

Id:								Family:		Given:	
ITB295/ITN295 – XML								Tutor:		Timeslot:	

Review Questions on XPath in General

<http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath>

Q1. When an XPath expression is evaluated, four basic types of object may be returned. Which of the following is one of these?

- a. nude-set
- b. node-set
- c. nerd-set
- d. head-set

Hint: See XPath, section 1.

Q2. In XPath, any XML document to which the language is applied is viewed as:

- a. A simple sequence of nodes.
- b. A network of nodes, where any node might be connected to any other node.
- c. A hierarchy of nodes.
- d. A mapping from element and attribute names to character strings.

Hint: See XPath, section 1.

Q3. For every type of node, XPath has a way of deriving a string value for that node.

- a. True
- b. False

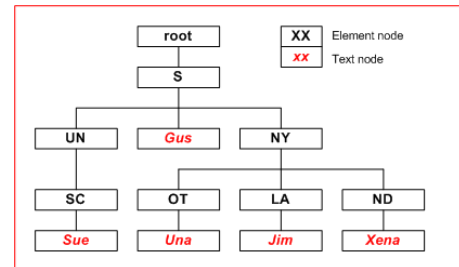
Hint: See XPath, section 1.

Q4. A location path is only one particular form of XPath expression.

- a. True
- b. False

Hint: See XPath, section 2.

Q5. Consider the following XML document:

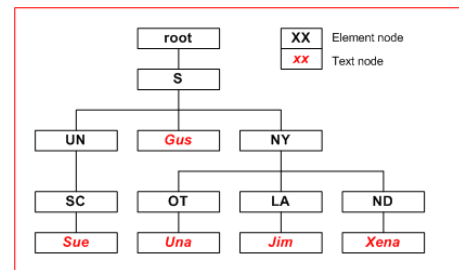


If we take a following-sibling::node() step from node OT, which nodes will we find?

- a. LA and ND
- b. NY and S
- c. SC, LA and ND
- d. No nodes at all.

Hint: See XPath, section 2.2.

Q6. Consider the following XML document:

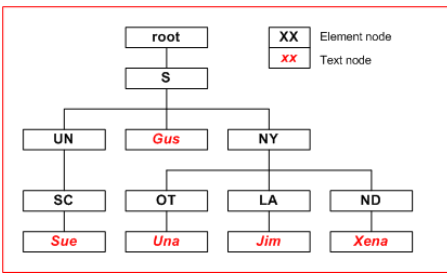


If we take a following::node() step from node OT, which nodes will we find?

- a. LA and ND
- b. Una
- c. UN, SC, Sue and Gus
- d. LA, Jim, ND and Xena

Hint: See XPath, section 2.2.

Q7. Consider the following XML document:



What is the result of the expression `count(/descendant::node())`?

- a. 12
- b. 13
- c. 1
- d. 7

Hint: See XPath, section 2.2.

Q8. In general, the abbreviated and the unabbreviated syntaxes for location paths have the same expressive power.

- a. True
- b. False

Hint: See XPath, section 2.5.

Q9. An absolute location path begins with which character?

Hint: See XPath, section 2, productions [2] and [10].

Q10. An XPath location path may be either a relative path or an absolute path.

- a. True
- b. False

Hint: See XPath, section 2, production [1].

Q11. A relative location path consists of one or more appearances of a certain syntactic construct, separated by the either the / character or the // characters where appropriate. What is the name of that construct?

Hint: See XPath, section 2, productions [3] and [11].

Q12. The only difference between an unabbreviated relative path and an absolute path is the / character at the front of the absolute form.

- a. True
- b. False

Hint: See XPath, section 2, production [2].

Q13. Which of the following are XPath node types?

- ☐ attitude
- ☐ text
- ☐ comment
- ☐ compiler-instruction
- ☐ white space

Hint: See XPath, section 5.

Q14. The five axes that partition a document are ancestor, descendant, following, preceding and?

Hint: See XPath, section 2.2.