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Asp mvc form action

All I want to do is create a simple page that allows users to update the database by filling out the form! You have a form, ASP.NET have an MVC application, but how on earth should you get form data into your ASP.NET controllers? Hook up the form manuallyUse Tag HelpersTurns out you have two options (well, there's actually more to it than that, but let's focus on these two to start with).#1 Manual mode (using ordinary old HTML forms)Let's say you need a way to capture someone's basic details (such as their name, age, etc.). To do this, you'll need a wired form to send all the information the user receives back to their app. Your app can then do whatever it takes with that data (store it in a database, send it to someone, etc.). Let's start with the essence that our users will actually see; form itself.<form method=POST><label for=firstName>Your name</label><input type=text id=firstName placeholder=Your name goes here><input=submit></form> At a glance, our HTML form looks reasonable. We have one text box (firstName) and the form will send its data via HTTP Post.Unless we indicate otherwise, this will return to the same location used to serve the form. So, using the given routing conventions, we could use a controller like this... FormController public class : Controller { [HttpGet] public IActionResult Index() { return View(); } [HttpPost] public IActionResult Index (string firstName) { return content ($Hello {firstName}); } We'll see our form if we're looking to http://<YourSiteHere>/form. When we submit the form, it will be published to the same address (http://<YourSiteHere>/form) (as a http mail request). But we have a fatal flaw in our form! Run this, enter a name, submit a form, and all you'll get is a half-complete sentence. To submit an entry value as form data, it must have a name attribute.<input type=text id=firstName placeholder=Your name goes here name=firstName> With an attributable name, ASP.NET MVC notices the incoming firstName value (in the form data provided) and binds it to the first name parameter we specified in the Index (POST) method on our controller. Diagnose problems with form data To encounter problems like this, it is not always obvious what is causing the problem. That's where the Chrome network tab comes into its own. Submit a form with open developer tools (F12) and you'll see the form published to the online tab. Click the relevant request and see Form Data. In this example, you can see that firstName was sent as a data form and so should be available for ASP.NET Core.If you don't see the values you expect then chances are your form isn't working properly and that's where you'll focus your efforts on troubleshooting.#2 Using Tag HelpersNow we know how Set up our forms to publish the right data, correctly marked so that our MVC controllers know </YourSiteHere></YourSiteHere> </YourSiteHere></YourSiteHere> to deal with it. But it seems like a bit faff (and asking for trouble every time we rename anything either in HTML or C #). With ASP.NET Core you have an alternative. With Tag Helpers, you can save manually adding name attributes to all input fields. First, create a class that will act as a model for our site.Public Class FormModel { Public String FirstName { get; set; } Now we can customize our view (cshtml page) to use this model by adding a model declaration to top.@model FormBasics.Controllers.FormModel When you try it yourself, make sure you have specified the exact name space, where your model exists. With this in place, we can start using tag helpers to do some of the plumbing (eg. adding name attributes) we would otherwise have to do it ourselves.<form asp-action=Index asp-controller=Form><label asp-for=FirstName></label><input asp-for=FirstName placeholder=Your name goes here><input=submit><</form> We've made a few changes here. First, we explicitly defined the action and controller to which this form will be re-published, using asp-action and asp-controller. This is not strictly necessary, but it does not hurt to be explicit, just in case we start to move things, the form will continue to publish to the correct action of the controller. Secondly, since this site now knows about its model, we can use asp-for tag helper on our inputs and label elements, specifying the relevant property name from our model. Here's the form that came in. And here's how it's going to show (it's often worth looking at source code in your browser to see which HTML we end up with in cases like this).<form action=/Form method=post><label for=FirstName>First name</label><input placeholder=Your name goes here type=text id=FirstName name=FirstName value=><input type=submit><input name=__RequestVerificationToken type=hidden value=<token_generated_here>></form> Keep ASP.NET the render form should create a POST in /format and automatically included the name attribute for the entry field. If you're wondering __RequestVerificationToken, this is a neat way to reduce the risk of your application being fooled by an attack on a cross page. I have a model and I am not afraid to use it Since we have a model we can get rid of this parameter string in action Index POST and replace it with FormModel parameter. [HttpPost, ValidateAntiForgeryToken] public IActionResult Index (FormModel Model) { return content ($Hello {model. First name}); } ASP.NET MVC Core will automatically bind form data to your model. This also means that we will not find ourselves constantly updating the Index action every time we need to process another value submitted through the form. By the way, I added the other half of the request verification token check here (ValidateAntiForgeryToken attribute) to make sure this form is published from our site (not Hosted sites elsewhere). Better tagFinally, by default asp-for tag helper on our label has used the name of the property for its value. We can improve this and be explicit about what the label should say, with the attribute on our model.public class FormModel { [DisplayName(Name of Name)] public string FirstName { get; set; } Admittedly, this shape will not win any awards for its design, but at least the label reads a little better! What about HTML helpers? If you've used previous versions of MVC, you're probably familiar with HTML helpers from previous versions. They look this...@Html.TextBox(first name name)One big advantage of Tag Helpers instead of HTML Helpers is that they leave you free to define your tag using standard HTML tags. Instead of having some magical view of the entire element for you, the tag assistant expands your standard HTML element. This is evident in our example where we are free to add a place attribute to the FirstName entrance without jumping through additional hoops to bend the HTML Helper to our liking. Rely ASP.NET Core's Tag Helpers to get your patterns up and running. Attach your entries (text boxes, etc.) to something on the model (using Tag Helpers), and the value entered by the user will be sent as a formdata when the user submits the form. ASP.NET core model that binds will then run and assign published values to the model example. From here, you can do whatever you need to do with the model (including saving it to the database, etc.) Next upBut, what flavor does ASP.NET?Blazor, Razor, MVC... What does it all mean?! Buzzing about Blazor - Here's why People talk about Blazor but will it ever really replace JS? Starting with the ASP.NET Core React template (Part 3 - Front Separation)How to run the front and back parts of a ASP.NET Core React project template separately Have multiple submit buttons in shape is a very common scenario in any application we develop. For example, we may have an inbound form with a large number of inbound fields that will have the Save button (or Save as Draft) and Send a button in the same form. By default, when we have multiple send buttons, all buttons will publish data to a single method of action. In this article, let's look at how to change this behavior to publish different methods of action when we have multiple submit buttons in the form Asp.Net MVC application. While we can do this in a number of ways, here we will discuss 2 primary methods, using HTML 5 formaction and others using ActionNameSelectorAttribute. Using HTML 5 Formaction Attribute HTML 5.0, it introduced a new attribute to send a button called formaction and formmethod to solve multiple buttons in one form. The button element takes the POST URL in the formaction attribute and sets the form to the appropriate methods of action. See the display code and method of action below. Edit.cshtml @using (Html.BeginForm(edit, Employee, FormMethod.Post)) { <div @* Uklonjeno za kratkoću * @ <div ></div ></div> ></div> <div class=col-md-offset-2 col-md-10><input type=submit value=Save name=Edit formaction=@Url.Action(edit)= formmethod=post class=btn btn-default><input type=submit value=Submit name=Edit formaction=@Url.Action(edit_submit)= formmethod=post class=btn btn-default></div>} Methods of action [HttpPost] public ActionResult edit(Employee empModel) { } [HttpPost] public ActionResult edit_submit(Employee empModel) { } Using a custom ActionNameSelectorAttribute-based attribute This is a very common and commonly used method for calling different methods of action when we have multiple submit buttons under the form. On the action method, we can check the value of the button that published the form from the Request FormCollection object. Based on this, we can perform a planned action in one action method for the multi-submission button. The code below assumes that the button name is Edit. [HttpPost] public ActionResult edit {if(Request[Edit] == Save) { //Save } else if(Edit] == Submit) { //Submit } else {/Default Submit } } Although this works perfectly, the code is not standard. Under the principle of single responsibility, each component should have a unique responsibility. Therefore, implementation can be further simplified by adding a custom attribute based on ActionNameSelectorAttributeatrribute, but still use the Published Form Button Identification Request Form. Add a class to the project and remove it from ActionNameSelectorAttribute and expose 2 properties to pass the name and value of the button. Look down at the code. [AttributesUsage(AttributeTargets.Method, AllowMultiple = false, Inherited = true)] public class MultipleFormSubmitAttribute : ActionNameSelectorAttribute { MatchButtonName { get public string; set; } MatchButtonValue public string { get; set; } public override bool IsValidName (ControllerContext controllerContext, string actionName, MethodInfo methodInfo) { back controllerContext.HttpContext.Request[MatchButtonName] != null && controllerContext.httpContext.Request[MatchButtonName] == MatchButtonValue; } The attribute returns true if the published form contains the name of the button and the value is transferred to it. Refer to the code below that uses the attribute above. Edit.cshtml @using (Html.BeginForm(edit, Employee, FormMethod.Post)) {<div class=form-horizontal> @* Removed for brevity * @ <div class=form-group><div class=col-md-offset-2 col-md-10><input type=submit value=Save name=Edit class=btn btn-default><input type=submit value=Submit name=Edit class=btn-default></div></div></div></div> } Action Method [HttpPost] [MultipleFormSubmit(MatchButtonName = Edit, MatchButtonValue =Save)] public ActionResult edit(Employee empModel) { } [HttpPost] [MultipleFormSubmit(MatchButtonName Edit =, MatchButtonValue = Submit)] public ActionResult edit_submit(Employee empModel) { The form collection contains a Save button because the edit_submit() action will be called when the form collection contains a Submit as Value button. So, with this small article, we figured out how to use multiple submit buttons in one form in Asp.Net MVC applications. Good luck coding!! Encoding!!

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