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Experiment Title: Create registration form using different server controls

Objective:

To learn and implement various Server Controls

Theory:

ASP.NET SERVER CONTROLS

When using the server controls provided by ASP.NET, you are not specifying the HTML to be output from your server-side code. Rather, you are specifying the functionality you want to see in the browser and letting ASP.NET decide on the output to be sent to the browser.

Types of Server Controls

ASP.NET provides two distinct types of server controls — HTML server controls and web server controls.

CONTROL TYPE	WHEN TO USE THIS CONTROL TYPE
HTML Server	When converting traditional ASP 3.0 web pages to ASP.NET web pages and speed of completion is a concern. It is a lot easier to change your HTML elements to HTML server controls than it is to change them to web server controls. When you prefer a more HTML-type programming model. When you want to explicitly control the code that is generated for the browser. Using ASP.NET MVC for this might be a better answer.
Web Server	When you require a richer set of functionality to perform complicated page requirements. When you are developing web pages that will be viewed by a multitude of browser types and that require different code based upon these types. When you prefer a more Visual Basic-type programming model that is based on the use of controls and control properties.

Building with Server Controls

You have a couple of ways to use server controls to construct your ASP.NET pages. You can actually use tools that are specifically designed to work with ASP.NET 4.5 that enable you to visually drag and drop controls onto a design surface and manipulate the behavior of the control. You can also workwith server controls directly through code input.

Working with Server Controls on a Design Surface

Visual Studio 2012 enables you to visually create an ASP.NET page by dragging and dropping visual controls onto a design surface. You can get to this visual design option by clicking the Design tab at the bottom of the IDE when viewing your ASP.NET page. You can also show the Design view and the Source Code view in the same document window.

Coding Server Controls

You also can work from the code page directly. Because many developers prefer this, it is the default when you first create your ASP.NET page. For example, dragging and dropping a TextBox control onto the code page produces the same results as dropping it on the design page:

<asp:TextBox ID="TextBox1" runat="server"></asp:TextBox>

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HTML SERVER CONTROLS

ASP.NET enables you to take HTML elements and, with relatively little work on your part, turn them into server-side controls. Afterward, you can use them to control the behavior and actions of elements implemented in your ASP.NET pages.

```
<%@ Page Language="C#" %>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<script runat="server">
 protected void Page_Load(Object sender, EventArgs e)
</script>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head runat="server">
  <title></title>
</head>
<body>
 <form id="form1" runat="server">
 <div>
 </div>
 </form>
</body>
</html>
```

HtmlControl Base Class

All the HTML server controls use a class that is derived from the HtmlControl base class (fully qualified as System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmlControl). These classes expose many properties from the control's derived class.

HtmlContainerControl Class

The HtmlControl base class is used for those HTML classes that are focused on HTML elements that can be contained within a single node. For instance, the , <input>, and <link> elements work from classes derived from the HtmlControl class.

Procedure:

- 1. Create a blank asp.net webpage
- 2. Make a form/page using:
- a. THE LABEL SERVER CONTROL
- b. LITERAL SERVER CONTROL
- c. TEXTBOX SERVER CONTROL
- d. BUTTON SERVER CONTROL
- e. LINKBUTTON SERVER CONTROL
- 3. Run the developed pages.

- f. IMAGEBUTTON SERVER CONTROL
- g. HYPERLINK SERVER CONTROL
- h. LISTBOX SERVER CONTROL
- i. TABLE SERVER CONTROL
- j. CALENDAR SERVER CONTROL

Conclusion: