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Module 1 – Practice Task ASP.Net (AP 3)

1. What is ASP and ASP.Net and its differences?

ASP (Active Server Page) for developing web sites the ASP.net is its predecessor. ASP is Microsoft's first server-side scripting language and engine for dynamic web pages, It was first released in December 1996.

ASP.Net first released in January 2002 is a server-side technology for web development, open-source web framework for developing a powerful web sites, web application and web services. It provides fantastic integration of HTML, CSS and JavaScript. ASP.Net use all language supported in .Net framework which built on CLR (Common Language Runtime).

Both ASP and ASP.net are Microsoft Technology for Web Development. Their main difference are:

* They Both uses different languages to compile the Web pages, ASP web pages extension is “.asp” whereas ASP.Net uses “.aspx”.
* ASP is interpreted language and ASP.Net is compiled language.
* ASP script code Written with HTML code and ASP.Net programming code is written separately behind page “index.asp.cs” for C# language.
* ASP uses ADO technology and ASP.Net uses ADO.Net to connect to their databases.
* ASP is a partially object-oriented language on the other hand ASP.Net is fully object oriented.

2. Illustrate the ASP.Net Life Cycle stages.

Page Request

Postback event

handling

Unload

Rendering

Load

Initialization

Start

It starts in page request, this occurs before the whole cycle begins. When the page is requested the ASP.Net parses and compiles the pages. Then page starts page properties such as Request and response are set. Next is the initialization wherein each control`s UniqueID property is set then the Index or the Master Page is applied to this page. In load, if page request is postback then control properties are loaded with information. In the Postback event handling the event handler is called if the page request is postback then the validate method of all validator controls is called. Before rendering, view state is saved for the page and all controls. During the rendering stage, the page calls the Render method for each control, providing a text writer that writes its output to the OutputStream object of the page's Response property. Lastly unload, this stage the requested page has been fully rendered and is ready to terminate.at this stage all properties are unloaded and cleanup is performed.