

MIDDLEWARE BATCH

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Docker kill and Docker stop

The docker kill subcommand kills one or more containers.

docker kill

Docker stop

Stop one or more running containers.

Docker stop

JSON AND XML DIFFERENCE :

JSON

It is a way of representing objects.

It does not provides any support for namespaces.

It doesn't use end tag.

It doesn't supports comments.

XML

It is a markup language and uses tag structure to represent data items.

Its documents are comparatively difficult to read and interpret.

It supports comments.

DOCKER FILE:

FROM

The FROM instruction initializes a new build stage and sets the Base Image for subsequent instructions. FROM can appear multiple times within a single Dockerfile to create multiple images or use one build stage as a dependency for another.

FROM<image> [AS<name>]

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TYPESCRIPT AND JAVASCRIPT

Typescript code is not understandable by the browsers. That's why if the code is written in Typescript then it is compiled and converted the code.

Typescript code can be run on any browser, devices or in any operating system. Typescript is not specific to any Virtual-machine.

With Typescript, developers can use existing JavaScript code, incorporate popular JavaScript libraries, and can be called from other JavaScript code.

Typescript gives support for modules whereas JavaScript does not support modules.

Typescript has Interface but JavaScript does not have Interface.

Typescript support optional parameter function but JavaScript does not support optional parameter function.

JENKINS IS PERFORMED IN DIFFERENT PHASES:

Coding

Testing

Deployment

WAIT,NOTIFY,NOTIFYALL

1. wait(); - It tells the calling thread to give up the lock and go to sleep until some other thread enters calls notify() method on same object.
2. notify(); -It wakes up one single thread that called wait() on the same object.
3. notifyAll(); - It wakes up all the threads that called wait() on the same object.

WHAT IS DOCKER :

Docker is a tool designed to make it easier to create, deploy, and run applications by using containers. The Docker platform is built on industry-standard, open source technologies including Docker and Kubernetes. Docker gives flexibility and potentially reduces the number of systems needed.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OBSERVABLE AND PROMISES:

Observable:

Observable takes the iterable to the asynchronous. Like an iterable, an observable computes and emits a stream of values. Iterable, with an observable the calling code does not synchronously pull each value, but the observable asynchronously pushes each value to the calling code, as soon as it is available.

```
new Observable(difference);  
function difference(observer)  
{  
    observer.next(value);  
}
```

Promises:

In promises, the calling code also request a single value, but it doesn't block until the value is returned. It just kicks off the computation and then goes on with the execution of its own code. When the promise finishes the computation of the value, it emits the value to the calling code, which then handles the value

```
new Promise(difference);  
function difference (resolve, reject) {  
    resolve(value);  
    reject(error);  
}
```

@Input and @Output:

Input is used to receive data

```
@Input() stockId: number;
```

```
@Input() sectorId: number;
```

Output is used to send data out. Output sends data out by exposing event producers, usually Event Emitter objects.

```
@Output() updateCompanyDetails = new EventEmitter();
```

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ID AND CLASS:

- Id's are unique
- Classes are not Unique
- Each element can have only one ID

- Each page can have only one element with that ID
- We can use the same class on multiple elements.
- We can use multiple classes on the same element.

ADVANTAGES OF JQUERY

- JavaScript enhancement without the overhead of learning new syntax
- Ability to keep the code simple, clear, readable and reusable
- Eradication of the requirement of writing repetitious and complex loops and DOM scripting library calls
- Ease of use- it is easier to use than the standard JavaScript and other libraries.

PURPOSE OF PROVIDERS IN ANGULAR

The provider() function allows us to create a configurable service where we can set input per application for the service created using the provider().

JSON OBJECT TO STRING AND STRING TO JSON OBJECT:

```
const sampleObject= {  
  name: 'Periyannayaki',  
  age: 21,  
  favoriteFood: 'Briyani',  
  Address: 'Chennai'  
};
```

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PERFORMANCE TESTING, LOAD TESTING AND STRESS TESTING

Load Testing and Performance Testing are commonly said as positive testing whereas Stress Testing is said to be as Negative Testing.

Performance testing is a type of testing for determining the speed of a computer, network or device. It checks the performance of the components of a system by passing different parameters in different load scenarios.

Load testing is the process that simulates actual user load on any application or website. It checks how the application behaves during normal and high loads. This type of testing is applied when a development project nears to its completion.

Stress testing is a type of testing that determines the stability and robustness of the system. It is a non-functional testing technique. This testing technique uses auto-generated simulation model that checks all the hypothetical scenarios.

CUSTOM DIRECTIVE :

```
const sampleObjectStr = JSON.stringify(sampleObject);
```

```
console.log(sampleObjectStr);
```

```
console.log(JSON.parse(sampleObjectStr));
```

sample-directive.directive.ts

```
import { Directive } from '@angular/core';

@Directive({
  selector: '[appSampleDirective]'
})
export class SampleDirectiveDirective {

  constructor() { }

}
```

sample-directive.directive.spec.ts

```
import { SampleDirectiveDirective } from './sample-directive.directive';

describe('SampleDirectiveDirective', () => {
  it('should create an instance', () => {
    const directive = new SampleDirectiveDirective();
    expect(directive).toBeTruthy();
  });
});
```