

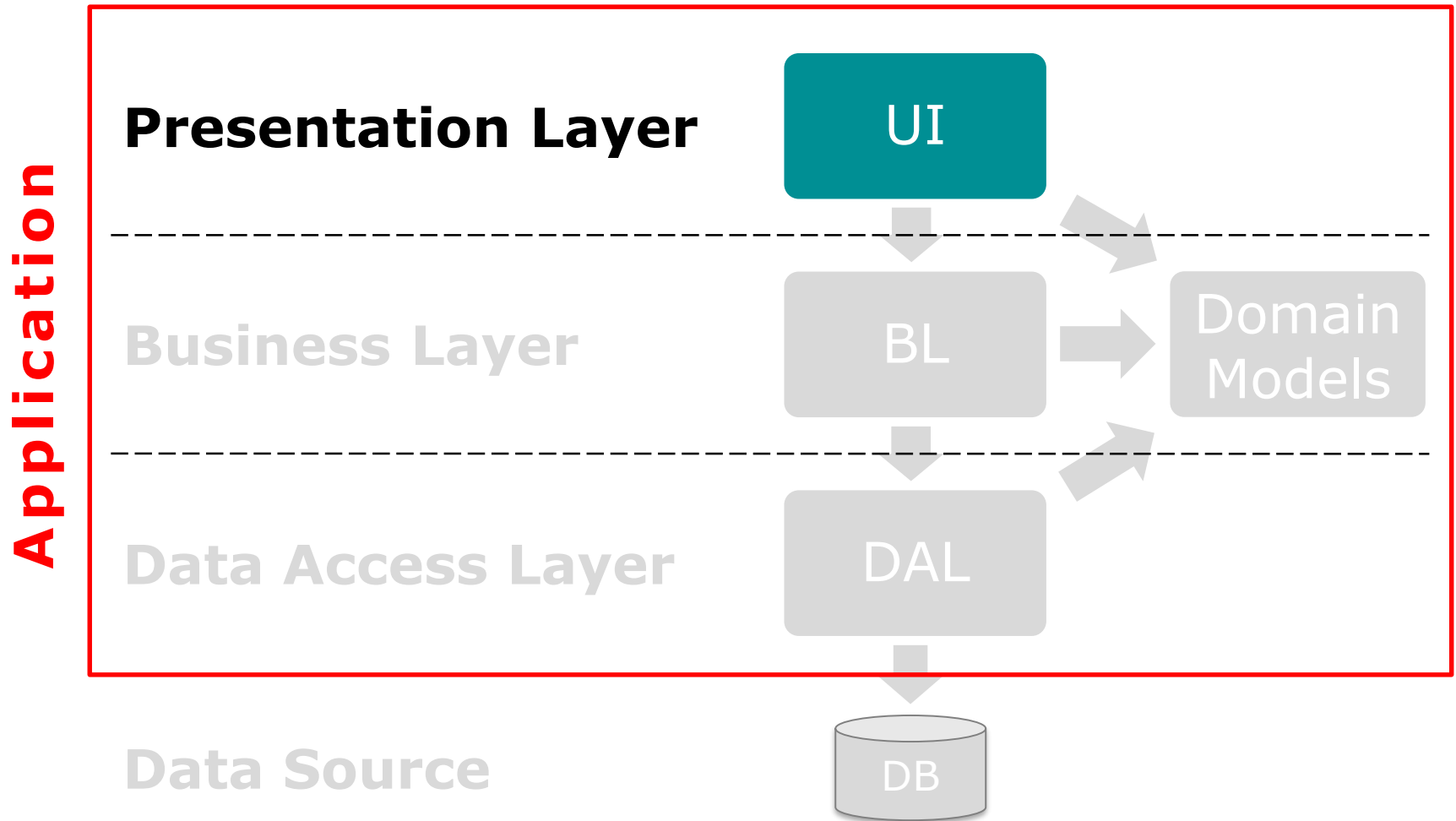
Example 'SupportCenter'

ASP.NET MVC

Info

- De applicatie moet voorzien worden van een web interface
- Hiervoor gaan we gebruik maken van het ASP.NET MVC-framework

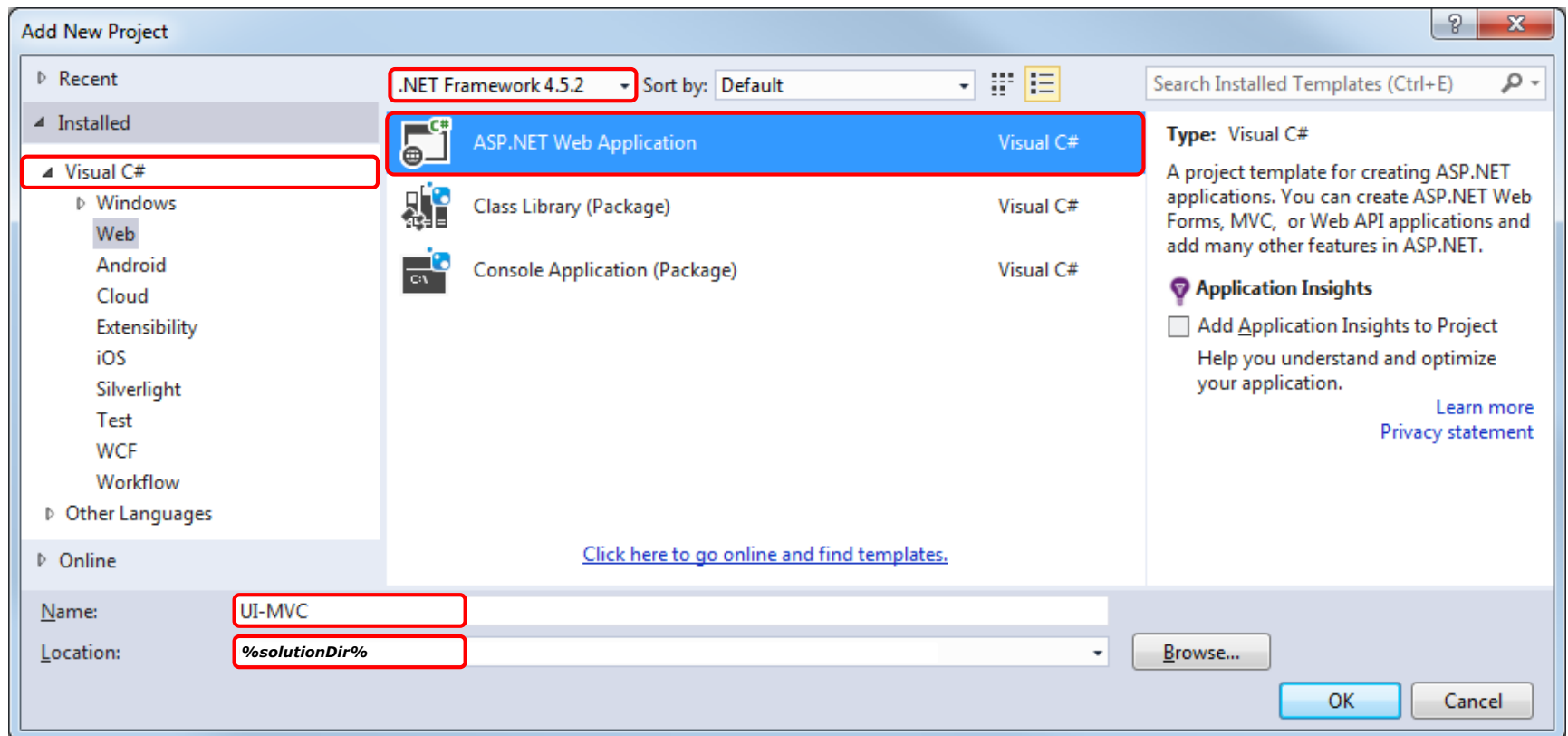
N-Tier architectuur



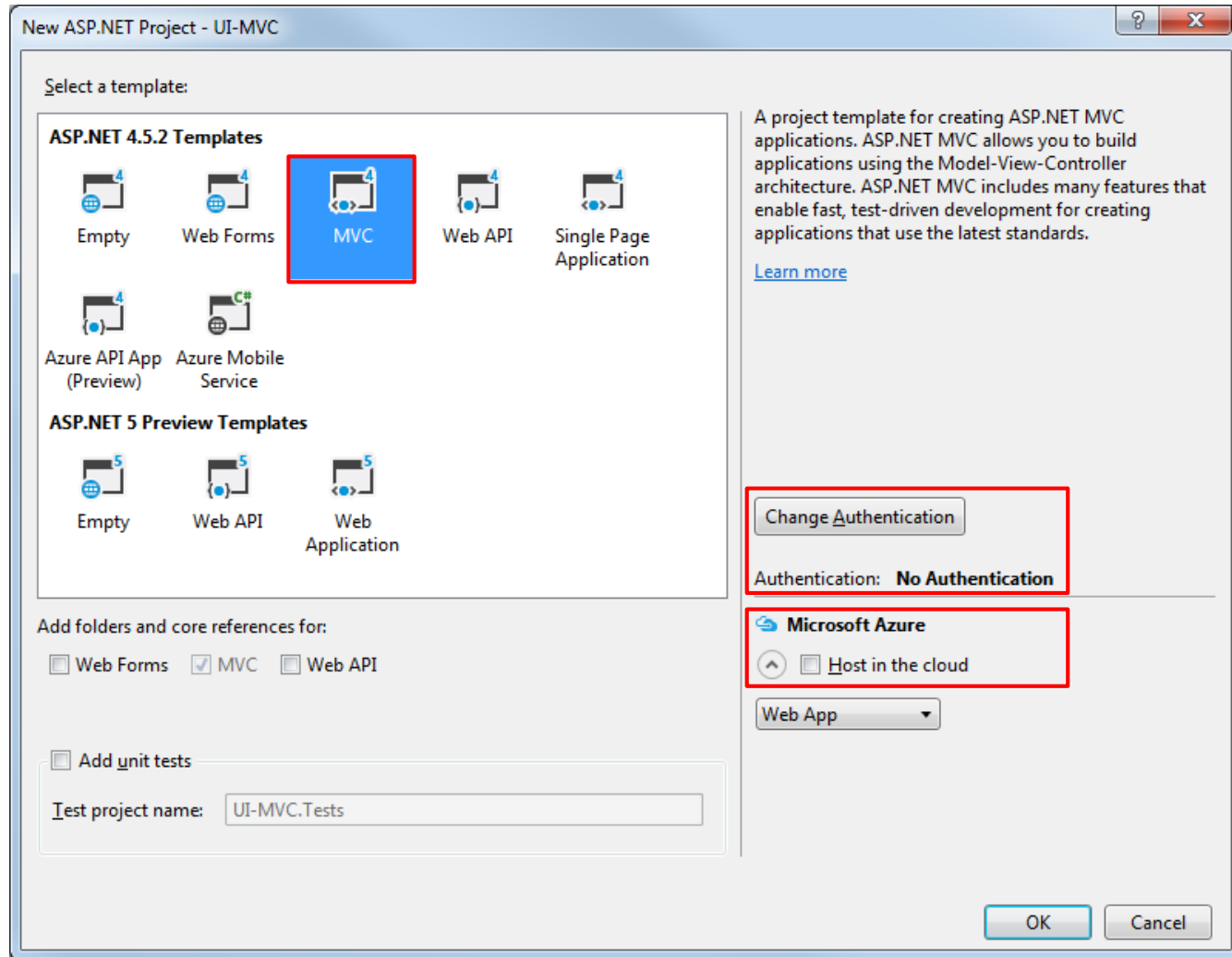
Oefening

- Voeg een nieuw project 'UI-MVC' toe
 - Type: ASP.NET Web Application
 - Technologie: MVC
 - Authentication: 'No Authentication'
 - Windows Azure: DON'T host in the cloud

project 'UI-MVC'



project 'UI-MVC'



Oefening

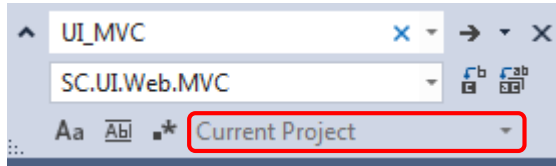
- Project 'UI-MVC'
 - StartUp-project!!
 - References:
 - project 'BL'
 - project 'Domain'

Oefening

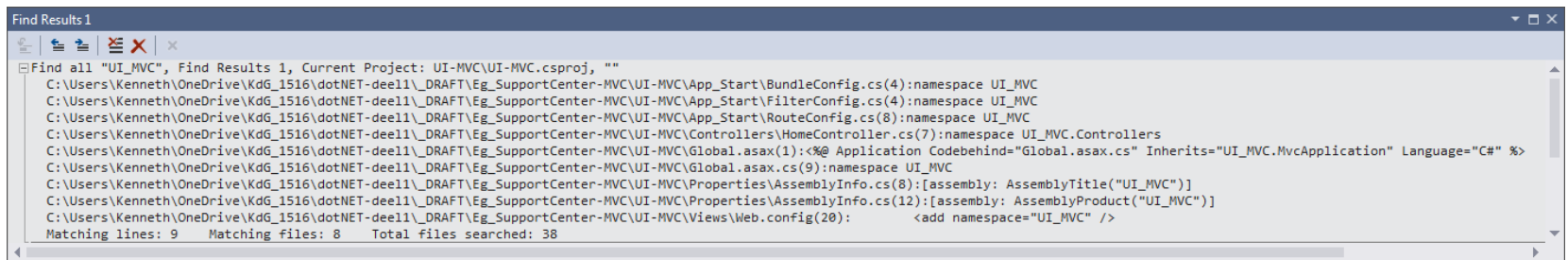
- Project 'UI-MVC'
 - Properties:
 - naam v/d assembly 'SC.UI.Web.MVC'
 - standaard namespace 'SC.UI.Web.MVC'
- Wat met de reeds gecreëerde controllers, views, configuration...?
→ Find/Replace !!
(=> 'Rename' werkt hier niet!!)

Standaard namespace

- Find/Replace



➔ Find All



➔ (Replace All)

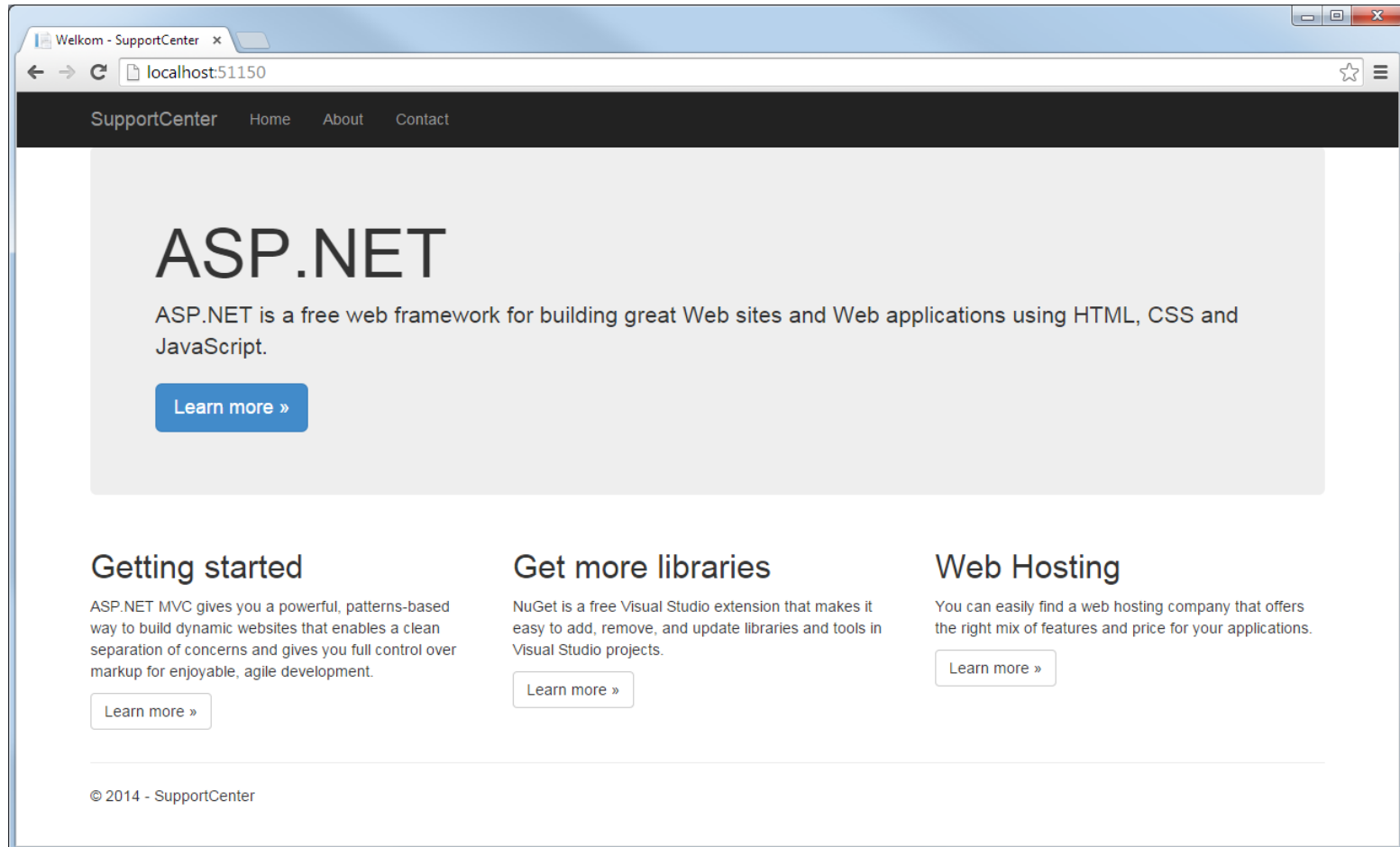
ConnectionString

- Voeg een connectionstring toe aan de **Web.config** (in de root van het project)
 - Naam: SupportCenterDB_EFCodeFirst
 - SQL Server: .\SQLSERVER2016
 - Databank: SupportCenterDB_EFCodeFirst

```
...  
<connectionStrings>  
  ...  
  <add name="SupportCenterDB-EFCodeFirst"  
        connectionString="Data Source=.\SQLSERVER2016;  
                           Initial Catalog=SupportCenterDB_EFCodeFirst;  
                           Integrated Security=True"  
        providerName="System.Data.SqlClient"/>  
</connectionStrings>  
...
```

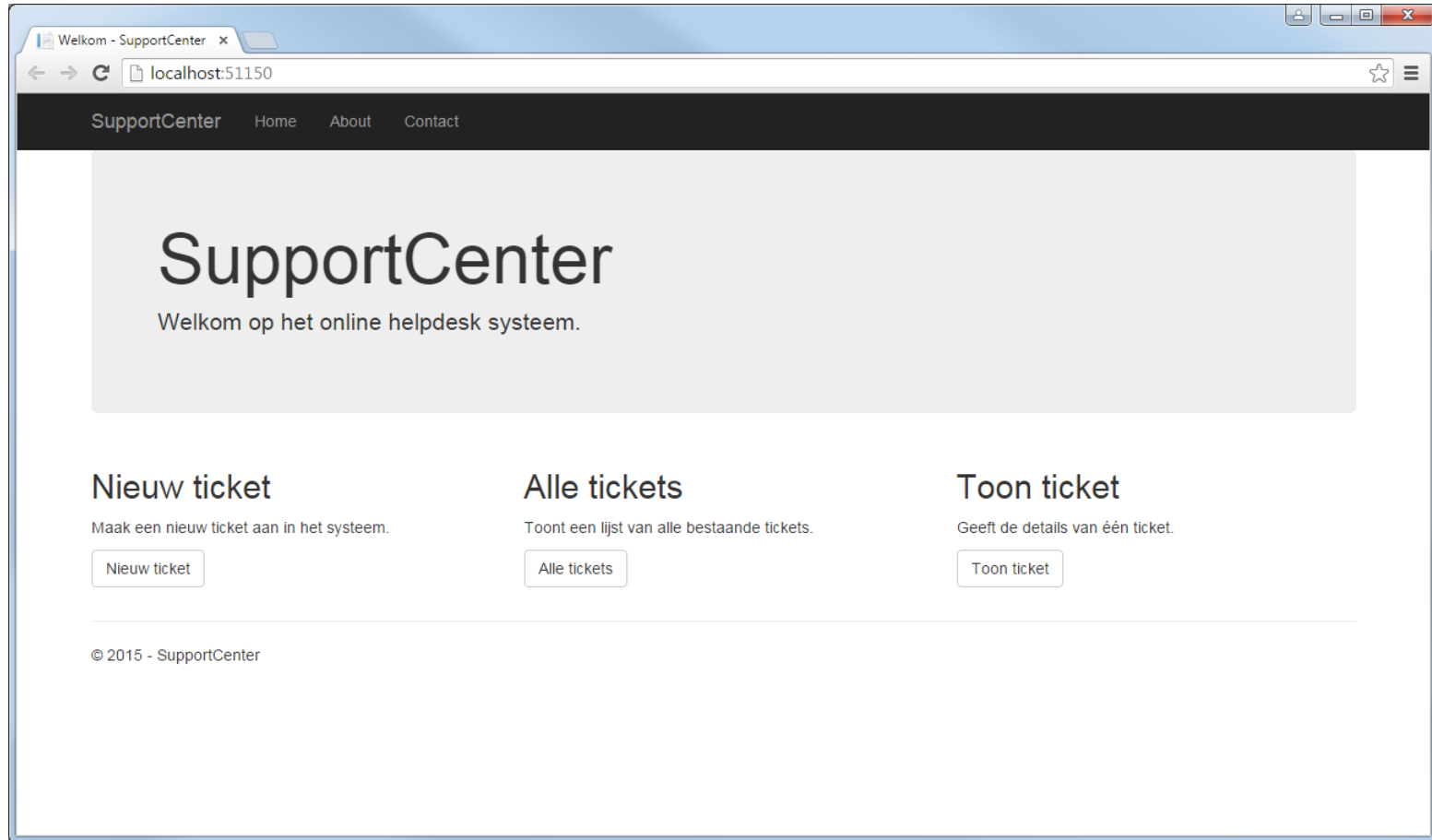
Oefening

- Run application (url?)



Oefening

- Wijzig de home-pagina naar:



\Views\Shared_Layout.cshtml

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>@ViewBag.Title - SupportCenter</title>
  @Styles.Render("~/Content/css")
  @Scripts.Render("~/bundles/modernizr")
</head>
<body>
  <div class="navbar navbar-inverse navbar-fixed-top">
    <div class="container">
      <div class="navbar-header">
        <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle" data-toggle="collapse"
          data-target=".navbar-collapse">

          <span class="icon-bar"></span>
          <span class="icon-bar"></span>
          <span class="icon-bar"></span>
        </button>
        @Html.ActionLink('SupportCenter', "Index", "Home", new { area = "" }
          , new { @class = "navbar-brand" })
      </div>
```



\Views\Shared_Layout.cshtml



```
<div class="navbar-collapse collapse">
  <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("Home", "Index", "Home")</li>
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("About", "About", "Home")</li>
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("Contact", "Contact", "Home")</li>
  </ul>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="container body-content">
  @RenderBody()
  <hr />
  <footer>
    <p>&copy; @DateTime.Now.Year - SupportCenter</p>
  </footer>
</div>

@Scripts.Render("~/bundles/jquery")
@Scripts.Render("~/bundles/bootstrap")
@RenderSection("scripts", required: false)
</body>
</html>
```

\Views\Home\Index.cshtml

```
@{  
    ViewBag.Title = "Welkom";  
}  
  
<div class="jumbotron">  
    <h1>SupportCenter</h1>  
    <p class="lead">Welkom op het online helpdesk systeem.</p>  
</div>  
  
<div class="row">  
    <div class="col-md-4">  
        <h2>Nieuw ticket</h2>  
        <p>Maak een nieuw ticket aan in het systeem.</p>  
        <p><a class="btn btn-default" href="#">Nieuw ticket</a></p>  
    </div>  
    <div class="col-md-4">  
        <h2>Alle tickets</h2>  
        <p>Toont een lijst van alle bestaande tickets.</p>  
        <p><a class="btn btn-default" href="#">Alle tickets</a></p>  
    </div>  
    <div class="col-md-4">  
        <h2>Toon ticket</h2>  
        <p>Geeft de details van één ticket.</p>  
        <p><a class="btn btn-default" href="#">Toon ticket</a></p>  
    </div>  
</div>
```

Oefening

- Voorzie een nieuwe controller 'TicketController', en maak gebruik van de template 'MVC5 Controller with read/write actions'
 - Voorzie een private veld 'mgr' van het type 'ITicketManager' en initialiseer met 'TicketManager'


TicketController.cs

```
...
using System.Web;
using System.Web.Mvc;


using SC.BL;
namespace SC.UI.Web.MVC.Controllers
{
    public class TicketController : Controller
    {
        private ITicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();

        // GET: Ticket
        public ActionResult Index()
        {
            return View();
        }

        // GET: Ticket/Details/5
        public ActionResult Details(int id)
        {
            return View();
        }
    }
}
```




TicketController.cs




```
// GET: Ticket/Create
public ActionResult Create()
{
    return View();
}

// POST: Ticket/Create
[HttpPost]
public ActionResult Create(FormCollection collection)
{
    try
    {
        // TODO: Add insert logic here

        return RedirectToAction("Index");
    }
    catch
    {
        return View();
    }
}
```




TicketController.cs



```
// GET: Ticket/Edit/5
public ActionResult Edit(int id)
{
    return View();
}

// POST: Ticket/Edit/5
[HttpPost]
public ActionResult Edit(int id, FormCollection collection)
{
    try
    {
        // TODO: Add update logic here

        return RedirectToAction("Index");
    }
    catch
    {
        return View();
    }
}
```



TicketController.cs



```
// GET: Ticket/Delete/5
public ActionResult Delete(int id)
{
    return View();
}

// POST: Ticket/Delete/5
[HttpPost]
public ActionResult Delete(int id, FormCollection collection)
{
    try
    {
        // TODO: Add delete logic here

        return RedirectToAction("Index");
    }
    catch
    {
        return View();
    }
}
}
```

Oefening

- Werk de actionmethode 'Index' van de 'TicketController' uit
 - Vraag alle tickets op en geef door aan de view
 - Voorzie een view
 - Template: 'List'
 - Model class: 'SC.BL.Domain.Ticket'
- View:
 - Ticket.State?
 - type 'enum' wordt niet automatisch mee in view opgenomen -> zelf toevoegen!
 - Wat is het probleem met de hyperlinks 'Edit', 'Details' en 'Delete'?

TicketController.cs

```
...
using SC.BL;
using SC.BL.Domain;
namespace SC.UI.Web.MVC.Controllers
{
    public class TicketController : Controller
    {
        private TicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();

        // GET: Ticket
        public ActionResult Index()
        {
            IEnumerable<Ticket> tickets = mgr.GetTickets();
            return View(tickets);
        }

        ...
    }
}
```

\Views\Ticket\Index.cs

```
@model IEnumerable<SC.BL.Domain.Ticket>


@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Index";
}

<h2>Index</h2>

<p>
    @Html.ActionLink("Create New", "Create")
</p>
<table class="table">
    <tr>
        <th>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.TicketNumber)
        </th>
        <th>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.AccountId)
        </th>
        <th>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Text)
        </th>
        <th>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.DateOpened)
        </th>
        <th>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.State)
        </th>
    <th></th>
    </tr>
```



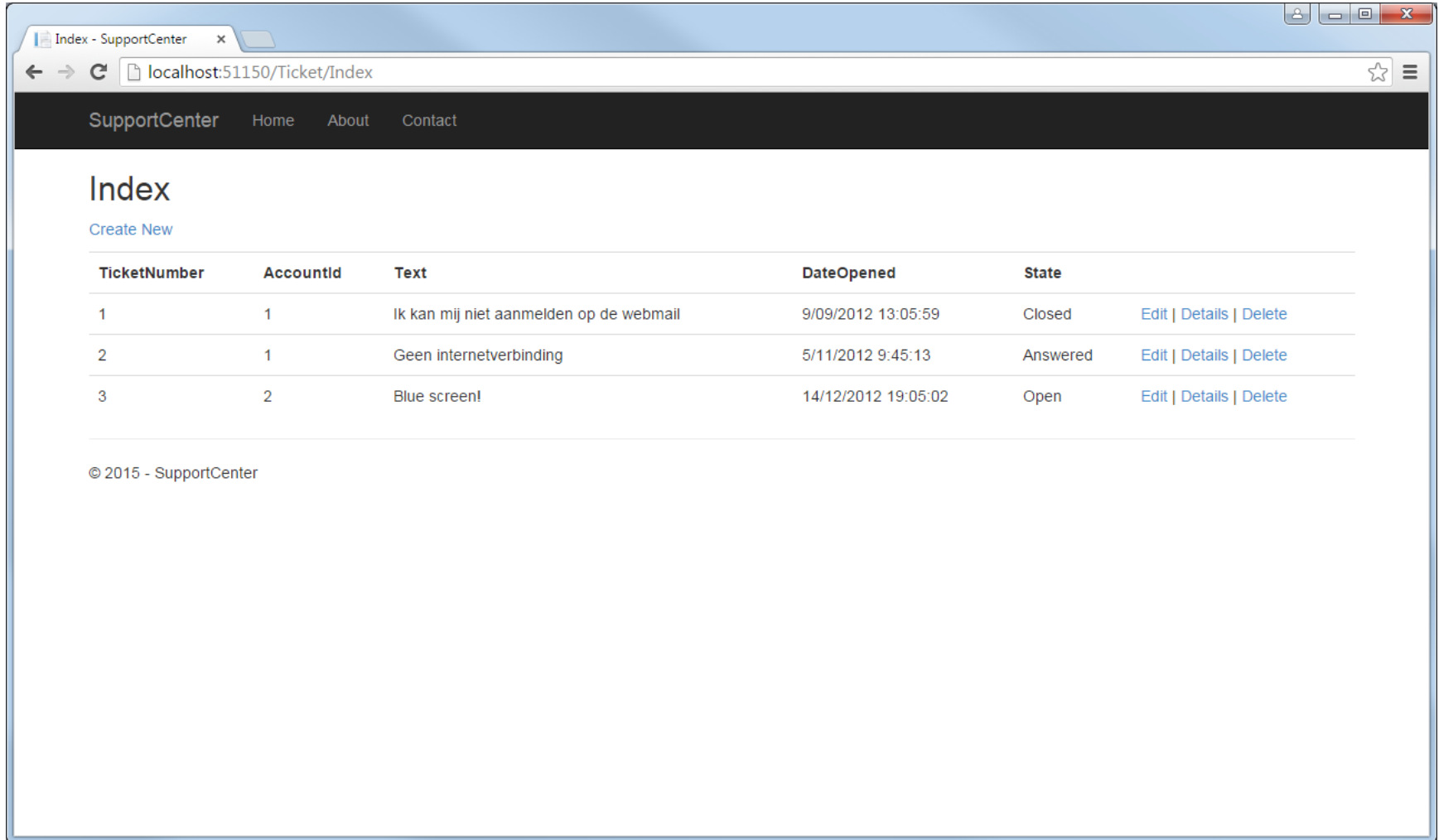
\Views\Ticket\Index.cs



```
@foreach (var item in Model) {  
    <tr>  
        <td>  
            @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.TicketNumber)  
        </td>  
        <td>  
            @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.AccountId)  
        </td>  
        <td>  
            @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.Text)  
        </td>  
        <td>  
            @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.DateOpened)  
        </td>  
        <td>  
            @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.State)  
        </td>  
        <td>  
            @Html.ActionLink("Edit", "Edit", new { id=item.TicketNumber }) |  
            @Html.ActionLink("Details", "Details", new { id=item.TicketNumber }) |  
            @Html.ActionLink("Delete", "Delete", new { id=item.TicketNumber })  
        </td>  
    </tr>  
}  
</table>
```

Wijzig `/* id=item.PrimaryKey */` naar `id=item.TicketNumber`
Oorzaak: vanuit het model 'Ticket' kan geen 'unique identifier' afgeleid worden
Alternatieve oplossing: voorzie het KeyAttribute op Ticket.TicketNumber

Resultaat



Index - SupportCenter x

localhost:51150/Ticket/Index

SupportCenter Home About Contact

Index

[Create New](#)

TicketNumber	AccountId	Text	DateOpened	State	
1	1	Ik kan mij niet aanmelden op de webmail	9/09/2012 13:05:59	Closed	Edit Details Delete
2	1	Geen internetverbinding	5/11/2012 9:45:13	Answered	Edit Details Delete
3	2	Blue screen!	14/12/2012 19:05:02	Open	Edit Details Delete

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Oefening

- Werk de actionmethode 'Details' van de 'TicketController' uit
 - Vraag het ticket op voor 'id' en geef door aan de view
 - Voorzie een view
 - Template: 'Details'
 - Model class: 'SC.BL.Domain.Ticket'
- View:
 - Ticket.State
 - Hyperlink 'Edit'

TicketController.cs

```
...
using SC.BL;
using SC.BL.Domain;
namespace SC.UI.Web.MVC.Controllers
{
    public class TicketController : Controller
    {
        private TicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();

        ...

        // GET: Ticket/Details/5
        public ActionResult Details(int id)
        {
            Ticket ticket = mgr.GetTicket(id);
            return View(ticket);
        }

        ...
    }
}
```

\Views\Ticket\Details.cs

```
@model SC.BL.Domain.Ticket

@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Details";
}

<h2>Details</h2>

<div>
    <h4>Ticket</h4>
    <hr />
    <dl class="dl-horizontal">
        <dt>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.TicketNumber)
        </dt>

        <dd>
            @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.TicketNumber)
        </dd>

        <dt>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.AccountId)
        </dt>

        <dd>
            @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.AccountId)
        </dd>
    </dl>
</div>
```

\Views\Ticket\Details.cs



```
<dt>
    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Text)
</dt>

<dd>
    @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.Text)
</dd>

<dt>
    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.DateOpened)
</dt>

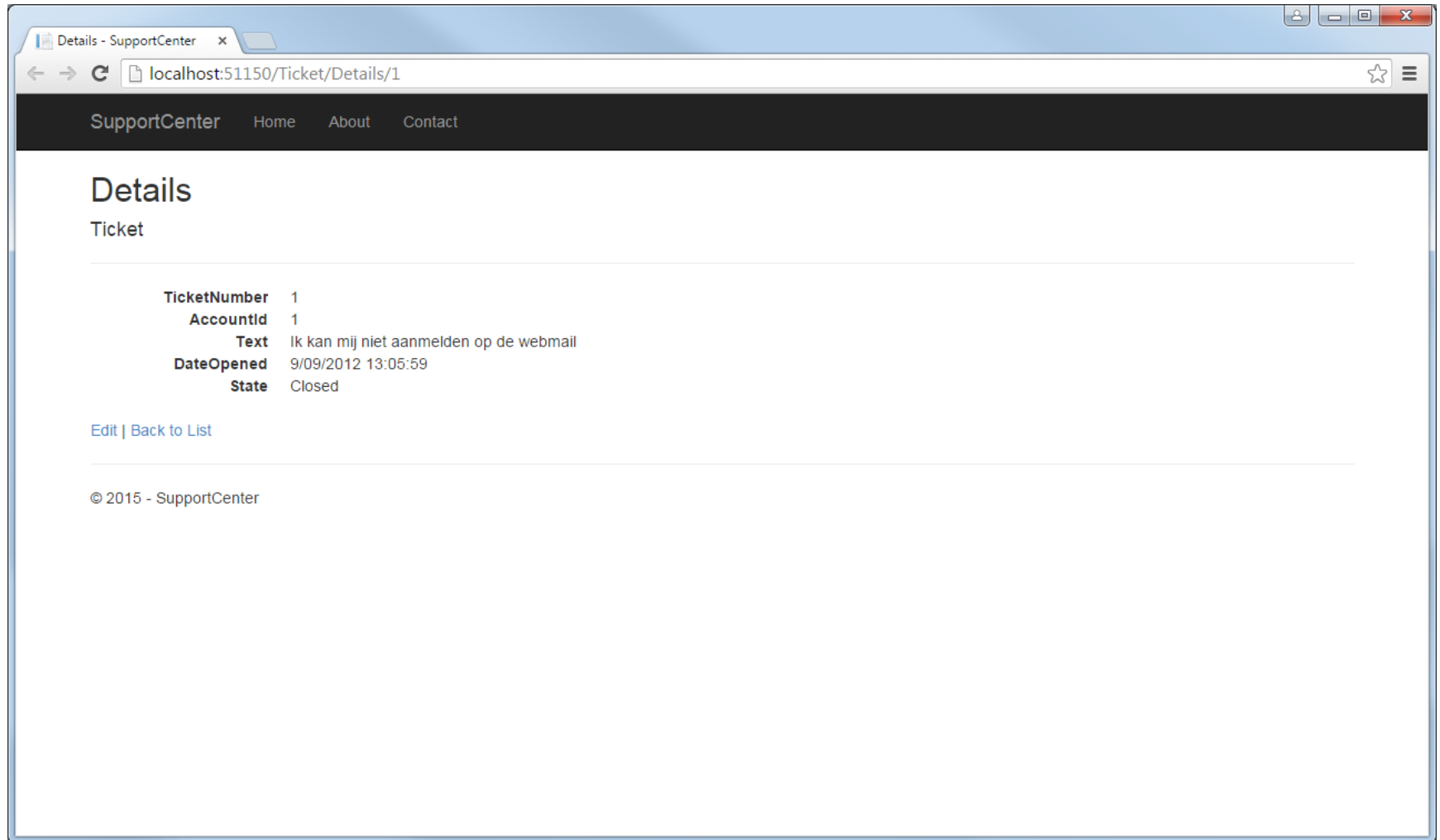
<dd>
    @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.DateOpened)
</dd>

<dt>
    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.State)
</dt>

<dd>
    @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.State)
</dd>

</dl>
</div>
<p>
    @Html.ActionLink("Edit", "Edit", new { id = Model.TicketNumber }) |
    @Html.ActionLink("Back to List", "Index")
</p>
```

Resultaat



Oefening

- Werk de actionmethode 'Edit' van de 'TicketController' uit
 - HttpGet
 - Vraag het ticket op voor 'id' en geef door aan de view
 - HttpPost
 - Wijzig parameter 'collection' (FormCollection) naar 'ticket' (Ticket)
 - Voorzie een view
 - Template: 'Edit'
 - Model class: 'SC.BL.Domein.Ticket'
- View: 'TicketNumber' en 'State' !
 - TicketNumber mag niet wijzigbaar zijn, maar moet wel blijven bestaan, want moet mee met de http-post teruggestuurd worden → Html.HiddenFor
 - State? → Html.EnumDropDownListFor

TicketController.cs

```
...
public class TicketController : Controller
{
    private TicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();
    ...

    // GET: Ticket/Edit/5
    public ActionResult Edit(int id)
    {
        Ticket ticket = mgr.GetTicket(id);
        return View(ticket);
    }

    // POST: Ticket/Edit/5
    [HttpPost]
    public ActionResult Edit(int id, Ticket ticket)
    {
        try
        {
            mgr.ChangeTicket(ticket);

            return RedirectToAction("Index");
        }
        catch
        {
            return View();
        }
    }
    ...
}
```


\Views\Ticket\Edit.cs

```
@model SC.BL.Domain.Ticket

@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Edit";
}

<h2>Edit</h2>

@using (Html.BeginForm())
{
    @Html.AntiForgeryToken()

    <div class="form-horizontal">
        <h4>Ticket</h4>
        <hr />
        @Html.ValidationSummary(true, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
        @Html.HiddenFor(model => model.TicketNumber)
        <div class="form-group">
            @Html.LabelFor(model => model.TicketNumber, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
            <div class="col-md-10">
                @Html.EditorFor(model => model.TicketNumber, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
                @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.TicketNumber, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
            </div>
        </div>

        <div class="form-group">
            @Html.LabelFor(model => model.AccountId, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
            <div class="col-md-10">
                @Html.EditorFor(model => model.AccountId, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
                @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.AccountId, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
}
```

\Views\Ticket\Edit.cs



```
<div class="form-group">
    @Html.LabelFor(model => model.Text, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
    <div class="col-md-10">
        @Html.EditorFor(model => model.Text, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
        @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.Text, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
    </div>
</div>

<div class="form-group">
    @Html.LabelFor(model => model.DateOpened, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
    <div class="col-md-10">
        @Html.EditorFor(model => model.DateOpened, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
        @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.DateOpened, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
    </div>
</div>

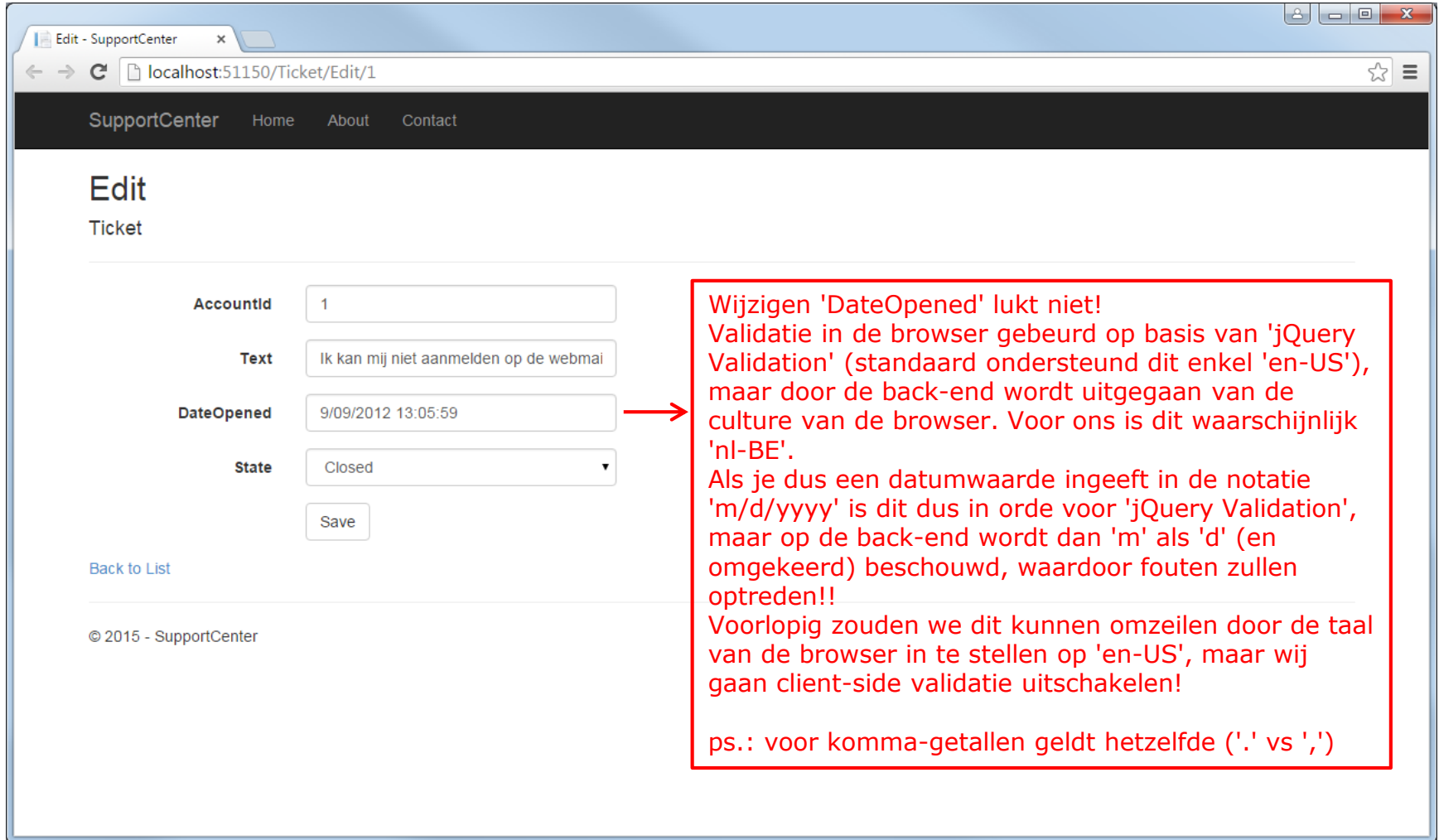
<div class="form-group">
    @Html.LabelFor(model => model.State, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
    <div class="col-md-10">
        @Html.EnumDropDownListFor(model => model.State, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "form-control" })
        @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.State, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
    </div>
</div>

<div class="form-group">
    <div class="col-md-offset-2 col-md-10">
        <input type="submit" value="Save" class="btn btn-default" />
    </div>
</div>
</div>
}

<div>
    @Html.ActionLink("Back to List", "Index")
</div>

@section Scripts {
    @Scripts.Render("~/bundles/jqueryval")
}
```

Resultaat



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar at `localhost:51150/Ticket/Edit/1`. The page title is "Edit Ticket". The form contains the following fields:

- Accountid**:
- Text**:
- DateOpened**: (An arrow points from this field to the red annotation box.)
- State**:

Below the form is a [Back to List](#) link and a button. The footer shows "© 2015 - SupportCenter".

Wijzig 'DateOpened' lukt niet!
Validatie in de browser gebeurt op basis van 'jQuery Validation' (standaard ondersteund dit enkel 'en-US'), maar door de back-end wordt uitgegaan van de culture van de browser. Voor ons is dit waarschijnlijk 'nl-BE'.
Als je dus een datumwaarde ingeeft in de notatie 'm/d/yyyy' is dit dus in orde voor 'jQuery Validation', maar op de back-end wordt dan 'm' als 'd' (en omgekeerd) beschouwd, waardoor fouten zullen optreden!!
Voorlopig zouden we dit kunnen omzeilen door de taal van de browser in te stellen op 'en-US', maar wij gaan client-side validatie uitschakelen!
ps.: voor komma-getallen geldt hetzelfde ('.' vs ',')

Resultaat – validatie

SupportCenter

Edit

Ticket

AccountId

1

Text

Ik kan mij niet aanmelden op de webmai

DateOpened

20/09/2012 13:05:59

The field DateOpened must be a date.

State

Closed

Save

[Back to List](#)

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client-side validatie
(adhv JQuery Validation)

back-end validatie
(adhv Culture browser)

SupportCenter

Edit

Ticket

AccountId

1

Text

Ik kan mij niet aanmelden op de webmai

DateOpened

09/20/2012 13:05:59

The value '09/20/2012 13:05:59' is not valid for DateOpened.

State

Closed

Save

[Back to List](#)

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Client-side validatie uitschakelen

- Web.config

```
<configuration>
  ...
  <appSettings>
    ...
    <add key="ClientValidationEnabled" value="false" />
    ...
  </appSettings>
  ...
</configuration>
```

Oefening

- Werk de actionmethode 'Delete' van de 'TicketController' uit
 - HttpGet
 - Vraag het ticket op voor 'id' en geef door aan de view
 - HttpPost
 - Parameter 'collection' (FormCollection) wordt niet gebruikt, maar we kiezen er voor om deze niet te verwijderen, waarom?
 - get- en post-actionmethode hebben dan dezelfde signatuur (overload), wat problemen geeft voor het routen van de url naar de actionmethode door MVC
 - Voorzie een view
 - Template: 'Delete'
 - Model class: 'SC.BL.Domein.Ticket'
- View: State!

TicketController.cs

```
...
public class TicketController : Controller
{
    private TicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();
    ...

    // GET: Ticket/Delete/5
    public ActionResult Delete(int id)
    {
        Ticket ticket = mgr.GetTicket(id);
        return View(ticket);
    }

    // POST: Ticket/Delete/5
    [HttpPost]
    public ActionResult Delete(int id, FormCollection collection)
    {
        try
        {
            mgr.RemoveTicket(id);

            return RedirectToAction("Index");
        }
        catch
        {
            return View();
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

\Views\Ticket\Delete.cs

```
@model SC.BL.Domain.Ticket
@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Delete";
}
<h2>Delete</h2>
<h3>Are you sure you want to delete this?</h3>
<div>
    <h4>Ticket</h4>
    <hr />
    <dl class="dl-horizontal">
        <dt>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.TicketNumber)
        </dt>
        <dd>
            @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.TicketNumber)
        </dd>

        <dt>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.AccountId)
        </dt>
        <dd>
            @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.AccountId)
        </dd>

        <dt>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Text)
        </dt>
        <dd>
            @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.Text)
        </dd>
    </dl>
</div>
```


\Views\Ticket\Delete.cs



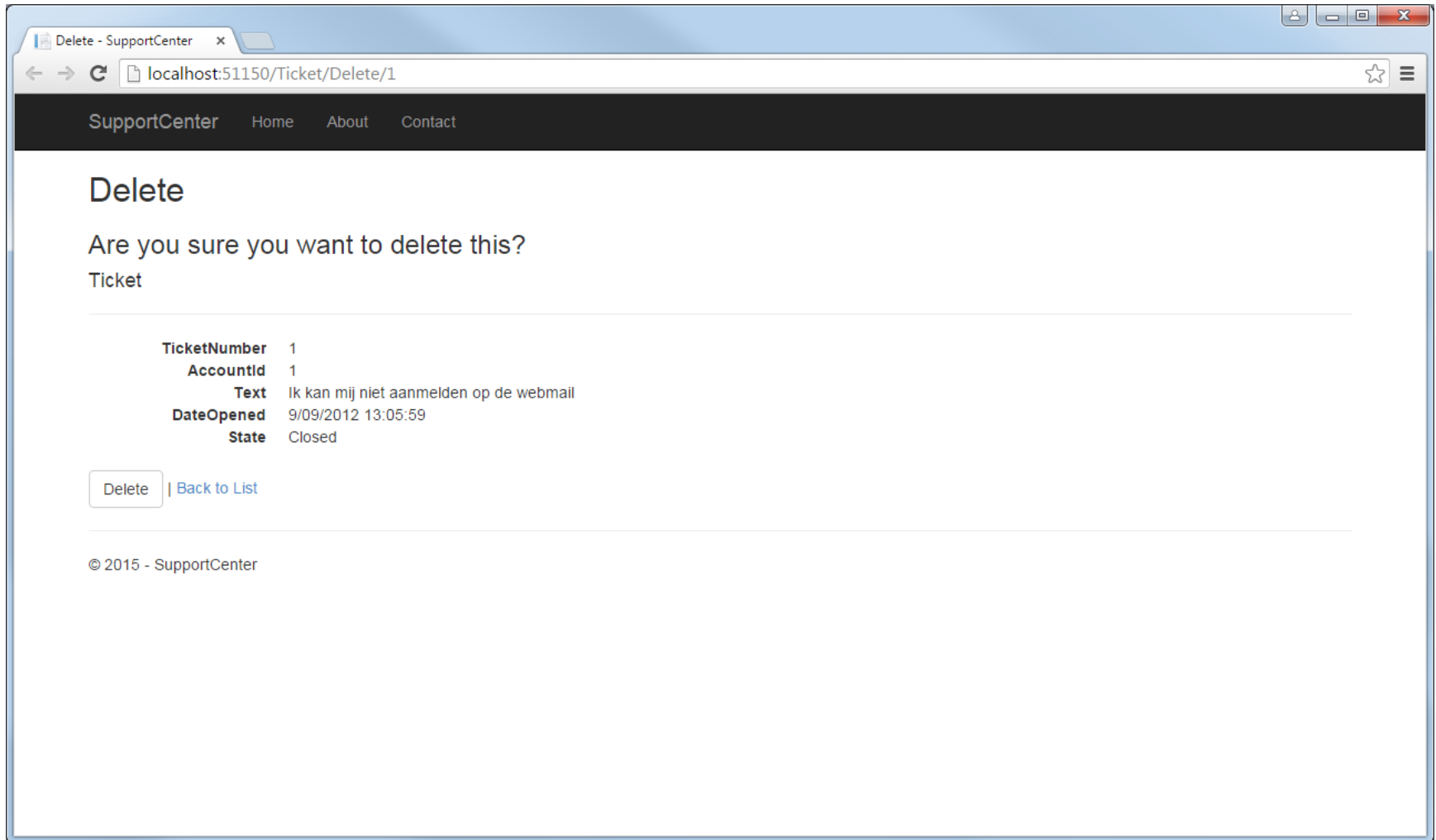
```
<dt>
    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.DateOpened)
</dt>
<dd>
    @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.DateOpened)
</dd>

<dt>
    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.State)
</dt>
<dd>
    @Html.DisplayFor(model => model.State)
</dd>

</dl>
@using (Html.BeginForm()) {
    @Html.AntiForgeryToken()

    <div class="form-actions no-color">
        <input type="submit" value="Delete" class="btn btn-default" /> |
        @Html.ActionLink("Back to List", "Index")
    </div>
}
</div>
```

Resultaat



Oefening

- Werk de actionmethode 'Create' van de 'TicketController' uit
 - HttpGet
 - HttpPost
 - Wijzig parameter 'collection' (FormCollection) naar 'ticket' (Ticket)
 - Redirect naar details-pagina van het nieuwe ticket
 - Voorzie een view
 - Template: 'Create'
 - Model class: 'SC.BL.Domein.Ticket'
- View:
 - Verwijder 'TicketNumber' en 'DateOpened'

TicketController.cs

```
...
public class TicketController : Controller
{
    private TicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();
    ...

    // GET: Ticket/Create
    public ActionResult Create()
    {
        return View();
    }

    // POST: Ticket/Create
    [HttpPost]
    public ActionResult Create(Ticket ticket)
    {
        try
        {
            ticket = mgr.AddTicket(ticket.AccountId, ticket.Text);
            return RedirectToAction("Details", new { id = ticket.TicketNumber });
        }
        catch
        {
            return View();
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

\Views\Ticket\Create.cs

```
@model SC.BL.Domain.Ticket

@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Create";
}

<h2>Create</h2>

@using (Html.BeginForm())
{
    @Html.AntiForgeryToken()

    <div class="form-horizontal">
        <h4>Ticket</h4>
        <hr />
        @Html.ValidationSummary(true, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
        <div class="form-group">
            @Html.LabelFor(model => model.TicketNumber, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
            <div class="col-md-10">
                @Html.EditorFor(model => model.TicketNumber, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
                @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.TicketNumber, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
            </div>
        </div>

        <div class="form-group">
            @Html.LabelFor(model => model.AccountId, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
            <div class="col-md-10">
                @Html.EditorFor(model => model.AccountId, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
                @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.AccountId, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
}
```



\Views\Ticket\Create.cs



```
<div class="form-group">
    @Html.LabelFor(model => model.Text, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
    <div class="col-md-10">
        @Html.EditorFor(model => model.Text, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
        @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.Text, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
    </div>
</div>

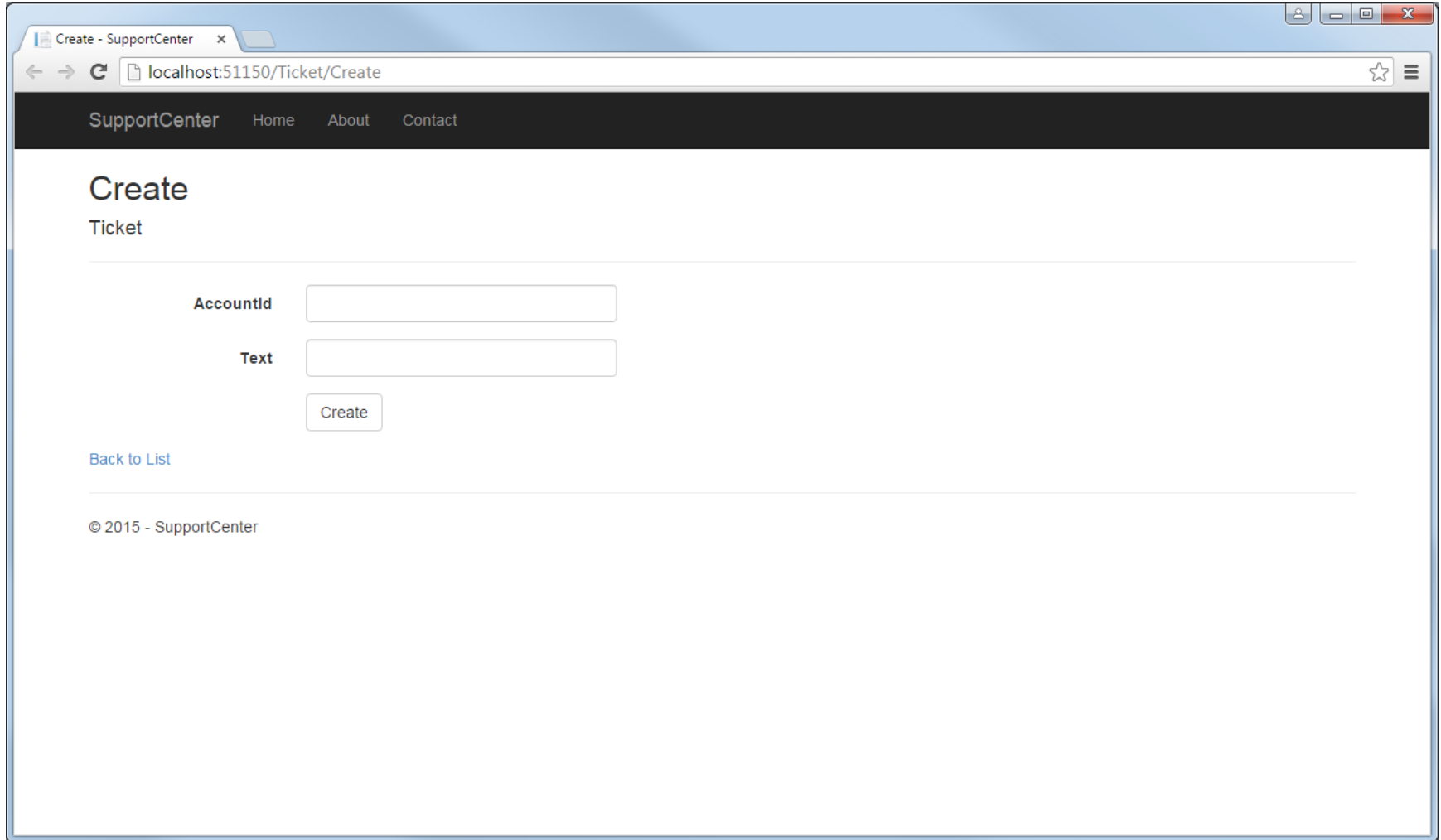
<del><div class="form-group">
    @Html.LabelFor(model => model.DateOpened, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
    <div class="col-md-10">
        @Html.EditorFor(model => model.DateOpened, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
        @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.DateOpened, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
    </div>
</del></div>

<div class="form-group">
    <div class="col-md-offset-2 col-md-10">
        <input type="submit" value="Save" class="btn btn-default" />
    </div>
</div>
</div>
}

<div>
    @Html.ActionLink("Back to List", "Index")
</div>

@section Scripts {
    @Scripts.Render("~/bundles/jqueryval")
}
```

Resultaat



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'Create - SupportCenter'. The address bar displays 'localhost:51150/Ticket/Create'. A dark navigation bar at the top contains the text 'SupportCenter' followed by links for 'Home', 'About', and 'Contact'. The main content area is titled 'Create Ticket' and features two input fields: 'AccountId' and 'Text'. Below these fields is a 'Create' button. A link labeled 'Back to List' is positioned below the input fields. At the bottom left of the page, the copyright notice '© 2015 - SupportCenter' is visible.

Create - SupportCenter x

localhost:51150/Ticket/Create

SupportCenter Home About Contact

Create

Ticket

AccountId

Text

Create

[Back to List](#)

© 2015 - SupportCenter

Oefening

- Zorg dat de knoppen op de home-pagina naar de juiste pagina navigeren
 - 'Nieuw ticket'
 - maak gebruik van `Url.Action`
 - 'Alle tickets'
 - maak gebruik van `Html.ActionLink`
 - 'Toon ticket'
 - voorzie een bijkomend tekst-veld om het nummer van het gewenste ticket in te kunnen geven (zie voorbeeld)
 - maak gebruik van klassieke html (form-, label-, en input-elementen) en css (bootstrap)

'Toon ticket': met form

Welkom - SupportCenter x

localhost:51150/Home/Index

SupportCenter Home About Contact

SupportCenter

Welkom op het online helpdesk systeem.

Nieuw ticket

Maak een nieuw ticket aan in het systeem.

Nieuw ticket

Alle tickets

Toont een lijst van alle bestaande tickets.

Alle tickets

Toon ticket

Geeft de details van één ticket.

Toon ticket

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\Home\Index.cshtml

```
@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Welkom";
}

<div class="jumbotron">
    <h1>SupportCenter</h1>
    <p class="lead">Welkom op het online helpdesk systeem.</p>
</div>

<div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-4">
        <h2>Nieuw ticket</h2>
        <p>Maak een nieuw ticket aan in het systeem.</p>
        <p><a class="btn btn-default" href="@Url.Action("Create", "Ticket")">Nieuw ticket</a></p>
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-4">
        <h2>Alle tickets</h2>
        <p>Toont een lijst van alle bestaande tickets.</p>
        <p><a href="@Html.ActionLink("Alle tickets", "Index", "Ticket", null, new { @class = "btn btn-default" })" class="btn btn-default">Alle tickets</a></p>
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-4">
        <h2>Toon ticket</h2>
        <p>Geeft de details van één ticket.</p>
        <form action="/Ticket/Details" method="get" class="form-inline">
            <div class="form-group">
                <label class="sr-only" form="id" />Ticketnummer</label>
                <input id="id" name="id" type="text" class="form-control">
            </div>
            <input type="submit" value="Toon ticket" class="btn btn-default">
        </form>
    </div>
</div>
```

Oefening

- Wijzig de uitwerking van het gedeelte 'Toon ticket' naar een uitwerking m.b.v. html-helpers
 - `Html.BeginForm`, `Html.Label` en `Html.TextBox`

\Home\Index.cshtml

```
@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Welkom";
}

<div class="jumbotron">
    <h1>SupportCenter</h1>
    <p class="lead">Welkom op het online helpdesk systeem.</p>
</div>

<div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-4">
        <h2>Nieuw ticket</h2>
        <p>Maak een nieuw ticket aan in het systeem.</p>
        <p><a class="btn btn-default" href="@Url.Action("Create", "Ticket")">Nieuw ticket</a></p>
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-4">
        <h2>Alle tickets</h2>
        <p>Toont een lijst van alle bestaande tickets.</p>
        @Html.ActionLink("Alle tickets", "Index", "Ticket", null, new { @class = "btn btn-default" })
    </div>
    <div class="col-md-4">
        <h2>Toon ticket</h2>
        <p>Geeft de details van één ticket.</p>
        @using (Html.BeginForm("Details", "Ticket", FormMethod.Get, new { @class = "form-inline" })) {
            <div class="form-group">
                @Html.Label("id", "Ticketnummer", new { @class = "sr-only" })
                @Html.TextBox("id", null, new { @class = "form-control" })
            </div>
            <input type="submit" value="Toon ticket" class="btn btn-default" />
        }
    </div>
</div>
```

Oefening

- Breid de Details-pagina van een ticket uit met alle antwoorden op het ticket
 - Details-actionmethode: vraag ook de 'TicketResponses' van het ticket op
 - Optie: maak gebruik van de ViewBag
 - Voorzie in de map '\Views\Ticket' een partialview '_TicketResponsesPartial'
 - Template: 'List'
 - Model class: 'SC.BL.Domein.TicketResponse'
 - Verwijder alle hyperlinks
 - table-element: id 'responses'
 - Details-view
 - Voeg onderaan een titel 'Responses' (h4) toe, en toon daaronder de partialview '_TicketResponsesPartial'

TicketController.cs

```
...
using SC.BL;
using SC.BL.Domain;
namespace SC.UI.Web.MVC.Controllers
{
    public class TicketController : Controller
    {
        private TicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();

        ...

        // GET: Ticket/Details/5
        public ActionResult Details(int id)
        {
            Ticket ticket = mgr.GetTicket(id);

            ticket.Responses = new List<TicketResponse>(mgr.GetTicketResponses(id));
            // OF: via ViewBag
            ViewBag.Responses = new List<TicketResponse>(mgr.GetTicketResponses(id));

            return View(ticket);
        }

        ...
    }
}
```

\Views\Ticket_TicketResponsesPartial.cs

```
@model IEnumerable<SC.BL.Domain.TicketResponse>

<!--
@Html.ActionLink("Create New", "Create")
-->
</p>
<table id="responses" class="table">
    <tr>
        <th>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Text)
        </th>
        <th>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Date)
        </th>
        <th>
            @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.IsClientResponse)
        </th>
        <th></th>
    </tr>

    @foreach (var item in Model) {
        <tr>
            <td>
                @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.Text)
            </td>
            <td>
                @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.Date)
            </td>
            <td>
                @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.IsClientResponse)
            </td>
            <td>
                @Html.ActionLink("Edit", "Edit", new { id=item.Id }) |
                @Html.ActionLink("Details", "Details", new { id=item.Id }) |
                @Html.ActionLink("Delete", "Delete", new { id=item.Id })
            </td>
        </tr>
    }
</table>
```

\Views\Ticket\Details.cs

```
@model SC.BL.Domain.Ticket

@{
    ViewBag.Title = "Details";
}

<h2>Details</h2>

<div>
    <h4>Ticket</h4>
    <hr />
    <dl class="dl-horizontal">

        ...

    </dl>
</div>
<p>
    @Html.ActionLink("Edit", "Edit", new { id = Model.TicketNumber }) |
    @Html.ActionLink("Back to List", "Index")
</p>
<h4>Responses</h4>
@Html.Partial("_TicketResponsesPartial", Model.Responses)
@* /* OF: via ViewBag */ *@
@Html.Partial("_TicketResponsesPartial", (IEnumerable<SC.BL.Domain.TicketResponse>)ViewBag.Responses)
```


Resultaat

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `localhost:51150/Ticket/Details?id=1`. The page has a dark navigation bar with links for **SupportCenter**, **Home**, **About**, and **Contact**. The main content area is titled **Details** and **Ticket**. It displays the following ticket information:

TicketNumber	1
AccountId	1
Text	Ik kan mij niet aanmelden op de webmail
DateOpened	9/09/2012 13:05:59
State	Closed

Below the ticket details, there are links for [Edit](#) and [Back to List](#). The **Responses** section contains a table with three columns: **Text**, **Date**, and **IsClientResponse**.

Text	Date	IsClientResponse
Account was geblokkeerd	9/09/2012 13:24:48	<input type="checkbox"/>
Account terug in orde en nieuw paswoord ingesteld	9/09/2012 13:29:11	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aanmelden gelukt en paswoord gewijzigd	10/09/2012 7:22:36	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

At the bottom left, the footer text reads: © 2015 - SupportCenter

Server-side validatie

- Voorzie dat telkens de gebruiker zijn invoer 'submit', deze data op de back-end gevalideerd wordt
 - Het feit dat deze validatie ook wordt uitgevoerd door de TicketManager-klasse in de BL-laag negeren we hier even!
 - Bekijk de binnenkomende data en of deze als valide wordt beschouwd!
=> Create?

TicketController.cs – Edit

```
...
public class TicketController : Controller
{
    private TicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();

    ...

    // GET: Ticket/Edit/5
    public ActionResult Edit(int id)
    {
        Ticket ticket = mgr.GetTicket(id);
        return View(ticket);
    }

    // POST: Ticket/Edit/5
    [HttpPost]
    public ActionResult Edit(int id, Ticket ticket)
    {
        if (ModelState.IsValid)
        {
            mgr.ChangeTicket(ticket);

            return RedirectToAction("Index");
        }

        return View();
    }

    ...
}
```

TicketController.cs – Create

```
...
public class TicketController : Controller
{
    private TicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();

    ...


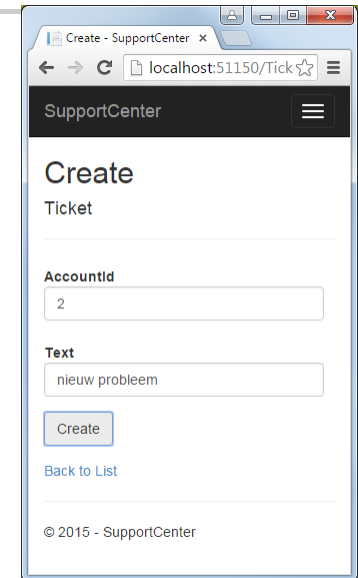
    // GET: Ticket/Create
    public ActionResult Create()
    {
        return View();
    }

    // POST: Ticket/Create
    [HttpPost]
    public ActionResult Create(Ticket ticket)
    {
        if (ModelState.IsValid)
        {
            ticket = mgr.AddTicket(ticket.AccountId, ticket.Text);


            return RedirectToAction("Details", new { id = ticket.TicketNumber });
        }

        return View();
    }

    ...
}
```



Accountid	2
DateOpened	{1/01/0001 0:00:00}
Responses	null
State	0
Text	"nieuw probleem"
TicketNumber	0



ModelState.IsValid true

Oefening

- Bij het aanmaken van een nieuw ticket hebben we vastgesteld dat vanuit gebruikers-input kant enkel 'accountid' en 'text' noodzakelijke data is. In de controller is het datatype van de binnenkomende parameter echter 'Ticket'!
- We hebben ook vastgesteld dat de properties van Ticket waarvoor geen waarde met de http-request zijn meegegeven, worden ingesteld op de default-waarde van het betreffende datatype (via default constructor).
- Voorzie een specifiek *view*-model met de naam 'CreateTicketVM' (in de map 'Models') en gebruik dit om de Create-request te verwerken.
Maak in dit model gebruik van volgende properties:
 - AccId (int)
 - Problem (string)

\Models\CreateTicketVM.cs

```
...  
  
namespace SC.UI.Web.MVC.Models  
{  
    public class CreateTicketVM  
    {  
        public int AccId { get; set; }  
        public int Problem { get; set; }  
    }  
}
```

TicketController.cs – Create

```
...
using SC.UI.Web.MVC.Models;
...
public class TicketController : Controller
{
    private TicketManager mgr = new TicketManager();

    ...

    // GET: Ticket/Create
    public ActionResult Create()
    {
        return View();
    }

    // POST: Ticket/Create
    [HttpPost]
    public ActionResult Create(CreateTicketVM newTicket)
    {
        if (ModelState.IsValid)
        {
            Ticket ticket = mgr.AddTicket(newTicket.AccountId, newTicket.Problem);

            return RedirectToAction("Details", new { id = ticket.TicketNumber });
        }

        return View();
    }

    ...
}
```

\Views\Ticket\Create.cs

```
@model SC.UI.Web.MVC.Models.CreateTicketVM
```

```
@{  
    ViewBag.Title = "Create";  
}
```

```
<h2>Create</h2>
```

```
@using (Html.BeginForm())  
{
```

```
    @Html.AntiForgeryToken()
```

```
    <div class="form-horizontal">
```

```
        <h4>Ticket</h4>
```

```
        <hr />
```

```
        @Html.ValidationSummary(true, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
```

```
    <div class="form-group">
```

```
        @Html.LabelFor(model => model.AccId, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
```

```
        <div class="col-md-10">
```

```
            @Html.EditorFor(model => model.AccId, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
```

```
            @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.AccId, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
```

```
        </div>
```

```
    </div>
```


\Views\Ticket\Create.cs



```
<div class="form-group">
    @Html.LabelFor(model => model.Problem, htmlAttributes: new { @class = "control-label col-md-2" })
    <div class="col-md-10">
        @Html.EditorFor(model => model.Problem, new { htmlAttributes = new { @class = "form-control" } })
        @Html.ValidationMessageFor(model => model.Problem, "", new { @class = "text-danger" })
    </div>
</div>

<div class="form-group">
    <div class="col-md-offset-2 col-md-10">
        <input type="submit" value="Save" class="btn btn-default" />
    </div>
</div>
</div>
}

<div>
    @Html.ActionLink("Back to List", "Index")
</div>

@section Scripts {
    @Scripts.Render("~/bundles/jqueryval")
}
```