Services

Dependency Injection, Services

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DEPENDENCY INJECTION



Dependency Injection

- Dependency injection is a software design pattern in witch one or more dependencies (or services) are injected, or passed by reference, into a dependent object (or client) and are made part of the client's state.
- The pattern separates the creation of a client's dependencies from its own behavior, witch allows program designs to be loosely coupled and to follow the dependency inversion and single responsibility principles.
- In directly contrasts with the service locator pattern, witch allows clients to know about the system they use to find dependencies.

Controller

```
class Author
    private $firstName;
    private $lastName;
    public function construct($firstName,
        $this->firstName = $firstName;
        $this->lastName = $lastName;
    public function getFirstName()
        return $this->firstName;
    public function getLastName()
        return $this->lastName;
```

```
class Ouestion
   private $author;
   private $question;
   public function construct (
        Squestion,
        SauthorFirstName,
        $authorLastName)
        $this->author = new Author($authorFirstName, $authorFirstName);
        $this->question = $question;
   public function getAuthor()
        return $this->author;
   public function getQuestion()
        return $this->question;
```



Problems of the code

- Name of the author is out of scope of the question
- Author is tightly coupled with the Question
- Unit Testing becomes difficult





INJECT ALL DEPENDENCIES!

Controller

```
class Author
   private $firstName;
   private $lastName;
   public function construct($firstName, $lastName)
        $this->firstName = $firstName;
        $this->lastName = $lastName;
   public function getFirstName()
        return $this->firstName;
   public function getLastName()
        return $this->lastName;
```

```
class Ouestion
   private $question;
   private $author;
    public function construct($question, Author $author)
        $this->author = $author;
        $this->question = $question;
    public function getAuthor()
        return $this->author;
    public function getQuestion()
        return $this->question;
```



Benefits

- Reduces complexity
- Improves quality
- Eases unit testing



Using constructor injection

- Strictly defines the requirements
- Dependencies cannot be changed

Except...

- Does not work with optional dependencies
- Inheritance can become difficult

Solution?



Setter Injection



```
class Question
   private $question;
   private $author;
    public function construct($question) {
        $this->question = $question;
    public function setAuthor(Author $author) {
        $this->author = $author;
    public function getAuthor() {
        return $this->author;
    public function getOuestion()
       return $this->question;
```

- Allows creating an object with the default values
- Allows easy insertion of new optional dependencies

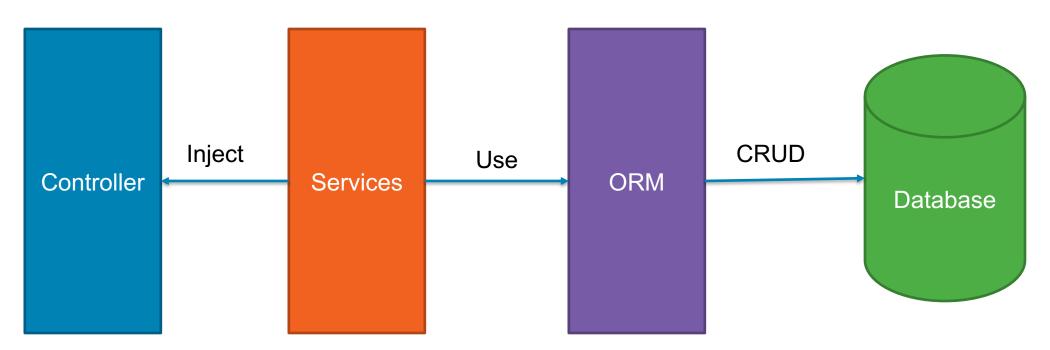


SYMFONY SERVICES



What is Service

Useful objects not directly related your application logic





Defining our own services

```
<?php
namespace App\Service;
use App\Repository\CarRepository;
class CarService
  private $carRepository;
  public function __construct(CarRepository $carRepository)
    $this→carRepository = $carRepository;
  public function findAll()
    $data = $this→carRepository→findAll();
    return $data;
```





SYMFONY SERVICES EXAMPLE



countries_mysql.sql

```
CREATE TABLE countries(id BIGINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO INCREMENT,
   name VARCHAR(100), population INT);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('China', 1382050000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('India', 1313210000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('USA', 324666000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Indonesia', 260581000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Brazil', 207221000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Pakistan', 196626000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Nigeria', 186988000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Bangladesh', 162099000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Nigeria', 186988000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Russia', 146838000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Japan', 126830000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Mexico', 122273000);
INSERT INTO countries(name, population) VALUES('Philippines', 103738000);
```



MyController.php

```
class MyController extends AbstractController
    /**
     * @Route("/countries", name="countries")
     */
    public function index(CountryService $countryService)
        $countries = $countryService->findAll();
        return $this->json([
            'countries' => $countries
        ]);
```



CountryService.php

```
class CountryService
    private $countryRepository;
    public function __construct(CountryRepository $countryRepository)
        $this->countryRepository = $countryRepository;
    /**
     * Finds all countries
    public function findAll() {
        $data = $this->countryRepository->findAll();
        return $data;
```



CountryRepository.php

```
class CountryRepository
   private $conn;
    public function __construct(Connection $conn)
       $this->conn = $conn;
    /**
    * Finds all countries
    public function findAll() {
       $queryBuilder = $this->conn->createQueryBuilder();
       $queryBuilder->select('*')->from('countries');
       $countries = $queryBuilder->execute()->fetchAll();
       return $countries;
```



Result



```
$ curl localhost:8000/countries
{"countries":[{"id":"1","name":"China","population":"1382050000"},
{"id":"2", "name": "India", "population": "1313210000"},
{"id":"3", "name": "USA", "population": "324666000"},
{"id":"4", "name": "Indonesia", "population": "260581000"},
{"id": "5", "name": "Brazil", "population": "207221000"},
{"id":"6", "name": "Pakistan", "population": "196626000"},
{"id":"7", "name": "Nigeria", "population": "186988000"},
{"id": "8", "name": "Bangladesh", "population": "162099000"},
{"id": "9", "name": "Nigeria", "population": "186988000"},
{"id":"10", "name": "Russia", "population": "146838000"},
{"id": "11", "name": "Japan", "population": "126830000"},
{"id":"12", "name": "Mexico", "population": "122273000"},
{"id":"13","name":"Philippines","population":"103738000"}]}
```





CONTROLLER AS A SERVICE



Controller as a Service

- Controller and passed services can be controller by a container configuration
- Sandboxing the controller
- Easily spotting "fat" controllers



Creating the controller as a service

```
use Symfony\Component\HttpFoundation\Response;
class HelloWorldController
    public function indexAction($name)
        return new Response (
            content: '<html><body>Hello '.$name. '!</body></html>');
```



Drawbacks

- More work to create
- Complex constructor
- More work to create methods defined in the base controller



Summary

- Dependency Injection
- Symfony Services
- Controller as a Service