Technical Test Result

DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Attempted Questions	20
Blank Answer	0
Basic Correct	9
Optional Correct	3

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. ⭐ What is HTTP?

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

3. ⭐ 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 ✔

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. ⭐ **Name some of the popular programming languages for web development.**

◉ (A) - C, Java, PHP, JavaScript, C++, Python, Shell, Ruby etc. ✔
○ (B) Notepad++, Adobe Dreamweaver, Sublime Text, NetBeans (JAVA)
○ (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 are web services?**

○ (A) a service offered by an electronic device to another electronic device, communicating with each other via the World Wide Web
○ (B) a web service implemented in the particular technology or brand, W3C Web Services.
○ (C) Web services provide an object-oriented web-based interface to a database server.
◉ (D) All of them ✔

10. ★ **What are W3C standards?**

○ (A) is World Wide Web Consortium
○ (B) is the main international standard organization for developing standards for the Web Development.
◉ (C) A & B
○ (D) All of them ✔

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.

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

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. ☆ **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 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

18. ☆ **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 ✔

19. ☆ Which is the first argument usually passed to a Node.js callback handler?

◉ (A) is a name of callback function
○ (B) is a result
○ (C) is an optional error object
○ (D) All of them ✔

20. ☆ How do you prevent/fix callback hell?

○ (A) Handle every single error
○ (B) Keep your code shallow
◉ (C) Modularize – split the callbacks into smaller, independent functions that can be called with some parameters then joining them to achieve desired results.
○ (D) All of them ✔