# Workshop: ASP.NET Core Identity

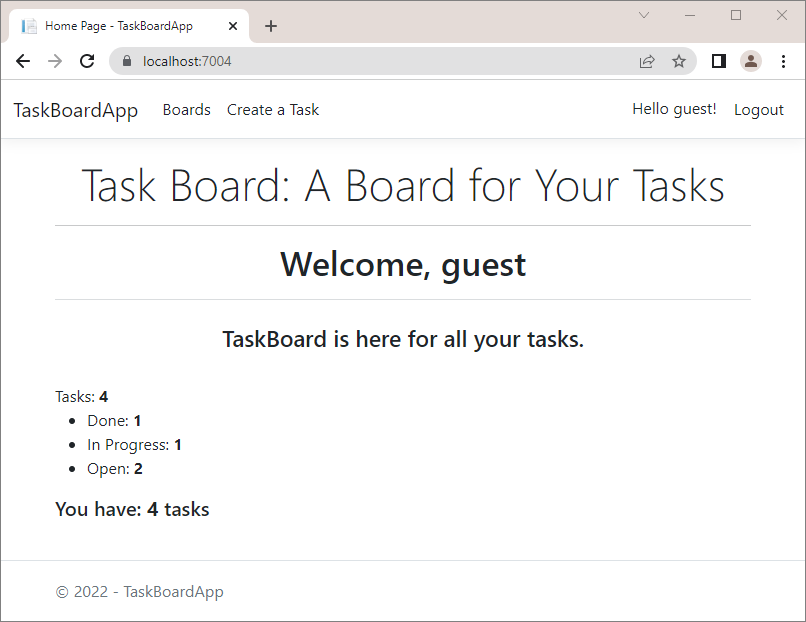
Workshop for the ["ASP.NET Core Fundamentals" course @ SoftUni](https://softuni.bg/trainings/3853/asp-net-fundamentals-september-2022)

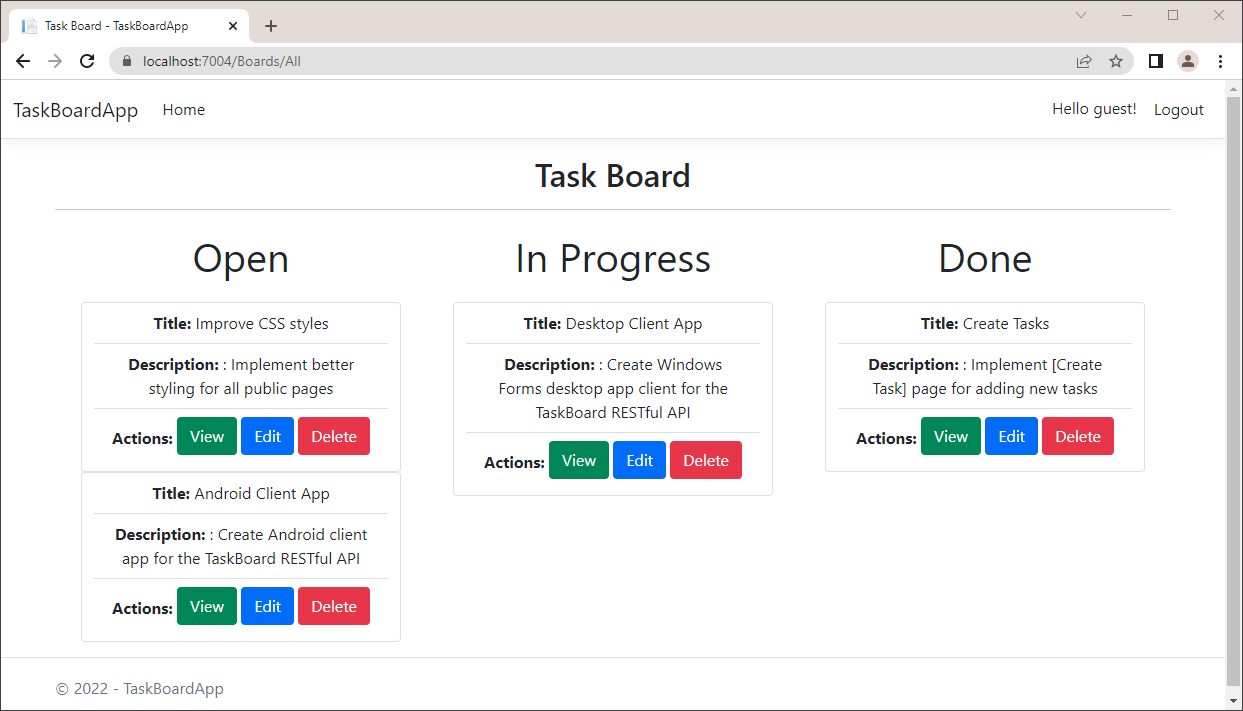
In this workshop we will create the **TaskBoardApp** – a Trello style app, that will hold a board of tasks. Each task will consist of a **title** and a **description**. The **tasks** will be **organized** in **boards**, which will be displayed as **columns** (sections): **Open**, **In** **Progress** and **Done**.

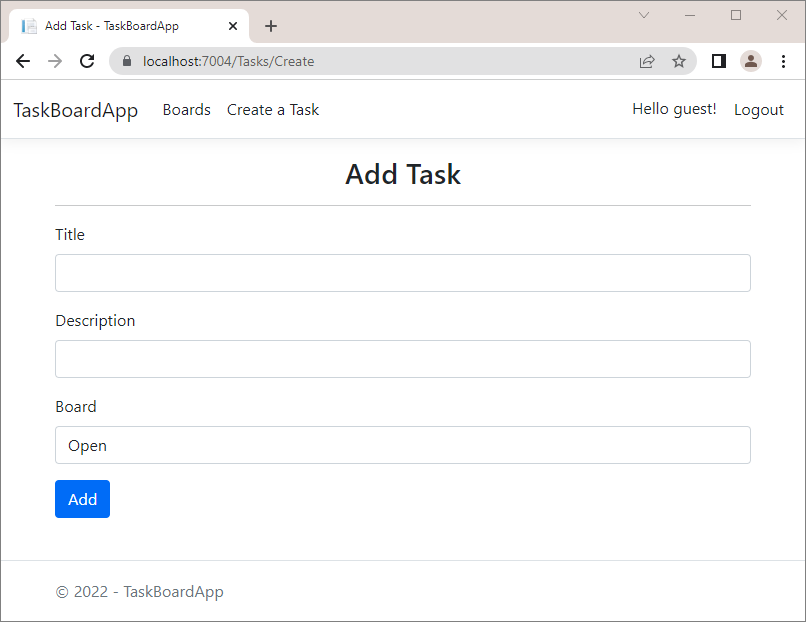
The app will support the following operations:

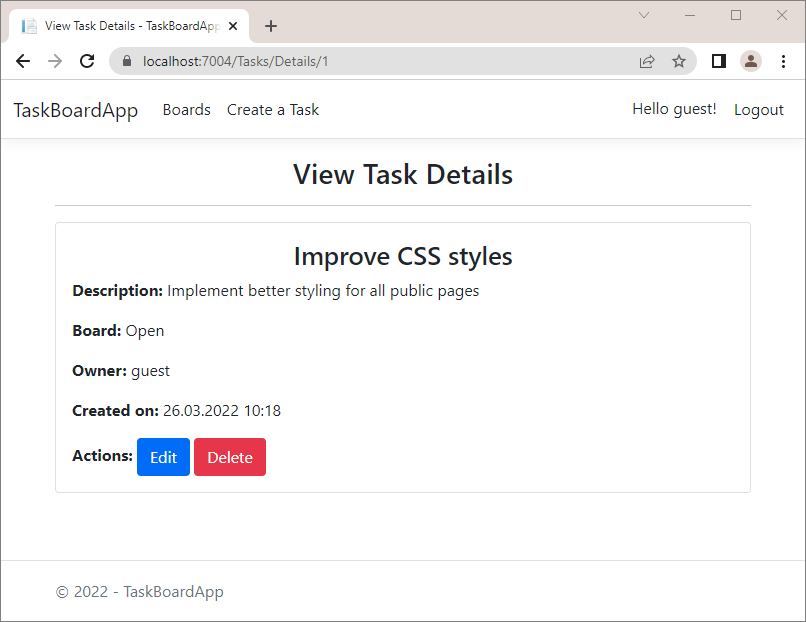
* **Home** **page**: `**/**`
* **View** the boards with tasks: `**/Boards**`
* **View** task details (by id): `**/Tasks/Details/:id**`
* **Add** new task (title + description + board): `**/Tasks/Create**`
* **Edit** task / move to board: `**/Tasks/Edit/:id**`
* **Delete** task: `**/Tasks/Delete/:id**`

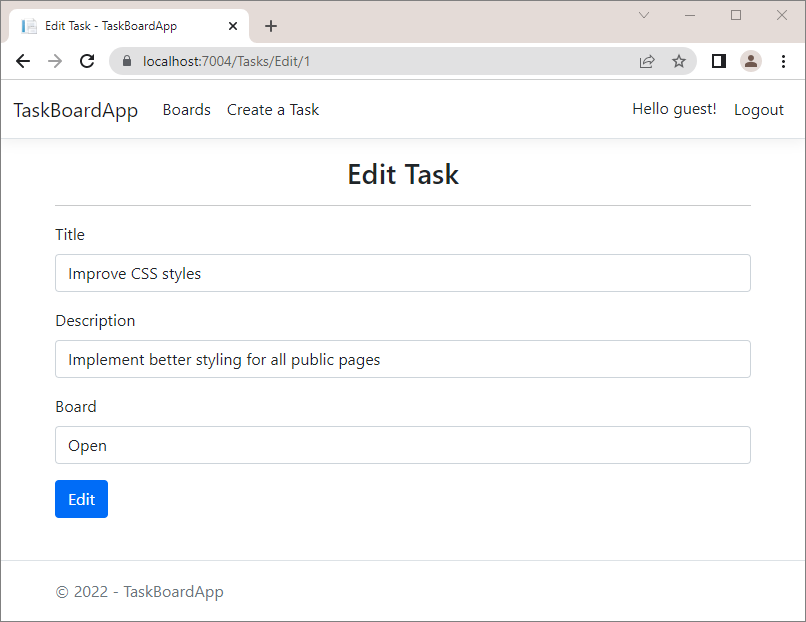
Here is how each page in our app will look like:

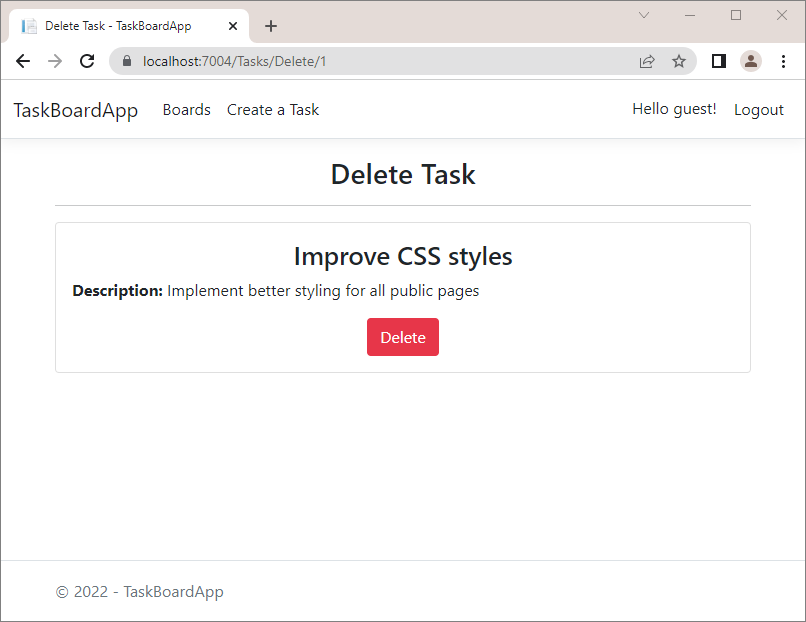






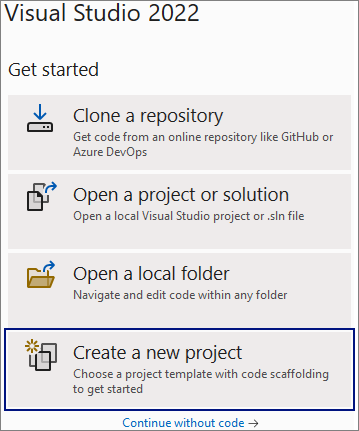
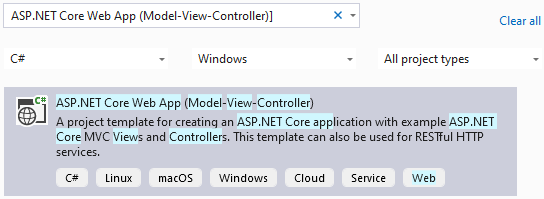


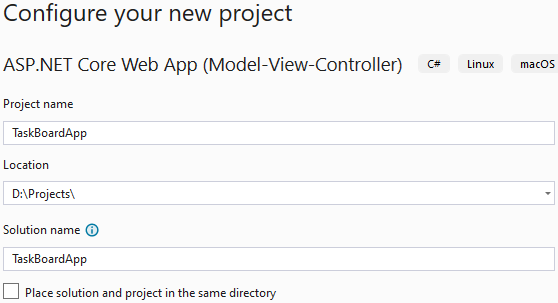




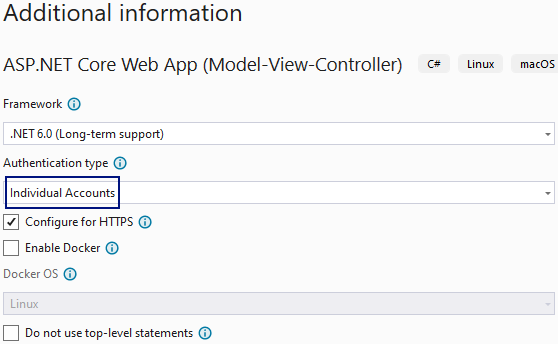
## Create New Project

First, we need to create a **ASP.NET Core MVC application** in **Visual Studio**. Open VS and follow the steps to **create** the app. The app name should be **TaskBoardApp**.



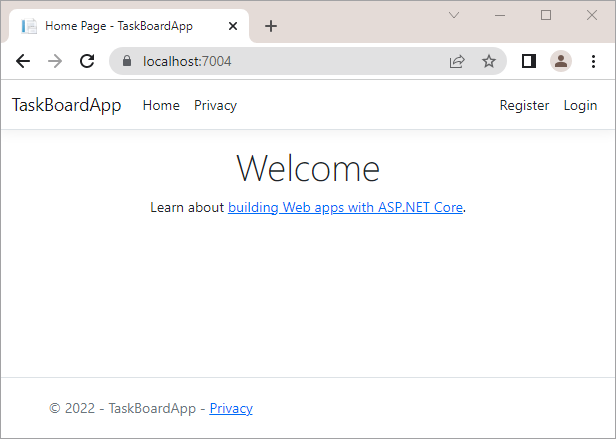
Set up the app with "**Individual** **Accounts**", as we want to have "**Register**" and "**Login**" functionalities.



## Examine the App and Clean the Project

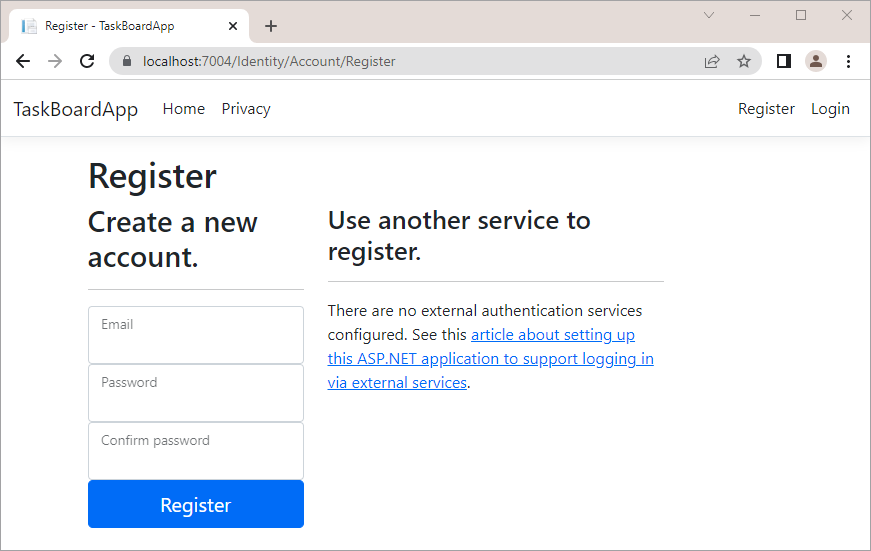
### Examine the App

**Run** the created app in the **browser**. The "Home" **page** looks like this:

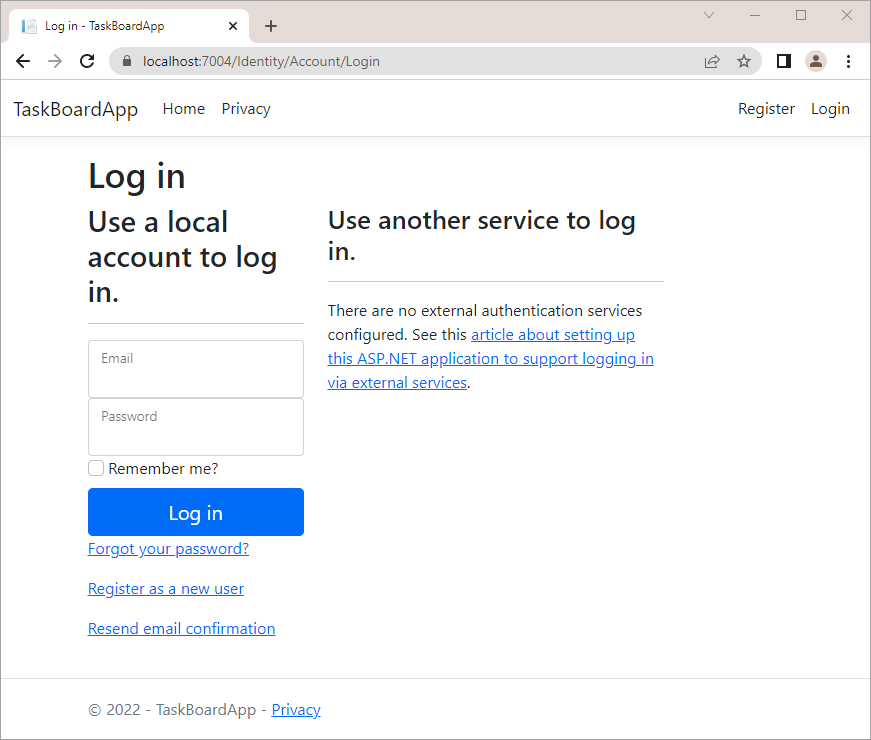


The difference between the projects from the previous sessions and this one is that our project now has "**Register**" and "**Login**" pages. They come from the "**Individual Accounts**" functionality that we added to the app.

The "Register" **page** looks like shown below but the **register functionality is still not working**:

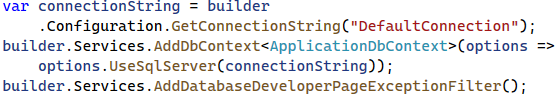


The "Login" **page** looks like shown below but the **register functionality is also still not working**.



### Clean the Project

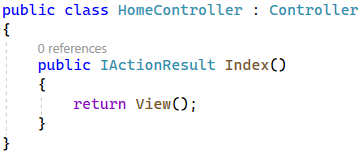
First, let's take a look at the **Program.cs** class. In the previous session we had to add the following code by hand, but because of the type of the project template that we chose, it is added automatically.



Let's take a look at the "**appsettings.json**" file. As you can see, the file already has the connection string. This also comes from the project template that we chose.

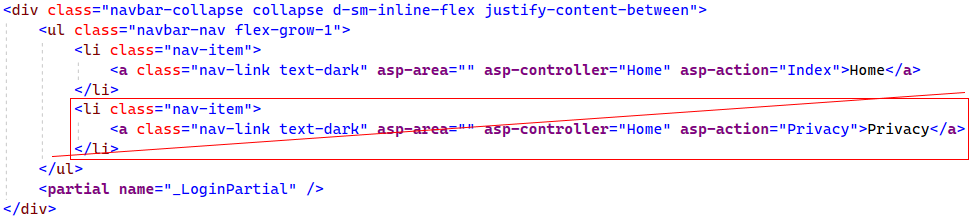


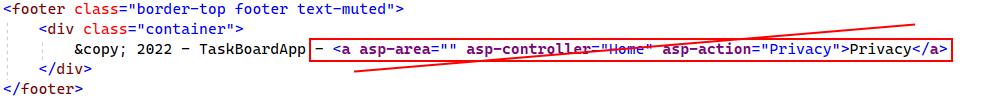
Now, let's examine the **HomeController** class. We'll be needing only the **Index()** action, so we can delete the unnecessary code. The class should look like this:



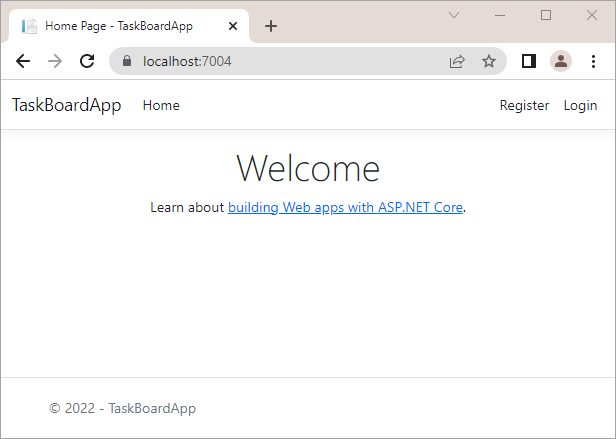
As we deleted the Privacy() action from the HomeController, it's best to delete the view from our project. Find it Find it in the "/Views/Home" **folder** and **delete it**:



Let's modify the **\_Layout.cshtml** file and remove the **Privacy** links as we already deleted the view and the action.



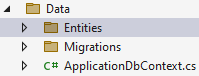
Now our app should look like this:



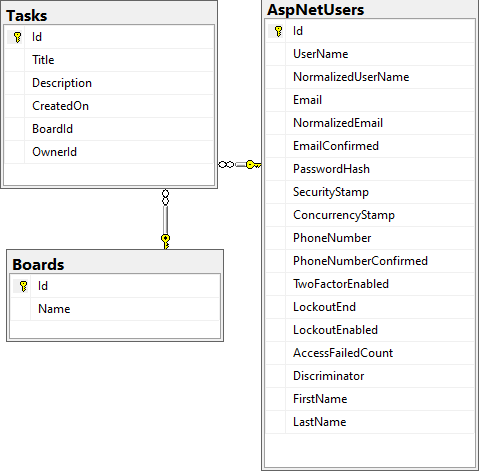
## Define Entities

We should start with creating the data models, which we will need for our database. We will have three data model classes – **User**, **Task** and **Board**.

First, create the **User** class in the "**Data**" folder of the project. It's a good practice for the data model classes to be in a separate folder from the **ApplicationDbContext** class – the "**Entities**"folder.



The **database** should look like this when it is **created** in **SQL Server Management Studio**:



Before we start creating the entity classes, it is a good idea to create a **separate class, which will hold the constants** for the max and min values of the entities' properties. In the "Data" **folder**, create the DataConstants **class**:

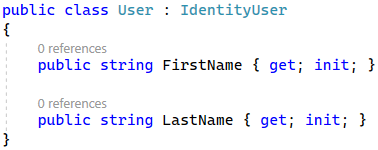
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### The User Entity Class

The **User** class should inherit the **IdentityUser** (the default user) and should have the following properties:

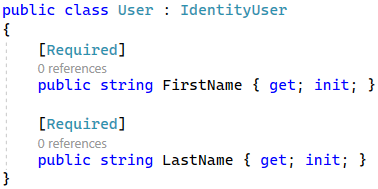
* **Id** – a unique **integer**, PrimaryKey
* **FirstName** – a **string** with max length **15** (required)
* **LastName** – a **string** with max length **15** (required)

Create the **User** class in the "**Entities**" folder with its **properties without restrictions:**



Note that we use **init** setters only for **properties**, which **won't be changed after the initialization**. For example, the **FirstName** andthe **LastName** propertiesof the user will always be the same.

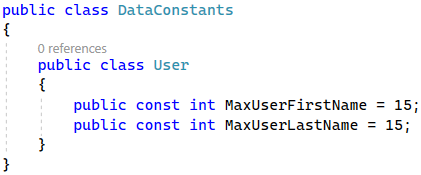
Now, add the **[Required]** **attribute** to those **properties**, which **must have a value**.



Now we should **restrict the properties**. The only restriction we will set is for the **max** **length**, as the database doesn't care about other validations. **Min length**, **range** and other **restrictions** are added to **model classes**.

The **properties**, which should have a **max length,** are FirstName and LastName.

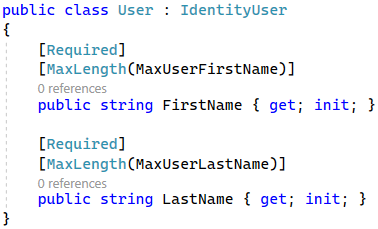
Before that, we should create a **User** class in the **DataConstants** class for the **constants**, connected to the **user** entity and the **constants** themselves:



Don't forget to add the needed namespace to use the constants class in the **User** class:



Use the **constants** in the [MaxLength] **attribute** to **set the max length** like this:



Now the **User** entity class is ready.

Now we should **replace** the IdentityUser with our **custom user** everywhere in our code. First, go to the Program **class** and **modify the** Identity **service**:



Next, modify the **TaskBoardAppDbContext** class, which should inherit the **IdentityDbContext** with **User:**



Finally, go to **\_LoginPartial.cshtml**, which has **injected services** with IdentityUser. Import the **namespace** of the User **class** directly in the view (as we don't need it anywhere else). Then, make the SignInManager and UserManager **use the custom user**. Modify the view like this:

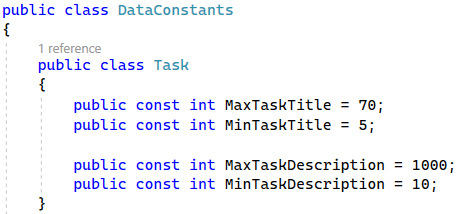


### The Task Entity Class

The **Task** class should have the following **properties**:

* **Id** – a unique **integer**, Primary Key
* **Title** – a **string** with min length **5** and max length **70** (**required**)
* **Description** – a **string** with min length **10** and max length **1000** (**required**)
* **CreatedOn** – date and time
* **BoardId** – an **integer**
* **Board** – a **Board** object
* **OwnerId** – an **integer** (**required**)
* **Owner** – a **User** object

First, create constants for the **Title** and **Description** properties length in the **DataConstansts** class:



Then, use them in the **Task** class and create its **properties** as shown below:

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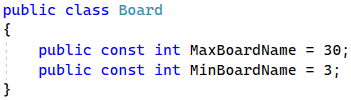
Note that the OwnerId **property** is of type string and has the [Required] **attribute**, as the IdentityUser **class** has strings for **ids**.

### The Board Entity Class

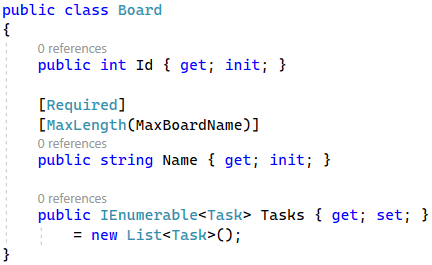
The Board class should have the following properties:

* **Id** – a unique **integer**, Primary Key
* **Name** – a **string** with min length **3** and max length **30** (**required**)
* **Tasks** – a collection of **Task**

First, create constants for the **Name** property max length in the **DataConstants** class:



Then, use the constant in the **Board** class and create its **properties** as shown below. Don't forget that you should **initialize** the **Tasks** **property** either **inline** or in a **constructor** (use only one of the ways for your whole app):

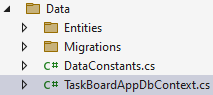


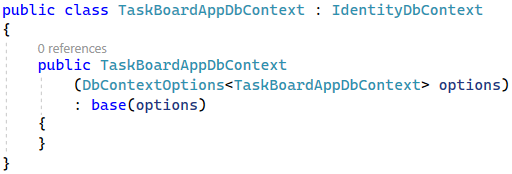
Note that you don't need to **set** the Id **property** as a **primary key** in any way – this is done **by default** in EF Core because of the "Id" **property name**. Also, that's why we don't need to **set the** BoardId and **OwnerId** **properties** ofthe **Task** classas **foreign keys**, as we have **named the properties by the convention** "{className}Id" ("**Board**" + "**Id**" and "**Owner**" + "**Id**").

As you now have **all entity classes** your app needs, use them for the database.

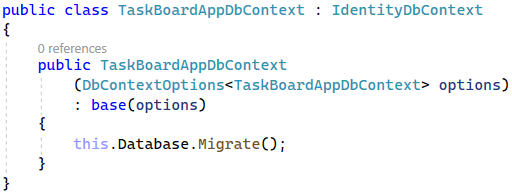
## Define the DbContext

To start with, it is a good idea to **rename** the ApplicationDbContext **class** to "TaskBoardAppDbContext", so that it is connected to the idea of our application:





We should use the **Migrate()** method in the constructor in order for the changes to be applied to tbe database directly.



Create the **DbSet** properties for the tables in the database:



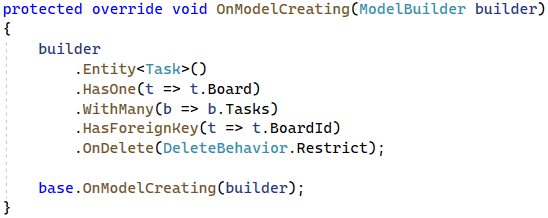
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Icon  Description automatically generated | EF Core uses a "cascade" **delete** by default when **removing an entity**. This means that if a record in the **parent table is deleted**, then the **corresponding records** in the child table **will automatically be deleted**. To prevent this from happening, it's a good practice to set the **delete behavior** to "restrict", so that an entity, which has **connections** to other entities in the database, **won't be deleted.** |

To do this, we should **override** the OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder builder) **method** in the TaskBoardAppDbContext **class**:



Then, we should set the foreign key relations and change the delete behaviour.

At the end, invoke the **base** OnModelCreating() **method**:

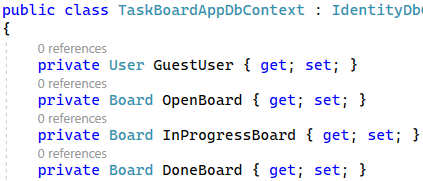


Now our **database structure** is ready. If you migrate it now, however, it will be **created with empty tables**. For this reason, let's see how to **seed some data** **to fill in the database tables**.

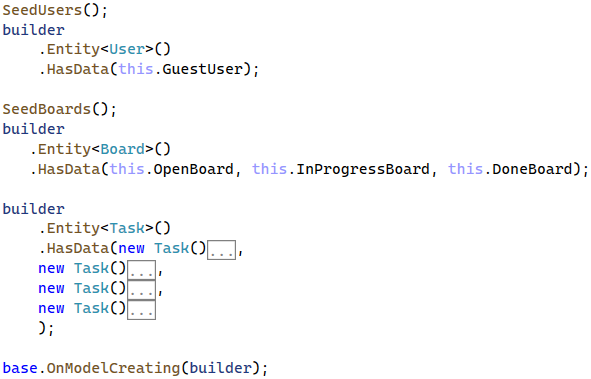
## Seed the Database

Now, we want to **populate the database** with an **initial set of data**. This will include **four events, three boards (OpenBoard, InProgressBoard** and **DoneBoard)** and **one user.**

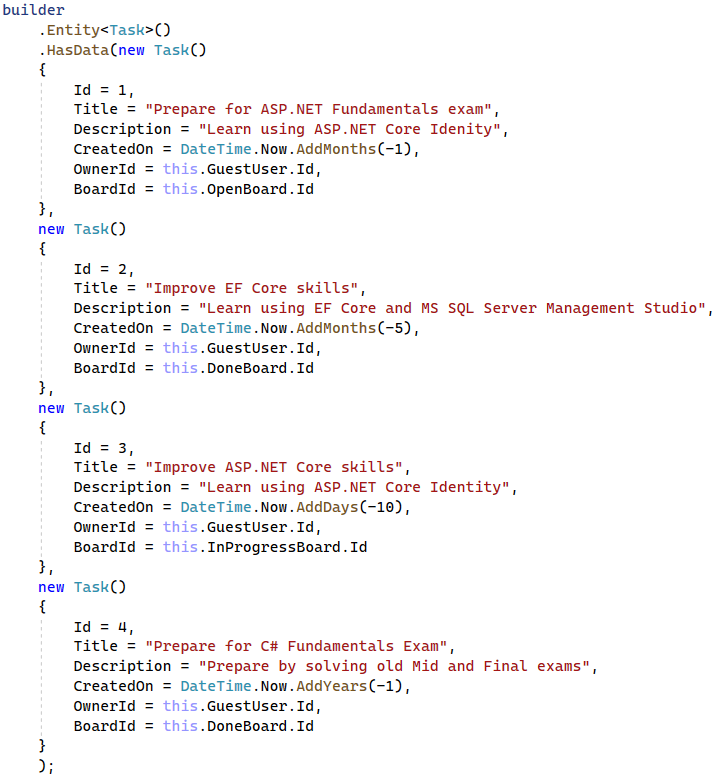
First, create properties for the above objects in the **TaskBoardAppDbContext** class:



Then, we will use **separate** **methods** to **add data to these objects**, which will be **added** to the **corresponding** **database** **tables** in the **OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder builder)** **method**. Add the following lines of code to the method, before invoking the base one:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Icon  Description automatically generated | When **invoking more that one seeding method**, it is important that the **seeding methods are invoked in the correct order**, as they **depend** on each other. |



Start by implementing the **SeedUsers()** method, which will create the **GuestUser** for the database.

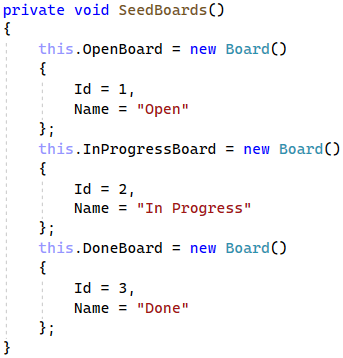
First, we will need to **instantiate the** PasswordHasher **class**, which will **save our user's password** **as a hash** in the database:



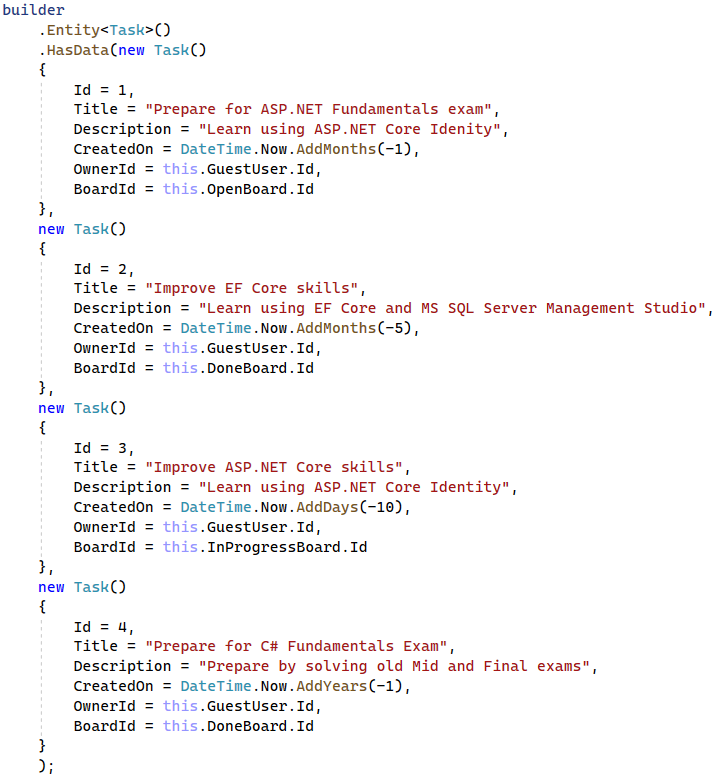
Then, **create the user** with an **id** (its value does not matter), **username**, **normalized username**, **email, normalized email**, first and last name and with a **hashed password**. Note that the **normalized username** and **normalized email** should be added or the user will not be able to **log in** the app. Do it like this:



Next, seed the boards, which will be saved as **OpenBoard**, **InProgressBoard** and **DoneBoard**:



The are already created and added with this code:



Now we have a db context with **seeded data** and our **database is ready to be migrated**.

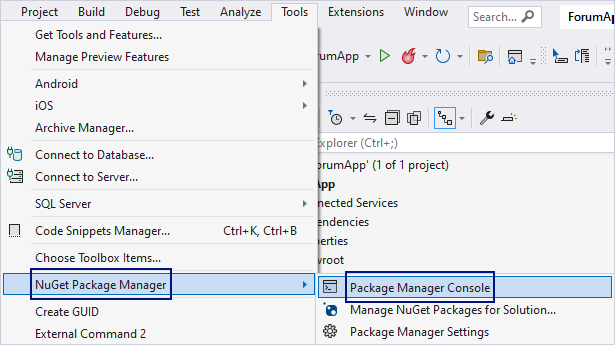
## Create a Migration

We will now **create a migration** to the database. Before that, however, let's give the **database a good name**.

To do that, first we need to add the connection string in the "**appsettings.json"** file:

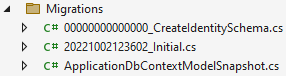


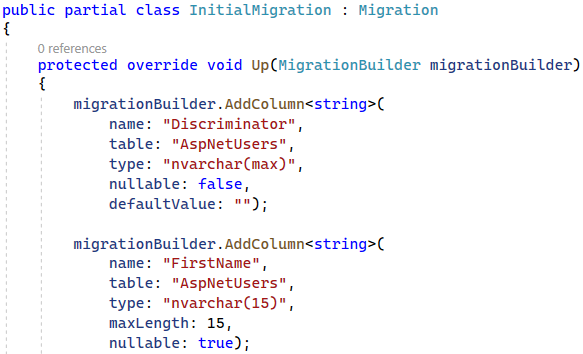
Next, open the Package Manager Console from [Tools] 🡪 [NuGet Package Manager] 🡪 [Package Manager Console] to write **commands** for **managing migrations**:



In the **console**, write a command for **adding a migration** to the "Data/Migrations" **folder** with a given **name** and **press** [Enter] to **execute it**.

Now you should have a new migration in the "**Migrations**" folder:

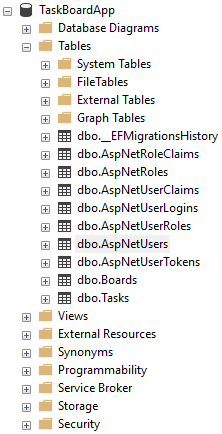
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Note that there's already a migration called **000000000000000\_CreateIdentitySchema.cs**. This is because of the **"Individual accounts"** project template that we chose for our project.

**Examine the tables** and its **restrictions** in the **new migration** – if something is wrong, **delete the migration** with the "Remove-Migration" **command** or **delete the migration file**. Don't forget that you should also **delete the database** from SQL Server Management Studio, or errors will appear.

Now **run the app** in the browser – there should not be **any errors**. Then, look at the **newly-created database** in SQL Server Management Studio and **examine the tables** – it should be **present** and have the **right restrictions** and **relationships**:



Now **run the app** in the browser – there should not be **any errors**. Then, look at the **newly-created database** in SQL Server Management Studio and **examine its tables** – all tables we created should be **present** and have the **right restrictions** and **relationships**.

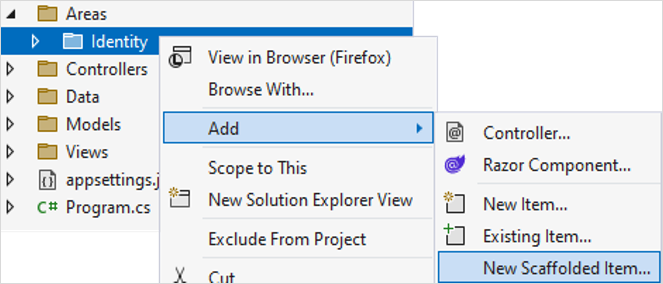
## Implement Register/Login/Logout

Now we want to **clear** the "Login" and "Registration" **pages** from **functionalities that we won't use**. Also, we want to **add new fields** to the **registration form** and implement the "**Logout**".

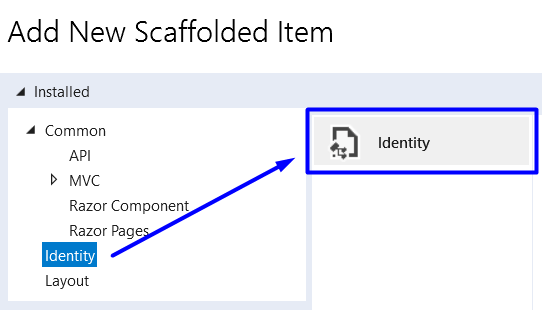
### Scaffold Identity

To change the "Login" and "Register" **pages** and their logic, we should first **access their source code**. To do this, we should **scaffold the** Identity **pages**, which means to generate the pages code.

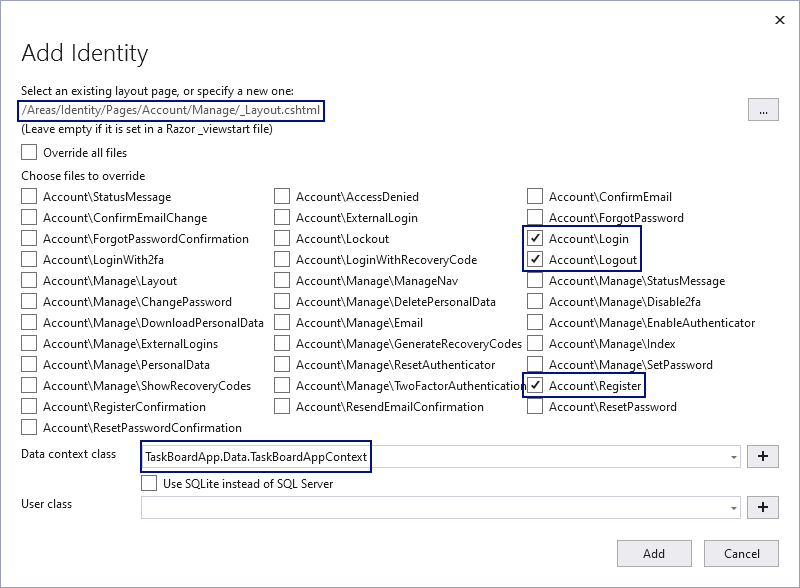
The **scaffolded pages** will be part of the "/Areas/Identity" **folder**. To scaffold, **right-click** on the "Identity" **folder** and choose [Add] 🡪 [New Scaffolded Item…]:



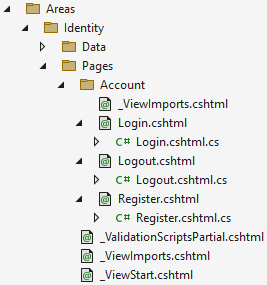
On the next step, go to the [Identity] **tab** and **choose its only option**:



Then, on the "Add Identity" **window** you should set the \_Layout.cshtml as a **layout page**, check the pages to be **scaffolded** ("Login" and "Register") and **select the** db context **class** of our app. Do it like this:



Click the [Add] **button** and examine the **scaffolded pages** in the "/Areas/Identity" **folder**:

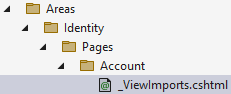


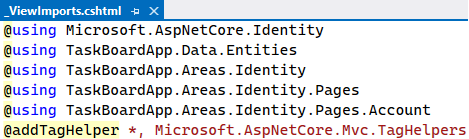
Note that the **generated pages** are **Razor pages**. They have two files – one with extension .cshtml and one with .cshtml.cs. The Login.cshtml and Register.cshtml **files** are Razor pages and the logic behind them is in the Login.cshtml.cs and Register.cshtml.cs **files**. The LoginModel and RegisterModel classes hold the **logic** behind the pages. They have OnGetAsync(…) and OnPostAsync(…) **methods**, which are responsible for **handling requests** to the page.

You can now **clear some generated folders, files and classes** and modify others. For example,

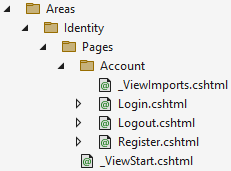
First, delete the **Data** folder from the **/Areas/Identity** folder.

Next, you can **move the namespaces** from the \_ViewImports.cshtml **file** in the "/Areas/Identity/Pages" **folder** to the \_ViewImports.cshtml **file** in the "/Areas/Identity/Pages/Account" **folder**:

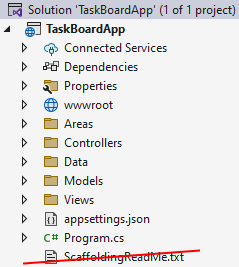
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**Delete the classes** in the "Areas" **folder**, which are not in the "Account" **folder**. **Leave** only the \_ViewStart.cshtml **file** – others are **unnecessary**. The left classes should be the following:

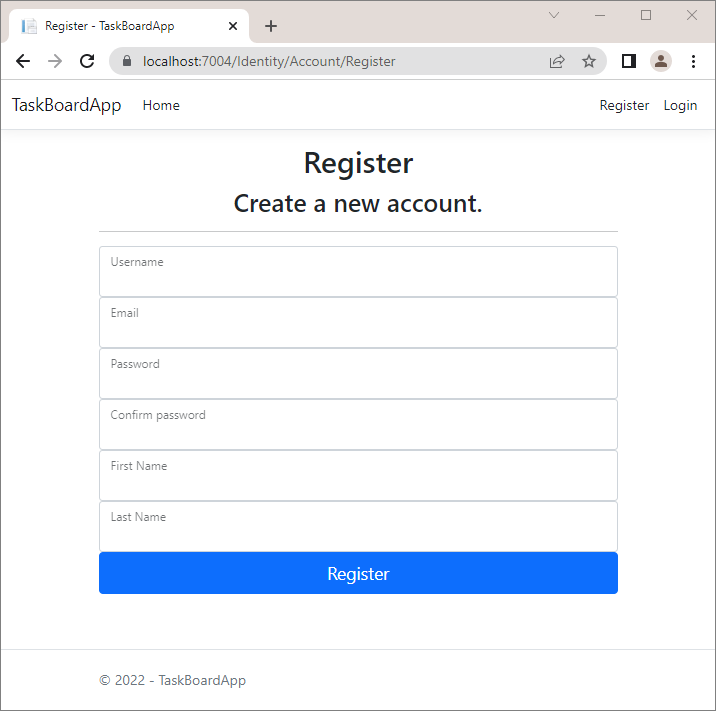


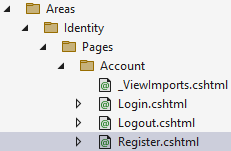
You can also **delete** the ScaffoldingReadMe.txt **file** from the solution:

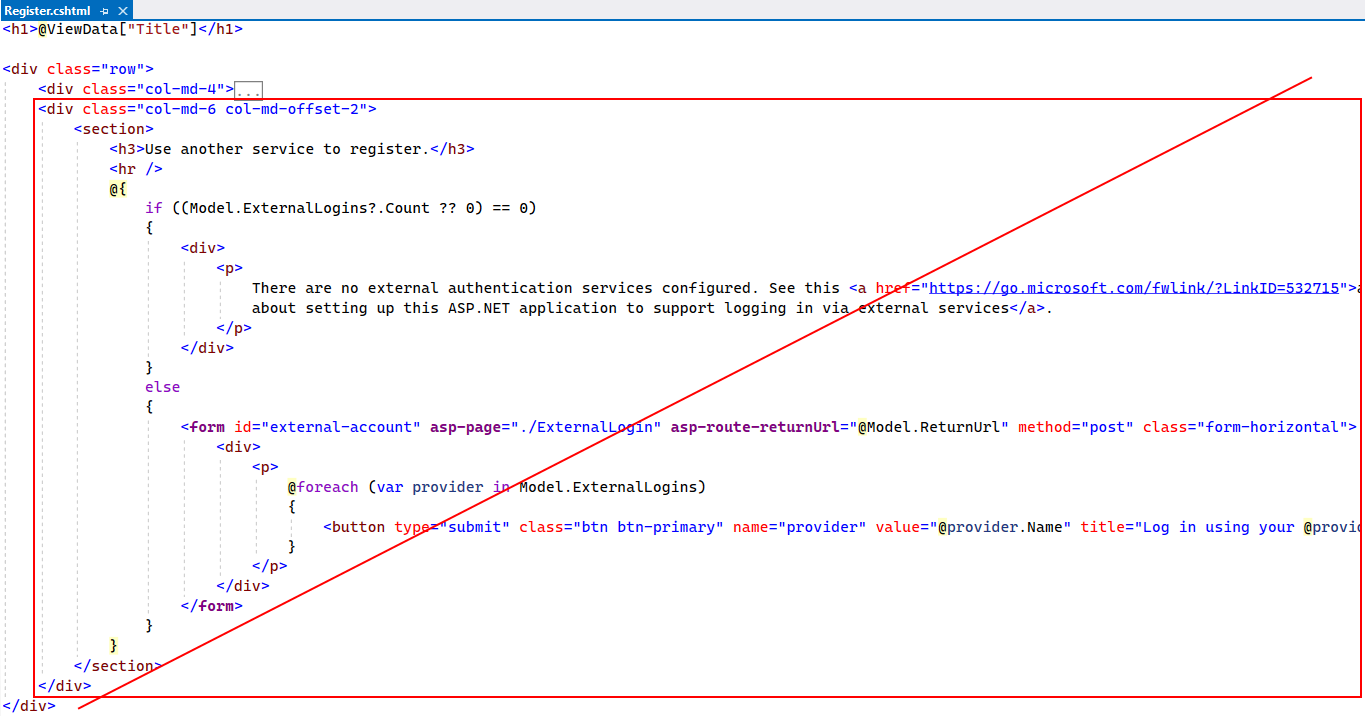


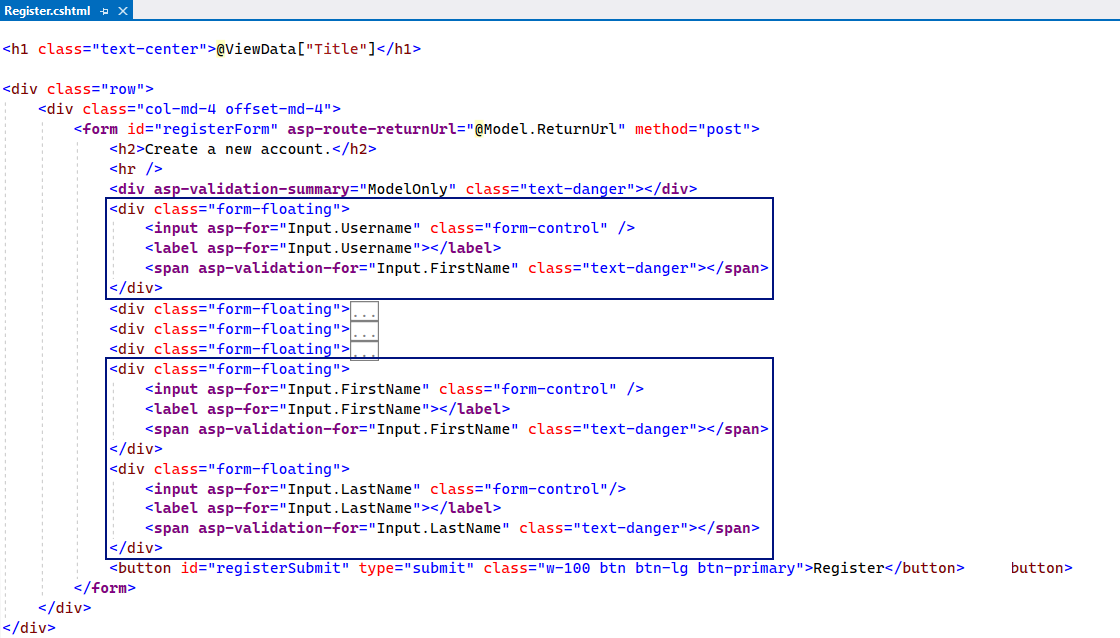
### Modify the "Register" Page

Now we want to **modify** **our** "Register" **page**. It should **not have external logins**, but should have **fields for username, first** **and last names**. It should look like this:

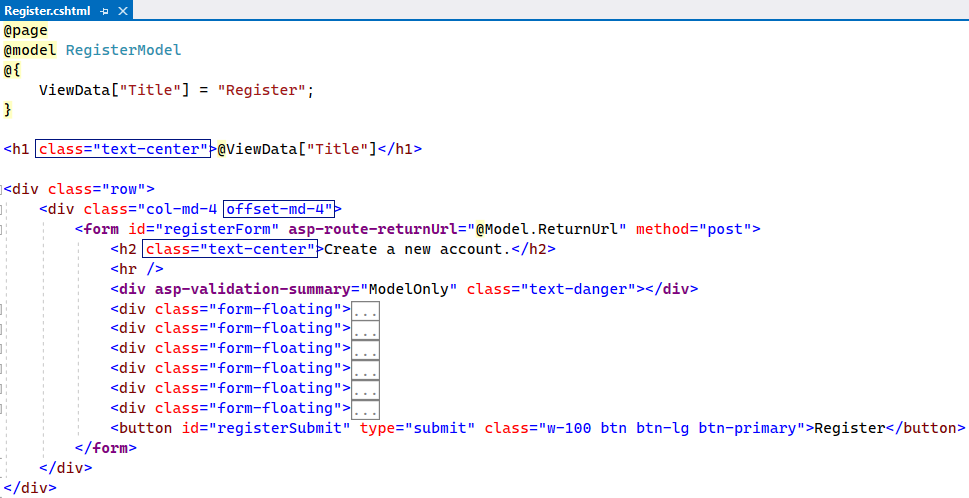
Go to the Register.cshtml **file** to **clear the unnecessary view code**. We want **to remove the section for** **registering with an external provider**. Do it like this:

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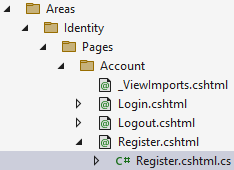
 Also, we need to **add text fields** for the **username** and the **first and last names** of the user. Add them like this:

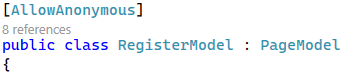


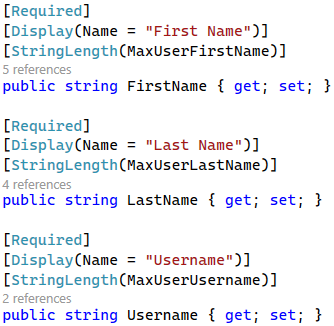
Also, if you want your form to be on the **center of the screen**, as it looks better, add the following **CSS** **classes**:



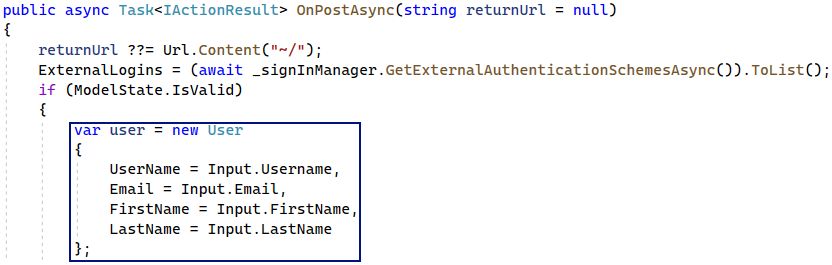
Now we will add the "**Username**", "FirstName" and "LastName" **properties** to the InputModel in the RegisterModel **class**. Open the Register.cshtml.cs **file** and do it like this:

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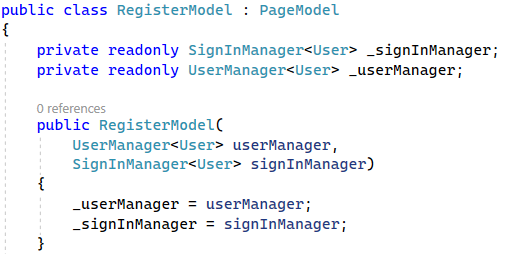


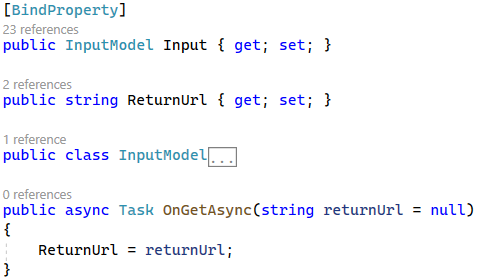


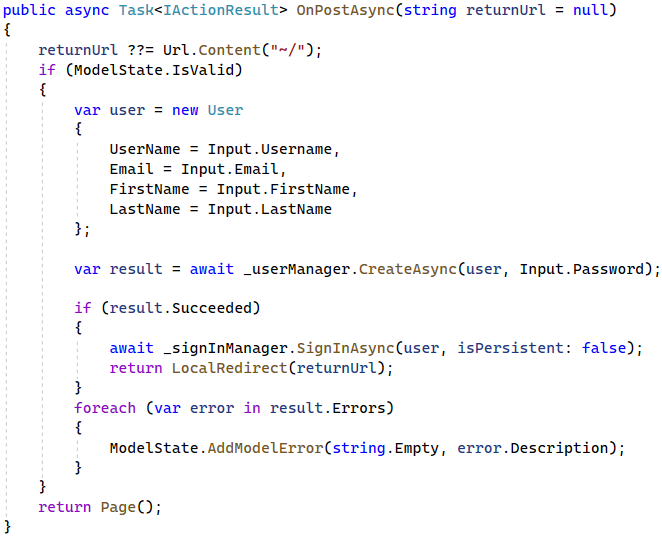
As we **added the properties**, it is important to use them when **creating a user to fill the database columns**. To do this, **modify** the OnPostAsync(…) **method** like this:



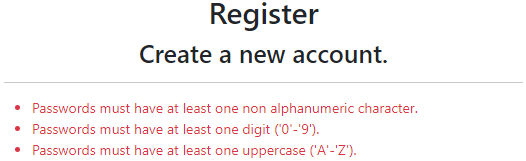
Now it's time to **clear** the RegisterModel **class** from things we won't use like **external logins**, **email sender**, etc. Don't forget to change **IdentityUser** to our **User**. Your class should look like this:



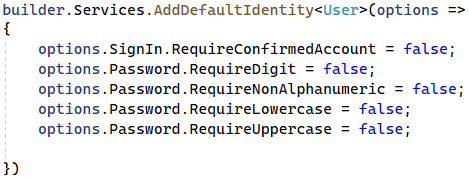




If you try to register now, upon successful registration you will be redirected to the "**Home**" page as a registered user. If you want to be redirected to another page, you should modify the **returnUrl** string in the **OnPostAsyc(…)** action.

Now **open** the "Register" **page** in the browser. It should look as shown on the beginning of the task. Try to **register** **a new user**. You should see the following error messages: 

This is because our app is using the default password requirements, which are too strict. We can change them by adding the following lines to the **Program** class:

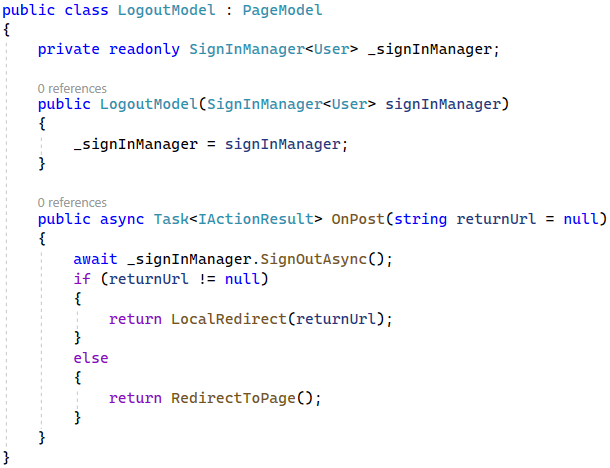


Let's try again to register a new user. The registration should be **successful** and the user should **appear in the database**. They should also have **first** and **last names**:



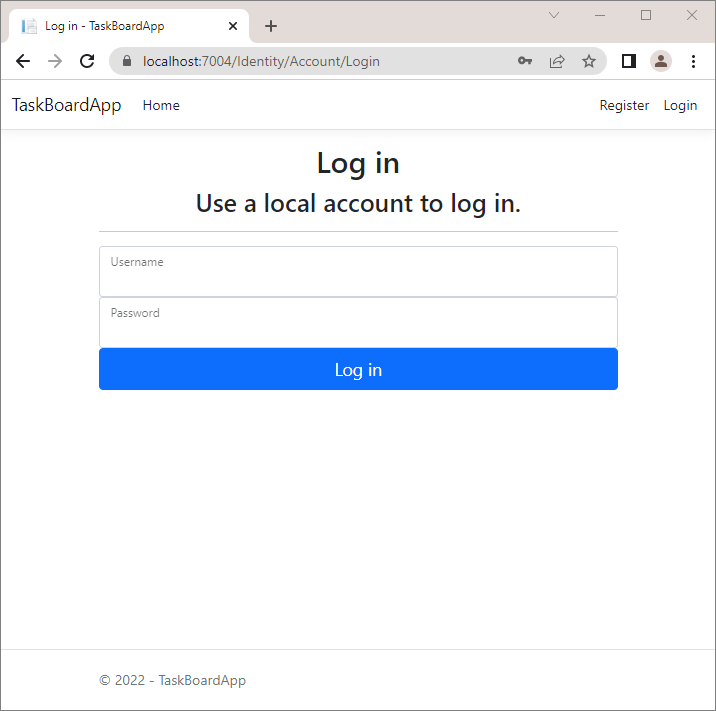
### Modify the "Logout" Page

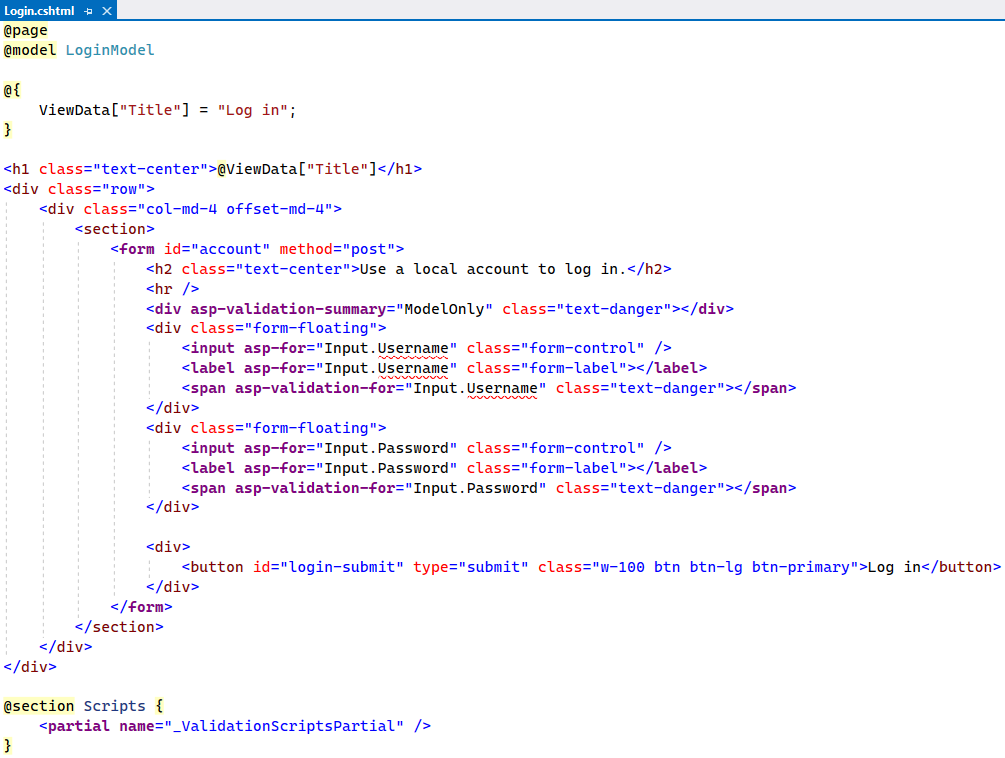
Now, if you try to logout of the app, you should receive an error message. This is because we have to change the **IdentityUser** to **User** in the Logout.cshtml.cs. The file should look like this:



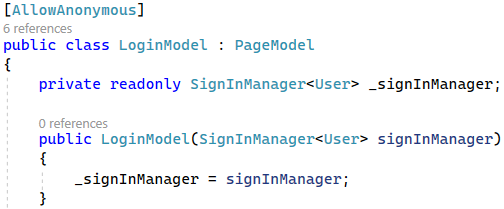
### Modify the "Login" Page

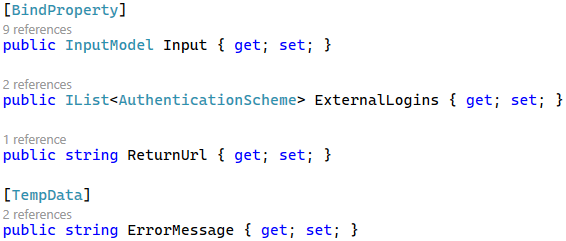
It is time to **modify** the "Login" **page** as well to **clear it** from unnecessary code in its generated class. The page should look like this:

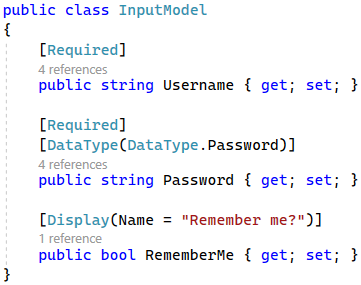
Go to the Login.cshtml **view** and **remove links for email confirmation**, **external login** and **forgotten password**. Also, add the needed classes to **center the page content**. The **Login.cshtml** view should look like this:

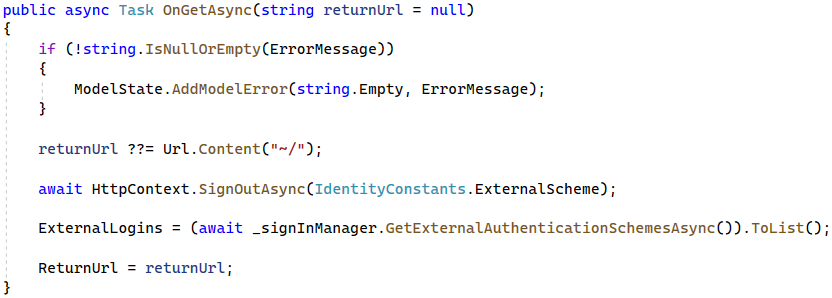


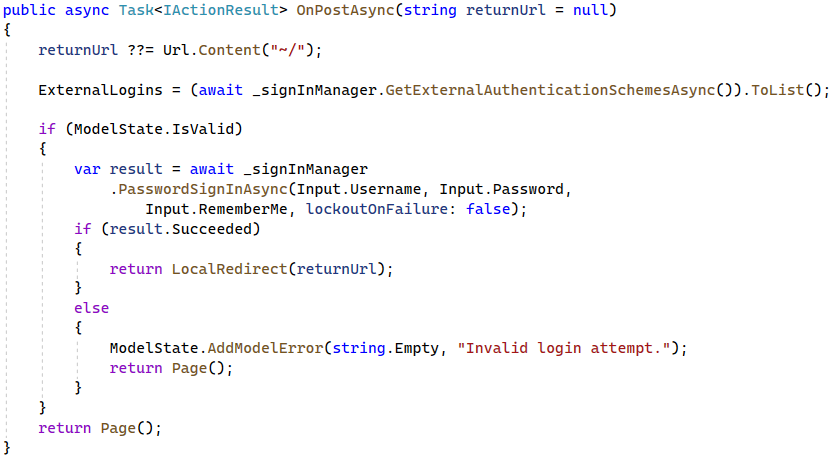
Now **modify the** LoginModel **class** in the Login.cshtml.cs **file** as shown below:











**Try to log in** with the **new user** we created. Login should be **successful**.

Note that if you want to be redirected somewhere else upon login, you should specify the location in the **returnUrl** string.

## Modify View for Users

Let's change how the navigation bar looks for a user that is logged in.

### Display User Names in the Navigation Bar

Let's use the **new user data** in the **welcoming** in our **navigation bar**. It should look like this:



We want to remove the link from the "**My** **Profile**" on the "**Hello** " message.

Go to the \_LoginPartial.cshtml **view** and remove the link. The file should look as shown below:



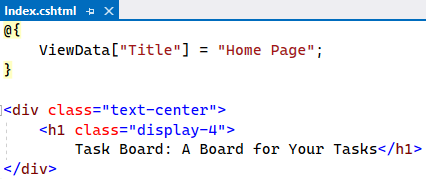
## Create the MVC Structure of the App

Now that we are ready with the Login/Logout and Register part, it's time to create the MVC structure of our app. We will have three controllers – **HomeController**, **TasksController** and **BoardsController**.

### Home page

We already have the HomeController in our **project** and we already modified it, but we still have to modify the view, too.

Go to the **/View/Home/Index.cshtml** file and change the code as shown below:

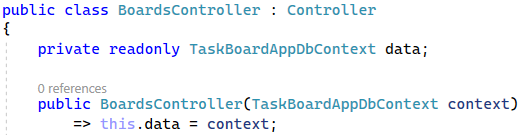


Later the index page will display the tasks count according to the board they are attached to. For now, we will leave the view this way.

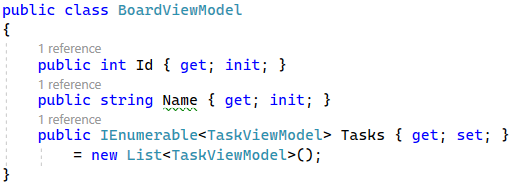
### Display Boards

Let's modify our app, so it we can see the three types of boards. In order to do so, first we need to create a boards controller in the "**Controllers"** folder.

For now we will only inject the **TaskBoardAppDbContext** through the constructor and assign it to a variable to use it:



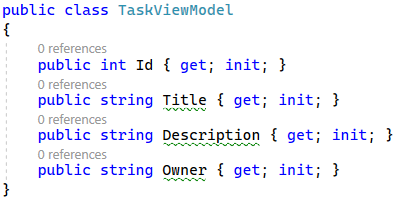
Our next step should be creating the **BoardViewModel** in the "**Models**" folder.



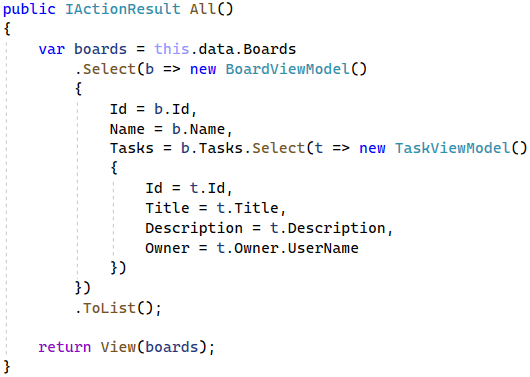
Each of the boards should display the tasks that are assigned to it, so the **BoardViewModel** should have a property for the collections of tasks. This means that we need another view model for the tasks. Let's add it to the "**Models**" folder. As we will have several models for the tasks, we can create a "**Tasks**" folder in the "**Models**" one, so that the files are more organized.



The **TaskViewModel** should look like this:



Now we can go back the **BoardsController** and add the action that will display the boards and their tasks. The **All()** action will extract the boards and their tasks from the database to model collections, which will be passed to a view.



Now we should create the "**All.csthml"** view file. We will create this view in a new folder, called "**Boards**", which will be located in the "**Views"** folder.



As this file contains more code, you can copy it from here:

|  |
| --- |
| @model IEnumerable<BoardViewModel>  @{  ViewData["Title"] = "Task Board";  }  <h2 class="text-center">@ViewBag.Title</h2>  <hr />  @if (!Model.Any())  {  <h3 class="text-center">No tasks yet!</h3>  }  else  {  <div class="container text-center">  <div class="row">  @foreach (var board in Model)  {  <div class="col">  <p class="fs-1">  @board.Name  </p>  @if (board.Tasks.Any())  {  <div class="row d-flex justify-content-center">  @await Html.PartialAsync("~/Views/Shared/\_TaskPartial.cshtml", board.Tasks)  </div>  }  </div>  }  </div>  </div>  } |

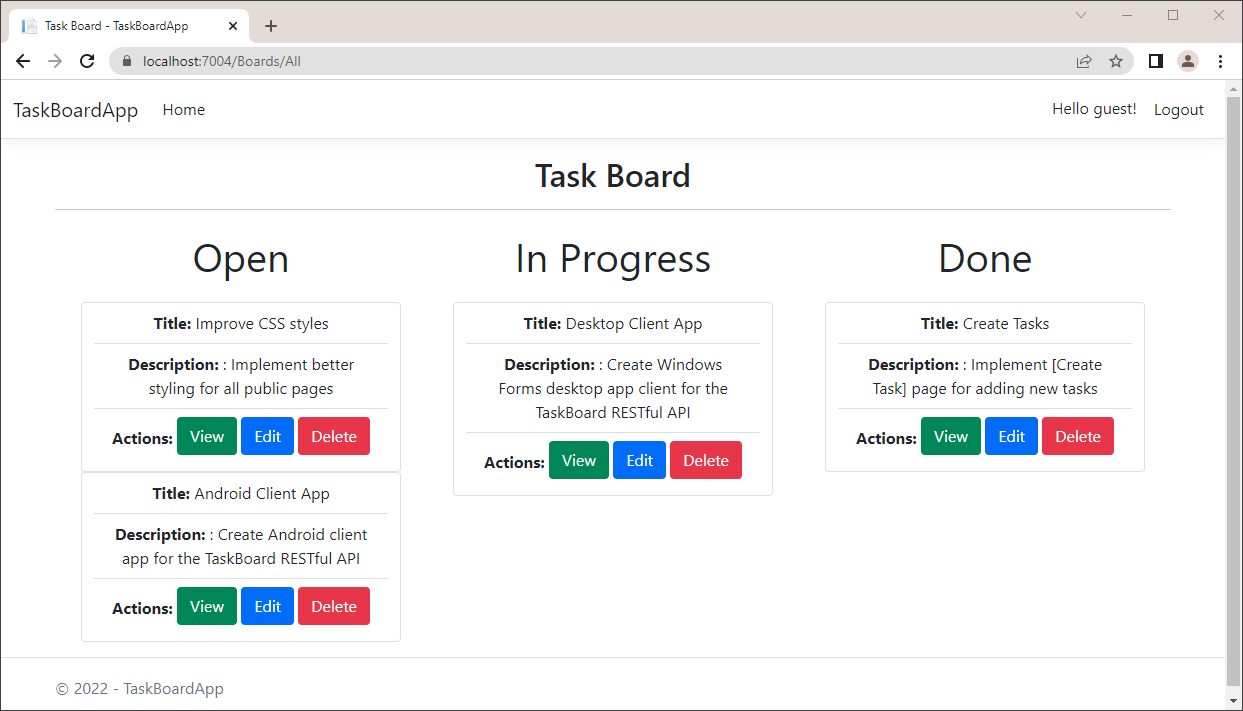
You can see that the view uses a partial view named "**\_TaskPartial.cshtml**" from the "**Shared**" folder. We should create it as well. You can copy the code from here:

|  |
| --- |
| @model IEnumerable<TaskViewModel>  @foreach (var task in Model)  {  <div class="card" style="width: 20rem;">  <ul class="list-group list-group-flush">  <li class="list-group-item"><span class="fw-bold">Title: </span> @task.Title</li>  <li class="list-group-item"><span class="fw-bold">Description: </span> : @task.Description</li>  <li class="list-group-item">  <span class="fw-bold">Actions: </span>  <**a** **asp-controller**="Tasks" **asp-action**="Details" **asp-route-id**="@task.Id" class="btn btn-success mb-2">View</**a**>  <span></span>  @if (this.User.Identity.Name == task.Owner)  {  <**a** **asp-controller**="Tasks" **asp-action**="Edit" **asp-route-id**="@task.Id" class="btn btn-primary mb-2">Edit</**a**>  <span></span>  <**a** **asp-controller**="Tasks" **asp-action**="Delete" **asp-route-id**="@task.Id" class="btn btn-danger mb-2">Delete</**a**>  }  </li>  </ul>  </div>  } |

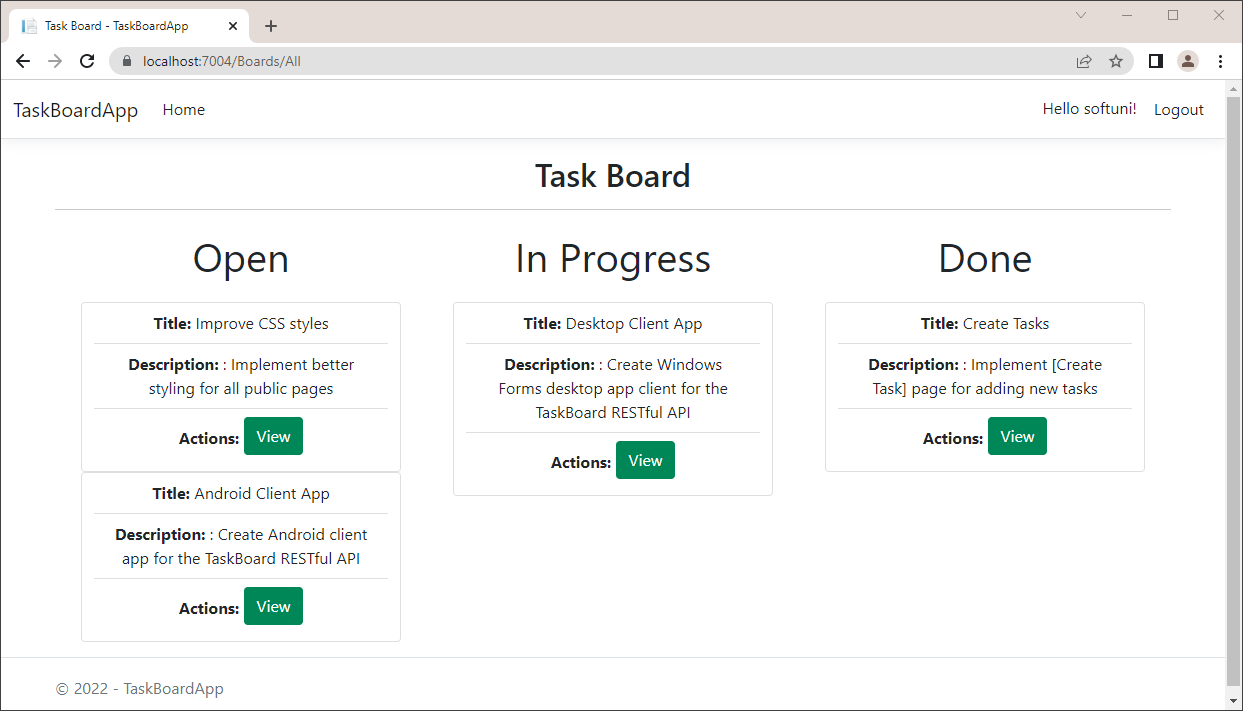
You can see that there is an **if statement**, which checks ifthe **logged-in user** is the **owner of the task.** In case the user is the one that **created the task,** they can see **two additional buttons – [Edit]** and **[Delete].**

Run the app in the browser and go to **/Boards/All**.

When you log in with the **Guest** user, it should look like this:



When you log in with another user, it should look like this:



Now we should add a link to the **/Boards/All** page in the navigation. The link should be visible only to logged in users.

In order to do so, go to the "**\_Layout.cshtml**"file and modify the code as shown below:

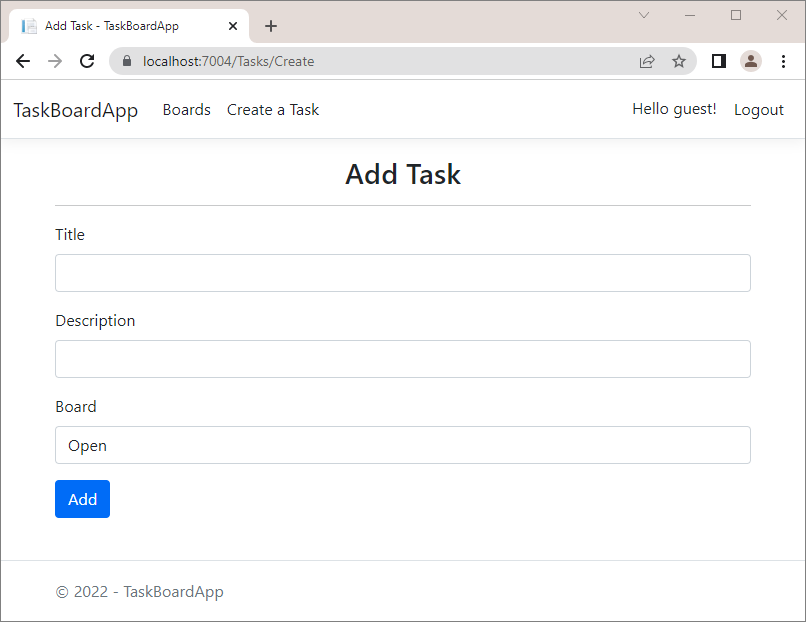


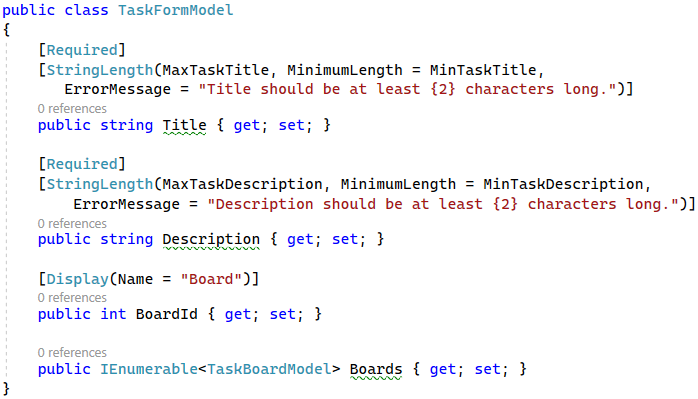
When you run the app, the navigation should look like this:



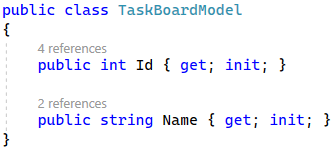
### Create task

Now, let's extend the functionality of our app and modify it so that each user may be able to add a new task. The app should display a form for adding a task and it will look like this:

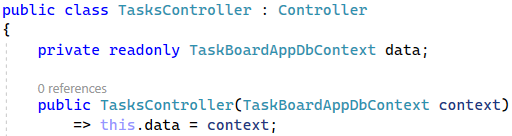
First, we need to create a **TaskFormModel** in the "/**Models/Task**" folder. We will add validation attributes to the model property. The **[Required]** attribute will check if the model property holds any value and the **[StringLength]** will check the length of the string that is held as a value.



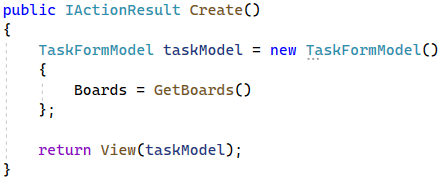
As you can see, we will need another model, called **TaskBoardModel**, so you should create it in the "/**Models/Task**" folder , too.

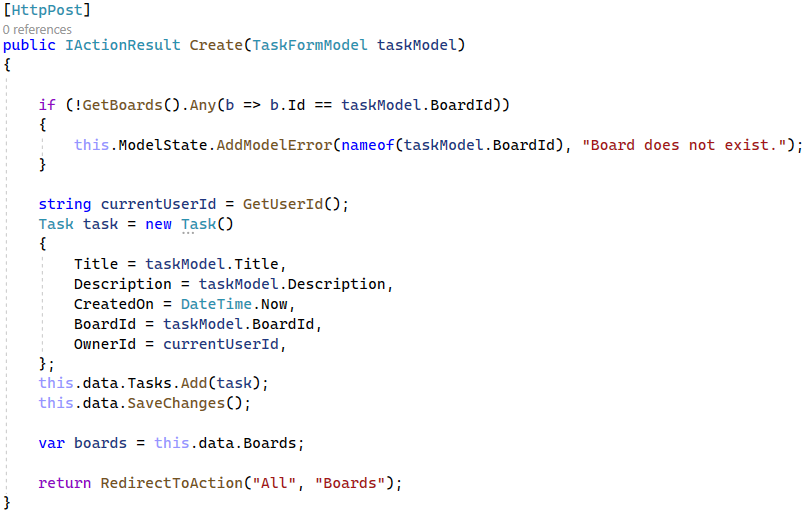


We don't have a **TasksController** yet, so you should create it in the "**Controllers**" folder. Don't forget to inject the **TaskBoardAppDbContext** through the constructor and assign it to a variable to use it:

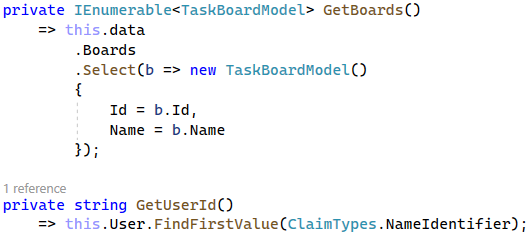


Now that we have created the needed models, we should go to **TasksController** and implement the **Create()** method. This method will create a new **Task** object and then add it to the **DbSet**.





You should add the following code to the **TasksController**.

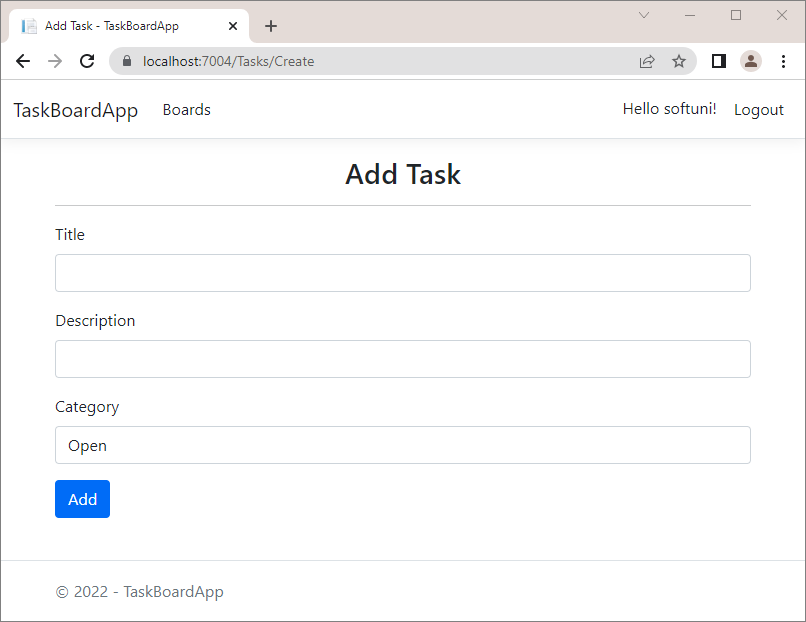


The **ClaimTypes.NameIdentifier** returns the user id when requested.

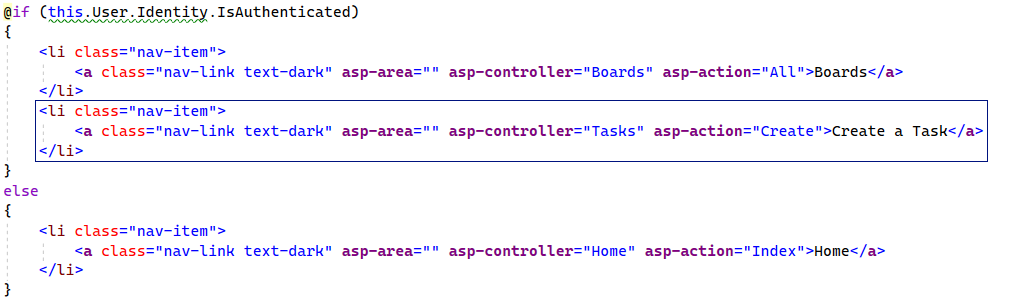
Our next step is to create a new folder – "**Tasks**" in the "**Views**" folder, so that we can add a new "**Create.cshtml"** in it for the **"Create Task"** Page view. As there is a lot of code to write, you can copy it from here:

|  |
| --- |
| @model TaskFormModel  @{  ViewBag.Title = "Add Task";  }  <h2 class="text-center">@ViewBag.Title</h2>  <hr />  <div class="row">  <div class="col-sm-12 offset-lg-2 col-lg-8 offset-xl-3 col-xl-6">  <**form** **asp-action**="Create" method="post">  <div class="mb-3">  <**label** **asp-for**="Title" class="form-label">Title</**label**>  <**input** **asp-for**="Title" class="form-control" aria-required="true" />  <**span** **asp-validation-for**="Title" class="text-danger"></**span**>  </div>  <div class="mb-3">  <**label** **asp-for**="Description" class="form-label">Description</**label**>  <**input** **asp-for**="Description" class="form-control" aria-required="true" />  <**span** **asp-validation-for**="Description" class="text-danger"></**span**>  </div>  <div class="mb-3">  <**label** **asp-for**="BoardId" class="form-label">Category</**label**>  <**select** **asp-for**="BoardId" class="form-control">  @foreach (var board in Model.Boards)  {  <**option** **value**="@board.Id">@board.Name</**option**>  }  </**select**>  <**span** **asp-validation-for**="BoardId" class="text-danger"></**span**>  </div>  <div class="mb-3">  <input class="btn btn-primary" type="submit" value="Add" />  </div>  </**form**>  </div>  </div>  @section Scripts {  <**partial** **name**="\_ValidationScriptsPartial" />  } |

Run the app in the browser and go to **/Tasks/Create**. It should look like this:



All that is left to do is add a link to the "**/Tasks/Create"** page in the navigation. Go to the "**\_Layout.cshtml**"file and modify the code as shown below:

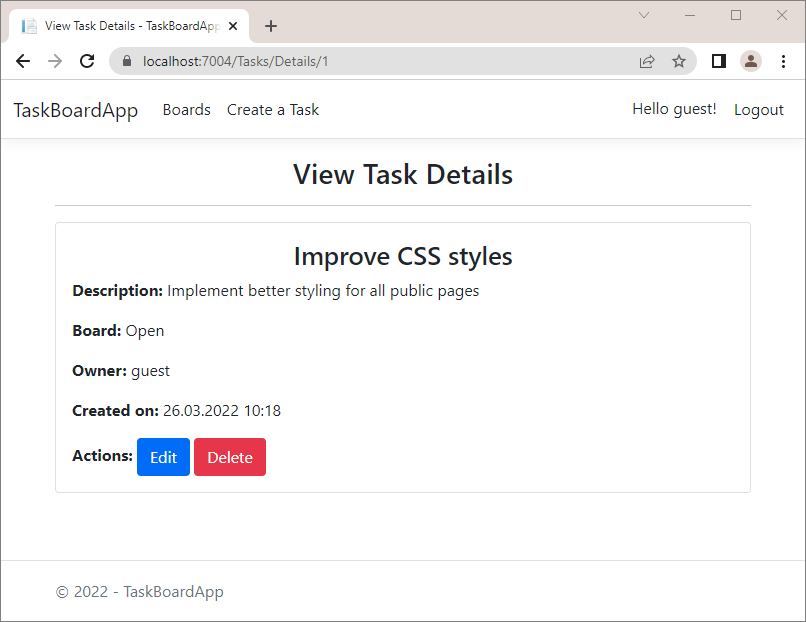


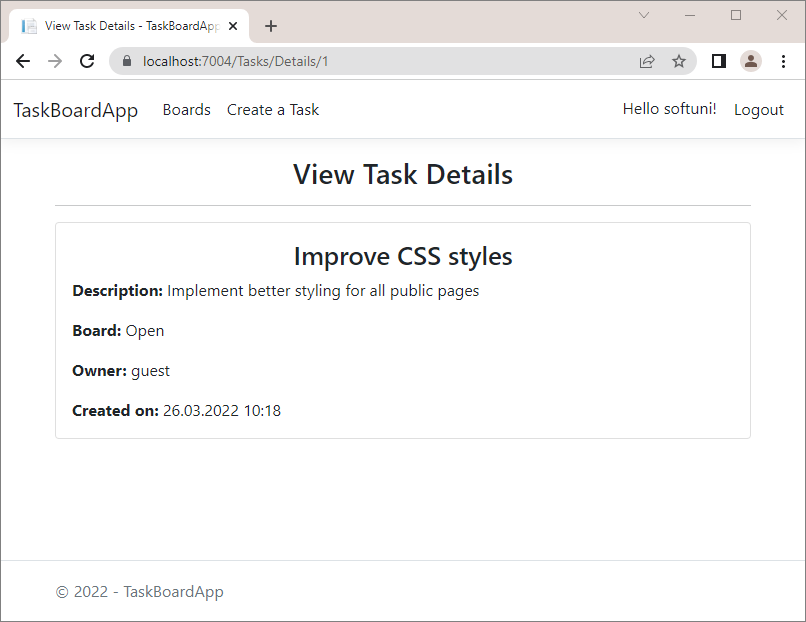
Finally, when you run the app in the browser again, the navigation should look like this:



### View task details

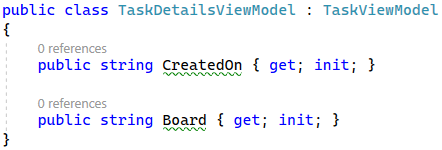
Now, let's extend the functionality of our app and modify it so that each user may be able to see each task details. The app should look like this:



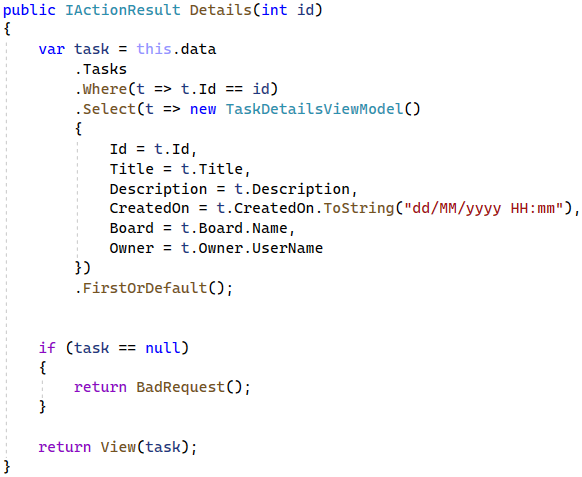


Note that the different users see different views – the reason for this is that in the first screenshot the logged in user is the owner of the task and in the second screenshot the logged in user is not the owner.

Let's create a **TaskDetailsViewModel** which will inherit the **TaskViewModel**. It will have two additional properties – **CreatedOn** and **Board**.



Now that we have the model, we can go to the **TasksController** and add the **Details()** action.

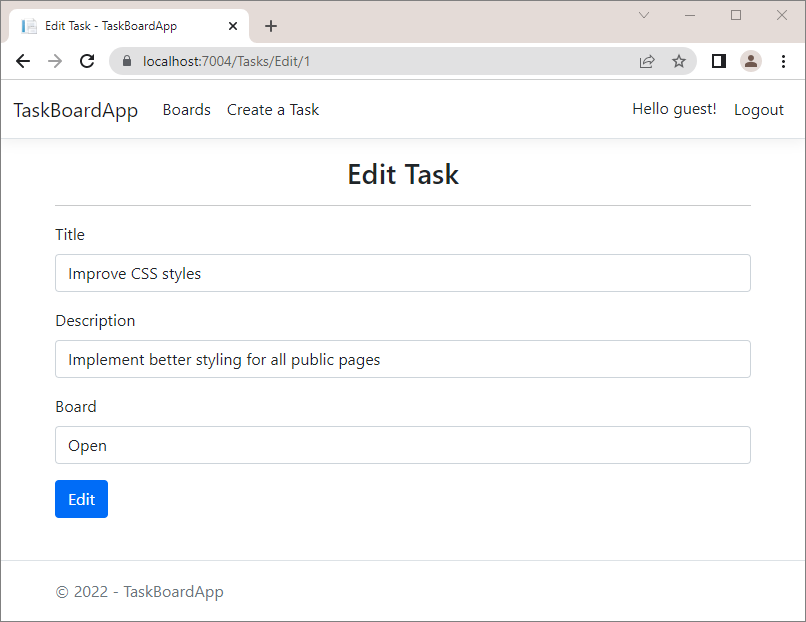


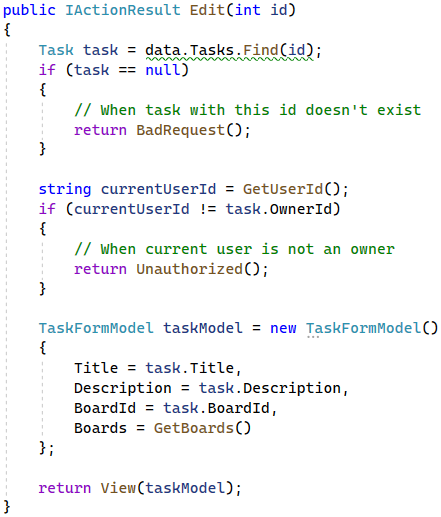
Now we have to create the view for the "**/Tasks/Details/{id}**" page. As the code is a lot to write, you can copy it from here:

|  |
| --- |
| @model TaskDetailsViewModel  @{  ViewBag.Title = "View Task Details";  }  <h2 class="text-center">@ViewBag.Title</h2>  <hr />  <div class="d-flex justify-content-center">  <div class="card " style="width: 50rem;">  <div class="card-body">  <h3 class="card-title text-center">@Model.Title</h3>  <p class="card-text"><span class="fw-bold">Description: </span>@Model.Description</p>  <p class="card-text"><span class="fw-bold">Board: </span>@Model.Board</p>  <p class="card-text"><span class="fw-bold">Owner: </span>@Model.Owner</p>  <p class="card-text"><span class="fw-bold">Created on: </span>@Model.CreatedOn</p>  @if (Model.Owner == this.User.Identity.Name)  {  <tr class="actions">  <th><span class="fw-bold">Actions:</th>  <td>  <**a** **asp-controller**="Tasks" **asp-action**="Edit" **asp-route-id**="@Model.Id" class="btn btn-primary">Edit</**a**>  <**a** **asp-controller**="Tasks" **asp-action**="Delete" **asp-route-id**="@Model.Id" class="btn btn-danger">Delete</**a**>  </td>  </tr>  }  </div>  </div>  </div> |

### Edit task

The next step in creating the TaskBoardApp is adding the "**Edit Task**" page. It will display a **form** for **editing a task** and it will look like this:

We already have a **TaskFormModel** and we'll use it again. First, we need to modify the **TasksController** and add an **Edit()** action, which will pass a **Task** model to the view and find and update the task in the database.





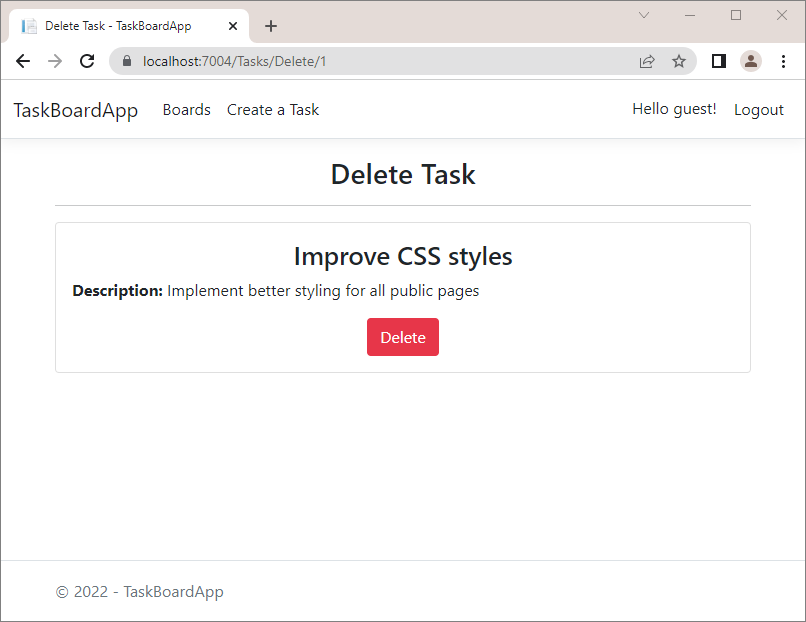
Our next step is to create the view for editing a task. You can copy the code from here:

|  |
| --- |
| @model TaskFormModel  @{  ViewBag.Title = "Edit Task";  }  <div class="row">  <div class="col-sm-12 offset-lg-2 col-lg-8 offset-xl-3 col-xl-6">  <**form** **asp-action**="Edit">  <div class="mb-3">  <**label** **asp-for**="Title" class="form-label">Title</**label**>  <**input** **asp-for**="Title" class="form-control" aria-required="true" />  <**span** **asp-validation-for**="Title" class="text-danger"></**span**>  </div>  <div class="mb-3">  <**label** **asp-for**="Description" class="form-label">Description</**label**>  <**input** **asp-for**="Description" class="form-control" aria-required="true" />  <**span** **asp-validation-for**="Description" class="text-danger"></**span**>  </div>  <div class="mb-3">  <**label** **asp-for**="BoardId" class="form-label">Category</**label**>  <**select** **asp-for**="BoardId" class="form-control">  @foreach (var board in Model.Boards)  {  <**option** **value**="@board.Id">@board.Name</**option**>  }  </**select**>  <**span** **asp-validation-for**="BoardId" class="text-danger"></**span**>  </div>  <div class="mb-3">  <input class="btn btn-primary" type="submit" value="Edit" />  </div>  </**form**>  </div>  </div> |

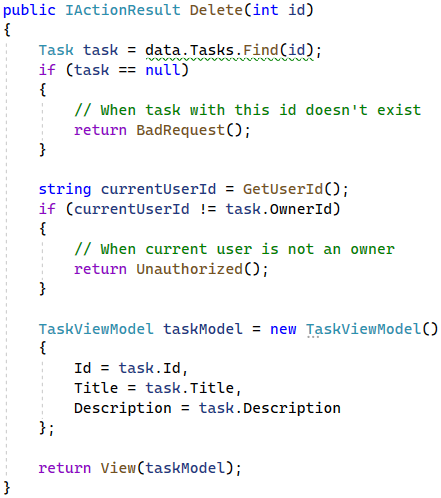
Run the app in the browser and try to edit a task.

### Delete task

The view for deleting a task is similar to the view for editing a task. It should look like this:



Bur first, let's add the **Delete()** action to the **TasksController**:





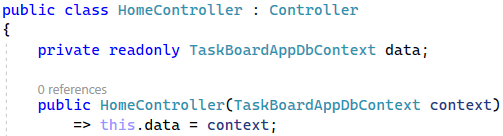
After we have added the **Delete()** action, let's create the **Delete** view file.

You can copy the code from here:

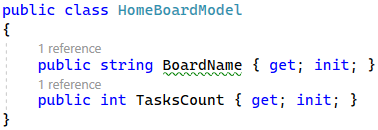
|  |
| --- |
| @model TaskViewModel  @{  ViewData["Title"] = "Delete Task";  }  <h2 class="text-center">@ViewBag.Title</h2>  <hr />  <**form** **asp-action**="Delete">  <div class="d-flex justify-content-center">  <div class="card " style="width: 50rem;">  <div class="card-body">  <h3 class="card-title text-center">@Model.Title</h3>  <p class="card-text"><span class="fw-bold">Description: </span>@Model.Description</p>  </div>  <div class="mb-3 d-flex justify-content-center">  <input type="submit" value="Delete" class="btn btn-danger" />  </div>  </div>  </div>  </**form**> |

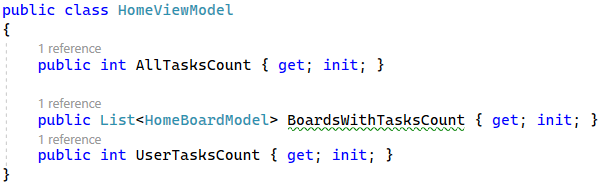
### Home page

Finally, we can go back to the Home page so that we can modify it to show the tasks count. Let's go back to the **HomeController.** Don't forget to inject the **TaskBoardAppDbContext** through the constructor and assign it to a variable to use it:



Now we need to create a **HomeBoardModel** and a **HomeViewModel** in the "**Models**" folder.





Now that we have created the models, go back to the controller and this code:



And finally, we have to modify the view file. Go to "**/Home/Index.cshtml**" file and add the following code:

|  |
| --- |
| @{  ViewData["Title"] = "Home Page";  }  <div class="text-center">  <h1 class="display-4">  Task Board: A Board for Your Tasks</h1>  </div>  <hr />  <section class="home-page">  @if (!this.User.Identity.IsAuthenticated)  {  <h1 class="text-center">Welcome!</h1>  }  else  {  <h1 class="text-center">Welcome, @this.User.Identity.Name!</h1>  }  <hr class="hr-2 bg-secondary" />  <h4 class="mt-4 text-center">TaskBoard is here for all your tasks.</h4>  <br />  <span class="boardSpan">Tasks: <b>@Model.AllTasksCount</b></span>  <ul>  @foreach (var board in Model.BoardsWithTasksCount)  {  <li>  <span class="boardSpan">@board.BoardName: <b>@board.TasksCount</b></span>  </li>  }  </ul>  @if (Model.UserTasksCount > -1)  {  <h5>You have: <b>@Model.UserTasksCount</b> tasks</h5>  }  </section> |

Run the app in the browser and it should look like shown below:

