

Rukmini Devi Institute of Advanced Studies

**Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-110085
(Approved By AICTE & Affiliated With GGSIP
University)**

DOSSIER

**On
Guest Lecture**

**On
“ ASP. Net”**

**On
5th April, 2013**





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FORM A

Proposal:

- **Name of the event to be organized:** Guest Lecture on “Asp. Net” Technology
- **Date:** 5th April, 2013
- **Time:** 2:30 PM-4:30 PM
- **Venue:** Lecture Theatre, RDIAS
- **Motivation for the activity:** This lecture was conducted with the motive to make the students of MCA aware of concepts of Asp. Net Framework and its applications in creating web pages.
- **Organized by:** MCA Department



FORM B

Part 1

Aim of the event:

ASP.NET is a server-side Web application framework designed for Web development to produce dynamic Web pages. It was developed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic web sites, web applications and web services. It was first released in January 2002 with version 1.0 of the .NET Framework, and is the successor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) technology.

Part 2

Abstract:

The session was conducted by Ms.Sunanda Sinha, Faculty at NIIT.

The presentation contained the following discussion points:

1. What is ASP .NET?
2. History of .NET Framework.
3. Features of ASP.NET.

Many **real world anecdotes** were shared with the students in the course of this discussion:

Madam started the discussion by asking everyone present that, what according to them is .NET Technology and what is meant by ASP.NET.



The speaker also explained that ASP.NET Web pages, known officially as Web Forms, are the main building block for application development. Web forms are contained in files with a ".aspx" extension; these files typically contain static (X) HTML markup, as well as markup defining server-side Web Controls and User Controls where the developers place all the content for the Web page. Additionally, dynamic code which runs on the server can be placed in a page within a block `<% -- dynamic code -- %>`, which is similar to other Web development technologies such as PHP, JSP, and ASP. With ASP.NET Framework 2.0, Microsoft introduced a new *code-behind* model which allows static text to remain on the .aspx page, while dynamic code remains in an .aspx.vb or .aspx.cs or .aspx.fs file (depending on the programming language used).

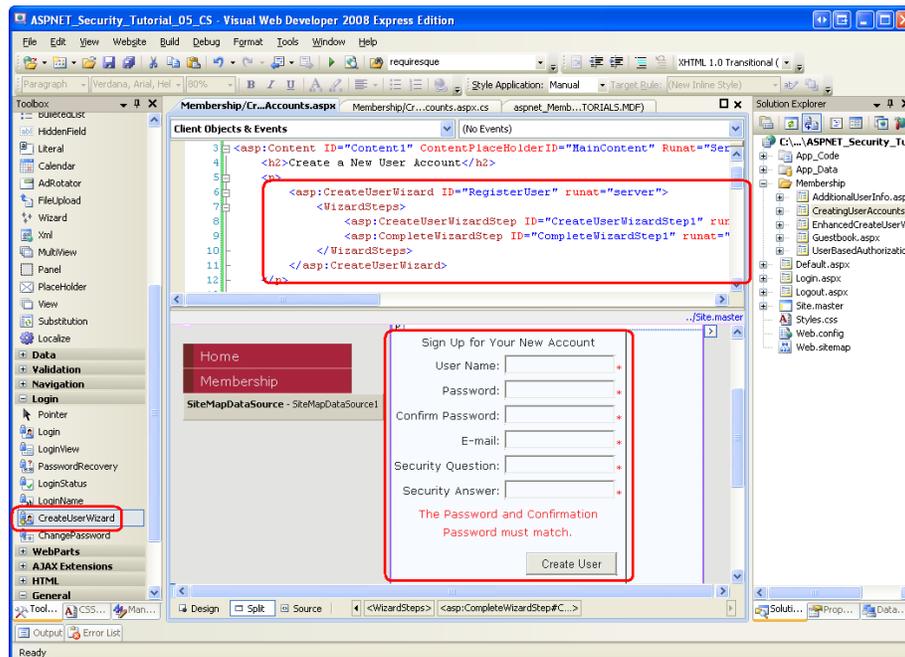
ASP.NET uses a visited composites rendering technique. During compilation, the template (.aspx) file is compiled into initialization code which builds a control tree (the composite) representing the original template. Literal text goes into instances of the Literal control class, and server controls are represented by instances of a specific control class. The initialization code is combined with user-written code (usually by the assembly of multiple partial classes) and results in a class specific for the page. The page doubles as the root of the control tree.

Actual requests for the page are processed through a number of steps. First, during the initialization steps, an instance of the page class is created and the initialization code is executed. This produces the initial control tree which is now typically manipulated by the methods of the page in the following steps. As each node in the tree is a control represented as an instance of a class, the code may change the tree structure as well as manipulate the properties/methods of the individual nodes. Finally, during the rendering step a visitor is used to visit every node in the tree, asking each node to render itself



using the methods of the visitor. The resulting HTML output is sent to the client.

After the request has been processed, the instance of the page class is discarded and with it the entire control tree. This is a source of confusion among novice ASP.NET programmers who rely on the class instance members that are lost with every page request/response cycle.



ASP.NET simplifies developers' transition from Windows application development to Web development by offering the ability to build pages composed of *controls* similar to a Windows user interface. A Web control, such as a *button* or *label*, functions in very much the same way as its Windows counterparts: code can assign its properties and respond to its events. Controls know how to render themselves: whereas Windows controls draw themselves to the screen, Web controls produce segments of HTML and JavaScript which form parts of the resulting page sent to the end-user's browser.

ASP.NET encourages the programmer to develop applications using an event-driven GUI model, rather than in conventional Web-scripting environments



like ASP and PHP. The framework combines existing technologies such as JavaScript with internal components like "View State" to bring persistent (inter-request) state to the inherently stateless Web environment.

Part 3

Conclusion

It is important for the students to be well acquainted with the field and should be aware of the intricacies of implementing this technology. Keeping this in mind a guest lecture was organized for the students of MCA.

Students of MCA showed great enthusiasm by attending the session and actively participating in question answer sessions. Some questions were raised by the students All were answered by the speaker in a very explicable manner.



Lecture Moments



Speaker for the event..!!



Patient Audience..!!



Query session..!!