**What is *ViewState*?**

The *ViewState* is a feature used by ASP.NET Web page to store the value of a page and its controls just before posting the page. Once the page is posted, the first task by the page processing is to restore the *ViewState* to get the values of the controls.

**What is tracing? Where is it used?**

Tracing displays the details about how the code was executed. It refers to collecting information about the application while it is running. Tracing information can help you to troubleshoot an application. It enables you to record information in various log files about the errors that might occur at run time. You can analyze these log files to find the cause of the errors.  
  
In .NET, we have objects called Trace Listeners. A listener is an object that gets the trace output and stores it to different places, such as a window, a file on your locale drive, or a SQL Server.  
  
The *System.Diagnostics* namespace contains the predefined interfaces, classes, and structures that are used for tracing. It supplies two classes, Trace and Debug, which allow you to write errors and logs related to the application execution. Trace listeners are objects that collect the output of tracing processes.

**Differentiate globalization and localization.**

The globalization is a technique to identify the specific part of a Web application that is different for different languages and make separate that portion from the core of the Web application. The localization is a procedure of configuring a Web application to be supported for a specific language or locale.

**How information about the user's locale can be accessed?**

The information regarding a user's locale can be accessed by using the *System.Web.UI.Page.Culture* property.

**What is the difference between SQL notification and SQL invalidation?**

The SQL cache notification generates notifications when the data of a database changes, on which your cache item depends. The SQL cache invalidation makes a cached item invalid when the data stored in a SQL server database changes.

**Can you set which type of comparison you want to perform by the *CompareValidator* control?**

Yes, by setting the *Operator* property of the *CompareValidator* control.

**How do you sign out from forms authentication?**

The *FormsAuthentication.Signout()* method is used to sign out from the forms authentication.

**What is the function of the ViewState property?**

The ASP.NET 4.0 introduced a new property called *ViewStateMode* for the *Control* class. Now you can enable the view state to an individual control even if the view state for an ASP.NET page is disabled.

**What is the difference between a default skin and a named skin?**

The default skin is applied to all the Web server controls in a Web form, which are of similar type, and it does not provide a Skin ID attribute. The named skin provides a Skin ID attribute and users have to set the Skin ID property to apply it.

**What is actually returned from server to the browser when a browser requests an .aspx file and the file is displayed?**

When a browser requests an *.aspx* file then the server returns a response, which is rendered into a HTML string.

**Which two new properties are added in ASP.NET 4.0 Page class?**

The two new properties added in the Page class are *MetaKeyword* and *MetaDescription*.

**What is the difference between authentication and authorization?**

Authentication verifies the identity of a user and authorization is a process where you can check whether or not the identity has access rights to the system. In other words, you can say that authentication is a procedure of getting some credentials from the users and verify the user's identity against those credentials. Authorization is a procedure of granting access of particular resources to an authenticated user. You should note that authentication always takes place before authorization.

**How can you register a custom server control to a Web page?**

You can register a custom server control to a Web page using the *@Register* directive.

**Which ASP.NET objects encapsulate the state of the client and the browser?**

The *Session* object encapsulates the state of the client and browser

**Differentiate globalization and localization.**

The globalization is a technique to identify the specific part of a Web application that is different for different languages and make separate that portion from the core of the Web application. The localization is a procedure of configuring a Web application to be supported for a specific language or locale.

**What is *ViewState*?**

The *ViewState* is a feature used by ASP.NET Web page to store the value of a page and its controls just before posting the page. Once the page is posted, the first task by the page processing is to restore the *ViewState* to get the values of the controls.

**Which method is used to force all the validation controls to run?**

The *Page.Validate()* method is used to force all the validation controls to run and to perform validation.

**Which method has been introduced in ASP.NET 4.0 to redirect a page permanently?**

The *RedirectPermanent()* method added in ASP.NET 4.0 to redirect a page permanently. The following code snippet is an example of the *RedirectPermanent()* method:  
  
*RedirectPermanent("/path/Aboutus.aspx");*

**How can you send an email message from an ASP.NET Web page?**

You can use the *System.Net.Mail.MailMessage* and the *System.Net.Mail.SmtpMail* classes to send an email in your Web pages. In order to send an email through your mail server, you need to create an object of the *SmtpClient* class and set the server name, port, and credentials.

**What is the difference between the *Response.Write()* and *Response.Output.Write()* methods?**

The *Response.Write()* method allows you to write the normal output; whereas, the *Response.Output.Write()* method allows you to write the formatted output.

**What does the Orientation property do in a Menu control?**

Orientation property of the Menu control sets the horizontal or vertical display of a menu on a Web page. By default, the orientation is vertical.

**How does a content page differ from a master page?**

A content page does not have complete HTML source code; whereas a master page has complete HTML source code inside its source file.

**What is the default timeout for a Cookie?**

The default time duration for a Cookie is 30 minutes.

**What are HTTP handlers in ASP.NET?**

HTTP handlers, as the name suggests, are used to handle user requests for Web application resources. They are the backbone of the request-response model of Web applications. There is a specific event handler to handle the request for each user request type and send back the corresponding response object.  
  
Each user requests to the IIS Web server flows through the HTTP pipeline, which refers to a series of components (HTTP modules and HTTP handlers) to process the request. HTTP modules act as filters to process the request as it passes through the HTTP pipeline. The request, after passing through the HTTP modules, is assigned to an HTTP handler that determines the response of the server to the user request. The response then passes through the HTTP modules once again and is then sent back to the user.  
  
You can define HTTP handlers in the *<httpHandlers>* element of a configuration file. The *<add>* element tag is used to add new handlers and the *<remove>* element tag is used to remove existing handlers. To create an HTTP handler, you need to define a class that implements the *IHttpHandler* interface.

**What are the events that happen when a client requests an ASP.NET page from IIS server?**

The following events happen when a client requests an ASP.NET page from the IIS server:

1. User requests for an application resource.
2. The integrated request-processing pipeline receives the first user request.
3. *Response* objects are created for each user request.
4. An object of the *HttpApplication* class is created and allocated to the *Request* object.
5. The *HttpApplication* class processes the user request.

**Explain file-based dependency and key-based dependency.**

In file-based dependency, you have to depend on a file that is saved in a disk. In key-based dependency, you have to depend on another cached item.

**Explain login controls.**

Login controls are built-in controls in ASP.Net for providing a login solution to ASP.NET application. The login controls use the membership system to authenticate a user credentials for a Web site.  
  
There are many controls in login controls.

* *ChangePassword* control - Allows users to change their password.
* *CreateUserWizard* control - Provides an interface to the user to register for that Web site.
* *Login* control - Provides an interface for user authentication. It consists of a set of controls, such as *TextBox*, *Label*, *Button*, *CheckBox*, *HyperLink*.
* *LoginView* control - Displays appropriate information to different users according to the user's status.
* *LoginStatus* control - Shows a login link to users, who are not authenticated and logout link, who are authenticated
* *LoginName* control - Displays a user name, if the user logs in.
* *PasswordRecovery* control - Allows users to get back the password through an e-mail, if they forget.

**What setting must be added in the configuration file to deny a particular user from accessing the secured resources?**

To deny a particular user form accessing the secured resources, the *web.config* file must contain the following code:   
  
*<authorization >  
<deny users="username" />  
</authorization>*

**What is the difference between page-level caching and fragment caching?**

In the page-level caching, an entire Web page is cached; whereas, in the fragment caching, a part of the Web page, such as a user control added to the Web page, is cached.

**Make a list of all templates of the *Repeater* control.**

The Repeater control contains the following templates:

* *ItemTemplate*
* *AlternatingltemTemplate*
* *SeparatorTemplate*
* *HeaderTemplate*
* *FooterTemplate*

**Describe the complete lifecycle of a Web page.**

When we execute a Web page, it passes from the following stages, which are collectively known as Web page lifecycle:

* **Page request** - During this stage, ASP.NET makes sure the page either parsed or compiled and a cached version of the page can be sent in response
* **Start** - During this stage sets the Request and Response page properties and the page check the page request is either a postback or a new request
* **Page Initialization** - During this stage, the page initialize and the control's Unique Id property are set
* **Load** - During this stage, if the request is postback, the control properties are loaded without loading the view state and control state otherwise loads the view state
* **Validation** - During this stage, the controls are validated
* **Postback event handling** - During this stage, if the request is a postback, handles the event
* **Rendering** - During this stage, the page invokes the Render method to each control for return the output
* **Unload** - During this stage, when the page is completely rendered and sent to the client, the page is unloaded.

**Which method is used to post a Web page to another Web page?**

The *Respose.Redirect* method is used to post a page to another page, as shown in the following code snippet: *Response.Redirect("DestinationPageName.aspx");*

**What is a Cookie? Where is it used in ASP.NET?**

Cookie is a lightweight executable program, which the server posts to client machines. Cookies store the identity of a user at the first visit of the Web site and validate them later on the next visits for their authenticity. The values of a cookie can be transferred between the user's request and the server's response.

**How can you enable impersonation in the *web.config* file?**

To enable impersonation in the *web.confing* file, you need to include the *<identity>* element in the *web.config* file and set the impersonate attribute to true as shown in the following code snippet:  
*<identity impersonate = "true" />*

**In which database is the information, such as membership, role management, profile, and Web parts personalization, stored?**

The *aspnetdb* database stores all information.

**What is State Management? How many ways are there to maintain a state in .NET?**

State management is used to store information requests. The state management is used to trace the information or data that affect the state of the applications.  
  
There are two ways to maintain a state in .NET, Client-Based state management and Server-Based state management.  
  
The following techniques can be used to implement the Client-Based state management:

* View State
* Hidden Fields
* Cookies
* Query Strings
* Control State

The following techniques can be used to implement Server-Based state management:

* Application State
* Session State
* Profile Properties

**What do you understand by aggregate dependency?**

Aggregate dependency allows multiple dependencies to be aggregated for content that depends on more than one resource. In such type of dependency, you need to depend on the sum of all the defined dependencies to remove a data item from the cache.

**How can you ensure that no one has tampered with *ViewState* in a Web page?**

To ensure that no one has tampered with *ViewState* in a Web page, set the *EnableViewStateMac* property to *True*.

**What is the difference between adding items into cache through the *Add()* method and through the *Insert()* method?**

Both methods work in a similar way except that the *Cache.Add()* function returns an object that represents the item you added in the cache. The *Cache.Insert()* function can replace an existing item in the cache, which is not possible using the *Cache.Add()* method.

**What are the major built-in objects in ASP.NET?**

The major built-in objects in ASP.NET are as follows:

* *Application*
* *Request*
* *Response*
* *Server*
* *Session*
* *Context*
* *Trace*

**Why do we need nested master pages in a Web site?**

When we have several hierarchical levels in a Web site, then we use nested master pages in the Web site.

**What does the "*EnableViewState*" property do? Why do we want it On or Off?**

The *EnableViewState* property enables the *ViewState* property on the page. It is set to On to allow the page to save the users input between postback requests of a Web page; that is, between the *Request* and corresponding *Response* objects. When this property is set to Off, the page does not store the users input during postback.

**Which event determines that all the controls are completely loaded into memory?**

The *Page\_Load* event determines that all the controls on the page are fully loaded. You can also access the controls in the *Page\_Init* event; however, the *ViewState* property does not load completely during this event.

**What is the function of the *CustomValidator* control?**

It provides the customize validation code to perform both client-side and server-side validation.

**Why a *SiteMapPath* control is referred to as breadcrumb or eyebrow navigation control?**

The *SiteMapPath* control displays a hierarchical path to the root Web page of the Web site. Therefore, it is known as the breadcrumb or eyebrow navigation control.

**Where is the *ViewState* information stored?**

The *ViewState* information is stored in the HTML hidden fields.

**Which namespaces are necessary to create a localized application?**

The *System.Globalization* and *System.Resources* namespaces are essential to develop a localized application.

**Explain the *AdRotator* Control.**

The *AdRotator* is an ASP.NET control that is used to provide advertisements to Web pages. The *AdRotator* control associates with one or many advertisements, which randomly displays one by one at a time when the Web page is refreshed. The *AdRotator* control advertisements are associated with links; therefore, when you click on an advertisement, it redirects you to other pages.   
  
The *AdRotator* control is associated with a data source, which is normally an xml file or a database table. A data source contains all the information, such as advertisement graphics reference, link, and alternate text. Therefore, when you use the *AdRotator* control, you should first create a data source and then associate it with the *AdRotator* control.

**What is the difference between absolute expiration and sliding-time expiration?**

The absolute expiration expires a cached item after the provided expiration time. The sliding time does not expire the cached items because it increments the specified time.

**Explain the validation controls. How many validation controls in ASP.NET 4.0?**

Validation controls are responsible to validate the data of an input control. Whenever you provide any input to an application, it performs the validation and displays an error message to user, in case the validation fails.  
  
ASP.NET 4.0 contains the following six types of validation controls:

* *CompareValidator* - Performs a comparison between the values contained in two controls.
* *CustomValidator* - Writes your own method to perform extra validation.
* *RangeValidator*- Checks value according to the range of value.
* *RegularExpressionValidator* - Ensures that input is according to the specified pattern or not.
* *RequiredFieldValidator* - Checks either a control is empty or not.
* *ValidationSummary* - Displays a summary of all validation error in a central location.

**How many types of Cookies are available in ASP.NET?**

There are two types of Cookies available in ASP.NET:

* **Session Cookie** - Resides on the client machine for a single session until the user does not log out.
* **Persistent Cookie** - Resides on a user's machine for a period specified for its expiry, such as 10 days, one month, and never.

The user can set this period manually.

**What are the Culture and UICulture values?**

The Culture value determines the functions, such as Date and Currency, which are used to format data and numbers in a Web page. The UICulture value determines the resources, such as strings or images, which are loaded for a Web page in a Web application.

**What is the difference between a page theme and a global theme?**

A page theme is stored inside a subfolder of the *App\_Themes* folder of a project and applied to individual Web pages of that project. Global themes are stored inside the Themes folder on a Web server and apply to all the Web applications on the Web server.

**What is the use of the *<sessionState>* tag in the *web.config* file?**

The *<sessionState>* tag is used to configure the session state features. To change the default timeout, which is 20 minutes, you have to add the following code snippet to the web.config file of an application: *<sessionState timeout="40"/>*

**What events are fired when a page loads?**

The following events fire when a page loads:

* *Init()* - Fires when the page is initializing.
* *LoadViewState()* - Fires when the view state is loading.
* *LoadPostData()* - Fires when the postback data is processing.
* *Load()* - Fires when the page is loading.
* *PreRender()* - Fires at the brief moment before the page is displayed to the user as HTML.
* *Unload()* - Fires when the page is destroying the instances of server controls.

**Write three common properties of all validation controls.**

Three common properties of validation controls are as follows:

* *ControlToValidate* - Provides a control to validate
* *ErrorMessage* - Displays an error message
* *IsValid* - Specifies if the control's validation has succeeded or not
* *Text* - Displays a text for validation control before validation

What are navigation controls? How many navigation controls are there in ASP.NET 4.0?

Navigation controls help you to navigate in a Web application easily. These controls store all the links in a hierarchical or drop-down structure; thereby facilitating easy navigation in a Web application.  
  
**There are three navigation controls in ASP.Net 4.0.**

* *SiteMapPath*
* *Menu*
* *TreeView*

**How can we provide the WebParts control functionality to a server control?**

We can provide the *WebParts* controls functionality to a server control by setting the *CreateWebPart* property of *WebPartManger*.

**How do you prevent a validation control from validating data at the client end?**

You can prohibit a validation control to validate data at the client side by setting the *EnableClientScript* property to *False*.

**What is cross-page posting in ASP.NET?**

The *Server.Transfer()* method is used to post data from one page to another. In this case, the URL remains the same. However, in cross page posting, data is collected from different Web pages and is displayed on a single page. To do so, you need to set the *PostBackUrl* property of the control, which specifies the target page. In the target page, you can access the *PreviousPage* property. For this, you need to use the *@PreviousPageType* directive. You can access the controls of previous page by using the *FindControl()* method.

**What are the various ways of authentication techniques in ASP.NET?**

There are various techniques in ASP.NET to authenticate a user. You can use one of the following ways of authentication to select a built-in authentication provider:

* **Windows Authentication** - This mode works as the default authentication technique. It can work with any form of Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) authentication, such as Basic, Integrated Windows authentication (NTLM/Kerberos), Digest, and certificates. The syntax of Windows authentication mode is given as follows: *<authentication mode="windows" />*
* **Forms Authentication** - You can specify this mode as a default authentication mode by using the following code snippet: *<authentication mode="Forms"/>*
* **Passport** - This mode works with Microsoft Passport authentication, as shown in the following code snippet: *<authentication mode = "Passport"/>*

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| What are the difference between Structure and Class? |
| * Structures are value type and Classes are reference type * Structures can not have constructor or destructors. * Classes can have both constructor and destructors. * Structures do not support Inheritance, while Classes support Inheritance. | |

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| What is the differences between dataset.clone and dataset.copy? |
| **Dataset.clone** copies just the structure of dataset (including all the datatables, schemas, relations and constraints.); however it doesn’t copy the data.  **Dataset.copy**, copies both the dataset structure and the data. | |

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| What are different types of directives in .NET? | |
| * @Page * @Control * @Import * @Implements * @Register * @Assembly * @OutputCache * @Reference |

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| Which method do you use to redirect the user to another page without performing a round trip to the client? | |
| * Server.Transfer * Server.Execute. |

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| How do you turn off cookies for one page in your site? |
| Use Cookie.Discard property, Gets or sets the discard flag set by the server. When true, this property instructs the client application not to save the Cookie on the user's hard disk when a session ends. | |

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| Which two properties are on every validation control? |
| We have two common properties for every validation controls:   * Control to Validate * Error Message | |

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| What is serialization? |
| Serialization is the process of converting an object into a stream of bytes. Deserialization is the opposite process of creating an object from a stream of bytes. Serialization / Deserialization is mostly used to transport objects. | |

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| What are the different types of Session state management options available with ASP.NET? |
| ASP.NET provides In-Process and Out-of-Process state management. In-Process stores the session in memory on the web server. Out-of-Process Session state management stores data in an external data source. The external data source may be either a SQL Server or a State Server service. Out-of-Process state management requires that all objects stored in session are serializable. | |

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| What are different types of Assemblies? |
| * Single file and multi file assembly. * Assemblies can be static or dynamic. * Private assemblies and shared assemblies. | |

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| Which namespaces are used for data access? | |
| * System.Data * System.Data.OleDB * System.Data.SQLClient |

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| What is the difference between an abstract method & virtual method? |
| An **Abstract** method does not provide an implementation and forces overriding to the deriving class (unless the deriving class also an abstract class),  **Virtual** method has an implementation and leaves an option to override it in the deriving class. Thus Virtual method has an implementation & provides the derived class with the option of overriding it. Abstract method does not provide an implementation & forces the derived class to override the method. | |

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| Is string a value type or a reference type? |
| Srting is a Reference type.It can create a new instance at every time. | |

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| What is the base class of .net? | |
| System.object |

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| What is GAC or Global Assembly Cache? |
| **Global Assembly Cache** (GAC) is a common place to share the .NET assemblies across many applications. GAC caches all strong named assembly references within it. All System assemblies that come with the .NET framework reside in the GAC. | |

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| What is a HashTable? |
| The Hashtable object contains items in key/value pairs. The keys are used as indexes, and very quick searches can be made for values by searching through their keys. | |

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| What is CAS or Code Access Security? |
| **Code Access Security** - CAS is the part of the .NET security model that determines whether or not a piece of code is allowed to run, and what resources it can use when it is running. | |

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| What is Side-by-Side Execution? |
| The CLR allows any versions of the same-shared DLL (shared assembly) to execute at the same time, on the same system, and even in the same process. This concept is known as side-by-side execution. | |

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| How to view an assembly? |
| We can use the tool "ildasm.exe" known as "Assembly Disassembler" to view the assembly. | |

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| What are the layouts of ASP.NET Pages? |
| * GridLayout * FlowLayout   GridLayout positions the form object on absolute x and y co-ordinates of the screen.  FlowLayout positions the form objects relative to each other. | |

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| What methods are fired during the page load? |
| * Init() - when the page is instantiated. * Load() - when the page is loaded into server memory. * PreRender() - the brief moment before the page is displayed to the user as HTML. * Unload() - when page finishes loading. | |

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| What is the difference between Value Types and Reference Types? | |
| Value Types uses Stack to store the data.  where as Reference type uses the Heap to store the data. |

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| What is the difference between HTTP-Post and HTTP-Get? |
| The GET method creates a query string and appends it to the script's URL on the server that handles the request.  The POST method creates a name/value pairs that are passed in the body of the HTTP request message. | |

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| What is Marshalling? |
| Marshaling is a process of making an object in one process (the server) available to another process (the client). There are two ways to achieve the marshalling.   * Marshal by value * Marshal by reference. | |

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| What are remotable objects in .NET Remoting? |
| Remotable objects are the objects that can be marshaled across the application domains. You can marshal by value, where a deep copy of the object is created and then passed to the receiver. You can also marshal by reference, where just a reference to an existing object is passed. | |

**In which event of page cycle is the ViewState available?**

   After the Init() and before the Page\_Load().

**What is the difference between Server.Transfer and Response.Redirect?**

In Server.Transfer page processing transfers from one page to the other page without making a round-trip back to the client’s browser.  This provides a faster response with a little less overhead on the server.  The clients url history list or current url Server does not update in case of Server.Transfer.

Response.Redirect is used to redirect the user’s browser to another page or site.  It performs trip back to the client where the client’s browser is redirected to the new page.  The user’s browser history list is updated to reflect the new address.

**How you can add an event handler?**

Usingthe Attributes property of server side control.

e.g.

[csharp]

btnSubmit.Attributes.Add(“onMouseOver”,”JavascriptCode();”)

[/csharp]

**Which type if caching will be used if we want to cache the portion of a page instead of whole page?**

**Fragment Caching:** It caches the portion of the page generated by the request. For that, we can create user controls with the below code:

[xml]

<%@ OutputCache Duration=”120″ VaryByParam=”CategoryID;SelectedID”%>

[/xml]

**List the events in page life cycle.**

1) Page\_PreInit  
2) Page\_Init  
3) Page\_InitComplete  
4) Page\_PreLoad  
5) Page\_Load  
6) Page\_LoadComplete  
7) Page\_PreRender  
8)Render

**Can we add code files of different languages in App\_Code folder?**

 No. The code files must be in same language to be kept in App\_code folder.

**What is Cross Page Posting?**

When we click submit button on a web page, the page post the data to the same page. The technique in which we post the data to different pages is called Cross Page posting. This can be achieved by setting POSTBACKURL property of  the button that causes the postback. Findcontrol method of PreviousPage can be used to get the posted values on the page to which the page has been posted.

**How can we apply Themes to an asp.net application?**

We can specify the theme in web.config file. Below is the code example to apply theme:

[xml]

<configuration>

<system.web>

<pages theme=”Windows7″ />

</system.web>

</configuration>

[/xml]

**What is Jagged Arrays?**

The array which has elements of type array is called jagged array. The elements can be of different dimensions and sizes. We can also call jagged array as Array of arrays.

**What is the difference between ref & out parameters?**

An argument passed as ref must be initialized before passing to the method whereas out parameter needs not to be initialized before passing to a method.

**What is the difference between Array and Arraylist?**

In an array, we can have items of the same type only. The size of the array is fixed. An arraylist is similar to an array but it doesn’t have a fixed size.

**Describe the accessibility modifier “protected internal”.**

Protected Internal variables/methods are accessible within the same assembly and also from the classes that are derived from this parent class.

**What is the difference between Finalize() and Dispose() methods?**

Dispose() is called when we want for an object to release any unmanaged resources with them. On the other hand Finalize() is used for the same purpose but it doesn’t assure the garbage collection of an object.

**What are the different ways a method can be overloaded?**

Methods can be overloaded using different data types for parameter, different order of parameters, and different number of parameters.

**What is difference between is and as operators in c#?**

“is” operator is used to check the compatibility of an object with a given type and it returns the result as Boolean.

“as” operator is used for casting of object to a type or a class.

**What’s a multicast delegate?**

A delegate having multiple handlers assigned to it is called multicast delegate. Each handler is assigned to a method.

**What is difference between the “throw” and “throw ex” in .NET?**

“Throw” statement preserves original error stack whereas “throw ex” have the stack trace from their throw point. It is always advised to use “throw” because it provides more accurate error information.

**What is the procedure to create the environment for ASP.NET?**

The creations of ASP.NET environment requires 6 steps and these are as follows:  
  
1. User sends a request to the server. The server checks the request and also tries to locate the API extension that can serve the request. The request is processed depending on the file extension.   
  
2. In case of the first request there is a class called ApplicationManager gets created and it also creates the application domain where the website can run.   
  
3. The application that is created creates a hosting environment using HttpRuntime object. With these the core components like HttpContext, HttpRequest and HttpResponse also gets created.   
  
4. These objects that are created provide the response to the request.   
  
5. The object that is assigned to the process page is called as HttpApplication.  
  
6.This process starts the processing of the request that is handled by the Http module events.

**Explain how to access Viewstate values of this page in the next page?**

-PreviousPage property is set to the page property of the nest page to get the value of viewstate for the page in the next page.  
  
Page employee = this.PreviousPage;  
  
-Then a control can be found from the previous page and its state can be read.  
  
Label employeeLabel = poster.findControl("empLabel");  
string lbl = employeeLabel.Text;