

- 1. Use Model-View-Controller,completely object-oriented**
- 2. Use namespace,so your php version should be at least 5.3.0**
- 3. Operate database with PDO(php data object),enhance speed and security problems**
- 4. Perfect template engine**
- 5. Effective cache mechanism**
- 6. Mellow authentication method**

below,I will introduce main use-methods of elfphp

- [template](#)
- [cache](#)
- [route](#)
- [language](#)

```
function notice(){
    $cache=new \Elf\Cache();
    $values=$cache->get($_SERVER['REQUEST_URI']);
    if($values==false){

        //do something like this
        $n=D("notice");
        $notice=$n->where(array("id"=>$_GET["id"], "
        $this->assign("notice", $notice);
    //end do something

        $this->show($cache);
    }else{
        echo $values;
    }
}
```

description

this is standard and classic example of using cache

```

zh-cn/common_lang.php
<?php
return array(
    "framename"=>"",
    "info"=>array(
        "author"=>"",
        "date"=>"2014-3-22",
    ),
);

```

if we want to use language, there are two ways of using it.
one.

we can assign it in the controller like this

```

public function lan(){
    $one=$GLOBALS['lang']['frame
    $this->assign('one',$one);
    $two=lang('framename');
    $this->assign('two',$two);
    $this->assign('date',lang('i
    $this->display();
}

```

two.

we can use it directly in the template like

```

<{$one}>

<{$two}>

<{$lang.framename}>
    //we didn't assign it in the
<{$lang.info.author}>
    //we didn't assign it in the control
<{$date}>

```

```
<?php
return array(
    array(
        'regexp'=>'/hello(\d+)(\w+)/',
        'controller'=>'index',
        'action'=>'aaa',
        'params'=>array('id','name'),
    ),
    array(
        'regexp'=>'/one(\d+)(\w+)/',
        'controller'=>'index',
        'action'=>'index',
        'params'=>array('id','name'),
    ),
);
```

this is the standard format,so easy?

<{\$variable|func:\$(0),param1,param2,...}> is available
description

\$variable

the variable we want to operate with.e.g. we
\$this->assign('arr',array('one','two','three
then we can use it in the template
eg.tpl

```
<{loop $arr $variable}>  
    <{$variable|substr:$(0),1,2}>  
<{/loop }>
```

|

this is the delimiter between the target var

func

the function we want to effect the \$variable
we can use an internal function like substr(
function color(\$star,\$color){
 return ''.\$star.'';
}

the most important thing is that the function

:

the delimiter between function and parameter

\$(0)

this is the placeholder of the \$variable(pos
one thing we should notice is,we should not

param1,param2,...

the function parameters list.

if it is a string,single or double quote are

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1 <http://www.skycn.com/soft/11261.html>

2 <http://www.onlinedown.net/soft/7474.htm>

E-mail:sxy868@sohu.com

QQ: 76429797

sxy868

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sxy868@sohu.com