

Formhandler Backend

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About this manual

If you want to know, what this extension is good for and if you want to get convinced, that you need it, read the chapter Introduction.

If you want to install the extension or if you need to configure and extend it to fit your own development needs, read the chapter Configuration.

If you want to adapt form pretemplates, the base for frontend forms, you find the necessary information in the chapter Administration.

If you want to add a form to your website and need information about how the backend-display works, read the chapter Users manual.

Introduction

What does it do?

Formhandler Backend is a pragmatic addition to the powerful “Formhandler” TYPO3 Extension. It adds a user friendly backend plugin to add and edit forms in a way editors are used to. Formhandler Backend relies on so-called pretemplates, which should be provided and edited by administrators. A pretemplate contains the basic structure and functional definition of a form. Thus, it moreover offers administrators to realize complex forms and to use the waste flexibility of the Formhandler Extension.

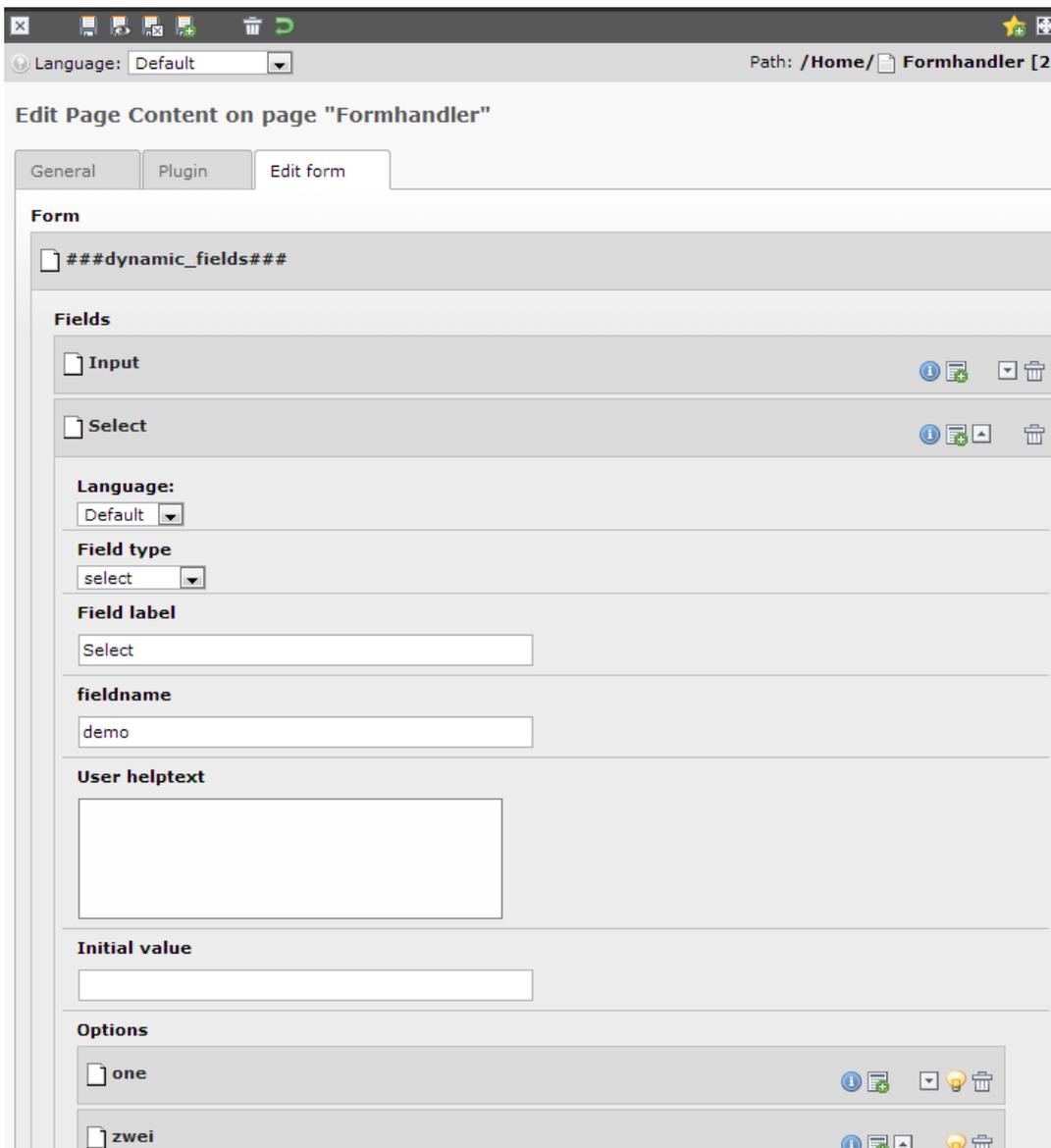
It assembles the dynamic form data from the editor backend into the pretemplate definitions from the integrator and creates a new template set, which is finally displayed in the TYPO3 Frontend. It covers issues like multi-step forms, multilanguage forms, form validation, initial form values and of course, it provides structure and layout for the different field types that are normally used in forms. Though developed on TYPO3 4.5 LTS, it is also compatible with extbase TYPO3-Versions.

Use cases for Formhandler Backend:

- You want your users to edit and create forms, but prefer to rely on the customisability of formhandler instead of other form extensions.
- You have a basic set-up for various forms on a site / in an extension. There are fields that are always the same - and there are fields the editors should be able to modify. For example: create a multistep registration form for different types of events. One part is dynamic (maybe there are fields for the number of persons, for food preferences etc) and is created in the backend. The other part contains the registrant's address data and is the same for all events (this, you prepare in the pretemplate so the editor doesn't have to bother with it).

Screenshot

For each "dynamic" region in formhandler_backend there is a `###dynamic_xyz###` marker in the plugin where editors can create new fields:



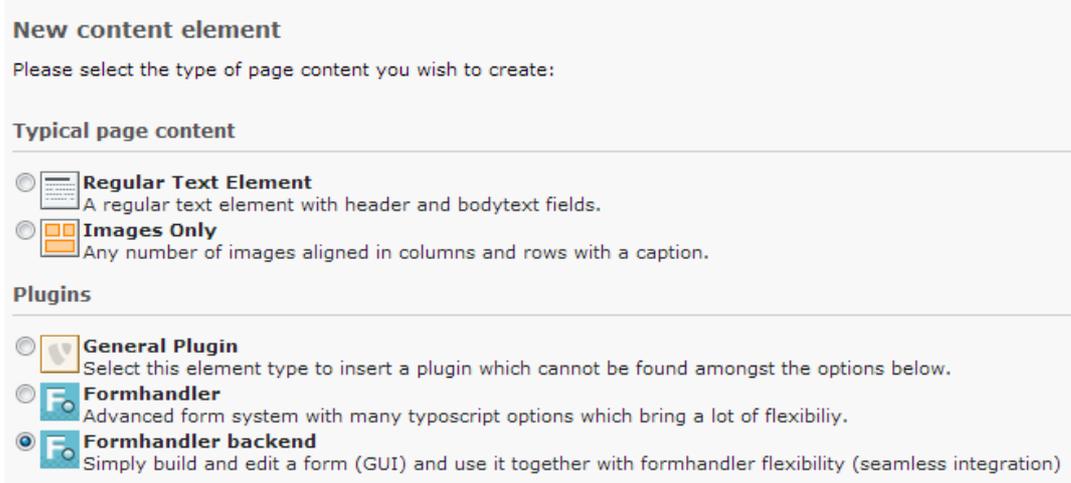
Upon saving of the plugin, a new formhandler typoscript template is created - reflecting the changes made in the backend.

The handling of the form on the website is processed by formhandler alone (based on that generated template) without interference of formhandler_backend.

Users manual

Add a form

To add a new form to a page, you can add a new content element. Select the plugin “Formhandler backend”.



New content element

Please select the type of page content you wish to create:

Typical page content

- Regular Text Element**
A regular text element with header and bodytext fields.
- Images Only**
Any number of images aligned in columns and rows with a caption.

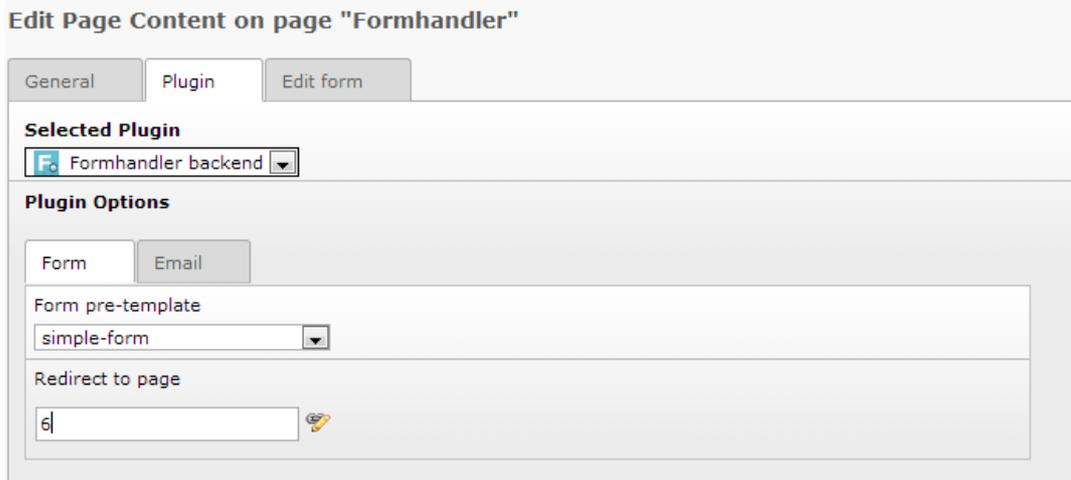
Plugins

- General Plugin**
Select this element type to insert a plugin which cannot be found amongst the options below.
- Formhandler**
Advanced form system with many tyoscript options which bring a lot of flexibility.
- Formhandler backend**
Simply build and edit a form (GUI) and use it together with formhandler flexibility (seamless integration)

Enter a header as requested in the tab “General”. Save the form, before you switch to the tab “Plugin”.

Pretemplate selection and form redirection

Next you can select among the available pretemplates. Pretemplates offer the basic structure and definitions of a form. After selection, the form is automatically saved and refreshed.



Edit Page Content on page "Formhandler"

General | Plugin | Edit form

Selected Plugin

Plugin Options

Form | Email

Form pre-template

Redirect to page

If you want to redirect the user to a confirmation page after he has successfully submitted the form, enter a redirection page. If redirection isn't defined, no redirection will take place after submission of the form. Switch to the tab “Email”.

Configure the form-to-mail

There are 2 email sections that can be configured. If they are not configured, no email is sent after form submission. The first section is to send an email to the user that submitted the form, the second section deals with the email sent to an administrator.

User Email

The first line in the user email section defines the email-address, from which the email is sent to the user. The second line defines the form field in the frontend form, which will contain the user's email-address. The third line contains the email subject. In the email text area, you can use text and markers.

- The marker `###dynamic###` will list all user submitted fields that you add to the form. Other fields, which might be present in the pretemplate, are not considered. You can add them separately (see below).
- The marker `###value_X###` can be used to send the submitted value of a named field. The field name should replace the X.
- Moreover you could use labels like `###LLL:X###`, where X stands for the label of field X.

Edit Page Content on page "Formhandler"

General Plugin Edit form

Selected Plugin

Plugin Options

Form Email

Send email to user from this address

Form field that provides the to user email address

Email subject sent to user

Email text sent to user

Admin email

Similar to the user email, the admin email section has a sender email address, a receiver email address, an email subject and a text part, that is submitted to the administrator. In the text part, the same markers can be used as in the user email section.

Send email to admin from this address	<input type="text" value="webpage@example.com"/>
Send email to admin to this address	<input type="text" value="secretariat@example.com"/>
Email subject sent to administrator	<input type="text" value="Webform submission"/>
Email text sent to administrator	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> <p>Dear administrator,</p> <p>A user filled out the form on our webpage.</p> <p>He provided the following data: ###dynamic###</p> <p>Please answer him as soon as possible.</p> </div>

Add and edit form fields



Switch to the tab "Edit form".

If the tab appears empty, save the plugin and re-open the tab.

According to the selected pretemplate, one or more form sections appear in the tab "Edit form". In all these sections, form fields can be added, edited, moved and deleted. There are generally two types of form fields, such with one value like input fields, textareas, checkboxes, buttons and helptext. Or such with a group of values like selects or radio groups. If you select a field type, the display changes automatically, showing only the possible necessary and optional parameters. A field label is allways mandatory and on most fields, there should be a field name as well. Once refreshed you might have to reopen the new field by clicking on its title "[No title]".

Lets first consider the single value fields on the sample of input fields.

- Don't consider the language select if you are working in the default language (it's only displayed for translation reasons).
- Enter a field label.
- Enter a field name. The field name has to be unique for the form. Only small letters and no whitespace and special characters are allowed.
- You can add a helptext and an initial value if you want.
- Choose one or more field validations.

Edit Page Content on page "Formhandler"

General Plugin **Edit form** ⚠

Form

###dynamic_fields###

Fields

[No title] ⚠

Language:
Default ▾

Field type
input ▾

Field label
⚠

fieldname
⚠

User helptext

Initial value

Field validation

Selected Items:

Available Items:

- required
- email
- maxLength 10 chars
- minLength 10 chars
- between 1 and 10 chars

Create new Field

Add and edit field options

If you choose a group type field, you have to enter options. Add and edit options the same way like fields. With options, there is only the label and the value. As field names, option values should be in lower case letters and without whitespace, provide unique values for each form

Update System Cache

Formhandler Backend forms are integrated through file templates. This requires to clear the system cache after you changed and saved the form in the backend.

In Typo3 Version 6.2, system cache isn't available in a standard installation. Therefore you need to display the system cache flush function. You have to set "options.clearCache.system = 1" in the user TSconfig.

(see <http://kronova.net/tutorials-codeschnipsel/typo3/typo3-flush-system-caches-aktivieren.html>)

Work with multiple languages

First build the form in the default language, then translate it

Due to TYPO3-IRRE restrictions, we can only offer an easy translation of a complete content element. By doing so, you get all relations and necessary sys-language selections properly done. Therefore we, strongly recommend to build the complete form in the default language before you translate the content element into other languages.

Before you can translate a content element in TYPO3, remember that you need to have the sys-languages on the site root (normally your administrator configures this for you) and the translation of the page itself into the requested other languages. To translate the content form, use the "copy default content elements" button in the TYPO3 page-module.

Another thing that is necessary for multiple languages support, is that your administrator has extended the pretemplate-language file with additional language markers (see Adding multiple languages).



Due to some programming restrictions, after saving a translation, you have to go back to the original language and save the plugin again (see "Known issues").

Adding fields or options after translation

It is possible to add fields or options in other languages after the content element of the form has already been translated before, but some manual work is required. Please fulfill the following steps:

1. Add the field or option in the default language as usual. Save the default content element.
2. Add the same field or option in all other languages at the same position. Enter field label and name (the field name is irrelevant in translations though mandatory - so use the same you used in the original language) for a field, enter option label for option.
3. Change the fields/options language selection to the corresponding language of the content element. Save the translated content element.

4. Now reopen to the newly added field/option in the translated content element and select the value field/option from the original language. Save the translated content element again.

Administration

Reducing complexity for the user and adding flexibility for the administrator is a hard task. Within this extension we tried to keep all as simple and beautiful as possible. Considering the TYPO3, we rely on different ways of problem solving. So you might find the solution to your administration needs in installation configuration, in adding template-entries into the field type and validation database tables (both described in Chapter Configuration), or you find it in this chapter, where we describe how you can add a form to a page, how to configure and translate this form and how to deal with pretemplates.

How does it work?

After installation of the extension, import of the static database data and updating the extension configuration, the plugin "Formhandler backend" is directly available as new plugin content element. You don't have to include any static templates to your site template. By adding the plugin to a page, you provide a backend form management tool, that automatically integrates into a formhandler plugin that displays the defined form in the frontend. How does this work and where can you take changes? First of all, this extension is an addon for the formhandler-extension. It does only work, if "Formhandler" is already installed.

Formhandler backend is a one-way template editor, that stores dynamic form data in the database and assembles the form-templates in the file-system. So-called pretemplate files are completed with form data from the TYPO3-backend and stored in the upload-folder. The plugin generates as well sys-template-typoscript, which integrates the configuration- and template-files into of the form into the plugin content element. If you want to take direct changes on the templates, you should always work with the pretemplates. The assembled files in the upload-folder are overwritten every time the plugin is saved in the backend.

In the folder `EXT:formhandler_backend/res/samples/` we provide two samples for pretemplates, a simple form and a fullfledged form. The simple form as well is available in the folder `EXT:formhandler_backend/res/pretemplates/`. After installation, the simple form is available in the formhandler backend plugin. The samples are based on <http://examples TYPO3-formhandler.com/start/>. So it is a good idea to have a look at this link, if you want to create another pretemplate from scratch for a specific need. You can as well upgrade the existing samples. Simple form is intended for bottom up construction, fullfledged form should be reduced top down. Simple form can work as an out-of-the-box form-to-email tool without any adaptations, fullfledged form provides a sample, how pretemplates should be constructed and isn't intended for a direct use. Or you can change the extension configuration "pretemplates" (see Extension configuration) to the sample-folder to play with the provided samples.

If you want to use formhandler backend as a template editor, you could export the generated template-folders and the form-integration-typoscript, transfer both to another site, there you don't even need to have the formhandler backend extension installed (see Exporting created forms (backup to formhandler)).

Pretemplate adaptations

To get an overview of the file structure in the pretemplates folders, please check the chapter Extension configuration.

Fieldset sections

Edit the file `html/template.html`. Every section with a set of fields, that can contain dynamic form data, is marked with a marker like `###dynamic_XY###`. XY is the name of the section. It has to be unique for the form. Formhandler backend creates a set in the backend form, after a pretemplate form has been selected by the user and the plugin content element is saved. The set is an IRRE-element, so the user can freely add fields, options, select validations or change the field types within a section.

Adding multiple step forms

Edit the file `html/template.html` in the corresponding pretemplate folder. For multiple step forms you need templates for every step. According to the formhandler way of dealing with this issue you can add template code within brackets like

```

<!-- ###TEMPLATE_FORM1### -->
<form action="###REL_URL###" method="post" class="yform columnar" id="###fieldname###"
  enctype="multipart/form-data" >
  ###HIDDEN_FIELDS###
  <h2>###LLL:label_fieldset###</h2>
  ###dynamic_firststep###
  <div class="type-button">
    <input type="submit" ###submit_nextStep### class="button submit" value="###LLL:next###" />
  </div>
</form>
<!-- ###TEMPLATE_FORM1### -->

<!-- ###TEMPLATE_FORM2### -->
<form action="###REL_URL###" method="post" class="yform columnar" id="###fieldname###"
  enctype="multipart/form-data" >
  ###HIDDEN_FIELDS###
  <h2>###LLL:label_fieldset###</h2>
  ###dynamic_secondstep###
  <div class="type-button">
    <input type="submit" ###submit_nextStep### class="button submit"
  value="###LLL:submit###" />
  </div>
</form>
<!-- ###TEMPLATE_FORM2### -->

```

and so on. `###dynamic_firststep###` will contain the first section of fields, `###dynamic_secondstep###` the section section.

Please also check the `ts-setup.txt` file to add default values and validators markers (see Fehler: Referenz nicht gefunden).

Adding static form fields

As you can see in the template sample for multiple step forms, you are free to add static form fields directly into the pretemplate file, like we have done with the next- and submit-button. The static fields are always displayed in the form, no matter what dynamic fields the user added. You don't need any static form field, only the form start and end code is required in the template file, even the submit button could be added dynamically by the user.

To give you a sample on how to add static form fields, we use the mastertemplate-way this time. It's nice to reuse template-code, the static field-replacements are located in the file `html/mastertemplate.html`. Edit the file `html/template.html` in the corresponding pretemplate-folder.

```

<!-- ###TEMPLATE_FORM1### -->
###master_form-start_contact###
  ###master_section-start###
    ###master_input_firstname###
    ###master_input_lastname###
    ###master_input_birthday###
    ###dynamic_address###
    ###master_textarea_message###

```

```

    ###master_section-end###
    ###master_form-end###
    <!-- ###TEMPLATE_FORM1### ->

```

As in multiple step forms, dynamic form parts (here address) can be added everywhere within a form and there could even be multiple set sections within one form.

Adding formhandler-tools

The “Formhandler”-extension, on whichs top formhandler backends builds, offers many very flexible configuration and data treatment tools. You can add and use any of this tools. Please check the formhandler-documentation for any details <http://www TYPO3-formhandler.com/documentation/getting-started/> You might as well check the way we integrated some of these tools in the fullfledged form sample. In this form-pretemplate we provide a multiple steps, multiple language form with actions like file upload, database storage and auto-db addition of dynamic user-added fields.

Edit the file ts/ts_setup.txt in the corresponding pretemplate-folder. For formhandler backend to work properly, there have to be the following markers in the following places:

- **###dynamic_defaultValues_X###**: This dynamic section covers the typoscript-entries for default field values. X stands for form number. If you don't have a multistep form, it should be 1, on multistep forms, every step should have such a marker with X replaced by the number of the step. The marker(s) should be placed at

```

plugin.Tx_Formhandler.settings.predef.[formname].preProcessors {
    1.class = Tx_Formhandler_PreProcessor_LoadDefaultValues
    1.config {
        1 {
            ###dynamic_defaultValues_1###
        }
        // 2 {
        //###dynamic_defaultValues_2###
        // }
        // ...
    }
}

```

- **###dynamic_validators_X###**: This dynamic section covers the typoscript-entries for field validators. X stands for form number. If you don't have a multistep form, it should be 1, on multistep forms, every step should have such a marker with X replaced by the number of the step. The marker(s) should be placed at

```

plugin.Tx_Formhandler.settings.predef.[formname] {
    1.validators {
        1.class = Validator_Default
        1.config.fieldConf {
            ###dynamic_validators_1###
        }
    }
    // 2.validators {
    //     1.class = Validator_Default
    //     1.config.fieldConf {
    //         ###dynamic_validators_1###
    //     }
    // }
    // ...
}

```

Adding multiple languages

Formhandler backend offers multiple language support. To have consistent field names, all basic field data is covered by the default language entry. Only labels and messages are translated into other languages. This makes it a bit hard to update a form in an other language after a fundamental change of the form structure. But form-extensions like db-storage are kept consistent for all languages. There are two things consider when we translate a form: the plugin content element and the lang.xml-file of the pretemplate.

For the plugin content element, the easiest way to deal with multiple languages is to build the dynamic part of the form in the default language, then to translate the content element into the other languages. All sys_language references are then automatically added in the correct way. If the form structure changes after translation, and new fields or options have to be added, there is a workaround described in Adding fields or options after translation. This workaround is necessary due to IRRE restrictions in TYPO3.

Edit the lang/lang.xml in the corresponding pretemplate-folder. In this file, formhandler provides all labels and messages of a form. If you have static fields you should enter labels in this file. As well you should edit error messages, e.g. those which are generated by the field validations. All dynamic field and option texts are automatically added to this file.

Therefore, the following markers and positions are required:

- **###dynamic_default###**: this marker covers the default language. It should be between the

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="yes" ?>
<T3locallang>
  <meta type="array">
    <description>Language labels for Fullledged Form</description>
  </meta>
  <data type="array">
    <languageKey index="default" type="array">
###dynamic_default###
    </languageKey>
  </data>
</T3locallang>
```

- **###dynamic_X###**: this is the marker for the any other language. The X must correspond to the sys_language shortcut (like en,de,it,fr,...). Place the marker(s) in the above xml-code as follows:

```
    <languageKey index="default" type="array">
###dynamic_default###
    </languageKey>
    <languageKey index="de" type="array">
###dynamic_de###
    </languageKey>
    ...
```

Exporting created forms (backup to formhandler)

Once a form has been edited created, you might want to backup the form configuration or copy it to another website. The explicit backup of a formhandler backend plugin requires the form configuration folder to remain on its proper path and a dump of the database tables. The described workaround is intended for an implicit export a form and integrate it on the same or another website by the means of the formhandler plugin only.

To export a form you should consider the form configuration folder and the sys-template typoscript. The configuration folder is stored with all necessary files recursively in the directory uploads/tx_formhandlerbackend/templates/. You find the folders including the name of the pretemplate, which was used to build the form and the id of the content element, that represents the form. The folder name can be changed and it can be placed wherever you want within the TYPO3-installation. To backup, just zip the folder of the wanted form.

Once you have the form configuration folder in your TYPO3-installation, you need to add the following includes to on of your sys-templates above the page, where you need the form:

```
constants
<INCLUDE_TYPOSCRIPT: source='FILE:[path to form configuration folder]/ts/ts_constants.txt'>
setup
<INCLUDE_TYPOSCRIPT: source='FILE:[path to form configuration folder]/ts/ts_setup.txt'>
```

After that you can simply add a formhandler plugin and select this configuration in the plugin-tab of the content element.

Configuration

Installation



At installation, make sure you update the extension twice: once for the "Database update" (in order to import the database tables with the required data for field types and field validation types) and once for the "Configuration" update to add the initial extension configuration to localconf .

Installation is simple and you don't have to add any static template to add the formhandler backend to the plugin list of the content elements.

Static Data

The types and validations are suggestions and correspond to the normal needs by building a form. You can use your own type-set and validation-set or you can change the suggested types or add your own field types and validations to the database. If you want to do so, you should not forget to unselect the boxes to not import the static data and to not overwrite your changes.

The following data and markers must be provided in these two tables:

Field types static data

Simplified, we can speak of form fields in two ways. First, there are single types like a text field, a checkbox or a submit button. For these fields, we need to provide a template wrap for the form and the email with the following markers (some are optional):

- `###fieldname###` will be replaced with the field name.
- `###LLL:###fieldname#####` is the formhandler notation for the label of a field. The label will be added dynamically to the language-file and offers multilanguage support.
- `###is_error_###fieldname#####` defines a place, where a possible error mark as defined in typoscript-config (ts/ts_setup.txt) will be displayed. This marker can be used for adding a class to the field wrap.
- `###required_###fieldname#####` defines a place, where a possible required distinction as defined in typoscript-config (ts/ts_setup.txt) will be displayed. Normally, an asterisk is used for this intention. The option "required" itself is defined in the validations.
- `###error_###fieldname#####` defines a placeholder for the error message as defined by the form validations.
- `###formValuesPrefix###` is the prefix for the form as defined in typoscript-config (ts/ts_setup.txt)
- `###value_###fieldname#####` corresponds to the value of the field. The predefined value or the submitted value will be displayed in this placeholder.
- `###LLL:###fieldname###.notice###` is a placeholder for the helptext.
- `###LLL:###fieldname###.validation###` is a placeholder for html5-additions as defined by the form validations, could be used for jquery-additions as well.

Second, there are multiple field types like radiobuttons or selectorboxes. For those fields, there is moreover an option part, which consists of the following markers:

- `###options###` define a placeholder for the options in the main template part of a field (see above).
- `###value###` is the placeholder for the value of an option.
- `###LLL:###fieldname###.###option#####` is the placeholder for the label of an option. The label will be added dynamically to the language-file and offers multilanguage support.
- `###selected_###fieldname###_###value#####` or `###checked_###fieldname###_###value#####` are the placeholders for the selected or checked statement. The predefined value or the submitted value will be considered in this placeholder.

Field types implement a different amount of parameters to be filled by the backend user. That's why we change the backend-display according to the field type. If you add more field types or change the extensions-field-types, you should also think to upgrade the TCA-definition for 'tx_formhandlerbackend_field'. You could add the following array-item to EXT:formhandler_backend/tca.php

```
$TCA['tx_formhandlerbackend_field']['types'][X] = array('showitem' =>
'sys_language_uid;;;1-1-1,l18n_parent,l18n_diffsource,hidden;;1,is_type,label,name,
instructions,value,options,validation,fieldset');
```

Where X represents the uid of the added tx_formhandlerbackend_type-element. You can remove parameters according the need of the specific field type, but at least there should be all language fields, is_type, label, name, fieldset.



Template parts for dynamic field types and field validations are not taken from the pretemplate's formhandler mastertemplate, but are added in the backend as records. By default, they are both saved on the site root page with id 0.

Field validations static data

Forms can be validated server- and/or client-side with Formhandler Backend. Validations consists of a name to recognize them.

For server side validation, Formhandler Backend fully relies on the formhandler engine, see <http://www.TYPO3-formhandler.com/documentation/error-checks/>. Serverside validation is dynamically added to the validation-marker in ts/ts_setup.txt. According to the formhandler engine there is a field for first level typoscript and a multiple lines field for second level typoscript.

For clientside validation, there is a validation field that represents HTML5 or jQuery validation as well. The content of this field is displayed in the field type marker `###LLL:###fieldname###.validation###`, which is stored in lang/lang.xml. We suggest to use the simpler html5-validation, because it doesn't depend on a further javascript library. If you need javascript validation, try <http://ericleads.com/h5validate/> which allows to validate forms with jQuery based on HTML5 markup alone.

Multiple field types and validations in one installation

With a normal installation, the field types and validations are located at site root, means on page with id=0.

In case that you have different form types or different sites in one installation, that require different field types and validations or different types of markers and wrap arrangements for form fields, we added the possibility to change or multiply the storage location of the field types and validations. If you want to do so, you will have to change the TCA first (EXT:tca.php), set the

rootLevel of the tables tx_formhandlerbackend_type and tx_formhandlerbackend_validation to 0:

```
$TCA['tx_formhandlerbackend_type']['ctrl']['rootLevel'] = 0;
$TCA['tx_formhandlerbackend_validation']['ctrl']['rootLevel'] = 0;
```

You could store field types and validations on multiple pages. To control, which location is considered, use the page-ts-config variables:

```
TCEFORM.tx_formhandlerbackend_field.is_type.PAGE_TSCONFIG_ID = uid
TCEFORM.tx_formhandlerbackend_field.validation.PAGE_TSCONFIG_ID = uid
```

Where uid represents the page-id, where the field types and validations are stored. As you can see, you can control field types and validations separately.

Extension configuration

Further on, you can adapt the following properties in the configuration of the extension (by using the extension manager):

Property:	Description:	Default:	Data type:
pretemplates	Pre-templates directory. Directory where pre-templates are stored	EXT:formhandler_backend/res/pretemplates/	path
ts-constants	Relative path to tyoscript-constants file. Path to file starting from pretemplate subfolder. Has to be consistent, if you install different pretemplates.	ts/ts_constants.txt	path
ts-config	Relative path to tyoscript-config file. Path to file starting from pretemplate subfolder. Has to be consistent, if you install different pretemplates.	ts/ts_setup.txt	path
html-template	Relative path to html template-file. Path to file starting from pretemplate subfolder. For multistep forms, all form-templates have to be stored in one file. Has to be consistent, if you install different pretemplates.	html/template.html	path
mailuser-template	Relative path to user-email-template file. Path to file starting from pretemplate subfolder. Has to be consistent, if you install different pretemplates.	html/email-user.html	path
mailadmin-template	Relative path to admin-email-template file. Path to file starting from pretemplate subfolder. Has to be consistent, if you install different pretemplates.	html/email-admin.html	path
lang-template	Relative path to tyoscript-config file. Path to file starting from pretemplate subfolder. Has to be consistent, if you install different pretemplates.	lang/lang.xml	path
templates	Templates directory. Directory where templates are copied to (must exist)	uploads/tx_formhandlerbackend/templates/	path
marker	Marker for dynamic parts in pre-template files	###dynamic###	text
email_html_dynwrap	Email-wrap: Overall wrap for dynamic part in html-emails	<table> </table>	text

Property:	Description:	Default:	Data type:
email_html_wrap	Email-wrap: Wrap for textparts in html-emails	<p> </p>	text
sys_template_write	Automatic frontend-integration. Should we create or write directly into the sys_template entry on the page, where the configuration folder is located? This feature is required for an automatic frontend-integration.	TRUE	boolean

Normally, you won't need to change any of these configuration parameters. The paths of the pretemplates and templates directories are needed to let the extension know, in which directory should be searched for pretemplates and to which directory the assembled templates should recursively be copied. The path parameters describe the relative file structure of those files.

The email-wraps are applied to html-mails. There is an overall wrap and a wrap for the single text-entries in the mail.

A configuration value that needs attention is the marker `####dynamic####`. This marker points to all different dynamic parts in the pretemplate files. The extension searches and replaces these markers with dynamically generated html, xml and typoscript. If you change the marker configuration, don't forget that the first part (stem) of the markers described in the following should be adapted in the pretemplate files correspondingly.

For different template parts, there are some additions to the stem of the marker:

- `ts_setup.txt`: In typoscript, we add default values and validators of a form. Therefore, the second part of the marker is either `defaultValues` or `validators`. Then, for multiple forms, the third part of contains the number of the form. For on step forms, we just add a 1. Thus we get `####dynamic_defaultValues_1####` and `####dynamic_validators_1####` for simple forms.
- `template.html`: In the html-template, we need to add an unique section name as second part of the marker like "fields" resulting in `####dynamic_fields####`. The extension allows multiple dynamic formfield parts. Every section should be present in the html-template.
- `email-user.html` and `email-admin.html`: In both mail-templates there is plaintext part marked with `####dynamic_plain####` and a html part marked with `####dynamic_html####`.
- `lang.xml`: For multilanguage forms, the second part of the dynamic markers in the `loclang-file` should consist of the language-key. In a single-language environments with the language-key "default", the marker `####dynamic_default####` results. After adding a language like german or french to the default language, this would request `####dynamic_de####` or `####dynamic_fr####`, capsuled in the necessary xml of course.

You will find samples for all possibilities in the fullfledged form provided by the extensions samples itself.

To integrate a form configuration into a frontend-plugin, we need to add typoscript to a sys-template. If you select automatic integration, the necessary sys-template with the typoscript is either generated or added to the extension-sys-template on the page that contains the plugin. If you don't want this function and add the typoscript manually, you can disable this function.

Known issues

So far we tell you one difficulty and two security warnings:

- The form configuration data is stored directly only in the default language. If you work with translations, you need to save the translated content elements. To make your changes come true in the frontend, you thereafter have to save the plugin in the default language again.
- To write the template files, we made use of non-TYPO3-functions. This makes it possible to write files regardless of the TYPO3-file-permissions of the user. There was no way to construct the extension on another base, storage would only work for administrators.
- It is impossible to check all impacts to already existing sys-templates on the page, where the plugin content element is added to. Therefore we offer the extension configuration parameter to add the necessary typoscript manually.

If you make experience with or find a solution to these problems please report them to us. If you find other issues, please report them as well. Please report anything to our TYPO3 Forge (http://forge.TYPO3.org/projects/extension-formhandler_backend/issues).

ChangeLog

The following is an overview of the changes in Formhandler Backend. For more details, see the online ChangeLog (http://forge.TYPO3.org/projects/extension-formhandler_backend/roadmap).

Version:	Changes:
0.1.0	Initial public release.
0.1.1	Typo3 6.2 compatibility. Allow option field values in capital letters.