



State Management in Blazor

Tim Purdum
Director of Product Development,



Level: Beginner

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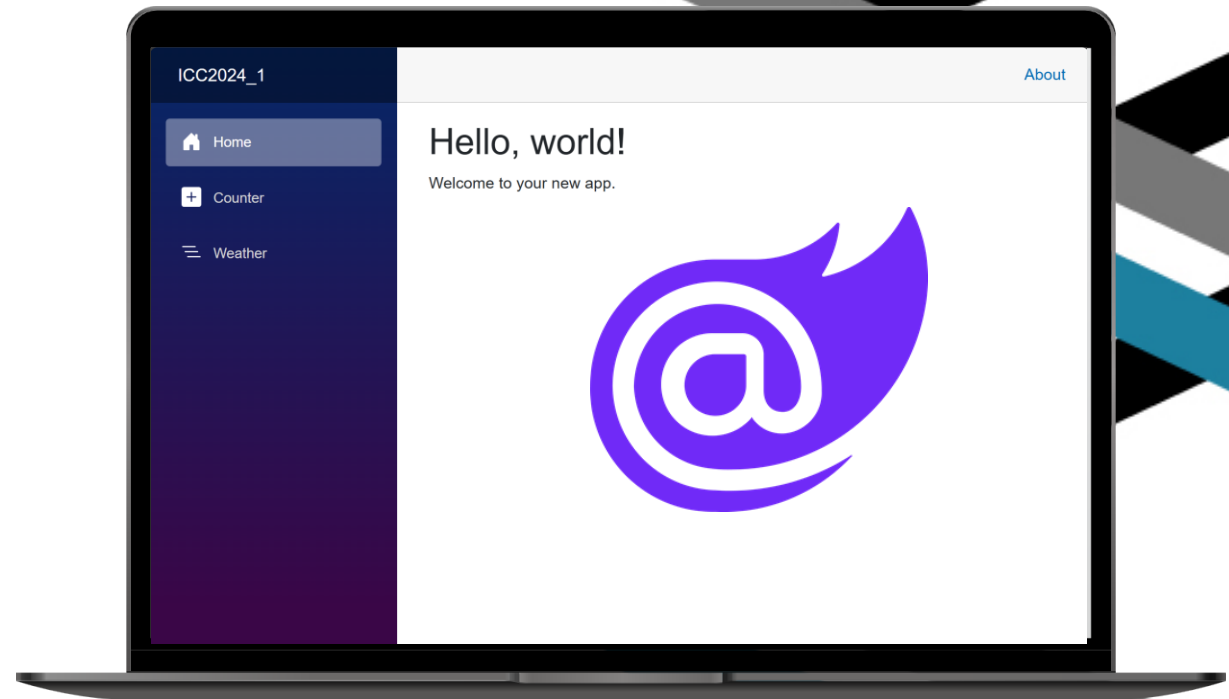


Goals of the Session

- **Identify types of state management in Blazor and the tools and patterns used**
- **Learn about how the Blazor rendering modes and render cycles impact state management**
- **Identify larger architectural patterns and practical examples for managing state in a Blazor application**

What is Blazor?

- Modern full-stack web framework
- Built on Asp.NET Core and Modern .NET
- Released with .NET Core 3.1 in 2018
- Component-based reactive framework
- Static and dynamic Server-Side rendering
- Client WebAssembly SPA applications or individual components
- High productivity with a single unifying language and framework



Bl@zing Shipments

As we look at this web app, consider the following questions:

- Where are the pages being rendered?
- How does it know what data to load?
- Are the pages comprised of a single component, or many?
- How does the site respond to user interaction?
- If we needed to store data, where would we store it?



What is State Management?

- “State management refers to the management of the state of one or more user interface controls such as text fields, submit buttons, radio buttons, etc. in a graphical user interface.”
 - *from Wikipedia (based on redux.js.org)*

Types of State in Web Development

- **Component State**
- **Application State**
- **User/Session State**
- **Persistent State**

Component State

- Stored in component fields/properties or a model object
- Bound to HTML input and display elements
- Unsaved changes are lost on navigation/refresh

```
<p role="status">Current count: @currentCount</p>
<button class="btn btn-primary"
    @onclick="IncrementCount">Click me</button>
@code {
    private int currentCount = 0;
    private void IncrementCount() => currentCount++;
}
```

Component State

- Custom razor syntax for binding

```
<input type="text" @bind="fieldOrProp" />
```

- fires with the onchange event

- Change the event with `@bind:event="oninput"`

- Add a change handler method with `@bind:after="HandlerMethod"`

- For Razor Components, the syntax changes to bind to parameters: `<TestComponent @bind-ParameterName="fieldOrProp" />`

- Can also use `@bind:get="value"@bind:set="HandlerMethod"`

Application State

- State shared across components using
 - **Parameters**
 - **CascadingValues**
 - **EventCallbacks**
 - **Service Classes**

Application State: Parameters

- C# public properties with [Parameter] attribute on a child component

MapView.razor

```
[Parameter]  
public double? Latitude { get; set; }
```

```
[Parameter]  
public double? Longitude { get; set; }
```

- In consuming (parent) class markup, parameters display like HTML attributes with capital letters

```
<MapView Latitude="@shipment.Latitude" Longitude="@shipment.Longitude">  
  <Map>  
    <Basemap>  
      <BasemapStyle Name="BasemapStyleName.ArcgisStreets"/>  
    </Basemap>  
  </Map>  
</MapView>
```

Application State: Cascading Values

- Wrap child components with markup tags

```
<CascadingValue Value="@User" Name="CurrentUser">  
  <ProfileSelector />  
</CascadingValue>
```

- All descendant components can receive the values as properties with the [CascadingParameter] attribute

```
[CascadingParameter(Name="CurrentUser")]  
public ApplicationUser? CurrentUser { get; set; }
```

- Cascading values can also be defined globally in the Dependency Injection startup code.

```
builder.Services.AddCascadingValue("HomeCompany", sp => new Company { Id = 1, Name = "Home" });
```

Application State: EventCallbacks

- A type of Parameter
- Async-supporting Event triggers

```
[Parameter]  
public EventCallback<LayerViewCreateEvent> OnLayerViewCreate { get; set; }
```

- Bind to a parent component method instead of field or property

```
<MapView OnLayerViewCreate="OnLayerViewCreate">  
  <Map>  
    <FeatureLayer OutFields="@(["*"])">  
      <PortalItem PortalItemId="234d2e3f6f554e0e84757662469c26d3" />  
    </FeatureLayer>  
  </Map>  
</Extent>  
</ MapView>
```

```
private async Task OnLayerViewCreate(LayerViewCreateEvent createEvent)  
{  
    if (createEvent.Layer is FeatureLayer)  
    {  
        // query the feature service  
    }  
}
```

Application State: EventCallbacks

- Parent components may receive changes (2-way binding) from a parameter

InputText.razor

```
[Parameter]  
public double? Value { get; set; }
```

```
[Parameter]  
public EventCallback<string> ValueChanged { get; set; }
```

Parent.razor

```
<InputText @bind-Value="boundField"></ InputText>
```

Application State: Service Classes

- Any C# Class can be injected via Property Injection

- In Razor Markup

```
@page "/order"  
@inject StateManagementService StateManagementService
```

- Or in C#

```
@code {  
    [Inject]  
    private StateManagementService? StateManager { get; set; }  
}
```

- Allows offloading State Management logic from Pages and Components
 - Share state between Components
 - Use traditional .NET events/EventHandlers to notify different components about changes

User/Session State

- Authentication
- Authorization
- Profile
- Records
- Work Progress

User/Session State

- **Browser Persistence**
 - **Query String** <https://blazingshipments.com?id=12345>
 - **Tokens**
 - **Cookies**
 - **localStorage**
 - **sessionStorage**
 - **indexedDb**
- **Server Persistence**
 - **Persistent Cache (e.g., Redis)**
 - **Database**

Persistent State: Browser Storage

- **localStorage**
 - persists when tab/browser is closed, across multiple tabs
- **sessionStorage**
 - isolates data between tabs to prevent issues, data also is lost when tab is closed
- **IndexedDb**
 - Object-store structured database
 - Create an object store with a key path (aka ID) or a key generator
 - Also supports indexes
 - Transaction-scoped access: add, put (update), get, delete
- All require JavaScript or NuGet JS wrappers to interact.
- Available in “Interactive Render Modes”

Persistent State: Server Storage

- **MemoryCache**
- **Redis cache**
- **HybridCache**
- **Database**
- **Only available from “Interactive Server” or via web API calls.**

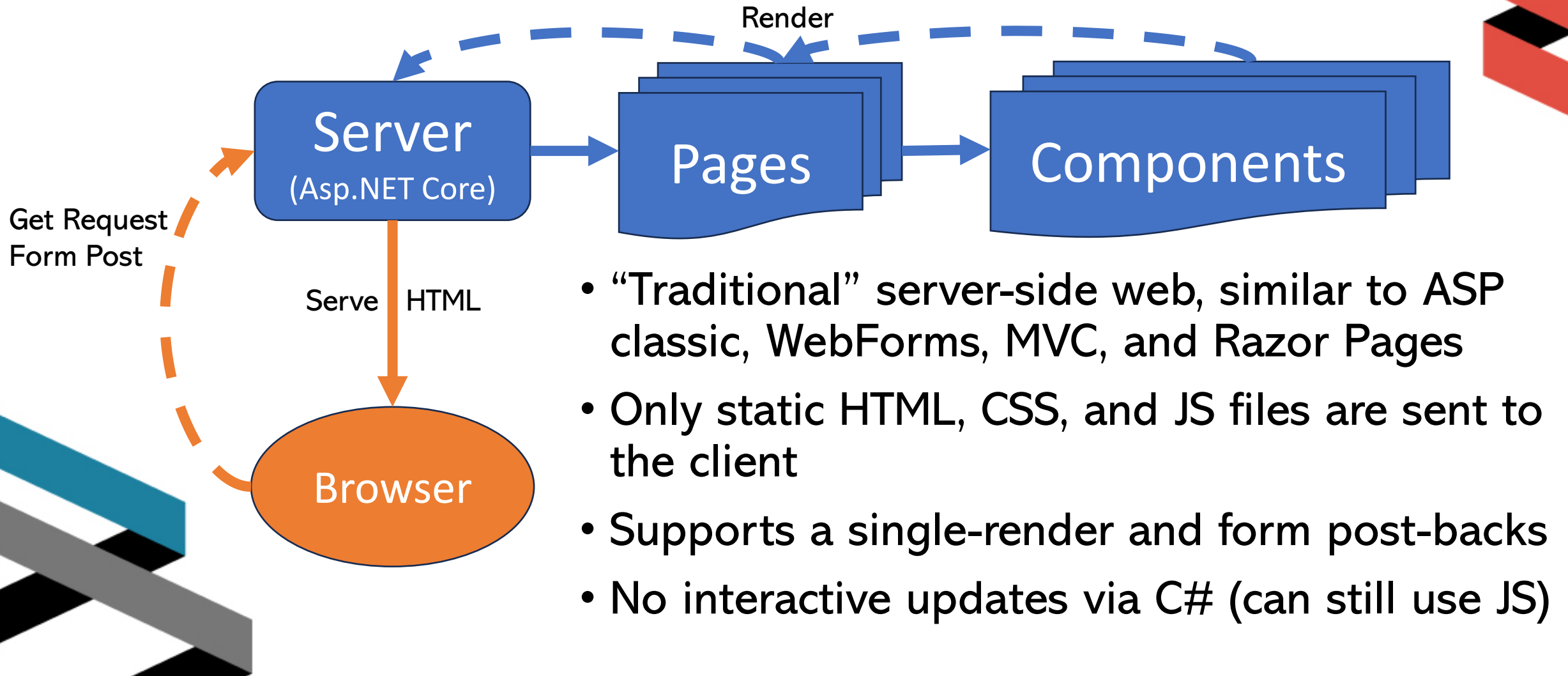
Blazor Component Render Modes



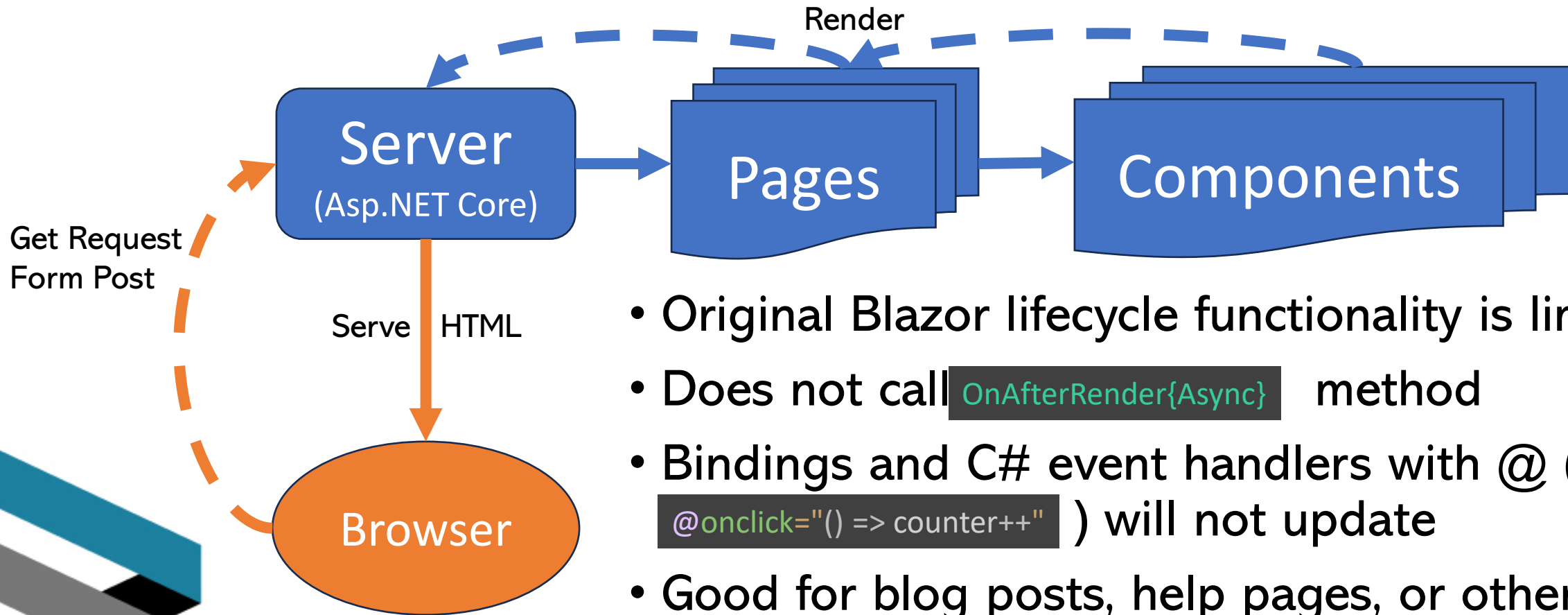
- Static Server Mode
- Interactive Server Mode
- Interactive WebAssembly Mode
- Interactive Auto Mode
- Blazor Hybrid *

** technically a “Blazor Hosting Model”, not a render mode*

Blazor Render Modes: Static Server

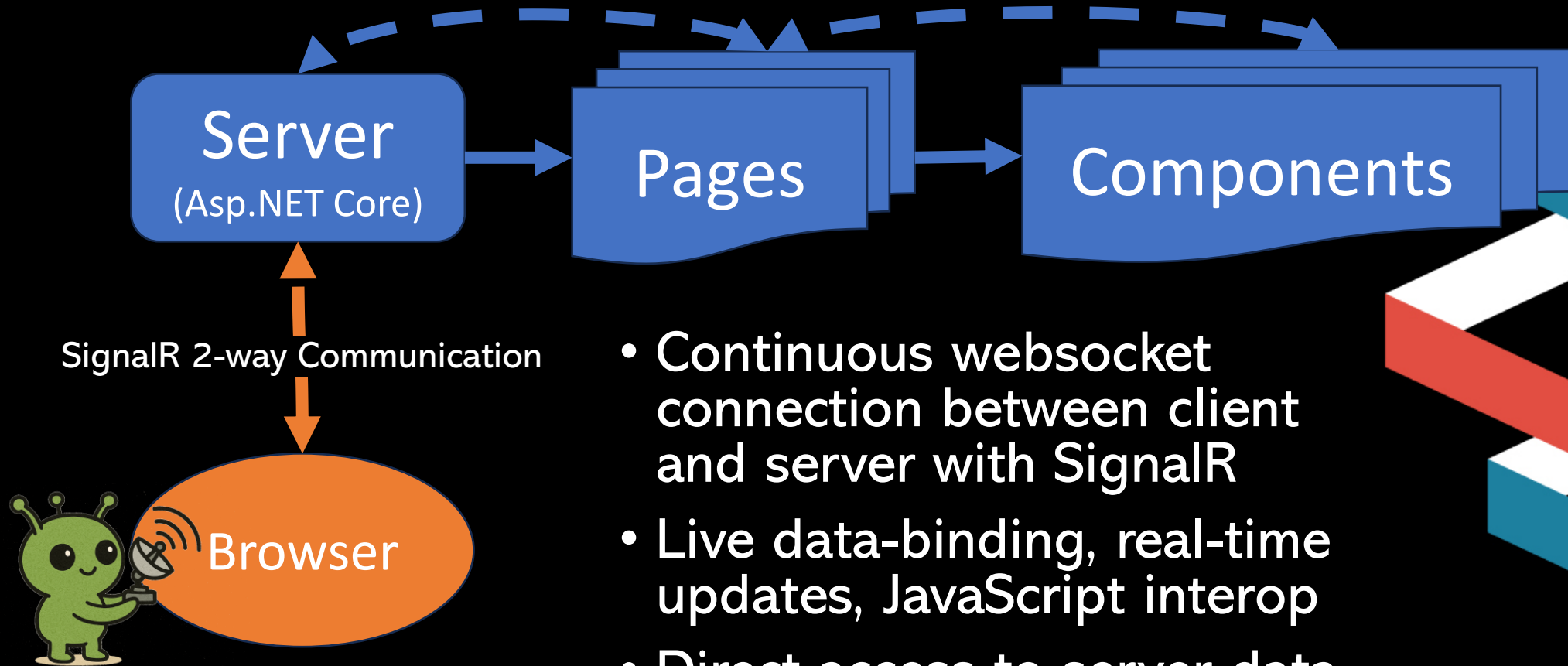


Blazor Render Modes: Static Server (cont.)



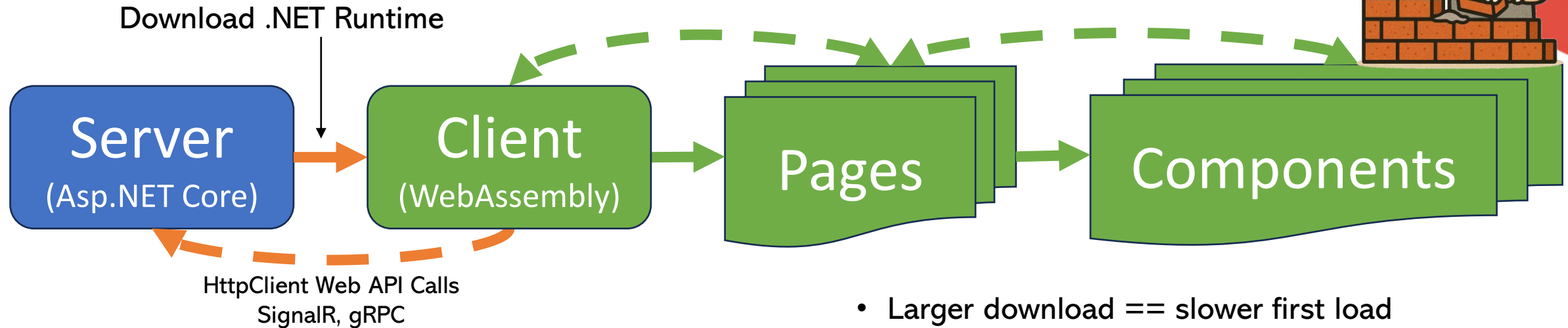
- Original Blazor lifecycle functionality is limited
- Does not call `OnAfterRender{Async}` method
- Bindings and C# event handlers with `@` (e.g., `@onclick="() => counter++"`) will not update
- Good for blog posts, help pages, or other read-only content and simple forms

Blazor Render Modes: Interactive Server



- Continuous websocket connection between client and server with SignalR
- Live data-binding, real-time updates, JavaScript interop
- Direct access to server data store
- Fast on first load
- Can introduce network lag

Blazor Render Modes: Interactive WebAssembly



- Runs in the client browser
- Live data-binding, real-time updates, JavaScript interop
- HttpClient calls to communicate with server web API
- Single-threaded

- Larger download == slower first load
- Faster interactions after first load (no network latency on events)
- Closest in approach to most JS SPA frameworks
- Available in the hosted Blazor Web App and standalone WebAssembly projects

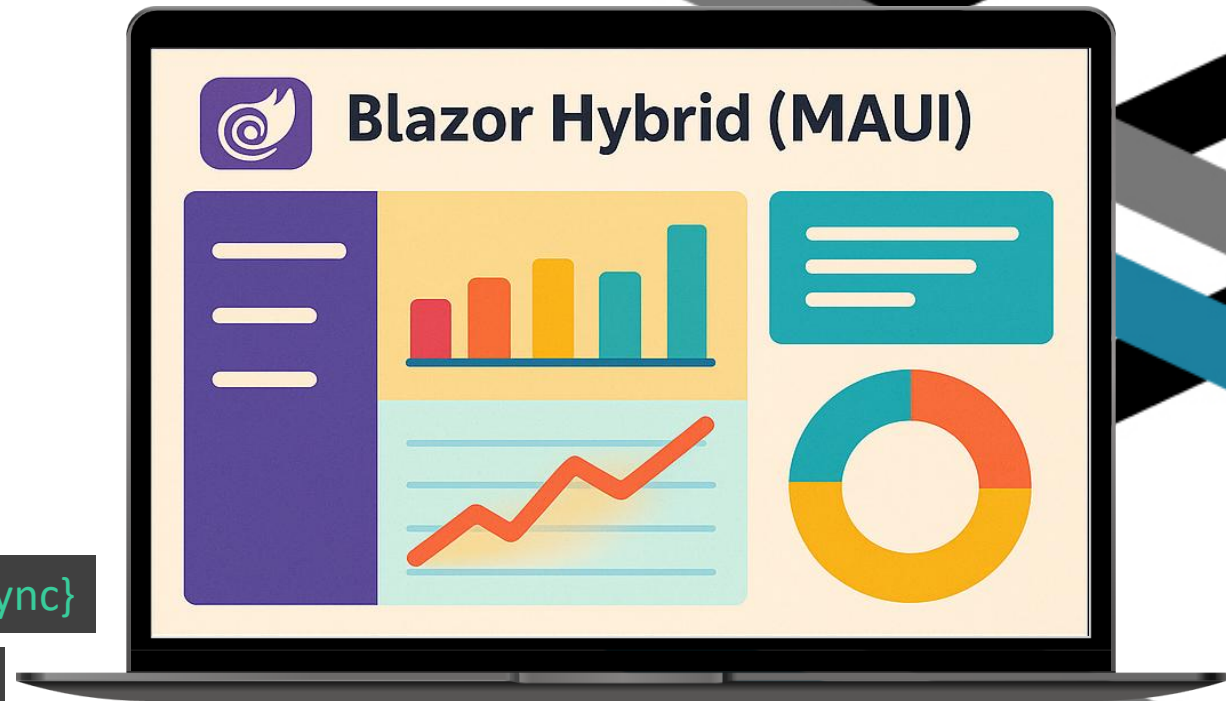
Blazor Render Modes: Interactive Auto



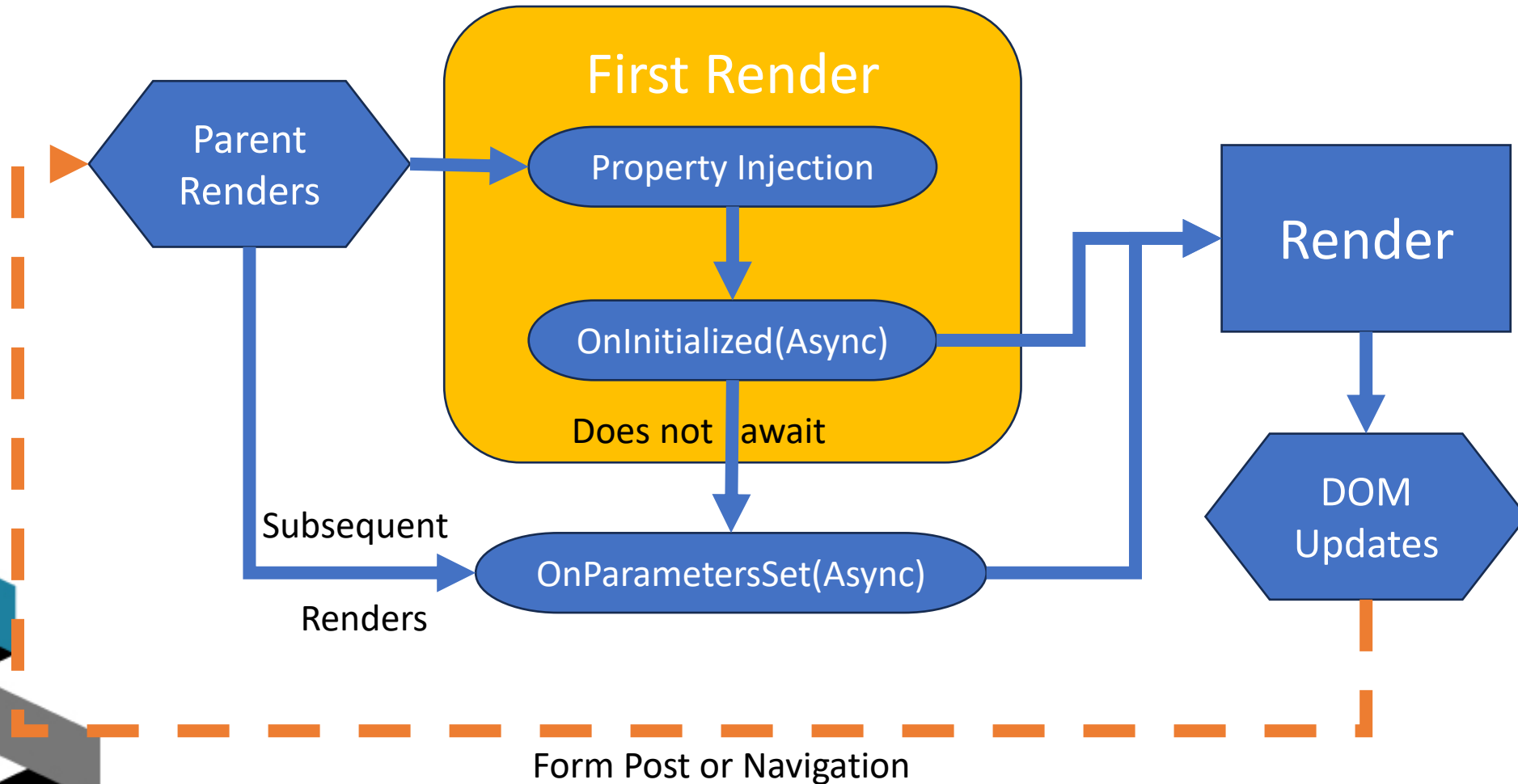
- On first load, runs from server, creating SignalR connection
- In the background, downloads .NET runtime and client code
- On next load, switches to running from WebAssembly
- “Best of both worlds”
 - Fast start on first load (server)
 - More responsive and robust interactions (client)
- Requires flexible data handling/abstraction to handle both client and server modes

Blazor Hybrid

- Runs in a WebView in .NET MAUI (iOS, Android, Mac, Windows), WPF, or Windows Forms
- Native .NET multi-threaded code execution (not WebAssembly)
- Access to device APIs (GPS, Bluetooth, photos, etc.)
- Can reuse components or entire UI applications between web, desktop, and mobile
- Always interactive, fires `OnAfterRender{Async}`
- Does not require defining `@rendermode`

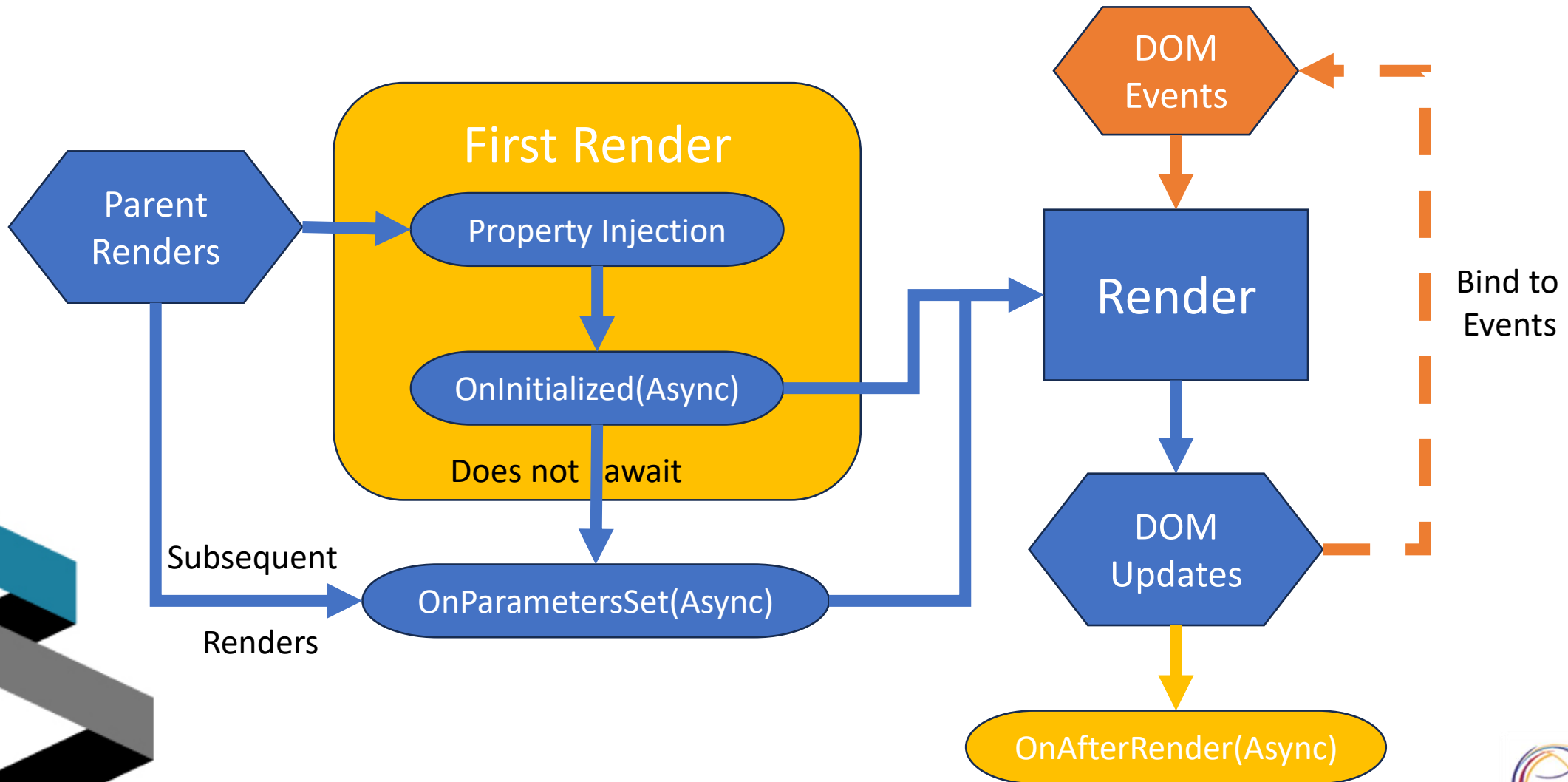


Razor Component Lifecycle: Static Server Mode



State set in OnInitialized and OnParametersSet should be Idempotent

Razor Component Lifecycle: Interactive Modes



Don't set state that will cause a render cycle in OnAfterRender!

Architectural Patterns for State Management

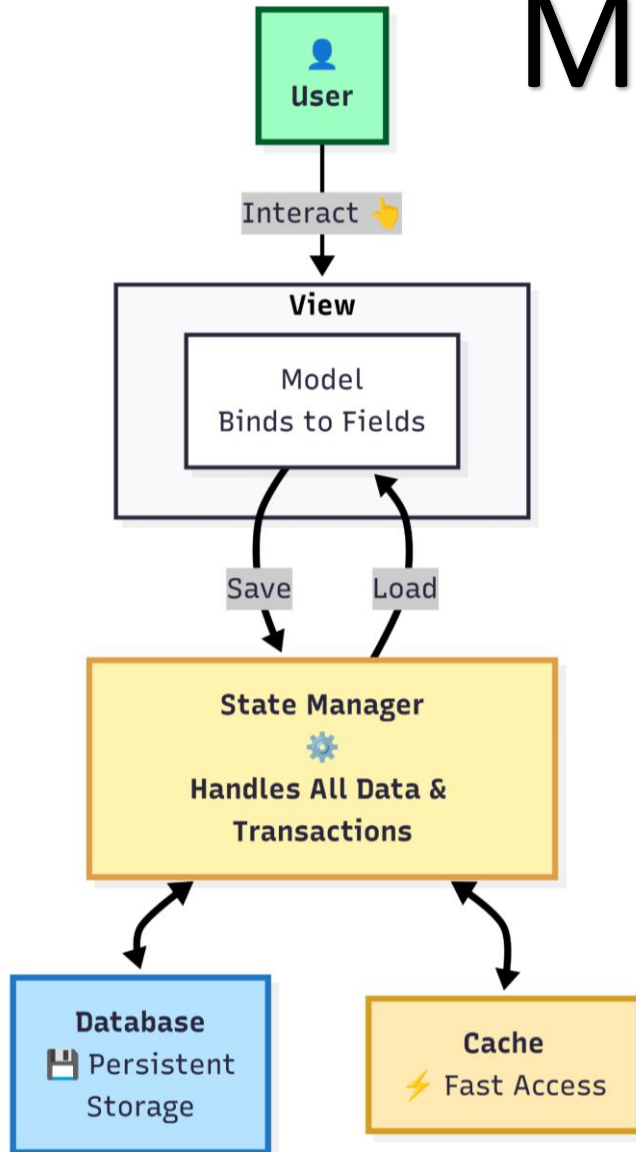
- **Some frameworks encourage you to manage state in a specific pattern**
 - **React – Flux/Redux/MVU**
 - **XAML Frameworks – MVVM**
 - **Asp.NET Core MVC – ...MVC**
- **Blazor does not have a "default" named architectural pattern, but the decisions we make still impact how we manage the user and application state**

Architectural Patterns for State Management

- **Goals for Blazor State Management**
 - **Flexible components that will work in both Interactive Server and Interactive WebAssembly modes**
 - **Reduced boilerplate logic like pass-through methods**
 - *(e.g., `clientComponent => clientService => webApi => webService => dataRepository`)*
 - **Consistent patterns for communication between components**
 - **Abstract away communication from WebAssembly client to Server**
 - **Keep pages and components lightweight and easy to read**
 - **Allow generic implementations for simple use cases**

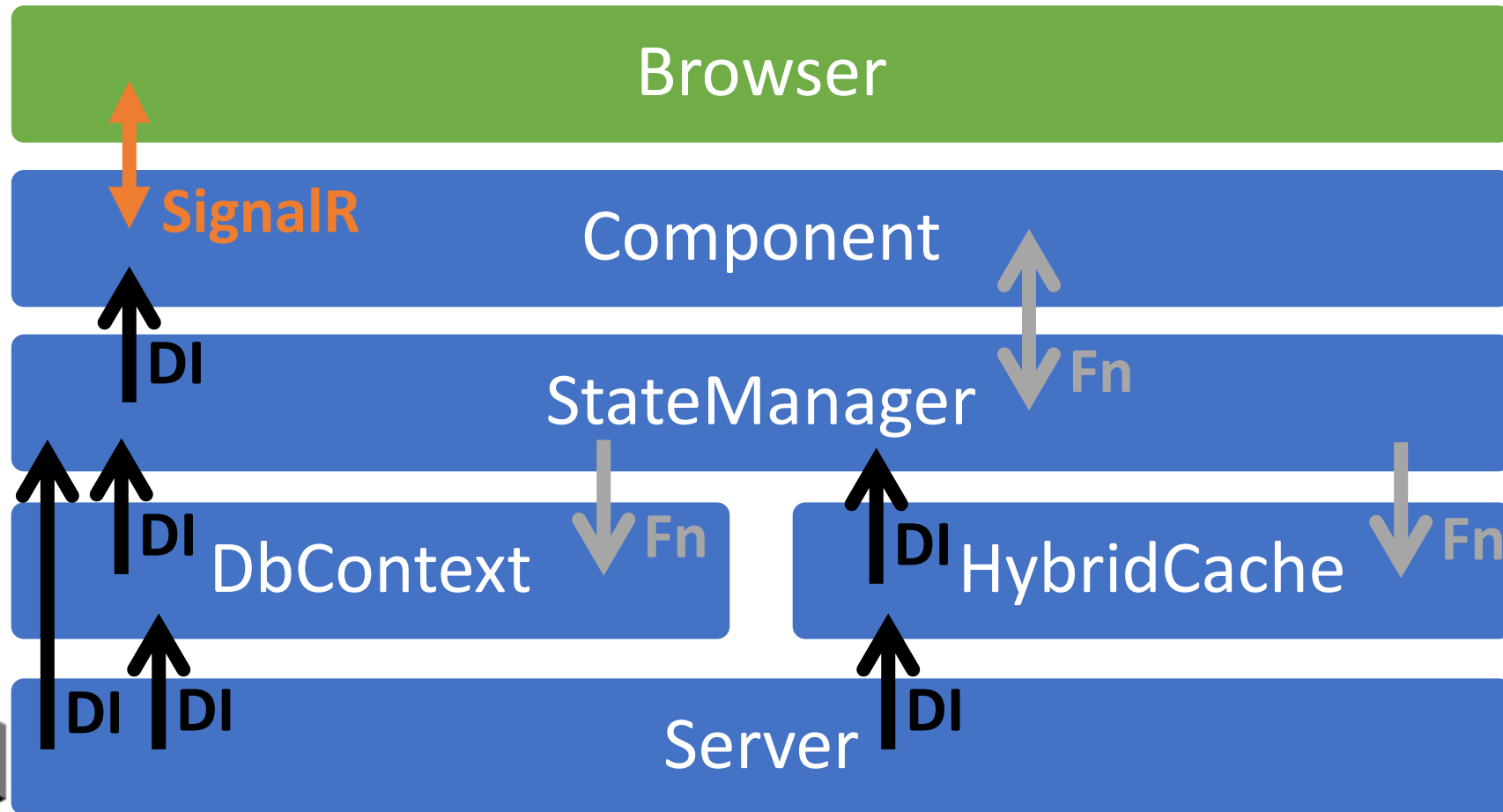
Architectural Patterns for State Management

MVSM™

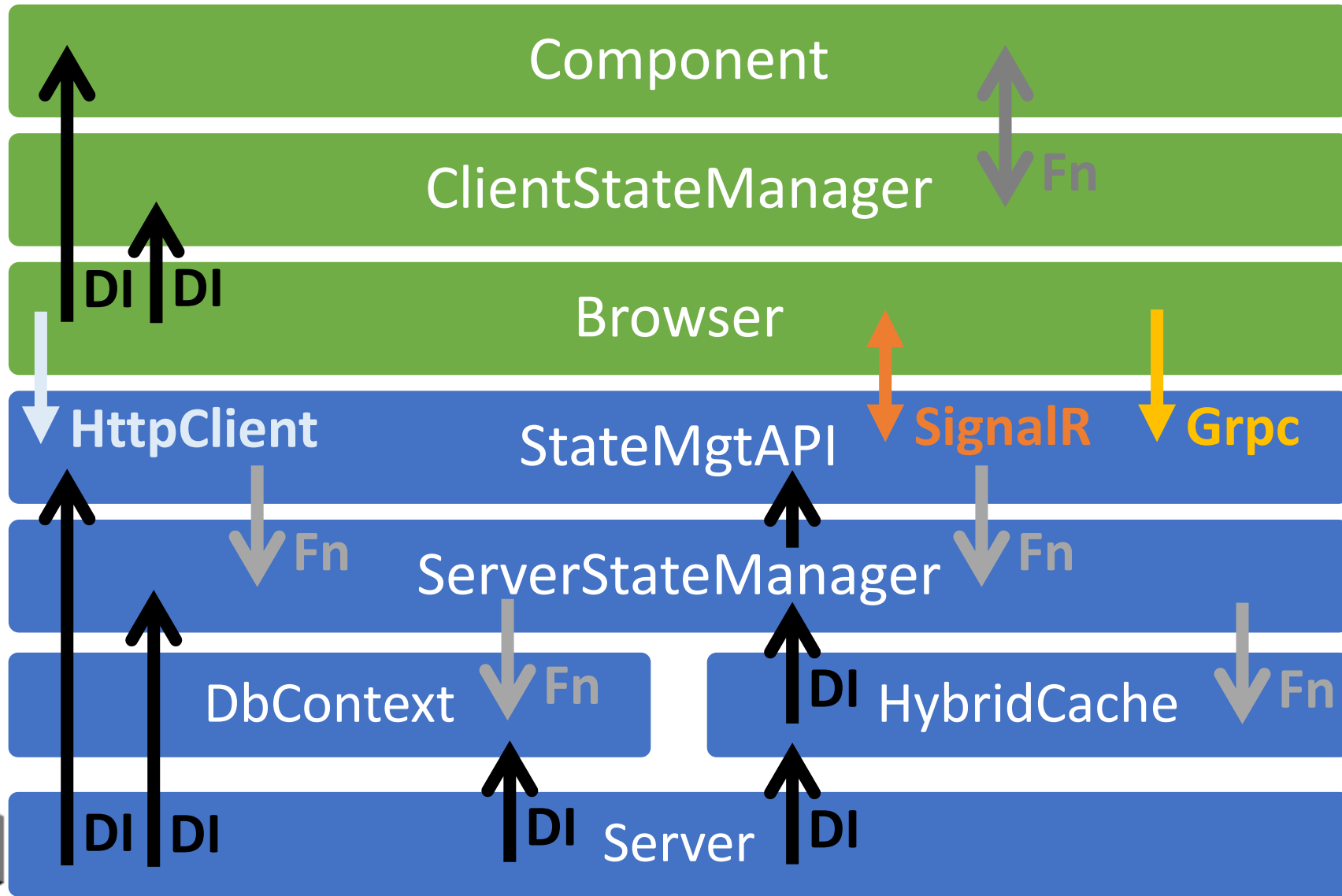


- **Model**
- **View**
- **State Manager**
- Model and View designed to work together with two-way binding
- Model can live in either the View or the State Manager class
- State Manager is responsible for abstracting transport and any data transformation

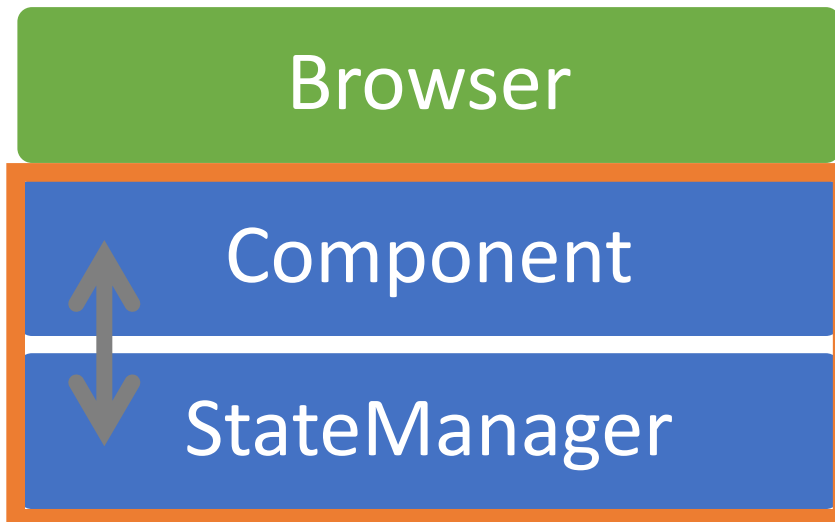
Server Component



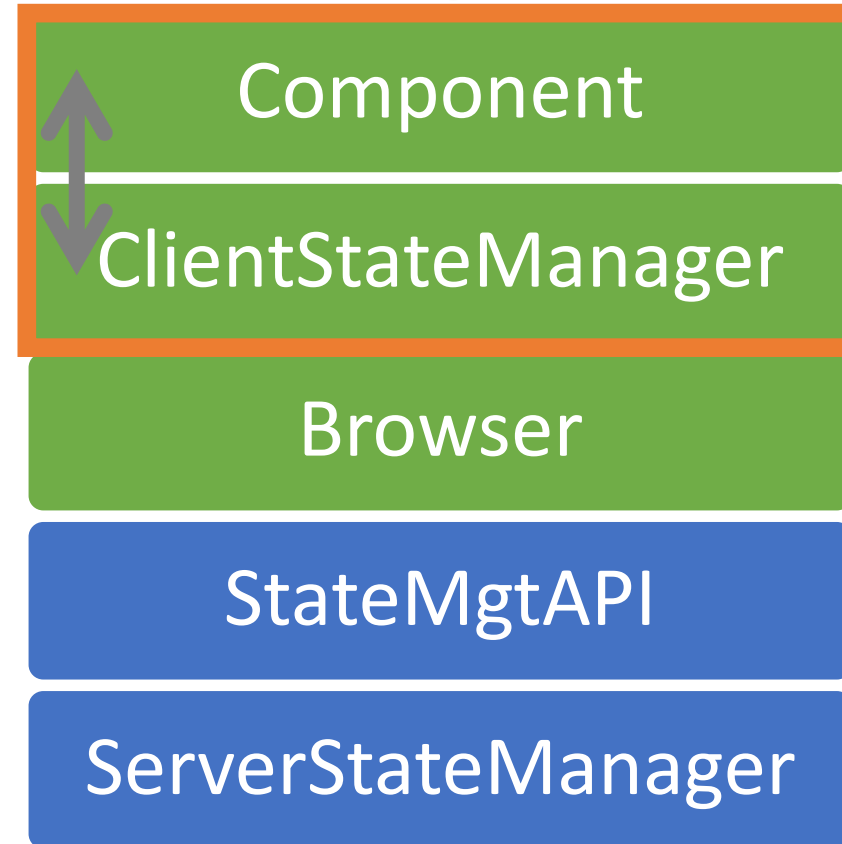
Client Component



Server Component



Client Component



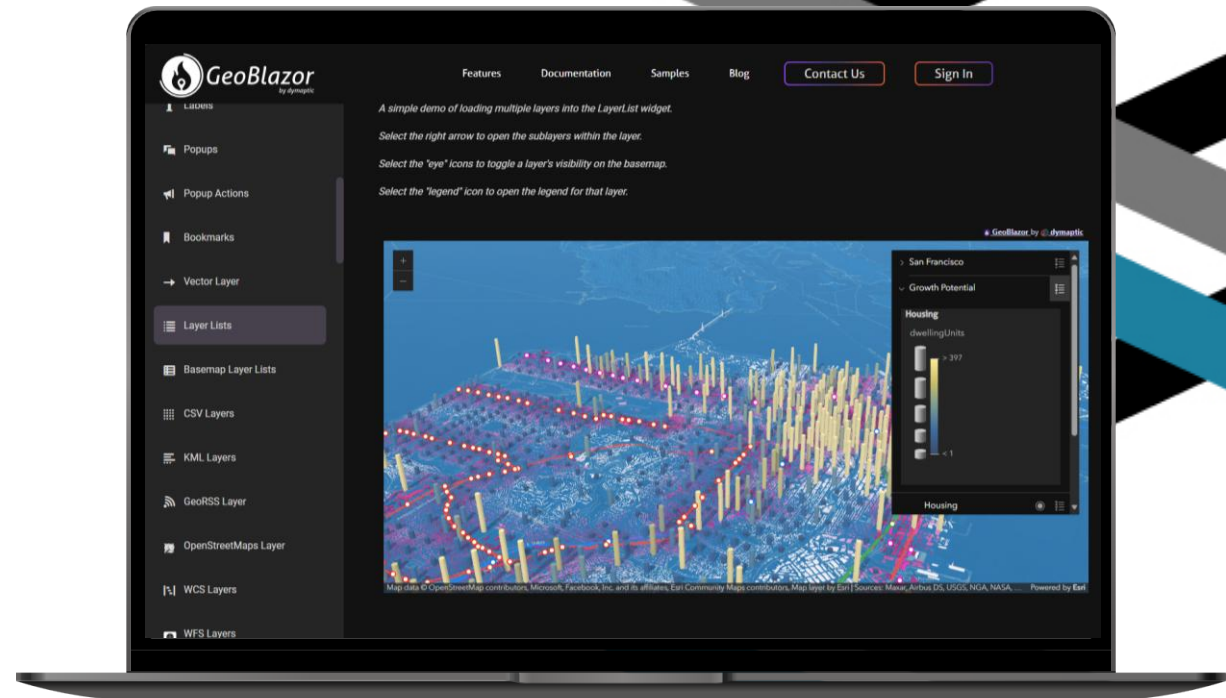
In both cases, the Component only ever has one consistent IStateManager interface to interact with

It Doesn't Have to Be This Generic...

- This is just one idea of how to organize and abstract Blazor state across components and render modes
- You don't *have* to use these generic interfaces/base classes. Sometimes that abstraction is overkill if you only have a handful of data types to deal with, or it just doesn't fit if your data is manipulated in unique ways.
- Takeaways
 - Make a data service interface that can be injected into any component
 - Make a server implementation with straightforward db access
 - Make a client implementation with HttpClient and a Minimal Web API
 - You can re-use the server implementation as the service for the web API to access the db

Check out <https://samples.geoblazor.com>

- Fully interactive application samples written in C# and Razor
- Each page is written to run in both Client and Server mode (live sample is Client mode)
- GeoBlazor library utilizes JSRuntime to interact with the ArcGIS Maps SDK for JavaScript, so GeoBlazor *users* don't have to switch to JavaScript



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