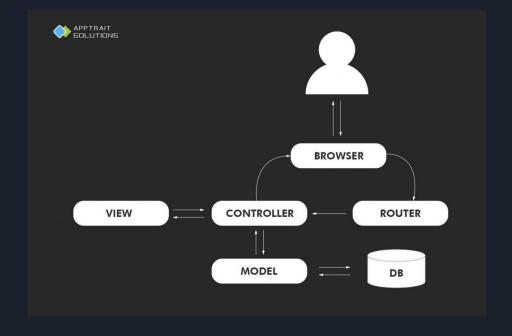
MVC Structure and Application

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MVC: Model, View, Controller

- MVC is a way to organize our code, in a sense it is our separation of concerns for the backend.
- The Model is the only thing that can talk to our database. It does not communicate directly the user.
- The View is what is visible to the user and allows user interaction.
- The Controller is what handles the flow of information, and can communicate with both the model and the views.

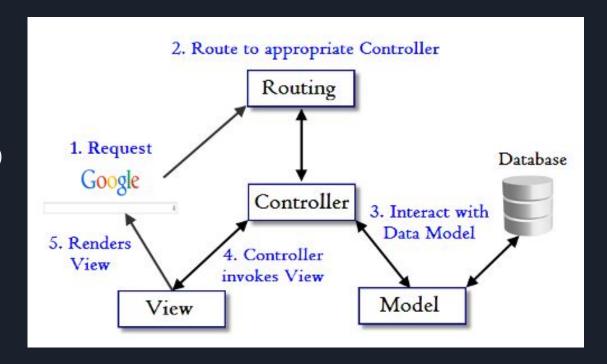


What makes up the model, views and controller?

- Models are implemented into applications with data storage
 - MongoDB
 - MySQL
 - Oracle
 - o etc...
- Views are created with templating languages
 - o EJS
 - Handlebars
 - Pug
 - o etc...
- Controllers is our application logic. It is what is commanding our application to do.

How does MVC work?

- 1. A user makes a request
- 2. The router (these are good at looking at the URL) hears the request and wants to pass it off to the right controller.
- 3. The controller (the middle person) will know what to do with the request. It will know to pass it off to a view (EJS, Handlebars, Pug, etc..), or a model (the only thing that can talk to our database), and bring back what it needs to the user.



Benefits of MVC

- MVC Allows us to organize our code in a way that makes sense
- MVC Brings the ability to work with other developers
 - Other team members can be assigned to work on different parts of the application
- MVC Allows us to make changes to our code and not lose sleep wondering if we broke the entire application
 - Think separation of concerns...if I am only editing my routes, the the controller methods aren't going to break!
- MVC Allows us to know where to go if we do want to make changes.
 - If we want to change how something looks in our views we know we just need to go to our views folder!

Conclusion

This is a very simplified version of MVC. This slide presentation is meant to be a precursor to the video that shows a very simple application and how MVC is used. In the video we will follow requests, to our routes, and to controller, and to our models and views.

I hope this small slide presentation gave you a brief overview of what is, and if you watched the video I hope you have a much better understanding of how it comes together.

Thank you for your time.