Razor Pages with EF Core in ASP.NET Core - Sort, Filter, Paging - 3 of 8

07/22/2019 • 29 minutes to read • +3

In this article

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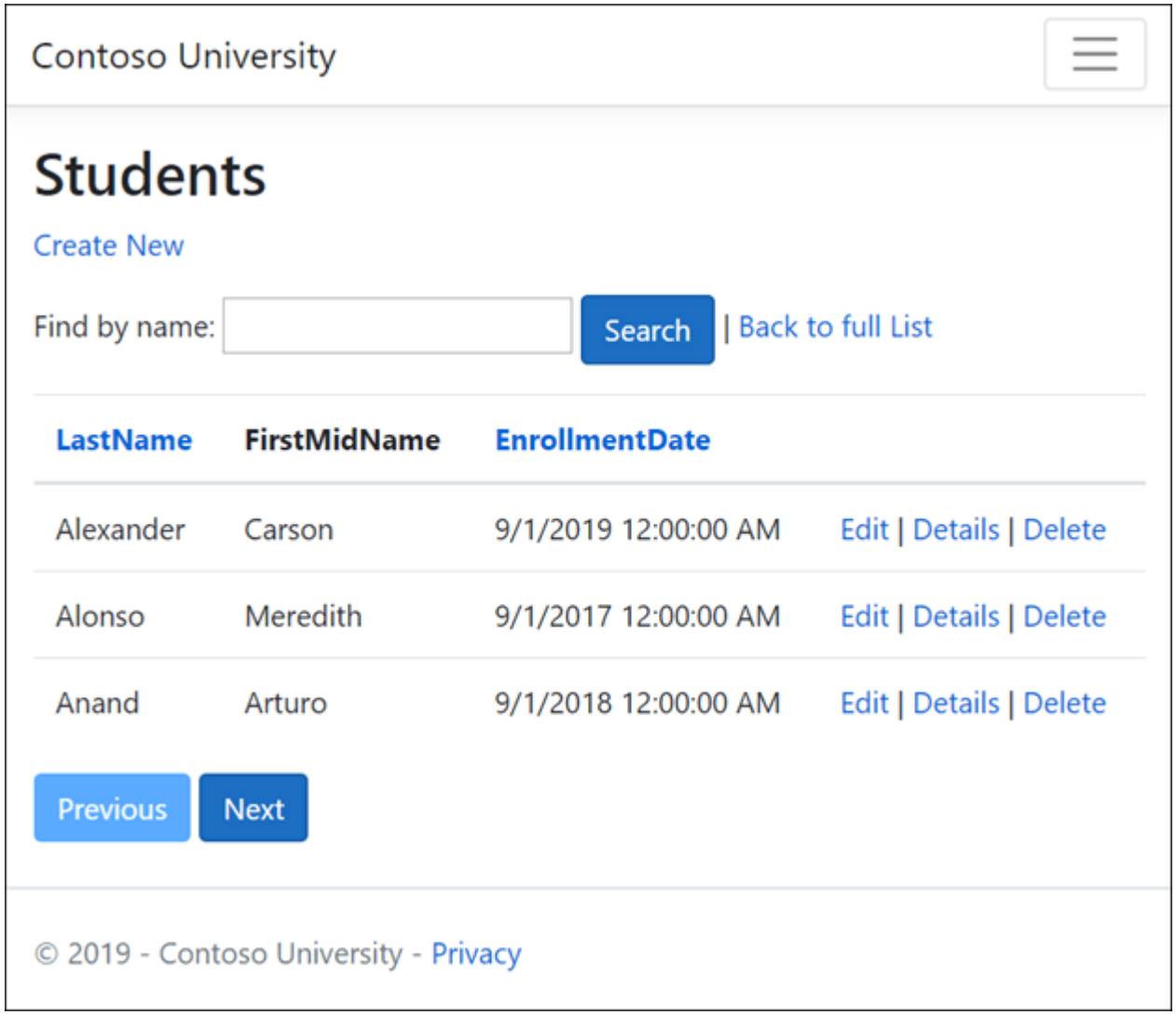
The Contoso University web app demonstrates how to create Razor Pages web apps using EF Core and Visual Studio. For information about the tutorial series, see the first tutorial.

If you run into problems you can't solve, download the completed app and compare that code to what you created by following the tutorial.

This tutorial adds sorting, filtering, and paging functionality to the Students pages.

The following illustration shows a completed page. The column headings are clickable links to sort the column. Click a column heading repeatedly to switch between ascending and descending sort order.



Add sorting

Replace the code in *Pages/Students/Index.cshtml.cs* with the following code to add sorting.

C# Copy

```
using ContosoUniversity.Data;
using ContosoUniversity.Models;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.RazorPages;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace ContosoUniversity.Pages.Students
{
    public class IndexModel : PageModel
    {
        private readonly SchoolContext _context;

        public IndexModel(SchoolContext context)
        {
            _context = context;
        }

        public string NameSort { get; set; }
        public string DateSort { get; set; }
        public string CurrentFilter { get; set; }
        public string CurrentSort { get; set; }

        public IList<Student> Students { get; set; }
```

```
        public async Task OnGetAsync(string sortOrder)
        {
            NameSort = String.IsNullOrEmpty(sortOrder) ? "name_desc" : "";
            DateSort = sortOrder == "Date" ? "date_desc" : "Date";

            IQueryable<Student> studentsIQ = from s in _context.Students
                                             select s;

            switch (sortOrder)
            {
                case "name_desc":
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderByDescending(s => s.LastName);
                    break;
                case "Date":
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderBy(s => s.EnrollmentDate);
                    break;
                case "date_desc":
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderByDescending(s => s.EnrollmentDate);
                    break;
                default:
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderBy(s => s.LastName);
                    break;
            }

            Students = await studentsIQ.AsNoTracking().ToListAsync();
        }
    }
}
```

The preceding code:

- Adds properties to contain the sorting parameters.
- Changes the name of the `Student` property to `Students`.
- Replaces the code in the `OnGetAsync` method.

The `OnGetAsync` method receives a `sortOrder` parameter from the query string in the URL. The URL (including the query string) is generated by the Anchor Tag Helper.

The `sortOrder` parameter is either "Name" or "Date." The `sortOrder` parameter is optionally followed by "_desc" to specify descending order. The default sort order is ascending.

When the Index page is requested from the **Students** link, there's no query string. The students are displayed in ascending order by last name. Ascending order by last name is the default (fall-through case) in the `switch` statement. When the user clicks a column heading link, the appropriate `sortOrder` value is provided in the query string value.

`NameSort` and `DateSort` are used by the Razor Page to configure the column heading hyperlinks with the appropriate query string values:

C# Copy

```
NameSort = String.IsNullOrEmpty(sortOrder) ? "name_desc" : "";
DateSort = sortOrder == "Date" ? "date_desc" : "Date";
```

The code uses the C# conditional operator ?:. The `?:` operator is a ternary operator (it takes three operands). The first line specifies that when `sortOrder` is null or empty, `NameSort` is set to "name_desc." If `sortOrder` is **not** null or empty, `NameSort` is set to an empty string.

These two statements enable the page to set the column heading hyperlinks as follows:

Current sort order	Last Name Hyperlink	Date Hyperlink
Last Name ascending	descending	ascending
Last Name descending	ascending	ascending
Date ascending	ascending	descending

Current sort order	Last Name Hyperlink	Date Hyperlink
Date descending	ascending	ascending

The method uses LINQ to Entities to specify the column to sort by. The code initializes an `IQueryable<Student>` before the switch statement, and modifies it in the switch statement:

C# Copy

```
IQueryable<Student> studentsIQ = from s in _context.Students
                                 select s;

switch (sortOrder)
{
    case "name_desc":
        studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderByDescending(s => s.LastName);
        break;
    case "Date":
        studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderBy(s => s.EnrollmentDate);
        break;
    case "date_desc":
        studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderByDescending(s => s.EnrollmentDate);
        break;
    default:
        studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderBy(s => s.LastName);
        break;
}

Students = await studentsIQ.AsNoTracking().ToListAsync();
```

When an `IQueryable` is created or modified, no query is sent to the database. The query isn't executed until the `IQueryable` object is converted into a collection. `IQueryable` are converted to a collection by calling a method such as `ToListAsync`. Therefore, the `IQueryable` code results in a single query that's not executed until the following statement:

C# Copy

```
Students = await studentsIQ.AsNoTracking().ToListAsync();
```

`OnGetAsync` could get verbose with a large number of sortable columns. For information about an alternative way to code this functionality, see Use dynamic LINQ to simplify code in the MVC version of this tutorial series.

Add column heading hyperlinks to the Student Index page

Replace the code in *Students/Index.cshtml*, with the following code. The changes are highlighted.

CSHTML Copy

```
@page
@model ContosoUniversity.Pages.Students.IndexModel

@{
    ViewData["Title"] = "Students";
}

<h2>Students</h2>
<p>
    <a asp-page="Create">Create New</a>
</p>

<table class="table">
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>
                <a asp-page="./Index" asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.NameSort">
                    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].LastName)
                </a>
            </th>
            <th>
                @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].FirstMidName)
```

```
            </th>
            <th>
                <a asp-page="./Index" asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.DateSort">
                    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].EnrollmentDate)
                </a>
            </th>
            <th></th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        @foreach (var item in Model.Students)
        {
            <tr>
                <td>
                    @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.LastName)
                </td>
                <td>
                    @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.FirstMidName)
                </td>
                <td>
                    @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.EnrollmentDate)
                </td>
                <td>
                    <a asp-page="./Edit" asp-route-id="@item.ID">Edit</a> |
                    <a asp-page="./Details" asp-route-id="@item.ID">Details</a> |
                    <a asp-page="./Delete" asp-route-id="@item.ID">Delete</a>
                </td>
            </tr>
        }
    </tbody>
</table>
```

The preceding code:

- Adds hyperlinks to the `LastName` and `EnrollmentDate` column headings.
- Uses the information in `NameSort` and `DateSort` to set up hyperlinks with the current sort order values.

- Changes the page heading from Index to Students.
- Changes `Model.Student` to `Model.Students`.

To verify that sorting works:

- Run the app and select the **Students** tab.
- Click the column headings.

Add filtering

To add filtering to the Students Index page:

- A text box and a submit button is added to the Razor Page. The text box supplies a search string on the first or last name.
- The page model is updated to use the text box value.

Update the OnGetAsync method

Replace the code in *Students/Index.cshtml.cs* with the following code to add filtering:

C# Copy

```
using ContosoUniversity.Data;
using ContosoUniversity.Models;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.RazorPages;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace ContosoUniversity.Pages.Students
{
```

```
public class IndexModel : PageModel
{
    private readonly SchoolContext _context;

    public IndexModel(SchoolContext context)
    {
        _context = context;
    }

    public string NameSort { get; set; }
    public string DateSort { get; set; }
    public string CurrentFilter { get; set; }
    public string CurrentSort { get; set; }

    public IList<Student> Students { get; set; }

    public async Task OnGetAsync(string sortOrder, string searchString)
    {
        NameSort = String.IsNullOrEmpty(sortOrder) ? "name_desc" : "";
        DateSort = sortOrder == "Date" ? "date_desc" : "Date";

        CurrentFilter = searchString;

        IQueryable<Student> studentsIQ = from s in _context.Students
                                         select s;
        if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(searchString))
        {
            studentsIQ = studentsIQ.Where(s => s.LastName.Contains(searchString)
                                       || s.FirstMidName.Contains(searchString));
        }

        switch (sortOrder)
        {
            case "name_desc":
                studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderByDescending(s => s.LastName);
                break;
            case "Date":
                studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderBy(s => s.EnrollmentDate);
```

```
                    break;
                case "date_desc":
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderByDescending(s => s.EnrollmentDate);
                    break;
                default:
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderBy(s => s.LastName);
                    break;
            }

            Students = await studentsIQ.AsNoTracking().ToListAsync();
        }
    }
}
```

The preceding code:

- Adds the `searchString` parameter to the `OnGetAsync` method, and saves the parameter value in the `CurrentFilter` property. The search string value is received from a text box that's added in the next section.
- Adds to the LINQ statement a `Where` clause. The `Where` clause selects only students whose first name or last name contains the search string. The LINQ statement is executed only if there's a value to search for.

IQueryable vs. IEnumerable

The code calls the `Where` method on an `IQueryable` object, and the filter is processed on the server. In some scenarios, the app might be calling the `Where` method as an extension method on an in-memory collection. For example, suppose `_context.Students` changes from EF Core `DbSet` to a repository method that returns an `IEnumerable` collection. The result would normally be the same but in some cases may be different.

For example, the .NET Framework implementation of `Contains` performs a case-sensitive comparison by default. In SQL Server, `Contains` case-sensitivity is determined by the collation setting of the SQL Server instance. SQL Server defaults to case-insensitive. SQLite defaults to case-sensitive. `ToUpper` could be called to make the test explicitly case-insensitive:

C# Copy

```
Where(s => s.LastName.ToUpper().Contains(searchString.ToUpper())`
```

The preceding code would ensure that the filter is case-insensitive even if the `Where` method is called on an `IEnumerable` or runs on SQLite.

When `Contains` is called on an `IEnumerable` collection, the .NET Core implementation is used. When `Contains` is called on an `IQueryable` object, the database implementation is used.

Calling `Contains` on an `IQueryable` is usually preferable for performance reasons. With `IQueryable`, the filtering is done by the database server. If an `IEnumerable` is created first, all the rows have to be returned from the database server.

There's a performance penalty for calling `ToUpper`. The `ToUpper` code adds a function in the WHERE clause of the TSQL SELECT statement. The added function prevents the optimizer from using an index. Given that SQL is installed as case-insensitive, it's best to avoid the `ToUpper` call when it's not needed.

For more information, see How to use case-insensitive query with Sqlite provider.

Update the Razor page

Replace the code in *Pages/Students/Index.cshtml* to create a **Search** button and assorted chrome.

CSHTML Copy

```
@page
@model ContosoUniversity.Pages.Students.IndexModel

@{
    ViewData["Title"] = "Students";
}

<h2>Students</h2>
```

```
<p>
    <a asp-page="Create">Create New</a>
</p>

<form asp-page="./Index" method="get">
    <div class="form-actions no-color">
        <p>
            Find by name:
            <input type="text" name="SearchString" value="@Model.CurrentFilter" />
            <input type="submit" value="Search" class="btn btn-primary" /> |
            <a asp-page="./Index">Back to full List</a>
        </p>
    </div>
</form>

<table class="table">
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>
                <a asp-page="./Index" asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.NameSort">
                    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].LastName)
                </a>
            </th>
            <th>
                @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].FirstMidName)
            </th>
            <th>
                <a asp-page="./Index" asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.DateSort">
                    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].EnrollmentDate)
                </a>
            </th>
            <th></th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        @foreach (var item in Model.Students)
        {
```

```
            <tr>
                <td>
                    @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.LastName)
                </td>
                <td>
                    @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.FirstMidName)
                </td>
                <td>
                    @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.EnrollmentDate)
                </td>
                <td>
                    <a asp-page="./Edit" asp-route-id="@item.ID">Edit</a> |
                    <a asp-page="./Details" asp-route-id="@item.ID">Details</a> |
                    <a asp-page="./Delete" asp-route-id="@item.ID">Delete</a>
                </td>
            </tr>
        }
    </tbody>
</table>
```

The preceding code uses the `<form>` tag helper to add the search text box and button. By default, the `<form>` tag helper submits form data with a POST. With POST, the parameters are passed in the HTTP message body and not in the URL. When HTTP GET is used, the form data is passed in the URL as query strings. Passing the data with query strings enables users to bookmark the URL. The W3C guidelines recommend that GET should be used when the action doesn't result in an update.

Test the app:

- Select the **Students** tab and enter a search string. If you're using SQLite, the filter is case-insensitive only if you implemented the optional `ToUpper` code shown earlier.
- Select **Search**.

Notice that the URL contains the search string. For example:

```
                                                                                    Copy
```

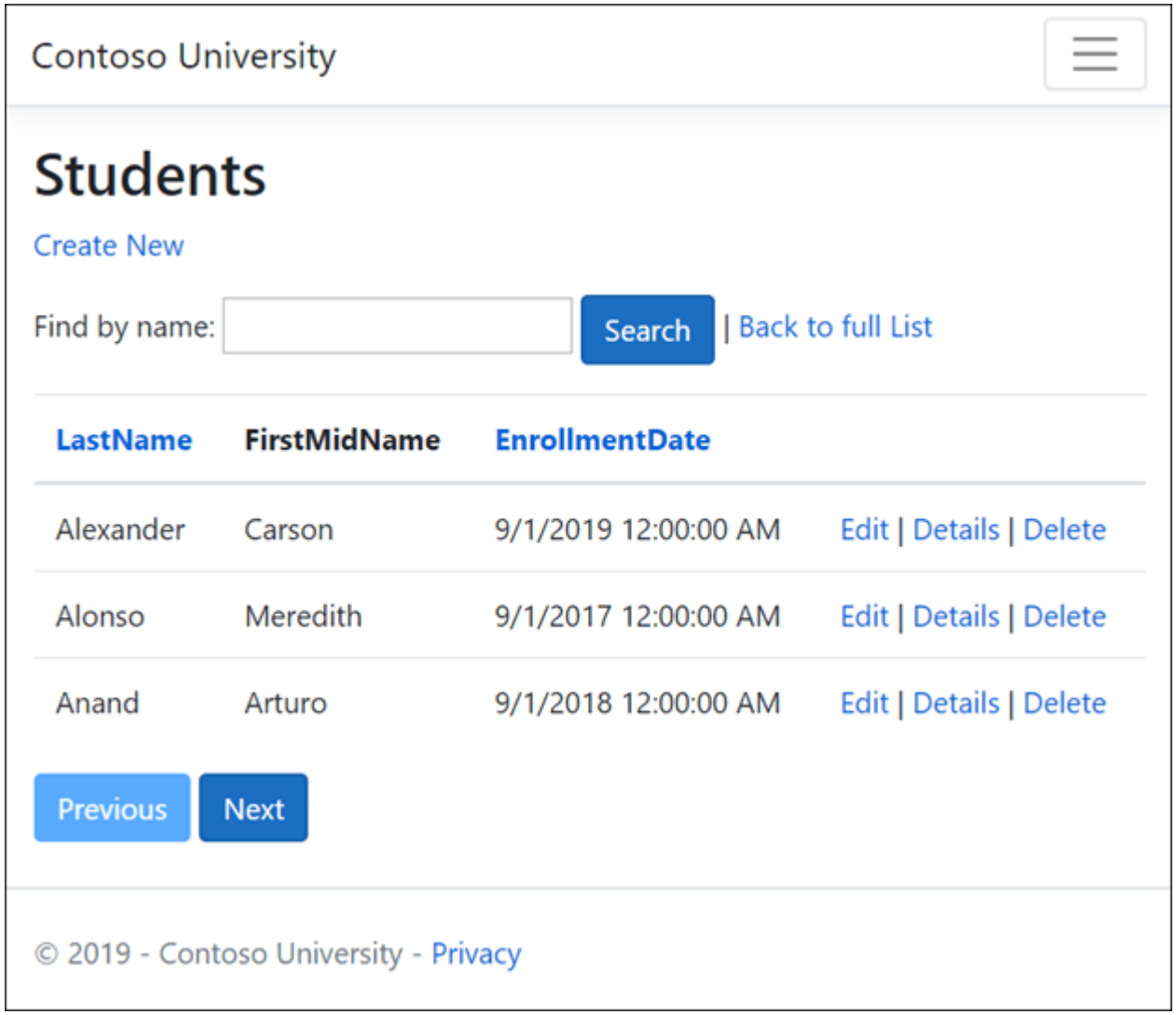
```
https://localhost:<port>/Students?SearchString=an
```

If the page is bookmarked, the bookmark contains the URL to the page and the `SearchString` query string. The `method="get"` in the `form` tag is what caused the query string to be generated.

Currently, when a column heading sort link is selected, the filter value from the **Search** box is lost. The lost filter value is fixed in the next section.

Add paging

In this section, a `PaginatedList` class is created to support paging. The `PaginatedList` class uses `Skip` and `Take` statements to filter data on the server instead of retrieving all rows of the table. The following illustration shows the paging buttons.



Create the PaginatedList class

In the project folder, create `PaginatedList.cs` with the following code:

C# Copy

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;

namespace ContosoUniversity
{
    public class PaginatedList<T> : List<T>
    {
        public int PageIndex { get; private set; }
        public int TotalPages { get; private set; }

        public PaginatedList(List<T> items, int count, int pageIndex, int pageSize)
        {
            PageIndex = pageIndex;
            TotalPages = (int)Math.Ceiling(count / (double)pageSize);

            this.AddRange(items);
        }

        public bool HasPreviousPage
        {
            get
            {
                return (PageIndex > 1);
            }
        }

        public bool HasNextPage
        {
            get
            {
                return (PageIndex < TotalPages);
            }
        }

        public static async Task<PaginatedList<T>> CreateAsync(
```

```
            IQueryable<T> source, int pageIndex, int pageSize)
        {
            var count = await source.CountAsync();
            var items = await source.Skip(
                (pageIndex - 1) * pageSize)
                .Take(pageSize).ToListAsync();
            return new PaginatedList<T>(items, count, pageIndex, pageSize);
        }
    }
}
```

The `CreateAsync` method in the preceding code takes page size and page number and applies the appropriate `Skip` and `Take` statements to the `IQueryable`. When `ToListAsync` is called on the `IQueryable`, it returns a List containing only the requested page. The properties `HasPreviousPage` and `HasNextPage` are used to enable or disable **Previous** and **Next** paging buttons.

The `CreateAsync` method is used to create the `PaginatedList<T>`. A constructor can't create the `PaginatedList<T>` object; constructors can't run asynchronous code.

Add paging to the PageModel class

Replace the code in *Students/Index.cshtml.cs* to add paging.

C# Copy

```
using ContosoUniversity.Data;
using ContosoUniversity.Models;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.RazorPages;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
namespace ContosoUniversity.Pages.Students
{
    public class IndexModel : PageModel
    {
        private readonly SchoolContext _context;

        public IndexModel(SchoolContext context)
        {
            _context = context;
        }

        public string NameSort { get; set; }
        public string DateSort { get; set; }
        public string CurrentFilter { get; set; }
        public string CurrentSort { get; set; }

        public PaginatedList<Student> Students { get; set; }

        public async Task OnGetAsync(string sortOrder,
            string currentFilter, string searchString, int? pageIndex)
        {
            CurrentSort = sortOrder;
            NameSort = String.IsNullOrEmpty(sortOrder) ? "name_desc" : "";
            DateSort = sortOrder == "Date" ? "date_desc" : "Date";
            if (searchString != null)
            {
                pageIndex = 1;
            }
            else
            {
                searchString = currentFilter;
            }

            CurrentFilter = searchString;

            IQueryable<Student> studentsIQ = from s in _context.Students
                                             select s;
            if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(searchString))
```

```
            {
                studentsIQ = studentsIQ.Where(s => s.LastName.Contains(searchString)
                                       || s.FirstMidName.Contains(searchString));
            }
            switch (sortOrder)
            {
                case "name_desc":
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderByDescending(s => s.LastName);
                    break;
                case "Date":
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderBy(s => s.EnrollmentDate);
                    break;
                case "date_desc":
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderByDescending(s => s.EnrollmentDate);
                    break;
                default:
                    studentsIQ = studentsIQ.OrderBy(s => s.LastName);
                    break;
            }

            int pageSize = 3;
            Students = await PaginatedList<Student>.CreateAsync(
                studentsIQ.AsNoTracking(), pageIndex ?? 1, pageSize);
        }
    }
}
```

The preceding code:

- Changes the type of the `Students` property from `IList<Student>` to `PaginatedList<Student>`.
- Adds the page index, the current `sortOrder`, and the `currentFilter` to the `OnGetAsync` method signature.
- Saves the sort order in the CurrentSort property.
- Resets page index to 1 when there's a new search string.
- Uses the `PaginatedList` class to get Student entities.

All the parameters that `OnGetAsync` receives are null when:

- The page is called from the **Students** link.
- The user hasn't clicked a paging or sorting link.

When a paging link is clicked, the page index variable contains the page number to display.

The `CurrentSort` property provides the Razor Page with the current sort order. The current sort order must be included in the paging links to keep the sort order while paging.

The `CurrentFilter` property provides the Razor Page with the current filter string. The `CurrentFilter` value:

- Must be included in the paging links in order to maintain the filter settings during paging.
- Must be restored to the text box when the page is redisplayed.

If the search string is changed while paging, the page is reset to 1. The page has to be reset to 1 because the new filter can result in different data to display. When a search value is entered and **Submit** is selected:

- The search string is changed.
- The `searchString` parameter isn't null.

The `PaginatedList.CreateAsync` method converts the student query to a single page of students in a collection type that supports paging. That single page of students is passed to the Razor Page.

The two question marks after `pageIndex` in the `PaginatedList.CreateAsync` call represent the null-coalescing operator. The null-coalescing operator defines a default value for a nullable type. The expression `(pageIndex ?? 1)` means return the value of `pageIndex` if it has a value. If `pageIndex` doesn't have a value, return 1.

Add paging links to the Razor Page

Replace the code in *Students/Index.cshtml* with the following code. The changes are highlighted:

CSHTML Copy

```
@page
@model ContosoUniversity.Pages.Students.IndexModel

@{
    ViewData["Title"] = "Students";
}

<h2>Students</h2>

<p>
    <a asp-page="Create">Create New</a>
</p>

<form asp-page="./Index" method="get">
    <div class="form-actions no-color">
        <p>
            Find by name:
            <input type="text" name="SearchString" value="@Model.CurrentFilter" />
            <input type="submit" value="Search" class="btn btn-primary" /> |
            <a asp-page="./Index">Back to full List</a>
        </p>
    </div>
</form>

<table class="table">
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>
                <a asp-page="./Index" asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.NameSort"
                   asp-route-currentFilter="@Model.CurrentFilter">
                    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].LastName)
                </a>
            </th>
            <th>
                @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].FirstMidName)
            </th>
```

```
            <th>
                <a asp-page="./Index" asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.DateSort"
                   asp-route-currentFilter="@Model.CurrentFilter">
                    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].EnrollmentDate)
                </a>
            </th>
            <th></th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        @foreach (var item in Model.Students)
        {
            <tr>
                <td>
                    @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.LastName)
                </td>
                <td>
                    @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.FirstMidName)
                </td>
                <td>
                    @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.EnrollmentDate)
                </td>
                <td>
                    <a asp-page="./Edit" asp-route-id="@item.ID">Edit</a> |
                    <a asp-page="./Details" asp-route-id="@item.ID">Details</a> |
                    <a asp-page="./Delete" asp-route-id="@item.ID">Delete</a>
                </td>
            </tr>
        }
    </tbody>
</table>
```

```
@{
    var prevDisabled = !Model.Students.HasPreviousPage ? "disabled" : "";
    var nextDisabled = !Model.Students.HasNextPage ? "disabled" : "";
}

<a asp-page="./Index"
   asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.CurrentSort"
   asp-route-pageIndex="@(Model.Students.PageIndex - 1)"
   asp-route-currentFilter="@Model.CurrentFilter"
   class="btn btn-primary @prevDisabled">
    Previous
</a>
<a asp-page="./Index"
   asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.CurrentSort"
   asp-route-pageIndex="@(Model.Students.PageIndex + 1)"
   asp-route-currentFilter="@Model.CurrentFilter"
   class="btn btn-primary @nextDisabled">
    Next
</a>
```

The column header links use the query string to pass the current search string to the `OnGetAsync` method:

CSHTML Copy

```
<a asp-page="./Index" asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.NameSort"
   asp-route-currentFilter="@Model.CurrentFilter">
    @Html.DisplayNameFor(model => model.Students[0].LastName)
</a>
```

The paging buttons are displayed by tag helpers:

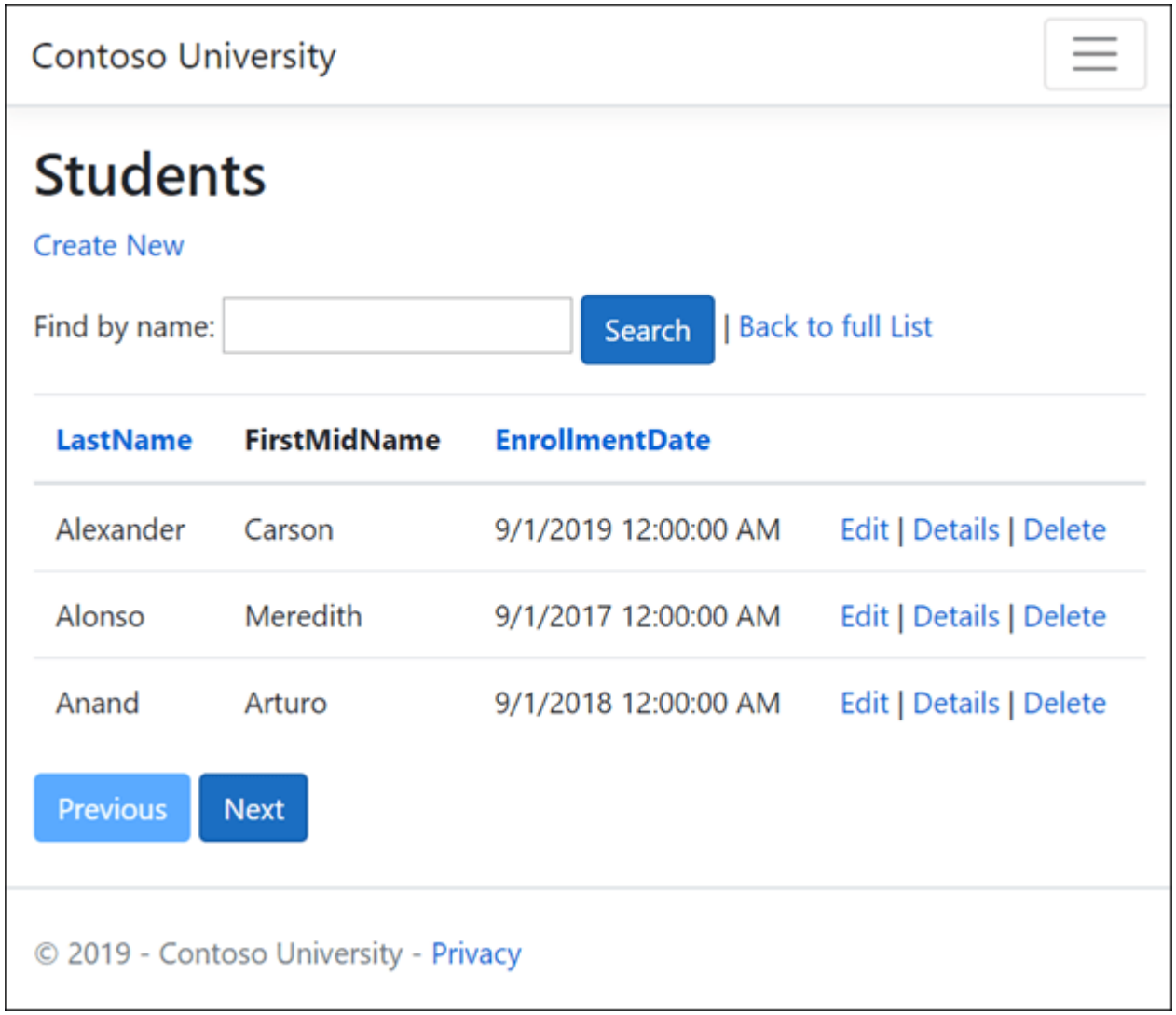
CSHTML Copy

```
<a asp-page="./Index"
```

```
   asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.CurrentSort"
   asp-route-pageIndex="@(Model.Students.PageIndex - 1)"
   asp-route-currentFilter="@Model.CurrentFilter"
   class="btn btn-primary @prevDisabled">
    Previous
</a>
<a asp-page="./Index"
   asp-route-sortOrder="@Model.CurrentSort"
   asp-route-pageIndex="@(Model.Students.PageIndex + 1)"
   asp-route-currentFilter="@Model.CurrentFilter"
   class="btn btn-primary @nextDisabled">
    Next
</a>
```

Run the app and navigate to the students page.

- To make sure paging works, click the paging links in different sort orders.
- To verify that paging works correctly with sorting and filtering, enter a search string and try paging.



Add grouping

This section creates an About page that displays how many students have enrolled for each enrollment date. The update uses grouping and includes the following steps:

- Create a view model for the data used by the **About** page.

- Update the About page to use the view model.

Create the view model

Create a *Models/SchoolViewModels* folder.

Create *SchoolViewModels/EnrollmentDateGroup.cs* with the following code:

C# Copy

```
using System;
using System.ComponentModel.DataAnnotations;

namespace ContosoUniversity.Models.SchoolViewModels
{
    public class EnrollmentDateGroup
    {
        [DataType(DataType.Date)]
        public DateTime? EnrollmentDate { get; set; }

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

Create the Razor Page

Create a *Pages/About.cshtml* file with the following code:

CSHTML Copy

```
@page
@model ContosoUniversity.Pages.AboutModel

@{
```

```
    ViewData["Title"] = "Student Body Statistics";
}

<h2>Student Body Statistics</h2>

<table>
    <tr>
        <th>
            Enrollment Date
        </th>
        <th>
            Students
        </th>
    </tr>

    @foreach (var item in Model.Students)
    {
        <tr>
            <td>
                @Html.DisplayFor(modelItem => item.EnrollmentDate)
            </td>
            <td>
                @item.StudentCount
            </td>
        </tr>
    }
</table>
```

Create the page model

Create a *Pages/About.cshtml.cs* file with the following code:

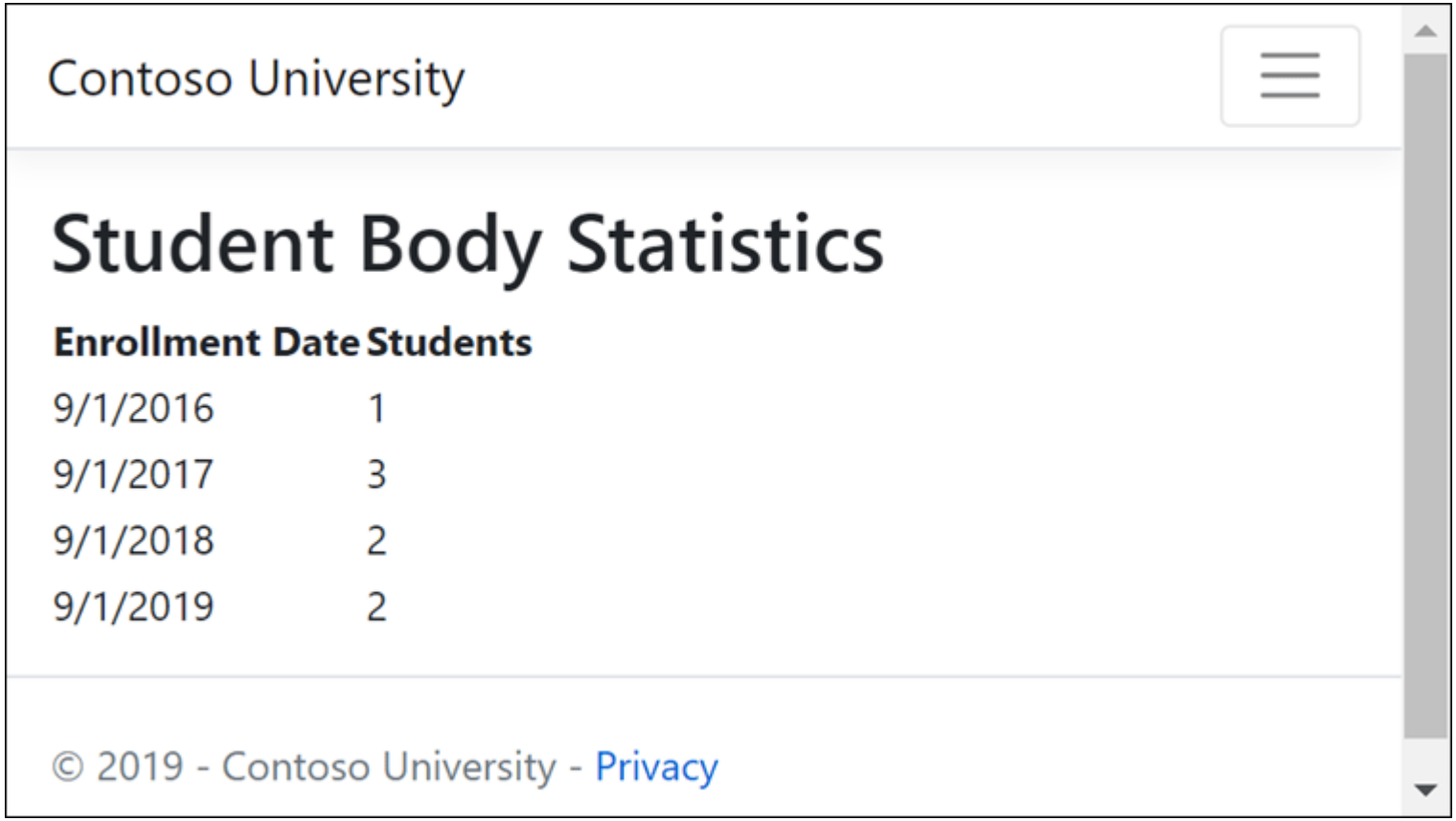
C# Copy

```
using ContosoUniversity.Models.SchoolViewModels;
using ContosoUniversity.Data;
```

```
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc.RazorPages;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using ContosoUniversity.Models;

namespace ContosoUniversity.Pages
{
    public class AboutModel : PageModel
    {
        private readonly SchoolContext _context;

        public AboutModel(SchoolContext context)
        {
            _context = context;
        }

        public IList<EnrollmentDateGroup> Students { get; set; }

        public async Task OnGetAsync()
        {
            IQueryable<EnrollmentDateGroup> data =
                from student in _context.Students
                group student by student.EnrollmentDate into dateGroup
                select new EnrollmentDateGroup()
                {
                    EnrollmentDate = dateGroup.Key,
                    StudentCount = dateGroup.Count()
                };

            Students = await data.AsNoTracking().ToListAsync();
        }
    }
}
```

The LINQ statement groups the student entities by enrollment date, calculates the number of entities in each group, and stores the results in a collection of `EnrollmentDateGroup` view model objects.

Run the app and navigate to the About page. The count of students for each enrollment date is displayed in a table.



Next steps

In the next tutorial, the app uses migrations to update the data model.

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