: Unit2

Q-4 navigate URL property for hyperlink contorl

Ans:-HyperLink is an asp.net web server control. we can display a hyperlink on a web page by adding a hyplerlink control on asp.net web page.

HyperLink control used to navigate user to anther page or on the same page.

The main property of hyperlink control is NavigateUrl. The NavigateUrl property of hyperlink control store the address of destination page.

ASP.Net HyperLink Control – HyperLink control is used to redirect user to other page in asp.net. In asp.net link one web forms to other using hyperlink control.

The HyperLink control display both as text and as image by specifying Text or ImageUrl property of hyperlink control.

If we set any image in ImageUrl property of hyperlink control then the hyperlink display image on it.if we set any text value in Text Property of hyperlink control then the hyperlink control display as text link.

<asp:HyperLink ID=”HyperLink1" runat=”server” NavigateUrl=”~/Default2.aspx”>Redirect Second Page</asp:HyperLink>

Steps:-

1.First Create asp.net web application with two web forms.

2.Create New web page and drag and drop HyperLink Control on web page from toolbox. below figure we can see the we have HyperLink control in asp.net web page.

3.Set the HyprLink control Text property value to ‘Redirect Second Page’ or anything else what you like display on hyperlink.

4.Now, Set the NavigateUrl property of HyperLink control. write path or name of destination page where we want to redirect when click the hyperlink control.

5.Browse and select destination page and click OK button to set NavigateUrl of HyperLink control.

6.The output of hyperlink control example in asp.net. when we click on Redirect Second Page link it will redirect us to next page which already assigned in NavigateUrl property of hyperlink control.

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit2

Q-5 "hotspot property of image map control "

Ans:-An ImageMap is an image on a webpage that provides various links, called hotspots, to navigate to other web pages, depending on the place where the user clicks on the image.

Properties

Property :-Description

ImageUrl:- Url of image location.

AlternetText :-Appears if image not loaded properly

Tooltip :-Appears when on mouse over the image

ImageAlign:- Used to align the Text beside image.

HotSpotMode PostBack/Navigate .... When Navigate, the user is navigated to a different URL. In case of PostBack, the page is posted back to the server.

OnClick:- Attach a server side event that fires after clicking on image when HostSpotMode:- is PostBack.

PostBackValue You can access it in the server side click event through ImageMapEventArgs. (eg. e.PostBackValue)

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit2

Q-6 explain properties of checkbox

Ans:-Property :-Description

1.AccessKey :-It is used to set keyboard shortcut for the control.

2.TabIndex :-The tab order of the control.

3.BackColor :-It is used to set background color of the control.

4.BorderColor:- It is used to set border color of the control.

5.BorderWidth :-It is used to set width of border of the control.

6.Font:- It is used to set font for the control text.

7.ForeColor:- It is used to set color of the control text.

8.Text It is used to set text to be shown for the control.

9.ToolTip :-It displays the text when mouse is over the control.

10.Visible :-To set visibility of control on the form.

11.Height:- It is used to set height of the control.

12.Width:- It is used to set width of the control.

13.Checked :-It is used to set check state of the control either true or false.

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit2-Ans-5 Continue

All these hotspots types have some properties to customize the hotspot region and behavior.

You can specify Left, Top, Right and Bottom for Rectangle hotspot and X, Y and Radius properties for Circle hotspot.

The Polygon hotspot requires a serious of X and Y coordinates to create a free form hotspot.

All these hotspots types also have HotSpotMode property available to specify their click behavior individually so you can have one hotspot that navigates the user to another page and other hotspot which generate postback to the server and yet another hotspot which does nothing when user click on it. You also have PostBackValue property to send different values to the server on postback.

You also have Target property to open the URL in a new window if you want and other basic properties such as NavigateUrl to specify the URL to navigate to on user click and AlternateText that will show a nice tool tip when the user will move the mouse over that particular hotspot.

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit2

Q-6 continue

Properties of Radio Button:-

Property :-Description

1.Accesskey :-It is used to set keyboard shortcut for the control.

2.TabIndex :-The tab order of the control.

3.BackColor :-It is used to set background color of the control.

4.BorderColor:- It is used to set border color of the control.

5.BorderWidth :-It is used to set width of border of the control.

6.Font:- It is used to set font for the control text.

7.ForeColor :-It is used to set color of the control text.

8.Text :-It is used to set text to be shown for the control.

9.ToolTip :-It displays the text when mouse is over the control.

10.Visible:- To set visibility of control on the form.

11.Height:- It is used to set height of the control.

12.Width :-It is used to set width of the control.

13.GroupName:- It is used to set name of the radio button group.

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit2

Ans-8 continue

Properties of dropdownlist:-

1.SelectedValue- Get the value of the Selected item from the dropdown box.

2.SelectedIndex- Gets or Sets the index of the selected item in the dropdown box.

3.SelectedItem- Gets the selected item from the list.

Items Gets the collection of items from the dropdown box.

4.DataTextField -Name of the data source field to supply the text of the items. (No need to set when you are adding items directly into .aspx page.)

5.DataValueField- Name of the data source field to supply the value of the items. (No need to set when you are adding items directly into .aspx page.)

6.DataSourceID- ID of the datasource component to provide data. (Only used when you have any DataSource component on the page, like SqlDataSource, AccessDataSource etc.)

7.DataSource- The datasource that populates the items in the dropdown box. (Generally used

when you are dynamically generating the items from Database.)

8.AutoPostBack- true or false. If true, the form is automatically posted back to the server when user changes the dropdown list selection. It will also fire OnSelectedIndexChanged method.

9.AppendData-BoundItems true or false. If true, the statically added item (added from .aspx page) is maintained when adding items dynamically (from code behind file) or items are cleared.

10 OnSelectedIndex-ChangedMethod name that fires when user changes the selection of the dropdown box. (Fires only when AutoPostBack=true.)

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit2

Q-8 explain properties of listbox and dropdown list

Ans:-

Listbox properties:-

Sr.No. Property & Description

1 :-AllowSelection

Gets a value indicating whether the ListBox currently enables selection of list items.

2 :-BorderStyle

Gets or sets the type of border drawn around the list box.

3 :-ColumnWidth

Gets of sets the width of columns in a multicolumn list box.

4 :-HorizontalExtent

Gets or sets the horizontal scrolling area of a list box.

5 :-HorizontalScrollBar

Gets or sets the value indicating whether a horizontal scrollbar is displayed in the list box.

6 :-ItemHeight

Gets or sets the height of an item in the list box.

7 :-Items

Gets the items of the list box.

8 :-MultiColumn

Gets or sets a value indicating whether the list box supports multiple columns.

9 :-ScrollAlwaysVisible

Gets or sets a value indicating whether the vertical scroll bar is shown at all times.

10 :-SelectedIndex

Gets or sets the zero-based index of the currently selected item in a list box.

11 :-SelectedIndices

Gets a collection that contains the zero-based indexes of all currently selected items in the list box.

12 :-SelectedItem

Gets or sets the currently selected item in the list box.

13 :-SelectedItems

Gets a collection containing the currently selected items in the list box.

14 :-SelectedValue

Gets or sets the value of the member property specified by the ValueMember property.

15 :-SelectionMode

Gets or sets the method in which items are selected in the list box. This property has values –

None

One

MultiSimple

MultiExtended

16 :-Sorted

Gets or sets a value indicating whether the items in the list box are sorted alphabetically.

17 :-Text

Gets or searches for the text of the currently selected item in the list box.

18 :-TopIndex

Gets or sets the index of the first visible item of a list box.

Dropdown list properties:-

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit2

Q-10 explain properties of calendar control

Ans:-The calendar control is a functionally rich web control, which provides the following capabilities:

Displaying one month at a time

Selecting a day, a week or a month

Selecting a range of days

Moving from month to month

Controlling the display of the days programmatically

The basic syntax of a calendar control is:

<asp:Calender ID = "Calendar1" runat = "server">

</asp:Calender>

The calendar control has many properties and events, using which you can customize the actions and display of the control. The following table provides some important properties of the Calendar control:

Properties Description

Caption Gets or sets the caption for the calendar control.

1CaptionAlign -Gets or sets the alignment for the caption.

2.CellPadding -Gets or sets the number of spaces between the data and the cell border.

3.CellSpacing -Gets or sets the space between cells.

4.DayHeaderStyle -Gets the style properties for the section that displays the day of the week.

5.DayNameFormat -Gets or sets format of days of the week.

6.DayStyle- Gets the style properties for the days in the displayed month.

7.FirstDayOfWeek -Gets or sets the day of week to display in the first column.

8.NextMonthText -Gets or sets the text for next month navigation control. The default value is >.

9.NextPrevFormat -Gets or sets the format of the next and previous month navigation control.

10.OtherMonthDayStyle- Gets the style properties for the days on the Calendar control that are not in the displayed month.

11.PrevMonthText -Gets or sets the text for previous month navigation control. The default value is <.

12.SelectedDate -Gets or sets the selected date.

13.SelectedDates Gets a collection of DateTime objects representing the selected dates.

14.SelectedDayStyle- Gets the style properties for the selected dates.

15.SelectionMode- Gets or sets the selection mode that specifies whether the user can select a single day, a week or an entire month.

16.SelectMonthText- Gets or sets the text for the month selection element in the selector column.

17.SelectorStyle -Gets the style properties for the week and month selector column.

18.SelectWeekText -Gets or sets the text displayed for the week selection element in the selector column.

19.ShowDayHeader- Gets or sets the value indicating whether the heading for the days of the week is displayed.

20.ShowGridLines -Gets or sets the value indicating whether the gridlines would be shown.

21.ShowNextPrevMonth- Gets or sets a value indicating whether next and previous month navigation elements are shown in the title section.

22.ShowTitle -Gets or sets a value indicating whether the title section is displayed.

23.TitleFormat-Gets or sets the format for the title section.

24.Titlestyle -Get the style properties of the title heading for the Calendar control.

25.TodayDayStyle- Gets the style properties for today's date on the Calendar control.

26.TodaysDate -Gets or sets the value for today's date.

27.UseAccessibleHeader- Gets or sets a value that indicates whether to render the table header <th> HTML element for the day headers instead of the table data <td> HTML element.

28.VisibleDate -Gets or sets the date that specifies the month to display.

30.WeekendDayStyle- Gets the style properties for the weekend dates on the Calendar control.

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit2

Q-12 what is the use of file upload control?

Ans:-tutorialspoint

ASP.NET - File Uploading

Advertisements

Previous Page Next Page

ASP.NET has two controls that allow users to upload files to the web server. Once the server receives the posted file data, the application can save it, check it, or ignore it. The following controls allow the file uploading:

HtmlInputFile - an HTML server control

FileUpload - and ASP.NET web control

Both controls allow file uploading, but the FileUpload control automatically sets the encoding of the form, whereas the HtmlInputFile does not do so.

In this tutorial, we use the FileUpload control. The FileUpload control allows the user to browse for and select the file to be uploaded, providing a browse button and a text box for entering the filename.

Once, the user has entered the filename in the text box by typing the name or browsing, the SaveAs method of the FileUpload control can be called to save the file to the disk.

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit3

Q-1 Explain various validation control

Ans:-ASP.NET validation controls

Following are the validation controls

1.Validator Description-

CompareValidator It is used to compare the value of an input control against a value of another input control.

2.RangeValidator- It evaluates the value of an input control to check the specified range.

3.RegularExpressionValidator- It evaluates the value of an input control to determine whether it matches a pattern defined by a regular expression.

4.RequiredFieldValidator -It is used to make a control required.

5.ValidationSummary-It displays a list of all validation errors on the Web page.

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit2

Q-11 Explain the use of AdRotator?

Ans:-tutorialspoint

ASP.NET - Ad Rotator

Advertisements

Previous Page Next Page

The AdRotator control randomly selects banner graphics from a list, which is specified in an external XML schedule file. This external XML schedule file is called the advertisement file.

The AdRotator control allows you to specify the advertisement file and the type of window that the link should follow in the AdvertisementFile and the Target property respectively.

The basic syntax of adding an AdRotator is as follows:

```
<asp:AdRotator  runat = "server" AdvertisementFile = "adfile.xml"  Target =  "_blank" />
```

Before going into the details of the AdRotator control and its properties, let us look into the construction of the advertisement file.

The Advertisement File

The advertisement file is an XML file, which contains the information about the advertisements to be displayed.

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a W3C standard for text document markup. It is a text-based markup language that enables you to store data in a structured format by using meaningful tags. The term 'extensible' implies that you can extend your ability to describe a document by defining meaningful tags for the application.

XML is not a language in itself, like HTML, but a set of rules for creating new markup languages. It is a meta-markup language. It allows developers to create custom tag sets for special uses. It structures, stores, and transports the information.

Example:-<BOOK>

<NAME> Learn XML </NAME>

<AUTHOR> Samuel Peterson </AUTHOR>

<PUBLISHER> NSS Publications </PUBLISHER>

<PRICE> $30.00</PRICE>

</BOOK>

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit3

Q-3 Explain navigation control

Ans:-Navigation controls are very important for websites.Navigation controls are basically used to navigate the user through webpage .It is more helpful for making the navigation of pages easier .There are three controls in ASP.NET ,Which are used for Navigation on the webpage.

TreeView control

Menu Control

SiteMapPath control

There are some Namespaces, which are used for above Navigation controls which are given below:

Using.System.Web.UI.WebControls.TreeView ;

Using.System.Web.UI.WebControls.Menu ;

Using.System.Web.UI.WebControls.SiteMapPath ;

In this tutorial,i will show you ,how to add navigation control on the web page.I will also give you real example of each control.Please read each control very carefully and use it on ASP.NET website.You can download each control application from bottom and implement on your system.

1.) The TreeView Control:-

The TreeView control is used for logically displaying the data in a hierarchical structure.We can use this navigation control for displaying the files and folders on the webpage.W can easily display the XML document,Web.SiteMap files and Database records in a tree structure.

There are some types to generate navigation on webpage through TreeView control.

TreeView Node Editor dialog box

Generate TreeView based on XML Data

Generate TreeView based on Web.SiteMap data

Generate TreeView from Database

2.) The Menu Control:-

The menu control is a Navigation control,which is used to display the site navigation information .This can be used to display the site data structure vertically and horizontally.It can be used a binding control as TreeView control.Means we can easily bind the XML and SiteMap data in menu control.

The menu control can be used as two types.

Static menu:- It is used to display the parent menu items and their sub menu items on the page.Means it is used to display the entire structure of the static menu.

Dynamic menu:- It is used to display the static menu as well as dynamic menu on the site.it Means when user passes the mouse over the menu then it will appear on the site.

3.) The SiteMapPath Control:

The SiteMapPath control is also used to display the Navigation information on the site.It display the current page's context within the entire structure of a website.

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit3

Q-2 explain login control?

Ans:-ASP.NET provides user with login controls in the Login tab of the toolbox of the Visual Studio application. The following controls are provided to the user.

Login Control

The LoginView Control

The LoginStatus Control

LoginName Control

PasswordRecovery Control

CreateUserWizard Control

ChangePassword Control

1. Login Control

The login control provides a user interface for managing the authentication of users in a website. The authentication is performed on the basis of username and password. The page acess can be restricted by the use of the login controls.

The Login class contains various methods, properties, and events to work with. Some of them are as listed below:

CreateChildControls: It creates an individual control of the Login control and the event handlers are associated with it.

OnLoggingIn: It raises the LoggingIn event when the user adds the login data before the authentication is completed.

OnLoggedIn: It raises an LoggedIn event when the user log into the web site after the authentication is completed

OnAuthenticate: It raises an Authenticate event for the user authentication.

Properties of the Login Control

CreateUserIconUrl: It retrieves the location of the image to display the link to the user.

CreateUserUrl: It specifies or retrieves the URL for the new user page.

DisplayRememberMe: It specifies the value stating whether to display the RememberMe checkbox.

FailureText: It displays the text when the login attempt fails

HelpPageText: It specifies the text of link to the login help page.

Password: It retrieves the password entered by the user

Events of the Login Control

LoggedIn: It is initiated when the user logs in the web site and is authenticated.

LoggingIn: It is initiated when the user submits the login information.

LoginError: It is initiated when a login error is detected.

2.2. The LoginView Control

The LoginView control is a web server control used for displaying the two different views of a web page. It helps to alter the page view for different logged in users. The current users status information is stored in the control. The control displays appropriate information depending on the user.

The LoginView class provides the LoginView control. The methods, properties and events provided by the login class are as listed below:

Methods of the LoginView class

DataBind: It helps user to bind the data source through the LoginView control.

OnViewChanged: It raises the ViewChanged event after the view for the control is changed.

OnViewChanging: It raises the ViewChanging event before the LoginView control changes the view.

Properties of the LoginView class

Controls: It accesses the ControlCollection object containing the child controls for the LoginView control

EnableTheming: It access or specifies the value indicating the themes to be applied to the control

RoleGroups: It access the collection of role groups associated with the content templates

Events of the LoginView class

ViewChanged: It is initiated when the view is changed

ViewChanging: It is initiated when the view is in the process to be changed.

3.3. The LoginStatus Control

It specifies that a particular user has logged into the web site. The login status is displayed as a text. The login text is displayed as a hyperlink but provides the navigation to the login page. The authentication section of the web.config file is useful for accessing the login page URL.

The LoggedIn and LoggedOut are the rwo status provided by the LoginStatus control. TheLoginStatus class provides the control. The methods, properties and events for the control are as mentioned below:

Methods of the LoginStatus Control

OnLoggedOut: It raises the event when the logout link is clicked by the user.

OnLoggingOut: It raises the event when the user clicks the logout link of the control.

Properties of the LoginStatus Control

LoginImageUrl: It accesses or specifies the URL of the image used for the login link.

LoginText: It access the text added for the login link

LogoutAction: It retrieves the value for determining the action when the user logs out of the web site.

LogoutText: It retrieves the text used for logout the link

Events of the LoginStatus Control

LogginOut: It is initiated when the user sends the logout request to the server.

LoggedOut: It is initiated by the LoginStatus class when the user logout process is completed.

4. LoginName Control

It is used for displaying the name of the authenticated users. The Page.User.Identity.Name is used for returning the user name. The control is not displayed if it does not contain any logged in user. The LoginName class is used for the control.

The control does not contain any method, property or events associated with it. The FormatString property is used for displaying the string in the control.

5. PasswordRecovery Control

It is used to recover or reset the password for the user. The password is sent through an email as a message at the registration time. The Membership service is used for creating and resetting the password.

The control contains the following three views.

Question: It refers the view where the user can enter the answer to the security question.

UserName: It refers to the view where the user can enter the username for the password to be recovered.

Success: It represents the view where the message is displayed to the user.

The control contains various properties, methods and events as mentioned below:

Methods of the PasswordRecovery Control

OnSendingMail: It raises the SendingMail event when the user is verified and the password is sent to the user.

OnUserLookupErrror: It raises the UserLookupError when the username does not match with the one stored in the database,

OnSendMailError: It raises an error when the mail message is not sent to the user.

OnVerifyingUser: It raises the event once the username is submitted, and the membership provider verification is pending.

Properties of the control

Answer: The answer provided by the user to confirm the password recovery through the valid user

FailureTextStyle: It accesses the reference to the collection of properties defining the error text look

HelpPageIconUrl: It image to be displayed for the link to the password is retrieved

Events of the control

SendingMail: It is initiated when the server is sending an email message containing the password once the answer is correct

AnswerLookupError: It is initiated when the user answer to the question is incorrect

VerifyingAnswer: It is initiated when the user has submitted the answer to the password recovery confirmation question

6. CreateUserWizard Control

The control uses the Membership service for creation of a new user. The control can be extended to the existing Wizard control. The control can be customized through templates and properties.

Some of the properties, methods and events related to the control are as mentioned below:

Properties of the Control

Answer: It retrieves or specifies the answer to the password recovery confirmation question.

CompleteStep: It shows the final step of the process for creating the user account.

ContinueButtonText: It accesses or specifies the collection of properties defining the look of the control

Email: It retrieves the email address of the user

LoginCreatedUser: It accesses or specifies the value indicating the new user login once the account is created.

Events of the control

CreatedUser: It is initiated after the membership service provider has created a new user

account

CreatingUser: It is initiated before the membership service provider is called for creating user account

SendingMail: It is initiated before sending the conformation email on the successful creation of the account

SendMailError: It is initiated when the SMTP error occurs during the mail sent to the user.

7. ChangePassword Control

The control helps user to change the password. The user adds the current password and adds the new password. If the old password is incorrect, the new one cannot be added.

Properties of the control

CancelDestinationPageUrl: It accesses or retrieves the URL of the page that the user is shown once it clicks the Cancel button.

CurrentPassword: It retrieves the current password of a user.

DisplayUserName: It retrieves the value indicating whether the ChangePassword control should be display the control and label

NewPassword: It retrieves the new password entered by the user

UserName: It shows the username for which the password is to be modified.

Events of the control

ChangedPassword: It is initiated when the password is changed for the user account.

ChangePasswordError: It is initiated when there is an error in changing the password for the user account

SendMailError: It is initiated when the SMTP error occurs during sending an email message

[28/08, 2:38 pm] Nikita: Unit4

Q-1 Explain Ado.net classes

Ans:-ADO.NET

ADO.NET is a set of classes (a framework) to interact with data sources such as databases and XML files. ADO is the acronym for ActiveX Data Objects. It allows us to connect to underlying data or databases. It has classes and methods to retrieve and manipulate data.

The following are a few of the .NET applications that use ADO.NET to connect to a database, execute commands and retrieve data from the database.

ASP.NET Web Applications

Console Applications

Windows Applications.

Various Connection Architectures

There are the following two types of connection architectures:

Connected architecture: the application remains connected with the database throughout the processing.

Disconnected architecture: the application automatically connects/disconnects during the processing. The application uses temporary data on the application side called a DataSet.

Important Classes in ADO.NET

We can also observe various classes in the preceding diagram. They are:

Connection Class

Command Class

DataReader Class

DataAdaptor Class

DataSet.Class

1. Connection Class

In ADO.NET, we use these connection classes to connect to the database. These connection classes also manage transactions and connection pooling. To learn more about connection classes, start here: Connection in ADO.NET.

2. Command Class

The Command class provides methods for storing and executing SQL statements and Stored Procedures. The following are the various commands that are executed by the Command Class.

ExecuteReader: Returns data to the client as rows. This would typically be an SQL select statement or a Stored Procedure that contains one or more select statements. This method returns a DataReader object that can be used to fill a DataTable object or used directly for printing reports and so forth.

ExecuteNonQuery: Executes a command that changes the data in the database, such as an update, delete, or insert statement, or a Stored Procedure that contains one or more of these statements. This method returns an integer that is the number of rows affected by the query.

ExecuteScalar: This method only returns a single value. This kind of query returns a count of rows or a calculated value.

ExecuteXMLReader: (SqlClient classes only) Obtains data from an SQL Server 2000 database using an XML stream. Returns an XML Reader object.

3. DataReader Class

The DataReader is used to retrieve data. It is used in conjunction with the Command class to execute an SQL Select statement and then access the returned rows. Learn more here: Data Reader in C#.

4. DataAdapter Class

The DataAdapter is used to connect DataSets to databases. The DataAdapter is most useful when using data-bound controls in Windows Forms, but it can also be used to provide an easy way to manage the connection between your application and the underlying database tables, views and Stored Procedures. Learn more here: Data Adapter in ADO.NET.

5. DataSet Class

The DataSet is the heart of ADO.NET. The DataSet is essentially a collection of DataTable objects. In turn each object contains a collection of DataColumn and DataRow objects. The DataSet also contains a Relations collection that can be used to define relations among Data Table Objects.