Technical Test Result

DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Attempted Questions	20
Blank Answer	0
Basic Correct	5
Optional Correct	4

1. ⭐ What is HTTP?

- ⦿ (A) Hypertext Transfer Protocol ✔
- ○ (B) Hyperlink Transfer Protocol
- ○ (C) A & B
- ○ (D) None of them

2. ⭐ Name the core technologies around which the web development takes place.

- ⦿ (A) HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are the main front-end technologies.
- ○ (B) The main backed development technologies include programming languages such as Python, PHP etc
- ○ (C) the databases such as MySQL, Oracle, and others
- ○ (D) All of them ✔

3. ⭐⭐ What are the frameworks in Web Development?

- ○ (A) Frameworks are a complete set of software build to help you develop programs and apps more easily.

○ (B) They carry out given set of instructions based on API's, web service, multiple platform layout over the use of web resources etc.

◉ (C) None of them

○ (D) A & B ✔

4. ⭐ Name the tools used in web development.

○ (A) Cpanel, WHM, Command Mode

◉ (B) Notepad++, Adobe Dreamweaver, Sublime Text, NetBeans (JAVA)

○ (C) FTP, WinSCP

○ (D) All of them ✔

5. ⭐ What are APIs?

◉ (A) Application Programming Interfaces are pre-set functions and procedures

○ (B) That allow special features to be accessible over the internet.

○ (C) None of them

○ (D) A & B ✔

6. ⭐ What should a junior web developer know?

◉ (A) They should have the basic understanding of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript

○ (B) they should be familiar with the commonly used databases

○ (C) they should know the basics of programming to be able to create new forms of websites.

○ (D) All of them ✔

7. ⭐ What is web hosting?

◉ (A) Web hosting refers to special internet services that allow your website to run 24/7.

○ (B) Web hosting refers to special internet services that allow your website to run 24/7. The common types of web hosting include Linux Web Hosting, Windows Web Hosting, Dedicated Server etc. ✔

○ (C) The common types of web hosting include Linux Web Hosting, Windows Web Hosting, Dedicated Server etc.

○ (D) All of them

8. ⭐ What are databases?

○ (A) Databases are collections of data.
○ (B) The data is stored in multiple tables form, views, reports, schemes, and queries.
○ (C) SQL (Structured Query language) is currently the most popular database in the world.
◉ (D) All of them ✔

9. ☆ **What is Namespacing in JavaScript?**

○ (A) is special name
◉ (B) is global variables in JavaScript where the namespacing ties down a part of the code and registers it with a unique name. ✔
○ (C) is local variables in JavaScript where the namespacing ties down a part of the code and registers it with a unique name.
○ (D) is functional variables in JavaScript where the namespacing ties down a part of the code and registers it with a unique name.

10. ☆ **How can you reduce page loading time?**

○ (A) include reducing image size, reducing lookups, minimizing redirects
◉ (B) removing unnecessary widgets, HTTP compression, placing CSS at the top and script referencing at the bottom or external files
○ (C) use caching
○ (D) All of them ✔

11. ☆ **What are the advantages of HTTP 2.0 over HTTP 1.1?**

◉ (A) headers compression, push notification, intelligent packet streaming management, parallel loading of page elements over a single TCP connection etc. ✔
○ (B) upgrade the TCP protocol
○ (C) upgrade the SSL protocol
○ (D) None of them

12. ☆ **What are the web technologies that you should proficient in?**

◉ (A) HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript
○ (B) familiar with the most popular frameworks
○ (C) databases and APIs
○ (D) All of them ✔

13. ☆ What is the difference between '==' and '===' operators?

○ (A) comparison operator category

○ (B) Though both of them belong to the comparison operator category, the '==' operator checks both the value and the type while the '===' operator checks the value ✔

◉ (C) Though both of them belong to the comparison operator category, the '==' operator checks the value while the '===' operator checks both the value and the type.

○ (D) Though both of them belong to the comparison operator category, the '==' operator checks the value while the '===' operator checks the type.

14. ★ How do you optimize website's assets?

○ (A) the file concatenation, file compression, CDN Hosting, offloading assets, re-organizing and refining code ✔

○ (B) the file concatenation, file compression, CDN Hosting, offloading assets, re-organizing and refining code, use big images

○ (C) the file concatenation, file compression, CDN Hosting, offloading assets, re-organizing and refining code, remove image, use HTTPS

◉ (D) None of them

15. ★ What are the limitations when serving XHTML pages?

○ (A) There is no limitations

○ (B) is browser does not support. Internet Explorer and a number of other user agents cannot parse XHTML as XML.

◉ (C) is the poor browser support. Internet Explorer and a number of other user agents cannot parse XHTML as XML. ✔

○ (D) is JavaScript does not support.

16. ☆ What are the key features of Node.js?

○ (A) Asynchronous event driven IO helps concurrent request handling

○ (B) No Buffering

◉ (C) A & B ✔

○ (D) None of them

17. ★ What is the difference between Nodejs, AJAX, and jQuery?

○ (A) is that all of them are the advanced implementation of JavaScript

○ (B) Node.js - is a client-side platform for developing client-server applications AJAX - is a server-side scripting technique, primarily designed for rendering the contents of a page without refreshing it jQuery - is a famous JavaScript module which complements AJAX, DOM traversal, looping and so on

○ (C) Node.js - is a server-side platform for developing client-server applications AJAX - is a server-side scripting technique, primarily designed for rendering the contents of a page without refreshing it jQuery - is a famous JavaScript module which complements AJAX, DOM traversal, looping and so on

◉ (D) Node.js - is a server-side platform for developing client-server applications AJAX - is a client-side scripting technique, primarily designed for rendering the contents of a page without refreshing it jQuery - is a famous JavaScript module which complements AJAX, DOM traversal, looping and so on ✔

18. ★ What are Globals in Node.js?

◉ (A) Global, Process, Buffer

○ (B) Variables declared using the var keyword become local to the module whereas those declared without it get subscribed to the global object.

○ (C) A & B ✔

○ (D) None of them

19. ★ What is the local installation of dependencies?

○ (A) that the package gets installed in root directory which is present in the same folder, where Node application is placed

○ (B) that the package gets installed in "/tmp" directory which is present in the same folder, where Node application is placed

○ (C) that the package gets installed in "node_modules" directory which is present in the same folder, where root of user is placed

◉ (D) that the package gets installed in "node_modules" directory which is present in the same folder, where Node application is placed ✔

20. ★ What are exit codes in Node.js?

○ (A) Unused and Uncaught Fatal Exception

○ (B) Fatal Error and Non-function Internal Exception Handler

○ (C) Internal Exception handler Run-Time Failure and Internal JavaScript Evaluation Failure

◉ (D) All of them ✔