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ASP.NET Core model validation

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In this video we will discuss model validation in ASP.NET Core with examples.

Model Validation Example

Consider the following Create Employee Form



We want to make both Name and Office Email fields required. If the required values are not provided and the form is submitted we want to display required validation errors as shown below.



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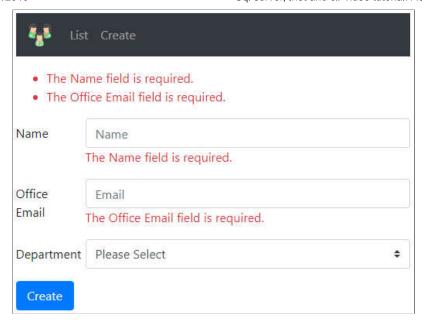
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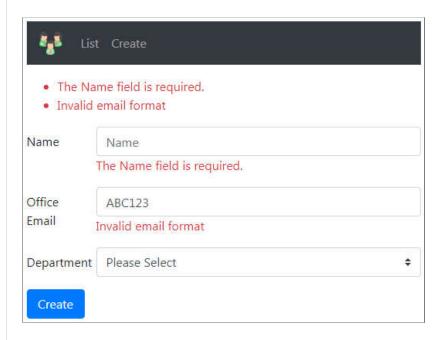
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If invalid *email* is provided we want to display *Invalid Email Format* validation error as shown below.



To make *Name* field a required field, apply *Required* attribute on the *Name* property of the Employee model class. *Required* attribute is in *System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations* namespace.

```
public class Employee
{
    public int Id { get; set; }
    [Required]
    public string Name { get; set; }
    public string Email { get; set; }
    public Dept Department { get; set; }
}
```

ModelState.IsValid Property

- When the form is submitted, the following Create() action method is executed
- The model for Create Employee Form is Employee class

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- When the form is submitted, model binding maps the posted form values to the respective properties of the Employee class
- With the Required attribute on the Name property of the Employee class, if a
 value for the Name property is not present, the validation fails
- Use ModelState.IsValid property to check if validation has failed or succeeded
- If validation has failed we return the same view so the user can provide the required data and resubmit the form.

```
[HttpPost]
public IActionResult Create(Employee employee)
{
    if (ModelState.IsValid)
    {
        Employee newEmployee = _employeeRepository.Add(employee);
        return RedirectToAction("details", new { id = newEmployee.Id });
    }
    return View();
}
```

Displaying Model Validation Errors

To display validation errors use *asp-validation-for* and *asp-validation-summary* tag helpers. *asp-validation-for* tag helper displays a validation message for a single property of our model class. *asp-validation-summary* tag helper displays a summary of validation errors.

To display the validation error associated with the *Name* property of the *Employee* class use *asp-validation-for* tag helper on a element as shown below.

```
<div class="form-group row">
  <label asp-for="Name" class="col-sm-2 col-form-label"></label>
  <div class="col-sm-10">
        <input asp-for="Name" class="form-control" placeholder="Name">
        <span asp-validation-for="Name"></span>
  </div>
  </div>
```

To display a summary of all validation errors use *asp-validation-summary* tag helper on a <div> element as shown below.

```
<div asp-validation-summary="All">
</div>
```

The value for asp-validation-summary tag helper can be any of the following

- All
- ModelOnly
- None

We will discuss the difference between these values and what they do in our upcoming videos. For now set it to a value of All.

Customising Model Validation Error Message

```
public class Employee
{
   public int Id { get; set; }
   [Required]
   public string Name { get; set; }
   public string Email { get; set; }
   public Dept Department { get; set; }
}
```

By default the Required attribute on the Name property displays the following validation

```
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SQL Server
```

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error message.

The Name field is required.

If you want to change the validation error message to "Please provide a value for the Name field" you can do so using the *ErrorMessage* property of the *Required* attribute as shown below.

```
public class Employee
{
   public int Id { get; set; }
   [Required(ErrorMessage = "Please provide a value for Name field")]
   public string Name { get; set; }
   public string Email { get; set; }
   public Dept Department { get; set; }
}
```

ASP.NET Core Built-in Model Validation Attributes

The following are some of the common built-in validation attributes in ASP.NET Core

Attribute	Purpose
Required	Specifies the field is required
Range	Specifies the minimum and maximum value allowed
MinLength	Specifies the minimum length of a string
MaxLength	Specifies the maximum length of a string
Compare	Compares 2 properties of a model. For example compare Email and ConfirmEmail properties
RegularExpre ssion	Validates if the provided value matches the pattern specified by the regular expression

Display Attribute

This is not a validation attribute. It is commonly used for display purpose in the UI.

For example, in the UI by default, the label for *Email* field displays the text *Email*, because the property name is *Email*.

```
public class Employee
{
   public int Id { get; set; }
   public string Name { get; set; }
   public string Email { get; set; }
   public Dept Department { get; set; }
}
```

If you want the label to display Office Email instead, use the Display attribute

```
public class Employee
{
   public int Id { get; set; }
   public string Name { get; set; }
   [Display(Name = "Office Email")]
   public string Email { get; set; }
   public Dept Department { get; set; }
}
```

Using Multiple Model Validation Attributes

Multiple validation attributes can be applied on a property by separating them with a comma as shown on the *Name* property or we stack them on top of each other as shown on the *Email* property.

public class Employee

Model Validation Errors Colour

To change the colour of the model validation errors on the UI, use Bootstrap *text-danger* class on the and <div> elements that have *asp-validation-for* and *asp-validation-summary* tag helpers

<div asp-validation-summary="All" class="text-danger"></div>

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