

## You

TOTAL INTERVIEW QNAs FOR SPFX WITH ANGULAR JS DEVELOPMENT, CUSTOMIZATION, WORKFLOWS, PLUGINS, HTML,CSS,XML JS & UNIFIED INTERFACE INTEGRATION IN A TABULAR REPRESENTATION WITH ALL FEATURES MENTIONED POINT WISE, BEST PRACTICES, HOW TO OPTIMISE IT, PROS & CONS, WHAT'S LATEST ADVANCEMENTS !!

## Copilot

Certainly! Let's break down the key aspects of SharePoint Framework (SPFx) and address your interview questions. Here's a concise overview:

### 1. What is SPFx (SharePoint Framework)?

- SPFx is a client-side development model for SharePoint.
- It allows you to build custom web parts, extensions, and solutions using modern web technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
- SPFx works in both SharePoint Online and on-premises environments.

### 2. SPFx Web Part:

- A SPFx web part is a client-side component that you can add to SharePoint pages.
- It's built using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
- Web parts enhance user experiences by providing custom functionality.

### 3. Key Features of SPFx:

- **Responsive Design:** SPFx web parts adapt to different screen sizes.
- **Client-Side Rendering:** Custom rendering logic on the client side.
- **Reusable Components:** Encapsulate functionality for reuse.
- **Integration with Modern Pages:** Add web parts to modern SharePoint pages.
- **Workbench:** Local development and testing environment.

### 4. Common Interview Questions (with Sample Answers):

- **Q1. What are the new delegate controls in SharePoint?**
  - Three new delegate controls: SuiteBarBrandingDelegate, SuiteLinksDelegate, and PromotedActionsDelegate.
  - Used to display the top suite bar with links like SkyDrive, NewsFeed, and Sync.
- **Q2. What are the changes in CSOM and REST-based APIs?**
  - Improved support for Search, User Profiles, Taxonomies, and Publishing Object Model.
  - REST capabilities added to Client.svc service.
- **Q3. How does an app for SharePoint request permissions?**
  - App requests permissions during installation.
  - Developer specifies required permissions in the app manifest.
- **Q4. What is the new SPEventReceiver?**
  - SharePoint introduces a Cloud App Model for creating self-contained apps.
  - Apps extend SharePoint capabilities and can include lists, workflows, and site pages.
- **Q5. Differences between base classes (WebPart vs. WebPartPages.WebPart):**
  - WebPartPages.WebPart (backward compatibility):
    - Supports cross-page connections and client-side connections.
    - Used for compatibility with older SharePoint versions.

Remember, preparation is key! Familiarize yourself with SPFx concepts, practice coding, and showcase your problem-solving skills during the interview. Good luck! 🌟

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INCLUDE ANGULARJS TOP INTERVIEW QNAS EXPLAINED IN TABULAR BASED COMPARISON WITH ALL FEATURES MENTIONED, PROS & CONS, WHAT'S LATEST ADVANCEMENTS, REAL TIME APPLICATIONS USED !!

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Certainly! Let's dive into AngularJS interview questions, features, and more. I'll provide a concise tabular comparison along with pros, cons, and real-world applications:

Question	Answer
1. What is AngularJS?	AngularJS is a JavaScript framework for creating single-page applications (SPAs). It extends HTML syntax to express application components clearly.
2. Key Features	- <b>Scope:</b> Acts as a bridge between controller and view. Hierarchical structure. - <b>Controller:</b> Manages application logic. - <b>Model:</b> Represents data. - <b>View:</b> Renders UI. - <b>Services:</b> Singleton objects with business logic. - <b>Data Binding:</b> Syncs data between model and view. - <b>Directives:</b> Introduce new syntax. - <b>Filters:</b> Format data. - <b>Testable:</b> Supports unit testing.
3. Angular Expression vs. JavaScript Expression	- Angular expressions evaluate against a scope object. - Forgiving to null/undefined. - No control flow statements. - Supports filters.
4. Initializing Select Box Options	Use ng-init directive. Example: <code>&lt;select ng-init="loadData()"&gt;...&lt;/select&gt;</code>
5. Commonly Used Directives	- ng-model - ng-app - ng-bind - ng-repeat - ng-show
6. How AngularJS Routes Work	Routes create different URLs for content. Enables bookmarkable URLs.

Now, let's explore the latest advancements and real-world applications of AngularJS. Remember to practice coding and showcase your problem-solving skills during interviews! 🚀

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Can you provide an example of a real-world application built with AngularJS?

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Certainly! Here are some real-world applications built with AngularJS:

#### 1. Conduit (Angular 1.5 + ES6):

- An exemplary social blogging site (similar to Medium.com) called "Conduit."
- Features include CRUD operations, authentication, routing, and pagination.
- Adheres to the RealWorld spec and API.
- [View the demo application](#) or learn how to build it from scratch on [GitHub](#).

#### 2. Gmail:

- Google's popular email service, Gmail, uses AngularJS for its dynamic web pages.

- AngularJS enhances the user experience and ensures smooth interactions.

### 3. PayPal:

- PayPal employs AngularJS to architect dynamic web pages.
- Real-time feeds of PayPal transaction data are supported.

### 4. Deutsche Bank Developer Portal:

- Deutsche Bank AG uses AngularJS to power the front page of its developer portal.

Remember, exploring these examples can provide valuable insights into AngularJS development! 🌟

**You**

Tell me more about the Conduit application.

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Certainly! The “Conduit” application is an exemplary social blogging site built using AngularJS (version 1.5) and ES6 (ECMAScript 2015). Here are some key details about Conduit:

#### 1. Purpose:

- Conduit aims to provide a platform for users to create, read, update, and delete articles.
- It follows the RealWorld API specification, which defines a common backend API for various frontend frameworks.

#### 2. Features:

- **Authentication:** Users can sign up, log in, and log out.
- **Article Management:** Users can create, edit, and delete articles.
- **Comments:** Articles can have comments, and users can add comments.
- **Favorites:** Users can mark articles as favorites.
- **Tags:** Articles can be tagged with relevant keywords.
- **Pagination:** Articles are paginated for better performance.
- **User Profiles:** Each user has a profile with their bio and articles.

#### 3. Architecture:

- Conduit uses AngularJS for the frontend.
- It leverages ES6 features for cleaner code.
- The backend API (not part of Conduit) provides endpoints for article CRUD operations, authentication, and more.

#### 4. Demo and Source Code:

- You can explore the live demo of Conduit [here](#).
- The complete source code is available on [GitHub](#).

#### 5. Learning Opportunity:

- If you’re interested in learning AngularJS, studying Conduit’s codebase can be valuable.
- It covers topics like routing, services, components, and state management.

Remember, Conduit serves as an educational resource and showcases best practices in AngularJS development!



**You**

How can I contribute to the Conduit project?

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Contributing to the Conduit project is a great way to enhance your skills and give back to the community! Here's how you can get involved:

### 1. Fork the Repository:

- Visit the [Conduit GitHub repository](#).
- Click the “Fork” button in the top right corner to create your own copy of the repository.

### 2. Clone Your Fork:

- Clone your forked repository to your local machine using Git:

```
git clone https://github.com/your-username/angularjs-realworld-example-app.git
```

### 3. Install Dependencies:

- Navigate to the project directory and install dependencies:

```
cd angularjs-realworld-example-app  
npm install
```

### 4. Make Changes:

- Explore the codebase, identify areas for improvement, and make changes.
- You can work on bug fixes, add new features, or improve existing ones.

### 5. Test Your Changes:

- Run tests to ensure your modifications don't break existing functionality:

```
npm test
```

### 6. Commit and Push:

- Commit your changes with descriptive messages:

```
git add .  
git commit -m "Your meaningful commit message"  
git push origin master
```

### 7. Create a Pull Request (PR):

- Go to your forked repository on GitHub.
- Click the “New Pull Request” button.
- Compare your changes with the original repository's master branch.
- Submit the PR, describing what you've done and why.

### 8. Review and Iterate:

- Collaborate with maintainers and other contributors.
- Address feedback and make necessary adjustments.

### 9. Celebrate! 🎉:

- Once your PR is accepted and merged, celebrate your contribution!

Remember, open-source projects thrive on community involvement. Your contributions, no matter how small, make a difference! Happy coding! 🚀