

MVC

(Model, View,
Controller)

Disclaimer: вы смотрите просто запись лекции,
это HE специально подготовленный видеокурс!



MVC (Model, View, Controller) is a design pattern used to implement user interfaces, data, and controlling logic. It emphasizes a separation between the software's business logic and display.

Some other design patterns are based on MVC, such as MVVM (Model-View-View-Model), MVP (Model-View-Presenter), and MVW (Model-View-Whatever).

Disclaimer

Although MVC is rather popular in web-applications development, many people reasonably say it works good for UI part only, but the application “as a whole” may (and should?) be built on more resource-efficient principles.

A lot of useful information

Please refer to these sources for details:

<http://www.sitepoint.com/the-mvc-pattern-and-php-1/>

<http://www.sitepoint.com/the-mvc-pattern-and-php-2/>

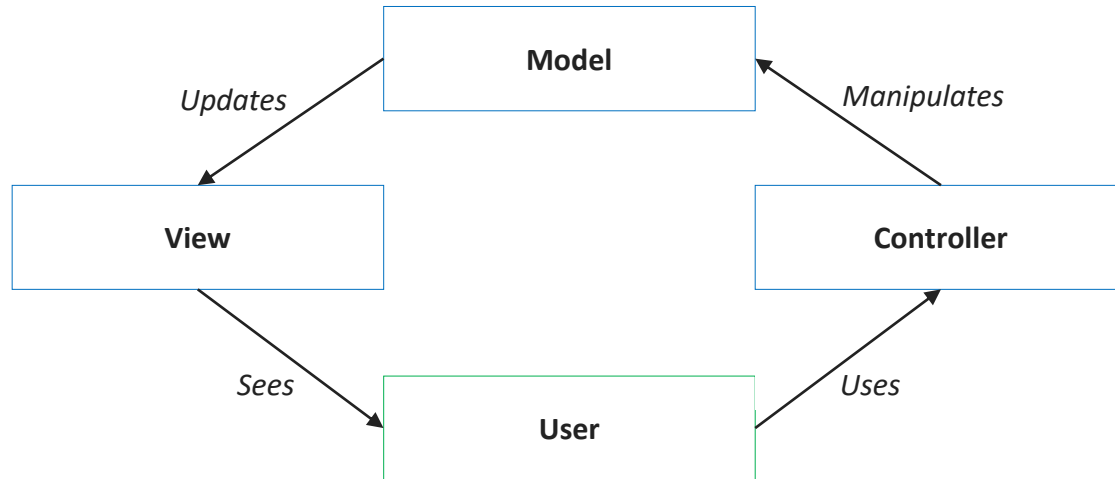
P.S. Don't be confused that these articles are written in 2013th. The MVC concept itself was created in 1970^s.

A deeper look...

Model manages data and business logic.

View handles layout and display.

Controller routes commands to the model and view parts.

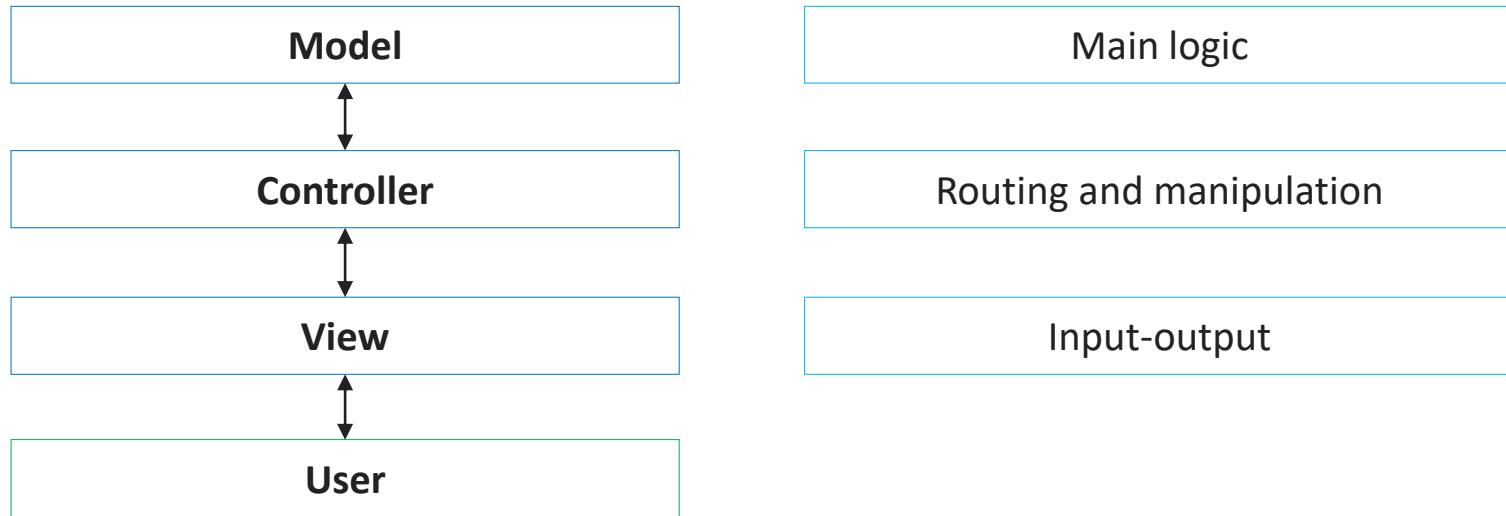


A deeper look, closer to reality

Model manages data and business logic.

View handles layout and display.

Controller routes commands to the model and view parts.



Sample

As the code is rather huge, let's review it in the IDE.

P.S. But just in case you don't have the handouts, here are copiable samples (see the next two slides).

Simplified approach

In this approach some logic are placed in so-called “entry point” to simplify the overall logic. (See “01_simplified” in handouts.)

```

//type
public function detectType() {
    switch ($operation) {
        case '+':
            return '+';
            break;
        case '-':
            return '-';
            break;
        case '*':
            return '*';
            break;
        case '/':
            return '/';
            break;
        default:
            return '';
    }
}

public function performAdd($function) { $a, $b;
    return $a + $b;
}

public function performSub($function) { $a, $b;
    return $a - $b;
}

public function performMul($function) { $a, $b;
    return $a * $b;
}

public function performDiv($function) { $a, $b;
    return $a / $b;
}
}

```

Model

[illegible]

View

```
<?php
class Controller
{
    public const STATE_INITIAL = 1;
    public const STATE_POSTED = 2;
    public const STATE_ERROR = 4;

    public function detectState(): int
    {
        if (isset($_POST['operation']))
            return self::STATE_POSTED;
        else {
            return self::STATE_INITIAL;
        }
    }
}
```

Controller

[illegible]

Entry point

Simplified approach

This is “by-the-book” approach with all actions placed in corresponding classes and files. (See “02_classic” in handouts.)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

```
<?php

require_once('../class
require_once('../class
require_once('../classes/Controller.php');

$model = new Model();
$controller = new Controller($model);
$view = new View($model, $controller);

echo $view->getNewPage();
```


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