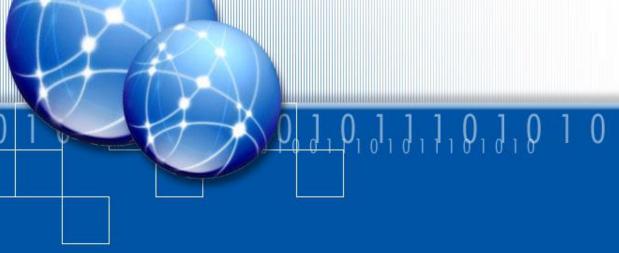




Ricky Suryo Utomo



## **Applications**

- Distinguishing Between Physical Path and URL
- Storing Application-Specific Configuration Settings

## **Configuration Settings**

ASP.NET provides a special section of the Web.config and machine.config files called *appSettings*, which allows you to store application-specific configuration settings as a set of key/value pairs.

```
<appSettings>
    <add key="myConfigKey" value="myConfigValue" />
</appSettings>
```

When your application starts up, ASP.NET caches the values of the *appSettings* section in a string collection called *ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings*. You can access these settings by passing the desired key to this collection, as shown here:

Label1.Text = ConfigurationSettings.AppSettings["myConfigKey"];



## **Manually**

- Setting Up the Target Deployment Directory
- Copying Files to the Target Directory
- Registering Component



## **Directory**

Deploying static content (such as HTML pages and images), Web Forms pages, user controls, and code-behind classes is as simple as copying them from the development application directory to the deployment target directory

xcopy c:\inetpub\wwwroot\ASPNetApp1 x:\ /E /K /O

The parameters passed to XCOPY are as follows:

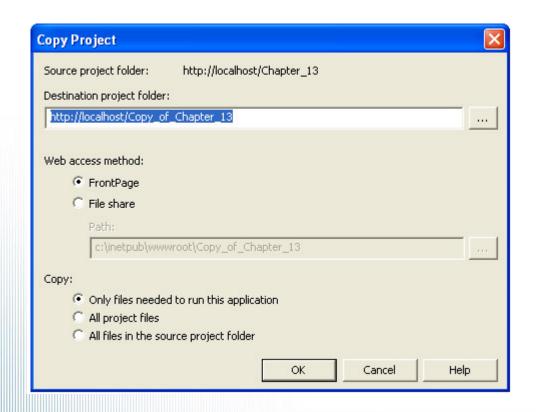
- **/***E* specifies that all subdirectories are to be copied, whether empty or not.
- **/K** specifies that file and directory attributes on the destination should be set to match the source.
- **/O** specifies that ownership and ACL information should be copied to the destination. This is useful when using domain accounts to set ACLs.



#### Studio .NET

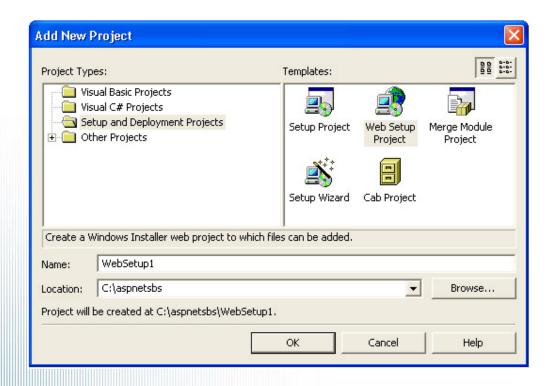
- Using Copy Project to Deploy a Web Application
- Using a Web Setup Project to Deploy a Web Application

# **Web Application**





# **Deploy a Web Application**





### **DEMO**





