

Criação e instalação

```
$ zftool.phar create project nome
$ cd nome
$ composer install
$ composer require zendframework/zftool:dev-master
$ composer require doctrine/doctrine-orm-module:0.7.*
$ composer require zendframework/zend-developer-tools:dev-master
$ cp vendor/framework/zend-developer-tools/config/zenddevelopertools.local.php.dist config/autoload/ztd.local.php
$ composer require hounddog/doctrine-data-fixture-module:dev-master
```

- 1 - Criação do projeto Zend Framework
- 2 - Vá para o diretório do projeto
- 3 - Instalação dos arquivos do ZF2
- 4 - Instalação do ZFTools para o projeto.
- 5 - Instalação do Doctrine 2
- 6 - Instalação do Zend Developer Tools
- 7 - Copiando o config do ZDT para o projeto.
- 8 - Instalando modulo de data fixture

Doctrine - comandos

Validar	\$ vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:validate-schema
Criar	\$ vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:schema-tool:create
Atualizar	\$ vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:schema-tool:update
Drop	\$ vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:schema-tool:drop

Verificar pronto para subir (Production enviroment)

```
$ vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:ensure-production-settings
Criar Entinty $ vendor/bin/doctrine-module orm:generate-entities
```

! Opcionais: --update-entities ou --regenerate-entities

Zend Framework Tool - Comandos

Controller

```
$ zftool.phar create controller nome Application
```

Action

```
$ zftool.phar create action nome Controller Application
```

⚠ O comando de criação de action destrói a indentação do arquivo.

Link

Data fixture

Configurações

📄 config/application.config.php

```
'modules' => array(
    'ZendDeveloperTools',
    'DoctrineModule',
    'DoctrineORMModule',
    'Application',
),
```

📄 module/Application/config/module.config.php

```
'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')
        )
    )
)
```

📄 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' => 'usuario',
'password' => 'senha',
'dbname' => 'database'
)))));
```

Adicionar os modulos ZendDeveloperTools(Para depuração), DoctrineModule e DoctrineORMModule.



Tweak no Route

Para o module Application funcionar como base

```
'application' => array(
    'type' => 'Segment', !
    'options' => array(
        'route' => '[]', !
        'defaults' => array(
            '__NAMESPACE__' =>
'Application\Controller',
            'controller' => 'Index',
            'action' => 'index',
        ),
    ),
    'may_terminate' => true,
    'child_routes' => array(
        'default' => array(
            'type' => 'Segment',
            'options' => array(
                'route' =>
'/:controller[:action]',
                'constraints' => array(
                    'controller' => '[a-
zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9_-]*',
                    'action' => '[a-zA-
Z][a-zA-Z0-9_-]*',
                ),
                'defaults' => array(
                ),
            ),
        ),
    ),
),
),
```

type: Literal → Segment

route: "/application" → "[]"



By **bluebetto**
cheatography.com/bluebetto/

Published 15th November, 2014.
Last updated 16th November, 2014.
Page 2 of 2.

Sponsored by **Readability-Score.com**
Measure your website readability!
<https://readability-score.com>