

SQL In 10 Minutes, Sams Teach Yourself

Delimiter

ISBN 978-0-596-10105-3. Describes string literals. Watt, Andrew (2003). Sams Teach Yourself Xml in 10 Minutes. Oxford Oxfordshire: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-672-32471-0 - In computing, a delimiter is a character or a sequence of characters for specifying the boundary between separate, independent regions in data such as a text file or data stream. For context, data boundaries can be indicated via other means. For example, declarative notation indicates the length of a field at the start of the field instead of relying on delimiters.

In mathematics, delimiters are often used to specify the scope of an operation in an expression, and can occur both as isolated symbols (e.g., colon in "

1

:

4

$\{\displaystyle 1:4\}$

") and as a pair of opposing-looking symbols (e.g., angled brackets in

?

a

,

b

?

$\{\displaystyle \langle a,b\rangle\}$

).

Ben Forta

ISBN 0-321-15802-4. Sams Teach Yourself Regular Expressions in 10 Minutes. Sams. 2004. ISBN 0-672-32566-7. Sams Teach Yourself SQL in 10 Minutes. Sams. 2004. ISBN 0-672-32567-5 - Ben Forta is Adobe Systems Inc's Senior Director of Education Initiatives. His primary responsibility is a focus on students, both K-12 and higher-ed, with an eye towards digital and visual literacy, and the role that Adobe services and tools play in the future of communication and storytelling. He is the author of over 40 technical books (with over 750,000 copies in print) on SQL (including the best-selling SQL book of all time), Regular Expressions, ColdFusion, Windows development, JSP, and more. Many of his books have been translated into over fifteen languages worldwide. Before working for Allaire and Macromedia, he founded the website Car.com, which was later purchased by Auto-By-Tel. Born in London, England, Forta lives in Oak Park, Michigan with his wife and their children.

JavaScript

John Wiley & Sons, 01-Oct-2012 Sams Teach Yourself Node.js in 24 Hours Archived 2017-03-23 at the Wayback Machine, Sams Publishing, 05-Sep-2012 Lawton - JavaScript (JS) is a programming language and core technology of the web platform, alongside HTML and CSS. Ninety-nine percent of websites on the World Wide Web use JavaScript on the client side for webpage behavior.

Web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine that executes the client code. These engines are also utilized in some servers and a variety of apps. The most popular runtime system for non-browser usage is Node.js.

JavaScript is a high-level, often just-in-time-compiled language that conforms to the ECMAScript standard. It has dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions. It is multi-paradigm, supporting event-driven, functional, and imperative programming styles. It has application programming interfaces (APIs) for working with text, dates, regular expressions, standard data structures, and the Document Object Model (DOM).

The ECMAScript standard does not include any input/output (I/O), such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript APIs for I/O.

Although Java and JavaScript are similar in name and syntax, the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design.

COBOL

1.2. Cutler 2014, Appendix A. Hubbell, Thane (1999). Sams Teach Yourself COBOL in 24 hours. SAMS Publishing. p. 40. ISBN 978-0672314537. LCCN 98087215 - COBOL (; an acronym for "common business-oriented language") is a compiled English-like computer programming language designed for business use. It is an imperative, procedural, and, since 2002, object-oriented language. COBOL is primarily used in business, finance, and administrative systems for companies and governments. COBOL is still widely used in applications deployed on mainframe computers, such as large-scale batch and transaction processing jobs. Many large financial institutions were developing new systems in the language as late as 2006, but most programming in COBOL today is purely to maintain existing applications. Programs are being moved to new platforms, rewritten in modern languages, or replaced with other software.

COBOL was designed in 1959 by CODASYL and was partly based on the programming language FLOW-MATIC, designed by Grace Hopper. It was created as part of a U.S. Department of Defense effort to create a portable programming language for data processing. It was originally seen as a stopgap, but the Defense Department promptly pressured computer manufacturers to provide it, resulting in its widespread adoption. It

was standardized in 1968 and has been revised five times. Expansions include support for structured and object-oriented programming. The current standard is ISO/IEC 1989:2023.

COBOL statements have prose syntax such as `MOVE x TO y`, which was designed to be self-documenting and highly readable. However, it is verbose and uses over 300 reserved words compared to the succinct and mathematically inspired syntax of other languages.

The COBOL code is split into four divisions (identification, environment, data, and procedure), containing a rigid hierarchy of sections, paragraphs, and sentences. Lacking a large standard library, the standard specifies 43 statements, 87 functions, and just one class.

COBOL has been criticized for its verbosity, design process, and poor support for structured programming. These weaknesses often result in monolithic programs that are hard to comprehend as a whole, despite their local readability.

For years, COBOL has been assumed as a programming language for business operations in mainframes, although in recent years, many COBOL operations have been moved to cloud computing.

Regular expression

2010-01-01. Retrieved 2008-04-27. Forta, Ben (2004). Sams Teach Yourself Regular Expressions in 10 Minutes. Sams. ISBN 978-0-672-32566-3. Friedl, Jeffrey E. F - A regular expression (shortened as regex or regexp), sometimes referred to as a rational expression, is a sequence of characters that specifies a match pattern in text. Usually such patterns are used by string-searching algorithms for "find" or "find and replace" operations on strings, or for input validation. Regular expression techniques are developed in theoretical computer science and formal language theory.

The concept of regular expressions began in the 1950s, when the American mathematician Stephen Cole Kleene formalized the concept of a regular language. They came into common use with Unix text-processing utilities. Different syntaxes for writing regular expressions have existed since the 1980s, one being the POSIX standard and another, widely used, being the Perl syntax.

Regular expressions are used in search engines, in search and replace dialogs of word processors and text editors, in text processing utilities such as sed and AWK, and in lexical analysis. Regular expressions are supported in many programming languages. Library implementations are often called an "engine", and many of these are available for reuse.

Windows Registry

2021. Warner, Timothy L. (May 2015). Windows PowerShell in 24 Hours, Sams Teach Yourself. Sams Publishing. p. 19, 211. ISBN 9780134049359. Retrieved August - The Windows Registry is a hierarchical database that stores low-level settings for the Microsoft Windows operating system and for applications that opt to use the registry. The kernel, device drivers, services, Security Accounts Manager, and user interfaces can all use the registry. The registry also allows access to counters for profiling system performance.

In other words, the registry or Windows Registry contains information, settings, options, and other values for programs and hardware installed on all versions of Microsoft Windows operating systems. For example, when a program is installed, a new subkey containing settings such as a program's location, its version, and

how to start the program, are all added to the Windows Registry.

When introduced with Windows 3.1, the Windows Registry primarily stored configuration information for COM-based components. Windows 95 and Windows NT extended its use to rationalize and centralize the information in the profusion of INI files, which held the configurations for individual programs, and were stored at various locations. It is not a requirement for Windows applications to use the Windows Registry. For example, .NET Framework applications use XML files for configuration, while portable applications usually keep their configuration files with their executables.

List of name changes due to the George Floyd protests

2020). "MySQL Terminology Updates". Archived from the original on March 6, 2021. Retrieved July 18, 2020. Gryp, Kenny (July 2020). "MySQL Terminology - After George Floyd, an unarmed Black American man, was murdered by a white police officer, Derek Chauvin, during an arrest in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on May 25, 2020, many people protested against systemic racism, both in the United States and internationally. During the course of these protests, many monuments and memorials were vandalized or toppled by protestors, prompting those people who were in charge of other similar monuments to remove them from public view. Similarly, many names, mascots, and other controversial forms of symbolism were either changed or removed under direct or indirect public pressure. In other countries, race-related and colonial issues were also raised, and some of them were acted upon. In some cases, changes were already being planned or they had already been under consideration before the outbreak of the protests.

Color code:

Abbreviations used:

ES: Elementary school

HS: High school

MS: Middle school

TBD: To be determined

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