



链滴

开发自己的 composer 包

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1568879631783>

来源网站: 链滴

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composer 是 PHP 用来管理依赖 (dependency) 关系的工具, 使用 composer 在业务中是非常常见的, 比如使用 阿里 oss 的 sdk, 短信 sdk, 非常好用的微信sdk EasyWeChat 都是使用composer 装, 一个业务的形成就如同搭建积木一样, 通过composer 引入各种组件完成, 但很多 phper 依然会开发自己的 composer 包(我也只是会用一下), 下面是记录自己开发 composer 的过程。

1. 创建一个开发目录

```
mkdir weather
cd weather
```

2. 利用composer生成一个composer.json

```
composer init
> Welcome to the Composer config generator
> This command will guide you through creating your composer.json config.

// 1. 输入项目命名空间
// 注意<vendor>/<name> 必须要符合 [a-z0-9_.-]+/[a-z0-9_.-]+
Package name (<vendor>/<name>) [dell/htdocs]: yourname/projectname

// 2. 项目描述
Description []: 这是一个测试

// 3. 输入作者信息, 可以直接回车
Author [maopanfeng <861167322@qq.comm>, n to skip]:

// 4. 输入最低稳定版本, stable, RC, beta, alpha, dev
Minimum Stability []: dev

// 5. 输入项目类型,
Package Type (e.g. library, project, metapackage, composer-plugin) []: library

// 6. 输入授权类型
License []:
> Define your dependencies.

// 7. 输入依赖信息
Would you like to define your dependencies (require) interactively [yes]?

// 如果需要依赖, 则输入要安装的依赖
Search for a package: php

// 输入版本号
Enter the version constraint to require (or leave blank to use the latest version): >=5.4.0

// 如需多个, 则重复以上两个步骤

// 8. 是否需要require-dev,
Would you like to define your dev dependencies (require-dev) interactively [yes]?

// 操作同上
```

```

/*
{
"name": "mpf/test",
"description": "这是一个测试",
"type": "library",
"require": {
"php": ">=5.4.0"
},
"license": "MIT",
"authors": [
{
"name": "maopanfeng",
"email": "1052661052@qq.com"
}
],
"minimum-stability": "dev"
}
*/

```

// 9. 是否生成composer.json
Do you confirm generation [yes]? yes

```

Search for a package:
{
  "name": "doghead/weather",
  "description": "天气查询",
  "type": "library",
  "require": {
    "php": ">=5.6"
  },
  "license": "Define your dependencies.",
  "authors": [
    {
      "name": "doghead",
      "email": "861167322@qq.com"
    }
  ],
  "minimum-stability": "dev"
}

Do you confirm generation [yes]?
Would you like to install dependencies now [yes]?
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies (including require-dev)
Nothing to install or update
Writing lock file
Generating autoload files

```

输出以上内容则初始化完成

3. 创建开发目录

```

mkdir src
mkdir tests

```

4. 声明自动加载

接下来我们需要在 composer.json 中声明包自动加载的命名空间

```

"autoload": {
  "psr-4": {
    "Doghead\\Weather\\": "./src/"
  }
}

```

```
},
```

然后执行命令：`composer dump-autoload` 或者 `composer du` 「可选步骤」

5. 安装依赖

我们的项目需要请求接口，所以我们选择 [guzzle/guzzle](#) 来做为 http client，其它暂时用不到，后用到的时候再安装即可：

```
$ cd weather/  
$ composer require guzzlehttp/guzzle
```

输出

```
$ composer require guzzlehttp/guzzle  
Using version ^6.3@dev for guzzlehttp/guzzle  
./composer.json has been updated  
Loading composer repositories with package information  
Updating dependencies (including require-dev)  
Package operations: 5 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals  
 - Installing ralouphie/getallheaders (3.0.3): Downloading (100%)  
 - Installing psr/http-message (dev-master efd67d1): Cloning efd67d1dc1 from cache  
 - Installing guzzlehttp/psr7 (1.x-dev 2595b33): Cloning 2595b33c1c from cache  
 - Installing guzzlehttp/promises (dev-master 17d36ed): Cloning 17d36ed176 from cache  
 - Installing guzzlehttp/guzzle (dev-master a7010cc): Cloning a7010cc9b5 from cache  
guzzlehttp/psr7 suggests installing zendframework/zend-httpdierrunner (Emit PSR-7 responses)  
guzzlehttp/guzzle suggests installing psr/log (Required for using the Log middleware)  
Writing lock file  
Generating autoload files
```

最终 `composer.json` 内容如下：

composer.json:

```
{  
  "name": "doghead/weather",  
  "description": "天气查询",  
  "type": "library",  
  "require": {  
    "php": ">=5.6",  
    "guzzlehttp/guzzle": "^6.3@dev"  
  },  
  "license": "Define your dependencies.",  
  "authors": [  
    {  
      "name": "doghead",  
      "email": "861167322@qq.com"  
    }  
  ],  
  "autoload": {  
    "psr-4": {  
      "doghead\\Weather\\": "./src/"  
    }  
  },  
  "minimum-stability": "dev"  
}
```

基本结构搞定，，，终于开始写代码了！

代码编写

1. 从接口获取天气数据

创建文件

```
touch src/Weather.php
```

```
src/Weather.php
```

```
<?php
```

```
namespace Doghead\Weather;
```

```
class Weather
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

方法设计

根据之前设计的功能，结合 [天气查询接口文档](#) 的参数说明，我们添加几个方法：

注意：方法名通常是 **动名词** 形式，比如：`getUsers`，`updateProfile`，`deleteOrder`，`revertAction`。

构造函数 `__construct($key)`

参数说明：

- `$key` 为高德开放平台创建的应用 API Key；

我们调用天气 API 需要用到 API Key，所以把它设计在构造函数中。

```
<?php
```

```
namespace Doghead\Weather;
```

```
class Weather
```

```
{
```

```
    protected $key;
```

```
    public function __construct(string $key)
```

```
    {
```

```
        $this->key = $key;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

HTTP 客户端 `getHttpClient()`

获取天气需要用到 http 请求，所以需要先创建一个方法用于返回 guzzle 实例：

```
<?php
```

```

namespace Doghead\Weather;

use GuzzleHttp\Client;

class Weather
{
    protected $key;
    protected $guzzleOptions = [];
    .
    .
    .
    public function getHttpClient()
    {
        return new Client($this->guzzleOptions);
    }

    public function setGuzzleOptions(array $options)
    {
        $this->guzzleOptions = $options;
    }
    .
    .
    .
}

```

其中我们设计了一个 `$guzzleOptions` 参数与方法 `setGuzzleOptions`，旨在用户可以自定义 guzzle 实例的参数，比如超时时间等。

获取天气 `getWeather($city, $type = 'base', $format = 'json')`

参数说明：

- `$city` - 城市名 / 高德地址位置 `adcode`，比如：“深圳” 或者 (adcode: 440300) ；
- `$type` - 返回内容类型：`base`: 返回实况天气 / `all`: 返回预报天气；
- `$format` - 输出的数据格式，默认为 json 格式，当 `output` 设置为 “xml” 时，输出的为 XML 格式的数据。

获取天气的写法非常简单，获取 http client，组装参数，返回请求结果：

```
<?php
```

```

namespace Doghead\Weather;

use GuzzleHttp\Client;

class Weather
{
    protected $key;
    protected $guzzleOptions = [];
    .
    .
    .
    public function getWeather($city, string $type = 'base', string $format = 'json')
    {

```

```

$url = 'https://restapi.amap.com/v3/weather/weatherInfo';

$query = array_filter([
    'key' => $this->key,
    'city' => $city,
    'output' => $format,
    'extensions' => $type,
]);

$response = $this->getHttpClient()->get($url, [
    'query' => $query,
])->getBody()->getContents();

return 'json' === $format ? \json_decode($response, true) : $response;
}

```

那基本上这个类就已经完成了，最终的样子：

src/Weather.php

```

<?php
namespace Doghead\Weather;

use GuzzleHttp\Client;
use Doghead\Weather\Exceptions\HttpException;
use Doghead\Weather\Exceptions\InvalidArgumentException;

class Weather
{
    protected $key;
    protected $guzzleOptions = [];

    public function __construct(string $key)
    {
        $this->key = $key;
    }

    public function getHttpClient()
    {
        return new Client($this->guzzleOptions);
    }

    public function setGuzzleOptions(array $options)
    {
        $this->guzzleOptions = $options;
    }

    public function getWeather($city, string $type = 'base', string $format = 'json')
    {
        $url = 'https://restapi.amap.com/v3/weather/weatherInfo';

        $query = array_filter([
            'key' => $this->key,
            'city' => $city,

```

```

        'output' => $format,
        'extensions' => $type,
    ]);

    $response = $this->getHttpClient()->get($url, [
        'query' => $query,
    ])->getBody()->getContents();

    return 'json' === $format ? \json_decode($response, true) : $response;
    }
}

```

由于 `getWeather` 中 `$type` 参数支持多样性的参数格式，所以满足了我们前面需求分析时的三点要

- 按地名查询实时天气;
- 获取最近的天气预报。

2. 异常处理

创建目录&文件

```

mkdir src/Exceptions
touch src/Exceptions/Exception.php

```

src/Exceptions/Exception.php

```

<?php

namespace Overtrue\Weather\Exceptions;

class Exception extends \Exception
{
}

```

自定义的异常需要继承 PHP 内置的异常类 `Exception`，且不需要包含任何方法，后面我会告诉你为什么。

另外，当调用方传递的 `$format` 不是 `xml` 也不是 `json` 时需要抛出参数异常，所以还需要创建一个类：

创建文件

```

touch src/Exceptions/InvalidArgumentException.php

```

src/Exceptions/InvalidArgumentException.php

```

<?php

namespace Doghead\Weather\Exceptions;

class InvalidArgumentException extends Exception
{
}

```


当请求接口失败的时候，需要抛出异常类：

创建文件

```
touch src/Exceptions/HttpException.php
```

```
src/Exceptions/HttpException.php
```

```
<?php
```

```
namespace Doghead\Weather\Exceptions;
```

```
class HttpException extends Exception
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

接下来将天气获取方法加上异常处理：

```
src/Weather/Weather.php
```

```
<?php
```

```
namespace Doghead\Weather;
```

```
use GuzzleHttp\Client;
```

```
use Doghead\Weather\Exceptions\HttpException;
```

```
use Doghead\Weather\Exceptions\InvalidArgumentException;
```

```
class Weather
```

```
{
```

```
·
```

```
·
```

```
·
```

```
public function getWeather($city, string $type = 'base', string $format = 'json')
```

```
{
```

```
    $url = 'https://restapi.amap.com/v3/weather/weatherInfo';
```

```
    if (!\in_array(\strtolower($format), ['xml', 'json'])) {
```

```
        throw new InvalidArgumentException('Invalid response format: '.$format);
```

```
    }
```

```
    if (!\in_array(\strtolower($type), ['base', 'all'])) {
```

```
        throw new InvalidArgumentException('Invalid type value(base/all): '.$type);
```

```
    }
```

```
    $query = array_filter([
```

```
        'key' => $this->key,
```

```
        'city' => $city,
```

```
        'output' => \strtolower($format),
```

```
        'extensions' => \strtolower($type),
```

```
    ]);
```

```
    try {
```

```

        $response = $this->getHttpClient()->get($url, [
            'query' => $query,
        ])->getBody()->getContents();

        return 'json' === $format ? \json_decode($response, true) : $response;
    } catch (\Exception $e) {
        throw new HttpException($e->getMessage(), $e->getCode(), $e);
    }
}

```

当传递错误的 `$format` 或 `$type` 参数时将会抛出 `\Overtrue\Weather\Exceptions\InvalidArgument Exception` 异常，当请求接口失败时将会抛出 `\Overtrue\Weather\Exceptions\HttpException` 异常，注意不要忘记引入类名哦。

6. 测试扩展包

```

mkdir weather-test
cd weather-test

```

然后在这个测试项目根目录使用 `composer` 引入我们的包：

```

# 需要先初始化 composer.json, 一路回车即可
$ composer init

```

```

# 配置包路径, 注意, 这里 `../weather` 为相对路径, 不要弄错了
$ composer config repositories.weather path ../weather

```

```

# 安装扩展包 这里 `dev-master` 中的 dev 指该分支下最新的提交, master 是指定的包中的分支名
$ composer require doghead/weather:dev-master

```

安装完成后，在 `weather-test` 根目录创建一个 `index.php` 来测试：

```
index.php
```

```
<?php
```

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
use Doghead\Weather\Weather;
```

```
// 高德开放平台应用 API Key
$key = 'bb5e3bd493d1f29f52f9d8ee4bf47049';
$w = new Weather($key);
```

```
echo "获取实时天气: \n";
```

```
$response = $w->getWeather('深圳');
echo json_encode($response, JSON_UNESCAPED_UNICODE | JSON_PRETTY_PRINT);
```

```
echo "\n\n获取天气预报: \n";
```

```
$response = $w->getWeather('深圳', 'all');
echo json_encode($response, JSON_UNESCAPED_UNICODE | JSON_PRETTY_PRINT);
```

```
echo "\n\n获取实时天气(XML): \n";  
echo $w->getWeather('深圳', 'base', 'XML');
```

然后测试一下:

```
$ php index.php
```

结果如下:

获取实时天气:

```
{  
  "status": "1",  
  "count": "1",  
  "info": "OK",  
  "infocode": "10000",  
  "lives": [  
    {  
      "province": "广东",  
      "city": "深圳市",  
      "adcode": "440300",  
      "weather": "中雨",  
      "temperature": "27",  
      "winddirection": "南",  
      "windpower": "6",  
      "humidity": "94",  
      "reporttime": "2018-08-21 16:00:00"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

获取天气预报:

```
{  
  "status": "1",  
  "count": "1",  
  "info": "OK",  
  "infocode": "10000",  
  "forecasts": [  
    {  
      "city": "深圳市",  
      "adcode": "440300",  
      "province": "广东",  
      "reporttime": "2018-08-21 11:00:00",  
      "casts": [  
        {  
          "date": "2018-08-21",  
          "week": "2",  
          "dayweather": "雷阵雨",  
          "nightweather": "雷阵雨",  
          "daytemp": "31",  
          "nighttemp": "26",  
          "daywind": "无风向",  
          "nightwind": "无风向",  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```

        "daypower": "≤3",
        "nightpower": "≤3"
    },
    {
        "date": "2018-08-22",
        "week": "3",
        "dayweather": "雷阵雨",
        "nightweather": "雷阵雨",
        "daytemp": "32",
        "nighttemp": "27",
        "daywind": "无风向",
        "nightwind": "无风向",
        "daypower": "≤3",
        "nightpower": "≤3"
    },
    {
        "date": "2018-08-23",
        "week": "4",
        "dayweather": "雷阵雨",
        "nightweather": "雷阵雨",
        "daytemp": "32",
        "nighttemp": "26",
        "daywind": "无风向",
        "nightwind": "无风向",
        "daypower": "≤3",
        "nightpower": "≤3"
    },
    {
        "date": "2018-08-24",
        "week": "5",
        "dayweather": "雷阵雨",
        "nightweather": "雷阵雨",
        "daytemp": "31",
        "nighttemp": "26",
        "daywind": "无风向",
        "nightwind": "无风向",
        "daypower": "≤3",
        "nightpower": "≤3"
    }
]
}

```

获取实时天气(XML):

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<response>
  <status>1</status>
  <count>1</count>
  <info>OK</info>
  <infocode>10000</infocode>
  <lives type="list">
    <live>
      <province>广东</province>

```

```
<city>深圳市</city>
<adcode>440300</adcode>
<weather>中雨</weather>
<temperature>27</temperature>
<winddirection>南</winddirection>
<windpower>6</windpower>
<humidity>94</humidity>
<reporttime>2018-08-21 16:00:00</reporttime>
</live>
</lives>
</response>[]
```

就可以正常拿到返回的内容了。

原理说明

你可以打开 `composer.json` 看一下，你会发现上面我们执行的：

```
$ composer config repositories.weather path ../weather
```

它在 `composer.json` 中添加了如下部分：

composer.json

```
.
.
.
  "repositories": {
    "weather": {
      "type": "path",
      "url": "../weather"
    }
  }
.
.
.
```

这样我们在安装的时候 `composer` 会创建一个软链接 `vendor/overtrue/weather` 到包所在目录 `../weather`，这样一来，你可以直接在测试项目的 `vendor/overtrue/weather` 下修改文件，包里的文件也跟着变了，是不是对于开发过程中来讲非常的方便？