

Chapter 17: Creating a Form

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Agenda

- Tag Helpers
- Model binding
- Model validation



Tag Helpers

Tag Helpers

Tag Helpers enable server-side code to participate in creating and rendering HTML elements in Razor files

- Server-side
- Trigger code
- Built-in or custom
 - We've already seen a custom one... <email>
 - Built-in commonly used in combination with Forms
- Replace HTML Helpers

Custom tag helpers

```
<email address="info@@bethanyspieshop.com"  
  content="Contact us"></email>
```

```
<a href="mailto:info@bethanyspieshop.com">Contact us</a>
```

Built-in tag helpers (form-related)

- Form tag helper
- Input tag helper
- Label tag helper
- Textarea tag helper
- Select tag helper
- Validation tag helpers

Using the Label tag helper

```
<label asp-for="FirstName">  
</label>
```

Label Tag Helper

```
<label for="FirstName">  
  FirstName  
</label>
```

Resulting HTML

```
<label for="FirstName">  
  First name  
</label>
```

Attributes on Model

```
<label for="FirstName"  
  class="SomeClass">  
  First name  
</label>
```

Other HTML attributes

The Form tag helper

- Generates the form action attribute
- Generates request verification token

```
<form asp-action="Checkout" method="post"  
      asp-antiforgery="true" class="form-horizontal"  
      role="form">  
    ...  
</form>
```


The Form tag helper example output

```
<form asp-controller="Demo" asp-action="Register" method="post">  
<!-- Input and Submit elements --> </form>
```

```
<form method="post" action="/Demo/Register">  
  <!-- Input and Submit elements -->  
  <input name="__RequestVerificationToken" type="hidden"  
value="<removed for brevity>" />  
</form>
```

The Form tag helper

- Defines
 - asp-controller
 - asp-action
 - asp-route-*
 - asp-route
 - asp-antiforgery

The input tag helper

```
<input asp-for="PieName" />
```

- Generates id and name HTML attributes for asp-for value
- type is set based on model data and optional annotations
- Can optionally generate HTML5 validation attributes
- Feature-wise, very close to @Html.TextBoxFor/@Html.EditorFor
- Note that you will get IntelliSense + compilation errors if we change the asp-for value!

The input tag helper

```
using System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations;

namespace FormsTagHelper.ViewModels
{
    public class RegisterViewModel
    {
        [Required]
        [EmailAddress]
        [Display(Name = "Email Address")]
        public string Email { get; set; }

        [Required]
        [DataType(DataType.Password)]
        public string Password { get; set; }
    }
}
```

```
@model RegisterViewModel
```

```
<form asp-controller="Demo" asp-action="RegisterInput"
method="post">
    Email: <input asp-for="Email" /> <br />
    Password: <input asp-for="Password" /><br />
    <button type="submit">Register</button>
</form>
```

```
<form method="post" action="/Demo/RegisterInput">
    Email:
    <input type="email" data-val="true"
        data-val-email="The Email Address field is not a valid e-
mail address."
        data-val-required="The Email Address field is required."
        id="Email" name="Email" value="" /> <br>
    Password:
    <input type="password" data-val="true"
        data-val-required="The Password field is required."
        id="Password" name="Password" /><br>
    <button type="submit">Register</button>
    <input name="__RequestVerificationToken" type="hidden"
value="<removed for brevity>" />
</form>
```

Tag Helpers

```
public class RegisterAddressViewModel
{
    public string Email { get; set; }

    [DataType(DataType.Password)]
    public string Password { get; set; }

    public AddressViewModel Address { get; set; }
}
```

```
@model RegisterAddressViewModel

<form asp-controller="Demo" asp-action="RegisterAddress"
method="post">
    Email: <input asp-for="Email" /> <br />
    Password: <input asp-for="Password" /><br />
    Address: <input asp-for="Address.AddressLine1" /><br />
    <button type="submit">Register</button>
</form>
```

Tag Helpers

- Also exist for
 - Anchor
 - Image
 - CSS
 - JavaScript
 - ...

We'll learn about these later in the course!

CSS Tag Helper

```
<link rel="stylesheet"  
  asp-href-include="lib/bootstrap/dist/css/*.min.css" />
```



DEMO

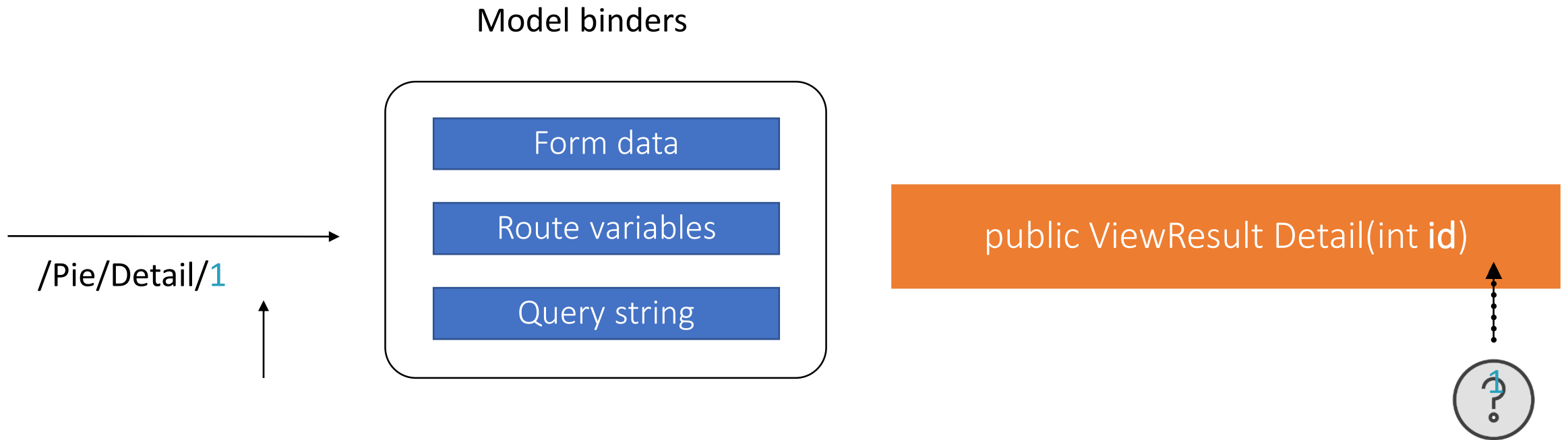
Creating a form using tag helpers

Model binding

Model binding

- Model binding maps the incoming HTTP requests to action method parameters
 - Can be simple (string, int)
 - Can be complex (type)
 - Can be list
- Model binding takes away the repetitive process that we would otherwise have to do this all the time again

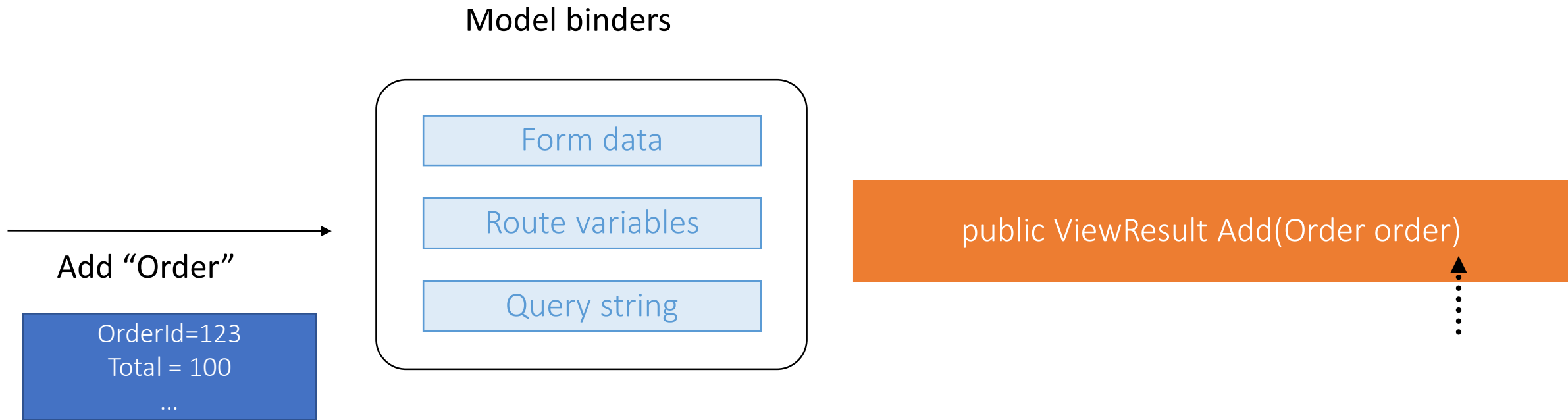
Model binding



How model binding works

- ASP.NET will first check which action method needs to get called
 - Based on route data
- Will then bind values from the request to the method parameters
- ASP.NET will search in different locations for these values
 - Works through model binders
 - Form values
 - Route values
 - Query strings
 - Are evaluated in this order
 - Also “.” is searched
 - `ParameterName.PropertyName`

Model binding for complex types



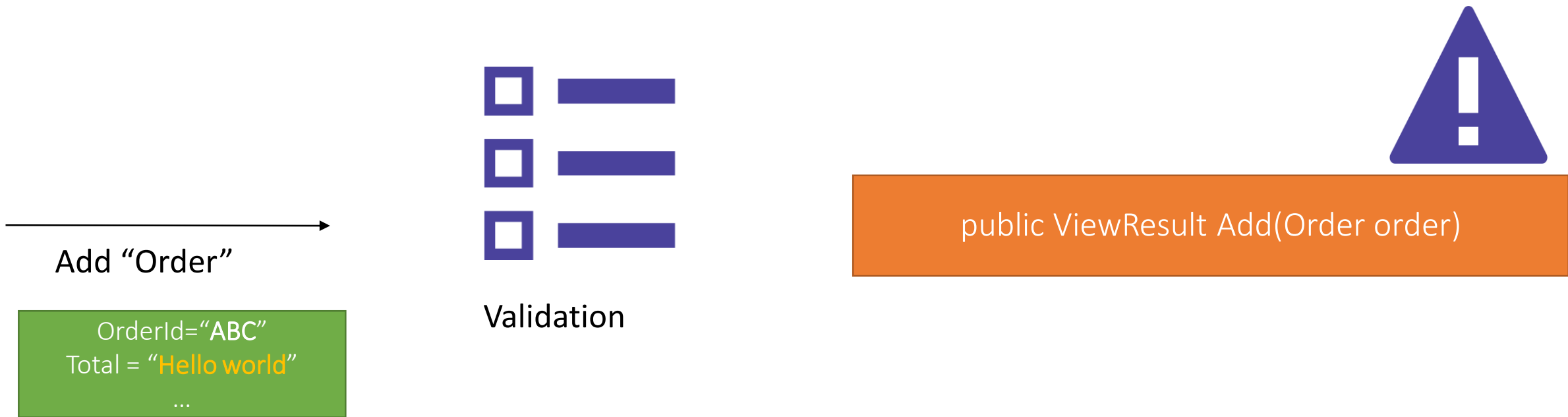


DEMO

Model binding

Validation

Validation is required on the controller



Model validation

- Before data is stored, it needs to be validated
 - Even security risks!
 - Format must be checked
 - Custom rules must be checked
- Can be tedious to implement
- MVC automates this quite a lot
 - Client and server

Validation attributes

- Configuration of model so it's consistent to the data model in DB
 - Constraints, required, format...

```
public class Order
{
    [Required(ErrorMessage = "Please enter your first name")]
    [StringLength(50)]
    public string FirstName { get; set; }

    [Required(ErrorMessage = "Please enter your phone number")]
    [StringLength(25)]
    [DataType(DataType.PhoneNumber)]
    public string PhoneNumber { get; set; }
}
```

Available (built-in) attributes

- Required
 - StringLength
 - Range
 - RegularExpression
 - DataType
 - Phone
 - Email
 - Url
 - CreditCard
 - Compare
-
- All derive from ValidationAttribute
 - Live in System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations

Validation trigger

```
if (ModelState.IsValid)
{
    _orderRepository.CreateOrder(order);
    return RedirectToAction("CheckoutComplete");
}
else
{
    return View();
}
```

Model state

- Model state represents validation errors in submitted HTML form values
- Model validation happens when binding occurs
 - We need to check validity ourselves through `ModelState.IsValid`
- Custom rules can also be created

Client-side validation

- Saves us from roundtrip to the server
 - Higher responsiveness of the app
- ASP.NET Core MVC will add client-side validation automatically
 - Will add data-* attributes on client-side generated code
 - Works in combination with jQuery Validation
- Correct scripts need to be added

Client-side validation

```
<div class="form-group">
  <label asp-for="ReleaseDate" class="col-md-2 control-label"></label>
  <div class="col-md-10">
    <input asp-for="ReleaseDate" class="form-control" />
    <span asp-validation-for="ReleaseDate" class="text-danger"></span>
  </div>
</div>
```

Generated code

```
<form action="/movies/Create" method="post">
  <div class="form-horizontal">
    <h4>Movie</h4>
    <div class="text-danger"></div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <label class="col-md-2 control-label" for="ReleaseDate">ReleaseDate</label>
      <div class="col-md-10">
        <input class="form-control" type="datetime"
          data-val="true" data-val-required="The ReleaseDate field is required."
          id="ReleaseDate" name="ReleaseDate" value="" />
        <span class="text-danger field-validation-valid"
          data-valmsg-for="ReleaseDate" data-valmsg-replace="true"></span>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</form>
```


Visualizing client-side validation errors

```
<form asp-action="Checkout" method="post">  
  <div asp-validation-summary="All" class="text-danger">  
  </div>  
</form>
```



DEMO

Simple validation

Summary

- Model binding takes away need to search for correct request data
- Validation is required
- ASP.NET Core MVC handles this for us