**Question 1**  
  
Orders table  
OrderId int Checked  
Deptno int Checked  
Amount int Checked  
  
sales table  
orderId int Checked  
salesmanId int Checked  
  
Get the highest earning salesman in each department.  
  
**Answer**select salesmanId, Deptno from sales inner join orders on sales.orderId=orders.OrderId where amount in (select MAX(Amount) from sales inner join orders on sales.orderId=orders.OrderId group by Deptno)

**Question 2:**When will union and union all behave the same?  
  
**Answer**  
Union will give a record only once even if it occurs several times. Union all will give a record as many times as it occurs. So union and union all will behave the same when each record is distinct in all the participating tables.

*select name, id from Emp1 union select name, id from Emp2  
  
select name, id from Emp1 union all select name, id from Emp2*

**Case1**  
  
Emp1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 11 | N1 |
| 12 | N2 |

Emp2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 21 | p1 |
| 22 | p2 |

Union Output and union all output:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 11 | N1 |
| 12 | N2 |
| 13 | p2 |
| 14 | p2 |

**Case2**  
  
Emp1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 11 | N1 |
| 12 | N2 |
| 11 | N1 |

Emp2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 21 | p1 |
| 22 | p2 |

Union all output:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 11 | N1 |
| 12 | N2 |
| 11 | N1 |
| 21 | p1 |
| 22 | p2 |

Union output:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 11 | N1 |
| 12 | N2 |
| 21 | p1 |
| 22 | p2 |

**Case3**  
  
Emp1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 11 | N1 |
| 12 | N2 |

Emp2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 21 | p1 |
| 22 | p2 |
| 12 | N2 |

Union all output:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 11 | N1 |
| 12 | N2 |
| 21 | p1 |
| 22 | p2 |
| 12 | N2 |

Union output:

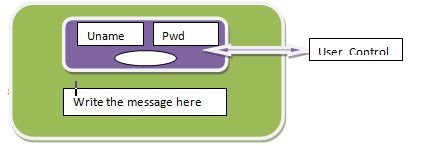
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Name** |
| 11 | N1 |
| 12 | N2 |
| 21 | p1 |
| 22 | p2 |

In case 1 both union and union all will behave the same. But, for case2 and case3 union and union all will behave differently.  
  
**Question 3**: What are SQL joins?  
  
**Answer**

* **Inner join**  
    
  When you want only matching records of both the tables, use inner join.
* **Outer join**  
    
  When we expect both matching and unmatching records of both the tables, we need to join using outer join. Again, outer join is of different types, depending on unmatching records of which table is expected.
* **Left outer join**  
    
  When matching records of the right table and all records of the left table is expected.
* **Right outer join**  
    
  When matching records of the left table and all records of the right table is expected.
* **Full outer join**  
    
  When all records of both the tables are expected.

**Question 4:**When does a session actually start?  
  
**Answer**  
A session actually starts when a visitor requests your site for the first time. A new session starts when the request doesn't contain any SessionID or the sessionID references an expired session. The Session\_OnStart event in Global.asax can be used for tracking session-related information.  
  
**Question 5:**How is a session maintained?  
  
**Answer**  
When a web app is requested for the first time, the server creates a sessionID and saves it in the cookie of the client browser. This sessionID is sent to the server in all the subsequent requests. If cookieless is made true, sessionID is sent in the URL else the cookie file is sent. This way the session is maintained with SessionID.  
  
**Question 6:**What are the various session modes in ASP.NET?

* **In-proc:**  
  Session data is stored in the same machine as that of the server. So session data is lost, when the server restarts. Session data is overhead on the server.
* **State server:**Session data is stored in a separate machine.
* **SQL Server:**Session data is stored in a SQL Server database and kept centrally.

**Question 7:**You have a user control that has 2 fields. The user will enter data and you need to validate this data and show valid/invalid data in a page. Tell the various ways to do this.  
  
  
  
**Answer**  
You can cache the element on the page, process data on the user control and then write the response on the cached element. This can be done by both AJAX and postback.  
  
**Question 8:**Write a method to reverse each word of a string without using predefined functions. You can use ToCharArray().   
  
**Answer**

1. **private** **static** **string** ReverseEachWord(**string** StringToReverse)
2. {
3. StringToReverse += " ";
4. StringBuilder ReversedString = **new** StringBuilder();
5. **char**[] ArrStr = StringToReverse.ToCharArray();
6. StringBuilder WordToReverse = **new** StringBuilder();
7. StringBuilder ReversedWord = **new** StringBuilder();
8. **foreach**(**char** Temp **in** ArrStr)
9. {
10. **if**(Temp != ' ')
11. {
12. WordToReverse.Append(Temp);
13. }
14. **else**
15. {
16. **for**(**int** i=WordToReverse.Length-1; i>=0 ; i--)
17. {
18. ReversedWord.Append(WordToReverse[i]);
19. }
20. **if**(ReversedString.Length == 0)
21. {
22. ReversedString.Append(ReversedWord);
23. }
24. **else**
25. {
26. ReversedString.Append(" " + ReversedWord);
27. }
28. WordToReverse = **new** StringBuilder();
29. ReversedWord = **new** StringBuilder();
30. }
31. }
32. **return** ReversedString.ToString();
33. }

**Question 9:**Name the ActionResults you know.  
  
**Answer**

* View
* PartialView
* Content
* Empty
* JSON
* Redirect
* RedirectToRoute
* File

**Question 10:**What are Html helpers?  
  
**Answer**  
Html helpers are like ASP controls, but these are light weight.  
  
**Question 11:**Why do we need Http handlers and models?  
  
**Answer**  
To process requests in a way different than the regular IIS way.  
  
**Question 12:** The default order in which the view is searched.  
  
**Answer**  
If Home/Index is requested, views will be searched in the following order:  
  
~/Views/Home/Index.cshtml  
~/Views/Shared/Index.cshtml  
~/Views/Shared/Home/Index.cshtml  
  
**Question 13:** Session.Abandon() vs Clear().  
  
**Answer**  
Session.Abandon() destroys the current session by firing a Session\_End event. It releases the SessionState object and its items to free the resources.   
  
Session.Clear( ) just clears the session data (gives a null value to the session) without killing it. It still holds the SessionState and resources associated with it.  
  
Session ID will remain the same in both of the cases as long as the browser is not closed.  
  
[session](http://www.codeproject.com/Tips/666876/How-to-logout-in-an-ASP-NET-application-with-sessi)  
  
**Question 14:** What are the various ways to send data from a controller to view?  
  
**Answer**

* **ViewBag:** It is a dynamic property.  
    
  Controller:: ViewBag.Name = “Rasmita”;  
  View:: @ViewBag.Name
* **ViewData:** It is a Dictionary object derived from the ViewDataDictionary class. It requires type casting and null check for complex data types.  
    
  Controller:: ViewData[“Name”] = “Rasmita”;  
  View:: @ViewData[“Name”]   
    
  ViewBag and ViewData spans for a server call.
* **TempData:**It is a dictionary derived from the TempDataDictionary class. It stores data in a short live session and spans for a HTTP request. It is used when moving from a controller to another or from an action method to another. It is for the current and subsequent request only. It requires type casting and null check for complex data types.  
    
  [ViewBag-ViewData-TempData](http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/Blogs/12427/)

**Question 15:** How to retain a TempData value  
  
**Answer**  
  
Using Peek and Keep.  
  
If you read the TempData and then call the Keep() or you read the TempData by using Peek(), the TempData will be persisted.

@TempData[“Name”];  
TempData.Keep(“Name”);  
  
Or:  
  
TempData.Peek(“Name”)

**Question 16:** Stored Procedure vs Function  
  
**Answer**

* A Stored Procedure can return zero, single or multiple values. But, a function must return a single value.
* A Stored Procedure can have both input and output parameters whereas Functions can have only input parameters.
* Functions allow only a SELECT command whereas a Stored Procedure allows SELECT and other DML commands (INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE).
* A Stored Procedure can call a function, but a function can't call a Stored Procedure.
* A Stored Procedure can use try-catch block to handle exceptions. But try-catch is not allowed in functions.
* Functions can be used in a SELECT statement, but procedures are not allowed in a select-statement.
* SQL transactions can be used in Stored Procedures but not in Functions.

**Question 17:** What are the various ways to send content from one page to another?  
  
**Answer**

Response. Redirect()  
Server.Transfer()  
WebClient.DownloadFile()

**Question 18:** How to call a code behind method asynchronously  
  
**Answer**

* Create a public static method and decorate it with the WebMethod Attribute.
* Add an asp:ScriptManager control with “EnablePageMethods = true” in the aspx page.
* Now either you can make a jQuery ajax request to it or can call from JavaScript using the PageMethods class.
  1. [WebMethod]
  2. **public** **static** **string** Operate()
  3. {
  4. **return** “Hi”;
  5. }
  7. <asp:ScriptManager runat=”server” EnablePageMethods = **true**></asp:ScriptManager>
  9. Window.PageMethods.Operate();

**Question 19:** What does asp:ScriptManager do to call a WebMethod?  
  
**Answer**  
JavaScript proxies are automatically generated by the ScriptManager that can call the page methods in the code-behind page. The proxy is accessed on the client-side using a special class generated by the ScriptManager called PageMethods.  
  
ScriptManager  
  
**Question 20:** What are all the things that AJAX can't do?  
  
**Answer**

* AJAX is not supported by old browsers that don't support the XMLHttpRequest JavaScript object.
* AJAX will not work if JavaScript is disabled in the browser.
* Back functionality will not work with ajax since dynamic pages don't register themselves with the browser history engine.
* If the page is bookmarked, the content implemented with AJAX will not reflect.

**Question 21:** What are Session Modes advantages over the others?  
  
**Answer**

**InProc:** Session data is stored in the same web server. Performance-wise it's the best mode. But session data will be lost once the server is restarted. Again, since session data is stored in the same server, it’s an overhead on the server, so more data can’t be saved in the session.   
  
**StateServer:** Session data is serialized and stored in a separate server so an issue with IIS will not hamper the session data. The aspnet\_state.exe service needs to be up and running. Due to serialization and de-serialization, performance-wise it’s slow.  
  
**SqlServer:** This is a secure and reliable mode. Session data is serialized and saved in a SQL Server database. The overhead is with serializing and de-serializing data. Since data is stored in the database, it’s centrally available. This is preferred if frequent server restarts **are** needed or data must be shared with multiple servers.  
  
[Session Modes](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/32545/Exploring-Session-in-ASP-Net#8)

**Question 22:** Two interfaces have the same method. A class implements both of these interfaces. You need to override both of these methods in your class. How can you do this? If another class inherits this class, how can you call both of these methods?  
  
**Answer**

1. **public** **interface** Interface1
2. {
3. **void** Add();
4. }
5. **public** **interface** Interface2
6. {
7. **void** Add();
8. }
9. **public** **class** BaseClass : Interface1, Interface2
10. {
11. **void** Interface1.Add()
12. {
13. Console.WriteLine("interface1");
14. }
15. **void** Interface2.Add()
16. {
17. Console.WriteLine("interface2");
18. }
19. }
20. **class** Program: BaseClass
21. {
22. **static** **void** Main(**string**[] args)
23. {
24. var Obj = **new** BaseClass();
25. var ObjIface1 = (Interface1)Obj;
26. var ObjIface2 = (Interface2)Obj;
28. ObjIface1.Add();
29. ObjIface2.Add();
30. }
31. }

**Question 23:** What is late binding?  
  
**Answer**  
This comes with inheritance and done with the same method name and signature in both the base and child classesd. The Virtual keyword in the base class method and the override keyword in the child class method. This is also known as dynamic polymorphism or method overriding.  
  
**Question 24**

**Given:**

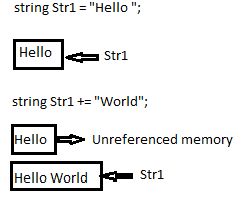
1. Class test
2. {
3. String str1 = “Hello”;
4. Public **static** **void** Main()
5. {
6. Str1 +=” World”;
7. Console.WriteLine(Str1);
8. }
9. }

What will be the output?  
  
**Answer**  
Compilation error: non-static fields can’t be accessed in static context  
  
**Question 25:** Sealed vs Static  
  
**Answer**  
A Sealed class can’t be inherited. A static class can’t be instantiated.  
  
**Question 26:** virtual vs override  
  
**Answer**  
When you want a base class method to be over-ridden in a child class, the method in the base class should have the “virtual” key and the method in the child class should have the “override” keyword.  
  
[virtual-override](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/9fkccyh4.aspx)  
  
**Question 27:** The usage of partial keyword  
  
**Answer**  
The “partial” keyword is used with a class, interface or structure when you want to have its definition split within the same namespace. A partial class can have a partial method when you need to have the method declaration in one partial class and its body in another partial class. [More...](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/wa80x488.aspx)   
  
**Question 28:** What is OOP?  
  
**Answer**  
Object Oriented Programming with the following main features:

1. **Encapsulation:** Enclosing all data members (fields and properties) and actions on them (methods) together in a class.
2. **Abstraction:** Exposing the operations, while hiding its internal implementation details.
3. **Inheritance:** Reusing properties and methods of a class in another.
4. **Polymorphism:** The same method behaving differently in different scenarios.

**Question 29:** How to secure a WCF service  
  
**Answer**  
There are 2 ways to secure a WCF service: Securing the message sent over and securing the transmission medium.  
  
[WCF security](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff650862.aspx)  
  
If you know the application domain or IP of the WCF client, UrlReferrer can be used to allow only the respective applications to request your WCF service.  
  
In the operation contract, you can put a if condition for the main logic such as:  
  
ArrAllowedClients.Contains(HttpContext.Current.Request.UrlReferrer.AbsoluteUri)  
  
where, ArrAllowedClients holds the set of allowed IPs or application domains.  
  
**Question 30:** Describe the Page life cycle  
  
**Answer**

**PreInit:** Sets the Master page and theme property dynamically.  
  
**Init:** Each controls the UniqueID set. This event is fired first for the inner-most element in the DOM, then the parent controls and finally for the page itself.  
  
**InitComplete:** Changes to the view state and any functionality that requires all the controls to be loaded can be done here.  
  
**PreLoad:**ViewState of the page and all the controls are loaded. Postback data is also loaded.  
  
**Load:** The Load event is raised for the page object itself and then recursively for all the child controls until the page itself and all it’s controls are loaded.  
  
Dynamic controls can be created here.  
  
IsPostBack andIsValid values can be checked to avoid redundant code.  
  
Here all the control values are restored.  
  
**PreRender:** Allows final changes to the page and it’s controls. This event is fired for the page first and then for the controls.  
  
**Render:** Generates the client-side HTML, DHTML and script that are necessary to display the page on the browser.  
  
**UnLoad:**This event is fired for the controls and then for the page itself. All the unused objects are disposed.  
  
[Page Life cycle](http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/8911c4/page-life-cycle-with-examples-in-Asp-Net/)

**Question 31:** MVC life cycle?  
  
**Answer**  
The RouteTable collection is created when the MVC application is requested for the first time. For the subsequent requests, UrlRoutingModule intercepts the request. From the requested URL, this module determines which controller and which action method is requested and executes the respective ActionMethod.  
  
[ASP.Net MVC life-cycle](http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/00a8b7/Asp-Net-mvc-life-cycle/)  
  
**Question 32:** What does AutoEventWireUp in the page directive tag mean?  
  
**Answer**  
If “AutoEventWireUp = true”, you don’t need to attach event handlers to the events. Automatically, the event handler will be executed when the event fires up. You just need to override the required event handler.  
  
**Question 33:** If you have 10 users requesting your application, how many times Application\_Start event will be fired?  
  
**Answer**  
Application\_Start will be fired only once at the application level. In other words, when the application is requested for the first time.  
  
**Question 34:** Property vs field  
  
**Answer**  
Fields are private elements whereas properties are public elements with getter and/or setter.  
  
**Question 35:** for vs foreach  
  
**Answer**  
foreach is generally used with a collection.  
  
for uses lesser stack space than foreach since foreach creates a local copy of the item to traverse through and the item that changes in the loop.  
  
**Question 36:** String is immutable. What does that mean? Explain with an example.  
  
**Answer**  
A string value can’t be changed. Each time you change a string variable, it actually creates a new string instance and dereference the old value.  
  
  
  
Now Str1 will have the value “Hello World”. But, “Hello ” also exists in memory but it is not referenced by any variable.  
  
**Question 37:** How to declare a global variable in JavaScript?  
  
**Answer**  
Either you can define the variable outside functions or you can simply skip the “var” keyword in the variable declaration.  
  
**Question 38:** alert (5+”5”)   
  
**Answer**  
55 as JavaScript is not a strongly typed language.  
Here is an example of string concatenation that shows that why the answer here is 55:  
5+5+”5” => 105  
5+”5”+5 => 555

**1**. Tell me about yourself?  
  
A. You can find many answers to this question in the internet. Please see the following link:  
  
[Tell me about yourself](http://placement.freshersworld.com/power-preparation/Interview-preparation/tell-me-about-yourself-35714)  
  
**2**. What is your role in your project? What is the team size?  
  
A. I said "My main role is coding, unit testing, big fixing and maintenance. My team size is 7".  
  
**3**. What is the hierarchy of your team?  
  
A. First I was confused by this question. Then I answered "Project Manager, Team Leader, Software Engineers, Trainees".  
  
**4**. Describe the projects that you have worked on?  
  
A. I described them. Please include the technologies you used in your projects and what kind of architecture (for example: 3-tire, n- tier) you used.  
  
**5**. What is the employee size in your company? You don't need to be accurate. You can provide the approximate value.  
  
A. I said "150 to 200".  
  
Then he moved to the programming section.  
  
**6**. Write an algorithm and program to determine whether or not a word is a palindrome.  
  
We can do it in either of the following two ways:  
  
a) Using a built-in function as in the following:

1. **string** strRev,strReal = **null**;
2. Console.WriteLine("Enter the string..");
3. strReal = Console.ReadLine();
4. **char**[] tmpChar = strReal.ToCharArray();
5. Array.Reverse(tmpChar);
6. strRev=**new** **string**(tmpChar);
7. **if**(strReal.Equals(strRev, StringComparison.OrdinalIgnoreCase))
8. {
9. Console.WriteLine("The string is pallindrome");
10. }
11. **else**
12. {
13. Console.WriteLine("The string is not pallindrome");
14. }
15. Console.ReadLine();

Ref: [To check string is palindrome or not in .NET (C#)](http://www.codeproject.com/Tips/153399/To-check-string-is-palindrome-or-not-in-NET-C)  
  
b) Without using a built-in function.  
  
When I wrote the first program, the interviewer asked me to write the same without using a built-in function.

1. **private** **static** **bool** chkPallindrome(**string** strVal)
2. {
3. **try**
4. {
5. **int** min = 0;
6. **int** max = strVal.Length - 1;
7. **while** (**true**)
8. {
9. **if** (min > max)
10. **return** **true**;
11. **char** minChar = strVal[min];
12. **char** maxChar = strVal[max];
13. **if** (**char**.ToLower(minChar) != **char**.ToLower(maxChar))
14. {
15. **return** **false**;
16. }
17. min++;
18. max--;
19. }
20. }
21. **catch** (Exception)
22. {
24. **throw**;
25. }
26. }

Ref: You can find more here: [C# Palindrome](http://www.dotnetperls.com/palindrome)  
  
**7**. Write a program to determine the count of a specific character in a string.  
  
A.

1. **using** System;
2. **using** System.Collections.Generic;
3. **using** System.Linq;
4. **using** System.Text;
6. **namespace** FindCountCharOccurance
7. {
8. **class** Program
9. {
10. **static** **void** Main(**string**[] args)
11. {
12. **string** strOccur,strChar = **null**;
13. Console.WriteLine("Enter the string in which you need to find the count of a char occurance");
14. strOccur = Console.ReadLine();
16. Console.WriteLine("Enter the char to be searched..");
17. strChar = Console.ReadLine();
18. **int** intCnt =strOccur.Length- strOccur.Replace(strChar, **string**.Empty).Length;
19. Console.WriteLine("Count of occurance is "+intCnt);
20. Console.ReadLine();
21. }
22. }
23. }

Please see this for more suggestions: [count the number of characters in a string](http://www.codeproject.com/Questions/177626/count-number-of-characters-in-a-string).  
  
**8**. Next he gave me a program like the following and asked me what the output of this will be.

1. **public** **class** A
2. {
3. **public** **int** A()
4. {
5. Console.WriteLine("Hi you are in class A");
6. }
7. }

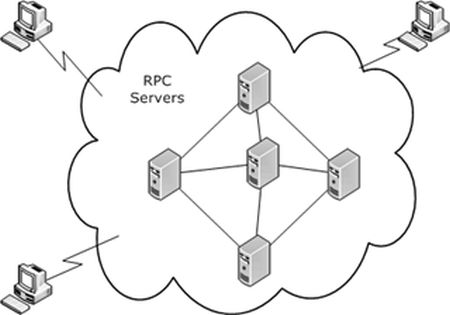
A. I said "Here we have a constructor A; a constructor should not have a return type. So the code above will throw a compilation error."  
  
**9**. What may be the output of the following program?

1. **using** System;
2. **using** System.Collections.Generic;
3. **using** System.Linq;
4. **using** System.Text;
6. **namespace** RefClass
7. {
8. **class** Program
9. {
10. **static** **void** Main(**string**[] args)
11. {
12. B bObj= **new** B();
13. Console.ReadLine();
15. }
16. }
17. **public** **class** A
18. {
19. **public**  A()
20. {
21. Console.WriteLine("Hi you are in class A");
22. }
23. }
25. **public** **class** B:A
26. {
27. **public** B()
28. {
29. Console.WriteLine("Hi you are in class B");
30. }
31. }
32. }

A. I said the output will be:   
  
Hi you are in class A  
  
Hi you are in class B  
  
Even though you are creating an object of the derived class, it will invoke the base class first.  
  
**10**. Write the output of the following program.

1. **class** Program
2. {
3. **static** **void** Main(**string**[] args)
4. {
5. B bObj= **new** B(2);
6. Console.ReadLine();
8. }
9. }
10. **public** **class** A
11. {
12. **public**  A()
13. {
14. Console.WriteLine("Hi you are in class A");
15. }
17. **public** A(**int** x)
18. {
20. }
21. }
23. **public** **class** B:A
24. {
25. **public** B()
26. {
27. Console.WriteLine("Hi you are in class B");
28. }
29. }

A. It will throw a compilation error.   
  
B does not contain a constructor that takes 1 argument. If you want to make this program run, you must create a parameterized constructor for class B also.  
  
**11**. Abstract and interface real time examples  
  
B.Please read it here: [Real time example of interface](http://www.codeproject.com/Questions/341625/Real-time-example-of-interface)  
  
**12**. Describe authentication, types, differences?  
  
A. Forms, Windows, Passport. Please read more here: [ASP.NET authentication and authorization](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/98950/ASP-NET-authentication-and-authorization)  
**13**. Why DBMS? Why don't we save data in separate files?  
  
A. I didn't know what exactly he meant, I got stuck there for a while. Finally I came up with the answer that "Normalization" is the main advantage of a DBMS.  
  
Read more here: [Why use a DBMS?](http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse544/99sp/lectures/intro/sld010.htm)  
  
**14**. What is the differences between a Primary key and a Unique key?  
  
A. Primary key doesn't allow NULL, a unique key does.  
  
**15**. What exactly is happening when we make a field a primary key?  
  
A. A clustered index will be created for that specific field.  
  
**16**. How may clustered index we can create in table?  
  
A. Basically we can create only one clustered index, but there is a way to have more. Please read here: [Only one clustered index can be created on table <Tablename>. (Visual Database Tools)](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms165305(v=sql.105).aspx)  
  
**17**. What is the difference between a clustered and a non-clustered index?  
  
A. I explained, please read here: [Clustered and Non-Clustered Index in SQL 2005](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/173275/Clustered-and-Non-Clustered-Index-in-SQL)  
  
**18**. What is a Distributed System?  
  
A. A collection of autonomous computers.

<http://www.csc.villanova.edu/~schragge/CSC8530/Intro.html>  
  
  
  
Image Courtesy : <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc239737.aspx>

**19.**What will be the output for the below mentioned lines in JQuery?

1. alert('5' + 5 + 5);
2. alert(5 + 5 + '5');
3. alert(5 + '5' + '5');
4. alert(5 + '5' );

That was little tricky at that time. For a while I thought, and I just wrote the question to a paper, and replied.

1. alert('5' + 5 + 5);    Output= 555
2. alert(5 + 5 + '5');    Output=105
3. alert(5 + '5' + '5');  Output=555
4. alert(5 + '5' );       Output=55

Hmmm finally he said "You are selected for the next round" :)  
  
Next was the direct HR round. That was a simple round. He just asked me to fill in some forms.  
  
Finally they sent me an Offer Letter :)  
  
Wish you good luck.