



# Advanced Sitefinity Development



## About This Course



# Course goals

- By the end of this course, you should be able to:
  - Develop the **presentation layer** of Sitefinity using Sitefinity Feather
  - **Connect** the presentation layer with the data layer using different Sitefinity APIs
  - Model the **data layer** in Sitefinity
  - **Integrate** external content and integrate with external systems
  - Perform **advanced tasks** such as optimizing your application performance, testing your code, etc.
  - **Build Applications** using Sitefinity



## Audience and prerequisites

- The intended audience for this course are back-end developers who need to develop a web application using Sitefinity
- Before taking this course, students should have:
  - Passed the *Basic Sitefinity Developer Certification Exam*
  - Strong experience developing ASP.NET applications
  - A working knowledge of ASP.NET MVC
  - Strong experience with HTML and JavaScript
  - A working knowledge of AngularJS
  - Experience with relational databases

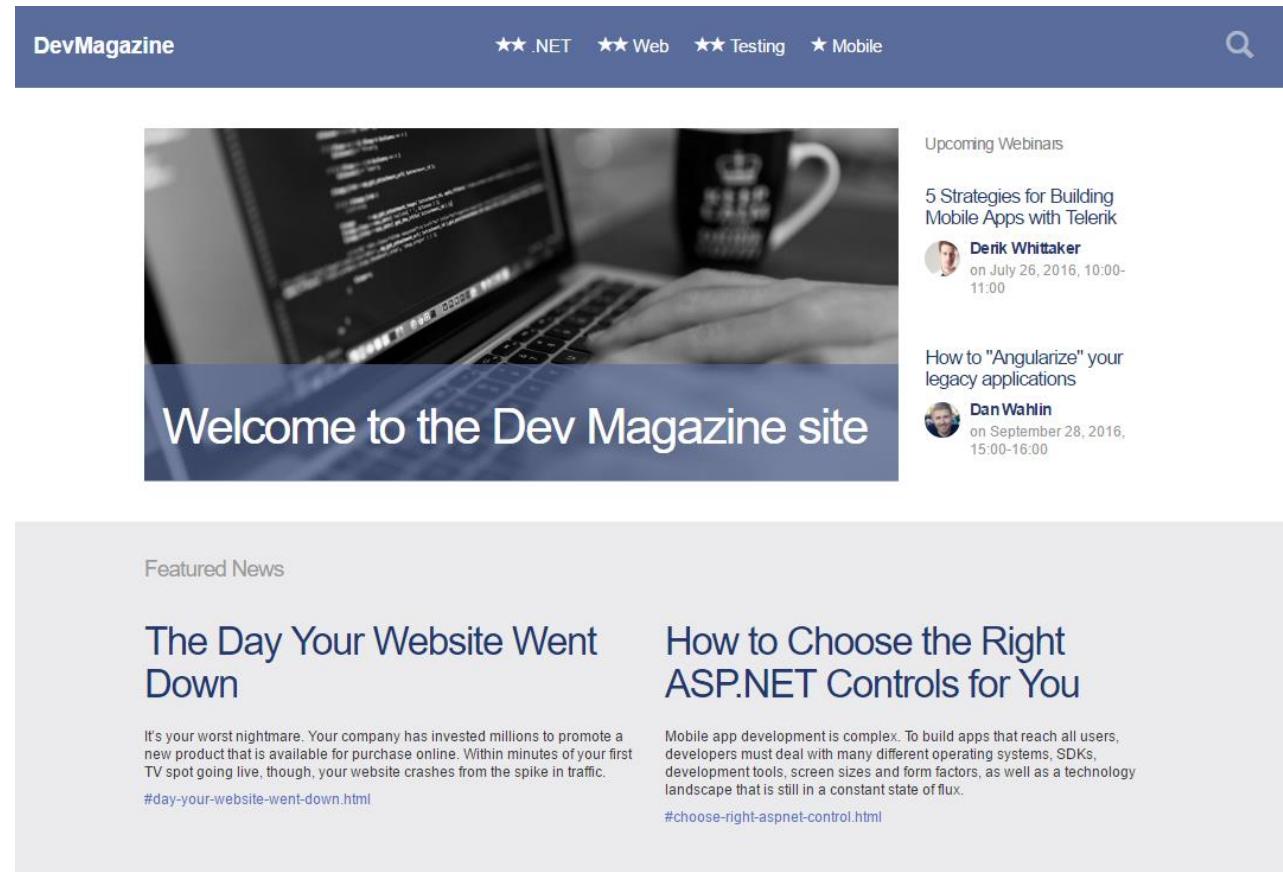


# Course overview

- About This Course
- Lesson 1: Brief Overview of Sitefinity
- Lesson 2: Developing the Presentation Layer
- Lesson 3: The Widget Designer Framework
- Lesson 4: Bringing Content to the Presentation Layer Using APIs
- Lesson 5: Using Providers to Connect to Different Data Sources
- Lesson 6: Localization of Content
- Lesson 7: Working with Events
- Lesson 8: Optimizing the Performance of Your Sitefinity Application
- Lesson 9: Managing Sitefinity Configurations
- Lesson 10: Testing Your Code



# Business case: The DevMagazine site



The screenshot shows the homepage of the DevMagazine site. At the top, there's a dark header bar with the "DevMagazine" logo, navigation links for ".NET", "Web", "Testing", and "Mobile", and a search icon. Below the header is a large hero image featuring a laptop displaying code and a coffee mug. A blue banner across the image reads "Welcome to the Dev Magazine site". To the right of the hero image, there's a sidebar with "Upcoming Webinars" and two event cards:

- 5 Strategies for Building Mobile Apps with Telerik** by **Derik Whittaker** on July 26, 2016, 10:00-11:00
- How to "Angularize" your legacy applications** by **Dan Wahlin** on September 28, 2016, 15:00-16:00

Below the hero image, there's a "Featured News" section with two articles:

- The Day Your Website Went Down** by **Rey Bango**. It discusses a company's website crashing after a TV spot. The link is [#day-your-website-went-down.html](#).
- How to Choose the Right ASP.NET Controls for You** by **Dan Wahlin**. It explains the complexity of mobile app development. The link is [#choose-right-aspnet-control.html](#).

## Authors



**Rey Bango**  
Windows Technical  
Focalist at Telerik



**Michele Bustamante**



**Dan Wahlin**  
Share Founder of The  
Wahlin Group



**Kathleen Dollard**



**Derik Whittaker**  
VP of HTML5 Web &  
Mobile Toolkit



**Todd Anglin**



Let's see a demo  
of the site!

# Exercise Setup Requirements

Before starting class, check that your exercise environment is set up correctly:

1. Do you have the required software installed on your computer or virtual lab machine?
  - Windows 7 or higher or Windows Server 2012 R2
  - IIS 7 or higher
  - Microsoft Visual Studio 2012 or higher
  - .NET Framework 4.5 or higher
  - Latest Official Sitefinity Version
  - Microsoft SQL Server or Microsoft SQL Server Express
2. Do you see a Sitefinity project named **DevMagazine** in the Project Manager?
3. Is DevMagazine deployed on IIS?
4. Are Sitefinity's NuGet packages installed in the DevMagazine project? (Check in Visual Studio).



# Training Conventions



*Tip*



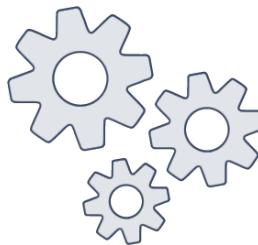
*Demo*



*Best Practice*



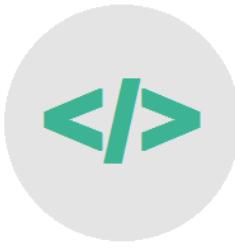
*Important*



*Exercise*



*Question*



*Code example*

**github:gist**

*Gist on GitHub*





## Lesson 1: Brief Overview of Sitefinity

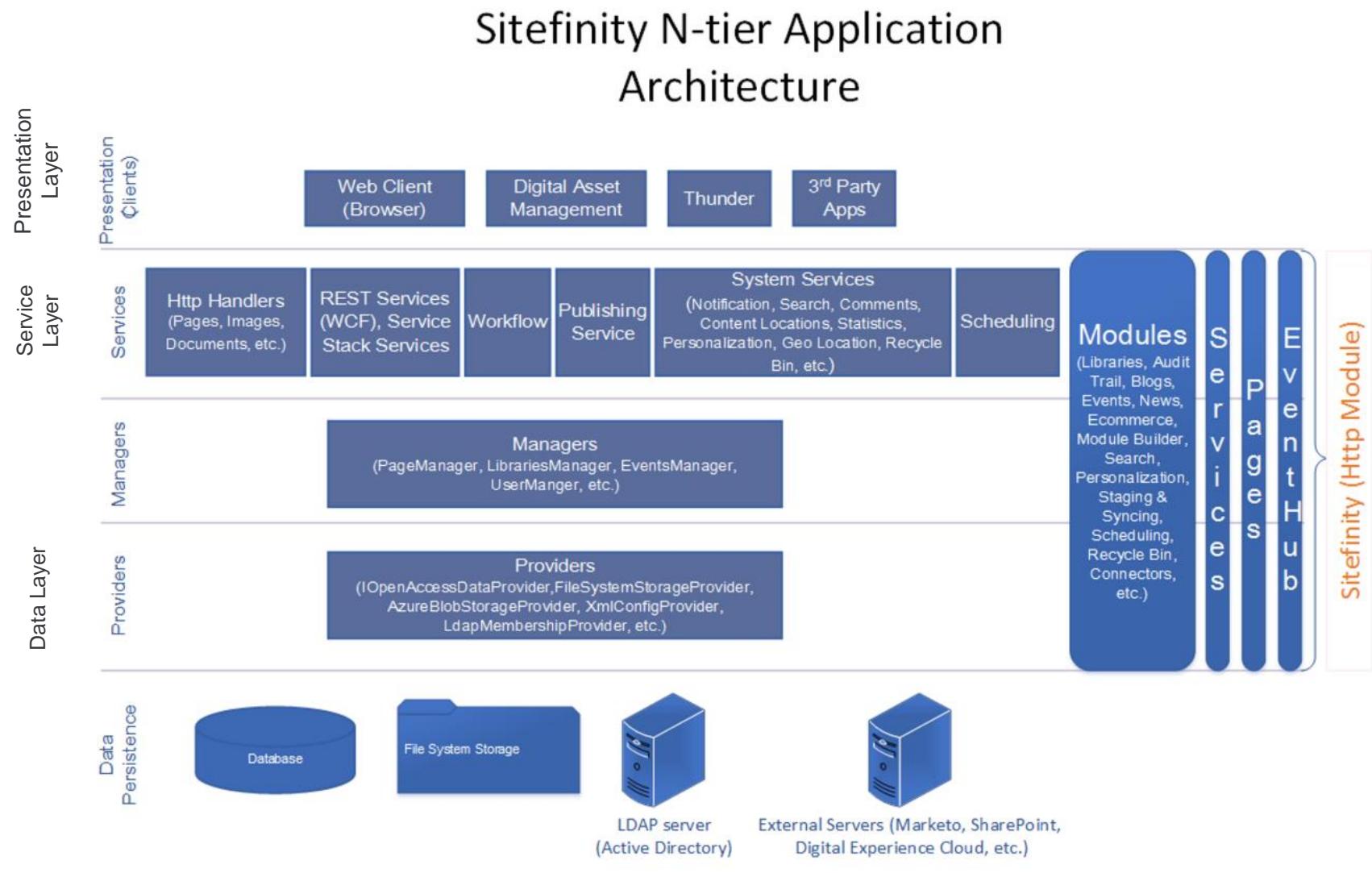


## Lesson objectives

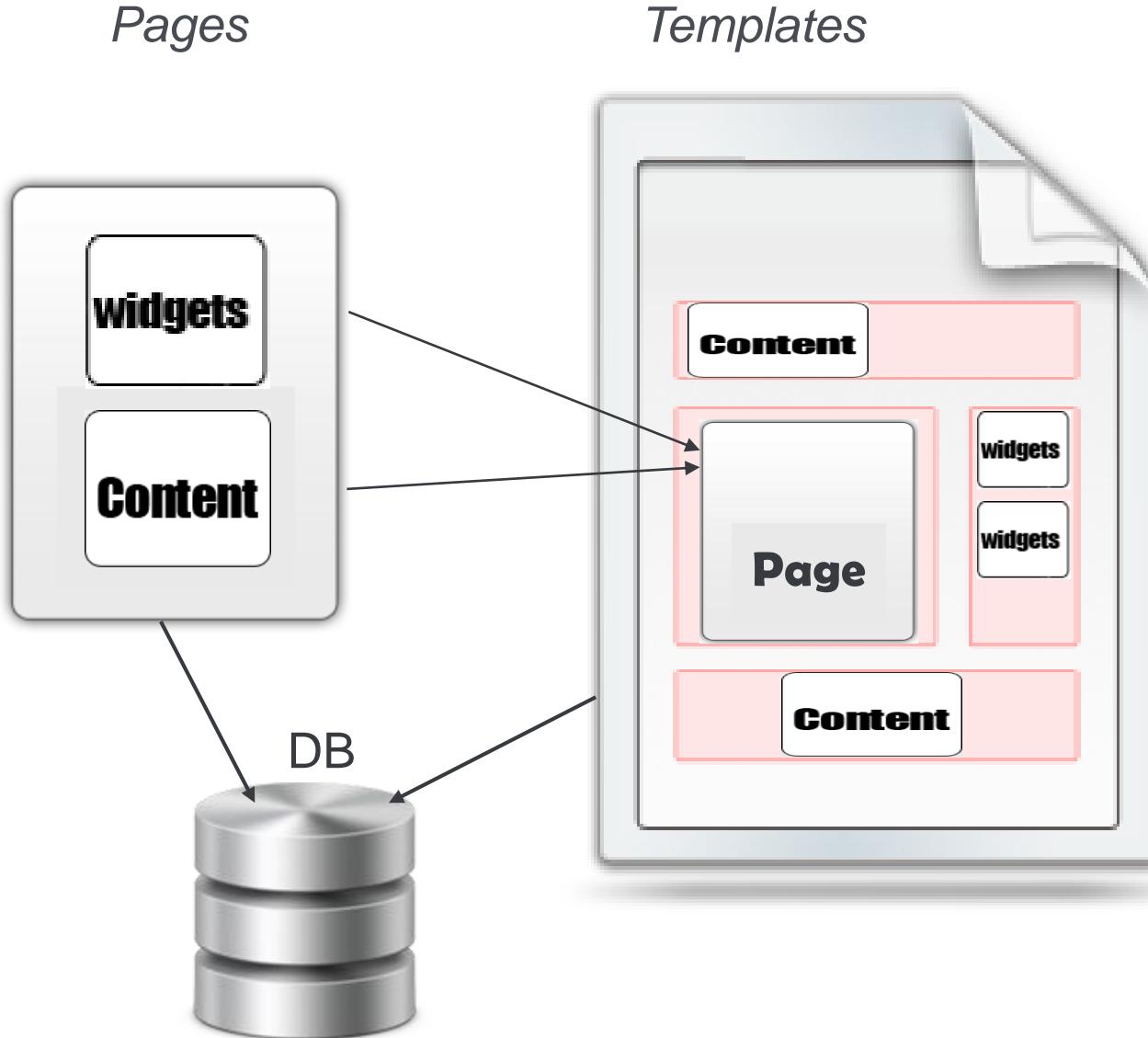
- By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:
  - Recall the main architectural layers of Sitefinity
  - Recall the main components of the presentation layer
  - Recall key Sitefinity features



# Sitefinity application architecture



# Presentation layer architecture



# Introducing Sitefinity Feather | The framework for the presentation layer

Sitefinity Feather introduces a modern, convention-based, mobile-first UI framework for the Sitefinity CMS.

For a full overview, check out: <http://projectfeather.sitefinity.com/>



*Core infrastructure*



*Mobile First Design*



*MVC Stock Widgets*



*Convention-Based Framework*



*Front-End of Your Choice*



*New Designers Framework*

**Feather is Open Source!**



# Demonstration: Walkthrough of Sitefinity features

- Content management
- Pages management
- Page templates management
- Page templates, pages and content – how they fit in the *big picture*
- Sitefinity front-end and back-end
- Module Builder
- Related Data

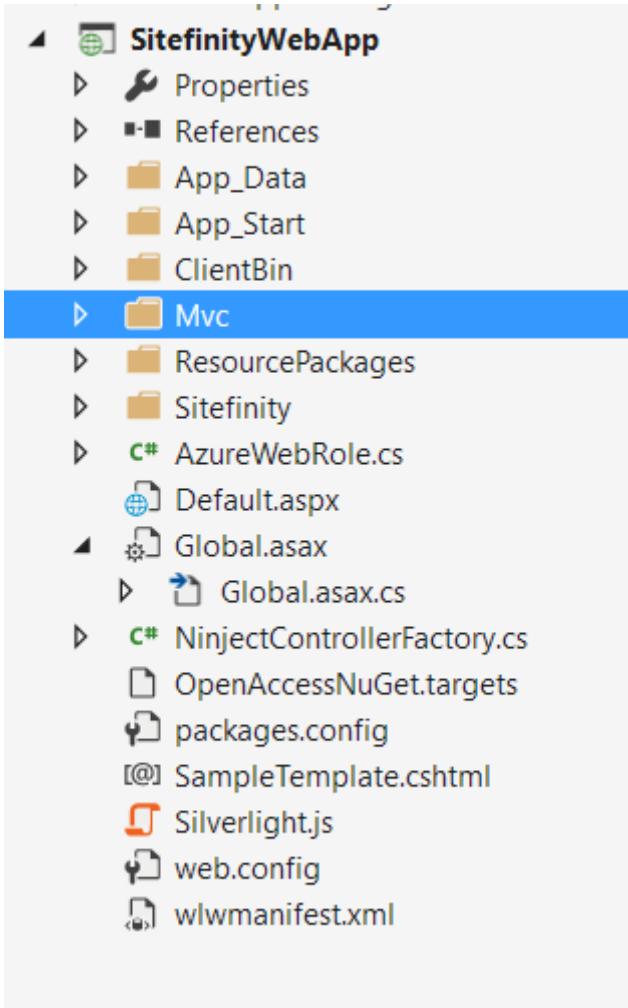


# Overview of tasks to develop a Sitefinity website

- **Develop the presentation layer**
  - Surface data from data layer.
- **Build the data layer**
  - Create or customize models to hold data.
- **Write the business logic**
  - Mostly extensions to existing subsystems or separate components.



# The Project Structure





## Lesson 2: Developing the Presentation Layer



## Lesson objectives

- By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:
  - Describe the components of the presentation layer.
  - Create a razor layout view – the Page Template.
  - Add grids to your page template.
  - Develop custom widgets.
  - Extend existing widgets.



# High-level development tasks

## Presentation Layer

- Surface data from data layer in some way.

## Data Layer

- Create or customize models to hold data.

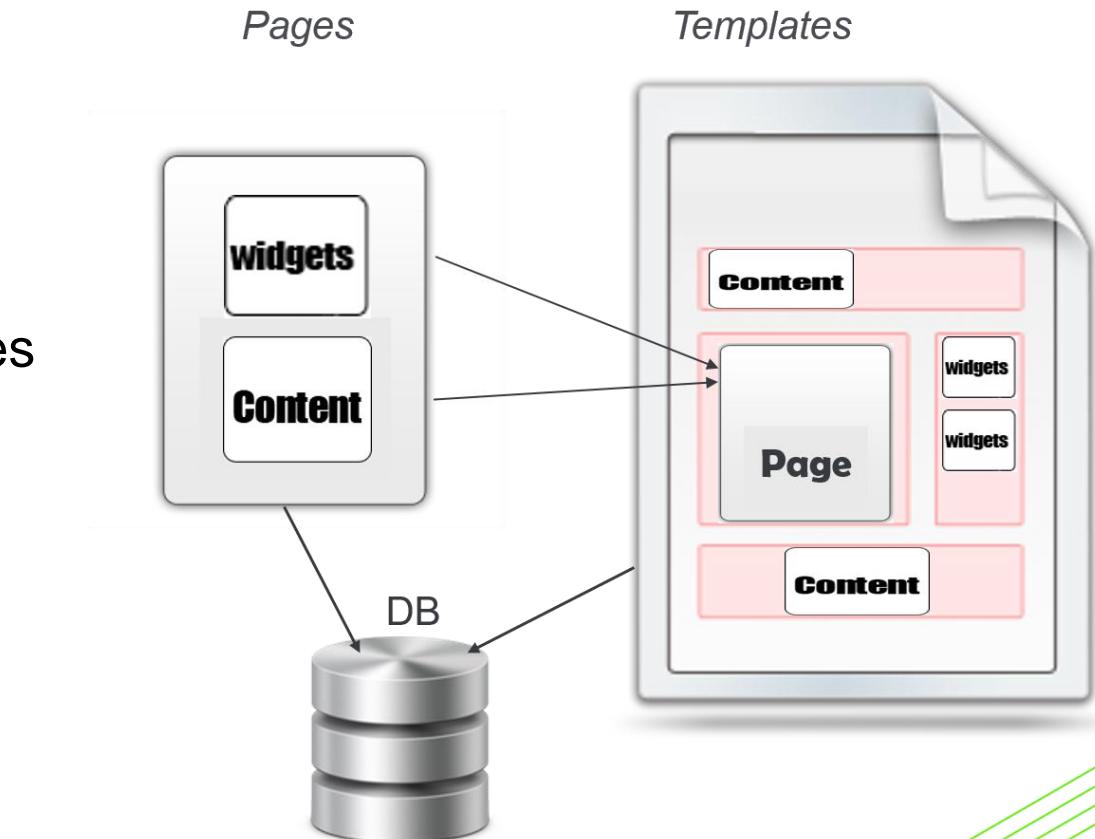
## Business Logic

- Mostly extensions to existing subsystems or separate components.



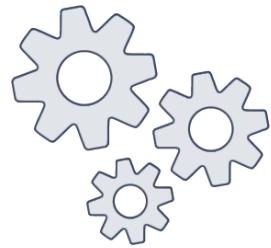
# Components of the presentation layer

- Pages (in DB)
  - Based on Page Templates (in DB)
    - Based on physical layout files / master pages
- Contain*
- Widgets (**MVC Controllers** or **ASP.NET Controls**)
  - Interface with all other application layers



## Exercise: Create a simple Sitefinity page

1. Open Sitefinity's back-end administration portal.
2. Create a page and add a Content Block.
3. Enter any static HTML (or some text) inside the widget editor.
4. Publish the page.
5. View the published page.



*What is key take away from this?*



Sitefinity pages are modularized - Sitefinity uses many components to assemble a page



# Steps to develop the presentation layer

1. Obtain HTML from the front-end developer.
2. Create a razor layout view
  - *Sitfinity will automatically create a page template based on it*
3. Optionally, refine your page template by adding grid widgets.
4. Create custom grid widgets, if needed.
5. Determine widget requirements.  
*>> Identify Sitfinity widgets that can be reused.  
The more the better*
6. Develop custom widgets, if needed.
7. Extend existing widgets, as required.



Always look for existing functionality and don't reinvent the wheel. **DO NOT REPEAT YOURSELF**



## Step 1: Obtaining HTML from front-end developer

- Front-end developers produce a resource package consisting of:
  - Sample HTML code based on mockups of the website's pages
  - CSS
  - Images
  - Icons, etc

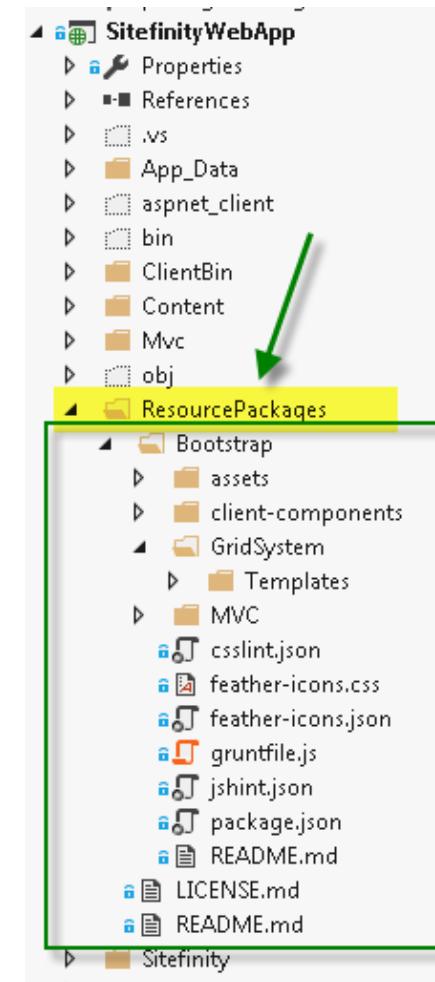


# Front-end resource packages: The essence

A Resource Package is a complete encapsulation of the look and feel in Sitefinity

Within each resource package you can manage:

- The CSS files and its source files - Sass, LESS and etc.
- JavaScript files
- Page Template files – MVC layout files
- Stock and Custom widget templates – Views
- Sitefinity Layout widgets templates
- Static resources used by the CSS – Images, Icons, Fonts, etc.



## Front-end resource packages: A look at the structure

**Location** - All resource packages should be placed in `~/ResourcePackages` folder.  
Each folder is regarded as a separate package.

**Context** - If a request is received in the context of a package, Sitefinity checks for the corresponding files in the current resource package's folder.



Let's see a demo of the resource package folder structure using the built-in Bootstrap package!



# Steps to develop the presentation layer

1. Obtain HTML from the front-end developer
2. **Create a razor layout view**
3. Optionally, refine your page template by adding grid widgets.
4. Create custom grid widgets, if needed.
5. Determine widget requirements.
6. Develop custom widgets, if needed.
7. Extend existing widgets, as required.



## Step 2: Creating a razor layout view

1. Create a razor layout view file following this convention:  
`/ResourcePackages/[ResourcePackageName]/Mvc/Views/Layouts/[ViewName].cshtml`
2. Start with the sample HTML code (received from the front-end Developer) by copying it into your layout file.
  - Sitefinity will automatically create a **page template** based on this layout file.
3. Open the page template in Sitefinity and identify what HTML elements need to be replaced by widgets.
4. Create Sitefinity placeholders for the areas where widgets will be added. Note that:
  - Placeholder Names are persisted database for every widget part of a page or a template. So, DO NOT change the names of the Placeholders or your widgets will lose the location they should be rendered in  
`@Html.SfPlaceholder("SidebarPlaceholder")`



# Demonstration: Creating a razor page layout template



Now watch us in action! We will take the pure CSS Blog template and import it into Sitefinity - <http://purecss.io/>



PINNED POST

**Introducing Pure**  
By Tilo Mitra under [CSS](#) [Pure](#)

Yesterday at CSSConf, we launched Pure – a new CSS library. Phew! Here are the [slides from the presentation](#). Although it looks pretty minimalist, we've been working on Pure for several months. After many iterations, we have released Pure as a set of small, responsive, CSS modules that you can use in every web project.

RECENT POSTS

**Everything You Need to Know About Grunt**  
By Eric Ferraiuolo under [JavaScript](#)

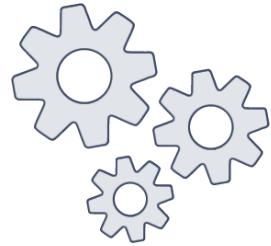
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**Photos from CSSConf and JSConf**  
By Reid Burke under [Uncategorized](#)

**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/SitefinityServices/48350738c2b8fd3ef60d3c2f1028d1e7>

## Exercise: Creating a razor layout view for the DevMagazine website (1)

1. Download the resource package for the DevMagazine site from
2. Create the required folder structure for the page layout template.
3. Create the page layout template file – <template\_name>.cshtml.
4. Copy the static HTML from the Home.html file in the DevMagazine resource package.



\*\*If you are using a Virtual Machine provided by us, the DevMagazine resource package will also be available in the CourseFiles folder.

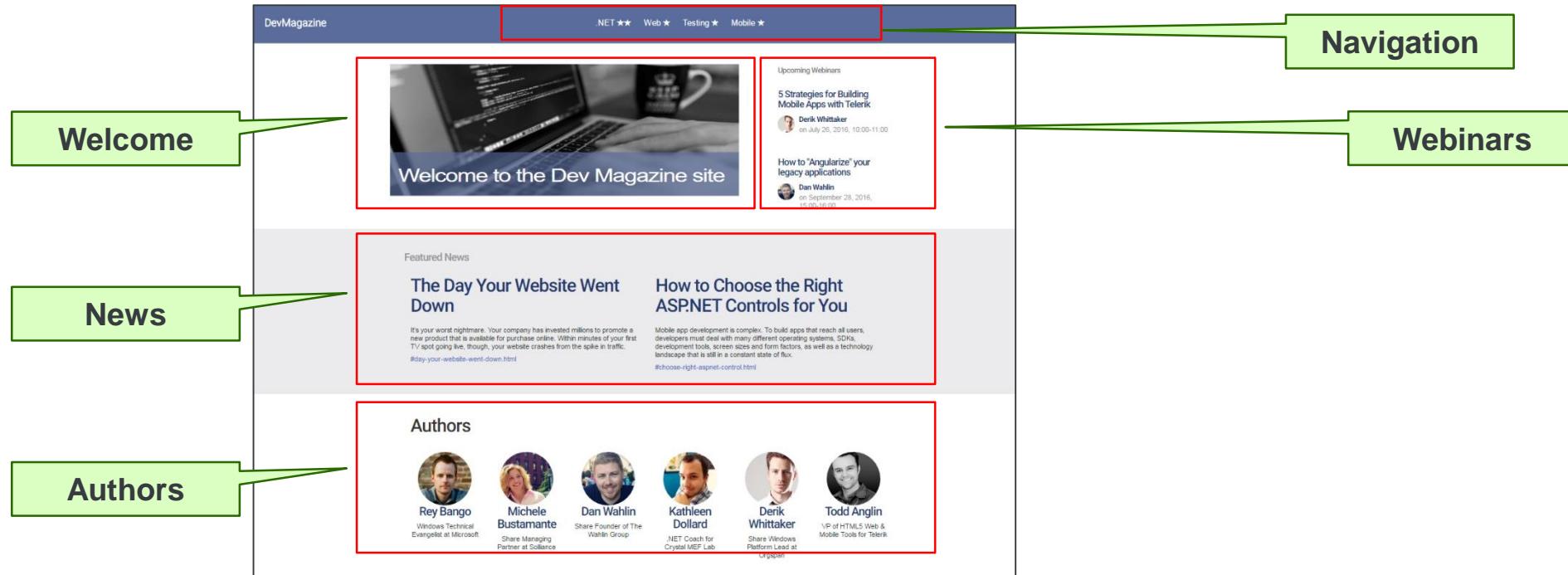


Avoid having hardcoded resources strings/images in the master page that need to be managed/localized. You will learn how to localize content in lesson 6.



# Exercise: Creating a razor layout view for the DevMagazine website (2)

5. Identify what elements needs to be replaced, and insert placeholders.



?

*How many placeholders will you create?*

*Where will you put them?*



## Exercise: End result

Something like:

```
@using System.Web.Mvc;
@using Telerik.Sitefinity.Frontend.Mvc.Helpers;
@using Telerik.Sitefinity.Modules.Pages;
@using Telerik.Sitefinity.UI.MVC;
@using Telerik.Sitefinity.Services;

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html @Html.RenderLangAttribute()>
<head>
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1" />
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <title></title>

    @Html.Section("head")
</head>

<body>
    @Html.Section("top")

    <div class="innerContent" id="innerContent">
        @Html.SfPlaceHolder("innerContent")
    </div>

    @Html.Section("bottom")
</body>
</html>
```

OR

github:gist

<https://gist.github.com/SitefinityServices/3cce4ee189cd589e1a32123ecddc4a61>



## Exercise: Create pages and content items

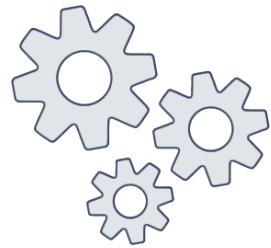
1. Create four dummy pages: .NET, Web, Testing, and Mobile to populate the Navigation widget.
2. Create two dummy news items.



## Exercise: Use the created page template

1. Open the backend and validate that a template based on your file was created in Sitefinity under the Design > Page Templates section
2. Populate the footer and the header with static html via the ContentBlock widget

*Don't worry about widgets now, we will figure those out later!*
3. Create a page in Sitefinity using your template.
4. Publish and test.



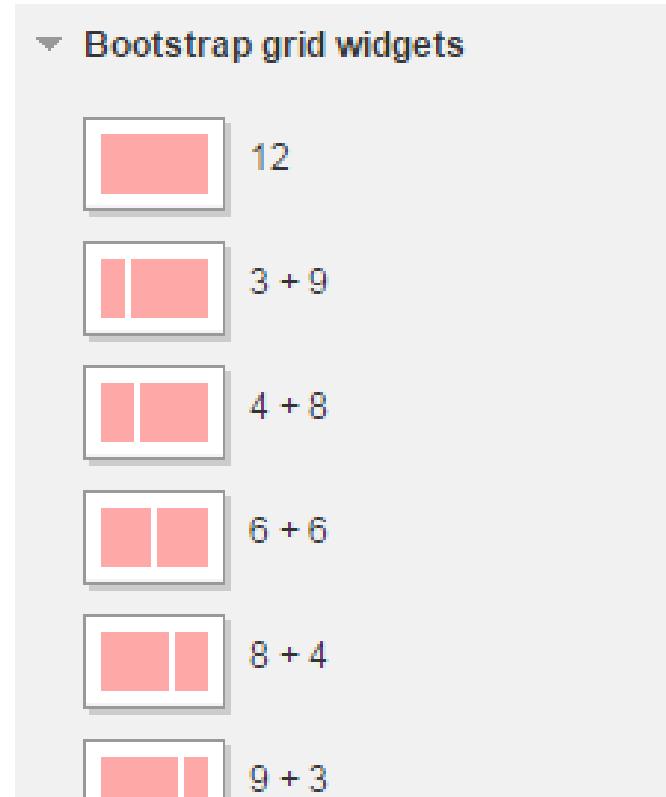
## Steps to develop the presentation layer

1. Obtain HTML from the front-end developer
2. Create a razor layout view
3. **Optionally, refine your page template by adding grid widgets**
4. Create custom grid widgets, if needed.
5. Determine widget requirements.
6. Develop custom widgets, if needed.
7. Extend existing widgets, as required.



## Step 3: Refining your page template by adding grid widgets

- You can define the layout for your page template by adding grid widgets. A grid widget is a container for other widgets.
- To add grid widgets:
  1. Open the page template.
  2. Add grid widgets to the page template.
- You can use any of the built-in grid widgets or create a custom grid widget.
  - Their markup should contain CSS classes that are consistent with the CSS framework of choice.



# Steps to develop the presentation layer

1. Obtain HTML from the front-end developer
2. Create a razor layout view
3. Optionally, refine your page template by adding grid widgets
4. **Create custom grid widgets, if needed**
5. Determine widget requirements
6. Develop custom widgets, if needed
7. Extend existing widgets, as required



## Step 4: Creating a custom grid widget

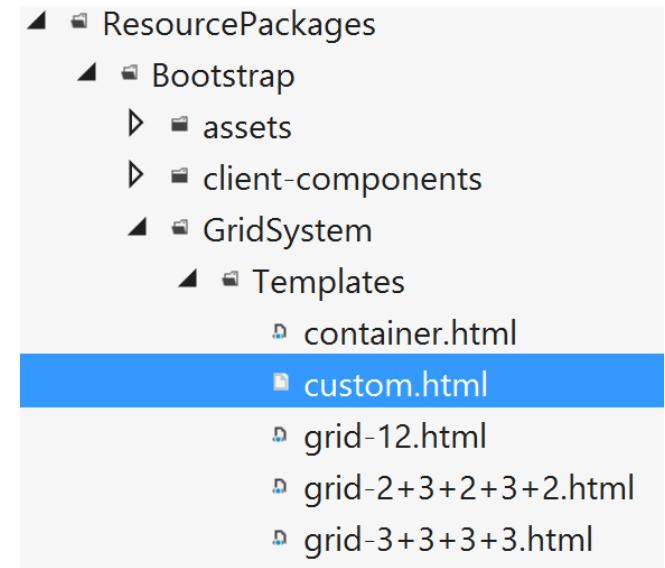
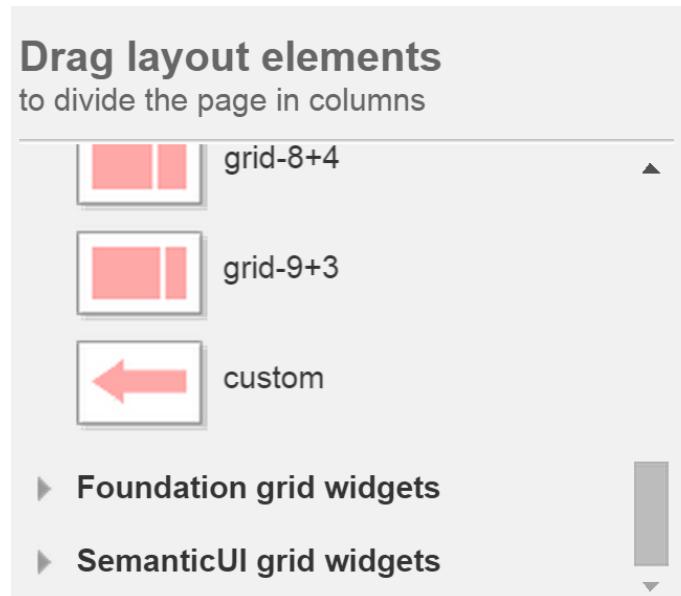
- Create a plain HTML file and place it in:  
`/ResourcePackages/[PackageName]/GridSystem/Templates/[grid-template-name].html`
- Use the following Sitefinity-specific elements to define your custom grid widget:
  - `sf_colsIn` – a CSS class that Sitefinity uses to detect container elements
  - `data-sf-element="Row"` – AngularJS directive used to find the wrapper/parent containers
  - `data-placeholder-label="Text"` – used to provide user-friendly labels for editors



<http://docs.sitefinity.com/feather-add-customizable-grid-controls>

## Example: Creating a custom grid widget

```
<div class="row" data-sf-element="Row">
    <div class="sf_colsIn col-md-3" data-sf-element="Column 1"
        data-placeholder-label="Column 1">
    </div>
    <div class="sf_colsIn col-md-9" data-sf-element="Column 2"
        data-placeholder-label="Column 2">
    </div>
</div>
```



# Demonstration: Creating a custom grid widget



Now watch us create a grid widget  
<http://purecss.io/grids>

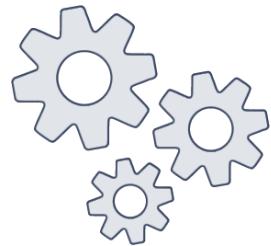
```
<div class="pure-g">
  <div class="pure-u-1-3"><p>Thirds</p></div>
  <div class="pure-u-1-3"><p>Thirds</p></div>
  <div class="pure-u-1-3"><p>Thirds</p></div>
</div>
```

```
<div class="pure-g" data-sf-element="Row">
  <div class="sf_colsIn pure-u-1-3" data-placeholder-label="Column Left"></div>
  <div class="sf_colsIn pure-u-1-3" data-placeholder-label="Column Middle"></div>
  <div class="sf_colsIn pure-u-1-3" data-placeholder-label="Column Right"></div>
</div>
```



## Exercise: Creating a custom grid widget

Create a grid widget for the grey section used in the DevMagazine site



1. Open Home.html and get the CSS/HTML that defines the authors section.
2. Use the convention and create a grid widget named `grey-section.html`, copying over the CSS/HTML from Home.html.
3. Make sure that the HTML will generate the wrapper needed.
4. Drag and drop the grey-section grid widget onto the main template.
5. Configure an Authors widget for each column, using the widget designer to select a different author for each column. (You will extend the widget template to include the profile picture later.)

The screenshot shows a section titled "Authors" containing six profile cards. Each card includes a circular profile picture, the author's name, and their title or company information. Below this section is a "Follow us" row with four social media icons: Facebook, Twitter, Google+, and LinkedIn. A green arrow points from the bottom of the slide towards the "Follow us" row.

Author	Title
Todd Anglin	VP of HTML5 Web & Mobile Tools for Telerik
Evan Hutnick	Technical Lead at Telerik
Jim Holmes	VP of ALM and Testing at Falafel Software
Rob Lauer	Product Manager for Telerik
TJ VanToll	Developer Advocate for Telerik
Sebastian Witalec	Solution Engineer and Technical Evangelist for Telerik

**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/SitefinityServices/6ef4a2c3de4e3578b99ccb07c1af7134>

# Steps to develop the presentation layer

1. Obtain HTML from the front-end developer
2. Create a razor layout view
3. Optionally, refine your page template by adding grid widgets
4. Create custom grid widgets, if needed
5. **Determine widget requirements**
6. Develop custom widgets, if needed
7. Extend existing widgets, as required



## Step 5: Determining widget requirements

### Think of widgets

- Can you extend existing widgets?
- Do you need to develop a custom widget?



Always look for existing functionality and don't reinvent the wheel. **DO NOT REPEAT YOURSELF**



## Intermediate Recap: Presentation Layer



What have we learned?

1. Obtain HTML from front-end Developer.
2. Create a razor layout view
3. Optionally, refine your page template by adding grid widgets.
4. Create custom grid widgets, if needed.
5. Determine widget requirements.
6. Develop custom widgets, as required.
7. Extend existing widgets, as required.



## Reminder: What are the main components of an MVC widget?

- Sitefinity MVC widgets, as the name suggest, follow the MVC architectural style
  - They have a **model**
  - They have a **view**
  - They have a **controller**
- ❖ If you have ever created an MVC page in ASP.NET, you would know how to work with an MVC widget in Sitefinity.



# Steps to develop the presentation layer

1. Obtain HTML from the front-end developer
2. Create a razor layout view
3. Optionally, refine your page template by adding grid widgets
4. Create custom grid widgets, if needed
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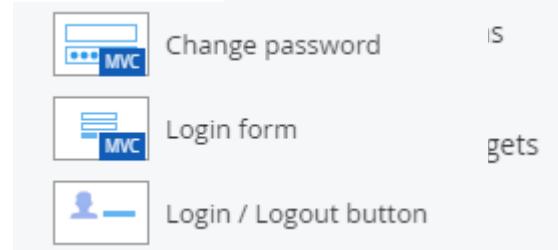
## Step 6: Developing a custom MVC widget

- You can either create a completely new custom MVC widget or inherit from a built-in widget as follows:
  1. Create the controller (.cs).
  2. Create the model (.cs).
  3. Create the view (.cshtml).
- If you are inheriting from an existing built-in widget, note that:
  - Majority of *actions* are not virtual.
  - You can add additional actions to existing controllers.
  - You can override models.



## In the Spotlight ControllerToolboxItem

- The **ControllerToolboxItemAttribute** is used to decorate types that implement the **IController** interface (such as **System.Web.Mvc.Controller**) and register them as **Sitefinity** widgets. It has the following Properties:
  - Name** – the name of the controller, no spaces, e.g. “*LanguageSelector\_MVC*”
  - Title** – the title of the controller for humans, e.g. “*Language Selector*”
  - SectionName** – the section name for the widget, e.g. Content, Navigation
  - CssClass** – defines the CSS class for the icon of the widget, e.g. “*sfLoginNameIcn*”
  - Toolbox** – Defines the Toobox i.e. Page widgets, layout widgets, form widgets. Default is the Page toolbox.
  - ModuleName** – Associates a widget with a module, so that widgets can be loaded only if module is enabled. Default is empty, i.e. no association. If module is disabled, the widget is also set to inactive, i.e. it remains registered, but is not loaded in the Toolbox



# Demonstration: Creating a custom MVC widget



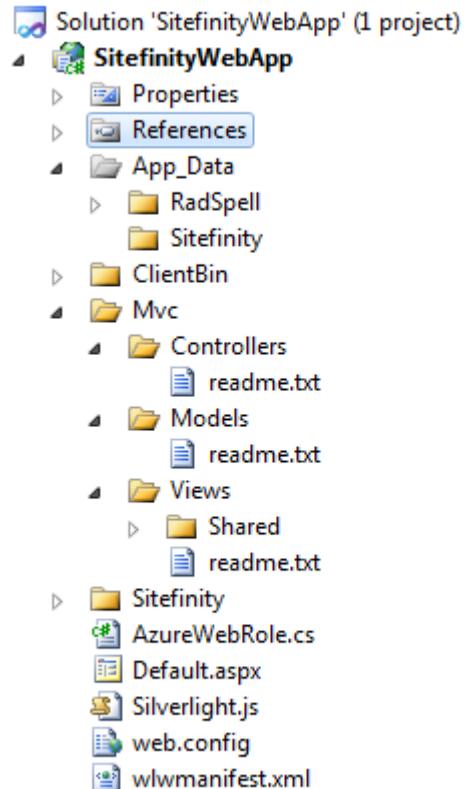
*Now watch us create a new custom widget*  
**BreakingNews**

**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/c2a64a235f09d3eb34b544114d023b23>

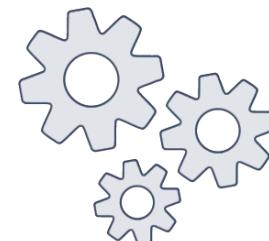


## Exercise: Create a “Hello World” Sitefinity MVC widget

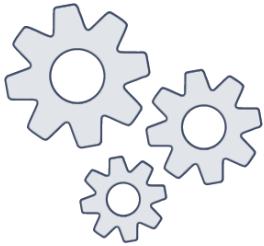
1. Create an ASP.NET MVC controller named `HelloWorldController` in the `Mvc/Controllers` folder.
2. Use the MVC pattern to create the View and the Model class. The controller should pass a “Hello world” string message to the view.  
Note: You could follow the approach described in the documentation:  
<http://docs.sitefinity.com/for-developers-create-custom-models-controllers-and-views>
3. Use the `ControllerToolboxItem` attribute on the controller class:  
`[ControllerToolboxItem(Name = "HelloWorld", Title = "Hello World", SectionName = "CustomMvcWidgets")]`
4. Build and test.



Why do we need the controller toolbox attribute?



## Exercise: Add an action that prints a random number



1. Add a new action named `RandomNumber` to the `HelloWorldController`.
2. Add an integer property to the `HelloWorldModel` class.
3. Write code in the controller's `RandomNumber` action to generate a random number and use it to set the integer property's value.
4. Create a view for the `RandomNumber` action to render the random number.
5. In the controller, write code to pass the model to the view.

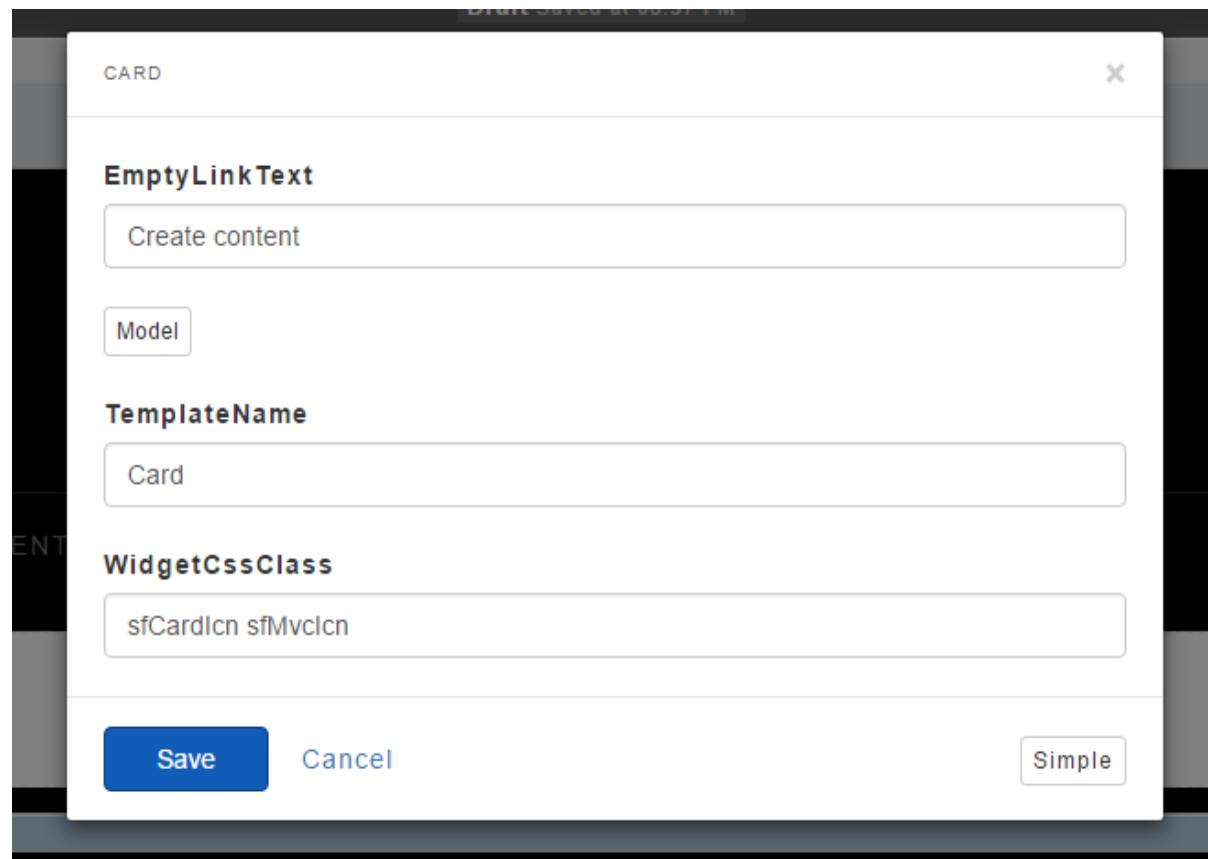


How would you invoke the `RandomNumber` action?



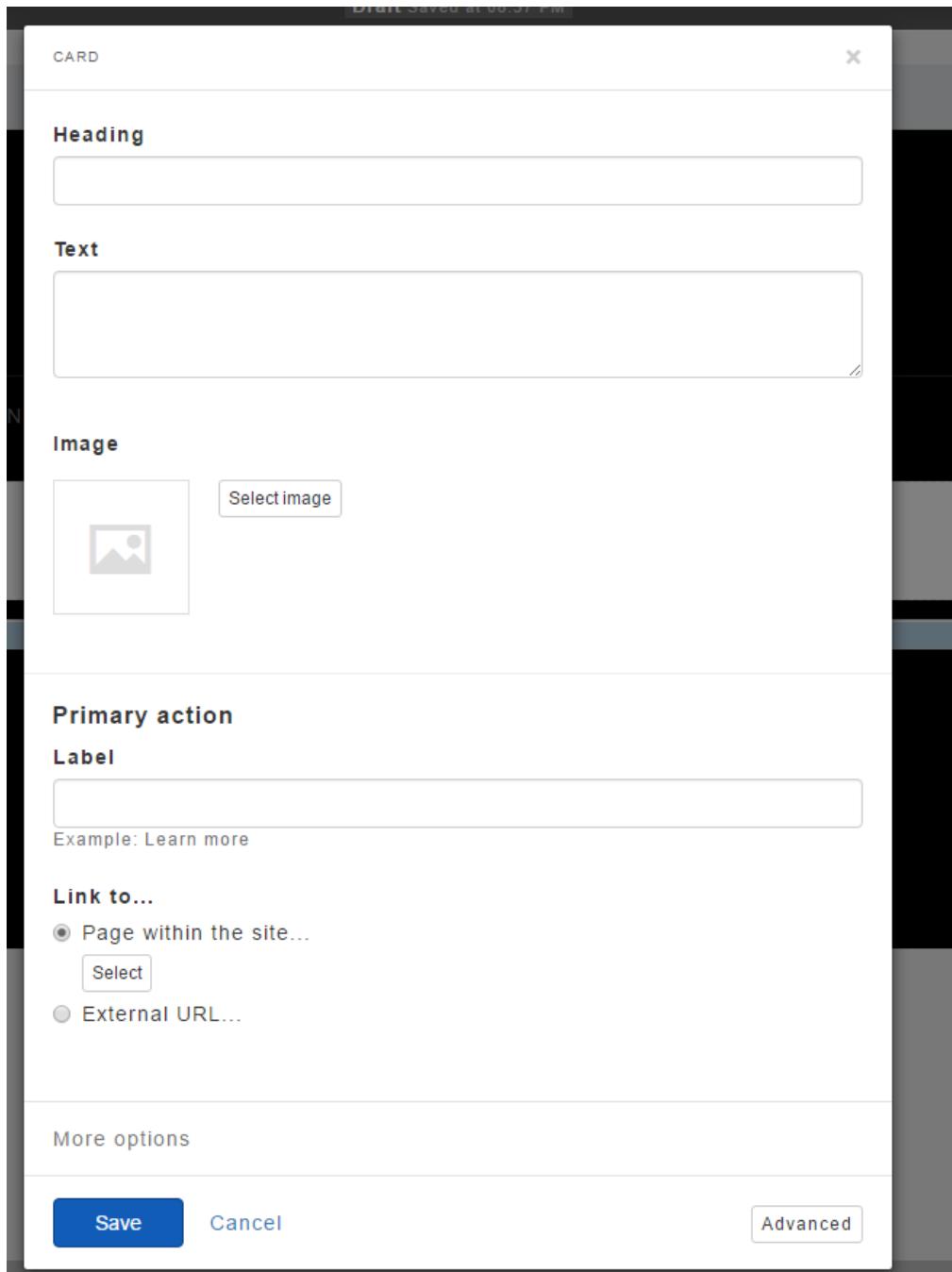
# Property persistence

- Sitefinity persists a controller's public properties (for example: `SomeProperty {get; set;}`) in the database.
- Sitefinity automatically generates an editing UI called the **widget designer** for these properties.

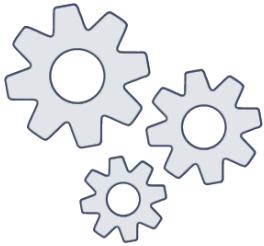


## Property persistence, continued

- Properties can be also exposed with a **manually developed widget designer** to offer a tailored and fully customizable user experience for editing the properties.



## Exercise: Create a static widget that adds two numbers



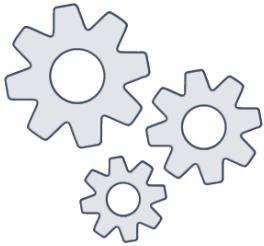
1. Create new controller called Adder.
2. Add two public properties: int A and int B.
3. Write code in the Index action to compute and return the sum of both properties (A + B).
4. Create a model class and a view, and pass the model from the controller's Index action to the view.

If you need to add 3 integers instead, in how many places will you update the code?

Redundancy – it goes against DRY principles



## Exercise: Create a static widget that adds two numbers, continued



- **Redundancy:** Model has fields, Controller has fields
- **Technically:** public fields of the controller become the model

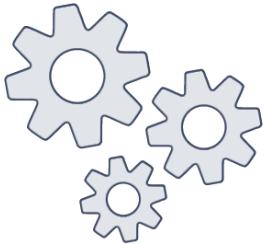
⇒ **Solution:** persist the model as the field using the TypeConverter attribute

```
[TypeConverter(typeof(ExpandableObjectConverter))]  
public ExampleModel Model  
{  
    get  
    {  
        if (this.model == null)  
            this.model = this.InitializeModel();  
  
        return this.model;  
    }  
}
```

## Exercise: Refactor model and test



## Exercise: Invoking controller actions



1. Add both ([HelloWorld](#) and [Adder](#)) custom widgets on the same page and publish the page.
2. Invoke the [RandomNumber](#) action.
3. Observe.
4. What happened?

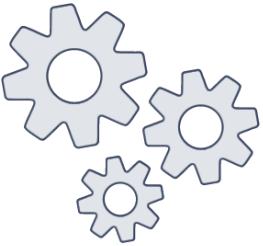
### Action Invoking Flow



The default action registered in the route is the “[Index](#)” action and it will be invoked when the route does not specify any other action.



## Exercise: Invoking controller actions, continued



1. Now, add the built-in **ContentBlock** widget onto the same page (that has the Adder and the HelloWorld widgets).
2. Enter some text in the content block widget.
3. Publish the page and invoke the **RandomNumber** action.
4. What happened this time?

The ContentBlock Widget stayed, right?

Let's see how this happened!



## Action routing

- Action couldn't be found on the controller.
- This is not desired in most cases.
- It is important to have View names defined in the ActionResult (return View("Default",Model)), otherwise the View name will be resolved from the name of the current action.

### Solution? Use HandleUnknownAction

```
protected override void HandleUnknownAction(string actionName)
{
    this.Index().ExecuteResult(this.ControllerContext);
}
```



## Action routing, continued

- It is possible to define routes using attributes and MVC5 [RelativeRoute](#)

```
public class SampleController : Controller
{
    [RelativeRoute("my-sample-path")]
    public ActionResult Action1()
    {
        return Content("This is Action1");
    }

    [Route("my-sample-path")]
    public ActionResult Action2()
    {
        return Content("This is Action2");
    }
}
```



## Action routing, continued

- Relative path to the page node where the widget is placed – within Sitefinity route:

`[RelativeRoute("my-sample-path")]`

Result: `~/my-page/my-sample-path`

- Route relative to the application path – ignores Sitefinity route:

`[Route("~/my-sample-path")]`

Result: `~/my-sample-path`



Documentation link - <http://docs.sitefinity.com/feather-use-the-relative-routes-api>



## Exercise: Creating a custom MVC widget



- Create a widget named *Webinar* with the following properties:
  - Title
  - Description
  - StartTime
  - EndTime
- ❖ You will use this widget later in the course, connecting it to the data layer.

**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/105e9fb7248efd6414f12839f8913515>



## Widget caching and cache dependencies

- Feather adds cache dependencies on the view templates of its widgets so the output cache is invalidated when any of the templates are updated.
- There is an extension method for the controller of the widget called `AddCacheDependencies` that is used to add dependencies to the output cache much like WebForms widgets that implement `IHasCacheDependency`.
- The virtual file resolver chain accumulates cache dependencies as it goes down the chain.
  - For example: If a resource is not present on the file system and is found on the database, a cache dependency is still added on the file system AND the DB persistent object.



## Step 7: Extending existing widgets

- There are three ways to extend an existing widget:
  - By extending the widget template
  - By creating a new template
  - By extending the widget view model



# Steps to develop the presentation layer

1. Obtain HTML from the front-end developer
2. Create a razor layout view
3. Optionally, refine your page template by adding grid widgets
4. Create custom grid widgets, if needed
5. Determine widget requirements
6. Develop custom widgets, if needed
7. **Extend existing widgets, as required**



## Extending existing widgets | Template Conventions

- Examples of widget templates that are extended are located in the Bootstrap resource package.
- Each widget should have a folder with its name for resolving views:
  - `~/ResourcePackages/[PackageName]/MVC/Views/[WidgetName]/[ViewName].cshtml`
- There should be a dedicated folder per package, for example, the '`Bootstrap`' folder.
- You only need to edit and save views; there is no need to build the solution.
- Naming conventions:
  - `List.[ViewName].cshtml`
  - `Detail.[ViewName].cshtml`



Widget templates are entirely powered by conventions. **Conventions are king!**



## Extending existing widgets | Extending the widget template

1. Create a razor view template file (.cshtml) following the correct convention depending on whether you extend the List or the Detail view of the widget
  - **Normal**  
`/ResourcePackages/[PackageName]/Mvc/Views/[BuiltInWidgetName]/[TemplateName].cshtml`
  - **List**  
`/ResourcePackages/[PackageName]/Mvc/Views/[BuiltInWidgetName]/List.[TemplateName].cshtml`
  - **Detail**  
`/ResourcePackages/[PackageName]/Mvc/Views/[BuiltInWidgetName]/Detail.[TemplateName].cshtml`
2. Build the markup of this view as required.

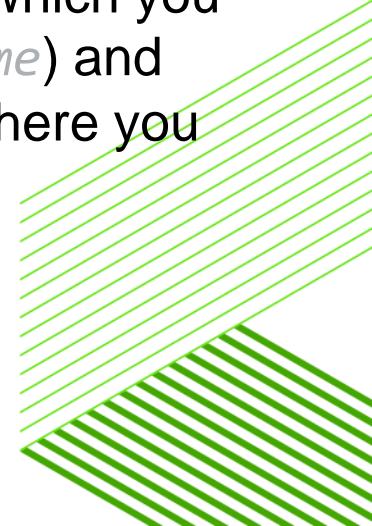


Sitefinity controllers declare template paths as properties, therefore you can change existing templates with no code



## Extending existing widgets | Extending a widget template of a Dynamic Module

- Once you create and activate a dynamic module, Feather automatically creates a *Dynamic content* widget for this module.
- Dynamic modules have a generic List and Detail templates for all the modules.
- You can modify these templates in order to apply a general change to all dynamic module templates.
  -  The change will be applied for new Dynamic module created after the change
  -  To change the generic template for your exiting dynamic modules follow step 8 of this article  
<http://docs.sitefinity.com/feather-modify-default-templates-used-in-all-dynamic-content-widgets>
- To change the template(s) of a specific Dynamic module, start with the default one, which you can find under **Design -> Widget Templates (Detail.ModuleName, List.ModuleName)** and then create a folder in your resource package using the name of the content type, where you will place your custom templates



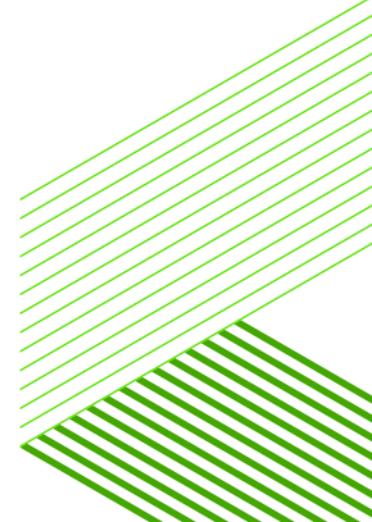
## Demonstration: Extending a widget template



Now watch us extend a few widgets  
**Convention is king!**

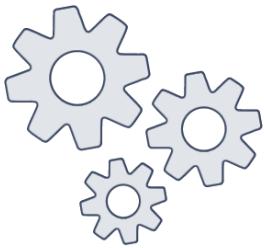


There is a very descriptive documentation on the topic -  
<http://docs.sitefinity.com/feather-modify-widget-templates>



## Exercise: Extending a widget template

Extend the [NewsList](#) widget template:



1. Open `/ResourcePackages/Bootstrap/MVC/Views/News`.
2. Copy the existing `List.NewsList.cshtml` template.
3. Create the same folder structure in your resource package and paste the template.
4. Modify it according to the DevMagazine requirements, applying the CSS classes and structure.
5. **Objective:** Render the `UrlName` property as a hashtag after the title of the news item.

Include the view in the project. This will activate IntelliSense and help with properties as you build the view. Doing this reduces errors and speeds up development.



# Lets add some sample content



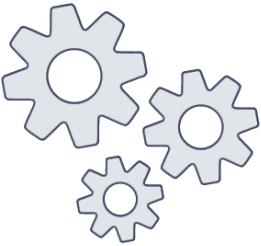
Now watch us use the Sitefinity export to generate some data

We will copy the schema + the content of:

- Authors
- Libraries
- Issues
- Articles

<http://docs.sitefinity.com/export-and-deploy-code-changes>

## Exercise: Extending a widget template of a Dynamic Module



Extend the **Authors** widget template:

- Find the Authors **List** widget template in the **Widget Templates** screen.
- Display the author's image above the name.



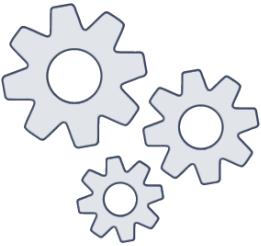
*Add the following line in the template:*

```
<img src='@item.Fields.Avatar[0].Fields.MediaUrl'  
     alt='@item.Fields.Avatar[0].Fields.AlternativeText' />
```



## Exercise: Creating a widget template

Create a new List widget template for the News widget.



1. Create an entirely new view for the News widget.
2. Start by cloning an existing one.
3. Use the correct convention:  
`/ResourcePackages/[PackageName]/Mvc/Views/[BuiltInWidgetName]/List.[TemplateName].cshtml`
4. Apply the view on a widget.

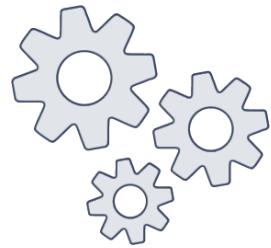


- How will you get the widget name?
- What is the best way to do so?



## Extending existing widgets | Extending the widget view model

- In some cases, we need to include additional data fields in the views without changing the control's logic.
- Prime example: `NavigationController`



Exercise: Extend the existing `NavigationController` template and `ViewModel` to include a ***Rating*** field for pages.

- Ratings can be random values
- Sample output:

```
<li>
    <a href="PageUrl">
        <span>{{PageTitle}} <i>Rating: {{RatingValue}} </i></span>
    </a>
</li>
```



- Can you also add business logic?
- If yes, how would you approach it?



## Extending existing widgets | Extending the widget view model, continued

- Steps

1. 

```
public class CustomNavigationModel : NavigationModel
```

  - `override NodeViewModel InstantiateNodeViewModel(SiteMapNode node)`
  - `override NodeViewModel InstantiateNodeViewModel(string url, string target)`
2. 

```
public class CustomNodeViewModel : NodeViewModel
```
3. Modify the view to reflect the new field
4. Inject your custom model on Initialize



**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/b4f6746c19f7fe9d6a26319806a20918>





## Lesson 3: The Widget Designer Framework



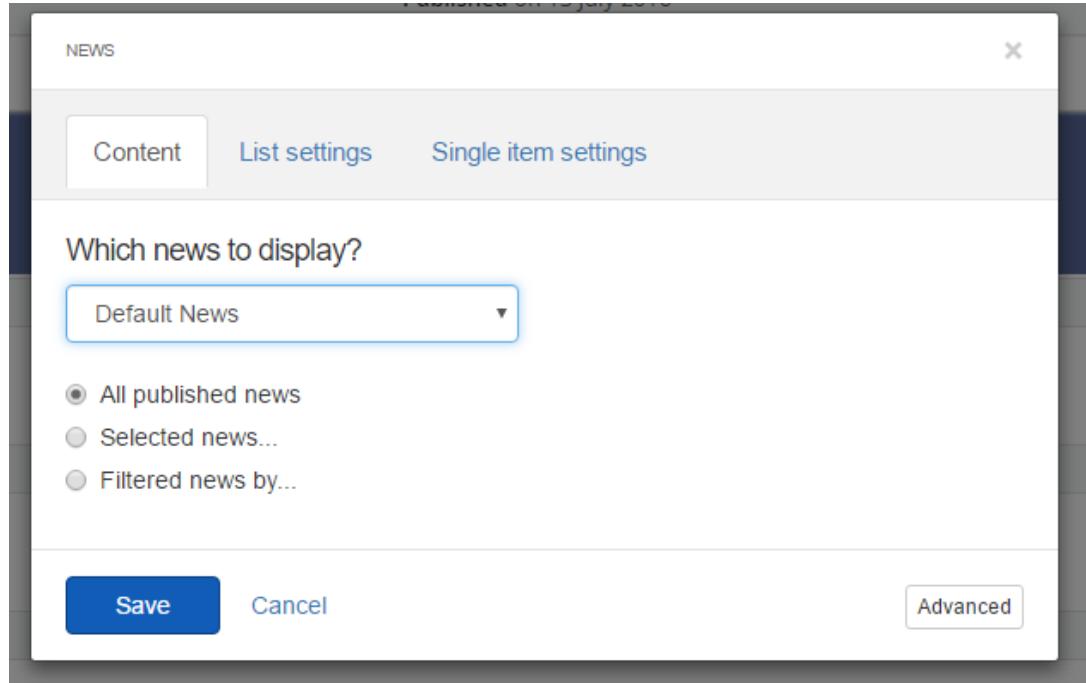
## Lesson objectives

- By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:
  - Describe why you may need to develop a widget designer.
  - Create a custom widget designer.
  - Configure settings and add script references for the custom widget designer.
  - Use client components in your widget designer.



# What is a widget designer? Why do you need to create one?

- Each widget has a widget designer which is used to configure the widget.
- Here is an example of a News widget designer:



You typically need to create widget designers for custom widgets, although you may also create a widget designer for a built-in widget.



## Steps to create a widget designer

1. Create the designer view template (.cshtml) using the following convention:  
`/Mvc/Views/[WidgetName]/DesignerView.[DesignerName].cshtml`
2. Add the HTML/Razor code you need.
3. Optionally, use some of our built-in AngularJS components.
4. Optionally, create an AngularJS controller using the following convention:  
`/Mvc/Scripts/[WidgetName]/DesignerView-[WidgetDesignerName].js`
  - Write JS code in the AngularJS controller to manipulate data (including any to manipulate the built-in components)

**Note:** If your widget designer requires additional script references, the best practice is to add them to a special JSON file that contains configuration information about your designer. You'll learn more about this soon.

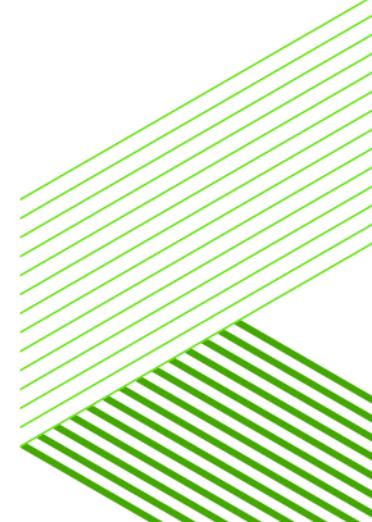


# Demonstration: Creating a widget designer

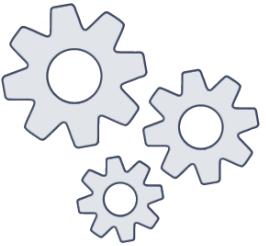


Watch us create a widget designer for the  
*Breaking News* widget

**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/5483158dfd48cde9ef29f802e150435b>



## Exercise: Creating a widget designer



- Create a widget designer for the Webinar widget.
- Add HTML5 **inputs** of type **date** for Start and End properties.

**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/bb13fd06495f771bd0186e9ec61cce84>



# Configuring settings and adding script references to the widget designer

- After you create a widget designer, you may need to:
  - Set it as the default designer for the widget (if you have multiple widget designers for that widget).
  - Add additional script references that are required by the widget designer.
- In order to do that you need to:
  - Create a JSON file with the following convention:  
`/Mvc/Views/[WidgetName]/DesignerView.[DesignerName].json`
  - Add configurations to the JSON file as shown here:

```
{  
  "priority": 1,  
  "scripts" : [  
    "/<myscript>.js"  
  ]  
}
```



## Use client components in your designer

- Sitefinity Feather comes with many out-of-the box client components
  - Items selectors
  - Pages selector
  - Taxonomies selector
  - Fields
    - Image field
    - File URL filed
- The list goes on and on ...

The full list is here: <http://docs.sitefinity.com/feather-client-components>



## Demonstration: Using a news item selector



- Let's put a news item selector to our BreakingNews widget designer
  - Let's refer to the documentation: <http://docs.sitefinity.com/feather-client-components>
  - First we add the script references, **if needed**.
  - Next we add the module dependency in our .js file:  
`angular.module('designer').requires.push('sfSelectors');`
  - Next we add the HTML element of the selector:  
`<sf-list-selector sf-news-selector />`
- And that's it – we should now have a news item selector in our designer!

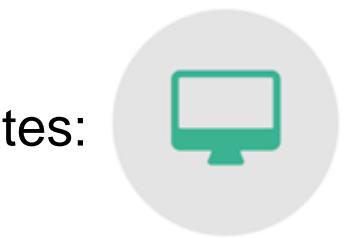


## Demonstration: Using a news item selector | Part 2

- In order to be able to save the selection, the news selector has two additional attributes: **sf-selected-item** and **sf-selected-item-id**
- These two attributes expose the selected item/id and allow us to store their value as widget properties
  - We need a widget property for this:  
`public string SelectedItem { get; set; }`
  - Then we need angular watches that will listen for the changes in the selection and update the values appropriately:

```
$scope.$watch('properties.SelectedItem.PropertyValue', function (newValue, oldValue) {
    if (newValue) {
        $scope.selectedItem = JSON.parse(newValue);
    }
});

$scope.$watch('selectedItem', function (newValue, oldValue) {
    if (newValue) {
        $scope.properties.SelectedItem.PropertyValue = JSON.stringify(newValue);
    }
});
```



## Demonstration: Customizing the news item selector

- Change the template of the closed dialog
  - By default, when you close the dialog, you see the title of the selected item and a button to open the dialog. To change this behavior, you must add HTML code between the opening and closing tags of the selector's directive. For example:

```
<sf-list-selector sf-news-selector sf-selected-item="selectedItem">  
    <span ng-bind="sfSelectedItem.Title"></span>  
    <button class="openSelectorBtn" ng-click="open()">Select a breaking news item</button>  
</sf-list-selector>
```

**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/6b8bbcc66b3fcba9b8ee8556853cebbe>

- Change the template of selector

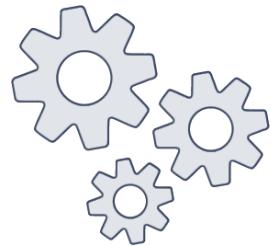
```
<sf-list-selector sf-news-selector sf-template-assembly="SitefinityWebApp"  
    sf-template-url="templates/custom-selector.html" />
```
- Change the text of buttons

```
<sf-list-selector sf-news-selector sf-select-button-text="Select news..."  
    sf-change-button-text="Change news..." />
```



## Exercise: Dynamic content selector in the Webinar widget designer

- Add an item selector for the Webinar items:
  - Create a new [Webinars](#) dynamic module
  - Create a few Webinar instances
  - Refer to the documentation for configuring the selector:  
<http://docs.sitefinity.com/feather-client-components>
- Customize the template of the selector.



**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/e01f51efddeb3cf7e617e6873b8525c9>





## Review of Presentation Layer concepts



## Quick review of presentation layer

- Sitefinity Feather provides the framework for building the presentation layer of your application in an MVC way.
- The presentation layer consists mainly of page templates, pages, and widgets.
- You create page templates and then create pages based on the page templates.
- Pages do not have a physical location in the file system. They are stored in the database.
- You can use built-in widgets as is, extend them as needed, or develop your own custom widgets.
- You can also build your own widget designers.

Now that you have your presentation layer ready, the next step is to work with the data layer.



## Lesson 4: Bringing content to the presentation layer using APIs



## Lesson objectives

- By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:
  - Use the Native API to bring content to a custom MVC widget.
  - Use the Fluent API to bring content to a custom MVC widget.
  - Use the REST API to expose Sitefinity content to client applications.



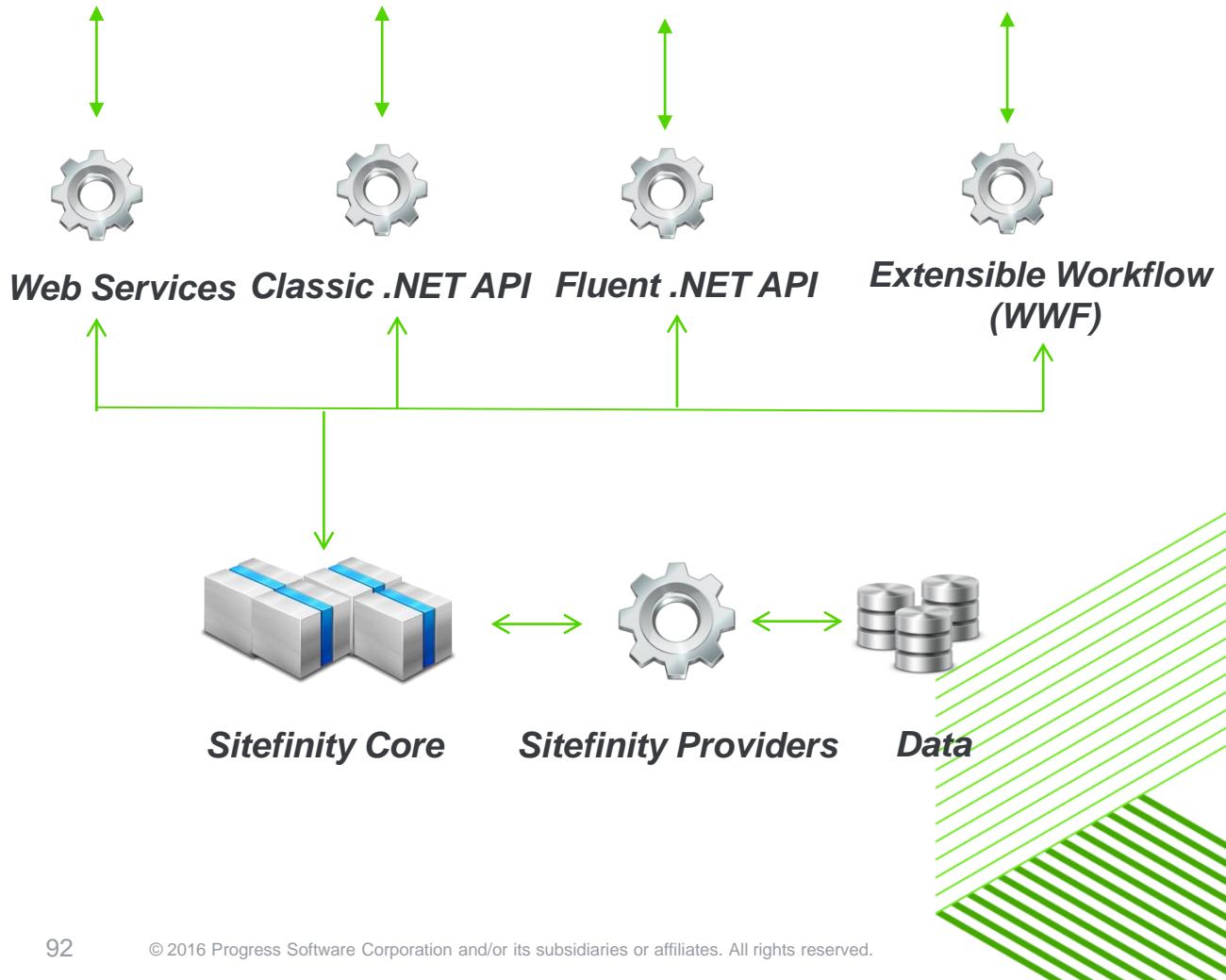
# Everything is an API

*Requirements are always different.*

## **Available APIs:**

- **API and REST Services for Content**
  - **API for Taxonomies**
  - **API for Workflows**
  - **API for UI (widgets)**
- **System API – Synchronization, Tasks scheduling, Integration, publication system...**
  - .. more

## **❖ Everything in Sitefinity is an API:**



# Three ways to bring content to the presentation layer

- **Native API** - The most direct way to access content. Based on the Provider pattern, it exposes Managers for each content type.
- **Fluent API** - Built on top of the Native API. It abstracts the Provider-Manager architecture and provides an easy way to work with content.
- **REST Services** - Provides a standard way for exposing content to client applications.
  
- How to use them:
  - Native API provides the most flexibility and enables testing.
  - Fluent API provides simplicity but does not enable testing and cannot work with dynamic content.
  - REST Services are mainly used by client applications to work with Sitefinity content. You can also use them while building widget designers.



# Using the Native API

- All content types have a dedicated Manager which exposes full range of methods for manipulating the correspondent content:
  - NewsManager
  - EventsManager
  - BlogsManager
  - ...
  - DynamicModuleManager – used to manage all your dynamic content types
- Additional managers which are not directly related to specific content type but still follow the Manager->Provider architecture:
  - PageManager
  - ConfigManager
  - TaxonomyManager



## Code example: Using the Native API



- Using a Manager in Sitefinity

- Get an instance of the Manager:

```
NewsManager newsManager = NewsManager.GetManager();
```

or

```
NewsManager newsManager = NewsManager.GetManager("providerName");
```

- Perform the required CRUD operation to the items:

- Example: Get all news items published in the last day

```
var newsItems = newsManager.GetNewsItems()
    .Where(n => n.PublicationDate > DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1));
```

- Example: Change the title of a news item

```
var newsItem = newsManager.GetNewsItem(newsItemId);
newsItem.Title = "New Title";
newsManager.SaveChanges();
```



## Using the Native API | Bringing the content to the presentation layer

- Retrieving the content in the controller
- Building a model of the content
- Passing the model to the view



## Demonstration: Using the Native API to bring content to the presentation layer

- Import/create NewsItems to the DevMagazine site.
- Add the tag BreakingNews to some of the NewsItems.
- Bring the tagged NewsItems to the BreakingNews widget.



Look at the code below for an example of getting news items tagged with the **BreakingNews** tag.

```
TaxonomyManager taxonomyManager = TaxonomyManager.GetManager();  
var breakingNewsTaxon = taxonomyManager.GetTaxa<FlatTaxon>()  
    .Where(t => t.Name == "BreakingNews").FirstOrDefault();
```

```
NewsManager newsManager = NewsManager.GetManager();  
var newsItems = newsManager.GetNewsItems()  
    .Where(n => n.GetValue<IList<Guid>>(breakingNewsTaxon.Taxonomy.Name)  
        .Contains(breakingNewsTaxon.Id));
```



## Exercise: Using the Native API to bring content to the presentation layer

- Remember that you created a custom MVC widget named Webinar earlier.
- You also created a Webinars content module.
- Use the Native API to bring the first *published* Webinar item to the Webinar widget



!

*Do not use dynamic content selector!*

The point of the exercise is to practice using the Native API.



# Using the Fluent API

- Sitefinity developers need to know four important things in order to use the Fluent API:
  1. The entry point and entry methods
  2. The façades
  3. The end methods
  4. The limitations of the API



*Dynamic content cannot be managed by the Fluent API.*



## Using the Fluent API | Entry point and entry methods



- You must start each Fluent API call with the `App` static class.
- You must follow the `App` class with:
  - The `WorkWith()` method if you want to use the default provider for your content. For example:

```
var newsItems = App.WorkWith().NewsItems().Get();
```

or

- The `Prepare()` method if you want to use advanced configurations in your façade, for example, when you want to use a non-default provider:

```
var newsItems = App.Prepare().SetContentProvider("MyProvider")
    .WorkWith()
    .NewsItems()
    .Get();
```



## Using the Fluent API | Façades

- All of the *static* content types can be managed by the Fluent API. They all have a façade over their correspondent Manager in order to simplify the most common actions of managing the content. Some of them are:
  - Page - used to work with a page - PageFacade
  - Pages - used to work with a set of pages - PagesFacade
  - NewsItem - used to work with a news item - NewsItemFacade
  - NewsItems - used to work with a set of news items - NewsItemsFacades
  - ...

For the full list of façades go here: <http://docs.sitefinity.com/for-developers-facades>



## Using the Fluent API | End methods

- Each Fluent API call ends up with one of the following methods
  - `SaveChanges()`
    - Saves all the changes in the database - it commits the transaction
  - `CancelChanges()`
    - Discards any actions initiated within the current call
  - `Done()`
    - It saves the changes in the current scope, but the transaction is not executed until you call the `SaveChanges()` method



More details and examples here:

<http://docs.sitefinity.com/for-developers-save-and-discard-changes>

## Code example: Using the Fluent API

- Let's rewrite some of the Native API examples with the Fluent API

Native API

- Get an instance of the Manager

```
NewsManager newsManager = NewsManager.GetManager();
```

- Example: Get all news items published in the last day

```
var newsItems = newsManager.GetNewsItems()  
    .Where(n => n.PublicationDate > DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1));
```

- Example: Change the title of a news item

```
var newsItem = newsManager.GetNewsItem(newsItemId);  
newsItem.Title = "New Title";  
newsManager.SaveChanges();
```



## Code example: Using the Fluent API

- Let's rewrite some of the Native API examples with the Fluent API



Fluent API

- Example: Get all news items published in the last day

```
var newsItems2 = App.WorkWith().NewsItems().Get()  
    .Where(n => n.PublicationDate > DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1));
```

- Example: Change the title of a news item

```
App.WorkWith().NewsItem(newsItemId)  
    .Do(n =>  
    {  
        n.Title = "New title";  
    })  
    .SaveChanges();
```

# Using REST Services

- Sitefinity exposes its content and functionality through a variety of web services, so that third-party applications can use it (such as mobile applications). The different types of web services are:
  - RESTful WCF services – the old web services for managing content in Sitefinity. They are specifically tailored for Sitefinity's backend functionalities.
  - ServiceStack services – used in the backend and frontend of Sitefinity. [ServiceStack license is included with Sitefinity, so you can develop your own services with it.](#)
  - Configurable REST services – the new web services in Sitefinity, based on ASP.NET Web API and supporting the oDATA protocol. We are going to focus on these.



## Using REST Services | The *oData* Services

- The main benefits of using these services are the following:
  - Support for multiple RESTful API services
  - User-friendly UI for configuration of the services
  - Control over the set of content types that are exposed
  - Option to allow anonymous access per profile or type
  - Easy access to related data
  - Auto-generated API reference
  - Support for saved queries and calculated fields



# Demonstration: Using REST Services

[Back to Services](#)

## Edit a web service

Name  
Default

URL name  
default

Who can access the content by this service?

- Everyone  
Everyone can read, authenticated users can write (according to their permissions)
- Authenticated users  
Authenticated users can read and write (according to their permissions)
- Administrators only

Allow users from specific domains only

This service provides access to...

All content types (16) [Change](#)

CONTENT TYPE	URL
News items	api/default/newsitems
▼ Blogs	api/default/blogs
Blog Posts	api/default/blogposts
▼ Calendars	api/default/calendars
Events	aoi/default/events

Let's show a breaking news dropdown list in the BreakingNews widget designer:

1. Call the news REST service with filter for the BreakingNews tag (The GUID is the ID of this tag):

```
$http.get('/api/default/newsitems?$filter=Tags/any(x:x eq  
8DE887D5-6FCD-664F-8951-FF000085FCE0)')  
.then(function (response) {  
    $scope.newsItems = response.data.value;  
});
```

2. Add the required markup in the designer view:

```
<select ng-options="item.Title for item in newsItems"  
ng-model="selectedItem"></select>
```





## Lesson 5: Using Providers to Connect to Different Data Sources



## Lesson objectives

- By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:
  - Have clear understanding of what provider is
  - Connect to different data sources using providers
  - You should understand how data providers work
  - You should understand how providers implement security

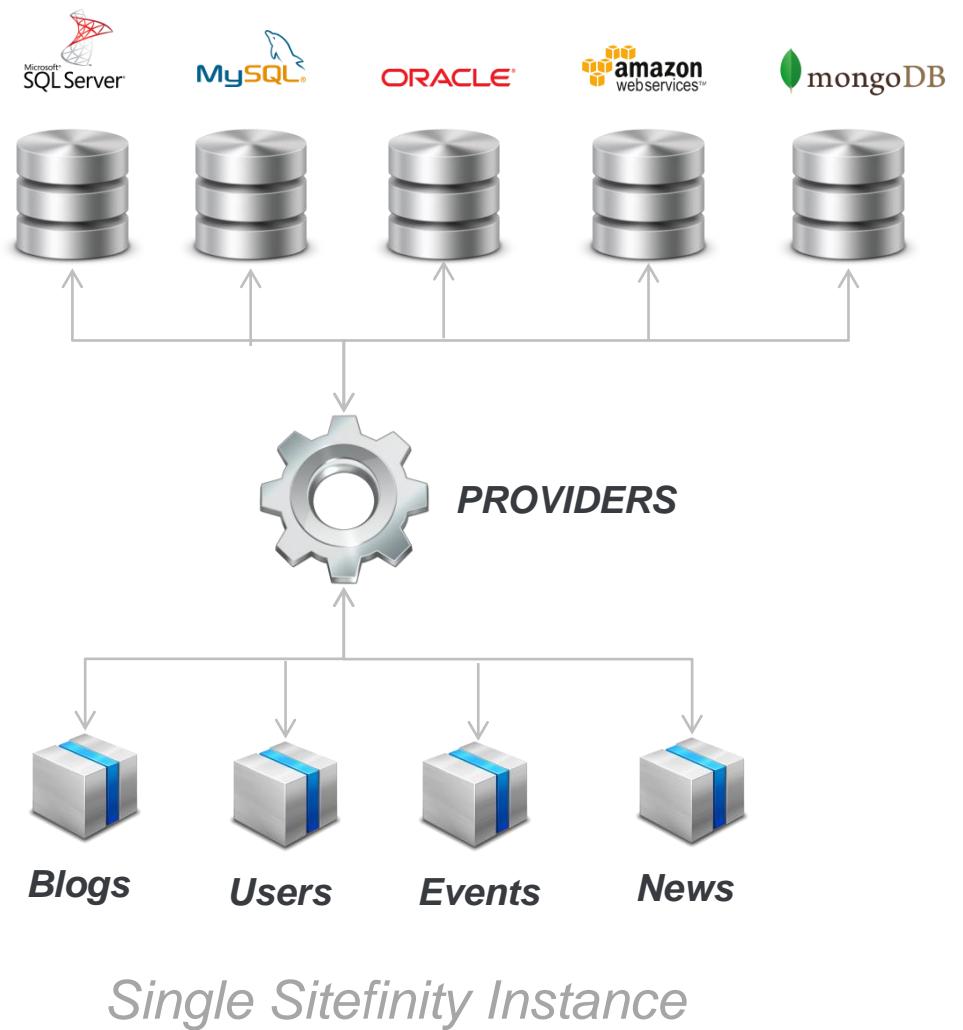


## Quick Review: What is a Provider?

- A Provider is an architectural pattern that enables you to connect your Sitefinity application to different data sources.
- Regardless of the data source, as long as you implement Sitefinity's base structure for a Provider, Sitefinity will be able to use and visualize the data in the same way as native content.
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provider\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provider_model)



## Quick Review: Data layer architecture



## Steps to connect to different data sources using Providers

1. Create a new class that inherits from the Provider Base Class.
2. Implement methods you intend to use: create, get, delete, etc.
3. Register the provider in the configuration of the appropriate module.



## Demonstration: Connecting to static membership (users) content



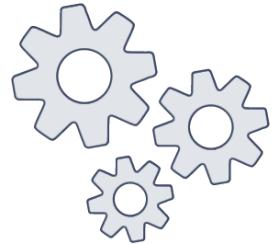
- The three crucial steps:
  1. Inherit `MembershipDataProvider`.
  2. Implement `IQueryable<User>` `GetUsers()` and `User GetUser(Guid id)` methods.
  3. Register the provider in the `SecurityConfig`.
- ❖ Now you should be able to see this new provider in `Administration > Users` screen

**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/9accb72f9fe36599002202aa5e1c5b6d>



## Exercise: Connecting to an external news source

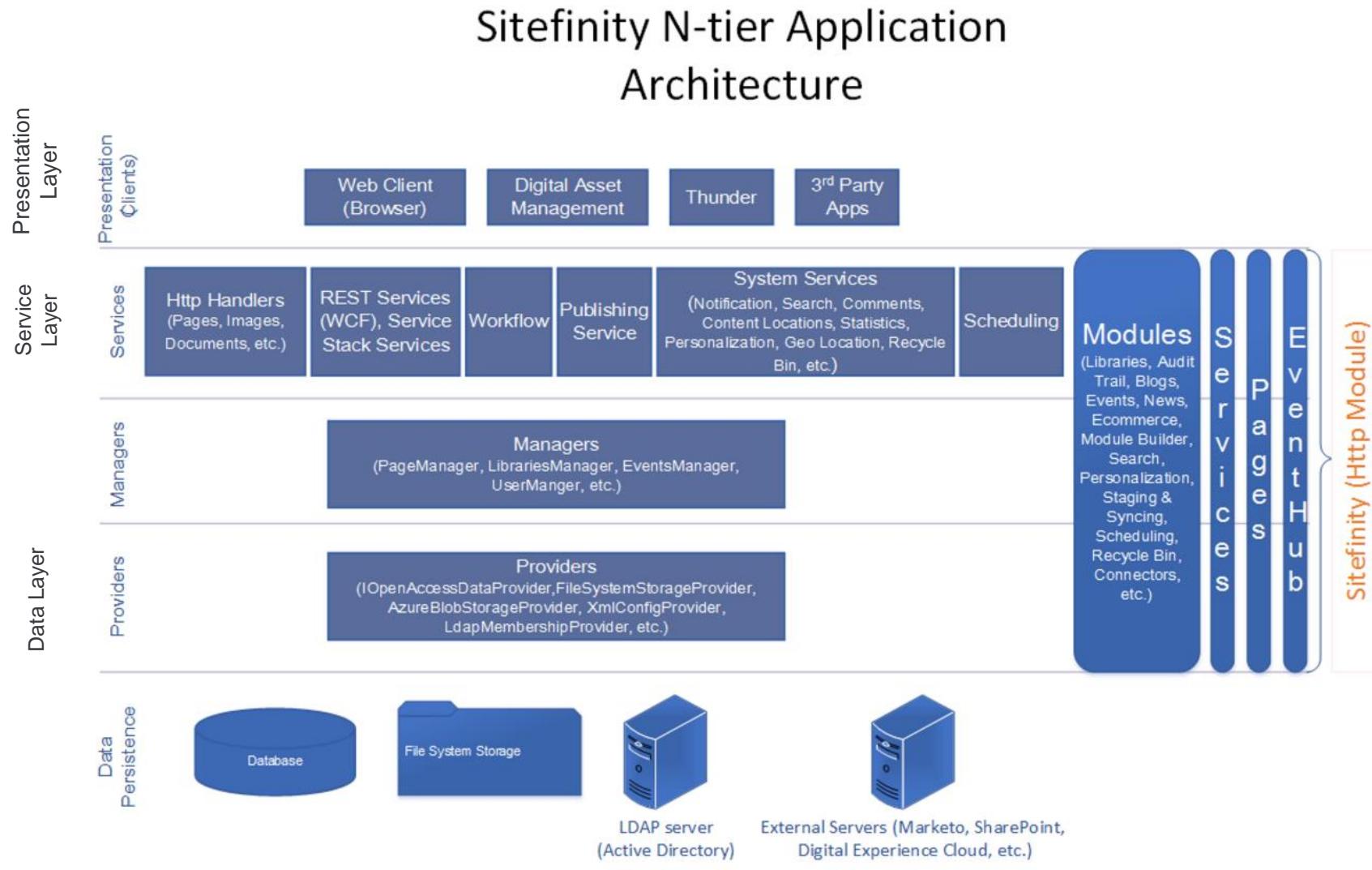
- Follow the same steps as in the demo you saw before.



**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/3120ef4677264b2f835f0bd970ac6d59>



# The full picture: Sitefinity application architecture

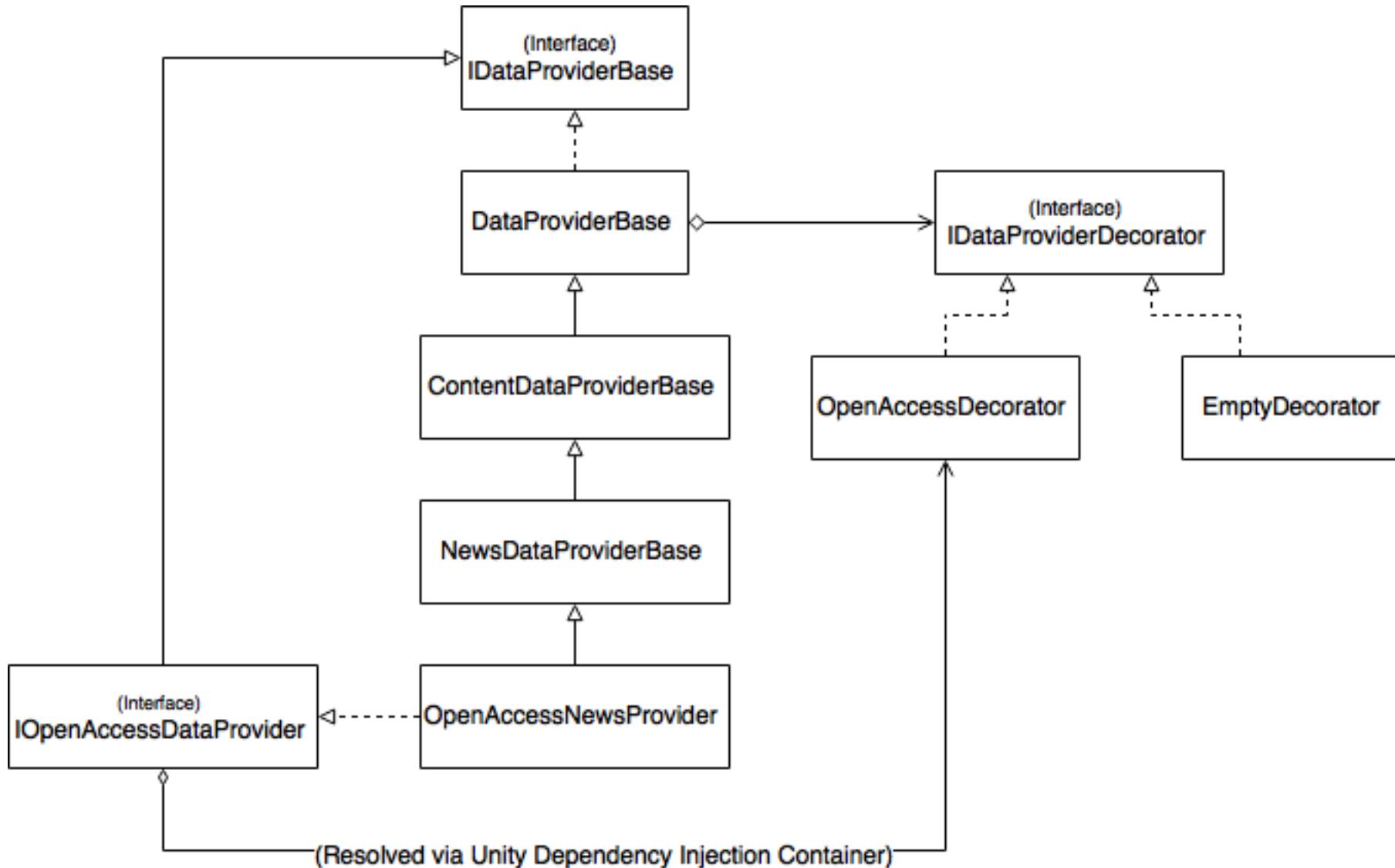


## Deep Dive: Providers and DataAccess

- Providers implement all data accessing logic
- They have all basic CRUD operations for specific types, e.g. CreateNewsItem, GetNewsItems and etc.
- Most Sitefinity built-in Sitefinity Providers user Telerik OpenAccess, a.k.a. Telerik DataAccess as ORM
- Sitefinity also has providers that are base abstract used as contracts and some implementations do no rely on database, i.e. XML, FileSystem data providers
- Multiple providers per manager can be registered in the system
- Providers using the same data source, even for different types, need to share common infrastructure code. Sitefinity uses decorators and method interception to do that



# Deep Dive: Providers and Decorators



# Deep Dive: Providers and Decorators

```
public interface IDataProviderDecorator : ICloneable, IDataProviderEventsCall
{
    /// <returns></returns>
    4 references
    PermissionsInheritanceMap CreatePermissionsInheritanceMap(Guid objectId, Guid childobjectId, string
        childObjectType);
    /// <summary>
    /// Commits all changes and clears current transaction.
    /// </summary>
    4 references
    void CommitTransaction();

    /// <summary>
    /// Flush all dirty and new instances to the database and evicts all instances from the local cache.
    /// </summary>
    3 references
    void FlushTransaction();

    /// <summary>
    /// Aborts the transaction and roles back all changes.
    /// </summary>
    3 references
    void RollbackTransaction();

    /// <summary>
    /// Sets a pessimistic lock for read on the specified object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetObject">The persistent object to be locked.</param>
    3 references
    void LockTransactionForRead(object target);
```



# Deep Dive: Providers and Security

- Security **is not** implemented in the manager methods
- Permissions are invoked on Provider level code execution, but logic is outside of providers
- Provider method invocations are intercepted
- Permissions are checked for the current principal

```
public void GetNews()
{
    var news = App.WorkWith().NewsItems().Get();
}
```

- Will return items which current user is allowed to see



Permissions are not responsibility of your code, but on the permission layer. By default any Sitefinity code will be filtered with the permissions of the current user



# Deep Dive: Providers and Security

- Let's see how methods on provider level are intercepted

```
public abstract class NewsDataProvider : ContentDataProviderBase, ILanguageDataProvider
{
    #region News Items

        /// <summary>
        /// Create a new news item and choose a random identity
        /// </summary>
        /// <returns>Created NewsItem instance.</returns>
        [MethodPermission(SecurityConstants.Sets.General.SetName, SecurityConstants.Sets.General.Create)]
        3 references
        public abstract NewsItem CreateNewsItem();

        /// <summary>
        /// Create a news item by explicitly set its identity
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="pageId">Identity of the NewsItem to create</param>
        /// <returns>Created NewsItem instance.</returns>
        [MethodPermission(SecurityConstants.Sets.General.SetName, SecurityConstants.Sets.General.Create)]
        6 references
        public abstract NewsItem CreateNewsItem(Guid id);

        /// <summary>
        /// Get a query for all news items
        /// </summary>
        /// <returns>Queryable object for all news items</returns>
        [EnumeratorPermission(SecurityConstants.Sets.General.SetName, SecurityConstants.Sets.General.View)]
        6 references
        public abstract IQueryable<NewsItem> GetNewsItems();
    
```

# Deep Dive: Providers and Security

Permissions filtering will be disabled in the following cases

- User is unrestricted, i.e. Administrator
- If Provider is configured to disable permission filtering via FilterQueriesByViewPermissions
- If Provider has suppressed security checks

```
NewsManager.GetManager().Provider.SuppressSecurityChecks = true;
```



Disabling permission filtering will have positive effect on query performance, but security policy won't be applied

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for a 'News' provider. On the left, there's a tree view with nodes like 'News', 'Controls', 'Permissions', 'CustomPermissionsDisplaySettings', 'Providers', 'OpenAccessDataProvider', 'Parameters', 'applicationName', 'urlFormat', 'enableCommentsBackwardCompatibility', and several news providers ('newsProvider1', 'newsProvider2', 'newsProvider3', 'newsProvider4'). A green arrow points from the 'filterQueriesByViewPermissions' node in the tree to a 'Value' field on the right. The 'Value' field is currently set to 'true'. A second green arrow points from this 'Value' field to another 'Value' field below it, which is set to 'false'. The top right of the interface has 'Save changes' and 'Delete' buttons.



## Lesson 6: Localization



## Lesson objectives

- By the end of this lesson you should be able to:
  - Localize your widget template.
  - Localize your widget designer components.
- ❖ We will not focus on the multilingual features of Sitefinity, which allow you to store different language versions of a specific page or content item. The focus will be on localizing static text which appears in the frontend. This is the type of localization which the Sitefinity developer will usually deal with.



## Code example: Localize your widget templates

- In order to localize your widget template, you need to follow there simple steps

- Create a *resource* class

Inherit from `Telerik.Sitefinity.Localization.Resource`

- Add the resource entries for the strings you wish to localize

```
[ResourceEntry("Message", Value="Message", Description="The breaking news message.",  
LastModified="2016/06/13")]  
public string Message { get { return this["Message"]; } }
```

- Tie your resource class to your widget controller:

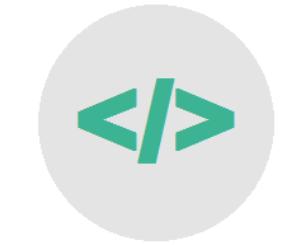
```
[Localization(typeof(BreakingNewsResources))]
```

- Use the *Resource* HTML helper to get the localized value of your string in your Razor templates

```
@Html.Resource("Message")
```



Don't forget to add the `using` for the Feather helper extension methods  
`@using Telerik.Sitefinity.Frontend.Mvc.Helpers`



## Demonstration: Localize your widget templates

1. Let's actually create a resource for our BreakingNews widget using the code snippets in the previous slide.
2. Let's add another culture (language) to our web application and see how we can enter the different language versions for our string resources.

Back to all labels

### Edit label

Invariant Language (Invariant Country)	Description:
Message	The breaking news message.
English	<a href="#">Edit</a>
German	<a href="#">Edit</a>
Nachricht	

[Save changes](#) or [Cancel](#)



github:gist

<https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/41b385db3353960b201cf514ad48c4cf>

## Language Packs

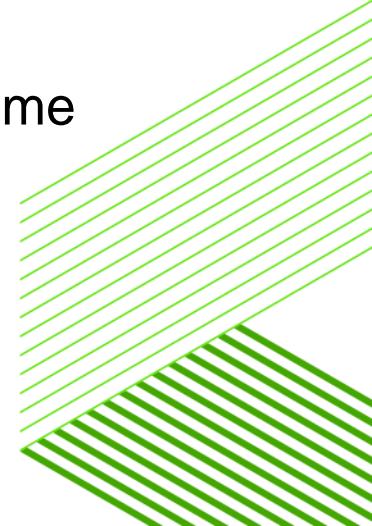
- All of the backend of Sitefinity is written in a localizable way. Moreover all of the frontend widgets are localizable as well.
- Sitefinity allows you to import a language pack which can contain translations for all of the labels in the backend and built-in widgets, so you do not translate them one by one from the UI.
- There are language packs for the most common languages available here:  
<http://www.sitefinity.com/developer-network/marketplace/publishers/telerik-inc>
- If the language you want to use is not available on the Sitefinity CMS Marketplace, you must export and translate all labels and import them back again. For more details on how to export and import labels, see this article:  
<http://docs.sitefinity.com/backend-languages>.



## Code example: Localize client components

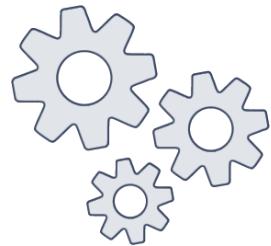


- Displaying localized text in Razor views was quite easy to implement.
- Displaying localized text in the widget component template (.html) is even easier.
  
- If you want to display localized content in the angular views of your components, which are normally `.html` files, you should:
  1. Change your file extension to `.sf-cshtml`
  2. Get the localized strings in the following way  
`<h3>@(Res.Get<BreakingNewsResources>().Message)</h3>`
  
- ❖ Do not forget that you should have previously created your resource class, in the same way as shown in the previous slides



## Exercise: Localize the Webinar widget

- Localize the static text which appears on your Webinar widget
  - Add a second language for your website
  - Follow the steps from the demo you saw before, relating the BreakingNews widget
  - Add a language version for the new language of your string resources
  - Create a page with two language version, English and the new language you added before
  - Drop the Webinar widget on both versions
  - See the end result!





## Lesson 7: Working with events



## Subscribing and unsubscribing to events

- Sitefinity has a powerful event system which lets you plug in custom logic at certain stages of content management. For example, every time some content is created or modified, Sitefinity fires an event.
- You can subscribe to these events and execute your custom logic when they are fired.
- The EventHub service is a central place for interacting with events. It exposes simple ways for subscribing, unsubscribing and even firing events, in case you have your own custom events which you want to fire.



## Code example: Introducing the EventHub service



- The EventHub service is a static helper class
- Subscribing to an event:

```
EventHub.Subscribe<IMediaContentDownloadedEvent>(this.MediaContent_Downloaded);
```

and the handler:

```
private void MediaContent_Downloaded(IMediaContentDownloadedEvent evt)
{
    // your code here
}
```

- Unsubscribing from an event:

```
EventHub.Unsubscribe<IMediaContentDownloadedEvent>(this.MediaContent_Downloaded);
```



## The events

- “Before” and “after” events
  - Events that are fired before an action are suffixed with “-ing”, while events that fire after an action are suffixed with “-ed”. For example, the “UserCreating” event will fire before a user is created, while the “UserCreated” event will fire after the user has been created.
- The list of events which Sitefinity fires is quite long. Take a look at it here:  
<http://docs.sitefinity.com/for-developers-list-of-events>
- IDataEvent – a contract for event notification containing minimal information about modified items. It will be thrown on the Create, Update, and Delete actions for all content. Inside the event handler you can get information about the:
  - Event Action (Create, Update, or Delete)
  - ItemType
  - ItemId
  - ProviderName

*This data is sufficient to allow you to load the corresponding manager and retrieve the actual item.*



## Code example: Creating custom events

- Although Sitefinity CMS provides many events raised by the built-in modules, you can also create your custom events providing hooks to your code. In order to implement a custom event, you need to follow 3 steps:

- Create an interface – inherit from `IEvent`

```
public interface ICustomEvent : IEvent
{
    string MyCustomMessage { get; set; }
}
```

- Implement your interface

```
public class CustomEvent : ICustomEvent
{
    public string Origin { get; set; } // Origin comes from the IEvent interface
    public string MyCustomMessage { get; set; }
}
```

- Fire your event using the `EventHub`

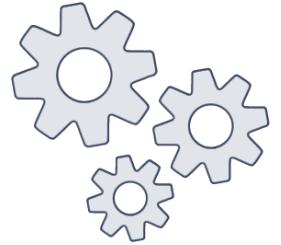
```
EventHub.Raise(new CustomEvent { MyCustomMessage = "Event info." });
```

Now everyone is able to subscribe to your event using the `EventHub`, like the native Sitefinity events!



## Exercise: Subscribe to an event when a Blog post is being created

- Use the event to add a legal disclaimer at the end of the blog post



**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/63ca2a92fc9520c655b7e9f0322b35e2>



## Unsubscribe from events



- Unsubscribing from events is an important part of the application lifecycle
  - Sitefinity is capable of doing “soft restarts”, which may lead to subscribing to events more than once if you do not unsubscribe to your events at the end of the application lifecycle. For example, if you only subscribe to your events during initialization process of Sitefinity, and you do not unsubscribe, if Sitefinity performs a soft restart, your subscription will be executed one more time after the soft restart. This will lead to multiple executions of your handler when one event is fired.
  - Apart from the Global.asax file, the Initialize stage (method) of the Sitefinity modules is one of the most common places where event subscriptions are carried on. That’s why, it is important to unsubscribe from those events when the module is deactivated.
  - If the event subscription happened in Application\_Start method in Global.asax, then the unsubscribing is naturally expected to happen on Application\_End method.





## Review of Data Layer concepts



## Quick review of data layer concepts

- You bring content to the presentation layer using either the Native API or the Fluent API.
- The Native API gives you most control and flexibility; the Fluent API provides simplicity.
- The REST Services API enables you to expose Sitefinity content to client applications.
- You can use Providers to connect to different external data sources.
- You can localize content using language packs.
- Sitefinity has an event system. Every time some content is modified Sitefinity fires an event.

So far you have learned how to develop the presentation layer and work with content and data. You should now be able to develop complete websites and web applications in Sitefinity. Next, you will learn about a few advanced topics such as optimizing your Sitefinity application, testing, and managing configurations.





## Lesson 8: Optimizing the performance of your Sitefinity application



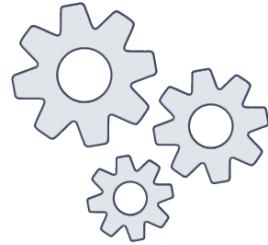
## Lesson objectives

- By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:
  - Design your code to avoid N+1 problems.
  - Implement lazy loading.
  - Describe when to use SiteMapNode vs PageNode.
  - Warm up your application.
  - Configure Sitefinity to use a CDN for scripts.



## Exercise: Get pairs of Webinars and Events

**Exercise:** You have the Webinars module. Assume that the organization will create a new Event content item for each Webinar using the same title to promote the Webinar. You need to implement a requirement to enhance the Webinars widget to display the associated event for each Webinar.



1. Make sure you create dummy data – events and webinars.
2. Modify the WebinarsModel class with business logic to pull events with the same name.
3. Use the EventsManager to pull events.
4. Use a ForEach loop.



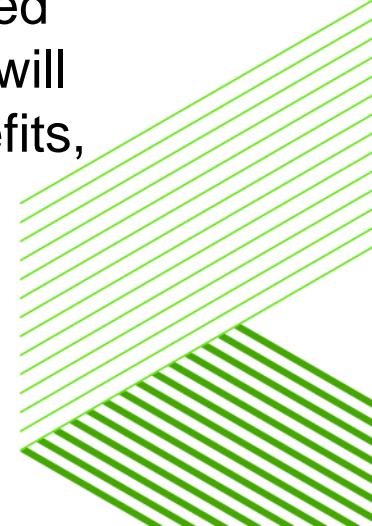
*You are done?*

*Let's get look at the code and think for a moment*



## What is an N+1 problem?

- In some cases, because lazy loading is the default behavior, you may run into an N+1 problem.
- **N+1** is a data access anti-pattern where the database is accessed in a suboptimal way. For example, traversing a collection of related objects would lead to the execution of an additional query for each object in the collection. While this would still work, it is highly inefficient.
- Suppose you have a list of users and every user has related orders to itself, and every order has order details related to itself. Now if you want to display all the users with their related orders and order details, you need to traverse through all the users and access the related data. Whenever you request a related data, another query will be executed against the database. This is because the ORMs (DataAccess in case of Sitefinity), will not load user relations when you request the list of users. This behavior has its benefits, but in this case it is not optimal.
- The solution is **eager loading!**



# Lazy loading and eager loading

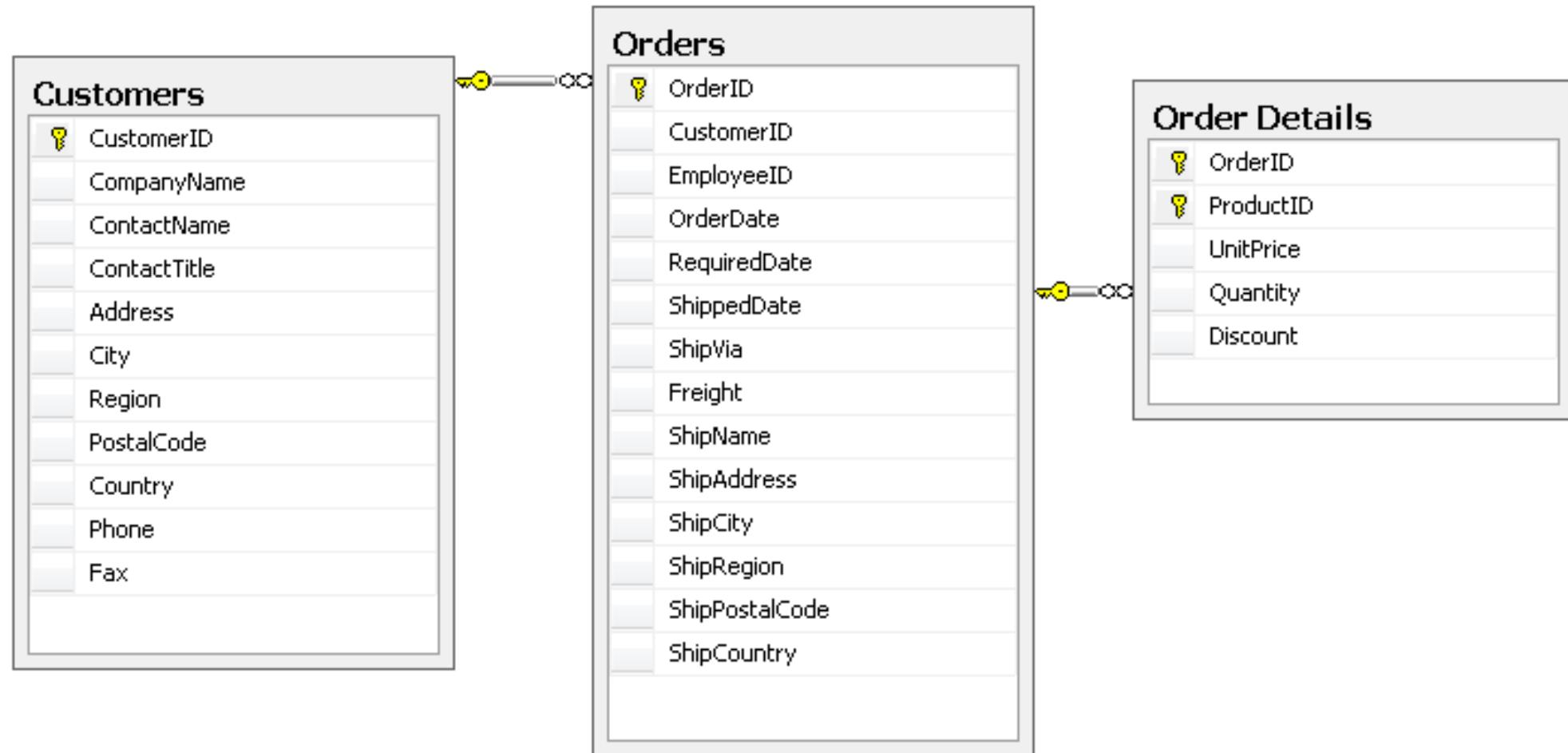
- **Lazy loading** is deferring initialization of an object until it is actually needed. In the context of Sitefinity, this has two dimensions:
  - Loading a related object
  - Loading long lists of objects
- **Eager loading** is explicitly loading all objects, including relations.



Lazy loading can lead to an N+1 problem in some cases.



# Imagine the following data model



## Code example: Code that has the N+1 problem

- If we want to display all the customers, with all their orders and order details, the most intuitive implementation would be:

```
IQueryable<Customer> customers = GetCustomers();

foreach (Customer customer in customers)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Customer Id: {0}", customer.CustomerID);
    foreach (Order order in customer.Orders)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("==>Order date: {0}", order.OrderDate.ToString("d"));
        foreach (OrderDetail orderDetail in order.OrderDetails)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unit price: {0}", orderDetail.UnitPrice.ToString("c"));
        }
    }
}
```

- However, this code has a N+1 problem.
  - For every Customer, a subsequent call to the database will be made to retrieve its orders.
  - Also, for every order, another query will be executed to get the order details.



## Code example: Avoiding an N+1 problem



- As we hinted few slides before, the solution for the N+1 problem is **eager loading**.
- The rule that *one query returning 100 rows is always faster than 100 queries returning one row each*, applies perfectly in this case. When we load the customers, we have to explicitly load the objects related to each customer.
- The easiest way to enforce eager loading is to *Include the relations*:

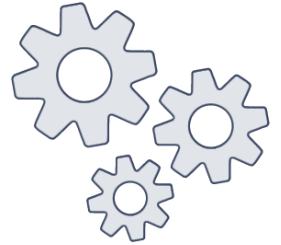
```
IQueryable<Customer> customers = GetCustomers()
    .Include<Order>(c => c.Order);
```

- This query will explicitly load the customers and all the orders related to them. The same principle should be followed about the OrderDetail objects.
- ❖ The `Include` method is supported by DataAccess, which means it can be used in the context of Sitefinity.



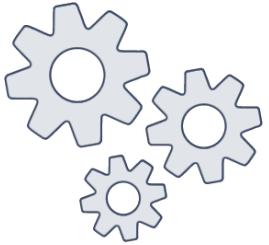
## Exercise: Fix the N+1 with the Webinars and Events

Now use Join statement to fix the sample. How would you do it?



## Exercise: Use related data to associate Webinars and Events

- You can use related data to make your data modelling more flexible.
- Use the Related data to introduce entity association.
- Once done refactor the code use the related data API.



## Demonstration: Avoiding an N+1 problem with Sitefinity related data

- One possible way to end up with a N+1 issue in the context of Sitefinity is when you are accessing Related Data through the API.
- Assume you have news items with relation to blog post items. If you want to list all the news items, along with their related blog post items, the query will most probably look like this:

```
foreach (var newsItem in news)
{
    var relatedPosts = newsItem.GetRelatedItems<BlogPost>("RelatedBlogPosts");
}
```

- As you may have guessed, this code has an N+1 problem.
- As you may have guessed, the solution is eager loading.
- How to implement it? – the `Include` method will not work in this case. Why?



## Demonstration: Avoiding an N+1 problem with Sitefinity related data, continued



- The `Include()` method will not work because related data in Sitefinity is not implemented as direct relations between the objects, like in the example with the customers and orders. This means there is no navigation property `List<BlogPost>` of the `NewsItem`.
- Behind the scenes, data relations in Sitefinity are achieved through content links. They are objects which store a relation between two items, called parent and child, in order to explicitly state the relation direction.
- So, implementing something this:

```
var news = newsManager.GetNewsItems()
    .Include<BlogPost>(n => n.GetRelatedItems<BlogPost>("RelatedBlog"));
```

will not work.
- The workaround for this issue is a query which looks scary, but the results will outwait the fear 😊.



## Demonstration: Avoiding an N+1 problem with Sitefinity related data, continued

- The implementation which will explicitly load all the news items and their related data, in this case, blog post items, looks like this:
- First we get the content links which connect these two types of items:

```
var contentLinksManager = ContentLinksManager.GetManager();
var links = contentLinksManager.GetContentLinks()
    .Where(cl => cl.ParentItemType == typeof(NewsItem).FullName &&
        cl.ComponentPropertyName == " RelatedBlogPosts");
```

- Then we join both item collections according to the content links in the previous step:
- The end result will be a collection of anonymous types containing related news and blogpost items.
- ❖ With Sitefinity 9.2 there is a simpler way to do eager loading for related data  
*(check next slide)*



## Demonstration: Another way to avoid N+1 problems related to related data

What if I told you that there is an easier way to deal with eager loading of related data?

- The improvement uses the `HttpContext` of the request to manage the collections, which will require many round trips to retrieve related data items
- The way doing it is to use the `RelatedDataExtensions` with the extension method:

```
public static void SetRelatedDataSourceContext(this IEnumerable<IDataItem> items)
```

- Upon loading of the first related item of given property name, the `RelatedData` API will respect what is stored in the `HttpContext` and if the parent collection is found there, all related items of the given collection will be loaded in one roundtrip
- After which all remaining related items with this property name will be retrieved from the eagerly retrieved collection as opposed to the database



## When is lazy loading preferred?

- **Lazy loading** is a design pattern that delays the initialization of an object (or related object) until the point at which it is needed. It can contribute to efficiency in the program's operation if properly and appropriately used. For instance:
  - Loading a long list of items – better to load consequent subsets of the list as needed, because all of the items cannot fit on the screen anyway. So why to load them all at once – load them on demand. Example: paging, endless scroll
  - Loading related data – if your list items have related data, for examples details, load the details on demand, if they are not needed in the list view. Example: Master -> Detail view in Sitefinity – News widget loads list of news with title and dates, and subsequently loads additional data if you click on a news item in the list.



## Code example: Lazy loading for collections



- Paging

- Get the first 50 items first

```
var manager = NewsManager.GetManager();  
var news = manager.GetNewsItems().Skip(0).Take(50);
```

- Then on the next page, get the next 50 items

```
var news = manager.GetNewsItems().Skip(50).Take(50);
```



## PageNode and PageSiteNode

- **PageNode** is the data model of a Sitefinity page. It contains all the properties of a page and its data. You can use it to create a page or manipulate its properties.
- **PageSiteNode** contains a subset of the properties of a **PageNode**. When Sitefinity initializes, it instantiates the sitemap, which contains a **PageSiteNode** for every **PageNode**. You can use a **PageSiteNode** to quickly get the most common page properties without having to access the database.
  - For example, you can use the **PageSiteNode** to create a custom page selector where you only need the page title and page ID.
- You can only use a **PageSiteNode** for published pages since the sitemap only contains published pages.



## Code example: Using the PageSiteNode

- The sitemap that Sitefinity creates during initialization is an ASP.NET structure. Sitefinity just provides the data for this structure.
- In order to use this sitemap structure, you need to use the Sitemap provider:

```
SiteMapProvider siteMapProvider = SiteMapBase.GetSiteMapProvider("FrontendSiteMap");
SiteMapNode currentPage = siteMapProvider.CurrentNode; // SiteMapNode is .NET object

// Cast is needed to get Sitefinity specific properties
PageSiteNode currentPage = siteMapProvider.CurrentNode as PageSiteNode;
```



## Warming up your application before deployment

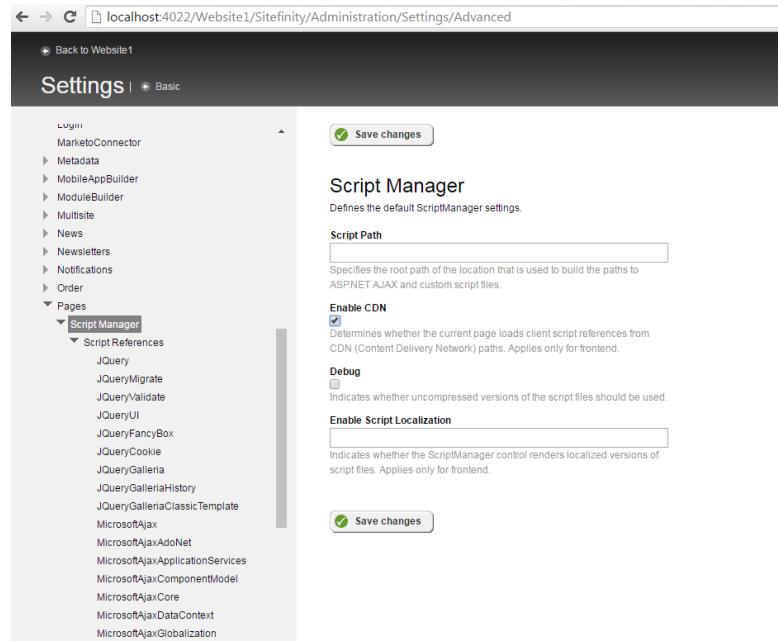
- When ASP.NET pages are first loaded, they are compiled and their data is retrieved from the database. The output of these operations is stored in the server cache, if it is enabled.
- So the first request will take time to load.
- As a best practice, you should request your pages\* after deployment or after application restart. This will enable the page to be served quickly (from the cache) for subsequent requests.

\* Generally, you would want to warm up the most commonly used pages.



# Configuring Sitefinity to use a CDN for scripts

- You can configure scripts that are commonly used by Sitefinity to be served from a CDN instead of your application.
- In this way, you can reduce the number of requests sent to your application and improve its performance.
- To set up Sitefinity to use a CDN instead of locally stored scripts, use these settings:



# Demonstration: Configuring Sitefinity to use a CDN for scripts

The screenshot shows the Sitefinity Administration interface at the URL `localhost:4022/Website1/Sitefinity/Administration/Settings/Advanced`. The left sidebar lists various settings categories like Login, MarketoConnector, Metadata, MobileAppBuilder, ModuleBuilder, Multisite, News, Newsletters, Notifications, Order, and Pages. Under Pages, the 'Script Manager' item is selected and highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled 'Script Manager' and describes it as defining default settings for the ScriptManager control. It includes sections for 'Script Path' (a text input field), 'Enable CDN' (a checked checkbox), 'Debug' (an unchecked checkbox), and 'Enable Script Localization' (a text input field). At the bottom are two 'Save changes' buttons.

# Demonstration: Configuring Sitefinity to use a CDN for content libraries

- CDN settings are set per storage provider
- Libraries are configured to use a storage provider

### Create a library

Library name  
  
Example: Financial report

Description  
Click to add a description

URL

Parent library  
 No parent (this library is on top level)  
 Selected parent library...

Root library settings

Max library size  
 MB

Max document/file size  
 KB

Storage provider  
  
**Database (default)**  
  
AS SET FOR THE WHOLE SITE

### SETTINGS FOR AZURE

Account name

Account key or shared access signature (SAS)  
  
For shared access signature (SAS) use a token. Example: ?sr=c&si=myPolicyName&sig=[signature]

Name of your Azure container  
 [Details](#)  
If you do not have created a container in Azure it will be automatically created with the name you entered here. Example: Images-container

Public host  
  
Your CDN host or your custom domain host. Example:  
www.myhost.com (custom DNS name), az12345.vo.msecnd.net (CDN URL), https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net (use HTTPS)

Use SSL for storage management  
 Use local development storage

Sample blob url:

or



## Lesson 9: Managing configurations



## Lesson objectives

- By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:
  - Use the ConfigManager to get or set configurations.
  - Use the Config helper class to get configurations.
  - Create and register a custom configuration.



## Code example: Using the ConfigManager to get or set configurations

- The **ConfigManager** syntax is the same as the other content managers such as NewsManager, BlogsManager, etc:

```
var configManager = ConfigManager.GetManager();
```

- To get a configuration (ConfigSection) use the GetSection method:

```
var newsConfig = configManager.GetSection<NewsConfig>();
```

- To update a configuration, you need to first get it, make your changes, and then save it using the SaveSection method:

```
var newsConfig = configManager.GetSection<NewsConfig>();  
newsConfig.DefaultProvider = "ExternalNews";  
configManager.SaveSection(newsConfig);
```



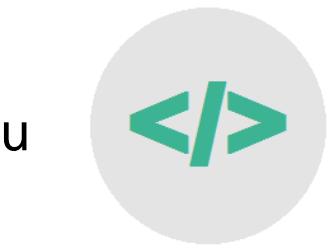
## Code example: Config helper class for easy access of common operations

- Here is a simpler way to get configurations using the Config helper class in case you only need to read the configurations:

```
var newsConfig = Config.Get<NewsConfig>();
```

- Helper method for registering a custom configuration (you'll learn more about this soon):

```
Config.RegisterSection<MyConfiguration>();
```



## Code example: Creating a custom configuration

- Inherit from `ConfigSection` class
- Add your configuration properties



```
public class MyConfiguration : ConfigSection
{
    [ConfigurationProperty("name", DefaultValue = "Arial", IsRequired = true)]
    public string Name
    {
        get { return (String)this["name"]; }
        set { this["name"] = value; }
    }
}
```



## Registering a custom configuration

- There are two ways to register your custom configuration
  1. During application start
  2. During your custom module initialization\*



Usually a configuration is related to a module. For example, the News module has NewsConfig. Often, when you have your own custom module that encompasses some logic—for example a custom module that creates your custom dashboard in Sitefinity—you will have a custom configuration associated with this module.



## Code example: Registering a custom configuration

- Option 1: During application start

- Register your configuration when Sitefinity initializes. When Sitefinity initializes all its core components and modules, it will fire the Initialized event. You can subscribe to that event and register your configuration when it is fired.

- First, subscribe for the Initialized event on Application\_Start in the Global.asax file:

```
protected void Application_Start(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    Bootstrapper.Initialized += this.Bootstrapper_Initialized;
}
```

- Then, register your configuration in the Bootstrapper\_Initialized handler:

```
private void Bootstrapper_Initialized(object sender, ExecutedEventArgs e)
{
    Config.RegisterSection<MyConfiguration>();
}
```

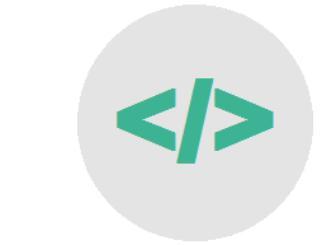


## Code example: Registering a custom configuration

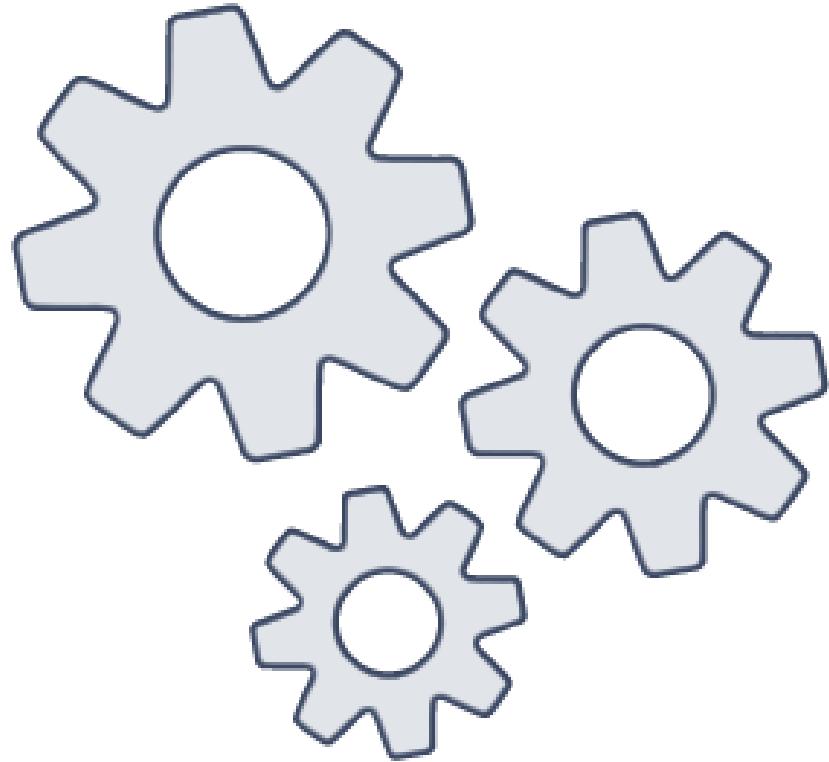
- Option 2: During your custom module initialization
  - Register your configuration during the initialization phase of your custom module. Initialize is an abstract method that every Sitefinity module can override in order to execute its initialization logic. Registering a configuration should part of that initialization logic:

```
public override void Initialize(ModuleSettings settings)
{
    base.Initialize(settings);

    App.WorkWith()
        .Module(Constants.ModuleName)
        .Initialize()
        .Configuration<MyConfiguration>();
}
```



## Excercise: Creating and registering a custom configuration





## Lesson 10: Testing your code



## Lesson objectives

- By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:
  - Understand the Sitefinity Service Locator mechanism.
  - Use the Dependency Injection pattern for your MVC controllers.
  - Mock Sitefinity content managers.
  - Mock content item classes.
  - Test your widget.
- ❖ This lesson will focus on unit testing. We will not use a mocking framework for this course—we will create the mocks ourselves. However, you may use one when you write your tests.



## Sitefinity Service Locator mechanism

- Sitefinity uses the Service Locator pattern for most of its components.
- We use an abstraction over [Microsoft's Unity Container](#) for this purpose.
  - The advantage of using a container is that it provides the ability to register and resolve dependencies that might be used by your custom code as well as by Sitefinity.
- The entry point for interacting with the Sitefinity unity container is the `ObjectFactory` class.
- `ObjectFactory` allows you to initialize your own container.
  - This gives us the ability to register our own implementation of Sitefinity components.
  - In terms of testing, it gives us the ability to register mocks for the dependencies in our code and inject our custom container when the tests are running.
  - For example, we can create mocks of the Sitefinity managers used in our code, register them in a custom container and run our code with this container.
  - This way we can abstract the Sitefinity API logic and test our own implementations.



## Code example: Use your version of a manager when running a test

- First, you need to create an instance of our Unity container

```
UnityContainer mockedContainer = new UnityContainer();
```

- Register your own implementation of a manager – in this case the NewsManager

```
mockedContainer
    .RegisterType<NewsManager, MyNewsManager>("ActualProviderName". ToUpperInvariant());
```

- Run your code (testing code) with the custom container you just created

```
ObjectFactory.RunWithContainer(mockedContainer, () =>
{
    // your testing code goes here
});
```

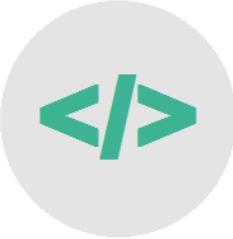
- You should resolve your manager in the following way, even in the actual code in the controllers

```
var manager = ObjectFactory.Resolve<NewsManager>("ActualProviderName". ToUpperInvariant());
```



The standard way of getting manager is not working with the Unity container

## Code example: Create a manager mock



- Now that we know how to inject our own custom manager, let's see the important aspects of creating that custom version (the mock):
  - Naturally, we need to inherit the Sitefinity manager that we want to mock:

```
public class MyNewsManager : NewsManager
```
  - Override the default constructor:

```
public MyNewsManager() : base(MyNewsManager.ProviderName) { }
```

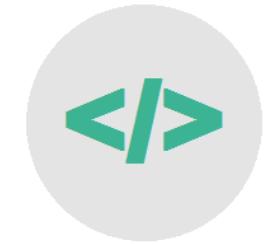
    - ❖ `MyNewsManager.ProviderName` is just a constant holding provider name
  - Override the `Initialize` method *and make it do nothing.*
  - Override the `SetProvider` method *and make it do nothing.*
    - ❖ These two methods are executed when the manager is initialized, but since we don't want an actual initialization of the manager, we should **make them do nothing** when invoked.
  - Mock the methods which we use in our code:
    - For example the `GetNewsItems()` method



## Code example: Create a content item mock

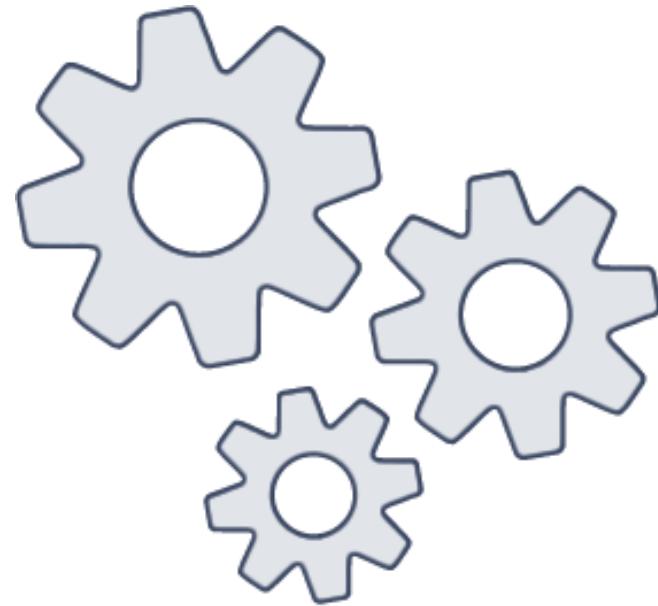
- Content items are in fact data model classes, so why we need to mock them?
- Content items in Sitefinity are a lot more complex than a simple data model, mostly due to the `Lstring` properties, such as `Title`, `UrlName`, etc.
  - `Lstring` properties are complex data models that allow us to store strings in different cultures.
  - The `Lstring` type is a necessity for Sitefinity's multilingual capabilities, but it makes testing challenging. This is why we need to mock the content items that we use in the tests, so that we can override `Lstring` properties and simplify their implementation—for example by making them return regular strings. Here is an example of a mock of `NewsItem`, which overrides the `Title` property and makes it suitable for testing.

```
public class MyNewsItem : NewsItem
{
    public override Lstring Title
    {
        get { return this.title; }
        set { this.title = value; }
    }
    private string title;
}
```



## Guided exercise: Let's combine the previous three slides and create our first test

- We will test Index action of the BreakingNewsController.
  - *We will simplify the Index action a bit – it will only get the first item and assigns its title to the model*



**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/6180fb91e6ac3e43f4a5e431d89a70c7>



# Dependency Injection in MVC Controllers

- Sitefinity allows you to use non-default constructors for your MVC controllers and inject their dependencies using [Ninject](#).
  - Ninject is an open source dependency injector for .NET.
- By decoupling the dependencies for the controller, you can easily mock them and test the code of your controller.



# Dependency Injection in MVC Controllers

- ASP.NET MVC uses DefaultControllerFactory to instantiate and invoke its controllers.
  - This factory works only with the default constructors of the controllers
  - The simplified flow of invoking an MVC controller may be represented as follows:

`Request --> Routing System --> Controller Factory --> Invoke Controller`
- ASP.NET MVC allows you to plug in your own controller factory.
- Sitefinity Feather takes advantage of this option in order to plug in the `FrontendControllerFactory`.
- Sitefinity Feather uses the Service Locator mechanism of Sitefinity in order to register this factory into your Sitefinity application on runtime.
- The `FrontendControllerFactory` uses **Ninject** in order to resolve the controllers, hence the ability to inject the controllers' dependencies also using **Ninject**.  
*Moreover these dependencies may be injected through a non-default constructor of the controllers.*



## Demonstration: Test the BreakingNewsController using DI

- Let's try to implement what we have discussed before – write a test for BreakingNewsController's `Index()` action with help of **DI** and **Ninject**.
  - Create a custom controller factory inheriting from `FrontendControllerFactory` and override the `GetControllerInstance` method
  - Add From->To type mappings for the dependencies  
`Bind<INewsManagerWrapper>().To<NewsManagerWrapper>();`
  - Register your new controller factory in Sitefinity's Bootstrapped event (using the `ObjectFactory`), resolve it, and set it as a controller factory to be used by your application.



Why register and then resolve? Why not just create a new instance?

- Create a new constructor for the BreakingNewsController which will allow injecting of the dependencies



**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/1a4018e4396d856eadc71402c5a76d5b>

## Test the BreakingNewsController using DI | continued

- Anything wrong with the BreakingNewsController constructor?

```
public BreakingNewsController(NewsManager newsManager)
{
    this.newsManager = newsManager;
}
```

*This is not how we initialize the news manager.*

- How do we use the GetManager method when using DI?

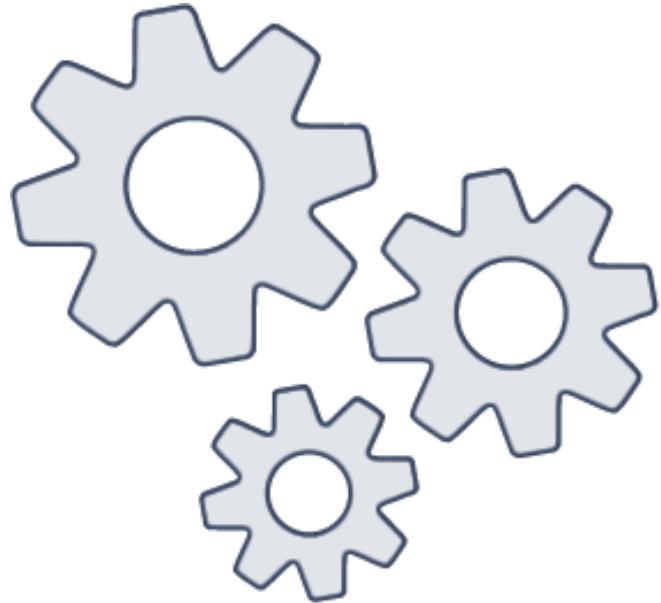
- ❖ Create wrappers for Sitefinity managers

**github:gist** <https://gist.github.com/ivaneftimov/dd93bb043f1ce853a2f88dbc64ce474c>



## Exercise: Test the WebinarController using DI

- Follow the same steps as for the BreakingNewsController





## Review and Q&A





# Advanced Sitefinity Development

*Thank You!*