Persistent object definitions in depth

eZPersistentObject for PHP developers - every key of definition(), the field forms, the condition syntax of fetchObjectList() with operators, ranges and IN lists, sorting, limits and custom fields, store() and sync()...

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This page is for PHP developers who store data in tables of their own. `eZPersistentObject` (`kernel/classes/ezpersistentobject.php`) maps a table to a class through a static `definition()` array and builds the SQL for every supported database. The first steps are on Persistent objects and custom tables; this page is the reference behind them.

Contents

1. The definition keys
2. Field definitions
3. Fetching: the parameters
4. The condition syntax
5. Writing
6. Attributes and templates
7. Common mistakes

The definition keys

Key	Meaning
`fields`	the table's columns: column name => field definition
`keys`	the columns that identify a row (the primary key)
`increment_key`	the column filled by the database on insert; set on the object after `store()`
`function_attributes`	extra attribute names mapped to methods, read with `attribute()` and in templates
`set_functions`	attribute names mapped to methods used by `setAttribute()`
`class_name`	the class instantiated for fetched rows
`sort`	default sorting: column => asc or desc
`name`	the table name
`grouping`	default grouping for list fetches

PHP

```php
class acmeReportItem extends eZPersistentObject
{
    public static function definition()
    {
        return array(
```

```
            'fields' => array(
                'id'      => array( 'name' => 'ID', 'datatype' => 'integer', 'default' => 0, 'req
uired' => true ),
                'user_id' => array( 'name' => 'UserID', 'datatype' => 'integer', 'default' => 0,
'required' => true ),
                'status'  => array( 'name' => 'Status', 'datatype' => 'string', 'default' => 'ope
n', 'required' => true ),
                'amount'  => array( 'name' => 'Amount', 'datatype' => 'integer', 'default' => 0,
'required' => true ),
                'created' => array( 'name' => 'Created', 'datatype' => 'integer', 'default' => 0,
 'required' => true ) ),
            'keys' => array( 'id' ),
            'increment_key' => 'id',
            'function_attributes' => array( 'user' => 'user' ),
            'class_name' => 'acmeReportItem',
            'sort' => array( 'created' => 'desc' ),
            'name' => 'acme_report_item' );
    }

    public function user()
    {
        return eZUser::fetch( $this->attribute( 'user_id' ) );
    }
}
```

The kernel's own classes follow the same shape, for example `eZSection::definition()` in `kernel/classes/ezsection.php`.

Field definitions

A field is either the short form, column => member name (`'id' => 'ID'`), or an array:

Key	Meaning
`name`	the member variable name
`datatype`	`integer`, `float`, `string`, used when values are written
`default`	the value of a new object
`required`	whether the field must be set

Fetching: the parameters

PHP

```
eZPersistentObject::fetchObject( $def, $fieldFilters, $conds, $asObject = true, $grouping = null,
 $customFields = null );
eZPersistentObject::fetchObjectList( $def, $fieldFilters = null, $conds = array(), $sorts = null,
 $limit = null,
                                     $asObject = true, $grouping = false, $customFields = null,
                                     $customTables = null, $customConds = null );
eZPersistentObject::count( $def, $conds = null, $field = null );
```

Parameter	Meaning
`$fieldFilters`	`null` for all columns, or a list of column names
`$conds`	the conditions, see below

Parameter	Meaning
`$sorts`	`null` uses the definition's `sort`, `false` none, or column => asc/desc
`$limit`	`array( 'offset' => 0, 'length' => 20 )`
`$asObject`	`true` for objects of `class_name`, `false` for plain rows
`$customFields`, `$customTables`, `$customConds`	extra columns, tables and a raw `WHERE` part for joins; escape anything you put into `$customConds` yourself

`fetchObjectList()` returns an array, or `null` on a database error: guard before `foreach`.

The condition syntax

Condition	SQL
`array( 'id' => 5 )`	`id = 5`
`array( 'amount' => array( '>', 5 ) )`	`amount > 5`
`array( 'created' => array( false, array( $from, $to ) ) )`	`created BETWEEN $from AND $to`
`array( 'id' => array( array( 1, 5, 7 ) ) )`	`id IN ( 1, 5, 7 )`
several keys	joined with `AND`

Values in conditions are escaped for you; that is the main reason to prefer persistent objects over hand-written SQL (SQL with eZDB, safely). Still cast ids (`(int)$id`), so a wrong type never reaches the query.

Writing

PHP

```php
$item = new acmeReportItem( array( 'user_id' => $userID, 'status' => 'open', 'amount' => 2, 'crea
ted' => time() ) );
$item->store();                                  // insert; 'id' is set from increment_key
$item->setAttribute( 'amount', 3 );
$item->sync();                                   // store only when an attribute changed (dirty
data)
$item->remove();                                 // delete this row
eZPersistentObject::removeObject( acmeReportItem::definition(), array( 'user_id' => (int)$userID
) );
```

`store()`, `sync()` and `remove()` are "transaction unsafe" in the kernel's own words: wrap related writes in one transaction (`eZDB::instance()->begin()` and `commit()`).

Attributes and templates

`attribute( $name )` reads a field or calls the function attribute; `hasAttribute()` says whether a name exists. That interface is what templates use, so a persistent object returned by a fetch function is readable as `$item.status` and `$item.user.login` (Write a fetch function).

Common mistakes

Mistake	Effect	Fix
a SQL string in `$conds`	not supported; use the array syntax	`array( 'amount' => array( '>', 5 ) )`
unbounded `fetchObjectList()`	memory and time grow with the table	always pass `$limit`
`foreach` over the result without a check	warning when the fetch failed (`null`)	`if ( is_array( $rows ) )`
undeclared member properties	PHP 8.2 deprecation notices in old classes	declare the members
several writes without a transaction	half-written data after an error	`begin()` and `commit()` around them

Related pages

- eZPersistentObject reference
- Active record pattern
- Persistent objects and tables
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