

```
import React from "react";  
  
export default class App extends React.Component {  
  constructor(props) {  
    super(props);  
  
    this.state = {count: 8};  
  }  
}
```

// increase method

```
  render() {
```

```
    return (

```
<div>
```


```

Counter: {this.state.count} </h1>

Increase </button>

```
</div>
```

```
);
```

```
}
```

}

Select correct method to be used to increase the count value when button is clicked.

Options

- increase = function() {
 this.setState({count: +this.state.count + 1});
}
}
- increase = () => {
 this.setState({count: this.state.count++});
}
}
- increase() {
 this.setState({count: ++this.state.count});
}
}

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Q2. Consider The following code. Describe("My Second Test Suite", function () {

```
it("Handling child tabs and browser controls", function () {
  Cypress.on("uncaught:exception", (err, runnable) => {
    return false;
  });

  cy.visit("https://chercher.tech/java/index-selenium-webdriver");
  cy.get(":nth-child(17) > .alsosee > a")
    .invoke("removeAttr", "target")
    .click();
});
```

Options

- In the given program, .invoke("removeAttr", "target")removes the target attribute and allows cypress to load the new link in the same window.
- To handle the child tabs, jQuery methods should be used
- returning false here prevents Cypress from failing the test
- All Of The Mentioned

```
import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';

@Component({
  selector: 'app-demo',
  template: `
    <div id="carouselExampleSlidesOnly" class="carousel slide" data-ride="carousel" >
      <div class="carousel-inner" >
        ...
      </div >
    </div >
  `,
  styleUrls: []
})

export class DemoComponent {
  images = [
    "https://picsum.photos/id/235/600/400",
    "https://picsum.photos/id/236/600/400",
    "https://picsum.photos/id/237/600/400",
    "https://picsum.photos/id/238/600/400"
  ]
}
```

```
export class DemoComponent {  
  
  images = [  
    "https://picsum.photos/id/235/600/400",  
    "https://picsum.photos/id/236/600/400",  
    "https://picsum.photos/id/237/600/400",  
    "https://picsum.photos/id/238/600/400"  
  ]  
}
```

Find the correct code snippet from the options to fulfil the requirement.

Options

<div class="carousel-item" *ngFor="let image of images;let i = index" [ngClass]="'active':
i==0)">

 </div >

<div class="carousel-item" *ngFor="let image of images;let i = index" [ngClass]=""
[i==0?'active':'']">

 </div >

<div class="carousel-item" *ngFor="let image in images;let i = index" [ngClass]="'active':
i==0)">

 </div >

<div class="carousel-item" *ngFor="let image in images;let i = index" [ngClass]=""
[i==0?'active':'']">

 </div >

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Q4. Consider below HTML code snippet.

```
< div >
```

```
< section class="form" >
```

Welcome < span > User </h1 >

```
< /section >
```

```
< /div >
```



Find an optimized jquery query to select span element faster.

Options

- `$("#div .list:first-child section.form h1#head span");`
- `$($("#h1#head"), "span");`
- `$("#h1#head").find("span");`

Q5. In favour of bootstrap supported browsers, below are the statements given by your team members. You have to pick the correct statement.

Options

- Bootstrap supports all browsers and platforms.

Internet Explorer 10+ is supported; IE9 and down is not. Please be aware that some CSS3

- properties and HTML5 elements are not fully supported in IE10, or require prefixed properties for full functionality.

- Bootstrap supports Internet Explorer 7, 8, 10, 11, Microsoft Edge.

- Proxy browsers (such as Opera Mini, Opera Mobile's Turbo mode, UC Browser Mini, Amazon Silk) are also supported by bootstrap.

Q6. spec in Jasmine represents a test case inside the test suite. How to define angular spec in Jasmine ?

Options

We can define spec by calling the global Jasmine function "it" which takes a string and an anonymous function. Example

```
<br> describe("Suite Name", function() { <br> it("should test spec", function() { <br> expect( logic() ).toEqual(expectedValue); <br> }); <br> }); <br>
```

We can define spec by calling the global Jasmine function "it" which takes a string and an arrow function inside another arrow function which is second argument in describe function. Example

```
<br> describe("Suite Name", ()=> { <br> it("should test spec", ()=> { <br> expect( logic() ).toEqual(expectedValue); <br> }); <br> }); <br>
```

We can define spec by calling the global Jasmine function "it" which takes a string and an arrow function. Example

```
<br> describe("Suite Name", function() { <br> it("should test spec", ()=> { <br> expect( logic() ).toEqual(expectedValue); <br> }); <br> }); <br>
```

All above