**1. What is Web?**

Web stands for World Wide Web is a hypertext-based global information system that allows users to access the document or other resources through the internet.

**2. Define Client-side Technology?**

It refers tools and language that are executed in the user’s browser, allowing interactive, responsive and dynamic features directly in the webpage without requiring a server request for every interaction.

**\*HTML** – forms the structure of a webpage, defining the elements.

-It provides layout and content but not the design or interactive functionality

**\*CSS:** used for styling the HTML content

**\*JavaScript:** This brings interactivity to the webpage.

**3. Explain different types of WebApps?**

Web application is a program or software, provided by a third party, stored on a remote server and can be accessed from any web browser (whereas website are informative, we can access a lot of documents on websites over the Internet using a web browser.) e.g., Facebook, Google Docs, Gmail

Types of web application:

**1. Static web application:**

* Simplest web applications on the web
* It is a collection of HTML, CSS and JavaScript to facilitate displaying important content and information.
* Enable animated objects such as GIFs, videos
* Modifying content is challenging as it requires downloading, changing and returning HTML code (software company benefits), e.g.) Blog post.

**2. Dynamic web application:**

It displays live data based on user request, and it is more sophisticated that static.

It stores database of private and public data displayed on the website, allowing administrators to modify content and include interactive components in the web application.

Built using languages such as PHP and ASP.NET (e.g., FaceBook, Netflix)

**3. E-commerce web application:**

Any business that allows customers to purchase goods or services over the internet.

It’s not just about selling products but also providing information about them, removing outdated products, managing payments, adding new product (e.g. amazon, eBay).

**4. Content Manage System web application:**

CMS allows website owners to create, edit and publish content, including images, text and video without involving a technical team (e.g. Web flow, wordpress [entry page to login]).

**5. Single-page web application:**

Single-page web applications are websites that handle all their data on a single web page.

User interacts with one page and entire website is loaded into a browser instead of the server (e.g. gmail, paypal).

**6. Multiple page web application:**

It reloads the whole page when the user navigates to different page.

For example, webmail application – open email on the computer, read message in inbox, compose email, send it to other people. Also, Google Docs.

**7. Portal web application:**

* Provides access to many different pages without leaving the site.
* Best choice for business and organisations and only access is given to the registered users; once a user login e.g., Coursera.

**8. Animated web application:**

Used for entertainment purposes.

Web application is applied on e-learning, e-commerce and entertained websites with animated images.

**9. Rich Internet web application:**

* As same as desktop apps.
* Work around browser limitations and depend on plugins on the client side.
* RIA web apps can also be used when you are not online.

**Trouble cause:**

If the plugin is out dated, many parts of the app or the whole app might needed to be fixed.

**10. Progressive web application:**

It is a cross-platform web apps that use the latest browser API’s (Application Programming Interface), like a native mobile app.

Web technologies like HTML, CSS, and Javascript

Faster and more flexible.

e.g., spotify

**4. Difference between web Designer vs. Web developer?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Web designer | Web developer |
| More creative than logical.  They transform concepts into patterns that  look good. | More concerned with hard coding .  So, it’s more about function than form. |
| A web designer is proficient in graphic design,  Photo editing, colour theory. | Web developers need to be technically proficient. |

**5. What is HTML?**

1. **HTML :** Hyper Text Markup Language.

2. It describes about the structure of HTML.

3. It consists of series of an elements.

4. The elements tells the browser how to display the content.

**6. Structure of the HTML?**

<! DOCtype html > (document of HTML)

< html > (Root elements of the HTML page)

< head > (Meta information of the HTML page

< title > content </ title > (title of the webpage)

</ head >

< body > (content like heading, para, link etc.)

Actual content

</body >

</ html >

**7. Difference between tags and elements in HTML?**

**Tags:**

Used to define the beginning and end of an element

< > (tags are the makers that define where an element begins and ends).

Elements :

It consists of the opening tag, content, and closing tag.

<content>

**8. Difference between semantic elements & non – semantic elements?**

**Semantic elements:**

It clearly describes its meaning to both browser and the developer.

e.g., <table>, <form>

**Non – semantic elements:**

Nothing about its content.

e.g., <div> and <span>

**9. Difference between inline elements and Block level elements?**

**Block level elements:**

Starts on a newline and always takes up the full width available (left to right)

<p>; <div>

**Inline level elements:**

Does not start with a newline but it takes the width as necessary.

<span>

**10. Explain HTML forms and its Attributes?**

* An HTML form is used to collect user input.
* The user input is most often sent to server for processing

**First name**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Last name**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Submit** |

< form >

.

Form elements

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</ form >

* It is a container for different types of input elements
* Such as: Text fields, checkboxes, Radio buttons, submit buttons.

**11. Explain HTML input elements in brief ?**

**Input elements:**

< input > element can be displayed in many ways , depending on the type attribute.

< input type = “text” > ( Displays a single – line text input field)

< input type = “radio” > (Displays a radio button ( 1 of many choices) )

< input type = “checkbox” > (Displays a submit button ( for submitting the form) )

< input type = “button” > (Displays a clickable button)

**Form Attributes:**

**1. Action:**

* Specifies where to send the form – data when a form is submitted.
* If action attribute is omitted , the action is set to the current page.

< form action = “sentinfo.html”>

**2.Target Attributes:**

It specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

Target = “- blank” (responses display in a new window)

Target = “- self ” (responses display in the current window)

**3. No validate Attribute:**

* No validate attribute is a Boolean attribute
* It specifies that the form – data (input) should not be validated when submitted.

< form action = “ ” no validate >

**4. Auto complete:** It specifies whether a form should have a auto complete ON or OFF.

**5. enctype :** It specifies how the form – data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (only for method = POST ).

**6. Method:** It specifies the HTTP method to use when sending.

**7. rel:** It specifies the relationship between a linked resource and the current document.

**8. Accept – charset:** It specifies the character encodings used for form submission.

1. c to F converter vice vers

2. Km to miles vice versa

3. simple interest, compound interest,

without arg, with arg

sala

age cal

pass or fail

grading system

EB bill

multiple table using for loop

alphabet check-a means alphabet

vowels checkers

number checkers

Grow site RD, fixed Dep, RD , Loan calculator, LinkedIn projects, palindrome or not, odd number,

count of digits number? why used?

1. Difference between equal and equals?

2. Difference b/w array list and linked list

3. check and unchecked exception?

4. what is screaming in java

5. JVM?

6.Written exam-Palindrom using java

7.what is thread pool

8. Annatations in java(overwrite? target?)

9. Java to print the list of integer-short them to print the short, integer

10.concept of method overloading>

11. Revers the string

12.implemrnt the Q value of linked list

13. concept of str buil

14. what is constractor

15. adv dis od error handling