

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements

Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section

External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used,

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different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages

HTML describes the structure of a Web page

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HTML consists of a series of elements

The HTML <script> tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript).

The <script> element either contains script statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.

Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.

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To select an HTML element, JavaScript most often uses the document.getElementById() method.

The nested table in HTML means creating a table on a webpage inside another table on the same web page.

The target attribute specifies a name or a keyword that indicates where to display the response that is received after submitting the form,

\_blank The associated document is opened in a new window.

\_self The associated document is opened in the same window.

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\_parent The associated document is opened in the immediate parent of the current window.

Grouping Elements are used to combine/unite the contents available in document/article.

**Browser Object Model (BOM).**

**Document Object Model** of the page.

The HTML Window **resizeTo ()** method resize a window relative to its current size by the specified values.

Scope in JavaScript defines accessibility of variables, objects and functions.

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There are two types of scope in JavaScript.

Global scope

Local scope

**Drop** command delete the object from database

**Truncate** command removes a record from a table permanently

**DELETE**

**DROP**

It removes some or all the tuples from a table.  
constraints from the database.

It removes entire schema, table, domain, or

**Selectors** are used to select the elements using id aur class attributes to style them.

**Trigger** is process which runs automatically when event occurs in database.

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DDL – Data Definition Language

DQL – Data Query Language

DML – Data Manipulation Language

DCL – Data Control Language

A Database Management System (DBMS) is software designed to store, retrieve, define, and manage data in a database.

DDL commands-

\*create, drop, alter, truncate, commnet, rename

DML commands-

\*insert, update, delete.

Diff DDL & DML

It is used to create database schema and can be used to define some constraints as well.

It is used to add, retrieve or update the data.

It basically defines the column (Attributes) of the table.

It add or update the row of the table. These rows are called as tuple.

It doesn't have any further classification.

It is further classified into Procedural and Non-Procedural DML.

anchor tag- in HTML is used to create a hyperlink on the webpage. This hyperlink is used to link the webpage to other webpages.

**XML** is used in many aspects of web development.

XML is often used to separate data from presentation.

CSS [flexbox](#) and [grid](#) are two different layout models optimized for user interface design. Flexbox (also known as *flexible box layout*) deals with one-dimensional layouts, where you can lay out and align elements horizontally or vertically. Grid (also known as *grid layout*) goes a step further and allows you to build two-dimensional layouts, where you can lay out and align elements horizontally *and* vertically.

System Defined Function	User-Defined Function
This function is defined by SQL Server.	Any SQL functions developed by the user
Three types of functions	Any functions developed by a user