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WEB-TECHNOLOGIES

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BACKEND – SERVER SIDE PROGRAMMING

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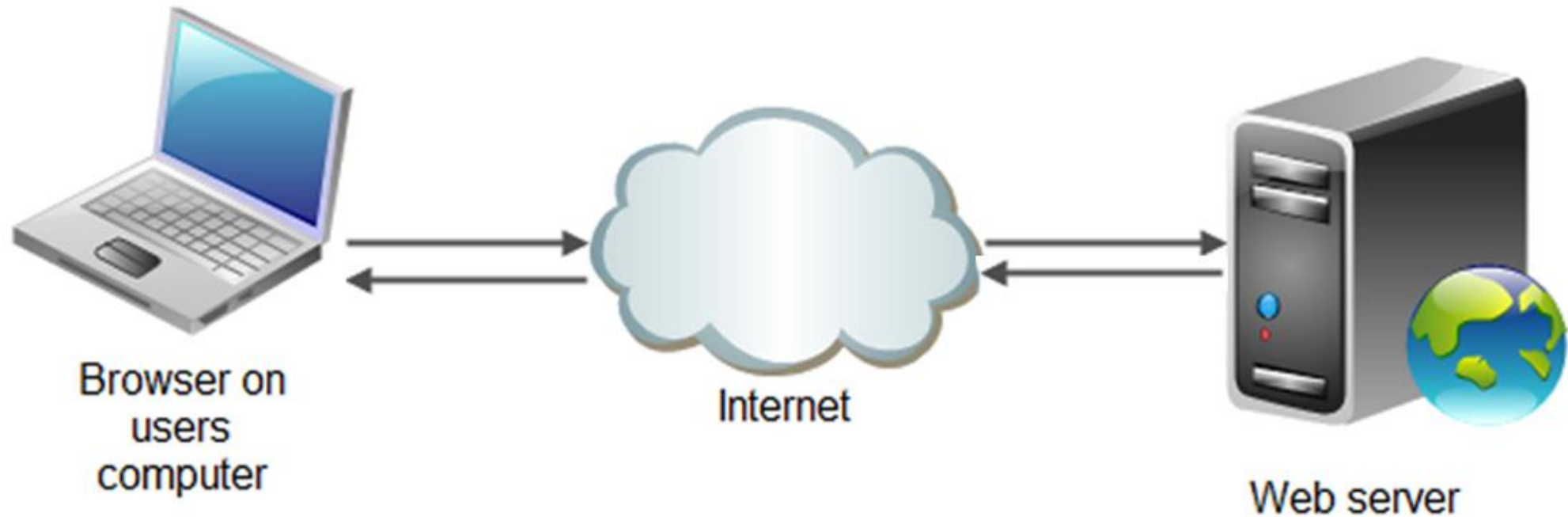
ao@dot.net.by

+375 29 254-07-92



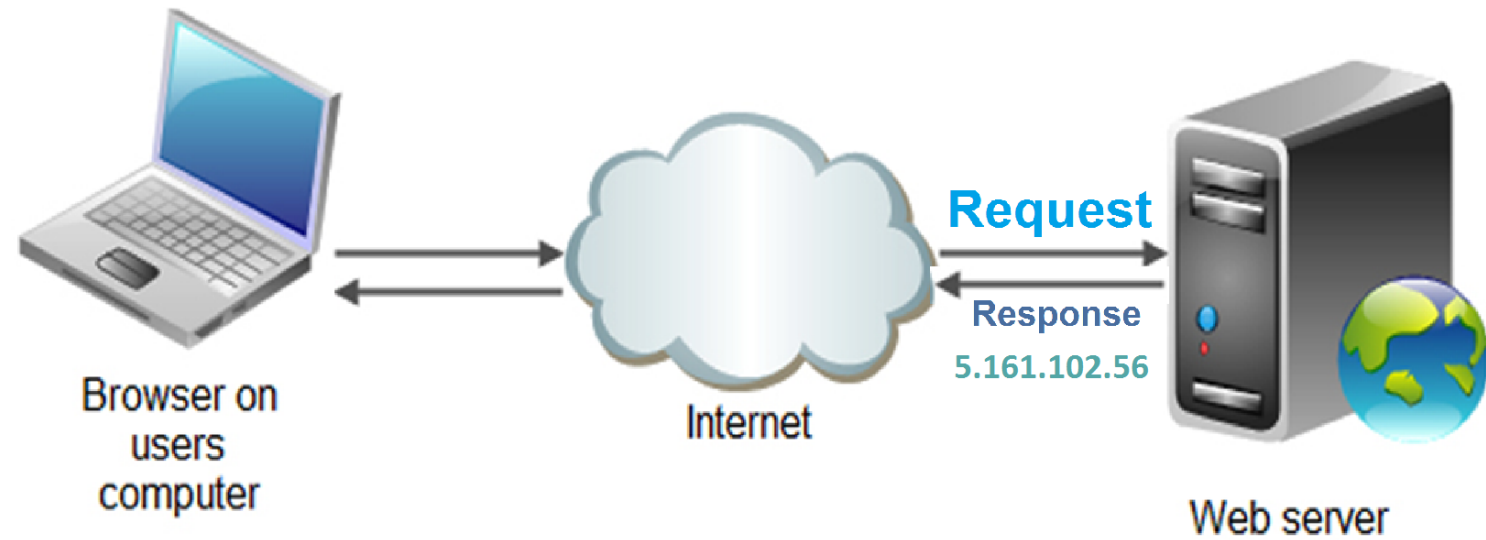
1. The browser forms a request to the server using the HTTP protocol.

2. The server analyzes the browser request and extracts the required file from the local storage.



4. The browser converts the HTML code into an image.

3. The server generates an HTTP response that includes the required information and sends it to the browser via HTTP.



ASP.NET page
Default.aspx
`Context.Request.UserHostAddress;`

Response
5.161.102.56

.NET CLR
Runtime

Compilers
CSC
vbc

IL

Disk

ASP.NET Principles:

For the presentation of information on the site, not pages with HTML code are used, but server pages of special syntax (which is often is HTML-like).

```
<form id="form1" runat="server">  
<asp:Label ID="Label1" runat="server"></asp:Label>  
</form>
```

In addition, the asp.net page contains code, for example in the C# programming language

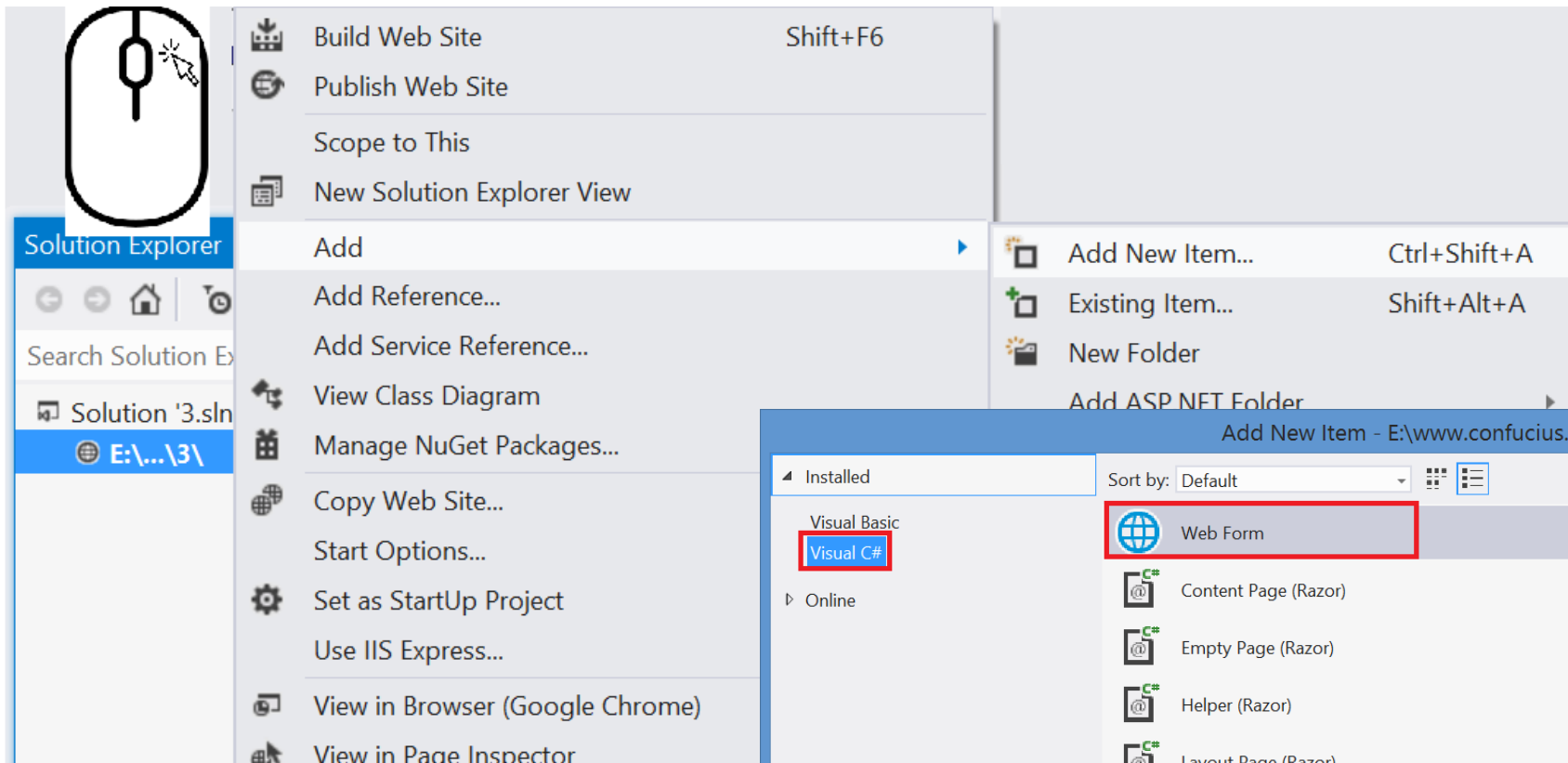
```
string ip;  
ip = Context.Request.UserHostAddress;  
Label1.Text = "IP="+ip;
```

IP=5 . 1 6 1 . 1 0 2 . 5 6

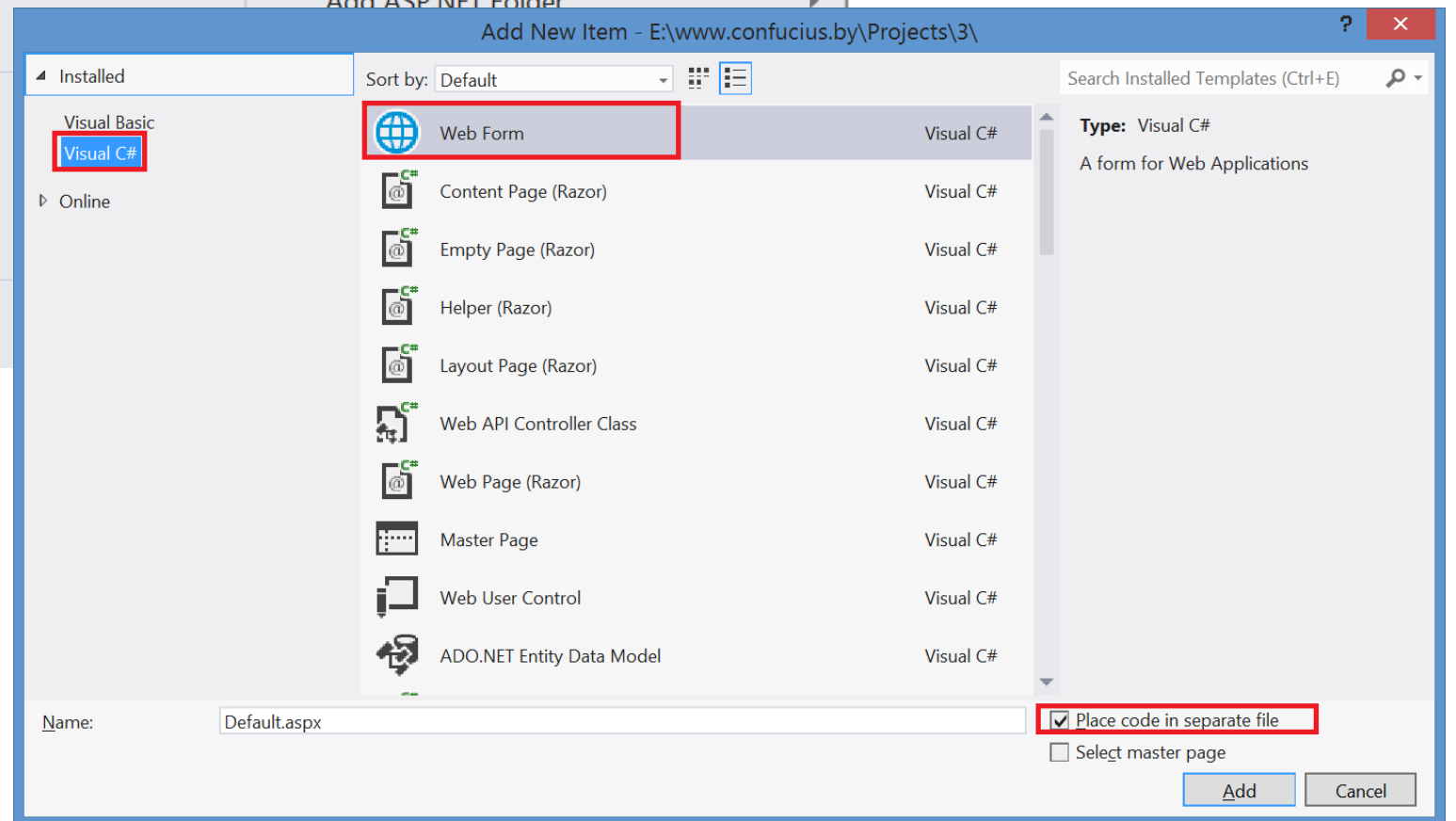
The calculated value is sent to the user - the result of executing the C Sharp code

<https://confucius.bsite.net/>

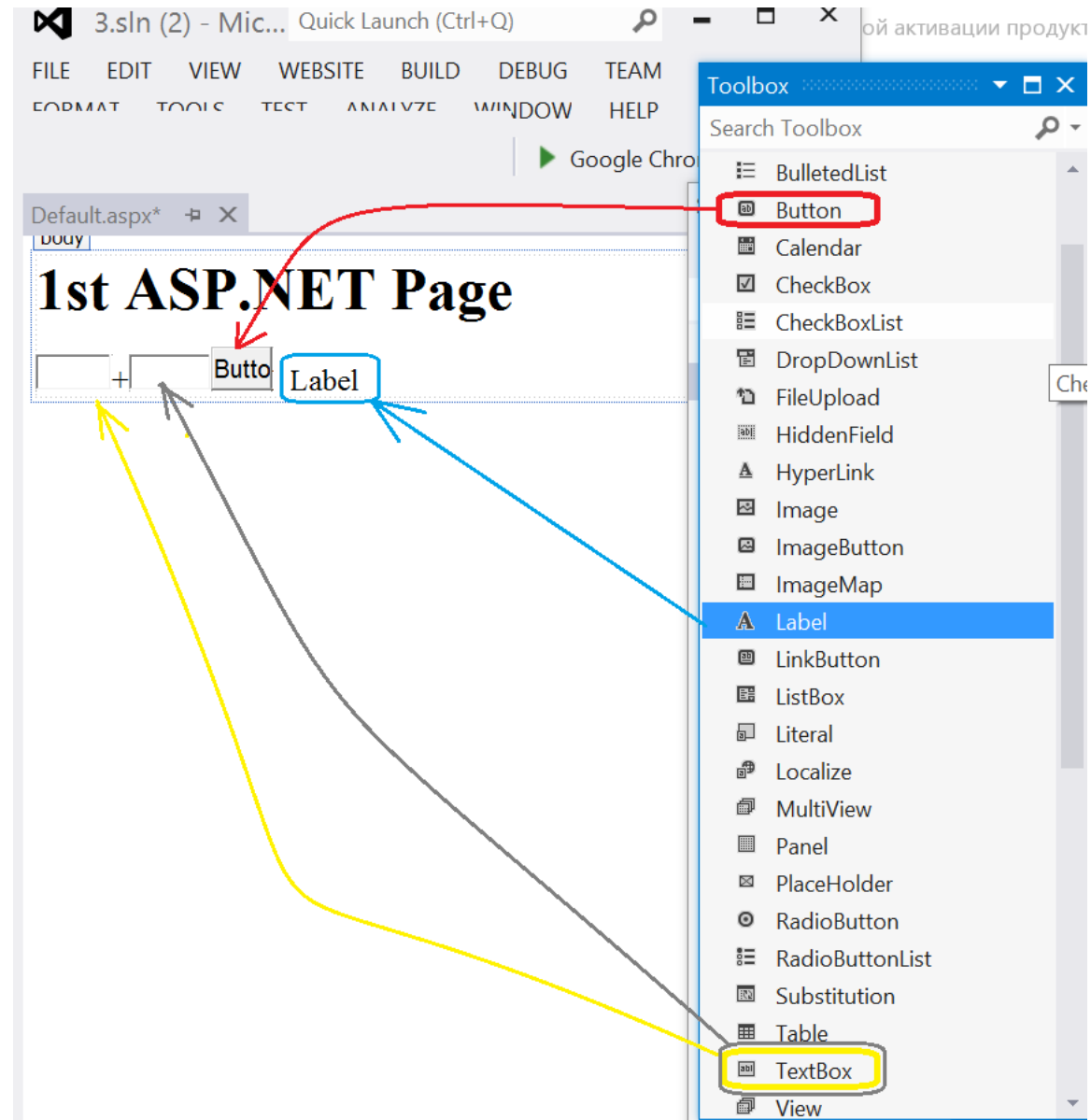
<https://confucius.bsite.net/Projects/6/>

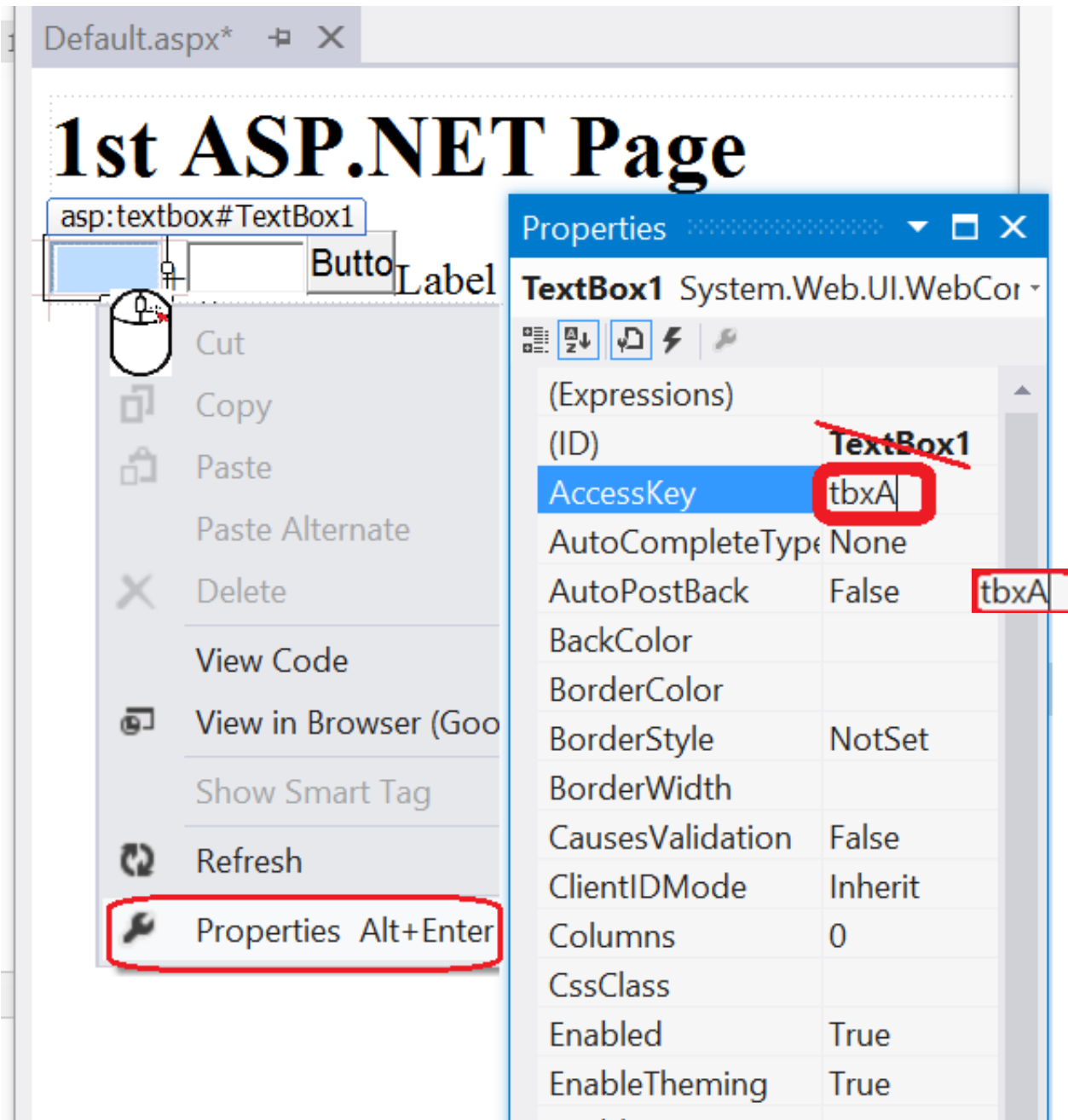


When adding a new form, select the programming language Visual C#-sharp and place the code in a separate file



- Added 2 new text box fields,
- One Key,
- and 1 tag
- in WEB form
- In design mode.





Rename the names of elements (TextBox'es, Label and Button) according to [Hungarian notation](#)



Prefix – information about variable - that this variable is TextBox

Look like they were
written in some
indecipherable foreign
language



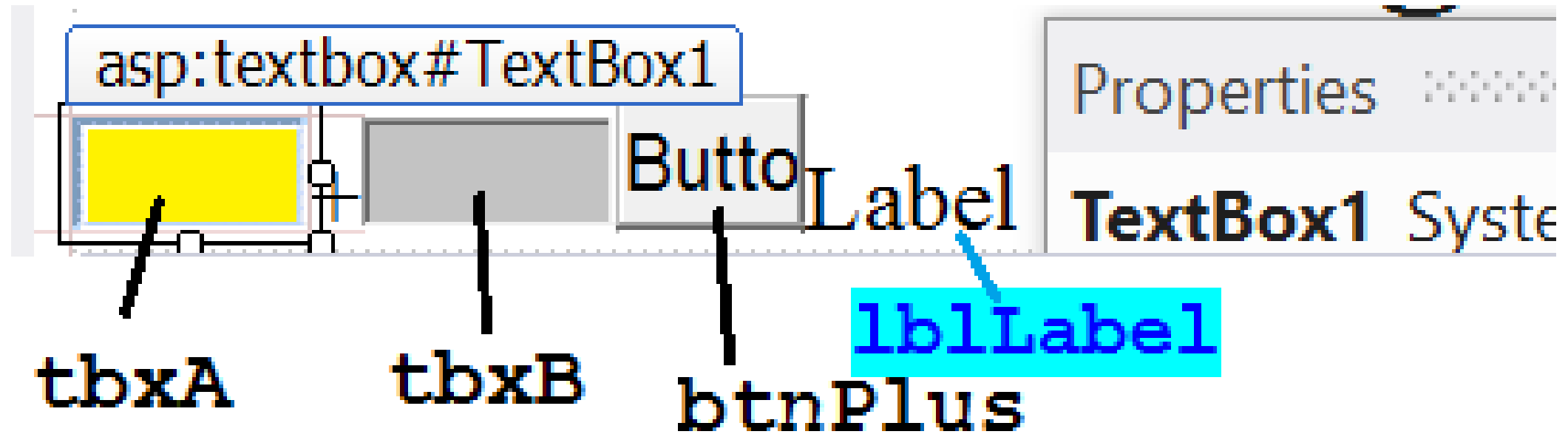
He introduced the
graphical user
interface to Bill
Gates for the first
time who later
described it as the
first of two
revolutionary things
he felt in his life

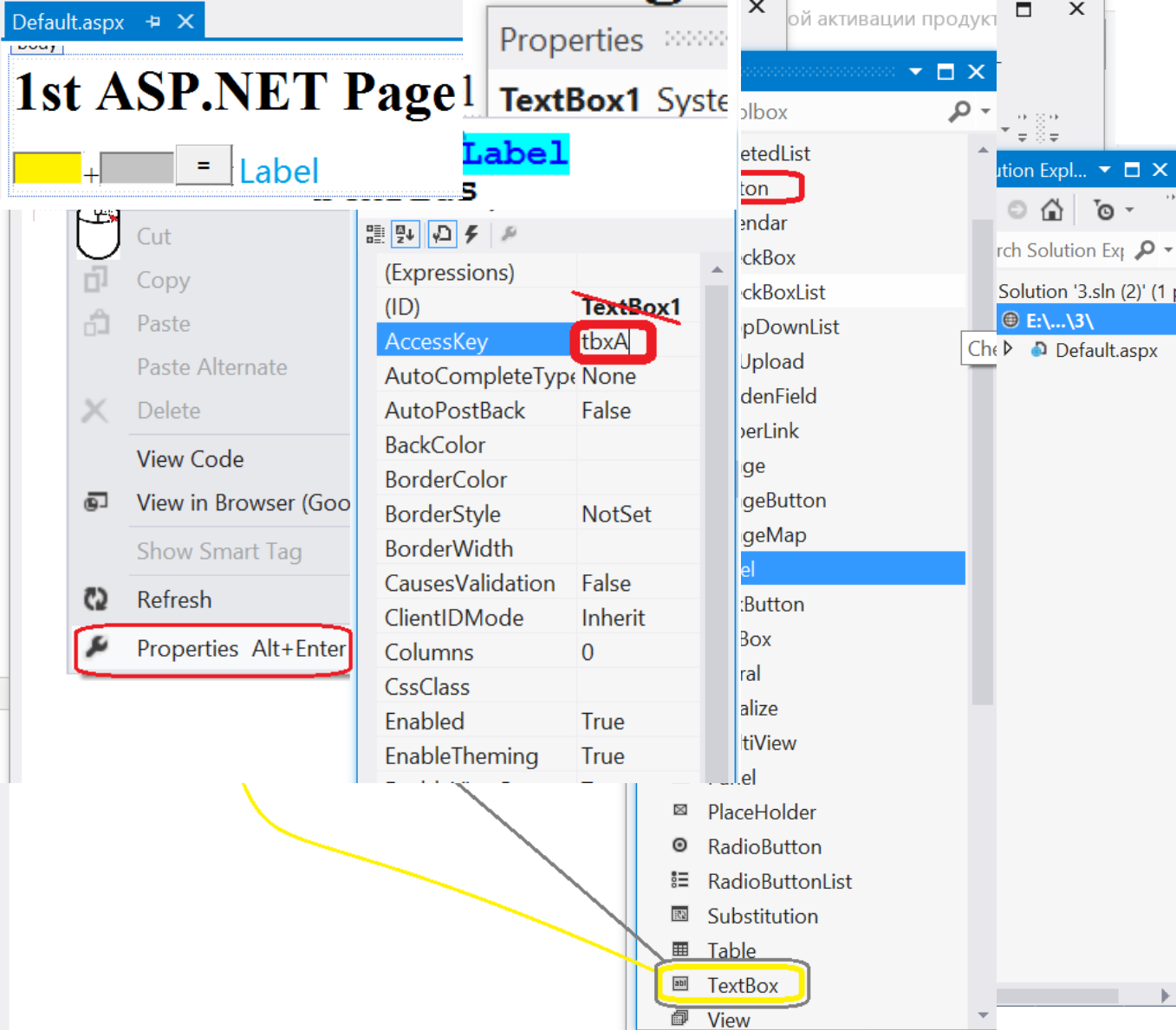
simonyiKároly



Charles Simonyi

/sɪˈmoʊni/; Hungarian:
Simonyi Károly,
[ˈʃimɒni ˈkaːroj]





The resulting file
Default.aspx
should look like this



```
<script language="C#" runat=server>
```

```
protected void Sum(Object sender, EventArgs e )
```

```
{
```

```
    int x = Convert.ToInt32 (tbxA.Text) ;
```

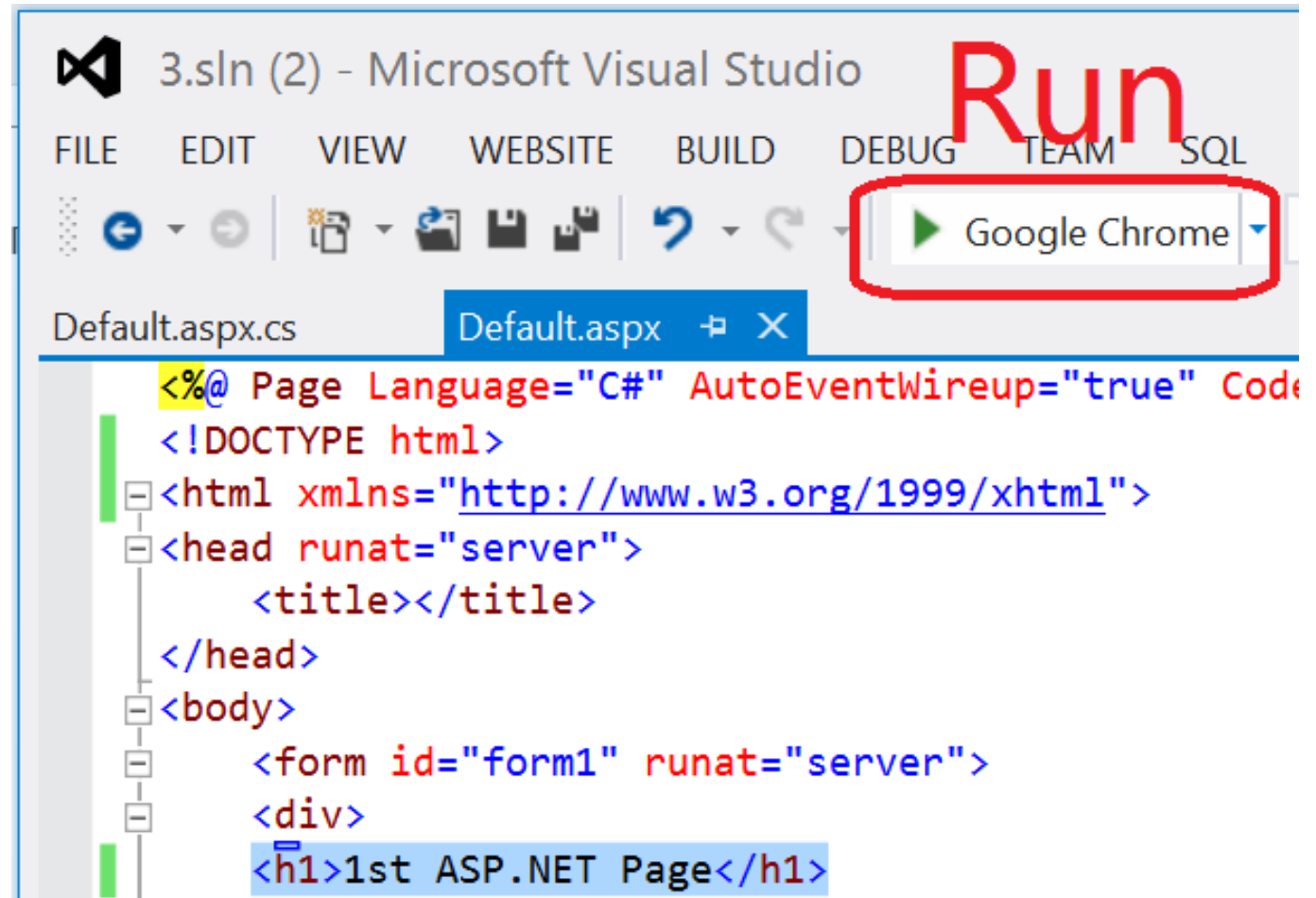
```
    int y = Convert.ToInt32 (tbxB.Text) ;
```

```
    lblLabel.Text = (x + y).ToString() ;
```

```
}
```

```
</script> |
```

Run site (page Default.aspx) and test result



Try catch

```
try    {    } catch
```

```
protected void
```

```
Sum(Object sender, EventArgs e ) {
```

```
    try
```

```
    {
```

```
        int x = Convert.ToInt32( tbxA.Text );
```

```
        int y = Convert.ToInt32( tbxB.Text );
```

```
        lblLabel.Text = (x + y).ToString();
```

```
    }
```

```
    catch (FormatException)
```

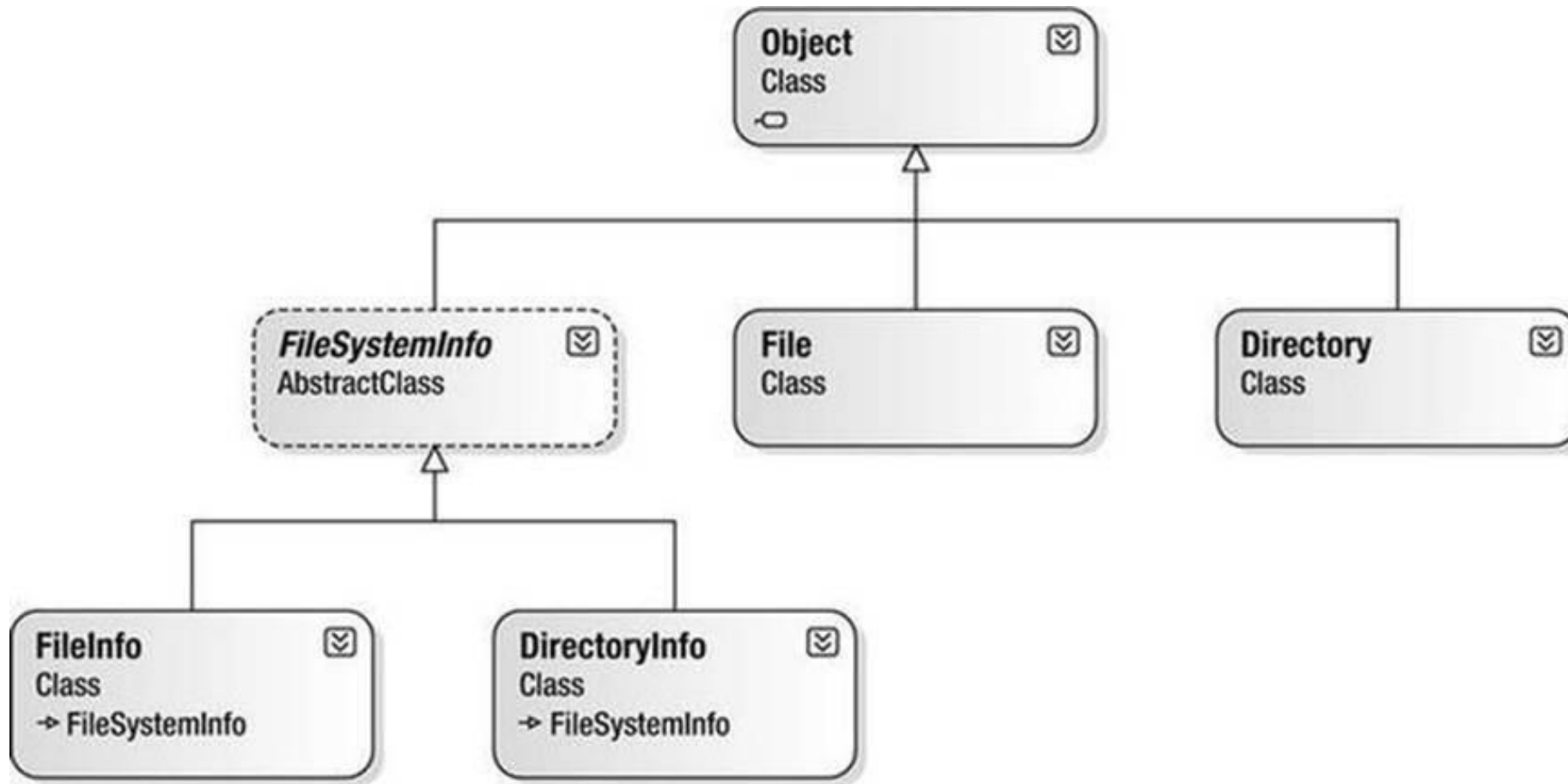
```
    { lblLabel.Text = "<font color=red>Error</font>"; }
```

```
}
```

1st ASP.NET Page

hi + asp = Error

WORKING WITH FILES IN ASP.NET



```
protected void btnFileCopy_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    string siteLocation =
        Request.PhysicalApplicationPath;

    string fileToCopy =
        Path.Combine(siteLocation, "Default.aspx");

    string folderLocation =
        Path.Combine(siteLocation, "copiedFiles");
    string newLocation =
        Path.Combine(folderLocation, "Default.aspx");
}
```




```
if (Directory.Exists(folderLocation))
{
    if (File.Exists(fileToCopy))
    {
        File.Copy(fileToCopy, newLocation, true);
        Label1.Text = "<font color='green'>File copied</font>";
    }
    else
    {
        Label1.Text = "<font color='red'>No such file</font>";
    }
}
else
{
    Label1.Text = " <font color='red'>No such directory</font>";
}
```

The above code checks if the directory exists:

```
if (Directory.Exists(folderLocation))
```



copiedFiles



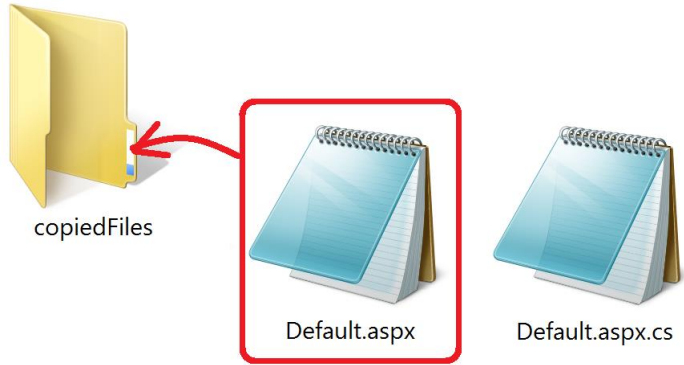
Default.aspx



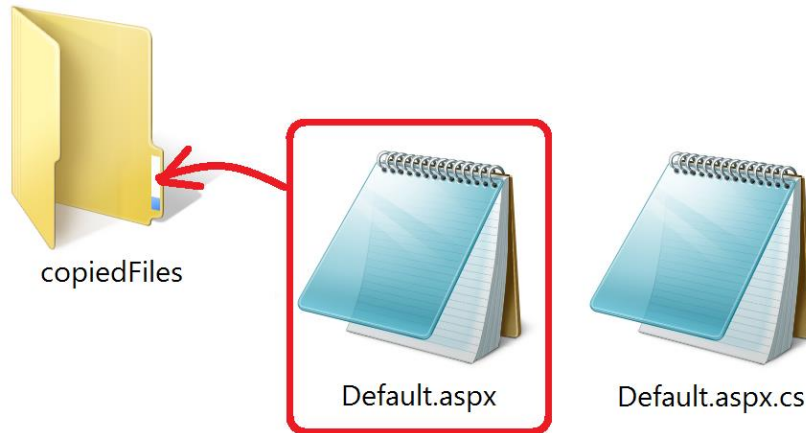
Default.aspx.cs

If so, then we check if the file we are going to copy exists

```
if (File.Exists(fileToCopy))
```



If everything is in order,
then we go ahead and
copy the file



```
File.Copy(fileToCopy, newLocation, true);
```

If the file to be copied is already in the folder, set the override value to **true** will replace him. Default value – **false**

You will get an error if the file you are copying already exists.

To move a file to a new location, you must use the Move method of the File class:

```
File.Move(fileToMove, newLocation);
```

Everything else is the same:

In the **.Move** method, enter the file you want to move **fileToMove** preceded by a comma.

Then, after the comma, add the new location **newLocation**.

To delete a file from your computer, you can use the **Delete** method of the **File** class:

File.Delete(fileToDelete);

Between the parentheses of **Delete**, you need to specify **fileToDelete** - which consists of the name and path to the file that you are trying to get rid of.

Care must be taken when trying this because **File.Delete** really deletes the file.

And the deleted file cannot be found in the recycle bin.

https://www.homeandlearn.co.uk/csharp/csharp_s11p4.html