1. Static:
   * Use static class when you want to store or access values that are constant throughout the application.
   * We cannot create an instance for the static class. All members declared inside instance class must be static.
   * Static constructors are special methods that are run once when the class is first accessed.
2. Properties:
   * While setting value for a property, make sure it is private variable then property, else infinite recursion happens and app crashes.
   * While defining data annotation, it will work for property and not fields.
3. Objects:
   * We can use same object name while initializing for a class.
4. MVC:
   * Any C# expression in cshtml must begin with @, and multiple-line statement must be enclosed in @{}. Don’t include ; at the end.
   * Declaring model should be in lower-case but calling values must be in upper case.
   * Ensure route name is correct in the \_layout.cshtml file else it will throw page not found error.
5. ViewBag:
   * When we want to pass more data to View, we can use ViewBag in controller.
6. Design:
   * First create a model class with required fields and functions.
   * Then create a controller class suffix “Controller” in name and an ActionResult method.
   * Call the model class by creating object and assign sample values to the fields.
   * To pass the sample data to view page, return View(object).
   * To read input from user and pass to controller, define Form tag in cshtml and pass object of model in action method parameters. Place a submit button which will take the input to controller.
   * That is how @Model. Is showing the properties of the model
   * Always set form to post, else by default it is get and displays query params in URL. There is a limitation in query param length, hence go for post.
   * Use asp-action = “actionmethod name” to redirect to that action.