C# Programming: From Problem Analysis to Program Design, 5th edition

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. b. a code-behind file is created

8. a. Text

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

10. c. C:\InetPub\wwwroot

11. d. Button

12. a. DataGrid

13. d. RequiredFieldValidator

14. b. DateTime

15. d. Mobile application

16. a. content pages

17. e. all of the above

18. a. enable a space to be included as part of a name

19. c. Xamarin

20. b. Xamarin.Forms

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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

24. You have to have a Mac machine available. The PC and Mac must be connected via a network (such as WiFi). You run the Xamarin.ios Build Host on the Mac for this inter-connection, and Visual Studio uses that machine to build and deploy the executable on the Mac. Xamarin Studio and Xcode must be installed on the Mac machine.