

Data Base

Data base :- A data base is collection of related information. It maintains any information that may be needed. It store and arranged the data in sequential form.

DBMS :- It stand for "Data Base management system". It keeping computerize records and technique that manage data. The main view of DBMS is manage and store the data.

Advantage (Benefits) of Data base.

- i) Data Redundancy.
- ii) Data inconsistency.
- iii) Sharing of data.
- iv) Enforce standards.
- v) Ensure Data security.

Data Redundancy:- Duplication of Data is called Data Redundancy.

Data Redundancy means Duplication or copy of data.

RDBMS:- RDBMS stands for Relational database management system. It is a system that manages data in terms of special tables. and it show the relation between two or more than two tables.

Table:- A table is a storage container storing data pertaining to single object subject or purpose.

OR.

Tables contains Rows and column. Row is called record & column called field.

Form:- A form is an interface in user specified layout that lets users view, enter/change data directly in the table.

Primary key:- A primary key is a field that uniquely identifies the records in table.

Report:- A report is an effective way to present the data in a printed format. It is formal presentable printed document that lists data in formatted manner.

Query:- A query is a statement that gives filtered data according to condition and specification.

Data validation:- Data validation is the process of making sure that the data being entered in the table is correct and valid by testing some conditions and verifying the limits for it.

Default value: - The maximum length of default value can be 255 character. We can use the default value property to specify a value that is automatically entered in a field when a new record is created.

Allow zero length: - Allow zero length means that the user can entered a zero length string in a field. If zero length are not allowed then the field must either contain a value with zero.

Required value: - The Required property specifies whether or not a value is required in a field.

Look up list: - A list that displays value looked up from a related table is called look up list.

Value list: - A value list looks the same as a look up list but it consist of a fixed set of value.

Table and Field specification: -

An access data base can store upto 32,768 table in a single MDB file. Each MDB file can store upto 1GB of data.

An access table can contain up to 255 fields.

A table name can contain upto 64 characters.

A field name contain upto 64 character.

Validation rule: - Validation rules validate the data by enforcing some condition on data when data in a field is added or changed when we save a record.

Activity

- Insert today's data.
- Insert current time.
- Display the database manage.
- Open a new Data base.
- Open Data base.
- Find and replace.
- Copy.
- Paste
- Undo
- Save
- Print

Shortcut keys

- Ctrl + I
- Ctrl + J
- F11
- Ctrl + N
- Ctrl + O
- Ctrl + F
- Ctrl + C
- Ctrl + V
- Ctrl + Z
- Ctrl + S
- Ctrl + P

Input mark property:- The input mark property specifies and controls how data is entered and displayed.

- 0 - digit 0-9.
- 9 - digit on space.
- # - Blank position.
- L - letter (A-Z) entry required
- ? - letter (A-Z) entry optional
- A - letter on digit (entry required).

- 9 - letter on digit (entry optional).
- 8 - Any character on space (entry required)
- C - Any character on space (entry optional).

Question...

Q What is meant by data validation?

Ans Data validation is the process of making sure that the data being entered in the table is correct or valid by testing some condition and verifying the limits for it.

Q What could the maximum length of default value.

Ans The maximum length of default value is 255 character.

Q What is required value.

Ans The required property specifies whether or not a value is required in a field.

Q What is look up list?

Ans A list that displays value looked up from a selected table.

Q What is data base write its significance?

Ans:- A data base is a collection of unrelated information. It maintains any information that may be needed. It store and arrange the data in sequential form.

Q What do you mean by Data Redundancy? Duplication of data is called Data Redundancy.

or
Copy of data is called Data Redundancy.

Q What do you mean by primary key? A primary key is a field that uniquely identifies the records in table.

Q What do you mean by Default value.

Ans The maximum length of default value can be 255 character. we can use the default value property to specify ~~that~~ a value that is automatically entered in field when new record is created.

Short notes:-

(i) Form:- A form is an interface in user specified layout that lets user view, enter/exchange the data directly in the table.

(ii) Table:- A table is storage container storing data pertaining to single object, subject or purpose.

(iii) Query:- A query is the statement that gives the filtered data according to condition and specification.

(iv) Report:- A report is effective way to present the data in printed format. It is formal presentable. printed document that lists the data. In formatted manner.

Q RDMS:- It stand for "Relational data base management system". It is a system that manage the data in the term of special table. It shows the relation between two or more than two tables.

Q What do you mean by Input mask property?
 Ans:- The Input mask property specifies and controls how Data is entered and displayed.

Introduction of

HTML

HTML:- HTML stands for Hyper text Markup language. It is a hyper link Specification language. It is mainly used to design web page.

Tag

Empty Tag	Container Tag
 	<HTML> </HTML>
<HR>	<HEAD> </HEAD>
	<TITLE> </TITLE>
<LINK>	
<BASE>	<I> </I>
<BASE FONT>	<U> </U>
	<CENTER> </CENTER>

Tag:- A tag is a coded of HTML command that indicates how part of webpage should be displayed. It contain <angular bracket>

Empty tag:- The tag which single not in pair. It require a starting tag not an ending tag.
Eg:-
, <HR> etc.

Container tag:- The tag which are in pair. It require a starting as well as ending.
Eg:- <HTML>,
, <HR> etc.

What is Attribute?

Ans:- An attribute is a special word used inside tag to specify additional information to tag such as colour, alignment.

<HTML> <HTML> tag:- It is a container tag. This tag identify the document as an HTML Document.

<HEAD> tag :- It is a container tag. It contains information about the document including if title scripts style and definition.

Syntax :- <HEAD> TITLE </HEAD>

<TITLE> tag :- It is a container tag. It contains the document titles the title specify inside.
Syntax :- <TITLE> ----- </TITLE>

<BODY> tag :- The <BODY> tag is container tag. It enclose all the tags attributes and information to be displayed in the webpage.

<BODY BACKGROUND :- <BODY BACKGROUND is a attribute. It is used to set the picture in background.

Eg :- <BODY BACKGROUND = "file name.gif">

<BODY BGCOLOR :- <BODY BGCOLOR> is a attribute. It is used to set the colour in background.

Eg :- <BODY BGCOLOR = "color name">

Colour name

Colour code

White	# 00FFFF
Black	# 000000
Blue	# 0000FF
Cyan	# 008080
Green	# 008000
lime	# 00FF00
Mauve	# 800000
Olive	# 808000
Purple	# 800080
Red	# FF0000
Silver	# C0C0C0
White	# FFFFFFFF
Yellow	# FFFF00

Left margin :- Left margin is an

attribute which is used to the blank area left from edge of the page.

Eg :- <BODY LEFT MARGIN = "value">

TOP MARGIN :- TOP MARGIN is an

attribute which is used to the blank area top from edge of the page.

Eg :- <BODY TOP MARGIN = "value">

Heading in HTML * (H1 - H6 Tags).

HTML has six levels of headings num 1

to num 6 with 1 being the largest

It shows the heading largest to

smallest.

Eg :- <H1> IAC </H1> I AC

<H2> IAC </H2> I AC

<H3> IAC </H3> I AC

<H4> IAC </H4> I AC

<H5> IAC </H5> I AC

<H6> IAC </H6> I AC

 tag :- It is empty tag which is used to break the line.

Eg :-

<P> PANKAJ </P>

<P> PANKAJ </P>

<P> tag :- <P> tag is a container tag which is used to write the text (line).

Eg :- <P> IAC ACADEMIC COUNCIL

RAJESH </P>

`<CENTER>` tag :- `<CENTER>` Tag is container tag which is used to write the text in center.

eg :- `<CENTER> JAI RAMJI </CENTER>`

`<BASE FONT>` :- `<BASEFONT>` is an empty tag. It is used to set the default color, size, and face type of the web page.

1. `<BASE FONT SIZE = "value">`

2. `<BASE FONT COLOR = "color name">`

3. `<BASE FONT FACE = "font name">`

`` tag :- `` tag is container tag. It is used to set the color, size and face of text of the web page.

1. ``

2. ``

3. ``

`<HR>` tag :- `<HR>` tag is an empty tag.

It is used to add shaded horizontal line across a web page. It generally separates two different

items in a document. `<HR>` means horizontal rule.

Syntax :- `<HR SIZE = "value">`

`<HR COLOR = "color name">`

`<HR WIDTH = "value">`

`COMMENTS <!-- -->` :- `COMMENT` are used to add remarks to the program created in any language. The main reason to include the comments in HTML is that helps the new user to understand the use of HTML code.

`<SUP>` tag :- It means superscript. It is used to display the text in above of base line. It is container tag. Its mainly used to write the mathematical formula.

eg :- $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2.A.B + B^2$

$(A+B) = ²$

`a2 b2`

`a ² b c ²`

eg:-

 Shankhand

 Ranchi

 Chatusa

 Harawbag.

1. Shankhand

• Ranchi

• Chatusa

• Harawbag.

Inserting image:- An image can also be inserted inside a table or any cell of the table by using.

 Tag.

Ex:-

File name

GIP:- Graphic Interchange Format

XBM:- x-bit map.

Linking:- The most powerful features of HTML is to link the text or image or a part of the same document to another document.

There are two types of linking:-

(i) Internal linking:- The internal linking

links the various section of the same document by clicking on the link button.

The linked part of the document is displayed on the screen.

(ii) External linking:- The external linking links two different documents which are present in the main storage of server or computer.

Logical text style:- Logical text style

are general descriptions each browser handles a logical style in its own way. It renders the text according to its meaning.

eg:- ,

JPG:- Joint photographic Expert Group

Physical text styles - Physical text style indicate the specific type of appearance for a section.

eg:- - Bold.

<I> - Italic.

<U> - Underline.

<TT> - Type writer.

QUESTION

Q What is tag? How many types of tag?

Ans:- A tag is a coded of HTML command that indicates how part of webpage should be displayed. It contain angular bracket < >.

* There are two types of tag.

(i) Empty tag.

(ii) Container tag.

Q What is difference between empty tag and container tag?

Ans Empty tag.

Container tag.

(i) The tag which is single not in pair.

(ii) It require a starting tag not an ending tag.

starting as well as ending.

(iii) Example:-
, <HR> etc

(ii) Example:- <HTML>, </HTML>, , etc

Q Can you assign justify alignment to a paragraph of HTML.

Ans No, we can not assign justify alignment to a paragraph of HTML because HTML supports only left, right and center alignment.

Q What is the difference between <BASEFONT> and .

Ans:-

(i) It is an empty tag.

(ii) It is used to set the default color, face, size.

(i) It is a container tag.

(ii) It is used to set the color, face and size without default.

Q What are physical and logical text styles?

Ans **Physical text style**:- Physical text style indicate the specific type of appearance for a section.

eg:- -Bold
<I>-Italic.

Logical text style:- Logical text style are general descriptions such as browser handles a logical style in its own way. It renders the text according to its meaning.

eg:- , .

Q What is an attribute?

Ans:- An attribute is a special word used inside the tag to specify additional information to tag such as colors, alignment.

Q List the attribute of tag.

Ans:- There are following attribute of tag:

1.

2.

3.

Q List the attribute of <BODY> tag.

Ans There are following attribute of <BODY> tag

(i) <BODY BACKGROUND>

(ii) <BODY BGCOLOR>

(iii) <BODY MARGIN>

Q Differentiate between <TITLE> and <HEAD> tag?

<HEAD> tag

(i) It contains information about the document including it scripts style and definition
 (ii) Syntax:- <HEAD>...</HEAD>

<TITLE> tag

(i) It contains the document titles the title specify inside.
 (ii) Syntax:- <TITLE>...</TITLE>

Q Differentiate between
 and <P>

 tag

(i) It is empty tag.
 (ii) It is used to break the line
 (iii)
 PANKAJ </BR>

 PANKAJ </BR>

<P> tag

(i) It is container tag
 (ii) It is used to write the text (line)
 (iii) <P> SHANKAR
 Academic Council
 Ranchi </P>

Q Differentiate between and tag.

 tag

(i) It stand for ordered list
 (ii) it is used to display a list of item in sequence (numbered)

Syntax:-
 JANUARY
 FEBRUARY
 MARCH
 --

 tag

(i) It means unordered list.
 (ii) it is used to insert bullets with the list item.

Syntax:-
 JANUARY
 FEBRUARY
 MARCH

Q Differentiate between <SUP> and <SUB> tag.

<SUP> tag

(i) It stand for super scripts
 (ii) It is used to display the text in above the base line
 (iii) It is used to write the mathematical formula

<SUB> tag

(i) It stand for subscript
 (ii) It is used to write the text below the base line.
 (iii) It is used to write the chemical formula.

Ex:- (H₂O)²

Internet

Internet :- Internet means International network it is network of network in which millions of computer linked to each other in all over the world.

Uses of Internet :-

- (i) Business
- (ii) Companies
- (iii) E-mail
- (iv) Media and Entertainment
- (v) Communication (voice and video conferencing).

Web server :- Web server is a WWW server that responds to the request made by web browser.

Web site :- The collection of web pages is called web site.

Web browser :- web browser is a type of application software which helps to browse the website with the help of internet.

Web page :- web page is a single page of web site.

Web Address :- web address is the name for identifying website on internet.

Protocol :- A protocol is a set of rules governing an operation or application on internet various protocol play their roles.

HTTP :- It stand for "Hyper Text Transfer Protocol". The Hyper text transfer protocol is an access method used on internet. It is the primary access method interacting with internet.

URL :- Each web site has a unique address called URL.

Multimedia :- ~~Media~~ means more than one and media means made of communication. It is a combination of media like text, graphics, video and audio.

Gateway :- A gateway is a device that connects dissimilar networks.

Backbone :- Back bone is central interconnecting structures that connects one or more networks just like a trunk of a tree.

Hypertext :- Hypertext is the combination of text, image, graphics audio and video.

Hyperlink :- A hyperlink is dynamic link upon clicking at which a new web page opens.

Internet :- An internet is a network that exist within an organization and that is based on internet.

DNS :- It stand for "Domain Name system". It is a character base addressing used for addressing of web site.

Web portal :- A web portal is a web site hosting many other website.

TCP :- It stand for "Transmission control protocol". It is responsible for dividing the message into packets at source computer.

IP :- It stand for is internet protocol. It is responsible for handling the address of destination computers.

Date: / /

Downloading :- Downloading means transfer the file from a remote (server) computer to the host computer.

Uploading :- Uploading means the transfer of file from host computer to remote computer.

Search Engine :- A search engine is an information retrieval tool that helps to find any type of information on internet.

Chatting :- chatting is way of communication by which one person communicate with another person through the help of internet.

There are three types of chatting :-

- (i) Text chatting.
- (ii) audio chatting.
- (iii) video chatting.

Video Conferencing :- It is way of communication in which two or more person communicate each other by face to face. It is similar to video chatting.

Emoticons :- Emoticons are symbols used to express emotion.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) :- FTP defines a method for transfer file from one computer to another computer.

News group :- News group refers to a forum on internet where people share ideas about topic of mutual interest. It may be from different area like politics, sports, education technology etc.

Social networking :- Society is community of people who are linked to each other by some common platform it means people attach in society and adhering to its rules.

Q4.

Social networking is a link of hundreds of mobile people around the world on internet.
Ex:- whatsapp, Facebook etc.

Threads :- Group of related messages are known as threads.

1. TCP :- Transmission Control protocol

2. IP :- Internet protocol

3. ARPANET :- Advance research program agency network.

4. NSF :- National science Foundation.

5. URL :- Uniform Resource Locator.

6. DNS :- Domain Name System.

7. IAB :- Internet Architecture Board.

8. IETF :- Internet Engineering Task Force.

9. ISP :- Internet service provider.

10. ISDN :- ~~Internet~~ Integrated service digital network.

11. DSL :- Digital subscriber line

12. VSNL :- Videsh Sanchay Nigam Limited.

13. MTNL :- Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

14. BSNL :- Bharat Sanchay Nigam Limited.

15. POP :- Post office cent protocol

16. MODEM :- Modulation and De-modulation.

17. SMTP :- Simple mail Transfer protocol

18. NNTP :- Network News Transfer protocol

19. CC :- Carbon copy.

20. Bcc :- Blind carbon copy.