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| **JavaScript** | | |
| Is JavaScript a case-sensitive language? | Yes! JavaScript is a case-sensitive language | |
| Can you create an Object in JavaScript? | JavaScript supports Object concept very well.  var emp = {  name: "Zara",  age: 10 }; | |
| How variables are declared in JavaScript | Using keyword var | |
| Is it mandate to use var keyword to declare variable. | No | |
| What happense if var keyword is not used | Will not give syntax error. If you don't use var, the variable bubbles up through the layers of scope until it encounters a variable by the given name or the global object (window, if you are doing it in the browser), where it then attaches. It is then very similar to a global variable. | |
| Difference between == and === operator | is that it checks not only the equality of the two values, it compares the types of the two values too | |
| Split,charAt Function | This method splits a String object into an array of strings by separating the string into substrings. Syntax: string.split([separator][, limit]); | |
| How to convert non-numeric data to numeric data to perform numeric operations | using Number() Function | |
| How can you identify type of variable | With the help of typeOf operator. The typeOf operator can return one of these primitive types: string, number, boolean, null, undefined, function, object | |
| Loops in javascript | for - loops through a block of code a number of times for/in - loops through the properties of an object while - loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true do/while - also loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true | |
| Questions like Output of "1"+2+3 and 1+2+"3" | "1"+2+3 =123, 1+2+"3"=33 | |
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| **SQL** | | |
| What does UNION do? What is the difference between UNION and UNION ALL? | | UNION merges the contents of two structurally-compatible tables into a single combined table. The difference between UNION and UNION ALL is that UNION will omit duplicate records whereas UNION ALL will include duplicate records. |
| List and explain the different types of JOIN | | INNER JOIN (a.k.a. “simple join”): Returns all rows for which there is at least one match in BOTH tables. This is the default type of join if no specific JOIN type is specified. LEFT JOIN (or LEFT OUTER JOIN): Returns all rows from the left table, and the matched rows from the right table; i.e., the results will contain all records from the left table, even if the JOIN condition doesn’t find any matching records in the right table.  RIGHT JOIN (or RIGHT OUTER JOIN): Returns all rows from the right table, and the matched rows from the left table. This is the exact opposite of a LEFT JOIN; i.e., the results will contain all records from the right table, even if the JOIN condition doesn’t find any matching records in the left table.  FULL JOIN (or FULL OUTER JOIN): Returns all rows for which there is a match in EITHER of the tables.  CROSS JOIN: Returns all records where each row from the first table is combined with each row from the second table (i.e., returns the Cartesian product |
| What is a key difference between Truncate and Delete? | | Truncate is used to delete table content and the action can not be rolled back, whereas Delete is used to delete one or more rows in the table and can be rolled back. |
| What is the difference between primary key and unique constraints? | | Primary key cannot have NULL value, the unique constraints can have NULL values. There is only one primary key in a table, but there can be multiple unique constrains. The primary key creates the cluster index automatically but the Unique key does not. |
| What is the difference between the WHERE and HAVING clauses? | | The WHERE clause is used to filter records from a result. The filtering occurs before any groupings are made. The HAVING clause is used to filter values from a group (i.e., to check conditions after aggregation into groups has been performed). |
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| **Java** | | |
| What is static variable? | | static variable is used to refer the common property of all objects (that is not unique for each object) e.g. company name of employees,college name of students etc.Static variable gets memory only once in class area at the time of class loading. |
| Which class is the superclass for every class. | | Object class. |
| What is method overloading? | | If a class has multiple methods having same name but different in parameters, it is known as Method Overloading. There are two ways to overload the method in java: By changing number of arguments,By changing the data type |
| What is method overriding: | | If subclass (child class) has the same method as declared in the parent class, it is known as method overriding in java. Rules for Java Method Overriding:method must have same name as in the parent class,method must have same parameter as in the parent class,must be IS-A relationship (inheritance). |
| What is final variable? | | If you make any variable as final, you cannot change the value of final variable.If you make any method as final, you cannot override it.If you make any class as final, you cannot extend it. |
| Can there be any abstract method without abstract class? | | No, if there is any abstract method in a class, that class must be abstract. |
| Can you use abstract and final both with a method? | | No, because abstract method needs to be overridden whereas you can't override final method. |
| Is it possible to instantiate the abstract class? | | No, abstract class can never be instantiated. |
| What is difference between Checked Exception and Unchecked Exception? | | 1)Checked Exception The classes that extend Throwable class except RuntimeException and Error are known as checked exceptions e.g.IOException,SQLException etc. Checked exceptions are checked at compile-time.  2)Unchecked Exception The classes that extend RuntimeException are known as unchecked exceptions e.g. ArithmeticException,NullPointerException etc. Unchecked exceptions are not checked at compile-time. |
| What is the base class for Error and Exception? | | Throwable. |
| What is Inheritance | | Inheritance is an Object oriented feature which allows a class to inherit behavior and data from other class |
| Does java supports multiple inheritance | | No, a class in java can not extend more than one classes or java does not support multiple inheritance. To avoid ambiguity, complexity and confusion, java does not supports multiple inheritance. Through interfaces, we can implement multiple inheritance in java. As classes in java can not extend more than one classes, but a class can implement more than one interfaces. |