

Technical Test Result

DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Attempted Questions	20
Blank Answer	0
Basic Correct	13
Optional Correct	4

1. What is dynamic websites?

- ☐ (A) consist of dynamic web pages.
- ☐ (B) They use server-side languages such as PHP, SERVLET, JSP, ASP.NET etc
- ☐ (C) The main advantage is Content Management System (CMS).
- ☒ (D) All of them ✓

2. Front-End Development

- ☒ (A) covers everything you see on the website including but not limited to website layout, sidebar, slider, navigation, footer etc. ✓
- ☐ (B) is the main coding area with the use of programming language and database.
- ☐ (C) A & B
- ☐ (D) None of them

3. Backend Development

- ☒ (A) is the main coding area with the use of programming language and database. ✓
- ☐ (B) covers everything you see on the website including but not limited to website layout, sidebar, slider, navigation, footer etc.

☐ (C) None of them

☐ (D) A & B

4.    What is HTTP?

☒ (A) Hypertext Transfer Protocol ✓

☐ (B) Hyperlink Transfer Protocol

☐ (C) A & B

☐ (D) None of them

5.    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 ✓

6.    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 ✓

7.    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 ✓

8.    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 ✓

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9. ★ 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

★
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10. ☆ 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 ✓

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11. ☆ 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.

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12. ☆ 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

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13. ☆ 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 ✓

14. ★★ 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.

15. ★★ What is CSS?

- ☐ (A) CSS is used to define structure for web pages
- ☐ (B) CSS is used to increase performance for a web pages
- ☒ (C) CSS is used to define styles for your web pages ✓
- ☐ (D) CSS is used to loading a web pages

16. ★★ Explain how does Node.js work?

- ☐ (A) A Node.js application creates a single thread on its invocation, works asynchronously by using the event loop and callback functions ✓
- ☐ (B) A Node.js application creates a multiple thread to process in the same time that makes application run fast.
- ☐ (C) the new incoming request have to wait if the processing is not complete.
- ☒ (D) A & C

17. ★★ How to avoid callback hell in Node.js?

- ☐ (A) Make your program modular and use async mechanism.
- ☐ (B) Use promises mechanism and generators
- ☒ (C) A & B ✓
- ☐ (D) Don't use callback

18. ★★ What is EventEmitter in Node.js?

- ☐ (A) Events module in Node.js allows us to create and handle custom events
- ☐ (B) The Event module contains "EventEmitter" class which can be used to raise and handle custom events
- ☐ (C) provides multiple properties like "on" and "emit"
- ☒ (D) All of them ✓

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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 ✓

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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 ✓