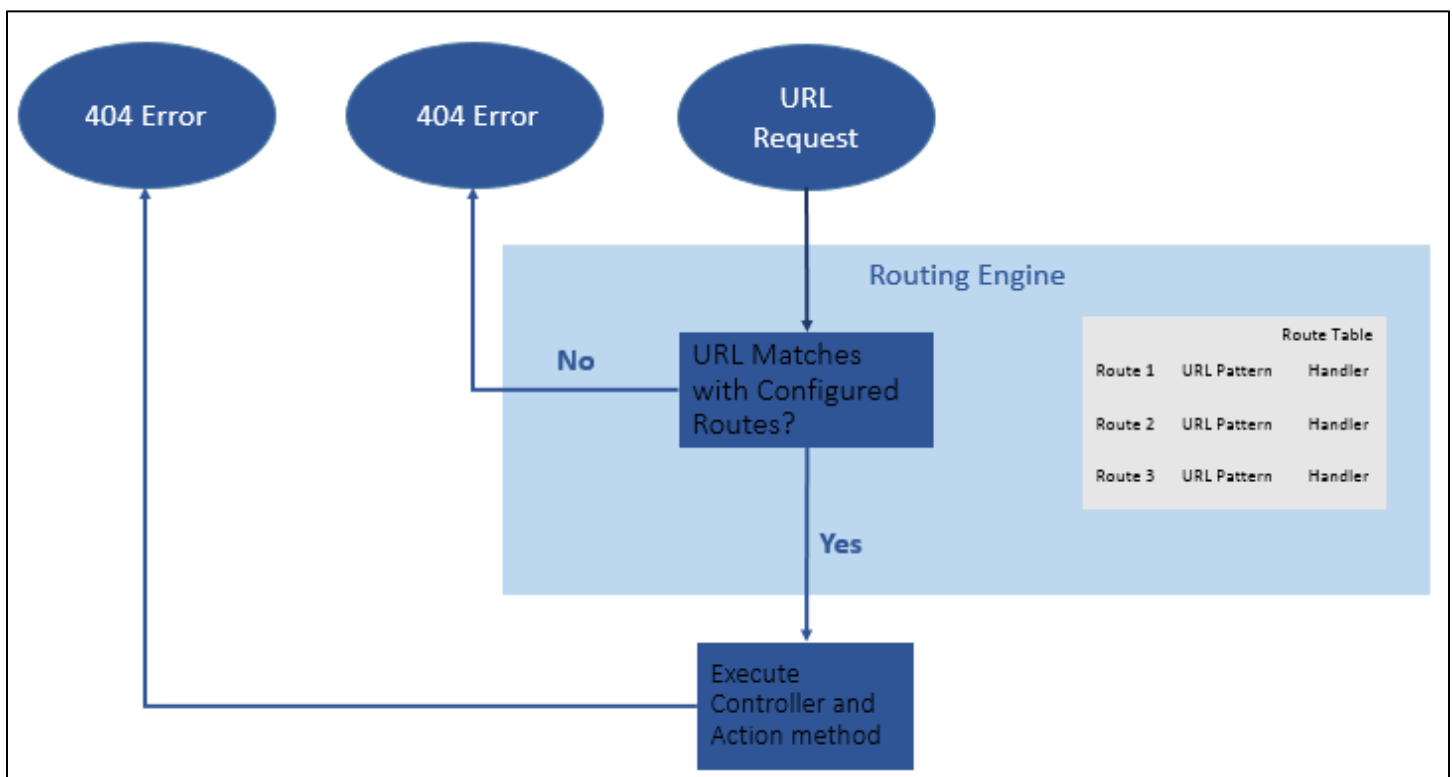


Routing in MVC

ASP.NET introduced Routing to eliminate needs of mapping each URL with a physical file. Routing enable us to define URL pattern that maps to the request handler. This request handler can be a file or class. In ASP.NET Webform application, request handler is .aspx file and in MVC, it is Controller class and Action method. For example, `http://domain/book` can be mapped to `http://domain/bookinfo.aspx` in ASP.NET Webforms and the same URL can be mapped to Student Controller and Index action method in MVC

Route defines the URL pattern and handler information. All the configured routes of an application stored in RouteTable and will be used by Routing engine to determine appropriate handler class or file for an incoming request.

The following figure illustrates the Routing process.



The URL pattern is considered only after domain name part in the URL.

`localhost:1234/{controller}/{action}/{id}`

`localhost:1234/Book/Index/2`

Anything after "localhost:1234/" would be considered as controller name.

The same way, anything after controller name would be considered as action name

Lastly anything after action name is value of the id parameter.

The following table shows which Controller, Action method and Id parameter would handle different URLs considering above default route.

<u>URL</u>	<u>Controller</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Id</u>
http://localhost/home	HomeController	Index	null
http://localhost/home/index/123	HomeController	Index	123
http://localhost/home/about	HomeController	About	null
http://localhost/home/contact	HomeController	Contact	null
http://localhost/book	bookController	Index	null
http://localhost/book/edit/123	BookController	Edit	123