TRY
.NET MVC

Level 2

Getting User Input

Level 2 – Section 1

Getting User Input

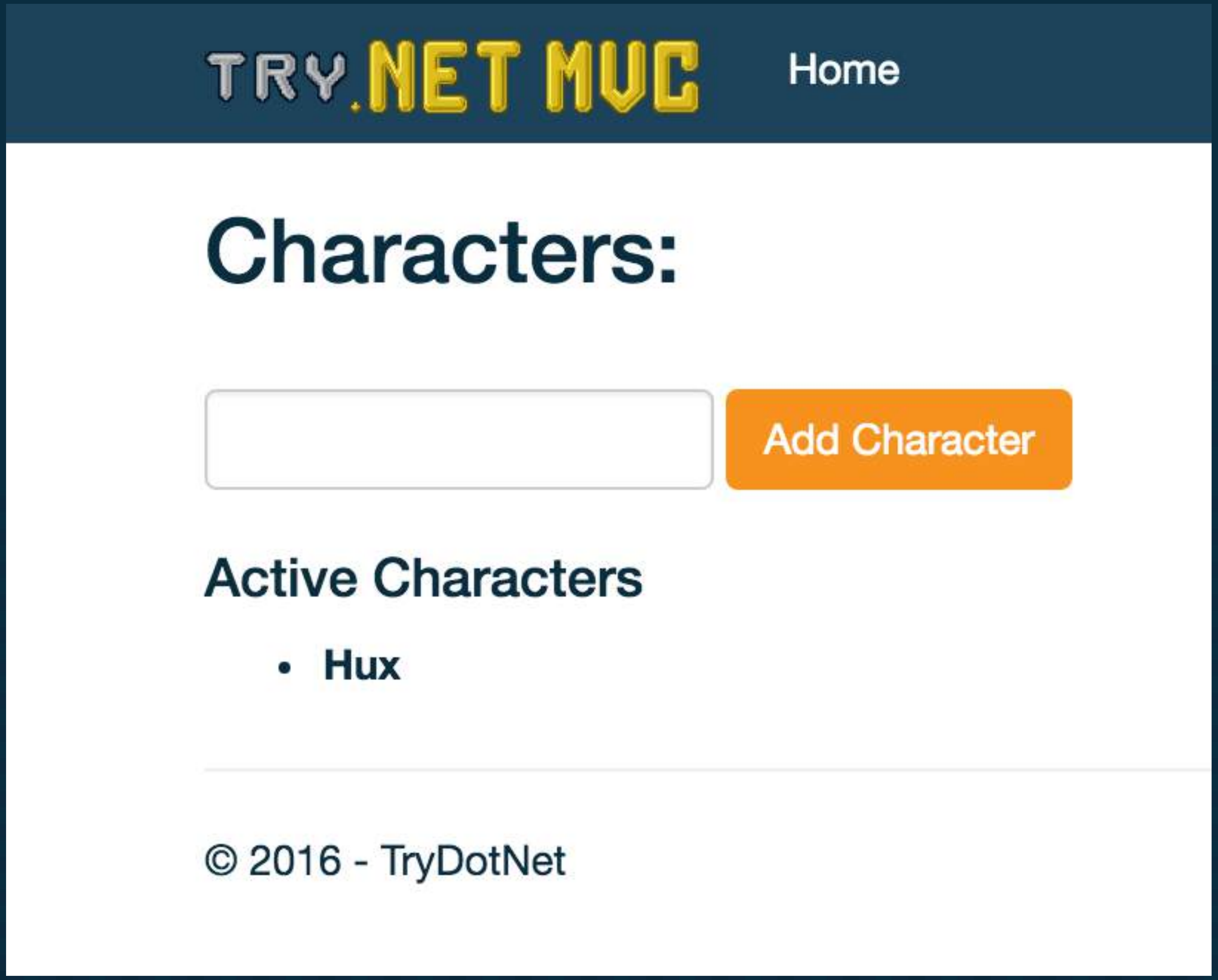
Application Needs Input

The Problem...

In the last level, we set up our view to show our names dynamically, but then we hard-coded that name in the controller. Instead, we need to use user input.

Steps to the Solution

1. Create form in view
2. Add Create() method to controller
3. Move existing logic out of Index() into Create()



Characters:

Active Characters

- Hux

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Create Our New Form

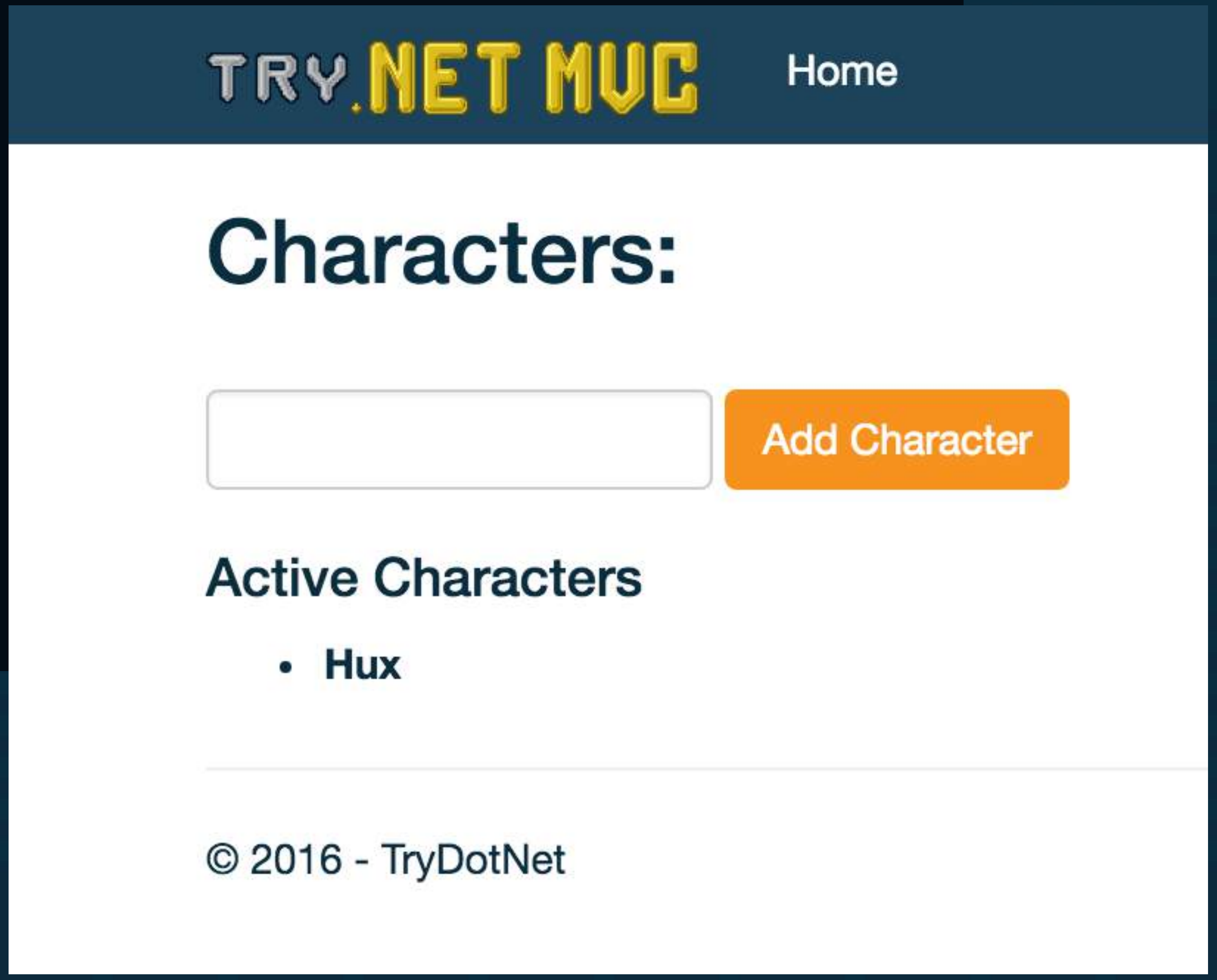
./Views/Home/Index.cshtml

CSHTML

```
@model CharacterSheetApp.Models.Character
<h2>Characters:</h2>

<form>
   <div>
      <input name="CharacterName" />
      <input type="submit" value="Add Character" />
   </div>
</form>
```

We've added some HTML to our view for a simple form.



Characters:

Active Characters

- **Hux**

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Inputs Are Matched to Parameters by Name

./Views/Home/Index.cshtml

CSHTML

```
@model CharacterSheetApp.Models.Character
<h2>Characters:</h2>

<form>
   <div>
      <input name="CharacterName" />
      <input type="submit" value="Add Character" />
   </div>
</form>
```

This input's name, CharacterName, will match up with our action's parameter, so these will automatically map up.

./Controllers/HomeController.cs

CS

```
public IActionResult Create(string characterName)
{
   return View();
}
```

Creating an Action With an Input Parameter

./Controllers/HomeController.cs

CS

```
public IActionResult Index()
{
    var model = new CharSheetApp.Models.Character();
    model.Name = "Hux";

    return View(model);
}

public IActionResult Create(string characterName)
{
   return View();
}
```

Moving Our Model to Create

./Controllers/HomeController.cs

CS

```
public IActionResult Index()
{
    return View();
}

public IActionResult Create(string characterName)
{
    var model = new CharSheetApp.Models.Character();
    model.Name =  "Hux";

    return View(model);
}
```

We don't want our index creating our character anymore, so let's move that code to our Create method.

Using Our Input Parameter

./Controllers/HomeController.cs

CS

```
public IActionResult Index()
{
    return View();
}

public IActionResult Create(string characterName)
{
    var model = new CharSheetApp.Models.Character();
    model.Name = characterName;

    return View(model);
}
```

Change our hard-coded value to our parameter

Set Create Action to Use the Index View

./Controllers/HomeController.cs

CS

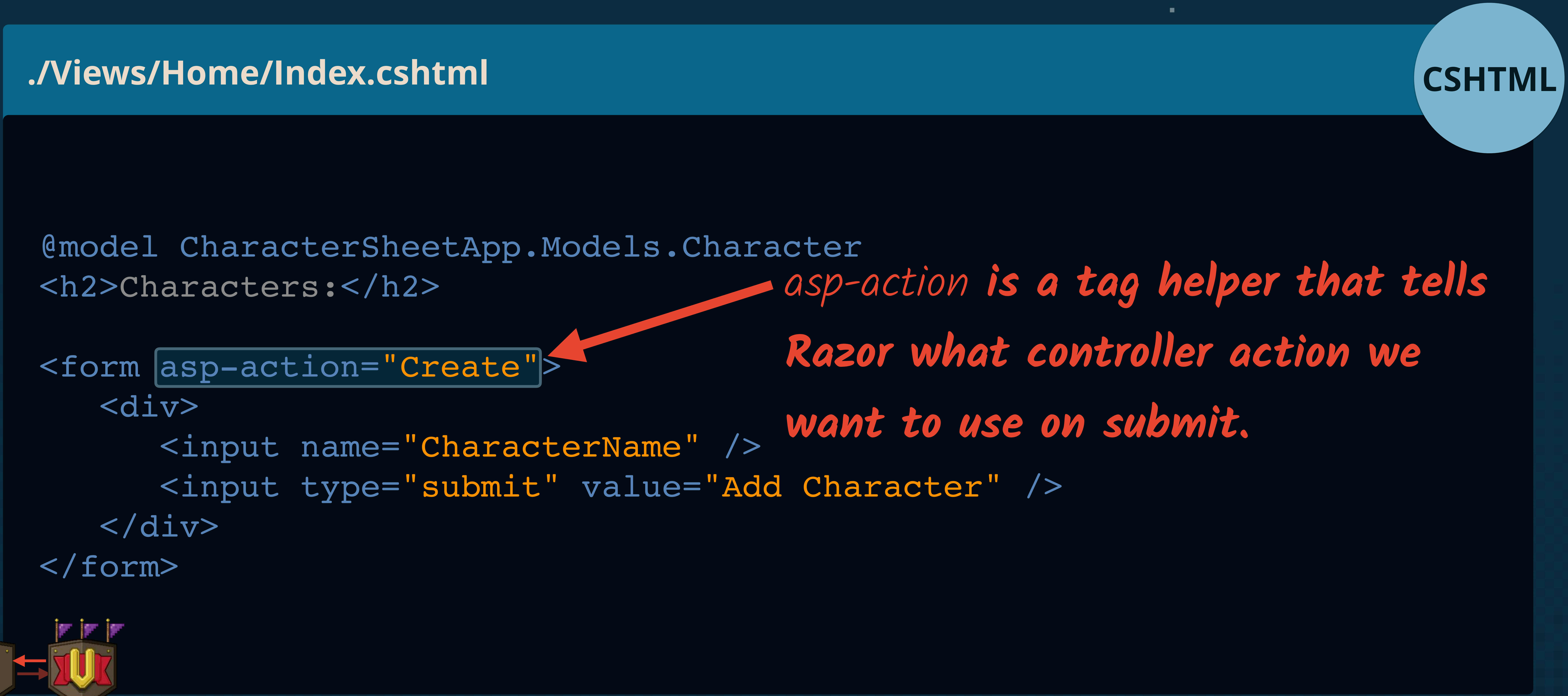
```
public IActionResult Index()
{
    return View();
}

public IActionResult Create(string characterName)
{
    var model = new CharSheetApp.Models.Character();
    model.Name = characterName;

    return View("Index",model);
}
```

This will redirect to /Home/Index after the model is created.

Using Tag Helpers to Set the Called Action



./Views/Home/Index.cshtml

CSHTML

```
@model CharacterSheetApp.Models.Character
<h2>Characters:</h2>

<form asp-action="Create">
   <div>
      <input name="CharacterName" />
      <input type="submit" value="Add Character" />
   </div>
</form>
```

asp-action is a tag helper that tells Razor what controller action we want to use on submit.

Optional: asp-controller **Tag Helper**

./Views/Home/Index.cshtml

CSHTML

We can also use the *asp-controller* tag helper to let our form know which controller to find the action in.

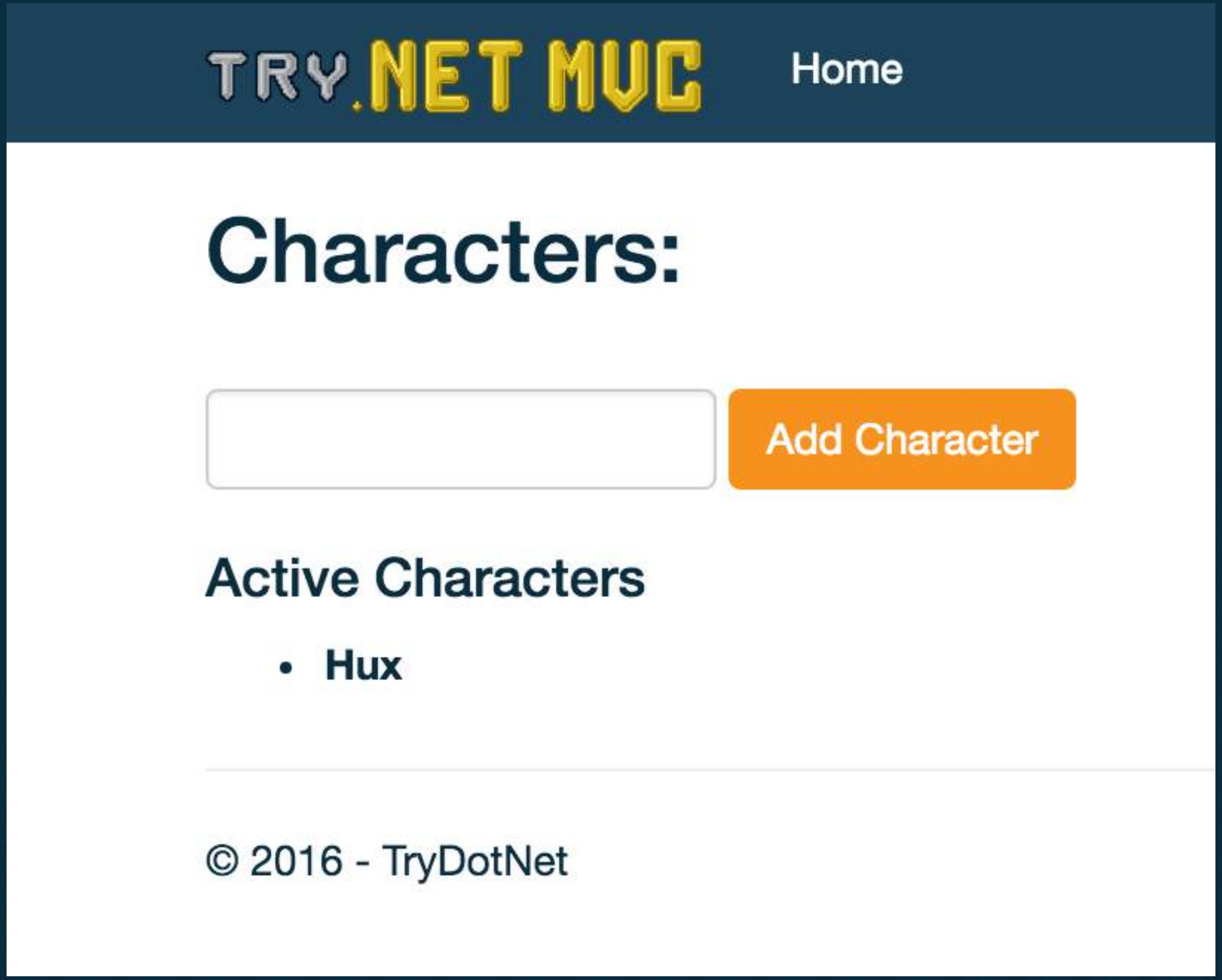
```
@model CharacterSheetApp.Models.Character
<h2>Characters:</h2>

<form asp-action="Create" asp-controller="Home">
   <div>
      <input name="CharacterName" />
      <input type="submit" value="Add Character" />
   </div>
</form>
```

Without *asp-controller* here, MVC will use the controller that matches your view's directory.

Now We Can Accept User Input!

We’re finally able to accept user input to create our list of characters, which means our developer doesn’t need to manually update our character list anymore.



Characters:

Active Characters

- Hux

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