**Web Application Projects versus Web Site Projects in Visual Studio**

Web application project:

1. Contain solution file so you can include or exclude the file.
2. Contain designer.cs for any aspx page
3. Single DLL compilation
4. Versioning is easy
5. Deployment is safe in the Shared environment

Web site project:

1. No solution file. If don’t want to execute any file then delete this file from the application folder structure
2. Easy deployment, just move the source code and your website is ready to run
3. Versioning is not easy
4. Changes can be handled easily, if someone having a change in a part of the application then just moves this file to the production server.
5. Good for dedicated server only. Not suitable for shared environment. Source code will be available on the IIS

**How gated check-in builds affect your team**

When your team puts a gated check-in build process in place, changes that the developers submit are placed in shelve sets and are automatically built and possibly tested by your build system.

**What is Load testing in software testing?**

Load testing is a type of non-functional testing.

A load test is type of software testing which is conducted to understand the behavior of the application under a specific expected load.

Load testing is performed to determine a system’s behavior under both normal and at peak conditions.

It helps to identify the maximum operating capacity of an application as well as any bottlenecks and determine which element is causing degradation. E.g. If the number of users are increased then how much CPU, memory will be consumed, what is the network and bandwidth response time.

Load testing can be done under controlled lab conditions to compare the capabilities of different systems or to accurately measure the capabilities of a single system.

Load testing involves simulating real-life user load for the target application. It helps you determine how your application behaves when multiple users hits it simultaneously.

Load testing differs from stress testing, which evaluates the extent to which a system keeps working when subjected to extreme work loads or when some of its hardware or software has been compromised.

The primary goal of load testing is to define the maximum amount of work a system can handle without significant performance degradation.

Examples of load testing include:

Downloading a series of large files from the internet.

Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously.

Assigning many jobs to a printer in a queue.

Subjecting a server to a large amount of traffic.

Writing and reading data to and from a hard disk continuously.