Basic Topics

1. What are SharePoint objects
2. What is hierarchy of SharePoint Objects?
3. Which version of .Net SharePoint built on?

SharePoint 2010 uses .net 3.5 version and SharePoint 2013 uses 4.0

Generic Topics

1. CSOM vs JSOM

Here's the difference between CSOM/ JSOM/ SSOM/ REST. Model Types. CSOM: CSOM core assembly is Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.Runtime.dll and Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.dll, which stands for Client-Side Object Model. It is a web service based API of SharePoint

1. What is JSOM

SharePoint 2013 Client Object Model is a set of libraries and classes with which you can consume SharePoint data through a specific object model that is a subset of the SharePoint Server Object Model. ... JSOM or JavaScript Object Model is a set of .js files built for ECMAScript-enabled platforms.

1. **What is CSOM**

The client-side object model (CSOM) provides client-side applications with access to a subset of the SharePoint Foundation server object model, including core objects such as site collections, sites, lists, and list items.

1. **What is SharePoint REST API**

This means that developers can perform Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) operations from their SharePoint Add-ins, solutions, and client applications, using REST web technologies and standard Open Data Protocol (OData) syntax

1. **Difference b/w SharePoint 2010 and 2013**

**2013:**

**🡪** Apps model is introduced this is alternate solution for sandbox solutions

* Sandbox solutions are deprecated.
* Look and feel is improved (Visual upgrade and Design manger added)
* Cloud computing introduced “SAAS (software as a service) Online” version is available from 2013.
* New OOB Workflows added, few more option introduced in Designer List workflows.

1. What is JSON (Java Script Object Notation)

JSON has eclipsed XML as the preferred data interchange format for web applications and web services.

JavaScript Object Notation is a schema-less, text-based representation of structured data that is based on key-value pairs and ordered lists. Although JSON is derived from JavaScript, it is supported either natively or through libraries in most major programming languages. JSON is commonly, but not exclusively, used to exchange information between web clients and web servers

**JSON is built in 2 structures**

A collection of name/value pairs or (key/value pairs) An ordered list of values. JSON take these forms: objects, array, value, string, number

**Example:**

{  
  “firstName”: “**Jonathan**”,  
  “lastName”: “**Freeman**”,  
  “loginCount”: 4,  
  “isWriter”: **true**,  
  “worksWith”: [“**Spantree** **Technology** **Group**”, “**InfoWorld**”],  
  “pets”: [  
    {  
      “name”: “**Lilly**”,  
      “type”: “**Raccoon**”  
    }  
  ]  
}

1. The assemblies required for CSOM

Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.Runtime.dll and Microsoft.SharePoint.Client.dll

1. What are libraries required for JSOM

SP.js, SP.Core.js, SP.Runtime.js

1. What are steps to be taken for avoiding “Threshold issue”?

Creation of indexes for all unique columns.

Adding more number of filters while retrieving data with “from date” and “to date” limit.

Keeping unique value fields as first filter in CAML query <AND> conditions.

1. **Impact of Threshold issue to the application**

It does not impact storing items into list, it will impact the displaying items.

Lookup columns did not enable at SharePoint admin side and it will be highlighted with “5000 limit exceeded, threshold issue warning message”.

Views will be highlighted with “threshold issue warning message”.

CAMP queries did not work if the query returning more than 5K items, it also impact the custom pages where are using it.

1. **Why such 5000 magic number**

To minimize database contention SQL Server, the back-end database for SharePoint, often uses row-level locking as a strategy to ensure accurate updates without adversely impacting other users who are accessing other rows. However, if a read or write database operation, such as a query, causes more than 5,000 rows to be locked at once, then it's more efficient for SQL Server to temporarily lock the entire table until the database operation is completed.

Note: The actual number is not always 5,000, and can vary depending on your site, the amount of activity in the database, and your site's configuration.

When the whole table is locked, it prevents other users from accessing the table. If this happens too often, then users will experience a degradation of system performance. Therefore, thresholds and limits are essential to help minimize the impact of resource-intensive database operations and balance the needs of all users.

1. Uses of Client side object model CSOM
2. Sample Code using CSOM for basic operations
3. Uses of JavaScript Object model (JSOM)
4. Sample Code using JSOM for basic operations
5. How do you use SharePoint REST API in the code?
6. What is Client Context?

ALL about Workflows:

1. What is the use of Workflow manager
2. What are the new options added in SPD 2013 workflows.
3. SP 2013 designer list workflow conditions?

Common Conditions

* 1. If any value equals value
  2. If current item field equals value

Other Conditions

* 1. Created by specific person
  2. Created in a specific date span
  3. Modified by a specific person
  4. Modified in a specific date span
  5. Person is a valid SharePoint user
  6. Title field contains keywords

1. SP 2013 designer list workflow actions?

**Core Actions**

* 1. Add a Comment
  2. Add Time to Date
  3. Do Calculation
  4. Log to History List
  5. Pause for Duration
  6. Pause until Date
  7. Send an Email
  8. Set Time Portion of Date/Time Field
  9. Set Workflow Status
  10. Set Workflow Variable
  11. Stop Workflow

**Document Set Actions (not available in SharePoint Foundation)**

* 1. Capture a version of the Document Set
  2. Send Document Set to Repository
  3. Set Content Approval Status for the Document Set
  4. Start Document Set Approval Process

**List Actions**

* 1. Check In Item
  2. Check Out Item
  3. Copy List Item
  4. Create List Item
  5. Declare Record
  6. Delete Item
  7. Discard Check Out Item
  8. Set Content Approval Status
  9. Set Field in Current Item
  10. Undeclare Record (not available in SharePoint Foundation)
  11. Update List Item
  12. Wait for Field Change in Current Item

**Relational Actions (not available in SharePoint Foundation)**

* 1. Lookup Manager for a User

**Task Actions**

* 1. Assign a Form to a Group
  2. Assign a To-do Item
  3. Collect Data from a User
  4. Start Approval Process (not available in SharePoint Foundation)
  5. Start Feedback Process (not available in SharePoint Foundation)

**Utility Actions**

* 1. Extract Substring from End of String
  2. Extract Substring from Index of String
  3. Extract Substring from Start of String
  4. Extract Substring of String from Index with Length
  5. Find Interval Between Dates

1. What is reusable workflow?

Reusable workflows are built on content types. And we can attach it to list where this content type is associated.

1. How do you deploy SPD workflow into SharePoint
2. Difference between event receivers and workflows
3. Type of workflow available in SharePoint
4. Difference between sequential workflow and parallel workflow.
5. What are the things required to improve the performance of the list workflow.

All about Nintex forms and Nintex workflows.

All about SharePoint migration

SharePoint 2016 and Apps model

**INF: 10-02-2018:**

1. **What is windows azure, what is the use of it?**

Microsoft Azure (formerly Windows Azure) /ˈæʒər/ is a cloud computing service created by Microsoft for building, testing, deploying, and managing applications and services through a global network of Microsoft-managed data centers.

Cloud Services (PaaS): Developers can use Azure as a platform for building and deploying applications. They create the code with tools provided by Azure, and then virtual machines execute the rules of the application using Windows Server

1. **Microsoft code refractor tools**

**Refactoring** is the process of improving your **code** after it has been written by changing the internal structure of the **code** without changing the external behavior of the **code**. Visual **C#** provides the following **refactoring** commands on the**Refactoring** menu: Extract Method **Refactoring** (C#)

Refactoring is a code review, Refactoring is an efficient process for structured code cleanings

**Methods to do refactoring in C#**

There are 5 methods of applying effective refactoring over your code, these methods are already available in Visual studio:

Extract Method, Extract interface, Rename, Promote variable to the parameter, Encapsulate Field, Generate method stub.

1. **How to update one site collection’s list item to another sitecollections’s list.**

There are multiple ways to achieve this, based on scenario and environment we have.

Using CSOM, REST and event receivers.

Nintex Workflows

Using Logic app where we can simply specifies the source and target site collection urls and list names.

This to note: Need to check both list have similar structure.

1. What is the use of Content query web part?

Content by Query Web Part to create custom views of data that is queried from many sources, and present that data all in one place.

We can customize CQWB using xslt, using SharePoint designer.

1. Content Editor Webpart?

The Content Editor Web Part in SharePoint allows you to add formatted text, tables, hyperlinks, and images to a Web Part Page.

You can do this by using the Rich Text Editor (for individuals unfamiliar with HTML), Source Editor (for individuals who know

HTML syntax), or Content Link (which allows you to link to existing content using hyperlinks, i.e. http://).

* An introductory, formatted paragraph to a page.
* A table of instructions to explain a chart on your page
* A set of hyperlinks that link to additional information.

1. Content search webpart
2. Usage of Central administration
3. **Use of power shell commands and scripts for SharePoint server.**

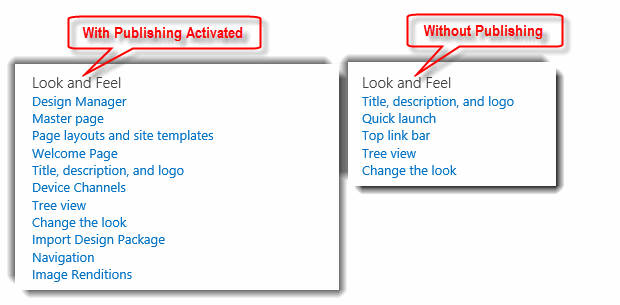
Power shell commands are helpful for deployments and handling administration related purposes.

1. What are SP 2013 features used in your applications.
2. **What are publishing features in SharePoint**

Let’s first understand what the publishing features are all about. By default, when you start using SharePoint Online or SharePoint on-premises, any site collection, either default or the one you created, does not have publishing features enabled.

By default, all the site collections are set up for collaboration-type sites. That means you can create team sites, department sites, wikis, add document libraries, calendars, all the other available web parts, save sites as templates and so on. You can build a completely functional Intranet in SharePoint using the available functionality.

Then there are the publishing features. They allow for enhanced management and presentation of content in SharePoint, especially when it comes to custom branding, themes, and extensive navigation options. Moreover, some advanced web parts like Content Query Web Part (CQWP) and Content Search Web Part (CSWP) require publishing features to be enabled



1. Usage of SharePoint Apps?

Total 2 types of apps available, SharePoint hosted apps and cloud hosted apps.

* **SharePoint-Hosted:**These types of apps are manifested within SharePoint generally without external dependencies. Any custom business logic implemented with custom code must run within the context of the browser client. Some examples of these types of Apps could be an expense calculator or holiday request. Each of these Apps may implement its own business logic using JavaScript, but they can also access and leverage SharePoint lists and libraries.

**Cloud hosted apps again two types.**

* **Provider-Hosted:**These types of apps may have a SharePoint component but the bulk of the business logic is manifested in some other infrastructure, such as an external Web server or in the cloud. These types of apps are a good option when integrating an existing event registration or help desk ticketing solutions within a SharePoint site.
* **Auto-Hosted:**These types of apps are similar to the Provider-Hosted Apps in that they have the bulk of their business logic and/or data storage manifested externally. What’s different with an Azure Auto-Hosted app is that the app package contains the website & database in the package. When the app is installed in a site, SharePoint handles the automatic provisioning of the database (as a SQL Azure database) and website (as an Azure hosted website) using an account that has been setup by the SharePoint farm/tenant administrator.

1. **Disadvantages of SharePoint app model**

The Apps infrastructure is very clunky and in some cases unrealistic to implement

A corporate catalog is paid or needs to be purchased

Apps will need to rely heavily on JavaScript and asynchronous REST API calls/client OM calls to interact with the associated SharePoint context

The new App model brings many more cross-server communications with it. This may impact performance.

1. **Which will executes first rules of the Nintex form or javascript code.**

Need to do test for this, adding alert kind of messages

1. **adding custom client-side rendering**

We can add custom client rendering to webpart for JSLink property, for list views, using list view webpart properties.

var customRenderingOverride = {};

customRenderingOverride.Templates = {};

customRenderingOverride.Templates.Fields = {

}

1. **Configuration of Search in SharePoint.**
2. **What is modern site/pages in SharePoint 2016**

In 2016, the "modern" page experience was released by the SharePoint team. Modern team site pages are fast, easy to author, and support rich multimedia content. Additionally, pages look great on any device, in a browser, or from within the SharePoint mobile app. +

SharePoint pages are built with web parts, which you can customize according to your needs. You can add documents, videos, images, site activities, Yammer feeds, and more. Just select the + sign and pick a web part from the toolbox to add content to your page. The new “highlighted content” web part lets you set criteria so that specific content automatically and dynamically populates in that area of the page. By using the SharePoint Framework, developers can build custom web parts that show up right in the toolbox.

**Supported customizations for "modern" pages**

The number of customizations available for "modern" pages keeps on growing, and in this article, we'll provide details and examples of the supported options. The SharePoint team is working to support more options in the future.

**The following list gives a quick overview of the supported capabilities for "modern" pages:**

Custom branding

Adding "modern" pages programmatically

Adding, deleting, and updating client-side web parts on "modern" pages

Alternative layouts (see note on SharePoint Virtual Summit)

**These customizations are currently not supported for "modern" pages:**

Adding "classic" web parts on "modern" pages

Custom CSS via AlternateCSSUrl web property

Custom JavaScript embedded via user custom actions (see note on SharePoint Framework Extensions)

Custom master pages (more extensive branding will be supported later using alternative options)

Minimal Download Strategy (MDS)

1. **What is Microsoft Flow**

Microsoft Flow is a cloud-based service that makes it practical and simple for line-of-business users to build workflows that automate time-consuming business tasks and processes across applications and services.

**How do Microsoft Flow and Logic Apps relate to each other?**

Microsoft Flow provides features that help line-of-business users create automated workflows. Logic Apps is an Azure service that provides the same great features of Microsoft Flow, plus features such as integration with Azure Resource Manager and the Azure Portal, PowerShell and xPlat CLI, Visual Studio, and additional connectors. Learn more about Logic Apps.

**How does Microsoft Flow fit in Microsoft’s overall business application platform strategy?**

Microsoft Flow is part of a powerful and adaptable business application platform that includes PowerApps, the Common Data Service, Dynamics 365, and Office 365. This platform allows our customers, our partners, and our ISV partners to create purpose-built solutions for their own companies, their industry, for functional roles or even for specific geographies. Line-of-business users, who understand their business needs best, can now easily analyze, compose, and streamline data and processes. Professional developers can easily extend the automation, analytics and apps line-of-business to leverage Azure services like Functions, App Service, and Logic Apps. API connectors, gateways and the Microsoft Common Data Service make it possible to get more value out of services or data already in use, either in the cloud or on-premises.

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