This page is a part of a tutorial, which you should follow sequentially, from the beginning to the end. Go to the first page: Getting started with Kentico.

In the previous step of the tutorial, you have created the basic layout and added styling for your website. In this step, you will finally see what the content stored in Kentico looks like on the live site. You now need to roll up your sleeves and write the code of your MVC application.

You will learn about:

- Retrieving content of pages on MVC sites
- Developing the Home page
- Developing the Medical center page

Retrieving content of pages on MVC sites

The dynamic content of your website's pages is created and maintained in the Kentico administration interface, and stored within the database that is shared with your MVC application. To display the data on the live site, you need to write code that retrieves the data, prepare controllers that handle the appropriate URL routes, and create views that format the data into the required HTML output.

We recommend using the strongly-typed classes that you generated for your page types to retrieve page content. In this tutorial, we will use the generated provider to retrieve the latest published versions of pages. However, on more advanced websites, you can also retrieve the current edited version of pages under workflow (before they are published to the live site), and use the data for the content displayed in preview mode. This helps website editors see what their edits look like before publishing.

Well-crafted MVC applications are known for their good performance. With Kentico, the separation of concerns typical for the MVC development pattern is reinforced by the fact that all content editing occurs in a separate application. To keep the site's performance optimal, we strongly recommend that you carefully adjust all data retrieval API calls to only load the data columns that you pass and display in the corresponding views.

Developing the Home page

To display your website's Home page, you will create a controller class and an appropriate view. Additionally, you will use a view model class to pass page data from the controller to the view. See the comments in the code blocks for more detailed information about the implementation.

Creating the Home view model

1. In Visual Studio, create a new **Home** subfolder in the **Models** folder.
2. Select the *Home* subfolder and add a new **HomeViewModel** class.
3. Define the view model properties and their mappings using the following code:

```
namespace MedioMVC.Models.Home
{
    public class HomeViewModel
    {
        // Defines the properties of the Home view model
        public string DocumentName { get; set; }
        public string HomeHeader { get; set; }
        public string HomeTextHeading { get; set; }
        public string HomeText { get; set; }


        // Maps the data from the Home page type's fields to the view model
properties
        public HomeViewModel(CMS.DocumentEngine.Types.MEDIO.Home homePage)
        {
            DocumentName = homePage.DocumentName;
            HomeHeader = homePage.Fields.Header;
            HomeTextHeading = homePage.Fields.TextHeading;
            HomeText = homePage.Fields.Text;
        }
    }
}
```

4. Save your changes.

Creating the Home controller

1. In the **Controllers** folder, create a new **HomeController** class.
2. Replace the default code with the following:

```
using System.Web.Mvc;

using CMS.DocumentEngine.Types.MEDIO;
using CMS.SiteProvider;

using MedioMVC.Models.Home;

namespace MedioMVC.Controllers
{
    public class HomeController : Controller
    {
        // GET: Loads and displays the site's Home page
        public ActionResult Index()
        {
            // Retrieves the Home page using the 'GetHome' method from the page
type's generated provider
            Home homeNode = HomeProvider.GetHome("/Home", "en-us", SiteContext.
CurrentSiteName)
                                        .Columns("DocumentName", "HomeHeader",
"HomeTextHeading", "HomeText");

            // Creates a new HomeViewModel instance based on the page data
            var homeModel = new HomeViewModel(homeNode);

            return View(homeModel);
        }
    }
}
```

3. Save your changes.

The generated provider classes offer several methods you can use to retrieve the data of content only pages. To get a specific page, we recommend using the node alias path (*/Home* in the example above), which corresponds with the structure of the site's content tree in the Pages application. Alternatively, you can also use the *Node ID* or *Node GUID* identifiers, which you can find on the *General* tab in the Pages application.

Creating the Home view

To define the output code of the *Home* page, create a view that uses *HomeViewModel* as its model class.

1. Right-click the **Index()** action in the *HomeController* class and select **Add View**.
2. Set the *Home* view's properties as follows:
    - **View name**: Index
    - **Template**: Empty
    - **Model class**: HomeViewModel (MedioMVC.Models.Home)
3. In the view code, remove the default *Layout* code and instead set the **ViewBag.Title** value to the model's *DocumentName* property:

```
@{
    ViewBag.Title = Model.DocumentName;
}
```

4. From the *index.html* file in the tutorial resources, copy the HTML code of the two <*section*> elements in the body tag (styled with the *teaser* and *content* CSS classes) to the **Home** view.
5. In the *teaser* section, replace the text of the paragraph tag with the *Model.HomeHeader* property.

6. In the *content* section, replace the following values:
   - The text of the heading tag with the *Model.HomeTextHeading* property.
   - The text of the paragraph tag with the *Model.HomeText* property.
7. Save your changes.

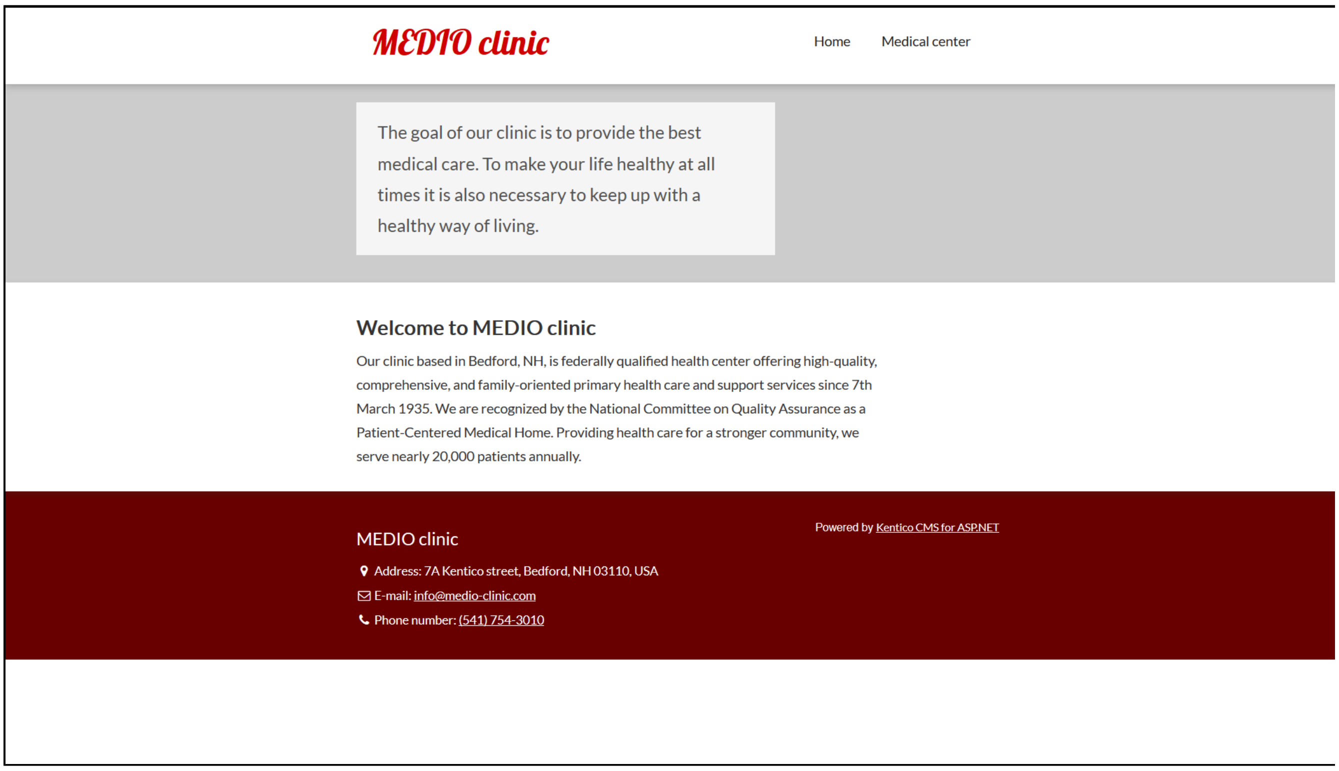
The final code of your **Home** view should look like this:

```
@model MedioMVC.Models.Home.HomeViewModel

@{
    ViewBag.Title = Model.DocumentName;
}

<section class="teaser">
    <div class="col-sm-offset-3 col-sm-4">
        <p>@Model.HomeHeader</p>
    </div>
    <div class="clearfix"></div>
</section>
<section class="content">
    <div class="col-sm-offset-3 col-sm-5">
        <h1>@Model.HomeTextHeading</h1>
        <p>@Model.HomeText</p>
    </div>
    <div class="clearfix"></div>
</section>
```

Previewing your website's Home page

Your code retrieves data from the Kentico site and displays it on the live site. Let's build your project and see what the page looks like!

When you navigate to your website's URL (e.g., *http://localhost/MedioMVC*), the default ***{controller}/{action}/{id}*** route mapped in the project's **RouteConfig** targets the *Home* controller's *Index* action and displays your *Home* page as the website's root page.



The goal of our clinic is to provide the best medical care. To make your life healthy at all times it is also necessary to keep up with a healthy way of living.

Welcome to MEDIO clinic

Our clinic based in Bedford, NH, is federally qualified health center offering high-quality, comprehensive, and family-oriented primary health care and support services since 7th March 1935. We are recognized by the National Committee on Quality Assurance as a Patient-Centered Medical Home. Providing health care for a stronger community, we serve nearly 20,000 patients annually.

MEDIO clinic

Address: 7A Kentico street, Bedford, NH 03110, USA

E-mail: info@medio-clinic.com

Phone number: (541) 754-3010

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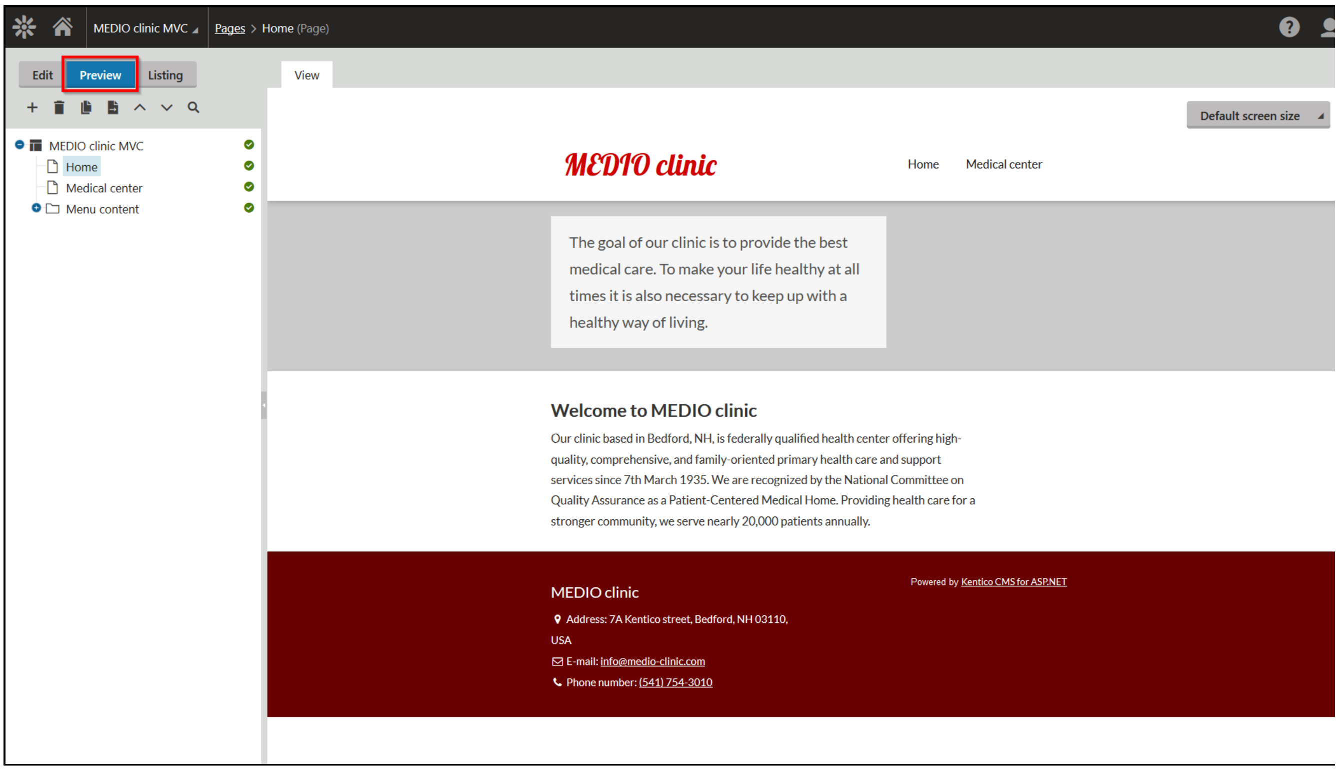
You can also preview the page directly in the Kentico administration interface (e.g., *http://localhost/Kentico11*). Switch to the **Pages** application and select the **Preview** mode.



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The preview feature works because you have the *builder.UsePreview* feature enabled in your MVC project's *ApplicationConfig* class, and the Home page type has the */Home* URL pattern matching the route of your Home controller's Index action.

You can also navigate to the live site directly from the administration interface by opening the application list and clicking the **Live site** button at the bottom of the list.

Developing the Medical center page

Creating the Medical center view model

1. In Visual Studio, create a new **MedicalCenter** subfolder in the **Models** folder.
2. Select the *MedicalCenter* subfolder and add a new **MedicalCenterViewModel** class.
3. Define the view model properties and their mappings using the following code:

```
namespace MedioMVC.Models.MedicalCenter
{
    public class MedicalCenterViewModel
    {
        // Defines the properties of the MedicalCenter view model
        public string DocumentName { get; set; }
        public string MedicalCenterHeader { get; set; }
        public string MedicalCenterText { get; set; }

        // Maps the data from the MedicalCenter page type's fields to the view
model properties
        public MedicalCenterViewModel(CMS.DocumentEngine.Types.MEDIO.MedicalCenter
medicalCenterPage)
        {
            DocumentName = medicalCenterPage.DocumentName;
            MedicalCenterHeader = medicalCenterPage.Fields.Header;
            MedicalCenterText = medicalCenterPage.Fields.Text;
        }
    }
}
```

4. Save your changes.

Creating the Medical center controller

1. In the **Controllers** folder, create a new **MedicalCenterController** class.
2. Replace the default controller code with the following:

```
using System.Web.Mvc;

using CMS.DocumentEngine.Types.MEDIO;
using CMS.SiteProvider;

using MedioMVC.Models.MedicalCenter;

namespace MedioMVC.Controllers
{
    public class MedicalCenterController : Controller
    {
        // GET: Loads and displays the site's Medical center page
        public ActionResult Index()
        {
            // Retrieves the Medical center page using the 'GetMedicalCenter'
method from the page type's generated provider
            MedicalCenter medicalCenterNode =
                                MedicalCenterProvider.GetMedicalCenter("/Medical-
Center", "en-us", SiteContext.CurrentSiteName)
                                     .Columns("DocumentName",
"MedicalCenterHeader", "MedicalCenterText");

            // Creates a new MedicalCenterViewModel instance based on the page data
            var medicalCenterModel = new MedicalCenterViewModel(medicalCenterNode);

            return View(medicalCenterModel);
        }
    }
}
```

3. Save your changes.

Creating the Medical center view

To define the output code of the *Medical center* page, create a view that uses *MedicalCenterViewModel* as its model class. The page type contains a field that is managed by a rich text editor, which means you need to handle potential HTML elements in the content (for example text styling, hyperlinks, images, etc.).

There are two ways to correctly display the content of the rich text editor fields in MVC views.

We recommend using the **Html.Kentico().ResolveUrls** extension method, which disables the HTML encoding for the values and resolves relative URLs to their absolute form that works on the MVC site. Alternatively, you can use the standard **Html.Raw** method, which handles HTML elements, but does not resolve link URLs.

1. Right-click the **Index()** action in the *MedicalCenterController* class and select **Add View**.
2. Set the new view's properties as follows:
   a. **View name**: Index
   b. **Template**: Empty
   c. **Model class**: MedicalCenterViewModel (MedioMVC.Models.MedicalCenter)
3. In the view code, set the **ViewBag.Title** value to the model's *DocumentName* property:

```
@{
    ViewBag.Title = Model.DocumentName;
}
```

4. From the *medical-center.html* file in the tutorial resources, copy the HTML code of the two *<section>* elements in the body tag (styled with the *teaser* and *content* CSS classes) to the **MedicalCenter** view.
5. In the *teaser* section, replace the text of the paragraph tag with the *Model.MedicalCenterHeader* property.
6. In the *content* section, replace both the heading and paragraph contents with the following Razor call:

   ```
   @Html.Kentico().ResolveUrls(Model.MedicalCenterText)
   ```

7. Save your changes.

The final code of your **MedicalCenter** view should look like this:

```
@model MedioMVC.Models.MedicalCenter.MedicalCenterViewModel

@{
    ViewBag.Title = Model.DocumentName;
}

<section class="teaser">
    <div class="col-sm-offset-3 col-sm-4">
        <p>@Model.MedicalCenterHeader</p>
    </div>
    <div class="clearfix"></div>
</section>
<section class="content">
    <div class="col-sm-offset-3 col-sm-5">
       @Html.Kentico().ResolveUrls(Model.MedicalCenterText)
    </div>
    <div class="clearfix"></div>
</section>
```

Previewing the Medical center page

You can preview your page in the Pages application in the Kentico administration interface or click the **Live site** button to view the page in the browser. Like with the Home page, the default route mapped in the project's **RouteConfig** ensures that the *http://localhost/MedioMVC/MedicalCenter* URL targets the corresponding controller and its default *Index* action.

You have now built components in your MVC application that retrieve and present the content of the site's pages. Let's continue by building the website's navigation in the last step of the tutorial!

Previous page: Creating the website layout— **Next page:** Creating the navigation menu

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