

# Developing Web Apps using MVC



# Agenda

- ASP.NET MVC Fundamentals
- Controllers, Views and Routing
- Designing Strongly-typed Models
- Adding MVC Forms and Validation
- Developing Asynchronous Controller



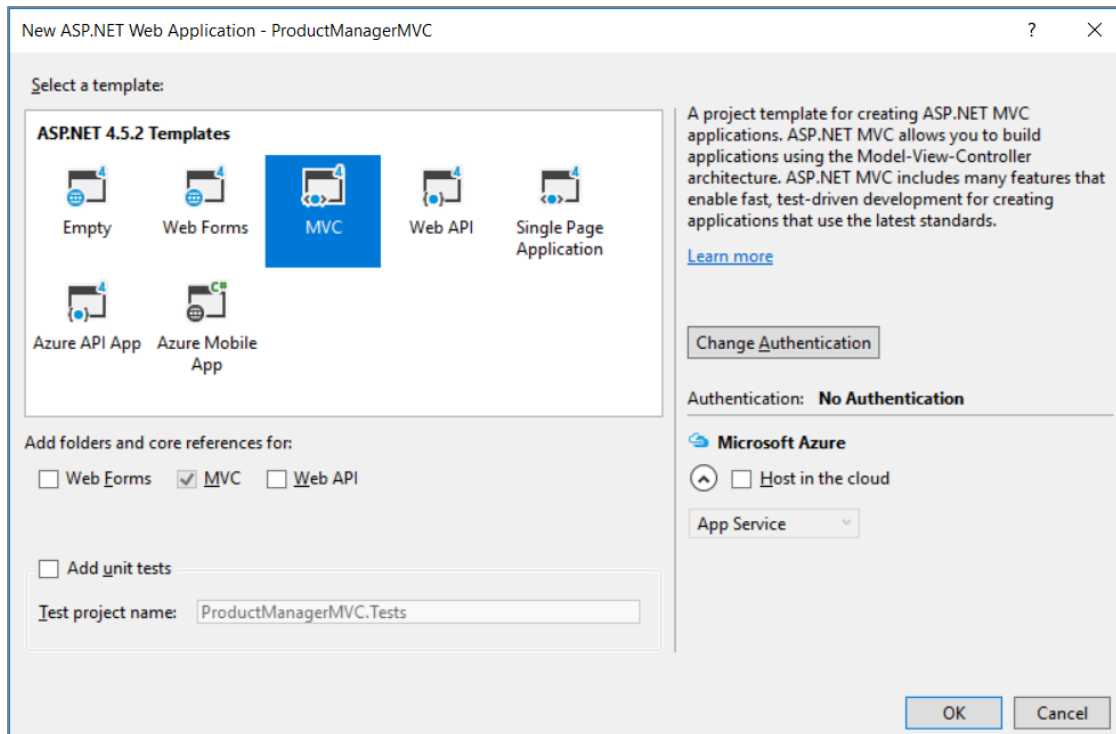
# Web Forms Versus ASP.NET MVC

- ASP.NET provides two different platforms
  - ASP.NET Web Forms (e.g. ASPX files)
  - ASP.NET MVC
- MVC provides better platform for the web
  - More flexible routing
  - Lighter-weight
  - Richer templating
  - Better C# integration
  - Unit testing



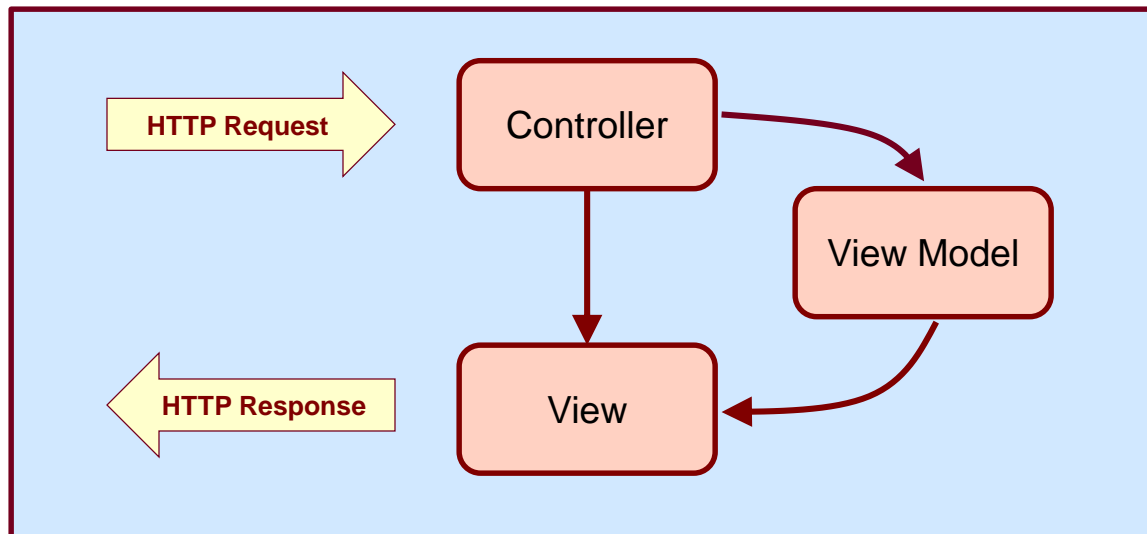
# ASP.NET MVC Fundamentals

- MVC is a framework provided by ASP.NET
  - Based on Model-View-Controller paradigm
  - Provides alternative to original Web Forms framework



# MVC Request Processing

- How does MVC handle an incoming HTTP request
  - Incoming HTTP request routed to specific Controller
  - Controller creates view model (i.e. presentation object)
  - Controller passes view model to view
  - View renders response as HTTP Response



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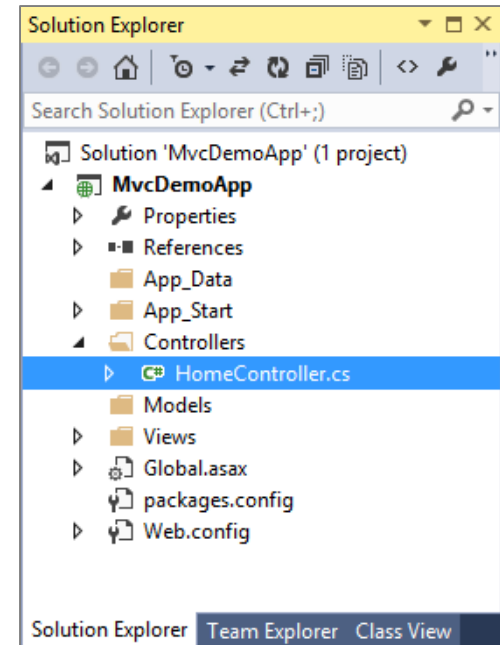
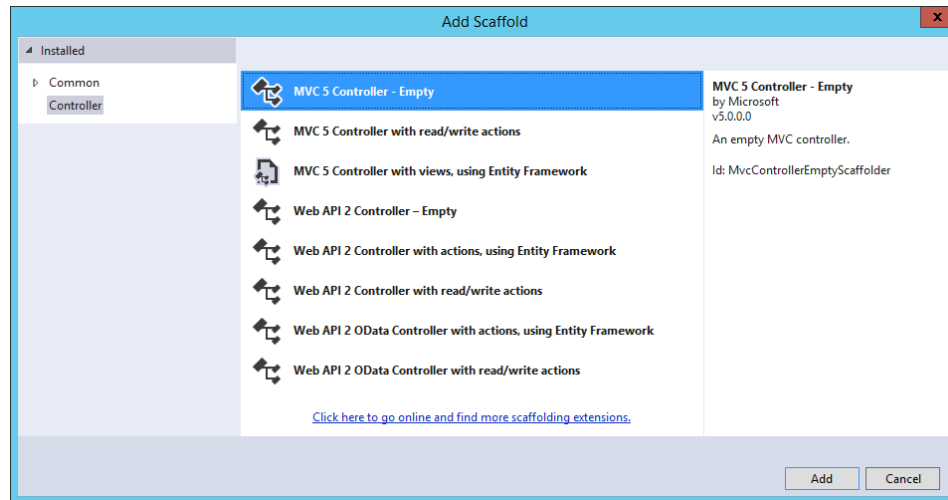
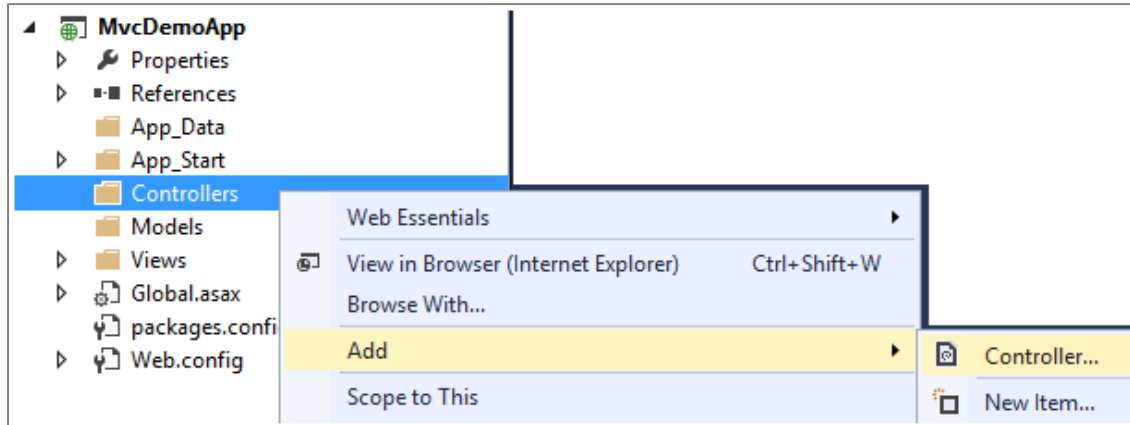
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# Understanding Controllers

- A set of classes that manage...
  - processing incoming HTTP requests
  - communication to and from user
  - overall application flow and application-specific logic
- Every controller has one or more Actions
  - It's critical to understand the role of Actions in MVC

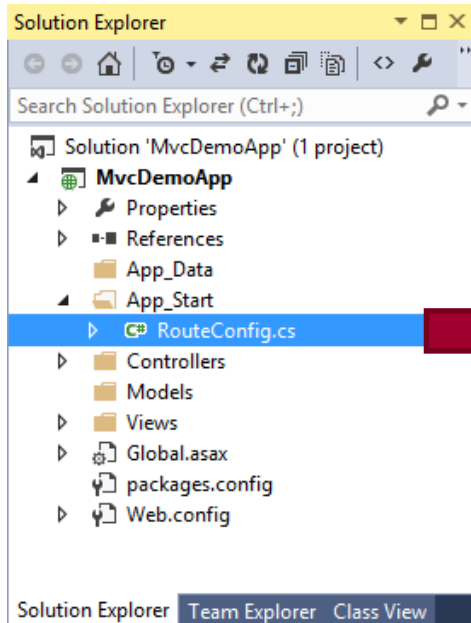
# Adding a Controller





# Wiring Up a Controller

- When you add a controller...
  - Visual Studio updates **RouteConfig** class
  - Routing scheme defined using standard format
    - **{controller}/{action}/{id}**



```
public class RouteConfig {  
  
    public static void RegisterRoutes(RouteCollection routes) {  
  
        routes.IgnoreRoute("{resource}.axd/{*pathInfo}");  
  
        routes.MapRoute(  
            name: "Default",  
            url: "{controller}/{action}/{id}",  
            defaults: new { controller = "Home",  
                           action = "Index",  
                           id = UrlParameter.Optional }  
        );  
  
    }  
}
```

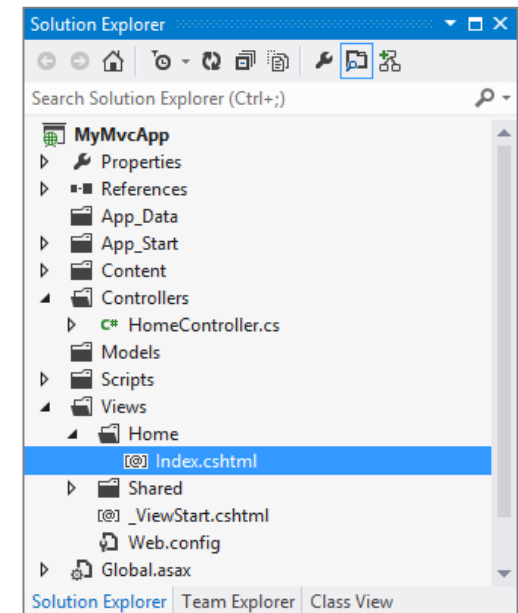
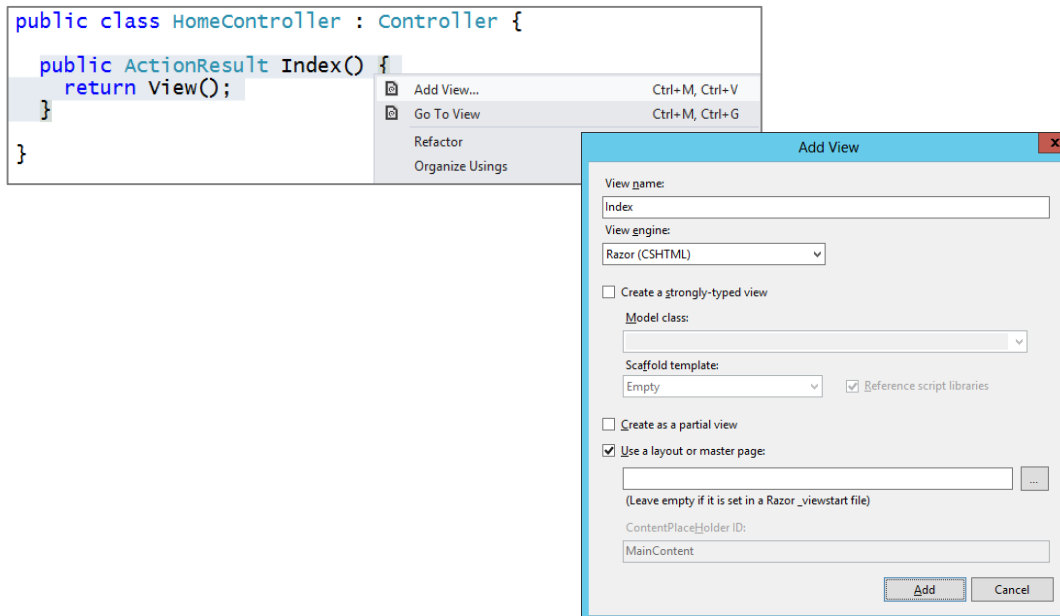


# Creating a View from a Controller Action

- Controller method often return **ActionResult**

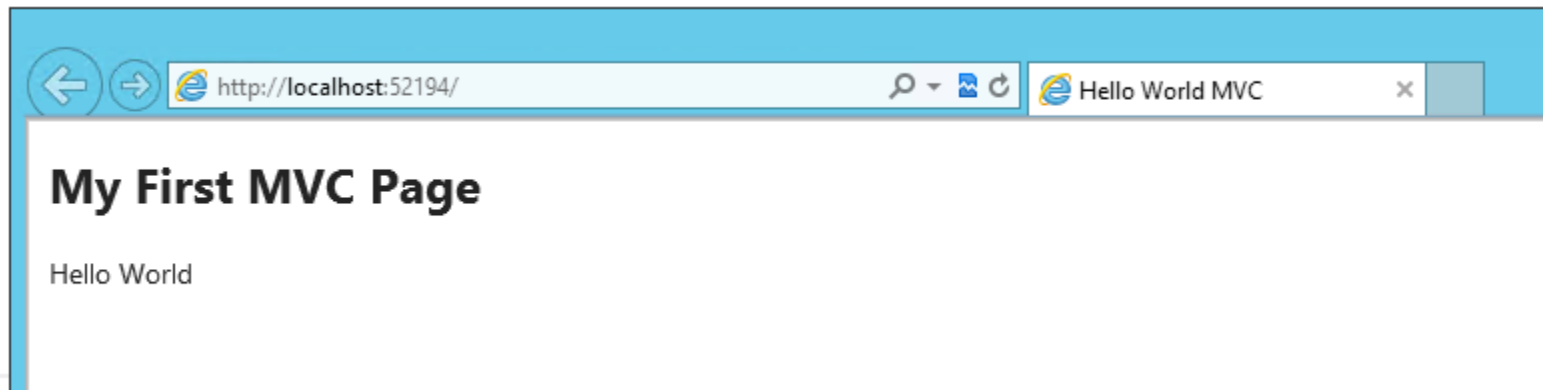
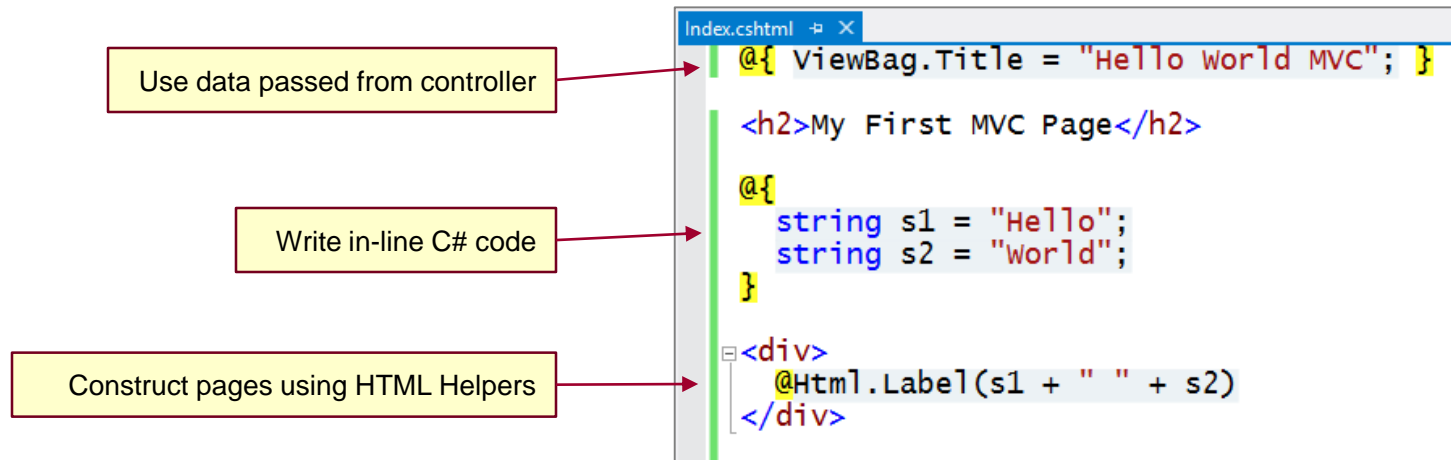
```
namespace MyMvcApp.Controllers {  
    public class HomeController : Controller {  
        public ActionResult Index() {  
            return View();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- Right-click on Controller method to generate its view



# Customizing the View

- Views are created using the Razor engine
  - Provides a lean and elegant way to create HTML pages



# Customizing the Shared View

- MVC provides Shared Views
  - Provides same purpose as master pages in ASP.NET web forms
  - Default MVC shared view is named **\_ViewStart.cshtml**

```
index.cshtml
@{ ViewBag.Title = "Hello world MVC"; }

<h2>My First MVC Page</h2>

@{
    string s1 = "Hello";
    string s2 = "world";
}

<div>
    @Html.Label(s1 + " " + s2)
</div>
```

```
Layout.cshtml
<!DOCTYPE html>

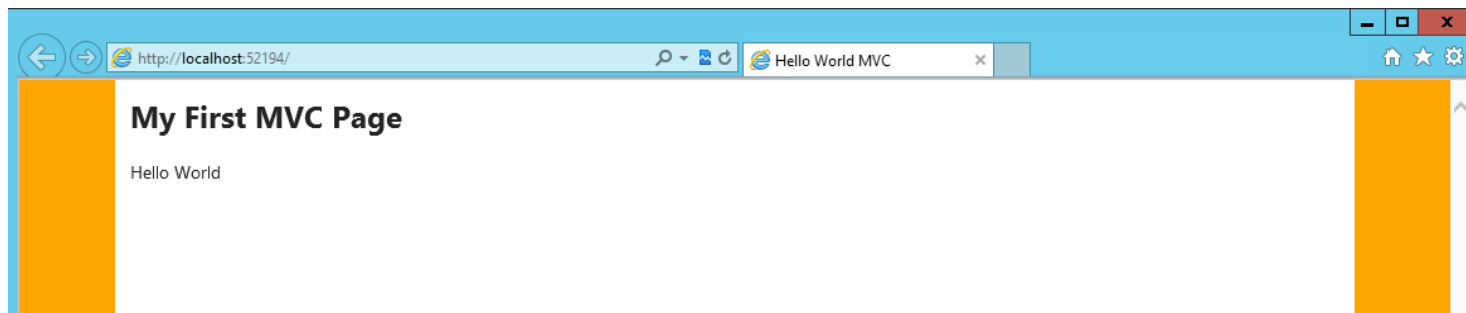
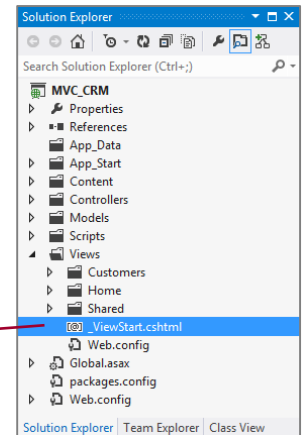
<html>
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width" />
    <title>@ViewBag.Title</title>
    @Styles.Render("~/Content/css")
    @Scripts.Render("~/bundles/modernizr")
</head>

<body style="background-color: orange; margin:0px; padding: 0px;">

    <div style="width:960px; margin:auto; background-color:white; min-height:480px;padding: 12px;" >
        @RenderBody()
    </div>

    @Scripts.Render("~/bundles/jquery")
    @RenderSection("scripts", required: false)

</body>
</html>
```



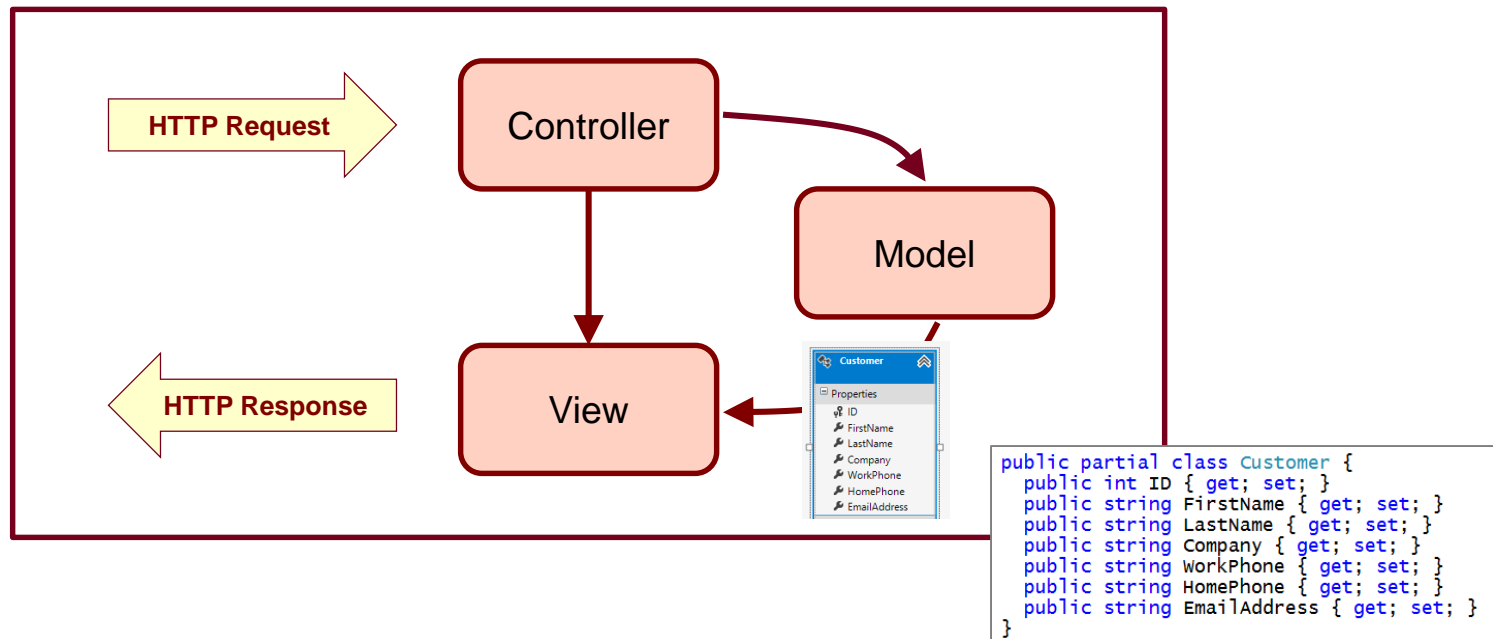
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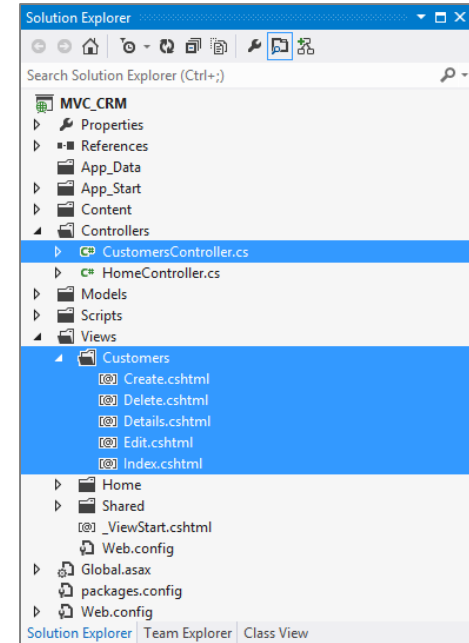
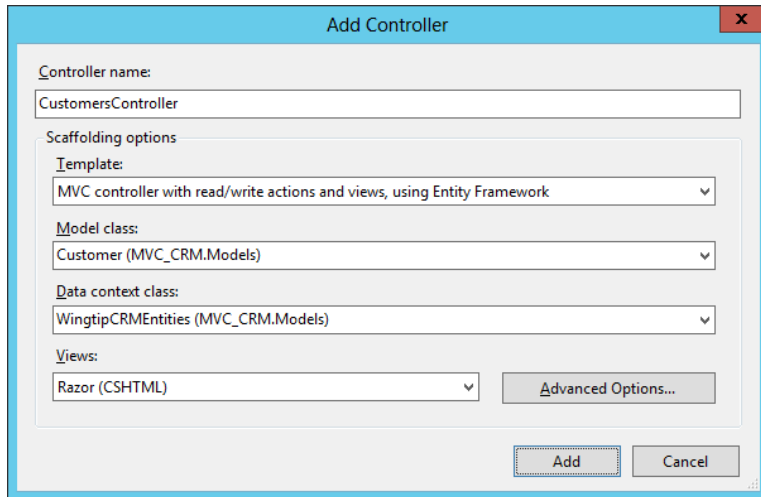


# Motivation for Strongly-typed Models

- MVC designed based on strongly-typed models
  - Controller creates model object and passes it to view
  - Razor view engine supplies IntelliSense for model behind view
  - HTML helpers make it easy to create views and forms



# Creating a Strongly-typed Controller Class







**DEMO**

**Using a Strongly-typed Model**



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**DEMO**

## **Adding MVC Form Validation Logic**

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**DEMO**

# Creating Asynchronous Controllers

# Summary

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