

# DOCTRINE 2 & ZF2





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Zf2 contributor

Modules developer time waster

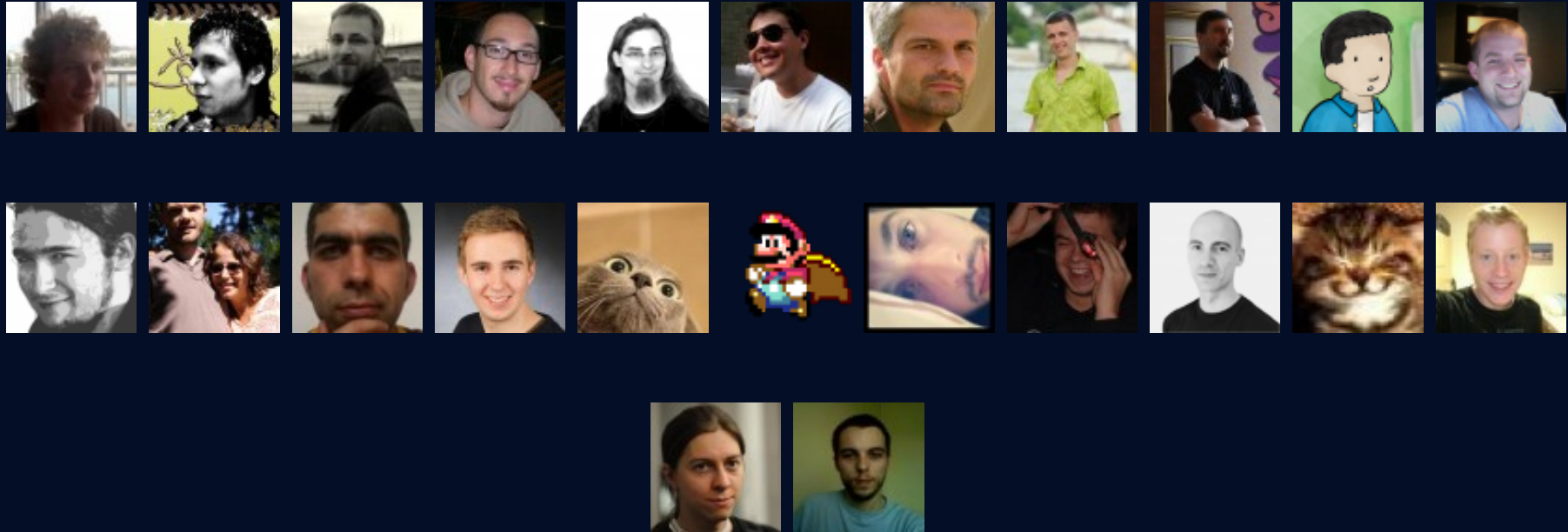
@Ocramius - Ocramius

# MAIN LIBRARIES

BjyAuthorize, AssetManager, ZeffMu, ZfrRest,  
OcraDiCompiler, OcraServiceManager,  
OcraCachedViewResolver, DoctrineModule,  
DoctrineORMModule, DoctrineMongoODMModule,  
VersionEyeModule

# DOCTRINE PROJECT

An incubator for **persistence**-oriented libraries



# WHAT IS DOCTRINE ORM?

**Doctrine ORM** is an Object Relational Mapper

It is inspired by Hibernate and the JPA (JSR-317)

It is based on a **DBAL** (DataBase Abstraction Layer)

Allows developers to save and load POPO with SQL

An **ORM** gives you the impression that you are working with a "virtual" database (graph) composed by objects

Simple put:

**FORGET THE DATABASE!**

# THE MODULES!

DoctrineModule

basic common functionality

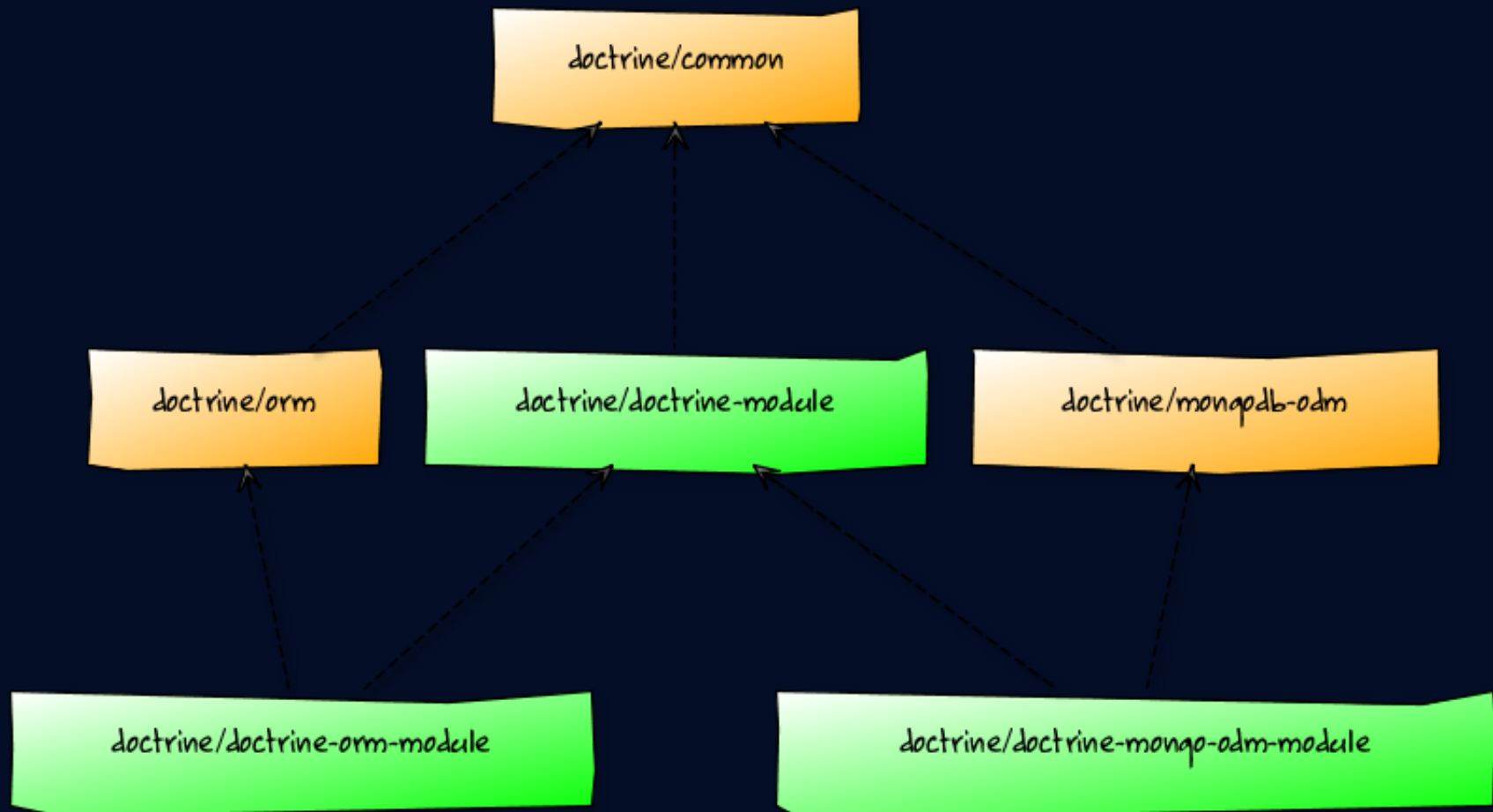
DoctrineORMModule

ORM/SQL Connection

DoctrineMongoODMModule

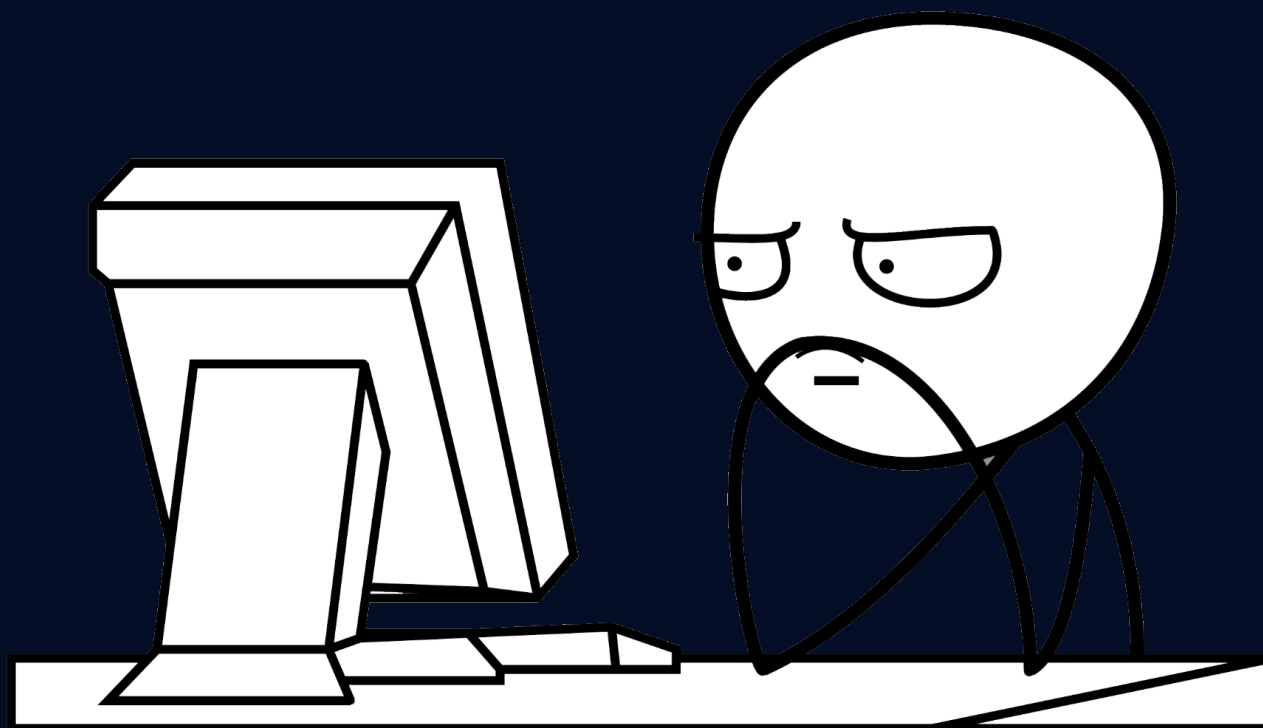
ODM/MongoDB Connection





**INSTALLATION!**

```
php composer.phar require doctrine/doctrine-orm-module:0.7.*
```



```
ocranius@ocra-g/4:~/Projects/CleanZendSkeletonApplications$ php composer.phar require doctrine/doctrine-orm
composer.json has been updated
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies
- Installing zendframework/zendframework (2.0.6)
  Loading from cache

- Installing doctrine/common (2.3.0)
  Loading from cache

- Installing doctrine/dbal (2.3.2)
  Loading from cache

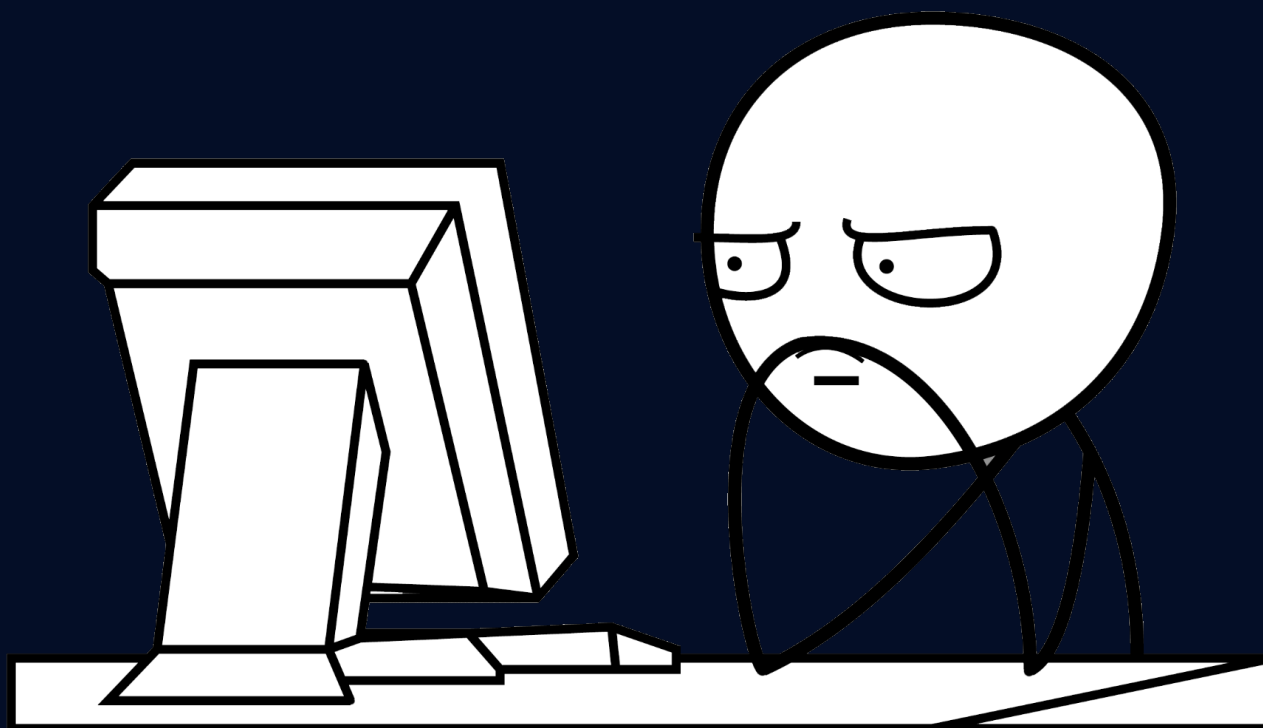
- Installing symfony/console (v2.1.7)
  Loading from cache

- Installing doctrine/orm (2.3.2)
  Loading from cache

- Installing doctrine/doctrine-module (0.7.1)
  Loading from cache

- Installing doctrine/doctrine-orm-module (0.7.0)
  Loading from cache
```

```
php composer.phar require zendframework/zend-developer-tools:dev-master
```



```
ocramius@ocra-g74:~/Projects/CleanZendSkeletonApplication$ php composer.phar require zendframework/zend-developer-tools
composer.json has been updated
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies
- Installing zendframework/zend-developer-tools (dev-master e930bd2)
  Cloning e930bd2feaf13e046e6896d18d4218e31c3ddaf1

zendframework/zend-developer-tools suggests installing byoungblood/bjy-profiler (Version: dev-master,
Writing lock file
Generating autoload files
```



```
cp vendor/zendframework/zend-developer-tools/config/zenddevelopertools.local.php.dist config/autoload/zdt.local.php
```

# ENABLING THE MODULES


```
config/application.config.php
```

```
return array(  
    'modules' => array(  
        'ZendDeveloperTools',  
        'Application',  
        'DoctrineModule',  
        'DoctrineORMModule',  
    ),  
    // [...]  
);
```

# You should see:



The image shows a search engine interface. The main area is a large, empty white rectangle. Below it is a dark footer bar containing several status indicators:

-  2.0.6
-  200
- Index::index on home
-  821.43 ms
-  3.00 Mb
-  N/A
-  0 queries in 0.00  $\mu$ s
-  0 mappings

# WRITE YOUR FIRST ENTITY

```
module/Application/src/Application/Entity/User
```

```
namespace Application\Entity;
use Doctrine\ORM\Mapping as ORM;
/** @ORM\Entity */
class User {
    /**
     * @ORM\Id
     * @ORM\GeneratedValue(strategy="AUTO")
     * @ORM\Column(type="integer")
     */
    protected $id;

    /** @ORM\Column(type="string") */
    protected $fullName;

    // getters/setters
}
```

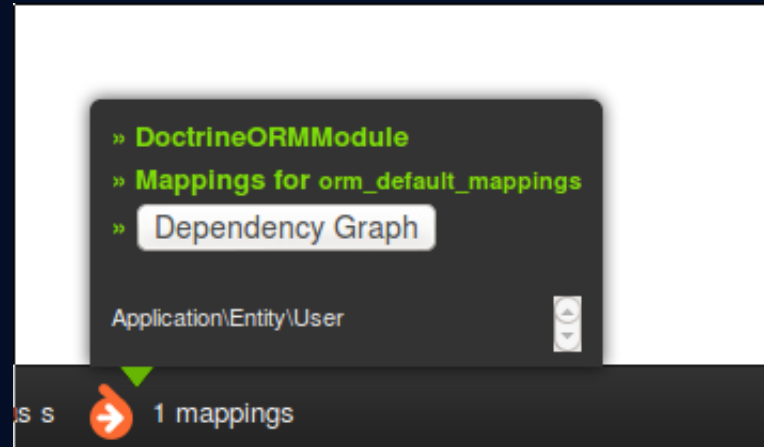
# CONFIGURE MAPPINGS

```
module/Application/config/module.config.php
```

```
return array(
    'doctrine' => array(
        'driver' => array(
            'application_entities' => array(
                'class' => 'Doctrine\ORM\Mapping\Driver\AnnotationDriver'
                'cache' => 'array'
                'paths' => array(__DIR__ . '/../src/Application/Entity')
            ),

            'orm_default' => array(
                'drivers' => array(
                    'Application\Entity' => 'application_entities'
                )
            )
        ), // [...]
    ),
```

You should see:



# CONFIGURE THE CONNECTION

```
config/autoload/doctrine.local.php
```

```
return array(  
    'doctrine' => array(  
        'connection' => array(  
            'orm_default' => array(  
                'driverClass' => 'Doctrine\DBAL\Driver\PDOMySql\Driver',  
                'params' => array(  
                    'host'      => 'localhost',  
                    'port'     => '3306',  
                    'user'     => 'username',  
                    'password' => 'password',  
                    'dbname'   => 'database',  
                )  
            )  
        )  
    )  
);
```

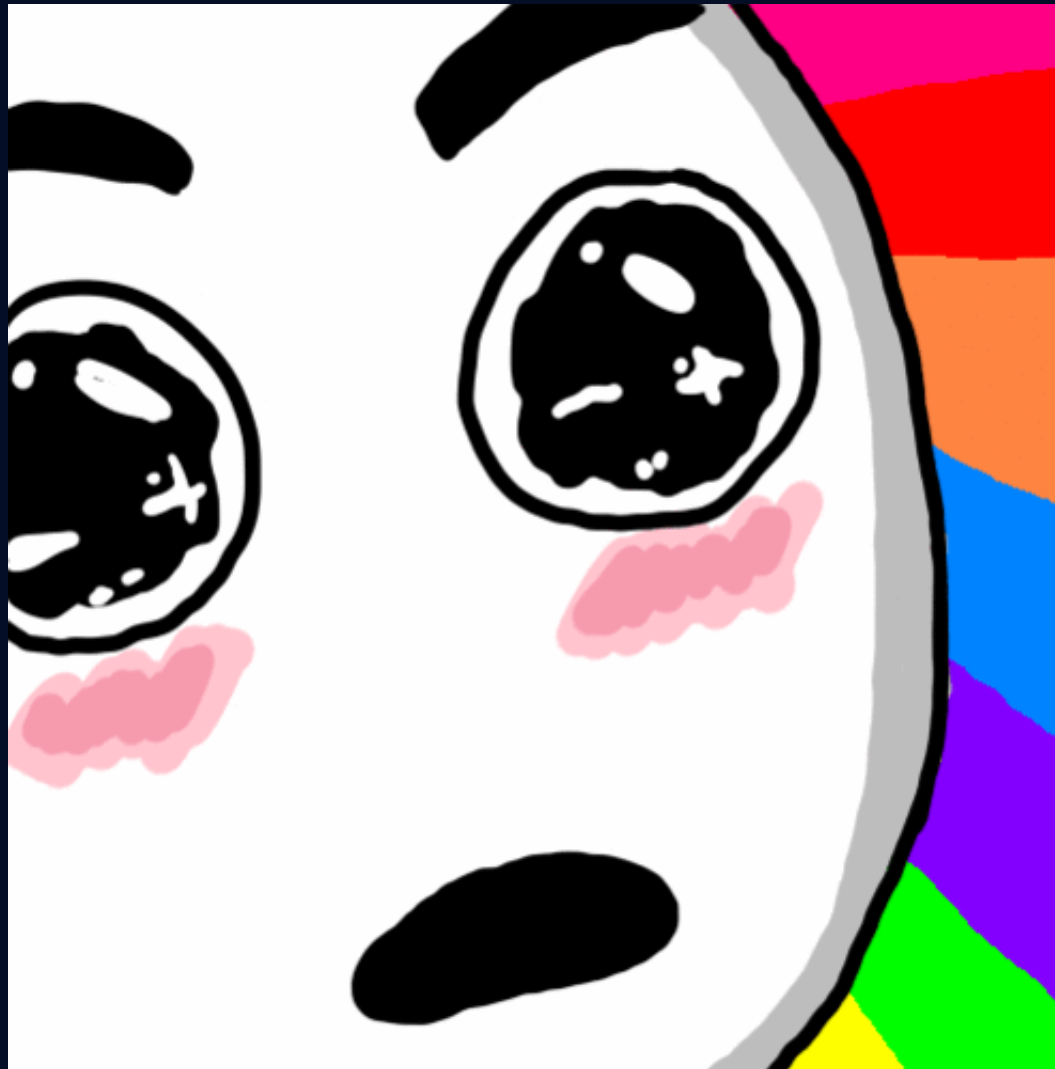
# VALIDATE MAPPINGS

```
./vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:validate-schema
```

```
ocranius@ocra-g74:~/Projects/CleanZendSkeletonApplication$ ./vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:validate-schema  
[Mapping] OK - The mapping files are correct.  
[Database] FAIL - The database schema is not in sync with the current mapping file.  
ocranius@ocra-g74:~/Projects/CleanZendSkeletonApplication$ █
```



# GENERATE THE DATABASE



```
./vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:schema-tool:create
```

```
ocranius@ocra-g74:~/Projects/CleanZendSkeletonApplication$ ./vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:schema-tool:create  
ATTENTION: This operation should not be executed in a production environment.
```

```
Creating database schema...
```

```
Database schema created successfully!
```

```
ocranius@ocra-g74:~/Projects/CleanZendSkeletonApplication$
```

# TEST IT!

```
module/Application/src/Application/Controller/IndexController.php
```

```
public function indexAction() {  
    $objectManager = $this  
        ->getServiceLocator()  
        ->get('Doctrine\ORM\EntityManager');  
  
    $user = new \Application\Entity\User();  
    $user->setFullName('Marco Pivetta');  
  
    $objectManager->persist($user);  
    $objectManager->flush();  
  
    die(var_dump($user->getId())); // yes, I'm lazy  
}
```

# EXAMPLES



# PERSISTING AN OBJECT

```
$user = new User();  
$user->setFullName('Marco Pivetta');  
  
$objectManager->persist($user); // $user1 is now "managed"  
$objectManager->flush(); // commit changes to db  
  
var_dump($user1->getId()); // 1
```

# PERSISTING MULTIPLE OBJECTS

```
$user1 = new User();  
$user1->setFullName('Marco Pivetta');  
$objectManager->persist($user1);  
  
$user2 = new User();  
$user2->setFullName('Michaël Gallego');  
$objectManager->persist($user2);  
  
$user3 = new User();  
$user3->setFullName('Kyle Spraggs');  
$objectManager->persist($user3);  
  
$objectManager->flush();
```

# RETRIEVING AN OBJECT

```
$user1 = $objectManager->find('User', 1);

var_dump($user1->getFullName()); // Marco Pivetta

$user2 = $objectManager
    ->getRepository('User')
    ->findOneBy(array('fullName' => 'Michaël Gallego'));

var_dump($user2->getFullName()); // Michaël Gallego
```

# UPDATING AN OBJECT

```
$user = $objectManager->find('User', 1);
```

```
$user->setFullName('Guilherme Blanco');
```

```
$objectManager->flush();
```



# DELETING AN OBJECT

```
$user = $objectManager->find('User', 1);
```

```
$objectManager->remove($user);
```

```
$objectManager->flush();
```

# ASSOCIATIONS - USER

```
/** @ORM\Entity */
class User {
    // like before

    /** @ORM\ManyToOne(targetEntity="Address") */
    protected $address;

    /** @ORM\ManyToMany(targetEntity="Projects") */
    protected $projects;

    public function __construct()
    {
        $this->projects = new ArrayCollection();
    }

    // getters/setters
}
```

# ASSOCIATIONS - ADDRESS

```
/** @ORM\Entity */
class Address {
    /** @ORM\Id @ORM\Column(type="integer") @ORM\GeneratedValue(strategy="AUTO") */
    protected $id;

    /** @ORM\Column(type="string") */
    protected $city;

    /** @ORM\Column(type="string") */
    protected $country;

    // getters/setters etc.
}
```

# ASSOCIATIONS - PROJECTS

```
/** @ORM\Entity */  
class Project {  
    /** @ORM\Id @ORM\Column(type="integer") @ORM\GeneratedValue(strategy="AUTO") */  
    protected $id;  
  
    /** @ORM\Column(type="string") */  
    protected $name;  
  
    // getters/setters  
}
```

# ASSOCIATIONS - PERSISTING ASSOCIATIONS

```
$user = new User();  
$user->setFullName('Marco Pivetta');  
$objectManager->persist($user);  
  
$address = new Address();  
$address->setCity('Frankfurt')  
$address->setCountry('Germany');  
$objectManager->persist($address);  
  
$project = new Project();  
$project->setName('Doctrine ORM');  
$objectManager->persist($project);  
  
$user->setAddress($address);  
$user->getProjects()->add($project);  
$objectManager->flush();
```

# ASSOCIATIONS - RETRIEVING ASSOCIATIONS

```
$user = $objectManager->find('User', 1);  
  
var_dump($user->getAddress()->getCity()); // Frankfurt  
var_dump($user->getProjects()->first()->getName()) // Doctrine ORM
```

More tutorials at  
<http://marco-pivetta.com/doctrine2-orm-tutorial>

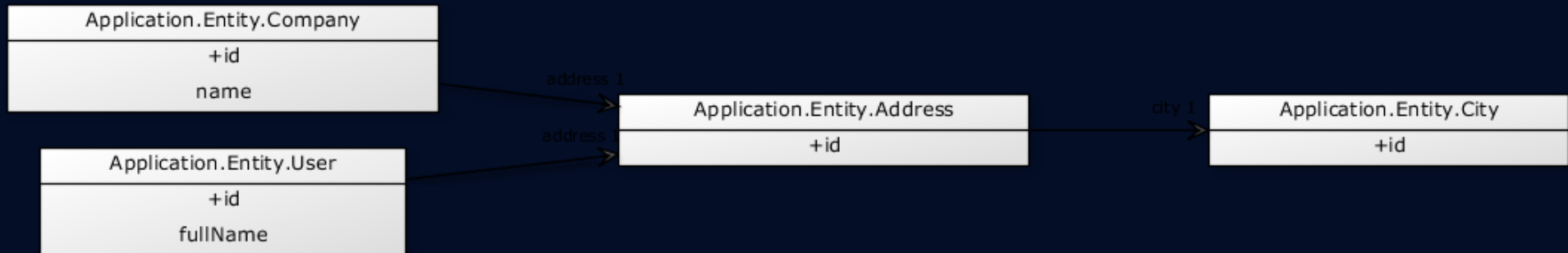


# DOCTRINEMODULE GOODIES



# EER UML MODEL

See what your entities look like in a graph:



# PAGINATOR ADAPTER

```
use Doctrine\Common\Collections\ArrayCollection;
use DoctrineModule\Paginator\Adapter\Collection as Adapter;
use Zend\Paginator\Paginator;

// Create a Doctrine Collection
$collection = new ArrayCollection(range(1, 101));

// Create the paginator itself
$paginator = new Paginator(new Adapter($collection));

$paginator
    ->setCurrentPageNumber(1)
    ->setItemCountPerPage(5);
```

# PAGINATOR ADAPTER (ORM)

```
use DoctrineORMModule\Paginator\Adapter\DoctrinePaginator;
use Doctrine\ORM\Tools\Pagination\Paginator as ORMPaginator;
use Zend\Paginator\Paginator;

// Create a Doctrine Collection
$query = $em->createQuery('SELECT f FROM Foo f JOIN f.bar b');

// Create the paginator itself
$paginator = new Paginator(
    new DoctrinePaginator(new ORMPaginator($query))
);

$paginator
    ->setCurrentPageNumber(1)
    ->setItemCountPerPage(5);
```

# OBJECT-EXISTS VALIDATOR

```
$repository = $objectManager
    ->getRepository('Application\Entity\User');

$validator = new \DoctrineModule\Validator\ObjectExists(array(
    'object_repository' => $repository,
    'fields' => array('email')
));

var_dump($validator->isValid('test@example.com'));
var_dump($validator->isValid(array(
    'email' => 'test@example.com'
)));
```

# CACHE ADAPTERS

```
$zendCache = new \Zend\Cache\Storage\Adapter\Memory();
```

```
$cache = new \DoctrineModule\Cache\ZendStorageCache($zendCache);
```

```
$doctrineCache = new \Doctrine\Common\Cache\ArrayCache();
```

```
$options = new \Zend\Cache\Storage\Adapter\AdapterOptions();
```

```
$cache = new \DoctrineModule\Cache\DoctrineCacheStorage(  
    $options,  
    $doctrineCache  
);
```

# HYDRATOR

```
use DoctrineModule\Stdlib\Hydrator\DoctrineObject;

$hydrator = new DoctrineObject(
    $objectManager,
    'Application\Entity\City'
);

$city = new City();
$data = array('name' => 'Frankfurt');

$city = $hydrator->hydrate($data, $city);

echo $city->getName(); // prints "Frankfurt"

$dataArray = $hydrator->extract($city);
echo $dataArray['name']; // prints "Frankfurt"
```

# HYDRATOR (2)

```
use DoctrineModule\Stdlib\Hydrator\DoctrineObject;

$hydrator = new DoctrineObject(
    $objectManager,
    'Application\Entity\City'
);

$city = new City();
$data = array('country' => 123);

$city = $hydrator->hydrate($data, $city);

var_dump($city->getCountry());
// prints class Country#1 (1) {
//     protected $name => string(5) "Germany"
// }
```

# FORM ELEMENT

```
$form->add(array(
    'type' => 'DoctrineModule\Form\Element\ObjectSelect',
    'name' => 'user',
    'options' => array(
        'object_manager' => $objectManager,
        'target_class' => 'Module\Entity\User',
        'property' => 'fullName',
        'is_method' => true,
        'find_method' => array(
            'name' => 'findBy',
            'params' => array(
                'criteria' => array('active' => 1),
                'orderBy' => array('lastName' => 'ASC'),
            ),
        ),
    ),
),
);
```



# MORE STUFF!

Everything works with **MongoDB ODM** too!  
**CouchDB ODM/PHPCR ODM/OrientDB ODM**

**GOOD PRACTICES**



# KEEP ENTITIES SIMPLE

Think of entities as value-objects

Don't add logic to entities (hard to change later!)

Keep entities aware only of themselves + relations

# USE DOCTRINE/COMMON API

If you stick with using only doctrine/common API, users of your modules can switch between ORM/ MongoDB ODM/CouchDB ODM/ PHPCR ODM/OrientDB ODM

# USE DOCTRINE/COMMON API

Prefer

```
Doctrine\Common\Persistence\ObjectManager
```

over

```
Doctrine\ORM\EntityManager
```

# USE DOCTRINE/COMMON API

Prefer

```
Doctrine\Common\Persistence\ObjectRepository
```

over

```
Doctrine\ORM\EntityRepository
```

# USE **COLLECTIONS** EXTENSIVELY

Doctrine comes with a powerful **collections API**

OOP API for array-like data structures

# USE THE **CRITERIA API**

Collections provide a **Criteria API**

Allows you to filter virtually any kind of data structure



# CRITERIA API EXAMPLE

```
use Doctrine\Common\Collections\Criteria;
use Doctrine\Common\Collections\ArrayCollection;

$collection = new ArrayCollection(array($user1, $user2, $user3));
$criteria    = new Criteria();
$criteria->andWhere(
    $criteria->expr()->gt(
        'lastLogin',
        new \DateTime('-1 day')
    )
);

$recentVisitors = $collection->matching($criteria);
```

```
$recentVisitors = $em
    ->getRepository('Application\Entity\Users')
    ->matching($criteria);
```

# CRITERIA API ADVANTAGES

Works in `ORM Repositories`, `Collections`, etc...

Abstracts the problem of "searching"

Same criteria for different storages (`ORM`, `ODM`,  
`Memory`, `ElasticSearch`, `cache`...)

Allows you to define your own `RecentUsersCriteria`  
or `InactiveUsersCriteria`...

# INJECT THE **OBJECT MANAGER**

If you fetch the entity manager from within your services, replacing it will become very hard: Inject it instead!

# INJECT THE OBJECT MANAGER

```
'factories' => array(
    'my_service' => function ($sl) {
        $objectManager = $sl->get('Doctrine\ORM\EntityManager');
        return new MyService($objectManager);
    }
),
```

```
class MyService
{
    public function __construct(ObjectManager $objectManager)
    {
        // [...]
    }
}
```

# KEEP **OBJECT MANAGER** OUT OF **CONTROLLERS**



# DON'T USE PERSISTENCE TO SOLVE APPLICATION PROBLEMS

Filtering data when saved to DB

Validating data when saved to DB

Saving files when records are saved to DB

Using DB-level errors to check input validity

# KEEP YOUR **OBJECT GRAPH** CONSISTENT

An **ObjectManager** works under the assumption that managed objects are valid!

Assign values to your entities only when data is valid!

**QUESTIONS?**



# FORK IT!

You can find these slides on GitHub at  
<https://github.com/Ocradius/doctrine-orm-zf2-tutorial>

**THANKS FOR WATCHING!**