



ASP.NET Core

Day 5

**ASP.NET Core MVC –
Action Parameters, Partial View**

Session Overview

- Action Parameters
- View Models/Objects
- IFormCollection
- Partial View
- View Component

The Begin Form Helper

Html.BeginForm()

```
@using (Html.BeginForm("Create", "Photo",  
    FormMethod.Post,  
    new { enctype = "multipart/form-data" }))  
{  
    @* Place input controls here *@  
}
```



```
<form action="/Photo/Create" method="post"  
    enctype="multipart/form-data">  
  
</form>
```

Demonstration: How to Use HTML Helpers

In this demonstration, you will see how to:

- Create a new view.
- Use the **Html.BeginForm** helper to render an HTML form.
- Use the **Html.LabelFor** helper to render a label for a model property.
- Use the **Html.EditorFor** helper to render an editor control for a model property.
- Use the **Html.ValidationMessageFor** helper to render validation errors.
- Use the **Html.ActionLink** helper to render a link to an action.

Creating Partial Views

You can use partial views to render the same HTML content in different locations in your web application

- Creating and Naming Partial Views:
 - Create a partial view by using the **Add View** dialog
 - Name partial views with an underscore prefix to keep to convention
- Strongly-typed and dynamic partial views:
 - Create strongly-typed partial views if you are certain that the partial view will always display the same model class
 - Create dynamic partial views if you are not sure if the partial view will always display the same model class

Using Partial Views

- Using HTML helpers, you can use partial views within other views in a web application:
 - To pass the same model object to a partial view from the parent view, use **Html.Partial()**
 - To pass a model object to a partial view, which is different from the parent view or of a different model class, use **Html.Action()**
- Use the **ViewBag** and **ViewData** collections to share data between the controller action, parent view, and partial view