Learning MVC: Concepts, Features, and PHP mini-Project

1. Introduction to MVC

Model-View-Controller (MVC) is an architectural design pattern that separates an application into three interconnected components:

• Model : Handles data and business logic

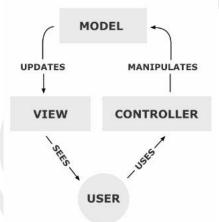
• View : Presents data to the user (UI)

Controller: Processes user input and coordinates model and view

Real-world analogy: Think of MVC like a restaurant:

- Model = The kitchen (prepares food, follows recipes)
- **View** = The dining area (what customers see)
- Controller = The waitstaff (takes orders, delivers food, manages interactions)

2. MVC Architecture



- The diagram illustrates how these components interact:
 - 1. The **User** interacts with the **Controller** (sends requests)
 - 2. The **Controller** manipulates the **Model** (processes data)
 - 3. The **Model** updates the **View** (prepares display)
 - 4. The **View** presents information to the **User** (shows results)

3. Core Components Explained

Model

Purpose: Data management and business logic

Responsibilities:

- Stores and manages application data
- Implements business rules and validation
- Communicates with databases
- o Notifies the view of data changes
- Important note: Models don't know how their data will be displayed

View

- Purpose: User interface and presentation
- Responsibilities:
 - Renders data for the user
 - o Implements visual elements (HTML, CSS)
 - o Receives updates from the model
 - Sends user actions to the controller

Controller

- Purpose: Coordination and request handling
- Responsibilities:
 - Receives input from users
 - Processes requests
 - Interacts with the model to fetch/update data
 - Selects which view to display
- **Important note**: Controllers connect models and views

4. Advantages of MVC

- Separation of concerns: Each component has a distinct responsibility
- Parallel development: Teams can work simultaneously on different components
- Code reusability: Models and controllers can be reused across views
- Easier maintenance: Changes in one component don't necessarily affect others
- Better organization: Clear structure makes the codebase more navigable

• Easier testing: Components can be tested independently

5. Disadvantages of MVC

- Learning curve: More complex than simple architectures
- Overhead for small projects: Can be excessive for basic applications
- Strict conventions: Requires adherence to specific patterns
- Navigation complexity: Following the flow can be challenging for beginners
- Increased initial development time: Setting up the architecture takes time

6. Popular MVC Frameworks in PHP

Framework	Key Features	Best For	
Laravel	Elegant syntax, robust ecosystem	Full-stack web applications	
Codelgniter	Lightweight, minimal configuration	Simpler projects with small footprint	
Symfony	Component-based, enterprise-ready	Complex, large-scale applications	
CakePHP	Convention over configuration, built-in tools Rapid development		
Yii	High performance, security-focused	Modern web applications	
Zend	Enterprise-ready, modular	Enterprise applications	

7. MVC In Practice: PHP Mini-Project Concept

Student Management System

Project Structure:

```
student_management/
  - index.php
                                   # Front controller and minimal router
                                   # Same router with friendly safeguards
   indexWithSafetyChecks.php
                                   # DB schema and optional seed data
    setup.sql
  - styles.css
                                   # Minimal styling for the views
    config/
      database.php
                                   # PDO connection (ERRMODE_EXCEPTION enabled)
    controllers/
    └─ StudentController.php
                                   # Orchestrates requests and selects views
    models/
    └─ Student.php
                                   # Data access layer (CRUD via PDO)
    views/
      - students/
          - list.php
                                   # List all students
           - add.php
                                   # Create form
           edit.php
                                   # Update form
                                   # Details page
           view.php
                                   # Delete confirmation
            delete.php
```

student_management\config\database.php

```
c?php
// Super simple PDO connection for beginners

$host = 'localhost';
$db = 'student_management';
$user = 'root';
$pass = '';
$charset = 'utf8mb4';
/*
$charset = 'utf8mb4';
- Supports all Unicode characters, including emojis, symbols, and multilingual text.
- Prevents "incorrect string value" errors when storing characters outside the Basic Multilingual Plane.
- Always prefer utf8mb4 for new projects to ensure full compatibility and future-proofing.

*/

try {
    // Create the PDO instance (this will be used across the app)
    $database = new PDO("mysql:host=$host;dbname=$db;charset=$charset", $user, $pass);
    // Show errors as exceptions (helpful while learning)
    $database->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);
} catch (PDOException $e) {
    die('Database connection failed: ' . $e->getMessage());
}
```

student_management\controllers\StudentController.php

```
class StudentController
     private $model;
public function __construct($database) // __construct is a special method that is automatically called when an object of the class
is created. It is typically used to initialize properties or perform setup tasks.
          $this->model = new Student($database); // this used to initialize the model property with a new instance of the Student model
     // List all students
     public function lis
          // Get all students from model; getAllStudents() method called from model
$students = $this->model->getAllStudents();
// Loads the view file responsible for displaying the student list.
          include 'views/students/list.php';
          // The `include` statement imports and executes the specified file at runtime.
// If the file is missing, PHP will show a warning but continue execution.
     // View a specific student
public function viewAction($id)
          // Get specific student; getStudentById($id) method called from model
$student = $this->model->getStudentById($id);
// Loads the view file responsible for displaying the student details.
          include 'views/students/view.php';
     public function addAction(sunused = null) // $unused = null to avoid error if called with an id means it can be called with or
          $error = null;
          if ($name === '' || $email === '') {
    $error = 'Name and Email are required.';
                } elseif (!filter_var($email, FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL)) {
                     $error = 'Please enter a valid email address.';
                     try {
                          // Attempt to add the student; addStudent() method called from model
$ok = $this->model->addStudent(['name' => $name, 'email' => $email],; // $ok will be true if insertion was
                          if ($ok) {
   // Redirect back to list
   // index
                                header('Location: index.php?controller=student&action=list'); // if the addition is successful, the user is
                                 // ?controller=student&action=list is a query string used to pass parameters to the server
// It tells the application to use the StudentController and call the listAction method.
```

```
statement is used to stop further script execution
                      exit;
                  } else {
                      $error = 'Failed to add student.';
             } catch (Exception $e) {
                                       . $e->getMessage();
                            'Error:
    // After processing the form submission (success or failure), // load the "add student" form view again.
    // - If adding was successful → the user is redirected before this point, so this won't run.
// - If validation failed or no form was submitted yet → the form is shown again,
    include 'views/students/add.php';
public function editAction($id)
    if (!$id) {
   header('Location: index.php?controller=student&action=list');
         exit;
    $error = null;
    $student = $this->model->getStudentById($id);
    if (!$student) {
    $error = 'Student not found.';
    if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] === 'POST') {
    $name = trim($_POST['name'] ?? '');
    $email = trim($_POST['email'] ?? '');
        if ($name === '' || $email === '') {
    $error = 'Name and Email are required.';
} elseif (!filter_var($email, FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL)) {
    $error = 'Please enter a valid email address.';
         } else {
             if ($ok) {
                      header('Location: index.php?controller=student&action=list'); // if the update is successful, the user is
                      exit; // exit from the editAction method to prevent further code execution
                  } else {
                      $error = 'Failed to update student.';
             } catch (Exception $e) {
    $error = 'Error: ' . $e->getMessage();
         /// Refresh student data with previous values on validation failure.
$student = ['id' => $id, 'name' => $name, 'email' => $email];
    include 'views/students/edit.php';
// Delete a student
public function deleteAction($id)
    if (!$id) {
   header('Location: index.php?controller=student&action=list'); // if no id provided, redirect to list
    \star = \star - \
    if (!$student) {
    $error = 'Student not found.';
    if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] === 'POST') {
         if ($ok) {
                  header('Location: index.php?controller=student&action=list'); // if deletion successful, redirect to list
                  $error = 'Failed to delete student.';
        } catch (Exception $e) {
    $error = 'Error: ' .
                                     $e->getMessage();
```

```
}
}
include 'views/students/delete.php'; // Show delete confirmation form
}
```

student_management\models\Student.php

```
class Student
     private $db; // private used to restrict access to the property within the class only
   public function __construct($database) // __construct is a special method that is automatically called when an object of the class
created. It is typically used to initialize properties or perform setup tasks.
         $this->db = $database;
     public function get
         // Query database and return all students
$stmt = $this->db->query('SELECT id, name, email FROM students ORDER BY id ASC');
         // $this refers to the current object instance
// ASC means ascending order
         return $stmt->fetchAll();
// fetchAll() used to fetch all results from a PDO(PHP Data Objects) statement as an array
     // view one student by id
    public function getStudentById($id)
         $stmt = $this->db->prepare('SELECT id, name, email FROM students WHERE id = :id'); // : is a named placeholder in a SQL query,
         $stmt->execute([':id' => $id]); // execute() is used to execute a prepared statement
         return $stmt->fetch(); // returning a single record based on id
    public function addStudent($data)
         // Insert new student record (very basic example)
$stmt = $this->db->prepare('INSERT INTO students (name, email) VALUES (:name, :email)');
          return $stmt->execute([
':name' => $data['name'] ?? '', // The null coalescing operator (??) is used to check if a variable is set and not null. If it is not set or is null, it returns the value on its right side.

':email' => $data['email'] ?? '',
          ]);
    public function updateStudent($id, $data)
          $stmt = $this->db->prepare('UPDATE students SET name = :name, email = :email WHERE id = :id');
          return $stmt->execute([
               ':name' => $data['name'] ?? '', // : is a named placeholder in a SQL query, used in prepared statements to bind values
securely and prevent SQL injection attacks.
':email' => $data['email'] ?? '',
':id' => $id,
          ]);
    public function deleteStudent($id)
         $stmt = $this->db->prepare('DELETE FROM students WHERE id = :id');
          return $stmt->execute([':id' => $id]);
```

student management\views\students\add.php

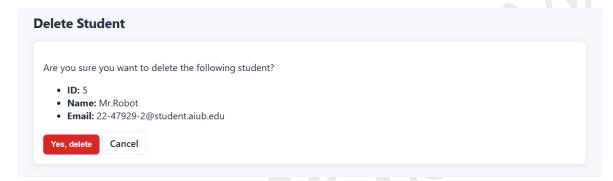
```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/student_management/styles.css">
<meta_name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
</head>
    <div class="container">
       <h1>Add Student</h1>
       <?php if (!empty($error)): ?>
     <div class="message-error"><?php echo htmlspecialchars($error, ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8'); ?></div>
           thmlspecialchars is used to prevent XSS attacks by escaping special characters.
ENT_QUOTES ensures both single and double quotes are converted to HTML entities (e.g., ' → ', " → ").
               -8' specifies the character encoding to use:
- Ensures multibyte characters (emojis, accented letters, non-Latin scripts) are handled correctly.
- Prevents broken characters or misinterpretation.
       <?php endif; ?>
       <form class="form" method="post" action="index.php?controller=student&action=add">
           <div class="field">
               <label for="name">Name</label>
</div>
           <div class="field">
<div class="actions">
               </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



student management\views\students\delete.php

Output:



student_management\views\students\edit.php

```
<!doctype html>
   <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Edit Student</title>
k rel="stylesheet" href="/student_management/styles.css">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
</head>
   <div class="container">
      <h1>Edit Student</h1>
      <?php if (!empty($error)): ?>
         <div class="message-error"><?php echo htmlspecialchars($error, ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8'); ?></div>
      <?php endif; ?>
      'UTF-8'); ?>" required>
            </div>
            'UTF-8'); ?>" required>
               <button class="btn btn-primary" type="submit">Update</button>
<a class="btn btn-secondary" href="index.php?controller=student&action=list">Cancel</a>
         </form>
      <?php else: ?>
         .
<div class="card">
            Student not found.
            <a class="btn btn-secondary" href="index.php?controller=student&action=list">Back to list</a>
      <?php endif; ?>
</body>
```

Output:

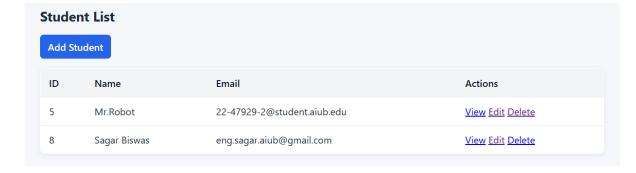
dit Student		
Name		
Sagar Biswas		
Email		
eng.sagar.aiub@gmail.com		
Update Cancel		

student_management\views\students\<mark>list.php</mark>

```
<html>
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Students</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/student_management/styles.css">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <style>
        body {
             visibility: visible
        document.documentElement.style.visibility = 'visible';
    </script>
    <script>
    </script>
    <script>
        document.documentElement.style.visibility = 'visible';
    </script>
<body>
    <div class="container">
         <h1>Student List</h1>
             <a class="btn btn-primary" href="index.php?controller=student&action=add">Add Student</a>
         ID
                  Name
                  Email
                  Actions
             <?php if (!empty($students) && is_array($students)): foreach ($students as $student): ?>
                           <?php echo $student['id']; ?>
<?php echo $student['name']; ?>
<?php echo $student['email']; ?>

                            <a href="index.php?controller=student&action=view&id=<?php echo $student['id']; ?>">View</a>
<a href="index.php?controller=student&action=edit&id=<?php echo $student['id']; ?>">Edit</a>
<a href="index.php?controller=student&action=delete&id=<?php echo $student['id']; ?>">Delete</a>
                  <?php endforeach;</pre>
                       No students found.
             <?php endif; ?>
        </div>
</body>
```

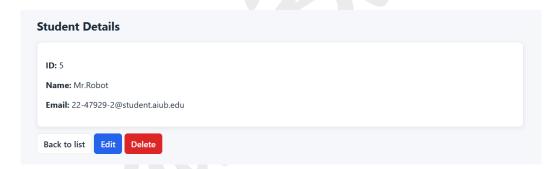
Output:



student_management\views\students\view.php

```
<meta charset="utf-8";</pre>
   <title>Student Details</title>
   k rel="stylesheet" href="/student_management/styles.css">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
</head>
<body>
   <div class="container">
      <h1>Student Details</h1>
      <?php else: ?>
         .
<div class="card">
             Student not found.
      </div>
<?php endif; ?>
      <a class="btn btn-primary"</pre>
                               href="index.php?controller=student&action=edit&id=<?php echo isset($student['id']) ?
(int)$student['id'] : ''; ?>">Edit</a>
         <a class="btn btn-danger" href="index.php?controller=student&action=delete&id=<?php echo isset($student['id']) ?</pre>
(int)$student['id'] : ''; ?>">Delete</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



student management\index.php

```
Pumpose of require_once:
    require_once tells PHP: "Before running the rest of the script, go fetch this file and include its code here."
So when you do:
    require_once "controllers/{$controller}.Controller.php";
    require_once "models/". ucfirst($controller). ".php";
    #). PMP listerally copies the code from those files into index.php at runtime.
    #). Without this, PMP would have no idea what StudentController or Student is, and you'd get a "class not found" error when you try to do:
    $controllerObj = new $controllerName($database);

Why load them here?

Because in MVC:
    Controllers contain the methods (listAction, addAction, etc.).
    Models contain the database logic (getAllStudents, addStudent, etc.).
Your index.php is the entry point (the front controller).
    1. Which controller class file is needed (StudentController).
    2. Which model class file is needed (StudentController).
    3. Loads them into memory with require_once.
    4. Creates the controller object and runs the chosen method.

Think of it like a toolbox:
    #). index.php is the worker.
    #). require_once is opening the toolbox.
    #). Controllers and Models are the actual tools.
    #). Controllers and Models are the actual tools.
    #). If you don't open the toolbox, the worker (PHP) has no tools to do the job → error.

// Initialize controller and call action

$controllerName = ucfirst($controller). 'Controller'; // ucfirst() function is used to convert the first character of a string to uppercase; e.g., StudentController)

$controllerName = ucfirst($controller). 'Controller'; // usefirst() function is used to convert the first character of a string to uppercase; e.g., StudentController)

$controllerStateDevice = new ScontrollerMane($database); // used to create an instance of the controller class; e.g., new StudentController | Saction** ("Action"), 'de.g., listAction, addAction, editAction, deleteAction, viewAction

// Call the action method on the controller object
// Pass id if available, otherwise null
// Pas
```

student_management\indexWithSafetyChecks.php

student_management\setup.sql

```
-- Initialize database and schema for student_management

-- Create database if it doesn't exist

CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS `student_management` CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci;

USE `student_management`;

-- Create students table

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `students` (
   id' INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
   `name` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
   `email` VARCHAR(150) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
   `created_at` TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
   `updated_at` TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT OUPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
   PRIMARY KEY (`id')
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_unicode_ci;

-- Optional seed data

INSERT INTO `students` (`name`, `email`)

VALUES
   ('Alice Johnson', 'alice@example.com'),
   ('Bob Smith', 'bob@example.com')
ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE `name` = VALUES(`name`);
```

student management\styles.css

```
/* Basic app styles */
:root {
    --bg: #f5f7fb;
    --card: #ffffff;
    --text: #1f2937;
    --muted: #6b7280;
    --primary: #2563eb;
    --primary: #2563eb;
    --danger: #dc2626;
    --danger-600: #b91c1c;
    --border: #e5e7eb;
    --shadow: 0 2px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, .06);
}

* {
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

body {
    margin: 0;
```

```
font-family: system-ui, -apple-system, Segoe UI, Roboto, Ubuntu, Cantarell, Noto Sans, Helvetica, Arial, "Apple Color Emoji",
"Segoe UI Emoji";
background: var(--bg);
color: var(--text);
     max-width: 960px;
     margin: 32px auto;
     padding: 0 16px;
margin: 0 0 16px;
.actions-bar {
    display: flex;
     gap: 8px;
     align-items: center;
     margin: 12px 0 16px;
     width: 100%;
border-collapse: collapse;
     background: var(--card);
border: 1px solid var(--border);
     border-radius: 8px;
     overflow: hidden;
     box-shadow: var(--shadow);
 .table th,
.table td {
     padding: 12px 14px;
border-bottom: 1px solid var(--border);
text-align: left;
 table th {
     background: #f3f4f6;
     font-weight: 600;
     color: #111827;
 .table tr:last-child td {
     border-bottom: none;
 .table tbody tr:hover {
     background: #f9fafb;
 .btn {
     display: inline-block;
     padding: 8px 12px;
     border-radius: 6px;
     text-decoration: none;
     font-weight: 600;
border: 1px solid transparent;
cursor: pointer;
.btn-primary {
   background: var(--primary);
     color: #fff;
.btn-primary:hover {
   background: var(--primary-600);
.btn-secondary {
  background: #fff;
  color: var(--text);
  border-color: var(--border);
.btn-secondary:hover {
     background: #f9fafb;
 .btn-danger {
     background: var(--danger);
color: #fff;
 btn-danger:hover {
```

```
background: var(--danger-600);
.form {
       background: var(--card);
       padding: 16px;
border: 1px solid var(--border);
       border-radius: 8px;
box-shadow: var(--shadow);
max-width: 560px;
form .field {
margin-bottom: 12px;
.form label {
    display: block;
       font-weight: 600;
       margin-bottom: 6px;
.form input[type="text"],
.form input[type="email"] {
   width: 100%;
   max-width: 420px;
   padding: 10px 12px;
   border: 1px solid var(--border);
}
       border-radius: 6px;
form .actions {
   margin-top: 12px;
   display: flex;
       gap: 8px;
.message-error {
  color: var(--danger-600);
  background: #fee2e2;
  border: 1px solid #fecaca;
  padding: 8px 10px;
       border-radius: 6px;
margin: 8px 0 12px;
       background: var(--card);
      padding: 16px;
border: 1px solid var(--border);
border-radius: 8px;
box-shadow: var(--shadow);
```

Project GITHUB link:

https://github.com/SagarBiswas-MultiHAT/Student-Management-MVC-Learning-Project

