

Classes and Objects

PHP

Classes / Objects

- Combine values and process in a single data structure
- Closer to real world structures
- Design in UML class diagrams

Person class

- Three properties
- Six methods

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

Using the Person class

To use the class, create an **Object** of that class using the **new** keyword

```
$myPerson = new Person();
```

myPerson
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

\$myPerson is an Object of type **Person**

Using the Person class

PHP uses **->** to access the properties and methods inside the object

```
$myPerson->set_firstname('Homer');  
$myPerson->set_lastname('Simpson');  
$myPerson->set_age(38);
```

myPerson
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

The **set_** methods pass values into the object properties

Using the Person class

PHP uses **->** to access the properties and methods inside the object

```
$myPerson->set_firstname('Homer');  
$myPerson->set_lastname('Simpson');  
$myPerson->set_age(38);
```

myPerson
firstname: Homer
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

The **set_** methods pass values into the object properties

Using the Person class

PHP uses `->` to access the properties and methods inside the object

```
$myPerson->set_firstname('Homer');  
$myPerson->set_lastname('Simpson');  
$myPerson->set_age(38);
```

myPerson
firstname: Homer
lastname: Simpson
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

The `set_` methods pass values into the object properties

Using the Person class

PHP uses `->` to access the properties and methods inside the object

```
$myPerson->set_firstname('Homer');  
$myPerson->set_lastname('Simpson');  
$myPerson->set_age(38);
```

myPerson
firstname: Homer
lastname: Simpson
age: 38
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

The `set_` methods pass values into the object properties

Using the Person class

PHP uses `->` to access the properties and methods inside the object

```
print $myPerson->get_firstname();    Homer  
print $myPerson->get_lastname();    Simpson  
print $myPerson->get_age();        38
```

myPerson
firstname: Homer
lastname: Simpson
age: 38
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

The `get_` methods get values out of the object properties

Class syntax

```
class classname [ extends baseclass ]
{
    [ var $property [= value ]; ... ]
    [ function functionname (args) {
        // code
    }
    ...
]
}
```

PHP implementation

```
class Person {
    var $firstname;
    var $lastname;
    var $age;
```

Three
properties in
the Person class

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

```
...
```

```
};
```

PHP implementation

```
...
```

```
function get_firstname(){
    return $this->firstname;
}
```

```
function get_lastname(){
    return $this->lastname;
}
```

```
function get_age(){
    return $this->age;
}
```

```
...
```

Three methods to
get the values out of
the object

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

PHP implementation

...

```
function get_firstname(){  
    return $this->firstname;  
}
```

```
function get_lastname(){  
    return $this->lastname;  
}
```

```
function get_age(){  
    return $this->age;  
}
```

...

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

Three methods to
get the values out of
the object

PHP implementation

```
function get_firstname(){  
    return $this->firstname;  
}
```

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

The **\$this** keyword points to the containing object

PHP implementation

```
function get_firstname(){  
    return $this->firstname;  
}
```

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

Note no **\$** used here

PHP implementation

```
function get_firstname(){  
    return $this->firstname;  
}
```

myPerson
firstname: Homer
lastname: Simpson
age: 38
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

PHP implementation

```
function get_firstname(){  
    return 'Homer';  
}
```

myPerson
firstname: Homer
lastname: Simpson
age: 38
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

PHP implementation

```
...  
function set_firstname($new_name){  
    $this->firstname=$new_name;  
}  
  
function set_lastname($new_name){  
    $this->lastname=$new_name;  
}  
  
function set_age($new_age){  
    $this->age=$new_age;  
}  
};
```

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

Three methods
to **set** the
values inside
the object

PHP implementation

```
...  
function set_firstname($new_name){  
    $this->firstname=$new_name;  
}  
  
function set_lastname($new_name){  
    $this->lastname=$new_name;  
}  
  
function set_age($new_age){  
    $this->age=$new_age;  
}  
};
```

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

Three methods
to **set** the
values inside
the object

PHP implementation

```
$myPerson->set_firstname('Homer');
```

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

Call the **set_firstname** method inside **myPerson**

PHP implementation

```
function set_firstname($new_name){  
    $this->firstname=$new_name;  
}
```

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

PHP implementation

```
function set_firstname('Homer'){  
    $this->firstname=$new_name;  
}
```

Person
firstname
lastname
age
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

Value **'Homer'** is passed into the function

PHP implementation

```
function set_firstname('Homer'){  
    $this->firstname='Homer';  
}
```

myPerson
firstname: Homer
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

Attribute **firstname** takes the value **'Homer'**

Encapsulation

You should always access the properties through the methods of the object

myPerson
firstname: Homer
lastname: Simpson
age: 38
set_firstname
set_lastname
set_age
get_firstname
get_lastname
get_age

```
$myPerson->age=42;
```

Don't do this

```
$myPerson->set_age(42);
```

Do this

Demo: Person example

```
<?
require('class.Person.php');
$myPerson = new Person();
$myPerson->set_firstname('Homer');
$myPerson->set_lastname('Simpson');
$myPerson->set_age(38);
?>

<html>
<head>
<title>Person Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Person Demo</h1>
<p>My name is <? print $myPerson->get_firstname().' '.
    $myPerson->get_lastname(); ?></p>
<p>I am <? print $myPerson->get_age(); ?></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Using a Constructor (PHP 5)

Rather than create the object and then pass in the initial values...

```
$myPerson = new Person();
$myPerson->set_firstname('Homer');
$myPerson->set_lastname('Simpson');
$myPerson->set_age(38);
```

Use a **constructor** function

Using a Constructor (PHP 4)

The **constructor** function passes values in as we create the object:

```
$myPerson = new Person("Homer","Simpson",38);
```

Using a Constructor (PHP 5)

The **constructor** function is declared inside the object:

```
class Person {
    var $firstname;
    var $lastname;
    var $age;

    function __construct($newfirstname, $newlastname, $newage){
        $this->firstname=$newfirstname;
        $this->lastname=$newlastname;
        $this->age=$newage;
    }
}
```

Demo: Person constructor example

```
<?
require('class.Person1.php');
$myPerson = new Person('Homer','Simpson',38);
?>

<html>
<head>
<title>Person Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Person Demo</h1>
<p>My name is <? print $myPerson->get_firstname().' '.
$myPerson->get_lastname(); ?></p>
<p>I am <? print $myPerson->get_age(); ?></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Default values

You can set default values if none are provided

```
class Person {
    var $firstname;
    var $lastname;
    var $age;

    function __construct($newfirstname, $newlastname, $newage){
        $this->firstname=$newfirstname;
        $this->lastname=$newlastname;
        $this->age=$newage;
    }
}
```

Default values

You can set default values if none is provided

```
class Person {
    var $firstname;
    var $lastname;
    var $age;

    function __construct($newfirstname="", $newlastname="", $newage=0){
        $this->firstname=$newfirstname;
        $this->lastname=$newlastname;
        $this->age=$newage;
    }
}
```

Person default values example

```
<?
require('class.Person1.php');
$myPerson = new Person('', 'Simpson');
?>

<html>
<head>
<title>Person Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Person Demo</h1>
<p>My name is <? print $myPerson->get_firstname().' '.
$myPerson->get_lastname(); ?></p>
<p>I am <? print $myPerson->get_age(); ?></p>

</body>
</html>
```

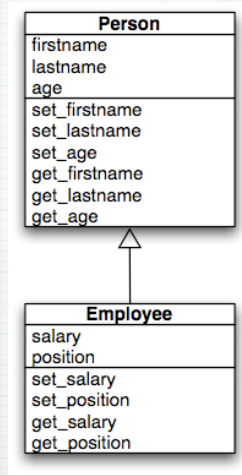
Inheritance

- **PHP allows single inheritance for specialisation (or generalization)**
- **Properties and Methods may be added to child classes**

Inheritance

Person is the parent

Employee is the descendant of Person and inherits all the properties and methods



Inheritance

Uses the **extends** keyword:

```
require_once("class.Person1.php");

class Employee extends Person {
    var $salary;
    var $position;
```

Inheritance

PHP doesn't offer automatic chaining of constructors like some languages - so do it by hand:

```
class Employee extends Person {
    var $salary;
    var $position;

    function __construct($newfirstname, $newlastname,
        $newage,$newsalary,$newposition ){
        parent::__construct($newfirstname, $newlastname,
            $newage);
        $this->position=$newposition;
        $this->salary=$newsalary;
    }
}
```

Inheritance

The rest of Employee consists of extra get / set methods

```
function get_salary(){
return $this->salary;
}

function get_position(){
return $this->position;
}

function set_salary($new_salary){
$this->salary=$new_salary;
}

function set_position($new_position){
$this->position=$new_position;
}
```

Demo: Employee example

```
<?
require_once('class.Employee.php');
$myEmployee = new Employee("Homer", "Simpson", 42, 42000, "Safety Manager");
?>

<html>
<head>
<title>Employee Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Employee Demo</h1>
<p>My name is
<? print $myEmployee->get_firstname().' '. $myEmployee->get_lastname(); ?>
</p>
<p>I am
<? print $myEmployee->get_age(); ?>
</p>
<p>I earn <? print $myEmployee->get_salary(); ?> in my job as
<? print $myEmployee->get_position(); ?></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Overriding a method

- If a descendant uses a method with the same name as the parent, the method overrides the parent methods

Overriding a method

happy_birthday method in Person:

```
function happy_birthday(){
    $this->age++;
    return ("Age is now: ".$this->age);
}
```

Demo: Happy Birthday example

```
<?
require('class.Person2.php');
$myPerson = new Person('Homer','Simpson',38);
?>

<html>
<head>
<title>Person Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Person Demo</h1>
<p>My name is <? print $myPerson->get_firstname().' '.
$myPerson->get_lastname(); ?></p>
<p>I am <? print $myPerson->get_age(); ?></p>
<p>Happy birthday to me!
<? print $myPerson->happy_birthday(); ?></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Overriding a method

happy_birthday method in Employee:

```
function happy_birthday(){
return ("Employees have to buy cake: - Age is now ".
$this->age);
}
```

Demo: Happy Birthday example for an Employee

```
<?
require_once('class.Employee2.php');
$myEmployee = new Employee("Homer", "Simpson",
    42, "42000", "Safety Manager");
?>

<html>
<head>
<title>Employee Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Employee Demo</h1>
<p>My name is <? print $myEmployee->get_firstname().' '.
    $myEmployee->get_lastname(); ?></p>
<p>I am <? print $myEmployee->get_age(); ?></p>
<p>I earn <? print $myEmployee->get_salary(); ?> in my job as
<? print $myEmployee->get_position(); ?></p>
<p>Happy birthday to me!
<? print $myEmployee->happy_birthday(); ?></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Overriding a method

We may want the employee happy_birthday method to call the parent:

```
function happy_birthday(){
    parent::happy_birthday();
    return ("Employees have to buy cake: - Age is now ".
        $this->age);
}
```

Demo: Happy Birthday example for an Employee

```
<?
require_once('class.Employee3.php');
$myEmployee = new Employee("Homer", "Simpson",
    42, "42000", "Safety Manager");
?>

<html>
<head>
<title>Employee Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Employee Demo</h1>
<p>My name is <? print $myEmployee->get_firstname().' '.
    $myEmployee->get_lastname(); ?></p>
<p>I am <? print $myEmployee->get_age(); ?></p>
<p>I earn <? print $myEmployee->get_salary(); ?> in my job as
<? print $myEmployee->get_position(); ?></p>
<p>Happy birthday to me!
<? print $myEmployee->happy_birthday(); ?></p>

</body>
</html>
```