


# ASP.NET



Canva

**Topic : View Components**

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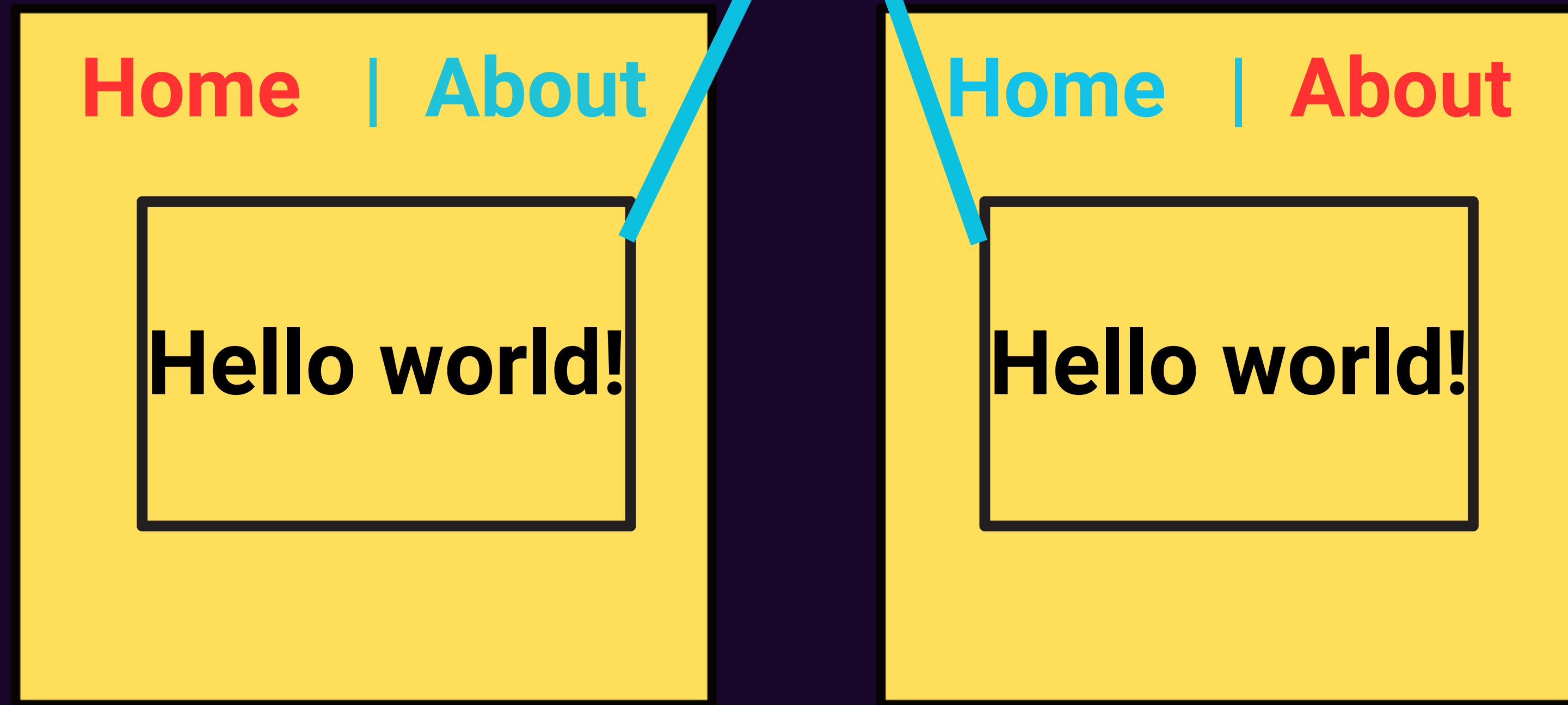
04

Implementation of View  
Component.

# What is A View Component?

**"View components are similar to partial views, but they're much more powerful. View components don't use model binding, they depend on the data passed when calling the view component."**

# View Components



## HOW VIEW COMPONENTS DIFFER FROM PARTIAL VIEWS:

Partial Views are similar to View Components in that they allow developers to create reusable UI elements. However, Partial Views are not self-contained and rely on the parent view's model and controller. View Components, on the other hand, are self-contained and have their own models and controllers

# Benefits of View Components

- **Reusability:**

**View Components are self-contained and can be reused across different views.**

- **Separation of Concerns:**

**View Components provide a way to separate UI concerns from controller logic.**

- **Testability:**

**View Components can be easily tested in isolation.**

- **Flexibility:**

**View Components can be used to create complex UI elements that can be reused across different projects.**

- **Clean Code:**

**It provides built-in methods/properties from ViewComponent.**

**It makes the code more clean.**

## STEP-I

Create a View Component class that inherits from the `Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.ViewComponent` class

```
public class WeatherSummary : ViewComponent  
{  
    public string Invoke()  
    {  
        string data = "this is some weather information";  
        return data;  
    }  
}
```



## STEP-II

Invoke the View Component in the parent view.

```
<vc:weather-summary/>
```

You can also pass parameters

**IMPLEMENTATION!**