

Introduction to Iterators

Marcus Börger

Introduction to Iterators

- ☑ What are Iterators
- ☑ The basic concepts

What are Iterators

- ☑ Iterators are a concept to iterate anything that contains other things. Examples:
 - ☑ Values and Keys in an array
 - ☑ Textlines in a file
 - ☑ Database query results
 - ☑ Files in a directory
 - ☑ Elements or Attributes in XML
 - ☑ Bits in an image
 - ☑ Dates in a calendar range

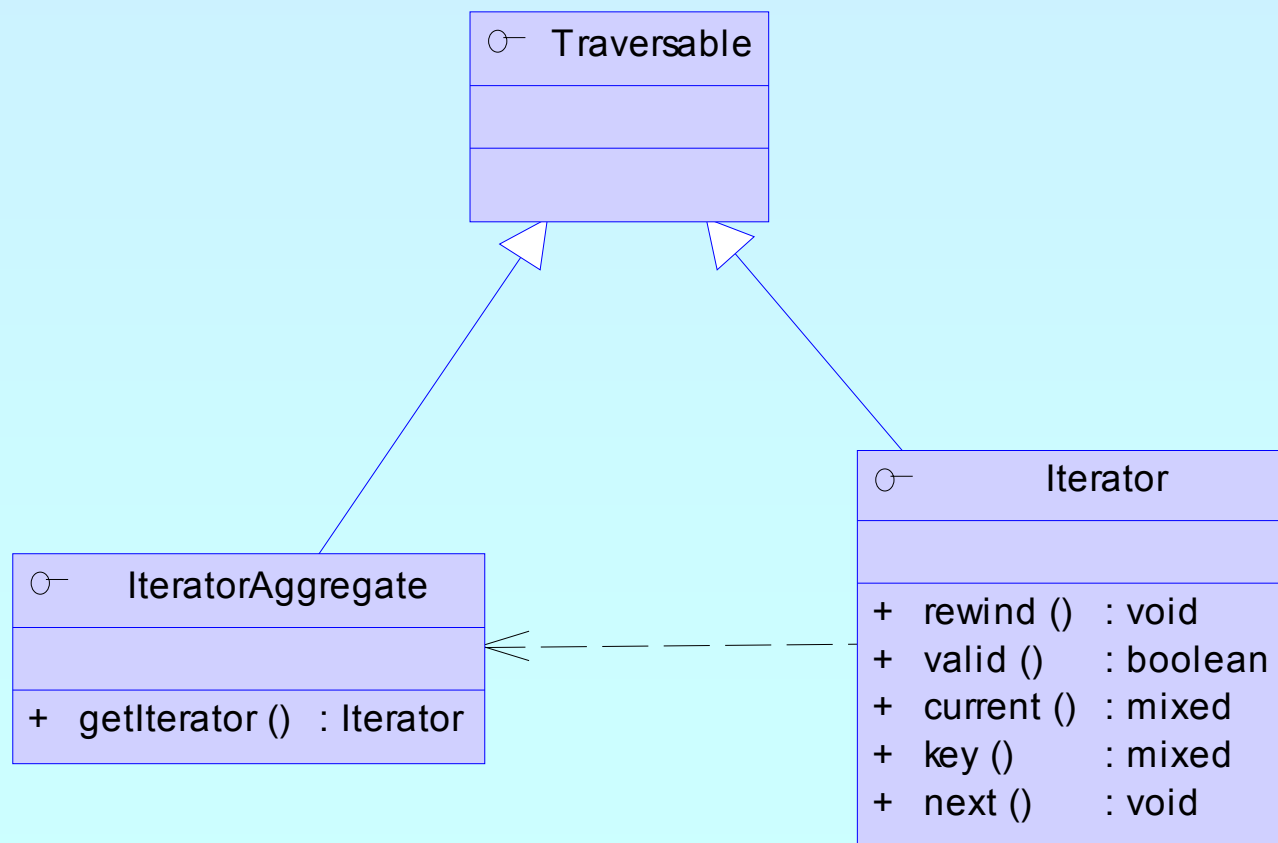
- ☑ Iterators allow to encapsulate algorithms

The basic concepts

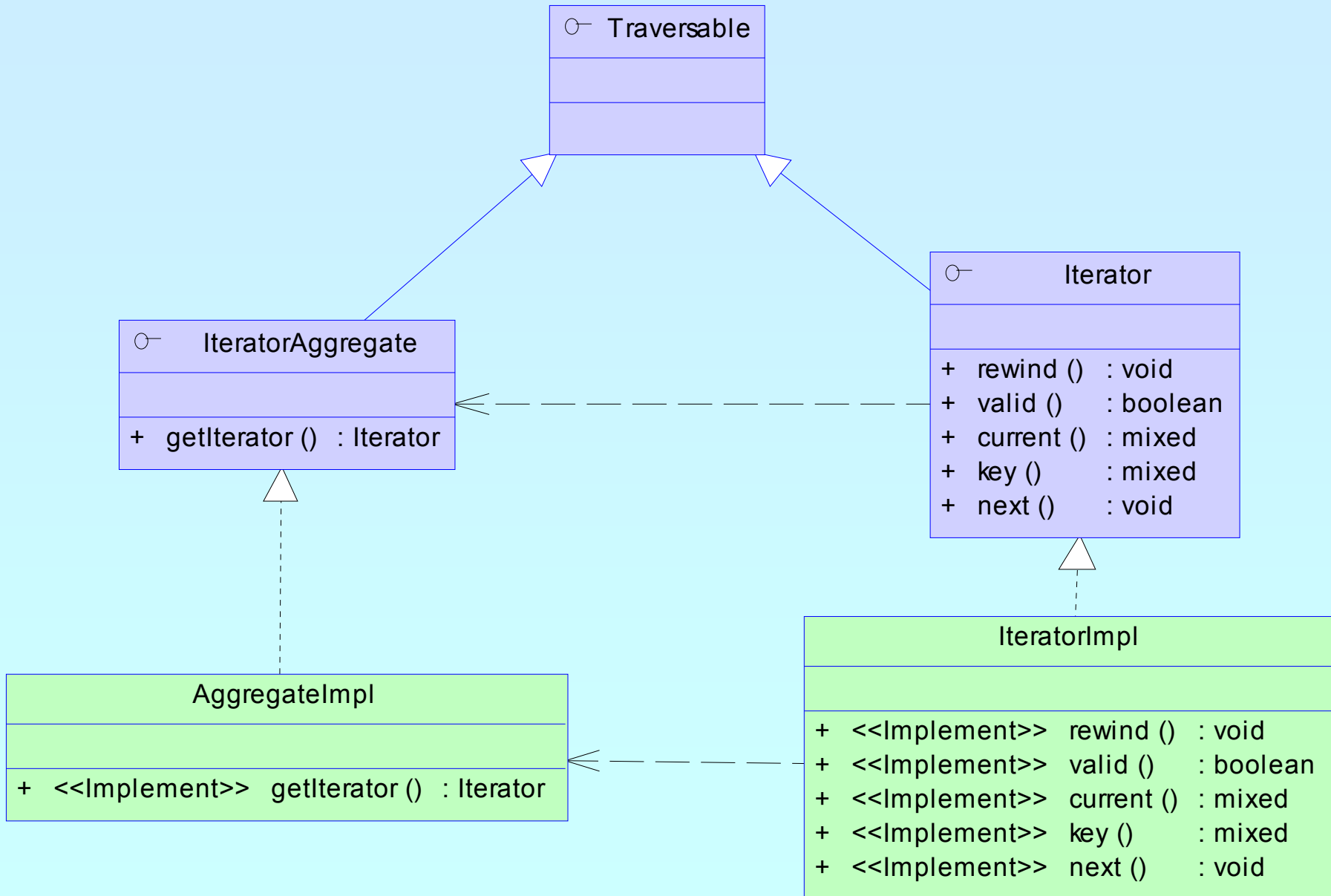
- ☑ Iterators can be internal or external also referred to as active or passive
- ☑ An internal iterator modifies the object itself
- ☑ An external iterator points to another object without modifying it
- ☑ PHP always uses external iterators at engine-level

PHP Iterators

- ☑ Anything that can be iterated implements **Traversable**
- ☑ User classes cannot implement **Traversable**
- ☑ **Aggregate** is used for objects that use external iterators
- ☑ **Iterator** is used for internal traversal or external iterators



Implementing Iterators



How Iterators work

- ✓ Iterators can be used manually
- ✓ Iterators can be used implicitly with **foreach**

```
<?php
$o = new ArrayIterator(array(1, 2, 3));
$o->rewind();
while ($o->valid) {
    $key = $o->key();
    $val = $o->current();
    // some code
    $o->next();
}
?>
```

```
<?php
$o = new ArrayIterator(array(1, 2, 3));
foreach($o as $key => $val) {
    // some code
}
?>
```

Debug Session

```
<?php
class ArrayIterator {
    protected $ar;
    function __construct(Array $ar) {
        $this->ar = $ar;
    }
    function rewind() {
        rewind($this->ar);
    }
    function valid() {
        return !is_null(key($this->ar));
    }
    function key() {
        return key($this->ar);
    }
    function current() {
        return current($this->ar);
    }
    function next() {
        next($this->ar);
    }
}
?>
```

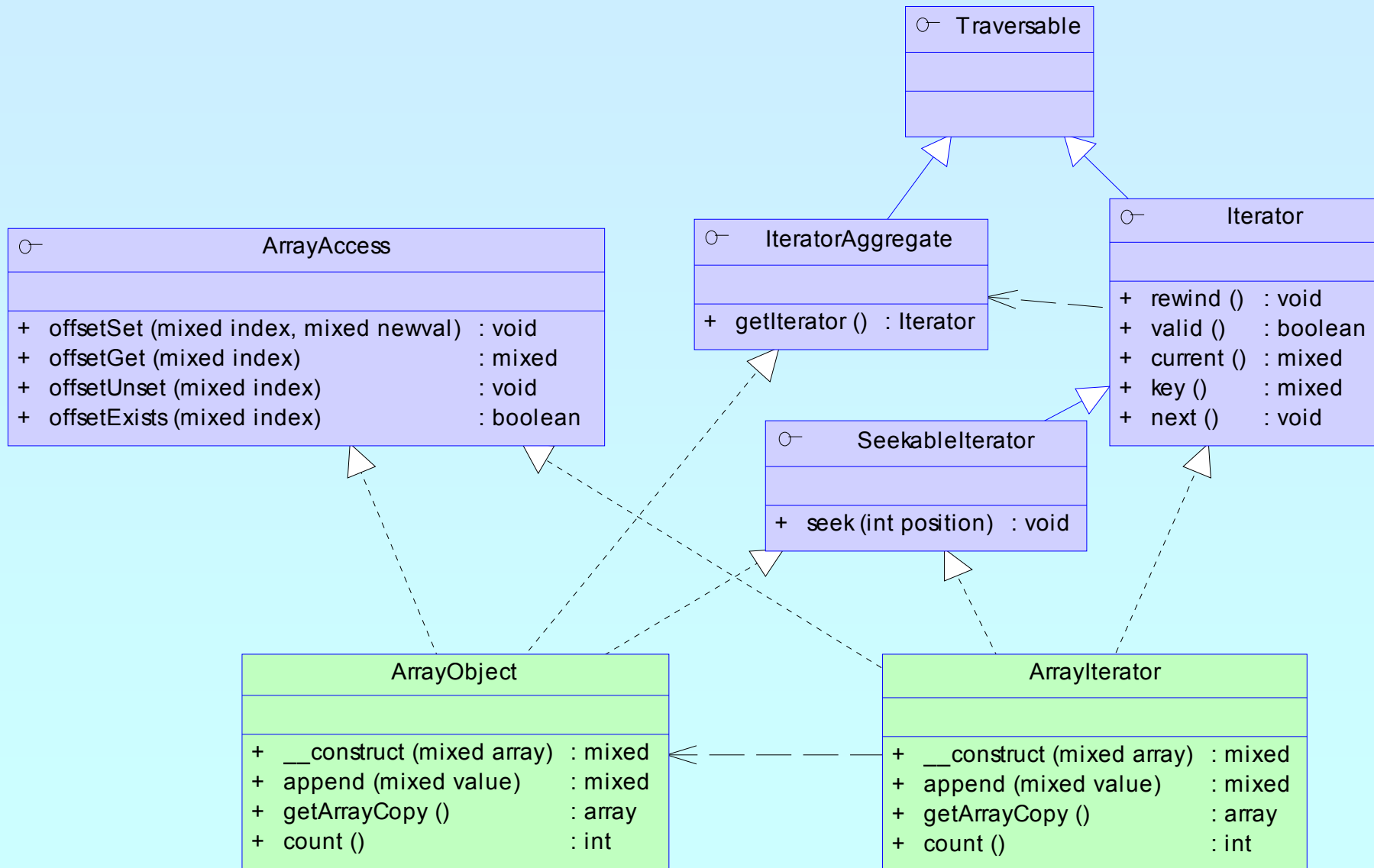
```
<?php
$a = array(1, 2, 3);
$o = new ArrayIterator($a);
foreach($o as $key => $val) {
    echo "$key => $val\n";
}
?>
```

```
0 => 1
1 => 2
2 => 3
```


Array and property traversal

- ☑ **ArrayObject** allows external traversal of arrays and object properties
- ☑ **ArrayObject** creates **ArrayIterator** instances for iteration
- ☑ Multiple **ArrayIterator** instances can reference the same target with different states

Array and property traversal

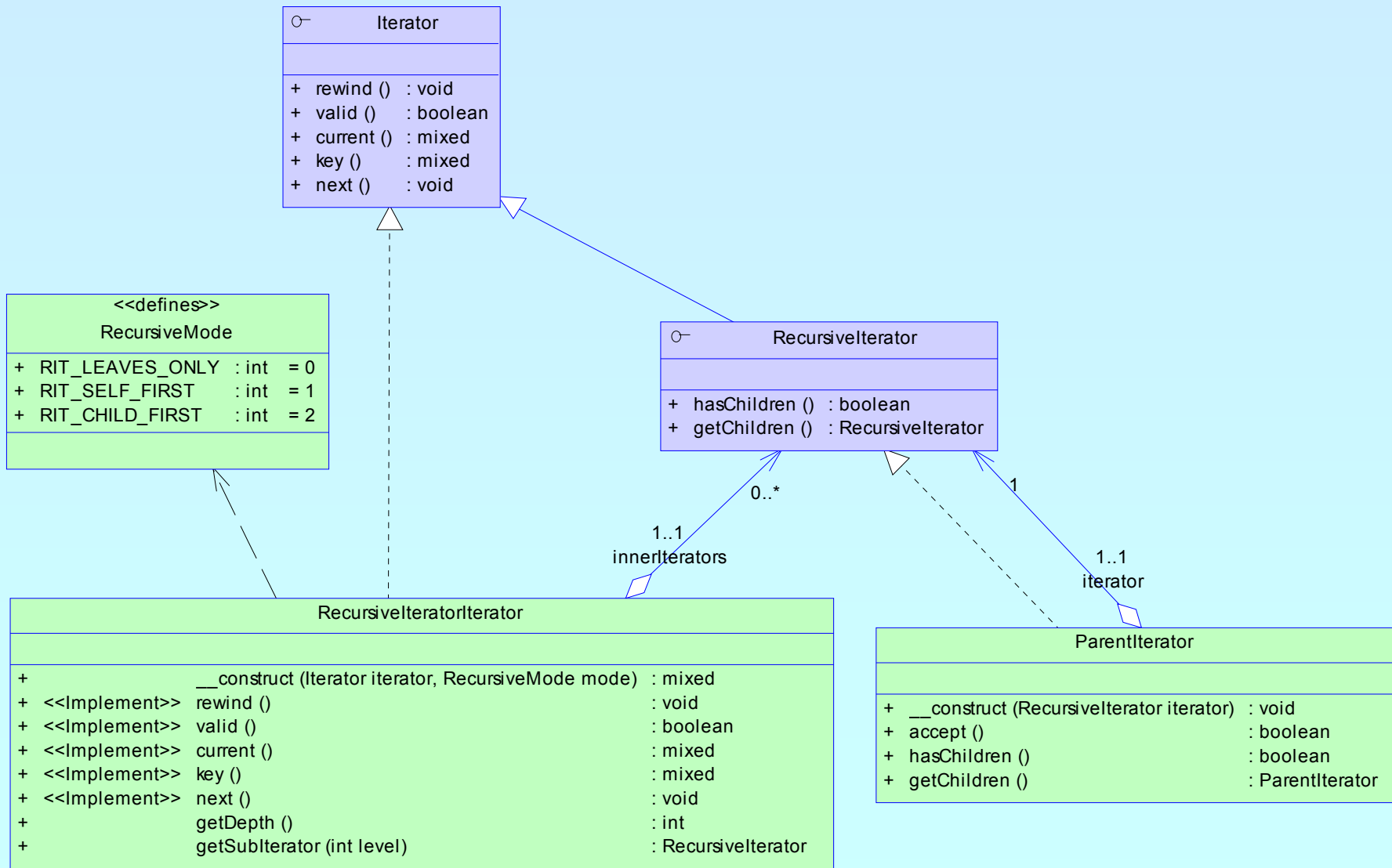


Recursive traversal

- ☑ Some data may be recursively traversable
- ☑ Interface **RecursiveIterator** tells when
- ☑ Class **RecursiveIteratorIterator** use it

- ☑ Examples:
 - ☑ Arrays
 - ☑ XML data
 - ☑ Directories

Recursive traversal



Filtering values

- ☑ **FilterIterator** allows to filter data

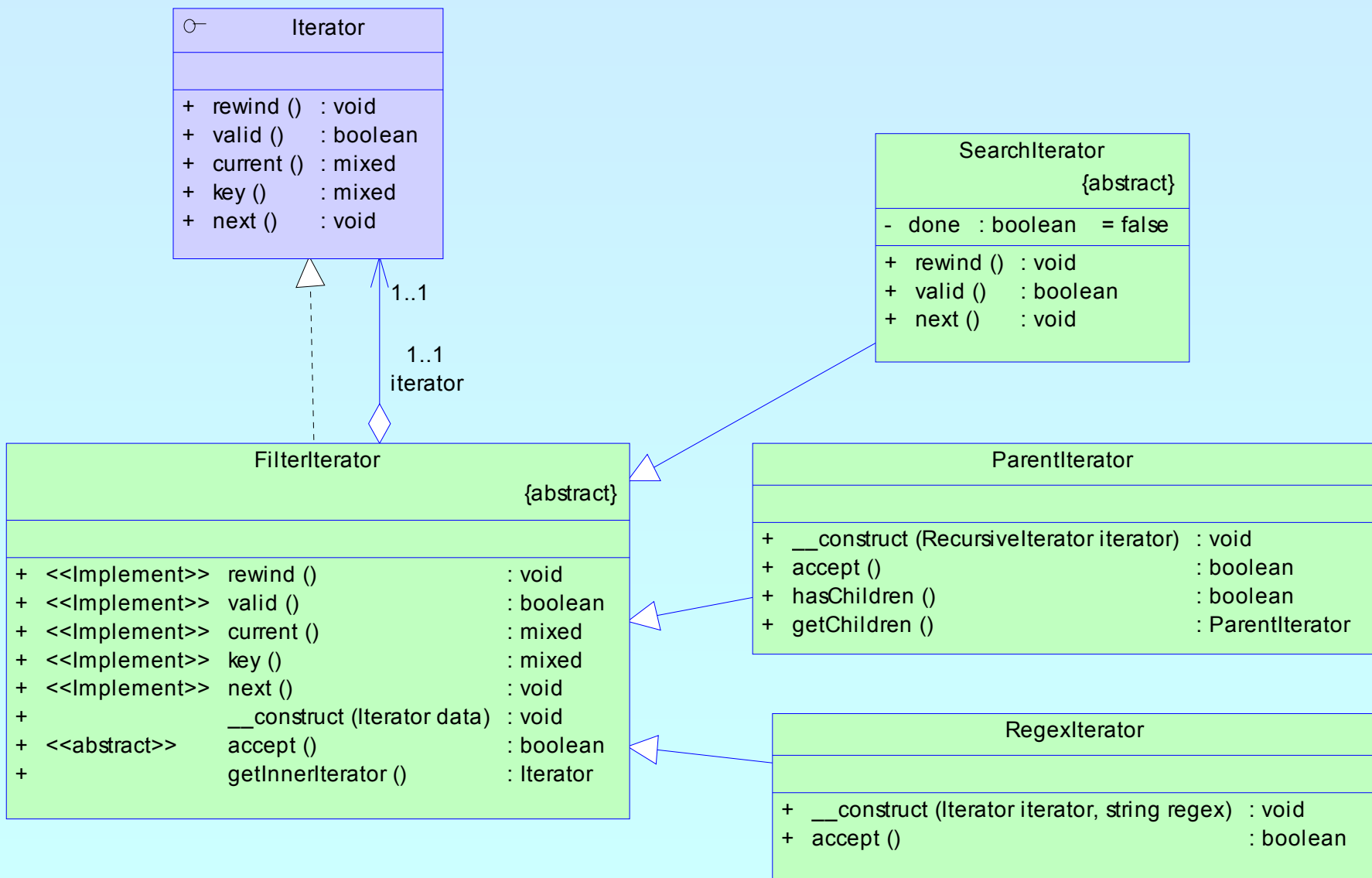
Compareable to SQL **WHERE** clauses

- ☑ **FilterIterator::__construct** takes any **Iterator**
- ☑ **FilterIterator::accept** needs to be implemented

- ☑ Specializations:

- ☑ **SearchIterator** stops at the first accepted value
- ☑ **ParentIterator** only accepts values which have childs

Filtering values



Limiting values

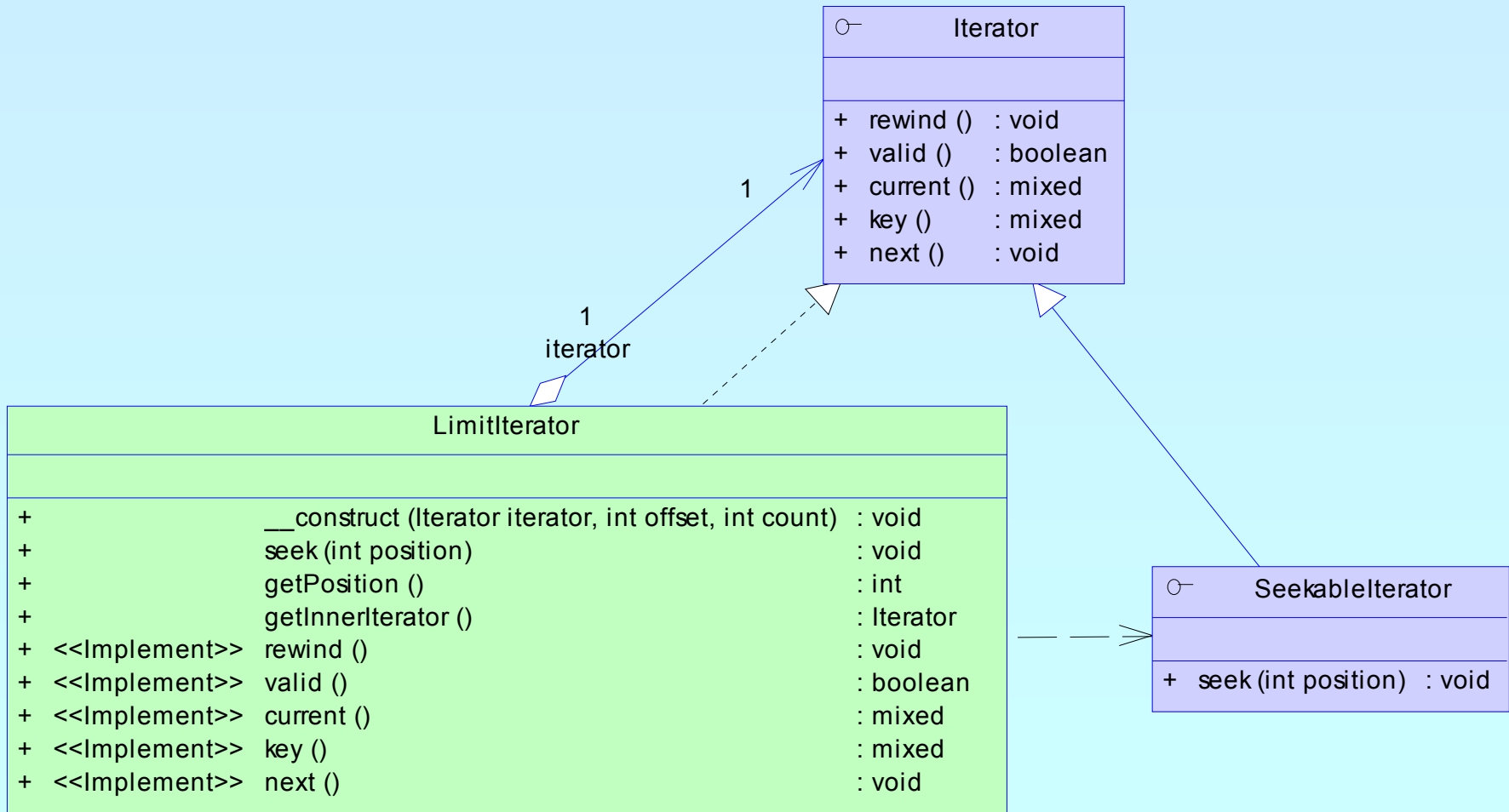
☑ **LimitIterator** allows to limit the returned values

Compareable to **LIMIT** of some SQL dialects

- ☑ You can specify the start offset
- ☑ You can specify the number of returned values

- ☑ When the inner Iterator is a **SeekableIterator** then method `seek` will be used. Otherwise seek operation will be manually.

Limiting values



Appending Iterators



AppendIterator allows to concatenate Iterators

Compareable to SQL clause **UNION**

Uses a private **ArrayIterator** to store Iterators

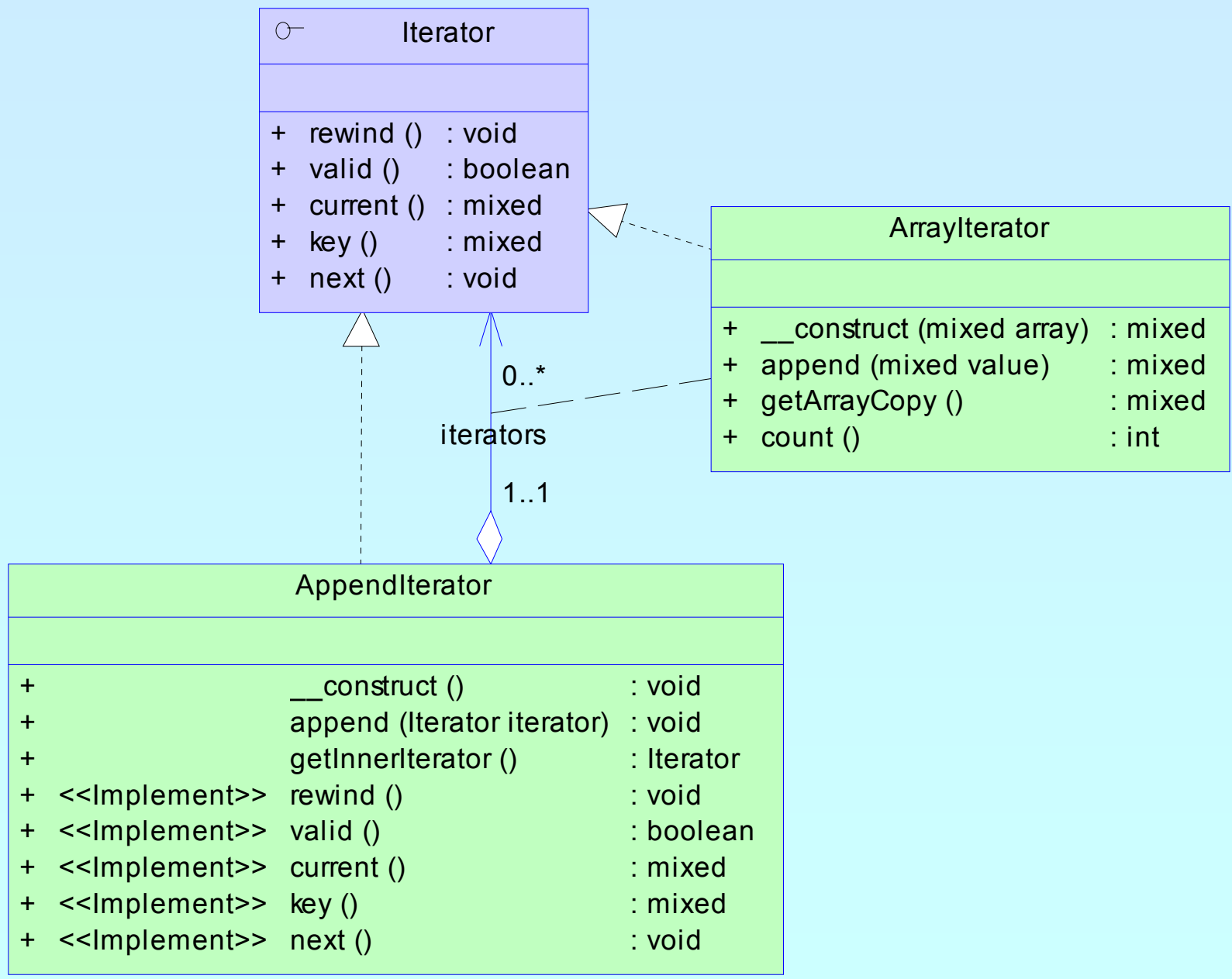
AppendIterator::append()

allows to append iterators

does not call the rewind()

if \$this is invalid \$this will move to the appended iterator

Appending Iterators



Getting rid of rewind



NoRewindIterator allows to omit rewind calls

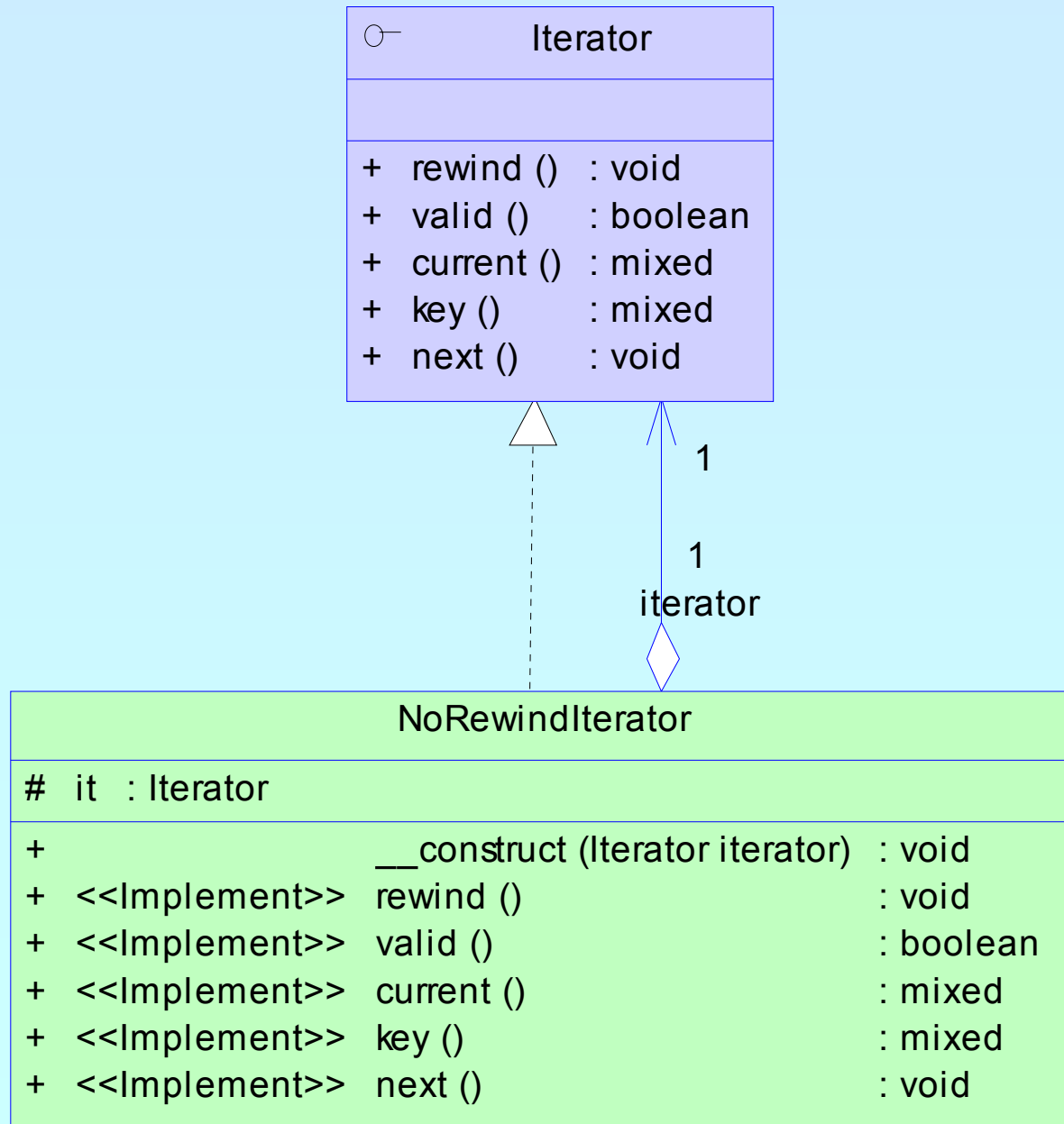
This is especially helpful when appending with

ArrayObject::append()

ArrayIterator::append()

AppendIterator::append()

Getting rid of rewind()

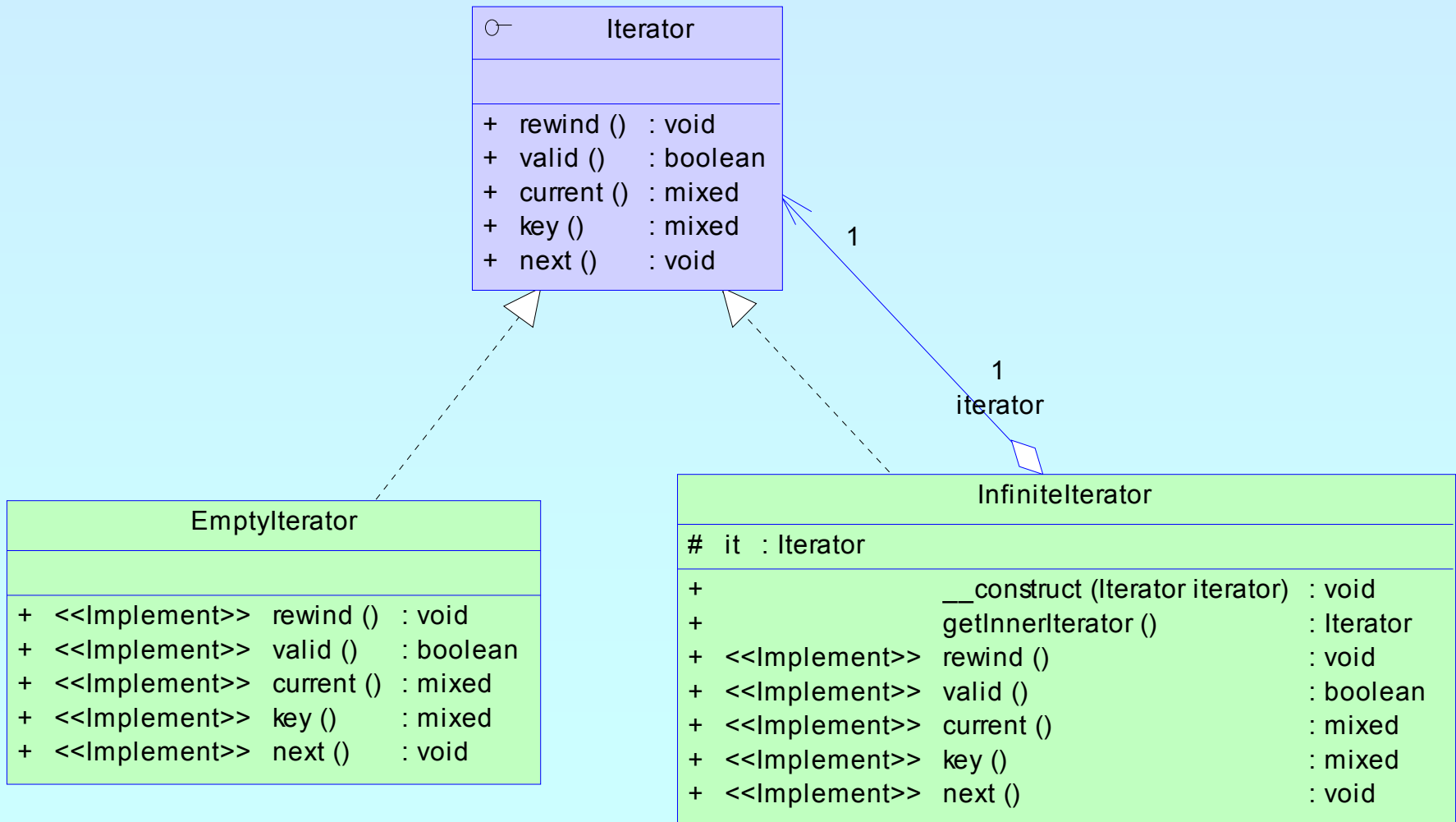


Vacuity & Infinity

Sometimes it is helpful to have

- ☑ **EmptyIterator** as a placeholder for no data
- ☑ **InfiniteIterator** to endlessly repeat data in an iterator

Vacuity & Infinity



hasNext ?

☑ **CachingIterator** caches the current element

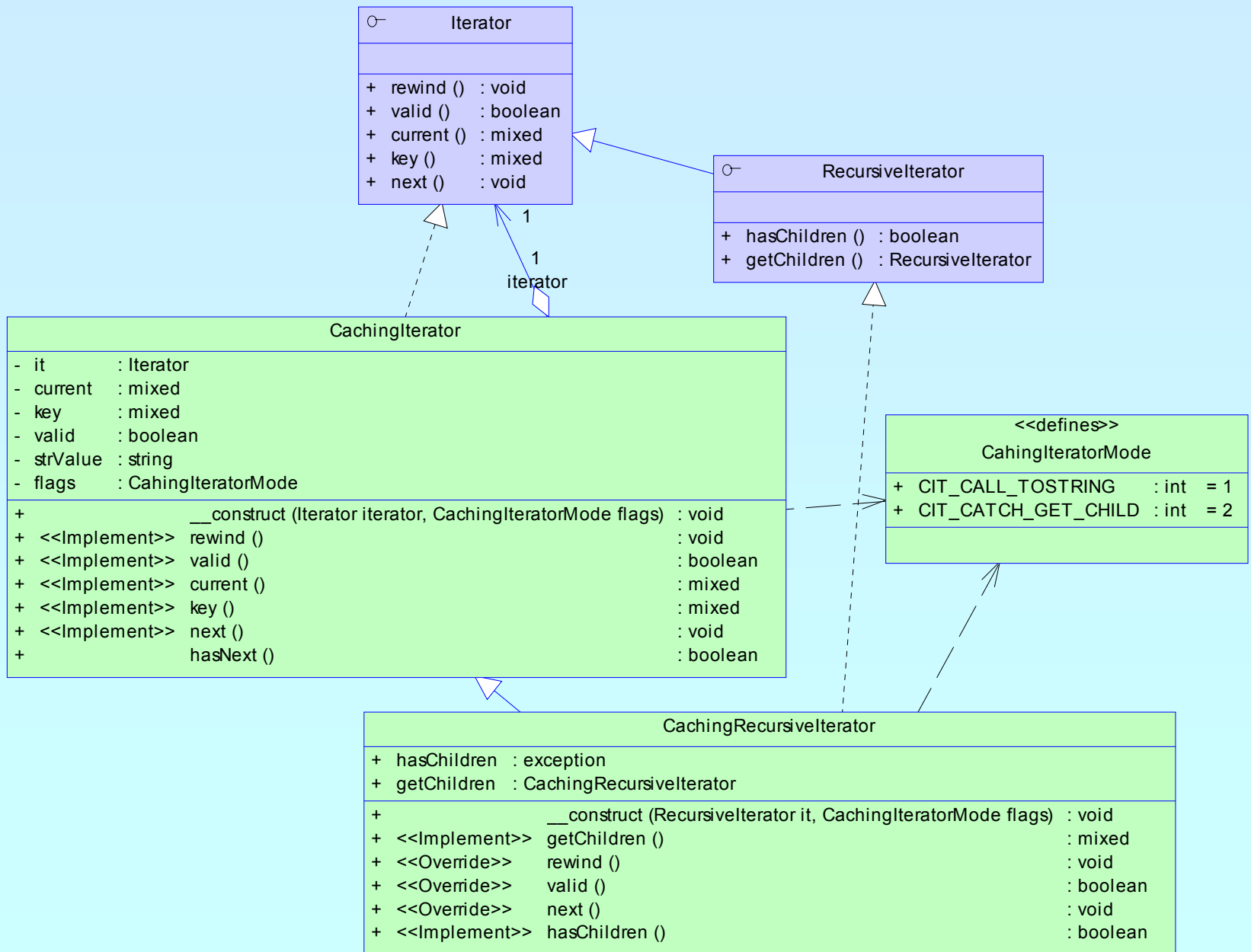
☑ This allows to know whether one more value exists

☑ **CachingRecursiveIterator** does this recursively

☑ This allows to draw tree graphics

```
marcus@frodo /usr/src/php-cvs $ php ext/sp1/examples/tree.php ext/sp1
ext/sp1
|-CVS
|-examples
| |-CVS
| \-tests
|   \-CVS
\--tests
   \-CVS
```

hasNext ?



References

- ☑ Documentation and Sources to PHP5
<http://php.net>

- ☑ Documentation to ext/spl
<http://cvs.php.net/co.php/php-src/ext/spl/spl.php?r=HEAD>
<http://somabo.de/php/ext/spl/html/>

- ☑ Sourcecode for examples
[ext/spl/examples](http://somabo.de/php/ext/spl/examples/)

- ☑ These slides
<http://somabo.de/talks/>