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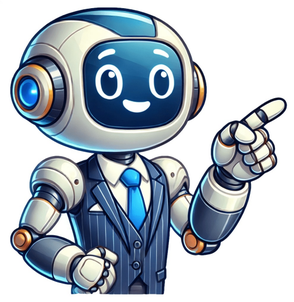

Placeholder data allows a query to behave as if it already has data, similar to the initialData option, but the data is not persisted to the cache. This comes in handy for situations where you have enough partial (or fake) data to render the query successfully while the actual data is fetched in the background.Example: An individual blog post query could pull "preview" data from a parent list of blog posts that only include title and a small snippet of the post body. You would not want to persist this partial data to the query result of the individual query, but it is useful for showing the content layout as quickly as possible while the actual query finishes to fetch the entire object.There are a few ways to supply placeholder data for a query to the cache before you need it:Placeholder Data as a Value1 const result = useQuery('todos', () => fetch('/todos'), {2 placeholderData: placeholderTodos,3 })Placeholder Data as a FunctionIf the process for accessing a query's placeholder data is intensive or just not something you want to perform on every render, you can pass a function as the placeholderData value. This function will be executed only once when the query is placeholderized, saving you precious memory and/or CPU:1 const result = useQuery('todos', () => fetch('/todos'), {2 placeholderData: () => {3 return generateFakeTodos()4 },5 })Placeholder Data from CacheIn some circumstances, you may be able to provide the placeholder data for a query from the cached result of another. A good example of this would be searching the cached data from a blog post list query for a preview version of the post, then using that as the placeholder data for your individual post query:1 let blogPostId2 3 const result = useQuery(['blogPost', blogPostId], () => fetch('/blogPosts'), {4 placeholderData: () => {5 6 return queryClient7 .getQueryData('blogPosts')8 ?.find(d => d.id === blogPostId)9 },10 }) PrevInfinite QueriesNext Initial Query DataWas this page helpful? Originally posted by SimonMacIntyre July 3, 2024We make use of Placeholder in forms, to show data related to the entity. For example let's say we have an EditUser page and form.We are using Placeholder as an example while viewing this page, to show some interesting live updating status about some thing based on this user. (Note: This is not suitable to be in a table/relation manager, we make heavy use of that too, but this specifically is a component we want to show right up in the form in a read-only fashion, but have it live-update).Any chance of this being a feature we can add some day? Ideally it would be as simple as...Placeholder::make('status')->poll(5)->... Page 2 Add issues to milestones to help organize your work for a particular release or project. Find and add issues with no milestones in this repo. You cant perform that action at this time. Page 3 We are happy to announce that you can now use URL variables to dynamically display content in your survey. URL variables are also called GET parameter, query strings, hidden fields or hidden values and can simply be added to your survey link. This is especially useful to add a touch of personalization to your survey, e.g. including the participants name or a product name in a question. As you can see in the image below, a placeholder {name} is used in the question text. All you need to do to replace this placeholder is to append a URL variable (or GET parameter) to your survey link that matches the placeholder name: The value of the parameter will then replace the placeholder you added in your survey: There is no limit to the number of variables/placeholders. Just make sure that each participant receives their very own survey link (with the correct variables). The variables you add to the survey link will be saved along with the participants responses. We look forward to seeing the interesting ways you will use this feature. You can find all details about this feature here:How to Add Dynamic Content into your Survey using URL Parameters mjendrisek wrote:>> Has anyone been successful at using parameters in Poll URL?>NopeThese are sent to shim during driver startup and the poll is initiated byshim. I dont know of a way to notify the shim of a dynamic param outsideof a subscriber initiated event.One idea to try, poll something else that returns a static result. In itp,transform that to your timestamped query and execute it against shim.Grab the results of that query and use that instead of your dummy/staticresult. Placeholder data allows a query to behave as if it already has data, similar to the initialData option, but the data is not persisted to the cache. This comes in handy for situations where you have enough partial (or fake) data to render the query successfully while the actual data is fetched in the background.Example: An individual blog post query could pull "preview" data from a parent list of blog posts that only include title and a small snippet of the post body. You would not want to persist this partial data to the query result of the individual query, but it is useful for showing the content layout as quickly as possible while the actual query finishes to fetch the entire object.There are a few ways to supply placeholder data for a query to the cache before you need it: const result = useQuery({ queryKey: ['todos'], queryFn: () => fetch('/todos'), placeholderData: placeholderTodos,})const result = useQuery({ queryKey: ['todos'], queryFn: () => fetch('/todos'), placeholderData: placeholderTodos,})In some circumstances, you may be able to provide the placeholder data for a query from the cached result of another. A good example of this would be searching the cached data from a blog post list query for a preview version of the post, then using that as the placeholder data for your individual post query:const result = useQuery({ queryKey: ['blogPost', blogPostId], queryFn: () => fetch(`/blogPosts/${blogPostId}`), placeholderData: () => { // Use the smaller/preview version of the blogPost from the 'blogPosts' // query as the placeholder data for this blogPost query return queryClient .getQueryData(['blogPosts']) ?.find((d) => d.id === blogPostId) },})const result = useQuery({ queryKey: ['blogPost', blogPostId], queryFn: () => fetch(`/blogPosts/${blogPostId}`), placeholderData: () => { // Use the smaller/preview version of the blogPost from the 'blogPosts' // query as the placeholder data for this blogPost query return queryClient .getQueryData(['blogPosts']) ?.find((d) => d.id === blogPostId) },}) Enter an equation of a chemical reaction and click 'Balance'. The answer will appear below Always use the upper case for the first character in the element name and the lower case for the second character. Examples: Fe, Au, Co, Br, C, O, N, F. Compare: Co - cobalt and CO - carbon monoxide To enter an electron into a chemical equation use {-} or e To enter an ion, specify charge after the compound in curly brackets: {+3} or {3+} or {3}. Example: Fe{3+} + I{-} = Fe{2+} + I2 Substitute immutable groups in chemical compounds to avoid ambiguity. For instance equation C6H5C2H5 + O2 = C6H5OH + CO2 + H2O will not be balanced, but PhC2H5 + O2 = PhOH + CO2 + H2O will Compound states [like (s) (aq) or (g)] are not required. If you do not know what products are, enter reagents only and click 'Balance'. In many cases a complete equation will be suggested. Reaction stoichiometry could be computed for a balanced equation. Enter either the number of moles or weight for one of the compounds to compute the rest. Limiting reagent can be computed for a balanced equation by entering the number of moles or weight for all reagents. The limiting reagent row will be highlighted in pink. A chemical equation represents a chemical reaction. It shows the reactants (substances that start a reaction) and products (substances formed by the reaction). For example, in the reaction of hydrogen (H) with oxygen (O) to form water (HO), the chemical equation is:However, this equation isn't balanced because the number of atoms for each element is not the same on both sides of the equation. A balanced equation obeys the Law of Conservation of Mass, which states that matter is neither created nor destroyed in a chemical reaction.Balancing with inspection or trial and error methodThis is the most straightforward method. It involves looking at the equation and adjusting the coefficients to get the same number of each type of atom on both sides of the equation.Best for: Simple equations with a small number of atoms.Process: Start with the most complex molecule or the one with the most elements, and adjust the coefficients of the reactants and products until the equation is balanced.Example:H2 + O2 = H2OCount the number of H and O atoms on both sides. There are 2 H atoms on the left and 2 H atom on the right. There are 2 O atoms on the left and 1 O atom on the right.Balance the oxygen atoms by placing a coefficient of 2 in front of H2O: Now, there are 4 H atoms on the right side, so we adjust the left side to match: Check the balance. Now, both sides have 4 H atoms and 2 O atoms. The equation is balanced.Balancing with algebraic methodThis method uses algebraic equations to find the correct coefficients. Each molecule's coefficient is represented by a variable (like x, y, z), and a series of equations are set up based on the number of each type of atom.Best for: Equations that are more complex and not easily balanced by inspection.Process: Assign variables to each coefficient, write equations for each element, and then solve the system of equations to find the values of the variables.Example: C2H6 + O2 = CO2 + H2OAssign variables to coefficients:a C2H6 + b O2 = c CO2 + d H2OWrite down equations based on atom conservation:2 a = c6 a = 2 d2 b = 2c + dAssign one of the coefficients to 1 and solve the system.a = 1c = 2 a = 2d = 6 a / 2 = 3b = (2 c + d) / 2 = (2 * 2 + 3) / 2 = 3.5Adjust coefficient to make sure all of them are integers. b = 3.5 so we need to multiply all coefficient by 2 to arrive at the balanced equation with integer coefficients: 2 C2H6 + 7 O 2 = 4 CO2 + 6 H2OBalancing with oxidation number methodUseful for redox reactions, this method involves balancing the equation based on the change in oxidation numbers.Best For: Redox reactions where electron transfer occurs.Process: identify the oxidation numbers, determine the changes in oxidation state, balance the atoms that change their oxidation state, and then balance the remaining atoms and charges.Example: Ca + P = Ca3P2 Assign oxidation numbers: Calcium (Ca) has an oxidation number of 0 in its elemental form. Phosphorus (P) also has an oxidation number of 0 in its elemental form. In Ca3P2, calcium has an oxidation number of +2, and phosphorus has an oxidation number of -3. Identify the changes in oxidation numbers: Calcium goes from 0 to +2, losing 2 electrons (oxidation). Phosphorus goes from 0 to -3, gaining 3 electrons (reduction). Balance the changes using electrons: Multiply the number of calcium atoms by 3 and the number of phosphorus atoms by 2. Write the balanced Equation:Balancing with ion-electron half-reaction methodThis method separates the reaction into two half-reactions one for oxidation and one for reduction. Each half-reaction is balanced separately and then combined.Best for: complex redox reactions, especially in acidic or basic solutions.Process: split the reaction into two half-reactions, balance the atoms and charges in each half-reaction, and then combine the half-reactions, ensuring that electrons are balanced.Example: Cu + HNO3 = Cu(NO3)2 + NO2 + H2OLearn to balance chemical equations: Next: balancing chemical equations Practice what you learned: Practice balancing chemical equations Related chemical tools: Molar mass calculator pH solver Placeholderscan be understood as predefined search and replace templates that will be replaced with some actual values at execution time. They are usually used for MySQL queries.Its worth noticing that placeholders are case-sensitive, so adding %var1% in the shortcode is not the same as %VAR1%, and it will not work.Currently, wpDataTables has 13 types of placeholders:%CURRENT_POST_ID% this placeholder will be replaced with the ID of a currently active WordPress page or post. Provide a value here to be used for table generation.%CURRENT_USER_ID% this placeholder will be replaced with the ID of a currently logged-in user (if the user is logged in).%CURRENT_USER_LOGIN% this placeholder will be replaced with the currently logged-in username (if the user is logged in).%CURRENT_USER_EMAIL% this placeholder will be replaced with the email of the currently logged-in user (if the user is logged in).%VAR1%, %VAR2%, %VAR3%, %VAR4%, %VAR5%, %VAR6%, %VAR7%, %VAR8%, %VAR9% these are the variable placeholders. You can provide a default value here that will be used for table generation, and when a different one is not defined in the shortcode.%WPDB% this placeholder will be replaced with the current prefix of the WordPress database (defaults to wp_).%CURRENT_USER_FIRST_NAME% this placeholder will be replaced with the First Name of the currently logged-in user. Provide a value here to be used for table generation.%CURRENT_USER_LAST_NAME% this placeholder will be replaced with the Last Name of the currently logged-in user. Provide a value here to be used for table generation.%CURRENT_DATE% this placeholder will be replaced with the current date.%CURRENT_DATETIME% this placeholder will be replaced with the current date and time.%CURRENT_TIME% this placeholder will be replaced with the current time.The placeholders configuration block appears when you choose all table types. As shownin the screenshot on the right, you can insert placeholdersin the query as if they are some specific values. For example, you can provide the query like this:SELECT * FROM my_table WHERE my_field > %VAR1% AND my_field < %VAR2% AND user_id = %CURRENT_USER_ID%In this example, the query means: show me everything from my_table, where my_field is greater than variable 1, but less than variable 2, and user_id is equal to the currently logged in users ID.Before you try to save the table, you first need to see if this query returns anything. By default, the placeholders %VAR1% up to %VAR9% are equal to empty strings, and %CURRENT_USER_ID% is equal to the user that creates the table typically the Admin user, most probably with ID=1. If you do not redefine the defaults, this query will be parsed like this on the MySQL side:SELECT * FROM my_table WHERE my_field > AND my_field < AND user_id =1 Most likely, such a query would not return anything, and wpDataTables would say theres no data to build the table upon. To avoid this, you will need to expand the placeholder configuration block, and define the default values for the variables: e.g., set %VAR1% equal to 0, and %VAR2% equal to 100. Also, you can redefine the value for %CURRENT_USER_ID%, e.g.if the table does not contain any values related to the admins ID, set it to 15.The variable values are then saved in the table settings, and they will be always used as default if not overridden by shortcode parameters. Only the %CURRENT_USER_ID% is not saved, and the provided value is used only at the instant of the table generation, after which the actual user ID is always fetched.The query would then be parsed like this on MySQL side:SELECT * FROM my_table WHERE my_field > 0AND my_field < 100AND user_id =15If this query returns any data, it will successfully create a wpDataTable. Later, you can insert this wpDataTables shortcode in your posts or pages, and it will fetch the data for the current user. But you can also override the variable settings. Simply provide the variable values in the shortcode like this:[wpdatatable id=12 var1=150 var2=350]and the values from shortcode attributes would be applied to the variable and the query would be treated like:SELECT * FROM my_table WHERE my_field > 150AND my_field < 350AND user_id = (current_user_id)Using placeholders like this, you can use a single wpDataTable to produce many different output tables on different pages.Placeholders are also supported in the Predefined Value text input on theFiltering tab in column settings. You can define the placeholders %VAR1% up to %VAR9% in the Predefined Value input of the column, and then pass a value of the variable through a shortcode parameter where it will be used as the default value for advanced filter on the page, and for the editor input if the table is editable.If you are using String for Placeholder variable %VAR1% should be surrounded with Single Quote ( ) in the query.

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