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## Action method

In this section, you will learn about the action method of controller class.

All the public methods of a Controller class are called Action methods. They are like any other normal methods with the following restrictions:

1. Action method must be public. It cannot be private or protected
2. Action method cannot be overloaded
3. Action method cannot be a static method.

The following is an example of Index action method of StudentController

```
public class StudentController : Controller
{
    // GET: Student
    public ActionResult Index()
    {
        return View();
    }
}
```

The diagram illustrates the structure of the `Index()` action method in the `StudentController` class. Annotations include:

- Student Controller class**: Points to the `StudentController` class name.
- Base Controller class**: Points to the `Controller` base class in the inheritance list.
- Return type**: Points to the `ActionResult` return type of the `Index()` method.
- Action method**: Points to the `Index()` method signature.
- View() defined in base Controller class**: Points to the `return View();` statement, indicating it is inherited from the base class.

## Action Method

As you can see in the above figure, Index method is a public method and it returns ActionResult using the View() method. The View() method is defined in the Controller base class, which returns the appropriate ActionResult.

### Default Action Method

Every controller can have default action method as per configured route in RouteConfig class. By default, Index is a default action method for any controller, as per configured default root as shown below.

#### Default Route:

```
routes.MapRoute(  
    name: "Default",  
    url: "{controller}/{action}/{id}/{name}",  
    defaults: new { controller = "Home",  
                    action = "Index",  
                    id = UrlParameter.Optional  
                });
```

However, you can change the default action name as per your requirement in RouteConfig class.

### ActionResult

MVC framework includes various result classes, which can be return from an action methods. There result classes represent different types of responses such as html, file, string, json, javascript etc. The following table lists all the result classes available in ASP.NET MVC.

Result Class	Description
ViewResult	Represents HTML and markup.
EmptyResult	Represents No response.
ContentResult	Represents string literal.
FileContentResult/ FilePathResult/ FileStreamResult	Represents the content of a file
JavaScriptResult	Represent a JavaScript script.
JsonResult	Represent JSON that can be used in AJAX
RedirectResult	Represents a redirection to a new URL
RedirectToRouteResult	Represent another action of same or other controller
PartialViewResult	Returns HTML from Partial view
HttpUnauthorizedResult	Returns HTTP 403 status

The ActionResult class is a base class of all the above result classes, so it can be return type of action methods which returns any type of result listed above. However, you can specify appropriate result class as a return type of action method.

The Index() method of StudentController in the above figure uses View() method to return ViewResult (which is derived from ActionResult). The View() method is defined in base Controller class. It also contains different methods, which automatically returns particular type of result as shown in the below table.

Result Class	Description	Base Controller Method
ViewResult	Represents HTML and markup.	View()

Result Class	Description	Base Controller Method
EmptyResult	Represents No response.	
ContentResult	Represents string literal.	Content()
FileContentResult, FilePathResult, FileStreamResult	Represents the content of a file	File()
JavaScriptResult	Represent a JavaScript script.	JavaScript()
JsonResult	Represent JSON that can be used in AJAX	Json()
RedirectResult	Represents a redirection to a new URL	Redirect()
RedirectToRouteResult	Represent another action of same or other controller	RedirectToRoute()
PartialViewResult	Returns HTML	PartialView()
HttpUnauthorizedResult	Returns HTTP 403 status	

As you can see in the above table, View method returns ViewResult, Content method returns string, File method returns content of a file and so on. Use different methods mentioned in the above table, to return different types of results from an action method.

## Action Method Parameters

Every action methods can have input parameters as normal methods. It can be primitive data type or complex type parameters as shown in the below example.

### Example: Action method parameters


```
[HttpPost]
public ActionResult Edit(Student std)
{
    // update student to the database

    return RedirectToAction("Index");
}

[HttpDelete]
public ActionResult Delete(int id)
{
    // delete student from the database whose id matches with specified id

    return RedirectToAction("Index");
}
```

Please note that action method parameter can be [Nullable Type](#).

By default, the values for action method parameters are retrieved from the request's data collection. The data collection includes name/values pairs for form data or query string values or cookie values. Model binding in ASP.NET MVC automatically maps the URL query string or form data collection to the action method parameters if both names are matching. Visit [model binding](#)  section for more information on it.



### Points to Remember :

- 1) All the public methods in the Controller class are called Action methods.
- 2) Action method has following restrictions.
  - Action method must be public. It cannot be private or protected.

- Action method cannot be overloaded.
- Action method cannot be a static method.

3) ActionResult is a base class of all the result type which returns from Action method.

4) Base Controller class contains methods that returns appropriate result type e.g. View(), Content(), File(), JavaScript() etc.

5) Action method can include [Nullable](#) type parameters.



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