**Notes**

Tag Helpers

Tag helpers are a feature in ASP.NET Core MVC that allow you to extend HTML elements with server-side capabilities. They are C# classes that modify the behavior and output of HTML elements during the rendering process.

**Benefits of Tag Helpers**

* **HTML-Friendly Syntax:** Tag helpers look like standard HTML elements, making them easier to read and write than traditional HTML helpers.
* **Strong Typing:** Tag helpers offer compile-time type safety and IntelliSense support, catching errors early in development.
* **Code Reuse:** They can be easily reused across different views and projects.
* **Reduced Server Roundtrips:** Tag helpers execute on the server, allowing you to perform complex logic and data binding before the page is sent to the client.
* **Extensibility:** You can create your own custom tag helpers to meet specific needs.

**When to Use Tag Helpers**

* **Form Handling:** Create forms and bind them to your models easily.
* **Links and URLs:** Generate links with correct routing information.
* **Caching:** Control how your views are cached.
* **Conditional Rendering:** Show or hide content based on conditions.
* **Custom Elements:** Build reusable custom UI components.

**Best Practices**

* **Namespace Management:** Keep tag helper namespaces organized (e.g., @addTagHelper \*, Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.TagHelpers).
* **Readability:** Keep tag helper attributes concise and self-explanatory.
* **Performance:** Be mindful of the number of tag helpers used in a view, as they can impact rendering performance.
* **Testing:** Write unit tests for your custom tag helpers to ensure their correct behavior.

**Things to Avoid**

* **Overusing Tag Helpers:** Use them for appropriate tasks, not for every HTML element.
* **Excessive Nesting:** Avoid deeply nested tag helpers, as it can make your code difficult to read.
* **Mixing Tag Helpers and HTML Helpers:** Try to use either tag helpers or HTML helpers consistently within a view to maintain a cleaner code structure.

**Important Tag Helpers with Examples**

1. **Anchor Tag Helper (<a>):**
   1. <a asp-controller="Home" asp-action="Index">Home</a>
   2. Generates a link to the Index action method in the HomeController.
   3. Automatically handles routing and URL generation.
2. **Form Tag Helper (<form>):**
   1. <form asp-controller="Products" asp-action="Create" method="post">
   2. </form>
   3. Creates a form that submits data to the Create action in the ProductsController.
   4. Handles anti-forgery tokens automatically for better security.
3. **Input Tag Helper (<input>):**
   1. <input asp-for="ProductName" class="form-control" />
   2. Binds the input field to the ProductName property of your model.
   3. Automatically sets the input type (e.g., text, email, password) based on the property type.
4. **Select Tag Helper (<select>):**
   1. <select asp-for="CategoryId" asp-items="Model.Categories"></select>
   2. Creates a dropdown list bound to the CategoryId property.
   3. asp-items takes a collection of items to populate the dropdown.
5. **Label Tag Helper (<label>):**
   1. <label asp-for="ProductName"></label>
   2. Generates a label for the ProductName input field, automatically setting the for attribute to match the input's ID.
6. **Cache Tag Helper (<cache>):**
   1. <cache expires-after="@TimeSpan.FromMinutes(10)">
   2. Content to cache
   3. </cache>
   4. Caches the enclosed content for the specified duration.
   5. Improves performance for content that doesn't change frequently.
7. **Environment Tag Helper (<environment>):**
   1. <link rel="stylesheet" href="~/css/site.css" asp-append-version="true" />
   2. The asp-append-version attribute automatically adds a version query string to the URL in non-development environments, which helps with cache busting when you deploy updates.

Controllers

* **Index (Read):**
  + HTTP Verb: GET
  + Purpose: Displays a list or table of entities (e.g., persons).
  + Logic:
    1. Retrieves data from the PersonsService using methods like GetFilteredPersons and GetSortedPersons.
    2. Populates ViewBag with:
       - SearchFields: A dictionary of searchable fields and their display names.
       - CurrentSearchBy: The currently selected search field.
       - CurrentSearchString: The current search term.
       - CurrentSortBy: The current sorting field.
       - CurrentSortOrder: The current sort order (ASC or DESC).
    3. Returns the Index view with the filtered and sorted data.
* **Create (Create):**
  + HTTP Verbs: GET (Display form), POST (Process submission)
  + Purpose: Creates a new entity.
  + Logic:
    - **GET:**
      1. Retrieves a list of countries from CountriesService for populating the "Country" dropdown in the form.
      2. Returns the Create view.
    - **POST:**
      1. Receives PersonAddRequest via model binding.
      2. Validates the model state.
      3. If valid, calls \_personsService.AddPerson to create the new person and redirects to the Index action.
      4. If invalid, repopulates ViewBag.Countries and ViewBag.Errors and returns the Create view with error messages.
* **Edit (Update):**
  + HTTP Verbs: GET (Display form), POST (Process submission)
  + Purpose: Updates an existing entity.
  + Logic:
    - **GET:**
      1. Retrieves the person to edit using \_personsService.GetPersonByPersonID.
      2. Retrieves a list of countries from CountriesService for the dropdown.
      3. Returns the Edit view with the person's data in a PersonUpdateRequest.
    - **POST:**
      1. Receives PersonUpdateRequest via model binding.
      2. Validates the model state.
      3. If valid, calls \_personsService.UpdatePerson and redirects to the Index action.
      4. If invalid, repopulates ViewBag.Countries and ViewBag.Errors and returns the Edit view with error messages.
* **Delete (Delete):**
  + HTTP Verbs: GET (Display confirmation), POST (Perform deletion)
  + Purpose: Deletes an existing entity.
  + Logic:
    - **GET:**
      1. Retrieves the person to delete using \_personsService.GetPersonByPersonID.
      2. Returns the Delete view to confirm the deletion.
    - **POST:**
      1. Receives PersonUpdateRequest (containing the PersonID) via model binding.
      2. Calls \_personsService.DeletePerson and redirects to the Index action.

Views

* **Index.cshtml (Read):**
  + Displays a table of persons.
  + Uses tag helpers (asp-controller, asp-action, etc.) to generate links.
  + Includes a form for searching and sorting.
  + Renders a partial view (\_GridColumnHeader) to create sortable table headers.
* **Create.cshtml:**
  + Renders a form for creating a new person.
  + Uses tag helpers for model binding and validation.
  + Displays validation errors using asp-validation-summary and asp-validation-for.
* **Edit.cshtml:**
  + Similar to Create.cshtml but for editing an existing person.
* **Delete.cshtml:**
  + Displays a confirmation message and a form to confirm the deletion.
  + Uses tag helpers for binding the PersonID.

Client-Side Validations

Client-side validations are enabled in these views through the inclusion of jQuery, jQuery Validate, and jQuery Unobtrusive Validation libraries in the @section scripts block. These libraries work together to provide:

* **Instant Feedback:** Validation messages appear immediately when the user interacts with the form fields.
* **Reduced Server Load:** Validations are performed on the client-side, reducing the number of round trips to the server.

**HttpPost Action Method Submission Process**

1. **Form Submission:** The user fills out the form and clicks the submit button.
2. **Client-Side Validation (Optional):** If enabled, JavaScript validation checks are performed before the form is submitted to the server. If there are errors, they are displayed immediately, and the submission is prevented.
3. **Request Sent to Server:** If there are no client-side errors, the form data is sent to the server via a POST request.
4. **Model Binding:** ASP.NET Core's model binding system extracts the form data and attempts to create a model object (PersonAddRequest or PersonUpdateRequest) based on the form field names.
5. **Model Validation:** Data annotations and custom validation rules are applied to the model object. If errors are found, they are added to the ModelState object.
6. **Controller Action Logic:**
   * If ModelState.IsValid is true, the action performs the appropriate CRUD operation (create, update, delete) using the service layer.
   * If ModelState.IsValid is false, the action typically returns the view again, repopulating the form with the user's input and displaying error messages.
7. **Redirect (Optional):** After a successful POST request, the action often redirects to another page (e.g., the "Index" view) to prevent accidental re-submissions.

Key Points to Remember

**Tag Helpers**

* **Purpose:** Server-side code that modifies HTML elements to include server-side logic.
* **Benefits:**
  + HTML-friendly syntax
  + Strong typing and IntelliSense
  + Code reuse
  + Reduced server round-trips
* **Common Tag Helpers:**
  + a: Creates links (e.g., asp-controller, asp-action).
  + form: Generates HTML forms (e.g., asp-controller, asp-action, method).
  + input, textarea, select: Bind to model properties (e.g., asp-for).
  + label: Creates labels for form fields (asp-for).
  + cache: Caches a portion of the view.
  + partial: Renders a partial view.
  + environment: Conditionally renders content based on the environment.

**CRUD Operations with Tag Helpers**

**Index (Read)**

* **a (Anchor):** Create links to Create, Edit, and Delete actions.
  1. <a asp-action="Create">Create</a>
  2. <a asp-action="Edit" asp-route-id="@item.Id">Edit</a>
  3. <a asp-action="Delete" asp-route-id="@item.Id">Delete</a>
* **form (Form):** Create a form for filtering or searching.
  1. <form asp-action="Index" method="get">
  2. <input type="text" name="searchString" />
  3. <button type="submit">Search</button>
  4. </form>

**Create & Edit**

* **form:** Create the form for submitting data.
  1. <form asp-action="Create" method="post">
  2. </form>
* **input, textarea, select:** Bind to model properties.
  1. <input asp-for="Name" />
  2. <textarea asp-for="Description"></textarea>
  3. <select asp-for="CategoryId" asp-items="ViewBag.Categories"></select>
* **label:** Generate labels for input fields.
  1. <label asp-for="Name"></label>
* **span (Validation):** Display validation messages.
  1. <span asp-validation-for="Name"></span>
* **div (Validation Summary):** Summarize validation errors.
  1. <div asp-validation-summary="All"></div>

**Delete**

* **form:** Create a form that submits a delete request.HTML
  1. <form asp-action="Delete" asp-route-id="@Model.Id" method="post">
  2. <button type="submit">Delete</button>
  3. </form>

**Key**

* **Understanding:** Explain the benefits of tag helpers over traditional HTML helpers.
* **Usage:** Demonstrate how to use common tag helpers in CRUD scenarios.
* **Model Binding and Validation:** Show how to use tag helpers to bind to models and display validation errors.
* **Best Practices:** Discuss how to write clean, maintainable, and reusable code with tag helpers.
* **Performance Considerations:** Explain how tag helpers can impact performance and how to mitigate potential issues (e.g., caching).
* **Security:** Emphasize the importance of input validation and output encoding to prevent XSS vulnerabilities.