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1.What is oops

ans- Object-Oriented Programming is a way of writing code that allows you to create different objects from a common object. The common object is usually ca

2 why use oops

ans-OOP language allows to break the program into the bit-sized problems that can be solved easily (one object at a time). The new technology promises grea

3.What are the main features of OOPs

ans-Encapsulation Enforces Modularity. ...
Inheritance Passes "Knowledge" Down. ...
Polymorphism Takes any Shape. ...
OOP Languages.

4.What is a class

ans-Classes are a template for creating objects. They encapsulate data with code to work on that data. Classes in JS are built on prototypes but also have sor

5.What is an object

ans-In JavaScript, an object is a standalone entity, with properties and type. Compare it with a cup, for example. A cup is an object, with properties. A cup has

6.What is Polymorphism

ans-The polymorphism is a core concept of an object-oriented paradigm that provides a way to perform a single action in different forms. It provides an ability t

7.What is encapsulation

ans-Encapsulation means information hiding. It's about hiding as much as possible of the object's internal parts and exposing a minimal public interface. The s

8.What is Inheritance

ans-Inheritance enables you to define a class that takes all the functionality from a parent class and allows you to add more. Using class inheritance, a class c

9.What is Abstraction

ans-An abstraction is a way of hiding the implementation details and showing only the functionality to the users. In other words, it ignores the irrelevant details

10. What is the difference between a class and a structure

ans-Class can create a subclass that will inherit parent's properties and methods, whereas Structure does not support the inheritance. A class has all members

11.What are constructors

ans-A constructor is a special function that creates and initializes an object instance of a class. In JavaScript, a constructor gets called when an object is creat

lled a blueprint while the created objects are called instances. Each instance has properties that are not shared with other instances.

ater programmer productivity, better quality of software and lesser maintenance cost. OOP systems can be easily upgraded from small to large systems.

ne syntax and semantics that are not shared with ES5 class-like semantics.

a color, a design, weight, a material it is made of, etc. The same way, JavaScript objects can have properties, which define their characteristics.

to call the same method on different JavaScript objects.

simplest and most elegant way to create encapsulation in JavaScript is using closures. A closure can be created as a function with private state.

an inherit all the methods and properties of another class. Inheritance is a useful feature that allows code reusability.

and shows only the required one.

s private by default. A struct is a class where members are public by default.

ed using the new keyword. The purpose of a constructor is to create a new object and set values for any existing object properties.

12.Types of constructor
ans-There are two types of constructors: built-in constructors such as Array and Object , which are available automatically in the execution environment at runt

13.What is DBMS
ans-A database management system (or DBMS) is essentially nothing more than a computerized data-keeping system. Users of the system are given facilities

14.What is RDBMS
ans-The software used to store, manage, query, and retrieve data stored in a relational database is called a relational database management system (RDBMS

15.What is SQL
ans-SQL is used to communicate with a database. According to ANSI (American National Standards Institute), it is the standard language for relational databa

16.What are tables and Fields
ans-A table is a set of data that are organized in a model with Columns and Rows. Columns can be categorized as vertical, and Rows are horizontal. A table h

17.What is a unique key
ans-Unique key is a constraint that is used to uniquely identify a tuple in a table. Multiple unique keys can present in a table. NULL values are allowed in case

18.What is a primary key
ans-A primary key is the column or columns that contain values that uniquely identify each row in a table. A database table must have a primary key for Optim

19.What is a foreign key
ans-A foreign key is a column (or combination of columns) in a table whose values must match values of a column in some other table. FOREIGN KEY constra

20.What is a join
ans-SQL JOIN. A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

21.What is normalization
ans-Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database. This includes creating tables and establishing relationships between those tables according

22.What is Denormalization
ans-Denormalization is the process of adding precomputed redundant data to an otherwise normalized relational database to improve read performance of the

time; and custom constructors, which define properties and methods for your own type of object.

s to perform several kinds of operations on such a system for either manipulation of the data in the database or the management of the database structure itsel

s). The RDBMS provides an interface between users and applications and the database, as well as administrative functions for managing data storage, access,

se management systems. SQL statements are used to perform tasks such as update data on a database, or retrieve data from a database.

as specified number of column called fields but can have any number of rows which is called record.

of a unique key. These can also be used as foreign keys for another table.

to insert, update, restore, or delete data from a database table. Optim uses primary keys that are defined to the database.

aints enforce referential integrity, which essentially says that if column value A refers to column value B, then column value B must exist.

to rules designed both to protect the data and to make the database more flexible by eliminating redundancy and inconsistent dependency.

e database. Normalizing a database involves removing redundancy so only a single copy exists of each piece of information.

f.

and performance.

23.What is an Index

ans-An index, as you would expect, is a data structure that the database uses to find records within a table more quickly. Indexes are built on one or more colu

24.What are all the different types of indexes

ans-Two main types of indexing methods are 1)Primary Indexing 2) Secondary Indexing. Primary Index is an ordered file which is fixed length size with two fie

ımns of a table; each index maintains a list of values within that field that are sorted in ascending or descending order.								
lds. The primary Indexing is also further divided into two types 1)Dense Index 2)Sparse Index.								
