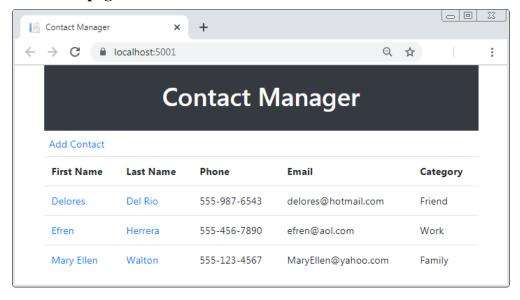
# **Assignment 01 – Full Stack CRUD operations**

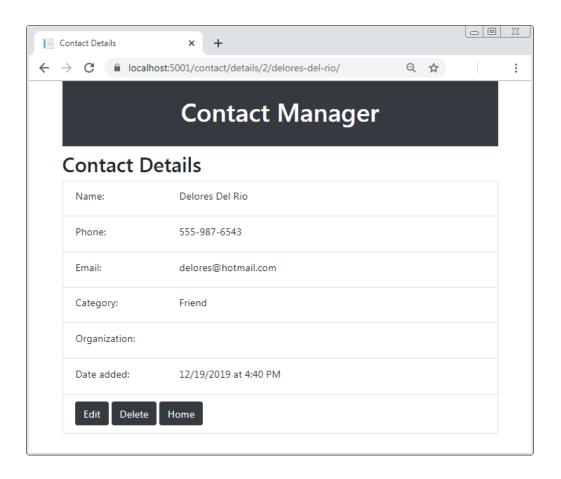
# **Build the Contact Manager app**

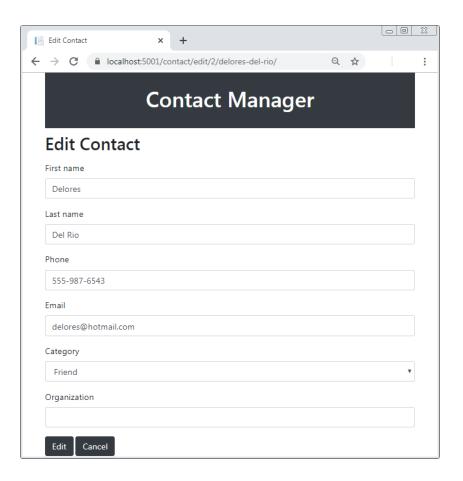
For this assignment, you will build a multi-page, data driven app like the one that's shown below.

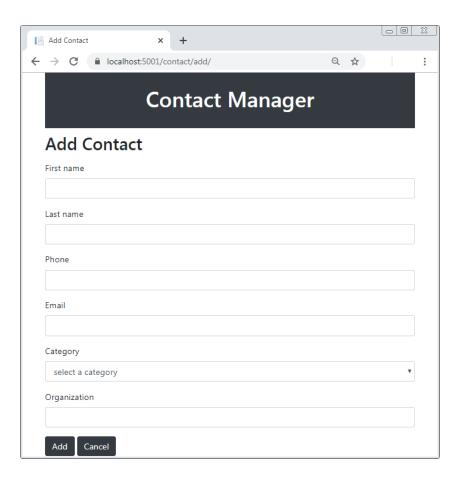
### The Home page



# The Details page

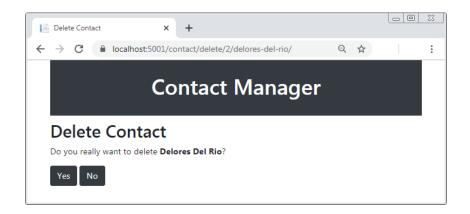






The Add and Edit pages (both use the same view)

## The Delete page



## **Specifications**

When the app starts, it should display a list of contacts and a link to add a contact.

If the user clicks the first or last name of a contact, the app should display the Detail page for that contact.

The Details page should include buttons that allow the user to edit or delete the contact. Before deleting a contact, the app should display the Delete page to confirm the deletion.

To reduce code duplication, the Add and Edit pages should both use the same view. This view should include a drop-down for Category values.

The Add and Edit pages should *not* include the Date Added field that's displayed by the Details page. That field should only be set only by code when the user first adds a contact.

If the user enters invalid data on the Add or Edit page, the app should display a summary of validation errors above the form.

Here are the requirements for valid data:

The Firstname, Lastname, Phone, Email, and CategoryId fields are required.

The Organization field is optional.

Note: Since the CategoryId field is an int (see domain model specifications below), you can't use the Requprired validation attribute with it. However, you can use the Range attribute to make sure the value of CategoryId is greater than zero.

If the user clicks the Cancel button on the Add page, the app should display the Home page.

If the user clicks the Cancel button on the Edit page, the app should display to the Details page for that contact.

The domain model classes for contacts and categories should use primary keys that are generated by the database.

The Contact class should have a foreign key field that relates it to the Category class. It should also have a read-only property that creates a slug of the contact's first and last name that can be added to URLs to make them user friendly.

Use EF Code First to create a database based on your domain model classes. Include seed data for the categories and one or more contacts.

Use a Razor layout to store the <a href="html">html</a>, <a href="head">head</a>, and <b dots="head">head</a>, and <b dots="html">head</a>, and <b dots="head</a>, and <b dots="html">head</a>, and <b dots="head</a>, and <b dots="html">head</a>, and <b dots="html">head</a>, and <b dots="html">head</a>, and <b dots="html">head</a>, and

Use Bootstrap to style the views. If necessary, use a custom CSS style sheet to override Bootstrap classes.

Use the default route with an additional route segment that allows an optional slug at the end of a URL.

Make the app URLs lowercase with trailing slashes.

#### **Rubric for the Assignment**

Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent
( ≤ 40% of the	(60% of the	(80% of the	(100% of the points)
points)	points)	points)	

Requirements,	•Completed less	Completed	Completed	Completed between
Delivery, and	than 70% of the	between 70-	between 80-	90-100% of the
Runtime (5	requirements.	80% of the	90% of the	requirements.
•	Delivered on			Delivered on time,
points)		requirements.	requirements.  • Delivered on	
	time but not in	Delivered on		and in correct format.
	correct format.	time, and in	time, and in	
		correct format.	correct format.	
Coding Standards	• No name, date,	• Includes name,	• Includes	• Includes name, and
(2 points)	or assignment	assignment title.	name, and	assignment title.
	title included	White space	assignment	Excellent use of white
	• Poor use of	makes program	title.	space.
	white space	fairly easy to	Good use of	<ul> <li>Creatively organized</li> </ul>
	(indentation,	read.	white space.	work.
	blank lines).	<ul> <li>Organized</li> </ul>	Organized	Excellent use of
	<ul> <li>Disorganized</li> </ul>	work.	work. • Good	variables (no global
	and messy	Good use of	use of variables	variables, unambiguous
	• Poor use of	variables (few	(no global	naming).
	variables (many	unambiguous	variables,	
	ambiguous	naming).	unambiguous	
	naming).		naming)	
Documentation	Very Limited or	Basic	Clearly	Clearly and Effectively
(3 points)	No	Documentation	Documented	Documented
	Documentation			
	Included	<ul> <li>Includes basic</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Comprehensiv</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Detailed and well-</li> </ul>
		descriptions of	e descriptions	organized descriptions
	<ul> <li>Documentation</li> </ul>	all class	of all class	of all class variables are
	is minimal or	variables.	variables are	included.
	missing entirely.	• The purpose of	provided.	The specific purpose
	<ul> <li>Does not help</li> </ul>	each function is	<ul> <li>The specific</li> </ul>	of each function,
	the reader	noted.	purpose of	control structure, input
	understand the	<ul> <li>The technical</li> </ul>	each function	requirements, and
	code or project.	report includes	and control	output results is
		some	structure is	thoroughly
		components,	noted.	documented.
		such as an	The technical	• The technical report is
		introduction and	report includes	complete, with all
		table of	key	necessary components:
		contents, but	components	Table of contents,
		lacks	such as the	Introduction, Design,
		completeness or	table of	Implementation, Test
		clarity.	contents,	Cases, and References
	i e	I -	·	
			introduction,	
			introduction, design,	

	n, test cases,	
	and references,	
	though some	
	sections may	
	need further	
	elaboration.	

### **Requirements and Delivery**

#### • Functionality:

- Create (C):
  - Create operation should successfully add new data to the database or data source.
  - Newly created data should be persistent and retrievable.
- Read (R):
  - Read operation should retrieve existing data from the database or data source.
  - Retrieved data should be accurate and complete.
- Update (U):
  - Update operation should modify existing data in the database or data source.
  - Updated data should reflect the changes made by the user and be stored correctly.
- Delete (D):
  - Delete operation should remove existing data from the database or data source.
  - Deleted data should be permanently removed and not retrievable.

#### • User Interface (UI):

- Create (C):
  - User interface should provide a form or input fields for users to input data for creation.
- Read (R):
  - User interface should display retrieved data in an organized and readable format.
- Update (U):
  - User interface should provide options for users to edit existing data.
- Delete (D):
  - User interface should include a mechanism for users to delete data.

#### • Error Handling:

- Create (C), Read (R), Update (U), Delete (D):
  - Proper error handling should be implemented for cases such as network errors, server errors, or invalid user input.
  - Users should be provided with clear error messages or feedback.