



Jonathan Daggerhart

- Developer at Hook 42
- Organizer for Drupal Camp Asheville

Drupal.org: daggerhart **Twitter:** @daggerhart

Blog: https://www.daggerhart.com

Drupal Camp Asheville

Site: https://drupalasheville.com

Twitter: @drupalasheville







What we will cover



- What Happened to Hook_Menu?
- 2. YAML
 - a. Routing
 - b. Menus
 - c. Links
 - d. Actions
- 3. Routing to Controllers (Endpoints)
- 4. Routing to Forms



What Happened to Hook_Menu?

In previous versions of Drupal there was a specific Hook that did too much. **hook_menu()**

It determines:

- Page URIs
- Multiple types of links within the menu system and UI
- Callbacks for routes
- File loading for callback file inclusion
- Access control



What Happened to Hook_Menu?

In Drupal 8 these various functions of a hook_menu() item have been broken up into their own YAML files. All routes are defined in *.routing.yml, while links are in separate files predominantly delineated along the lines of the previous "type" property of the menu item.

Drupal 7	Drupal 8 Replacement
MENU_CALLBACK	*.routing.yml
MENU_NORMAL_ITEM	*.routing.yml & *.links.menu.yml-Menu Items
MENU_(DEFAULT)_LOCAL_TASK	*.routing.yml & *.links.task.yml-Tabs.
MENU_LOCAL_ACTION	*.routing.yml & *.links.action.yml - Local action links.
?	*.routing.yml & *.links.contextual.yml - Admin actions



Example YAML - *.routing.yml

core/modules/node/node.routing.yml Route to Form node.multiple_delete_confirm: Route Name path: '/admin/content/node/delete' Route URI defaults: Route Form _form: '\Drupal\node\Form\DeleteMultiple' requirements: Access Control permission: 'administer nodes' node.add_page: **Route to Controller** path: '/node/add' defaults: Route Name title: 'Add content' Route URI __controller: '\Drupal\node\Controller\NodeController::addPage options: Page Title _node_operation_route: TRUE Route Controller requirements: Access Control node add access: 'node'



Example YAML - *.links.*.yml

Note:

In this example the link name and the route name are the same.

This is merely a coincidence.

```
core/modules/node/node.links.menu.yml
                             node.add page:
I ink name
                               title: 'Add content'
Default link title
                               route_name: node.add_page
Name of Route link
points to
                             core/modules/node/node.routing.yml
                             node.add page:
Route name
                              path: '/node/add'
                              defaults:
                                title: 'Add content'
                                _controller: '\Drupal\node\Controller\NodeController::addPage'
                              options:
                                _node_operation_route: TRUE
                              requirements:
                                node add access: 'node'
```



Example - Routing to Controller

<u>Controller</u> is a fancy word that means, "class with methods that generate output for the user". The ControllerBase is not required, but can be helpful.

example_routing/example_routing.routing.yml

```
Route name can be anything reasonable.
ny.module.some.route.name.to.page:
 # URI where this route will respond
 path: 'my-page'
 defaults:
   _controller: '\Drupal\example_routing\Controller\SomePage::myMethod'
   title: 'My Page'
 requirements:
   permission: 'access content'
 You can point multiple routes to the same controller.
another.route.this.one.with.parameters:
 path: 'my-parameters/{some_name}/{some_title}'
 defaults:
   _controller: '\Drupal\example_routing\Controller\SomePage::withParameters
 requirements:
   permission: 'access content'
```

example_routing/src/Controller/SomePage.php

```
<?php
namespace Drupal\example_routing\Controller;
use Drupal\Core\Controller\ControllerBase;
class SomePage extends ControllerBase {
 public function myMethod() {
   return
      'my element' => [
        '#markup' => 'HELLO!!!',
  public function withParameters($some_name, $some_title) {
    return [
      'someone is a title' => [
        '#type' => 'html_tag',
        '#tag' => 'h2'.
        '#value' => "{$some name} is the {$some_title}",
```



Example - Routing to Form

When routing to forms, you point towards the fully namespaced form class. Forms must:

- Extend FormBase
- Have a getFormId() method
- Have a buildForm() method
- Have a submitForm() method

example_routing/example_routing.routing.yml

```
# Routing to a form is slightly different.
# Instead of _controller, use _form, and target
# the class instead of a method.
my.route.to.a.form:
   path: 'my-form'
   defaults:
        _form: '\Drupal\example_routing\Form\SomeForm'
        _title: 'This is my form'
   requirements:
        _permission: 'access content'
```

example_routing/example_routing.routing.yml

```
namespace Drupal\example_routing\Form;
use Drupal\Core\Form\FormBase;
use Drupal\Core\Form\FormStateInterface;
class SomeForm extends FormBase {
 public function getFormId() {
   return 'my_awesome_form_whydontcha';
 public function buildForm(array $form, FormStateInterface $form_state) {
   $form['some text'] = |
     '#type' => 'textfield'.
     '#title' => $this->t('Type something'),
   $form['submit'] = [
     '#default value' => $this->t('Submit'),
   return $form:
  public function submitForm(array &form, FormStateInterface form_state)
   $messenger = \Drupal::messenger();
   $messenger->addMessage($form state->getValue('some text'));
```



Example - *.links.menu.yml

```
example_routing/example_routing.routing.yml
Route name can be anything reasonable.
 .module.some.route.name.to.page:
# URI where this route will respond
path: 'mv-page'
defaults:
  _controller: '\Drupal\example_routing\Controller\SomePage::myMethod'
  title: 'My Page'
 requirements:
  permission: 'access content'
example_routing/example_routing.links.menu.yml
 Top level is the link's name
my.menu-link:
 title: 'A link to one of my pages'
 menu name: main
 route_name: my.module.some.route.name.to.page
```

