

Navigation

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Navigation

- Enables users to find their way around the site.
- Navigation Controls:
 - Menu
 - TreeView
 - SiteMapPath

Navigation

- A well-organized site is easy for users to navigate.
- `Web.sitemap`
 - Used by navigation controls
 - XML-based file
 - Helps you to define the *logical* structure of your site.
 - You can have multiple site map files with different names, with a configuration setting in the `web.config` file that exposes these additional files to the system.

<a> Element

- Letting a user move from one page to another.
- `href` attribute
 - Enables to define the address of a page or other resource you want to link to.
 - Such as text, an image, or other HTML.

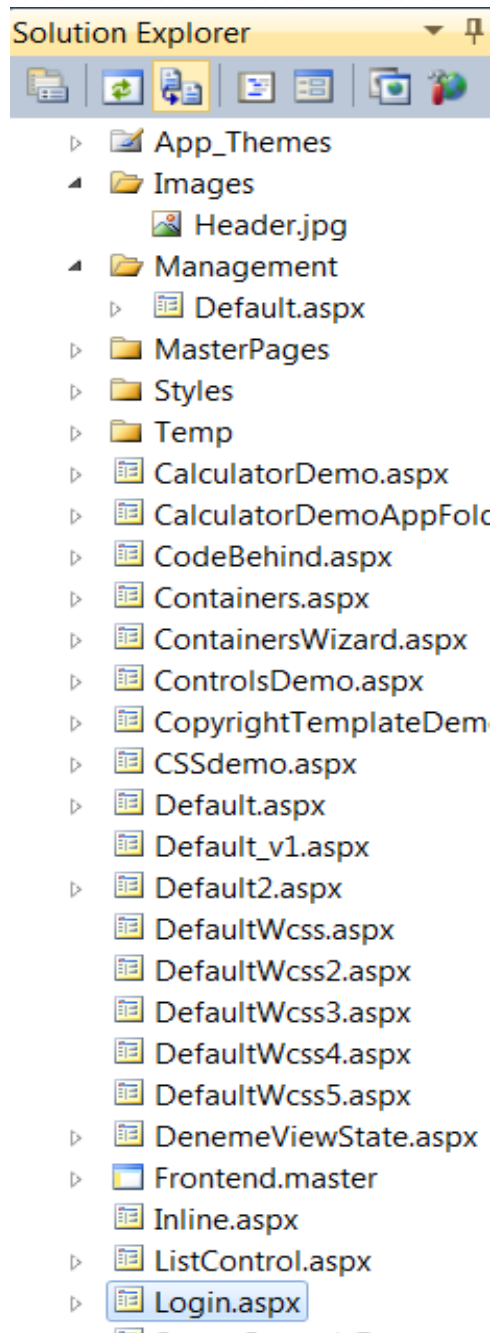
```
<a href="Login.aspx">You can log in here</a>
```

URL

- **Uniform Resource Locator**
- Used to uniquely identify a resource.
- Used in different places
 - `href` attribute
 - `src` attribute
- URLs can be expressed in:
 1. Relative URL
 2. Absolute URL

Relative URL

- Points to another resource relative to the location where the URL is used.



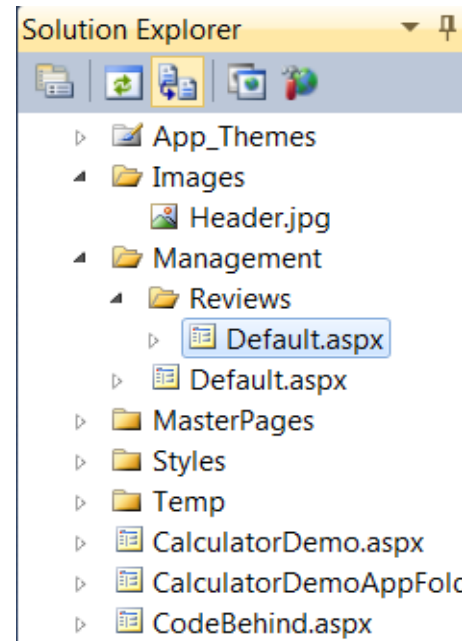
Login.aspx to Default.aspx:

```
<a href="Management/Default.aspx">Management</a>
```

Default.aspx to Header.jpg:

```

```



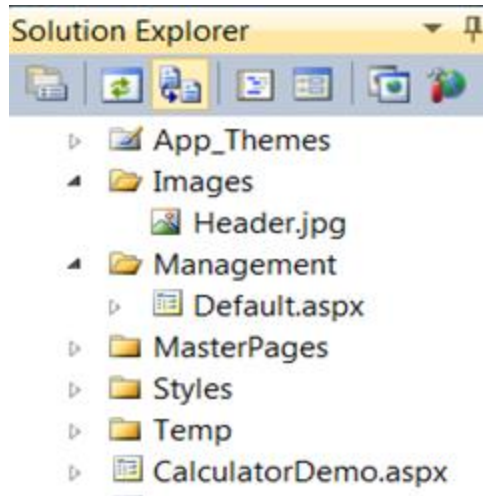
From Default.aspx in Reviews to Header.jpg:

```

```

Root-Based Relatives

- Always start with a leading forward slash (/) to indicate the root of the site.



Default.aspx in Management:

```
<a href="/Management/Default.aspx">Management</a>
```



The **root** of the website

Relative URLs in Server-Side Controls

- You can use the tilde (~) character to point to the current root of the site.
- When you create a new site:

<http://localhost:51236/MyEmptyWebSite1>



<http://www.mywebsite.com>

- To stop creating a separate folder:
 - Set Virtual Path to /

Absolute URL

- Refers to a resource by its full path.
- Refers to a resource outside your own web site.
 - `http://` prefix
- Fixed location.

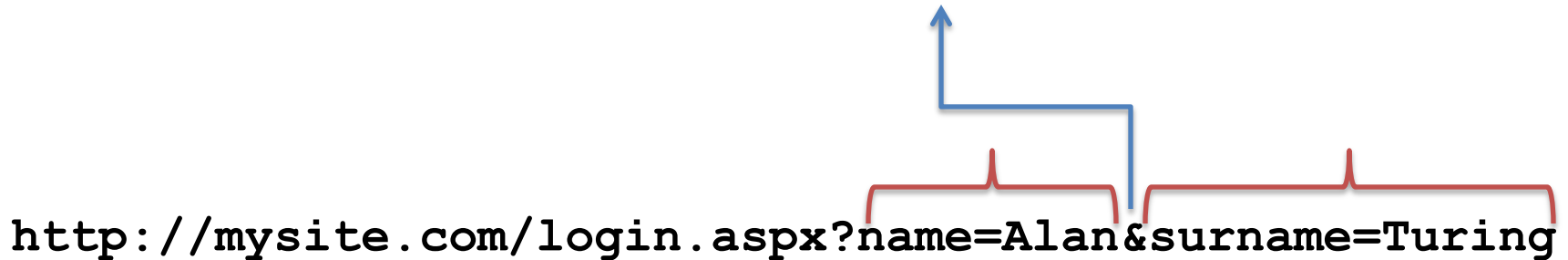
Programmatically Redirecting

- Response.Redirect
 - “302” HTTP status code
 - Page has moved temporarily
- Response.RedirectPermanent
 - “301” HTTP status code
 - Page has moved permanently

```
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    Response.RedirectPermanent("Default.aspx");
}
```

Query String

- Pass values from one page to another.
- Namevalue pairs
 - Separated from another by &



The diagram shows the URL `http://mysite.com/login.aspx?name=Alan&surname=Turing`. A blue arrow points from the ampersand (&) to the text 'Separated from another by &' in the list above. Two red brackets are positioned below the query string: one under 'name=Alan' and another under 'surname=Turing', indicating the structure of name-value pairs.

`http://mysite.com/login.aspx?name=Alan&surname=Turing`

Server-Side Redirect

- Send out a different page without modifying the client's address bar.
- Enables you to hide details of page names and query strings.
 - Cleaner URLs from a user's point of view.
- Speed up your site.

Server-Side Redirect

- `Server` object
 - Get information about the server name, IP address, and so on.
 - `Server.Transfer`
 - Redirect to other pages within your site.
 - **Cannot** use to send the user to pages on different domains.