



Technical Test Result

DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Attempted Questions	20
Blank Answer	0
Basic Correct	15
Optional Correct	4

1. Å What is HTTP?

- (B) Hyperlink Transfer Protocol
- (C) A & B
- O(D) None of them

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

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

3. ★ What is a software?

 \bigcirc (A) is a general term for all kinds of programs used to operate computers, mobile devices, and similar.

 ○ (B) It is basically a set of computer instructions and/or data that determines how the computer works. ● (C) A & B ✓ ○ (D) None of them
4. * 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 ✓
5. 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 ✓
6. ♣ What are libraries in a programming language?
 (A) - They are prerequisite collections of instructions that web developer use directly in their programming. ✓ (B) They are the tools such as: Notepad++, Adobe Dreamweaver, Sublime Text, NetBeans (JAVA) (C) A & B (D) All of them
7. The work of the 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 ✓

8. ★ What is web hosting?

- (A) Web hosting refers to special internet services that allow your website to run 24/7.
- (C) The common types of web hosting include Linux Web Hosting, Windows Web Hosting, Dedicated Server etc.
- O(D) All of them

9. 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 🗸

10. The What is Namespacing in JavaScript?

- O(A) is special name
- ullet (B) is global variables in JavaScript where the namespacing ties down a part of the code and registers it with a unique name. \checkmark
- $^{\circ}$ (C) is local variables in JavaScript where the namespacing ties down a part of the code and registers it with a unique name.
- \bigcirc (D) is functional variables in JavaScript where the namespacing ties down a part of the code and registers it with a unique name.

11. ♣ What is CORS?

- O (A) Cross-Origin Resource Sharing
- (B) Cross-Origin Result Sharing
- (C) enables different resources on a web page to be requested from another domain outside the domain from which the request originated.

12. The second state of the second se

(A) headers compression, push notification, intelligent packet streaming management,

arallel loading of page elements over a single TCP connection etc. ✔ (B) upgrade the TCP protocol
(C) upgrade the SSL protocol
(D) None of them
3. 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 ✓
4. \(\frac{\dagger}{2}\) What is the difference between '==' and '===' operators?
(A) comparison operator category (B) Though both of them belong to the comparison operator category, the '==' operator hecks 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 hecks 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 hecks the value while the '===' operator checks the type.
5. ♣ How do you optimize website's assets?
(A) the file concatenation, file compression, CDN Hosting, offloading assets, rerganizing and refining code (B) the file concatenation, file compression, CDN Hosting, offloading assets, rerganizing and refining code, use big images (C) the file concatenation, file compression, CDN Hosting, offloading assets, rerganizing and refining code, remove image, use HTTPS (D) None of them
6. ♣ Explain how does Node.js work?
(A) A Node.js application creates a single thread on its invocation, works synchronously by using the event loop and callback functions (B) A Node.js application creates a multiple thread to process in the same time that nakes application run fast.

$^{\bigcirc}$ (C) the new incoming request have to wait if the processing is not complete. $^{\bigcirc}$ (D) A & C
17. How to get Post Data in Node.js?
 ○ (A) app.get('/', function(request, response){ console.log(request.body); }); ● (B) app.post('/', function(request, response){ console.log(request.body); }); ○ (C) app.path('/', function(request, response){ console.log(request.body); }); ○ (D) All of them
18. The What is Callback Hell?
 ○ (A) Callback hell is heavily nested callbacks which make the code easy to maintain. ● (B) Callback hell is heavily nested callbacks which make the code unreadable and difficult to maintain. ✓ (C) Callback hell is heavily nested callbacks which make the code readable and easy to
maintain. (D) None of them
19. Hat 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 ✓
20. What is a child_process module in Node.js?
 (A) child processes to help in multiple processing along with the event-driven model. ○ (B) child processes to help in single processing along with the event-driven model. ○ (C) child processes to help in parallel processing along with the event-driven model. ○ (D) All of them