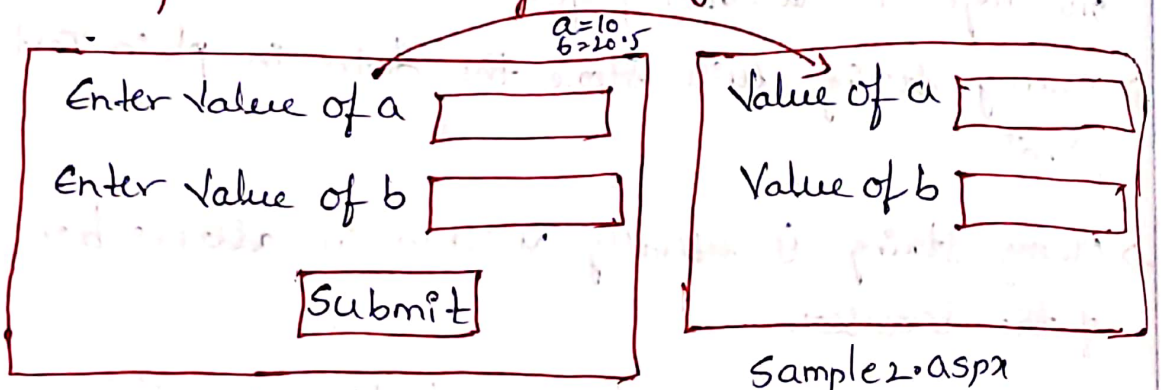
→ In Source page We Will Write the following code.

* Response.Redirect("Target page URL?a=10&b=20.5&UName=sai");

→ In Target page to access this Query string data We use following code.

* Request.QueryString["a"] → 10
* Request.QueryString["b"] → 20.5
* Request.QueryString["uName"] → sai

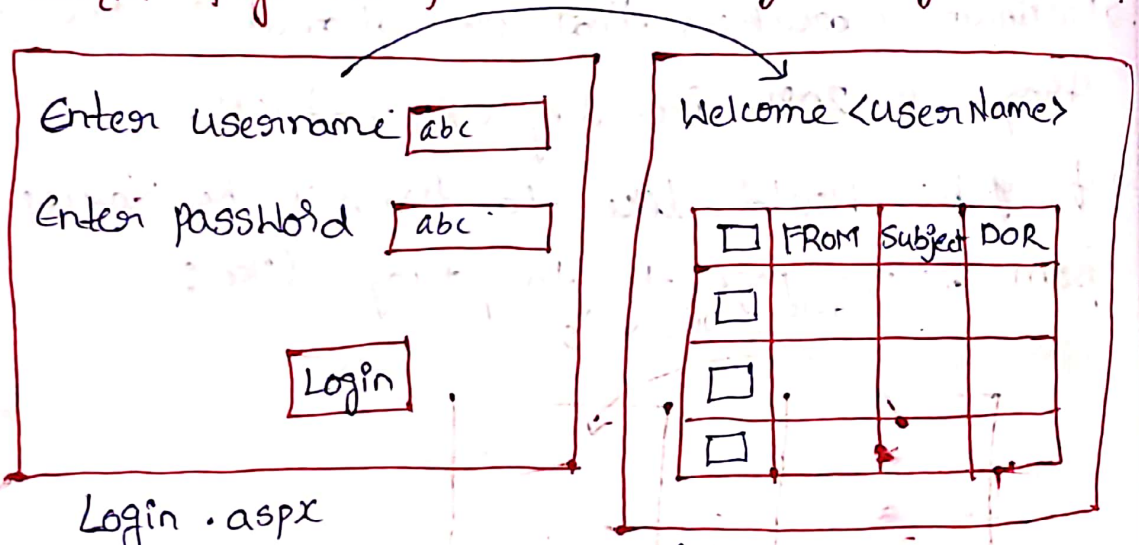
→ Example With Query string:-



Sample1.aspx

Sample2.aspx

* LoGin page Example With Query string:-



Login.aspx

inbox.aspx

* Tables Required :-

* ~~Users~~ table with following fields :-
  Mails → MailNumber → PK

1. Fromaddress
2. Subject
3. DOR
4. Mail Description → Varchar (Max)
5. User Name → FK

* Users table :-

1. First Name
2. Last Name
3. UserName → PK
4. PassWord
5. Gender
6. Age
7. Qualification
8. Skill set

→ Create two Webpages With the name Login.aspx and Inbox.aspx. design login page and Inbox.aspx Page. Write the following code for login.aspx.cs.

```
Using system.Data;
Using system.Data.sqlclient;

namespace WebQuery string
{
Protected Void btnSubmit_Click(Object Sender, Eventargse)
{
String sqlconstring = "Server = ; User Id ;"
Sql Connection con = new sql connection (sqlconstring);
String Query = "select count(*) From Users Where
                UserName = @P1 and passWord = @P2";
```

```
SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand (query, con);
cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
cmd.parameters.AddWithValue = ("@P1", txtuName.Text);
cmd.parameters.AddWithValue = ("@P2", txtpassWord.Text);

con.open();
int i = convert.ToInt32(cmd.executescalar());
con.close();
if(i==1)
  Response.Redirect("Inbox.aspx?uName=" + txtuName.
                                          Text);

  else
    lbldisplay.Text = "Invalid userName | PassWord";
```

⇒ Go to Inbox.aspx.cs file Write the following code.

```
using system.Data;
using system.Data.Sqlclient;

Protected void page-load (          ||          )
{
  lbl display.Text = "Welcome" + Request.Query string
                                  ["uName"];
```

* Advantages using Query string :-

1. Simple implementation
2. NO Server resources are required.

* Disadvantages using Query string :-

1. Data is stored in plain text format and also it is available in address bar Query string is not suggestable to use where security is measure concern.
2. size limitations :-

→ Maximum data that can be transferred using Query string is 2084 characters only. We can't transfer more than these using Query string.

* Working With Cookies in ASP.net :-

1. A cookie is similar to a variable which is used to store required data
2. A cookie can be created using server side code or client side code.
3. Once a cookie is created the cookie always will travel from client request to server and server response to client.

→ When we are sending request to any Website. from the browser first browser will search for the available cookies for that website with in the browser machine, collects all those

cookies and will send the request to the server along with cookies.

→ cookies are usually domainbased or website based.

→ cookies will store the data with plain text format.

→ Each cookie can store maximum of 4Kb of Information

→ Most of the browsers will accept Maximum of 20 cookies for each domain.

Types of cookies :-

→ There are two types of cookies available.

1. In Memory cookies
2. Persistant cookies

* In Memory cookies :-

→ In Memory cookies will not have any Expiry date & time. as long as user is browsing the website. These cookies are available in browser memory. Once user closes browsing of the website and browser window. These cookies are destroyed from browses memory

* Persistant Cookies:-

→ These Cookies will have Expiry date & time though user closes browsing of the Website these Cookies will be available in client machine Memory.

→ Usually Expiry date & time will set by the developer.

→ To Create Cookies in Asp.net we use http. Cookie class.

* Properties with http Cookie class:-

1. Domain
2. Expires
3. Name
4. Path
5. SameSite — True / false (default)
6. Secure — True / false (default)
7. Shareable
8. Value

1. Domain:-

used to set or get domain name for the Cookie

2. Expires:-

When expires property is set for any cookie the cookie will become persistant cookie.

3. Name:

→ Used to set or get Name for the cookie

4. Path:

→ Used to set or get the URL address in which the cookie is created.

5. Same site:

→ Used to set or get a value that indicates whether cookie is accessible with in the same site or other sites also. These values are available in an enumeration known as Same site mode like:

→ Same site mode: Lax
none
Strict

6. Secure:

→ When set to true cookie will travel using SSL. false cookie will not travel using SSL.

7. Shorable:

→ When set to true cookie data is accessible from output cache.

8. Value:

→ used to set or get the required data to be stored in the cookie.