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Creating your own MVC View Engine For MVC Application



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Implement your own MVC View Engine into MVC application

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Introduction

The View engines used in ASP.NET MVC Framework are the Razor View Engine and Web Form View Engine. Razor View engine used .cshtml and .vbhtml. While Web Form View Engine used .aspx to design the layout of the user interface.

The ASP.NET MVC Framework was designed to support alternative view engines and there are already several open source alternatives to the web forms view engine like Nhaml (pronounced enamel), spark, Brail, nVelocity. The different View Engines enable to write your view in different ways.

It is possible to use multiple view engines used in one MVC application. For that, it is required to registering multiple engines in the global aspx file.

Custom View Engines

It is very simple to create your own custom view engine. When you create your own view engine, you have to just think about how you want to write your views.

The easiest approach to create custom view engine is just derive a new view engine from abstract VirtualPathProviderViewEngine Class. This base class can take care of the all low-level mechanics of finding and caching views.

Now take a simple example of MyViewEngine it will return simple view.

The first step is to create an empty MVC application. Then add a class file named *MyViewEngine.cs* and inherit that class from **VirtualPathProviderViewEngine** and override **createview** and **createpartialview** methods. These methods return an instance of the **MYView** Class. Your class will look like below:

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```
public class MyViewEngine : VirtualPathProviderViewEngine
       public MyViewEngine()
           // Define the location of the View file
           this.ViewLocationFormats = new string[]
       { "~/Views/{1}/{0}.myview", "~/Views/Shared/{0}.myview" };
           this.PartialViewLocationFormats = new string[]
       { "~/Views/{1}/{0}.myview", "~/Views/Shared/{0}.myview" };
       protected override IView CreatePartialView
   (ControllerContext controllerContext, string partialPath)
           var physicalpath = controllerContext.HttpContext.Server.MapPath(partialPath);
           return new MyView(physicalpath);
       protected override IView CreateView
   (ControllerContext controllerContext, string viewPath, string masterPath)
           var physicalpath = controllerContext.HttpContext.Server.MapPath(viewPath);
           return new MyView(physicalpath);
  }
```

Note that in the constructor, we set two properties of the base class. These properties indicate where the view engine should search to find a matching view or partial view. The parameter {1} represents the name of the controller and the parameter {0} represents the name of the action.

Now, create another class named MyView which implements IView interface. This class actually renders the view. MYView class code looks like below:

```
Public class MyView : IView
{
    private string _viewPhysicalPath;
    public MyView(string ViewPhysicalPath)
```

```
viewPhysicalPath = ViewPhysicalPath;
    #region IView Members
    public void Render(ViewContext viewContext, System.IO.TextWriter writer)
        //Load File
        string rawcontents = File.ReadAllText( viewPhysicalPath);
        //Perform Replacements
        string parsedcontents = Parse(rawcontents, viewContext.ViewData);
        writer.Write(parsedcontents);
   #endregion
    public string Parse(string contents, ViewDataDictionary viewdata)
        return Regex.Replace(contents, "\\{(.+)\\}", m => GetMatch(m,viewdata));
    public virtual string GetMatch(Match m, ViewDataDictionary viewdata)
        if (m.Success)
            string key = m.Result("$1");
            if (viewdata.ContainsKey(key))
                return viewdata[key].ToString();
        return string.Empty;
}
```

Render method of the class loads the view files and injects view data into the view, and writes that result into a text writer.

Before use, custom view engine is required to register view engine into Global.asax file using the following code:

```
protected void Application_Start()
{
    AreaRegistration.RegisterAllAreas();
    RegisterGlobalFilters(GlobalFilters.Filters);
```

```
RegisterRoutes(RouteTable.Routes);

//Register your View Engine Here.
ViewEngines.Engines.Add(new MyViewEngine());
}
```

Now create a controller file into controller folder named myViewController and define index action into the controller. Your controller class will look like below:

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Now add the simple HTML File into View/MyView/ folder and give the name of the file like index.myview. Your view file markup looks like below:

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Now run the application and type URL /MyView /Index. You will get output of the Hello World! into the browser. The MyView class loads the index.myview file and replaces {message} with hello world! and renders the HTML Page.

Conclusion

After developing Custom View Engine, we can say that MVC team has done an awesome job at providing a very flexible framework for us to tweak and customize it so it fits our applications.

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I have been working as a Software Engineer on Microsoft .NET Technology.I have developed several web/desktop application build on .NET technology .My point of interest is Web Development, Desktop Development, Ajax, Json, Jquey, XML etc.I have completed Master of Computer Application in May-2011.I'm not happy unless I'm learning something new.

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