

15. What is the JDBC-ODBC Bridge?

Ans: The JDBC-ODBC Bridge is a JDBC driver which implements JDBC operations by translating them into ODBC operations. To ODBC it appears as a normal application program. The Bridge implements JDBC for any database for which an ODBC driver is available. The Bridge is implemented as the sun.jdbc.odbc Java package and contains a native library used to access ODBC.

16. Explain the purpose of DriverManager.

Ans: The DriverManager looks after the managing the drivers for a JDBC application. When it is instantiated it makes an attempt to load the driver classes. When the method getConnection() is invoked, the driver manager attempts to locate the suitable driver. The DriverManager obtains the information about the drivers such as registering, locating, finding the drivers loaded, setting the time to wait when it tries to get the connection to a database.

17. Name the methods which are useful for executing SQL statements.

Ans: There are two methods which are responsible for executing SQL statements. These are:

- executeQuery() - For SQL statements that produce a single result set (like simple SQL query).
- executeUpdate() - For executing INSERT, UPDATE OR DELETE statements and also SQL DDL (Data Definition Language) statements.

Unsolved Questions:

1. Differentiate between JDBC and ODBC ?
2. What are the main tasks of JDBC ?
3. What are the various steps involved in establishing a JDBC connection?
4. Name the method used to trigger an update query using JDBC.

CHAPTER 10 **WEB APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT**

Brief Summary of the Chapter:

World Wide Web is an example of an information protocol/service that can be used to send and receive information over the internet. It supports:

- Multimedia Information (Text, Movies, Pictures, Sound, Programs etc...)
- Hyper Text Information : (Information that contains links to other information resources)
- Graphical User Interface : (So users can point and click to request information instead of typing in text commands)

The World Wide Web is an example of an information protocol/service that works using a Client/Server software design. A service that uses Client/Server design requires two pieces of software to work: Client software (e.g. Web Browser) to request information, and Server software (Web server) to answer requests and provide their information. Most Web applications are designed this way.

Key Points of the Chapter:

Uniform Resource Locator: The uniform resource locator (URL) is the unique identifier of a web page. The address or URL of the current page you are on appears in the "Address Bar" of the web browser.

What is Web Server: Web server delivers (serves) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), over the World Wide Web.

What is Web Browser: A web browser is a client that initiates communication by making a request for a specific resource. The server then responds with the content of that resource, or an error message if unable to do provide the contents due to any reason.

Client Server Computing: It refers to a network set-up in which programs and information reside on the server and clients connect to the server for network access.

Dynamic Web Page: A dynamic document is created by web server whenever a browser requests the documents.

Static Web Page: A static document is a fixed content document that is created by web server whenever a browser requests the documents.

Solved Questions:

1. Identify the web browser software from the following options:

- (a) Apache Web Server (b) MS Word (c) HTML (d) Mozilla Firefox

Ans. (d) Mozilla Firefox

2. A _____ document is created by web server whenever a browser requests the documents.

- (a) active (b) static (c) dynamic (d) none of the above

Ans. (c) Dynamic

3. A _____ document is a fixed content document that is created by web server whenever a browser requests the documents.

- (a) active (b) static (c) dynamic (d) none of the above

Ans. (b) Static

4. Identify the web server software from the following options:

- (a) Apache (b) MS Word (c) HTML (d) Mozilla Firefox

Ans. (a) Apache

5. The address of a resource on the net is known as:

- (a) ISP (b) HTTP (c) URL (d) WWW

Ans. (c) URL

6. A program that serves requested HTML files and pages.

- (a) Web Address (b) Web Page (c) Web Server (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Web Server

7. **What is Uniform Resource Locator?**

Ans: The uniform resource locator (URL) is the unique identifier of a web page. The address or URL of the current page you are on appears in the "Address Bar" of the web browser. You can go directly to a web page if you know its URL by simply typing the URL in the address bar. You can click in the address bar at any time and overwrite the current address with another URL to jump to a different web page. The most general form of a URL syntax is as follows:

Protocol://domain name/<directory path>/<object name>

For example:

http://www.openoffice.org/dev_docs/features/3.2/rc2.html

8. What is Web Server?

Ans: Web server delivers (serves) content, such as web pages, using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), over the World Wide Web.

9. What is Web Browser?

Ans: A web browser is a client that initiates communication by making a request for a specific resource. The server then responds with the content of that resource, or an error message if unable to do provide the contents due to any reason.

Unsolved Questions:

1. In the URL, *http://www.mycorp.com/pr/master.htm*, what is the http component?
2. In the URL, *http://www.mycorp.com/pr/master.htm*, what is the www.mycorp.com component?
3. In the URL, *http://www.mycorp.com/pr/master.htm*, what is the /pr/master.htm component?
4. What do you mean by Web Browser, and Web Server?
5. Which protocol is used to upload/ transfer the file from host to server Internet?
6. What is WWW? How does it function?
7. A web browser & web server are an application of client/server computing concept. Comment on this statement?
8. What is URL ? What are its components?
9. What is CGI? How it works in Dynamic web Page service?
10. Differentiate between Static and Dynamic Web Service?

CHAPTER 11

HTML-I : BASIC HTML ELEMENTS

Brief Summary of the Chapter:

The World Wide Web (or simply the Web or WWW) is a system of sharing interlinked hypertext documents over the internet. These documents are stored on web-servers on the internet and contain text, images, videos and other multimedia. These documents also contain hyperlinks to navigate among them. HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is the basic language which is used to create Hypertext documents. In this lesson we are going to learn how to create hyper text documents using HTML.

Key Points of the Chapter:

- HTML stands for Hyper Mark-up Language.
- HTML is the subset of SGML (Standard Generalised Markup Language)
- The head of the HTML document is where you enter the title of the page.
- Headings are typically displayed in larger and/or bolder fonts than normal body text. HTML has six levels of heading, numbered 1 to 6, with 1 being the largest.
- The BACKGROUND is the image attribute in <BODY> tag where you can place graphic object to make more attractive Web page.
- The BGCOLOR attribute is used to set the background color of your Web page with <BODY> tag.