

## 1. Model Binding in ASP.NET Core

### What is Model Binding?

Model Binding is the process where ASP.NET Core **automatically maps incoming HTTP request data** (route values, query string, headers, form-data, JSON body) **to action method parameters**.

#### Example

**POST /api/products (JSON body):**

```
{  
    "id": 1,  
    "name": "Laptop",  
    "price": 55000  
}
```

#### Controller Action:

```
[HttpPost]  
public IActionResult Create(Product product)  
{  
    // 'product' object is automatically filled by Model Binding  
    return Ok(product);  
}
```

- ✓ No conversion or parsing required
  - ✓ Works with primitive types, complex objects, collections, form-data, JSON
  - ✓ ASP.NET will map JSON → Product model automatically
- 

### How Model Binding Works Internally

ASP.NET Core tries to bind data in this order:

1. **Route values**
2. **Query string values**

3. Form data
  4. JSON Body
  5. Headers, cookies, etc.
- 

### Example with different types of bindings

```
[HttpGet("{id}")]  
  
public IActionResult Get(int id, [FromQuery] string sort)  
{  
    // id comes from route  
  
    // sort comes from query string  
  
    return Ok($"Id = {id}, Sort = {sort}");  
}
```

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### 2. Model Validation in ASP.NET Core

Model Validation automatically checks whether the incoming data **meets the required rules** defined on your model.

Validation is triggered **after model binding**.

ASP.NET adds errors into:

ModelState

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### Example

```
[HttpPost]  
  
public IActionResult Create(Product product)  
{  
    if (!ModelState.IsValid)  
        return BadRequest(ModelState);
```

```
        return Ok("Product Created");  
    }  


---


```

### 3. Data Annotations

Data Annotations are **attributes** placed on model properties to enforce rules like:

- Required fields
  - Min/Max Length
  - Range
  - Custom validation
  - Formatting
- 

#### Most Common Data Annotations (with examples)

##### [Required]

[Required]

```
public string Name { get; set; }
```

##### [StringLength]

```
[StringLength(50, MinimumLength = 3)]
```

```
public string Name { get; set; }
```

##### [Range]

```
[Range(1, 99999)]
```

```
public decimal Price { get; set; }
```

##### [EmailAddress]

```
[EmailAddress]
```

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

◆ [Phone]

[Phone]

```
public string ContactNumber { get; set; }
```

◆ [RegularExpression]

[RegularExpression(@"^A-Za-z]+\$")]

```
public string Category { get; set; }
```

◆ [Compare]

Useful for password confirmation.

[Compare("Password")]

```
public string ConfirmPassword { get; set; }
```

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✿ Complete Product Model Example (With Data Annotations)

```
public class Product
```

```
{
```

```
    public int Id { get; set; }
```

[Required(ErrorMessage = "Product Name is mandatory")]

[StringLength(50, MinimumLength = 3)]

```
    public string Name { get; set; }
```

[Required]

[Range(1, 100000, ErrorMessage = "Price must be between 1 and 100000")]

```
    public decimal Price { get; set; }
```

[StringLength(100)]

```
    public string Description { get; set; }
```

```
[Required]  
[Range(1, 500)]  
public int Stock { get; set; }  
}
```

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### Controller Example With Model Binding + Validation

```
[HttpPost]  
public IActionResult Create([FromBody] Product product)  
{  
    if (!ModelState.IsValid)  
        return BadRequest(ModelState);  
  
    return Ok("Product Created Successfully!");  
}
```

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### Summary Table

Concept	Purpose	Happens When?	Example
<b>Model Binding</b>	Map HTTP data → C# objects	Before action executes JSON → Product	
<b>Model Validation</b>	Check if data matches rules	After binding	Required, Range
<b>Data Annotations</b>	Attributes defining rules	During validation	[Required], [Range]