

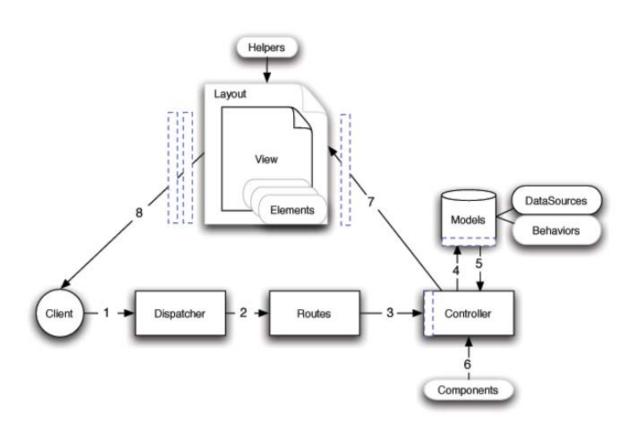
Controllers

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CakePHP Request

More Detailed Version of the CakePHP Request



Routes

- Parse the Request URL
 - Extracts parameters
 - e.g. controller, action, additional values passed in the URL.
 - http://catalog/items/view/12
- The Request URL Parameters are then Mapped to a Controller Action
 - A specific action in a specific controller class.
 - □ items controller
 - view action (function)
 - □ 12 value to use with the database

Controller

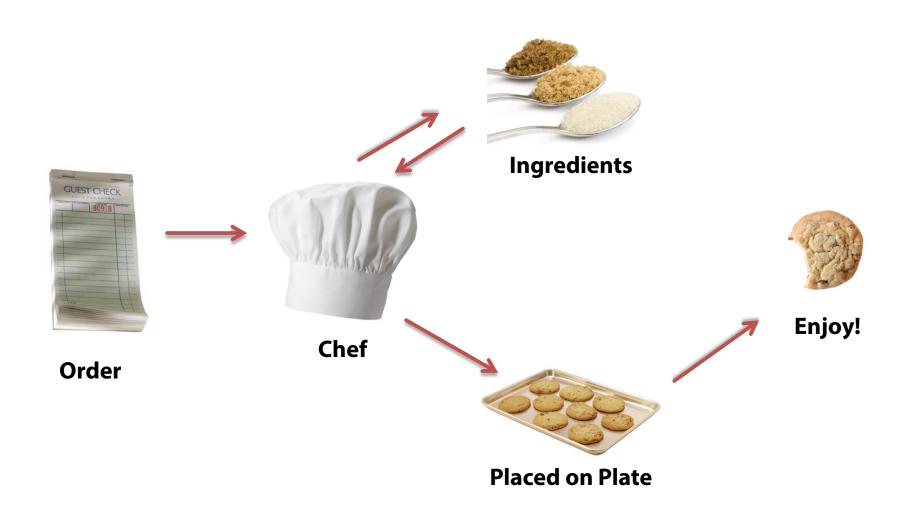
The Controller Interacts With the Model

- Controller calls on the model if there is a need to gain access to the application's data.
- Model interacts with the database and returns data back to the controller.

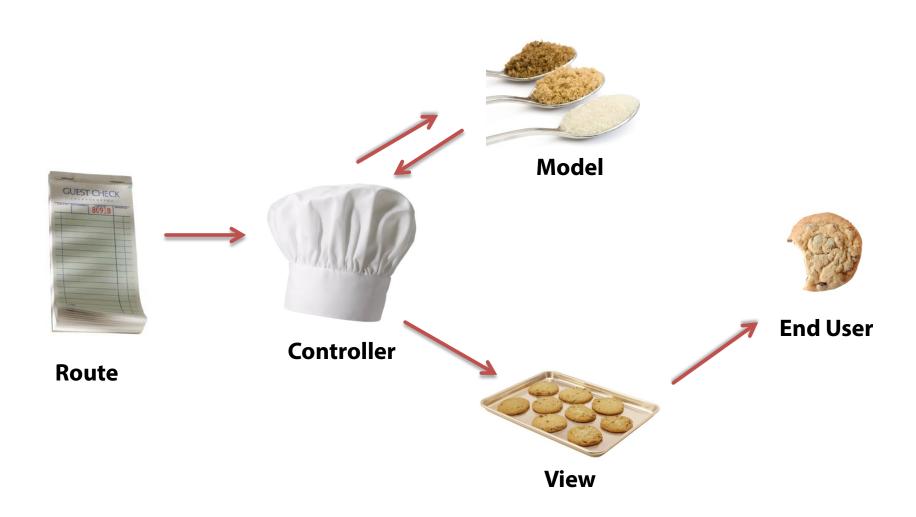
The Controller then Interacts With the View

- Controller can use the data from the model and manipulate it for the benefit of the view
- After the controller has the prepared the data, the controller passes the data off to the view

A Tasty Example



A Tasty Example



What's In Store?

- Continue Development of Our Catalog Web Site
 - DVDs, Books, CDs, etc.
- Add to the Controller
 - Add Actions (functions) to the ItemsController we made in "Getting Started" module
 - Display a List all the Items
 - Create and Delete an Item
 - Update and Display a Detailed View of an Item
 - Search the Items

Setting Variables

Passing Variables to the View

- □ The set() method is used to pass variables to the view.
 - □ First Parameter
 - Provide a name
 - Second parameter
 - Provide the value or data
- Example
 - Controller
 - sthis->set('pizza', 'pepperoni');
 - □ View
 - □ Their favorite pizza is <? echo \$pizza; ?>.

Query the Database

- Accessing the Database Model in Controller
 - Access the Model via \$this->ModelName
 - Example
 - □ \$this->Item
 - Retrieve Data from the Model Using find() Method
 - Example

```
$this->Item->find('all');
```

Query the Database

find() Parameters

- □ First Parameter:
 - all / first / count / neighbors / list / threaded
- Second Parameter:
 - Array of Data
 - conditions / fields / joins / limit / offset / order / page / group / callbacks
- Example

Single Query

- Query Based on ID
 - □ findById()
 - Example
 - sthis->ModelName->findById(\$id);

Throw an Exception

- CakePHP Has Many Error Exceptions
 - http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/development/exceptions.html
- Handling Errors
 - throw new NotFoundException
 - Example
 - throw new NotFoundException(__("Your item was not found"));

Form Data

CakeRequest

- Default request object in CakePHP. Passed by reference to the various layers of an application.
- Assigned to \$this->request
- Example
 - Holds all the data from the form (modified and unmodified)
 - \$this->request->data

Check How the Data Was Sent

- □ is()
- Takes One Parameter
 - post / get / put / delete / head / options / ajax / ssl / flash / mobile
- Example
 - sthis->request->is('post');

Create & Save

Adding a New Item Into a Database

- create()
- Resets the model state for saving new information. Clears out the model \$id value
- Example
 - sthis->ModelName->create();

Saving the Data

- □ save()
- Parameters
 - □ 1st: Array-formatted data to be saved.
 - □ 2nd: Allows you to side step validation (bool) optional
 - □ 3rd: Supply a list of model fields to be saved. optional
- Example
 - sthis->ModelName->save(\$this->request->data);

Redirect

Sending a User to a Different Page

- Sometimes it is necessary
- redirect()
- Parameters:
 - String action (if in same controller)
 - Array controller & action
 - Relative path
- Example
 - sthis->redirect('index');
 - sthis->redirect(array('controller' => 'ltems', 'action' => 'index'));
 - sthis->redirect('/ltems/thanks');
- More Redirect Examples
 - http://book.cakephp.org/2.0/en/controllers.html#flow-control

Saving An Existing Entry

Saving an Item

- Use the same save method that we utilized in the add() action, but we eliminate the need for the create() method to be called before hand.
- Example
 - sthis->ModelName->save(\$this->request->data);
- Override the 'id' in our model
 - Example
 - □ \$this->ModelName->id = \$id;

Populating the Form

Editing a Form

- When you edit an item you need to populate the form with the content of the item you are editing.
- Example
 - sitem = \$this>ModelName->findByld(\$id);
 - sthis->request->data = \$item;

Set and Display Message

- Session Component
 - CakePHP provides a messaging system with the session component
- Adding the Session Component to Your Controller
 - public \$components = array('Session');
- Using the Session Component
 - Example
 - □ \$this->Session
 - Access the Method
 - setFlash()
 - Parameter
 - String message you want to display
 - Example
 - sthis->Session->setFlash(__("Your record was saved."));

Does it Exist?

- Previous Determination
 - sdata = \$this->ModelName->findById(\$id)
 - □ if(!\$data)
 - Throw Exception
- Check to See if an Item Exists in the Database
 - a exists()
 - Returns Bool Value
 - Parameters
 - □ \$id (optional)
 - Examples
 - sthis->ModelName->exists(\$id);
 - □ \$this->ModelName->id = \$id;
 - sthis->ModelName->exists()

Delete Item

- Deleting an Item in the Database
 - delete()
 - Returns Bool Value
 - Parameters
 - □ \$id (optional)
 - Examples
 - sthis->ModelName->delete(\$id);
 - sthis->ModelName->id = \$id;
 - sthis->ModelName->delete()

Render Method

Normal Behavior

- Calls the view template of the same name as the action
 - index() => index.ctp
- Called automatically at the end of the action in the controller

Override

- Reuse, Plugins, Elements, etc.
- render()
- Parameter
 - Name of the template you would like to use
- Example
 - sthis->render('index');
 - sthis->render('/Cakes/index');
 - app/View/Cakes/index

Summary

- A Review of the MVC Framework
 - Better understanding of the role of the controller
- Added Actions (Functions) to Our Items Controller
 - Basic CRUD actions
 - Create
 - □ Read
 - Update
 - Delete
 - Search