**TUTORIALS START**

-First Open Visual Studio 2022

-Create a new project and type MVC and select C# ASP.Net Core, then click next

-Name the Project Name: BulkyBookWeb

And the Solution Name: BulkyBook

Must be different name but similar.

-Next select the Framework we selected: .NET 6.0(Long Term Support)

-Authentication type : None

**-Check** Configure to HTTPS.

-Then Create the project

IN the solution explorer we can see the folder created by default.

-Once we right click the **BulkyBookWeb** project name and select “**Edit project file**” we can see the “**Configuration**” which we can see the target framework.

Inside we can see the **<ItemGroup></ItemGroup>** which contains all the **NuGet packages** that we are using inside the project. In future we will be installing more pacjages when we connect to database using the **Entity Framework** core and so on. When we add **Nuget** package new entry will be made into csproj file or the project file. Now usually you do not work with the project file. It is always good to know that we have all the packages and the references listed in the project file if incase you need to acces that.

We can expand the **Dependencies** in **Solution Explorer** and we can see the **Packages** we saw previously inside our **project file** above example.

**launchSettings.json**

Next we see the **Properties** folder which we can see the **“launchSettings.json”** We have the different profiles “Using” which we can run our application. We can see the **BulkyBookWeb** profile and **IIS Express Profile.** If we use the **IIS Express** profile, we know the port number that will be used here is explicitly defined above **“sslPort”: 44351.** If we us the **BulkyBookWeb**, in that case, it will use **localhost:7059** and **localhost:5112** base on **https** or **http**. If we run it in visual studio 2022 we can see an command and prompt pop and it will launch the website on **Port:7059** we can see the logs in Command and prompt. If we select the run through **IIS Express** it will use the **port:44351.** The default is using the BulkyBookWeb but, we will be changing that and use the IIS express later on.

**wwwroot** (folder) [**CSS,JavaScript,Images and Libraries stored inside ( wwwroot folder)**]

NOTE: *Does not have any C# Files inside.*

We will see all the static files of our project. So any **static files** like **CSS**, **JavaScript**, **images**, or any **libraries**, everything will go inside the **wwwroot** folder. The **wwwroot** folder **will not have any C# Files,** this folder is only meant to serve the static files of our application. So we will be using the static folder extensively throughout the course, when we are adding some JS or some images or any other libraries. The **wwwroot** folder will be the root folder of our application. Always remember, if we ever have to add any **static file**, it will always go inside the **wwwroot** folder.

**appsettings.json**

This is the file in which we will be **adding all of the connection strings and secrets of our application**, like we might have some **API KEYS**, we might have some **SendGrid keys**, we have **stripe payment keys** any of the **static secret keys** that we want to save, we will be storing them inside **appsettings.json**. If we expand **appsettings.json** we can see the **appsettings.Development.json** so we can create new JSON files and it will **automatically bundle them inside appsettings.json**. Like if we create for another environment, **appsettings.staging.json** then we can have **appsettings.production.json** all of them will be bundle in **one umbrella**. And then based on the environment variable, we can configure it to use the different **appsettings file**. Because connection string for a database in development will be different if we compare that to staging preview of production(Enterprise). So that way, we can go into those configuration. We will be using just **appsettings.json** right now, because we will be working with the **localhost**. Also in production, there are **multiple ways of saving secrets** like you can add them to the **Azure Storage** world and much more. To get started, **we need to remember, all of our application secrets must be inside appsettings.json**, and not direclty inside any of our CS or Class Files. Now we will add our **connection string** next.

**Program.cs**

This is the file that is responsible for running the application. When we open this file, we can see that we have a variable builder “**var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);**” where the **WebApplication.CreateBuilder** is passed with the built-in arguments **(args).** When you run with the dotnet command, you can pass custom arguments here if you want, with that, it will configure the application, and it will create the web application builder object. Now in the previous topic, we saw that we can use **dependency injection** with **.Net Core**. When we want to **register** anything with our **dependency injection** container, we will be doing that here:

builder.Services.AddControllersWithViews();

var app = builder.Build();

So, let’s say if we want to register our **database** or **email** or anything else, we will have to do that between the builder. And before we call build on the builder object. So right here, we are just adding one service to the container which is: **builder.Services.AddControllersWithViews();** we are adding the service in the container because we are using MVC application for our project. If we we’re using razor pages, then service **builder.Services.AddControllersWithViews();** will be different. Now in the future, when we configure database in our project, and we add that to dependency injection, we will be adding a new service here in our container => **builder.Services.AddControllersWithViews();** our **DBcontext**. If we are working with any version prior to .NET 6 or even some of the initial preview versions of .NET 6, then this file was divided into a separate startup.cs class file. And the services that we add to container were inside a method configure services. And everything from line 9 onwards was inside a configure method. So, what we have on the top is we will be adding services to our container, then we need to configure request **pipeline**. And that **pipeline** will be configured from this section:

if (!app.Environment.IsDevelopment())

{

app.UseExceptionHandler("/Home/Error");

// The default HSTS value is 30 days. You may want to change this for production scenarios, see https://aka.ms/aspnetcore-hsts.

app.UseHsts();

}

app.UseHttpsRedirection();

app.UseStaticFiles();

app.UseRouting();

app.UseAuthorization();

app.MapControllerRoute(

name: "default",

pattern: "{controller=Home}/{action=Index}/{id?}");

app.Run();

You might be wondering what is this **Pipeline,** the pipeline specifies how application should respond to a **web request**. When your application **receives a request from the browser**, that request goes back and forth through the **pipeline**.

**.Net Core Pipeline Visual Example**

**Different Browsers**

**Mozilla**

Request from Browser

**Google Chrome**

**Microsoft Edge**

Auth

MVC

Static Files

The pipeline specifies how **application should respond to a request that is received**. When your application receives a request from the browser, **that request goes through the pipeline**. In the **pipeline**, we can add items that we want. **Pipeline** is made up of different **middleware’s**, and **MVC** is a **type of middleware itself**. So, if we want an application to be built using **MVC**, we have to add that middleware. Other example could be **authentication middleware**, **authorization middleware**, and so on. What exactly happens is when your request will go through each of the **middleware**, it gets modifies by them, and eventually it is **passed to the next middleware** if that is the last middleware in the pipeline, the response is returned back to the server.

if (!app.Environment.IsDevelopment())

{

app.UseExceptionHandler("/Home/Error"); <= Error page.

// The default HSTS value is 30 days. You may want to change this for production scenarios, see https://aka.ms/aspnetcore-hsts.

app.UseHsts();

}

You can see in the pipeline above, first we are checking if it is development or not in the environment. If it is, then we are adding the use developer exception page “**app.UseDeveloperExceptionPage();”** that will show you user friend exceptions, so that we can debug and solve them. But if it is not development, then we are just redirecting them to an error page.

app.UseExceptionHandler("/Home/Error"); <= Error page.

// The default HSTS value is 30 days. You may want to change this for production scenarios, see https://aka.ms/aspnetcore-hsts.

app.UseHsts();

The next middleware is HTTPS redirection **app.UseHttpsRedirection();.** And then we have a middleware to use to use our static files **app.UseStaticFiles();** that are defined in **wwwroot** folder. We also have routing middleware **app.UseRouting();** , and we have authorization middleware **app.UseAuthorization();** and we add authentication to our project, we will have to add a new middleware inside the **Program.cs** as well. Then we have used a map controller route that will map the different pattern that we have

app.MapControllerRoute(

name: "default",

pattern: "{controller=Home}/{action=Index}/{id?}");

For **MVC**. Based on this routing above, it will be able to redirect a request to the corresponding **controllers** and **action**, then you should always keep in mind that order of pipeline is extremely important. The way you write **middleware’s** in the **pipeline**, that is exactly how the **request will be passed**. So first, **routing** will be done and it checks for the **authorization** and so on.

app.UseRouting();

app.UseAuthorization();

So in this scenario, if we want to used authentication to our pipeline, we have a middleware, which is “**app.UseAuthentication();”.** **Authentication middleware should always come before you authorize a user.**

**THIS WILL WORK**

app.UseRouting();

**app.UseAuthentication(); <= Middleware if we want to use authentication to our pipeline.**

app.UseAuthorization();

If we will move our authentication middleware below our **app.UseAuthorization();** it will not work. As we said above **authentication middleware should always come before you authorize a user.**

app.UseRouting();

app.UseAuthorization();

**app.UseAuthentication(); <= Middleware if we want to use authentication to our pipeline.**

**THIS WILL NOT WORK**

Because you only **authorize the user that is authenticated**. That is the **basic fundamentals of authentication and authorization**. So, if we place the pipeline in some different order that will break things.

app.MapControllerRoute(

name: "default",

pattern: "{controller=Home}/{action=Index}/{id?}");

Inside the **endpoints** here, you can see we have a **controller name** and **action name**, and some **ID**. This **controller route** will make more sense when we understand **routing**.

**Details on how Routing Works**

You can see when it comes to routing in MVC application, we have controllers and we have actions. Before we explore the routing, let’s walk through the main components of an MVC application, which is folder name **Models**, **Views**, and **Controllers.** This is a brief overview below:

**MVC ARCHITECTURE**

**MODEL**

Represents the shape of the data

Now, if we remember, we had three folders it is for **Models**, **Views**, and **Controllers**, and that is what **MVC** stands for. The first thing in **MVC** is **Model**, which represents the **shape of the data**. **A class in C# is used to describe a model**. The **Model component** corresponds to all the **data related logic** that users work with. Let’s say inside your application, you have a table that stores all the **Category** and all the product details then **that product will be a model itself. Model** basically represent **all the data in our application**, it can be a **table** that we are storing inside **SQL Server**, or it can be a **model**, which will be a **combination of multiple tables**, and so on. This **model** can either represent the **data that is being transferred between view and controllers**, or any **business-related data model that will represent all the tables of the database**. So, **if we have 10 tables in our database, we will have at least 10 models that corresponds to them**. There is also more complexity, but we will go into details later on. Right now, we can think **all the tables in our database will be a class file**, which will be a **model** and **all the properties “public string Name {get; set;}” of that class file will be the columns of the table**. That is a simple relation that we can think of right now.

**VIEW**

Represents the user interface

Then we have **View** in an **MVC**, which is the **user interface**. You can be tired of **HTML** and **CSS** that you write, to make things **fancy and beautiful**. Whatever you see on the website with your eyes, is basically the **View** that is being displayed to you. But now you need to think of what happens if in a website, you have a **button and you click that button**. What happens is that **View will interact with your model to display some of the data**. But **View** **does not interact directly with the models**. For that we have something known as **Controller**.

**CONTROLLER**

Handles the user request and acts as an interface between Model and View

**Controller** acts as an **interface** between **Model and View** to **process all the business logic** and **incoming request**. So, **Controller** acts as an **interface** between **Model and View to process all the business logic** and **it manipulates** that **data** using **Model** and **interacts** with the **View** to render the **final output**. This is just a brief overview of how **Mode**, **Views**, and **Controller** works.

So, let’s say if a **user** clicks on a **button**, **Controller** is the first thing that will receive that request and control will have lots of **action methods**, based on those action methods **Controller** will redirect the request to one of the **action method** and **Controller** will use the **Model** it will **fetch all the data** that it needs to display inside the **View**. Once the **View** is rendered, it will pass all of that to the **Controller** and **Controller** will then **pass a response** which will be **sent back** and the **user** will finally be able to see the **page**. So, we can see **Controller** can be treated as **heart of the application**. That is where we will have **all the logic of our application**, and it is the one which will be interacting with **Models** and **Views**. So, with that in place, now we see that the request first comes to the **Controller** and **its action methods**.

**VIEW**

Represents the user interface

**MODEL**

Represents the shape of the data

2. Get Data

3. Get Presentation

1. Request

USER CLICKS

**CONTROLLER**

Handles the user request and acts as an interface between Model and View

**VIEW (User Interface)**

4. Response



So, with that general idea if we go back, we can see inside the **app.MapControllerRoute**, we have a pattern where we define a **Controller** "{controller=Home} and an **action method** {action=Index}/. So here we are saying that the default if nothing is provided it should go to the **home controller**"{controller=Home}, and it should call the **index action method**{action=Index}.

app.MapControllerRoute(

name: "default",

pattern: "{controller=Home}/{action=Index}/{id?}");

But that is 10,000 fate overviews. Let’s take a look at routing a little more with some theory.

**ROUTING IN MVC**

The URL pattern for routing is considered after the domain name.

* <https://localhost:55555/Category/Index/3>
* https://localhost:55555/{controller}/{action}/{id}

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| URL | Controller | Action | Id |
| <https://localhost:55555/Category/Index/3> | Category | Index | Null |
| [https://localhost:55555/Category](https://localhost:55555/Category/Index/3) | Category | Index | Null |
| <https://localhost:55555/Category/Edit/3> | Category | Edit | 3 |
| <https://localhost:55555/Product/Details/3> | Product | Details | 3 |

Before we see routing in action, let’s see routing with some examples. You can see we have general pattern of routing. The first thing highlighted in **yellow** here is the **domain of the URL**. When we run on the local computer, you will have a **localhost** and a **port number**. Whatever it is, after that port number will be the **route** that we want to use when we are calling a **page to be loaded Category/Index/3**. In the first example, we see we have something called as **Category**, then we have an **Index** and **some number**. When we are working with **MVC**, after our **port number**, or **domain**, whatever is the first thing that we have will be the name of the **Controller,** then the next forward slash after that will be the **Action** of **Controller**. And after that if we have something that will be the **ID**. This is the **pattern of routing** with **MVC**. If we go back to the application, we can see the same format right here.

app.MapControllerRoute(

name: "default",

pattern: "{controller=Home}/{action=Index}/{id?}");

First, we have the **Controller** name, then forward slash, we have an **Action** name, then forward slash, we have the **ID,** that corresponds with the request that we have here. Keep in mind that **ID** is an **optional field**, **Controller** and **Action** are **not optional**. But if they are not defined, we have set a **default route** “name: "default",”, that if there is no **Controller** and **Action**, you can use home **Controller** {controller=Home}/and index action {action=Index} as the **default route**. Because of that, we have our **home controller**. And we also have the **index action**, which I will show you. Before we dive into those details. Based on the understanding that we have here, I have given some sample URL, I want you to try to find out what will be the controller, action and ID based on this URL, I can remember if controller is not defined default, one that we have in our application is let’s go back the home controller. And if the action is not defined, that will be index action. So, based on that the first URL that we have, the **Controller** name is **Category**, the **Action** is **Index**, and we do not have any **ID**.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| URL | Controller | Action | Id |
| <https://localhost:55555/Category/Index/3> | Category | Index | Null |

For the next one, we have **Controller** name as **Category**, we do not have any **Action.** So, Index will be the default action. And finally ID is null.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [https://localhost:55555/Category](https://localhost:55555/Category/Index/3) | Category | Index | Null |

End at 37:47