**PhotoShare**

* Sign in/Sign out of your account
* Create your user profile
* Create a new album, and upload your photos to it
* Tag those photos
* Comment on photos
* Search for photos by tag, album, user

**Passing a model to a view**

In your action, create a model object, and do return View(model). Then in your view, put this at the top:

@model <Application>.Models.<ModelName>

And then access the properties of this model in your view via @Model

**Unit Testing**

Specify to create a unit testing project at the ‘Type of Application’ tab when you’re creating a new asp.net mvc application

See the tests in <Application>.Tests projects, and Run tests by Ctrl+R, A

[TestClass], [TestMethod] attributes

In each test method, you need to make an instance of the controller, an instance of the action that you’re testing as a ViewResult, and then do some assertions with that ViewResult

**Routing**

Route table is in App\_Start/RouteConfig.cs

RouteData data structure can be used to access parts of the url. They’re stored by key value pairs.

For ex: RouteData[‘controller’] gets you the name of the controller in the URL

To define your own routes, you wanna place them above the Default route, because the routes are handled in the order in which they are placed

**Actions**

If you just wanna send a string back to the browser in an action, just do return Content(“<your string>”)

If you’ve defined some parameter in your RouteConfig for a url, then you can just access that parameter by passing an argument to your action. So for example, in the photos/search/{tag} , you can pass string tag as an argument to your action method, and its value will be available

If you define an argument in your action, it’ll be available as a querystring key. So you could do photos/search?tag=vacation and the value of tag will still be available in your action

**Action Results**

* If you wanna redirect your action to another action in a controller, you can use
  + return RedirectToAction(action,controller,new {parameter1= value,…})
* If you wanna redirect to a route from the RouteConfig, you can use RedirectToRoute
  + return RedirectToAction(route name, new {controller=”controller”, action=”Action”})
* If you wanna return a file, do
  + return File(Server.MapPath(“~/<path from root folder of website>”), file type)
    - NOTE: ~ represents the root folder of the website.
* If you wanna return a json result, do
  + return Json(some object, JsonRequestBehavior.AllowGet);
  + NOTE: first parameter can also be an anonymous object. For ex:
    - return Json({name=”nirav”,age=21,school=”GT”},JsonRequestBehavior.AllowGet)

**Accept Verbs**

* If you wanna specify controller actions with the same name but corresponding to different types of http requests, like if you want a Home/Index action to respond differently in case of a GET and a POST request, you can use the Accept Verbs [HttpGet] and [HttpPost]. You just put them right above your action, and ASP.NET will figure out which one to go to in case of a get or a post request. If you don’t use these and specify two different actions with the same name, then ASP.NET will throw a “ambiguous actions” error.

**Action Filters**

* They are fired before an action.
* You can also put them above the controller and then the filter will be applied before every action in the controller
* Examples:
  + [Authorize] – redirects the user to the login page if the user isn’t logged in
* If you want some filter to be applied to every action in every controller without having to put the filter at the top of every controller, you can use a global filter for this purpose. Global filters are registered in the Global.asax file, and are added to the list of filters in App\_Start/FilterConfig.cs file.
  + The HandleErrorAttribute filter here basically shows friendly error messages to the user when something goes wrong.
  + To show pretty errors to the end users instead of the usual “Server Error” (Yellow screen of death) error message showing code pieces, put this in the system.web section of Web.config file:
    - <customErrors mode="On"/>
      * If the mode is set to RemoteOnly, then during localhost, you’ll see the usual yellow screen of death, but the end user will see the pretty page
  + If you wanna change how the above error message looks, you can edit the Error.cshtml file in Views/Shared folder
* You can define your own filters in Filters folder, by creating a class that extends the ActionFilterAttribute and ends in “Attribute”. So the format is:
  + public class <Filter name>Attribute : ActionFilterAttribute
* There are four methods that you can override in your custom filter:
  + OnActionExecuting
  + OnActionExecuted
  + OnResultExecuting
  + OnResultExecuted

**Creating a Model**

Right click the Models folder and add a new class

**Creating a Controller**

Right click the Controller and click ‘Add Controller’. If you wanna add basic read/write actions but not generate views yet, then choose the option “MVC controller with empty read/write actions”

**Generating a View for a certain action in your controller**

Right click inside the action and click ‘Add View’

**Razor**

* A statement that starts with @ is basically C# code
  + @VirtualPath gives you the path from the root folder of the website to the view’s file. So if you’re in Photos/Index.cshtml view, and you put @VirtualPath, then you’ll be returned a string ~/Views/photos/Index.cshtml
* Razor’s automatically encodes the text output, so that xss attacks can be prevented. If you have a script tag in your string from the controller, then the < will be treated as &lt; and not as <. If you didn’t want Razor to encode the output, you can use @Html.Raw(<your string>)
* Comments: @\* this is a comment \*@
* Explicit code expression:
  + You surround the code after @ in parenthesis to make it evaluate the code individually instead of evaluating in the context of what’s after and before the expression
    - Doing [R@item.Rating](mailto:R@item.Rating) is treated as an email address, but doing [R@(item.Rating)](mailto:R@(item.Rating)) is treated as R concatenated with the rating of the item, for ex, R10
    - Doing @item.Rating / 10 is evaluated as: “display the rating of them and then / 10”, but @(item.Rating/10) is evaluated as: “divide the rating of the item by 10 and then display it
* If you just put @something, Razor will throw an error because something is not a valid C# code expression. But if you put @@something, then the @ will be escaped. So if you literally wanna put an @ sign and not a code expression, you’d have to do @@
* Code Blocks
  + Code blocks are denoted by curly braces @{ <code> }. Variables you declare here are visible throughout the View
  + @foreach(<expression>){ } can be used to iterate through a list
  + Inside of a code block, you can’t just put anything. You can only put HTML tags or c# code using @. If you wanna put some literal stuff, like if you put @foreach(<expression>){ Photo }, this would throw an error. So if you wanna put literal text in C#, you can use @: So to literally put Photo, we can do @:Photo. But you can’t put @: inside an HTML tag. For some reason that causes an error
* @Url.Content(<some path relative to root>) can be used in hrefs or src fields of html tags to get the right path of the file or the link you want. Read more about it here: <http://blog.webactivedirectory.com/2011/09/23/asp-net-use-url-content-from-razor-to-resolve-relative-urls/>
* Layouts:
  + Layouts for **all** views are set in \_ViewStart.cshtml in Views folder. In this file, there’s just a code block that sets the “Layout” property. By default, this property is set to ~/Views/Shared/\_Layout.cshtml
  + However, if you wanted the views of a certain controller to use a different layout, you can just copy the \_ViewStart.cshtml file and put it in the Views folder corresponding to that controller
  + If you wanna set the Layout only for a specific view file, then you can specify the Layout property in the code block at the top. You can just do: @{Layout = “whatever”}.
  + If you don’t want something to use a layout, just set Layout = null
  + Sections
    - You can define required or optional “sections” at a certain position in your layout to be displayed in your views using:
      * @RenderSection(“name of section”,required: <false or true>)
    - Then, in your view, you can do
      * @section name of section { code / html }
    - If you set required:false, then it won’t matter if you don’t include the section in your view. If you set required:true, then ASP.NET MVC will throw an error if you don’t.
  + RenderBody
    - The @RenderBody() in your layout is where the code from your view is injected.