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TECH CON 2025

TECH EVENTS WITH PERSPECTIVE

# State Management in Blazor

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dymaptic

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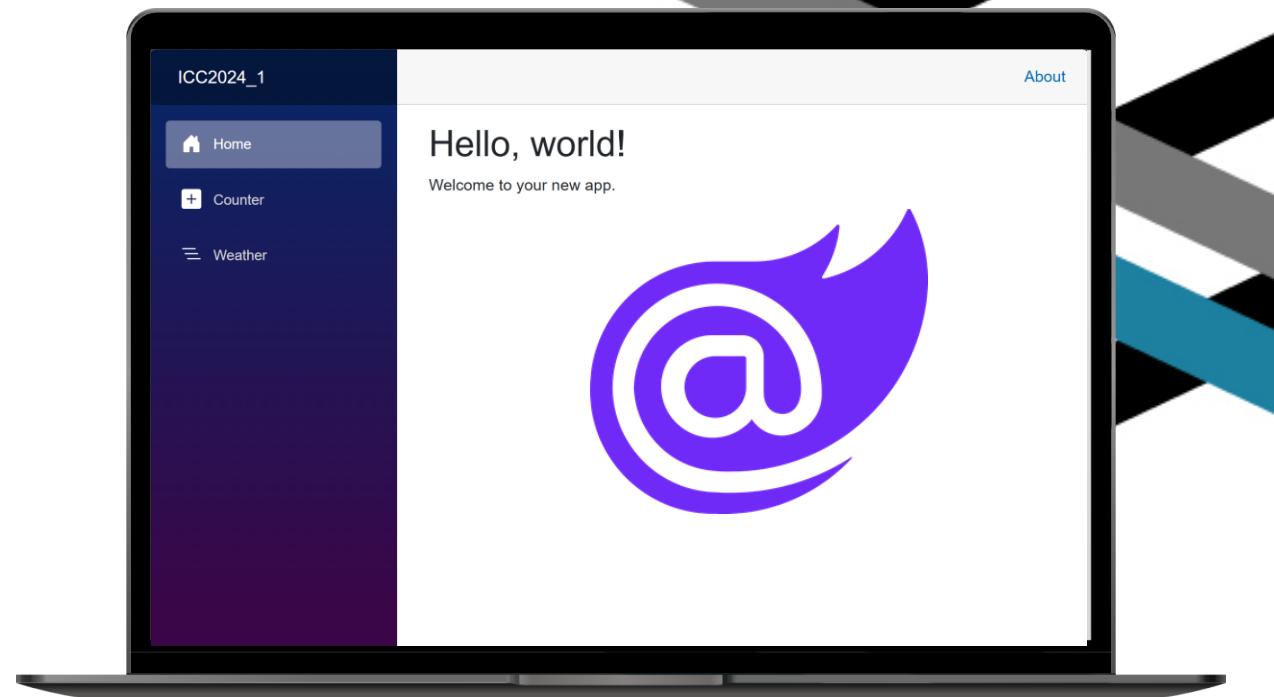


# Goals of the Session

- 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



# Blazing 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
  - Cascading Values
  - 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.**

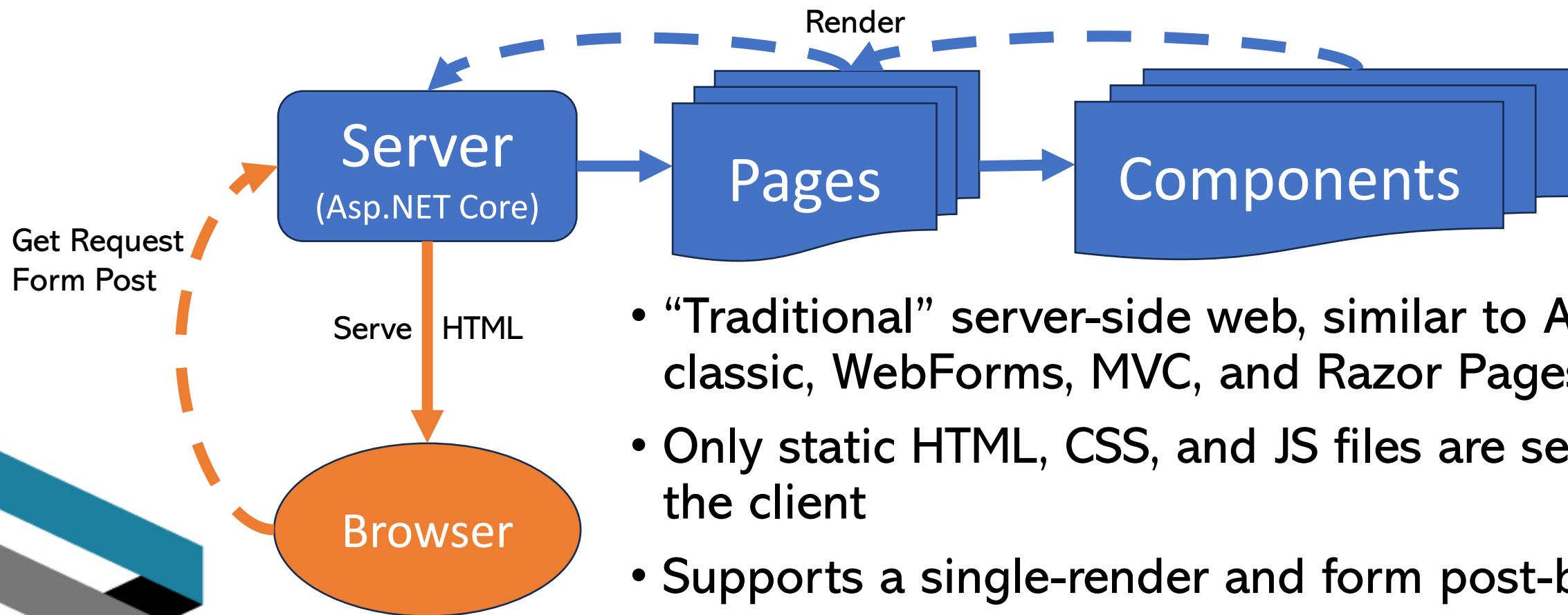
# Blazor Component Render Modes



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

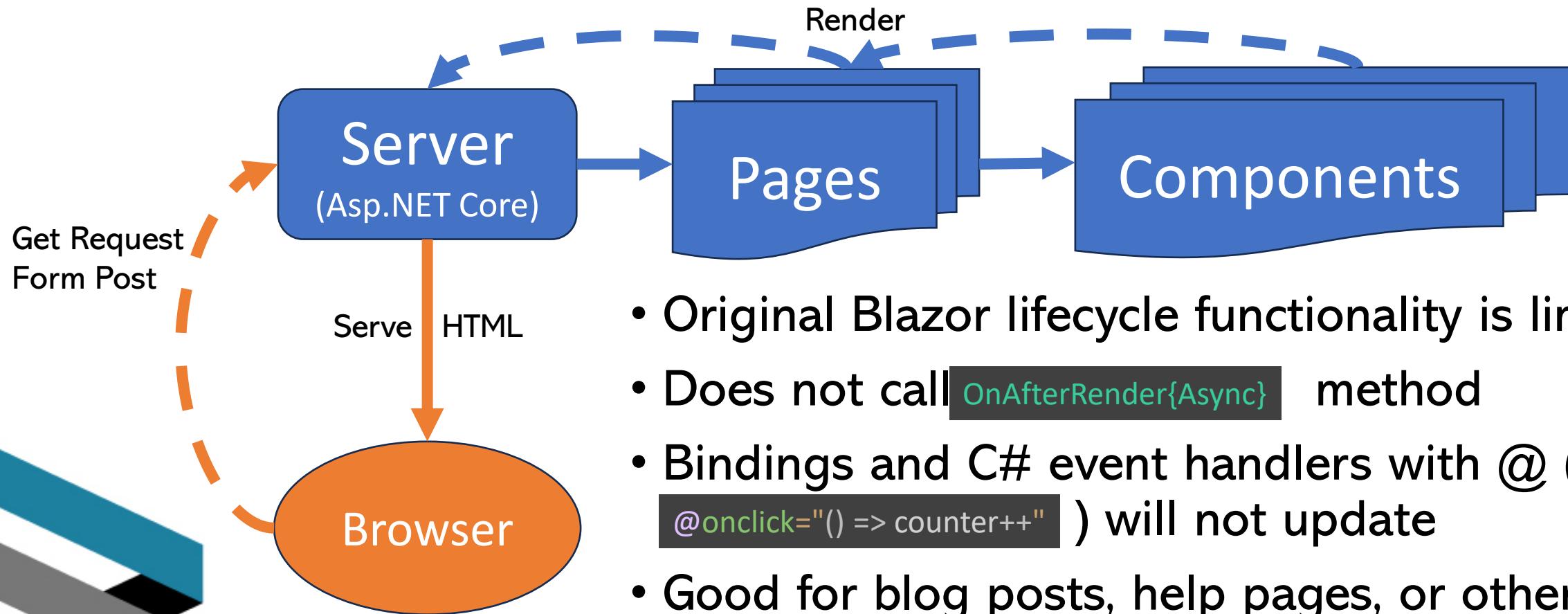
*\* technically a “Blazor Hosting Model”, not a render mode*

# Blazor Render Modes: Static Server

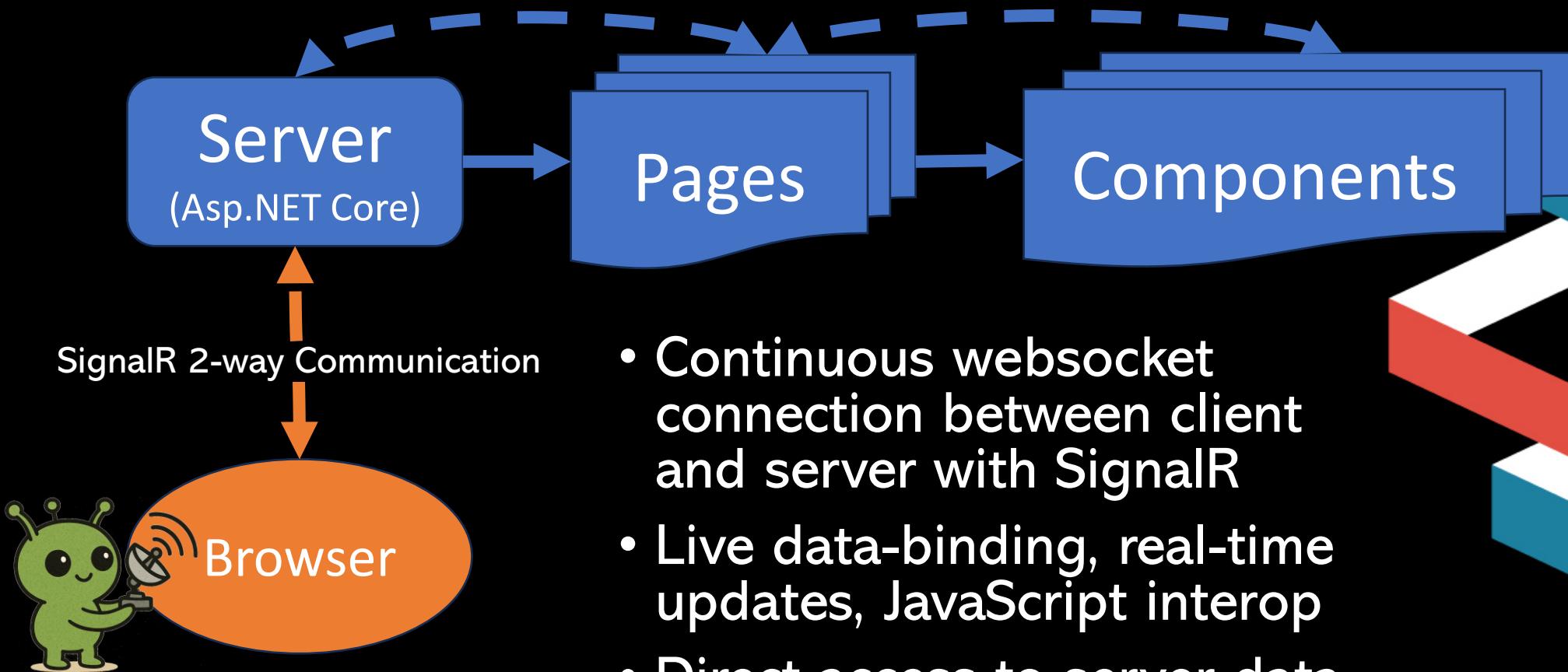


- “Traditional” server-side web, similar to ASP classic, WebForms, MVC, and Razor Pages
- Only static HTML, CSS, and JS files are sent to the client
- Supports a single-render and form post-backs
- No interactive updates via C# (can still use JS)

# Blazor Render Modes: Static Server (cont.)

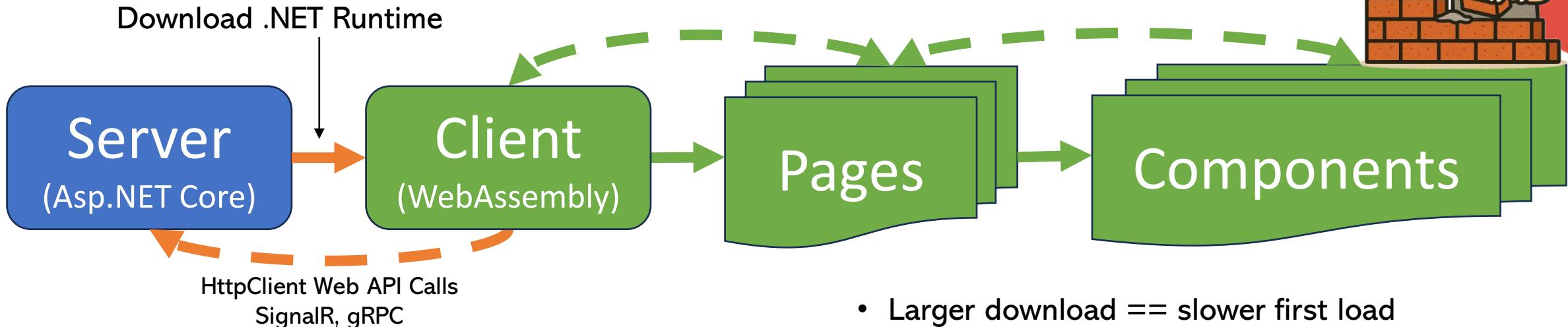


# Blazor Render Modes: Interactive Server



- 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



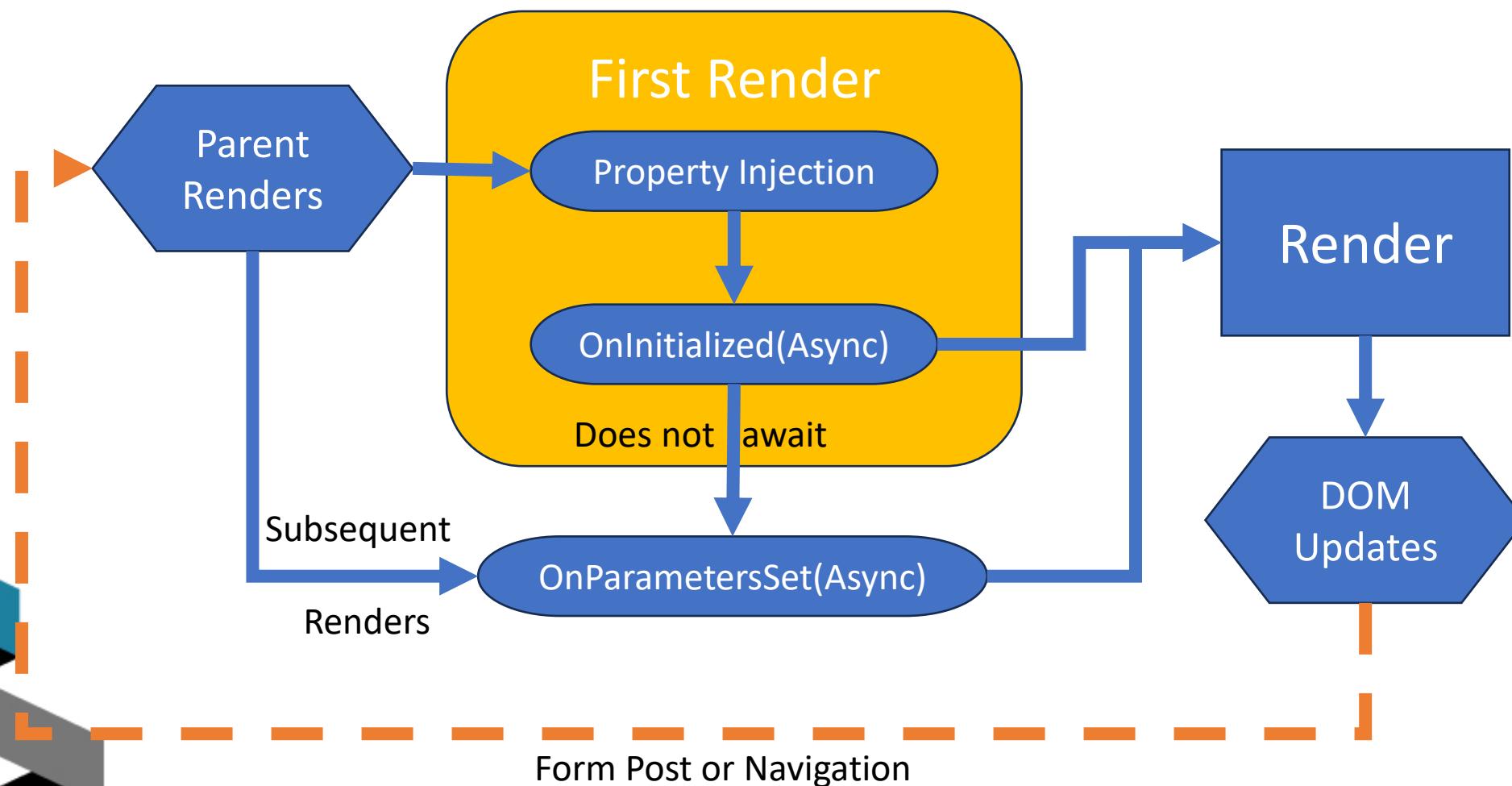
- On first load, runs from server, creating SignalR connection
- In the background, downloads .NET runtime and client code
- On next load, switches to running from WebAssembly
- “Best of both worlds”
  - Fast start on first load (server)
  - More responsive and robust interactions (client)
- Requires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

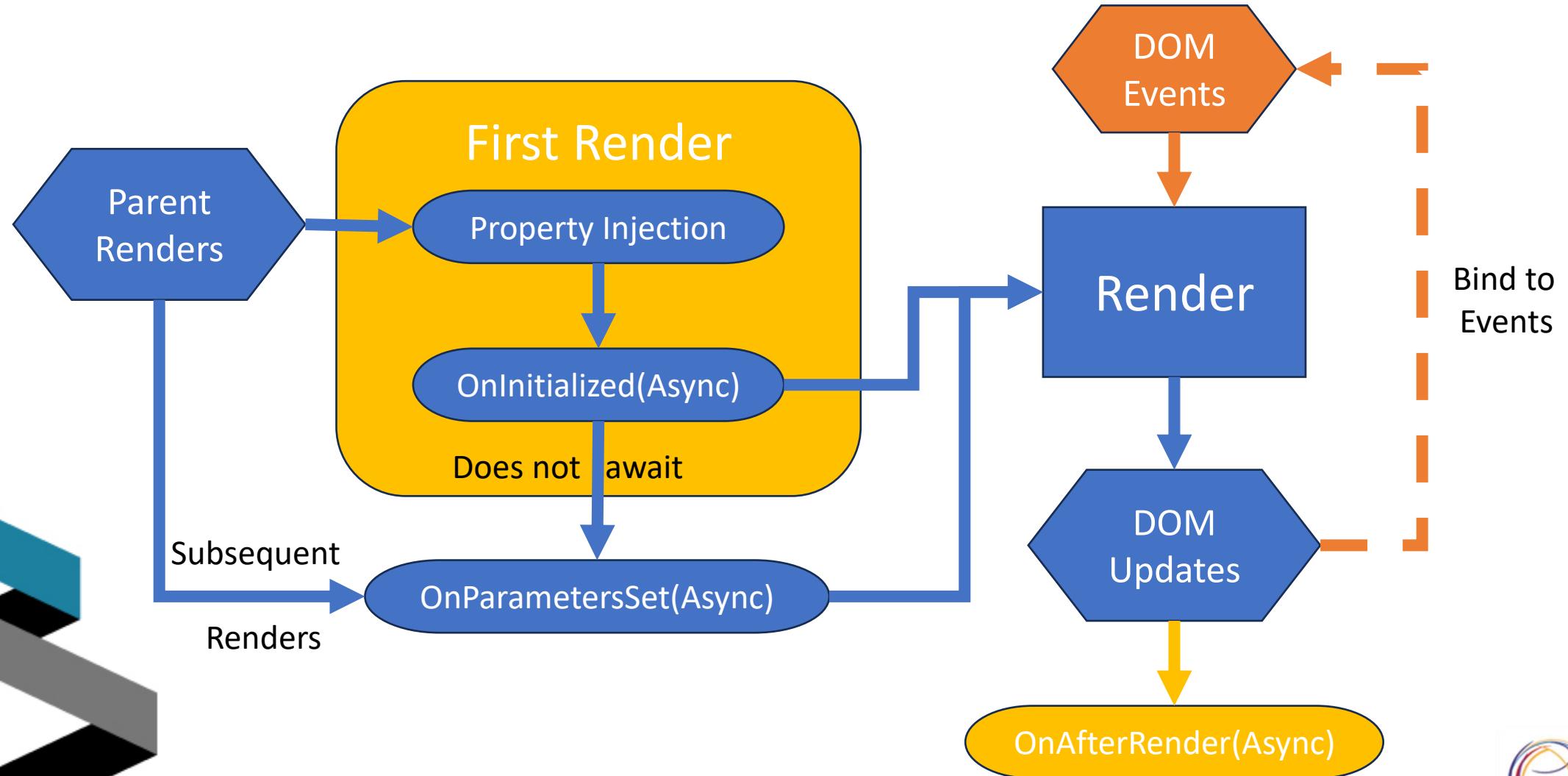


# Razor Component Lifecycle: Static Server Mode



***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

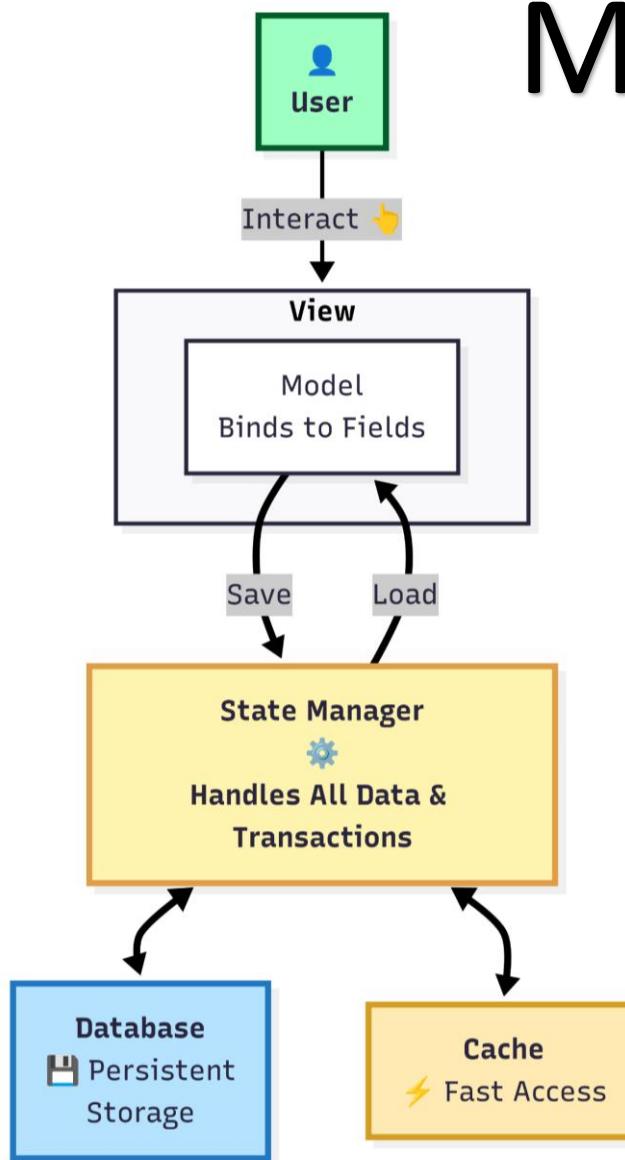
- Some frameworks encourage you to manage state in a specific pattern
  - React – Flux/Redux/MVU
  - XAML Frameworks – MVVM
  - Asp.NET Core MVC – ...MVC
- Blazor does not have a "default" named architectural pattern, but the decisions we make still impact how we manage the user and application state

# 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

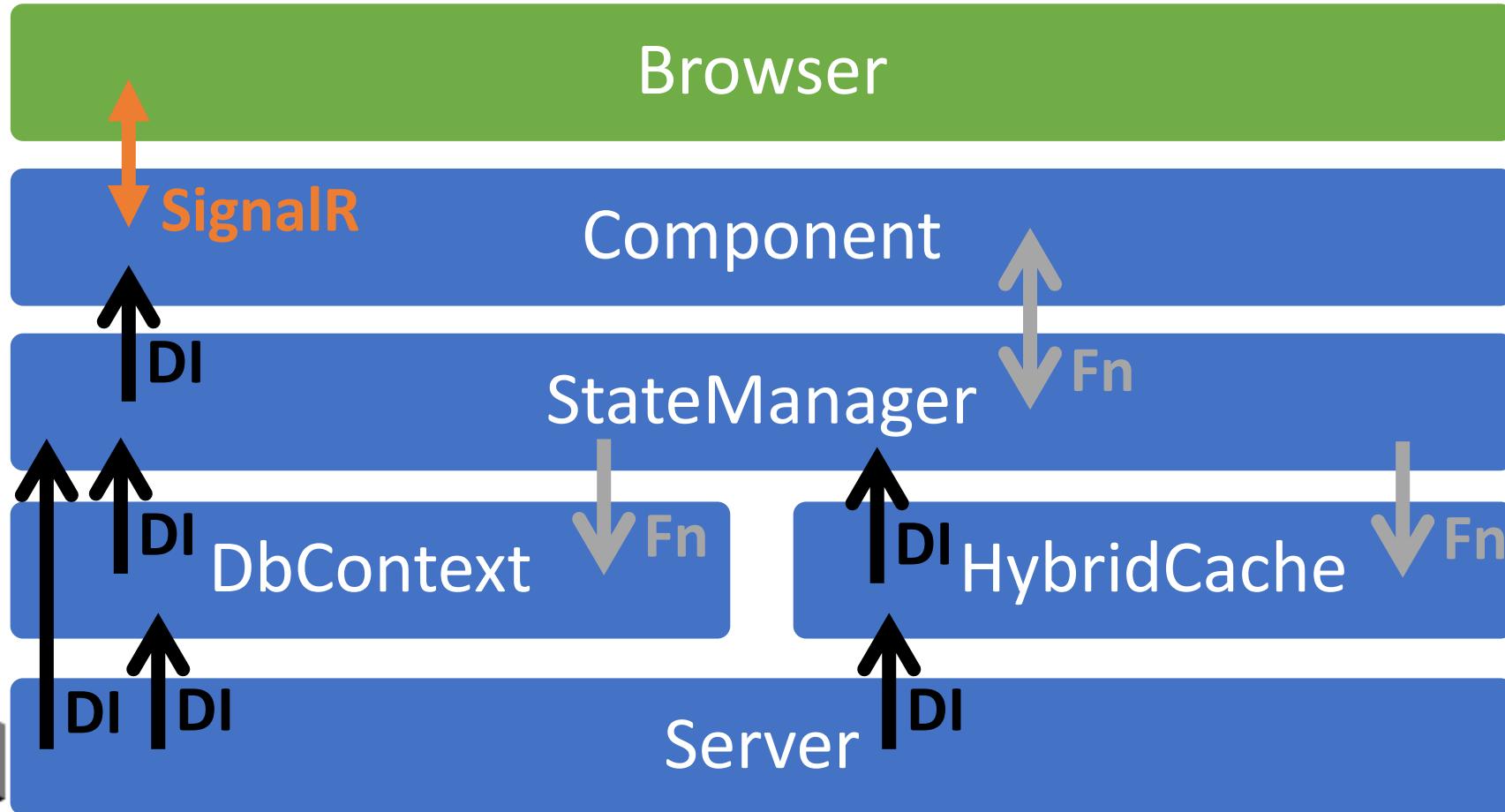
# Architectural Patterns for State Management

# MVSM™

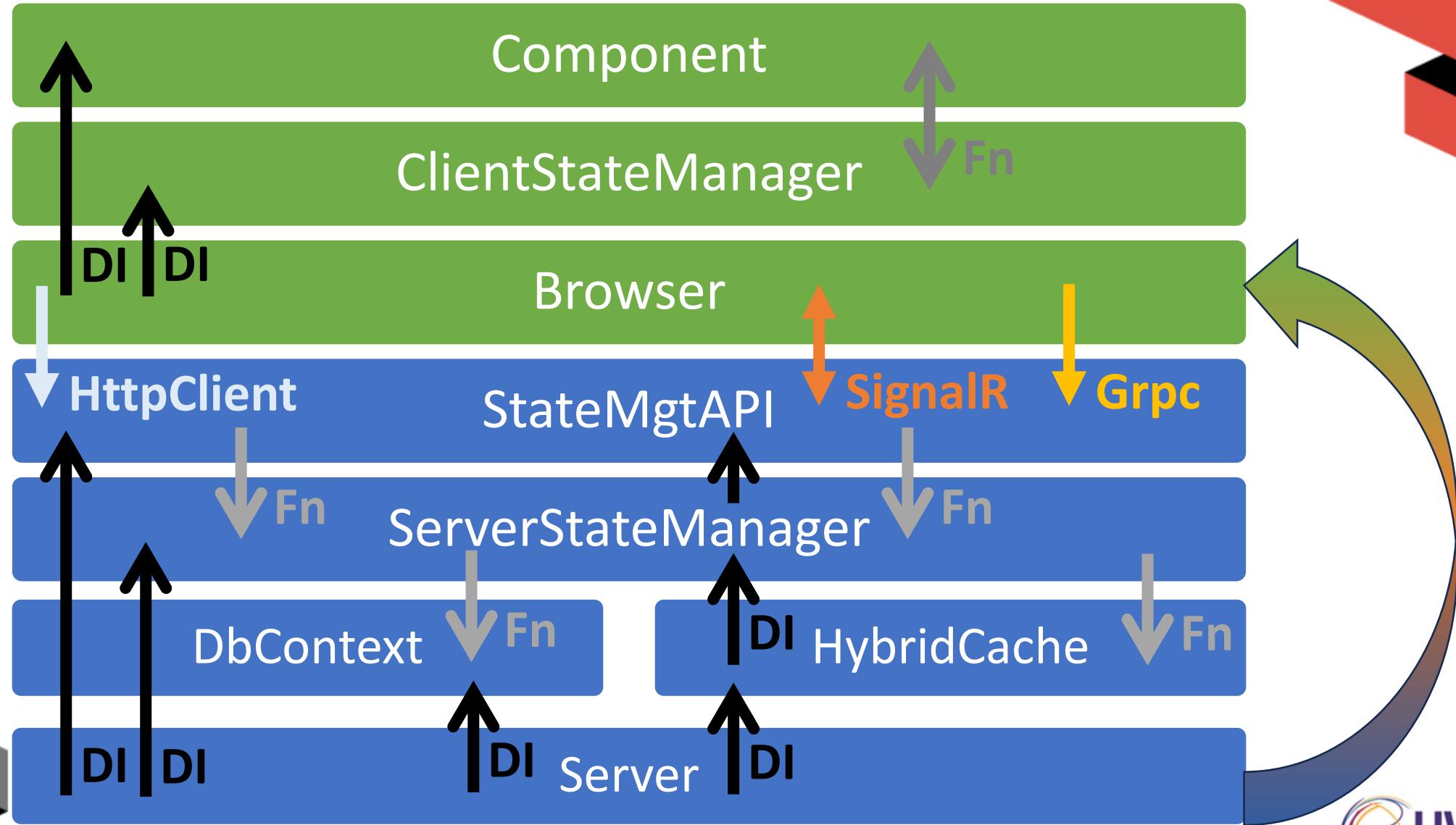


- **Model**
- **View**
- **State Manager**
- Model and View designed to work together with two-way binding
- Model can live in either the View or the State Manager class
- State Manager is responsible for abstracting transport and any data transformation

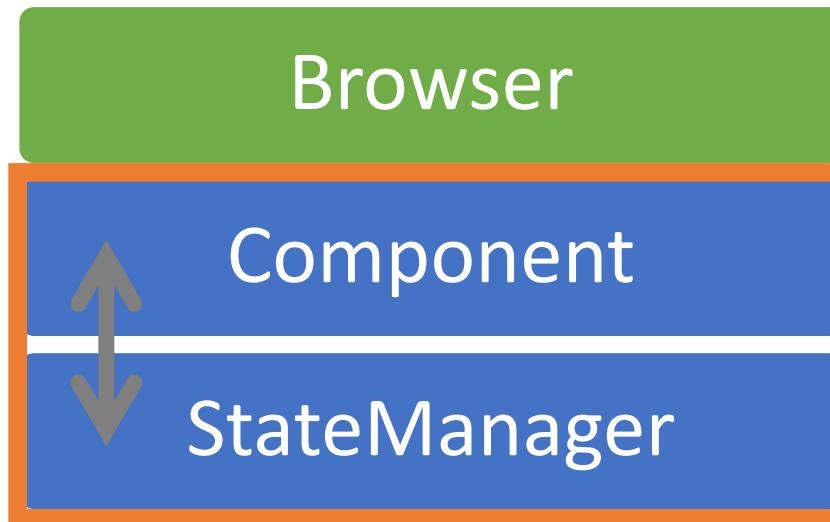
# Server Component



# Client Component



## Server Component



## Client Component



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

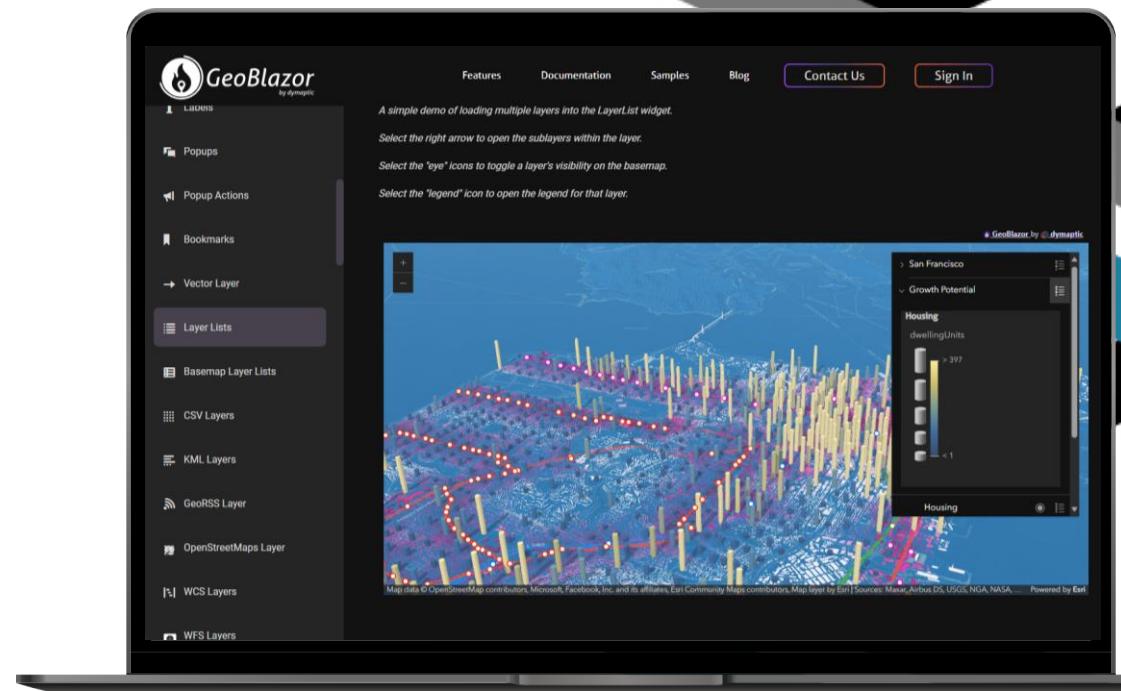


## *It Doesn't Have to Be This Generic...*

- 
- 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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