Below are three different approaches to represent an inheritance hierarchy in Code-First:

* **Table per Hierarchy (TPH):** This approach suggests one table for the entire class inheritance hierarchy. Table includes discriminator column which distinguishes between inheritance classes. This is a **default** inheritance mapping strategy in Entity Framework.
* **Table per Type (TPT):** This approach suggests a separate table for each domain class.
* **Table per Concrete class (TPC):** This approach suggests one table for one concrete class, but not for the abstract class. So, if you inherit the abstract class in multiple concrete classes, then the properties of the abstract class will be part of each table of the concrete class.

For example, with ASP.NET to add a drop-down list that performs some action whenever the selected drop-down list item is changed, all you need to do is add a **DropDownList** Web control, set its **AutoPostBack** property to True, and create a**SelectedIndexChanged** event handler for the drop-down list.

| **ASP.NET Web Forms** | **ASP.NET MVC** |
| --- | --- |
| ASP.NET Web Forms use Page controller pattern approach for rendering layout. In this approach, every page has its own controller, i.e., code-behind file that processes the request. | ASP.NET MVC uses Front Controller approach. That approach means a common controller for all pages processes the requests. |
| No separation of concerns. As we discussed that every page (*.aspx*) has its own controller (code behind i.e. *aspx.cs/.vb* file), so both are tightly coupled. | Very clean separation of concerns. View and Controller are neatly separate. |
| Because of this coupled behavior, automated testing is really difficult. | Testability is a key feature in ASP.NET MVC. Test driven development is quite simple using this approach. |
| In order to achieve stateful behavior, viewstate is used. Purpose was to give developers the same experience of a typical WinForms application. | ASP.NET MVC approach is stateless as that of the web. So there is no concept of viewstate. |
| Statefulness has a lots of problem for web environment in case of excessively large viewstate. Large viewstate means increase in page size. | As controller and view are not dependent and also no viewstate concept in ASP.NET MVC, so output is very clean. |
| ASP.NET WebForms model follows a Page Life cycle. | No Page Life cycle like WebForms. Request cycle is simple in ASP.NET MVC model. |
| Along with statefulness, Microsoft tries to introduce server-side controls as in Windows applications. Purpose was to provide somehow an abstraction to the details of HTML. In ASP.NET Web Forms, minimal knowledge of HTML, JavaScript and CSS is required. | In MVC, detailed knowledge of HTML, JavaScript and CSS is required. |
| The above abstraction was good but provides limited control over HTML, JavaScript and CSS which is necessary in many cases. | Full control over HTML, JavaScript and CSS. |
| With a lots of control libraries availability and limited knowledge of other related technologies, ASP.NET WebForms is RAD(Rapid Application Development) approach. | It's a step back. For developers decrease in productivity. |
| It’s good for small scale applications with limited team size. | It’s better as well as recommended approach for large-scale applications where different teams are working together. |

<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>

<configuration>

<connectionStrings>

<clear />

<add name="Name"

providerName="System.Data.ProviderName"

connectionString="Valid Connection String;" />

</connectionStrings>

</configuration>

[public](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/yzh058ae.aspx)

The type or member can be accessed by any other code in the same assembly or another assembly that references it.

[private](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/st6sy9xe.aspx)

The type or member can be accessed only by code in the same class or struct.

[protected](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bcd5672a.aspx)

The type or member can be accessed only by code in the same class or struct, or in a class that is derived from that class.

[internal](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/7c5ka91b.aspx)

The type or member can be accessed by any code in the same assembly, but not from another assembly.