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### What we will cover



- 1. Event Systems General Overview
- 2. Hooks in Drupal 7 & 8
- 3. YAML & Annotations
- 4. Events in Drupal 8



### **Event Systems - Overview**

An **Event System** is a programming pattern that allows a complex system to be easy to extend.

An Event System is made up of the following concepts:

<b>Event Subscribers</b>	Sometimes called "Listeners", are callable methods or functions that react to an event being propagated throughout the Event Registry.
<b>Event Dispatcher</b>	The mechanism in which and event is "dispatched" throughout the system.
Subscriber Registry	Where event subscribers are collected and sorted. Commonly within a dispatcher.
Event Context	Many events require specific set of data that is important to the subscribers to an event. This can be as simple as a value passed to the Event Subscriber, or as complex as a specially created class that contains the relevant data.



## **Event Systems - Overview cont...**

Many complex systems you may already be familiar with have event systems, though they may call their events something else.

- **Drupal** Hooks & Alters
  - o hook\_menu()
  - o hook\_form\_alter(&\$form, &\$form\_state, \$form\_id)
- WordPress Actions & Filters
  - o add\_action('init', function(){});
  - o add\_filter('the\_content', function(){});
- JavaScript Events
  - element.addEventListener('click', function(){});



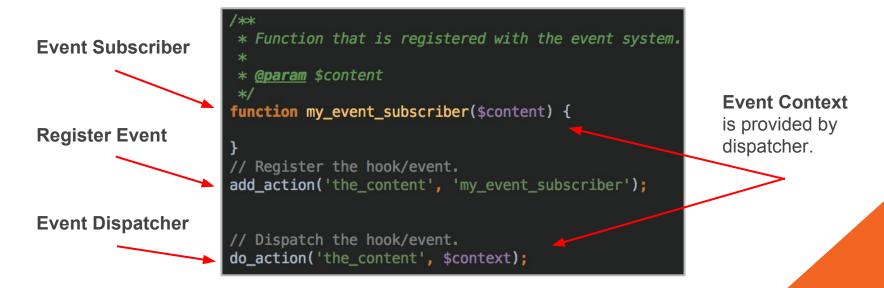
### **Drupal Hooks = Event System**

Drupal hooks are registered in the system by defining a function with a specific name. For example, if you want to subscribe to the made up "hook\_my\_event\_name" event, you must define a new function named myprefix\_my\_event\_name(), where "myprefix" is the name of your module or theme.



## WordPress Hooks = Event System

WordPress hooks are registered with the system by using the **add\_action()** or **add\_filter()** functions to assign another function to an event name.





## **Drupal 8 (Symfony) Event Subscribers**

In Drupal 8 event s subscribers are registered in a module's **services.yml** file as a service with a specific tag.

Subscribers are classes which implement the

**EventSubscriberInterface** 

my\_events/my\_events.services.yml

my\_events/src/MyEventSubscriber.php



### **Drupal 8 Event Context & Dispatcher**

In Drupal 8 an event's context is an instance of a class that extends Symfony's **Event** class.

And the event dispatcher is an instance of Symfony's **EventDispatcher** class, made available as a service.

```
class MyEvent extends Event {
  * Some event classes store their event name
  * strings as constants within the class.
 const MY_EVENT_NAME = 'some_unique_string';
  * The context for the event is stored on
  * the instance of the event class.
 public $someValue;
  * Context values are often passed into the
  * constructor.
  * @param $some_value
 function __construct($some_value) {
   $this->someValue = $some value;
```

```
$event_context = new MyEvent('Some arbitrary value.');
$event_dispatcher = \Drupal::service('event_dispatcher');
$event_dispatcher->dispatch(MyEvent::MY_EVENT_NAME, $event_context);
```



### **Expect To Use Both Hooks & Events**

There are relatively very few Events currently in Drupal 8 core, but plenty of contributed modules make use of them. Events are (hopefully) the future in Drupal, and while many Hooks have been replaced by YAML & Annotations, Hooks in the current sense may never be gone.

#### **Notes:**

- 1. When work on a Drupal 8 module, expect to use both Hooks & Events.
- If you have to decide between dispatching Hooks and Events within your modules, lean towards dispatching an Event instead of a Hook.