1. What are the three major components of HTML document?

☐ HTML declaration

☐ The head

☐ The body

2. List out some of the HTML tags?

<LI>, <DIR>, <DL>, <DT>, <DD>, <MENU>, <OL>, </UL>

3. What kind of tag is HTML?

Every HTML tag is either a container tag or standalone tag.

4. How to format tags?

HTML provides a host of tags that we can use to change hoe text is displayed on a browser screen.

5. Define HTML.

It is a simple page description language, which enables document creation for the web.

6. List out the document structure tags.

<HTML>, <HEAD>, <BASE>, <ISINDEX>, <META>, <LINK>, <SCRIPT>, <STYLR>, <TITLE>, <BDO>, and <BODY>.

1. What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. Styles define how to display HTML elements.

2. List the features of CSS?

☐ Text handling including fonts, sizing, styles and spacing.

☐ Printing specific features, downloadable fonts

☐ Support for vertical running text, multicolumn layout facilities.

3. What are the three main parts of CSS syntax?

The CSS syntax is made up of three parts: a selector, a property and a value. **Selector {property: value}** 1. The selector is normally the HTML element/tag we wish to define. 2. The property is the attribute we wish to change and each property can take a value. 3. The property and value are sepaerated by a colon and surrounded by curly braces.

4. How to insert a style sheet?

When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the document according to it. There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

☐ External Style Sheet

☐ Internal Style Sheet

☐ Inline styles

☐ Multiple style sheets

1. Define: DHTML
Dynamic HTML is a term used by some vendors to describe the combination of HTML, style and scripts that allow documents to be animated.
2. How to access an element in DHTML?

The element must have an id attribute defined and a scripting language is needed.
3. List the DHTML document object model.

☐ Window

☐ Document

☐ Navigator

☐ Event

1. What is Applet?
A Java applet is a small application written in Java and delivered to users in the form of bytecode.
2. What is servlet?

The servlet is a Java programming language class used to extend the capabilities of a server
3. What do you mean by Encapsulation?

Encapsulation – refers to keeping all the related members (variables and methods) together in an object. Specifying members as private can hide the variables and methods.
4. What are the benefits of the Java collection framework?

Collection framework provides flexibility, performance, and robustness. 1. Polymorphic algorithms – sorting, shuffling, reversing, binary search etc. 2. Set algebra - such as finding subsets, intersections, and unions between objects.

1. List out the basic Internet Protocols.
TCP/IP, POP3, MIME, IMAP
2. What are Web Servers?

A Web Server is software that accepts HTTP requests from web clients and returns an appropriate resource in the HTTP response.
3. Define Web Clients.

A Web Client is software that accesses a web server by sending an HTTP request mes-sage and processing the resulting HTTP response.

1. Define protocol.
A protocol is a formal set of rules that must be followed in order to communicate.
2. What is the role of server?

The server • Manages application tasks • Handles storage • Handles security • Provides scalability • Handles accounting and distribution
3. Define internet .

Network is an interconnection of systems to share data and information. Internet is network of network or collection of heterogeneous networks.

1. Define firewall.
The hardware and software that sits between the Internet and the local network, checking all the data that comes and goes out is called "firewalls". The security is provided using SSL(Secure Socket Layer) in internet.
2. What is the use of http protocol?

HTTP is a standard protocol that defines how a web client talks to a server and how data is transferred from the server back to the client. HTTP relies heavily on two other standards. MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions), HTML
3. Define port.

A port is a logical channel to an application running on a host. ie., The applications running on the host machines are uniquely identified by port numbers.

1. What is the purpose of XSLT?
The XSLT stands for XSL Transformations and XSL stands for eXtensible Stylesheet Language. The XSLT is used for defining the XML document transformation and presentations.
2. What is the use of XML declaration?

XML declaration is a special tag used to specify the version of XML used to write the document and optionally some additional meta-information about the document such as the character set/encoding used. For e.g the syntax of XML declaration is <? XML VERSION="1.0"?>
3. What are XML Parsers?

XML Parsers are used to check whether the document is well formed and valid.
4. What are the types of XML Parsers?

☐ Validating Parsers

☐ Non-Validating Parsers

1. What is DOM?
DOM (Document Object Model) is an API that defines how JavaScript programs can access and manipulate the HTML document currently displayed by a browser. It includes the definition of the properties of document object, many of which are themselves objects with their own properties.

2. What is Node object?

Every element in a document tree refers to a Node object. Some nodes of the tree are JavaScript objects corresponding to HTML elements such html or body

3. Define Thread.

A *thread* is the Java VM's abstract representation of the processing to be performed to accom-plish a particular task, possibly concurrently with other tasks

4. List out the methods of Cookie class.

Cookie, getName(), getValue(), setMaxAge()

1. What is XML Namespace?
An XML namespace is a collection of element and attribute names. Each namespace has a unique name that provides a means for document authors to unambiguously refer to elements with the same name in order to prevent collisions

2. What are XML Schemas?

XML Schemas are part of the XML vocabulary and its addresses the standard for XML document validation by including a definition of a collection of standard data types which are used to describe data structures

3. What are the components of XSL?
☐ XSLT-XSL Transformations which defines the semantics of the various elements and attributes of the XSL namespace.
☐ XPATH – XML Path Language which defines the syntax and semantics of many of the attribute values used in XSL elements for accessing positions of the input XML
☐ XSL-FO – XSL Formatting Objects is a separate vocabulary for defining style properties of an XML document.

1. What is the concept behind JAX-RPC technology?
The Web services are the software systems that are displayed by the web browser using the web protocol. These software systems are used by the some of the application rather than by end-users directly.

2. What is XSL and why it is used.

The Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) is an XML vocabulary typically used to transform XML document from one form to another form. XSL document are well-formed XML documents.

3. What is meant by WSDL?

WSDL is Web Services Definition Language which is based on XML. WSDL defines the web service like operation, parameter, return values and communication protocols.

1. What are Web Services?

Web Services are software systems that are designed to be accessed using web proto-cols and technologies that are intended to be used by other software applications rather than di-rectly by end users.

2. Define the term RPC.

Remote Procedure Call is the generic term used for the type of communication used to describe web service operations when the client makes a call to a method or procedure that re-sides on another machine (remotely)

3. List out the default ports of Tomcat Web Server and Java Web Server

☐ Tomcat – 8080

☐ JWS – 9090

☐ HTTP – 80

☐ SMTP – 25

☐ Telnet – 23

☐ POP3 – 110

4. List out the objects used for database access using JDBC.

☐ Connection

☐ Statement

☐ ResultSet

1. What are the necessities of using HTML forms?

☐ Gathering user information

☐ Conducting surveys

☐ Interactive services

2. What is a protocol?

An agreed-upon format for transmitting data between two devices.

3. List out the frame tags.

<IMG>, <MAP>, and <AREA>

4. List out the frame tags.

<FRAMESET>, <FRAME>, <NOFRAMES>, and <IFRAME>.

1. What is javascript?

Javascript is case sensitive and also it is used on client side mainly for checking form validations.

2. Differentiate between java and java script.

The main difference is that java is a platform independent language; whereas javascript is a computer programming/scripting language that does not refer to how the scripts are executed.

3. Write down the DHTML syntax for binding an image to the data and sort the data on the data source.