Session 3

Working with ASP.NET Page Models and Directives

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Session Overview

- Explain different page models
- List and describe various Web Forms directives

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Overview of Page Models

Inline Code/Single-File Page Model
(Classical Model)

Code-Behind Model

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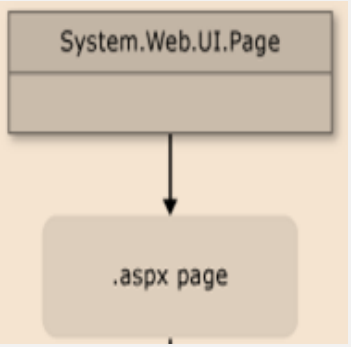
Differences Between Single-File Page/Code-behind Styles

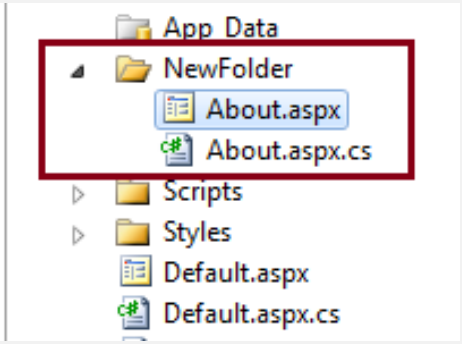


Single-File Page

1. Markup and script handling for events embedded within `<script>` tag are in same `.aspx` file.
2. The `.aspx` file derives from the Page class.
3. When page is published, source code is retained along with the Web Forms page. Code cannot be viewed; only results are rendered when the page runs.

Code-behind

1. Only HTML and front-end controls of the Web page are in `.aspx` file. Class files supporting events generated from front-end are either in `.aspx.vb` or `.aspx.cs` file.
2. The `.aspx` file derives from a separate class in which the code for the page is compiled.
3. All project class files (without the `.aspx` file) are compiled into a `.dll` file, which is passed on to the server without any source code. On receiving a request for a page, an instance of the `.dll` file is created and executed.



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Overview of Page Models

- Inline Code/Single-File Page Model
- Code-Behind Model

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (1-11)

Different Types of Directives

Application Directive (Defines a set of attributes specific to an application)	*Syntax*	`<%@ Application attribute="value"[ attribute = "value"] %>`
	Attributes Used by the Directive	`Language, Inherits, Description, CodeBehind`
	Example	`<%@ Application Inherits="Program.object" Description="New Program" %>`

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (2-11)

Control Directive

(Specifies the user specific controls used by the compiler and parser)

Syntax

```
<%@ Control
attribute="value" [
attribute = "value" ] %>
```

Attributes Used by the Directive

```
ClassName,
AutoEventWireup,
Description, Inherits,
Explicit,
EnableViewState,
Language,
CodeFileBaseClass,
Src,  TargetSchema
```

Example

```
<%@ Control Language="C#"
EnableViewState="false" %>
```

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (3-11)

Assembly Directive

(Comes into the picture while linking a user control, Web pages, or an application file)

Syntax

```
<%@ Assembly
Name="assembly1" %>
```

Attributes Used by the Directive

`Src`,

`Name`

Example

```
<%@ Assembly
Name=AssemblyNew" %>

<%@ Assembly Src="Demo.cs" %>
```

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (4-11)

Imports Directive

(Used to import the namespace to the Web page)

Syntax

```
<%@ Import
Namespace="value" %>
```

Attributes Used by the Directive

Namespace

Example

```
<%@ Import
Namespace="System.Net" %>
```

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (5-11)

Implements Directive

(Expresses that the user control, the page, or master page is applied in the specified .NET framework)

Syntax

```
<%@ Implements
interface
="interface_name" %>
```

Attributes Used by the Directive

Interface

Example

```
<%@ Implements
Interface="ProgrammingASPNET.
IDataAccess " %>
```

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (6-11)

MasterType Directive

(Expresses that the user control, the page, or master page is applied in the specified .NET framework)

Syntax

```
<%@ MasterType
attribute="value" [
attribute = "value" ] %>
```

Attributes Used by the Directive

```
TypeName,
VirtualPath
```

Example

```
<%@ MasterType
VirtualPath="~/Templatesampl
e.master " %>
```

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (7-11)

Output Cache Directive

(Expresses that the user control, the page, or master page is applied in the specified .NET framework)

Syntax

```
<%@ OutputCache Duration="Seconds"
Shared="True | False" VarByControl =
"controlname"    VarByHeader="header"
VarByParam = "parameter"
CacheProfile="profile name"
ProviderName="provider name" Location="
Client | Server | None ServerAndClient |
Any "%>
```

Attributes Used by the Directive

```
Duration, VarByHeader, VarByParam,
VarByCustom
```

Example

```
<%@ OutputCache Duration="50"
VarByParam="None" %>
```

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (8-11)

Master Directive

(Utilized to state the page file as master file)

Syntax

```
<%@ MasterPage Language = "C#"
AutoEventWireUp="true"
CodeFile="SiteMaster.master.cs"
Inherits="SiteMaster" %>
```

Attributes Used by the Directive

```
ClassName, CodeFile,
AutoEventWireup, Debug,
EnableTheming,
Description, Language,
MasterPageFile
```

Example

```
<%@ Master Language="C#"
CodeFile="Master1.master.cs"
Inherits="MasterPage" %>
```

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (9-11)

Page Directive

(Explains the characteristics for a particular page for the compiler or parser)

Syntax

```
<%@ Page attribute="value" [
attribute="value" …. ] %>
```

Example

```
<%@Page Language="C#"
 EnableViewState="True"
 Description="Web Page" %>
```

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (10-11)

Reference Directive

(Used for pointing another page or control that is compiled to the current page)

Syntax

```
<%@ Reference Page="Default.aspx" %>
```

Attributes Used by the Directive

```
Page,
VirtualPath,
Control
```

Example

```
<%@ Reference
Control="MyEmployeeControl.aspx" %>
```

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ASP.NET Web Forms Directives (11-11)

Register Directive

(Used for defining the custom control to the tag prefix developed by the user)

Syntax

```
<%@ Register tagprefix="tag1"
namespace="namespace"
assembly="assembly" %>

<%@ Register tagprefix="tag2"
tagname="tagname" src="pathname" %>
```

Attributes Used by the Directive

Assembly, Src, TagName, TagPrefix

Example

```
<%@ register tagprefix="uc1"
tagname = "EmployeeUserControl"
src="~/EmployeeUserControl.ascx" %>
```

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ASP.NET @Page Directive (1-4)

ASP.NET `@Page` Directive refers to page-specific attributes used by the ASP.NET page parser and compiler, which are included only in `.aspx` files.

Points to note when using the @Page directive

- `@Page` directive can be utilized specifically in Web Forms
- Only one `@Page` directive can be included per `.aspx` file
- Only one language attribute can be defined per `@Page` directive

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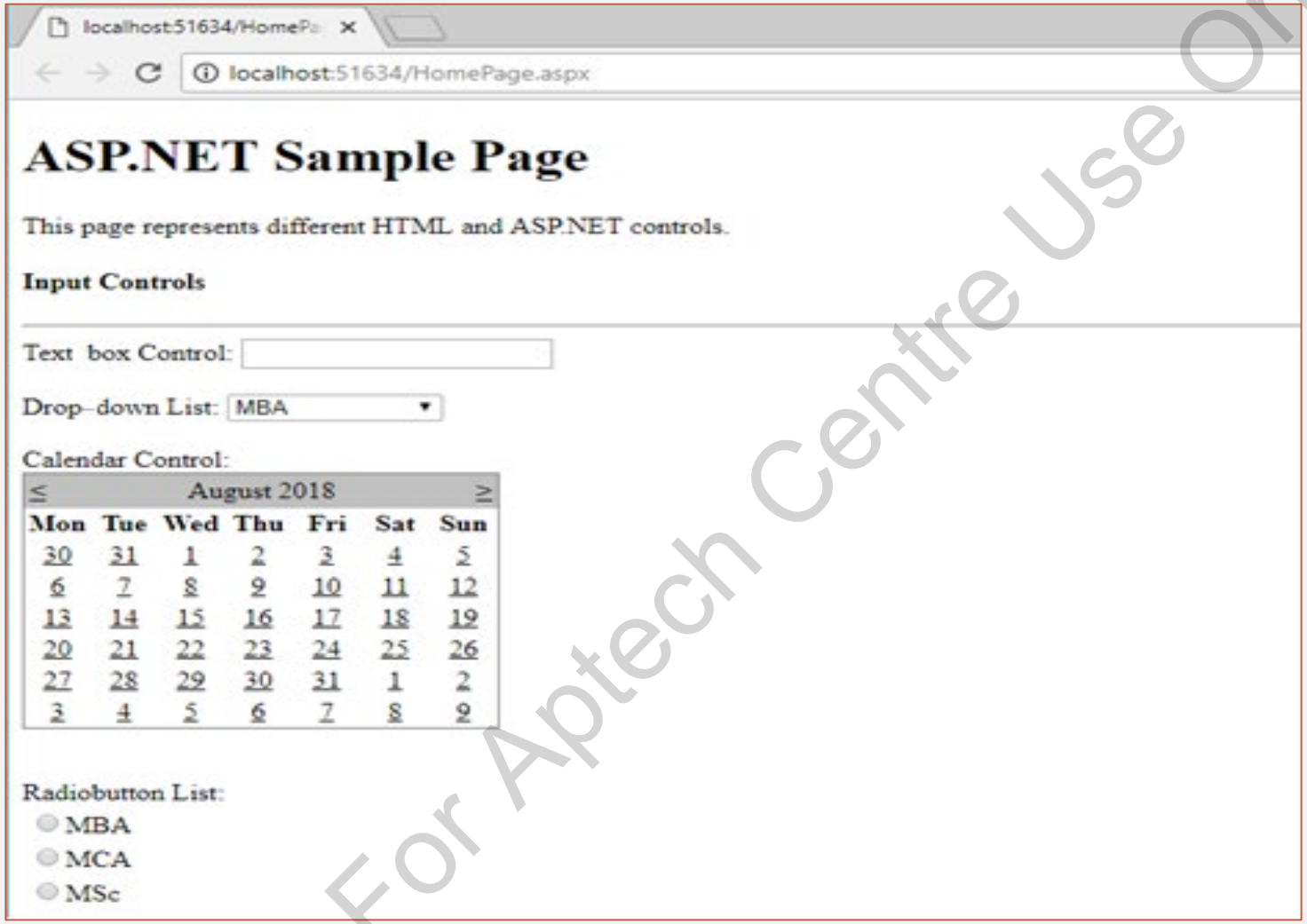
ASP.NET @Page Directive (4-4)



ASP.NET Sample Web Page with ASP.NET Controls

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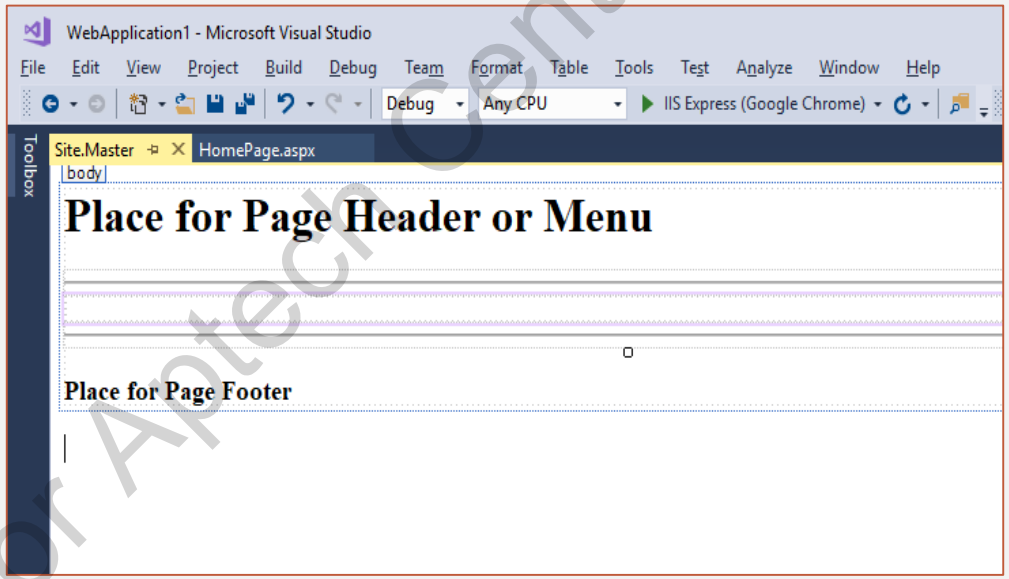
ASP.NET Master Page (1-3)

- Delivers a template, to apply a consistent appearance and behavior for pages or group of pages in the Web application.
- Specifies placeholders for the content, which can be superseded by individual pages.
- Also, supports dynamic content.



Master Page Design View

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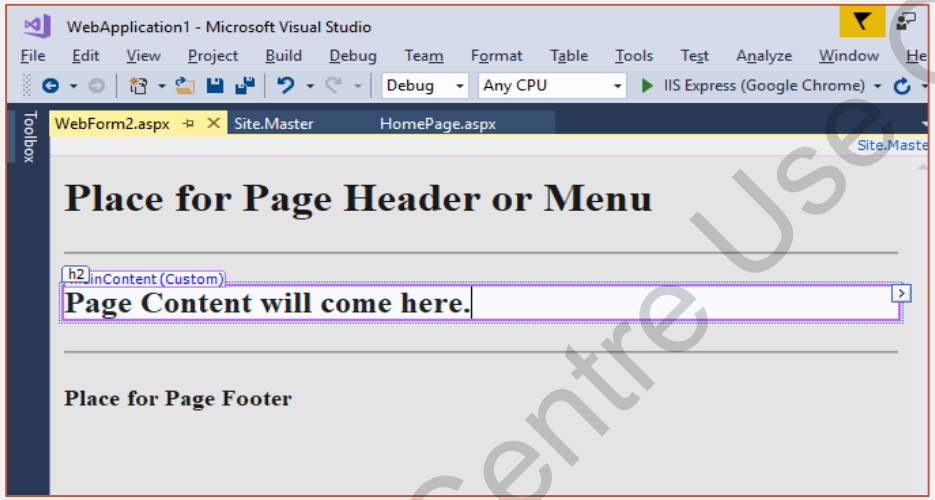
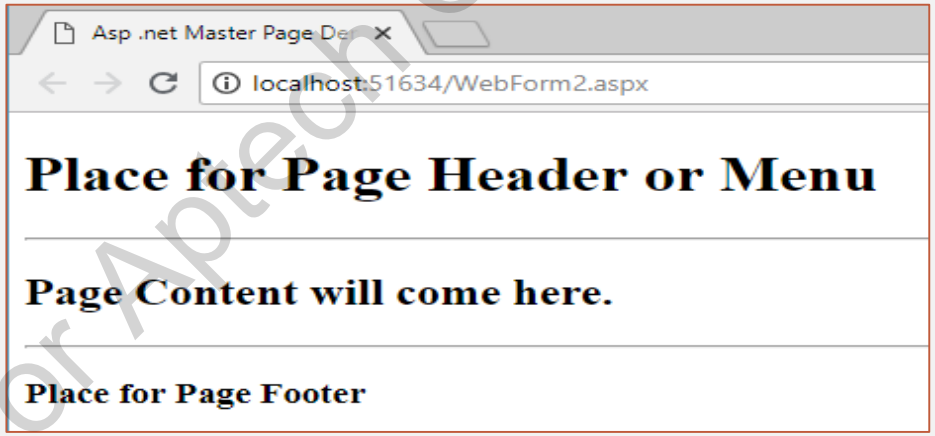
ASP.NET Master Page (3-3)

Content Page Design View



Content Page Output with Master Page



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Global.asax

- Used to declare application-level events and objects
- Automatically generated, when a new Web project is created
- Must stay in the IIS virtual root
- Events and state indicated in the global file are further applied to all resources allocated within the Web application
- Compiled upon the arrival of the initial request for any resource in the application

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Application Directives

- Positioned at the top of the Global.asax file
- Provide information that is used to compile the global file.
- There are three application directives defined, namely:

Application | Assembly | Import

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Summary

- ASP.NET supports two coding styles, Single-page model and Code-behind model.
- In a single-file page model, a mark-up of a Web Form page as well as its programming code are in the same .aspx file whereas in the code-behind model they are in different files.
- ASP.NET directives are guidelines for indicating optional settings such as registering a page language and custom control.
- In general, each ASP.NET page begins with the @ Page directive and can be used only in Web Forms.
- Master pages are used for creating a consistent look and behavior for all pages or a group of pages in the Web application.

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