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## Chapter 1 : Simple Windows Form Login Application in C# ~ IT Tutorials with Example

*Web Pages is one of many programming models for creating calendrierdelascience.com web sites and web applications. Web Pages provides an easy way to combine HTML, CSS, and server code: Easy to learn, understand, and use Uses an SPA application model (Single Page Application) Similar to PHP and Classic ASP VB (Visual.*

Name the page "index. Replace everything in this file with the following: You can also download it from <http://> For response contains array of JSON objects. The done function specifies a callback that is called if the request succeeds. In the callback, we update the DOM with the product information. The response from this request is a JSON representation of a single product. Running the Application Press F5 to start debugging the application. The web page should look like the following: You can do this by using the F12 developer tools in Internet Explorer 9. From Internet Explorer 9, press F12 to open the tools. Click the Network tab and press Start Capturing. Now go back to the web page and press F5 to reload the web page. The summary view shows all the network traffic for a page: Select this entry and click Go to detailed view. In the detail view, there are tabs to view the request and response headers and bodies. Other browsers have similar functionality. Another useful tool is Fiddler , a web debugging proxy. See this [App Running on Azure](#) Would you like to see the finished site running as a live web app? You can deploy a complete version of the app to your Azure account by simply clicking the following button. You need an Azure account to deploy this solution to Azure. If you do not already have an account, you have the following options:

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## Chapter 2 : calendrierdelascience.com Web Pages Tutorial

*C# Tutorials. C# is a simple & powerful object-oriented programming language developed by Microsoft. C# can be used to create various types of applications, such as web, windows, console applications or other types of applications using Visual studio.*

An article giving basic introduction to ASP. But here I has written this tutorial for explaining why there is a need for ASP. NET Provides to programmers. Now let us get started. NET is the new offering for Web developers from the Microsoft. It is not simply the next-generation of ASP; in fact, it is a completely re-engineered and enhanced technology that offers much, much more than traditional ASP and can increase productivity significantly. NET looks very similar to its predecessorâ€”but only at first sight. Some items look very familiar, and they remind us of ASP. NET the power to build real Web applications. ASP is a technology that Microsoft created to ease the development of interactive Web applications. With ASP you can use client-side scripts as well as server-side scripts. Maybe you want to validate user input or access a database. ASP provides solutions for transaction processing and managing session state. Asp is one of the most successful language used in web development. The script-execution engine that Active Server Pages relies on interprets code line by line, every time the page is called. In addition, although variables are supported, they are all loosely typed as variants and bound to particular types only when the code is run. Both these factors impede performance, and late binding of types makes it harder to catch errors when you are writing code. The interspersion of HTML with ASP code is particularly problematic for larger web applications, where content must be kept separate from business logic. However, these tools never achieved the ease of use or the level of acceptance achieved by Microsoft Windows application development tools, such as Visual Basic or Microsoft Access. ASP developers still rely heavily or exclusively on Notepad. Debugging is an unavoidable part of any software development process, and the debugging tools for ASP have been minimal. Most ASP programmers resort to embedding temporary Response. Write statements in their code to trace the progress of its execution. No real state management Session state is only maintained if the client browser supports cookies. Session state information can only be held by using the ASP Session object. And you have to implement additional code if you, for example, want to identify a user. Update files only when server is down If your Web application makes use of components, copying new files to your application should only be done when the Web server is stopped. Because the metabase is stored in a proprietary format, it can only be modified on the server machine with utilities such as the Internet Service Manager. With limited support for programmatically manipulating or extracting these settings, it is often an arduous task to port an ASP application from one server to another. DLL, is not modified when installing the. NET scripts on the same machine. NET you have the ability to completely separate layout and business logic. This makes it much easier for teams of programmers and designers to collaborate efficiently. Support for compiled languages developer can use VB. NET and access features such as strong typing and object-oriented programming. Using compiled languages also means that ASP. NET pages do not suffer the performance penalties associated with interpreted code. Subsequent requests are directed to the fully compiled code, which is cached until the source changes. Use services provided by the. NET Framework provides class libraries that can be used by your application. We will go into more detail on some of them in this module. Graphical Development Environment Visual Studio. NET provides a very rich development environment for Web developers. You can drag and drop controls and set properties the way you do in Visual Basic 6. State management To refer to the problems mentioned before, ASP. NET provides solutions for session and application state management. State information can, for example, be kept in memory or stored in a database. It can be shared across Web farms, and state information can be recovered, even if the server fails or the connection breaks down. Update files while the server is running! Components of your application can be updated while the server is online and clients are connected. The Framework will use the new files as soon as they are copied to the application. Removed or old files that

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are still in use are kept in memory until the clients have finished. You can also easily copy these to another server, along with the other files that comprise your application. NET comes with built-in Web Forms controls, which are responsible for generating the user interface. They mirror typical HTML widgets like text boxes or buttons. If these controls do not fit your needs, you are free to create your own user controls. NET is based on the fundamental architecture of Visual Studio provide a uniform way to combine the various features of this Architecture. Architecture is explained from bottom to top in the following discussion. At the bottom of the Architecture is Common Language Runtime. NET Framework common language runtime resides on top of the operating system services. The common language runtime loads and executes code that targets the runtime. This code is therefore called managed code. The runtime gives you, for example, the ability for cross-language integration. NET Framework provides a rich set of class libraries. All of them are brought together by the Services Framework, which sits on top of the common language runtime. NET is not simply the migration of the popular ADO model to the managed environment but a completely new paradigm for data access and manipulation. NET is intended specifically for developing web applications. This is evident from its two major design principles: NET, almost all data manipulation is done outside the context of an open database connection. The 4th layer of the framework consists of the Windows application model and, in parallel, the Web application model. The Web application model-in the slide presented as ASP. Web Services brings you a model to bind different applications over the Internet. This model is based on existing infrastructure and applications and is therefore standard-based, simple, and adaptable. Web Services are software solutions delivered via Internet to any device. Today, that means Web browsers on computers, for the most part, but the device-agnostic design of NET will eliminate this limitation. One of the obvious themes of NET is unification and interoperability between various programming languages. In order to achieve this; certain rules must be laid and all the languages must follow these rules. In other words we can not have languages running around creating their own extensions and their own fancy new data types. CLS is the collection of the rules and constraints that every language that seeks to achieve. NET compatibility must follow. The CLR and the NET Frameworks in general, however, are designed in such a way that code written in one language can not only seamlessly be used by another language. NET can be programmed in any of the NET compatible language whether it is VB. NET After this short excursion with some background information on the. File name extensions Web applications written with ASP. NET will consist of many files with different file name extensions. The most common are listed here. NET files by default have the extension. Web Services normally have the extension. Your file names containing the business logic will depend on the language you use. So, for example, a C file would have the extension. You already learned about the configuration file Web. Another one worth mentioning is the ASP. NET application file Global. But now there is also a code behind file Global.

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## Chapter 3 : calendrierdelascience.com - First Example

*calendrierdelascience.com is a web application framework developed and marketed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic web sites. It allows you to use a full featured programming language such as C# or calendrierdelascience.com to build web applications easily. This tutorial covers all the basic elements of calendrierdelascience.com that a.*

Here I will explain what is connection pooling in asp. Connection pooling in asp. In previous articles I explained consume web service in asp. Now I will explain what is connection pooling in asp. What is Connection Pooling in Asp. Generally connecting to database server is a time consuming process because whenever we request to connect database first it will establish network handshaking with server and then connection string will be parsed and it will check whether given connection credentials correct or not to connect server and so on. In our applications mostly we use one or two connection configurations and repeatedly same connection configuration will be opened and closed, automatically huge time will be consumed to open and close same database connection. To reduce the cost of opening and closing the same connection repeatedly, ADO. NET uses an optimization technique called connection pooling. Connection pooling is the place where it will maintain all the active database connections in one place to reduce the cost of opening and closing database connections. Whenever user send new request to Open a database connection the pooler will looks for an available connection in the pool in case if a pooled connection available then it will return pooled connection instead of opening new connection otherwise the new connection pool is created with the connection string in the connection for next time reuse. Once we finished operations on database we need to Close the connection then that connection will be returned to the pool and its ready to be reused on the next Open call. Create Connection Pooling in Asp. Net To enable this connection pooling in asp. Unless we manually disable the connection pooling, the pooler will optimize the connections when they are opened and closed in our application. First time if we are opening a new connection, a distinct new connection pool is created based on the matching connection string in the connection. While creating connection pool it will check is there any connection pool created with that connection string or not by using keywords supplied in connection. In case if we send connection strings keywords in different order then it will treat it as separate connection string and same connection will be pooled separately. Open End Using The connections pooler will remove connections from the pool after it has been idle for approximately minutes. Following are the connection pooler properties which we can add to connection string based on our requirements. We can define maximum number of connections can be created in the pool. We can define minimum number of connections maintained in the pool. The default is 0. It will allow us to set condition to add connection string to pool or not. By default its true. If you enjoyed this post, please support the blog below. Get the latest Asp.

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## Chapter 4 : calendrierdelascience.com Web Examples in C# and VB

*Well organized and easy to understand Web building tutorials with lots of examples of how to use HTML, CSS, JavaScript, SQL, PHP, and XML. calendrierdelascience.com Web Pages.*

At a minimum, you should be able to write code and have very basic understanding of databases. However, no prior knowledge of ASP. We want the admins to have a page to see the list of all videos in the store, as well as the ability to add, edit and delete videos. Create a data entry form to add, update and delete records in a database. Display a list of records. You can use these techniques to display lists of tweets, photos, blog posts, and literally anything else. Use Entity Framework to query or update your database. This frees you from having to work directly with database connections, writing SQL queries and commands, etc. You ask Entity Framework to load or save a set of objects, and Entity Framework will take care of all the dirty work for you. Generate your database using code. This is what we call Code First workflow more on this later. Setting Up the environment To build this application, you need Visual Studio Any edition would work. You can get a free community edition of Visual Studio here: On the right side, select ASP. In the Name field, type Beaver. This is the code name for our video rental store application. In the Location box, specify a location to create the files on the disk. Preferably, use a local drive and not a network drive. Otherwise, sometimes you may run into security or performance issues. On the next page, select MVC from templates. Next, wait a few seconds until Visual Studio creates your project template. Visual Studio will launch your browser and take you to an address like http: Every web application needs to be hosted by a web server. Localhost is a mini web server running on your machine. In the real world, you often publish an ASP. Web hosting companies take care of installation of IIS for you. So you never have to worry about it. All you do is upload your files. Now we have an application with some basic functionality. You can register a new account, log in, log out, change your password, etc. All this functionality comes with the ASP. So, you never have to write code for these repetitive features that nearly every application needs. On the top right, click Register. Fill out the form with an email address and password, and click Register. You can also log out. All this functionality comes out of the box with a package called ASP. So, to build this page, first we need a database populated with some records. The traditional workflow is to create a database, design the tables using table designers, and then generate domain classes based on these tables. This approach or workflow is called Database First. This approach is called Code First, which simply means code first, and let the tools create the database for you. Entity Framework, which comes automatically with our default ASP. This class is going to have properties such as Name, Description and Genre. We use Entity Framework to generate the database. We populate our table with some video records. We build a web page to display the list of videos in the database. Now, declare these properties in the Video class. This Id will be generated by the database. This code is automatically generated as part of the project template. Inside this file, we have two classes: ApplicationUser, which represents a user, and ApplicationDbContext. A DbContext is an abstraction over the database which hides all the complexity of working with a database, such as opening and closing connections, running commands, reading and writing data, etc. Here is the auto-generated code for ApplicationDbContext: Going back to the Solution Explorer, open Web. Look at the value of the connectionString attribute. This is the actual connection string to the database: In this case, it is the same name as the database file itself. We created a Video class and had a quick look at the auto-generated DbContext as well as the connection string for the database. The last part of this step is to make a slight modification to our DbContext. Go back to IdentityModels. DbSet is a generic class that comes with Entity Framework. As the name implies, it represents a set or a table in a database. We work with this DbSet like a collection in memory. We add Video objects to it, we remove an object, or modify it and then when we ask Entity Framework to write changes to the database. Entity Framework keeps track of changes in this collection in memory, and based on those changes it will generate corresponding SQL commands and runs them on the database. We built our model in this step. The Code First workflow includes

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three steps: The very first time you need to use Code First workflow, you need to enable migrations. With this, you instruct Entity Framework to keep track of changes in your domain classes. Once migrations are enabled, every time you make a change to your domain classes. A migration is a class with some auto-generated code that is used to upgrade or downgrade the database. Since Entity Framework is now aware of changes in your domain classes, it will automatically generate the code to migrate the database. For example, if you create a new class like Video and then add a migration, Entity Framework will generate code to create a new table called Videos. Entity Framework will compare the migrations you have in your project with the ones that are run on the database, and if there are any new migrations, it will run them sequentially to bring your database up to date. So this is the process. We do all these steps in Package Manager Console. First, we need to run the Enable-Migrations command. What is this file? You see a migration class called InitialCreate which derives from DbMigration and has two methods: Up and Down, which are executed when upgrading or downgrading the database, respectively. So with Entity Framework Code First, you get full versioning of your database. At any time, you can upgrade it to the latest version, or downgrade it to an earlier version. This is extremely useful in the real world, where you may need to maintain multiple versions of an application. Inside this method, you see a number of calls to CreateTable method. Each of these calls aims to create a table in the database. When you run migrations, Entity Framework will read all this code and generate corresponding SQL statements to execute on your database. These are the tables used internally by ASP. NET Identity to manage user registration, login, etc. Now, back to our migration process. I mentioned that every time you make a change to your domain model, you need to add a new migration. So, we need to add a new migration. Back to Package Manager Console, run this command: This name is arbitrary, and you can call it anything. There is no magic behind it. I tend to name my migrations based on the changes that should happen in the database. In this case, because the Video class is a new class, I expect Entity Framework to generate a migration to add a new table called Videos. This is why I called this migration AddVideosTable. So, you see another migration class that derives from DbMigration. Look at the Up method.

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## Chapter 5 : C# Tutorial for Beginners: Learn in 7 Days

*This tutorial is from calendrierdelascience.com, which features free online web technology tutorials for beginners and professionals alike. In addition to C#, you can also learn LINQ, calendrierdelascience.com MVC, jQuery, JavaScript, AngularJS, or calendrierdelascience.com*

Sensitive data from the page and the states of different controls on the page are stored in hidden fields that form the context of that page request. NET runtime controls the association between a page instance and its state. NET page is an object of the Page or inherited from it. All the controls on the pages are also objects of the related control class inherited from a parent Control class. When a page is run, an instance of the object page is created along with all its content controls. NET page is also a server side file saved with the. It is modular in nature and can be divided into the following core sections: The Page directive defines page-specific attributes used by ASP. NET page parser and compiler. Page directives specify how the page should be processed, and which assumptions need to be taken about the page. It allows importing namespaces, loading assemblies, and registering new controls with custom tag names and namespace prefixes. Code Section The code section provides the handlers for the page and control events along with other functions required. We mentioned that, ASP. NET follows an object model. Now, these objects raise events when some events take place on the user interface, like a user clicks a button or moves the cursor. The kind of response these events need to reciprocate is coded in the event handler functions. The event handlers are nothing but functions bound to the controls. The code section or the code behind file provides all these event handler routines, and other functions used by the developer. The page code could be precompiled and deployed in the form of a binary assembly. Page Layout The page layout provides the interface of the page. The following code snippet provides a sample ASP. NET page explaining Page directives, code section and page layout written in C: Generally it is c: Open the file from the browser to execute it and it generates following result: Instead of typing the code, you can just drag the controls into the design view: The content file is automatically developed. This generates the following result:

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## Chapter 6 : Get Started with calendrierdelascience.com Web API 2 (C#) | Microsoft Docs

*calendrierdelascience.com is a open source web framework for developing a powerful web sites, web application and web calendrierdelascience.com is a part of calendrierdelascience.com Framework. It was released with version in of calendrierdelascience.com Framework.*

But the truth is ASP. NET is a framework for creating web application while MVC is a great architecture to organize and arrange our code in a better way. Ok so if the new thing is ASP. Let me correct your vocabulary: NET Webforms has served and successfully delivered web application for past 12 years. If you see the success of Microsoft programming languages right from the days of VB visual basic it is due to RAD Rapid application development and visual programming approach. By using visual studio ,developers where able to drag drop UI elements on a designer area and at the backend , visual studio generates C or VB. NET code for those elements. In this code behind Developers can go and write logic to manipulate the UI elements. CS and so on. The main problem with ASP. NET Webform is performance, performance and performance. In web application there are two aspects which define performance: Let us try to understand why response time is slower when it comes to ASP. We did a small load testing experiment of Webform vs Asp. Net MVC and we found Asp. Net MVC to be twice faster. Read more on how this test was done from here Let us try to understand why ASP. Assume the ASPX code has the below simple text box. If you see the HTML output by doing view source it looks something as shown below. Try to get answers to the below questions: Do we really need to make those long server trips to get those simple HTML on the browser?. If you see for every request there is a conversion logic which runs and converts the server controls to HTML output. Due to this unnecessary conversion the response time get affected. Solution for this problem: Bandwidth consumption Viewstate has been a very dear and near friend of ASP. NET developers for past 10 years because it automatically saves states between post backs and reduces our development time. But this reduction in development time comes at a huge cost ,viewstate increases the page size considerably. In this load test we found viewstate increases the page size twice as compared to Asp. Below is the plot of the content length emitted from Webform and Asp. The size increase is because of extra bytes generated from viewstate , below is the snapshot of a viewstate. Lot of people can argue that viewstate can be disabled but then we all know how developers are , if there is option given they would definitely try that out. But the main thing is always performance. If you run the above code below are the respective generated HTML. The other great benefit of working directly with HTML is that your web designers can work very closely with the developer team. They can take the HTML code put in their favourite designer tool like dream weaver , front page etc and design independently. If we have server controls these designer tools do not identify them easily. Reusability of code behind class If you watch any professional ASP. NET Webform project you will notice that code behind class is where you have huge amount of code and the code is really complicated. This class is not a normal class which can be reused and instantiated anywhere. In other words you can never do something as shown below for a Webform class: From the code you can know how difficult it is to instantiate the same. Someone has to manually run the application and do the testing. If we read the four issues mentioned in the previous section with ASP. Below is root cause diagram I have drawn. In this I started with problems , what is the cause for it and the solution for the same. The solution is we need to move the code behind to a separate simple class library and get rid of ASP. In short the solution should look something as shown in the below image. As said the code behind and server controls are the root cause problem. NET classes which you can term as middle layer , business logic etc and the middle layer talks with data access layer. The code behind logic goes in to the controller. View is your ASPX i. You can see in the above diagram how those layers fit in. NET classes termed as controller. Net MVC request flow in general moves as follows: Model in turn calls the data access layer which fetches data in the model. Now that we have understood the different components of Asp. Let us first start with controllers as they are the most important and central part of the MVC architecture.

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## Chapter 7 : Beginners Introduction to calendrierdelascience.com - CodeProject

*What books and tutorials would you recommend for an aspiring calendrierdelascience.com and C# developer? The books should be targeted at absolute beginners, and the tutorials should have complete code examples with well structured explanations.*

The new tutorial uses ASP. This tutorial teaches ASP. Razor Pages is a new alternative in ASP. The Razor Pages tutorial: Is easier to follow. Is the preferred approach for new application development. This tutorial teaches you the basics of building an ASP. The final source code for the tutorial is located on GitHub. This tutorial was written by Scott Guthrie twitter: scottgu , Scott Hanselman twitter: Get started Start by installing Visual Studio Then, open Visual Studio. Visual Studio is an IDE, or integrated development environment. Create your first app On the Start page, select New Project. NET Framework project template. Name your project "MvcMovie" and then choose OK. In the New ASP. Visual Studio used a default template for the ASP. NET MVC project you just created, so you have a working application right now without doing anything! This is a simple "Hello World! Press F5 to start debugging. Notice that the address bar of the browser says localhost: When Visual Studio runs a web project, a random port is used for the web server. In the image below, the port number is Right out of the box this default template gives you Home, Contact, and About pages. Depending on the size of your browser window, you might need to click the navigation icon to see these links. The application also provides support to register and log in. The next step is to change how this application works and learn a little bit about ASP. For a list of current tutorials, see MVC recommended articles. See this app running on Azure Would you like to see the finished site running as a live web app? You can deploy a complete version of the app to your Azure account by simply clicking the following button. You need an Azure account to deploy this solution to Azure. Activate Visual Studio subscriber benefits - Your Visual Studio subscription gives you credits every month that you can use for paid Azure services.

## Chapter 8 : A Step-by-Step calendrierdelascience.com Tutorial for Beginners

*A Step-by-Step calendrierdelascience.com MVC Tutorial for Beginners In this tutorial, I'm going to teach you the fundamentals of calendrierdelascience.com MVC 5 and Entity Framework 6. Before we get started, I'm assuming you already have some experience with C# and Visual Studio.*

## Chapter 9 : calendrierdelascience.com Tutorial

*calendrierdelascience.com Core Cognitive Services JQuery Progressive Web Apps Windows Controls C# Tutorials page contains references to C# programming, Visual C#, WPF tutorials.*