

Final Descriptive module - 6

1. Draw phases of water fall life cycle.

The steps are:

1. System Engineering
2. Requirement analysis
3. Design
4. Construction
5. Testing
6. Installation
7. Maintenance

2. What is the function of boundary class?

Boundary class: This is the first type of an analysis class. In a system consisting of a boundary class, the users interact with the system through the boundary classes.

3. What is the advantages of XML?

- (i). XML is platform independent and programming language independent.
- (ii). XML supports Unicode.
- (iii). XML is not limited to the fixed set of tags.
- (iv). XML is extendable.

4. What is XML namespace and why do we use it?

XML namespace is a method or system by which we can divide two parts which are element and attribute.

XML namespaces are used for providing uniquely named **elements** and attributes in an **XML** document. They are defined in a **W3C recommendation**.

5. What is the advantages of DTD?

Advantages of using DTD

- **Documentation** – You can define your own format for the XML files. Looking at this document a user/developer can understand the structure of the data.
- **Validation** – It gives a way to check the validity of XML files by checking whether the elements appear in the right order, mandatory elements and attributes are in place, the elements and attributes have not been inserted in an incorrect way, and so on.

6: What is a JDBC DriverManager?

A: JDBC DriverManager is a class that manages a list of database drivers. It matches connection requests from the java application with the proper database driver using communication subprotocol.

7.What is the purposes of JDBC?

- (i)Connect to a data source, like a database.
- (ii)Send queries and update statements to the database
- (iii)Retrieve and process the results received from the database in answer to your query.

8: What are the basic steps to create a JDBC application?

1. Create an instance of a JDBC driver or load JDBC drivers through jdbc.drivers;
2. Register a driver;
3. Specify a database;
4. Open a database connection;
5. Submit a query;
6. Receive results

9: What is difference between statement and prepared statement?

Statement: *It is used to implement simple SQL statements with no parameters.*

Statement is used to execute static queries in the databases. It can't take the parameters at run time.

Example:

```
stmt.executeQuery("select * from FIRST_TABLE");
```

PreparedStatement: It is used for pre-compiling SQL statements that might contain input parameters. See Using Prepared Statements for more information.

Example:

```
preparedStatement pstmt = con.prepareStatement("update FIRST_TABLE set  
job_code = ? where name = ? ");  
pstmt.setInt(1,2); pstmt.setString(2,"JOHN");
```

10. What is the function of executeQuery()?

executeQuery method execute SQL statements that returns a result set by fetching some data from the database. It executes only select statements.