

Migrating from PHP 4 to PHP 5

Intl. PHP Conference

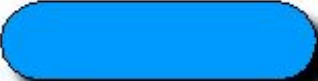
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Derick Rethans <derick@php.net>

<http://pres.derickrethans.nl/migrating-ffm2004>

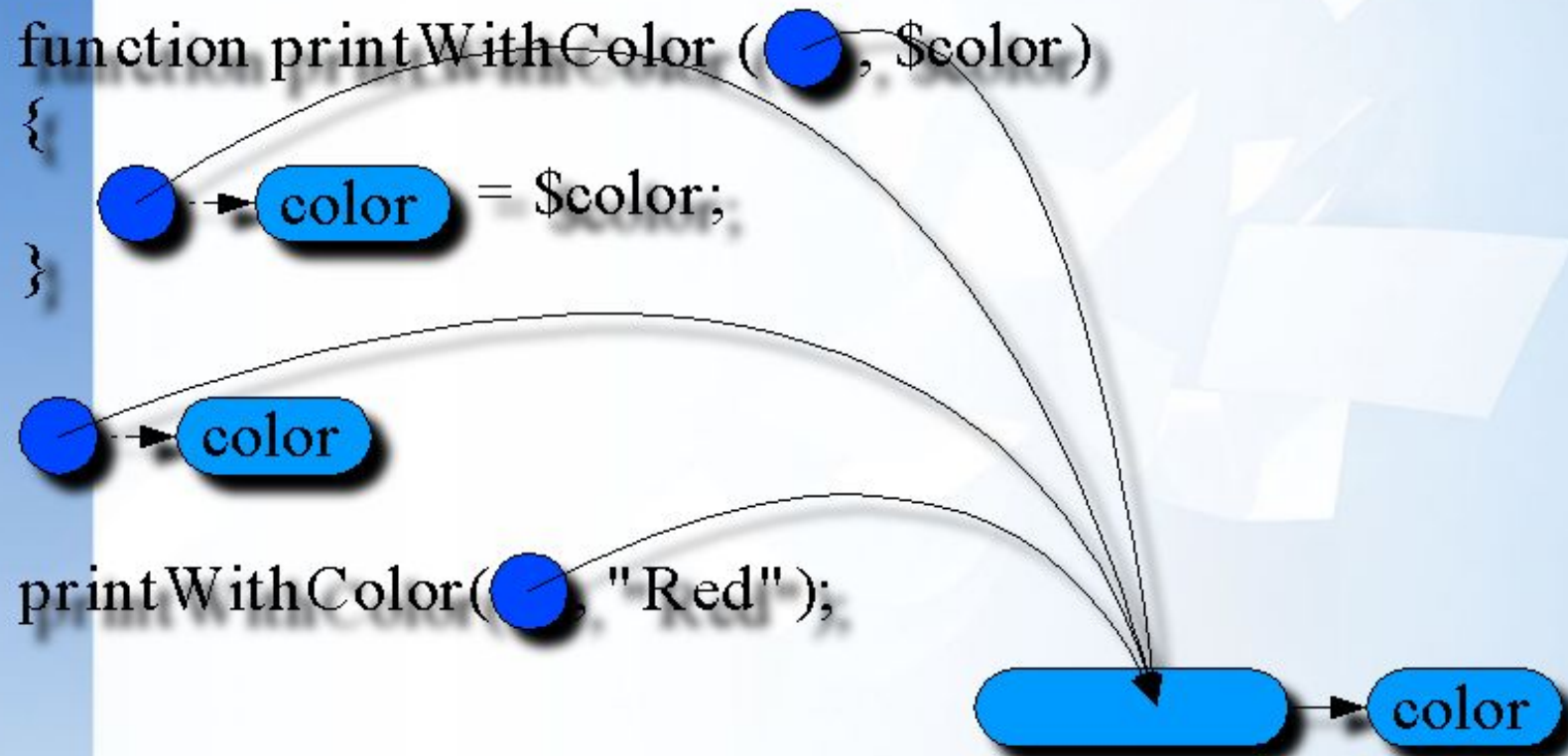


```
function printWithColor ( , $color)
{
     →  = $color;
}
```

```
 → 
printWithColor( , "Red");
```

copy

- Pass by value
- Use of references needed almost everywhere...
- at call time, and even during instantiation.



- Pass by reference
- Objects are referenced by a handle.

clone keyword:

```
<?php
class OS {
    var $name;

    function OS($name) {
        $this->name = $name;
    }
}

function changeName($obj, $name) {
    $obj->name = $name;
}

$linux = new OS('linux');
$win = clone $linux;
changeName($win, 'windows');
echo $linux->name. "\n";
echo $win->name;

?>
```

output:

```
linux
windows
```

zend.zel_compatibility_mode:

```
<?php
ini_set('zend.zel_compatibility_mode', '1');

class OS {
    var $name;

    function OS($name) {
        $this->name = $name;
    }
}

function changeName(&$obj, $name) {
    $obj->name = $name;
}

$linux = new OS('linux');
$win = $linux;
changeName($win, 'windows');
echo $linux->name. "\n";
echo $win->name;

?>
```

output:

```
linux
windows
```

```
<?php
class Country {
    function set_name($name) {
        $this->name = $name;
    }
}

$jurop = new Country;
$dutchieland = new Country;
$dutchieland->set_name('The Netherlands');

echo (int) $jurop, "\n";
echo (int) $dutchieland, "\n";
?>
```

output:

```
0
1
```

- In PHP 4 **(int) \$object** results in:
 - "0" when there are no properties set
 - "1" when there are properties set

```
<?php
class Country {
    function set_name($name) {
        $this->name = $name;
    }
}

$jurop = new Country;
$dutchieland = new Country;
$dutchieland->set_name('The Netherlands');

echo (int) $jurop, "\n";
echo (int) $dutchieland, "\n";
?>
```

output:

```
Object id #1
Object id #2
```

In PHP 5 **(int) \$object** results in:

- "Object id #" + Object ID
- unless **zend.ze1_compatibility_mode = 1**

```
<?php
class Country {
    var $area;
    function Country($area) {
        $this->area = $area;
    }
}

$deutschland = new Country('West Europe');
$die_schweiz = new Country('West Europe');
$norway      = new Country('Scandinavia');

if ($deutschland == $die_schweiz) {
    echo "Deutschland ist die Schweiz.\n";
}
if ($deutschland === $die_schweiz) {
    echo "Deutschland ist die Schweiz.\n";
}
if ($deutschland == $norway) {
    echo "Deutschland er Norway.\n";
}
?>
```

In PHP 4 **\$obj1 == \$obj2** or **\$obj1 === \$obj2** results in **true**:

- when the object's properties are the same

```
<?php
class Country {
    var $area;
    function Country($area) {
        $this->area = $area;
    }
}

$deutschland = new Country('West Europe');
$die_schweiz = new Country('West Europe');

if ($deutschland == $die_schweiz) {
    echo "Deutschland ist die Schweiz.\n";
}
if ($deutschland === $die_schweiz) {
    echo "Deutschland ist die Schweiz.\n";
}
?>
```

In PHP 5 **\$obj1 == \$obj2** results in **true**:

- when the object's properties are the same

In PHP 5 **\$obj1 === \$obj2** results in **true**:

- when the object's **handles** are the same

php.ini:

```
zend.ze1_compatibility_mode = 1
```

Affects:

- cloning objects
- casting objects
- comparing objects

E_STRICT is a new error level.

- Not part of E_ALL
- Numerical value is 2048 (and E_ALL is still 2047)
- To see all errors: E_ALL | E_STRICT

Affects:

- Automagically creating objects
- var / public modifiers
- Constructor naming

PEAR uses this for two things mainly:

1. returning errors from constructors (**`$this = PEAR_Error();`**)
2. driver model (**`$this = new Slider('Pager');`**)

This is no longer allowed in PHP 5, so the classes should be redesigned.

Solutions (not compatible with PHP 4).

1. Use Exceptions
2. driver model (**`$this = new Slider('Pager');`**)

```
<?php
class Weather {
    var $temperature;

    function __construct($temp)
    {
        echo "New version\n";
    }

    function Weather($temp)
    {
        echo "Old version\n";
    }
}

$w = new Weather(7);
?>
```

PHP 5:

Strict Standards: var: Deprecated. Please use the public/private/protected modifiers in - on line 3

Strict Standards: Redefining already defined constructor for class Weather in - on line 9

New version

```
<?php
class TheNetherlands {
    var $area;
    function TheNetherlands($area) {
        $this->area = $area;
    }
}

$holland = new TheNetherlands('Holland');

echo get_class($holland), "\n";
?>
```

PHP 4:

```
thenetherlands
```

PHP 5:

```
TheNetherlands
```

The same is true for `get_parent_class()` and `get_class_methods()`.

```
<?php
class Russia {
    var $local_name;

    function Russia() {
        $this->local_name = "Roosija";
    }
}
?>
```

PHP 5:

Strict Standards: var: Deprecated. Please use the public/private/protected modifiers in - on line 3

```
<?php
    $country->name = 'Moldovia';

    var_dump($country);
?>
```

PHP 5:

```
Strict Standards: Creating default object from empty value in - on line 2
object(stdClass)#1 (1) {
    ["name"]=>
    string(8) "Moldovia"
}
```

```
<?php
class Scandinavia {
    function get_countries() {
        return array('Norway', 'Sweden', 'Denmark', 'Finland');
    }
}

class Europe extends Scandinavia {
    function get_countries($area) {
        if ($area == "Scandinavia") {
            return Scandinavia::get_countries();
        }
    }
}
?>
```

PHP 5:

Strict Standards: Declaration of Europe::get_countries() should be compatible with that of Scandinavia::get_countries() in - on line 14

In PHP 4 it was never necessary to define a class before using it in your code, although it would decrease script execution times a bit. The same is true for PHP 5, but if you are using Interfaces in your code, then you are **required** to define a class before using it.

array_merge() no longer accepts non-array parameters to merge.

```
<?php
$scandinavia = array('Denmark', 'Norway', 'Sweden', 'Finland');
$uk = "The UK";

$europe = array_merge($scandinavia, $uk);

print_r($europe);
?>
```

PHP 4:

```
Array
(
    [0] => Denmark
    [1] => Norway
    [2] => Sweden
    [3] => Finland
    [4] => The UK
)
```

PHP 5:

```
Warning: array_merge(): Argument #2 is not an array in - on line 7
```

strr(i)pos() now searches the full needle inside the haystack, and not only the first character of it.

```
<?php
$haystack = "There are now ten more countries in Europe";
$needle   = "The Netherlands";

$pos = strrpos($haystack, $needle);
var_dump($pos);
?>
```

PHP 4:

```
int(0)
```

PHP 5:

```
bool(false)
```

```
<?php
$ips = array("129.51.31.51", "129.256.13.15", "255.255.255.255");
foreach ($ips as $ip) {
    $v = ip2long($ip);
    printf("%s %u\n", var_export($v, true), $v);
}
?>
```

PHP 4:

```
-2127356109 2167611187
-1 4294967295
-1 4294967295
```

PHP 5:

```
-2127356109 2167611187
false 0
-1 4294967295
```

In the PHP 4 distributions you will find the following binaries:

- `php.exe` (The CGI binary to use with a web server)
- `cli/php.exe` (The CLI binary to use with command line scripts)

In the PHP 5 distributions you will find the following binaries:

- `php-cgi.exe` (The CGI binary to use with a web server)
- `php.exe` (The CLI binary to use with command line scripts)

In PHP 5 the MySQL client library is no longer bundled because:

- Most systems have the library installed
- Multiple versions of libraries can cause problems (mod_auth_mysql)
- Maintainability of the bundled library
- libmysql changed license to GPL, which means we can not bundle it with PHP anymore.

Solution:

Install the MySQL client libraries and add
`--with-mysql=[DIR]` to `./configure`

Share your information

?



These Slides: <http://pres.derickrethans.nl>

PHP: <http://www.php.net>

PHP 4 to 5 Migration manual page:
<http://php.net/migration5>

Questions?: derick@php.net