

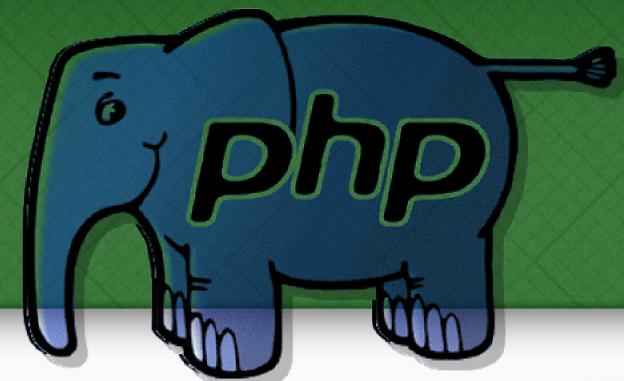


http://pingo.edu.vn/thiet-ke-website-bang-php-codeigniter/

PHP Frameworks Introduction

Web Applications in Hatch

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Introduction

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Your company name

What is a framework

1. Frameworks are of key importance for developing large-scale object-oriented software systems. They promise higher productivity and shorter time-to-market through design and code reuse
2. Software frameworks include support programs, compilers, code libraries, tool sets, and application programming interfaces (APIs) that bring together all the different components to enable development of a project or solution.

Web framework

1. Web Technologies Evolution
 1. HTML pages
 2. CGI Scripting
 3. PHP-liked Languages
 4. RIA - Rich Internet Application
2. Web framework
 1. Aim to alleviate the overhead associated with common Web development
 2. Provides a programming infrastructure for applications
 3. Designed to support the development of dynamic websites, web applications, and web services
 4. Focus on developing code without having to reinvent the wheel
 5. Example: Zend, Yii, Cake, Symphony,...

Advantages

1. Efficiency
 - i. Pre-built functions - Hours and hundreds of lines of code to write.
 - ii. Provides ready-to-use services to the development team
 - iii. Easier, faster, and consequently efficient
 - iv. Promotes a standard way of doing things
2. Security
 - i. Big security implementations
 - ii. Community
3. Cost
 - i. Free
 - ii. Code faster
 - iii. New developers can get onboard more easily
4. Support
 - i. Documentations
 - ii. Community forums
 - iii. Stackoverflow

Disadvantages (concerns)

1. Reduce freedom
2. Steep learning curve depending on the complexity of the framework
3. Should evolve as fast as the technology
 1. A good framework is a loosely coupled one where a component can easily be replaced by another one providing the same service
 2. Dependency injection
 1. Versions, external services, environments, configurations...

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Legacy PHP Frameworks

1. Zend Framework

1. History:

- First release: March 3, 2006

2. Latest stable version: 2.3.3 (September 17, 2014)

2. Cake PHP

1. History

- CakePHP started in April 2005 by Michal Tatarynowicz
- First release: May 2006
- One of the project's inspirations was Ruby on Rails, using many of its concepts.

2. Latest stable version: 2.5.5 (September 2, 2014)

3. CodeIgniter

1. History

- First release: February 28, 2006
- PHP creator Rasmus Lerdorf spoke at frOSCon in August 2008, noting that he liked CodeIgniter "because it is faster, lighter and the least like a framework"

2. Latest stable version: 2.2.0 (June 5, 2014)

Zend Framework

1. Oldest large framework left
2. Mostly a collection of libraries that are poorly coupled
3. Sponsored by “The PHP company”
4. Large community
5. Large installed base.

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CakePHP

1. True complete framework
2. Provides tightly coupled components
3. Has a number of code generators to help speed up development
4. Large community
5. Mostly modular
6. Many modules available
7. Trying to transition to a modern framework

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CodeIgniter

1. Simple framework
2. Barely object based
3. Very little installed base remains
4. Only had one release in the last year
5. Poorly documented

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Next Generation Frameworks

1. Symfony

1. History

- First release: October 22, 2005
- Symfony should not be confused with Symphony CMS
- Symfony was heavily inspired by other Web Application Frameworks such as Ruby On Rails, Django, and Spring

2. Latest stable release: 2.5.5 (September 28, 2014)

2. Laravel

1. History

- First Release: February 22, 2012
- According to a Developers survey on PHP frameworks popularity, Laravel is listed as the most popular PHP framework in 2013 and 2014

2. Latest stable release: 4.2.11 (October 4, 2014)

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Next Generation Frameworks

1. Symfony

1. Core components used in all next generation frameworks as well as CMS platforms
2. Highly modular for drop in functionality
3. Supports multiple ORMs
4. Corporate sponsor
5. Avid community

2. Laravel

1. Symfony component based
2. Full stack MVC
3. Modularized for larger applications
4. Easy message queue based integration
5. ORM supports multiple RDMBS and NoSQL databases
6. Active user base
7. Corporate sponsorship

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CMS

- A Content Management System provides website authoring, collaboration, and administration tools designed to allow users with little knowledge of web programming or markup languages to create and manage website content with relative ease
 - PHP CMS systems drive a large amount of the internet and can be useful if you need mostly content and few additional features
 - Designed to simplify the publication of contents to web sites and mobile sites
1. WordPress
 2. Drupal
 3. Joomla

WordPress

1. Extensible CMS system
2. Huge installed base
3. Large community
4. Easy to start up
5. Highly extensible within the framework
6. Must extend within the framework
7. Old school implementation and modules

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Drupal

1. Symfony components
2. Complex Symfony Dependency
3. Highly extensible
4. Highly customizable
5. Large community
6. Many modules available in the community

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Up and Comers

Up and comers are newer frameworks that show promise but have not been widely adopted.

1. Phalcon

1. Inner working code is C
2. Very fast
3. Very specific
4. Can be limiting

2. Yolo

1. Middleware based framework
2. Symfony components
3. As simple or complex as you like
4. A great alternative to writing your own framework without being constricted within a larger framework.

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PHP Basics - Statements

Questions?

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