
PHP - MVC

Using Model-View-Controller in PHP

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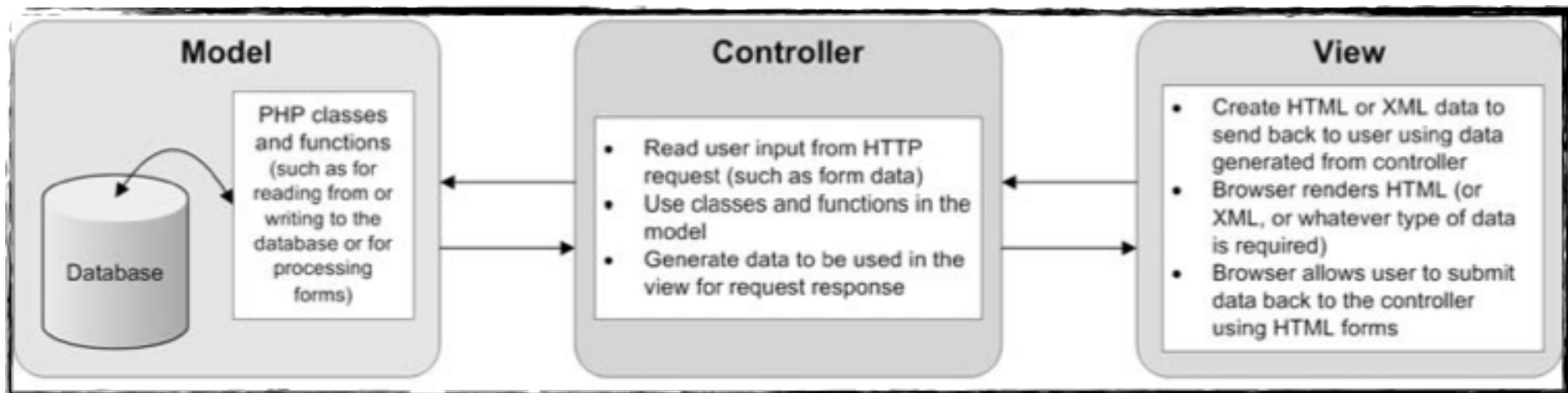
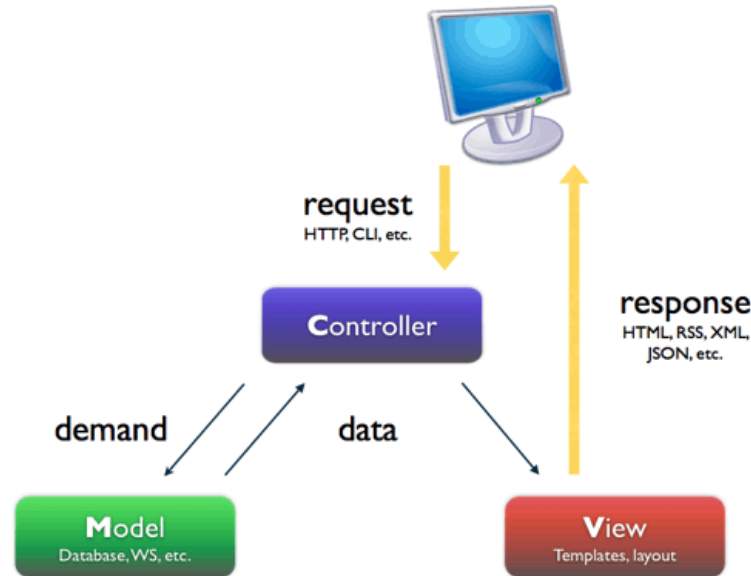
Syllabus

- ▶ Model-View-Controller
- ▶ PHP Frameworks

MVC 1/10

- ▶ Model–view–controller (MVC) is an architectural pattern that isolates "domain logic" from user interface
- ▶ **The model** is responsible to manage the data; it stores and retrieves entities used by an application, usually from a database, and contains the logic implemented by the application
- ▶ **The view** (presentation) is responsible to display the data provided by the model in a specific format (html, xml, etc). Multiple views can exist for a single model for different purposes
- ▶ **The controller** handles the model and view layers to work together. The controller receives a request from the client, invoke the model to perform the requested operations and send the data to the View

MVC 2/10



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- ▶ Practical example:
 - ▶ Create a web page that shows a list of articles stored on a array
 - ▶ Note that the data could also be on a database
 - ▶ Solution 1 - No MVC
 - ▶ Solution 2 - MVC architecture

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► Solution 1 - No MVC

```
<?php
    $articles = ['Understanding MVC in PHP' => 'This article covers the basics of MVC web frameworks.',
        'MVC in PHP' => 'The model view controller pattern is the most used pattern for today's world web applications.'];
    $title = "List of Articles";
?>
<!doctype html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <title><?= $title ?></title>
    </head>

    <body>
    <table>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Title</th>
            <th>Content</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
    <?php foreach ($articles as $title => $content) { ?>
        <tr>
            <td><?= htmlspecialchars($title) ?></td>
            <td><?= htmlspecialchars($content) ?></td>
        </tr>
    <?php } ?>
    </tbody>
    </table>
    </body>
</html>
```

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- ▶ Solution 1 - No MVC

- ▶ Issues:

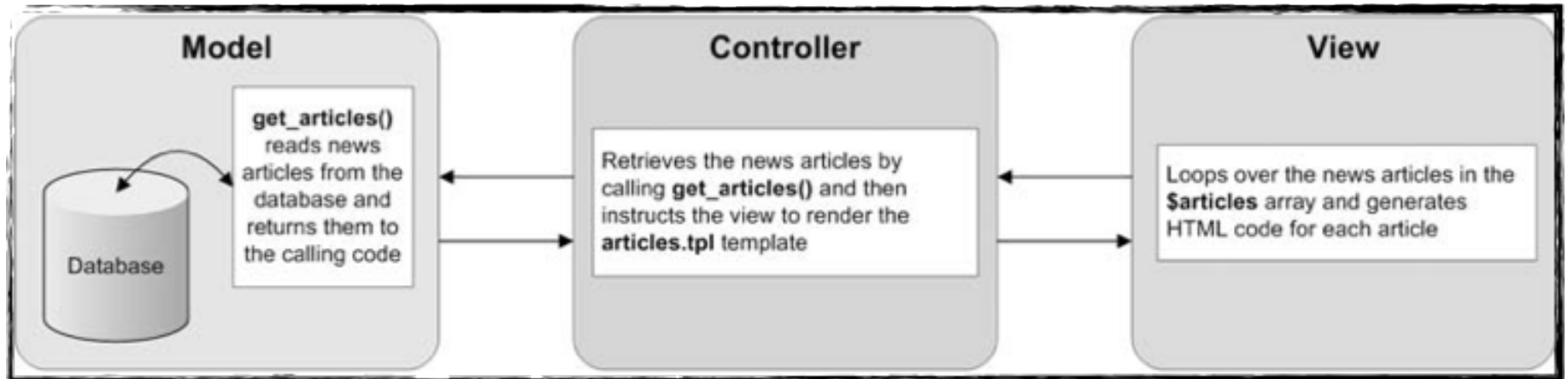
- ▶ Hard to maintain (data access code will be scattered across the page)
 - ▶ If more than one page displays articles, all the code must be duplicated and kept consistent

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- ▶ Solution 2 - Transforming to MVC
 - ▶ Model - create a class with the code that accesses the data (array). This class can be reused when required.
 - ▶ View - Loops the article list and creates the HTML page.
 - ▶ Controller - separates the code that fetches the data (model) from the code that writes the HTML (view).

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► Solution 2 - MVC



MVC – Model

File: “Model\Article.php”

```
<?php
namespace Model;

class Article
{
    public $title;
    public $content;

    public function __construct($title=null, $content=null)
    {
        $this->title = $title;
        $this->content = $content;
    }

    public static function all()
    {
        return [
            1 => new Article('Understanding MVC in PHP', 'This article covers the
            basics of MVC web frameworks.'),
            2 => new Article('MVC in PHP', 'The model view controller pattern is the
            most used pattern for today's world web applications.'),
        ];
    }
}
```

MVC – Controller

PSR-2 (Coding Style Guide)

- When present, all **use** declarations **MUST** go after the namespace declaration.
- There **MUST** be one use keyword per declaration.
- There **MUST** be one blank line after the use block.

File: “articles.php”

```
<?php
spl_autoload_register();

use Controllers\ArticleController;

$controller = new ArticleController;
$articles = $controller->getArticles();
$title = "List of Articles";

require('views/header.view.php');
require('views/articles.view.php');
require('views/footer.view.php');
```

File: “Controllers\ArticleController.php”

```
<?php
namespace Controllers;

use Model\Article;

class ArticleController
{
    public function getArticles()
    {
        // EXTRA: handle filters, sort, etc...
        $articles = Article::all();
        return $articles;
    }
}
```

MVC – View

File: “views\header.view.php”

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title><?= $title ?></title>
  </head>
  <body>
```

File: “views\articles.view.php”

```
<?php if (count($articles)) { ?>
  <table>
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Title</th>
        <th>Content</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <?php foreach ($articles as $article) { ?>
        <tr>
          <td><?= htmlspecialchars($article->title) ?></td>
          <td><?= htmlspecialchars($article->content) ?></td>
        </tr>
      <?php } ?>
    </tbody>
  </table>
<?php } else { ?>
  <h2>No articles found</h2>
<?php } ?>
```

File: “views/footer.view.php”

```
</body>
</html>
```

PHP Frameworks

- ▶ Some PHP frameworks that support MVC, templates, ORM and other advanced features:
 - ▶ Laravel (<http://www.laravel.com/>)
 - ▶ Zend Framework (<http://framework.zend.com/>)
 - ▶ Symfony (<http://www.symfony-project.org/>)
 - ▶ Yii Framework (<http://www.yiiframework.com/>)
 - ▶ CakePHP (<http://cakephp.org/>)

References

- ▶ PHP and MySQL Web Development (4th Edition)
 - ▶ Luke Welling and Laura Thomson, Addison-Wesley 2009
- ▶ PHP Objects, Patterns, and Practice (2nd Edition)
 - ▶ Matt Zandstra, APress 2008
- ▶ Object Oriented PHP Concepts Techniques and Code
 - ▶ Peter Lavin, No Starch Press 2006
- ▶ PHP Documentation
 - ▶ Manual: <http://www.php.net/manual/en/>
- ▶ PSR – PHP Standard Recommendations
 - ▶ <http://www.php-fig.org/psr/>

Questions?

