

1. What is CSS?

Ans. -

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

## 2. What are selectors in css?

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)

**Combinator selectors** (*Select elements based on a specific relationship between them*)

**Pseudo-class selectors** (*Select elements based on a certain state*)

**Pseudo-elements selectors** (*Select and style a part of an element*)

**Attribute selectors** (Select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

3. What is grouping?

Ans. The **CSS grouping** selector is used to select multiple elements and style them together. This reduces the code and extra effort to declare common styles for each element. To group selectors, each selector is separated by a space.

4. Tigger in sql

Ans. **Trigger**: A trigger is a stored procedure in database which automatically invokes whenever a special event in the database occurs. For example, a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into a specified table or when certain table columns are being updated.

5. use of JavaScript in web development

Ans. **JavaScript** is a text-based **programming** language **used** both on the client-side and server-side that allows you to make **web** pages interactive. Where HTML and CSS

are languages that give structure and style to **web** pages, **JavaScript** gives **web** pages interactive elements that engage a user.

6. How to create nested table?

Ans **tables** that are located inside other **tables**. To **make** a **nested table**, you need to put the code of the **table** that you want to **nest** inside any **<td>** **tag**. As a result, we have a **table** inside the cell of another **table**, that is, a **table** inside the **table**.

7. 3 values of Target attribut

- Ans. “**\_blank**” opens new tab/window.
- “**\_self**” opens in the same frame the link is in (default)
- “**\_parent**” opens in the parent frame.
- “**\_top**” opens in the full body of the window.

8. query to select not null ?

Ans to use the **IS NOT NULL** condition in a **SELECT** statement in **SQL** Server. For example: **SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE last\_name IS NOT NULL**; This **SQL** Server **IS NOT NULL** example will return all records from the employees table where the last\_name does **not** contain a **null value**.

9. What are Conditional statements ?

Ans **Conditional statements** help you to make a decision based on certain conditions. These conditions are specified by a set of **conditional statements** having boolean expressions which are evaluated to a boolean value true or false.

10. how to resize window frames?

Ans. moveTo() moves the **window** to a new position. ...

moveBy() moves the **window** relative to its current position. ...

resizeTo() resizes the **window** to the width and height specified as parameters.

resizeBy() resizes the **window** relative to its current size.

11. what is bom in javascript?

Ans The Browser Object Model (**BOM**) is a browser-specific convention referring to all the objects exposed by the web browser. The **BOM** allows **JavaScript** to “interact with” the browser. The object of window represents a browser window and all its corresponding features.

12. what is truncate drop?

Ans. The **DROP** command is used to **remove** table definition and its contents. Whereas the **TRUNCATE** command is used to delete all the rows from the table

13. diff b/t drop delete

Ans **DELETE** is a Data Manipulation Language command, DML command and is used to **remove** tuples/records from a relation/table. Whereas **DROP** is a Data Definition Language, DDL command and is used to **remove** named elements of schema like relations/table, constraints or entire schema.

14. What are the operators in SQL?

Ans This is the part of the statement that is used to filter data by a specific condition or conditions. There are six types of **SQL operators** that we are going to cover: Arithmetic, Bitwise, Comparison, Compound, Logical and String

15. What are the three layers in DBMS Architecture?

Ans. The **three levels** present in this **architecture** are Physical **level**, Conceptual **level** and External **level**.

16. What is the use of CSS ?

Ans. **CSS** is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers. **CSS** is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language.

17. Explain scope in JavaScript

Ans. Scope determines the accessibility (visibility) of variables.

JavaScript has 3 types of scope:

- Block scope
- Function scope
- Global scope

## **Notes**

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, comment, 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.

other attributes-title, title,target

CSS-Cascading style sheets

WHERE Clause is used to filter the records from the table based on the specified condition. HAVING Clause is used to filter record from the groups based on the specified condition.

Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content.

there are various methods to include css in html

1-Inline style- in html start tag

2-embedded- in head section

3-external- using the link element pointing to an ext CSS file.

<p>- paragrph

The <pre> tag in HTML is used to define the block of preformatted text which preserves the text spaces, line breaks, tabs, and other formatting characters which are ignored by web browsers.

GROUP BY Statement in SQL is used to arrange identical data into groups with the help of some functions. i.e if a particular column has same values in different rows then it will arrange these rows in a group

A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be reused over and over again.



The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order.

default ASCENDING ORDER.

FUNCTION USED IN SQL:

AVG, CEILING, COUNT

(INNER) JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables

LEFT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table

RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table

FULL (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table

unique null nhi accept karta

primary null ko nhi leta

unique key identifies a record uniquely in a database table

DELETE deletes records one by one and makes an entry for each and every deletion in the transaction log, whereas TRUNCATE de-allocates pages and makes an entry for de-allocation of pages in the transaction log.

The fundamental difference between Trigger and Procedure is that the Trigger executes automatically on occurrences of an event whereas, the Procedure is executed when it is explicitly invoked.

PRE- personal rescue enclosure

A form can contain textfields, checkboxes,

button: It is used to define a clickable Button in a Document. ...

checkbox: It is used to define a checkbox field. ...

color: It is used to define a color picker. ...

date: It is used to define a date picker or control field. ...

email: It is used to define a field for email address.

## Diff between Stored Procedure and Function

The function must return a value but in Stored Procedure it is optional. Even a procedure can return zero or n values.

Functions can have only input parameters for it whereas Procedures can have input or output parameters.

Functions can be called from Procedure whereas Procedures cannot be called from a Function.

An aggregate function performs a calculation on a set of values, and returns a single value. Except for COUNT(\*) ,

aggregate functions ignore null values. Aggregate functions are often used with the GROUP BY clause of the SELECT statement.

```
CREATE TABLE MyGuests (  
  id INT(6) UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
  firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
  lastname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
  email VARCHAR(50),  
  reg_date TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
  ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
)
```

```
UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1, column2 =  
value2,... WHERE condition;
```

A table can have only one primary key. Candidate key is also a unique key to identify a record uniquely in a table but a table can have multiple candidate keys.

Event handlers can be specified two ways

1. Assigning the event handler script to an event tag attribute `onClick = "alert('Mouse click!');"`

`onClick = "myHandler();"`

2. Assigning them to properties of JavaScript object associated with HTML elements.