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| **Questions : 1** | **Who is Ajax ?** |
| **Answers : 1** | Ajax is nothing but acronym for Asynchronous JavaScript and xml , It is not a new technology even it is not a technology but use to enhance web technology , In 2005 Google developer need to more fast search engine so they suggested to use Ajax . in older days When we need to send / fetch data to / from server page was reload every time hence take more time , use more memory , but being use AJAX no need to reload page again and again for sending small amount of data to server through Ajax we utilize more memory and bandwidth and our website work faster and fastest , also able to move and use fetched data , Ajax is used on client site means with java script and html |
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| **Questions : 2** | **What is advantage of Ajax** |
| **Answers : 2** | Basic advantage of Ajax is Bandwidth utilization means when we have more type of data on same page or use more included page , hence data is fetched without loading the page it's save memory also it is more interactive no any user want lose their information from that page , so the concentrate only on same page fastest where loading a page is difficult or more time consuming Ajax do best work So why in all modern website need concentration to use Ajax ,it is a Browser technology independent of web server software .   Like every thing advantage and disadvantage Ajax has too some disadvantage like   When we use Ajax it is difficult to return back page , when we click on back button we   Got first page(because same page is using for sending or fetching data but when we need just last use thing we could not able to seen last modified data they gone to starting point   And also need to more concentration because it is faster to implement but still it is very beneficial to us |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 3** | **How AJAX Work ?** |
| **Answer : 3** | How it work means it use with JavaScript , hence java script can communicate directly with the server by using the JavaScript XMLHttpRequest Object using this object JavaScript fetch and send data without reloading the page .   Following key word used with Ajax though JavaScript ;  1.XMLHttpRequest create object for browser like Firebox ,Muzilla, opera ,safari and other .   2>Internet explore use ActiveXObject  3>onreadystatechange henceActiveXObjectvar. readyState ==4 means response is ready to send and sent by server hence process complete there values like 1,2 ,3 means ,initialize ,in process etc ..  4.>object .status== 200 means status is ok other wise produce error404   5> for open a file or data use   Object. open("GET","file.php",true) |

**Top CSS3 interview questions and answers**

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| **Questions : 1** | **What is the difference between CSS and CSS3 ?** |
| **Answers : 1** | CSS3 is upgreaded version of CSS with new future like Selectors,Box Model, Backgrounds and Borders, Text Effects,2D/3D Transformations, Animations, Multiple Column Layout,User Interface etc |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 2** | **List out CSS3 modules** |
| **Answers : 2** | **Below are the listed major modules**   * Selectors * Box Model * Backgrounds and Borders * Text Effects * 2D/3D Transformations * Animations * Multiple Column Layout * User Interface |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 3** | **What new futures added in CSS3 for Borders and how Browser Support it?** |
| **Answer : 3** | **following border futures added**   * border-radius * box-shadow * border-image   and all modern Browser Support it like below  Internet Explorer 9 supports border-radius and box-shadow  Firefox requires the prefix -moz- for border-image.  Chrome and Safari requires the prefix -webkit- for border-image.  Opera requires the prefix -o- for border-image. |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 4** | **How you will create Rounded Corners using css3** |  |
| **Answer : 4** | We have to creat a class like below  <style> .roundc{ border:2px solid #ff0000; border-radius:25px; background:#dddddd; width:300px; -moz-border-radius:25px; /\* Firefox \*/ -webkit-border-radius:25px; /\* Chrome and Safari \*/ -o-border-radius:25px; /\* Opera \*/ } </style> and we have to add this class where we want the round corner like in below div <div class="roundc" > this is the round corner by css3 </div>  This is the div and round corner by css3 |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 5** | **how we create border using images by CSS3** |  |
| **Answers : 5** | By using border-image: property of css3 we can create a border using images like below .roundpcds { border-image:url(borderpcds.png) 30 30 round; -moz-border-image:url(borderpcds.png) 30 30 round; /\* Firefox \*/ -webkit-border-image:url(borderpcds.png) 30 30 round; /\* Safari and Chrome \*/ -o-border-image:url(borderpcds.png) 30 30 round; /\* Opera \*/ } .stretchPcds { -moz-border-image:url(borderpcds.png) 30 30 stretch; /\* Firefox \*/ -webkit-border-image:url(borderpcds.png) 30 30 stretch; /\* Safari and Chrome \*/ -o-border-image:url(borderpcds.png) 30 30 stretch; /\* Opera \*/ border-image:url(borderpcds.png) 30 30 stretch; } |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 6** | **How you will create Box Shadow and text Shadow using CSS3** |  |
| **Answers : 6** | Like below we can create Box Shadow using CSS3 .boxshadowpcds { box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #ccccc; }  .textshadowpcds { text-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #FF0000; } and then need to use these class **boxshadownpcds ,textshadowpcds** |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 7** | **What is the CSS3 The background size Property** |  |
| **Answers : 7** | The background-size property specifies the size of the background image. As we know Before CSS3, the background image size was find out by the real size of the image. In CSS3 it is possible to specify the size of the background image, which allows you to re-use background images in different ways. .pcdsbp1 { background:url(background.gif); -moz-background-size:80px 60px; /\* Firefox 3.6 \*/ background-size:80px 60px; /\* or we can do background-size:100% 100%;\*/ background-repeat:no-repeat; } |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 8** | **What is the word wrap / word wrapping in CSS3 ?** |  |
| **Answers : 8** | to Allow long words to be able to break and wrap onto the next line in css3 we used word-wrap property like below class  .wordwrappcds{word-wrap:break-word;} |  |
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| **Questions : 9** | **What is the CSS3 animation ?** |  |
| **Answers : 9** | When the animation is created in the @keyframe, bind it to a selector, otherwise the animation will have no effect.  Bind the animation to a selector by specifying at least these two CSS3 animation properties:   * Specify the name of the animation * Specify the duration of the animation |  |
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**Top HTML5 interview questions and answers**

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| **Questions : 1** | **What is the difference between HTML and HTML5 ?** |
| **Answers : 1** | HTML5 is nothing more then upgreaded version of HTML where in HTML5 Lot of new future like Video, Audio/mp3, date select function , placeholder , Canvas, 2D/3D Graphics, Local SQL Database added so that no need to do external plugin like Flash player or other library |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 2** | **What is the <!DOCTYPE> ? Is it necessary to use in HTML5 ?** |
| **Answers : 2** | The <!DOCTYPE> is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in. AND The <!DOCTYPE> tag does not have an end tag and It is not case sensitive.  The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in HTML5 document, before the <html> tag. As In HTML 4.01, all <! DOCTYPE > declarations require a reference to a Document Type Definition (DTD), because HTML 4.01 was based on Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). WHERE AS HTML5 is not based on SGML, and therefore does not require a reference to a Document Type Definition (DTD). |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 3** | **How many New Markup Elements you know in HTML5** |
| **Answer : 3** | **Below are the New Markup Elements added in HTML5**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Tag** | **Description** | | <article> | Specifies independent, self-contained content, could be a news-article, blog post, forum post, or other articles which can be distributed independently from the rest of the site. | | <aside> | For content aside from the content it is placed in. The aside content should be related to the surrounding content | | <bdi> | For text that should not be bound to the text-direction of its parent elements | | <command> | A button, or a radiobutton, or a checkbox | | <details> | For describing details about a document, or parts of a document | | <summary> | A caption, or summary, inside the details element | | <figure> | For grouping a section of stand-alone content, could be a video | | <figcaption> | The caption of the figure section | | <footer> | For a footer of a document or section, could include the name of the author, the date of the document, contact information, or copyright information | | <header> | For an introduction of a document or section, could include navigation | | <hgroup> | For a section of headings, using <h1> to <h6>, where the largest is the main heading of the section, and the others are sub-headings | | <mark> | For text that should be highlighted | | <meter> | For a measurement, used only if the maximum and minimum values are known | | <nav> | For a section of navigation | | <progress> | The state of a work in progress | | <ruby> | For ruby annotation (Chinese notes or characters) | | <rt> | For explanation of the ruby annotation | | <rp> | What to show browsers that do not support the ruby element | | <section> | For a section in a document. Such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections of the document | | <time> | For defining a time or a date, or both | | <wbr> | Word break. For defining a line-break opportunity. | |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 4** | **What are the New Media Elements in HTML5? is canvas element used in HTML5** |  |
| **Answer : 4** | Below are the New Media Elements have added in HTML5   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Tag** | **Description** | | <audio> | For multimedia content, sounds, music or other audio streams | | <video> | For video content, such as a movie clip or other video streams | | <source> | For media resources for media elements, defined inside video or audio elements | | <embed> | For embedded content, such as a plug-in | | <track> | For text tracks used in mediaplayers |   yes we can use Canvas element in html5 like below  <canvas> |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 5** | **Do you know New Input Type Attribute in HTML5** |  |
| **Answers : 5** | Yes we can use below new input type Attribute in HTML5   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Type** | **Value** | | tel | The input is of type telephone number | | search | The input field is a search field | | url | a URL | | email | One or more email addresses | | datetime | A date and/or time | | date | A date | | month | A month | | week | A week | | time | The input value is of type time | | datetime-local | A local date/time | | number | A number | | range | A number in a given range | | color | A hexadecimal color, like #82345c | | placeholder | Specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field | |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 6** | **How to add video and audio in HTML5** |  |
| **Answers : 6** | Like below we can add video in html5  <video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">   <source src="pcds.mp4" type="video/mp4" />   <source src="pcds.ogg" type="video/ogg" />   </video>  And audie like this  <audio controls="controls">   <source src="song.ogg" type="audio/ogg" />   <source src="song.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />   </audio> |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 7** | **What the use of Canvas Element in HTML5** |  |
| **Answers : 7** | The canvas element is used to draw graphics images on a web page by using javascript like below <canvas id="pcdsCanvas" width="500" height="400"></canvas> <script type="text/javascript"> var pcdsCanvas=document.getElementById("pcdsCanvas"); var pcdsText=pcdsCanvas.getContext("2d"); pcdsText.fillStyle="#82345c"; pcdsText.fillRect(0,0,150,75); </script> |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 8** | **What is the use of localStorage in HTML5 ?** |  |
| **Answers : 8** | Before HTML5 LocalStores was done with cookies. Cookies are not very good for large amounts of data, because they are passed on by every request to the server, so it was very slow and in-effective.   In HTML5, the data is NOT passed on by every server request, but used ONLY when asked for. It is possible to store large amounts of data without affecting the website's performance.and The data is stored in different areas for different websites, and a website can only access data stored by itself.  And for creating localstores just need to call localStorage object like below we are storing name and address <script type="text/javascript"> localStorage.name="PCDS"; document.write(localStorage.name); </script>  <script type="text/javascript"> localStorage.address="Mumbai India.."; document.write(localStorage.address); </script> |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Questions : 9** | **What is the sessionStorage Object in html5 ? How to create and access ?** |  |
| **Answers : 9** | The sessionStorage object stores the data for one session. The data is deleted when the user closes the browser window. like below we can create and access a sessionStorage here we created "name" as session  <script type="text/javascript"> sessionStorage.name="PCDS"; document.write(sessionStorage.name); </script> |  |

**Mysql interview questions and answers are below**

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| **Questions : 1** | **how to do login in mysql with unix shell** |
| **Answers :1** | By below method if password is pass and user name is root # [mysql dir]/bin/mysql -h hostname -u root -p pass |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 2** | **how you will Create a database on the mysql server with unix shell** |
| **Answers : 2** | mysql> create database databasename; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 3** | **how to list or view all databases from the mysql server.** |
| **Answers : 3** | mysql> show databases; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 4** | **How Switch (select or use) to a database.** |
| **Answers : 4** | mysql> use databasename; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 5** | **How To see all the tables from a database of mysql server.** |
| **Answers : 5** | mysql> show tables; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 6** | **How to see table's field formats or description of table .** |
| **Answers : 6** | mysql> describe tablename; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 7** | **How to delete a database from mysql server.** |
| **Answers : 7** | mysql> drop database databasename; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 8** | **How we get Sum of column** |
| **Answers : 8** | mysql> SELECT SUM(\*) FROM [table name]; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 9** | **How to delete a table** |
| **Answers : 9** | mysql> drop table tablename; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 10** | **How you will Show all data from a table.** |
| **Answers : 10** | mysql> SELECT \* FROM tablename; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 11** | **How to returns the columns and column information pertaining to the designated table** |
| **Answers : 11** | mysql> show columns from tablename; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 12** | **How to Show certain selected rows with the value "pcds"** |
| **Answers : 12** | mysql> SELECT \* FROM tablename WHERE fieldname = "pcds"; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 13** | **How will Show all records containing the name "sonia" AND the phone number '9876543210'** |
| **Answers : 13** | mysql> SELECT \* FROM tablename WHERE name = "sonia" AND phone\_number = '9876543210'; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 14** | **How you will Show all records not containing the name "sonia" AND the phone number '9876543210' order by the phone\_number field.** |
| **Answer : 14** | mysql> SELECT \* FROM tablename WHERE name != "sonia" AND phone\_number = '9876543210' order by phone\_number; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 15** | **How to Show all records starting with the letters 'sonia' AND the phone number '9876543210'** |
| **Answers : 15** | mysql> SELECT \* FROM tablename WHERE name like "sonia%" AND phone\_number = '9876543210'; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 16** | **How to show all records starting with the letters 'sonia' AND the phone number '9876543210' limit to records 1 through 5.** |
| **Answers : 16** | mysql> SELECT \* FROM tablename WHERE name like "sonia%" AND phone\_number = '9876543210' limit 1,5; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 16** | **Use a regular expression to find records. Use "REGEXP BINARY" to force case-sensitivity. This finds any record beginning with r.** |
| **Answer : 16** | mysql> SELECT \* FROM tablename WHERE rec RLIKE "^r"; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 17** | **How you will Show unique records.** |
| **Answer : 17** | mysql> SELECT DISTINCT columnname FROM tablename; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 18** | **how we will Show selected records sorted in an ascending (asc) or descending (desc)** |
| **Answer : 18** | mysql> SELECT col1,col2 FROM tablename ORDER BY col2 DESC;  mysql> SELECT col1,col2 FROM tablename ORDER BY col2 ASC; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 19** | **how to Return total number of rows.** |
| **Answers : 19** | mysql> SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM tablename; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 20** | **How to Join tables on common columns.** |
| **Answer : 20** | mysql> select lookup.illustrationid, lookup.personid,person.birthday from lookup left join person on lookup.personid=person.personid=statement to join birthday in person table with primary illustration id |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 21** | **How to Creating a new user. Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Make the user. Update privs.** |
| **Answer : 21** | # mysql -u root -p  mysql> use mysql;  mysql> INSERT INTO user (Host,User,Password) VALUES('%','username',PASSWORD('password'));  mysql> flush privileges; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 22** | **How to Change a users password from unix shell.** |
| **Answers : 22** | # [mysql dir]/bin/mysqladmin -u username -h hostname.blah.org -p password 'new-password' |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 23** | **How to Change a users password from MySQL prompt. Login as root. Set the password. Update privs.** |
| **Answer : 23** | # mysql -u root -p  mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'user'@'hostname' = PASSWORD('passwordhere');  mysql> flush privileges; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 24** | **How to Recover a MySQL root password. Stop the MySQL server process. Start again with no grant tables. Login to MySQL as root. Set new password. Exit MySQL and restart MySQL server.** |
| **Answer : 24** | # /etc/init.d/mysql stop  # mysqld\_safe --skip-grant-tables & # mysql -u root mysql> use mysql; mysql> update user set password=PASSWORD("newrootpassword") where User='root'; mysql> flush privileges; mysql> quit # /etc/init.d/mysql stop # /etc/init.d/mysql start |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 25** | **How to Set a root password if there is on root password.** |
| **Answer : 25** | # mysqladmin -u root password newpassword |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 26** | **How to Update a root password.** |
| **Answer : 26** | # mysqladmin -u root -p oldpassword newpassword |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 27** | **How to allow the user "sonia" to connect to the server from localhost using the password "passwd". Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Give privs. Update privs.** |
| **Answers : 27** | # mysql -u root -p mysql> use mysql; mysql> grant usage on \*.\* to sonia@localhost identified by 'passwd'; mysql> flush privileges; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 28** | **How to give user privilages for a db. Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Grant privs. Update privs.** |
| **Answers : 28** | # mysql -u root -p mysql> use mysql; mysql> INSERT INTO user (Host,Db,User,Select\_priv,Insert\_priv,Update\_priv,Delete\_priv,Create\_priv,Drop\_priv) VALUES ('%','databasename','username','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','N'); mysql> flush privileges;  or  mysql> grant all privileges on databasename.\* to username@localhost; mysql> flush privileges; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 29** | **How To update info already in a table and Delete a row(s) from a table.** |
| **Answer : 29** | mysql> UPDATE [table name] SET Select\_priv = 'Y',Insert\_priv = 'Y',Update\_priv = 'Y' where [field name] = 'user';  mysql> DELETE from [table name] where [field name] = 'whatever'; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 30** | **How to Update database permissions/privilages.** |
| **Answer : 30** | mysql> flush privileges; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 31** | **How to Delete a column and Add a new column to database** |
| **Answer : 31** | mysql> alter table [table name] drop column [column name]; mysql> alter table [table name] add column [new column name] varchar (20); |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 32** | **Change column name and Make a unique column so we get no dupes.** |
| **Answer : 32** | mysql> alter table [table name] change [old column name] [new column name] varchar (50); mysql> alter table [table name] add unique ([column name]); |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 33** | **How to make a column bigger and Delete unique from table.** |
| **Answer : 33** | mysql> alter table [table name] modify [column name] VARCHAR(3); mysql> alter table [table name] drop index [colmn name]; |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 34** | **How to Load a CSV file into a table** |
| **Answer : 34** | mysql> LOAD DATA INFILE '/tmp/filename.csv' replace INTO TABLE [table name] FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' LINES TERMINATED BY '\n' (field1,field2,field3); |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 35** | **How to dump all databases for backup. Backup file is sql commands to recreate all db's.** |
| **Answer : 35** | # [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -u root -ppassword --opt >/tmp/alldatabases.sql |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 36** | **How to dump one database for backup.** |
| **Answer : 36** | # [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -u username -ppassword --databases databasename >/tmp/databasename.sql |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 37** | **How to dump a table from a database.** |
| **Answer : 37** | # [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -c -u username -ppassword databasename tablename > /tmp/databasename.tablename.sql |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 38** | **Restore database (or database table) from backup.** |
| **Answer : 38** | # [mysql dir]/bin/mysql -u username -ppassword databasename < /tmp/databasename.sql |
|  |  |
| **Questions : 39** | **How to Create Table show Example** |
| **Answer : 39** | mysql> CREATE TABLE [table name] (firstname VARCHAR(20), middleinitial VARCHAR(3), lastname VARCHAR(35),suffix VARCHAR(3),officeid VARCHAR(10),userid VARCHAR(15),username VARCHAR(8),email VARCHAR(35),phone VARCHAR(25), groups VARCHAR(15),datestamp DATE,timestamp time,pgpemail VARCHAR(255)); |
| **Questions : 40** | **How to search second maximum(second highest) salary value(integer)from table employee (field salary)in the manner so that mysql gets less load?** |
| **Answers : 40** | By below query we will get second maximum(second highest) salary value(integer)from table employee (field salary)in the manner so that mysql gets less load?  **SELECT DISTINCT(salary) FROM employee order by salary desc limit 1 , 1 ;** (This way we will able to find out 3rd highest , 4th highest salary so on just need to change limit condtion like LIMIT 2,1 for 3rd highest and LIMIT 3,1 for 4th  some one may finding this way useing below query that taken more time as compare to above query SELECT salary FROM employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employe) order by salary DESC limit 1 ; |