

**Questions:**

1. What is System.Web.UI.Page?
2. What is page Navigation and how many page Navigation techniques available in ASP.net?
3. What is Hyperlink and how is it used to navigate between WebForms?
4. What is Response.Redirect?
5. What is Server.Transfer?
6. What is Server.Execute?
7. What is the difference between Server.Transfer and Server.Execute?
8. What are the difference between Server.Transfer and Response.Redirect?
9. What is Window.Open and Window.Close?
10. How can you make a WebForm to post that form to another page?
11. How can you find whether the page is requested from cross page postback or not?

**Questions and Answers:**

1. What is System.Web.UI.Page?

Answer: Page is a Class. .NET Framework Represents an .aspx file, also known as a Web Forms page, requested from a server that hosts an ASP.NET Web application.

Namespace: System.Web.UI.

Assembly: System.Web (in System.Web.dll)

2. What is page Navigation and how many page Navigation techniques available in ASP.net?

Answer: Page navigation is the technique to navigate between WebForms in asp.net.

There are several ways for page navigation.

- a) Hyperlink control
- b) Response.Redirect
- c) Server.Transfer
- d) Server.Execute
- e) Cross-Page postback

3. What is Hyperlink and how is it used to navigate between WebForms?

Answer: Hyperlink control is used to navigate to another page. The page you want to navigate to is specified by NavigateURL property. Using hyperlink, you can navigate to another page within same

application or to an external website. The hyperlink control is rendered as an HTML anchor <a> tag. The Hyperlink control does not expose any server side events, so when the user clicks on a hyperlink there is no server side event to intercept the click.

4. What is Response.Redirect?

Answer: Response.Redirect is a method and it redirects a client to a new URL. Specifies the new URL and whether execution of the current page should Terminate.Redirect can be used for switching from one a WebForm of one web application to a WebForm in another web application.

5. What is Server.Transfer?

Answer: Server.Transfer is used to navigate to other pages/sites running on same web server.

- a) It can't be used to navigate to sites/pages on a different web servers.
- b) It does not change the URL in the address bar.
- c) It is faster than Response.Redirect as the redirection happens on the server in one request/response cycle.
- d) The form variables from original request are preserved.

6. What is Server.Execute?

Answer: Server.Execute is used to navigate to other pages/sites running on same web server.

- a) It can't be used to navigate to sites/pages on a different web servers.
- b) It does not change the URL in the address bar.
- c) The form variables from original request are preserved.

7. What is the difference between Server.Transfer and Server.Execute?

Answer: The main difference between Server.Transfer and Server.Execute is Server.Transfer terminates the execution of the current page and starts the execution of the new page whereas Server.Execute process the second WebForm without leaving the first WebForm. After completing the execution of the first WebForm the control returns to second form.

8. What are the difference between Server.Transfer and Response.Redirect?

Answer: In ASP.Net Technology both "Server" and "Response" are objects of ASP.Net. Server.Transfer and Response.Redirect both are used to transfer a user from one page to another. But there is some remarkable differences between both the objects which are as follow:

Response.Redirect:

- a) Response.Redirect() will send you to a new page, update the address bar and add it to the Browser History. On your browser you can click back.
- b) It redirects the request to some plain HTML pages on our server or to some other web server.
- c) It causes additional roundtrips to the server on each request.
- d) It doesn't preserve Query String and Form Variables from the original request.
- e) It enables to see the new redirected URL where it is redirected in the browser (and be able to bookmark it if it's necessary).
- f) Response.Redirect simply sends a message down to the (HTTP 302) browser.

Server.Transfer:

- a) Server.Transfer() does not change the address bar, we cannot hit back. One should use Server.Transfer() when he/she doesn't want the user to see where he is going. Sometime on a "loading" type page.
- b) It transfers current page request to another .aspx page on the same server.
- c) It preserves server resources and avoids the unnecessary roundtrips to the server.
- d) It preserves Query String and Form Variables (optionally).
- e) It doesn't show the real URL where it redirects the request in the users Web Browser.
- f) Server.Transfer happens without the browser knowing anything, the browser request a page, but the server returns the content of another.

9. What is Window.Open and Window.Close?

Answer:

- a) The Open() method opens a new browser window.
- b) The Close() method is needed to close the windows.
- c) The Open() is supported in all major browsers like chrome, safari, opera, IE.

Syntax: window.open(URL,name,specs,replace).

10. How can you make a WebForm to post that form to another page?

(Or)

What is cross page postback?

Answer: By Default every WebForm Posts the form to itself but if Button's PostBackUrl is set to a Url of another page then the Form is Posted to that Url instead of itself. It is called cross page postback.

11. How can you find whether the page is requested from cross page postback or not?

Answer: By using PreviousPage.IsCrossPagePostBack property, if it returns true then that page is requested from cross page postback.

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