

Build an EF and ASP.NET Core 2 App HOL

Welcome to the Build an Entity Framework Core and ASP.NET Core 2 Application in a Day Hands-On Lab. This lab walks you through creating the View Models and the Controllers.

Prior to starting this lab, you must have completed Lab 5.

All labs and files are available at https://github.com/skimedic/dotnetcore_hol.

Part 1: Create the MVC ViewModels

Step 1: Create the base ViewModel

- 1) Create a new folder name ViewModels in the MVC project. Create a new folder named Base under ViewModels.
- 2) Add a new class named CartViewModelBase.cs.
- 3) Add the following using statements:

```
using System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations;  
using Newtonsoft.Json;  
using SpyStore_HOL.Models.ViewModels.Base;
```

- 4) Update the code to the following:

```
public class CartViewModelBase : ProductAndCategoryBase  
{  
    public int? CustomerId { get; set; }  
    [DataType(DataType.Currency), Display(Name = "Total")]  
    public decimal LineItemTotal { get; set; }  
    public string TimestampString =>  
        Timestamp != null ? JsonConvert.SerializeObject(Timestamp).Replace("\\"", "\"") : string.Empty;  
}
```

Step 2: Create the AddToCartViewModel ViewModel

- 1) Add a new class to the ViewModels folder named AddToCartViewModel.cs.
- 2) Add the following using statements:

```
using SpyStore_HOL.MVC.Validation;  
using SpyStore_HOL.MVC.ViewModels.Base;
```

- 3) Update the code to the following:

```
public class AddToCartViewModel : CartViewModelBase  
{  
    [MustNotBeGreaterThan(nameof(UnitsInStock)), MustBeGreaterThanZero]  
    public int Quantity { get; set; }  
}
```

Step 3: Create the CartRecordViewModel ViewModel

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1) Add a new to the ViewModels folder class named CartRecordViewModel.cs.

2) Add the following using statements:

```
using SpyStore_HOL.MVC.Validation;
using SpyStore_HOL.MVC.ViewModels.Base;
```

3) Update the code to the following:

```
public class CartRecordViewModel : CartViewModelBase
{
    [MustNotBeGreaterThan(nameof(UnitsInStock))]
    public int Quantity { get; set; }
}
```

Step 4: Create the CartViewModel ViewModel

1) Add a new to the ViewModels folder class named CartViewModel.cs.

2) Add the following using statements:

```
using System.Collections.Generic;
using SpyStore_HOL.Models.Entities;
```

3) Update the code to the following:

```
public class CartViewModel
{
    public Customer Customer { get; set; }
    public IList<CartRecordViewModel> CartRecords { get; set; }
}
```

Part 2: Create the Controllers

Step 1: Create the base controller

1) Create a new folder named Base under the Controllers folder

2) Add a class named BaseController to the Base folder

3) Add the following using statements:

```
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.Filters;
```

4) Update the code to match the following. The OnActionExecuting even fires before any Action methods execute. The following code tricks out the app to provide a “logged in” user.

NOTE: Real security was not implemented in this sample application due to time constraints.

```
public class BaseController : Controller
{
    public override void OnActionExecuting(ActionExecutingContext context)
    {
        ViewBag.CustomerId = 0;
    }
}
```

Step 2: Create the ProductsController controller

- 1) Change the base class to the Base Controller:

NOTE: The constructor and private variables were added in a previous lab.

```
public class ProductsController : BaseController
{
    //Omitted For Brevity
}
```

- 2) Add the Error Action method:

Note: This simple takes the place of the Error Action method on the HomeController, allowing for deletion of the HomeController:

```
[HttpGet]
public ActionResult Error()
{
    return View();
}
```

- 3) Add the Index Action method. This will call the Logger that was passed in by the DI container, and then redirect to the Featured Action method:

```
[HttpGet]
public ActionResult Index()
{
    Logger.LogInformation(1, "Enter About");
    return RedirectToAction(nameof(Featured));
}
```

- 4) Add the Details Action method. The method redirects to the AddToCart action of the CartController with the Customer ID, Product ID, and Came From Products route parameters.

NOTE: The nameof() method is used to remove magic strings, but the “Controller” extension must be removed from the returned string name.

```
public ActionResult Details(int id)
{
    return RedirectToAction(nameof(CartController.AddToCart),
        nameof(CartController).Replace("Controller", ""),
        new { customerId = ViewBag.CustomerId,
            productId = id,
            cameFromProducts = true });
}
```

- 5) Add the Featured Action method. This returns the ProductList.cshtml view to show just the featured products:

```
[HttpGet]
public IActionResult Featured()
{
    ViewBag.Title = "Featured Products";
    ViewBag.Header = "Featured Products";
    ViewBag.ShowCategory = true;
    ViewBag.Featured = true;
    return View("ProductList", _productRepo.GetFeaturedWithCategoryName());
}
```

- 6) Add the ProductList Action method which returns the ProductList.cshtml View with all of the products for a specific category:

```
[HttpGet]
public IActionResult ProductList(ICategoryRepo categoryRepo,int id)
{
    var cat = categoryRepo.Find(id);
    ViewBag.Title = cat?.CategoryName;
    ViewBag.Header = cat?.CategoryName;
    ViewBag.ShowCategory = false;
    ViewBag.Featured = false;
    return View(_productRepo.GetProductsForCategory(id));
}
```

- 7) Add the Search Action method which returns the PrpductList.cshtml view with the Products that match the search criteria:

```
[Route("[controller]/[action]")]
[HttpPost("{searchString}")]
public IActionResult Search(string searchString)
{
    ViewBag.Title = "Search Results";
    ViewBag.Header = "Search Results";
    ViewBag.ShowCategory = true;
    ViewBag.Featured = false;
    return View("ProductList", _productRepo.Search(searchString));
}
```

Step 3: Create the OrdersController controller

- 1) Change the base class to BaseController. Add the Attribute route for Controller/Action/CustomerId:

Note: The reserved keywords are in square brackets “[]” and the custom route variables are in braces “{ }”

```
[Route("[controller]/[action]/{customerId}")]
public class OrdersController : BaseController
{
    //Omitted for brevity
}
```

- 2) Add the Index Action method:

```
[HttpGet]
public IActionResult Index(int customerId)
```

```
{
    ViewBag.Title = "Order History";
    ViewBag.Header = "Order History";
    IList<Order> orders = _orderRepo.GetOrderHistory(customerId).ToList();
    return View(orders);
}
```

3) Add the Details Action method:

```
[HttpGet("{orderId}")]
public IActionResult Details(int customerId, int orderId)
{
    ViewBag.Title = "Order Details";
    ViewBag.Header = "Order Details";
    OrderWithDetailsAndProductInfo orderDetails = _orderRepo.GetOneWithDetails(customerId, orderId);
    if (orderDetails == null) return NotFound();
    return View(orderDetails);
}
```

Step 4: Create the CartController controller

1) Change the base class to BaseController. Add the Attribute route for Controller/Action/CustomerId:

```
[Route("[controller]/[action]/{customerId}")]
public class CartController : BaseController
{
    //Omitted for brevity
}
```

2) Update the constructor to create an AutoMapper configuration. When converting from a AddToCartViewModel to a ShoppingCart record, the Id should be set to 0 (zero) and the Timestamp value set to null. Additionally, map the CartRecordViewModel to the ShoppingCartRecord, the CartRecordWithProductInfo to the CartRecordViewModel and the ProductAndCategoryBase to the AddToCartViewModel:

```
public CartController(IShoppingCartRepo shoppingCartRepo)
{
    _shoppingCartRepo = shoppingCartRepo;
    _config = new MapperConfiguration(
        cfg =>
        {
            cfg.CreateMap<AddToCartViewModel, ShoppingCartRecord>()
                .AfterMap((s, t) =>
                {
                    t.Id = 0;
                    t.Timestamp = null;
                });
            cfg.CreateMap<CartRecordViewModel, ShoppingCartRecord>();
            cfg.CreateMap<CartRecordWithProductInfo, CartRecordViewModel>();
            cfg.CreateMap<ProductAndCategoryBase, AddToCartViewModel>();
        });
}
```

- 3) Update the Index method by adding the [HttpGet] Route Attribute and then create a CartViewModel from the Customer and ShoppingCart repos. Return the default View with the ViewModel as the model:

```
[HttpGet]
public IActionResult Index([FromServices] ICustomerRepo customerRepo, int customerId)
{
    ViewBag.Title = "Cart";
    ViewBag.Header = "Cart";
    var cartItems = _shoppingCartRepo.GetShoppingCartRecords(customerId);
    var customer = customerRepo.Find(customerId);
    var mapper = _config.CreateMapper();
    var viewModel = new CartViewModel
    {
        Customer = customer,
        CartRecords = mapper.Map<IList<CartRecordViewModel>>(cartItems)
    };
    return View(viewModel);
}
```

- 4) The AddToCart HttpGet method builds an AddToCartViewModel than returns the default View. Update the code to match the following:

```
[HttpGet("{productId}")]
public IActionResult AddToCart([FromServices] IProductRepo productRepo,
    int customerId, int productId, bool cameFromProducts = false)
{
    ViewBag.CameFromProducts = cameFromProducts;
    ViewBag.Title = "Add to Cart";
    ViewBag.Header = "Add to Cart";
    ViewBag.ShowCategory = true;
    var prod = productRepo.GetOneWithCategoryName(productId);
    if (prod == null) return NotFound();
    var mapper = _config.CreateMapper();
    var cartRecord = mapper.Map<AddToCartViewModel>(prod);
    cartRecord.Quantity = 1;
    return View(cartRecord);
}
```

- 5) The HttpPost version of the AddToCart method uses Model Binding to accept an AddToCartViewModel. The ValidateAntiForgeryToken is used in conjunction with the Form TagHelper (covered later). If the Model Binding is successful, the AddToCartViewModel is converted to a ShoppingCartRecord class, then saved to the database. If anything fails on the save, the exception is added to the ModelState and the user gets to try again. Add the following code:

```
[HttpPost("{productId}"),ValidateAntiForgeryToken]
public IActionResult AddToCart(int customerId, int productId, AddToCartViewModel item)
{
    if (!ModelState.IsValid) return View(item);
    try
    {
        var mapper = _config.CreateMapper();
        var cartRecord = mapper.Map<ShoppingCartRecord>(item);
        cartRecord.DateCreated = DateTime.Now;
        cartRecord.CustomerId = item.CustomerId ?? 0;
        _shoppingCartRepo.Add(cartRecord);
    }
    catch (Exception)
    {
        ModelState.AddModelError(string.Empty, "There was an error adding the item to the cart.");
        return View(item);
    }
    return RedirectToAction(nameof(CartController.Index), new { customerId });
}
```

- 6) The Update HttpPost method follows the same pattern as the AddToCart HttpPost method. A CartRecordViewModel is reconstituted using Model Binding, then the TimeStamp string is converted back to a byte array. If the ModelState is valid, the record is updated using the repo. If anything fails, the error is added to the ModelState and the user gets another chance at updating the records.

```
[HttpPost("{id}"),ValidateAntiForgeryToken]
public IActionResult Update(int customerId, int id, string timeStampString,
    CartRecordViewModel item)
{
    item.TimeStamp = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<byte[]>($"\"{timeStampString}\"");
    if (!ModelState.IsValid) return PartialView(item);
    var mapper = _config.CreateMapper();
    var newItem = mapper.Map<ShoppingCartRecord>(item);
    try
    {
        newItem.DateCreated = DateTime.Now;
        _shoppingCartRepo.Update(newItem);
        var updatedItem = _shoppingCartRepo.GetShoppingCartRecord(customerId, item.ProductId);
        item = mapper.Map<CartRecordViewModel>(updatedItem);
        return PartialView(item);
    }
    catch (Exception)
    {
        ModelState.AddModelError(string.Empty, "An error occurred updating the cart. Please reload the page and try again.");
        return PartialView(item);
    }
}
```

- 7) Add the Delete Action method:

```
[HttpPost("{id}"),ValidateAntiForgeryToken]
public IActionResult Delete(int customerId, int id, ShoppingCartRecord item)
{
    _shoppingCartRepo.Delete(id, item.TimeStamp);
    return RedirectToAction(nameof(Index), new { customerId });
}
```

Step 5: Delete the Home controller

- 1) Delete the HomeController, as it's not used in this application.

Part 3: Update the App for the Products Controllers

Step 1: Change the Default Route in the Startup.cs Configure() method

- 1) Update the default route to the following:

```
routes.MapRoute(  
    name: "default",  
    template: "{controller=Products}/{action=Index}/{id?}");
```

Step 2: Change the error handler in the Startup.cs Configure() method

- 1) Update the UseExceptionHandler method to the following:

```
app.UseExceptionHandler("/Products/Error");
```

Step 3: Update the Layout

- 1) Open the _Layout.cshtml file in Views\Shared

- 1) Change the controller for the home link to Products from Home as follows (make this change twice):

```
<a asp-area="" asp-controller="Products" asp-action="Index" class="navbar-  
brand">SpyStore_HOL.MVC</a>  
<!-- omitted for brevity -->  
<li><a asp-area="" asp-controller="Products" asp-action="Index">Home</a></li>
```

- 2) Delete the other two menu links

Summary

The lab created the ViewModels and the Controllers. It won't properly run until creating the next lab, which adds the views.

Next steps

In the next part of this tutorial series, you will create the Views for the application.