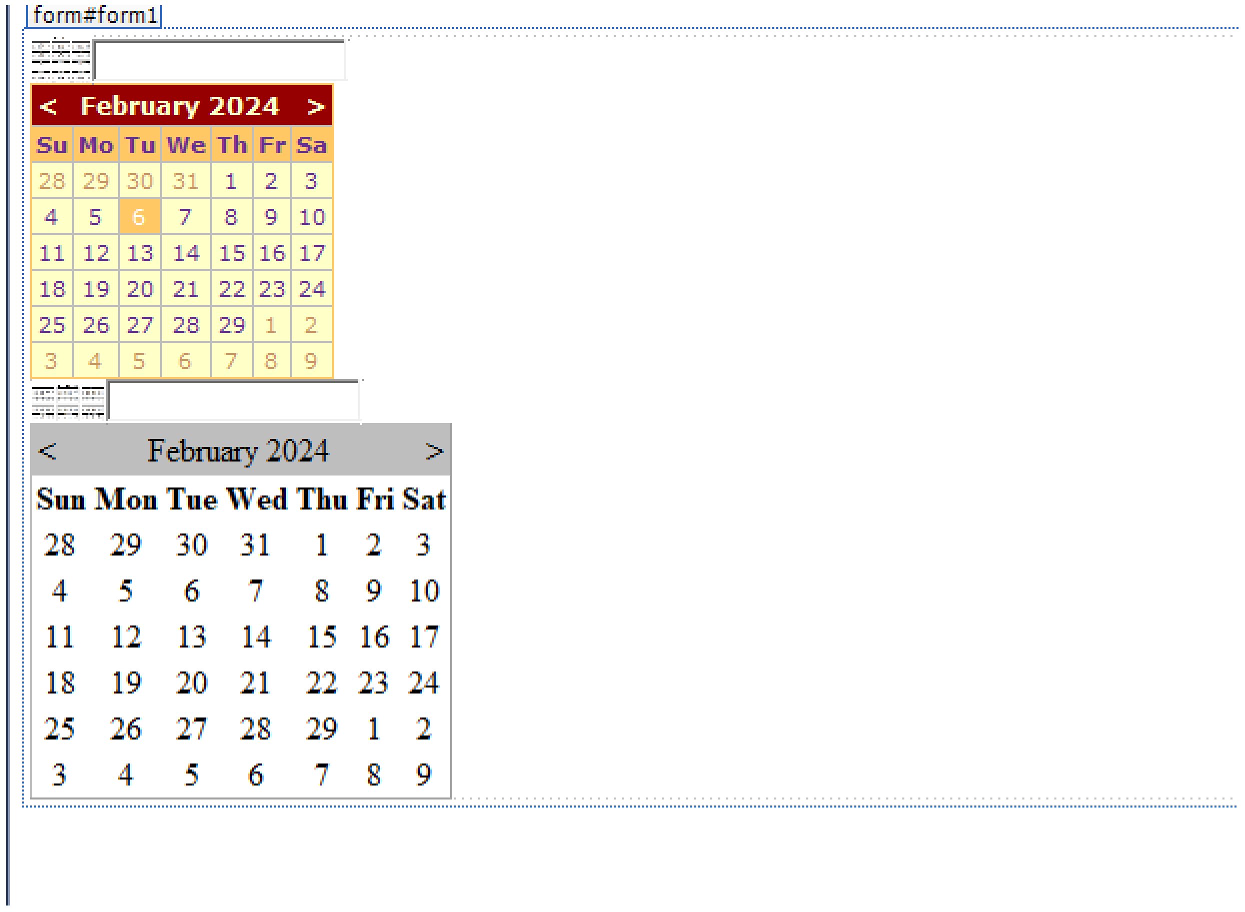
Calender

```
 protected void Calendar1_SelectionChanged(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            TextBox1.Text = Calendar1.SelectedDate.ToString("dd-MM-yyyy");
            Calendar1.Visible = false;
        }


  protected void ImageButton1_Click(object sender, ImageClickEventArgs e)
        {
            Calendar1.Visible = true;
        }


 protected void ImageButton2_Click(object sender, ImageClickEventArgs e)
        {
            Calendar2.Visible = true;
        }


protected void Calendar2_SelectionChanged(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            DateTime dt = Convert.ToDateTime(Calendar2.SelectedDate.ToShortDateString());
            TimeSpan ts = new TimeSpan(DateTime.Now.Hour, DateTime.Now.Minute,
DateTime.Now.Second);
            dt = dt.Add(ts);
            TextBox2.Text = dt.ToString();
            Calendar2.Visible = false;
        }
```


form#form1

< February 2024 >

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

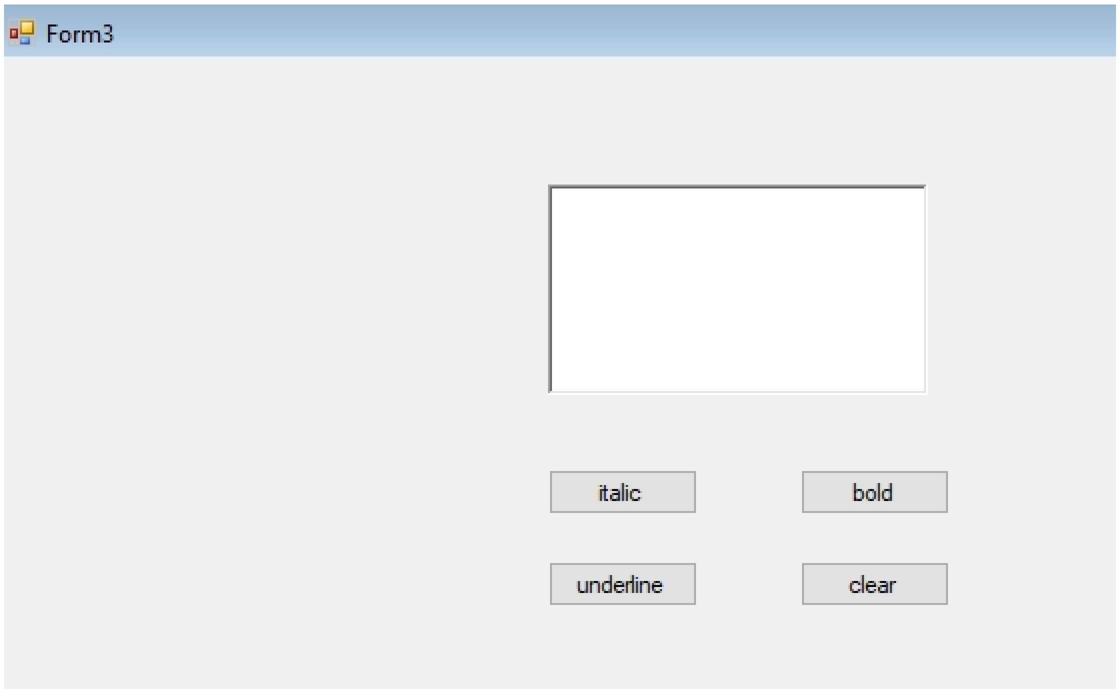
< February 2024 >

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

File upload example

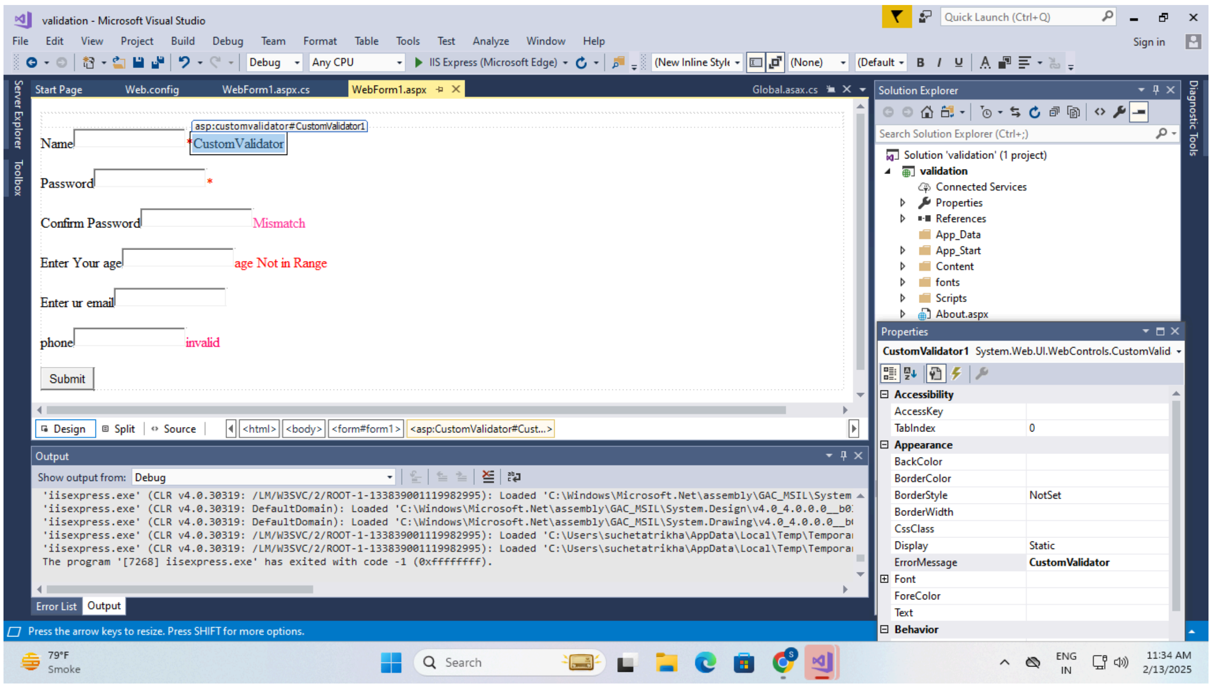
```
protected void Button4_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            if (FileUpload1.HasFile)
            {
                try
                {
                    string fileName = FileUpload1.FileName;
                   FileUpload1.SaveAs(Server.MapPath("~/Uploads/" + fileName));
                    Response.Write("File uploaded successfully.");
                }
                catch (Exception ex)
                {

                    Response.Write("Error: " + ex.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {

                Response.Write("Please select a file to upload.");
            }
        }
```

Richtextbox example



```
private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        richTextBox1.Font = new Font(richTextBox1.Font, FontStyle.Italic);
    }

    private void button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        richTextBox1.Clear();
    }

    private void button3_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        richTextBox1.Font = new Font(richTextBox1.Font, FontStyle.Bold);
    }

    private void button4_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        richTextBox1.Font = new Font(richTextBox1.Font, FontStyle.Underline);
    }
```

Click fille —-- New Project —--Web form— Design the Page


validation - Microsoft Visual Studio
File Edit View Project Build Debug Team Format Table Tools Test Analyze Window Help
Start Page Web.config WebForm1.aspx.cs WebForm1.aspx Global.asax.cs
Solution Explorer
Properties
Design Split Source
<html> <body> <form#form1> <asp:CustomValidator#Cust...>

Name [ ] CustomValidator

Password [ ] *

Confirm Password [ ] Mismatch

Enter Your age [ ] age Not in Range

Enter ur email [ ]

phone [ ] invalid

Submit

CustomValidator1	System.Web.UI.WebControls.CustomValid
AccessKey	
TabIndex	0
BackColor	
BorderColor	
BorderStyle	NotSet
BorderWidth	
CssClass	
Display	Static
ErrorMessage	CustomValidator
Font	
ForeColor	
Text	

```
Show output from: Debug
'iisexpress.exe' (CLR v4.0.30319: /LM/W3SVC/2/ROOT-1-133839001119982995): Loaded 'C:\Windows\Microsoft.Net\assembly\GAC_MSIL\System
'iisexpress.exe' (CLR v4.0.30319: DefaultDomain): Loaded 'C:\Windows\Microsoft.Net\assembly\GAC_MSIL\System.Design\v4.0_4.0.0.0__b0
'iisexpress.exe' (CLR v4.0.30319: DefaultDomain): Loaded 'C:\Windows\Microsoft.Net\assembly\GAC_MSIL\System.Drawing\v4.0_4.0.0.0__b
'iisexpress.exe' (CLR v4.0.30319: /LM/W3SVC/2/ROOT-1-133839001119982995): Loaded 'C:\Users\suchetatrikha\AppData\Local\Temp\Tempora
'iisexpress.exe' (CLR v4.0.30319: /LM/W3SVC/2/ROOT-1-133839001119982995): Loaded 'C:\Users\suchetatrikha\AppData\Local\Temp\Tempora
The program '[7268] iisexpress.exe' has exited with code -1 (0xffffffff).
```

In Web Configure (Solution explorer) Write following code:-

```
<configration>
 <appSettings>
  <add key="validationSettings:UnobtrustiveValidationMode" value ="None"></add>
  </appSettings>
```

Textbox1

Now, In Design Tab - Toolbox - Validation Control - Select (Required Field Validat)

Now Go to properties (Required Field Validatr)-- click -

Error Message - Write any error

Font Color- any color

Display - Dynamic

Control to Validate - Textbox1

TextBox2 -

Now, In Design Tab - Toolbox - Validation Control - Select (Required Field Validat)

Now Go to properties (Required Field Validatr)-- click -

Error Message - Write any error

Font Color- any color

Display - Dynamic

Control to Validate - Textbox2

<u>Textbox3 -</u>
Now, In Design Tab - Toolbox - Validation Control - Select (Required Field Validat and Compare Validator)

Now Go to properties (Required Field Validatr)-- click -

Error Message - Write any error
Font Color- any color
Display - Dynamic
Control to Validate - Textbox3

Now Go to properties (Compare Validator)-- click
Error Message - Write any error
Font Color- any color
Display - Dynamic
Control to Validate - Textbox3
Controlto compare- Textbox2

<u>Textbox4</u>
Now, In Design Tab - Toolbox - Validation Control - Select (Required Field Validat and Compare Validator)

Now Go to properties (Required Field Validatr)-- click -

Error Message - Write any error
Font Color- any color
Display - Dynamic
Control to Validate - Textbox4
Maximum value- any number
Minimum value - any number
or
If DOB then write the code
In Pageload()

```
{
RangeValidator1.minimumvalue=Datetime.now().addyears(-45).toshortDateString();
RangeValidator1.maximumvalue=Datetime.now().addyears(-18).toshortDateString();
}
```

<u>Textbox5()</u>

Now, In Design Tab - Toolbox - Validation Control - Select (RegularExpressionValidator)
Now Go to properties (RegularExpressionValidator)-- click -

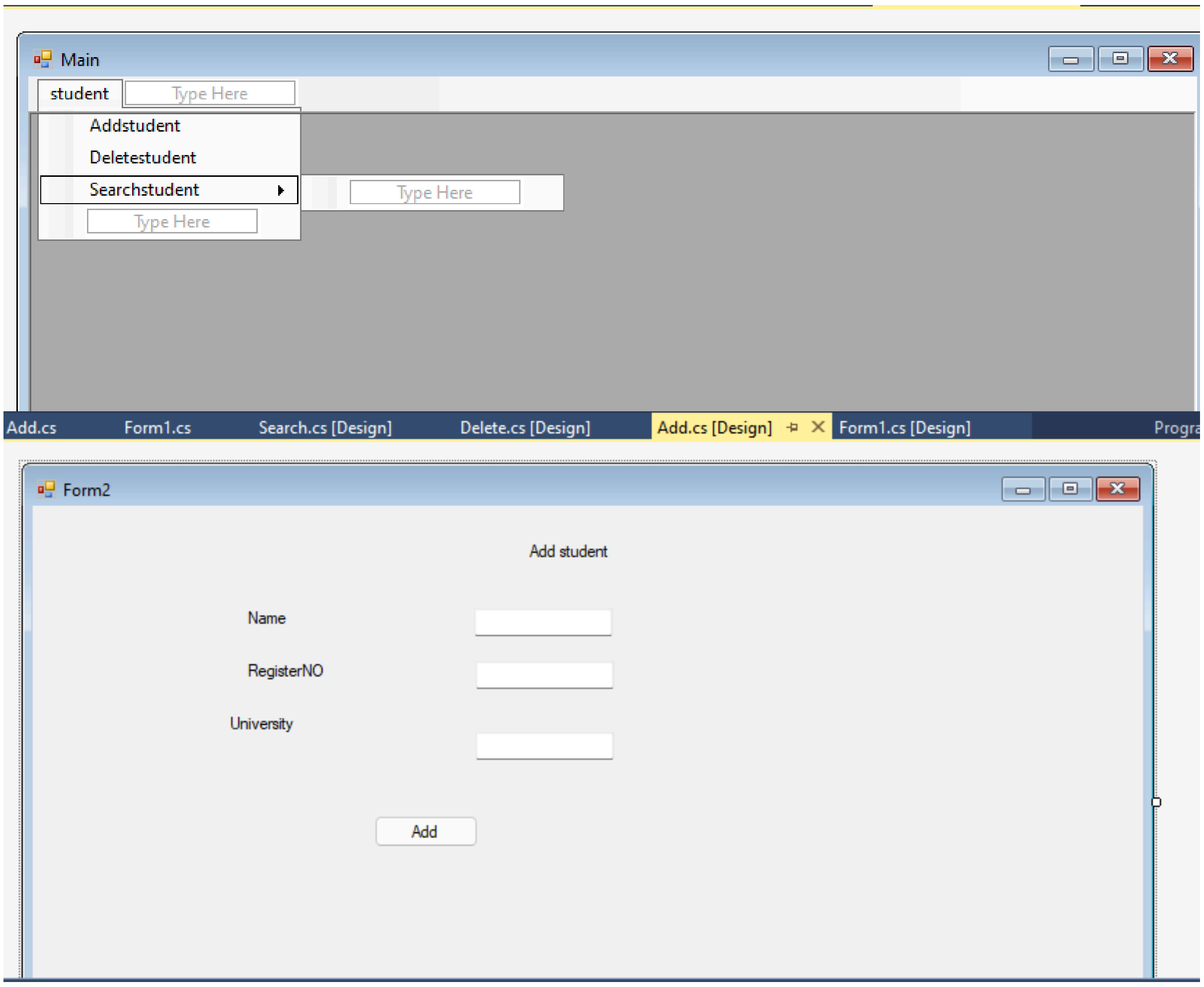
Error Message - Write any error
Font Color- any color
Display - Dynamic
Control to Validate - Textbox5
Validation Expression-internet email-address

<u>Textbox6()</u>

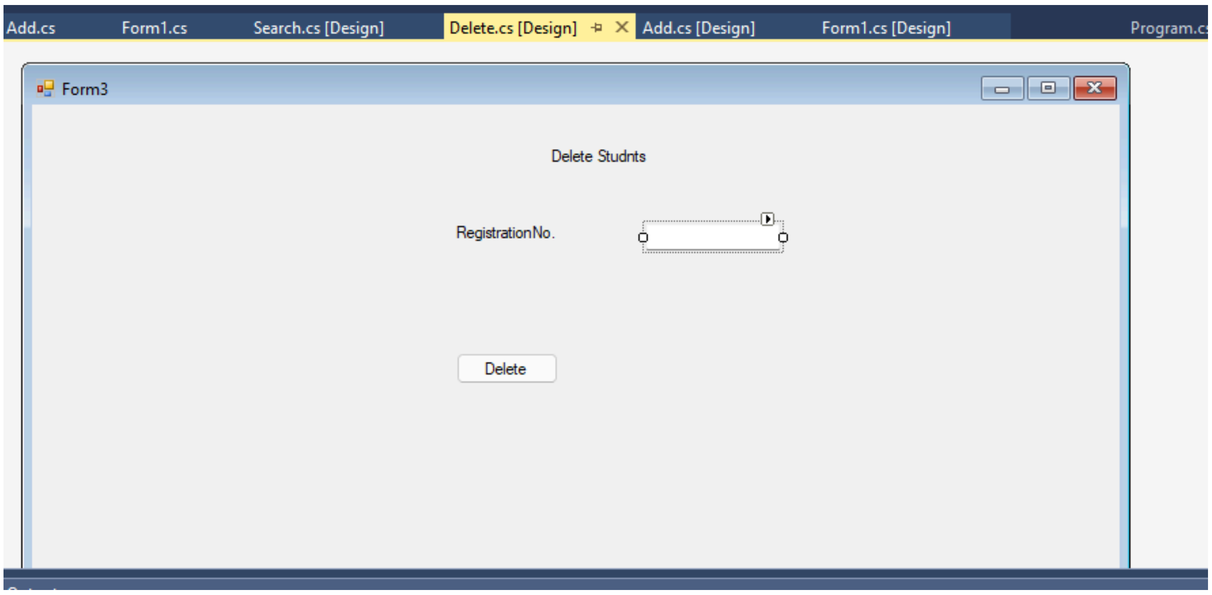
Now, In Design Tab - Toolbox - Validation Control - Select (RegularExpressionValidator)
Now Go to properties (RegularExpressionValidator)-- click -

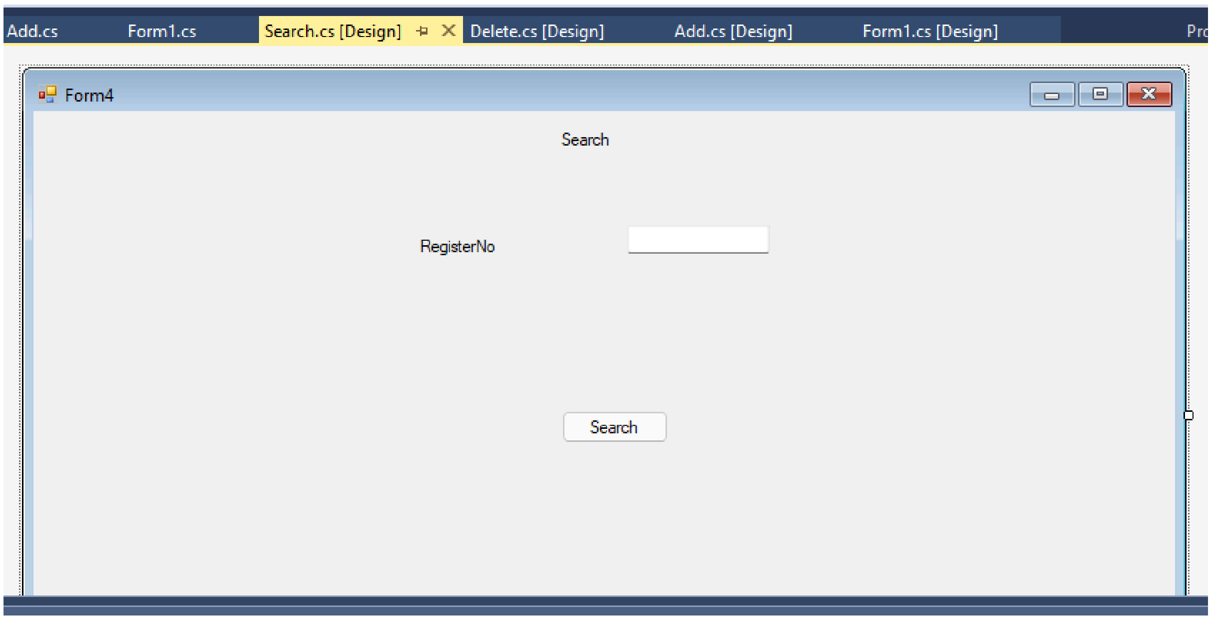
Error Message - Write any error
Font Color- any color
Display - Dynamic
Validation Expression - \d{10}   or for any size \d*(custom)
Control to Validate - Textbox6

SDI and MDI Form



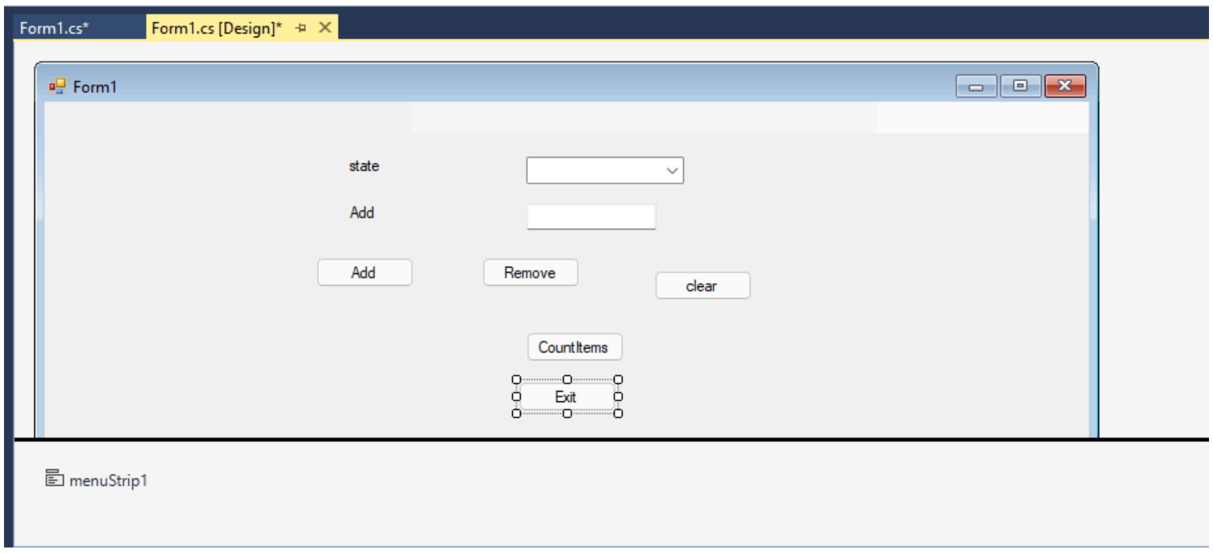
Go To properties - ismdicontainer = True





```
private void form1ToolStripMenuItem_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
      {
         Add a = new WindowsFormsApp1.Add();
         a.Show();
         a.MdiParent = this;

      }

      private void form2ToolStripMenuItem_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
      {
         Delete ds = new Delete();
         ds.Show();
         ds.MdiParent = this;
      }

      private void searchStudentToolStripMenuItem_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
      {
         Search ss = new Search();
         ss.Show();
         ss.MdiParent = this;
      }
   }
}
```

Combo BOX



```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.ComponentModel;
using System.Data;
using System.Drawing;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Windows.Forms;

namespace WindowsFormsApp2
{
    public partial class Form1 : Form
    {
        public Form1()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
        }

        private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            if (textBox1.Text !="")
            {
                comboBox1.Items.Add(textBox1.Text);
                textBox1.Clear();
                textBox1.Focus();
            }
            else
            { MessageBox.Show("enter an item"); }
        }

        private void button4_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            int count = comboBox1.Items.Count;
            MessageBox.Show("items are" + count);
        }

        private void button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            comboBox1.Items.Remove(comboBox1.SelectedItem);

        }

        private void button3_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            comboBox1.Items.Clear();
        }

        private void button5_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            Application.Exit();
        }
    }
}
```

1) **Create a New Project:**

- **Open Visual Studio.**
- **Click on `File` > `New` > `Project`.**
- **Select `Windows Forms App (.NET Framework)` for C#.**
- **Name your project (e.g., `RegistrationFormApp`).**

Design the Form: In the designer file (`Form1.Designer.cs`), we will add the following controls:

`Label` **for Name, Email, and Password.**

`TextBox` **for input fields.**

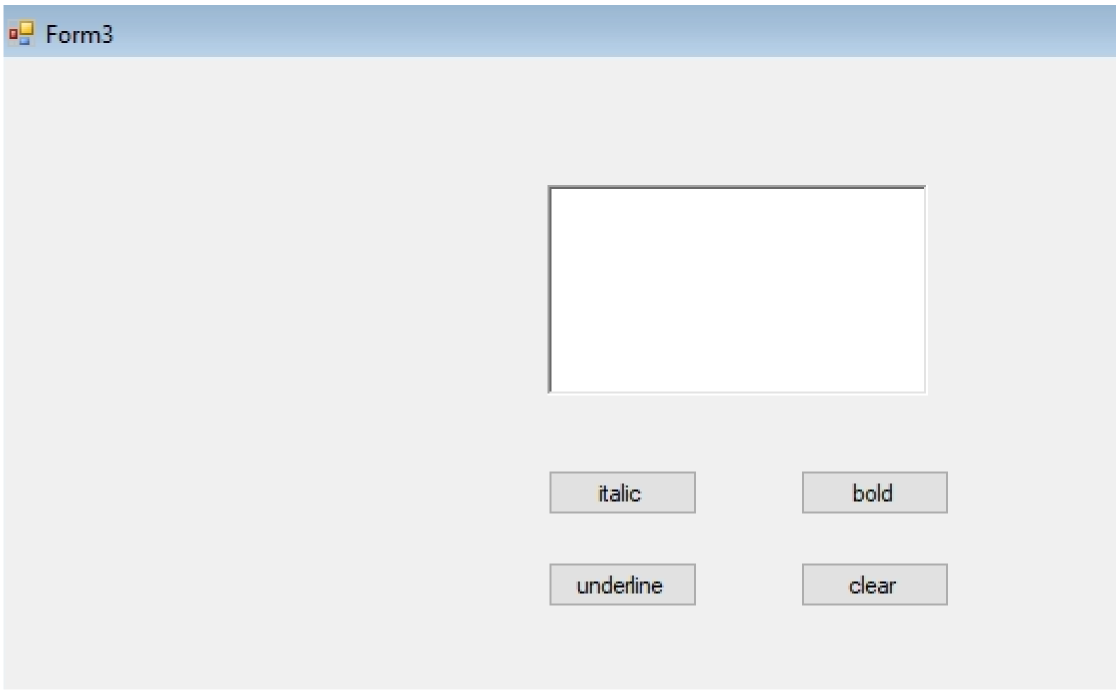
`Button` **for submitting the form.**

```
private void buttonSubmit_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

 string name = textBoxName.Text;

 string email = textBoxEmail.Text;

 string password = textBoxPassword.Text;

 if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(name) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(email) ||
string.IsNullOrEmpty(password))

 {

 MessageBox.Show("All fields are required.", "Error", MessageBoxButtons.OK,
MessageBoxIcon.Error);

 }

 else

{

MessageBox.Show($"Registration successful!\nName: {name}\nEmail: {email}",
"Success", MessageBoxButtons.OK, MessageBoxIcon.Information);

} }
```

2) Label 1 text to another label

```
protected void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
      {
         Label2.Text = Label1.Text;
      }
```

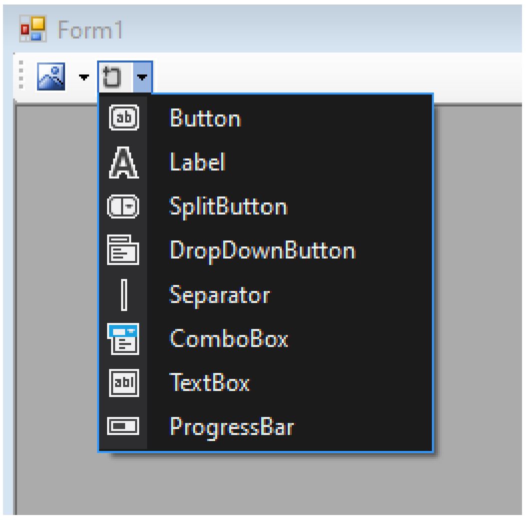
3) Richtext box control



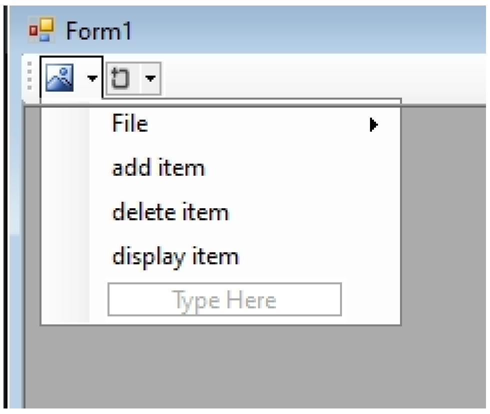
```
private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   richTextBox1.Font = new Font(richTextBox1.Font, FontStyle.Italic);
}

private void button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   richTextBox1.Clear();
}

private void button3_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   richTextBox1.Font = new Font(richTextBox1.Font, FontStyle.Bold);
}

private void button4_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
   richTextBox1.Font = new Font(richTextBox1.Font, FontStyle.Underline);
}
```

4) MDI Example

Add a new window form.
Add Toolstrip control in form.
Add values according to the given example.



Choose SplitButton and add text as shown in the given example.

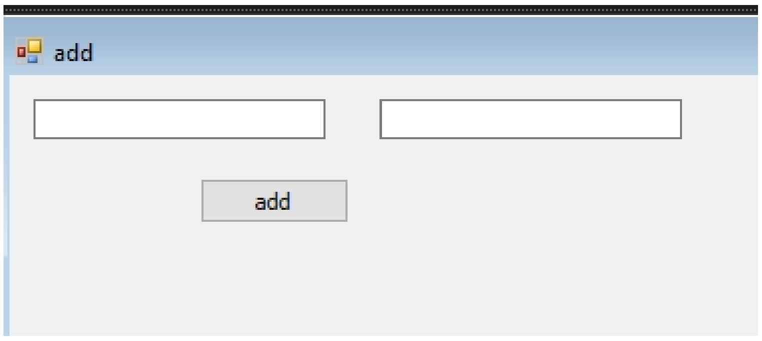


Set Ismdicontainer property - True (by default is false)

Add code for add item button, delete item

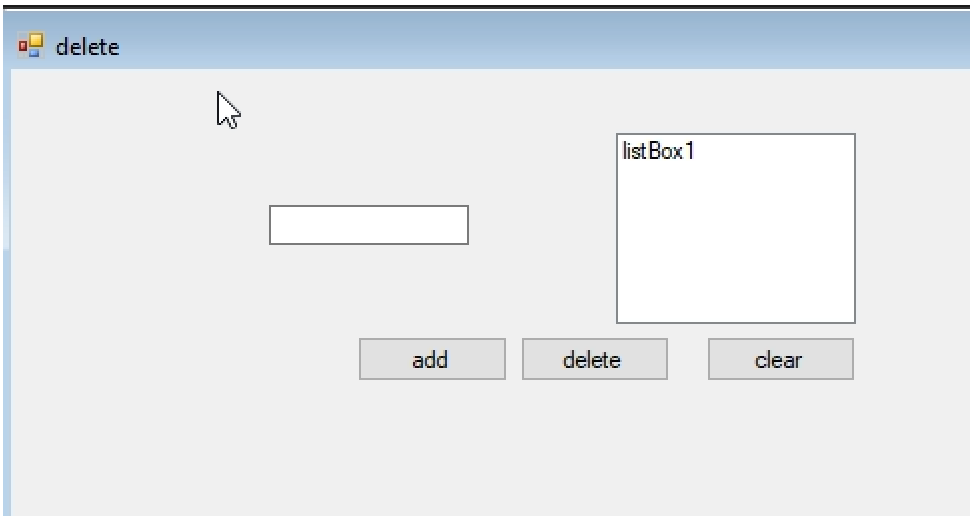
```
 private void newToolStripMenuItem_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
     {
         add a1 = new add();
         a1.Show();
     }
```

```
        private void deleteItemToolStripMenuItem_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            delete1 a1 = new delete1();
            a1.Show();
        }
```
Now add new form for add items



Do code in above add button click event

```
private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            textBox2.Text = textBox1.Text;
        }
```



Add code for add and delete button

```
 private void button3_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            listBox1.Items.Add(textBox1.Text);
        }
        private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            if (listBox1.SelectedIndex != -1)
            {
               listBox1.Items.RemoveAt(listBox1.SelectedIndex);
            }
        }
```
Add value textbox to bulletedlist

```
protected void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
          string inputValue = TextBox1.Text.Trim();

          if (inputValue.Trim() != "")
          {
             // Add the value from the textbox to the BulletedList
             BulletedList1.Items.Add(new ListItem(inputValue));
             TextBox1.Text = ""; // Clear the textbox after adding to the list
          }
       }
```

5) Display date and time using calendar control
```
 protected void Button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
          DateTime selectedDateTime = Calendar1.SelectedDate;

          // Get the current time
          DateTime currentTime = DateTime.Now;

          // Display selected date and current time in the TextBox
          TextBox1.Text = $"{selectedDateTime.ToShortDateString()}
{currentTime.ToLongTimeString()}";
       }
```
Time in 12 hour
```
 TimeTextBox.Text = $"{selectedDateTime.ToShortDateString()}
{currentTime.ToString("hh:mm tt")}";
```

6) Display textbox value using hidden field

```
 protected void Button3_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
          HiddenField1.Value = TextBox1.Text;
       }

       protected void Button4_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
       {
          string hiddenFieldValue = HiddenField1.Value;
          Response.Write($"Value retrieved from HiddenField: {hiddenFieldValue}");
       }
```

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.

1. TreeView control
2. Menu Control
3. 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.

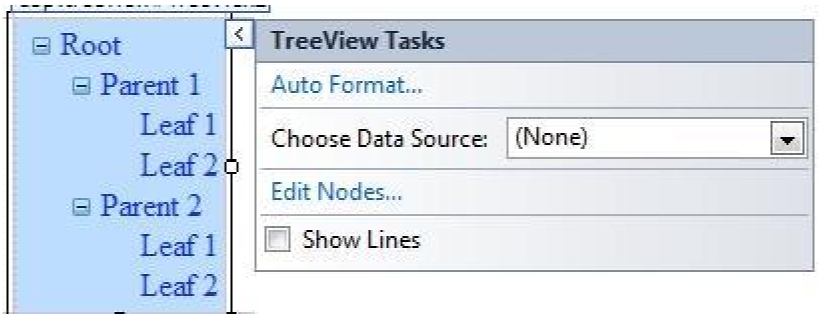
1.) The TreeView Control:-

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.

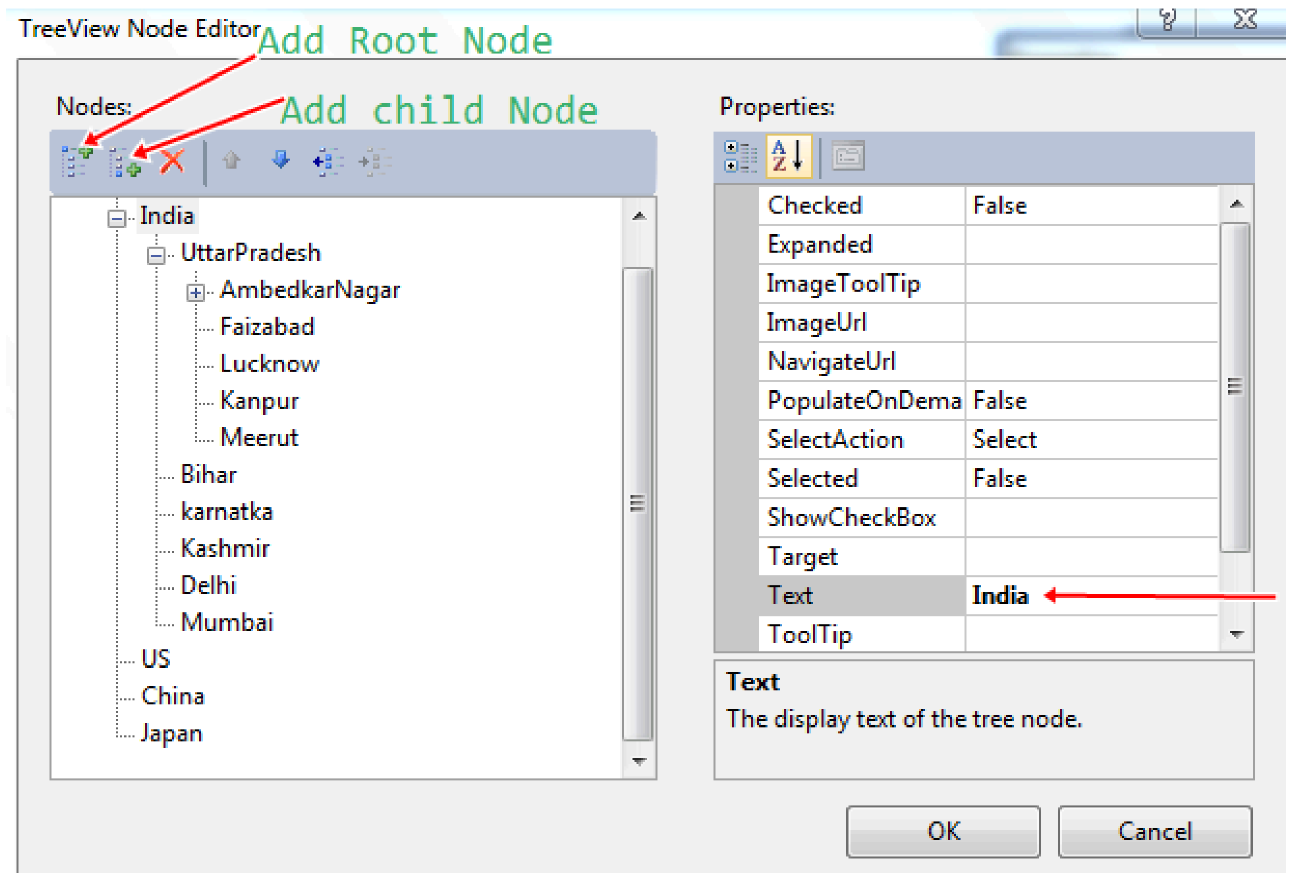
1. TreeView Node Editor dialog box
2. Generate TreeView based on XML Data
3. Generate TreeView based on Web.SiteMap data
4. Generate TreeView from Database.

1.1) TreeView Node Editor Dialog Box:-

There are some steps to generate the Tree structure on the page,which are given below:
Step 1: First open your visual studio-->File-->New-->Website-->Select ASP.NET Empty Website -->OK-->open solution explorer-->Add New Web Form-->Drag and Drop TreeView control from Toolbox as sown below:



Step 2: Now go **properties** of TreeView control-->Click **Nodes**-->Add Root and child Node as shown below:



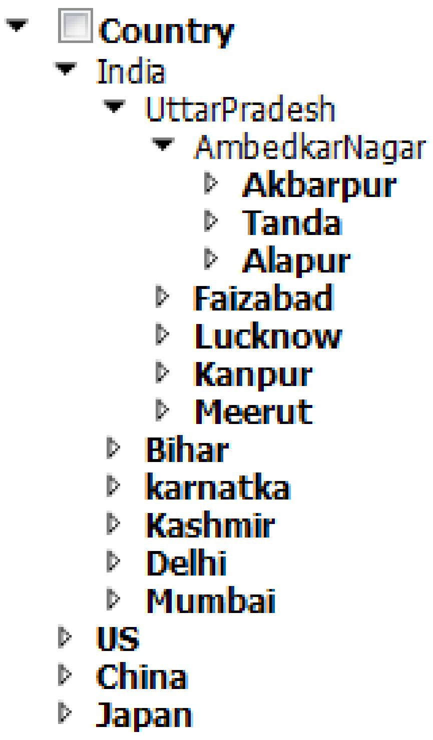
India
- UttarPradesh
  - AmbedkarNagar
  - Faizabad
  - Lucknow
  - Kanpur
  - Meerut
- Bihar
- karnatka
- Kashmir
- Delhi
- Mumbai

US
China
Japan

Checked	False
Expanded	
ImageToolTip	
ImageUrl	
NavigateUrl	
PopulateOnDema	False
SelectAction	Select
Selected	False
ShowCheckBox	
Target	
Text	**India**
ToolTip	

Text
The display text of the tree node.

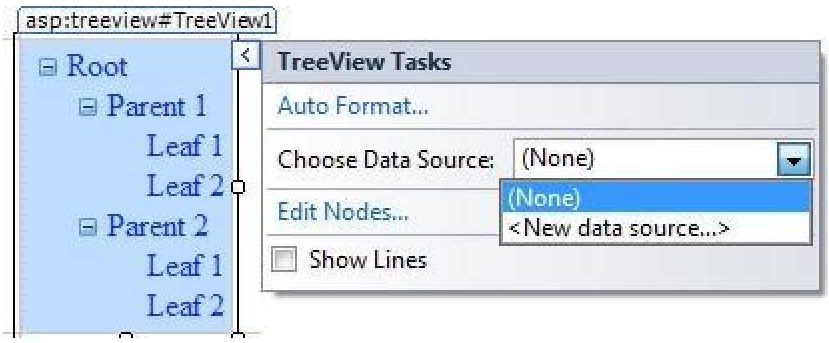
Step 3: Now Run the Program(press F5).
output:



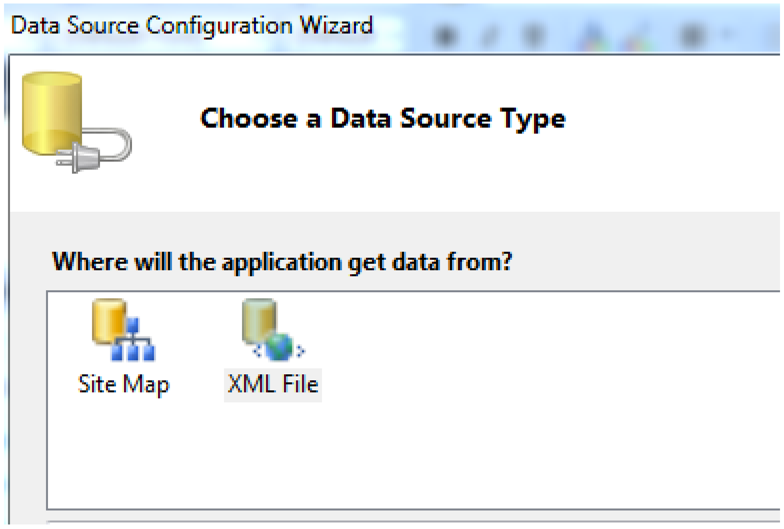
1.2) Generate TreeView Based On XML Data:-
There Are Some Steps To Implement This Concepts On The Webpage,Which Are Given Below:
Step 1: Now First Add A Web Form And A XML File In Your Solution Explorer-->Now Open The XML File And Write The Following Codes As Shown Below-->Now Click Save.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<application>
 <homepage title="Country" value="default.aspx">
  <page title ="INDIA" value="default.aspx">
  <subpage title ="up" value="default.aspx"/>
  <subpage title ="delhi" value="default.aspx"/>
  <subpage title ="mumbai" value="default.aspx"/>
  <subpage title ="kolkata" value="default.aspx"/>
  </page>
  <page title ="US" value="default.aspx"/>
  <page title ="CHNIA" value="default.aspx"/>
  <page title ="JAPAN" value="default.aspx"/>
  </homepage>
</application>
```

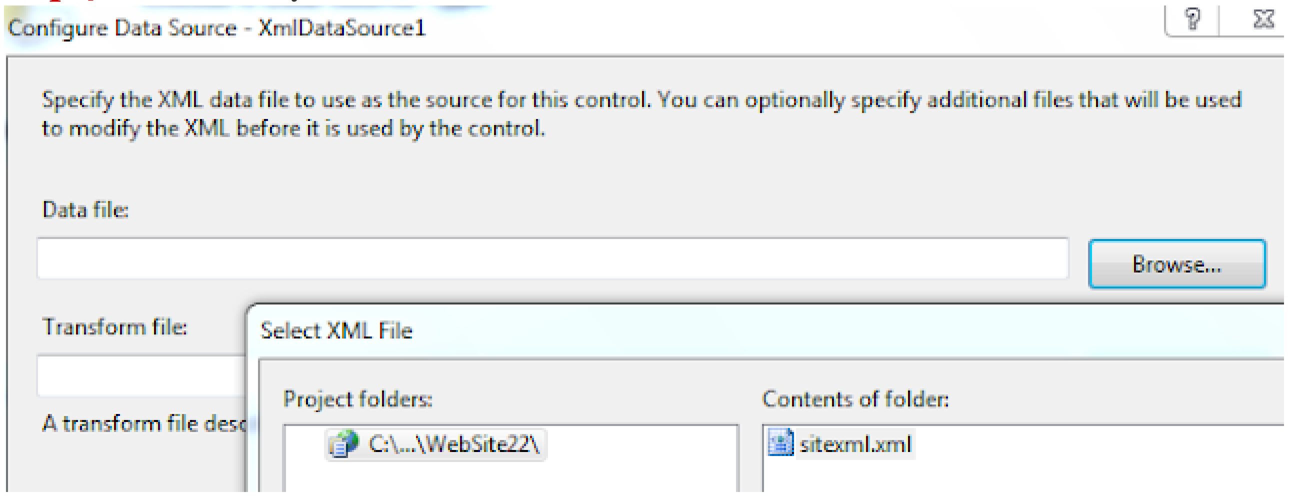
Step 2:Now Drag and drop TreeView control on the Web Form --> Now Choose Data Source from TreeView control-->Select **New data source** as shown below:



Step 3:Now select XML File as shown below:-->OK.


Data Source Configuration Wizard
Choose a Data Source Type
Where will the application get data from?
Site Map
XML File

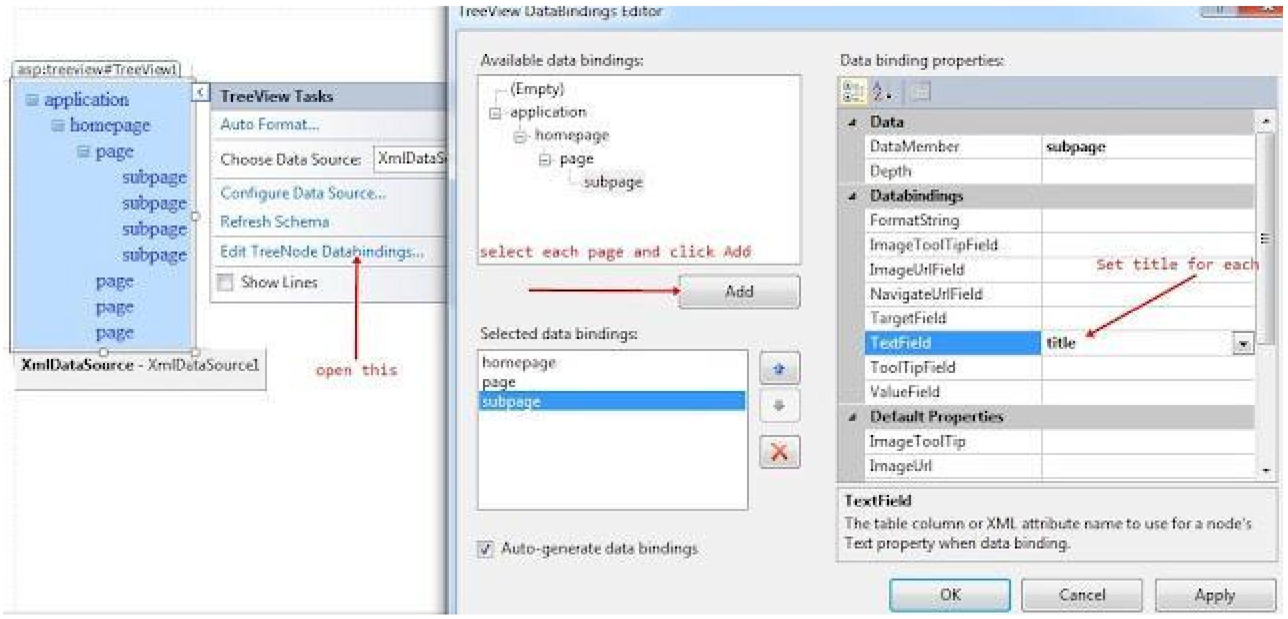
Step 4: Now Browse your XML File as shown below-->OK


Configure Data Source - XmlDataSource1

Specify the XML data file to use as the source for this control. You can optionally specify additional files that will be used to modify the XML before it is used by the control.

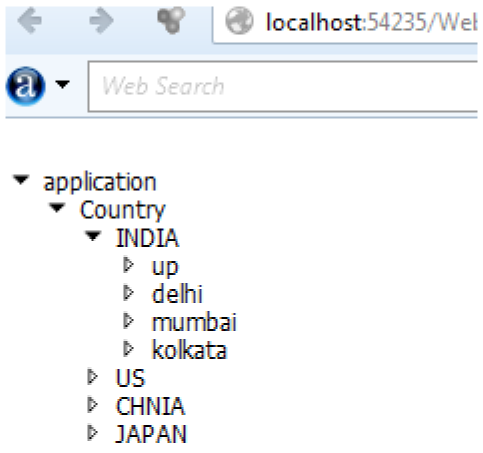
Data file:

Step 5: Now click **Edit TreeNode DataBindings..**-->Select each page one by one -->and click **Add** button -->set **TextField** =**title** from right side for each page-->click **Apply** as sown below:



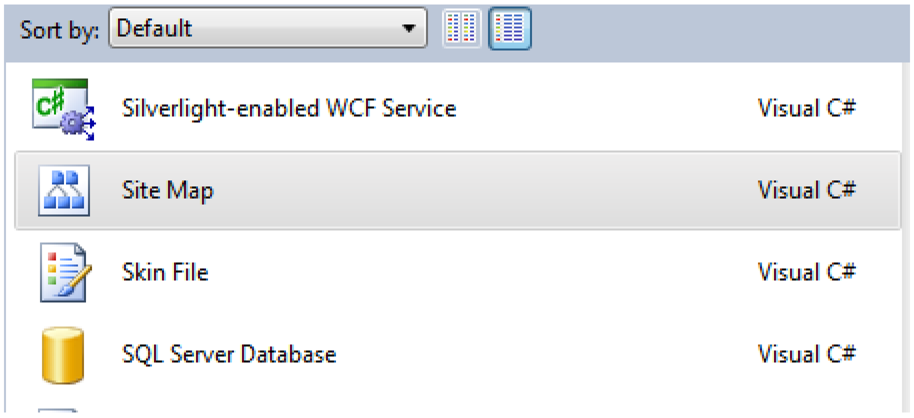
Step 6: Now Run the program(press F5).

Output:



1.3) Generate TreeView Based On Sitemap Data:-

Step 1: First Add a Web Form and a SiteMap in Solution Explorer as shown below-->Add

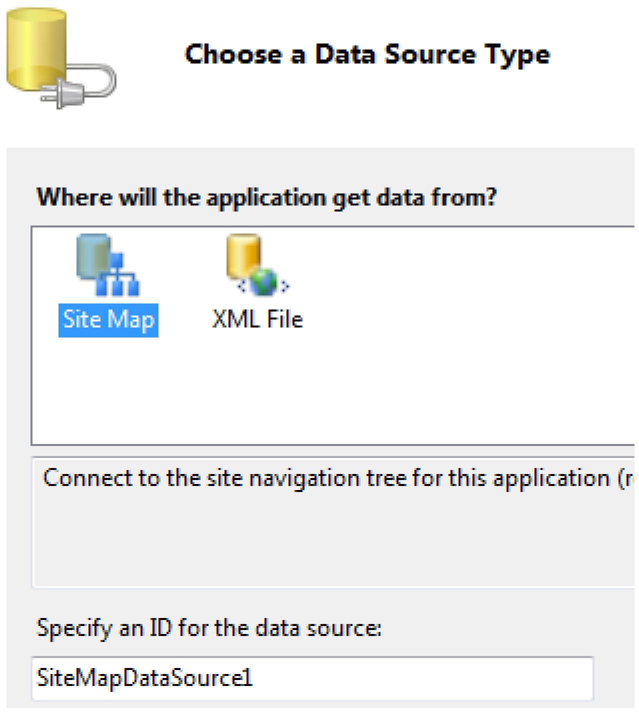

Sort by: Default

Silverlight-enabled WCF Service	Visual C#
Site Map	Visual C#
Skin File	Visual C#
SQL Server Database	Visual C#

Step 2: Open **web.sitemap** file and write the following codes.which are given below-->**Save**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<siteMap xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/AspNet/SiteMap-File-1.0" >
  <siteMapNode url="default.aspx" title="Contury"  description="">
    <siteMapNode url="treeview1.aspx" title="India"  description="" />
    <siteMapNode url="menu.aspx" title="Us"  description="" />
   <siteMapNode url="menu1.aspx" title="China"  description="" />
  </siteMapNode>

</siteMap>
```

Step 3: Now drag and drop TreeView control on the Form-->Now **choose Data Source**-->select **New data source**-->Select **SiteMap** as sown below:


Choose a Data Source Type

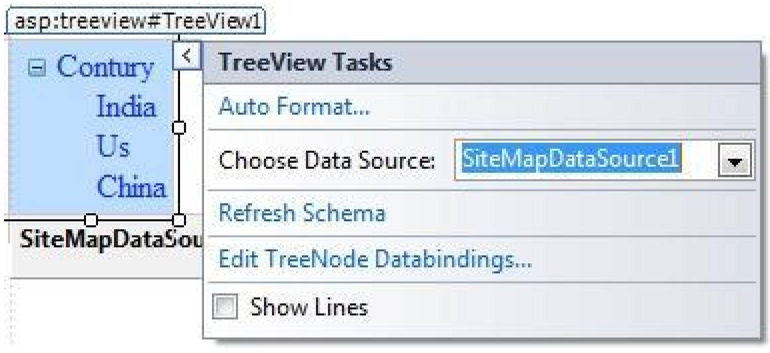
Where will the application get data from?

Connect to the site navigation tree for this application (r

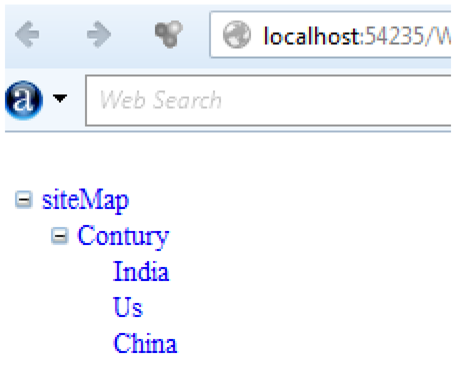
Specify an ID for the data source:

SiteMapDataSource1

Step 4:Now click OK Button ,you will see following output.



Step 5: Now Run the program(press F5).
OUTPUT:



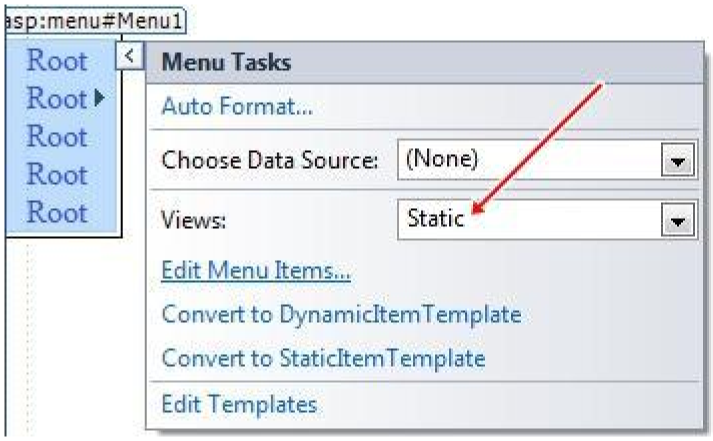
2.) The Menu Control:-

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.

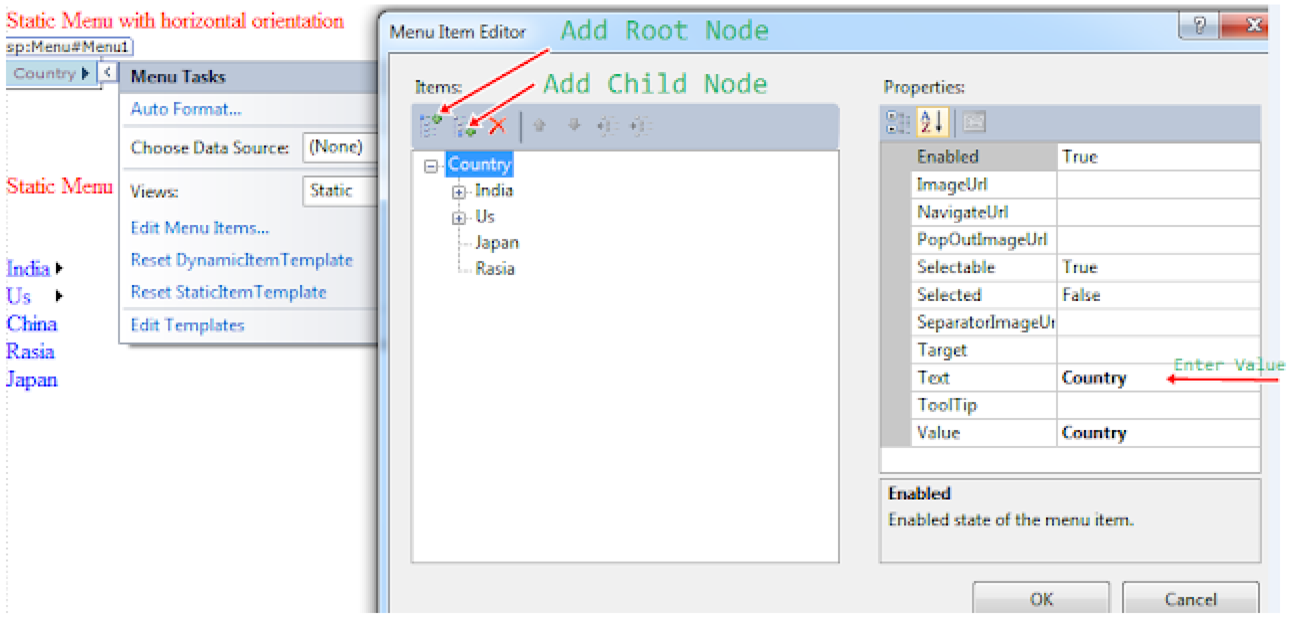
- **Static menu:-** It is used to display the parent menu items and their sub menu items on the page.Means it is used to display the entire structure of the static menu.
- **Dynamic menu**:- It is used to display the static menu as well as dynamic menu on the site.it Means when user passes the mouse over the **menu** then it will appear on the site.

2.1) Static Menu:-

We can display site structure vertically as well as horizontally through static menu control on the site.There are some steps to implement the static menu control on the Web Form.Which are given below:**Step 1**: First Add a New Web Form in solution Explorer -->drag and drop **menu** control on the Form-->now select **Views** = **static** as shown below**:**



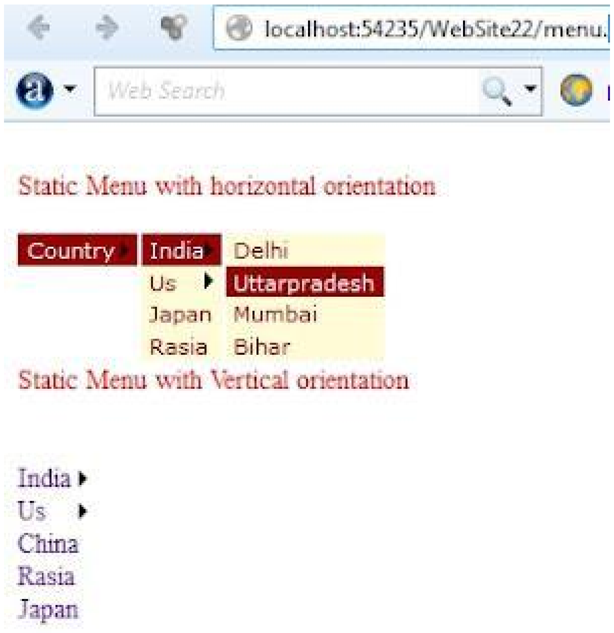
Step 2: Now click **Edit Menu Items...**-->Add **parent** and **child** nodes as shown below:



Enabled	True
ImageUrl	
NavigateUrl	
PopOutImageUrl	
Selectable	True
Selected	False
SeparatorImageUr	
Target	
Text	Country
ToolTip	
Value	Country

Enabled
Enabled state of the menu item.

Step 3: Now Run the program(press F5).
Output:-


localhost:54235/WebSite22/menu.
Web Search
Static Menu with horizontal orientation
Country
India
Us
Japan
Rasia
Delhi
Uttarpradesh
Mumbai
Bihar
Static Menu with Vertical orientation
India
Us
China
Rasia
Japan

Note:- You can implement the vertical orientation as horizontal orientation.

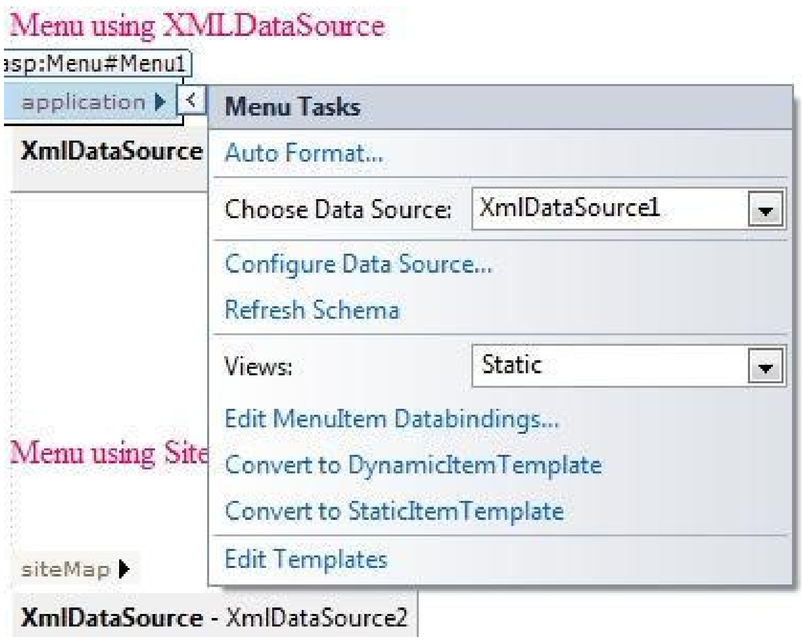
2.2) Dynamic Menu:-

When user passes the mouse over the control ,the data will automatically appear on the site.we can generate dynamic menu control in two ways:

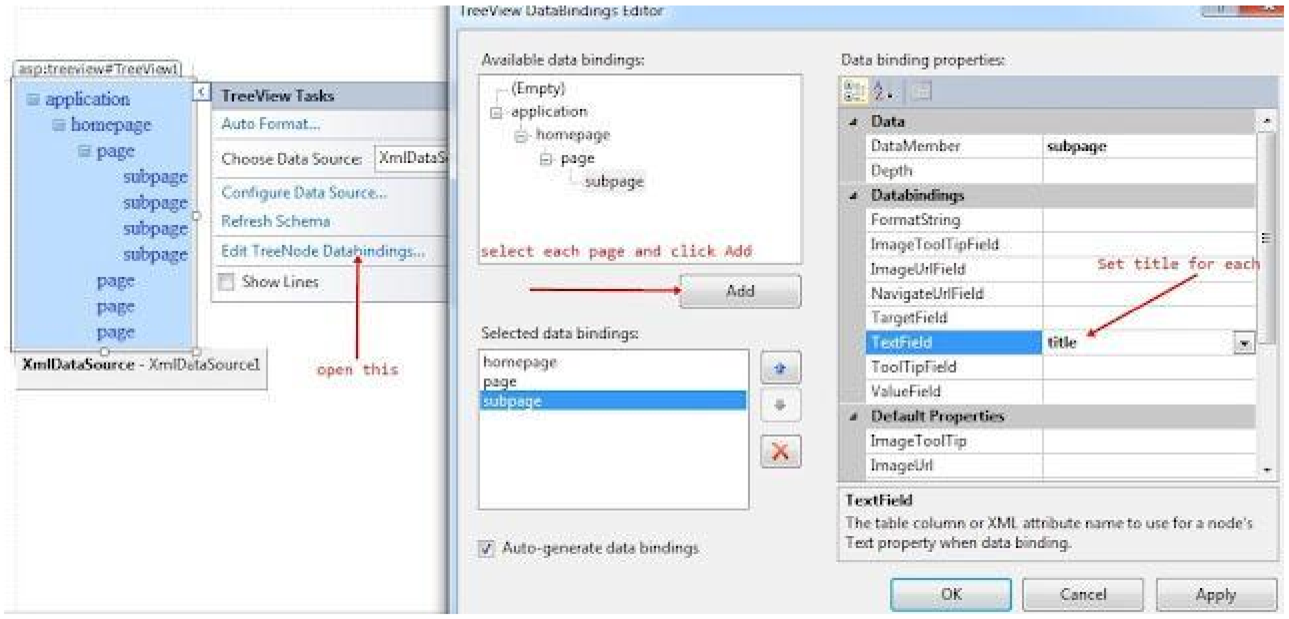
- Generate menu control using Xml Data source
- Generate menu control using SiteMap Data source

There are some steps to implement this concepts on the site.which are given below:-

Step 1: First Add a **Web Form** in the solution Explorer-->Drag and drop menu control on the Form -->**choose Data Source** -->Select **XML File**-->OK-->**Browse** XML File-->OK.

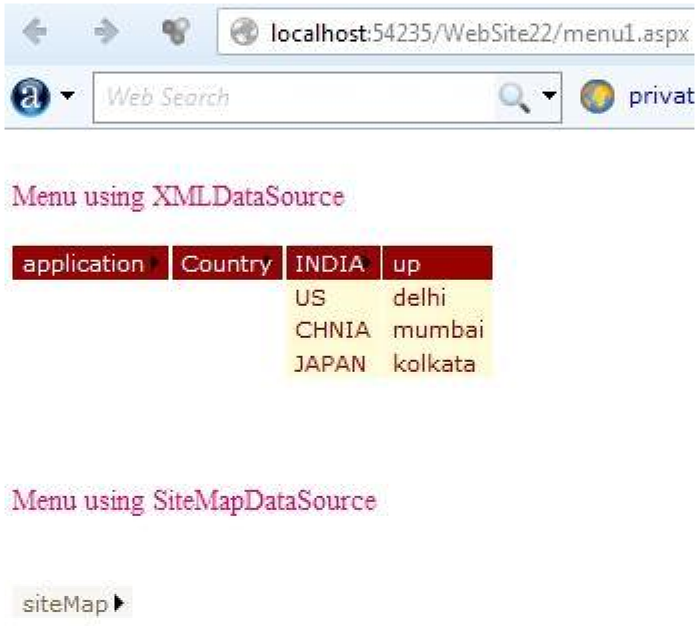


Step 2: Now click **Edit TreeNode DataBindings..**-->Select each page one by one -->and click **Add** button -->set **TextField** =**title** from right side for each page-->click **Apply** as sown below:



Step 3: Now Run the program(press F5).

Output:-



Note:- We can use same process for SiteMap File also.

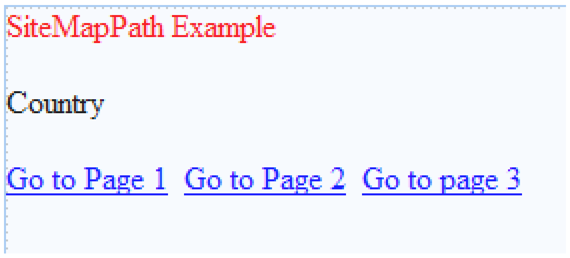
3.) The SiteMapPath Control:

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.
There are some steps to implement the SiteMapPath control on the web page.Which are given below:

Step 1: First open your visual studio -->File -->New-->Website-->Select ASP.NET Empty Website-->Open **solution Explorer**-->Add a **Web Form** (SiteMap.aspx)-->Now again Add **Site Map** File in solution Explorer-->open **web.sitmap** file-->write the following codes , which are given below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<siteMap xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/AspNet/SiteMap-File-1.0" >
  <siteMapNode url="SiteMap.aspx" title="Country"  description="">
    <siteMapNode url="page1.aspx" title="India"  description="" />
    <siteMapNode url="page2.aspx" title="China"  description="" />
    <siteMapNode url="page3.aspx" title="US"  description="" />
  </siteMapNode>

</siteMap>
```

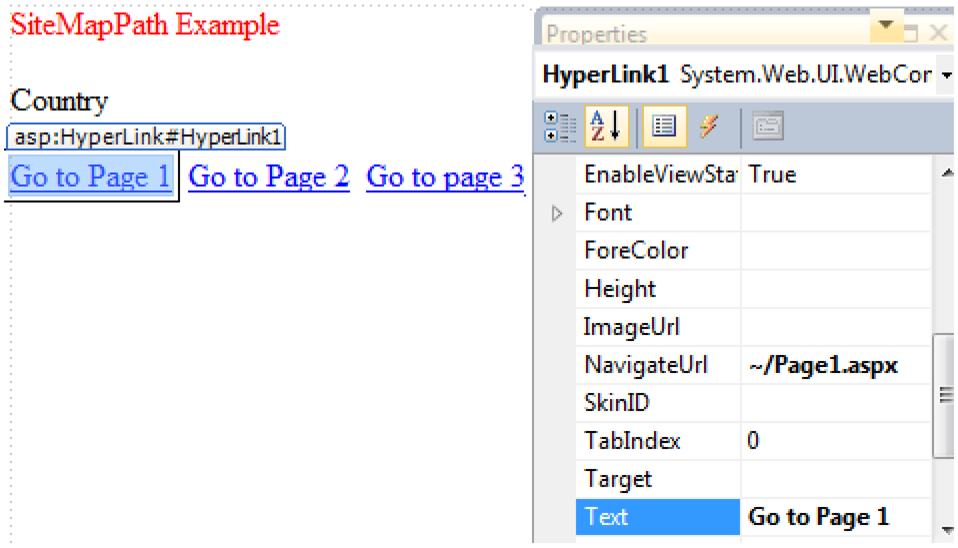
Step 2:Now drag and drop **SiteMapPath** control on the web Form (SiteMap.aspx)-->Now drag and drop **HyperLink** control on the Form as shown below:


SiteMapPath Example

Country

Go to Page 1 Go to Page 2 Go to page 3

Step 3: Now Add three more **Web Form (**page1.aspx ,page2.aspx, page3.aspx**)** in Solution Explorer-->Go **properties** of **HyperLink Button** control -->set **NavigateUrl-->**Write **Text** Information ,as shown below:


SiteMapPath Example

Country

asp:HyperLink#HyperLink1

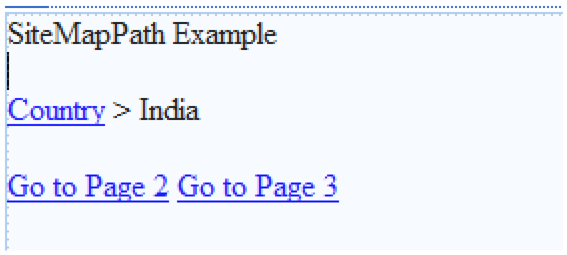
Go to Page 1 Go to Page 2 Go to page 3

Properties

HyperLink1 System.Web.UI.WebCor

EnableViewSta	True
Font	
ForeColor	
Height	
ImageUrl	
NavigateUrl	~/Page1.aspx
SkinID	
TabIndex	0
Target	
Text	Go to Page 1

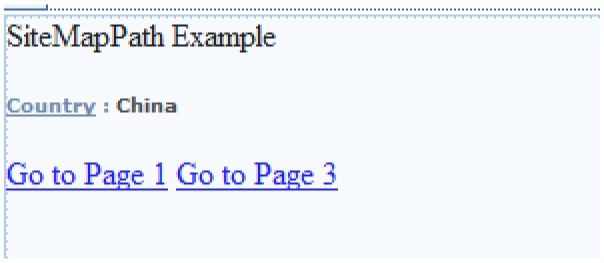
Step 4: Now Go **page1.aspx** -->drag and drop **SiteMapPath** control and HyperLink control on the Form as shown below-->Set the **NavigateUrl** of each **HyperLink** control as previous i have done.


SiteMapPath Example

Country > India

Go to Page 2 Go to Page 3

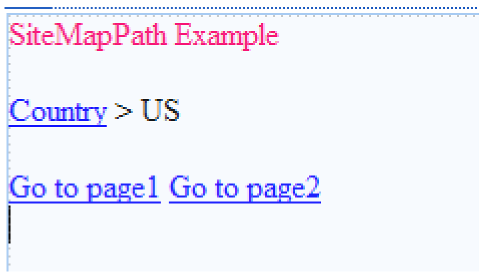
Step 5: Now Go **page2.aspx -->**Same steps perform as step 4.


SiteMapPath Example

Country : China

Go to Page 1 Go to Page 3

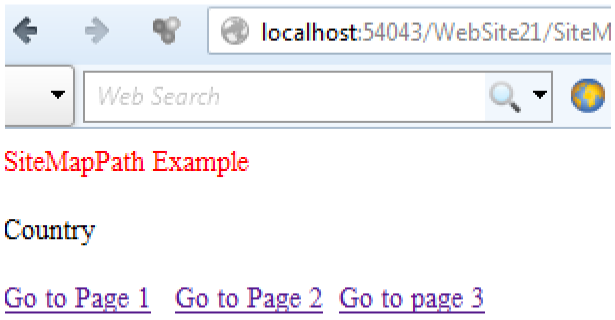
Step 6: Now Go **page3.aspx -->**Same steps perform as step 4 and step 5.


SiteMapPath Example

Country > US

Go to page1 Go to page2

Step 7: Now Run the program(press F5).
Output:-



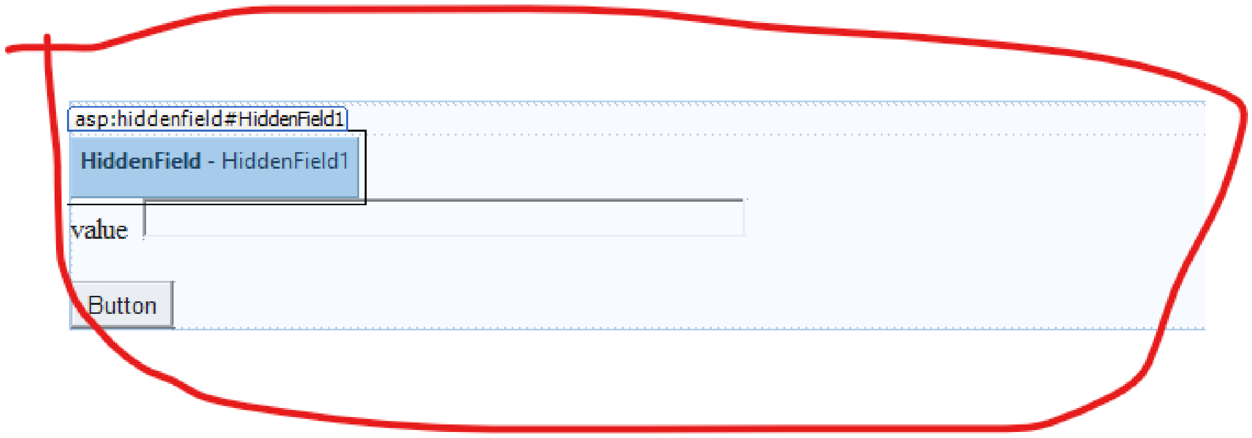
SiteMapPath Example

Country

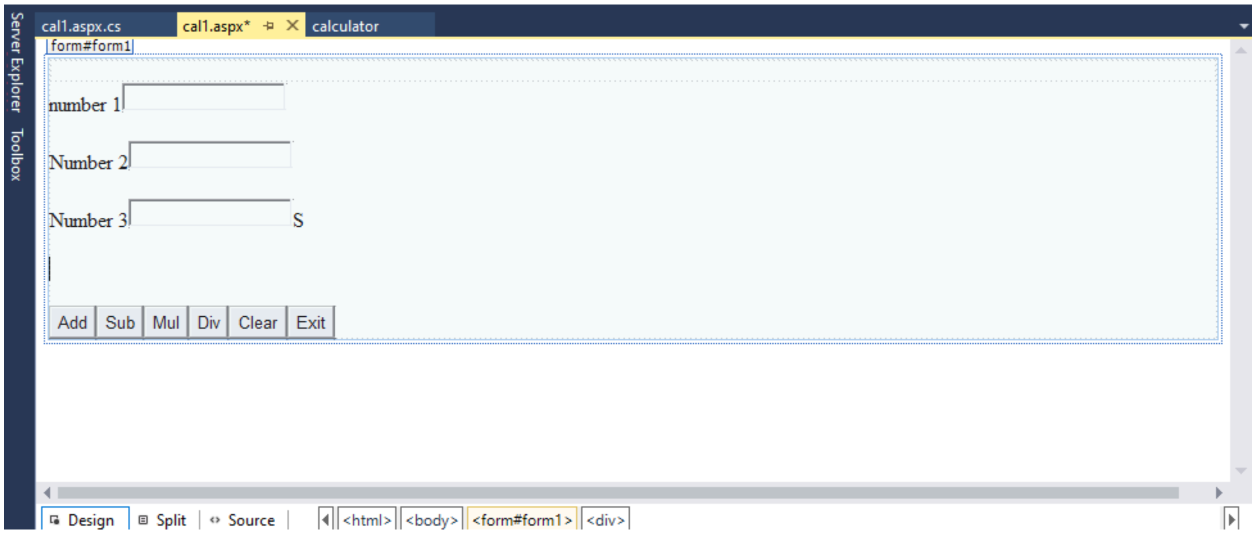
Go to Page 1 Go to Page 2 Go to page 3

Hidden values

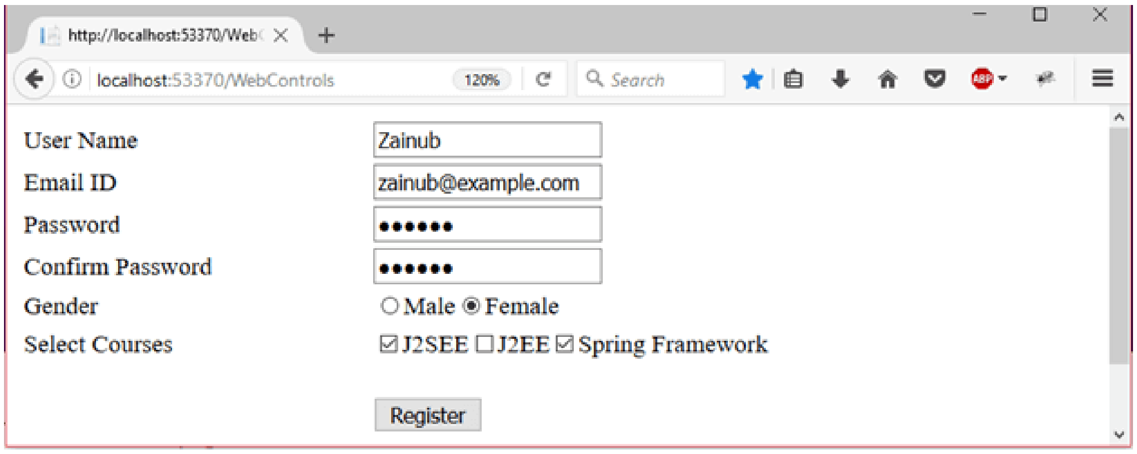
__Set the property of Hidden value to any number / example 7__



```
protected void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            if (HiddenField1.Value != null)
            {
                int val = Int32.Parse(HiddenField1.Value.ToString());
                val = val + 1;
                TextBox1.Text = "the value of hidden field is increamented by  " + 
val.ToString();

            }

        }
    }
```



```
namespace calculator
{
    public partial class cal1 : System.Web.UI.Page
    {
        protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {

        }

        protected void Button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            var a = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox1.Text);
            var b = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox2.Text);
            var c = a + b;
            TextBox3.Text = c.ToString();
            Response.Write("the value is"+ c);



        }

        protected void Button3_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            var a = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox1.Text);
            var b = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox2.Text);
            var c = a - b;
            TextBox3.Text = c.ToString();
            Response.Write("the value is" + c);
        }

        protected void Button4_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            var a = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox1.Text);
            var b = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox2.Text);
            var c = a * b;
            TextBox3.Text = c.ToString();
            Response.Write("the value is" + c);
        }

        protected void Button5_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            var a = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox1.Text);
            var b = Convert.ToInt32(TextBox2.Text);
            var c = a / b;
            TextBox3.Text = c.ToString();
            Response.Write("the value is" + c);
        }

        protected void Button6_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            TextBox1.Text = "";
            TextBox2.Text = "";
            TextBox3.Text = "";
        }

        protected void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            System.Environment.Exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```



http://localhost:53370/WebC

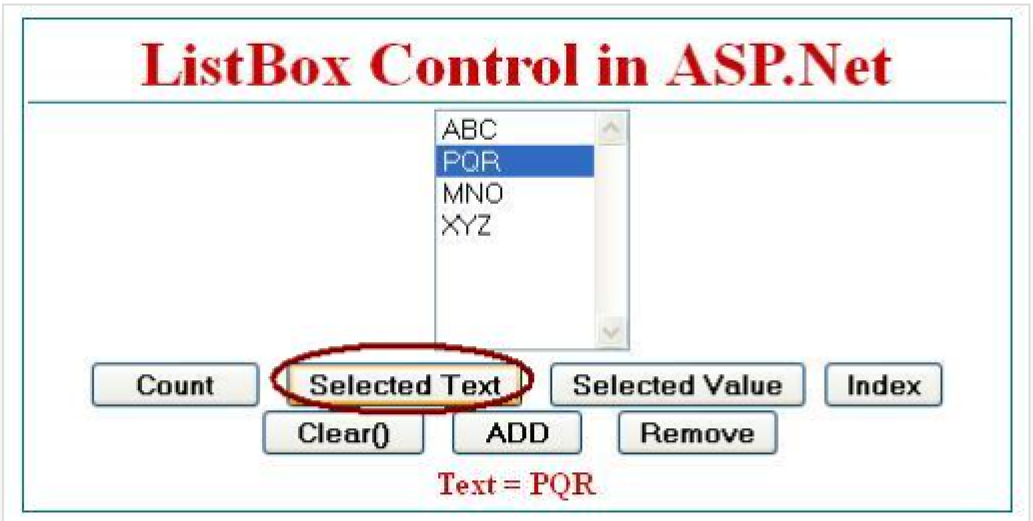
localhost:53370/WebControls

User Name	Zainub
Email ID	zainub@example.com
Password	••••••
Confirm Password	••••••
Gender	○ Male [✓ ◉ Female]
Select Courses	[✓ J2SEE] ☐ J2EE [✓ Spring Framework]

```
protected void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
       message.Text     = "Hello " + username.Text + " ! ";
       message.Text     = message.Text + " <br/> You have successfuly Registered with the f
ollowing details.";
       ShowUserName.Text = username.Text;
       ShowEmail.Text    = EmailID.Text;
       if (RadioButton1.Checked)
       {
          ShowGender.Text = RadioButton1.Text;
       }
       else ShowGender.Text = RadioButton2.Text;
    var courses = "";
       if (CheckBox1.Checked)
       {
          courses = CheckBox1.Text + " ";
       }
       if (CheckBox2.Checked)
       {
          courses += CheckBox2.Text + " ";
       }
       if (CheckBox3.Checked)
       {
          courses += CheckBox3.Text;
       }
       ShowCourses.Text = courses;
       ShowUserNameLabel.Text = "User Name";
       ShowEmailIDLabel.Text = "Email ID";
```

```
            ShowGenderLabel.Text = "Gender";
            ShowCourseLabel.Text = "Courses";
            username.Text = "";
            EmailID.Text = "";
            RadioButton1.Checked = false;
            RadioButton2.Checked = false;
            CheckBox1.Checked = false;
            CheckBox2.Checked = false;
            CheckBox3.Checked = false;
        }
    }
}
```

List Box

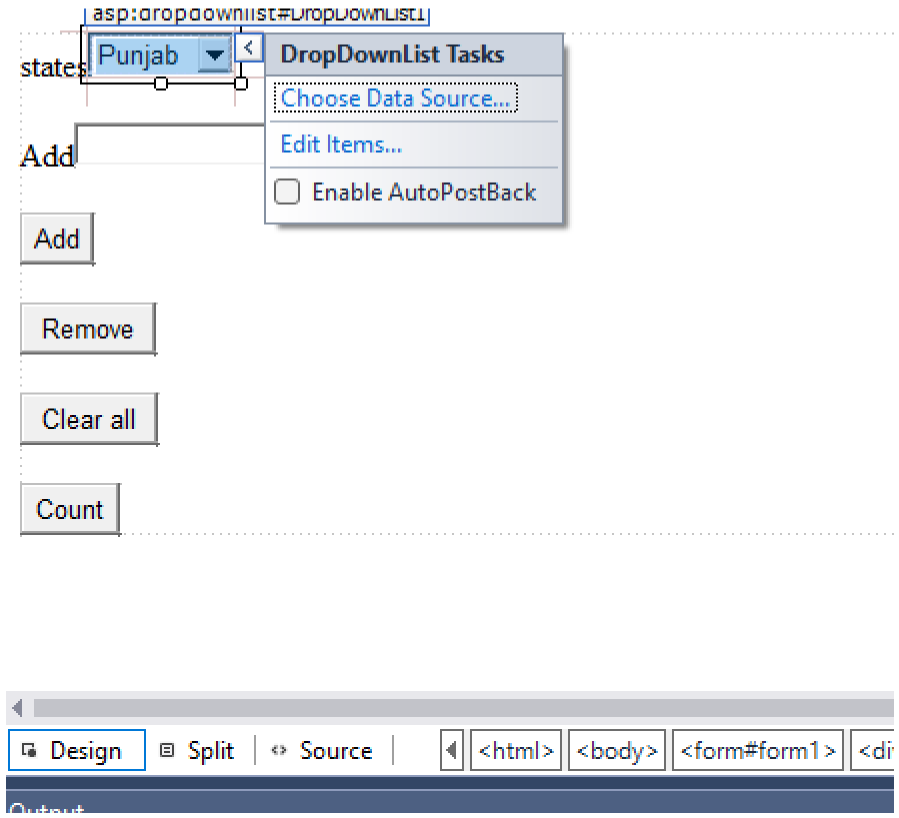


Get Selected Item from listbox control in asp.net c#

```
protected void btncount_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
 {
     Label1.Text = "The Count = "+ListBox1.Items.Count.ToString();
 }
```

```
protected void btnselectedtext_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
 {
    Label1.Text = "Text = "+ListBox1.SelectedItem.Text;
 }


protected void btnselectedvalue_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
 {
    Label1.Text = "Value = " +ListBox1.SelectedValue;
 }


protected void btnselectedIndex_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
  {
    Label1.Text = "Index = " +ListBox1.SelectedIndex.ToString();
  }


protected void btnclear_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
  {
     ListBox1.Items.Clear();
     Label1.Text = "ListBox Cleared";
  }


protected void btnadd_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
 {
    ListBox1.Items.Add("Meera");
    Label1.Text = "Item Added";
 }


protected void btnremove_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
 {
     ListBox1.Items.Remove("Meera");
     Label1.Text = "Item Removed";
 }


protected void btnadd_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
 {
     ListBox1.Items.Insert(2,"Meera");
     Label1.Text = "Item Inserted";
 }


protected void btnremove_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
```

```
{
    ListBox1.Items.RemoveAt(2);
    Label1.Text = "Item Removed";
}
```



```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.UI;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls;

namespace WebApplication21
```

```
{
    public partial class WebForm1 : System.Web.UI.Page
    {
        protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {

        }

        protected void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            DropDownList1.Items.Clear();
        }

        protected void Button3_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            DropDownList1.Items.Add(TextBox1.Text);
            TextBox1.Text = " ";


        }

        protected void Remove_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            DropDownList1.Items.Remove(DropDownList1.SelectedItem);

        }

        protected void count_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            int count = DropDownList1.Items.Count;
            Response.Write("items are " + count);
        }
    }
}
```

ASP.Net AdRotator Control

The AdRotator is one of the rich web server control of asp.net. AdRotator control is used to display a sequence of advertisement images as per given priority of image.

Adrotator control displays the sequence of images, which is specified in the **external XML file.** In a xml file we indicate the images to display with some other attributes, like image impressions, NavigateUrl, ImageUrl, AlternateText.
In a Adrotator control **images will be changed** each time **while refreshing** the web page.

AdRotator Control Syntax :

```
<asp:AdRotator ID="AdRotator1" runat="server" />
```

AdRotator Control Example in ASP.Net

Follow below step to create Adrotator control in asp.net web application.

Step 1 – Open Visual Studio –> Create a new empty web application / website.

Step 2 – Create New web page for display AdRotator control.

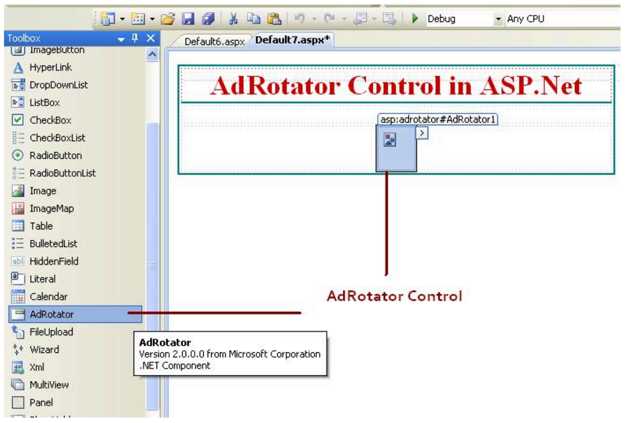
step 3 – Drag and drop AdRotator Control on web page from toolbox.

step 4 – Right click on Solution Explorer –> **Add New Item** –> Add New **XML File** in project for write advertisement detail.

step 5 – Write code in xml file for advertisement.

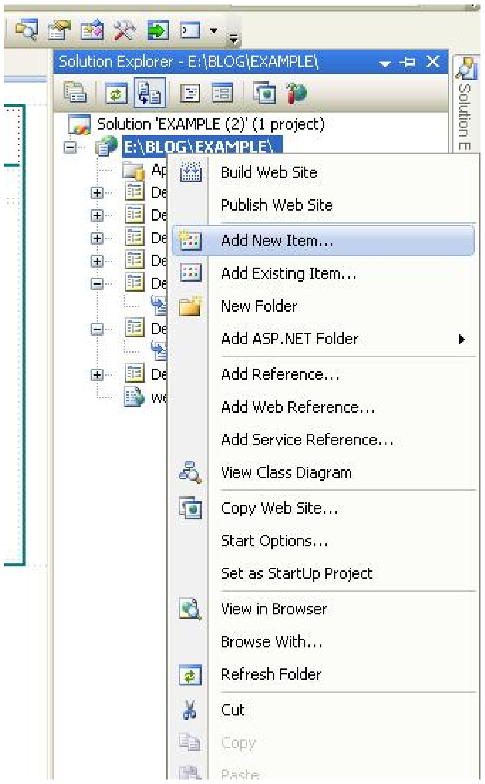
step 6 – Assign XML File to **AdvertisementFile** Property of AdRotator control.

Create asp.net web application and take an adrotator control on web forms like below:

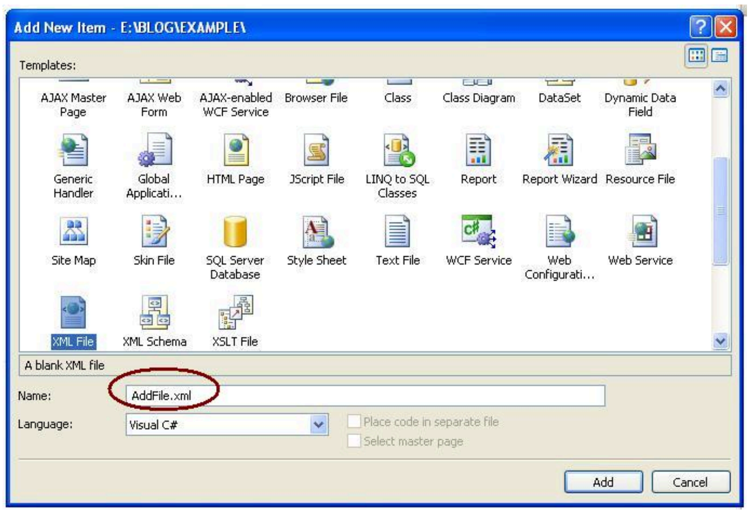


Now, Add new **XML** file to project.

Right click on Solution Explorer –> Add New Item –> XML file –> Add.



Select XML file, assign any name for xml file and click Add button to add new xml file in website

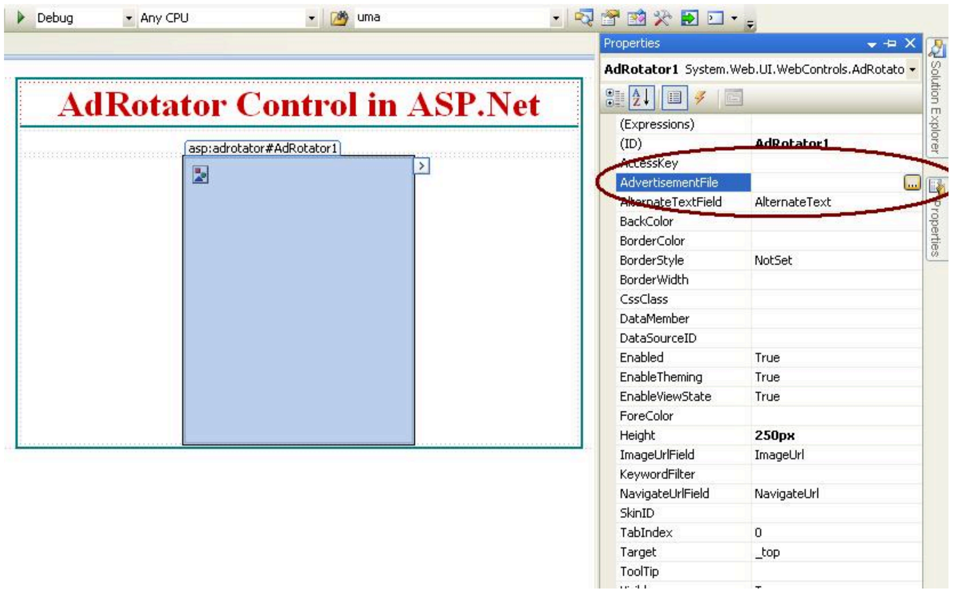


Advertisement XML File for Adrotator Control

Write below code in xml file for advertisement.

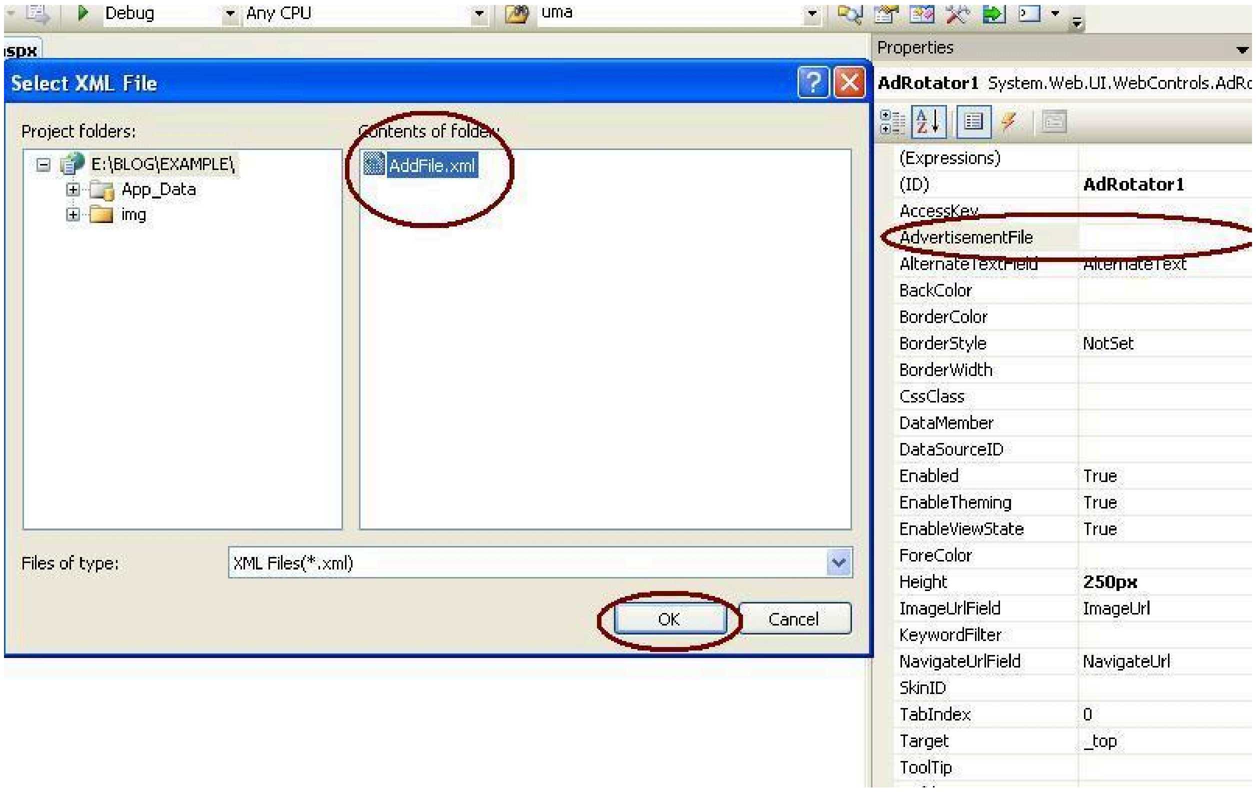
```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<Advertisements>
  <Ad>
    <ImageUrl>img/1.png</ImageUrl>
    <NavigateUrl>https://indusacademy.com</NavigateUrl>
    <AlternateText>Indus Academy</AlternateText>
    <Impressions>50</Impressions>
    <Keyword>Meera</Keyword>
  </Ad>

  <Ad>
    <ImageUrl>img/2.png</ImageUrl>
    <NavigateUrl>http://academic.com</NavigateUrl>
    <AlternateText>University</AlternateText>
    <Impressions>100</Impressions>
    <Keyword>Academy</Keyword>
  </Ad>
  <Ad>
    <ImageUrl>img/3.png</ImageUrl>
    <NavigateUrl>https:// indusacademy.com </NavigateUrl>
    <AlternateText>Indus Aademy</AlternateText>
    <Impressions>50</Impressions>
    <Keyword>Academy</Keyword>
  </Ad>
</Advertisements>
```

Now, assign the XML file to adrotator control at **AdvertisementFile** property of adrotator control.



AdRotator1 System.Web.UI.WebControls.AdRotato

(Expressions)	
(ID)	**AdRotator1**
AccessKey	
AdvertisementFile	
AlternateTextField	AlternateText
BackColor	
BorderColor	
BorderStyle	NotSet
BorderWidth	
CssClass	
DataMember	
DataSourceID	
Enabled	True
EnableTheming	True
EnableViewState	True
ForeColor	
Height	**250px**
ImageUrlField	ImageUrl
KeywordFilter	
NavigateUrlField	NavigateUrl
SkinID	
TabIndex	0
Target	_top
ToolTip	

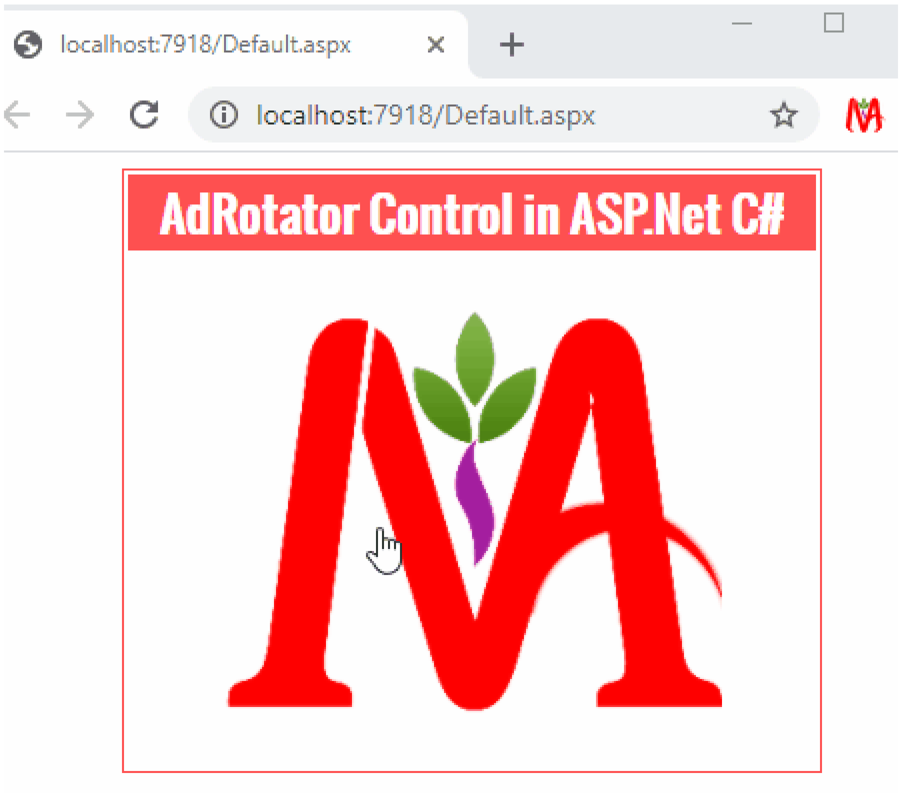


AdRotator1 System.Web.UI.WebControls.AdR

(Expressions)	
(ID)	**AdRotator1**
AccessKey	
AdvertisementFile	
AlternateTextField	AlternateText
BackColor	
BorderColor	
BorderStyle	NotSet
BorderWidth	
CssClass	
DataMember	
DataSourceID	
Enabled	True
EnableTheming	True
EnableViewState	True
ForeColor	
Height	**250px**
ImageUrlField	ImageUrl
KeywordFilter	
NavigateUrlField	NavigateUrl
SkinID	
TabIndex	0
Target	_top
ToolTip	

The output of Adrotator control example in c#.

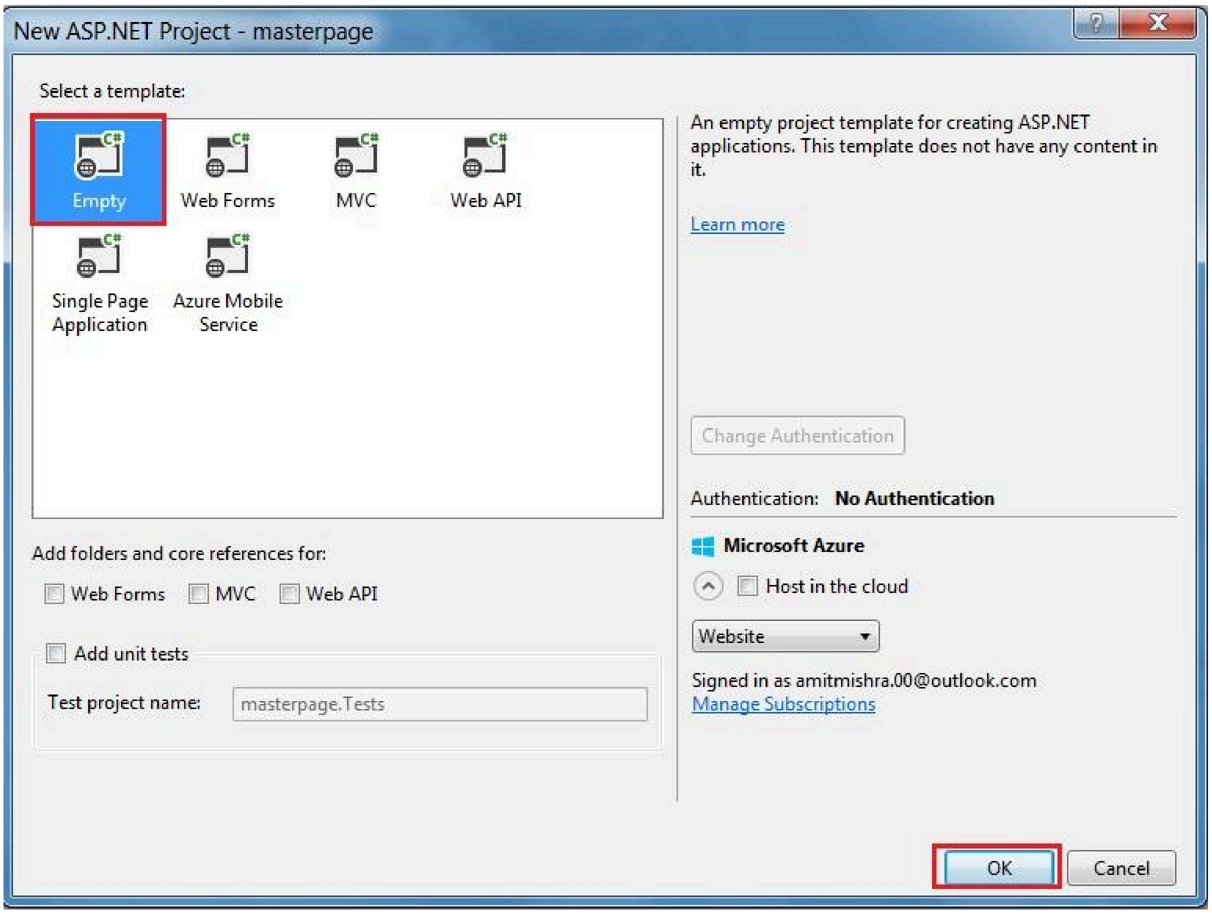
In above Adrotator control example we assign three images in Advertisement xml file. We can see in below figure each time ad image will be changed when we refresh the webpage.


localhost:7918/Default.aspx
localhost:7918/Default.aspx
AdRotator Control in ASP.Net C#

Step 1. Open a new project in Visual Studio.

New project->Installed->Web->ASP.NET Web Application (shown in the picture).

After clicking the OK button in the Window, select Empty (shown in the picture).



New ASP.NET Project - masterpage

Select a template:

An empty project template for creating ASP.NET applications. This template does not have any content in it.

Authentication: **No Authentication**

Microsoft Azure

Host in the cloud

Website

Signed in as amitmishra.00@outlook.com

Add folders and core references for:

Web Forms MVC Web API

Add unit tests

Test project name: masterpage.Tests

After clicking the OK button, the project "master page" opens, but no file is there (shown in the picture),

Step 2. Add new file in to our project.

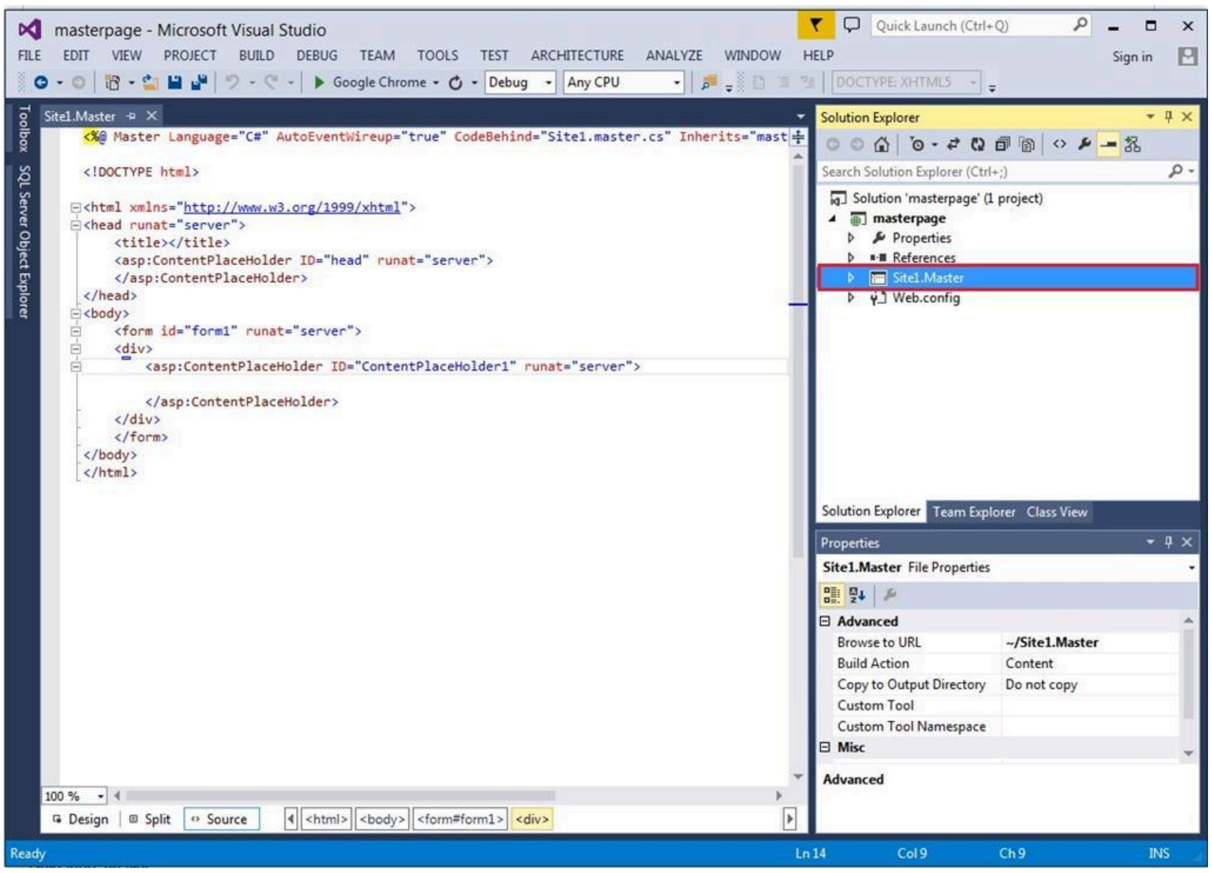
Add the master page into our project.

Right click Project->Add->New item (shown in the picture).

After clicking on new item, Window will open, select Web Form->Web Forms Master Page (shown in the picture),

After clicking the add button, master page 'site1.master' adds to our project.

Click on site1.master into Solution Explorer (shown in the picture).



```
<%@ Master Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeBehind="Site1.master.cs" Inherits="mast

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head runat="server">
    <title></title>
    <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="head" runat="server">
    </asp:ContentPlaceHolder>
</head>
<body>
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div>
        <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="ContentPlaceHolder1" runat="server">

        </asp:ContentPlaceHolder>
    </div>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Solution 'masterpage' (1 project)
- masterpage
  - Properties
  - References
  - Site1.Master
  - Web.config

Properties — Site1.Master File Properties

Advanced	
Browse to URL	~/Site1.Master
Build Action	Content
Copy to Output Directory	Do not copy
Custom Tool	
Custom Tool Namespace	

Step 3. Design the master page using HTML.

HTML code of my master page is.

<%@ Master Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeBehind="Site1.master.cs" Inherits="masterpage.Site1" %>

<!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head runat="server">
   <title>c# corner</title>
   <link href="css/my.css" rel="stylesheet" />
   <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="head" runat="server">
   </asp:ContentPlaceHolder>
</head>
<body>
   <header id="header">
      <h1>c# corner</h1>
   </header>
   <nav id="nav">
      <ul>
         <li><a href="home.aspx">Home</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">Article</a></li>
         <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
      </ul>
   </nav>
   <aside id="side">
      <h1>news</h1>
      <a href="#"><p>creating HTML website</p></a>
      <a href="#"><p>learn CSS</p></a>
      <a href="#">learn C#</a>
   </aside>
   <p id="con">
      <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="ContentPlaceHolder1" runat="server">
      </asp:ContentPlaceHolder>
   </p>
   <footer id="footer">
      copyright @c# corner
   </footer>
   <form id="form1" runat="server">
   </form>
</body>
</html>
```
Markup

CSS Code

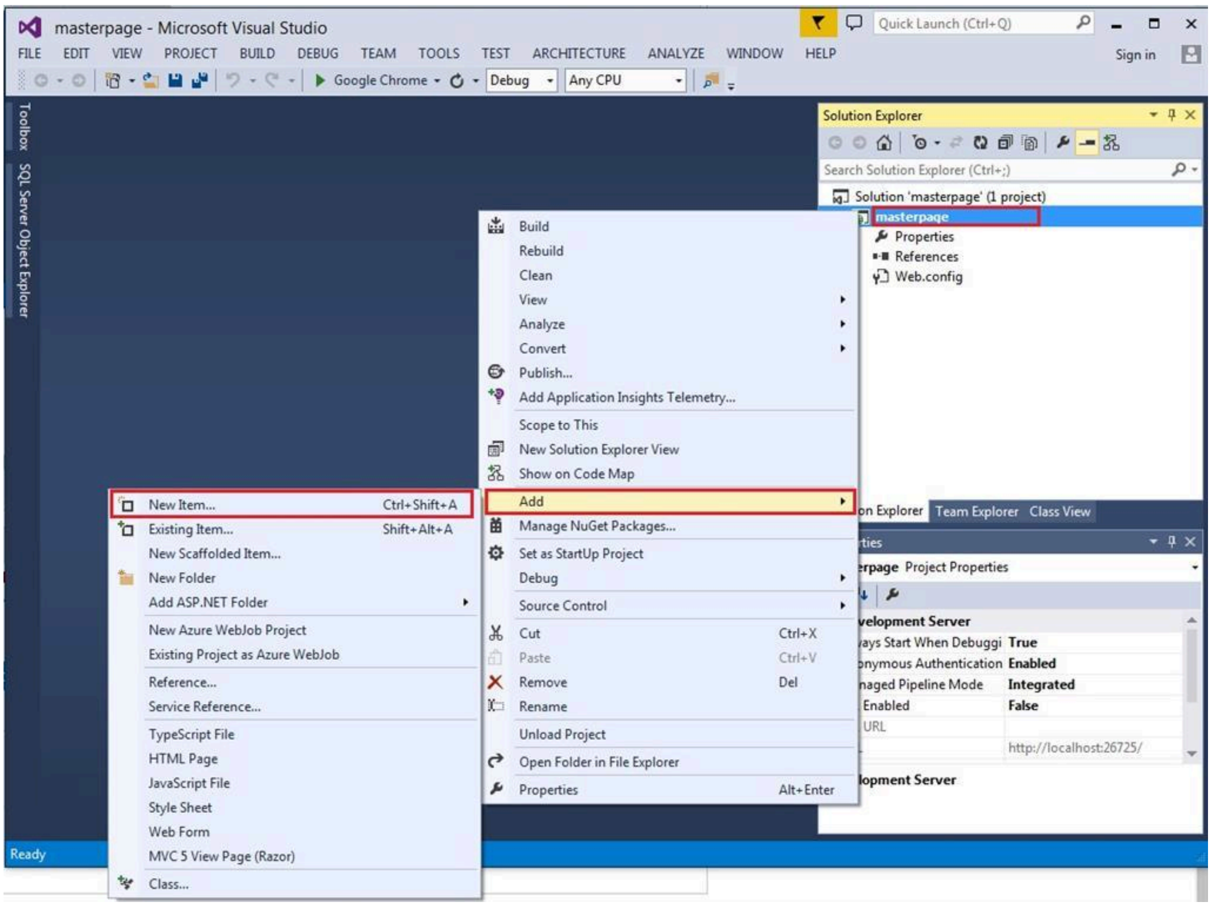
```
#header {
   color: #247BA0;
   text-align: center;
   font-size: 20px;
}

#nav {
   background-color: #FF1654;
```

```
    padding: 5px;
}

ul {
    list-style-type: none;
}

li a {
    color: #F1FAEE;
    font-size: 30px;
    column-width: 5%;
}

li {
    display: inline;
    padding-left: 2px;
    column-width: 20px;
}

a {
    text-decoration: none;
    margin-left: 20px;
}

li a:hover {
    background-color: #F3FFBD;
    color: #FF1654;
    padding: 1%;
}

#side {
    text-align: center;
    float: right;
    width: 15%;
    padding-bottom: 79%;
    background-color: #F1FAEE;
}

#article {
    background-color: #EEF5DB;
    padding: 10px;
    padding-bottom: 75%;
}

#footer {
    background-color: #C7EFCF;
    text-align: center;
    padding-bottom: 5%;
    font-size: 20px;
}

#con {
    border: double;
    border-color: burlywood;
}
CSS
```

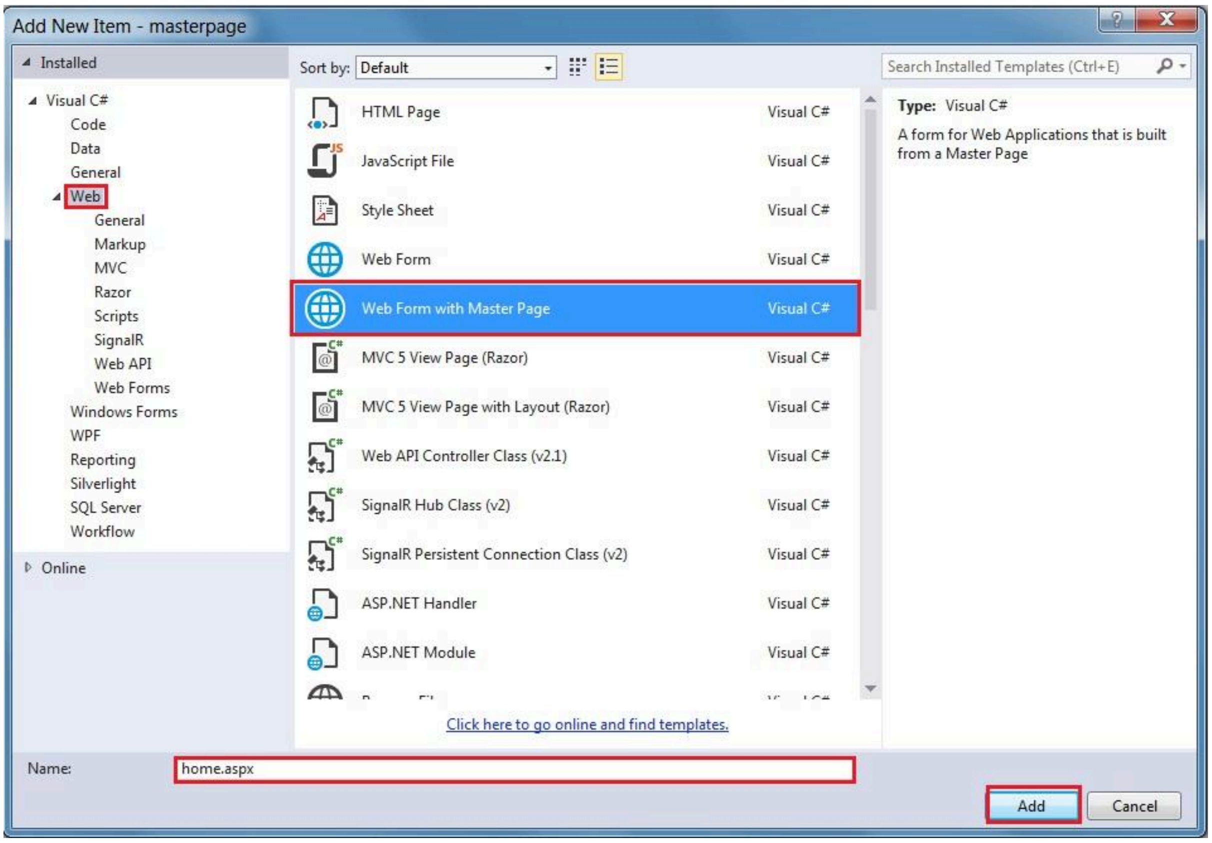
Our master page is designed. Move to the next step.

Step 4. Add web form to our project.

Right-click on the project->Add->New item (shown in the picture)



Select Web form with the master page.

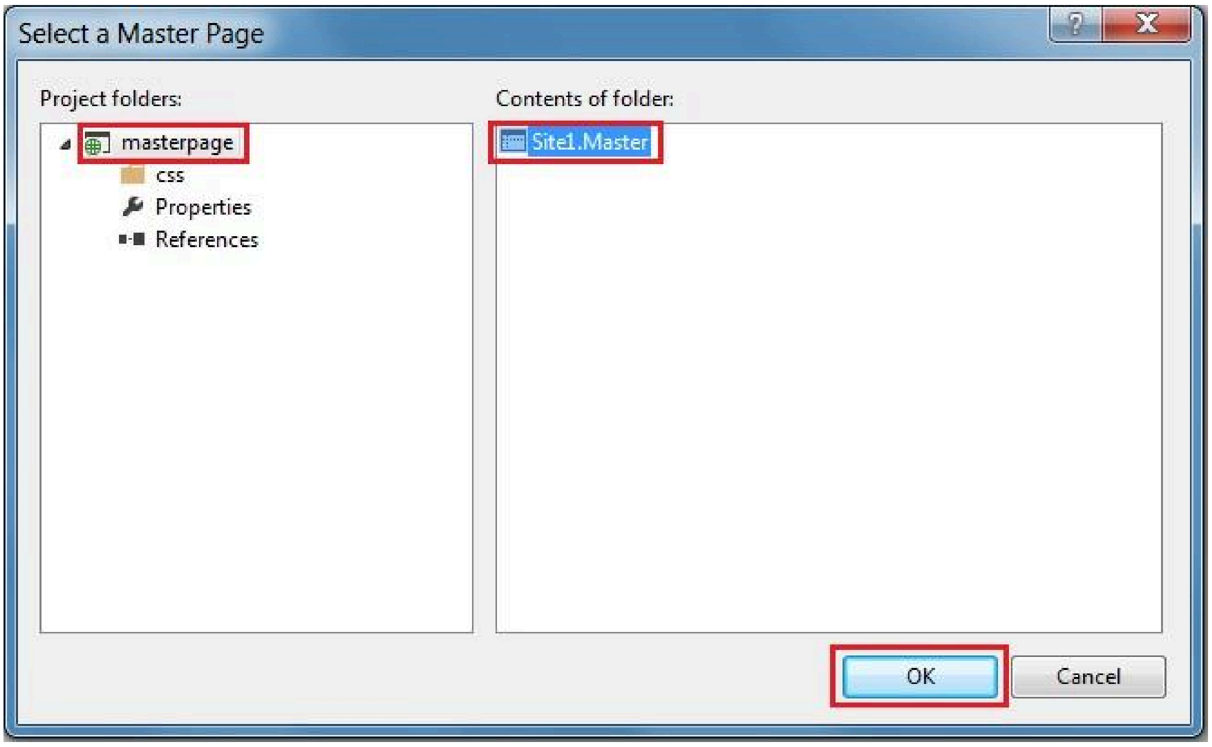

Add New Item - masterpage
Installed
Visual C#
Code
Data
General
Web
General
Markup
MVC
Razor
Scripts
SignalR
Web API
Web Forms
Windows Forms
WPF
Reporting
Silverlight
SQL Server
Workflow
Online
Sort by: Default
Search Installed Templates (Ctrl+E)
HTML Page Visual C#
JavaScript File Visual C#
Style Sheet Visual C#
Web Form Visual C#
Web Form with Master Page Visual C#
MVC 5 View Page (Razor) Visual C#
MVC 5 View Page with Layout (Razor) Visual C#
Web API Controller Class (v2.1) Visual C#
SignalR Hub Class (v2) Visual C#
SignalR Persistent Connection Class (v2) Visual C#
ASP.NET Handler Visual C#
ASP.NET Module Visual C#
Click here to go online and find templates.
Add
Cancel

Type: Visual C#

A form for Web Applications that is built from a Master Page

Name: home.aspx

After clicking on that, add the button Window, open the selected masterpage->site1.master and click OK.



Now, design our homepage.

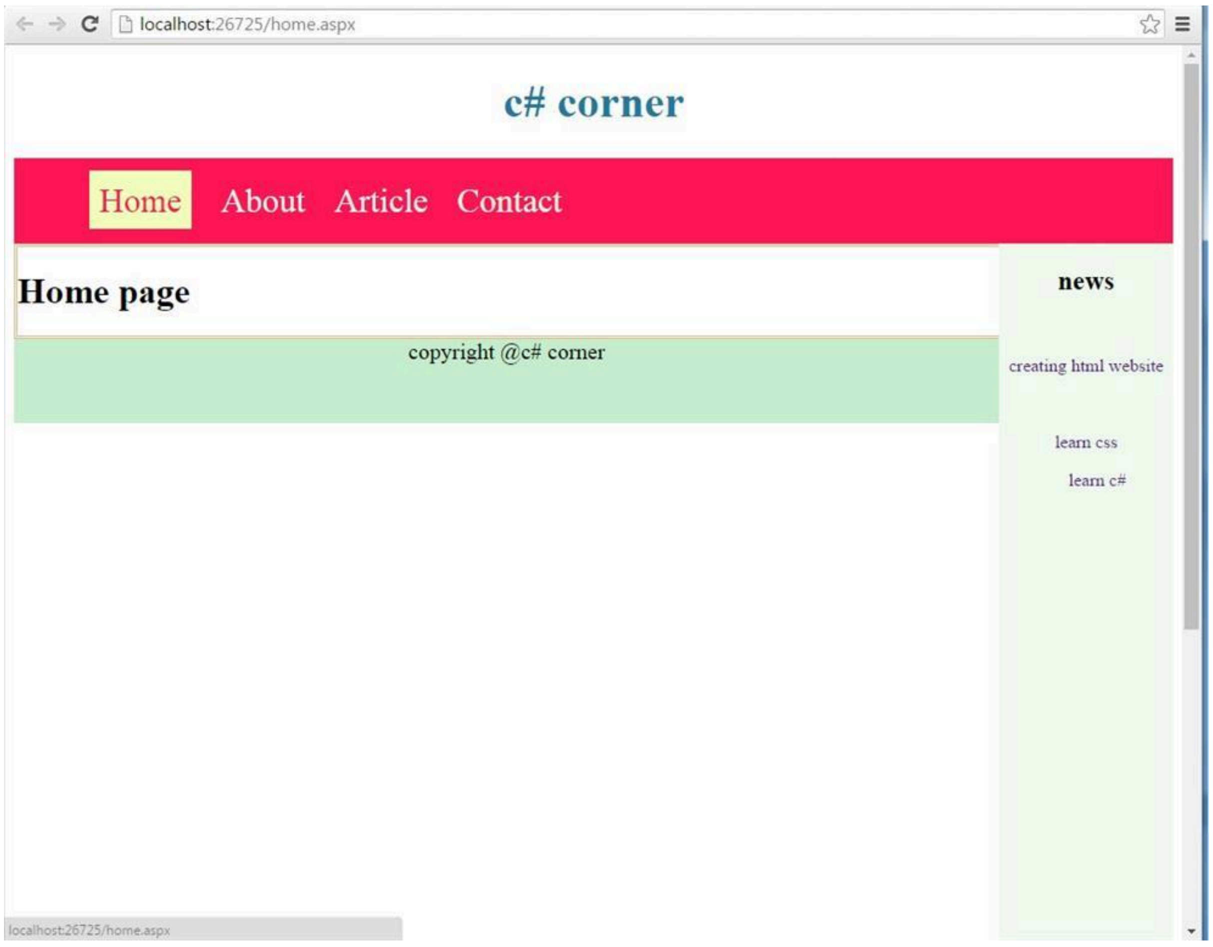
Here, we write the home page only,

Home.aspx

```
<%@ Page Title="" Language="C#" MasterPageFile="~/Site1.Master"
AutoEventWireup="true" CodeBehind="home.aspx.cs" Inherits="masterpage.home" %>
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="head" runat="server">
</asp:Content>
<asp:Content ID="Content2" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1" runat="server">
<h1>Home page</h1>
</asp:Content>
```
ASP.NET (C#)

Finally, our Master page is created; build and run the project.

The master page looks as shown in the picture.


localhost:26725/home.aspx
c# corner
Home
About
Article
Contact
Home page
news
copyright @c# corner
creating html website
learn css
learn c#
localhost:26725/home.aspx