

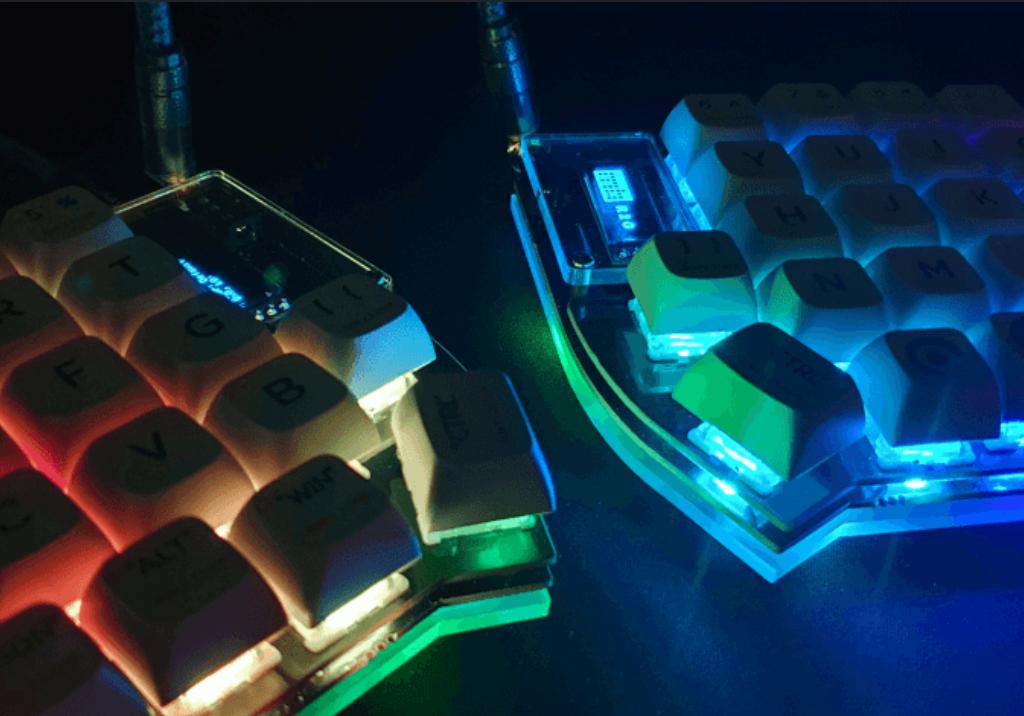
An Introduction To Drupal Services

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Source Code

- Talk is available at:
<https://github.com/hashbangcode/drupal-services-talk>
- All code seen can be found at:
https://github.com/hashbangcode/drupal_services_example
- I have also written about Drupal services on
www.hashbangcode.com



An Introduction To Drupal Services

What Is A Service?

- Used in all parts of Drupal and many modules.
- A service describes an object in Drupal.
- Dependency injection is used to inject services into other services.
- Forms, controllers, and plugins have services built in.
- Simple to use and powerful.

What Services Exist?

- Lots!

```
drush eval "print_r(\Drupal::getContainer()->getServiceIds());"
```

- Prints a list of over 600 services.
- Most are in the form `date.formatter`.
- Some are in the form
`Drupal\Core\Datetime\DateFormatterInterface`,
and are used in autoloading.

Using A Service

Using A Service

- Grab the service.
- Use it.

```
$pathManager = \Drupal::service('path_alias.manager');  
$normalPath = $pathManager->getPathByAlias('somepath');
```

Using A Service

- You can also chain the call.

```
$normalPath = \Drupal::service('path_alias.manager')->getPathByAlias('somepath');
```

Using A Service

- However! Most of the time you don't want to be using `\Drupal::service()`.
- Drupal will inject the services you need into your service as you create it.
- This is called **dependency injection**.

Dependency Injection

A quick introduction.

Dependency Injection

Dependency injection sounds complicated, but it's just the practice of **injecting the things the class needs**, instead of **baking them into the class**.

Dependency Injection

- Let's say you had this class.

```
class Page {  
    protected $database;  
    public function __construct() {  
        $this->database = new PDO('mysql:host=localhost;dbname=test', 'username', 'password');  
    }  
}  
$page = new Page();
```

- What happens if you want to change the credentials?
Or change the database itself?
- You would need to edit the class.

Dependency Injection

- We can change this to inject the database dependency as we create the Page object.

```
class Page {  
    protected $database;  
    public function __construct(DbConnectionInterface $database) {  
        $this->database = $database;  
    }  
}  
$database = new MysqlDatabase();  
$page = new Page($database);
```

Dependency Injection

- Drupal handles all of the object creation for us and will create our services with all of the required objects in place.
- All we need to do is ask for our service.

Why Use Dependency Injection In Drupal?

Let's try to create the `path_alias.manager` service to translate a path *without* using Drupal's dependency injection system.

The `path_alias.manager` service wraps the
`\Drupal\path_alias\AliasManager` class.

```
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasManager;  
  
$aliasManager = new AliasManager($pathAliasRepository, $pathPrefixes, $languageManager, $cache, $time);
```

We need to fill in the missing dependencies of
`$pathAliasRepository` , `$pathPrefixes` ,
`$languageManager` , `$cache` , and `$time` .

Let's start with `$pathAliasRepository`.

The `$pathAliasRepository` property is an instance of `\Drupal\path_alias\AliasRepository`.

```
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasManager;
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasRepository;

$pathAliasRepository = new AliasRepository($connection);

$aliasManager = new AliasManager($pathAliasRepository, $pathPrefixes, $languageManager, $cache, $time);
```

The `AliasRepository` class takes a property of `$connection`. We need to create that.

The `$connection` property is a connection to the database, which we can create using the `\Drupal\Core\Database\Database` class.

```
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasManager;
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasRepository;
use Drupal\Core\Database\Database;

$connection = Database::getConnection();
$pathAliasRepository = new AliasRepository($connection);

$aliasManager = new AliasManager($pathAliasRepository, $pathPrefixes, $languageManager, $cache, $time);
```

Next, let's look at `$pathPrefixes`.

The `$pathPrefixes` property is an instance of `AliasPrefixList`, which has more dependencies.

```
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasManager;
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasPrefixList;
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasRepository;
use Drupal\Core\Database\Database;

$connection = Database::getConnection();
$pathAliasRepository = new AliasRepository($connection);

$pathPrefixes = new AliasPrefixList($cid, $cache, $lock, $state, $alias_repository);

$aliasManager = new AliasManager($pathAliasRepository, $pathPrefixes, $languageManager, $cache, $time);
```

The \$cid property is easy as that's just a string.

```
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasManager;
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasPrefixList;
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasRepository;
use Drupal\Core\Database\Database;

$connection = Database::getConnection();
$pathAliasRepository = new AliasRepository($connection);

$cid = 'path_alias_whitelist';
$pathPrefixes = new AliasPrefixList($cid, $cache, $lock, $state, $alias_repository);

$aliasManager = new AliasManager($pathAliasRepository, $pathPrefixes, $languageManager, $cache, $time);
```

The `$cache` property is an object of type `\Drupal\Core\Cache\CacheFactoryInterface`, so we can use `\Drupal\Core\Cache\CacheFactory` to do this. We first need to create a `\Drupal\Core\Site\Settings` object to create that.

```
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasManager;
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasPrefixList;
use Drupal\path_alias\AliasRepository;
use Drupal\Core\Database\Database;
use Drupal\Core\Site\Settings;

$connection = Database::getConnection();
$pathAliasRepository = new AliasRepository($connection);

$cid = 'path_alias_whitelist';
$settings = Settings::getInstance();
$default_bin_backends = ['bootstrap' => 'cache.backend.chainedfast'];
$cacheFactory = new CacheFactory($settings, $default_bin_backends);
$cache = $cacheFactory->get('bootstrap');

$pathPrefixes = new AliasPrefixList($cid, $cache, $lock, $state, $alias_repository);
$aliasManager = new AliasManager($pathAliasRepository, $pathPrefixes, $languageManager, $cache, $time);
```

Anyone else lost?

```
$pathManager = \Drupal::service('path_alias.manager');  
$normalPath = $pathManager->getPathByAlias('somepath');
```

Seems easier, right?

Creating Your Own services

add the needed items to the services.yml file

arguments

autowire

write a test!

add your class

inject the dependencies

start using it

Tips For Creating Your Own Services

- Don't use `\Drupal::services()` inside your service classes, use dependency injection instead.
- Use **SOLID** principles. Create small service classes that perform one task.
- Keep constructors as simple as possible. Just assign your dependencies to properties.
- Don't "hand off" dependencies to internal classes, use additional services.

Unit Testing

Spoofing

Next Steps

There's much more to this, try looking up

- Tagged services
- Decoration of services
- Access control
- Logging
- Event handlers

Resources

- Services and DI on `#! code`
<https://www.hashbangcode.com/tag/dependency-injection>
- Custom code seen is code available at
https://github.com/hashbangcode/drupal_services_example
- Services and Dependency Injection -
<https://www.drupalatyourfingertips.com/services>

Questions?

- Slides:
<https://github.com/hashbangcode/drupal-services-talk>



Thanks!

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