Section 5 Class Notes

Website is a collection of files on disk, and is not like an application. Web applications are designed to contain code and perform logic.

Within a web app, you have a lot of different files dealing with different responsibilities. Models folder, Controllers Folder, etc. All code at compile time gets created into a single assembly. That is very different from how websites work.

A package is a set of related binaries. How we pull in 3rd party dependencies that aren’t part of the framework. We rely on a lot of 3rd party dependencies for web apps.

NuGet is the package manager .NET uses. THE package manager for .NET. Has thousands of 3rd party packages.

URL

{Scheme}://{host}[:port]/{path}[?querystring]

Schema – http, https

Host – also known as domain. series of names separated by dots. Everything between a dot is a domain or subdomain.

Path – specifying which item in host you want

Querystring – same as parameters and functions. Always in format of key/value pairs.

In URLs, you have to use escapes for special characters. For example, since & represents a querystring, you have to use the hexadecimal representation of an & in the url. &amp; => &.

The above is an absolute URL. This is what the web server needs. However, you have to use Relative URLS’s because of moving the app to different servers, etc. (look this up)

Relative URL’s go by slashes. The / is the root (starting point of the app). It takes up the Scheme/host/and port.

Virtual Paths is what we will use in .Net a Virtual Path starts with a ~. ~/path. You will never see that in the browser. It is strictly a server side implementation. The server handles the mapping for you.