

# What's new in PHP 8.2?



by [Enrico Zimuel](#)

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# PUG Torino

- [PHP User Group Torino](#) is a group of web developers interested in the PHP language (and not only)
- We are part of [GrUSP association](#)
- On [meetup.com](#) we are about 589 members
- We have also a [mailing list](#) with more than 100 members
- In the past we organized conferences like [PHP.TO.START](#) (2011, 2012, 2013) and [Zend Framework Day](#) (2013)
- [Toolbox Coworking](#) is sponsoring the group



# PHP 8.2

- Release date: 8 December 2022
- New features: Readonly classes, Disjunctive Normal Form (DNF) types, new "Random" extension, constants in Traits, etc
- 118 bug fixes

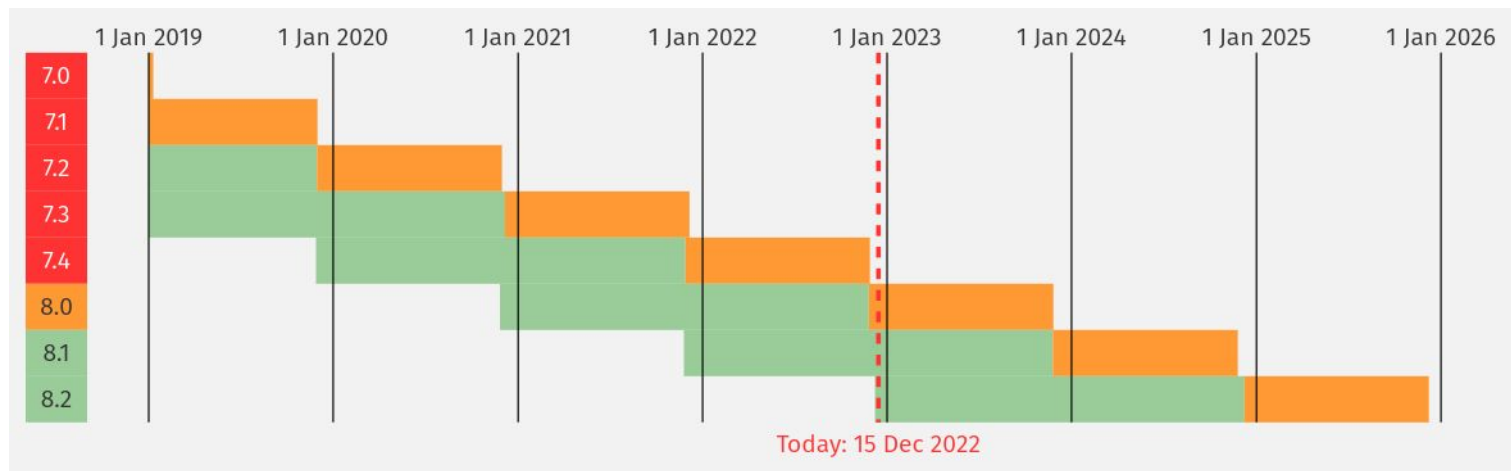
A dark blue rectangular box containing the text 'php 8.2' in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. The '8' is stylized with a thick, black, curved underline that loops around the bottom of the number. Below this, the word 'Released!' is written in a white, uppercase, sans-serif font.

*php* 8.2

Released!

# PHP supported versions

Branch	Initial Release		Active Support Until		Security Support Until	
<a href="#">8.0</a>	26 Nov 2020	<i>2 years ago</i>	26 Nov 2022	<i>18 days ago</i>	26 Nov 2023	<i>in 11 months</i>
<a href="#">8.1</a>	25 Nov 2021	<i>1 year ago</i>	25 Nov 2023	<i>in 11 months</i>	25 Nov 2024	<i>in 1 year, 11 months</i>
<a href="#">8.2</a>	8 Dec 2022	<i>6 days ago</i>	8 Dec 2024	<i>in 1 year, 11 months</i>	8 Dec 2025	<i>in 2 years, 11 months</i>



# Readonly properties (PHP 8.1+)

```
class Foo
{
    public string $baz;

    public function __construct(readonly public string $bar)
    { }
}

$foo = new Foo('hello');
echo $foo->bar; // hello

$foo->baz = 'hi';
$foo->bar = 'hi'; // Fatal error: Cannot modify readonly property Foo::$bar
```

# Immutability

- A readonly property does not provide immutability for objects

```
class User {
    public string $username;
}
class Post {
    public function __construct(readonly public User $author)
    { }
}
$user = new User();
$user->username = 'Foo';

$post = new Post($user);
$user->username = 'Bar';
echo $post->author->username; // Bar
```

# Providing immutability

```
class User {
    public string $username;
}

class Post {
    readonly public User $author;
    public function __construct(User $author)
    {
        $this->author = clone $author;
    }
}

$user = new User();
$user->username = 'Foo';
$post = new Post($user);
$user->username = 'Bar';
echo $post->author->username; // Foo
```

# Readonly classes

```
readonly class Foo
{
    public function __construct(public string $bar)
    { }
}

$foo = new Foo('hello');
echo $foo->bar; // hello

$foo->bar = 'hi';
// Fatal error: Cannot modify readonly property Foo::$bar
```



# Readonly property rules

- Only be initialized from within the class scope
- Cannot be modified once initialized
- Cannot be unset once initialized
- Must be a typed property
- Cannot be static
- Cannot have default values

# Readonly class rules

- Must only contain typed properties
- Must not use dynamic properties
- Must not use `#[AllowDynamicProperties]` attribute
- Cannot opt-out of the read-only status
- A subclass must be declared readonly

# Disjunctive Normal Form (DNE) type

- Before PHP 8.2

```
interface A {}
interface B {}

class Foo
{
    public function setBar(mixed $bar)
    {
        if (($bar instanceof A && $bar instanceof B) || $bar === null) {
            $this->bar = $bar;
            return;
        }
        throw new Exception('Invalid type');
    }
}
```

# DNF type with PHP 8.2

- DNF uses union and intersection types, following a strict rule: when combining union and intersection, this last must be grouped with brackets

```
interface A {}
interface B {}

class Foo
{
    public function setBar((A&B)|null $bar)
    {
        $this->bar = $bar;
    }
}
```

# null, false and true as stand-alone types

```
function alwaysReturnsFalse(): false {}
```

```
function alwaysReturnsNull(): null {}
```

```
function alwaysReturnsTrue(): true {}
```

```
function foo(true|null $bar) {}
```

# Random extension

- PHP 8.2 refactored all of the RNG-related functionality to a new extension named [Random](#)
- The Random extension provides the same functionality without breaking any APIs, so the existing `rand`, `mt_rand`, `random_bytes`, and `random_int` functions continue to work with no changes
- It also provides a new OOP API to generate random numbers with a pluggable architecture, so it is now easy to mock the RNG and provide new RNGs, making PHP applications secure and easy to test

# Constants in traits

```
trait Foo
{
    public const CONSTANT = 1;
}

class Bar
{
    use Foo;
}

var_dump(Bar::CONSTANT); // 1
var_dump(Foo::CONSTANT); // Error
```

# Deprecate dynamic properties

```
class User
{
    public $name;
}

$user = new User();
$user->last_name = 'Doe'; // Deprecated notice

$user = new stdClass();
$user->last_name = 'Doe'; // Still allowed
```



# Deprecate dynamic properties (2)

- The creation of dynamic properties is deprecated to help avoid mistakes and typos
- A class can allow dynamic properties using the `#[\AllDynamicProperties]` attribute
- [stdClass](#) allows dynamic properties
- Usage of the [\\_\\_get\(\)](#) and [\\_\\_set\(\)](#) magic methods is not affected by this change

# Allow dynamic properties

```
#[\AllowDynamicProperties]
class User
{
    public $name;
}

$user = new User();
$user->last_name = 'Doe'; // No deprecation notice
```

# Sensitive parameters

- In PHP 8.2 we can use the `#[\SensitiveParameter]` attribute to mark a parameter that is sensitive and should have its value redacted if present in a stack trace

# Example: sensitive parameter

```
function login(string $username, string $password)
{
    debug_print_backtrace();
}
login("test", "secret");
#0 /path/to/script.php(8): login('test', 'secret')
```

```
function login(string $username, #[\SensitiveParameter] string $password)
{
    debug_print_backtrace();
}
login("test", "secret");
#0 /path/to/script.php(8): login('test', Object(SensitiveParameterValue))
```

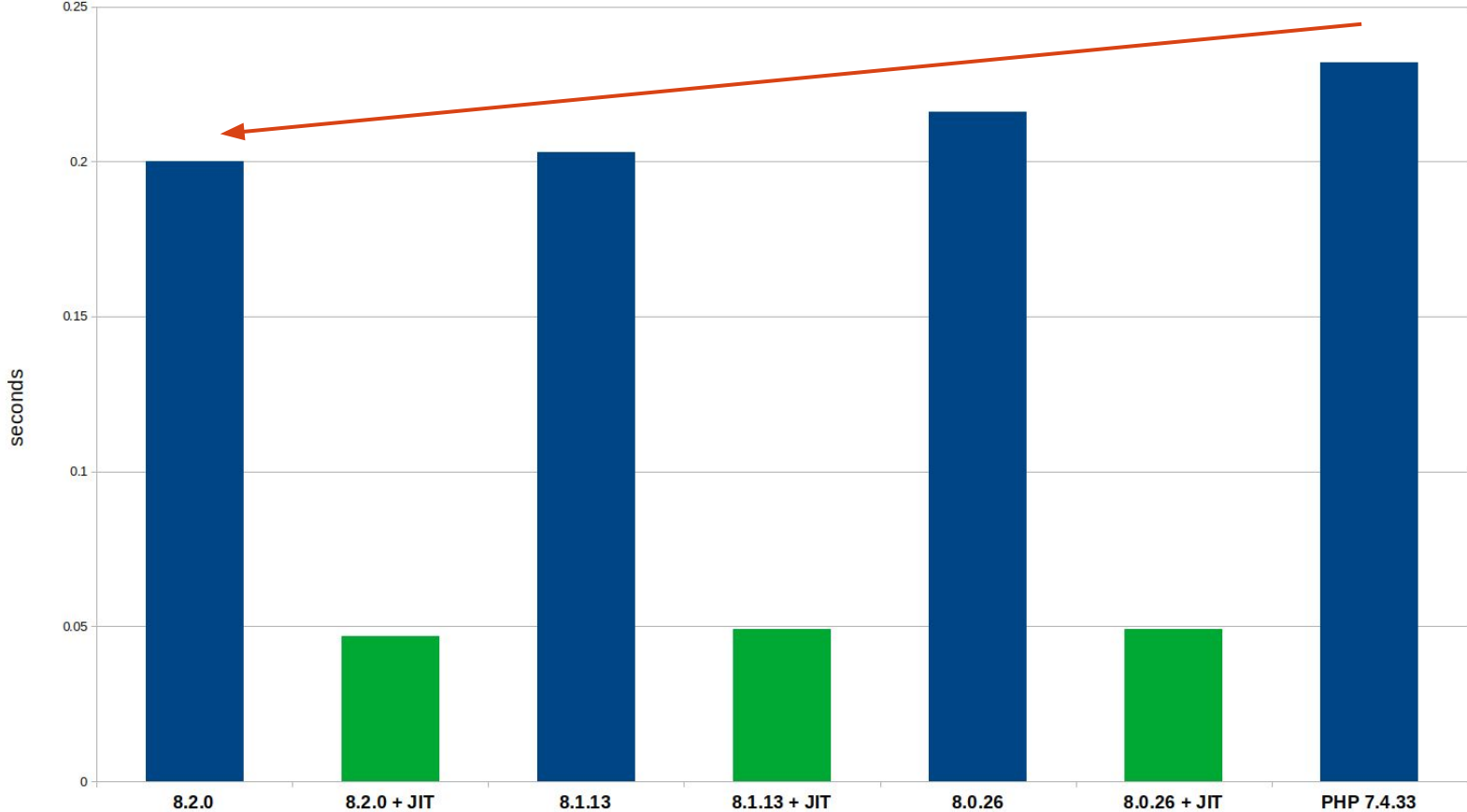
# utf8\_encode/decode deprecated

- [utf8\\_encode\(\)](#) and [utf8\\_decode\(\)](#) functions convert strings between **ISO-8859-1** (“Latin 1”) and **UTF-8** encodings
- These functions do not attempt to detect the actual character encoding and always convert between Latin 1 and UTF-8, even if the source text is not encoded in Latin 1
- Use [mbstring](#) extension and [mb\\_convert\\_encoding\(\)](#) function
- There’s also a [polyfill library](#) for mbstring

# Benchmark PHP 8.2

- I did [a benchmark of PHP 8.2](#) comparing with 8.1.13, 8.0.26 and 7.4.33
- I took the execution times of [Zend\bench.php](#) script
- This script tests the PHP core language using math operators, nested loops, array, strings and recursive functions
- Results:
  - PHP 8.2.0 is **15% faster** than PHP 7.4.33
  - PHP 8.2.0 is **8% faster** than PHP 8.0.26
  - PHP 8.2.0 is the same of PHP 8.1.13

# Benchmark PHP 8.2.0 - 8.1.13 - 8.0.26 - 7.4.33



# References

- The official [PHP 8.2 release note](#)
- Brent, [What's new in PHP 8.2](#)
- PHP.Watch, [PHP 8.2: What's New and Changed](#)
- PHP.Watch, [PHP 8.2: readonly Classes](#)
- PHP.Watch, [PHP 8.2: New Random Extension](#)
- Parvej Ahammad, [Features that are accepted for PHP 8.2](#), Medium
- Ignas R., [What's New in PHP 8.2: New Features, Deprecations, and Bug Fixes](#), Hostinger blog
- Enrico Zimuel, [Benchmarking PHP 8.2](#)



**Thanks!**

**Contact:**

**<https://torino.grusp.org/>**

