

Think before you data bind

Data binding can allow attackers to change values you did not expose on the form. Use with care.

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp1>

Keep the controller thin

The less the controller does the easier the maintenance is. Any logic should be in the model.

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp2>

Create UrlHelper extensions

Rather than putting strings in your view, create UrlHelper extensions to keep your view clean.

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp3>

Keep the controller HTTP free

There should be no HTTP specific code in the controller.

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp4>

Use the OutputCache attribute

Decorate methods which are called often, but not change the values often with the OutputCache attribute to improve performance.

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp5>

Decorate your actions with AcceptVerb

Decorate your actions with the AcceptVerb's attribute to limit how a method can be called. Any data modification should be decorated with AcceptVerbs.Post

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp11>

Plan your routes

Setting up your routing carefully can offer significant performance improvements.

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp6>

Split your view into multiple view controls

Regardless of reusability, having multiple view controls makes large views more readable.

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp7>

ASP.net | MVC

Proven Practises Cheat Sheet

Separation of Concerns

SoC is a software design practise for keeping your HTML, CSS and JS separate and clean. This should be taken further to avoid the dreaded classic ASP tag soup.

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp8> and <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp9>

The basics of security still apply

The basics of security, like trusting user input is still a bad idea. When detailing with user input use the Html.Encode, Html.AttributeEncode or Url.Encode.

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/aspnetmvcpp10>