MVC Concepts

.NET

The **Model-View-Controller (MVC)** architectural pattern separates an application into three main groups of components: **Models**, **Views**, and **Controllers**. This pattern helps to achieve separation of concerns.
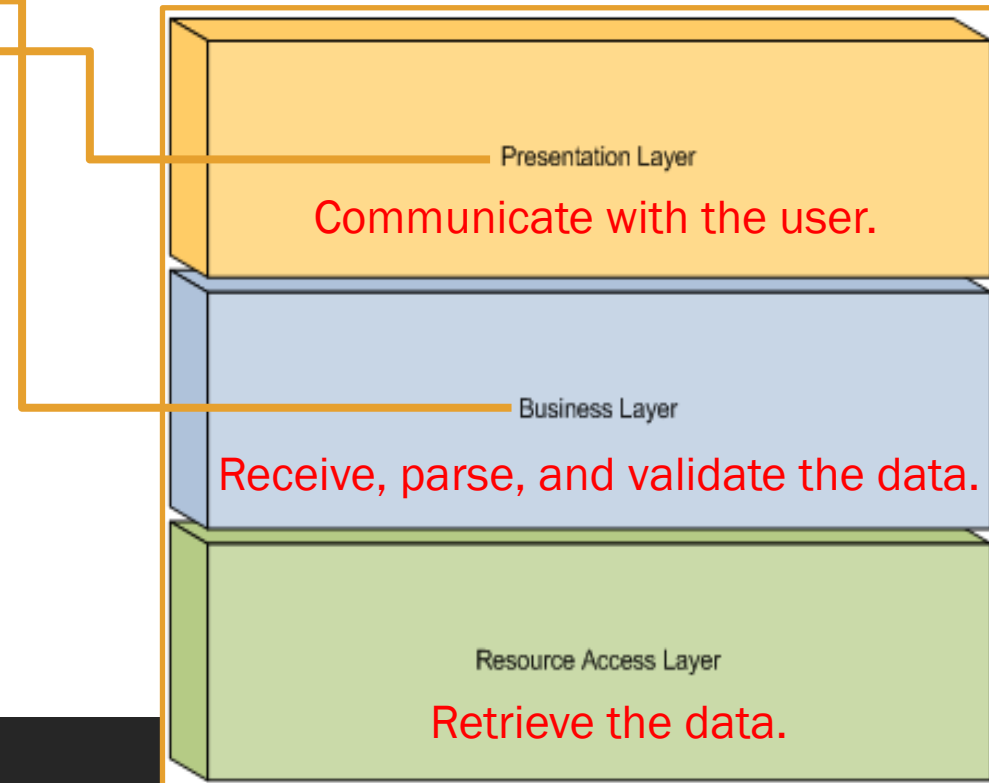
MVC - Separation of Concerns

Consider an application that includes *logic* for identifying noteworthy items to display to the user and formats those items in a way to make them more noticeable.
There are two separate behaviors responsible for:
1) choosing which items to format
2) formatting the items.

Applications should be built to separate *core business behavior* from *infrastructure* from *user interface* logic.
Separation of concerns is a key consideration behind the use of *layers* in application architectures.
This delineation of responsibilities helps you scale the application in terms of complexity because it's easier to code, debug, and test something that has a single job.
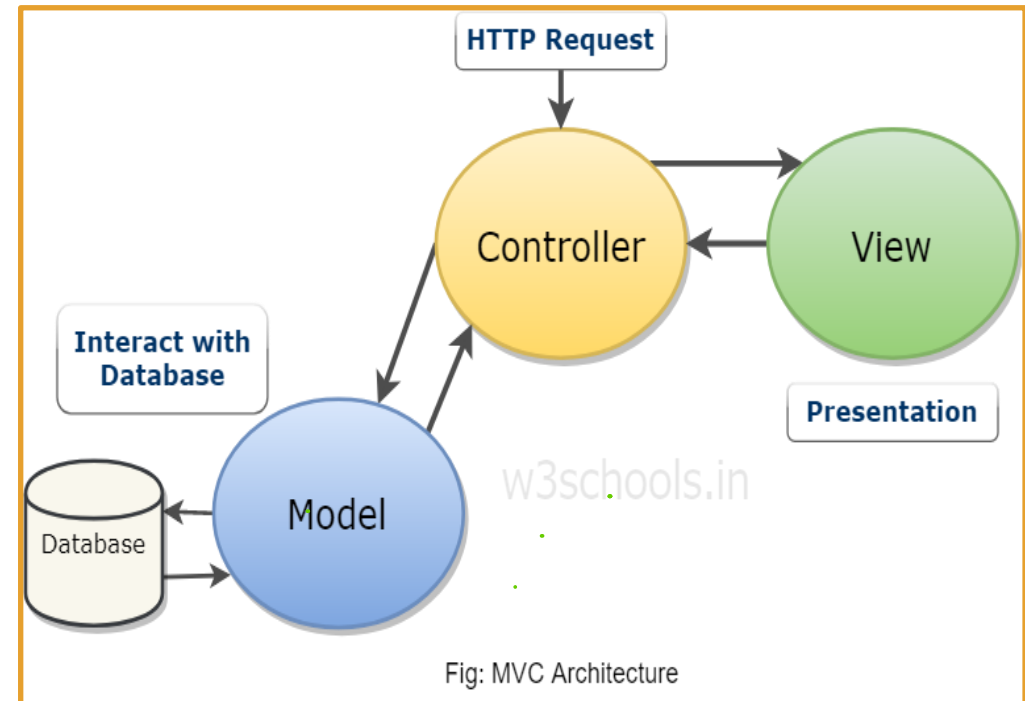
Presentation Layer

Communicate with the user.

Business Layer

Receive, parse, and validate the data.

Resource Access Layer

Retrieve the data.

MVC – Control/Data Flow

The *Model-View-Controller (MVC)* architectural pattern separates an application into *Models*, *Views*, and *Controllers*.

1. User requests are routed to a *Controller* which

2. works with the *Model* to perform user actions and/or retrieve results of queries.

3. The *Controller* then chooses the appropriate *View* and

4. provides it with the *Model* data it requires to display results to the user.

Fig: MVC Architecture

MVC – Model

The *Model* part of an *MVC* application represents the state of the application and any *business logic* or operations that should be performed by it.

Business logic is encapsulated in the *Model*, along with any *implementation logic* (DbContext) for persisting the state of the application (the DataBase).

Strongly-typed views typically use *ViewModel* types designed to contain the data to display on that *view*. The *Controller* creates and populates these *ViewModel* instances from the *Model layer*.
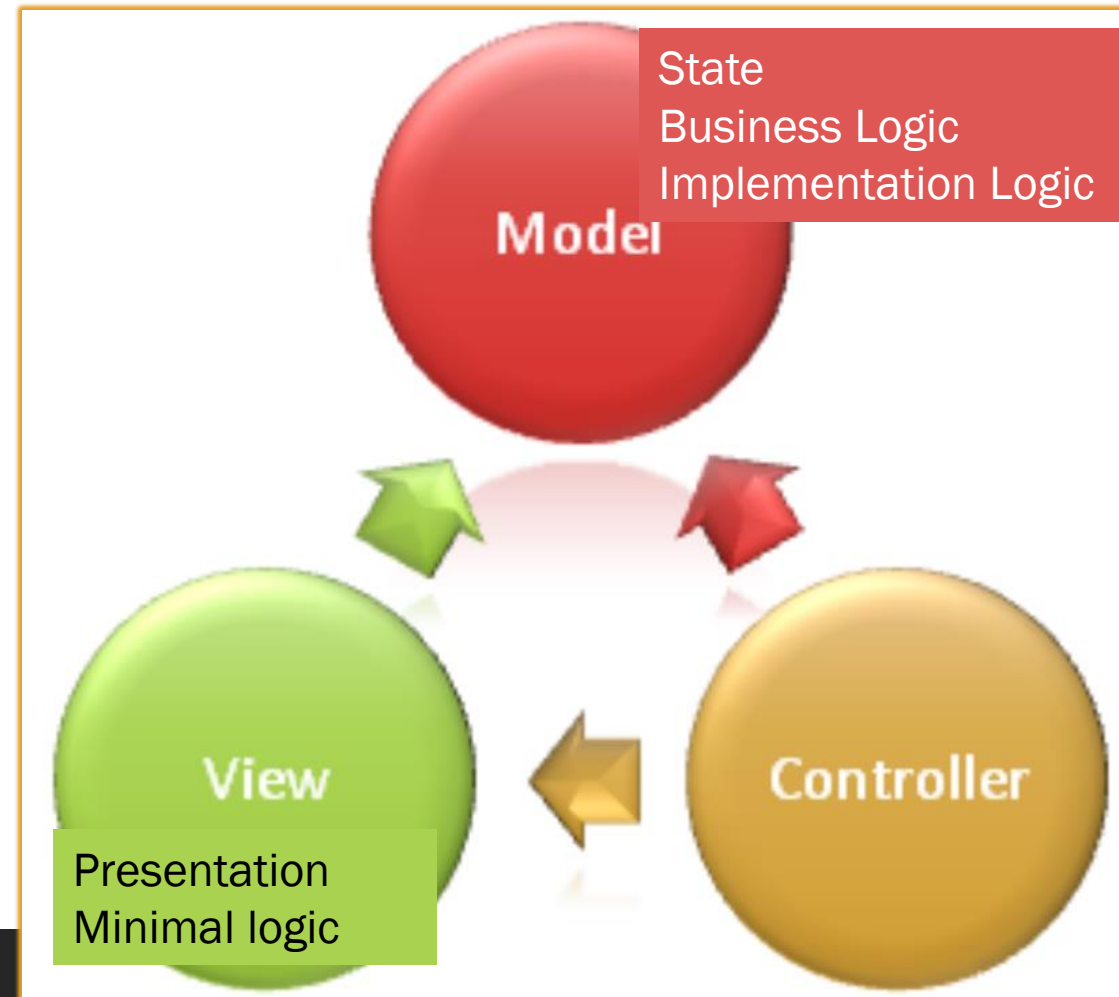

State
Business Logic
Implementation Logic

Model

View

Controller
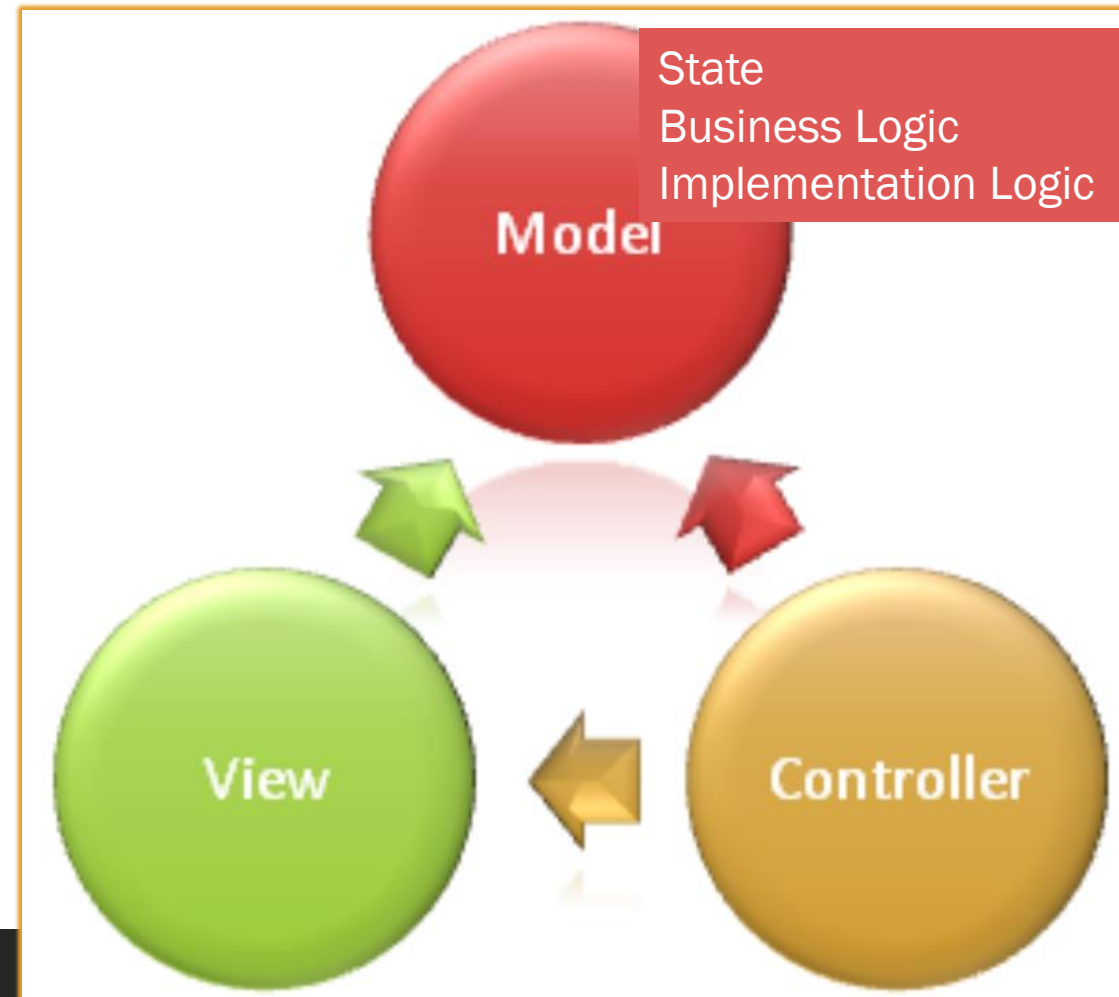
MVC – View

Views are responsible for presenting content through the user interface.

Views use the *Razor view engine* to embed .NET code in HTML markup.

Logic in *Views* should relate to presenting content only. If logic is necessary in order to display data from a complex model, use a *View Component* or *ViewModel* simplify the view.


State
Business Logic
Implementation Logic

Model

View

Controller

Presentation
Minimal logic

MVC – Controller

Controllers are the components that
- handle user input,
- work with the *model*, and
- select a *view* to render.

The *Controller* handles and responds to user input. In the MVC pattern, the *Controller* is the initial entry point, and is responsible for selecting which *Model* types to work with and which *View* to render (hence its name - it controls how the app responds to a given request).
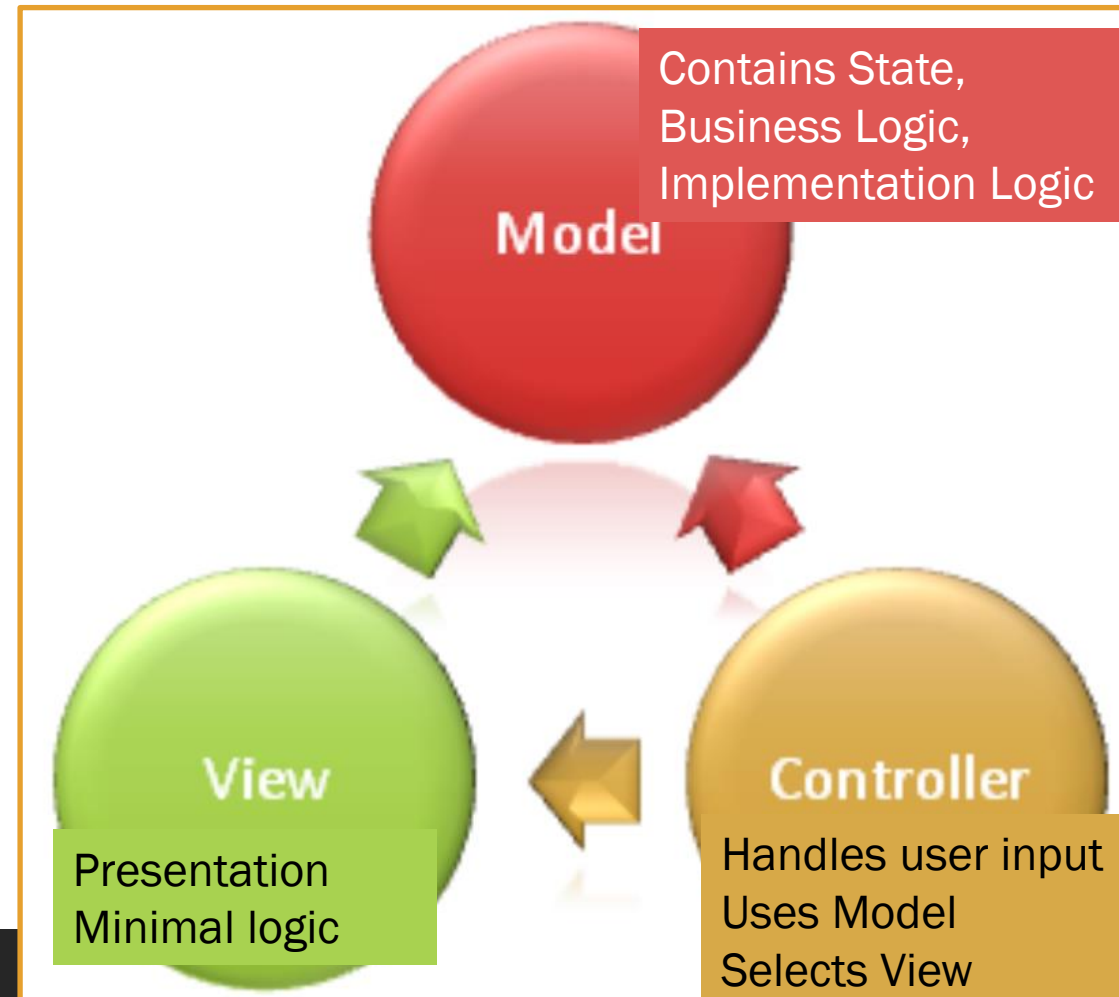
Why Use ASP.NET Core MVC?

Use of the MVC approach helps you create applications that separate the different aspects of your application (input logic, business logic, and UI logic), while providing a loose coupling between these elements. The pattern specifies where each kind of logic should be located in the application.

This architecture is good but what about testing? What about dynamic web pages? What about model validation and Web API's? Wouldn't it be nice to have a framework with all those technologies built in?

This is where ASP.NET Core MVC comes into the picture.

ASP.NET Core MVC - Overview

The *ASP.NET Core MVC* framework is a lightweight, open source, highly testable presentation framework optimized for use with *ASP.NET Core* but using the MVC architectural pattern.

ASP.NET Core MVC provides a patterns-based way to build dynamic websites that enables a clean separation of concerns. ASP.NET Core MVC:
- full control over markup,
- supports TDD-friendly development
- uses the latest web standards.
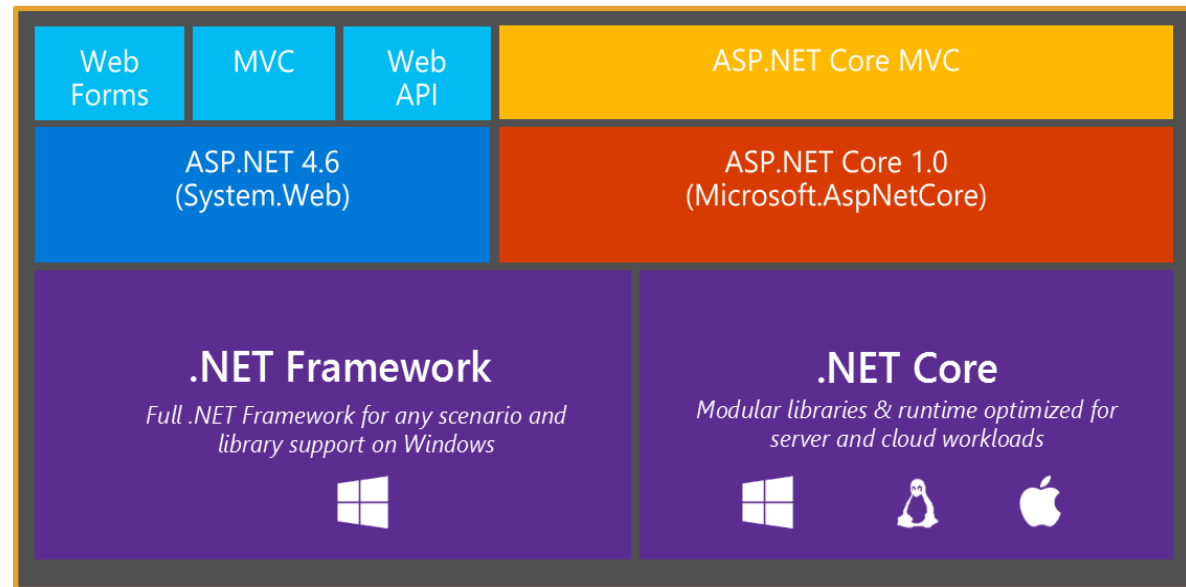
ASP.NET Core MVC Tutorial

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