 15 2010 10.15 am to October 25 2010 10.15 am, the settings must look like this:

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|------|---|----|---|----|-----------------|
| Start Date: | 15 | 2 | 2010 | / | 10 | : | 15 | : 00 (Optional) |
| End Date: | 25 | 10 | 2010 | / | 10 | : | 15 | : 00 (Optional) |

You may also notice the box **Select Image**. This dropdown will display a list of images you have previously uploaded to the folder **images/news** (see the image administration later), selecting one will place it into your news text.

The **Select Color** dropdown will add the selected colour to any highlighted text.

Below that, you'll see the **Visibility** dropdown menu that, as explained earlier, allows you to control access rights for each news item.

A new feature in this version is that you now can specify that a certain news item should remain [Sticky] permanently at the top of the news list. If you wish to "un-sticky" it a future date, just edit the item and untick the box. It will then take its place chronologically among the other news items.

After saving the first news item, we can take a look on how it looks on the front page.
See below:

The screenshot shows the front page of a PHP-Fusion 7 website. At the top, there's a green header bar with links for 'Edit Profile', 'Private Messages', 'Admin Panel', and 'Logout'. Below the header, the main title 'UK HANDBOOK' is displayed in large green letters. Underneath the title, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Home', 'Articles', 'Downloads', 'Discussion Forum', 'Web Links', and 'News Categories'. To the right of the navigation bar are zoom controls (-, +, and color swatches). On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Navigation' sections for 'Main Pages' (links to Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories) and 'Contact' (links to Contact Me, Photo Gallery, Search, Submission). The main content area features a news item titled 'Handbook almost ready' with a small thumbnail image of a book. The text reads: 'Welcome to your site' and 'The UK handbook for PHP-Fusion is almost there.' Below the text, it says '+ webmaster on January 02 2010 11:55:30 · Read More · 0 Comments · 0 Reads · ⌂ · ⌂'. To the right of the main content is a sidebar for 'webmaster' with links to Edit Profile, Private Messages, Members List, Admin Panel, and Logout. Below that is a 'Shoutbox' section with a text input field and some icons.

At the top we have the title - and the news text. Underneath the news item, there's a section which shows information on who has published it, when it was published and if whether there's more text than shown, (**Read more**). No comments have been made. Finally, you have a print link, which you can click to view the page in a printer friendly version.

Similar links are automatically added to all news items and articles.

Click the **Read more** link and this is what you'll see:

The screenshot shows a web page titled "UK HANDBOOK". The top navigation bar includes links for "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below the title, there's a menu bar with "Home", "Articles", "Downloads", "Discussion Forum", "Web Links", and "News Categories". A zoom control icon (- +) is also present.

Navigation:

- Main Pages
 - + Home
 - + Articles
 - + Downloads
 - + FAQ
 - + Discussion Forum
 - + Web Links
 - + News Categories
- Contact
 - + Contact Me
 - + Photo Gallery
 - + Search
- Submission
 - + Submit Link
 - + Submit News
 - + Submit Article
 - + Submit Photo
- Users Online
 - + Guests Online: 0
 - + Members Online: 1 (webmaster)
 - + Total Members: 3
 - + Newest Member: Veteran Member

Handbook almost ready
The handbook is almost there. We are working on it

+ webmaster on January 02 2010 11:55:30 · 0 Comments · 2 Reads ·

Comments
No Comments have been Posted.

Post Comment

(A large text input area with a toolbar below it containing icons for smiley face, bold, italic, underline, link, image, email, etc.)

Ratings
Please select your Rating: Choose Rating: Post Rating
No Ratings have been Posted.

Shoutbox

Shout
No messages have been posted.

This will show the full text of the item [extended news text] and at the bottom of the page members can add comments or select a rating (if rating and comments are enabled in the news settings).

Notice that you also can insert links in your comment, use bold and italics and insert images (you have to provide the full path to the image – it will not get uploaded) and so forth.

PHP-Fusion version 7 operates with several image folders: news, articles, photo albums and what you might call the 'main image folder'.

From the news editor you have access to this folder, as you can see below:

The screenshot shows the PHP-Fusion UK Handbook news editing interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Edit Profile, Private Messages, Admin Panel, and Logout. Below that is a large green header with the text "UK HANDBOOK". Underneath the header is a menu bar with links for Home, Articles, Downloads, Discussion Forum, Web Links, and News Categories. On the far right of the menu bar are some small colored icons. To the left, there's a sidebar with sections for "webmaster" (Edit Profile, Private Messages, Members List, Admin Panel, Logout) and "Navigation" (Admin Home, Content Admin, User Admin, System Admin, Return to Site). The main content area is titled "Current News" and shows a news item titled "Handbook almost ready". It includes fields for Subject (set to "Handbook almost ready"), Category (set to "Handbook"), and News (containing the text "The UK handbook for PHP-Fusion is almost there."). Below the news item are several text-formatting buttons: bold (b), italic (i), underline (u), link, img, center, small, small2, alt, and color selection dropdowns. At the bottom, there's a section for "Extended News" with a note about the handbook being almost ready.

You choose the image from the drop down menu (right) and you can pick text colour from the drop down menu (left).

News Items in PHP-Fusion are not automatically deleted, even if you have provided an end date. They need to be manually deleted if desired. Select the required item from the dropdown under Current News and then click the delete button on the right. A confirmation box will pop up giving you the chance to change your mind. Click OK and it'll be deleted.

As you publish more and more news, the oldest news items will be moved to new pages – you find them by scrolling down to the bottom of the front page and then clicking on the navigation links there.

A new function was added in PHP-Fusion version 6, an edit link besides the print icon for SuperAdmins and Admins with news rights to edit the news item directly from the news display.

When you display a news item on your screen, a small icon (small pencil image) or a link will appear as indicated by the arrow here:

The screenshot shows the homepage of a PHP-Fusion website titled "UK HANDBOOK". The header includes links for "Edit Profile", "Private Messages", "Admin Panel", and "Logout". Below the title, there's a navigation bar with links to "Home", "Articles", "Downloads", "Discussion Forum", "Web Links", and "News Categories". A color palette of green, blue, yellow, grey, purple, and red is located at the top right. The main content area features a "Welcome" message and a post titled "Handbook almost ready" by "webmaster" on January 02 2010. The post includes a small image of a person holding a book, a blue arrow pointing to the edit icon (pencil), and a link to "Read More". To the right is a "Shoutbox" section for "webmaster" with no messages posted. The left sidebar contains a "Navigation" menu with "Main Pages" (Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories), "Contact" (Contact Me, Photo Gallery, Search), "Submission" (Submit Link, Submit News, Submit Article, Submit Photo), and "Users Online".

When you click this icon (the pencil) or link you will be taken directly to the editor, so that you can edit your text on the spot. So, there's no need to have to navigate to the item through the Admin link, etc.

Downloads

PHP-Fusion sites can also contain downloads, files that your visitors can download to their own computers.

Download categories

To add downloads to your site; you start by creating download categories. Choose **Download Categories** (admin panel).

See below:

The screenshot shows the "Add Download Category" form. It has fields for "Category Name" (with a text input box), "Category Description" (with a text input box), "Category Sorting" (with dropdown menus for "Download ID" and "Ascending"), "Category Access" (with a dropdown menu set to "Public"), and a "Save Category" button. Below this is a "Current Download Categories" section with a message: "There are no Download Categories defined".

Add a new category by typing in the name in the top box and a description in box number 2, then click **Save Category**. Note: the description is not mandatory.

As you can see in the above image, you can also edit the category (change the name or description) and delete the category.

You cannot delete a category if there are downloads associated with it. If you wish to delete the category anyway, first delete or move all downloads attached to it. When you have done so, you may be able to delete the category.

Just like in articles and web links, you can choose which field to sort your downloads by and in which order to sort them.

We make a couple of categories and now the screen looks like this:

The screenshot shows a green-themed administrative interface. At the top, a success message 'Download Category added' is displayed. Below it, the 'Add Download Category' form is shown with fields for Category Name (empty), Category Description (empty), Category Sorting (set to 'Download ID - Ascending'), and Category Access (set to 'Public'). A 'Save Category' button is at the bottom of the form. Below the form, a table titled 'Current Download Categories' lists two entries: 'PHP-Fusion - Infusions Addons' and 'PHP-Fusion: Main Code Main Code'. Both entries have 'Access' set to 'Public' and 'Options' showing 'Edit - Delete'.

| Category | Access | Options |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| PHP-Fusion - Infusions Addons | Public | Edit - Delete |
| PHP-Fusion: Main Code Main Code | Public | Edit - Delete |

Downloads

After you have made your download categories you can create your downloads.

It's recommended that you have a special folder on the server for downloads – we might call it **download-files**. If you have such a folder you can set up new downloads by uploading files to the folder (via FTP) and adding each file to the downloads-section in the screen below (admin panel → **downloads**):

Add Download

Title:

Description:

URL:

Category:

License:

O/S:

Version:

Filesize:

Current Downloads

| Download Item [Click to Test] | Options |
|-------------------------------|---|
| PHP-Fusion - Infusions | <input style="font-size: 2em; border: none; background-color: transparent;" type="button" value="+"/> |
| PHP-Fusion: Main Code | <input style="font-size: 2em; border: none; background-color: transparent;" type="button" value="+"/> |

A new download is added by typing in the information in all the fields. Here's an example:

Add Download

Title:

Description:

URL:

Category:

License:

O/S:

Version:

Filesize:

Current Downloads

| Download Item [Click to Test] | Options |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| PHP-Fusion - Infusions | <input type="button" value="+"/> |
| PHP-Fusion: Main Code | <input type="button" value="+"/> |

After finishing typing you then click **Save Download**, and now the new download appears on the list at the bottom of the screen:

Add Download

Title:

Description:

b **i** **u** link img center small small2 alt

URL:

Category: PHP-Fusion - Infusions

License:

O/S:

Version:

Filesize:

Current Downloads

| Download Item [Click to Test] | Options |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| PHP-Fusion - Infusions | + |
| PHP-Fusion: Main Code | - |
| PHP-Fusion, most recent version | Edit - Delete |

You can see the newly added category. You can also see that there is one (1) download in this category.

Users will see your downloads this way:

Skip to content Edit Profile Private Messages Admin Panel Logout

UK HANDBOOK

Home Articles Downloads Discussion Forum Web Links News Categories

- **F** +

Navigation

Main Pages

- + Home
- + Articles
- + Downloads
- + FAQ
- + Discussion Forum
- + Web Links
- + News Categories

Contact

- + Contact Me
- + Photo Gallery
- + Search

Submission

Downloads: PHP-Fusion: Main Code

PHP-Fusion, most recent version [NEW]

The most recent version of PHP-Fusion

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| License: GNU Affero GPL v3 | O/S: N/A | Version: 7.00.6 |
| Added: January 02 2010 16:33 | Downloads: 0 | Download (2.7 Mb) |

webmaster

- + Edit Profile
- + Private Messages
- + Members List
- + Admin Panel
- + Logout

Shoutbox

B **U** **E**

It's a good idea to use the description field to - briefly - explain how the user handles the download - for example by writing a little about what to do to get it installed and to work.

There are MOD's [modifications] for PHP-Fusion, which makes it possible to link small pictures to individual downloads, but this is not covered in this handbook.

Images

There are two elements here. First the general image handling, which will import (upload) graphic files for use in articles, news and so on. Secondly the use of the integrated photo album. The two elements are treated separately below.

Importing and using images

PHP-Fusion assumes that the image files (jpg, gif or png) to be used to illustrate articles and news must physically be located in the folder **images** or in one of the other standard image folders.

You can upload images to these folders either directly via an FTP client or through built in image import, which can be accessed from the Admin Panel.

If you click **Images** from the **Admin Panel**, this is what you get on your screen:

The screenshot shows the 'Upload Image' interface. At the top, there is a 'Filename:' input field with a browse button 'Gennemse...' and a 'Upload Image' button. Below this, a table lists files in the 'Main Images' folder:

| Main Images | |
|---------------------|---|
| IA.gif | View - Delete |
| Thumbs.db | View - Delete |
| banner_1.png | View - Delete |
| banner_2.png | View - Delete |
| edit.gif | View - Delete |
| favicon.ico | View - Delete |
| hb_1.png | View - Delete |
| imagenotfound.jpg | View - Delete |
| jm_wm.gif | View - Delete |
| jm_wm.png | View - Delete |
| php-fusion-logo.png | View - Delete |
| php_save.png | View - Delete |
| rss.gif | View - Delete |
| star.gif | View - Delete |
| tick.gif | View - Delete |
| watermark.png | View - Delete |

In the lower part of the screen you'll see a list of image files that are currently in the images folder (main folder). You can either View or Delete them individually.

If you wish to view the content of the **Article Images** folder, click the Article Images link at the top, where you'll see this on your screen:

Upload Image

Filename: Gennemse...

Images

Main Images | Article Images | News Images | News Cats Images
IA.gif | View - Delete

If you click **View** the image will display as shown below:

Upload Image

Filename: Gennemse...

View Image

Customers, Partners, Employees, Suppliers

Portal

Personalization Services Application Services Secure Services
Publishing Services Subscription Services Collaboration Services
Access/ Search Services Download Center Workflow Services
Registration Wizard Bulk Import Services Digital Dashboard

Operational Data Sources

Sales/ Marketing Customer Service Order Management Product Line 1 Product Line 2 Billing Support Other Internal Systems

Data Staging Area

Operational Data Stores (ODS)

Data Warehouses

Atomic Data Store Aggregated Data

Data Marts

Customer Product Sales Orders

Analytical Layer BA

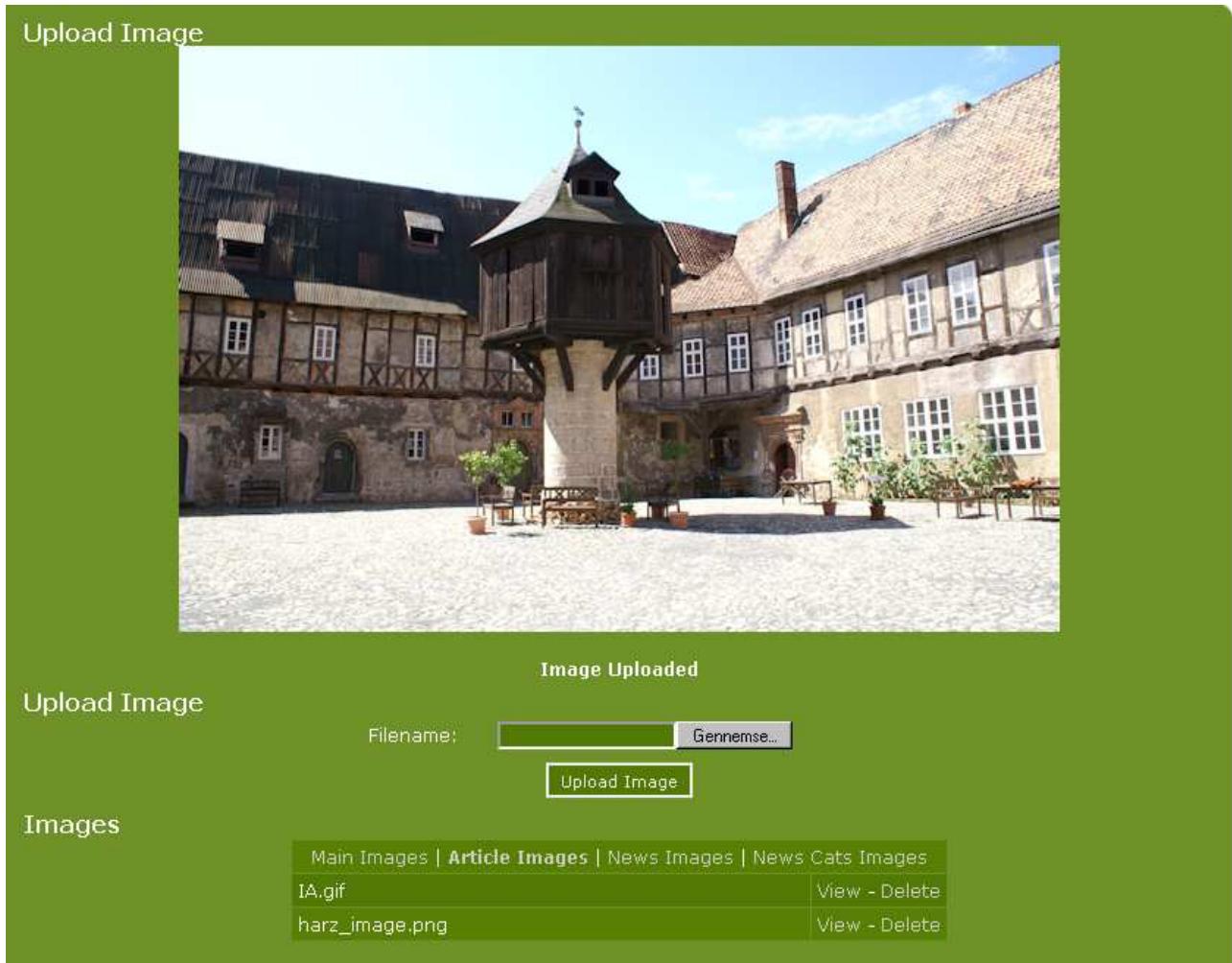
Delete this image

Return to Images Admin

In this panel you can choose to either delete the current image or to go back to image management.

In the upper part of the screen, there is a dialogue box that allows you to import new image files to the folder that you are currently in. If you click **Browse**, you can navigate to the required image file in the windows File upload box. Once selected, clicking **Upload Image** - will import it to the PHP-Fusion image folder.

Once successfully uploaded, it will display like this:



When the image is imported, it appears on the list along with the other images and can then be used as an illustration elsewhere on your site.

If you wish to use another folder than the standard folders to save graphic files in, you can do that, but the import facility is always pointing at the folder **images** (unless you manually edit the source code).

Likewise the image buttons in the editor will always by default use the **News Images** folder when you are editing a news item and the **Article Images** folder when you are working with articles. This too can be changed - but it requires an intervention in the code.

Photo album

PHP-Fusion version 7 comes as standard with a photo album, made to show collections of images or photographs in a structured way. This section focuses on how to use the photo album.

You start the creation of a new album from the Admin Panel page by clicking **Photo Albums**, (content admin + photo albums). When you do this, this is what appears on your screen:

Add Album

Title:

Description:



Access: Order:

Thumb: Gennemse...

Current Albums

No Photo Albums defined.

As you can see, no albums have yet been created. By filling in the fields **Title**, **Description**, etc. the album will be created.

We're going to create an album, which we call "Trip to Harzen".

The thumb here is the "album header" with which the new album will display in the albums list. The image you designate as the thumb will automatically be reduced to the size specified during the setup page for photo album (see earlier).

The order textbox allows you to set the order by which the Album thumbs are displayed. You can leave it blank and the order will automatically be set by date of album creation. For example, if you have five existing albums and want to create a new one but you want it to display third in the sequence. In that case enter 3 in the textbox and click Save Album. Then, at the bottom, click the "Refresh Album and Photo Ordering" link. This will reset the album sorting sequence with your new album now displaying in 3rd position.

When all the information has been entered, click **Save Album**, and the new album will appear in the list of Current Albums as shown in the next illustration:

Album added

Add Album

Title:

Description:



Access: Order:

Thumb:

Current Albums

Trip to Harzen



[Edit](#) • [Delete](#)

Date: January 02 2010 16:44
Created by: webmaster
Access: Public
Photos: 0

To upload photos to the album click the icon (the image). This will open the Add Photo panel. See below:

Add Photo

Title:

Description:



Order:

Image:

Enable Comments
 Enable Ratings

Current Photos

No Photos defined.

Now you start adding images one at a time to your newly created album by entering a title, a description and using the browse button upload the image files.

Remember that the built-in album will only accept JPG, GIF or PNG files. If an image is larger than the maximum values specified during setup, the image will not be uploaded. Change the values before you start uploading pictures, if necessary.

If you use the watermark function you should be aware, the images only upload in GIF-format.

Every time you put a picture in, we must decide whether it should be possible to comment on and rate this picture. Enable [tick] or disable [untick] these functions using the check boxes below.

Having put two images into this album, the screen will look like this:



The two images are uploaded now, and the first album created. If you wish to make several albums, then you just repeat the process. You can of course, go back and either add more images into an existing album or delete images from it.

When a visitor to your site clicks the Photo Gallery link in the navigation panel, this is what they'll see. As you can see there is only one gallery listed, If you add more, their thumbs and details will display beside the existing one.

Skip to content Edit Profile Private Messages Admin Panel Logout

UK HANDBOOK

Home Articles Downloads Discussion Forum Web Links News Categories - F +

Navigation

Main Pages

- + Home
- + Articles
- + Downloads
- + FAQ
- + Discussion Forum
- + Web Links
- + News Categories

Contact

- + Contact Me
- + Photo Gallery
- + Search

Submission

- + Submit Link
- + Submit News
- + Submit Article
- + Submit Photo

Users Online

- + Guests Online: 0
- + Members Online: 1 webmaster
- + Total Members: 3
- + Newest Member: Veteran Member

Photo Albums

Trip to Harzen



Date: January 02 2010 16:44
Created by: webmaster
Photos: 2

webmaster

- + Edit Profile
- + Private Messages
- + Members List
- + Admin Panel
- + Logout

Shoutbox

Shout

No messages have been posted.

Here you can see the galleries that we have made on this site. Click on the thumb to get this on your screen:

Skip to content Edit Profile Private Messages Admin Panel Logout

UK HANDBOOK

Home Articles Downloads Discussion Forum Web Links News Categories

- +

Navigation

Main Pages

- + Home
- + Articles
- + Downloads
- + FAQ
- + Discussion Forum
- + Web Links
- + News Categories

Contact

- + Contact Me
- + Photo Gallery
- + Search

Submission

- + Submit Link
- + Submit News
- + Submit Article
- + Submit Photo

Users Online

- + Guests Online: 0
- + Members Online: 1 webmaster
- + Total Members: 3
- + Newest Member: Veteran Member

Album Information

Album: Trip to Harzen
Summer holiday 2009

Number of photos: 2
Latest photo added by webmaster on January 02 2010 16:49:27

View Album

Photo Albums > Trip to Harzen

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Goslar</p>  <p>Date: January 02 2010 16:48 Added by: webmaster Comments: 0 Rating: None Views: 0</p> | <p>Old house</p>  <p>Date: January 02 2010 16:49 Added by: webmaster Comments: 0 Rating: None Views: 0</p> |
|---|---|

webmaster

- + Edit Profile
- + Private Messages
- + Members List
- + Admin Panel
- + Logout

Shoutbox

[Empty Shoutbox]

Shout

No messages have been posted.

Here the gallery is presented with the thumb at the top and with a series of miniature versions of the images that have been put into the album. As you can see it's a good idea to work a little on the titles of your photos. If the title is too long, it might distort the design on your site.

If you click one of the images, it will look like this:

Navigation

Main Pages

- + Home
- + Articles
- + Downloads
- + FAQ
- + Discussion Forum
- + Web Links
- + News Categories

Contact

- + Contact Me
- + Photo Gallery
- + Search

Submission

- + Submit Link
- + Submit News
- + Submit Article
- + Submit Photo

Users Online

- + Guests Online: 0
- + Members Online: 1
webmaster
- + Total Members: 3
- + Newest Member:
Veteran Member

View Photo

Photo Albums > Trip to Harzen > Old house

<<



Old house in Goslar

Date: January 02 2010 16:49
Added by: webmaster
Dimensions: 731 x 1100 pixels
Filesize: 1.22Mb
Comments: 0
Rating: None
Number of views: 0

Comments
No Comments have been Posted.

Post Comment

[Text area for comments]

[Image icons for smiley face, bold, italic, underline, etc.]

webmaster

- + Edit Profile
- + Private Messages
- + Members List
- + Admin Panel
- + Logout

Shoutbox

[Empty shoutbox area]

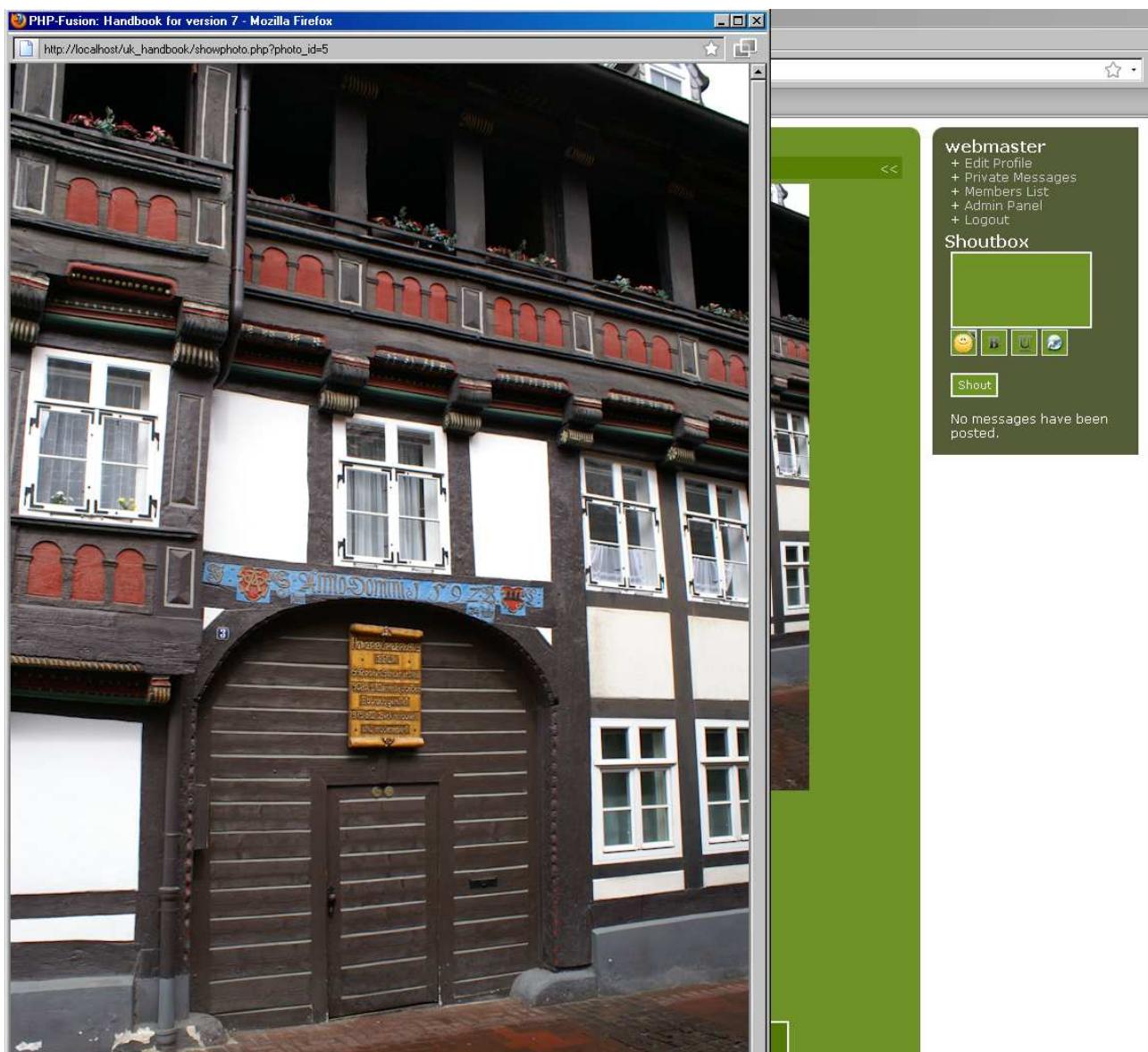
[Image icons for emoticons]

Shout

No messages have been posted.

You can see the image itself and some information about it (size, the date it have been added, how many times the image has been shown etc) and at the bottom of the screen you and your members can add comments and ratings to the picture. You can also navigate through the album by pressing the forward and back arrows above.

If you wish to see the full size image, just click on it.



Here is the selected image showing in a popup window. The maximum size of this window is determined by the general setup.

You should note that the texts are incorporated into the image before it is stored on the server. If you change the text later, the changes will not be reflected in the superimposed texts. To change this, you will have to delete the original watermark files first.

The standard solution can only upload one image at a time. But there are add ons (Infusions), which makes it possible to upload up to 10 images or more at a time. Check out the PHP-Fusion Mods site.

Web links

In principle you work with the PHP-Fusion web links the same way you work with articles or downloads. This means that before you can add web links, you will have to create some web links categories to structure the web links.

To set up a new web links category from the admin panel. Clicking **Web Link Categories** will bring this up on your screen:

Add Web Link Category

Category Name:

Category Description:

Category Sorting: Weblink ID - Ascending

Category Access: Public

Current Web Link Categories

No Web Link categories defined

Give your category a name (a title) and a description and when that is done click **Save Category**. Below is how it'll look with two categories defined:

Web Link Category added

Add Web Link Category

Category Name:

Category Description:

Category Sorting: Weblink ID - Ascending

Category Access: Public

Current Web Link Categories

| Category | Access | Options |
|---|--------|---------------|
| PHP-Fusion Support sites <small>Official support sites</small> | Public | Edit - Delete |
| UK Sites <small>PHP-Fusion in the UK</small> | Public | Edit - Delete |

You can return to this page at any point to add new categories or as well as to delete or edit some of the existing categories. Just remember that the system won't accept deletion of categories if they have attached links. Before deletion you either have to move the links to another category or delete them.

Now we can attach links to our categories. Choosing **Web Links** at admin panel will bring this up on you screen:

Add Web Link

Site Name:

Description:

b *i* u link img center small small2 alt

Site URL: http://

Category: PHP-Fusion Support sites

Current Web Links

| Web Link [Click to Test] | Options |
|--------------------------|---------|
| PHP-Fusion Support sites | + |
| UK Sites | + |

At the top you can add new links. At the bottom you can see a list structured by the categories we have set up as well as the links currently attached to them. If you add a new link, it will look like this:

Web Link added

Add Web Link

Site Name:

Description:

b *i* u link img center small small2 alt

Site URL: http://

Category: PHP-Fusion Support sites

Current Web Links

| Web Link [Click to Test] | Options |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| PHP-Fusion Support sites | - |
| PHP-Fusion Danish Support | Edit - Delete |
| UK Sites | + |

You have the option to test the link (clicking the link title), to edit the link (click **Edit**) or to delete the link (click **Delete**).

It is also here you can move your links from one category to another. If you click **Edit**, you can pick a new category for this web link – change the title or edit the URL as well. You save your changes by clicking **Save Web Link**.

This is how the links are presented to the users:

The screenshot shows the homepage of the "UK HANDBOOK" website. At the top, there's a green header bar with "Skip to content" and "Edit Profile Private Messages Admin Panel Logout" links. Below the header is a large green banner with the title "UK HANDBOOK". Underneath the banner is a dark green navigation bar with links: Home, Articles, Downloads, Discussion Forum, Web Links, and News Categories. To the right of the navigation bar are several small colored squares. The main content area has a light green background. On the left, a sidebar contains "Navigation" sections for Main Pages (Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories), Contact (Contact Me, Photo Gallery, Search), and Submission (Submit Link, Submit News, Submit Article, Submit Photo). It also displays "Users Online" information: Guests Online: 0, Members Online: 1 (webmaster), Total Members: 3, Newest Member: Veteran Member. In the center, there's a "Web Links" section with two categories: "PHP-Fusion Support sites (1)" (Official support sites) and "UK Sites (0)" (PHP-Fusion in the UK). On the right, there's a "Shoutbox" section titled "webmaster" with links for Edit Profile, Private Messages, Members List, Admin Panel, and Logout. It includes a shoutbox interface with icons for emoticons, bold, underline, and link, and a "Shout" button. A message says "No messages have been posted."

When you click PHP-Fusion Support sites this is what you see:

Skip to content

Edit Profile Private Messages Admin Panel Logout

UK HANDBOOK

Home Articles Downloads Discussion Forum Web Links News Categories

- F +

Navigation

Main Pages

- + Home
- + Articles
- + Downloads
- + FAQ
- + Discussion Forum
- + Web Links
- + News Categories

Contact

- + Contact Me
- + Photo Gallery
- + Search

Submission

- + Submit Link
- + Submit News
- + Submit Article
- + Submit Photo

Users Online

- + Guests Online: 0
- + Members Online: 1
webmaster
- + Total Members: 3
+ Newest Member:
Veteran Member

Web Links: PHP-Fusion Support sites

PHP-Fusion Danish Support [NEW]
The official Danish support site

Date Added: January 02 2010 17:00 Visits: 0

webmaster

- + Edit Profile
- + Private Messages
- + Members List
- + Admin Panel
- + Logout

Shoutbox

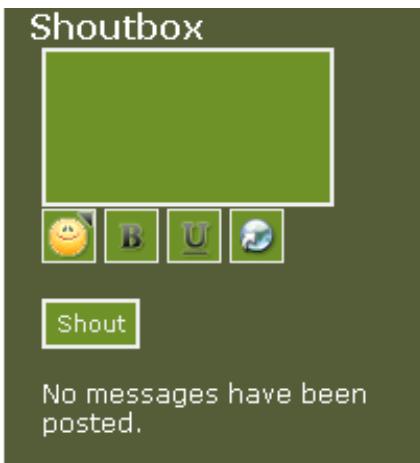
No messages have been posted.

Panels and panel management

The basic layout of a PHP-Fusion based web site is based on what we call **panels**. There are three main panels (left, centre and right). And each panel is made up of a number of separate subpanels – a little like LEGO building blocks. A full panel might look like this:



This panel consists of two subpanels – the **User Info Panel** at the top and the **Shoutbox** at bottom.



The administrator of a site (a web page) can control these panels through the panel management, which is reached from the **administration panel**. This is where you determine the location of the subpanels and add new subpanels to be positioned in either the two side panels on the site (respectively left and right side) or in the middle panel.

If you click **panels** from the administration page this is what you get on your screen:

| Panels | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|------|--------|---------|--------------------|
| Panel Name | Side | Order | Type | Access | Options | |
| Navigation | Left | 1   | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |
| Online Users | Left | 2   | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |
| Forum Threads | Left | 3   | File | Public | [Edit] | [Enable] [Delete] |
| Latest Articles | Left | 4   | File | Public | [Edit] | [Enable] [Delete] |
| Welcome Message | U-Ctr | 1   | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |
| Forum Threads List | U-Ctr | 2   | File | Public | [Edit] | [Enable] [Delete] |
| User Info | Right | 1   | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |
| Members Poll | Right | 2   | File | Public | [Edit] | [Enable] [Delete] |
| Shoutbox | Right | 3   | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |

[Add New Panel] [Refresh Panel Order Values]

You can see which panels are active – the list below Panel Name (the active ones are marked ‘Disable’ – the inactive ones are marked ‘Enable’) – you can see in which side of the screen they are placed as well as in what order they are shown in the left and right panels and finally you can see what type they are and who has access to them.

Furthermore you can administer the panels from this page.

The first row of arrows (**Side**) allows you to move a panel from the left to right side or vice versa. The direction the arrow is facing is the side the panel will be moved to.

The next row of arrows (**Order**) allows you to move a panel up or down in the main panel in which it is located.

Finally, you can edit, enable, disable or completely delete a panel. You can also set up new panels.

First, we are going to have a look at what a panel consists of. Choosing the panel Forum Threads by clicking Edit displays this on your screen:

Edit Panel

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Panel Name: | Forum Threads |
| Panel Filename: | forum_threads_panel |
| Admin Password: | <input type="password"/> |
| Panel Access: | Public |
| <input type="button" value="Preview Panel"/> <input type="button" value="Save Panel"/> | |

Here you can see that the panel is a standard panel, calling the file **forum_threads_panel.php** located in the folder **infusions** and installed by default in PHP-Fusion. You can see that this panel can be viewed by everybody – Panel Access : Public. But if you click the arrow beside **Panel Access**, you can also see that it is very easy to change the access rights to the panel:

Edit Panel

Panel Name: Forum Threads

Panel Filename: forum_threads_panel

Admin Password:

Panel Access: Public

Public
Member
Administrator
Super Administrator
Test Group
A new group

If you want to change something in this panel, you need to change the item's source file. You can see it, you can delete the item (which is not the same as deleting the source file) or you can turn it on and off. But you cannot edit the source file from within PHP-Fusion.

The same is true for all the other panels including user-created panels based on external source files. You can see the principle in the illustrations.

Create a new subpanel by giving it a name (even if you use an existing file) and then either select an existing source file from the drop down list or by putting the content code into the template. If you choose to name the item and you don't choose an existing file from the list (a list of files in the **infusion** folder) you can create items like this:

Add Panel

Panel Name: Most Recent Online

Panel Filename: none Panel content will be ignored if selected

Panel Content:

```
opendifx("Most recent Online","on");
$result = dbquery("SELECT * FROM ".$db_prefix."users WHERE user_lastvisit < > 0 ORDER BY user_lastvisit DESC LIMIT 0,10");
echo "<table width='100%' cellpadding='0' cellspacing='0'>";
if (dbrows($result) != 0) {
    while ($data = dbarray($result)) {
        $lastseen = time() - $data['user_lastvisit'];
        $iW = sprintf("%2d",floor($lastseen/604800));
        $iD = sprintf("%2d",floor($lastseen/(60*60*24)));
        $iH = sprintf("%02d",floor(((($lastseen%604800)%86400)/3600));
        $iM = sprintf("%02d",floor((((($lastseen%604800)%86400)%3600)/60));
        $iS = sprintf("%02d",floor((((($lastseen%604800)%86400)%3600)%60));
        if ($lastseen < 60) {
            $lastseen = "'";
        } elseif ($lastseen < 120) { ... }
```

Admin Password:

Panel Side: Right

Panel Access: Public

This panel adds a modification (known as a MOD) to your PHP-Fusion page. In this case a panel which is showing the most recent users ONLINE on your site. The code is longer than what you can see in the illustration, but this is what it might look like on your site (after you have enabled this panel):



You just have to remember two things in this context:

First you must remember to enable the panel after you've made it. Otherwise it will not appear on the page.

Secondly you must remember to enter your administrator password in the appropriate box before saving. If you fail to do so you get an error message.

You can always edit these user-created items. You just click **Edit** next to the relevant panel. When you do this the panel opens so that you can edit the code - add stuff and so on.

Forums

In PHP-Fusion, there's a built-in forum module. (These can also be known as "Bulletin Boards"). Before you can make this forum available to your visitors, you will have to set up a structure, so that topics and discussion threads can be organized in the proper manner.

The top layer consists of categories. Each category would normally hold one or more (or many) forums of a similar subject or grouping depending on your site subject matter or your individual needs. After setting up the categories you would then add your forums into each one. Once your forums are set up, you and your members can then create threads in the forum of choice.

Making forums

We start by clicking **Forums** in the administration panel. This is what you'll see:

Add Forum Category

Category Name Order

Current Forums

No Forum Categories defined

We make three categories here and – for instructional purposes – we make a forum as well. When we have done that, this is what your screen should look like:

Forum added

Add Forum Category

Category Name Order

Add Forum

Forum Name:

Forum Description:

Forum Category: Order:

Current Forums

| Category/Forum | Order | Options |
|---|-------|--------------------|
| The first category | 1 | Edit :: Delete |
| general discussion [Prune] All things relevant | 1 | ▼ Edit :: Delete |
| Help for PHP-Fusion v.7 [Prune] We try to help | 2 | ▲ ▼ Edit :: Delete |
| Themes [Prune] Support for theming | 3 | ▲ Edit :: Delete |

[Refresh Forum Ordering]

You can add as many forums to each category as you like – and you can make as many categories as you like. In this example this is how the discussion forum presents itself to your users:

The screenshot shows the main homepage of the "UK HANDBOOK" website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Articles, Downloads, Discussion Forum, Web Links, and News Categories. Below the navigation is a large green header area with the title "UK HANDBOOK". To the left, a dark sidebar contains a "Navigation" section with links for Main Pages, Contact, and Submission. It also displays user statistics: Guests Online: 0, Members Online: 1 (webmaster), Total Members: 3, and Newest Member: Veteran Member. The main content area is titled "Discussion Forum" and shows a table for "The first category". The table has columns for Forum, Threads, Posts, and Last Post. It lists three forums: "General discussion" (Moderated by: Super Administrator), "Help for PHP-Fusion v.7" (Moderated by: Super Administrator), and "Themes" (Moderated by: Super Administrator). Each forum row shows 0 threads, 0 posts, and "No Posts". Below the table, there are two checkboxes: one for "Forum with new posts since last visit." and another for "Forum with no new posts since last visit.". To the right of the main content is a sidebar titled "Shoutbox" which says "No messages have been posted." and "Most recent Online".

In previous versions of PHP-Fusion you had to decide which users and user groups should have access to the forum when you made it. But because access rights in PHP-Fusion v7 are more complex, the access levels are set after the forum is created.

If you click a forum from this screen, this is what you'll see:

The screenshot shows the "View Forum" page for the "General discussion" category. The top part of the page is identical to the homepage screenshot. The main content area is titled "View Forum" and shows a message: "PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: The first category :: General discussion". Below this is a "NEW THREAD" button. A "Subject" input field is followed by buttons for Author, Views, Replies, and Last Post. A message below states "No Threads have been started". To the right of this is a "Jump to Forum:" dropdown menu with "General discussion" selected. Below the dropdown are four checkboxes with descriptions: "- Open Thread with new posts since last visit.", "- Open Thread with no new posts since last visit.", "- Locked Thread.", and "- Sticky Thread.". The right sidebar remains the same as the homepage screenshot, showing the "Shoutbox" and "Most recent Online" sections.

As you can see, no threads have been started yet.

By default the access rights to each forum is set at Member. As you may want the public to be able to read your forums, you'll need to set the access rights to each forum. So, you need to go back to forum Admin, see next image:

Add Forum Category

| | |
|--|--------|
| Category Name: | Order: |
| <input type="text"/> | |
| <input type="button" value="Save Category"/> | |

Add Forum

| | |
|--|--------|
| Forum Name: | Order: |
| <input type="text"/> | |
| Forum Description: | Order: |
| <input type="text"/> | |
| Forum Category: | Order: |
| <input type="text"/> The first category <input type="button" value="▼"/> | |
| <input type="button" value="Save Forum"/> | |

Current Forums

| Category/Forum | Order | Options |
|---|-------|----------------|
| The first category | 1 | Edit :: Delete |
| General discussion [Prune] All things relevant | 1 | Edit :: Delete |
| Help for PHP-Fusion v.7 [Prune] We try to help | 2 | Edit :: Delete |
| Themes [Prune] Support for theming | 3 | Edit :: Delete |

[Refresh Forum Ordering]

Click the edit link to the right of the forum name, not the category name.

This is what you get on your screen:

Edit Forum

Forum Name:

Forum Description:

Forum Category:

Forum Privileges

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Forum Access: | <input type="text" value="Member"/> |
| Create Threads: | <input type="text" value="Member"/> |
| Post Replies: | <input type="text" value="Member"/> |
| Attachments: | <input type="text" value="off"/> |
| Create Polls: | <input type="text" value="off"/> |
| Cast Votes: | <input type="text" value="off"/> |

Forum Moderators

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| <input type="text" value="Administrator"/> <input type="text" value="Test Group"/> <input type="text" value="A new group"/> | <input type="text"/> |
|---|----------------------|

You can now decide in detail which members will have rights to what in this forum. In other words you allow all users, administrators and guests or any of your members to see the forum - create messages, write replies, attach files, create polls and also vote in these polls. And it is on the same panel that you have to decide who should actually have access to the moderator functions.

An access profile might look like this:

Edit Forum

Forum Name:

Forum Description:

Forum Category:

Forum Privileges

Forum Access:

Create Threads:

Post Replies:

Attachments:

Create Polls:

Cast Votes:

Forum Moderators

Here guests (unregistered users) can read the forum threads but only registered users (members) can create messages and write replies. These users may not attach files. This is reserved for administrators. And it is also only administrators that may create polls, even though ordinary members may vote in them.

Create the access profile for your forums to suit their subjects as well as your security needs. And make a new profile for each topic.

Click the forum you want to participate in.

The screenshot shows the PHP-Fusion Discussion Forum main page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Articles, Downloads, Discussion Forum, Web Links, and News Categories. Below the navigation is a sidebar with a 'Navigation' section containing 'Main Pages' (Home, Articles, Downloads, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Web Links, News Categories), 'Contact' (Contact Me, Photo Gallery, Search), 'Submission' (Submit Link, Submit News, Submit Article, Submit Photo), and 'Users Online' (Guests Online: 0, Members Online: 1, webmaster, Total Members: 3, Newest Member: Veteran Member). The main content area is titled 'View Forum' and shows 'PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: The first category :: General discussion'. It features a 'Subject' input field, a 'No Threads have been started' message, and a 'NEW THREAD' button. Below this is a 'Jump to Forum:' dropdown set to 'General discussion' with options for opening threads. On the right side, there's a 'Shoutbox' section showing 'No messages have been posted.' and a 'Most recent Online' section listing 'webmaster' (Veteran Member) and 'janmol' (Veteran Member) with their last active times.

If you click **New Thread** (new topic) from the forum main page, this is what you get on your screen:

This screenshot shows the 'Post Thread' page. The left sidebar is identical to the main page. The main content area is titled 'Post Thread' and shows 'PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: The first category :: General discussion'. It has fields for 'Subject' and 'Message'. Below the message area is a toolbar with various smiley icons. The 'Options' section at the bottom includes checkboxes for 'Make this Thread Sticky', 'Lock this Thread', and 'Disable Smileys in this Post', along with 'Preview Thread' and 'Post Thread' buttons. The right sidebar remains the same as the main page.

Here you can write a **subject** and a **message** (with different effects) and add smileys.

When you are finished writing click **Post Thread**, and then the forum will look like this:

View Thread

PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: The first category :: General discussion

POST REPLY NEW THREAD

| | |
|--|---|
| Fixed width on my page | |
| webmaster | Posted on 01/02/2010 |
| Super Admin Site Admin | How do I set a fixed width for my new page? |
| Posts: 1 Joined: 01.01.10 | |
| IP: 127.0.0.1 | |
| QUOTE EDIT | |
| Delete posts | |
| Jump to Forum: General discussion ▾ | |
| Moderator Options: [dropdown] Go | |
| POST REPLY NEW THREAD | |

Quick Reply

Disable Smileys

Post Reply

Each forum can have multiple moderators. And when a user or administrator is defined as a moderator on a specific forum, they have some options that the ordinary user doesn't have. As you can see here:

View Thread

PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: The first category :: General discussion

POST REPLY **NEW THREAD**

| Fixed width on my page | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| webmaster | Posted on 01/02/2010 #1 |
| Super Admin ★★★★★ Site Admin | How do I set a fixed width for my new page? |
| Posts: 1 Joined: 01.01.10 | |
| IP: 127.0.0.1 | QUOTE EDIT |

Check All :: Uncheck All

Jump to Forum:

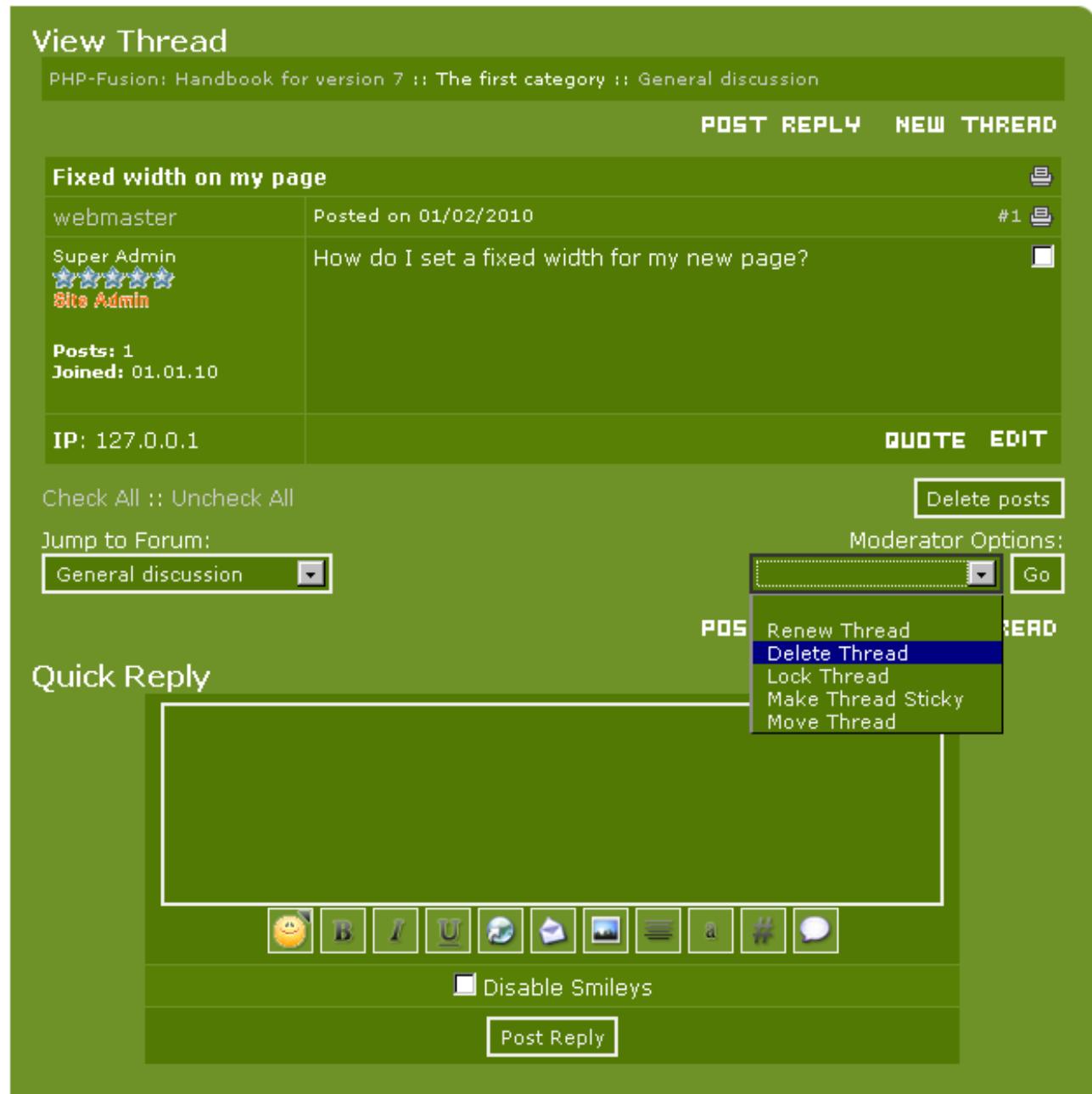
Moderator Options:

POS **DELETE**

- Renew Thread
- Delete Thread**
- Lock Thread
- Make Thread Sticky
- Move Thread

Quick Reply

 Disable Smileys



These options allow you to:

- **Renew Thread** – sets date to present and updates list.
- **Delete Thread** – this cannot be undone!
- **Lock Thread** - Thread is still visible, no new posts allowed.
- **Make Thread Sticky** – keep thread at the top of the list in the forum.
- **Move Thread** – move this thread to another forum.

In PHP-Fusion version 7 you can, if the administrator has allowed it, follow or "Track" a forum. This means that you get an email whenever there are new messages in this forum. If this feature is enabled a link will appear in the upper right corner with the text **Track this thread**:

View Thread

PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: The first category :: General discussion

POST REPLY **NEW THREAD**

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Fixed width on my page | | Track this thread |
| webmaster | Posted on 01/02/2010 | #1 |
| Super Admin  Site Admin | How do I set a fixed width for my new page? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Posts: 1 Joined: 01.01.10 | | |
| IP: 127.0.0.1 | QUOTE EDIT | |
| Check All :: Uncheck All Delete posts | | |
| Jump to Forum: General discussion <input type="button" value="▼"/> | | Moderator Options: <input type="button" value="▼"/> Go |
| POST REPLY NEW THREAD | | |
| Quick Reply | | |
| | | |
|  <input type="checkbox"/> Disable Smileys | | |
| Post Reply | | |

This function as well as the ranking system is enabled or disabled from the **admin panel** (settings):

Settings

Main Time and Date Forum Registration Photo Gallery Miscellaneous Private Messages

Number of forum threads to show:
(Latest active forum threads panel)

Show IP Publicly:

Attachments max size:
Maximum file size in bytes

Allowed file types:
Separate each type with a comma

Enable forum thread notification?

Enable forum ranks?

Lock Edit:
(Prevent users from editing their posts)

[Recount User Posts](#)

[Save Settings](#)

Number of forum threads to show: default set at 5, increase as needed.

Show IP Publicly: Choose whether to display members IP [Internet Protocol} addresses publicly or not.

Attachments max size: Choose the maximum file size the members can attach to their thread or post. If you set this too high, you could fill up your allotted webspace very quickly.

Allowed file types: If you're not sure, leave the default values as they are. This is a security feature, so be cautious before adding extra file types.

Enable forum thread notification? See Tracking, explained previously.

Enable forum ranks? A simple yes or no choice.

Lock Edit: Prevent users from editing their posts. This does not override moderator functions.

User Polls

To add some more interactivity up your homepage, **PHP-Fusion** gives you the ability to set up **Polls** for members - polls with one question and several answers. Polls can be archived when they are no longer relevant, so that you and your members can check up on previous poll results.

The Poll is shown on the Main (Start) page - after voting you can see what members have voted in this specific poll so far.

You can create polls in the forums as well. (if enabled)

Polling on the frontpage works so that users can see the result immediately after voting. At the same time a cookie is saved on the users' PC so that they can only vote once and only if they are a member of the site.

Polls on the front page

Click **Polls** in admin panel (indicated by the arrow):

The screenshot shows the PHP-Fusion Admin Panel interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Content Admin, User Admin, System Admin, and Infusions. The Infusions section contains icons for various modules: Article Categories, Downloads, News, Web Link Categories, Articles, FAQs, News Categories, and Web Links. A blue arrow points to the 'Polls' icon, which is located in the bottom right corner of the Infusions grid. Below the grid, there is a section titled 'Information' with statistics: Registered Members: 3, Unactivated Members: 0, Banned Members: 0; News Submissions: 0, Article Submissions: 0, Link Submissions: 0, Photo Submissions: 0; Comments: 0, Shoutbox Posts: 0, Forum Posts: 1, Gallery Photos: 2.

Then you will see this on your screen:

The screenshot shows the 'Add Poll' form. It has a title 'Add Poll' at the top. Below it are fields for 'Poll Title' (with an empty input box), 'Option 1' (with an empty input box), and 'Option 2' (with an empty input box). At the bottom of the form are three buttons: 'Add Option', 'Preview Poll', and 'Save Poll'.

Here you can create a new poll by typing in a **Poll Title** (the question that users have to answer) and a number of options to choose from - option 1, 2, 3...etc.

Here is an example poll:

Add Poll

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Poll Title: | What do you think about PHP-Fusion? |
| Option 1 | Awsome |
| Option 2 | Very nice |
| Option 3 | Don't know |
| Option 4 | Doesn't like it at all |

[Add Option](#) [Preview Poll](#) [Save Poll](#)

We clicked twice on **Add Option** and added two more poll options. Now there are 4 options on the list. If you press **Preview Poll**, you will see how the poll looks at this stage:

Preview Poll

What do you think about PHP-Fusion?

Awsome
 Very nice
 Don't know
 Doesn't like it at all

[Submit Vot](#)

Add Poll

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Poll Title: | What do you think about PHP-Fusion? |
| Option 1 | Awsome |
| Option 2 | Very nice |
| Option 3 | Don't know |
| Option 4 | Doesn't like it at all |

[Add Option](#) [Preview Poll](#) [Save Poll](#)

You end the poll construction by pressing **Save Poll**.

The Poll has now been saved. We still need to enable it and make it visible on the Main page. We will do this via **Panels** on the **Admin Panel**. It looks like this:

If you have removed the panel from the panel list you will have to get it back on the list first by choosing to add a new panel and choosing member poll panel. By default this panel is installed though so the only thing you will have to do is to enable it.

Choose enable from the panel administration.

| Panels | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|---------|--------------------|
| Panel Name | Side | Order | Type | Access | Options | |
| Navigation | Left | 1 | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |
| Online Users | Left | 2 | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |
| Forum Threads | Left | 3 | File | Public | [Edit] | [Enable] [Delete] |
| Latest Articles | Left | 4 | File | Public | [Edit] | [Enable] [Delete] |
| Member Polls | Left | 5 | File | Public | [Edit] | [Enable] [Delete] |
| Welcome Message | U-Ctr | 1 | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |
| Forum Threads List | U-Ctr | 2 | File | Public | [Edit] | [Enable] [Delete] |
| User Info | Right | 1 | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |
| Shoutbox | Right | 2 | File | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |
| Most Recent Online | Right | 3 | PHP | Public | [Edit] | [Disable] [Delete] |

[Add New Panel] [Refresh Panel Order Values]

Now you will be able to see your polling panel on the front page.

Skip to content Edit Profile Private Messages Admin Panel Logout

UK HANDBOOK

Home Articles Downloads Discussion Forum Web Links News Categories

- A + B C D E F G H

Navigation

Main Pages

- + Home
- + Articles
- + Downloads
- + FAQ
- + Discussion Forum
- + Web Links
- + News Categories

Contact

- + Contact Me
- + Photo Gallery
- + Search

Submission

- + Submit Link
- + Submit News
- + Submit Article
- + Submit Photo

Welcome

Welcome to your site

Handbook almost ready

The UK handbook for PHP-Fusion is almost there.



+ webmaster on January 02 2010 11:55:30 · Read More · 0 Comments · 2 Reads ·  

webmaster

- + Edit Profile
- + Private Messages
- + Members List
- + Admin Panel
- + Logout

Member Poll

What do you think about PHP-Fusion?

Awsome
 Very nice
 Don't know
 Doesn't like it at all

Submit Vote

If you want to change the Poll or make a new Poll later, you can open this poll or the poll function from the admin panel.

If you choose to edit a Poll from the list, this is what you get on your screen:

Current Polls

What do you think about PHP-Fus?

Edit Poll

Poll Title: What do you think about PHP-Fus?

Option 1: Awsome

Option 2: Very nice

Option 3: Don't know

Option 4: Doesn't like it at all

Close this Poll

You now have the possibility to **Add Options**, **Delete Options**, **view** the Poll or **End** the Poll (**Close this Poll**). If you choose to close the Poll, the Poll stays on the Main page, but it's now closed and shows the result to both users who have entered a vote and those who have not.

If you want to remove your Poll Panel from Main page, this can be done from Panels on the Admin Panel by disabling **Members Poll**. If you want to make a new Poll in the future, remember to enable Poll Panel in Panels, or else it will not show on Main page as it is disabled by you.

Currently there is no support for Multiple Polls at the same time. If you create a new Poll while an existing Poll is still running, then the existing (older) Poll will automatically be closed.

Polls in the forum

If you have sufficient rights you can also create local polls in a forum. The administration of rights in relation to the forums, have been explained earlier in this handbook.

If you have rights, you will be able to create a thread specific poll when a new thread is made - as shown on the illustration below:

Post Thread

PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: The first category :: General discussion

| | |
|--|---|
| Subject | Testing polls |
| Message | |
|  | |
| Options | <input type="checkbox"/> Make this Thread Sticky <input type="checkbox"/> Lock this Thread <input type="checkbox"/> Disable Smileys in this Post <input type="checkbox"/> Notify me when a reply is posted |
| Attachment | <input type="button" value="Gennemse..."/> Max. filesize: 146.48Kb / Allowed filetypes: .gif .jpg .png .zip .rar .tar |
| Add Poll (Optional) | |
| Poll Title | <input type="text"/> |
| Poll Option 1 | <input type="text"/> |
| Poll Option 2 | <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Option"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Preview Thread"/> <input type="button" value="Post Thread"/> | |

Let's make a small example here. It might look like this:

View Thread

PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7 :: The first category :: General discussion

POST REPLY NEW THREAD

Is it easy to make a page with fixed width?

Yes
 No
 Don't know

Cast Vote

Testing polls

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----|
| webmaster | Posted on 01/02/2010 | #1 |
| Super Admin ***** 8its Admin | Test poll | |
| Posts: 2 Joined: 01.01.10 | | |
| IP: 127.0.0.1 | QUOTE EDIT | |

Check All :: Uncheck All **Delete posts**

Jump to Forum: **Moderator Options:**
General discussion

POST REPLY NEW THREAD

Quick Reply

Disable Smileys

Post Reply

Polling works exactly the same here as a polling on the front page. But you have to be aware, that it's not possible to correct the polling theme and the answers when you have made your poll. And it's not possible to see these local polls from the administration panel.

You should also be aware, that it's only possible to make one poll for each thread.

Administration in general

In this chapter we will look deeper into the administration of several of the built-in functions in PHP-Fusion. Basically this administration is all about editing, deleting and controlling the contents of your site.

Shoutbox

PHP-Fusion comes with a small messaging function, a **Shoutbox**, which by default is placed on the Main page of your site. The shoutbox is located at the bottom of the illustration here:



In the **Shoutbox**, registered members (or guests – if you allow it) can write small comments (220 characters) – ask ‘fast’ questions or comment on each others remarks. To make it even more attractive smileys can be used in these comments. You can see the available smileys if you click the smiley icon.



Smileys: Small ‘faces’ that replaces certain preconfigured typing, e.g. the VERY happy smiley shown above, made with inserting/typing :) Other smileys are available. Click **Help** to see the full list of available smileys.

The Administrators on the site have more options to administrate these shouts.

You can choose some basic administrative operations directly from the Shoutbox itself by clicking **Edit**:



If you do this, this is what you get on your screen:



You can manage the **Shoutbox** on a basic level from the admin panel (Miscellaneous Settings). Here you can decide whether guests are allowed to post shouts or not and how many shouts you want displayed on the front page:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Allow Guests to post? | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Allow users to change theme? | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| News per page: | <input type="text" value="11"/> (Should be odd) |
| Number of shoutbox posts: | <input type="text" value="10"/> |

You can do more in the admin panel (User Admin) itself:

Edit Shout

Delete Shouts older than days

webmaster on January 03 2010 11:32:06
The first shout
Edit - Delete - User IP: 127.0.0.1

By clicking **Delete Shouts**, you delete shouts older than the number of days listed in the drop down box (90 days in this illustration). But remember that there's no turning back here. The moment you click **Delete Shouts** they are deleted.

You can also get some information about the shouts posted on your page. You can see the members name, date of shout and their user IP.

One more word on the Shoutbox though. As you have seen you can allow guests to post in the Shoutbox. We strongly advise against doing so because it will lead to clogging of your Shoutbox with unwanted spam, etc. But, if you want to allow it, you can see on the illustration on the previous page as to how it's done.

User / member administration

It's much the same way with the member administration. If you choose **User Admin + Members** from the admin panel this is what you get on your screen:

Members

Members :: Unactivated :: Banned :: Add New Member

| User | User Type | Options |
|----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Veteran Member | Member | Edit - Ban - Delete |

Show All A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R Show All
S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Search for member:

Here you see a list of registered members on your site. **User** (name) and **User Type** are shown for all members. From here you can edit members' profiles and also change the User Type.

If you have a lot of members on your site, you can sort members by clicking letters in the list underneath. Clicking the letter A will produce a list of members whose username begins with the letter A.

For each member, the option to edit, ban or delete is available.

If you click **Edit** (Does not work with 'Super Administrator'), you will see this on your screen:

Edit Member

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| User Name:* | Veteran Member |
| New Password: | <input type="password"/> |
| Confirm Password: | <input type="password"/> |
| Email Address:* | vet@gmail.com |
| Hide Email?: | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No |
| Avatar: | <input type="file"/> Gennemse... Click Browse to upload an image Max. filesize: 30Kb / Max. size: 100x100 pixels |

Contact Information

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| AIM ID: | <input type="text"/> |
| ICQ#: | <input type="text"/> |
| MSN: | <input type="text"/> |
| Yahoo: | <input type="text"/> |
| Web Address: | <input type="text"/> |
| Skype:: | <input type="text"/> |

Miscellaneous Information

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Location: | <input type="text"/> |
| Birthdate: (mm/dd/yyyy) | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |

Options

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Theme | Default <input type="button" value=""/> |
| Signature | <input type="text"/> |

As you can see, it is possible to edit all the same fields that the user / member can edit in his or her profile (**Edit Profile**).

In Members Administration you can also register new members. If you click **Add New Member** at the top of screen, this is what you will see on your screen:

Add Member

User Name*

Password*

Confirm Password*

Email Address*

Hide Email? Yes No

In this screen you can add a member by giving the member a User Name, Password and stating a valid Email Address. When this is done, you click **Add Member**. The new user can then log in and update his profile via **Edit Profile**.

From Member Administration you can also choose to ban certain members. If you do this, the banned members are not allowed to log on to your site. Instead they will get a message telling them that they are (for the moment) excluded from entering the site. Of course it is not possible to prevent the person from registering with a new nickname, but it takes a new nickname and a new email address to register once again.

Furthermore, it is possible to completely shut out visitors from a specific IP address or disable member registration for guests with certain email addresses. If you click **Blacklist** from the **Admin Panel**, you will see following on your screen:

Blacklist User

Entering an IP address will prevent a user whose IP address matches the entry from visiting this site. You can enter a full IP, e.g. 123.123.123.123, or a partial IP, e.g. 123.123.123 or 123.123.

Entering an email address will prevent members from registering using that address. You can enter a full email address, e.g. foo@bar.com, or an email domain, e.g. bar.com.

Blacklist IP address: or

Blacklist email address:

Blacklist reason

Blacklisted users

The blacklist is currently empty.

This feature can be used to exclude people more efficiently than just using **Ban Member** in Members Administration. A banned member can always make up a new profile, but if you blacklist certain IP-addresses or mail addresses (or domains) the exclusion will be more efficient.

WARNING: Note that IF you blacklist for example an entire email domain, you might risk that a lot of new members lose the ability to join your site. Also worth noting is, that excluding people by excluding partial IP addresses, will risk excluding new members just because they

happen to share a scope of IP's that an Internet Provider has in their register. Providers often use Dynamic IP addresses (so called IP scopes), which means that several people can use the same IP address but at different times. Try only to use advanced exclusion (Blacklisting) if it's really important.

Using TinyMCE on Custom Pages

Many users of PHP-Fusion who also want to use TinyMCE for the creation and editing of the Custom Pages.

Basically, the custom pages are an option to allow a page to insert HTML or PHP scripts that are not part of the standard. But if your intention is primarily to use this feature to display HTML or regular text, you can enable TinyMCE here as well.

So it is no longer necessary to modify the script itself. And you can use TinyMCE when appropriate.

This function looks like this (*without* TinyMCE enabled):

Add Custom Page

Page Title: Access:

Page Content:

<?php?> <p>
 b *i* u link img center small small2 alt

Admin Password:

Add link to navigation menu
 Enable Comments
 Enable Ratings

If you enable TinyMCE this is what the same page looks like:

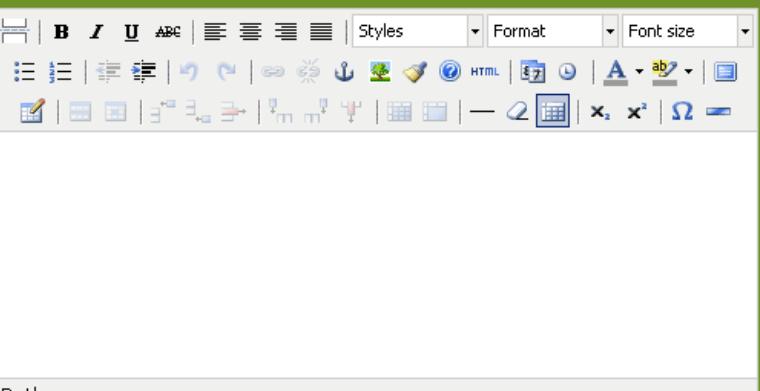
As shown a new button is now displayed on the page, making it possible to turn TinyMCE on and off as needed. If you click once on the button, this is what the page looks like:

Add Custom Page

TinyMCE:

Page Title: Access:

Page Content:



Path:

Admin Password:

Add link to navigation menu
 Enable Comments
 Enable Ratings

A good example of the improvements introduced in version 7 of PHP-Fusion.

Submissions

Members on your site can submit articles, news and links. The submission will not be shown on the site until an administrator has validated and approved the submission.

It is possible to see if any submissions are waiting to be validated from the **Admin Panel**. This information is shown in the bottom of the Admin Panel in the next illustration (marked here with an arrow):

The screenshot shows the 'Content Admin' section of the PHP-Fusion Admin Panel. It includes icons and labels for Article Categories, Downloads, News, and Web Link Categories under 'Content Admin'; Articles, FAQs, News Categories, and Web Links under 'User Admin'; Custom Pages, Forums, Photo Albums, and Polls under 'System Admin'; and Download Categories, Images, and Polls under 'Infusions'. A blue arrow points to the 'Information' box at the bottom left, which displays member statistics (Registered Members: 3, Unactivated Members: 0, Banned Members: 0) and submission counts (News Submissions: 1, Article Submissions: 1, Link Submissions: 1, Photo Submissions: 0). The bottom right of the box shows forum and gallery statistics (Comments: 0, Shoutbox Posts: 1, Forum Posts: 2, Gallery Photos: 2).

To Validate and publish the submissions or decline them, click **Submissions** from the Admin Panel (**User Admin**). It might look like this:

The screenshot shows the 'Submissions' page. It lists three types of submissions: Submitted Links, Submitted News, and Submitted Articles. Under 'Submitted Links', there is one entry: 'Something' with 'View | Delete' options. Under 'Submitted News', there is one entry: 'News submission' with 'View | Delete' options. Under 'Submitted Articles', there is one entry: 'Explaining something' with 'View | Delete' options. Below these sections, it says 'Submitted Photos:' followed by 'No Photos awaiting verification.'

In this example, there are 3 types of submissions. As shown above, you can either **View** and then **Submit**, or **Delete** them right away.

If you chose **View** in Articles, it should look like this:

View Article Submission

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Category: | Explanations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Subject: | Explaining something |
| Snippet: | This is the snippet |
| Article: | And this is the article text |

The above article was submitted by webmaster
Do you want to publish or delete this article?

In this case, not much has been written in either the subject field, the short introduction (the snippet) or in the full article field but it's only made to demonstrate the principle. From here you are able to **Publish** or **Delete** the article. If you want to edit an article submitted by one of your users, you will have to publish first – then go to **Articles** and edit it here as you can see in the illustration below:

Current Articles

Explaining something

Edit Article

Category:

Subject:

Snippet:

b **i** **u** link img center small small2 alt
- Select Color - - Select Image -

Article:

Page Break **b** **i** **u** link img center small small2 alt
- Select Color - - Select Image -

Save as Draft
 Automatic Line-Breaks
 Enable Comments
 Enable Ratings

Comments

Both news and articles can be commented on and rated by members on your site if you decide to use this option (see below).

It may be necessary to edit comments. The administrator on a site has the ability to edit (or delete) all comments. Comments can be selected for editing from the place where they are posted – that is the news item or article where the comment is attached.

Here is an example where rating and commenting have been used:

Handbook almost ready



The handbook is almost there. We are working on it

+ [webmaster](#) on January 02 2010 11:55:30 · 1 Comment · 6 Reads · ·

Comments

#1 | [webmaster](#) on January 03 2010 12:14:42

[Edit](#) | [Delete](#)

Looking forward to it

[Manage Comments](#)

Post Comment



[Post Comment](#)

Ratings

You rated this as **Awesome!** on January 03 2010 12:13:52

[Remove Rating](#)

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------|------------|
| Awesome! | <input type="text"/> | 100% | [1 Vote] |
| Very Good | <input type="text"/> | 0% | [No Votes] |
| Good | <input type="text"/> | 0% | [No Votes] |
| Average | <input type="text"/> | 0% | [No Votes] |
| Poor | <input type="text"/> | 0% | [No Votes] |

If you click **Manage Comments**, this is what you will see:

Comments

[webmaster](#) on January 03 2010 12:14:42
Looking forward to it
[Edit](#) - [Delete](#) - User IP: 127.0.0.1

You can see who made the comment, the IP address of the person posting it and the date of posting. You also have the option to either edit or delete the comment as shown in this illustration.

If you click **Edit** this is what it looks like:

Comments

webmaster on January 03 2010 12:14:42
Looking forward to it
Edit - Delete - User IP: 127.0.0.1

In **Edit Comment**, you may now edit the comment, and afterwards click **Save Comment** to save the edited comment.

If an administrator edits a Comment, you cannot see on the page that it has been edited, like you can with threads in the Forum section.

Backup

In PHP-Fusion v7.00, a standard backup function is implemented. Through **Admin Panel / System Admin** you can access **Database Backup**, where you have the ability to backup your database.

If you have saved backups, you can always restore your site from these backups.

It is a good idea to make backups on a regular basis to maintain the ability to 'roll back'. And you should always do this before making major changes in your database or site settings. That's the only way you can return to a state when everything worked OK if something goes wrong.

Besides which, it is a good idea to keep your backups away from the server, downloaded to your own computer. Mainly because of the risk of someone hacking your site, but also because of the risk of your host having a major breakdown. Most hosts do make backups, but don't rely exclusively on that.

Therefore, every time you have made a backup of your database, download it from your server and delete it afterwards on the server so that only **you** have access to the local copies.

NOTE: If you have made a backup of your database with PHP-Fusion, you can't use this backup to restore the database with an ordinary MySQL administration tool – only with PHP-Fusion. If you want your backups to be more versatile, use an administration tool like PhpMyAdmin to make the copy of your database.

When you are about to make a backup, you have to keep two things in mind.

1: Do you want to copy the entire structure and all tables in your database or only the basic structure and basic tables?

2: Do you want to backup compressed (.sql.gz) or uncompressed (.sql). If you have a large database, you may want to choose the compressed backup (if your providers' server allows it).

Not all do). Though a site has many posts, articles, threads, members etc. you will be surprised to see how small the database actually is, so it's up to you whether you want to compress the backup or not.

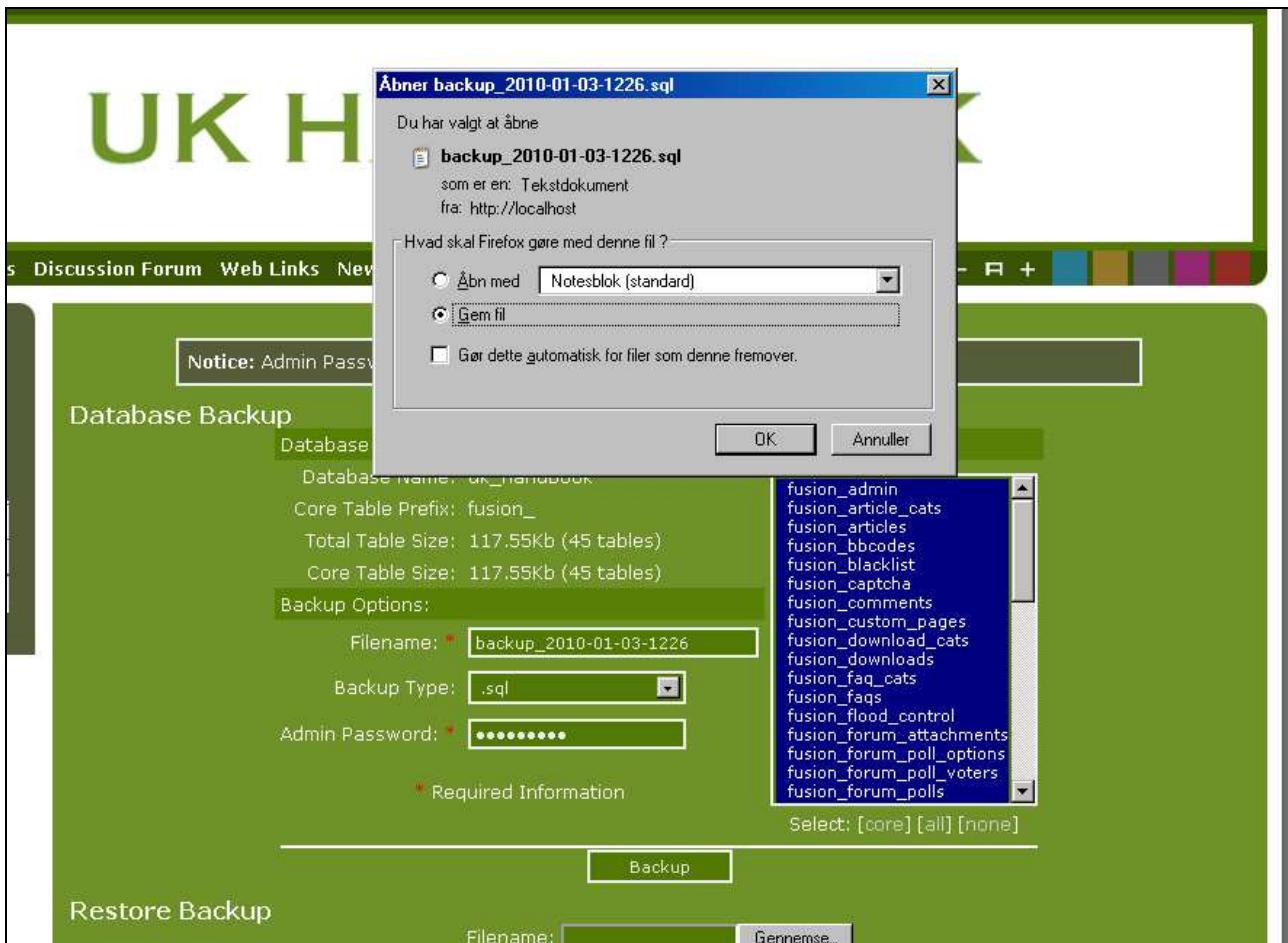
When you choose Database backup from the admin panel, this is what you get on your screen:

In the example here we have chosen **uncompressed** and **all tables**. And this will mean that the backup copy will have a size of a little less than 118 Kb which should be manageable.

Database Backup

| | |
|---|--|
| Database Information | Database Tables |
| Database Name: uk_handbook | fusion_admin |
| Core Table Prefix: fusion_ | fusion_article_cats |
| Total Table Size: 117.55Kb (45 tables) | fusion_articles |
| Core Table Size: 117.55Kb (45 tables) | fusion_bbcode |
| Backup Options: | fusion_blacklist |
| Filename: * <input type="text" value="backup_2010-01-03-1221"/> | fusion_captcha |
| Backup Type: <input type="button" value=".sql"/> | fusion_comments |
| Admin Password: * | fusion_custom_pages |
| * Required Information | |
| <input type="button" value="Backup"/> | |
| Restore Backup | Select: [core] [all] [none] |
| Filename: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Gennemse..."/> | <input type="button" value="Restore"/> |

If you click **Backup** from this screen this is what happens (in Firefox):



As you can see you get a pop-up window (it differ in looks depending on the browser you use), where you must decide whether you want the browser to open or save the backup file (Open or Save). We choose Save (SAVE) and must now either choose a folder on the local machine (if you use Explorer), where the backup is saved or just say **yes** to get the file saved (in Firefox).

Now that the backup is created, you can do several things with it. You can delete it directly (or you can delete one of your old copies if you won't need it again). But you can also see some information about the copy - or you can choose to restore your database from the backup.

You can always go to his backup (if it is uncompressed) and look at it if you need it. The file can be opened with an ordinary text editor, and it would in this example look like this (at least a part of it):

```
#-----  
# PHP-Fusion SQL Data Dump  
# Database Name: `uk_handbook`  
# Table Prefix: `fusion_`  
# Date: `03/01/2010 12:26`  
#-----  
  
#  
# Structure for Table `fusion_admin`  
#  
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `fusion_admin`;  
CREATE TABLE `fusion_admin` (  
    `admin_id` mediumint(8) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,  
    `admin_rights` char(4) NOT NULL default '',  
    `admin_image` varchar(50) NOT NULL default '',  
    `admin_title` varchar(50) NOT NULL default '',  
    `admin_link` varchar(100) NOT NULL default 'reserved',  
    `admin_page` tinyint(1) unsigned NOT NULL default '1',  
    PRIMARY KEY  (`admin_id`)  
) ENGINE=MyISAM AUTO_INCREMENT=41 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;  
  
#  
# Table Data for `fusion_admin`  
#  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
INSERT INTO `fusion_admin` (`admin_id`, `admin_rights`, `admin_image`, `admin_title`, `admin_link`, `admin_pa  
TRYK PÅ F1 FOR AT FÅ HJÆLP
```

Actually you can get a lot of information from the sql file that was created by the backup and flip through it reading it in detail.

This backup can now be used either to restore your site on the server, or to create a copy of the page on your local host (if you have a local server installed).

The copy of your site can either be created by importing your backup file through **phpMyAdmin** or a similar management tool or by running **Restore** from the PHP-Fusion administration page.

If you choose to restore your database from a backup in PHP-Fusion this is what you get on your screen:



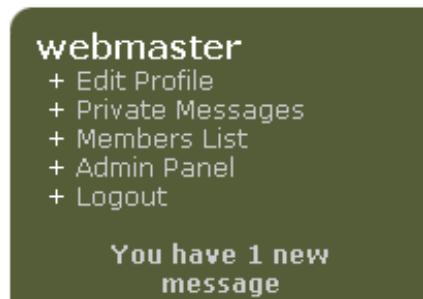
You can see that you can choose to recreate the entire table structure or to recreate all the content. If the structure of the database is corrupted, you will have to choose all in both columns. If it's only the content that has been corrupted you choose all in **Populate tables**.

Whatever you choose, you should remember to enter your administrator password before you click on the Restore button. If you don't do this, the operation will not be executed.

Recreating table structure and data using a MySQL tool (phpMyAdmin or other) is not examined in this handbook. But in the bibliography at the back of the handbook you can find references to URL's and books that may help you if you want to use this method.

Private messages

PHP-Fusion has a built-in facility so that individual users can send tiny messages to one another without the use of e-mail. These messages can be viewed, replied to or deleted in the users (members) private messages box. Every time you login as a registered user (member) on the home page, you will automatically see a notice in your User Info Panel when there are new messages for you. The notice looks like this:



If you click **You have 1 new message**, this is what you'll see:

The screenshot shows the "Private Messages" inbox interface. At the top, there are links for "Write new message", "Inbox [1/20]", "Outbox [0/20]", "Archive [0/20]", and "Options". Below this is a table with two columns: "Subject" and "From Date". A single message is listed: "Testing messages" from "janmol" on "January 03 2010 15:34". At the bottom, there are buttons for "Check all | Uncheck all", "Do with the checked items: Save | Read | Unread | Delete", and "Delete All".

You have several options. You can choose to view the individual message by clicking on the message **Subject**. You can view the profile of the user who sent the message (click on the user name under **from**). You can delete your messages one by one by selecting the message (the box) and clicking **Delete**. Finally, you can choose to delete all messages by clicking **Check All** and choosing **Delete**.

If you click on the message subject (Testing messages), you get this on the screen:

The screenshot shows the "Read Private Message" screen. It displays message details: From "janmol", Date "January 03 2010 15:34:59", and Subject "Testing messages". Below the details is a text area containing "Here is the message text". At the bottom, there are buttons for "Close", "Reply", "Save", and "Delete".

Here you can choose to **Reply** to the message, **Save** the message, mark the message as **Unread** or **Delete** the message.

You have several options in the PM function as you can see from the illustration below:

Send Private Message

| | |
|--|---|
| To: | janmol |
| Subject: | RE: Testing messages |
| Message: | Here is the message text |
| Reply: | |
|            | |
| Options: | <input type="checkbox"/> Disable Smileys in Message |

You can format your text (bold, italics etc.), enter links (URL's) – remember to remove **http://** in the link - and images. You can paste text as quotes (**quote**) or code (**code**) and finally you can use smileys. If you want to send code in your message you should disable smileys. It makes the code easier to read.

But the message function has more options. Let's return to the main screen and choose **options** here:

Private Messages

Write new message [Inbox \[1/20\]](#) [Outbox \[0/20\]](#) [Archive \[0/20\]](#) [Options](#)

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Notify me via email when I receive a new PM: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Automatically save sent messages: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Save Options | |

As you can see above your message box comes with an **Archive**, an **Outbox** (you can set the message function up from the admin panel to save copies of the messages in the Outbox automatically) and finally some options, that each of your users can set up individually.

The different options for setting up the **Private Messages** function are explained elsewhere in this handbook.

FAQ – and how to use it

In PHP-Fusion there is also a built-in function for creating and viewing the FAQ's (Frequently Asked Questions). These FAQ's can be used for many purposes – depending on the subject of your home page. But mostly this function is targeted at home pages, offering some kind of guidance.

As with Links and Articles you start by making some categories, where the single questions and answers can be placed under:

Add FAQ Category

Category Name

Category Description

Current FAQs

No FAQ Categories defined.

We make three categories here and now the screen looks like this:

FAQ Category added

Add FAQ Category

Category Name

Category Description

Add FAQ

Category

Question

Answer

Current FAQs

| Category / Question | Options |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| + Installation problems | Edit - Delete |
| + Photogallery | Edit - Delete |
| + Upgrade | Edit - Delete |

When the categories have been made (and you can add new ones all the time) you can begin to write questions and answers.

FAQ Category added

Add FAQ Category

Category Name

Category Description

Add FAQ

Category

Question

Answer

Current FAQs

| Category / Question | Options |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| + Installation problems | Edit - Delete |
| + Photogallery | Edit - Delete |
| + Upgrade | Edit - Delete |

As you can see above, you have the same editing abilities in connection with the FAQ-function, as you have elsewhere in PHP-Fusion – **bold text**, *italics*, making links etc.

After entering questions and answers your visitors are able to view the FAQ to see if there should be a description of the user's problem already and a solution on how the problem can be solved. This could look like the following:

FAQ: Installation problems

I have followed the instructions but nothing works

Maybe your rights have been made incorrectly. See the list of folders and files and corresponding rights and check, that everything is made according to the rules. If this doesn't work delete everything and try again

Custom Pages

In PHP-Fusion the user (the administrator – the owner of the home page) can make their own custom pages, which can be linked to the navigation box on the front page or called from a link on another page. Also administrators with assigned rights can create Custom Pages.

You compose a custom page from the admin panel by choosing **Custom Pages**. This is the custom page panel:

The screenshot shows the 'Add Custom Page' interface. At the top, there are fields for 'Page Title' (a text input box) and 'Access' (a dropdown menu set to 'Public'). Below these is a large 'Page Content' area represented by a large empty text box. Underneath the content box are several small, rounded rectangular buttons labeled with HTML tags: '<?php?>', '<p>', '
', 'b', 'i', 'u', 'link', 'img', 'center', 'small', 'small2', and 'alt'. Further down, there is a field for 'Admin Password' (a text input box). Below this are three checkboxes: 'Add link to navigation menu' (unchecked), 'Enable Comments' (checked), and 'Enable Ratings' (checked). At the bottom right are two buttons: 'Preview Page' and 'Save Page'.

In a custom page you can write text – but you are also able to insert PHP code (by clicking the button **<?php?>** - you can insert links, images and so on).

In the example we have just placed some text in the page content area.

When you create your custom pages, you have to choose accessibility to these pages. If you wish to give a special member access on your home page, you can choose to limit the access by selecting member from the drop down menu **Access**.

Finally, you can choose if the page should be added to the navigation menu or not, whether it shall be possible to make comments or rate the page.

As described earlier in this handbook you can, if you have TinyMCE enabled, use this tool to edit your Custom Pages.

Page title is also the content on the link, which appears in the navigation box. So it's a good idea to pick a significant title.

Before you save your page – the same goes for articles and news - you are able to preview your page as it will show up for the users. If you click **Preview Page** in the example here it will look like this:

Testing
This is a small portion of text on a Custom Page

Add Custom Page

Page Title: Access:

Page Content:

This is a small portion of text on a Custom Page

Add link to navigation menu
 Enable Comments
 Enable Ratings

Clicking **Save Page** you will get this:

Custom Page added
The url to this page is: viewpage.php?page_id=1

Current Custom Pages

Testing

Add Custom Page

Page Title: Access:

Page Content:

Admin Password:

Add link to navigation menu
 Enable Comments
 Enable Ratings

You can see that the page has been saved and that it has created the link:

[viewpage.php?page_id=1](#)

– which means the page has been saved in the database and can be viewed by calling the file **viewpage.php** with the parameter **page_id=1**.

Viewing the front page and the navigation menu – after saving the custom page – will produce this:

Skip to content

UK HAN

[Home](#) [Articles](#) [Downloads](#) [Discussion Forum](#) [Web Links](#) [News Categories](#)

Navigation

Main Pages

- + Home
- + Articles
- + Downloads
- + FAQ
- + Discussion Forum
- + Web Links
- + News Categories

Contact

- + Contact Me
- + Photo Gallery
- + Search

Submission

- + Submit Link
- + Submit News
- + Submit Article
- + Submit Photo
- + Testing

Users Online

- + Guests Online: 0
- + Members Online: 1
webmaster
- + Total Members: 3
+ Newest Member:
Veteran Member

Welcome

Welcome to the UK Handbook for PHP-Fusion!

Handbook almost ready

The UK handbook for PHP-Fusion is almost ready. It will be available soon.



+ webmaster on January 02 2010 11:55:30

A blue arrow points from the 'Testing' link in the Submission menu to the 'Handbook almost ready' section of the main content area.

As you can see the new page has been placed at the bottom in the navigation menu, and clicking the link will give you this result:

Skip to content Edit Profile Private Messages

UK HANDBOOK

Home Articles Downloads Discussion Forum Web Links News Categories

Navigation

Main Pages

- + Home
- + Articles
- + Downloads
- + FAQ
- + Discussion Forum
- + Web Links
- + News Categories

Contact

- + Contact Me
- + Photo Gallery
- + Search

Submission

- + Submit Link
- + Submit News
- + Submit Article
- + Submit Photo
- + Testing

Users Online

- + Guests Online: 0
- + Members Online: 1
webmaster
- + Total Members: 3
+ Newest Member:
Veteran Member

Testing
The text part

Comments
No Comments have been Posted.

Post Comment

(Text area for comment)

(Set of icons for text formatting: bold, italic, underline, etc.)

Ratings

Please select your Rating: Post Rating

No Ratings have been Posted.

Right sidebar:

- webm**
 - + Edit I
 - + Priva
 - + Mem
 - + Admi
 - + Logo
- Memb**
 - What c
 - PHP-Fi
- Aws
 - Very
 - Don'
 - Doe
- Shout**

Modifying the system – a few examples

There are numerous MOD's available on the official sites in England, Germany, Estonia, Poland, Denmark, The Netherlands, Sweden and so on. These MOD's you can download and add to your page free of charge. Furthermore, there are support sites exclusively dedicated to system modifications, where all new modifications are being carefully tested and registered in a database, the main UK site is located here: <http://www.phpfusion-mods.com/>. There are also a number of National support sites dedicated to MOD's and Infusions, all linked from the main MOD site.

Because of the vast number of MOD's and Infusions it is impossible here to give you an overview of them all. Instead we have decided to describe a few examples, so you can get an idea of how to use these modifications.

IMPORTANT: Always remember to make a backup of your database and the original files before you start experimenting with system alterations. That way you will always be able to 'roll-back' to an earlier stage if something should go wrong or doesn't work perfectly.

Also, remember to document your changes. Alterations of this kind are not part of the standard installation. And you might have to do quite a lot of laborious work to get your system up and running again after you have installed a new version, because this new version either not supports the alterations or demands that these changes must be done once again with the new version. Altering core files will mean extra work during upgrades as it's no longer a simple overwrite.

The most risky part is alterations to the database. If this is required, then you have to at least make a backup of your database before your start. That way you have a chance to get your site up and running afterwards, if something should go wrong.

It is recommended to install a local web server (Apache) with PHP-support and MySQL on your local machine, where you can try the alterations out before uploading to your production site.

You can find an 'all-in-one' package at: <http://www.wampserver.com/en/> and other places – see also this exciting home page: <http://www.hotscripts.com/>), it does not demand a lot of resources from your machine, and is an excellent platform for experimenting.

Changing the layout of unique visits

The first example of adjustment does not demand a lot from you as a user. But it demonstrates very clearly how you – because you have access to the source code in the system – can change and add settings, which make your home page more personal.

The example also demonstrates that – in connection with alterations – you have to be careful with these changes. The fact is that when you make these changes, you yourself have to manage them and later (during updates or upgrades) must recreate the changes yourself.

It is highly recommended to keep a journal containing the changes, and that you document them on a regular basis. This way it becomes easier to recreate them during system changes and upgrades.

At the bottom of all your pages you can always see the following information (or something similar):



At the top you see the copyright-sentence you can type in at site settings, admin panel. Below this you see a line containing the PHP-Fusion copyright notice – the logo of the theme creator and a number signifying the number of unique users who have visited your site. You are not allowed to remove or change the bottom line unless you have paid the license removal fee for your site.

Any alteration or deletion of part or all of the copyright information may result you being banned from all support sites and your web host being contacted which could result in your site being removed.

Further information about the various licensing options can be found at the Main PHP-Fusion site or at one of the other official support sites.

If you get a lot of unique hits it might be an advantage to show the number of **Unique Visits** in a different way.

Without the changes it might appear like you see it at the top here.

But if you want to show the figure with a separator for thousands, you can accomplish this by making a small change in the theme_functions_include.php file.

You open the file and find this part of the code (function showcounter):

```
157 function showcopyright($class = "") {
158     $link_class = $class ? " class='".$class.'" : "";
159     $res = "Powered by <a href='http://www.php-fusion.co.uk'". $link_class. ">PHP-Fusion</a> copyright &copy; 2002 - ".date("Y");
160     $res .= "Released as free software without warranties under <a href='http://www.fsf.org/licensing/licenses/agpl-3.0.html'".
161         return $res;
162     }
163
164 function showcounter() {
165     global $locale,$settings;
166     return "<!--counter-->".number_format($settings['counter'])." ".($settings['counter'] == 1 ? $locale['global_170'] : $local
167     )
168
169 function panelbutton($state, $bname) {
170     if (isset($_COOKIE["fusion_box_.$bname"])) {
171         if ($_COOKIE["fusion_box_.$bname"] == "none") {
172             $state = "off";
173         } else {
174             $state = "on";
175         }
176     }
177     return "<img src='".get_image("panel_".($state == "on" ? "off" : "on"))."' id='b_$bname' class='panelbutton' alt='
178 }
179
```

In this code you change the format for the way the counter is shown by writing:

".number_format(\$settings['counter'], 0, ", '.")."

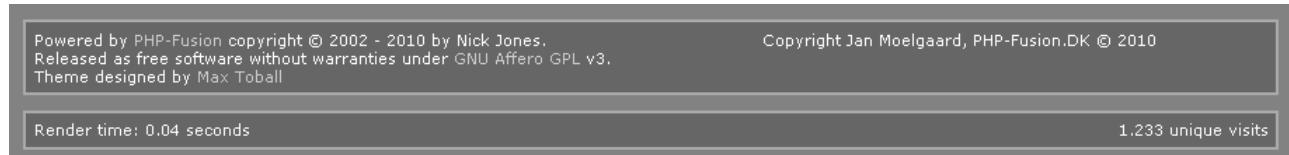
The function `number_format` changes the format of the number the counter is delivering in this example so that the number is shown with a period as the thousands delimiter. The altered code looks like this:

```

162 }
163
164@function showcounter() {
165     global $locale,$settings;
166     return "<!--counter-->".number_format($settings['counter'],0,'|','.') . ".($settings['cou
167 )
168 number_format($number, 2, '.', '');
169@function panelbutton($state, $bname) {
170     if (isset($_COOKIE["fusion_box_.$bname"])) {
171         if ($_COOKIE["fusion_box_.$bname"] == "none") {
172             $state = "off";
173         } else {
174             $state = "on";

```

And the result of the change can be viewed here:



You can read more about how you control the format at http://php.net/number_format.

Changing the login and logout messages

More users have asked how to change the message you receive every time a member logs on or off your site – the one looking like this:



This change is actually a very good example of how to correct for the system to fit your needs, so let's see how it's done.

First find out which file that contains the logon and logoff texts. It's the locale file (all standard texts are stored in locale files) named **global.php**. Here you see the two texts used in connection with the login and logoff procedure:

```

$locale['global_192'] = "Logging out as ";
$locale['global_193'] = "Logging in as ";

```

If you search for \$locale['global_192'] in your scripts you will see, that both 192 and 193 are used in the script **setuser.php**. They can be seen in this piece of code (marked with arrows):

```

40     header("P3P: CP='NOI ADM DEV PSAI COM NAV OUR OTRO STP IND DEM'");
41     setcookie(COOKIE_PREFIX."user", "", time() - 7200, "/", "", "0");
42     setcookie(COOKIE_PREFIX."lastvisit", "", time() - 7200, "/", "", "0");
43     $result = dbquery("DELETE FROM ".DB_ONLINE." WHERE online_ip='".USER_IP."'");
44     echo "<strong>".$locale['global_192'].$.userdata['user_name']."</strong><br /><br />\n";
45 } else {
46     if (isset($_GET['error']) && $_GET['error'] == 1) {
47         echo "<strong>".$locale['global_194']. "</strong><br /><br />\n";
48     } elseif (isset($_GET['error']) && $_GET['error'] == 2) {
49         echo "<strong>".$locale['global_195']. "</strong><br /><br />\n";
50     } elseif (isset($_GET['error']) && $_GET['error'] == 3) {
51         echo "<strong>".$locale['global_196']. "</strong><br /><br />\n";
52     } else {
53         if (isset($_COOKIE[COOKIE_PREFIX.'user'])) {
54             $cookie_vars = explode(".", $_COOKIE[COOKIE_PREFIX.'user']);
55             $user_pass = preg_check("/^([0-9a-z]{32})$/", $cookie_vars['1']) ? $cookie_vars['1'] : "";
56             $user_name = preg_replace(array("/=/", "/#/"), "/sOR\s/", "", stripinput($_GET['user']));
57             if (!dbcount("(user_id)", DB_USERS, "user_name='".$user_name."' AND user_password='".md5($user_pass)."'")) {
58                 echo "<strong>".$locale['global_196']. "</strong><br /><br />\n";
59             } else {
60                 $result = dbquery("DELETE FROM ".DB_ONLINE." WHERE online_user='0' AND online_ip='".USER_IP."'");
61                 echo "<strong>".$locale['global_193']. $_GET['user']."</strong><br /><br />\n";
62             }
63         }
64     }
}

```

In the same passage you can see, that the system here is using a variable with the users username – we are talking about \$userdata['user_name'].

If we want to change the texts so that your page writes "Logging you on + page name" and "Logging you off + page name" we will have to change the code in two places – in line 44 and in line 61.

But before we do this, we will have to change the locale file. We change the two variables from before to:

```

$locale['global_192'] = "Logging out from ";
$locale['global_193'] = "Logging in on ";

```

We do this in the script global.php and save the file.

Now we will have to change setuser.php. The two relevant lines are changed so that it's now the site name which is shown together with the two variables from global.php. This is what it looks like:

```

42     setcookie(COOKIE_PREFIX."lastvisit", "", time() - 7200, "/", "", "0");
43     $result = dbquery("DELETE FROM ".DB_ONLINE." WHERE online_ip='".USER_IP."'");
44     echo "<strong>".$locale['global_192'].$.settings['sitename']."</strong><br /><br />\n";
45 } else {
46     if (isset($_GET['error']) && $_GET['error'] == 1) {
47         echo "<strong>".$locale['global_194']. "</strong><br /><br />\n";
48     } elseif (isset($_GET['error']) && $_GET['error'] == 2) {
49         echo "<strong>".$locale['global_195']. "</strong><br /><br />\n";
50     } elseif (isset($_GET['error']) && $_GET['error'] == 3) {
51         echo "<strong>".$locale['global_196']. "</strong><br /><br />\n";
52     } else {
53         if (isset($_COOKIE[COOKIE_PREFIX.'user'])) {
54             $cookie_vars = explode(".", $_COOKIE[COOKIE_PREFIX.'user']);
55             $user_pass = preg_check("/^([0-9a-z]{32})$/", $cookie_vars['1']) ? $cookie_vars['1'] : "";
56             $user_name = preg_replace(array("/=/", "/#/"), "/sOR\s/", "", stripinput($_GET['user']));
57             if (!dbcount("(user_id)", DB_USERS, "user_name='".$user_name."' AND user_password='".md5($user_pass)."'")) {
58                 echo "<strong>".$locale['global_196']. "</strong><br /><br />\n";
59             } else {
60                 $result = dbquery("DELETE FROM ".DB_ONLINE." WHERE online_user='0' AND online_ip='".USER_IP."'");
61                 echo "<strong>".$locale['global_193']. $.settings['sitename']."</strong><br /><br />\n";
62             }
63         }
64     }
}

```

When these changes have been made and the files saved your logoff screen will look like this:

UK HANDBOOK

Logging out from PHP-Fusion: Handbook for version 7

Please wait while we transfer you...

[Or click [here](#) if you do not wish to wait]

This was another change that relatively easy can be made. But around in the PHP-Fusion world, you can find all sorts of so called MOD's (system modifications), which you – free of charge – can use to add functionality to your page.

In the following section we review a few of them.

A few MOD examples

In this example we will add two panels at the front page. The first one shows information about the 10 last members that have been visiting your site, and the other one tells the visitor which five downloads are the most popular.

Both system add-ons (or MOD's as they are called) are made by PHP-Fusion users, and can be used for free at your site.

You add both functions as **panels** (left or right side). The code used in the first panel (is gathered at php-fusion.uk and altered afterwards), looks like this:

```

2 opensidex("Senest Online","on");
3 $result = dbquery("SELECT * FROM ".$db_prefix."users ORDER BY user_lastvisit DESC LIMIT 0,10";
4 echo "<table width='100%' cellpadding='0' cellspacing='0'>";
5
6 if (dbrows($result) != 0) {
7     while ($data = dbarray($result)) {
8         $lastseen = time() - $data['user_lastvisit'];
9         $iW = sprintf("%2d", floor($lastseen/604800));
10        $iD = sprintf("%2d", floor($lastseen/(60*60*24)));
11        $iH = sprintf("%02d", floor(((($lastseen%604800)%86400)/3600));
12        $iM = sprintf("%02d", floor(((($lastseen%604800)%86400)%3600)/60));
13        $iS = sprintf("%02d", floor((((($lastseen%604800)%86400)%3600)%60));
14        if ($lastseen < 60) {
15            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley100.gif' alt='1' />";
16        } elseif ($lastseen < 120) {
17            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley090.gif' alt='2' />";
18        } elseif ($lastseen < 180) {
19            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley080.gif' alt='3' />";
20        } elseif ($lastseen < 240) {
21            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley070.gif' alt='4' />";
22        } elseif ($lastseen < 300) {
23            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley060.gif' alt='5' />";
24        } elseif ($lastseen < 360) {
25            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley050.gif' alt='6' />";
26        } elseif ($lastseen < 420) {
27            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley040.gif' alt='7' />";
28        } elseif ($lastseen < 480) {
29            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley030.gif' alt='8' />";
30        } elseif ($lastseen < 540) {
31            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley020.gif' alt='9' />";
32        } elseif ($lastseen < 600) {
33            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley010.gif' alt='10' />";
34        } elseif ($iW > 0) {
35            if ($iW == 1) { $Text = "Uge"; } else { $Text = "Uger"; }
36            $lastseen = $iW." ".$Text;
37        } elseif ($iD > 0) {
38            if ($iD == 1) { $Text = "Dag"; } else { $Text = "Dage"; }
39            $lastseen = $iD." ".$Text;
40        } else {
41            $lastseen = $iH.":".$iM.":".$iS;
42        }
43        echo "<tr><td class='small' align='left'><a href='".$BASEDIR."/profile.php?lookup='".$data['user_id']."' class='side'>";
44        echo $data['user_name']. "</a></td><td class='side' align='right'>". $lastseen . "</td></tr>";
45    }
46 }
47 echo "</table>";
48 closesidex();

```

Briefly explained this is what happens:

Line 2: The panel is opened and given a title. We use a function called opensidex, which gives the panel an open / close marker, so that the user can decide whether the item is displayed in full or not.

Line 3: We make a SQL call to the database and store the result in array form in the array \$result.

Line 6 to 42: Now use the data to calculate values. These values are handled in a series of if-expressions.

Line 43 to 36: Finally the results are printed on the screen.

In order for this code to work it is necessary that the graphics used by the function (smiley010.gif - smiley100.gif) are uploaded to the **images** folder. But on the editor screen the code looks like this:

Edit Panel

Panel Name:

Panel Content:

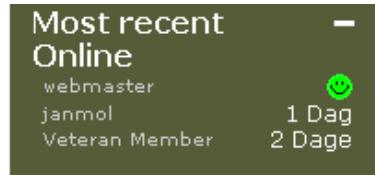
```
openindex("Most recent Online","on");
$result = dbquery("SELECT * FROM ".$db_prefix."users WHERE user_lastvisit <> 0 ORDER BY
user_lastvisit DESC LIMIT 0,10");
echo "<table width='100%' cellpadding='0' cellspacing='0'>";
if (dbrows($result) != 0) {
    while ($data = dbarray($result)) {
        $lastseen = time() - $data['user_lastvisit'];
        $iW = sprintf("%2d", floor($lastseen/604800));
        $ID = sprintf("%2d", floor($lastseen/(60*60*24)));
        $iH = sprintf("%02d", floor(((($lastseen%604800)%86400)/3600));
        $iM = sprintf("%02d", floor((((($lastseen%604800)%86400)%3600)/60));
        $iS = sprintf("%02d", floor((((($lastseen%604800)%86400)%3600)%60));
        if ($lastseen < 60) {
            $lastseen = "<img src='".$BASEDIR."/images/smiley100.gif' alt=' />";
        } elseif ($lastseen < 120) { ... }
```

Admin Password:

Panel Access:

You give the panel a name and save it.

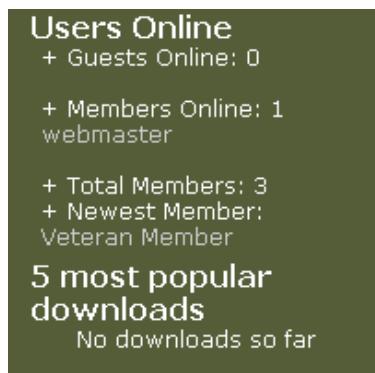
When the panel have been enabled (that's important to remember) this is what it might look like on the front page of your site:



The second panel we will show here displays the 5 most popular downloads. This is what the code for this panel looks like:

```
4 openside("5 most popular downloads");
5 $result = dbquery("SELECT * FROM ".DB_DOWNLOADS." WHERE download_count > 0 ORDER BY download_datestamp DESC LIMIT 0,5");
6 $rows = dbrows($result);
7 if ($rows > 0) {
8     echo "<table cellpadding='0' cellspacing='0' width='100%>\n";
9     while ($data = dbarray($result)) {
10         echo "<tr>";
11         echo "<img scr='".THEME."images/bullet.gif' alt=''";
12         <a href='".BASEPATH."/downloads.php?cat_id=".$data['download_cat']."'&download_id=".$data['download_id']."' title='".$data['download_title']."'>".trimlink($data['download_title'], 19)."</a>";
13         </td>
14         <td align='right'>".$data['download_count']. "</td>
15         </tr>";
16     }
17 }
18 echo "</table>";
19 } else {
20     echo "<div style='text-align:center'>No downloads so far</div>\n";
21 }
22 closeside();
23
```

When this panel has been saved and enabled this is what it looks like:



On the official PHP-Fusion pages and on a number of Fusion pages you can find more MOD's – MOD's you can use to enrich and enhance your website.

Actually you don't have to be an expert in PHP-coding to put something like this on your page. Copy the relevant code in the version equivalent to your PHP-Fusion version – paste the code from your admin panel, save and activate. In most cases your new MOD will work immediately.

Even better, with the release of version 5.00 of PHP-Fusion a new standard was introduced for adding extensions to your site. A new standard that makes it a lot easier to add fairly advanced MOD's to your site. This standard - INFUSIONS – is what later chapter deals with.

Multisites – more sites on one database

It has always been possible with PHP-Fusion to run several pages from one database. The trick is to give the tables different "first names". This means that you – when you install the first site – choose for example **fusion1** as the prefix – for site number two **fusion2** and so on.

The condition is of course that your pages are placed on the same server - or at least uses the same database server. The prefix is given to the tables in connection with the installation on this screen:

Step 3: Database Settings

Please enter your MySQL database access settings.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Database Hostname: | <input type="text"/> |
| Database Username: | <input type="text"/> |
| Database Password: | <input type="password"/> ***** |
| Database Name: | <input type="text"/> |
| Table Prefix: | <input type="text"/> fusion_ |

Next

But in PHP-Fusion v.7 you now have the opportunity to share one or more tables between the two sites - for example the **user table** - and thus also share the information. In this section we describe how to do it.

The key to the creation of a multi-site scenario can be found in the file **multisite_include.php** located in the folder **includes**. This file defines a wide range of standard tables as global variable names, so that these variable names can be used anywhere where PHP-Fusion calls its database.

A portion of the file looks like this:

```

1  ?php
2  /*
3  | PHP-Fusion Content Management System
4  | Copyright (C) 2002 - 2008 Nick Jones
5  | http://www.php-fusion.co.uk/
6  +-----+
7  | Filename: multisite_include.php
8  | Author: Nick Jones (Digitanium)
9  +-----+
10 | This program is released as free software under the
11 | Affero GPL license. You can redistribute it and/or
12 | modify it under the terms of this license which you
13 | can read by viewing the included agpl.txt or online
14 | at www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl.html. Removal of this
15 | copyright header is strictly prohibited without
16 | written permission from the original author(s).
17 +-----*/
18 // Cookie prefix
19 define("COOKIE_PREFIX", "fusion_");
20 // Database table definitions
21 define("DB_ADMIN", DB_PREFIX."admin");
22 define("DB_ARTICLE_CATS", DB_PREFIX."article_cats");
23 define("DB_ARTICLES", DB_PREFIX."articles");
24 define("DB_BBCODES", DB_PREFIX."bbcodes");
25 define("DB_BLACKLIST", DB_PREFIX."blacklist");
26 define("DB_CAPTCHA", DB_PREFIX."captcha");
27 define("DB_COMMENTS", DB_PREFIX."comments");
28 define("DB_CUSTOM_PAGES", DB_PREFIX."custom_pages");
29 define("DB_DOWNLOAD_CATS", DB_PREFIX."download_cats");
30 define("DB_DOWNLOADS", DB_PREFIX."downloads");
31 define("DB_FAQ_CATS", DB_PREFIX."faq_cats");
32 define("DB_FAQS", DB_PREFIX."faqs");
33 define("DB_FLOOD_CONTROL", DB_PREFIX."flood_control");
34 define("DB_FORUM_ATTACHMENTS", DB_PREFIX."forum_attachments");
35 define("DB_FORUM_POLL_OPTIONS", DB_PREFIX."forum_poll_options");
36 define("DB_FORUM_POLL_VOTERS", DB_PREFIX."forum_poll_voters");
37 define("DB_FORUM_POLLS", DB_PREFIX."forum_polls");
38 define("DB_FORUM_RANKS", DB_PREFIX."forum_ranks");
39 define("DB_FORUMS", DB_PREFIX."forums");
40 define("DB_INFUSIONS", DB_PREFIX."infusions");
41 define("DB_MESSAGES", DB_PREFIX."messages");
42 define("DB_MESSAGES_OPTIONS", DB_PREFIX."messages_options");
43 define("DB_NEW_USERS", DB_PREFIX."new_users");
44 define("DB_NEWS", DB_PREFIX."news");

```

As you can see the global variable for the table **fusion_admin** here is defined as **DB_ADMIN** and so on.

When this table is used, we use the variable name **DB_ADMIN** instead of the full table name. This gives a safety benefit, but it will also make it possible to share table data across sites using the same database.

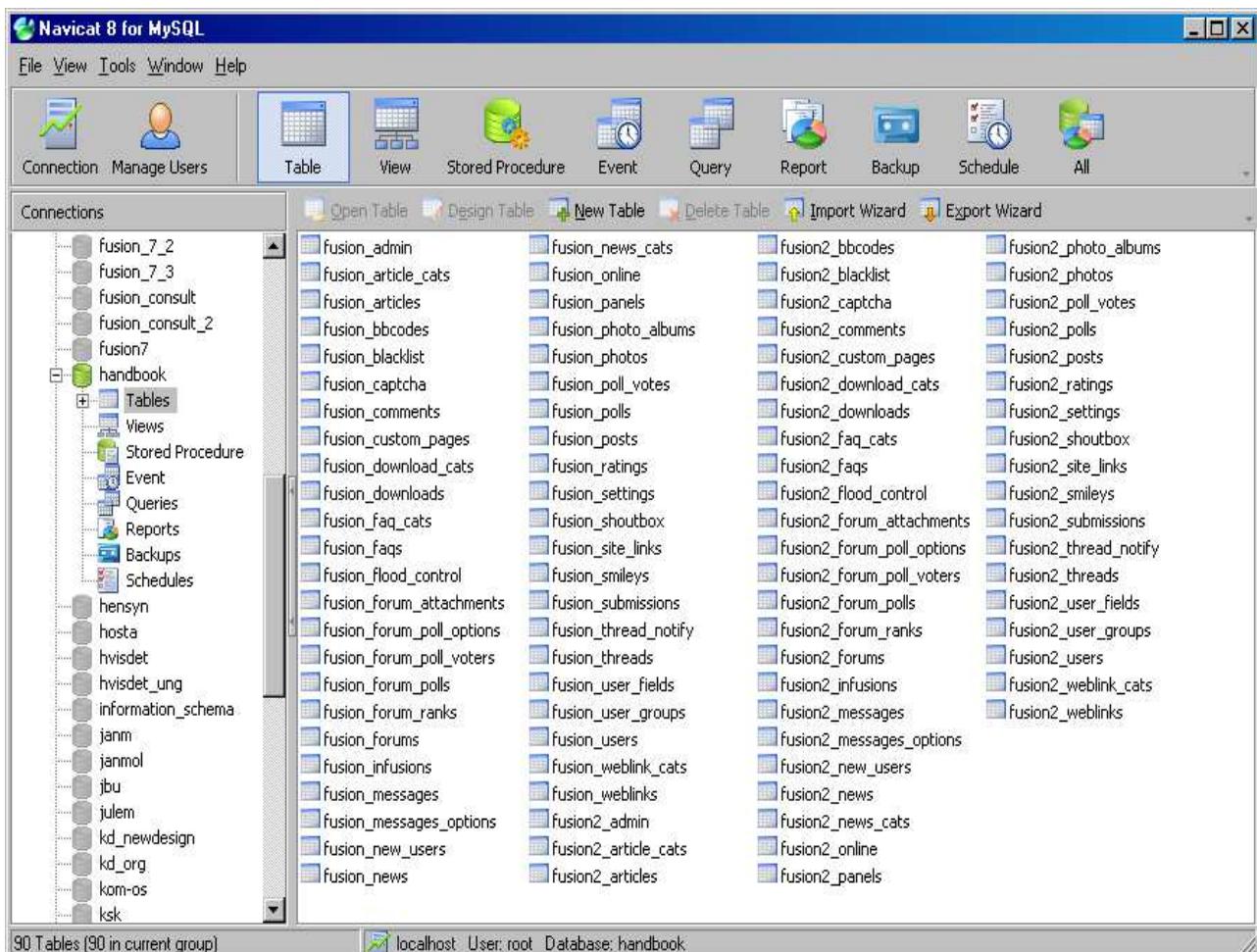
A DB-call could look like this (when we look at the table **fusion_downloads** defined as **DB_DOWNLOADS**):

```

45     while ($data = dbarray($result)) {
46         if ($counter != 0 && ($counter % $columns == 0)) { echo "</tr>\n<tr>\r
47         $num = dbcount("(download_cat)", DB_DOWNLOADS, "download_cat='".$data[0]
48         echo "<td valign='top' width='50%' class='tbl download_idx_cat_name'><
49         if ($data['download_cat_description'] != "") { echo "<br />\n<span cl
50         echo "</td>\n" ;
51         $counter++;
52     }

```

If we assume that we have installed our test page here with the standard **fusion_** prefix and one more page on the same database with the prefix **fusion2_**, the site number two will have a series of tables with prefix **fusion_** and a series of tables with **fusion2_** prefix as you can see it on the next screen.



In the configuration file (config.php) the installation process have written information about the database you use and what prefix the tables of this page is using. And in the file **multisite_include.php** this prefix is used to create the global variable names.

Each site has its own **multisite_include.php**. And this is the script you need to alter to make the two sites share information.

On the first site this is what config.php and the relevant lines of **multisite_include.php** look like:

```

1 <?php
2 // database settings
3 $db_host = "localhost";
4 $db_user = "root";
5 $db_pass = "";
6 $db_name = "handbook";
7 $db_prefix = "fusion_";
8 define("DB_PREFIX", "fusion_");
9 ?>

```

```

60 define("DB_THREADS", DB_PREFIX."threads");
61 define("DB_USER_FIELDS", DB_PREFIX."user_fields");
62 define("DB_USER_GROUPS", DB_PREFIX."user_groups");
63 define("DB_USERS", DB_PREFIX."users");
64 define("DB_WEBLINK_CATS", DB_PREFIX."weblink_cats");
65 define("DB_WEBLINKS", DB_PREFIX."weblinks");
66 ?>

```

In config.php the variable \$db_prefix is defined as fusion_ and this is used in multisite_include.php via the expression **db_prefix**. This variable – in other words – has the value **fusion_**.

If we now take the file multisite_include.php from the other site - that is installed on the same database but with another db_prefix, namely fusion2_ so this is how the relevant lines look here:

```

60 define("DB_THREADS", DB_PREFIX."threads");
61 define("DB_USER_FIELDS", DB_PREFIX."user_fields");
62 define("DB_USER_GROUPS", DB_PREFIX."user_groups");
63 define("DB_USERS", DB_PREFIX."users");
64 define("DB_WEBLINK_CATS", DB_PREFIX."weblink_cats");
65 define("DB_WEBLINKS", DB_PREFIX."weblinks");
66 ?>

```

It is completely identical with the file from the first page. But now we alter three lines that deal with the user administration like this:

```

60 define("DB_THREADS", DB_PREFIX."threads");
61 define("DB_USER_FIELDS", "fusion_user_fields");
62 define("DB_USER_GROUPS", "fusion_user_groups");
63 define("DB_USERS", "fusion_users");
64 define("DB_WEBLINK_CATS", DB_PREFIX."weblink_cats");
65 define("DB_WEBLINKS", DB_PREFIX."weblinks");
66 ?>

```

Then this page and the first page will use the same tables to store user information in.

The two pages now share user information.

The same can also be done in other areas such as news or articles. Just remember that some tables require others. The table **downloads** cannot stand alone. If you share **downloads**, you must also share **download_cats**. The same is the case with articles and news.

Design in general

We have heard users say many times that all CMS systems are more or less similar to each other and that the basic design in PHP-Fusion, while you can change graphics and alter the style sheet is quite rigid. The basic make up of a PF site i.e. a broad center panel, a column on the left and right and a banner in full width at top.

In this regard users have a point. It requires a lot of work to change the fixed structure. On the other hand, it is not impossible, as few examples are supposed to demonstrate.

All following pages are actually made with PHP-Fusion:

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Phpfusion-Freak.dk website. At the top, there's a dark blue header bar with the website's name in a large, stylized font. Below the name, a subtext reads "Infusioner, mods, themes til din side". The header also contains navigation links for "Forsiden", "Kontakt", "Hjælp", and "Log ind". To the right, there's a dropdown menu labeled "PHPfusion Links".

The main content area has a light gray background. On the left, there's a sidebar with the title "Velkommen". It contains a section titled "Bliv registreret bruger og få fuld udnyttelse af siden." with a brief description. Below this is a table comparing "Muligheder" (Features) for "Gæst" (Guest) and "Bruger" (User). The "Bruger" column has several green checkmarks. At the bottom of this sidebar is a link "Har du problemer med tilmeldingen? Kontakt venligst admin for hjælp. HER".

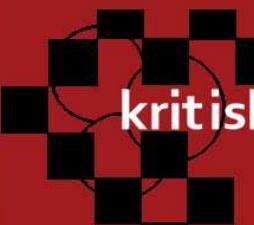
The central part of the page features a "Log ind:" form with fields for "Brugernavn" (Username), "Kodeord" (Password), and a checked "Husk mig" (Remember me) checkbox. Below the form are links "Glemt din kode?" (Forgot your password?) and "Bli medlem!" (Become a member!).

On the right side, there's a "Skift Sprog" (Change language) dropdown set to "Danish". Below it is an "Affiliate Link" section for "servage one solution" with a "Click Here" button. Further down is a "MySQL" logo.

At the bottom of the page, there are two sections: "Nyheder" (News) and "Nye Brugere" (New Users). The "Nyheder" section lists recent news items with their dates, categories, titles, and view counts. The "Nye Brugere" section lists new user profiles with their names, last login dates, and whether they've visited their profile.

<http://phpfusion-freak.dk/>

Log ind Tilmelding



kritisk DEBAT

Forside Ledere Kommentarer Begreber Anmeldelser Artikler Debat Links

Aktuel kommentar:

Nyt design - med mere

Du er måske blevet en smule forbavset over, hvad du ser på din skærm, hvis du er vant til at besøge os her på "Kritisk Debat". Farverne og layoutet har forandret sig. Der er kommet en række nye funktioner til. Og der er blevet ryddet op.

Men selvom vi forsøger nu at friske det hele op - selvom vi har forsøgt at tage et par skridt fremad rent teknologisk, så er "Kritisk Debat" i hovedsagen det samme, kritiske, afprøvende, diskuterende tidsskrift, som det hele tiden har været. Vi har så at sige bare skiftet tøj - ikke sjæl.

Du kan læse mere om nyhederne ved at klikke på linket under denne tekst.

Offentliggjort: 30. december 2009

[Læs mere her ...](#)
[Se andre kommentarer](#)

Aktuel leder:

Det var så det kommunalvalg ...

På helt traditionel vis kommenteres og kommenteres valgresultaterne og de obligatoriske særheder, som altid har knyttet sig til konstitueringerne efter et kommunalvalg (og nu også et regionsvalg). Denne gang er der i særdeleshed blevet spekuleret i, om det er den røde eller den blå blok, der blev valgets sejherre. Rød blok gik godt nok frem til 51,2 %, men uden at denne fremgang automatisk vil kunne kapitaliseres ved et folketingsvalg, og uden at det i sig selv var specielt epokegørende. Men det har ikke forhindret tolkningen.

Offentliggjort: 01. december 2009

[Læs mere her ...](#)
[Se andre ledere](#)

Debattemner

Nyeste emne
■ Et europæisk projekt?

Mest aktive emner
■ Et europæisk proj... [0]

Seneste links

■ Social Europe Journal
Social Europe Journal
■ Jon Cruddas introducerer de...
Jon Cruddas introducerer debatten om "Det Gode Samfund"

Links



Redaktionelt

1. December 2009
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Ønsker du besked om opdatering af siden, så opret dig som medlem på siden og tilmeld dig vores nyhedsbrev.

Sektioner

■ Forside
■ Ledere
■ Kommentarer
■ Begreber
■ Anmeldelser
■ Artikler
■ Debat
■ Links
■ Kontakt
■ Søg

Tilmelding til nyhedsbreve

Kun for registrerede brugere 

<http://www.janm.dk/kritiskdebat>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the DIS+ website. At the top, there's a large graphic of a woman's face made from puzzle pieces. To the right is a group of children. Below the header, a navigation bar includes links for HOME, SPOLUPACOVNÍCI, NOVINKY, DOKUMENTY, VIZITKA, ON-LINE KONTAKT, ODKAZY NA NAŠU WEBOVÚ STRÁNKU, HUMOR, and LOG. A sidebar on the left contains a "NAVIGAČNÉ MENU" with sections like HOME, NOVINKY, SPOLUPACOVNÍCI, ČLÁNKY - ADD, ČLÁNKY - ADHD, ČLÁNKY - INÉ, VIZITKA, ON-LINE KONTAKT, ODKAZY NA NÁŠ WEB, STARÝ GUESTBOOK, HUMOR ZO ŠKOLY, ZO ŽIACKÝCH KNÍŽOK, AJ UČITEĽ SA UTNE, ŽIACKA KNÍŽKA, POZNÁMKY DO ŽK, VYZNANIE A. EINSTEINA, and ADSL SPEEDMETER. There are also images of presents, a snowman, and dice. The main content area features a large "p.f. 2010" graphic, a section for "VIANOČNÉ ŠKOLSKÉ PRÁZDNINY NA SLOVENSKU" with a snowflake icon, and a "Dobrý večer" message. On the right, there's a "NA POBAVENIE:" section with links to various resources, a "NA STIAHNUTIE" section with links to documents, and a "PROBLEMATIKA DYS" section with links to topics related to dyslexia and ADHD.

<http://www.displus.sk/news.php>

Tranekær Antik
Swedish antiques - French country style

Home Online Antique Shop FAQ Search Email Us

VISA MasterCard BANK

General information

- Delivery, shipping, cargo damage and return-policy
- General terms and conditions, privacy policy and Paypal full-refund-guarantee

Navigation

ANTIQUE SHOP CATALOGUE

- Rustic style furnitures
- Antique furnitures
- Rustic oddments
- Rustic kitchenware
- Garden items
- Baskets
- French bird cages
- Fishing and hunting items
- French country style
- Fil de fer and zinc
- Flax linen and needle-work
- Pottery and earthenware

Total & Latest Items

Total Items: 134
Latest Items

Biscuit tin
Stable lantern

The old 16th century timbered building housing the show-room of Tranekær Antiques previously served as a laundry driven by its own twit mill and later on as a local museum and as administrative offices for the 11th century Tranekær Castle - which for nearly 450 years up to 1663 once belonged to the Royal Family of Denmark. Today the old twit mill is an exciting antique shop with a wide range of antique furniture, Swedish antiques, Danish antiques, rustic style items, French antiques, French country style and fil de fer items - we are antique dealers specializing in French antiques and in the original French country style.

If you're looking for antiques, antique furnitures, antique Swedish, Danish antiques, Swedish rustic furniture or French country style - then please check the extensive catalogue and photo-gallery with zoom of each item in our online antiques shop - or simply pay our show-room a visit during your holiday trip to Denmark.

Welcome to Tranekær Antik

Tranekær Antiques

An online Antique shop and Show-room located on the picturesque Danish island of Langeland - Scandinavian antiques, antiquities & collectibles, french country style & fil de fer.

Tranekær Antiques is located in the beautiful, idyllic village of Tranekær in the Southern archipelago of Denmark not far from the well-known, historic Tranekær Castle. Tranekær Antiques is a fascinating online antiques shop with a considerable selection of Swedish antiques, Danish rustic style and rare Scandinavian collectibles, French country style and fil de fer items - which can all be viewed in details in our online antiques shop.

The old 16th century timbered building housing the show-room of Tranekær Antiques previously served as a laundry driven by its own twit mill and later on as a local museum and as administrative offices for the 11th century Tranekær Castle - which for nearly 450 years up to 1663 once belonged to the Royal Family of Denmark. Today the old twit mill is an exciting antique shop with a wide range of antique furniture, Swedish antiques, Danish antiques, rustic style items, French antiques, French country style and fil de fer items - we are antique dealers specializing in French antiques and in the original French country style.

If you're looking for antiques, antique furnitures, antique Swedish, Danish antiques, Swedish rustic furniture or French country style - then please check the extensive catalogue and photo-gallery with zoom of each item in our online antiques shop - or simply pay our show-room a visit during your holiday trip to Denmark.

Contact

Tranekær Antiques
Slotsgræde 95
5953 Tranekær
Langeland
Denmark

Tel.:
+45 6251 5351
+45 4098 2490

Email us

Where to find us:

Tranekær Antiques
Slotsgræde 95
5953 Tranekær
Denmark

Newsletters

Sign up for our antiques-newsletter and we will send you an email when we have exciting new items in the antique shop

Login

Username

<http://www.tranekaerantik.dk/>

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Brugernavn _____ Kodeord _____
Glemt dit password? Husk mig Log ind

SLAGTEREN.NET

SLAGTER OG MADPORTAL

Hovedmenu Nyheder Nyhedsbrev Opskrifter Artikler Debat Mine sider Kontakt os



Denne side er skabt ud fra et behov om at udbrede slagterfagets mange aspekter og det der følger med. Tag med på rundtur i et spændende univers der er præget af stolthed, kvalitet og håndværk.

Hvis du endnu ikke er medlem her på siden, så kan vi klart anbefale at du opretter en gratis brugerprofil og får adgang til alle sidens funktioner og features.

Som bruger kan du bla, insende opskrifter, nyheder, artikler og links. Du har også mulighed for at skrive kommentarer på siden og spørge slagteren til råds.

Bliv Medlem
[klik her](#)

SENESTE NYHEDER

Kampagne faldt i god smag
En intern konkurrence mellem samtlige Kvickly og Superbrugsen-butikker har tredoblet salget af Crown of Cooking
→ Skrevet 23.07.2009

Grillet tilbehør
Grill sæsonen er for længst skudt i gang. Her er et par forslag til nemme tilbehørsretter som man kan servere når man griller. God smag o...
→ Skrevet 21.06.2009

2 nye opskrifter
Der er nu tilføjet 2 nye opskrifter. Under pølsemageri og røgværer finder du opskrifterne på tørsaltet bacon og røget svinemørbrad. God f...
→ Skrevet 03.03.2009

Opskrift på røget nakkefilet mm
Der er uploadet en ny opskrift på røget bacon, røget nakkefilet og svinekam under katagorien pølsemageri / røgværer. Opskriften er indsen...
→ Skrevet 22.02.2009

Nye opskrifter
Der nu lagt to nye opskrifter ud på siden. Find dem under opskrifter eller seneste opskrifter i højre side. God fornøjelse
→ Skrevet 26.11.2008

SENESTE FORUM INDLÆG

| Emne | Læst | Svar | Sidste indlæg |
|--|------|------|----------------------------|
| Opskrifter Generelt | 636 | 1 | roffekock 02-11-2009 23:30 |
| Ølpsiser Efterlysning | 224 | 0 | dc 18-10-2009 20:13 |
| SYNDERJYSK S... Efterlysning | 948 | 1 | jan 01-10-2009 12:51 |
| Hvordan snør... Generelt | 289 | 1 | Slagteren 26-08-2009 16:32 |
| Kalvekød med... Spørgsmål til opskrift | 237 | 4 | Slagteren 26-08-2009 16:17 |

SENESTE ARTIKLER

Sådan steiger du din bøf...
Gode basale råd der giver det bedste resultat når du skal stegte bøffer.
→ Skrevet 16.07.2009

Obligatorisk mærkning af okse- o...
EU har indført en sporings- og mærkningsordning for fersk og frosset okse- og kalvekød i alle EU-lande. Ordningen er et led i EU's bestræ...
→ Skrevet 13.08.2008

Se her
Mmm, lun hjemmelavet leverpostej med champignon og sprød bacon. [Læs mere](#)

Debatten

Hvis du har spørgsmål eller mangler et godt råd
[Klik her](#)

Seneste opskrifter
Pitabrød
Grillet ananas
Grillet asparges

Seneste kommentarer
Vitello Tonnato...
Vitello Tonnato...
Kampagne faldt ...

Vi anbefaler...

Simon Weisberg
Håndbog i
Ølbrygning
[Læs mere her](#)

<http://www.slagteren.net/>

The key really is the site owners' imagination and stubbornness. Get inspired. Hunt for good PHP-Fusion pages and then ask the owner how they were made. Most PHP-Fusion users are more than willing to share their ideas with others. It doesn't have to be dull and uniform all the way.

The easiest way to alter the look of your site is by changing the theme to one which reflects your requirements.

Infusions

In connection with the release of PHP-Fusion version 5.00, a new standard for adding extensions to your site was introduced - the INFUSION standard.

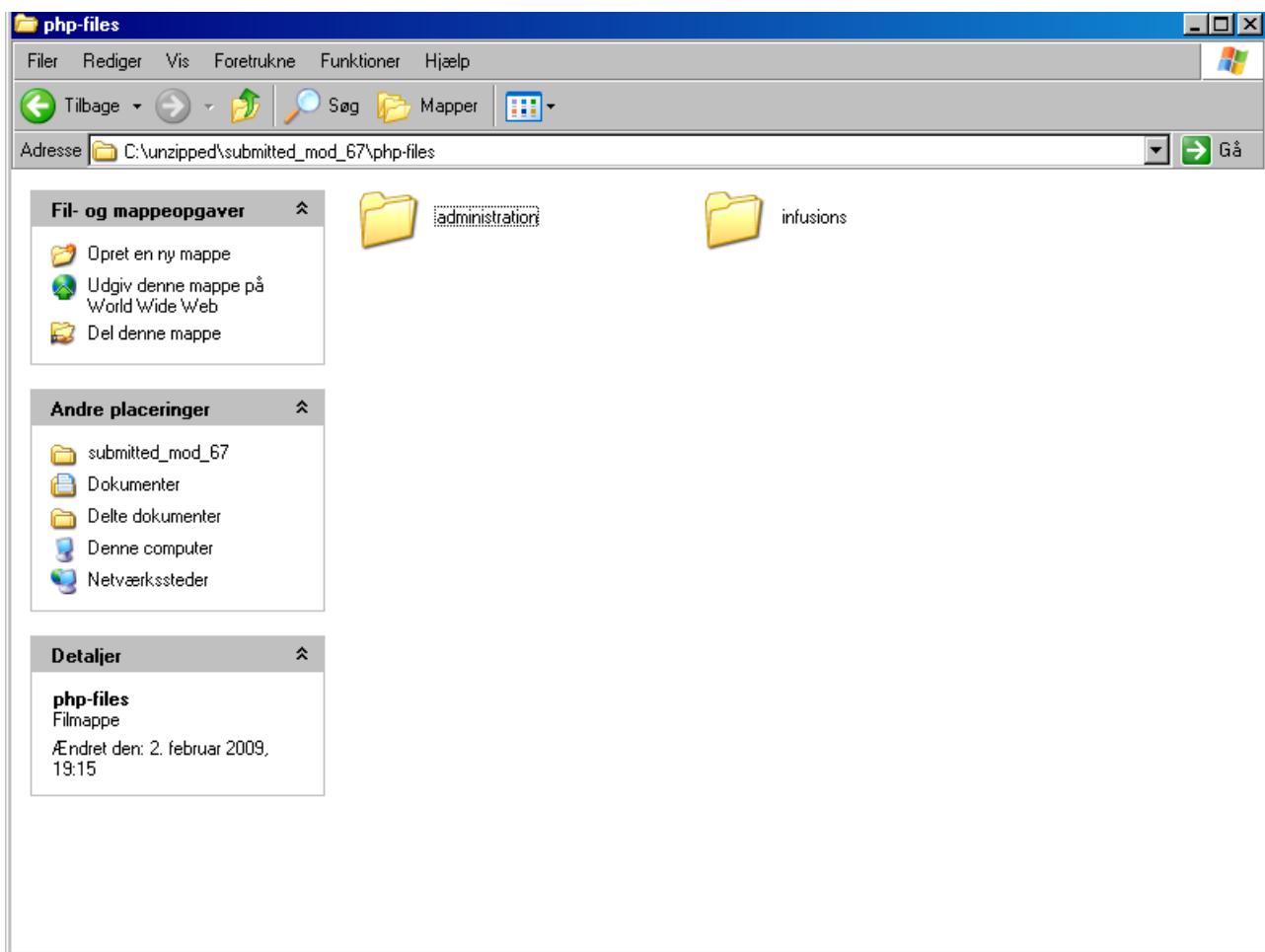
The strength of this standard is that system extensions are now added to PHP-Fusion in a much simpler manner, seen from the end users point of view

This concept has been brought even further in version 7.00.xx

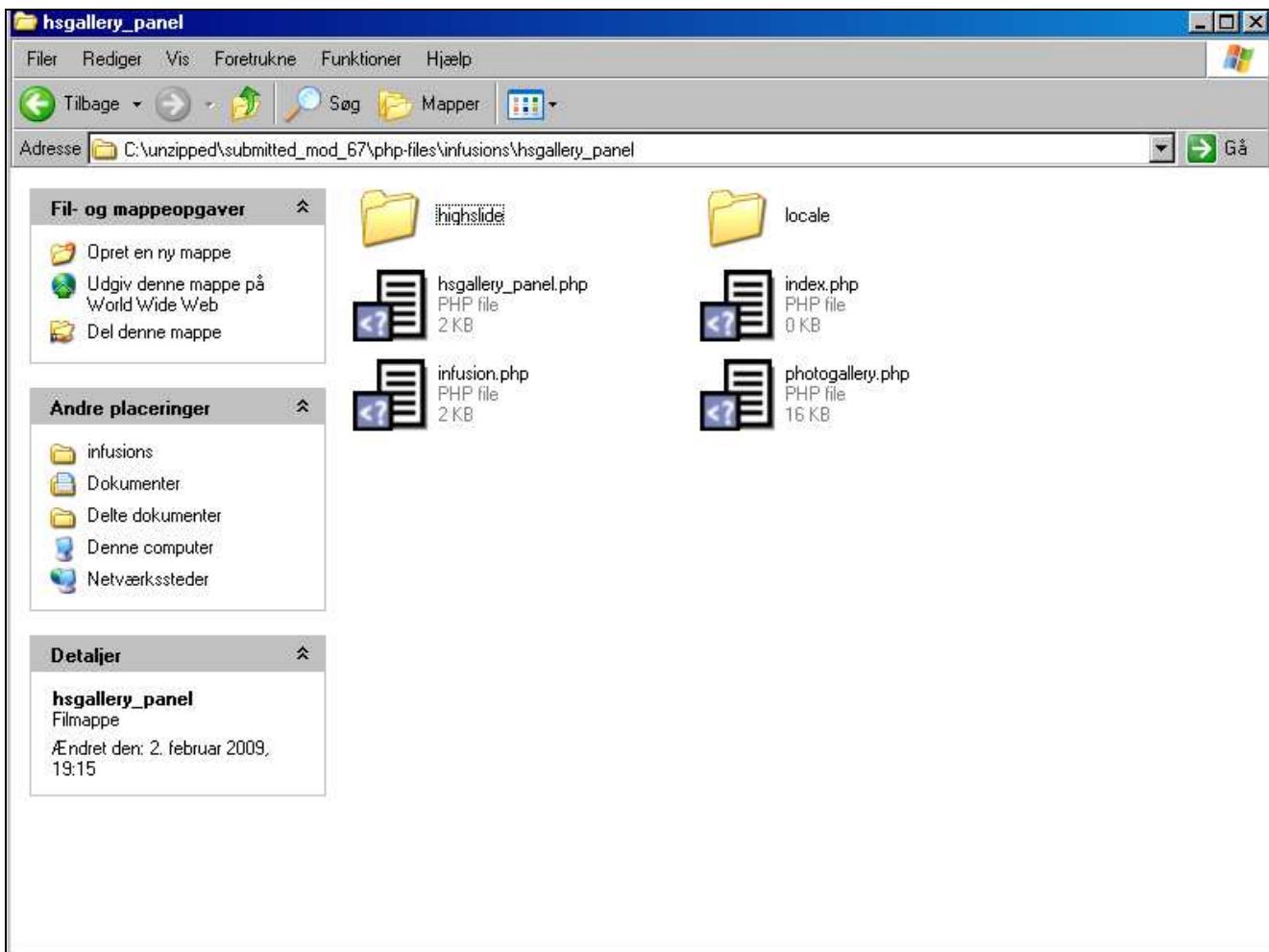
The strength of this standard is that add-ons to the system are handled in a way that makes future upgrades much simpler than they were before. No changes to the core files, instead you add a layer to the system that in most cases is not affected at all by upgrades.

Installing an INFUSION

An INFUSION can consist of more files. If we use the Newsletter INFUSION as an example, the file structure (the folder submitted_mod_67, ie HS Gallery) looks like this:

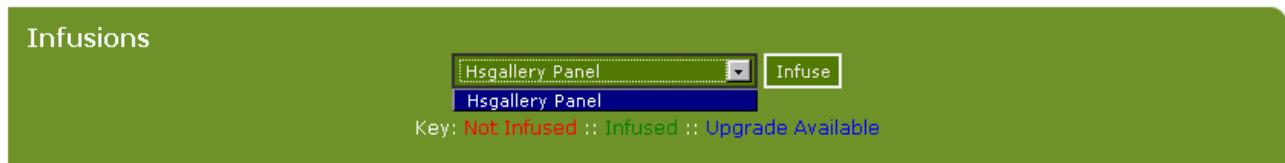


In the two folders you find a single file, some graphics for the admin menu and a number of files that make up the infusion itself:



As you can see all of these files are placed in a folder with the same name as the infusion. When you want to install an infusion you start by uploading all the files, in this case the contents of directory administration and contents of the folder infusion to the server.

When this is done, go to administration, then **System** and choose **infusions**. The infusions available for installation can be seen in a drop-down list with a color marker, as shown by the following illustration:



When you click infuse, the infusion is installed. At the same time the line through the text infusions disappears if the infusion has an admin interface. This is a sign that at least one infusion has been installed. In this case it will not happen. But on the infusion install screen something happens:

Infusions

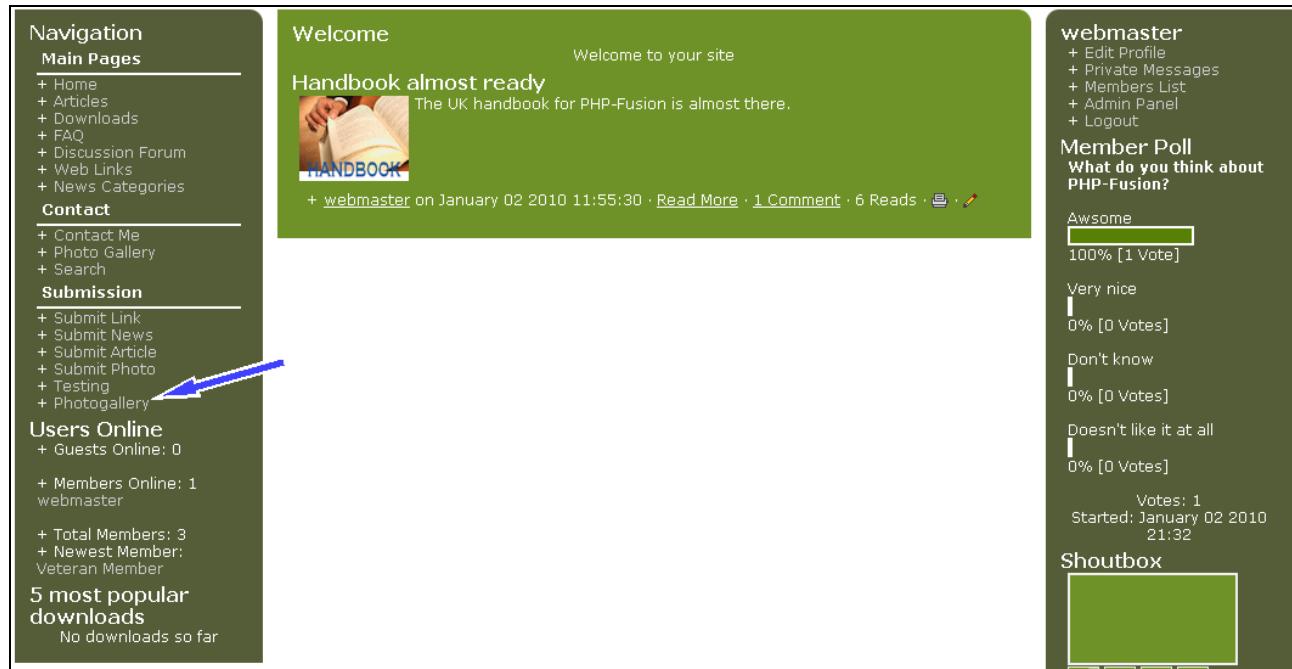
Hsgallery Panel Infuse

Key: Not Infused :: Infused :: Upgrade Available

Infused Infusions

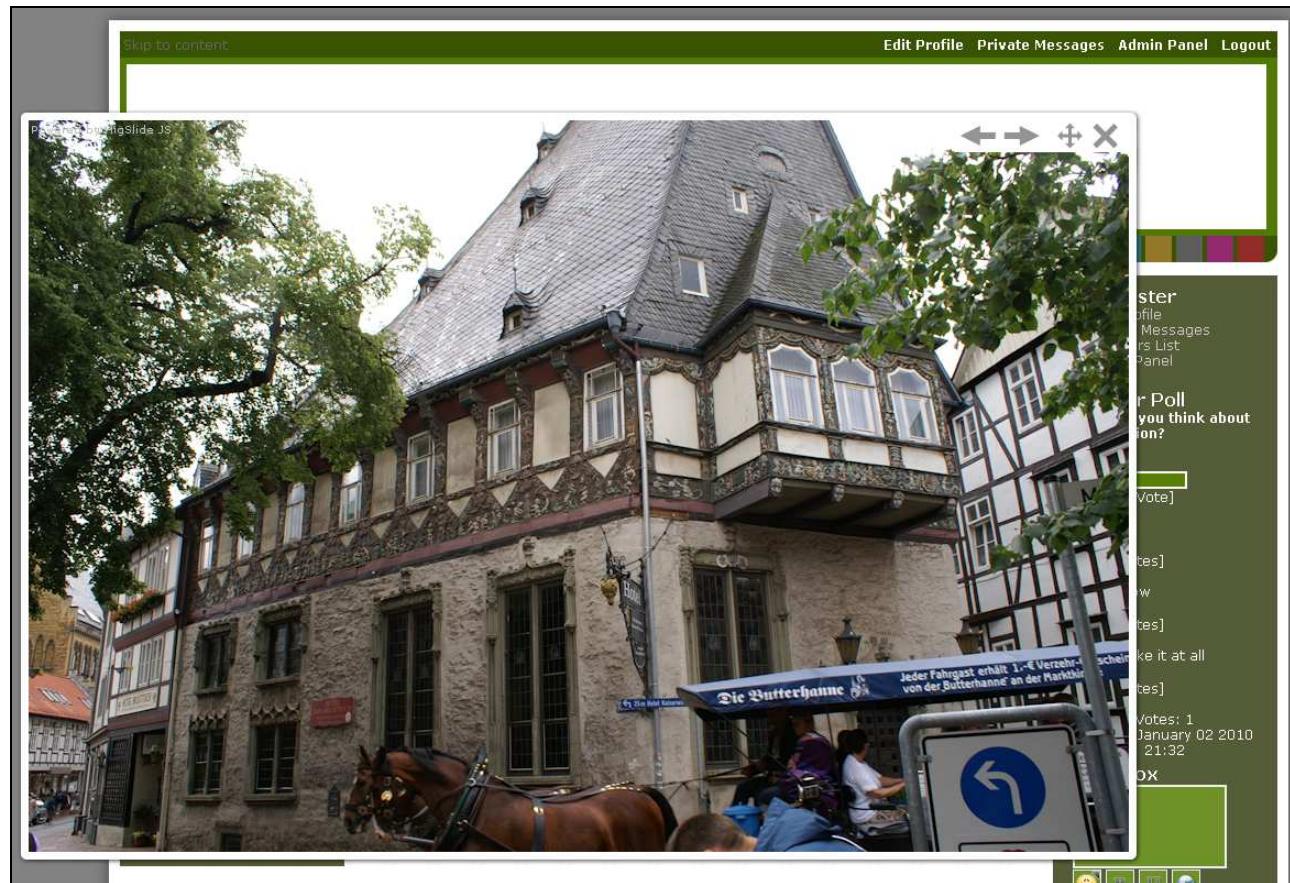
| Title | Version | Developer | Contact |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| HighSlide Photogallery | 2.3 | Claus Pedersen (flyingduck) | Email / Web Defuse |

And at the same time a new link have been added in the navigation panel on the front page:



The screenshot shows the PHP-Fusion front page with a dark green header and sidebar. The sidebar on the left contains a navigation menu with sections like Main Pages, Contact, Submission, Users Online, and 5 most popular downloads. A blue arrow points from the 'Submission' section towards the main content area. The main content area features a 'Welcome' message and a 'Handbook almost ready' section with a thumbnail image of a book and the word 'HANDBOOK'. On the right side, there is a 'Member Poll' titled 'What do you think about PHP-Fusion?' with four options: 'Awsome', 'Very nice', 'Don't know', and 'Doesn't like it at all'. Below the poll is a 'Shoutbox' section.

If you click on it, you see your photo gallery as usual. But click on an image to see enlarged, and you will notice that the image view has changed:



And this is a result of the new infusion.

It's not necessarily complicated and it is not always necessary to make interventions in the database. An infusion may for example consist solely of a single panel. In order for it to be handled by the management tool it has to consist of a file - **infusion.php** - which contains the necessary information to infuse the system.

If we still use the new gallery as an example, this is what infusion.php looks like in this example:

```
22 // Check if locale file is available matching the current site locale setting.  
23 if (file_exists(INFUSIONS."hsgallery_panel/locale/".$settings['locale'].".php")) {  
24     // Load the locale file matching the current site locale setting.  
25     include INFUSIONS."hsgallery_panel/locale/".$settings['locale'].".php";  
26 } else {  
27     // Load the infusion's default locale file.  
28     include INFUSIONS."hsgallery_panel/locale/English.php";  
29 }  
30  
31 $inf_title = $locale['hsgl00'];  
32 $inf_description = $locale['hsgl01'];  
33 $inf_version = "2.3";  
34 $inf_developer = "Claus Pedersen (flyingduck)";  
35 $inf_email = "admin@flyingduck.dk";  
36 $inf_weburl = "http://flyingduck.dk";  
37  
38 $inf_folder = "hsgallery_panel"; // The folder in which the infusion resides.  
39 $inf_admin_image = "hsgallery.gif"; // Leave blank to use the default image.  
40 $inf_admin_panel = ""; // The admin panel filename if required.  
41  
42  
43 $inf_sitelink[1] = array(  
44     "title" => $locale['hsgl02'],  
45     "url" => "photogallery.php",  
46     "visibility" => "0"  
47 );  
48 $inf_link_visibility = "0";  
49 ?>
```

Line 23: This line looks for a language file corresponding to the infusion and the language chosen on your site. If we don't find a corresponding locale file we use English.

Line 31: Here we retrieve the title of the infusion

Line 32: Here we retrieve the description of the infusion

Line 33: Here we retrieve the version number

Line 34: Here we retrieve the name of the developer

Line 35: Here we retrieve the mail address of the developer

All of these values are used to make the description of the infusion, which will appear on **infusions** on the admin panel.

Line 38: This is the name of the folder in which the infusion is installed.

Line 39: If the infusion has an administration page and the icon for this page is special, it is indicated here.

Line 40: If there is an administration page, the name of admin script is listed here

Line 43 to 47: This indicates that a link should be added to the navigation bar - and what this link should point to (the new link that came up after installation)

Line 48: Here you indicate for whom the new link should be displayed. In this case, the value is 0 because it should be accessible for guests.

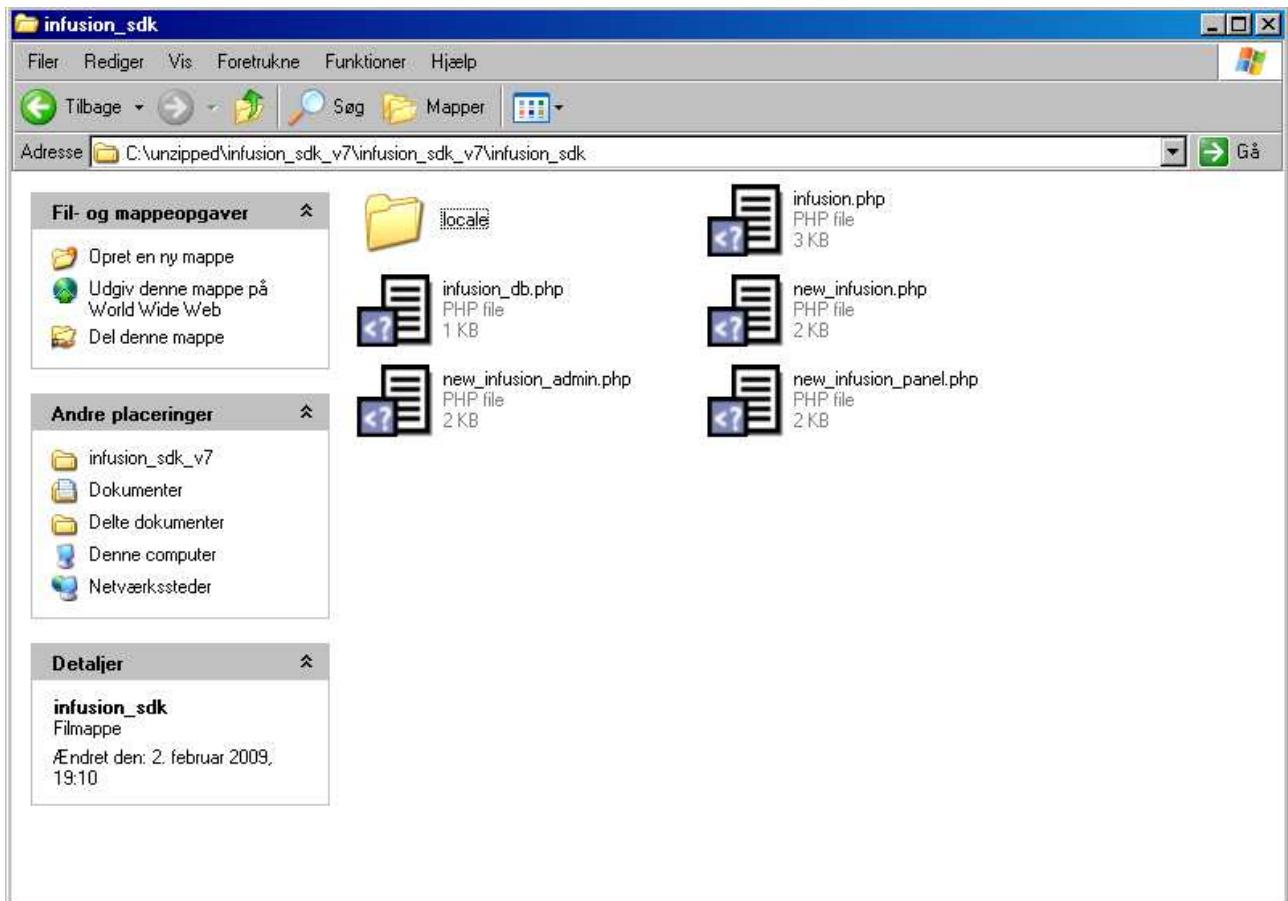
The installation function (even if rather complicated codewise) is pretty simple. It opens the folder (infusions), checks if there's any uninstalled Infusions in it, presents the information about the ones present (which it gather from the file infusion.php) and then execute (at the administrators command) the instructions coded in the file infusion.php.

If there's a file present in the actual Infusion folder that indicates that there's a panel-file needed, it means that the Infusion shall be added via the Panel Administration as well. All you have to do is to activate it after creating the new panel with reference to the file in question.

Making a new INFUSION

We won't go into details with this issue. If you want to know more about this, you can find more extensive information on <http://www.phpfusion-mods.com/> and in the Infusion SDK, which can be downloaded on most official PHP Fusion Support sites. But we will go through and comment on an example found on the Main PHP-Fusion site.

If you want to make a new infusion, you will have to start by downloading the SDK. When you have downloaded this kit (SDK stands for **Software Development Kit**) and unzipped it, this is what you see:



The SDK-kit includes these files:

- new_infusion_panel.php
- infusion.php
- new_infusion_admin.php

- new_infusion.php
- an English standard locale (language) file (in the folder **locale**)

Let's have a look at the files one by one. Let's start with the file **new_infusion_panel.php**:

```
1 <?php
2 +-----+
3 | PHP-Fusion Content Management System
4 | Copyright © 2002 - 2008 Nick Jones
5 | http://www.php-fusion.co.uk/
6 +-----+
7 | Filename: new_infusion_panel.php
8 | Author: INSERT NAME HERE
9 +-----+
10 | This program is released as free software under the
11 | Affero GPL license. You can redistribute it and/or
12 | modify it under the terms of this license which you
13 | can read by viewing the included agpl.txt or online
14 | at www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl.html. Removal of this
15 | copyright header is strictly prohibited without
16 | written permission from the original author(s).
17 +-----*/
18 if (!defined("IN_FUSION")) { die("Access Denied"); }
19
20 include INFUSIONS."infusion_title/infusion_db.php";
21
22 // Check if locale file is available matching the current site locale setting.
23 if (file_exists(INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/locale/".$settings['locale'].".php")) {
24     // Load the locale file matching the current site locale setting.
25     include INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/locale/".$settings['locale'].".php";
26 } else {
27     // Load the infusion's default locale file.
28     include INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/locale/English.php";
29 }
30
31 openside("Side panel");
32 // your code here
33 closeside();
34
35 // opentable("Center panel");
36 // your code here
37 // closetable();
38 ?>
```

The code here is relatively simple. On lines 12 - 14 this script includes the core files of PHP-Fusion.

In line 16 it checks, if the rights of the user – if sufficient the user is allowed access to the panel – if not the user is sent back to the index.php.

The next section (line 18 – 25) checks to see if there is a local language file present. If not, the English file is used as default.

After that (line 27) the panel is opened (panel code placed between openside("side panel") and closeside()).

Alternatively a panel in the middle section of the page is opened (between opentable("center panel") and closetable()).

That's all.

Next file is **infusion_db.php**.

```
1 <?php
2 +-----+
3 | PHP-Fusion Content Management System
4 | Copyright © 2002 - 2008 Nick Jones
5 | http://www.php-fusion.co.uk/
6 +-----+
7 | Filename: infusion_db.php
8 | Author: INSERT NAME HERE
9 +-----+
10 | This program is released as free software under the
11 | Afferro GPL license. You can redistribute it and/or
12 | modify it under the terms of this license which you
13 | can read by viewing the included agpl.txt or online
14 | at www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl.html. Removal of this
15 | copyright header is strictly prohibited without
16 | written permission from the original author(s).
17 +-----*/
18 if (!defined("IN_FUSION")) { die("Access Denied"); }
19
20 if (!defined("DB_INFUSION_TABLE")) {
21     define("DB_INFUSION_TABLE", DB_PREFIX."infusion_table");
22 }
23 ?>
```

In this file line 20 says that if this or these tables are not already defined as variables and therefore could be called from different scripts, they will be defined here. For instance, if you create two new tables with your infusion you should have two lines defining the variable names for these two tables - for example like this:

```
1 <?php
2 +-----+
3 | PHP-Fusion Content Management System
4 | Copyright © 2002 - 2008 Nick Jones
5 | http://www.php-fusion.co.uk/
6 +-----+
7 | Filename: infusion_db.php
8 | Author: INSERT NAME HERE
9 +-----+
10 | This program is released as free software under the
11 | Afferro GPL license. You can redistribute it and/or
12 | modify it under the terms of this license which you
13 | can read by viewing the included agpl.txt or online
14 | at www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl.html. Removal of this
15 | copyright header is strictly prohibited without
16 | written permission from the original author(s).
17 +-----*/
18 if (!defined("IN_FUSION")) { die("Access Denied"); }
19
20 if (!defined("DB_INFUSION_TABLE")) {
21     define("DB_NEWSLETTER_CONTENT", DB_PREFIX."newsletters");
22     define("DB_NEWSLETTER_USERS", DB_PREFIX."newsletter_subs");
23 }
24 ?>
```

Now we are ready to take a look at the file infusion.php. The upper part of the file or script looks like this:

```
1 <?php
2 /**
3  | PHP-Fusion Content Management System
4  | Copyright © 2002 - 2008 Nick Jones
5  | http://www.php-fusion.co.uk/
6  +-----+
7  | Filename: infusion.php
8  | Author: INSERT NAME HERE
9  +-----+
10 | This program is released as free software under the
11 | Affero GPL license. You can redistribute it and/or
12 | modify it under the terms of this license which you
13 | can read by viewing the included agpl.txt or online
14 | at www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl.html. Removal of this
15 | copyright header is strictly prohibited without
16 | written permission from the original author(s).
17 +-----*/
18 if (!defined("IN_FUSION")) { die("Access Denied"); }
19
20 include INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/infusion_db.php";
21
22 // Check if locale file is available matching the current site locale setting.
23 if (file_exists(INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/locale/".$settings['locale'].".php")) {
24     // Load the locale file matching the current site locale setting.
25     include INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/locale/".$settings['locale'].".php";
26 } else {
27     // Load the infusion's default locale file.
28     include INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/locale/English.php";
29 }
30
31 // Infusion general information
32 $inf_title = $locale['xxx_title'];
33 $inf_description = $locale['xxx_desc'];
34 $inf_version = "1.0";
35 $inf_developer = "";
36 $inf_email = "";
37 $inf_weburl = "http://";
38
39 $inf_folder = "infusion_folder"; // The folder in which the infusion resides.
40
```

This part of the code has been commented earlier here, so we will leave it at that. Beneath this part of the script you find this:

```

40 // Delete any items not required below.
41 $inf_newtable[1] = DB_INFUSION_TABLE." (
42     field1 SMALLINT(5) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
43     field2 TINYINT(5) UNSIGNED DEFAULT '1' NOT NULL,
44     field3 VARCHAR(200) DEFAULT '' NOT NULL,
45     field4 VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT '' NOT NULL,
46     PRIMARY KEY (field1)
47 ) TYPE=MyISAM;" ;
48
49
50 $inf_insertdbrow[1] = DB_INFUSION_TABLE." (field1, field2, field3, field4) VALUES('', '', '', '')";
51
52 $inf_droptable[1] = DB_INFUSION_TABLE;
53
54 $inf_altertable[1] = DB_INFUSION_TABLE." ADD etc";
55
56 $inf_deldbrow[1] = "other_table";
57
58 $inf_adminpanel[1] = array(
59     "title" => $locale['xxx_admin1'],
60     "image" => "image.gif",
61     "panel" => "filename.php",
62     "rights" => "XX"
63 );
64
65 $inf_sitelink[1] = array(
66     "title" => $locale['xxx_link1'],
67     "url" => "filename.php",
68     "visibility" => "0"
69 );
70 ?>

```

Line 41 to 48 is the part of the code that creates a new, or in this case two new tables in the database.

```

41 // Delete any items not required below.
42 $inf_newtable[1] = DB_NEWSLETTER_USERS." (
43     newsletter_sub_id smallint(5) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
44     newsletter_sub_user smallint(5) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',
45     PRIMARY KEY (newsletter_sub_id)
46 ) TYPE=MyISAM;" ;
47
48 $inf_newtable[2] = DB_NEWSLETTER_CONTENT." (
49     newsletter_id smallint(5) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
50     newsletter_subject varchar(200) NOT NULL default '',
51     newsletter_content text NOT NULL,
52     newsletter_format varchar(5) NOT NULL default 'plain',
53     newsletter_timestamp int(10) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',
54     PRIMARY KEY (newsletter_id)
55 ) TYPE=MyISAM;" ;

```

When you create two new tables during the installation, you must also remember to remove them again if you later uninstall this infusion. The instructions that you need for this you find from line 52 and forward. This is what it looks like:

```

56
57 $inf_insertdbrow[1] = DB_INFUSION_TABLE." (field1, field2, field3, field4) VALUES('', '', '', '')";
58
59 $inf_droptable[1] = DB_NEWSLETTER_USERS;
60 $inf_droptable[1] = DB_NEWSLETTER_CONTENT;
61
62 $inf_altertable[1] = DB_INFUSION_TABLE." ADD etc";
63
64 $inf_deldbrow[1] = "other_table";
65

```

The relevant lines are line 59 and 60.

If you in your infusion need to add data to a specific table, do it in line 57 as shown in the illustration above. If this is the case you need to replace DB_INFUSION_TABLE with the name of the table and field1, field2 etc replaced with the field names of the fields to be populated - and the expressions after **VALUES** marked here with two single quotation marks should be replaced with the corresponding content.

If you need to modify an existing table (add or remove fields), this happens in line 62, where the name of the constant that represents the table name must be replaced with the correct table and where you have to write in a correct SQL expression that performs the command – for example ADD, as shown here.

In the lower part of the script you can – if necessary – describe the data needed to call an admin page or add a site link as described earlier.

```
66 $inf_adminpanel[1] = array(
67     "title" => $locale['xxx_admin1'],
68     "image" => "image.gif",
69     "panel" => "filename.php",
70     "rights" => "XXX"
71 );
72
73 $inf_sitelink[1] = array(
74     "title" => $locale['xxx_link1'],
75     "url" => "filename.php",
76     "visibility" => "0"
77 );
78 ?>
```

Finally we have a template for an admin page for the new infusion – file name is **new_infusion_admin.php**, and this is how the code looks:

```

1 <?php
2 +---+
3 | PHP-Fusion Content Management System
4 | Copyright © 2002 - 2008 Nick Jones
5 | http://www.php-fusion.co.uk/
6 +---+
7 | Filename: new_infusion_admin.php
8 | Author: INSERT NAME HERE
9 +---+
10 | This program is released as free software under the
11 | Affero GPL license. You can redistribute it and/or
12 | modify it under the terms of this license which you
13 | can read by viewing the included agpl.txt or online
14 | at www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl.html. Removal of this
15 | copyright header is strictly prohibited without
16 | written permission from the original author(s).
17 +---*/
18 require_once "../../maincore.php";
19 require_once THEMES."templates/admin_header.php";
20
21 include INFUSIONS."infusion_title/infusion_db.php";
22
23 if (!checkrights("XXX") || !defined("iAUTH") || $_GET['aid'] != iAUTH) { redirect("../index.php"); }
24
25 // Check if locale file is available matching the current site locale setting.
26 if (file_exists(INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/locale/".$_settings['locale'].".php")) {
27     // Load the locale file matching the current site locale setting.
28     include INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/locale/".$_settings['locale'].".php";
29 } else {
30     // Load the infusion's default locale file.
31     include INFUSIONS."infusion_folder/locale/English.php";
32 }
33
34 opentable("");
35 // your code here
36 closetable();
37
38 require_once THEMES."templates/footer.php";
39 ?>

```

As you can see this is where you have to place the code for administration of the new infusion (your code here). And it is also here you can define the access rights to this admin page - that is what is going on in line 23.

The only thing missing now is to make a new locale file that is placed in the locale folder.

Final remarks about INFUSIONS

A new infusion must be approved before it is published - and the best way to get it approved (and approval ensures that this addition to the system meets all standards and acts in accordance with the description) is to upload the infusion to <http://phpfusion-mods.com/>.

It's always a good idea only to use authorized and approved infusions. This will make your life as a site owner easier when your site needs upgrading.

Literature and web links

Below is a list of resources on the Internet and to books which might help you if you wish to further improve your understanding of PHP-Fusion and PHP / MySQL-programming. All the books mentioned can be bought through <http://www.amazon.com>.

PHP

PHP is a scripting language – a programming language used to build products and solutions that can be executed on a web server (for example **Internet Information Server** from Microsoft or **Apache**).

The complete documentation for PHP can be found online on different websites.

Online-manual

English online-manual for PHP: <http://dk.php.net/manual/en/>

You can find a lot of information on other addresses on the Internet as well. A couple of these you can see below:

Zend Technologies

Here you find the homepage for a brilliant editor (primarily for advanced users). This page also has a lot of general information and help: <http://www zend com/>. I use a code editor from Zend called Zend Studio.

PSPad – free PHP editor

It's actually pretty good and it's free.

<http://www.pspad.com/>

PHPBuilder.com

Lots of ideas and explanations – in English: <http://www.phpbuilder.com/>

PHP Resources

Extensive English page with lots of ideas: <http://www.php-resources.org/>

"Beginning PHP 5 and MySQL – from novice to professional"

W. Jason Gilmore, Apress, 2004: A very good and extensive documentation to both PHP and databases – from the simplest to the most advanced (and not very expensive either).

Object-Orientated Programming with PHP5

By Hasin Hayder – PACKT Publishing

For the more advanced coders. I have used it with good results.

MySQL

MySQL is the database which PHP-Fusion (and lots of other products) is using as the database back end. It's Open Source – provided free of charge (yet) and it is allowed to use and modify it to suit your own needs.

MySQL Manual

Online manual (in English) to MySQL: <http://dev.MySQL.com/>

PHP and MySQL for Dummies, 2nd Edition

In spite of the title it's actually quite good.
Janet Valade, 2004

Graphics, HTML, Java and JavaScript isn't covered here. Try www.amazon.com or one of the more specialized internet bookshops. They can probably supply you with all the information you need to move on. Or ask at one of the official PHP-Fusion sites.

Final remarks

One could examine many other similar additions to the system, but we have chosen to limit ourselves to these few. A certain standard for how modifications are made is evolving, and usually you can not only see the code for the additions but also a pretty rigorous review of how to get them work.

And remember, that if you have any problems with either system or with an addition or extension to it, you can almost always get help on one of the official websites. PHP-Fusion users are generally helpful - also because this is a new system, and because users feel a bit like pioneers in the field.

We hope that this manual can help you get started so that you can become a part of its helpful and happy community.

Credits

This handbook was originally written in Danish by Jan Moelgaard in 2009 based on a similar handbook for the 6.01 version of the system. And it was translated and adapted for the English language by Jan Moelgaard in the beginning of 2010. It describes PHP-Fusion 7.00 © 2008 - 2010 Nick Jones.

The handbook is available free at your disposal. This means that you are allowed to use it to make your own PHP-Fusion site. But you are not allowed to sell it either as a part of another transaction or as a product in a store.

You may redistribute it though. But here the same rules apply. The copyright of the handbook belongs to the author so it cannot be distributed in whole or in part, without specifying the source.

Thanks to Happy Svensson, Sweden (KEFF) and the rest of the team on PHP-Fusion, who has spent many hours to ensure that this book is technically correct.

Thanks also to all the major international team behind PHP-Fusion. It is fantastic to be part of such a community.

Enjoy!

Aarhus January 4 2010
Jan Moelgaard
(mail:janm@janm.dk)

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