Final exam

Q1what is xml?

Ans XML represents eXtensible Markup Language, XML is a markup language used to store and ship information intended to be both human and machine clear. XML doesn't rely upon stage nor programming nor programming language. This implies it is conceivable to compose a program in any language on any stage to send, get or store information utilizing XML.

Q2 what is xslt?

Ans XLST represents XSL Transformations, XLTS is the main piece of XLS permitting to change a given XML report into another XML record or into another sort of archive meaningful by a program, for example, HTML and XHTML as a rule by changing each XML component into a XHTML component. To explore inside a XML archive, XPath will be utilized.

Essentially, XSLT changes a XML source-tree into a XML result-tree.

Q3: What is JSON?

ans JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation. It is an open standard file format, and data interchange format, that uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects consisting of attribute–value pairs and array data types.

Q4: Give an example of JSON?

{

"employee": {

"name": "supreet",

"salary": 2500,

"married": no

}

}

Q5: What is API?

API is the abbreviation for Application Programming Interface, which is a product go-between that permits two applications to converse with one another. Each time you utilize an application like Facebook, send a text, or check the climate on your telephone, you're utilizing an API.

Essentially, an API indicates how programming parts ought to cooperate. Moreover, APIs are utilized when programming graphical UI (GUI) parts.

Q6: Define browser API.

The HTML Browser API is an extension of the HTML <iframe> element that allows web apps to implement browsers or browser-like applications. It currently works in (privileged) chrome code on Firefox desktop.

Q7 define third party API?

Outsider APIs will be APIs given by outsiders, for the most part organizations, for example, Facebook, Twitter, or Google to permit you to get to their usefulness through JavaScript and use it on your site. Quite possibly the most clear models is utilizing planning APIs to show custom guides on your page.

Q8: Example of XML.

A8: XML examples:

<booklist> // Table

<book> // Entry

<title>ALADIN</title> // Field

<author>J K. Rowling</author>

<year>2009</year>

<price>500</price>

</book>

<book>

<title>The flowers of evil</title>

<author>Charles Baudelaire</author>

<year>1921</year>

<price>3546</price>

</book>

</booklist>

Q9: Difference between XML and JSON.

A9: A3: Difference between JSON and XML:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| JSON | XML |
| 1. JSON object has a type | 1. XML data is typeless |
| 2. JSON types: string, number, array, Boolean | 2. All XML data should be string |
| 3. JSON supports only text and number data type. | 3. XML support various data types such as number, text, images, charts, graphs, etc. It also provides options for transferring the structure or format of the data with actual data. |
| 4. JSON files are easy to read as compared to XML. | 4. XML documents are relatively more difficult to read and interpret. |
| 5. It is less secured. | 5. It is more secure than JSON. |
|  |  |

Q10: Why XML is outdated?

XML was the default information serialization design for around ten years. In any case, JSON's less complex: it's more compact, simpler to peruse and alter, and obviously its joining into JavaScript is better. (Which implies, in addition to other things, that any of the zillions of instruments worked in node.js use JSON for arrangement and serialization.) So you see JSON and JSON serialization wherever today. In any case, very similar things that make XML enlarged and difficult to peruse are additionally things that will keep XML alive inconclusively: namespaces, ascribes, text elements, pattern approval, and so on These highlights aren't valuable to individuals who simply need to compose design documents or boat information starting with one spot then onto the next.