HTML======

**1) What is HTML?**

HTML is short for HyperText Markup Language, and is the language of the World Wide Web. It

is the standard text formatting language used for creating and displaying pages on the Web.

HTML documents are made up of two things: the content and the tags that formats it for proper

display on pages.

**2) What are tags?**

Content is placed in between HTML tags 0in order to properly format it. It makes use of the less

than symbol (). A slash symbol is also used as a closing tag. For example:

[crayon-55b9e67898a0c870490513/]

**3) Do all HTML tags come in pair?**

No, there are single HTML tags that does not need a closing tag. Examples are the

tag and

tags.

**4) What are some of the common lists that can be used when designing a page?**

You can insert any or a combination of the following list types:

- ordered list

- unordered list

- definition list

- menu list

- directory list

Each of this list types makes use of a different tag set to compose

**5) How do you insert a comment in html?**

1 / 6

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Comments in html begins with “”. For example:

[crayon-55b9e67898a14005738894/]

**6) Do all character entities display properly on all systems?**

No, there are some character entities that cannot be displayed when the operating system that

the browser is running on does not support the characters. When that happens, these

characters are displayed as boxes.

**7) What is image map?**

Image map lets you link to many different web pages using a single image. You can define

shapes in images that you want to make part of an image mapping.

**8 ) What is the advantage of collapsing white space?**

White spaces are blank sequence of space characters, which is actually treated as a single

space character in html. Because the browser collapses multiple space into a single space, you

can indent lines of text without worrying about multiple spaces. This enables you to organize the

html code into a much more readable format.

**9) Can attribute values be set to anything or are there specific values that they accept?**

Some attribute values can be set to only predefined values. Other attributes can accept any

numerical value that represents the number of pixels for a size.

**10) How do you insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?**

To insert the copyright symbol, you need to type © or & #169; in an HTML file.

2 / 6

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**11) How do you create links to sections within the same page?**

Links can be created using the tag, with referencing through the use of the number (#) symbol.

For example, you can have one line as BACK TO TOP, which would result in the words “BACK

TO TOP” appearing on the webpage and links to a bookmark named topmost. You then create

a separate tag command like somewhere on the top of the same webpage so that the user will

be linked to that spot when he clicked on “BACK TO TOP”.

**12) Is there any way to keep list elements straight in an html file?**

By using indents, you can keep the list elements straight. If you indent each subnested list in

further than the parent list that contains it, you can at a glance determine the various lists and

the elements that it contains.

**13) If you see a web address on a magazine, to which web page does it point?**

Every web page on the web can have a separate web address. Most of these addresses are

relative to the top-most web page. The published web address that appears within magazines

typically points this top-most page. From this top level page, you can access all other pages

within the web site.

**14) What is the use of using alternative text in image mapping?**

When you use image maps, it can easily become confusing and difficult to determine which

hotspots corresponds with which links. Using alternative text lets you put a descriptive text on

each hotspot link.

**15) Do older html files work on newer browsers?**

Yes, older html files are compliant to the HTML standard. Most older files work on the newer

browsers, though some features may not work.

**16) Does a hyperlink apply to text only?**

No, hyperlinks can be used on text as well as images. That means you can convert an image

into a link that will allow user to link to another page when clicked. Just surround the image

within the … tag combinations.

**17) If the user’s operating system does not support the needed character, how can the**

**symbol be represented?**

In cases wherein their operating system does not support a particular character, it is still

possible to display that character by showing it as an image instead.

**18) How do you change the number type in the middle of a list?**

3 / 6

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The

tag includes two attributes – type and value. The type attribute can be used to change the

numbering type for any list item. The value attribute can change the number index.

**19) What are style sheets?**

Style sheets enable you to build consistent, transportable, and well-defined style templates.

These templates can be linked to several different web pages, making it easy to maintain and

change the look and feel of all the web pages within a site.

**20) What bullet types are available?**

With ordered lists, you can select to use a number of different list types including alphabetical

and Roman numerals. The type attribute for unordered lists can be set to disc, square, or circle.

**21) How do you create multicolored text in a webpage?**

To create text with different colors, use the … tags for every character that you want to apply a

color. You can use this tag combination as many times as needed, surrounding a single

character or an entire word.

**22) Why are there both numerical and named character entity values?**

The numerical values are taken from the ASCII values for the various characters, but these can

be difficult to remember. Because of this, named character entity values were created to make it

easier for web page designers to use.

**23) Write a HTML table tag sequence that outputs the following:**

**50 pcs 100 500**

**10 pcs 5 50**

Answer:

[crayon-55b9e67898a1a600050398/]

**24) What is the advantage of grouping several checkboxes together?**

Although checkboxes don’t affect one another, grouping checkboxes together helps to organize

them. Checkbox buttons can have their own name and do not need to belong to a group. A

single web page can have many different groups of checkboxes.

**25) What will happen if you overlap sets of tags?**

If two sets of html tags are overlapped, only the first tag will be recognized. You will recognize

this problem when the text does not display properly on the browser screen.

**26) What are applets?**

4 / 6

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Applets are small programs that can be embedded within web pages to perform some specific

functionality, such as computations, animations, and information processing. Applets are written

using the Java language.

**27) What if there is no text between the tags or if a text was omitted by mistake? Will it**

**affect the display of the html file?**

If there is no text between the tags, then there is nothing to format, so no formatting will appear.

Some tags, especially tags without a closing tag like the

tag, do not require any text between them.

**28) Is it possible to set specific colors for table borders?**

You can specify a border color using style sheets, but the colors for a table that does not use

style sheets will be the same as the text color.

**29) How do you create a link that will connect to another web page when clicked?**

To create hyperlinks, or links that connect to another web page, use the href tag. The general

format for this is: text

Replace “site” with the actual page url that is supposed to be linked to when the text is clicked.

**30) What other ways can be used to align images and wrap text?**

Tables can be used to position text and images. Another useful way to wrap text around an

image is to use style sheets.

**31) Can a single text link point to two different web pages?**

No. The tag can accept only a single href attribute, and it can point to only a single web page.

**32) What is the difference between the directory and menu lists and the unordered list?**

The key differences is that the directory and menu lists do not include attributes for changing

the bullet style.

**33) Can you change the color of bullets?**

The bullet color is always the same as that of the first character in the list litem. If you surround

the

and the first character with a set of tags with the color attribute set, the bullet color and the first

character will be a different color from the text.

**34) What are the limits of the text field size?**

5 / 6

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The default size for a text field is around 13 characters, but if you include the size attribute, you

can set the size value to be as low as 1. The maximum size value will be determined by the

browser width. If the size attribute is set to 0, the size will be set to the default size of 13

characters.

CSS---------

**1. What are different ways to apply styles to a Web page?**

There are four ways to apply style to a Web page.

* 1. **Inline CSS**: HTML elements may have CSS applied to them via the STYLE attribute.For Example: If You have <p> element into webpage, you can apply inline style likeshows in example.<p style=”font-size: 12px;  color: #000000;”>Test </p>

You can always check HTML, CSS and JavaScript code impact using [**Online HTML Javascript editor.**](http://dglobaltech.com/html-javascript-online-realtime-editor)

* + **Embedded CSS**: CSS may be embedded in a Web page by placing the code    in a STYLE element within the HEAD element.For Example: If You have <h2> element into webpage, you can apply embedded style like shows in example.

* + <head>  
    <style type=”text/css”>  
    h2 {  
    font-size: 16px;  
    color: #2d2d2d;  
    font-weight: 900;  
    }  
    </style>  
    </head>
* **Linked CSS**: CSS can be placed in an external file (a simple text file containing         CSS) and linked via the link element.You can apply style to webpage using external file as shown in example.  
  <link rel=”stylesheet” href=”custom/custom.css” type=”text/css” media=”screen, projection” />
* **Imported CSS**: Another way to utilize external CSS files via @import.<style>  
  @import url(‘/css/styles.css’);  
  </style>  
  Put then your “styles.css” document can contain calls to any number of additional  
  style sheets:  
  @import url(‘/css/typography.css’);  
  @import url(‘/css/layout.css’);  
  @import url(‘/css/color.css’);

**2. How do CSS precedence/cascading rules work? How does the !important directive affect the rules?**

CSS style rules “cascade” in the sense that they follow an order of precedence. Global style rules apply first to HTML elements, and local style rules override them. For example, a style defined in a style element in a webpage overrides a style defined in an external style sheet. Similarly, an inline style that is defined in an HTML element in the page overrides any styles that are defined for that same element elsewhere.

The !important rule is a way to make your CSS cascade but also have the rules you feel are most crucial always be applied. A rule that has the !important property will always be applied no matter where that rule appears in the CSS document. So if you wanted to make sure that a property always applied, you would add the !important property to the tag. So, to make the paragraph text always red, in the above example, you would write:

p { color: #ff0000 !important; }

p { color: #000000; }

**3. What is a class? What is an ID?**

**A class** is a style (i.e., a group of CSS attributes) that can be applied to one or more HTML elements. This means it can apply to instances of the same element or instances of different elements to which the same style can be attached. Classes are defined in CSS using a period followed by the class name. It is applied to an HTML element via the class attribute and the class name.

The following snippet shows a class defined, and then it being applied to an HTML DIV element.

.test {font-family: Helvetica; font-size: 20; background: black;}

<div class =”test”><p>test</p></div>

Also, you could define a style for all elements with a defined class. This is demonstrated with the following code that selects all P elements with the column class specified.

p.column {font-color: black;}

**An ID selector** is a name assigned to a specific style. In turn, it can be associated with one HTML element with the assigned ID. Within CSS, ID selectors are defined with the # character followed by the selector name.

The following snippet shows the CSS example1 defined followed by the use of an HTML element’s ID attribute, which pairs it with the CSS selector.

#example1: {background: blue;}

<div id=”example1″></div>

**4. What is the difference between an ID selector and CLASS?**

An ID selector identifies and sets style to only one occurrence of an element, while CLASS can be attached to any number of elements.

**5. What is Contextual Selector?**

Contextual selector addresses specific occurrence of an element. It is a string of individual selectors separated by white space (search pattern), where only the last element in the pattern is addressed providing it matches the specified contex

**6. What is Grouping?**

When more than one selector shares the same declaration, they may be grouped together via a comma-separated list; this allows you to reduce the size of the CSS (every bit and byte is important) and makes it more readable. The following snippet applies the same background to the first three heading elements.

h1, h2, h3 {background: red;}

**7. What are Child Selectors?**

A child selector is used when you want to match an element that is the child of another specific element. The parent and child selectors are separated by spaces. The following selector locates an unordered list element within a paragraph element and makes a text within that element bold.

p > ul {font-weight: bold;}

**8. What are Pseudo Classes?**

Pseudo classes allow you to identify HTML elements on characteristics (as opposed to their name or attributes). The classes are specified using a colon to separate the element name and pseudo class. A good example is the :link and :visited pseudo classes for the HTML A element. Another good example is first-child, which finds an element’s first child element.

The following CSS makes all visited links red and green, the actual link text becomes yellow when the mouse pointer is positioned over it, and the text of the first element of a paragraph is bold.

a:link {font-color: red;}  
a:visited {font-color: green;}  
a:hover {font-color: yellow;}

p.first-child {font-weight: bold;}

JQUERY-----

**(1) What is jQuery and why it is used?**

JQuery is a lightweight Javascript library which follows object oriented programming methodology and code re-usability. It is designed to make use of Javascript easier than before. Javascript simplifies all basic functions such as writing AJAX, DOM manipulation etc. JQuery contains an inbuilt library where you don’t even have to write your own functions as it’s already pre-written for you.

**(2) What feature that jQuery library contains?**

There are some features listed below that JQuery library contains :

- HTML event method  
- HTML/DOM manipulation  
- CSS manipulation  
- AJAX  
- Effects and animations  
- Utilities

**(3) How do you call jQuery library or write syntax to explain?**

You can simply include JQuery library hosted over the Content Delivery Network. It’s as simple as referencing and including an external JS file.

Here is a basic code as a reference :  
<script src=”http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.2/jquery.min.js”></script>

Once you have it included, you can start calling functions to use utilities.

**(4) What is the $ symbol used in jQuery?**

$() symbol is an alias of jQuery(). $() function is used to wrap any object into jQuery object, which then allows you to call various methods defined for the jQuery object.

**(6) What does $(document).ready() function do? Explain the usage in detail.**

jQuery can ensure to execute code when DOM is fully loaded. Which means HTML has been parsed and DOM tree has been constructed before your code is executed.

ready() function is used to accomplish that functionality. It makes sure that the document is fully loaded before executing the code further. The main advantage of $(document).ready()is it works with all browsers. So cross-browser compatibility is not an issue.

Usage of ready() function is very popular and common practice, especially when you want to apply lazy loading so that the content is loaded first and then the rest of the elements. Websites can achieve user-friendliness by ensuring they load what users would look for first and reduce site content download time significantly.

**(7) What is the difference between JavaScript window.onload() event and jQuery ready() functions?**

I imaging you’d get this question as a follow up from the last question mentioned above.

jQuery ready() function only waits for the DOM tree to be loaded before executing the code. Whereas JavaScript onload event not only waits for DOM to be created but also waits for all external resources to load fully including heavy images, audios and videos etc. If loading images and other third party elements takes significant amount of time then user can experience significantly be impacted on execution of code defined in window.onload event.

For the reasons mentioned above jQuery ready() function is very well recommended over JavaScript onload event. However, there are valid use cases that justifies use of onload JS events.

**(8) How can you add an HTML element within the DOM tree using jQuery?**

You can add an HTML element into DOM tree using appendTo()method. This method adds or appends an HTML element as the name suggests at the end of a particular DOM tree.

**(9) Explain the difference between detach() and remove() methods in jQuery?**

Both detach() and remove() methods are used to remove a DOM elements. However, the major difference between them is that detach() is capable to keep track of the last element detached, so that it can be reattached.

**(10) What does each() function do? Explain with an example.**

The each() method is used to specify a function to run for each matched element. .each() is a generic iterator function that can be used to seamlessly iterate over both objects and arrays.

$(“div”).each(function(index, value) {  
console.log(‘div’ + index + ‘:’ + $(this).attr(‘id’));  
});

SQL---

**(1) What is SQL?**

SQL is **Structured Query Language** which is allows programmer to communicate with the Database and retrieve / update Database. SQL is approved / standardized by ANSI – American National Standard Institute.

**(2) What are different types of SQL Statements? Define each of them in details.**

There are three types of SQL Statements :

(a) DDL  
(b) DML  
(c) DCL

**(a) DDL** : stands for Data Definition Language.

DDL Defines the structure where the data is held. Most common examples are Create, Alter, Drop and Truncate. You might have often seen :

Create table <table name>  
(  
Column1  type(size),  
Column2  type(size),  
…..  
…..  
);

**(b) DML :** Stands for Data Manipulation Language

This type of SQL statements are used for Data Manipulation itself, as the name suggests. Most common examples of this types are : Insert, Delete, and Update operations on the table which directly impacts data set which is stored on database server.

As an example :

INSERT INTO table\_name  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3,…);

**(c) DCL :** Stands for Data Control Language

Which is used to control granting access to tables / data and make it visible to users. Examples of this are : Grant or Revoke Permissions from users to see certain data sets or tables within the database.

**(3) Why SQL is very popular? Tell me some advantages of using SQL.**

There are many advantages of SQL. All major Database Management systems such as Oracle, SQL, MySQL support Structured Query Language. It’s not proprietary language.

It allows you to perform very complex and tedious database operations very efficiently. It’s made of words in English Language which makes very powerful to learn. Mostly the keywords that you use to write SQL are self explanatory.

**(4) What is Record and Field in Database?**

A Record is a collection Values and Fields of a specific entity in the table. Such as Student, Grade (in the context of a Student table).

A Field is a Column which is specifically reserved for certain piece of data such as Student ID, Student Name (in the context of a Student table).

**(5) What is a Table in database?**

A Database Table is a collection of records.

Example is a Student table or Faculty table etc.

**(6) How can you select first 10 records (or rows) of a table?**

There are multiple ways you can select first 10 records of a table. I’ve explained some of the methods below as to how you can accomplish this.

To select first 10 records of a table you can use**“limit”**keyword.

Select \*  
From <table name>  
limit 10;

another way to get this dataset is to use **TOP** keyword.

SELECT TOP 10 \*  
From <table name>;

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**(7) What is the Primary Key in a table?**

A Primary key is **the Column** (or Field) of a table that contains **unique values** within each row.

There are two attributes of a Primary Key :

(1) It contains unique value for each row  
(2) It cannot be a NULL value

**(8) What is a database transaction?**

Database transaction transitions one state into the another one. At the end of each transaction, the completion should be successful otherwise the system must be in prior state if it fails.

**(9) Explain the properties of a transaction.**

**ACID** are the **properties of a transaction**. This is one of the favorite question that is most commonly asked during interviews.

**(a) Atomicity**

Atomicity is the property that makes sure to confirm whether all transaction steps are completed or not; then and then it reflects changes within the Database. Otherwise it rolls back and Database remains unchanged.

**(b) Consistency**

Database will only be moved to one state to another if the transaction succeeds. If fails, it remains in previous state.

**(c) Isolation**

Every transaction should be operated as the current transaction is the only transaction in the system at the moment.

**(d) Durability**

Once a transaction is completed, all the updated rows (records) should be available for all other transactions on a permanent basis.

**(10) What is RDBMS?**

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. It stores data into the collection of tables that are associated with each other by common fields between the columns of the table. It allows relational operators to manipulate the data stored into the table.

**11) What is a database lock?**

Database lock ensures and tells a transaction if the involved record is used by any other transactions. Thus database lock prevents data intervention and makes sure one transaction is performed with consistency.

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**(12) What is a Foreign Key?**

Suppose there is a table name A. Now when primary key of table A has been added to one or more (multiple) other tables in order to create a common field which relates other tables with table A; then that key is referred as **Foreign Key** for the other tables.

As an example : STUDENTS table contains a column called STUDENT\_ID. Now STUDENT\_GRADES table has STUDENT\_ID\_REF field which refers STUDENT\_ID field in STUDENT table. In this example STUDENT\_ID\_REF is called a Foreign Key.

**(13) What is a Unique Key?**

Unique key contains Unique values for the records as the name suggests itself. So it is similar to a primary key with an exception that it allows NULL value where as Primary Key does not.

**(14) What is a DELETE command in SQL? Explain with an example.**

DELETE command is used to delete a row (record) from a database table. Example is available below :

DELETE from STUDENTS WHERE firstName = ‘Mike’;

The SQL Statement above will delete all the rows from database table where firstName column contains value ‘Mike’.

Now you will realize how easy SQL is. It is as simple as a sentence in English.

**(15) What is an INSERT command in SQL? Explain with an example.**

INSERT is used to add a row in a database table. Example is available below.

Syntax of an INSERT statement :

INSERT INTO <*table name>*  
VALUES (*value1*,*value2*,*value3*,…);

Let’s write an INSERT statement for STUDENT table.

INSERT INTO STUDENT  
VALUES (‘Mike’, ‘Smith’, 1234);  
In the example above Mike, Smith and 1234 are three columns within the STUDENT table where 1234 is a primary key – STUDENT\_ID