

🕒: 01:58

Which of the following HTTP request methods should not alter the state of the server ?

☐ PATH

☐ POST

☐ GET

☐ PUT

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Submit

🕒: 01:56

Which of the following describes the relationship between a Promise and async/await?

☐ async/await can throw errors, but Promises always fails silently

☐ Promises are an implementation of the Observer pattern, while async/await bypasses the Javascript event loop

☐ Async/await offloads work to an additional CPU thread, while Promises are syntactic sugar for callbacks

☐ Async/await is syntactic sugar for Promises that allows you to write synchronous-looking callback code

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You want to make a dynamic set data structure which stores a set of values, but also has a `getNearest` function. For example, if it had the numbers `[1, 25, 70]` in it, and you called `getNearest(28.5)`, it would return 25. Which of these implementations would be the fastest, if you call `addItem`, `removeItem`, and `getNearest` approximately equally often? You expect to have about 10,000 items in your data structure.

☐ A hashset from numbers to the nearest value to them in the set

☐ A sorted array of values

☐ A balanced binary search tree of values

☐ A unsorted linked list of values

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What is the expected output of the following javascript code ?

```
2 function hello() {  
3  
4   function world(){  
5  
6     setTimeout(() => {  
7       console.log("Cornel");  
8     },  
9     100);  
10  }  
11  
12  console.log("Harry")  
13  return world;  
14 }  
15  
16 let a = hello() ;  
17 a();  
18 console.log("Joe")
```

[View in Fullscreen](#)☐ Joe Harry Cornel☐ Harry Joe Cornel☐ Cornel Joe Harry☐ Joe Cornel Harry

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When testing your website against your API, you get the following error: Origin http://localhost:8080/ is not allowed by Access-Control-Allow-Origin. Why does this occur? Which Header needs to be setup?

- ☐ Modern browsers have sand boxed tabs, which cannot make cross-site AJAX requests. Proxy the request through your server instead.
- ☐ Browsers automatically include a convenient Origin header in cross-site requests, but it can be overridden to suppress this warning.
- ☐ Cross-site requests require a preflight CONNECT request to be sent ahead of time. Make sure you manually send this request before accessing the external domain.
- ☐ The same-origin policy restricts how scripts interact with resources on another origin. Make sure your API allows cross-origin requests.

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Which is the best way to serve static assets to users around the globe?

- ☐ Serve assets from our NGINX instance so that requests are authoritative but don't hit our app servers
- ☐ Serve assets directly from S3 to guarantee high speed and availability.
- ☐ Serve assets from our app server so that we guarantee users get the most up to date version
- ☐ Serve assets from a CDN to leverage their infrastructure.

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Which of the following statements are TRUE about an SQL query? P : An SQL query can contain a HAVING clause even if it does not have a GROUP BY clause Q : An SQL query can contain a HAVING clause only if it has a GROUP BY clause R : All attributes used in the GROUP BY clause must appear in the SELECT clause S : Not all attributes used in the GROUP BY clause need to appear in the SELECT clause

- ☐ P and R
- ☐ P and S
- ☐ Q and R
- ☐ Q and S

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Say you're building a web forum application, where users can create accounts and post messages on forums about a variety of subjects. What might your relational DB schema look like?

- ☐ The schema will probably feature a "posts" table with the text of every message posted, the name of the user who posted it, e.g. "John Smith", and the name of the forum to which it was posted.
- ☐ The schema will likely have a "users" table with info on each registered user (name, password hash, etc), and a "forums" table with info on each forum (like forum name). A "messages" table can then have the text of each message, a foreign key to the users table, and a foreign key to the forums table.
- ☐ It's most flexible to use a stored procedure to pull together the data we need dynamically.
- ☐ A good schema is to have a "messages" table that contains the text of every message, and a "forums" table for each forum. Because we need a many-to-many relationship between messages and forums, we'll also need an association table between the two (message-postings) associating messages to forums.

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What does the following code do? `str.split("horse").join("monkey")`

- ☐ Finds the word "horse" in a string, and appends "monkey" at that location
- ☐ Creates an iterator from "horse" to "monkey" in the string
- ☐ Replaces every occurrence of the word "horse" in a string with the word "monkey"
- ☐ Appends "horsemoney" to the end of a string

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NODEJS (Node 7.4.0) ▼

```
1 // your code goes here
2 function f(a) {
3     a*=3;
4     return function(b){
5         b *= a;
6         return function(c) {
7             return b * c;
8         }
9     }
10 }
11
12 let result = f(2)(4)(5) ;
13
```

View in Fullscreen

☐ A error occurs

☐ 60

☐ 5

☐ 120

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