

# Diploma in Web Development – Part II



PHP Development – Week 3

Error Handling & Advanced Development

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## Cookies & PHP Sessions

- What is a Cookie?
- Creating PHP Sessions
- PHP Session Demo
  
- Summary
- Q&A





## Error Handling & Advanced Development

- Class Member Visibility
- Abstract Classes & Interfaces
- Error Handling in PHP
- Summary
- Q&A

AGENDA





# Let's Begin!

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## Visibility





## Visibility

is the accessibility of a member outside of an object's scope

Plays an important role in **encapsulation** of objects



# Class Member Visibility

## Levels of Visibility: Public

- Use the “**public**” keyword to declare public visibility
- Accessible from anywhere that has a reference to the object

```
class MyFirstClass {  
    public $foo = "a property";  
    public function bar() {  
        echo "this is a public method";  
    }  
}
```





# Class Member Visibility

## Levels of Visibility: Protected

- Declared using the “**protected**” keyword
- Accessible from within class and child classes
- **Cannot** be accessed from outside object!
- Useful for internally managed information





# Class Member Visibility

## Levels of Visibility: Protected

```
class MyFirstClass {  
    protected $foo = "a property";  
    public function getFoo() {  
        echo $this->foo;  
    }  
}  
  
$myInstance = new MyFirstClass();  
echo $myInstance->foo; //error  
$myInstance->getFoo(); //this works just fine
```



# Class Member Visibility

## Levels of Visibility: Private

- Declared using the “**private**” keyword
- Accessible from within object scope only
- **Cannot** be accessed from global scope or child classes!
- Useful for internal information





## Abstract Class



## Abstract Class

is a blueprint for an object template that cannot be instantiated directly

Can be declared explicitly, or implicitly (when the class contains an abstract method)





## Abstract Method



## Abstract Method

is a method that cannot be called directly, but *must* be implemented by classes that inherit from the containing abstract class





# Abstract Classes & Interfaces

## Why build an abstract class?

- Allows us to build templates for objects that will have similar functionality
- We can optionally leave the actual implementation of a method to the inheriting class



# Abstract Classes & Interfaces

## In PHP

Use the “**abstract**” keyword to declare an abstract class or method:

```
abstract class myClass{  
    //This class can't be instantiated  
    abstract public function myMethod() {  
        //This method is simply a placeholder and can't be called  
    }  
}
```





## Interface



## Interface

is a description of the actions that an object instance can perform

Only describe public method for classes that implement one





# Abstract Classes & Interfaces

## Why build an interface?

- Allows us to describe the expected actions of a class or set of classes
- We do *not* need to know how the methods are implemented
- E.g. How a dog speaks is different from how a person does, but both can inherit an abstract “speak()” method from the creature abstract class



# Abstract Classes & Interfaces

## In PHP

Use the “**interface**” keyword to declare an interface:

```
interface CanSpeak {  
    public function speak();  
}
```





# Abstract Classes & Interfaces

## In PHP

Use the “**implements**” keyword to implement an interface in a class:

```
class Person implements CanSpeak {  
    ...  
    public function speak() {  
        echo "Hello";  
    }  
}
```



# Abstract Classes & Interfaces

## In PHP

Similarly:

```
class Dog implements CanSpeak {  
    ...  
    public function speak() {  
        echo "Woof!";  
    }  
}
```





# Abstract Classes & Interfaces

## Abstract Classes vs Interfaces

Abstract Class	Interface
<p>Is part of the modelled class hierarchy</p> <p>Child classes share behaviour with abstract parent (just like with regular parent-child class relationships)</p> <p>Child class inherits at most one abstract class</p>	<p>Describes a the API for the classes that implement it</p> <p>Does not represent behaviour or any other aspect of the implementing class</p> <p>Implementing class implements as many interfaces as appropriate to it</p>



# Abstract Classes & Interfaces





## Error Handling



## Error Handling

is the process of reducing the impact of run-time errors during the execution of an application

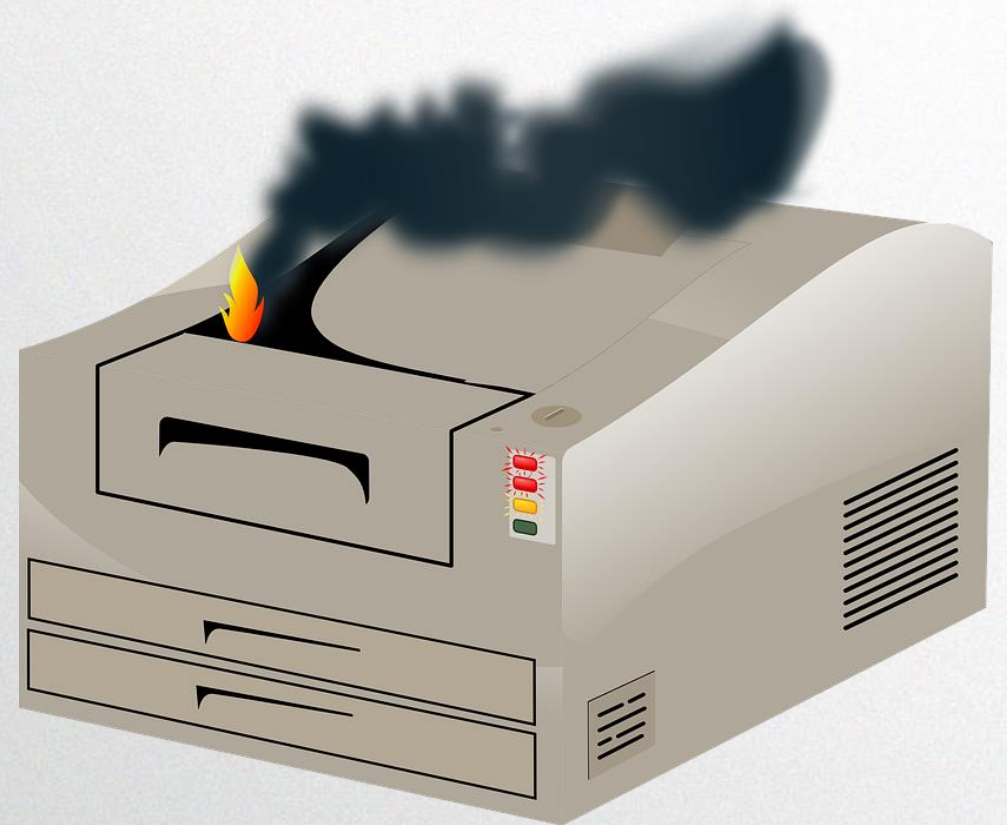




# Error Handling in PHP

## Sources of Errors

- Programming errors
- Invalid Input Data
  - Human error
  - Hacking attempts
- Transfer errors
  - electrical noise
  - hardware

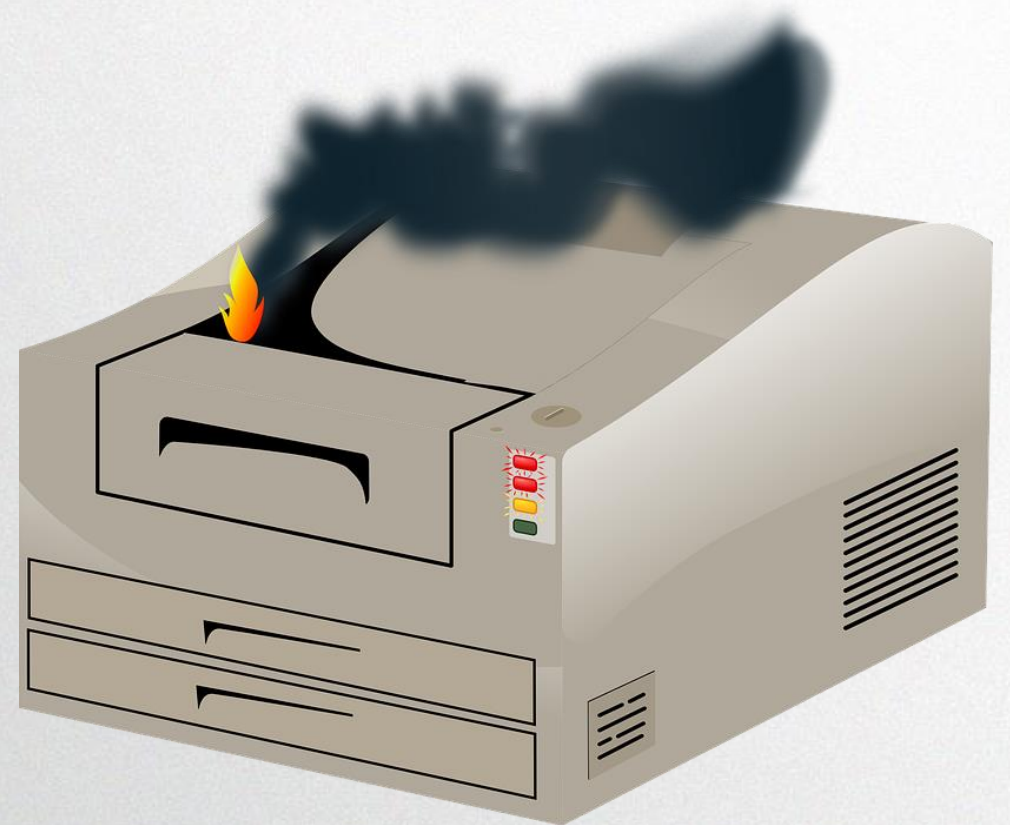




# Error Handling in PHP

## How to Error Handle?

1. Use “if” conditional loop
  - Check datatype
  - Check string contents
  - etc
2. Perform a PHP error handle if true





# Error Handling in PHP

## Simple Error Handling

Ensure that “\$input” is of datatype string:

```
if (gettype($input) != "string") {  
    die("input error");  
}
```

die() function is the default error handle function for PHP

1. Script is stopped
2. Argument is echoed to default error log



## PHP Development Semester

- The next session is “PHP & Security”
  - Encrypted Data & HTTPS
  - Data Validation with Hashing
  - Storing Passwords Securely
  
- Recordings are available within 24 hours after the live webinar
  - Go to [www.shawacademy.com](http://www.shawacademy.com) and then the Top Right Corner – **Members Area**





Next Lesson is

## Error Handling & Advanced Development

- Learn advanced processes used in building encapsulated, self-monitoring classes & applications
- You will understand the value of **managing member visibility** & the purpose of **custom error handling**



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