Please follow the instructions below to prepare for a client interview

1. Collect all possible requirements for the interview.
2. Search online for interview questions for Rails and learn them
3. Search through **rails best practices** and go through all suggested best practices. For eg.,
   1. <https://www.beautifulcode.co/blog/37-best-practices-for-maintaining-rails-applications>
   2. https://dzone.com/articles/9-best-practices-to-follow-while-coding-in-rails-1

1. Search through **rails design patterns** and learn them
2. Search through “latest features” in rails which opens doors to different **gems** that you may not have used thus far
3. Search through **query optimisation** topics
4. Explore deployment procedures
5. Explore and go through API development and best practices
6. Explore and learn previous interview questions from team members
7. Try out some ruby/rails coding challenges/questions from the internet
8. Above all communicate well - Speak loud, clear and slowly to convey your points effectively. Communication is effective if you are able to sync with the listener throughout the conversation - the only way to find out is to slowly speak (but loud enough) and feel the listener if he gets agitated means he is not getting your point and you have to improvise...

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| Check out the initial interview preparation guidelines here: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1791SNVQdt1NDUCtWLAfehxrOOGGdQCXfjN7AdsIaQZs/edit?usp=sharing> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Ruby |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - What is metaprogramming in ruby, Where did you used(Understand and use Ruby metaprogramming) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - How can you implement method overloading? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Have you used serializer? Explain about serializer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Have you used interactor? Explain about interactor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rails |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Have you worked any Micro service architecture application? If Yes Explain in detail |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Experinece on Auto deployment tools like Jenkins, Capistrino |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - What are all the Security features implemented on your project OR Rest API based application? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Different types of associations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Database: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -What are all the ways Database queries can be improve better performancees |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| - How many ways improve performance the application front end and as well as backend. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Complete knowledge about indexing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Rest API authentication handling, security handling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Additional Questions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Differece between Rails 3, 4, 5 and 6. Suppose you have worked with only Rails 5 and 6 then find what are the new features in Rails 6 and also describe those features. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Describe web and application server. What is the use of web server?  A **web server** accepts and fulfills requests from clients for static content (i.e., HTML pages, files, images, and videos) from a **website**. **Web servers** handle **HTTP** requests and responses only. An **application server** exposes business logic to the clients, which generates dynamic content |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - What is the service object?  Service objects are plain old Ruby objects (PORO’s) that do one thing.  They encapsulate a set of business logic, moving it out of models and controllers and into a more focused setting. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - How secure the API (like authenication)?  Token based authenticaction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - What is the JWT token?  JSON Web Token (JWT) is an open standard that defines a compact and self-contained way for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object.  Here are some scenarios where JSON Web Tokens are useful: **Authorization,** **Information Exchange**  In its compact form, JSON Web Tokens consist of three parts separated by dots (.), which are:   * Header * Payload * Signature |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explain the callback lifecycle  Callbacks are a common way for you to execute code at specific times in the life cycle of an Active Record object |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| splat operator |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rails internal work flow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| memoization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Practical: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| in a table called collections -> which has user\_id,cod\_amount, collected(boolean), created\_at |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| get the total cod amount of collected and uncollected amount for each users for today. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |