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Questions and Answers:

1. What is the extension WebForm file?

Answer: Every WebForm has an extension “.aspx”

2. What is default action attribute of form tag of a WebForm?

Answer: A WebForm doesn't have action attribute and it always submits to itself. Even if the action attributed is provided to the Server side form it is ignored by the ASP.NET framework. The default method rendered by the WebForm in ASP.NET is “POST”.

3. What are two types of files get added when a WebForm has added?

Answer:

- i. .aspx.cs
- ii. .aspx

Here the UI (aspx) is separated from the Business Code/ Event Handlers (aspx.cs). `<%@ Page AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="Default.aspx.cs" Inherits="_Default" %>`.

4. What are the 2 types of controls that you can use on a WebForm in ASP.NET?

Answer:

- i. Web Server Controls
- ii. HTML Controls

5. What are the different types of Server Controls used in ASP.NET WebForm?

Answer: HTML Server Controls - Traditional HTML tags - System.Web.UI.HtmlControls:

- a) HTML Controls are by default treated as text in ASP.NET. To make these elements programmable add `runat="server"` attribute to the HTML elements.
- b) If the requirement is to program the control on client side in JavaScript and has no code to execute on the server then only we should go for HTML controls otherwise always Webserver controls must use because they are very dynamic, powerful and also has enhanced functionality.

Example: `<input type="text" id="id" runat="server">`

Web Server Controls: Web server controls are special ASP.NET tags understood by the ASP.NET server.

All these controls are under the namespace – System.Web.UI.WebControls.

6. What does it render a server side control in browser?

Answer: Every server side control renders HTML output to the web browser.

7. What's the difference between Server controls and HTML controls?

Answer:

- i. Server controls can trigger control-specific events on the server. HTML controls can trigger only page-level events on server (postback).
- ii. Data entered in a server control is maintained across requests. Server controls retain state. Data is not maintained in an HTML control. Data must be saved and restored using page-level scripts.
- iii. The Microsoft .NET Framework provides a set of properties for each server control. Properties allow you to change the server control's appearance and behavior within server-side code. HTML controls have HTML attributes only.
- iv. Server controls automatically detect browser and adapt display as appropriate. HTML controls do not adapt automatically. You must detect browser in code or write for least common denominator.

8. List out the basic Web server controls that are available in ASP.NET.

Answer: Web server controls are special ASP.NET tags understood by the ASP.NET server. All these controls are under the namespace – System.Web.UI.WebControls they are:

- a. Label: Renders SPAN tag to the client. Because the span tag rendered to the browser had "Id" it can be programmed using JavaScript on client.
- b. Literal Control: Renders just text without any tag and hence cannot be formatted or programmed in browser.
- c. Textbox: Can render either <input type="text" or <input type="password" or <textarea> tags.
- d. Button: renders as <input type="submit"/>
- e. LinkButton: renders -Used for posting the form to server.
- f. ImageButton: renders <input type="image" ...>
- g. HyperLink: <A href="Url" ... - Used for linking to another page and not posting the form.
- h. CheckBox: renders <input type="Checkbox" .../>
- i. RadioButton: renders <input type="radio". It is inherited from CheckBox class.

- j. ListControl: It's a common parent for DropDownList, ListBox, CheckBoxList, RadioButtonList, BulletedList.
- k. ListItem: renders based on container tag in which it is used.
- l. DropDownList: renders <select> tag
- m. ListBox: renders <select size="4" ...>
- n. CheckBoxList: renders <input type="checkbox"... for every ListItem.
- o. RadioButtonList: renders <input type="radio"... for every ListItem
- p. FileUpload: renders <input type="file">

9. What is AutoPostBack in ASP.NET?

Answer: AutoPostBack is a property of server controls, for any control of the WebForm, if "AutoPostBack" property is set to "True", the HTML output rendered for that control will have the JavaScript for the default event of that control mapped to the function "__doPostBack" (also rendered by framework). This function is responsible for Submitting the form to server.

10. What is IsPostBack?

Answer: IsPostBack is property that is used to know whether the page is requested directly or not. When the browser request for the page directly then IsPostBack is False, but when the Form is Posted / Submitted, IsPostBack is true.

11. What is Page_Load event and how does it work?

Answer: Page_Load event handler will always execute with every trip to server (irrespective of a direct request or the form is submitted) and you can write the required code under this to execute when the page is loading.

Example: Binding all employees from database to GridView when the page is loading.

12. How can you make a Textbox control to use as SingleLine / MultiLine / Password?

Answer: By setting the TextMode property of Textbox to SingleLine / MultiLine / Password.

13. How can you enable client side validations when the button is clicked?

Answer: By calling the JavaScript validation function under OnClientClick event of the Button you can show client side validations to the user.

Example: <asp:Button OnClientClick="return confirm('Are you sure')";.../> is rendered as <input type="submit" OnClick="return confirm('Are you sure')";>

Note: In Javascript if OnClick of Submit Button return false, the form is not submitted to server.

14. How can you make an image as link in ASP.NET using HyperLink?

Answer: The HyperLink control can be displayed as text or an image. Use the ImageUrl property to specify an image to display for the HyperLink control.

If both the Text and ImageUrl properties are set, the ImageUrl property takes precedence. If the image is unavailable, the text in the Text property is displayed. In browsers that support ToolTip functionality, the Text property also becomes the ToolTip.

Example:

```
<asp:HyperLink id="hyperlink1"
  ImageUrl="images/pic.jpg"
  NavigateUrl="http://www.deccansoft.com"
  Text="Deccansoft Official Site"
  Target="_new"
  runat="server"/>
```

15. What are the List Controls available in ASP.NET?

Answer: ASP.NET provides the following controls

- i. Drop-down list,
- ii. List box,
- iii. Radio button list,
- iv. Check box list,
- v. Bulleted list.

These control let a user choose from one or more items from the list. List boxes and drop-down lists contain one or more list items. These lists can be loaded either by code or by the ListItemCollection editor.

16. How do you limit the number of characters entered by a user in the ASP.NET TextBox?

Answer: By setting the MaxLength property of the TextBox. If you set the MaxLength property to 10, a user can enter only 10 characters into the TextBox.

17. What are the 3 values that a TextMode property of TextBox can have?

Answer: SingleLine : Single Line TextBox

MultiLine : Multi Line TextBox(scrollable)

Password: When set to Password, the text box displays dots in place of the characters typed.

18. Give three reasons why we use HTML controls over Server Controls?

Answer: Migration from earlier versions of Active Server Pages (ASP): You can load an ASP application into Visual Studio and revise it gradually, rather than rewrite it completely. Earlier versions of ASP supported only HTML elements, and these elements become HTML controls when you load the project in Visual Studio .NET.

Not all controls require server-side events or state management: This is particularly true when you're doing data binding. Bound items are usually refreshed from the data source with each request, so it's more efficient not to maintain state information for bound controls. This means that you can use HTML controls or turn off state management for bound server controls.

You have complete control over what is rendered with HTML controls: ASP.NET adjusts the appearance of server controls based on the browser making the request. HTML controls are not adjusted, so you have direct control over their appearance.

19. How can you prevent users from editing Text in TextBox control on a WebForm?

Answer: By making the TextBox a readonly TextBox. To make a TextBox readonly set the ReadOnly property to True.

20. How do you convert an ASP.NET TextBox to accept passwords?

Answer: To convert an ASP.NET TextBox to accept passwords set the TextMode property to "Password".

21. What happens when you set the AutoPostBack property of a TextBox to true?

Answer: When AutoPostBack property is set to True, the TextBox control fires a TextChanged postback event when the user leaves the TextBox control after changing the contents. By default, this property is set to False and the Text-Changed event is cached until some other postback event occurs.

22. When do you choose between GridLayout and Flow layout for Web forms?

Answer: You use GridLayout for Web forms that have a fixed appearance. You use FlowLayout for Web forms that incorporate text and controls. When you create controls with GridLayout, Visual Studio adds style attributes to each control that set the position of the control. When you create controls with FlowLayout, Visual Studio omits the style attribute.

23. What are the 2 Layouts supported by a Web form in ASP.NET?

Answer: Grid layout - Controls are placed exactly where you draw them, and they have absolute positions on the page. Use grid layout for Microsoft Windows–style applications, in which controls are not mixed with large amounts of text. Pages using grid layout will not always display correctly in non-Microsoft browsers.

Flow layout - This layout positions controls relative to other elements on the page. If you add elements at run time, the controls that appear after the new element move down. Use flow layout for document-style applications, in which text and controls are intermingled.