

# PHP Objects

Dr. Charles Severance  
[www.wa4e.com](http://www.wa4e.com)

<http://www.wa4e.com/code/objects.zip>



# PHP => Object Oriented

- With PHP 5, an object oriented approach is the preferred pattern.
- Libraries are evolving toward OOP.

# Object Oriented Programming (OOP)

Object-oriented programming (OOP) is a programming paradigm that represents concepts as "objects" that have **data fields** (attributes that describe the object) and associated procedures known as **methods**. Objects, which are usually instances of classes, are used to interact with one another to design applications and computer programs.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented\\_programming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming)

# Definitions



- **Class** - a template - Dog
- **Method** - A defined capability of a class - bark()
- **Object or Instance** - A particular instance of a class - Lassie

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# Terminology: Class



Defines the abstract characteristics of a thing (object), including the thing's characteristics (its attributes, fields, or properties) and the thing's behaviors (the things it can do, or methods, operations, or features). One might say that a **class** is a **blueprint** or factory that describes the nature of something. For example, the **class** Dog would consist of traits shared by all dogs, such as breed and fur color (characteristics), and the ability to bark and sit (behaviors).

# Terminology: Instance



One can have an **instance** of a class or a particular **object**. The **instance** is the actual object created at runtime. In programmer jargon, the Lassie object is an **instance** of the Dog class. The set of values of the attributes of a particular **object** is called its state. The **object** consists of state and the behavior that is defined in the object's class.

Object and Instance are often used interchangeably.

# Terminology: Method



An object's abilities. In language, **methods** are verbs. Lassie, being a Dog, has the ability to bark. So `bark()` is one of Lassie's methods. She may have other **methods** as well, for example `sit()` or `eat()` or `walk()` or `save_timmy()`. Within the program, using a **method** usually affects only one particular object; all Dogs can bark, but you need only one particular dog to do the barking.

Method and Message are often used interchangeably.



# Non-OOP

## Date/Time Functions

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- [date\\_parse](#) — Returns associative array with detailed info about given date

<http://php.net/manual/en/ref.datetime.php>

# OOP

## The DateTime class

(PHP 5 >= 5.2.0)

Change language: English

### Introduction

Representation of date and time.

### Class synopsis

```
DateTime implements DateTimeInterface {

    /* Constants */
    const string ATOM = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;
    const string COOKIE = "l, d-M-y H:i:s T" ;
    const string ISO8601 = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sO" ;
    const string RFC822 = "D, d M y H:i:s O" ;
    const string RFC850 = "l, d-M-y H:i:s T" ;
    const string RFC1036 = "D, d M y H:i:s O" ;
    const string RFC1123 = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;
    const string RFC2822 = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;
    const string RFC3339 = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;
    const string RSS = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;
    const string W3C = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;

    /* Methods */
    public __construct ([ string $time = "now" [, DateTimeZone $timezone = NULL ]] )
    public DateTime add ( DateInterval $interval )
    public static DateTime createFromFormat ( string $format , string $time [, DateTimeZone
    $timezone ] )
    public static array getLastErrors ( void )
    public DateTime modify ( string $modify )
        // ...
}
```

<http://www.php.net/manual/en/class.datetime.php>

```
<?php  
date_default_timezone_set('America/New_York');  
  
$nextWeek = time() + (7 * 24 * 60 * 60);  
echo 'Now: ' . date('Y-m-d') . "\n";  
echo 'Next Week: ' . date('Y-m-d', $nextWeek) . "\n";  
  
echo("=====\n");  
  
$now = new DateTime();  
$nextWeek = new DateTime('today +1 week');  
echo 'Now: ' . $now->format('Y-m-d') . "\n";  
echo 'Next Week: ' . $nextWeek->format('Y-m-d') . "\n";
```

date.php

```
Now: 2013-09-25  
Next Week: 2013-10-02  
=====
```

  

```
Now: 2013-09-25  
Next Week: 2013-10-02
```



# Creating Objects in PHP



```
<?php
$chuck = array("fullname" => "Chuck Severance",
'room' => '4429NQ');
$colleen = array("familyname" => "van Lent",
'givenname' => 'Colleen', 'room' => '3439NQ');

function get_person_name($person) {
    if ( isset($person['fullname']) ) return $person['fullname'];
    if ( isset($person['familyname']) && isset($person['givenname']) ) {
        return $person['givenname'] . ' ' . $person['familyname'];
    }
    return false;
}

print get_person_name($chuck) . "\n";
print get_person_name($colleen) . "\n";
```

nonobj.php

Chuck Severance  
Colleen van Lent



```
<?php
class Person {
    public $fullname = false;
    public $givenname = false;
    public $familyname = false;
    public $room = false;
    function get_name() {
        if ( $this->fullname !== false ) return $this->fullname;
        if ( $this->familyname !== false && $this->givenname !== false ) {
            return $this->givenname . ' ' . $this->familyname;
        }
        return false;
    }
}

$chuck = new Person();
$chuck->fullname = "Chuck Severance";
$chuck->room = "4429NQ";

$colleen = new Person();
$colleen->familyname = 'van Lent';
$colleen->givenname = 'Colleen';
$colleen->room = '3439NQ';

print $chuck->get_name() . "\n";
print $colleen->get_name() . "\n";
```

## withobj.php

Chuck Severance  
Colleen van Lent



# Object Oriented Libraries

# Two New Operators

- Access “static item” in a class

```
echo DateTime::RFC822."\n";
```

- Access item in an object

```
echo $z->format('Y-m-d')."\n";
```

```
DateTime implements DateTimeInterface {  
  
    /* Constants */  
    const string ATOM = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;  
    const string COOKIE = "l, d-M-y H:i:s T" ;  
    const string ISO8601 = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sO" ;  
    const string RFC822 = "D, d M y H:i:s O" ;  
    const string RFC850 = "l, d-M-y H:i:s T" ;  
    const string RFC1036 = "D, d M y H:i:s O" ;  
    const string RFC1123 = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;  
    const string RFC2822 = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;  
    const string RFC3339 = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;  
    const string RSS = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;  
    const string W3C = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;  
  
    /* Methods */  
    public __construct ([ string $time = "now" [, DateTimeZone $timezone = NULL ]] )  
    public DateTime add ( DateInterval $interval )  
    public static DateTime createFromFormat ( string $format , string $time [, DateTimeZone  
        $timezone ] )  
    public static array getLastErrors ( void )  
    public DateTime modify ( string $modify )  
    public static DateTime __set_state ( array $array )  
    public DateTime setDate ( int $year , int $month , int $day )  
    public DateTime setISODate ( int $year , int $week [, int $day = 1 ] )  
    public DateTime setTime ( int $hour , int $minute [, int $second = 0 ] )  
    public DateTime setTimestamp ( int $unixtimestamp )
```

```
echo DateTime::RFC822."\n";  
  
D, d M y H:i:s O
```

```
DateTime implements DateTimeInterface {
```

```
/* Constants */
```

```
const string ATOM = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;
const string COOKIE = "l, d-M-y H:i:s T" ;
const string ISO8601 = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sO" ;
const string RFC822 = "D, d M y H:i:s O" ;
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const string RFC1123 = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;
const string RFC2822 = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;
const string RFC3339 = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;
const string RSS = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;
const string W3C = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;
```

```
/* Methods */
```

```
public __construct ([ string $time = "now" [, DateTimeZone $timezone = NULL ]] )
public DateTime add ( DateInterval $interval )
public static DateTime createFromFormat ( string $format , string $time [, DateTimeZone
$timezone ] )
public static array getLastErrors ( void )
public DateTime modify ( string $modify )
public static DateTime __set_state ( array $array )
public DateTime setDate ( int $year , int $month , int $day )
```

```
$x = new DateTime();
$y = new DateTime('now');
$z = new DateTime('2012-01-31');
```

```
DateTime implements DateTimeInterface {
```

```
    /* Constants */
    const string ATOM = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;
    const string COOKIE = "l, d-M-y H:i:s T"
    const string ISO8601 = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sO" ;
    const string RFC822 = "D, d M y H:i:s O"
    const string RFC850 = "l, d-M-y H:i:s T"
    const string RFC1036 = "D, d M y H:i:s O"
    const string RFC1123 = "D, d M Y H:i:s O"
    const string RFC2822 = "D, d M Y H:i:s O"
    const string RFC3339 = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;
    const string RSS = "D, d M Y H:i:s O" ;
    const string W3C = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;

    /* Methods */
    public __construct ([ string $time = "now" ) {
    public DateTime add ( DateInterval $interval )
    public static DateTime createFromFormat ( string $format , string $time )
    $timezone ] )
    public static array getLastErrors ( void ) ←
    public DateTime modify ( string $modify )
    public static DateTime __set_state ( array $array )
    public DateTime setDate ( int $year , int $month , int $day )
```

```
$x = new DateTime('1999-04-31');
$oops = DateTime::getLastErrors();
print_r($oops);

Array
(
    [warning_count] => 1
    [warnings] => Array
        (
            [11] => The parsed date was invalid
        )
    [error_count] => 0
    [errors] => Array
        (
        )
)
```

```
const string W3C = "Y-m-d\TH:i:sP" ;  
  
/* Methods */  
public __construct ([ string $time = "now" [, DateTimeZone $timezone = NULL ]] )  
public DateTime add ( DateInterval $interval )  
public static DateTime createFromFormat ( string $format , string $time [, DateTimeZone  
$timezone ] )  
public static array getLastErrors ( void )  
public DateTime modify ( string $modify )  
public static DateTime __set_state ( array $array )  
public DateTime setDate ( int $year , int $month , int $day )  
public DateTime setISODate ( int $year , int $week [, int $day = 1 ] )  
public DateTime setTime ( int $hour , int $minute [, int $second = 0 ] )  
public DateTime setTimestamp ( int $unixtimestamp )  
public DateTime setTimezone ( DateTimeZone $timezone )  
public DateTime sub ( DateInterval $interval )  
public DateInterval diff ( DateTimeInterface $datetime2 [ ,  
public string format ( string $format )  
public int getOffset ( void )  
public int getTimestamp ( void )  
public DateTimeZone getTimezone ( void )  
public __wakeup ( void )  
}
```

```
$z = new DateTime('2012-01-31');  
echo $z->format('Y-m-d')."\n";
```

2012-01-31

```
public __construct ([ string $time = "now" [, DateTimeZone $timezone = NULL ]] )
public DateTime add ( DateInterval $interval )
public static DateTime createFromFormat ( string $format , string $time [, DateTimeZone
$timezone ] )
public static array getLastErrors ( void )
public DateTime modify ( string $modify )
public static DateTime __set_state ( array $array )
public DateTime setDate ( int $year , int $month , int $day )
public DateTime setISODate ( int $year , int $week [, int $day = 1 ] )
public DateTime setTime ( int $hour , int $minute [, int $second = 0 ] )
public DateTime setTimestamp ( int $unixtimestamp )
public DateTime setTimezone ( DateTimeZone $timezone )
public DateTime sub ( DateInterval $interval )
public DateInterval diff ( DateTimeInterface $datetime2 [, bool $absolute = false ] )
public string format ( string $format )
public int getOffset ( void )
public int getTimestamp ( void )
public DateTimeZone getTimezone ( void )
public __wakeup ( void )
}
```

<http://php.net/manual/en/language.oop5.magic.php>

# Object Life Cycle in PHP

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructor\\_\(computer\\_science\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructor_(computer_science))

# Object Life Cycle

- Objects are created, used and discarded.
- We have special blocks of code (methods) that get called
  - At the moment of creation (**constructor**)
  - At the moment of destruction (**destructor**)
- Constructors are used a lot.
- Destructors are seldom used.

# Constructor

The primary purpose of the constructor is to set up some instance variables to have the proper initial values when the object is created.

```
class PartyAnimal {  
    function __construct() {  
        echo("Constructed\n");  
    }  
    function something() {  
        echo("Something\n");  
    }  
    function __destruct() {  
        echo("Destructed\n");  
    }  
}  
  
echo("--One\n");  
$x = new PartyAnimal();  
echo("--Two\n");  
$y = new PartyAnimal();  
echo("--Three\n");  
$x->something();  
echo("--The End?\n");
```

party.php

--One  
Constructed  
--Two  
Constructed  
--Three  
Something  
--The End?  
Destructed  
Destructed

# Many Instances



- We can create **lots of objects** - the class is the template for the object.
- We can store each **distinct object** in its own variable.
- We call this having multiple **instances** of the same class.
- Each **instance** has its own copy of the **instance variables**.

```
class Hello {  
    protected $lang; // Only accessible in the class  
    function __construct($lang) {  
        $this->lang = $lang;  
    }  
    function greet() {  
        if ( $this->lang == 'fr' ) return 'Bonjour';  
        if ( $this->lang == 'es' ) return 'Hola';  
        return 'Hello';  
    }  
}  
  
$hi = new Hello('es');  
echo $hi->greet()."\\n";
```

hello.php

Hola

# Definitions



- Class - a template - Dog
- Method or Message - A defined capability of a class - bark()
- Object or Instance - A particular instance of a class - Lassie
- **Constructor** - A method which is called when the instance / object is created

# Object Inheritance in PHP

<http://www.php.net/manual/en/language.oop5.inheritance.php>

# Inheritance

- When we make a new class we can reuse an existing class and **inherit** all the capabilities of an existing class and then add our own little bit to make our new class
- Another form of store and reuse
- Write once - reuse many times
- The new class (child) has all the capabilities of the old class (parent) - and then some more

# Terminology: Inheritance



“Subclasses” are more specialized versions of a class, which **inherit** attributes and behaviors from their parent classes, and can introduce their own.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented\\_programming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming)

```
class Hello {  
    protected $lang;  
    function __construct($lang) { ... }  
    function greet() { ... }  
}  
  
class Social extends Hello {  
    function bye() {  
        if ( $this->lang == 'fr' ) return 'Au revoir';  
        if ( $this->lang == 'es' ) return 'Adios';  
        return 'goodbye';  
    }  
}  
  
$hi = new Social('es');  
echo $hi->greet()."\\n";  
echo $hi->bye()."\\n";
```

goodbye.php

Hola  
Adios

# Definitions



- Class - a template - Dog
- Method or Message - A defined capability of a class - bark()
- Object or Instance - A particular instance of a class - Lassie
- Constructor - A method which is called when the instance / object is created
- **Inheritance** - the ability to take a class and extend it to make a new class

# Visibility

Class member variables also have scope.

- **Public** – can be accessed outside the class, inside the class, and in derived classes
- **Protected** – can be accessed inside the class, and in derived classes
- **Private** – can only be accessed inside the class (i.e. private variables are not visible in derived classes)

<http://www.php.net/manual/en/language.oop5.visibility.php>

```
class MyClass
{
    public $pub = 'Public';
    protected $pro = 'Protected';
    private $priv = 'Private';

    function printHello()
    {
        echo $this->pub."\n";
        echo $this->pro."\n";
        echo $this->priv."\n";
    }

    $obj = new MyClass();
    echo $obj->pub."\n"; // Works
    echo $obj->pro."\n"; // Fatal Error
    echo $obj->priv."\n"; // Fatal Error
    $obj->printHello(); // Shows Public, Protected and Private
```

## visibility.php

Public  
Public  
Protected  
Private

```
class MyClass2 extends MyClass
{
    function printHello()
    {
        echo $this->pub."\n";
        echo $this->pro."\n";
        echo $this->priv."\n"; // Undefined
    }
}

echo("---- MyClass2 ---\n");
$obj2 = new MyClass2();
echo $obj2->pub."\n"; // Works
$obj2->printHello(); // Shows Public, Protected, Undefined
```

# Building an Object from Scratch

- Sometimes a developer will prefer to make an object with public key-value pairs rather than an array.
- Use where appropriate...

```
$player = new stdClass();  
  
$player->name = "Chuck";  
$player->score = 0;  
  
$player->score++;  
  
print_r($player);  
  
class Player {  
    public $name = "Sally";  
    public $score = 0;  
}  
  
$p2 = new Player();  
$p2->score++;  
  
print_r($p2);
```

## scratch.php

```
stdClass Object  
(  
    [name] => Chuck  
    [score] => 1  
)  
Player Object  
(  
    [name] => Sally  
    [score] => 1  
)
```

# Summary

- Object Oriented programming is a very structured approach to code reuse.
- There is a trend away from global function names and toward OO.
- We can group data and functionality together and create many independent instances of a class.

# Acknowledgements / Contributions



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Initial Development: Charles Severance, University of Michigan  
School of Information

Insert new Contributors and Translators here including names and dates

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