

collection of web pages.

Web - Application

vs

website.

→ Browser

→ Internet

Collection of

static

Dynamic

webpages [Content

is fixed

→ HTML

permanently]

HTML + Server-side-Technology

Dynamic  
website.

→ JAVA

→ JAVASCRIPT

→ Python

→ Ruby.

why we used server-side-technology?

→ for the extra Space Storage, → [dynamic.]  
[Database technology]

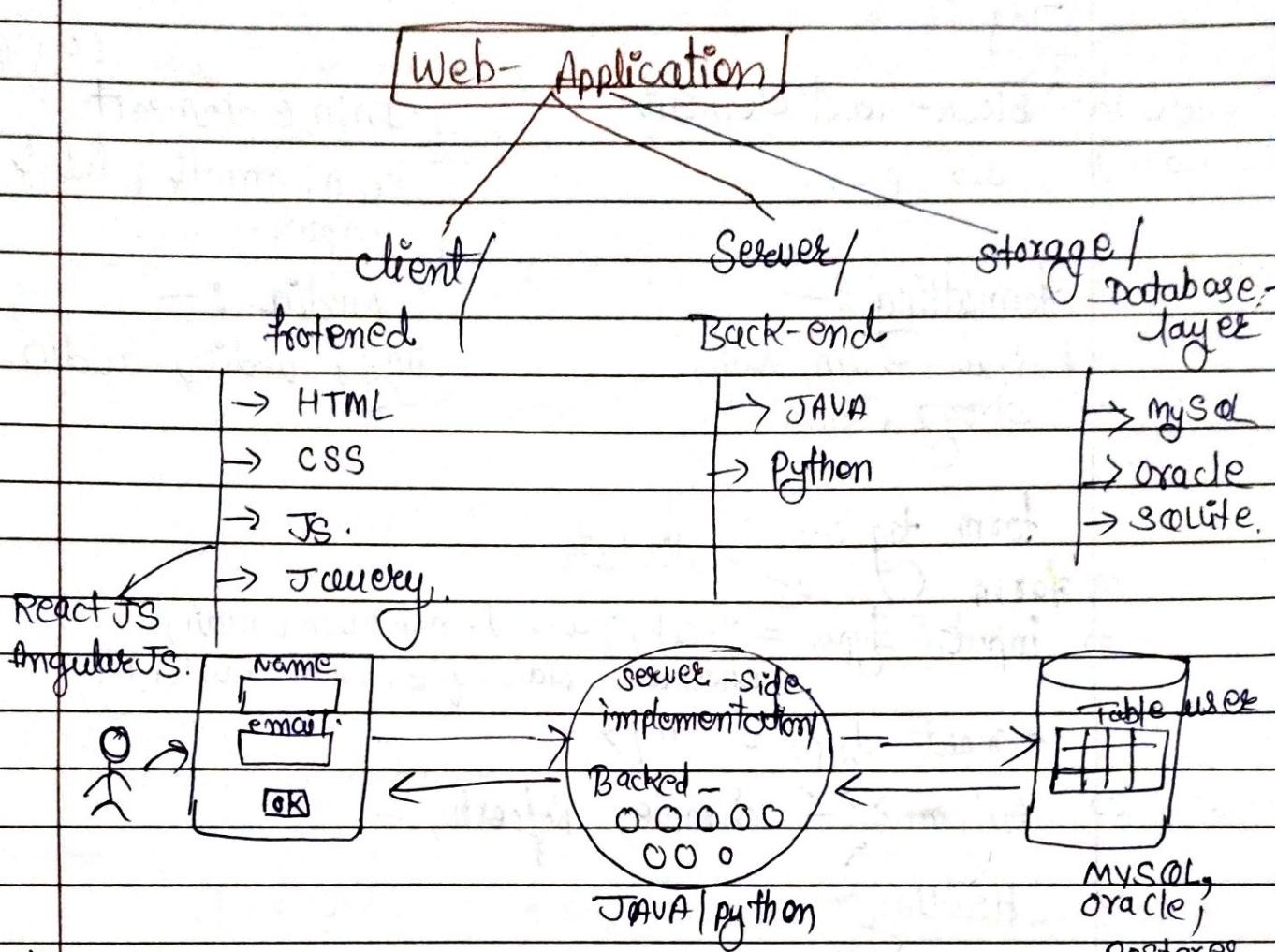
\* → web- Application is always Dynamic in nature,

\* without server-side technology, web-App. is not possible

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## Web Application



# JavaScript :- Technology manages frontened, server-side implementation and Database.

# HTML ⇒

why :- It is used to create a structure of web-page

what :- It is Markup language. Stands for HyperText Markup Language.

How :-

HTML Tag :- HTML Element

<> <start-tag> Content </closing-tag>

Tag :-

By default size) Block-level element  
width 100% ) div, p ---.

(wrap-content)  
inline element

span, small, label,  
input ----.

Formatting :-

b, i, u, sup, sub,  
strong, em ---.

Media :-

img, video, audio.

form tag :-

⇒ form ← attribute  
⇒ input [type = "text, password, number, email,  
checkbox, radio, file, color, button"]

<input type = " "/>

⇒ button :- simple, refresh, -----.

⇒ Heading

large, H1, H2, H3, ----, H6 ← small

⇒ Header,

⇒ Footer,

⇒ Main, Section, article, nav

⇒ Link :-

a

⇒ Table :-

Table, Thead, tbody, tfoot, tr, th, td.

⇒ listing :-

ol, ul, li, dl.

## interview one

→ Margin in box model, in paragraph  $\leftarrow$   $\leftarrow$   
By default [16]

Q. Can we convert block-level ele to inline, inline to block-level ele.

→ yes, we can do with the help of CSS property

# SEO Search engine optimization.

**strong** <strong> bold. ←→  
↓  
Text has → Only Text

$$\text{H}_2\text{O.} \quad A^2 + B^2 \quad [A^{2+} + B^{2-}]$$

$H \leftarrow \text{sub} > 2 < \text{sub} > 0$

$\star$	$\langle \text{ul} \rangle \langle \text{list} \rangle$ unorderedList	$\langle \text{ol} \rangle \langle \text{list} \rangle$ orderedList
-	$\langle \text{li} \rangle \text{ Item} \langle / \text{li} \rangle$	$\langle \text{li} \rangle \text{ Item} \langle / \text{li} \rangle$

$$m < dL < 1dL$$

$$\langle dt \rangle < (dt)$$

$$\langle dd \rangle < 1dd \rangle$$



`<img src = "teddy.jpeg" width = "100" height = "100" />`

• images/teddy.jpeg

• images/teddy.jpeg

\* `<marquee> welcome </marquee>` ⇒ flowing text

\* `<form>`

`<input type = "text" placeholder = "password" />`

`<br><br>`

enter

username

\* `<input type = "number" placeholder = "enter age" min = "18" />`

JAVA `<input type = "checkbox" value = "Java" max = "30" />`

"Java" />

\* Male `<input type = "radio" value = "male" name = "gender" />`

\* `<input type = "date" />`

\* `<select>`

`<option> Select qualification </option>`

`<option> Doctoration </option>`

`<option> PG </option>`

`</select>`

\* `<input type = "submit" value = "Submit" />`

<!-- -->

PAGE NO.:



\* CSS :- Cascading Style Sheet  
Types to write CSS.

1) Inline CSS :- scope :- Current Tag

2) Internal CSS :- scope :- Current Page / Current HTML Document.

3) External CSS :- scope :- Current Application

\* CSS Selector :- we apply CSS on HTML tags with the help of CSS selector

(1) Universal Selector :- ( \*) Example:-

(2) Id Selector :- (#)

# {  
color : red;  
}

color : red;

}

3. Class Selector :- ( . )

.textColor {  
color : red;  
}

4. Group Selector :- ( , )

h1, h2 { color : red;  
}

3.

5. nth child Selector

container div:nth-child(even)

{  
}

6. Pseudo Class Selector.

7. Attribute selector :-

8. Tag Selector :-

bcz it refers current tag.

- **Inline CSS.** (But problem code redundancy)

```
<div style="color: red;> --- </div>.
```

- # • **Internal CSS**

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
{}  
Color : green;
```

```
</style>.
```

```
</head>
```

```
<D> --- <IP>
```

#

```
<style>
```

# Id Selector.

```
# paragraph-color{
```

```
color: green;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<p id="paragraph-color"> --- <IP>
```

(•) class Selector.

#

```
<style>
```

- paragraph-color{

```
color: green;
```

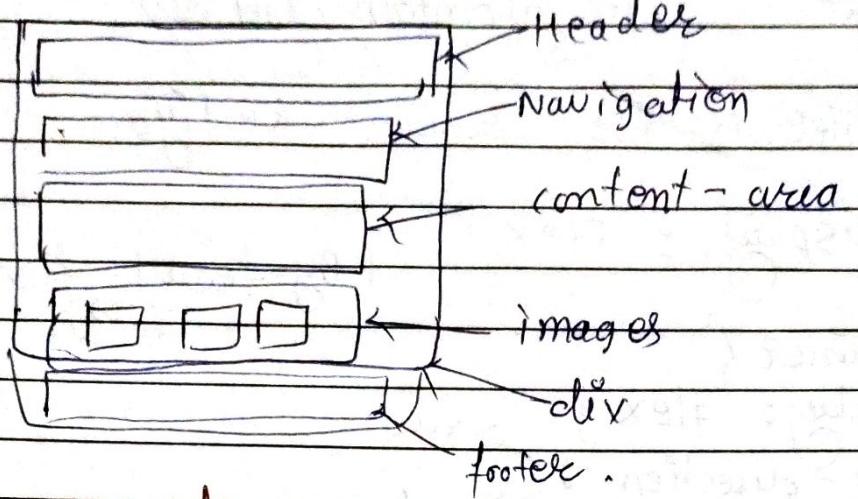
```
</style>
```

```
<p class="paragraph-color"> ... <IP>
```

# All the HTML tag per multiple CSS apply karni ho  
To hum class (•) selector use karange.

Height of div is auto ( wrap-content) but  
div is block-level  
PAGE NO.:    
100% (viewport height)

Structure of web-page ...



Moving #Properties :-

top  
Left  
Right  
Bottom.

(1) Position :-

Absolute (According to parent)  
Relative (self)  
fixed. (According to viewport)  
static, sticky

(2) Z-Index :- ( upper joker anne ke liye div ko, when overlapping)  
z-index : 1;

- Container div : `nth-child(4){  
z-index : 1;  
}`

(3) Center :-

Position: absolute

top : 50%

left : 50%;

transform : translate (-50%, -50%)

we do flex instead of this

**# flex :-** To maintain child div.

Container ko flex banane ke liye

⇒ display : Flex

(By default flex-direction is row)

Container {

display: flex;

flex-direction :

row

column

row-reverse

depends on  
flex-  
direction

} Justify - Content : column - reverse

align-items :

center

space-around

space-between

space-evenly

horizontally →

vertically ↓

**# Forcefully implementation:-**

! Important

# Bootstrap

# Bootstrap :- Bootstrap is a popular and open-source framework for building responsive and mobile-first websites. It provides pre-designed CSS, JavaScript components, and utility classes to quickly create modern & consistent user interface.

It provides :- pre-built responsive grid-systems, wide range of UI Components (buttons, models, navbars), built-in support for responsive, typography, spacing & utilities

## # (1) Bootstrap Layout :-

It built on a flexible-grid layout that adjust seamlessly to different screens. It uses 12-column grid system to create responsive designs.

- Breakpoints
- Containers
- Grid
- Column
- Gridless
- Utilities
- Z-index

## # (2) Bootstrap Content :- Range of classes to enhance and structure content. It includes typography classes for heading, paragraphs & text alignment, as well as helper classes for spacing and text-colors

- Reboot
- Images
- figures.
- Typography
- Tables

# Bootstrap forms :- It includes classes for forms controls like text inputs, select menus, checkboxes.

- forms
- Range
- Form Controls
- Input groups
- Select
- floating labels
- check and Radios
- form layout
- Horizontal form
- validation

# Bootstrap Components :- pre-defined components to streamline UI development. It includes buttons, cards, modals, navbars, and more.

- Badges
- Card
- modals
- Breadcrumb.
- Carousel
- Navbars
- Buttons
- Collapse
- Buttons group
- Drop-downs
- Drop-downs

# Bootstrap Helpers :- Bootstrap helpers are utility classes for that simplify common tasks & improve readability.

- clear fix
- visually hidden
- Colored links
- Stretched link
- Ratios
- Text Truncation
-

# Bootstrap Utilities : — They are small, reusable classes that provide additional functionality & control. They include classes for Spacing, alignment, borders & background-colors.

- Background
- Box-decor
- colors
- Display
- flex
- float
- Position
- Shadows
- Sizing
- Spacing
- Text
- visibility
- vertical align.

# Features of Bootstrap :

- Grid System
- forms
- Buttons
- Navigation
- Alerts
- Images.

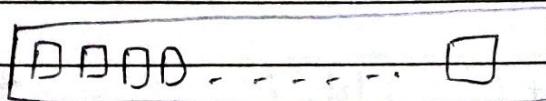


## "Grid System"

### Bootstrap classes

[ it does not provide 100% width, if left some margin ]

• Container / Container-fluid [ it cover 100% width from left or right ]  
 • row (12-column)  
 • Column.



12. grid.

< div class = "container" >

< div class = "row" >

< div class = "column col-4" > </div> [ it creates

< div class = "col-4" > </div>

< div class = "col-4" > </div>

</div>

</div>

# Break Points :-

( screen changed )

then column width is take 100% width

< div class = "col-md-4" > </div>

lg  $\Rightarrow$  large Screen size .

md  $\Rightarrow$  medium

Small  $\Rightarrow$  Small .

( By default ).

# Classes :-

text - white

d - flex

pr  $\Rightarrow$  Padding right

pt  $\Rightarrow$  padding Top

pb  $\Rightarrow$  padding bottom

pl  $\Rightarrow$  padding Left.

" Bootstrap Library "

Pom.xml  
dependency -- then add Pom.xml

# JDBC [ Hybi Hibernate ]

- model → Java class, present the data.
  - DAO → to perform database operations,

insert / delete / update  
create + Remove

GIF data  
Consistency  
is there

if

Solution  
we have to handle  
transaction handling

There is no need of transaction handling in "Select" Operation

~~# Execute query - returns results~~

Beforefirst is the default position of resultset.

## # Type of ResultSET :-

(D) TYPE - FORWARD ONLY.

( By default )

(2) TYPE — SCROLLABLE — INSENSITIVE

(3) TYPE — SCROLLABLE — SENSITIVE

Interview Q ⇒ ?

~~Q~~ Can TYPE FORWARD-ONLY moves forward in direction  
~~Ans~~  $\Rightarrow$  Cant say. , (but yes)

it depends on implementation,  
which provided by database  
developer.

`pre--sta... ps = con.prepareStatement(sql, resultSet);`

## TYPE-FORWARD-ONLY

## # ResultSET methods :-

- 1) next ( )
  - 2) getString ( )
  - 3) getInt ( )
  - 4) getBoolean ( )
  - 5) beforeFirst ( )      direction before first  
                          directly
  - 6) isBeforeFirst ( )      → boolean return karega.
  - 7) afterLast ( )      current
  - 8) isAfterLast ( )      before position se 3 niche .
  - 9) absolute (3);      } set cursor direction.      → default position
  - 10) relative (3);      } current position se 3 niche      before first

# ResultSet :- represents the data retrieved from a database after executing a SQL query (usually a select statement.)

## # ResultSet

### TYPE-FORWARD-ONLY

- 1) moves in forward direction (from top to bottom)
- 2) cannot go back to previous row.
- 3) This is default type of resultset.
- 4) fastest & less memory consuming

### TYPE-SCROLL-INSENSITIVE

- 1) Both forward & backward direction.
- 2) jump to any row. (first, last, absolute, relative).

### TYPE-SCROLL-SENSITIVE

- 1) can both forward & backward direction

InInsensitive means →

if the database data changes after the

Resultset is created, those changes are not reflected in this resultset

Sensitive means →

if the underlying database data changes, those changes are reflected

Resultset. TYPE\_SCROLL\_INSENSITIVE.

in the resultset.

Resultset. TYPE\_SCROLL-SENSITIVE

## # Concurrency Mode :-

each ResultSet type can be used with two concurrency mode.

(1) CONCUR-READ-ONLY (only read)

(2) CONCUR-UPDATABLE (update, insert, delete)



- **InInsensitive** :- insensitive to database changes.

# ok bat ka resultset banne ke bad, database me koi changes hota  
he to wo vo changes resultset me nahi, dijkhae dete hai.

- **Sensitive** :- sensitive to database changes.

- opposite of sensitive
- it reflects the changes
- when we again call (`rs.getString("name")`), then  
all changes seen. in resultset.