

MODULE 78-79: CGI and FastCGI

1. What is the main disadvantage of CGI regarding process creation?

- A) It requires too much memory
 - B) A new process must be created for each request
 - C) It cannot handle database connections
 - D) It only works with static HTML
- Answer: B

2. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of CGI?

- A) Simplicity
 - B) Language independence
 - C) Web server independence
 - D) High efficiency with large user loads
- Answer: D

3. What problem does FastCGI solve that CGI has?

- A) Security issues
 - B) Creating a new process for every request
 - C) HTML generation
 - D) Database connectivity
- Answer: B

4. FastCGI allows Web applications to run on a different machine from the Web server. This feature is called:

- A) Load balancing

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- B) Distributed computing
- C) Cloud computing
- D) Virtual hosting
- Answer: B

5. In FastCGI, processes can be initiated when:

- A) Only when a request comes in
- B) Only during peak hours
- C) When the Web server is started or on demand
- D) Never automatically
- Answer: C

MODULE 79-80: HTTP Server APIs and Server Modules

6. HTTP server APIs and modules differ from CGI in that they:

- A) Run as separate processes
- B) Share the address space with the server
- C) Require more memory
- D) Cannot access database functions
- Answer: B

7. What is preloading in the context of server APIs?

- A) Loading data before user requests it
- B) Forcing the first instantiation so no user incurs loading overhead

- C) Loading multiple databases
- D) Pre-loading HTML templates
- Answer: B

8. Server API programs can customize all EXCEPT:

- A) Authentication methods
- B) Transmission encryption methods
- C) Access logging
- D) The physical hardware of the server
- Answer: D

9. Oracle PL/SQL module supports which server APIs?

- A) Only CGI
- B) NSAPI and ISAPI
- C) Only FastCGI
- D) HTML only
- Answer: B

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10. A proprietary HTTP server is defined as one that:

- A) Is open source
- B) Handles HTTP requests and provides additional non-standard functionality
- C) Only serves static content
- D) Cannot access databases
- Answer: B

MODULE 80-81: Database API Libraries

11. Database API libraries are at the core of every:

- A) HTML page
- B) Web database application and gateway
- C) JavaScript function
- D) CSS stylesheet
- Answer: B

12. Native database APIs are:

- A) Platform and language independent
- B) Platform-dependent and programming language dependent
- C) Only available for Windows
- D) Slower than other methods
- Answer: B

13. Programs using native database APIs are generally faster because:

- A) They use more memory
- B) They provide direct and low-level access
- B) They cache all data
- D) They use interpreted languages
- Answer: B

14. What is a disadvantage of programming with database APIs?

- A) They are too fast

- B) Complexity
- C) They cannot handle large datasets
- D) They are only available for MySQL
- Answer: B

15. ODBC applications do not have access to:

- A) Standard SQL calls
- B) Native SQL database calls not supported by ODBC
- C) HTML generation
- D) JavaScript functions
- Answer: B

MODULE 81-82: Template-Driven and Visual Tools

16. Template-driven packages consist of all EXCEPT:

- A) Template with HTML and non-standard tags
- B) Template parser
- C) Database client daemons
- D) Compiled executable files
- Answer: D

17. The most important benefit of template-driven packages is:

- A) Maximum flexibility
- B) Speed of development

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- C) Highest performance
- D) Complete customizability
- Answer: B

18. Visual Web database building tools are best for developers who:

- A) Prefer command-line interfaces
- B) Are accustomed to point-and-click programming
- C) Only know HTML
- D) Prefer writing assembly code
- Answer: B

19. A disadvantage of visual tools is that they may generate:

- A) Too little code
- B) Fat programs with unnecessary sub-classing
- C) Only C++ code
- D) Programs that are too fast
- Answer: B

20. Template-driven packages are:

- A) Completely portable between DBMSs
- B) Very product dependent
- C) Always faster than native APIs
- D) Free from all limitations
- Answer: B

MODULE 82-83: State and Persistence

21. HTTP is described as:

- A) Connection-oriented
- B) Connectionless
- C) Stateful
- D) Persistent by default
- Answer: B

22. In the URL approach to state maintenance, what is stored in all URLs?

- A) User password
- B) Session ID (SID)
- C) Credit card information
- D) Server IP address
- Answer: B

23. A disadvantage of the URL approach is that:

- A) It is too secure
- B) URLs become very long and messy
- C) It requires no server-side processing
- D) It works only with POST method
- Answer: B

24. Hidden fields approach maintains state by:

- A) Storing data in the URL

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- B) Appending a hidden form to each page
- C) Using only cookies
- D) Storing everything in the database
- Answer: B

25. What is the maximum size limitation of cookies?

- A) 1KB
- B) 4KB
- C) 10KB
- D) No limit
- Answer: B

MODULE 83-84: Security

26. A proxy server acts as a defense for the Web by:

- A) Encrypting all data
- B) Intercepting all requests between browsers and Web server
- C) Blocking all traffic
- D) Creating backup copies
- Answer: B

27. A firewall is designed to:

- A) Speed up Internet connections
- B) Prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network

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- C) Replace the need for passwords
- D) Create Web pages
- Answer: B

28. Digital signatures consist of:

- A) Only a public key
- B) A string of bits computed from data and private key
- C) Just a timestamp
- D) Only user ID
- Answer: B

29. SSL stands for:

- A) Secure Server Language
- B) Secure Sockets Layer
- C) Simple Security Link
- D) Standard Socket Library
- Answer: B

30. In Java security, what verifies compiled code is correctly formatted?

- A) Class loader
- B) Bytecode verifier
- C) Security manager
- D) JVM compiler
- Answer: B

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MODULE 85-88: Web Database Operations and HTTP

31. In database programming, condition checking is moved:

- A) Into the application server only
- B) Into the database query itself
- C) To the client browser
- D) To the network layer
- Answer: B

32. Once you start generating an HTML page for a user, you cannot:

- A) Use images
- B) Stop in the middle for database accesses and queries
- C) Use CSS
- D) Include JavaScript
- Answer: B

33. The GET method:

- A) Can send large amounts of data securely
- B) Sends data in the URL
- C) Is used only for file uploads
- D) Encrypts all data automatically
- Answer: B

34. The POST method is designed to:

- A) Retrieve static pages only

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- B) Transfer data to the resource named in the URL
- C) Delete database records
- D) Update DNS records
- Answer: B

35. A form's action attribute specifies:

- A) The color scheme of the form
- B) Where to send the form data when submitted
- C) The validation rules
- D) The database password
- Answer: B

MODULE 89-90: Rapid Application Development (RAD)

36. RAD was developed in the 1980s by:

- A) Bill Gates
- B) Barry Boehm and James Martin
- C) Steve Jobs
- D) Tim Berners-Lee
- Answer: B

37. The first phase of RAD methodology is:

- A) Prototype
- B) Define Requirements

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- C) Finalize Product
- D) Testing
- Answer: B

38. In RAD, requirements are described as:

- A) Strict and unchangeable
- B) Loose and changeable at any point
- C) Not needed
- D) Only documented at the end
- Answer: B

39. RAD is NOT appropriate for:

- A) Internal business tools
- B) Customer-facing portals
- C) Mission-critical software like flight controls
- D) Rapid prototyping
- Answer: C

40. RAD reduces cost by:

- A) Building more features than needed
- B) Building exactly what the client requires
- C) Eliminating all testing
- D) Using only free software
- Answer: B

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MODULE 91-93: PHP Introduction and Variables

41. PHP stands for:

- A) Personal Home Page
- B) PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor
- C) Programmed Hypertext Processor
- D) Public Hosting Platform
- Answer: B

42. PHP is a:

- A) Client-side scripting language
- B) Server-side scripting language
- C) Database management system
- D) Hardware component
- Answer: B

43. Which is NOT a common example of PHP scripts?

- A) Web forums
- B) Search engines
- C) Desktop operating systems
- D) Content management systems
- Answer: C

44. A variable in PHP is declared using:

- A) The declare keyword

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- B) Just by using its name
- C) The var keyword only
- D) The let keyword
- Answer: B

45. PHP is known as a:

- A) Strongly-typed language
- B) Loosely-typed language
- C) Statically-typed language
- D) Non-typed language
- Answer: B

MODULE 93-96: PHP Data Types and Operators

46. Which is NOT a scalar data type in PHP?

- A) Integer
- B) Float
- C) Array
- D) String
- Answer: C

47. The `gettype()` function in PHP is used to:

- A) Set the type of a variable
- B) Determine the type of a variable

- C) Convert between types
- D) Delete a variable
- Answer: B

48. The settype() function:

- A) Only works with integers
- B) Changes the type of a variable while preserving its value
- C) Creates a new variable
- D) Only works with strings
- Answer: B

49. In PHP, the concatenation operator is:

- A) +
- B) .
- C) &
- D) ,
- Answer: B

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50. The === operator in PHP:

- A) Assigns a value
- B) Checks for equality with type checking
- C) Checks for inequality
- D) Adds three values
- Answer: B

MODULE 97-101: PHP Forms and Validation

51. The `$_POST` superglobal array in PHP is used to:

- A) Store server configuration
- B) Access form data sent with POST method
- C) Access cookie data
- D) Store session variables
- Answer: B

52. To handle multi-value form fields in PHP, you add what to the field name in HTML?

- A) Parentheses ()
- B) Square brackets []
- C) Curly braces {}
- D) Angle brackets <>
- Answer: B

53. The `preg_replace()` function in PHP is used for:

- A) Simple string replacement
- B) Regular expression-based replacement
- C) Array sorting
- D) Database queries
- Answer: B

54. When creating a multi-step form in PHP, hidden fields are used to:

- A) Make the form invisible

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- B) Store data from previous steps
- C) Encrypt the form data
- D) Validate user input
- Answer: B

55. Which method is limited to about 1,024 characters for data transmission?

- A) POST
- B) GET
- C) PUT
- D) DELETE
- Answer: B

MODULE 102-106: SQL and Database Design

56. In the relational model, all data is stored in:

- A) Hierarchical structures
- B) Tables (two-dimensional structures with rows and columns)
- C) Linked lists
- D) Binary trees
- Answer: B

57. Each row in a relational database table represents:

- A) A field
- B) A record (one observation or data record)

- C) An index
- D) A view
- Answer: B

58. A primary key is:

- A) Any field in the table
- B) A value that uniquely identifies each row
- C) Always a numeric field
- D) The first column in the table
- Answer: B

59. First normal form (1NF) requires that:

- A) All fields must be numeric
- B) There are no repeating groups of fields
- C) All tables must be joined
- D) Data must be encrypted
- Answer: B

60. The SQL SELECT statement operates on:

- A) Only one table at a time
- B) One or more tables and creates a result table
- C) Only views
- D) Only indexes
- Answer: B

MODULE 107-110: MySQL and Database Management

61. An embedded database:

- A) Can be accessed by multiple machines simultaneously
- B) Sits inside the application that uses it
- C) Requires a network connection
- D) Is always slower than client-server databases
- Answer: B

62. MySQL is an example of a:

- A) Embedded database only
- B) Client-server database
- C) File-based database
- D) Hierarchical database
- Answer: B

63. In database terminology, cardinality refers to:

- A) The number of columns in a table
- B) The number of rows in a table
- C) The number of indexes
- D) The size of each field
- Answer: B

64. What is the purpose of an index in a database?

- A) To store backup data

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- B) To speed up searching and retrieving data
- C) To encrypt sensitive data
- D) To compress the database
- Answer: B

65. To create a new database in MySQL, you use:

- A) MAKE DATABASE
- B) CREATE DATABASE
- C) NEW DATABASE
- D) INIT DATABASE
- Answer: B

MODULE 111-115: PHP and MySQL Integration

66. PDO in PHP stands for:

- A) PHP Database Operations
- B) PHP Data Objects
- C) Portable Database Option
- D) Primary Data Organizer
- Answer: B

67. A DSN in database connectivity is:

- A) Database Security Number
- B) Database Source Name

- C) Data Storage Network
- D) Digital Server Name
- Answer: B

68. To close a PDO connection in PHP, you should:

- A) Use the close() method
- B) Assign null to the connection variable
- C) Use the disconnect() function
- D) Restart the server
- Answer: B

69. In MySQL, a LEFT JOIN:

- A) Only returns matching rows from both tables
- B) Returns all rows from the left table and matched rows from the right
- C) Returns no rows if there's no match
- D) Only works with numeric fields
- Answer: B

70. The UNION statement in SQL is used to:

- A) Join tables horizontally
- B) Combine results from multiple SELECT statements
- C) Create a new database
- D) Delete records
- Answer: B

MODULE 116-120: Advanced SQL and Database Operations

71. The DISTINCT keyword in SQL is used to:

- A) Sort results
- B) Eliminate duplicate rows from the result set
- C) Group results
- D) Filter NULL values
- Answer: B

72. A subselect in SQL is:

- A) A type of index
- B) A SELECT query nested inside another query
- C) A backup operation
- D) A type of join
- Answer: B

73. In MySQL, the ENUM data type:

- A) Stores any text value
- B) Allows only predefined string values
- C) Stores binary data
- D) Is used for encryption
- Answer: B

74. The TIMESTAMP field in MySQL automatically:

- A) Encrypts data

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- B) Records when events occur (insertion/update time)
- C) Compresses data
- D) Validates email addresses
- Answer: B

75. GROUP BY in SQL is used to:

- A) Sort results alphabetically
- B) Group rows that have the same values in specified columns
- C) Join multiple tables
- D) Filter individual rows
- Answer: B

MODULE 121-126: JavaScript Fundamentals

76. JavaScript was developed by:

- A) Sun Microsystems
- B) Netscape, Inc
- C) Microsoft
- D) Google
- Answer: B

77. JavaScript is primarily a:

- A) Server-side language only
- B) Client-side scripting language

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- C) Database query language
- D) Operating system
- Answer: B

78. Which is NOT a difference between Java and JavaScript?

- A) Java is compiled; JavaScript is interpreted
- B) Java is statically typed; JavaScript is dynamically typed
- C) They are the same language with different names
- D) Java uses classes; JavaScript uses prototypes
- Answer: C

79. In JavaScript, variables are declared with:

- A) The var keyword
- B) The variable keyword
- C) The declare keyword
- D) No keyword needed
- Answer: A

80. JavaScript is:

- A) Case insensitive
- B) Case sensitive
- C) Only sensitive to numbers
- D) Not sensitive to spaces
- Answer: B

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MODULE 127-132: JavaScript Programming and Validation

81. Strict mode in JavaScript is enabled with:

- A) "use strict";
- B) strict = true;
- C) enableStrict();
- D) #strict
- Answer: A

82. The isNaN() function in JavaScript checks if a value is:

- A) A negative number
- B) Not a Number
- C) A null value
- D) An array
- Answer: B

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83. In JavaScript, undefined represents:

- A) A variable set to zero
- B) A variable that hasn't yet contained a value
- C) An empty string
- D) A boolean false
- Answer: B

84. Why should you never rely solely on JavaScript validation?

- A) It's too fast

- B) Users can disable JavaScript or bypass client-side checks
- C) It only works on mobile devices
- D) It's required by law to validate on server
- Answer: B

85. The Same-Origin Policy in JavaScript:

- A) Allows scripts to access any domain
- B) Restricts scripts from accessing resources from another domain
- C) Only applies to CSS
- D) Is no longer used in modern browsers
- Answer: B

MODULE 133-138: Server-Side Operations and Site Management

86. When setting up a Web database site, you need all EXCEPT:

- A) ISP/Web hosting
- B) Domain name
- C) Application server
- D) A physical storefront
- Answer: D

87. In site structure, a unified site:

- A) Has no navigation
- B) Has its entire structure visible on every page

- C) Changes layout on every page
- D) Has no home page
- Answer: B

88. The production/backup site should be:

- A) On the same server as the production server
- B) A complete copy on a single computer not the Web server
- C) Deleted after each use
- D) Accessible to all users
- Answer: B

89. When managing file structures, the cardinal rule is:

- A) Rename files frequently
- B) Never rename a file once given
- C) Use spaces in filenames
- D) Store everything in one directory
- Answer: B

90. FTP consists of:

- A) Only a data connection
- B) A control connection and a data transfer connection
- C) Only an email connection
- D) A database connection
- Answer: B

MODULE 139-145: NoSQL Databases

91. NoSQL databases are best described as:

- A) Only relational databases
- B) Schema-agnostic and non-relational
- C) Only for small datasets
- D) Proprietary only
- Answer: B

92. The Google Bigtable paper was released in:

- A) 2004
- B) 2006
- C) 2008
- D) 2010
- Answer: B

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93. Column stores organize data:

- A) By rows for fast access
- B) For fast column operations
- C) Only alphabetically
- D) In binary format only
- Answer: B

94. A key-value store is optimized for:

- A) Complex joins

- B) Speed of ingestion and retrieval
- C) Only text data
- D) Relational queries
- Answer: B

95. In NoSQL, "eventual consistency" means:

- A) Data is never consistent
- B) Data will eventually appear for reads after being written
- C) Data is always immediately consistent
- D) Only one user can access data at a time
- Answer: B

MODULE 146-152: NoSQL Architecture and MySQL Comparison

96. ACID in database terminology stands for:

- A) Advanced Coding Interface Design
- B) Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
- C) Automatic Computer Integrated Database
- D) Advanced Cloud Infrastructure Development
- Answer: B

97. MongoDB uses which storage format?

- A) XML only
- B) BSON (Binary JSON)

- C) CSV only
- D) Plain text
- Answer: B

98. Compared to MySQL, NoSQL databases are generally:

- A) Less scalable
- B) More easily scalable with dynamic schema
- C) Slower for all operations
- D) Only for small businesses
- Answer: B

99. Polyglot persistence refers to:

- A) Using only one database type
- B) Data integration from various data sources using different database types
- C) Translating SQL to NoSQL
- D) A specific NoSQL product
- Answer: B

100. The main advantage of NoSQL for developers is:

- A) Required complex schema design
- B) Schema agnosticism allowing quick data loading without upfront design
- C) Mandatory use of SQL
- D) Limited scalability
- Answer: B

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