Chapter 1 : ASP Homework Help, www.nxgvision.com Assignment and Project Help Online

www.nxgvision.com is an open-source server-side web application framework designed for web development to produce dynamic web www.nxgvision.com was developed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic web sites, web applications and web services.

With a static HTML page. In contrast, when someone requests an ASP. NET Web Forms page. While the page is running, it can perform any task that your Web site requires, including calculating values, reading or writing database information, or calling other programs. As its output, the page dynamically produces markup elements in HTML or another markup language and sends this dynamic output to the browser. This topic provides an overview of the fundamental characteristics of how ASP. NET Web Forms pages work. Note This topic applies only to ASP. NET Web Forms pages. It does not apply to pages that you create using ASP. NET Web Forms pages run as code on the server. Therefore, for the page to be processed, the page is configured to submit to the server when users click buttons or optionally, when users select check boxes or interact with other controls in the page. Each time, the page is submitted back to itself so it can run its server code again and then render a new version of itself back to the user. The processing cycle for an ASP. NET Web Forms page is this: The user requests the. The page runs for the first time, performing preliminary processing if you have programmed it to do so. The page dynamically renders markup to the browser, which the user sees as a Web page similar to any other page. The user types information or selects from available choices and then clicks a button. If users click a link instead of a button, the page might simply navigate to another page, and no further processing takes place on the first page. The page is posted to the Web server. NET is referred to as a postback. Specifically, the page is posted back to itself. For example, if the user is working with the page Default. On the Web server, the page runs again. The information that the user typed or selected is available to the page. The page performs the processing that you have programmed it to do. The page renders itself back to the browser. This cycle continues as long as the user is working in the page. Each time the user clicks a button, the information in the page is posted to the Web server and the page runs again. Each cycle is referred to as a round trip. Because page processing occurs on the Web server, each action that the page can do requires a round trip to the server. NET Web Forms page can run client script, which does not require a round trip to the server, and which is useful for user input validation and for some types of UI programming. Cross-Page Posting Under some circumstances, you might want a Web Forms page to post to a different page, not to itself. This is referred to as cross-page posting. For example, you might be creating a series of pages that process a customer order. Each page can post to the next page in the sequence. NET Web Forms page does not start up, run while the user works with the form, and then unload only when the user clicks a Close button. This is because the Web is inherently disconnected. When a browser requests a page from a Web server, the browser and the server are connected only long enough to process the request. After the Web server has rendered a page to the browser, the connection is terminated. If the browser makes another request to the same Web server, even for the same page, this request is processed as a new request. The disconnected nature of the Web dictates the way an ASP. When a user requests an ASP. NET Web Forms page, a new instance of the page is created. The page performs its processing, renders markup to the browser, and is then discarded. If the user clicks a button to perform a postback, a new instance of the page is created, the page performs its processing, and is again discarded. Thus, each postback and round trip results in a new instance of the page. Preserving Page State In normal HTTP protocol, the only information that the server has about a page is the information that the user has specified using controls on the page, because the browser sends only that information to the server when the page is posted. Other information, such as variable values and property settings, is discarded. NET helps preserve other page information in the following ways: NET saves the state properties of server controls between round trips, which is called saving control state. NET provides state management capabilities so you can save your own variables and application-specific or session-specific information between round trips. NET can detect when a page is requested for the first time and when the page is posted, which allows you to program accordingly. For instance, you might want to read information from a database the first time a

page is displayed, but not on every postback. Note The server can be configured to cache page information to optimize the pages, but for purposes of application programming, it is clearest to think of pages as being disposed of as soon as the server has finished processing them. NET Web Forms pages can contain client script that runs within the browser. NET functions generate client script and inject it into the page. In that case, ASP. In addition, you can add your own client script for custom functionality. If you do, you can use any client script language that is compatible with the browsers you are targeting. NET Web Forms pages can contain static text. Most often, however, you will add controls to the page, such as text boxes, check boxes, and buttons. These controls allow the user to interact with the page and send information to the server when the page is posted back. NET provides a collection of controls known as Web server controls. For example, the ASP. There are also ASP. Among the server controls you can use on an ASP. NET Web page are a calendar control, data-bound controls that display lists or grids, a login control to add security to your site, and many more. NET Web Forms page and the server controls on it support an event model like that found in client applications. For example, when users click a Button server control on an ASP. NET Web Forms page, the page is posted back to the server, the page is recreated, and a click event is raised. You can add code to the page that responds to this click event. Remember that the page is created and reinitialized with each round trip. Individual controls can raise their own events. Button controls raise a Click event, check box and radio button controls raise a CheckedChanged event, and list box and drop-down list controls raise a SelectedIndexChanged event. Some controls, such as the Calendar control, raise events that are more abstract than simple click events. For example, the Calendar control raises a VisibleMonthChanged event when users navigate to a different month. NET server controls support only a few events that you can handle in server code. Server controls do not expose high-frequency events such as onmouseover, because each time such an event is raised, another round trip to the server would occur, which would considerably affect response time in the page. However, you can configure ASP. NET server controls to raise client-side events such as onmouseover. In that case, the controls do not post back to the server, and you create client script to respond to the events. NET Web Forms pages are compatible with any browser or mobile device. A Web Forms page automatically renders the correct browser-compliant markup XHTML or other markup language for features such as styles and layout. Alternatively, you can create Web Forms pages with controls that are specifically designed to render output for specific devices, such as mobile phones. For more information, see Creating ASP.

Approve Estimate & Start work. Once the requirements document and the estimate have been approved, we execute a standard consulting agreement. Next, we pick a start date, assign personnel to the project and develop a project schedule with milestones.

Net, which is developed by Microsoft itself. What is the future of these two languages? Here is the comparison in detail: Net development like like buying windows machine, buying windows hosting, buying visual studio if you want to use upgraded features of ASP. Net As a fresher in ASP. So winner of PHP vs. Net race in Cost without any Guesses: Net race in Scalability: Net race in Performance: You can find out open source developer community from there you can get any type of help regarding PHP development, for ASP. Net you can find out developer boards which are run by ASP. Net race in Support: Microsoft VS is one of the most powerful, feature-rich and flexible IDEs around, even though it is not free. Tie Ease of Learning: C is built on C which can be difficult to learn for most beginners because of its syntax as sometime it is difficult to read even for experienced developers. Beginners in coding would find ASP. Net race in Ease of Learning: Net race in Language Popularity: Net can but main advantage is that you can do the things free in PHP. What you think, which language will rule in Future, ASP.

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Characteristics[edit] ASP. Web forms are contained in files with a ". The component markup can include server-side Web Controls and User Controls that have been defined in the framework or the web page. Code-behind files typically have names like "MyPage. This practice is automatic in Visual Studio and other IDEs , though the user can change the code-behind page. Also, in the web application format, the pagename. NET versions before version 2. In theory, this would allow a Web designer, for example, to focus on the design markup with less potential for disturbing the programming code that drives it. This is similar to the separation of the controller from the view in modelâ€"viewâ€"controller MVC frameworks. Directives[edit] A directive is a special instruction on how ASP. NET should process the page. NET page parser and compiler. Unlike user controls, these controls do not have an ASCX markup file, having all their code compiled into a dynamic link library DLL file. Such custom controls can be used across multiple Web applications and Visual Studio projects. Rendering technique[edit]. NET uses a "visited composites" rendering technique. During compilation, the template. Literal text goes into instances of the Literal control class, and server controls are represented by instances of a specific control class. The initialization code is combined with user-written code usually by the assembly of multiple partial classes and results in a class specific for the page. The page doubles as the root of the control tree. Actual requests for the page are processed through a number of steps. First, during the initialization steps, an instance of the page class is created and the initialization code is executed. This produces the initial control tree, which is now typically manipulated by the methods of the page in the following steps. Finally, during the rendering step a visitor is used to visit every node in the tree, asking each node to render itself using the methods of the visitor. The resulting HTML output is sent to the client. After the request has been processed, the instance of the page class is discarded and with it the entire control tree. This is a source of confusion among novice ASP. State management[edit] ASP. As such, if an application uses stateful interaction, it has to implement state management on its own. NET provides various functions for state management. Conceptually, Microsoft treats "state" as GUI state. Problems may arise if an application must track "data state"; for example, a finite-state machine that may be in a transient state between requests lazy evaluation or takes a long time to initialize. State management in ASP. NET pages with authentication can make Web scraping difficult or impossible. Application[edit] Application state is held by a collection of shared user-defined variables. Application state variables are accessed using the Applications collection, which provides a wrapper for the application state. Application state variables are identified by name. Session state[edit] Server-side session state is held by a collection of user-defined session variables that are persistent during a user session. These variables, accessed using the Session collection, are unique to each session instance. The variables can be set to be automatically destroyed after a defined time of inactivity even if the session does not end. Client-side user session is maintained by either a cookie or by encoding the session ID in the URL itself. NET supports three modes of persistence for server-side session variables: This is the fastest way; however, in this mode the variables are destroyed when the ASP. NET process is recycled or shut down. State server mode ASP. NET runs a separate Windows service that maintains the state variables. Because state management happens outside the ASP. NET engine accesses data using. This mode allows an ASP. NET application to be load-balanced and scaled across multiple servers. Because the state management service runs independently of ASP. However, since session state server runs as one instance, it is still one point of failure for session state. The session-state service cannot be load-balanced, and there are restrictions on types that can be stored in a session variable. The main advantage of this mode is that it allows the application to balance load on a server cluster, sharing sessions between servers. This is the slowest method of session state management in ASP. NET pages in a Web application. HTTP is a stateless protocol. The server retains no knowledge of variable values that were used during previous requests. NET session state identifies requests from the same browser during a limited time window as a session, and provides a way to persist

variable values for the duration of that session. Alternatives to session state include the following: Application state, which stores variables that can be accessed by all users of an ASP. Profile properties, which persists user values in a data store without expiring them. View state, which persists values in a page. NET applications to maintain the state of the Web form controls and widgets. The server sends back the variable so that, when the page is re-rendered, the controls render at their last state. At the server side, the application may change the viewstate, if the processing requires a change of state of any control. The states of individual controls are decoded at the server, and are available for use in ASP. NET pages using the ViewState collection. View state is turned on by default and normally serializes the data in every control on the page regardless of whether it is actually used during a postback. This behavior can and should be modified, however, as View state can be disabled on a per-control, per-page, or server-wide basis. Developers need to be wary of storing sensitive or private information in the View state of a page or control, as the base64 string containing the view state data can easily be de-serialized. Encryption can be enabled on a server-wide and server-specific basis, allowing for a certain level of security to be maintained. NET offers a "Cache" object that is shared across the application and can also be used to store various objects. The "Cache" object holds the data only for a specified amount of time. Other[edit] Other means of state management that are supported by ASP. NET are cookies , caching , and the query string. Template engine[edit] When first released, ASP. NET lacked a template engine. NET Framework is object-oriented and allows for inheritance , many developers would define a new base class that inherits from "System. Page", write methods there that render HTML, and then make the pages in their application inherit from this new class. While this allows for common elements to be reused across a site, it adds complexity and mixes source code with markup. Furthermore, this method can only be visually tested by running the application â€" not while designing it. Other developers have used include files and other tricks to avoid having to implement the same navigation and other elements in every page. A Web application can have one or more master pages, which, beginning with ASP. Child pages use those ContentPlaceHolder controls, which must be mapped to the place-holder of the master page that the content page is populating. The rest of the page is defined by the shared parts of the master page, much like a mail merge in a word processor. All markup and server controls in the content page must be placed within the ContentPlaceHolder control. When a request is made for a content page, ASP. NET merges the output of the content page with the output of the master page, and sends the output to the user. The master page remains fully accessible to the content page. This means that the content page may still manipulate headers, change title, configure caching etc. If the master page exposes public properties or methods e. Other file extensions associated with different versions of ASP.

The IT Team at Inyo Pool Products is looking for an on-site www.nxgvision.com Programmer. Are you an www.nxgvision.com developer looking for a family environment and not just a J.O Are you an www.nxgvision.com developer looking for a family environment and not just a J.O.

This article gives you an overview of programming with ASP. This articles focuses on using the C programming language. The top 8 programming tips for getting started with programming ASP. NET server code and the Razor syntax is all about. NET Web Pages 2. NET server code using the Razor syntax. However, the Razor syntax also supports the Visual Basic language, and everything you see you can also do in Visual Basic. For details, see the appendix Visual Basic Language and Syntax. You can find more details about most of these programming techniques later in the article. You add code to a page using the character The character starts inline expressions, single statement blocks, and multi-statement blocks: Without HTML encoding, the output from your server code might not display correctly, and could expose a page to security risks. You enclose code blocks in braces A code block includes one or more code statements and is enclosed in braces. Inside a block, you end each code statement with a semicolon Inside a code block, each complete code statement must end with a semicolon. You use variables to store values You can store values in a variable, including strings, numbers, and dates, etc. You create a new variable using the var keyword. You can insert variable values directly in a page using. You enclose literal string values in double quotation marks A string is a sequence of characters that are treated as text. To specify a string, you enclose it in double quotation marks: Note Notice that the character is used both to mark verbatim string literals in C and to mark code in ASP. Code is case sensitive In C , keywords like var, true, and if and variable names are case sensitive. The following lines of code create two different variables, lastName and LastName. Note In Visual Basic, keywords and variables are not case sensitive. Much of your coding involves objects An object represents a thing that you can program with â€" a page, a text box, a file, an image, a web request, an email message, a customer record database row , etc. Objects have properties that describe their characteristics and that you can read or change â€" a text box object has a Text property among others , a request object has a Url property, an email message has a From property, and a customer object has a FirstName property. Objects also have methods that are the "verbs" they can perform. The following example shows how to access properties of the Request object and how to call the MapPath method of the Request object, which gives you the absolute path of the page on the server: You can write code that makes decisions A key feature of dynamic web pages is that you can determine what to do based on conditions. The most common way to do this is with the if statement and optional else statement. Along with if statements, there are a variety of ways to test conditions, repeat blocks of code, and so on, which are described later in this article. The result displayed in a browser after clicking Submit: In general, the first time a user requests a page, the page is requested using GET. If the user fills in a form and then clicks a submit button, the browser makes a POST request to the server. If the request is a POST, the IsPost property will return true, and you can do things like read the values of text boxes on a form. A Simple Code Example This procedure shows you how to create a page that illustrates basic programming techniques. In the example, you create a page that lets users enter two numbers, then it adds them and displays the result. In your editor, create a new file and name it AddNumbers. Copy the following code and markup into the page, replacing anything already in the page. The block at the top of the page is enclosed in braces. In the block at the top, all lines end with a semicolon. The variables total, num1, num2, and totalMessage store several numbers and a string. The literal string value assigned to the totalMessage variable is in double quotation marks. Because the code is case-sensitive, when the totalMessage variable is used near the bottom of the page, its name must match the variable at the top exactly. AsInt shows how to work with objects and methods. The AsInt method on each variable converts the string entered by a user to a number an integer so that you can perform arithmetic on it. When the page is submitted, the if IsPost test evaluates to true and the conditional code runs, displaying the result of adding the numbers. Save the page and run it in a browser. Make sure the page is selected in the Files workspace before you run it. Enter two whole

numbers and then click the Add button. But first, a little technical background. NET Razor syntax is a simple programming syntax for embedding server-based code in a web page. In a web page that uses the Razor syntax, there are two kinds of content: Razor syntax lets you add server code to this client content. By running on the server, the code can perform tasks that can be a lot more complex to do using client content alone, like accessing server-based databases. Most importantly, server code can dynamically create client content â€" it can generate HTML markup or other content on the fly and then send it to the browser along with any static HTML that the page might contain. NET web pages that include the Razor syntax have a special file extension. Razor syntax is based on a technology from Microsoft called ASP. NET, which in turn is based on the Microsoft. NET Framework is a big, comprehensive programming framework from Microsoft for developing virtually any type of computer application. NET is the part of the. Developers have used ASP. NET to create many of the largest and highest-traffic websites in the world. Any time you see the file-name extension. The Razor syntax gives you all the power of ASP. Even though this syntax is simple to use, its family relationship to ASP. NET Framework means that as your websites become more sophisticated, you have the power of the larger frameworks available to you. NET server code uses objects, which are in turn built on the idea of classes. The class is the definition or template for an object. For example, an application might contain a Customer class that defines the properties and methods that any customer object needs. When the application needs to work with actual customer information, it creates an instance of or instantiates a customer object. Each individual customer is a separate instance of the Customer class. Every instance supports the same properties and methods, but the property values for each instance are typically different, because each customer object is unique. In one customer object, the LastName property might be "Smith"; in another customer object, the LastName property might be "Jones. A button on the page is a Button object that is an instance of the Button class, and so on. NET server code using the Razor syntax â€" that is, the programming language rules. Combining Text, Markup, and Code in Code Blocks In server code blocks, you often want to output text or markup or both to the page. NET needs to be able to distinguish that text from code. There are several ways to do this. Now and this page is a postback! NET to identify text content and are never rendered in the page output. Again, you could also precede each line individually with the: As noted earlier, ASP. NET does encode the output of server code expressions and server code blocks that are preceded by , except in the special cases noted in this section. The following statements are the same: To combine a long string that wraps to multiple lines like the above code, there are two options. You can also use the character to create a verbatim string literal, as you saw earlier in this article. You can break verbatim string literals across lines: As with all Razor code, Razor comments are processed and then removed on the server before the page is sent to the browser. The comment can be on one line or multiple lines: It can continue for any number of lines. As with Razor comments, C comments are not rendered to the browser. For markup, as you probably know, you can create an HTML comment: This HTML comment will hide the entire content of the tags and the text they contain: Razor has limitations on nested blocks of C. You can name variables anything, but the name must begin with an alphabetic character and it cannot contain whitespace or reserved characters. Variables and Data Types A variable can have a specific data type, which indicates what kind of data is stored in the variable. And there are many other data types you can use. Most of the time, ASP. NET can figure out the type based on how the data in the variable is being used. Therefore, you might need to help ASP.

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ASP which is the abbreviation of Active Server Pages is the first version of server-side scripting engine. The purpose of this scripting engine is to develop high quality web applications, web services and the web pages. It has numerous features which were not included in ASP. The coding of ASP. NET is written in the. NET framework permits the programmers to write any type of coding, although it should be supported by the. It has numerous added functions as well as the advantages which was not available in the traditional ASP. There are numerous differences in between ASP. However, the main difference which distinguishes ASP. NET is always compiled the coding. NET has numerous characteristics which give lots of advantages to the programmers and the other users. Some of the characteristics of ASP. NET which is web application software are listed below: This process consists of three steps such as: NET read the file. Secondly, it complies the coding of the file. NET executes the coding of the file. Moreover, there are mainly three kinds of development model are used in the ASP. NET server-side scripting language. All the development models give their enormous support to the ASP. However, the quality of its lower than the applications which is designed in ASP. It is used visual web developer which is a development tool. Web pages In this development model, programmers design websites for ASP. However, the coding for web pages is written in the VBScript or in the C. In addition, the development tools which are used for this development model are Visual Studio or Web Matrix. In this development model, the website is design in a traditional way. Web forms are based on two things such as event driven and the post backs. NET scripting language, it looks easy to develop web applications for simple applications. However, if a web developer wants to develop a dynamic application then the coding of these applications will become difficult or complex. Therefore, our experts are available at our ASP. NET help in order facilitate the web developers. They give their professional guidance to developers so that they learn how to develop a dynamic website which contain all essential features, however the website weight should be light. Our experts and web developers have remarkable knowledge and experience regarding ASP. They have shared their professional knowledge with the upcoming web developer in order to solve their problems and provide assignment, homework, and project for ASP. Our experts are always available to help the students and try to clear their concepts about ASP. They also provide online tutoring for ASP. NET that is because most of the students are prefer to take online tutoring. Microsoft Company was the first to develop ASP. It is a server-side web based application software in which web developers are design web services, web based applications, and other dynamic websites for the users. In order to develop web applications, web services and websites, people should take our ASP. The reason is that we have the best experts or web developers and their instructions are quite helpful to the new comers. NET help service has numerous features which give us competitive edge on other. The people should not be feeling worried and provide their assignment or homework to us. In order to do this, ASP. NET requires a lot of task to be performed. Some of the tasks are listed below: An individual should have knowledge about the applications of database-content and how it is used. He also has his own objectives, aims or goals regarding the project of ASP. NET framework Finally, the expert review is also important in order to make sure that it is free from errors. Moreover, our web developers provide their professional assistance for the different concept of ideas at our ASP. We assure that it will be fruitful for the students who are in a search for professional services regarding ASP. NET assignment, homework or project help. Some of the concepts or ideas of ASP. NET which are available as an assignment or homework help are listed below:

Chapter 6 : Introduction to Programming www.nxgvision.com Web Forms Pages

An www.nxgvision.com Web Forms page can run client script, which does not require a round trip to the server, and which is useful for user input validation and for some types of UI programming. For more information, see Client Script in www.nxgvision.com Web Pages.

This is a no pressure phone call with Lance Keene, the founder of Keene Systems, to understand your goals This is a no pressure phone call with Lance Keene, the founder of Keene Systems, to understand your goals. He will suggest a plan of attack and if it is outside of our area of expertise he will try to point you in the right direction to someone who can solve your problem. If the project is relatively small, then we can define everything up front If the project is relatively small, then we can define everything up front. If the project is large, then we will split the project into two phases: Requirements gathering and design b. Implementation of the design Next, we will do an estimate based on the design requirements. We break all of the project elements into tasks and assign a time value to each in a spreadsheet. A summation of all tasks hours yields a total number of man hours for the project. That gets multiplied by our hourly rate to produce the estimate. Many companies hide this calculation from the client. We believe in total transparency and encourage the client to participate in the estimation process. Next, we pick a start date Next, we pick a start date, assign personnel to the project and develop a project schedule with milestones. For example, we could assign 2 people and do a project in 6 months or if time is of the essence, we assign 4 people and finish it in 3 months. Status meetings will be held every week or two depending on project size and will be conducted via GoToMeeting. Meetings can also be scheduled as needed. During the meetings we will show you the work done. You can ask questions, brainstorm with us and request changes in functionality. You will receive weekly reports on the status of your project. You will have a login to this giving you full visibility into the project at any time. We will notify you of updates and when you can do UAT We will notify you of updates and when you can do UAT user acceptance testing of the application. We encourage plenty of user participation throughout the development phase of the project to ensure we capture exactly what the users need. Software designs are always done with the best of intentions but when users really start using a piece of software there are always changes, tweaks and even totally new functionality requests that no one had thought of before. So, we encourage user participation early and often. Once the application has been thoroughly vetted by your people and you feel it is ready to be put into production, we will pick a go live date and move it to your production server in the middle of the night. After a new system is first delivered there are often modifications needed as the organization settles After a new system is first delivered there are often modifications needed as the organization settles into using it. For these we start the process over again with a requirements document or if the modifications are small in nature then a simple to-do list will suffice.

Chapter 7 : GridView in www.nxgvision.com - Retrieve SQL Server Database Record in GridView

The top 8 programming tips for getting started with programming www.nxgvision.com Web Pages using Razor syntax. Basic programming concepts you'll need. What www.nxgvision.com server code and the Razor syntax is all about. You can find more details about most of these programming techniques later in the article. Inside.

This article gives you an overview of programming with ASP. The top 8 programming tips for getting started with programming ASP. NET server code and the Razor syntax is all about. NET Web Pages 2. Most examples of using ASP. But the Razor syntax also supports Visual Basic. To program an ASP. NET web page in Visual Basic, you create a web page with a. This article gives you an overview of working with the Visual Basic language and syntax to create ASP. You can install the Visual Basic templates by as NuGet packages. Website templates are installed in the root folder of your site in a folder named Microsoft Templates. NET server code using the Razor syntax. You add code to a page using the character The character starts inline expressions, single-statement blocks, and multi-statement blocks: Without HTML encoding, the output from your server code might not display correctly, and could expose a page to security risks. You enclose code blocks with Code End Code A code block includes one or more code statements and is enclosed with the keywords Code and End Code. Inside a block, you end each code statement with a line break In a Visual Basic code block, each statement ends with a line break. You use variables to store values You can store values in a variable, including strings, numbers, and dates, etc. You create a new variable using the Dim keyword. You can insert variable values directly in a page using. You enclose literal string values in double quotation marks A string is a sequence of characters that are treated as text. To specify a string, you enclose it in double quotation marks: If you want the double quotation character to appear once in the page output, enter it as "" within the quoted string, and if you want it to appear twice, enter it as """" within the quoted string. Visual Basic code is not case sensitive The Visual Basic language is not case sensitive. Programming keywords like Dim, If, and True and variable names like myString, or subTotal can be written in any case. The following lines of code assign a value to the variable lastname using a lowercase name, and then output the variable value to the page using an uppercase name. Much of your coding involves working with objects An object represents a thing that you can program with â€" a page, a text box, a file, an image, a web request, an email message, a customer record database row , etc. Objects have properties that describe their characteristics â€" a text box object has a Text property, a request object has a Url property, an email message has a From property, and a customer object has a FirstName property. Objects also have methods that are the "verbs" they can perform. This example shows how to access properties of the Request object and how to call the MapPath method of the Request object, which gives you the absolute path of the page on the server: You can write code that makes decisions A key feature of dynamic web pages is that you can determine what to do based on conditions. The most common way to do this is with the If statement and optional Else statement. Along with If statements, there are a variety of ways to test conditions, repeat blocks of code, and so on, which are described later in this article. The result displayed in a browser after clicking Submit: In general, the first time a user requests a page, the page is requested using GET. If the request is a POST, the IsPost property will return true, and you can do things like read the values of text boxes on a form. A Simple Code Example This procedure shows you how to create a page that illustrates basic programming techniques. In the example, you create a page that lets users enter two numbers, then it adds them and displays the result. In your editor, create a new file and name it AddNumbers. Copy the following code and markup into the page, replacing anything already in the page. The character starts the first block of code in the page, and it precedes the totalMessage variable embedded near the bottom. The block at the top of the page is enclosed in Code The variables total, num1, num2, and totalMessage store several numbers and a string. The literal string value assigned to the totalMessage variable is in double quotation marks. Because Visual Basic code is not case sensitive, when the totalMessage variable is used near the bottom of the page, its name only needs to match the spelling of the variable declaration at the top of the page. AsInt shows how to work with objects and methods. The AsInt method on each variable converts the string entered by a user to a whole number an integer that can be added.

When the page is submitted, the code If IsPost evaluates to true and the conditional code runs, displaying the result of adding the numbers. Save the page and run it in a browser. Make sure the page is selected in the Files workspace before you run it. Enter two whole numbers and then click the Add button. NET server code using the Razor syntax â€" that is, the programming language rules. NET needs to be able to distinguish that text from code. There are several ways to do this. Now and this page is a postback! Again, you could also precede each line individually with the: As noted earlier, ASP. NET does encode the output of server code expressions and server code blocks that are preceded by , except in the special cases noted in this section. To break a statement onto the next line, at the end of the line add a space and then the continuation character. Continue the statement on the next line. You can wrap statements onto as many lines as you need to improve readability. The following statements are the same: Code comments Comments let you leave notes for yourself or others. It can continue for any number of lines. End Code Variables A variable is a named object that you use to store data. You can name variables anything, but the name must begin with an alphabetic character and it cannot contain whitespace or reserved characters. Variables and data types A variable can have a specific data type, which indicates what kind of data is stored in the variable. And there are many other data types you can use. In most cases ASP. NET can figure out the type based on how the data in the variable is being used. To declare a variable without specifying a type, use Dim plus the variable name for instance, Dim myVar. To declare a variable with a type, use Dim plus the variable name, followed by As and then the type name for instance, Dim myVar As String. AddDays 1 End Code The following example shows some inline expressions that use the variables in a web page. Converting and testing data types Although ASP. Therefore, you might need to help ASP. NET out by performing an explicit conversion. The most common case is that you have to convert a string to another type, such as to an integer or date. The following example shows a typical case where you must convert a string to a number. Therefore, you must convert the string to a number. In the example, if you try to perform arithmetic on the values without converting them, the following error results, because ASP. NET cannot add two strings: To convert the values to integers, you call the AsInt method. If the conversion is successful, you can then add the numbers. The following table lists some common conversion and test methods for variables.

Chapter 8 : C# Corner - A Social Community of Developers and Programmers

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Knowledge of other web frameworks, patterns, and programming languages is beneficial to the ideal candidate. In addition to the standard qualifications and knowledge, this job requires strong organization skills, meticulous attention to detail, and good communication skills. NET developer typically works as part of a team, but individual work is also necessary. This job will require a wide array of tasks. The developer will primarily work on developing and supporting applications and programs. He or she will also serve as an analyst for other applications and programs by verifying completeness and functionality. This involves inputting sample data and evaluating the output of results, as well as debugging any errors that might come up. Work on already existing programs may also be required. Examples of such work include adding new features and functions to existing programs, optimizing them, or modifying them if a new problem comes up. The developer must maintain regular contact with other employees, which includes reporting progress and problems at team meetings, training end users in the use of programs, and assisting users who have issues with the programs. Write, modify, and debug software for client applications. Write code to create single-threaded or user interface event driven applications, either stand-alone and those which access servers or services. Use source debuggers and visual development environments. NET Developer This chart shows the most popular skills for this job and what effect each skill has on pay. NET Developers report using a deep pool of skills on the job. Most notably, skills in VB. NET are correlated to pay that is above average. Those listing jQuery as a skill should be prepared for drastically lower pay. It is often found that people who know ASP. NET Developer has a positive trend. Average total compensation includes tips, bonus, and overtime pay. Pay Difference by Location.

www.nxgvision.com comes with a rich toolbox of prebuilt widgets that the programmer can simply drag and drop onto a visual designer then configure. This significantly reduces the amount of code required to build applications.

NET control that is used to bind the data source in a table. It contains the rows and columns. The rows refer to the table records data and the columns refer to the table field. It has the following features that we can use as per our need. It binds the data source controls like SqlDataSource. Built-in-sort capability â€" It can sort the table records in Ascending or Descending order. Comes with the update and delete features â€" We can manipulate the data by updating and deleting. Paging â€" It provides the pagination that helps when the number of records is very large. Select â€" We can select the particular row by enabling the Select option. Mulitple key fields â€" The key field makes a unique identification of the table columns. We can create multiple key fields. Customizable appearance â€" We can customize the appearance by changing its themes, colors and the fonts. You can create a new project and the database table. But it will require having some records in the database table. Select the project file that you want to open. I have selected my project file which is DatabaseConnection. The interesting thing is that the database will also load along with the project. This is because we have included the database in the same project folder. You will see a new window having the various components. Select the Web Form under the Visual C template. Change the Web Form name by renaming it. The default name will be default. Now, click on Add button to add it to the project. Here is the loaded form in the project. Select and drag it to the web form. Select the GridView and click on the arrow option on the top right corner. Click on the Auto Format. Select any theme that you want to use with the GridView. I have selected Snowy Pine. Click on Apply then OK.