



## **T.C. İSTANBUL KÜLTÜR ÜNİVERSİTESİ**

### **COM5005 – WEB PROGRAMMING**

#### **LAB 07 – ASP.NET MVC5 OVERVIEW**

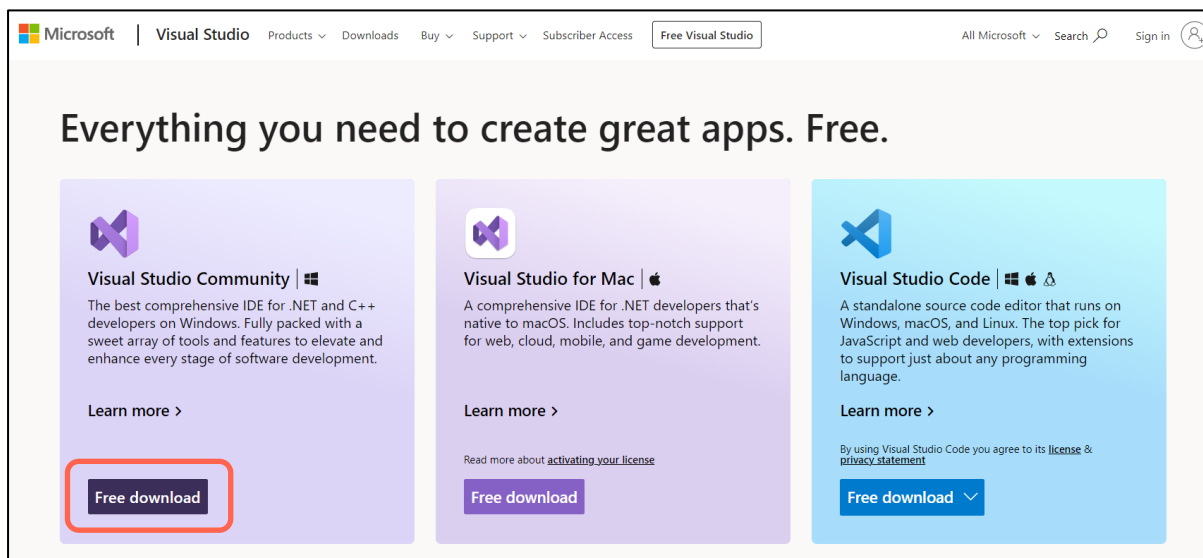
After completing this Lab, you will be able to

- How to use Visual Studio 2022 for Web Programming
- How to start a new MVC project
- What are the concepts of Model, View, Controller? What is used for?
- Create a new .html, .cs and .js file.

## PROCEDURE 1 – How to get Visual Studio

**Step 1** – Go to <https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/tr/free-developer-offers/>

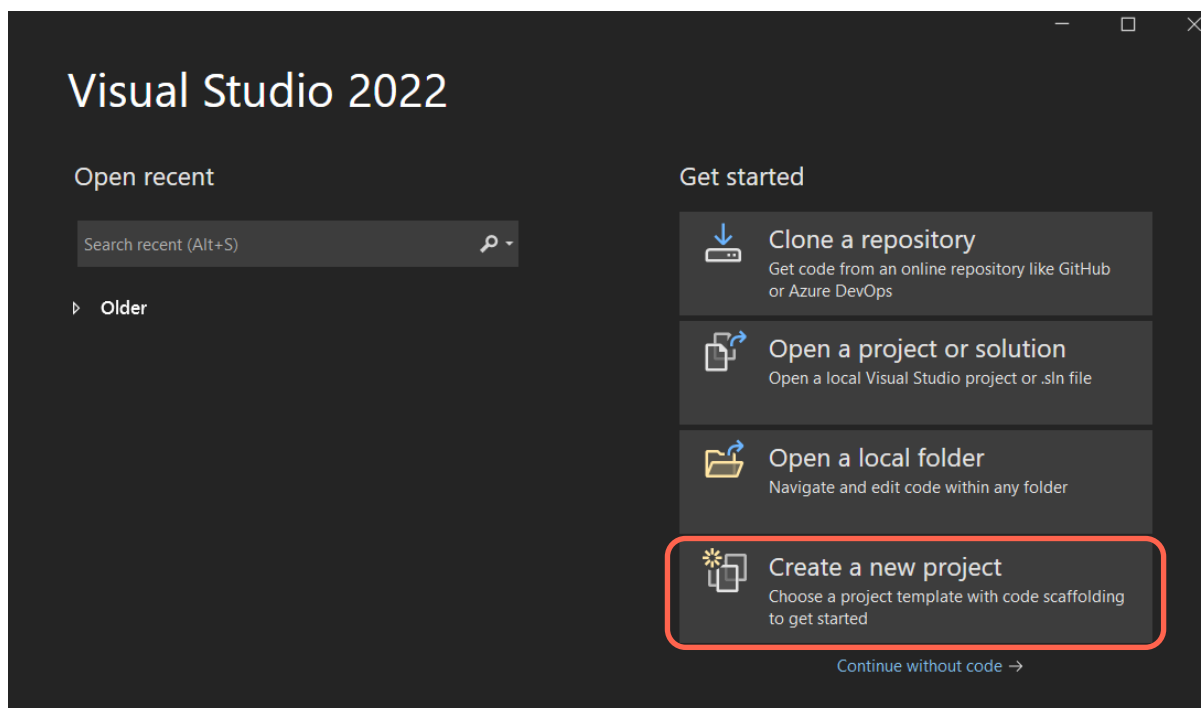
**Step 2** – Download the Visual Studio 2022 Community edition via:



**Step 3** – Select the modules that is required and select the language that you want visual studio is installed for.

## PROCEDURE 2 – How to use Visual Studio 2022 for Web Programming

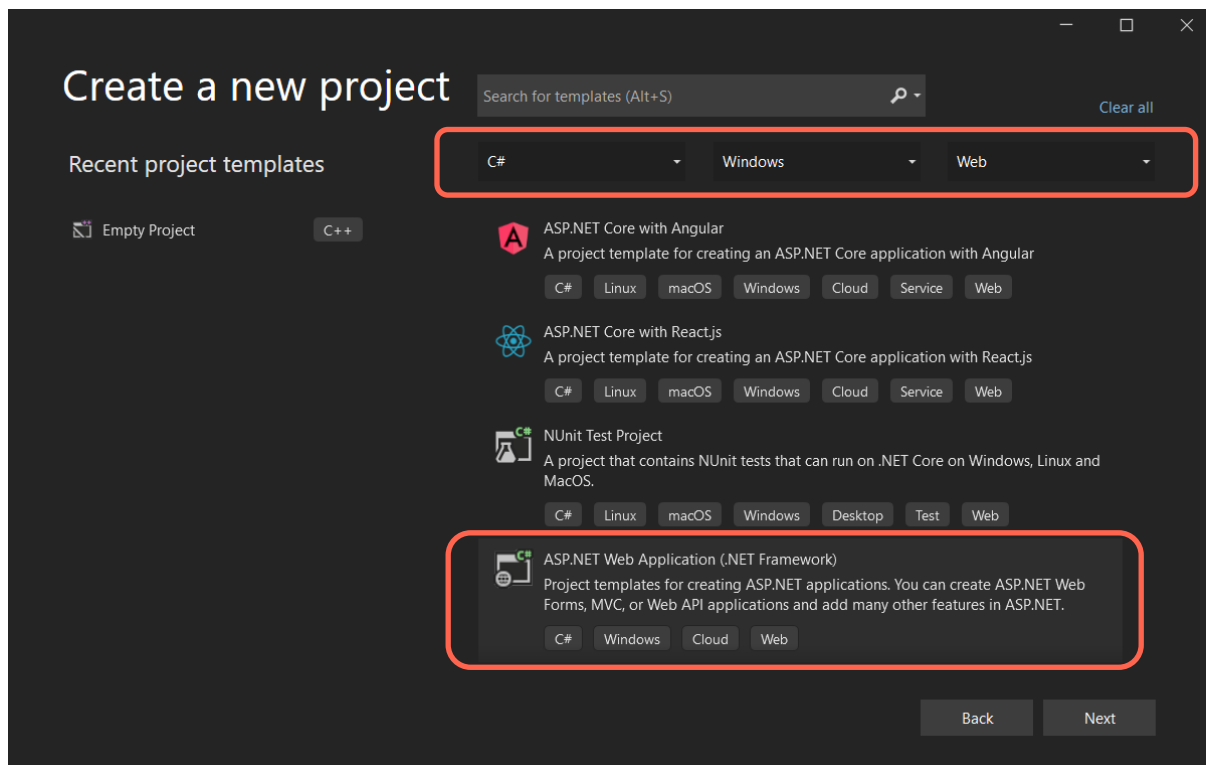
**Step 1** – Start Visual Studio 2022 Program.



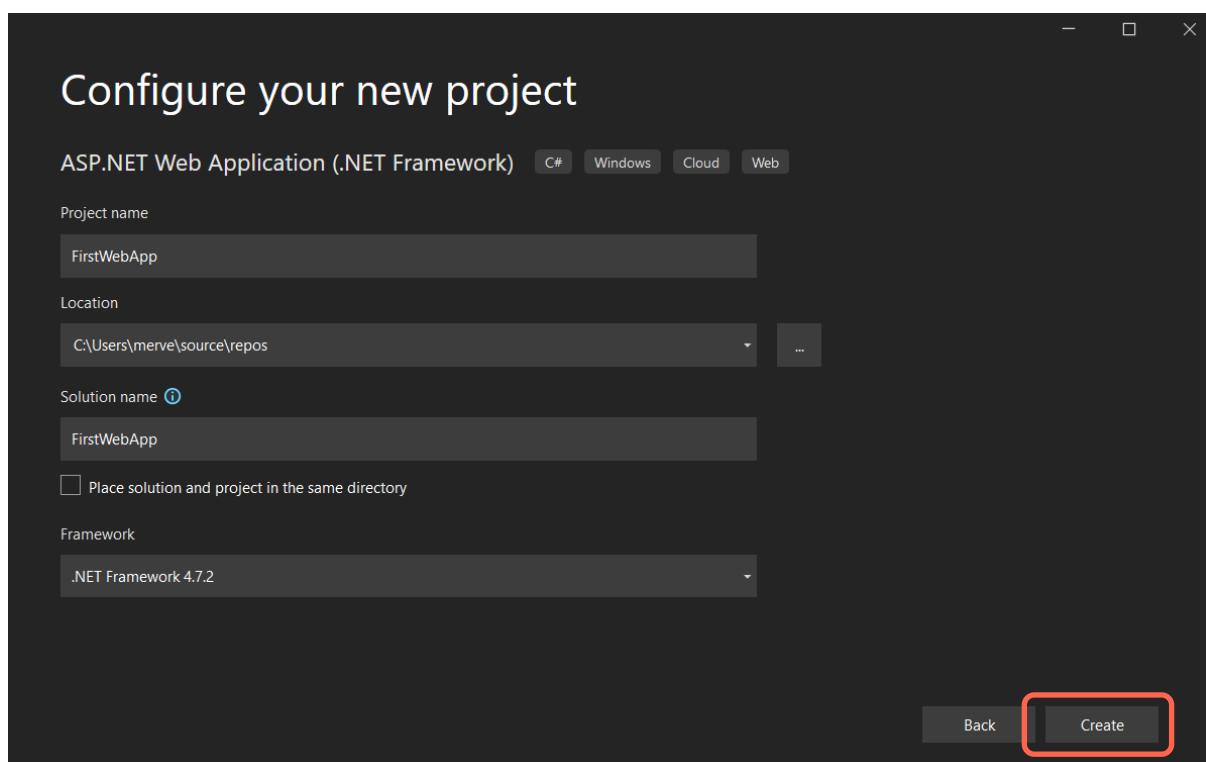
**Step 2** – Select the “Create a new Project”

**Step 3** – Select **C#** from the languages, “**Windows**” as the Platform, “**Web**” as the Project type.

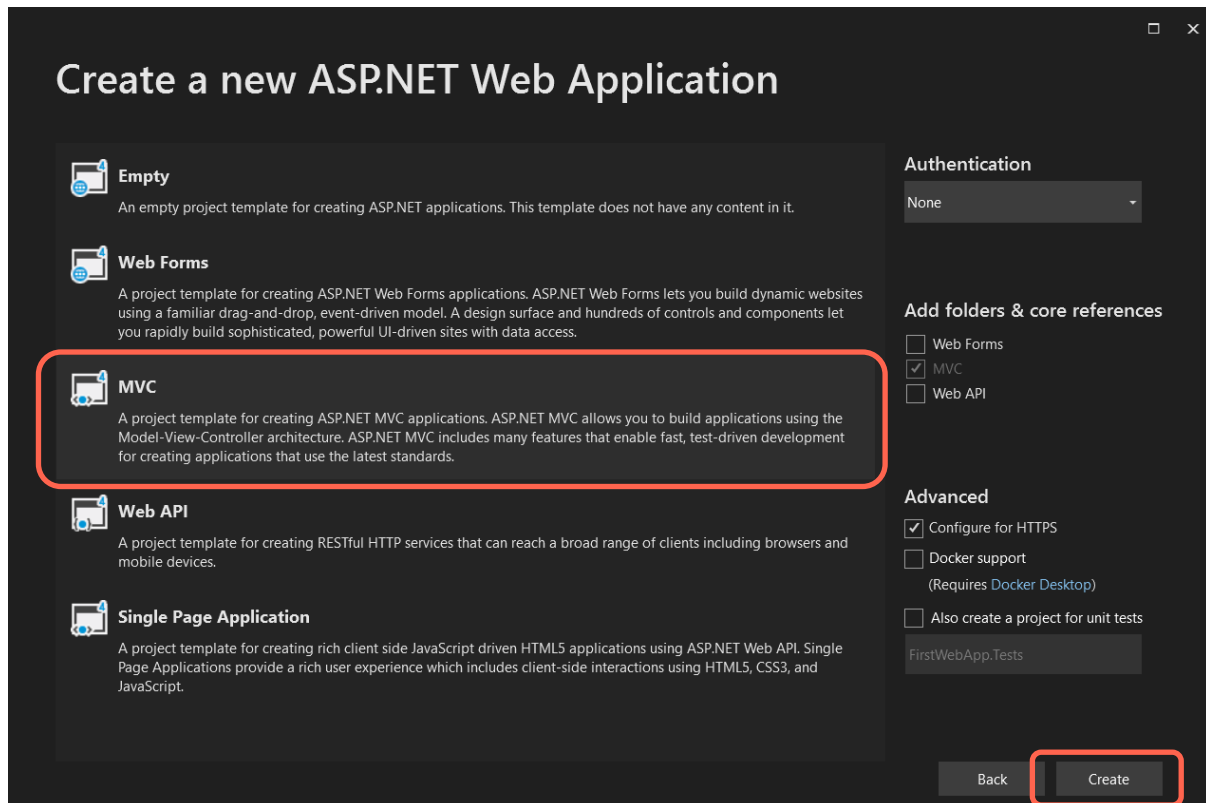
**Step 4** – Find the “ASP.NET Web Application (.NET Framework)”



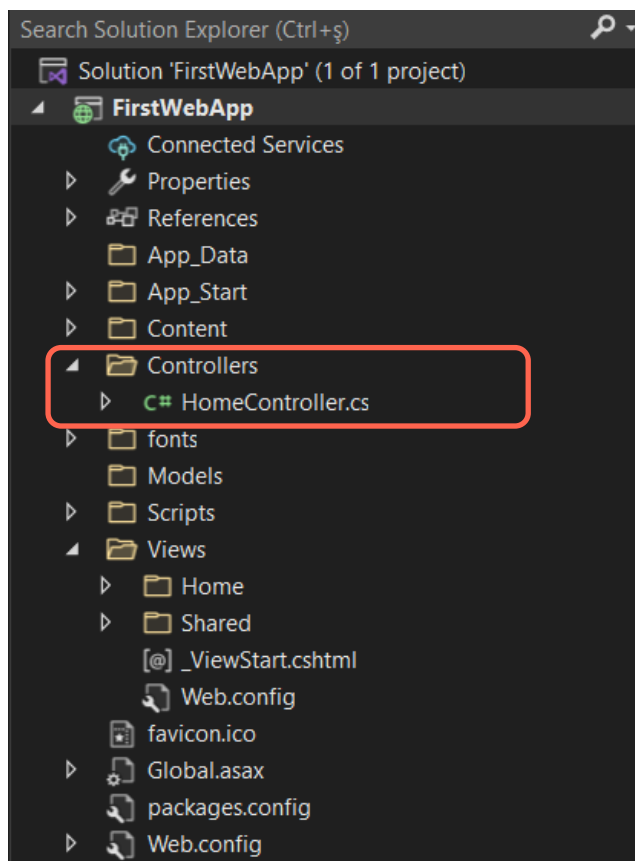
**Step 5** – Configure the Project name and location and continue.



**Step 5** – Pick the “MVC” from the menu, to create the MVC Application and continue.

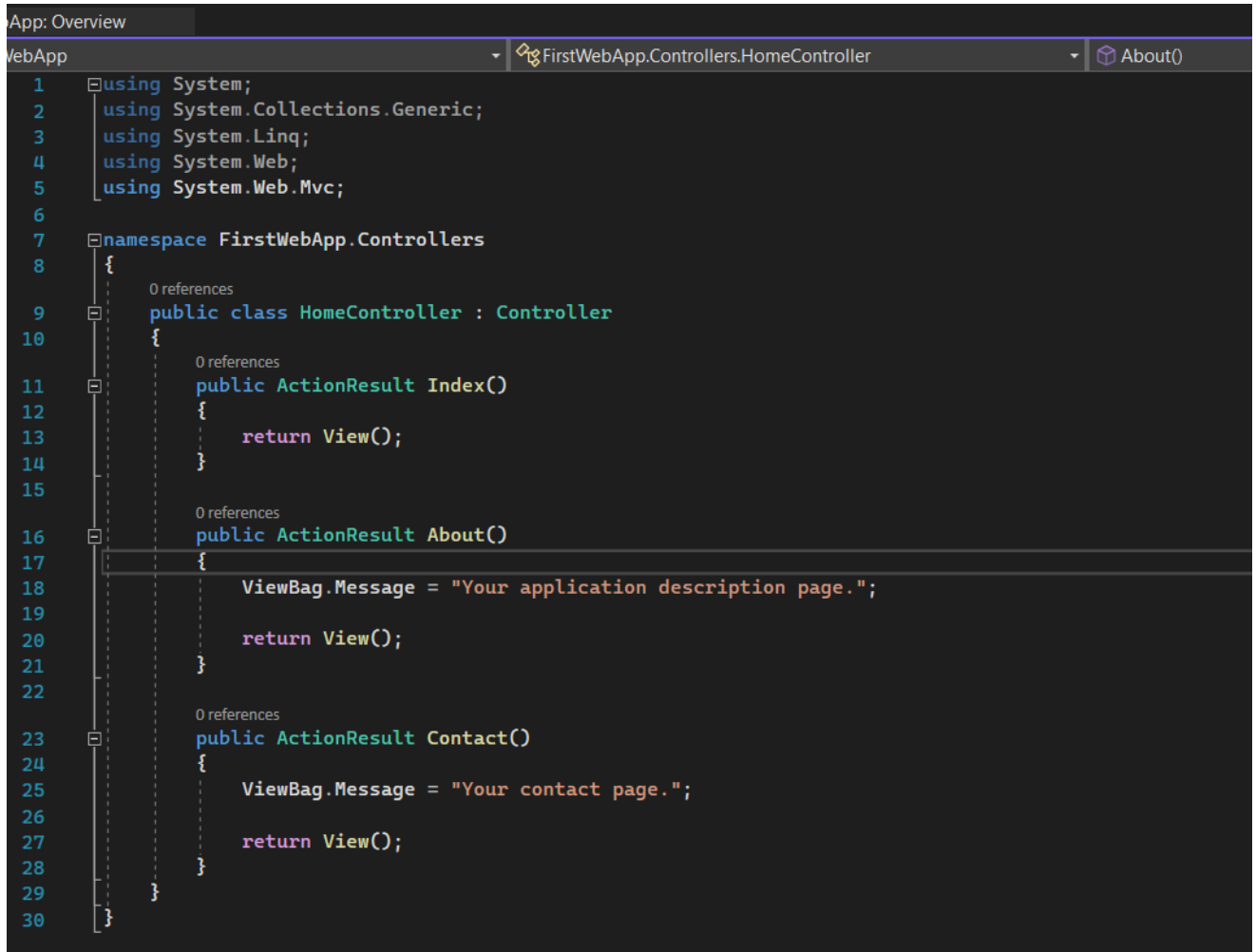


**Step 6** – Check the contents from the Solution Explorer.

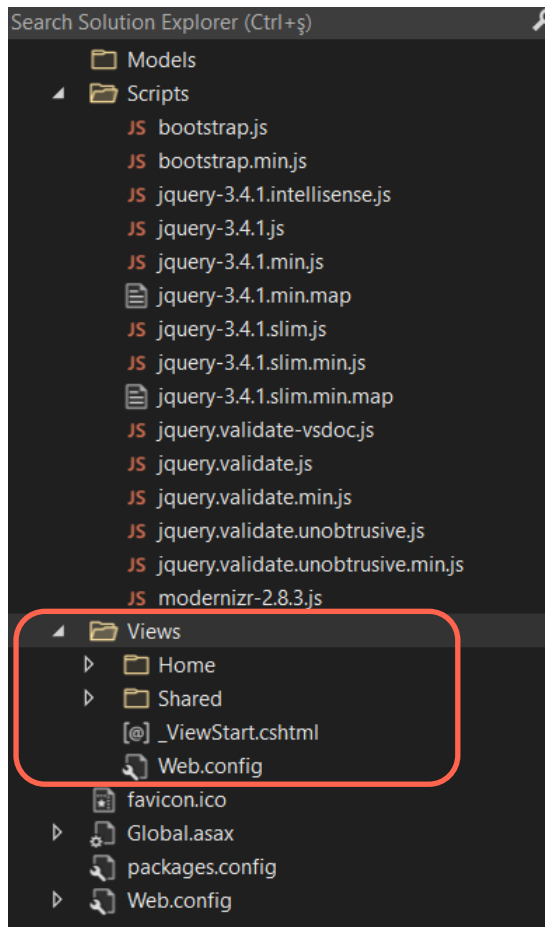
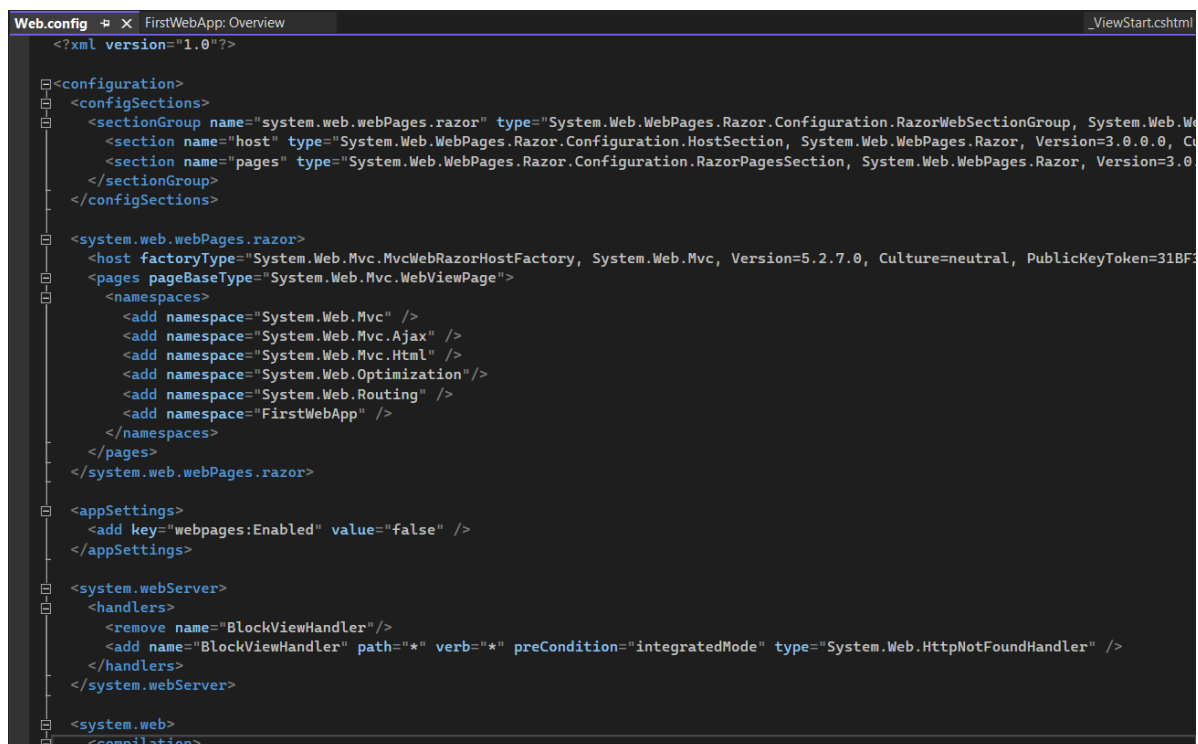


**Step 7** – Check the contents of the folders and search what they are about.

**Step 8** – Check the “HomeController.cs” fil.



```
App: Overview
WebApp FirstWebApp.Controllers.HomeController About()
1 using System;
2 using System.Collections.Generic;
3 using System.Linq;
4 using System.Web;
5 using System.Web.Mvc;
6
7 namespace FirstWebApp.Controllers
8 {
9     public class HomeController : Controller
10    {
11        public ActionResult Index()
12        {
13            return View();
14        }
15
16        public ActionResult About()
17        {
18            ViewBag.Message = "Your application description page.";
19
20            return View();
21        }
22
23        public ActionResult Contact()
24        {
25            ViewBag.Message = "Your contact page.";
26
27            return View();
28        }
29    }
30 }
```

**Step 9 – Check the Views Folder.****Step 10 – Look inside the “Web.config” file.**

**Step 10** – Look inside the “Index.cshtml” file from the Views folder.

```

1  ViewBag.Title = "Home Page";
2
3
4
5  <div class="jumbotron">
6      <h1>ASP.NET</h1>
7      <p class="lead">ASP.NET is a free web framework for building great Web sites and Web applications using HTML, CSS and JavaScript.</p>
8      <p><a href="https://asp.net" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg">Learn more &raquo;</a></p>
9  </div>
10
11 <div class="row">
12     <div class="col-md-4">
13         <h2>Getting started</h2>
14         <p>
15             ASP.NET MVC gives you a powerful, patterns-based way to build dynamic websites that
16             enables a clean separation of concerns and gives you full control over markup
17             for enjoyable, agile development.
18         </p>
19         <p><a class="btn btn-default" href="https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=301865">Learn more &raquo;</a></p>
20     </div>
21     <div class="col-md-4">
22         <h2>Get more libraries</h2>
23         <p>NuGet is a free Visual Studio extension that makes it easy to add, remove, and update libraries and tools in Visual Studio projects.</p>
24         <p><a class="btn btn-default" href="https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=301866">Learn more &raquo;</a></p>
25     </div>
26     <div class="col-md-4">
27         <h2>Web Hosting</h2>
28         <p>You can easily find a web hosting company that offers the right mix of features and price for your applications.</p>
29         <p><a class="btn btn-default" href="https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=301867">Learn more &raquo;</a></p>
30     </div>
31 </div>
  
```

**Step 11** – Have a look inside of “About.cshtml” file.

```

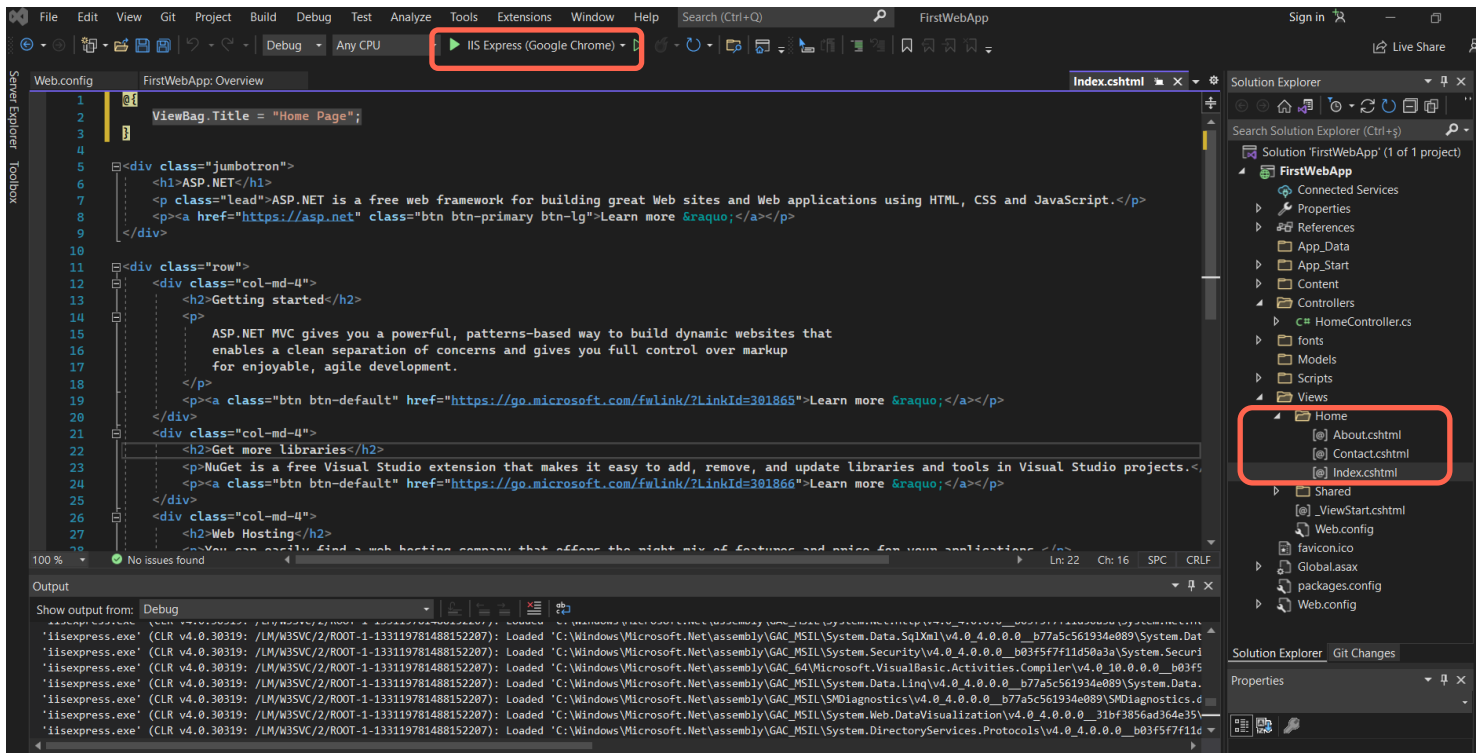
1  @{}
2      ViewBag.Title = "About";
3  }
4  <h2>@ViewBag.Title.</h2>
5  <h3>@ViewBag.Message</h3>
6
7  <p>Use this area to provide additional information.</p>
8
  
```

**Step 12** – Have a look inside of “Contact.cshtml” file.

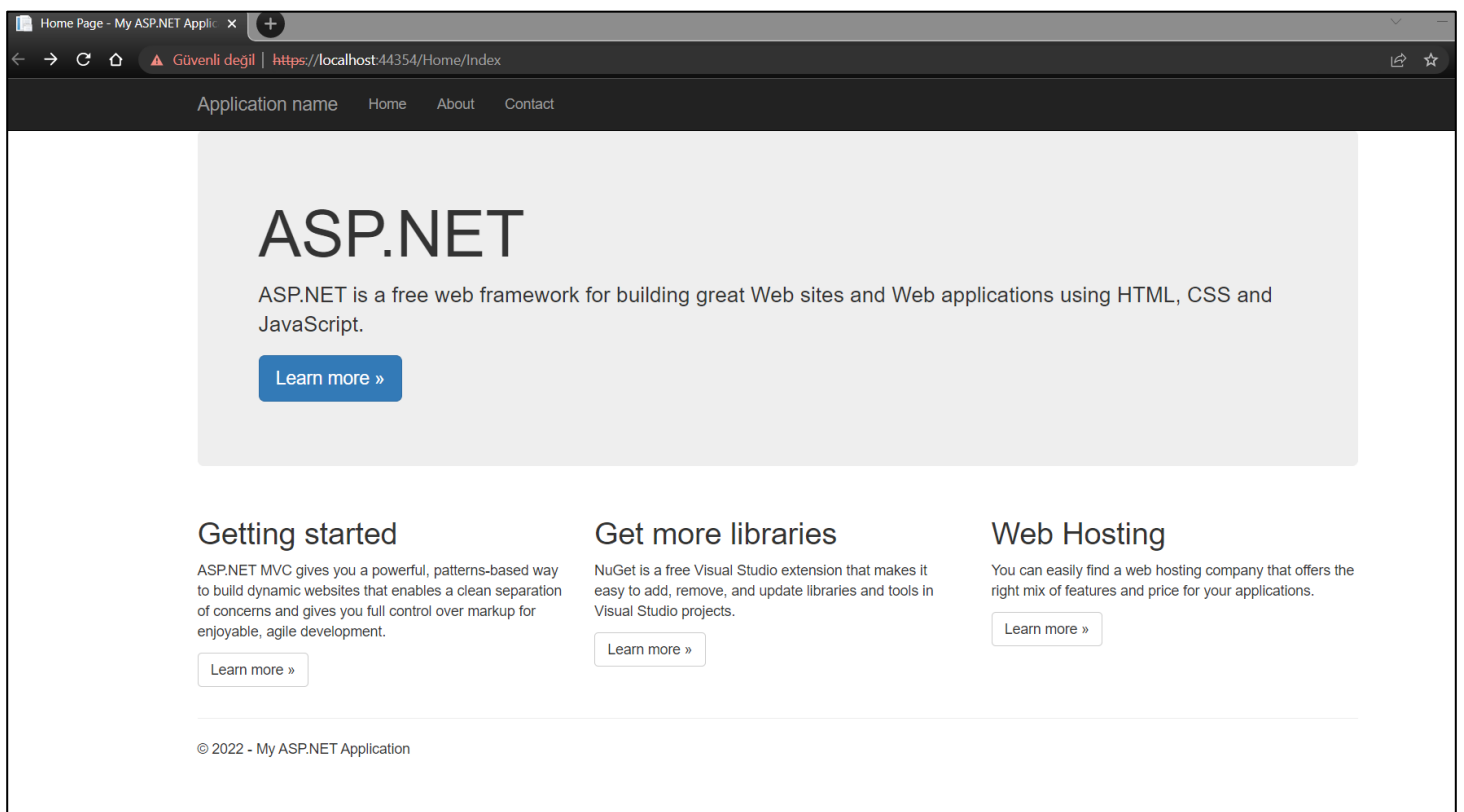
```

1  @{}
2      ViewBag.Title = "Contact";
3  }
4  <h2>@ViewBag.Title.</h2>
5  <h3>@ViewBag.Message</h3>
6
7  <address>
8      One Microsoft Way<br />
9      Redmond, WA 98052-6399<br />
10     <abbr title="Phone">P:</abbr>
11     425.555.0100
12 </address>
13
14 <address>
15     <strong>Support:</strong> <a href="mailto:Support@example.com">Support@example.com</a><br />
16     <strong>Marketing:</strong> <a href="mailto:Marketing@example.com">Marketing@example.com</a>
17 </address>
  
```

**Step 13 –** Go to the “Index.cshtml” and Run the Project from there and see the browser to look at it.



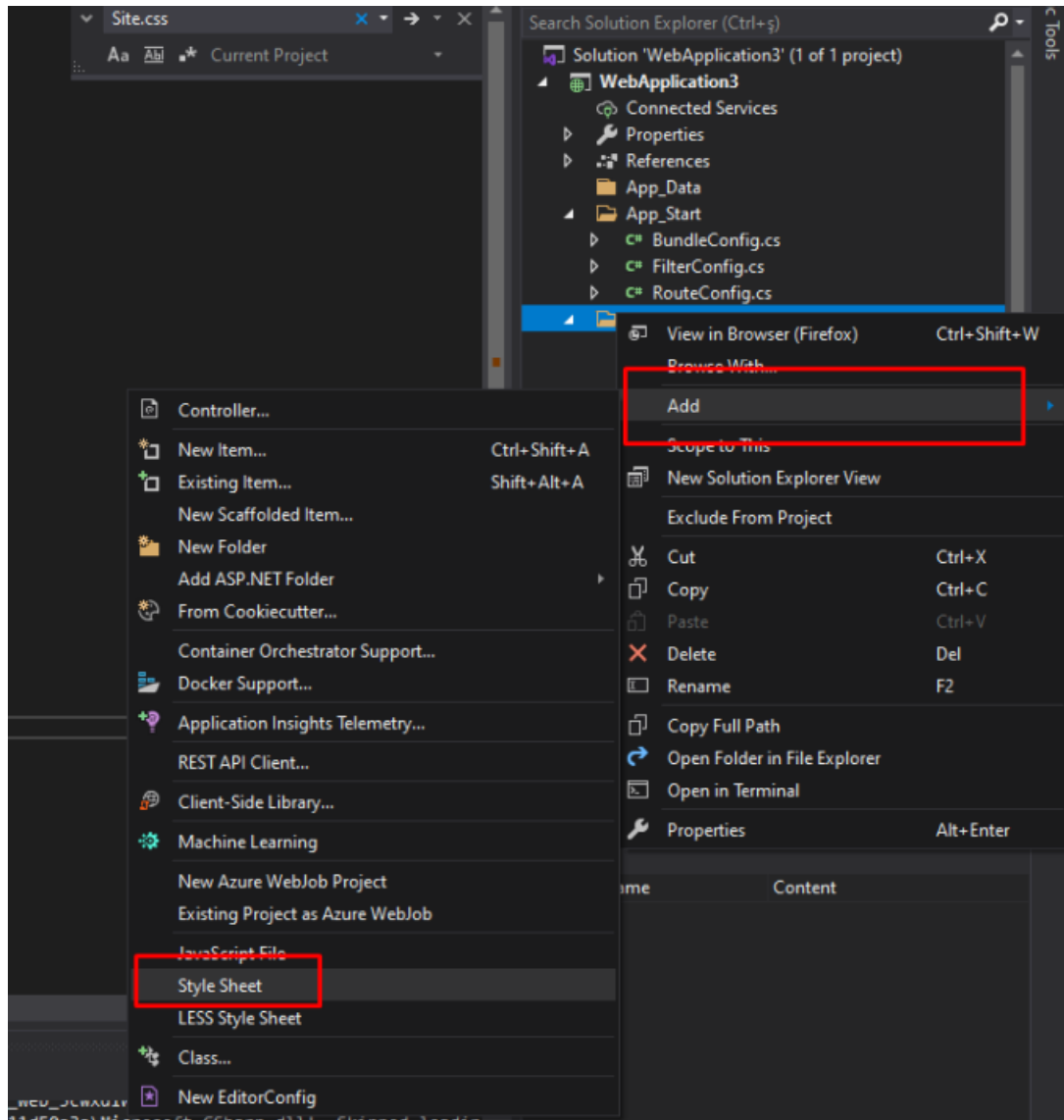
**\*\* Execute the code and review the results.**





### PROCEDURE 3 – Creating a new HTML web page, creating new CSS file and adding a new Tab to the menu on Web Page.

**Step 1** – To add the CSS file to a Project, right click to “Content”, “Add” and “Style Sheet”.

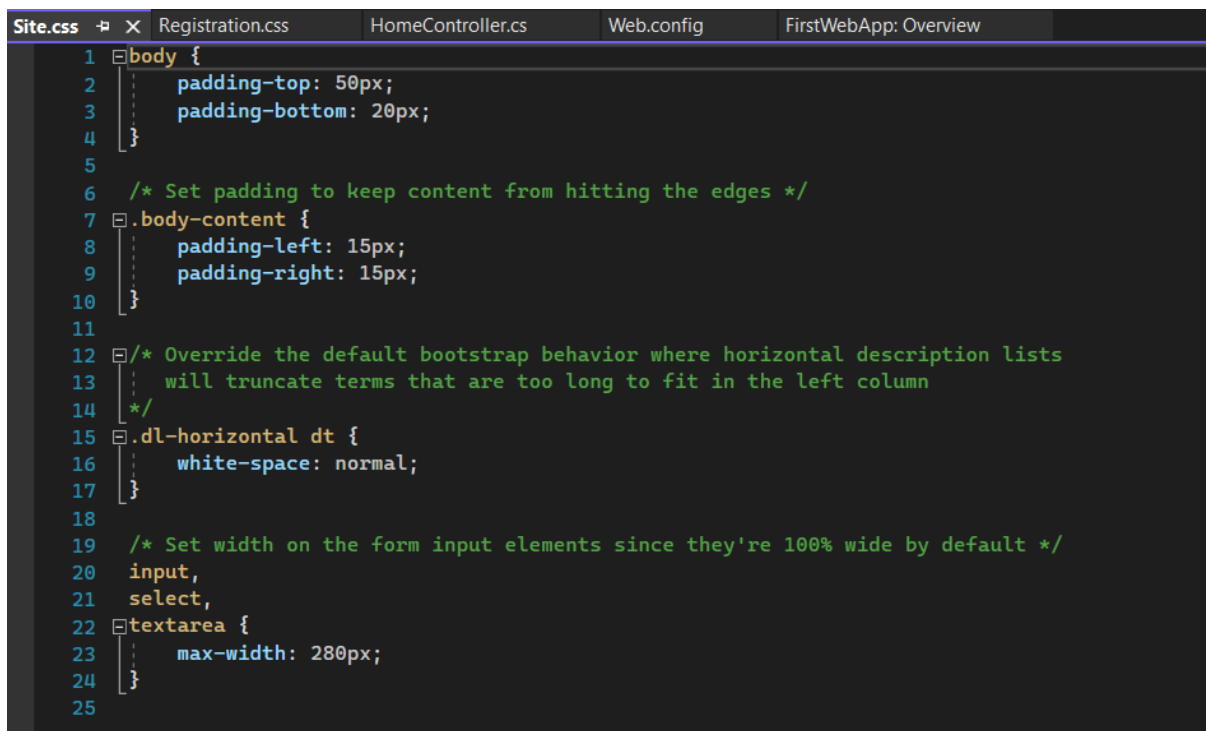


**Step 2** – To show this CSS file to Project, add this CSS file to “BundleConfig.cs” file under “App\_Start” Folder.

```
bundles.Add(new ScriptBundle("~/bundles/bootstrap").Include(
    "~/Scripts/bootstrap.js"));

bundles.Add(new StyleBundle("~/Content/css").Include(
    "~/Content/bootstrap.css",
    "~/Content/site.css",
    "~/Content/registration.css "));
```

**Step 3** – If you do not want to add an external file to the Project, you can do the adjustments to the site.css file instead. Note that the changes you do there will be applied to the whole Project.



```

1  body {
2      padding-top: 50px;
3      padding-bottom: 20px;
4  }
5
6  /* Set padding to keep content from hitting the edges */
7  .body-content {
8      padding-left: 15px;
9      padding-right: 15px;
10 }
11
12 /* Override the default bootstrap behavior where horizontal description lists
13    will truncate terms that are too long to fit in the left column
14 */
15 .dl-horizontal dt {
16     white-space: normal;
17 }
18
19 /* Set width on the form input elements since they're 100% wide by default */
20 input,
21 select,
22 textarea {
23     max-width: 280px;
24 }
25
  
```

**Step 4** – To add another Action to the Controller, you need to go inside the “Controllers” subject, and your \*.cs file to elaborate. Add “Sign In” action to the controller.



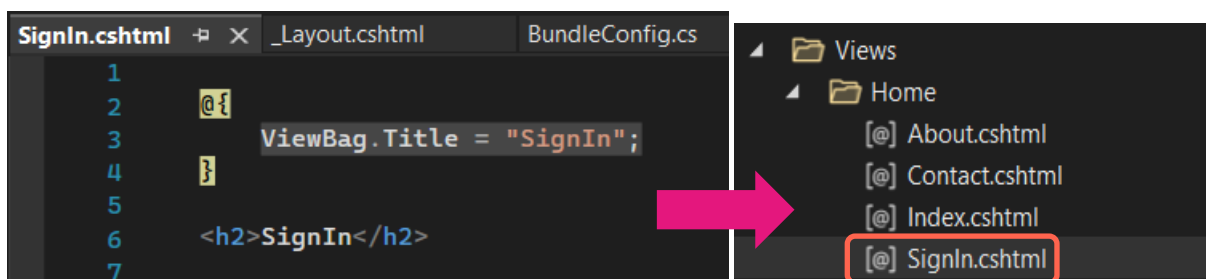
```

0 references
public ActionResult SignIn()
{
    ViewBag.Message = "Your contact page.";

    return View();
}
  
```

Project Explorer: Controllers > C# HomeController.cs > HomeController > SignIn() : ActionResult

**Step 5** – This was the only the action of the page. The page also needs to be created. To add this page, go to the Views\Home\ and right click to it, and add “View” from there. You can name it “Sign In”, or you can just copy another \*.cshtml page and paste it into home folder.



```

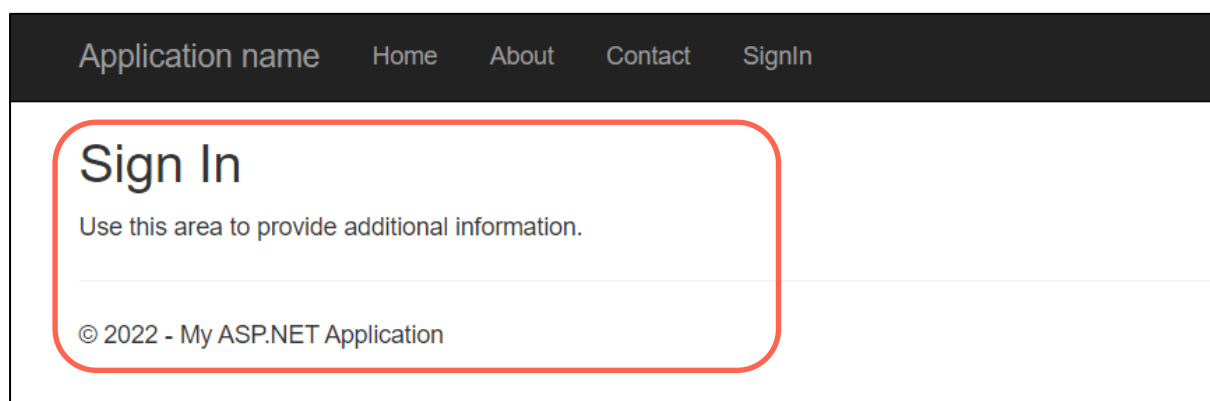
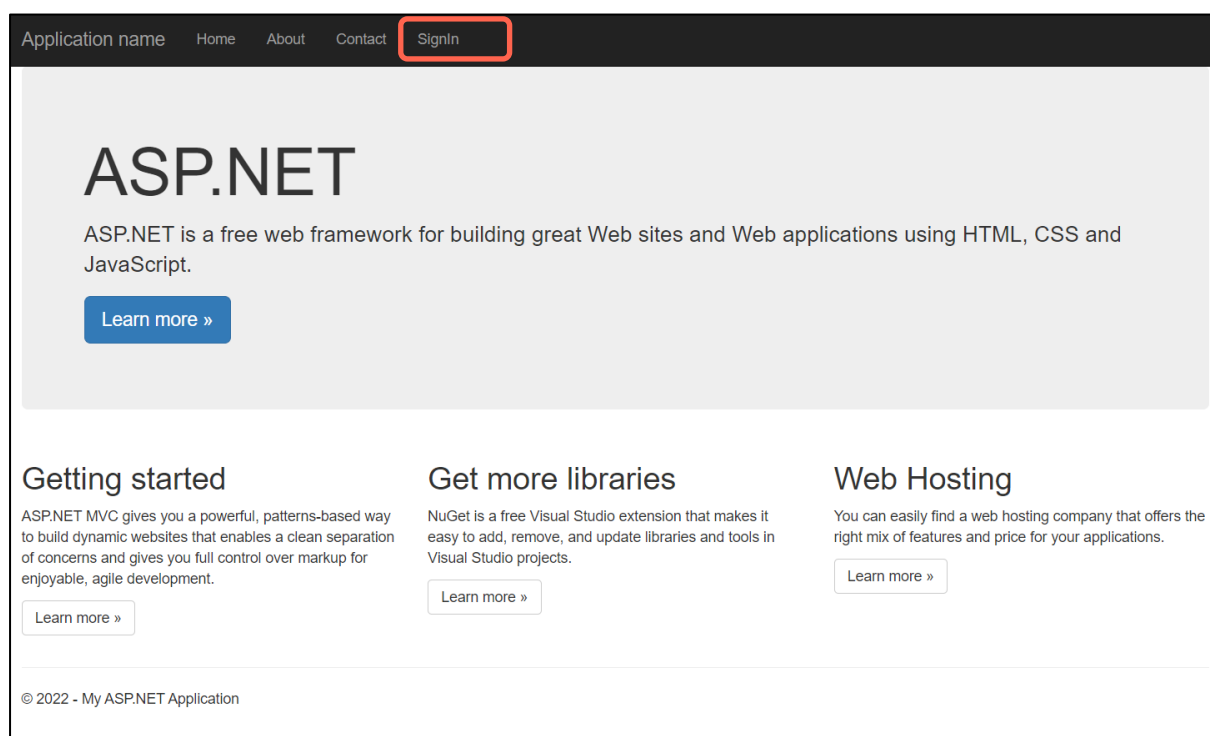
1
2  @{
3      ViewBag.Title = "SignIn";
4  }
5
6  <h2>SignIn</h2>
7
  
```

Project Explorer: Views > Home > SignIn.cshtml

**Step 6** – To add this page into our structure, go to the “\_Layout.cshtml” page and add the “Sign In” page into it.

```
<div class="navbar-collapse collapse">
  <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("Home", "Index", "Home")</li>
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("About", "About", "Home")</li>
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("Contact", "Contact", "Home")</li>
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("SignIn", "SignIn", "Home")</li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

**Step 7** – Run the code to see if the “Sign In” is added to the Bar and see if it Works.



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