C# Programming: From Problem Analysis to Program Design, 4th edition

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Chapter 15

1. e. all of the above.

2. e. Web site

3. a. MessageBox

4. e. render

5. a. HTML controls

6. a. Cascading style sheets

7. e. script is embedded in the HTML document

8. b. a code-behind file is created

9. a. Text

10. d. stored in the file containing the HTML tags

11. c. C:\InetPub\wwwroot

12. d. Button

13. a. DataGrid

14. c. Web service

15. d. RequiredFieldValidator

16. b. DateTime

17. a. data

18. b. emulator

19. d. Mobile application

20. a. content pages

21. The ASP model extends the HTML file by including script code in the same file. The scripts, code, are embedded in the HTML document. With ASP.NET, you do not have to write code in a separate scripting language. ASP is interpreted; ASP.NET is compiled. ASP.NET includes a number of classes as part of the .NET Framework. These classes allow you to take full advantage of the features of the common language runtime and inheritance. One way to identify an ASP Web application from an ASP.NET Web application is by looking at their file extensions. An ASP Web page, which contains the HTML tags and the program logic written in a scripting language, ends with an .asp file extension. The ASP.NET Web page file that contains the HTML tags ends with an .aspx file extension and includes no scripting language code for the program logic. This logic is stored in a separate file with an aspx.cs extension.

22. Static Web pages do not require any processing on the client computer or by a Web server. They reside on the server's hard drive, and basically are delivered as HTML documents. An HTML file contains formatting markup tags that are converted (rendered) to their displayed images by browser software. Dynamic Web pages involve some processing in addition to rendering the formatting of HTML tags. One programming model for creating dynamic Web pages is to use traditional or classic Active Server Pages (ASP). Another model used for creating dynamic pages is ASP.NET.

23. HTML controls render to HTML tags. It may take several HTML tags to create a single Web Forms control. No event handler methods can be associated with pure HTML controls. Properties associated with the HTML controls are different from Windows applications and Web Controls. For example, when you add a Label object, you do not select a Text property and type a value into the Properties windows. You type the value directly onto the label located on the form for the HTML control. To change font type or size of an HTML control, you select the control you want to change and choose Style in the Properties windows. This brings up a Style Builder dialog window where you can define cascading style sheet (CSS) style attributes for these HTML controls. These settings are made by selecting from a group of options. The id property is used with HTML controls to name the control.

24. Web services are applications that return data. They are designed to transfer data in a useable format to another computer.

25. CompareValidator—Compares an input value against a preset constant value using comparison operators.

CustomValidator—Checks the input value using program statements you write yourself

RangeValidator—Compares an input value to see if it is between specified lower and upper boundaries. (Can check ranges of dates, numbers, or alphabetic characters)

RegularExpressionValidator—Compares an input value to see if it matches a pattern defined as a regular expression (Used for entries such as e-mail, telephone numbers, and social security numbers to see if the values match a predictable sequence)

RequiredFieldValidator—Checks that the entry has a value