XML 1

1: **Text** characters fall into three categories—parsed character data, character data, and white space.​

2: Element names may not contain **blank spaces”**.

3: Character data is not processed—it is treated as pure data content.​ **False**

4: A CDATA section may contain most markup characters, such as **<**, >, and &.

5: XML has its roots in **SGML.**

6: **XML** can be thought of as a lightweight version of SGML.

7: ​Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

Describes the content and structure of data: **markup language**

Signals to a program that a document is written in XML: **XML declaration**

A markup language tailored to contain specific pieces of information: **vocabulary**

Develops and maintains the standards for XML: **W3C**

The basic building block for an XML file: **element**

A command that provides an instruction to XML parsers: **processing recognition**

Occurs after the document body in an XML document:  **epilog**

Attached to an XML document to control what code and content a document may have: **schema**

Another name for a feed reader: **aggregator**

One of the more important XML vocabularies on the internet:  **RSS**

8: The XML **declaration** signals to the program reading the file that the document is written in XML.

9: A(n) namespace is a defined collection of element and attribute names.​ **False**

10: ​Case 1-2

Clarisa is tracing through her XML code to find syntax errors. Finally, Clarisa double-checks all of the entity references used in the document. Which of the following is NOT one of the entity references that XML supports? **&attr;**

11: A DTD defines the structure of the data and, very broadly, the types of data allowable.​

12: After declaring a default namespace, any \_\_\_\_\_ element or attribute is then considered part of this namespace unless a different namespace is declared within one of the child elements.​

13: One of the more important XML vocabularies is \_\_\_\_\_, which is a reformulation of HTML as an XML application.

14: XML is a markup language that can be extended and modified to match the needs of the author and the data content.​

15: ​Case 1-2

16: Most \_\_\_\_\_ feeds contain just links, headlines, or brief synopses of new information.​

17: If you want to have control over the document’s appearance, you have to physically \_\_\_\_\_ the document to a style sheet.

18: Parsed character data includes \_\_\_\_\_.

19: \_\_\_\_\_ are the basic building blocks of XML files, containing the data to be stored in the document.​

20: The UTF-8 character set includes only the characters used in the English language.​

21: Element names cannot begin with the letters “\_\_\_\_\_.”

22: ​Case 1-2

23: SGML has been the chosen vehicle for creating structured documents in business and government organizations of all sizes.​

24: Any element in an XML document can contain no more than one attribute.​

25: ​Case 1-2

26: An XML document consists of the \_\_\_\_\_, the document body, and the epilog.

27: An open element is also known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ element.

28: ​Case 1-1

29: What are the parts of a prolog?​

30: The first part of the prolog is the XML \_\_\_\_\_.

31: The string &apos; is a(n) character reference for the apostrophe.​

32: When white space appears in places other than element content, XML treats it in the following manner: \_\_\_\_\_.

33: ​Case 1-1

34: XML has its roots in Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), a language introduced in the 1980s that describes the structure and content of any machine-dependent information.​

35: As XML has grown in popularity, standard \_\_\_\_\_ have been developed across a wide range of disciplines.

36: A CDATA section is a block of text that XML treats as word data only.​

37: 7ced127f-969a-4277-ba3c-18df16c4967e.PNG

38: ​Case 1-2

39: The name in an element’s closing tag must match the name in the opening tag.​

40: The standards for XML are developed and maintained by \_\_\_\_\_.

41: 19fe9005-0ff3-4f63-b791-cdde1573498a.PNG​

42: A namespace that has been declared within an element can be applied to any \_\_\_\_\_ of the element.

43: Elements that are side-by-side in a document’s hierarchy are \_\_\_\_\_ elements.

44: A \_\_\_\_\_ instruction is a command that tells an XML parser how to process the document.

45: 19fe9005-0ff3-4f63-b791-cdde1573498a.PNG​

46: Declaring a(n) Android layout in XML makes it easier to visualize the structure of a user interface.​

47: XML and relational databases are tightly woven together in most web applications. Describe the two distinctly different models XML and relational databases use to structure data.​

48: 7b1d2ee8-2491-4831-bb74-138e1091d57c.PNG

49: Multiple processing instructions can exist within the same XML document for different media types.​

50: To declare a namespace for an element within an XML document, you add an attribute within the opening tag for the element using the syntax \_\_\_\_\_.

51: Empty element tags are entered using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tag.​

52: The default encoding scheme for an XML declaration is \_\_\_\_\_.

53: An XML document that satisfies the rules of a DTD or schema is said to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ document.

54: An element contained within another element is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.​

55: Since it can be difficult to remember the character numbers for different symbols, some symbols can be identified using a character \_\_\_\_\_ reference.​

56: A(n) compound document is an XML document composed of elements from other vocabularies or schemas.​

57: \_\_\_\_\_ space refers to nonprintable characters such as spaces (created by pressing the spacebar), new line characters (created by pressing the Enter key), or tab characters (created by pressing the Tab key).

58: ​Case 1-1

59: Assume that the home page of Helen’s company, Hair Unlimited Salon, has the web address \_\_\_\_\_. This address provides customers with a unique location to access all of Hair Unlimited Salon’s online products.

60: To create a DTD or a schema, you need access to a \_\_\_\_\_.

61: ​Case 1-1

62: The document body in an XML document is made up of elements that contain data to be stored in the document. Elements are the basic building blocks of XML files. List three important points to remember about XML elements.​

63: The default version value for an XML declaration is \_\_\_\_\_.

64: XML is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ language that is extensible, so it can be modified to match the needs of the document author and the data being recorded.​

65: Subscribers to a(n) CSS feed can receive periodic updates using a software program called a feed reader or an aggregator.​

66: Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), the style sheet language developed for use with HTML on the web, also can be used with the elements in any XML document.​

67: ​Make sure to end every entity reference with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

68: You can place any large block of text within a \_\_\_\_\_ section to avoid inadvertently inserting a character that would be misinterpreted by an XML processor (such as the ampersand symbol).

69: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ section is a large block of text that XML treats as character data only.​

70: An attribute value always must be enclosed within either single or double \_\_\_\_\_.

71: ​Case 1-1

72: For different users to share a vocabulary effectively, \_\_\_\_\_ must be developed that specifically control what code and content a document from that vocabulary might contain.

73: \_\_\_\_\_ is an XML vocabulary used for displaying and organizing musical notation and lyrics.

74: An RSS file is written in \_\_\_\_\_.

75: A \_\_\_\_\_ document contains no syntax errors and satisfies the general specifications for XML code.

76: The ISO/IEC character set is an international numbering system for referencing characters from virtually any language.​

77: \_\_\_\_\_ refers to any space, new line character, or tab character in a document.​

78: When an XML document is created, it needs to be evaluated by a program known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.​

79: The document body consists of the \_\_\_\_\_ that contain data to be stored in the document.

80: Documents written in SGML must be used on devices running the Unix operating system.​

81:

82: A common mistake in XML documents is to forget that the apostrophe symbol is interpreted by the XML processor as a character reference and not as a character.​

83: Attribute values must be enclosed within \_\_\_\_\_.

84: The only sequence of symbols that may not occur within a CDATA section is \_\_\_\_\_ because this is the marker ending a CDATA section.

85: \_\_\_\_\_ is the style sheet standard developed for use with HTML on the web.

86: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ provides information about the rules used in the XML document’s vocabulary.​

87: If an XML document is part of a vocabulary which has a defined DTD or schema, it also needs to be tested to ensure that it satisfies the \_\_\_\_\_ of that vocabulary.​

88: A well-formed XML document that satisfies the rules of a DTD or schema is said to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ document.

89: One version of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the Uniform Resource Locator (URL), which is used to identify the location of a resource on the web.​

90: A(n) DTD more precisely defines the structure of the data and specific data restrictions.​

91: \_\_\_\_\_ is a language introduced in the 1980s that describes the content and structure of any machine-readable information.

XML 2

1: An XML element is not limited to either parsed character data or child elements.

2: The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute default means that the attribute must appear with every occurrence of the element.

3: What are the five possible values for content-model in the element declaration?

4: A(n) notation must supply a name for the data type and provide clues about how applications should handle the data.

5: The \_\_\_\_\_ symbol is used for inserting parameter entities.

6: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ associates the value of an attribute with a <!NOTATION> declaration that is inserted elsewhere in the DTD.

7: The \_\_\_\_\_ value for the content model in an element declaration means an element cannot store any content.

8: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is added to the DOCTYPE declaration to provide information about the DTD to the XML parser.

9: An attribute that contains a list of XML names, each separated by a blank space, can be defined using the \_\_\_\_\_ data type.

10: Which of the following is accomplished by an attribute-list declaration?

11: How many DOCTYPE declarations can there be in an XML document?

12: An entity whose content is found within the DTD is known as a(n) external entity.

13: The attributes of the attribute value type \_\_\_\_\_ contain a list of entities separated by white space.

14: The \_\_\_\_\_ content model is reserved for elements that store no content.

15: A DTD can be used to enforce a specific data structure on document content.

16: The \_\_\_\_\_ value for the content model in an element declaration means the element can contain both parsed character data and child elements.

17: To test for validity, an XML parser must be able to compare the XML document with the rules established in the DTD.

18: It is best not to work with mixed content if you want a tightly structured document.

19: For a DTD to validate either binary data, such as images or video clips, or character data that is not well formed, you need to work with parsed entities.

20: An element declaration can specify which of the following?

21: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ specifies an element’s name and indicates what kind of content it can contain.

22: In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ subset, the declarations are placed in an external file that is accessed from the XML document.

23: If a processor encounters more than one declaration for the same attribute, it ignores the first statement.

24: \_\_\_\_\_ content allows an element to contain both parsed character data and child elements.

25: An attribute declared using the NAME token must have a value equal to the value of an ID attribute located somewhere in the same document.

26: The content-model value can be one of \_\_\_\_\_ specific keywords or one of two content descriptions.

27: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

28: To test for validity, an XML parser must be able to compare your XML document with the \_\_\_\_\_ rules you set up in the DTD.

29: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of rules that define the content and structure of an XML document.

30: In a valid document, at least two elements must be declared in the DTD.

31: The syntax for creating a conditional section is \_\_\_\_\_.

32: An entity that references content that cannot be interpreted by the XML parser is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ entity.

33: The declaration \_\_\_\_\_ would permit this element in an XML document: <name>Lea Ziegler</name>.

34: Attribute values do not allow you to control the format of the character data.

35: \_\_\_\_\_ types are character strings that follow certain rules for format and content.

36: An element \_\_\_\_\_ declaration specifies an element’s name and indicates what kind of content the element can contain.

37: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

38: Most standard XML vocabularies have \_\_\_\_\_ identifiers.

39: Because a DTD is not written in the XML language, XML \_\_\_\_\_ must support the syntax and language requirements needed to interpret DTD code.

40: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

41: External DTDs work the same way as \_\_\_\_\_ style sheets.

42: Generally, elements contain parsed character data or child elements.

43: c9244fcc-fae6-483c-9d6e-c74464cf398e.PNG

44: The chunks into which a DTD can be broken with parameter entities are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

45: In a DTD, a \_\_\_\_\_ symbol specifies the number of occurrences of each element.

46: DTDs do not support \_\_\_\_\_, and thus are of limited value in compound documents.

47: Once an ID value has been declared in a document, other attribute values can refer to it using the \_\_\_\_\_ token.

48: DTDs use more general numbering with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ symbol, which specifies the number of occurrences of each element.

49: When the \_\_\_\_\_ symbol is used with a choice list, the element can contain any number of occurrences of child elements or PCDATA, or it can contain no content at all.

50: 021efc2f-89bc-4330-8927-4212f1432910.PNG

51: ee1abf62-67e1-4b27-b820-cc4c88f86844.PNG

52: e9479e73-36ae-4757-b7c6-742c11e904a5.PNG

53: If an entity's content is found within the DTD, the entity is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ entity.

54: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

55: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ content model is a list of child elements that follow a defined order.

56: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

57: An attribute declared as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ token must have a value equal to the value of an ID attribute located somewhere in the same document.

58: While very flexible, elements with \_\_\_\_\_ content do not add much defined structure to a document.

59: The \_\_\_\_\_ content model allows an element to store any type of content.

60: The attributes of the attribute value type \_\_\_\_\_ contain an accepted XML name.

61: The \_\_\_\_\_ symbol indicates that an element occurs at least once.

62: To create a parsed entity that references content from an external file using a system \_\_\_\_\_, you use the declaration <!ENTITY entity SYSTEM ? “uri?”>.

63: What are the limitations of mixed content elements? Under what circumstances should you not use them?

64: ee1abf62-67e1-4b27-b820-cc4c88f86844.PNG

65: A modifying symbol is placed directly before the element it modifies.

66: \_\_\_\_\_ is ignored within a comment, so you can spread comment text over several lines without affecting DTD code.

67: Any attribute that has been declared by the data type ID is a candidate for an ID \_\_\_\_\_.

68: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

69: One way to create a valid document is to design a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for the document.

70: Entities can reference content found either in an external file or within the DTD itself.

71:

72:

73: ee1abf62-67e1-4b27-b820-cc4c88f86844.PNG

74: Content referenced by an entity can be either \_\_\_\_\_.

75: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

76: One way to create a valid document is to design a document type definition, or DTD, for the document.

77: Element names can contain which of the following?

78: A DTD is entered into the document in a statement called a document \_\_\_\_\_ declaration.

79: Attribute-list declarations can be located anywhere within the document type declaration.

80: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

81: Used in conjunction with an XML parser that supports data validation, a DTD can be used to accomplish what?

82: The NMTOKEN data types cannot contain \_\_\_\_\_.

83: c9244fcc-fae6-483c-9d6e-c74464cf398e.PNG

84: You can divide a DTD into \_\_\_\_\_ parts.

85: The \_\_\_\_\_ value for the content model in an element declaration means the element can contain only parsed character data.

86: XML parsers interpret the \_\_\_\_\_ symbol as a reference to another entity and attempt to resolve the reference.

87: The #FIXED attribute default is used to indicate that the use of an attribute is optional.

88: Attributes that are limited to a set of possible values are known as \_\_\_\_\_ types.

89: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

90: Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

91: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

XML 3

1: The \_\_\_\_\_ value of the use attribute means that the attribute must always appear with the element.

2: dad96c9a-856b-4a87-9de2-0450e771b3f1.PNG

3: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ data type is created by a schema author for specific data values in an instance document.

4: Describe the three components involved in deriving any new data type.

5: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

6: To specify the number of occurrences for a particular character or group of characters, a(n) quantifier can be appended to a character type or set.

7: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

8: A base type is one of \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental data types not defined in terms of other types.

9: The \_\_\_\_\_ and extension elements are important tools used by XML Schema to derive new data types and design complex content models.

10: If both the maxOccurs and minOccurs attributes are missing, the element is assumed to occur \_\_\_\_\_.

11: The \_\_\_\_\_ data type is a text string containing valid XML names with no white space.

12: If an element contains attributes, you have to extend the simple content model to include attributes through the use of the <\_\_\_\_\_> tag.

13: The \_\_\_\_\_ character type is a word character.

14: The \_\_\_\_\_ facet specifies the maximum number of decimals in the data type’s value.

15: DTDs employ a syntax called \_\_\_\_\_, which is different from the syntax used for XML.

16: The \_\_\_\_\_ data type is a text string similar to the NMTOKEN data type, except that names must begin with a letter or the character “:” or “-“.

17: What are the limitations of mixed content elements? Under what circumstances should you not use them?

18: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

19: e9479e73-36ae-4757-b7c6-742c11e904a5.PNG

20: Attributes use the same collection of data types that simple type elements do.

21: 88b42d9a-be7b-42ea-9b44-8fe4653c2758.PNG

22: 88b42d9a-be7b-42ea-9b44-8fe4653c2758.PNG

23: XML Schema divides its user-derived data types into two classes: primitive and derived.

24: Date values must be entered in the format \_\_\_\_\_.

25: The code to specify the location of the schema file depends on whether the instance document has been placed in a namespace.

26: To specify that an element contains both text and child elements, add the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute to the <complexType> of an element.

27: When the mixed attribute is set to the value “true,” XML Schema assumes that the element contains both text and child elements.

28: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

29: A regular expression is a text string that defines a character pattern.

30: \_\_\_\_\_ is the most widely adopted schema standard.

31: XML Schema allows for ample flexibility in the date and time format.

32: A list data type uses \_\_\_\_\_ as the delimiter.

33: A schema is an XML document that contains validation rules for an XML vocabulary.

34:

35:

36: The \_\_\_\_\_ facet constrains the data type to a specified list of values.

37: A \_\_\_\_\_ is a text string of word characters around a word.

38: XML Schema was created to replicate all DTD functionality in a schema; it does not support any data types beyond what can be found in DTDs.

39: The \_\_\_\_\_ facet has three values: preserve, replace, and collapse.

40: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

41: The \_\_\_\_\_ value of the use attribute means that the attribute cannot be used with the element.

42: User-derived data types fall into three categories: list, union, and restricted.

43: An attribute is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ type.

44: Schemas do not allow numeric data types.

45: A file written in XML Schema typically ends with the \_\_\_\_\_ file extension.

46: To indicate whether an attribute is required, you add the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute to the element declaration or reference.

47: A \_\_\_\_\_ expression is a text string that defines a character pattern.

48: e640c824-2afb-4b8d-a8a1-ade1843beb15.PNG

49: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

50: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

51: The XML document to be validated is called the \_\_\_\_\_ document.

52: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

53: The \_\_\_\_\_ value of the use attribute means that the use of the attribute is optional with the element.

54: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ data type is composed of the value and/or lexical spaces from any number of base types.

55: The xs:float data type is a double precision floating point number.

56: The \_\_\_\_\_ data type allows an element to contain any text string.

57: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ type contains a single value in XML Schema.

58: Which of the following is a category of data type in XML Schema?

59: The maxOccurs attribute can have a value of \_\_\_\_\_ for unlimited occurrences of the child element.

60:

61: Discuss the limits of DTDs, using examples.

62: A primitive data type is also known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ type.

63: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ type contains two or more values placed within a defined structure in XML Schema.

64:

65: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ complex type has no name attribute used in the opening <complexType> tag.

66: Instead of a pattern involving specific characters, you usually want a more general pattern involving \_\_\_\_\_ types that represent different kinds of characters.

67: The \_\_\_\_\_ compositor defines a specific order for the child elements.

68: In a new data type, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the set of values that correspond to the data type.

69: The choice compositor requires that child elements must appear either only once or not at all.

70: Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

71: e9479e73-36ae-4757-b7c6-742c11e904a5.PNG

72: e9479e73-36ae-4757-b7c6-742c11e904a5.PNG

73: A \_\_\_\_\_ can be appended to a character type or set to specify the number of occurrences for a particular character or group of characters.

74: When data values belong to a range rather than a set of values, you can create a list of possible values using the enumeration element.

75: Derived data types share many of the same characteristics as the \_\_\_\_\_ data types they are derived from, but with one or two additional restrictions or modifications.

76: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ data type, or base type, is one of the fundamental data types that are not defined in terms of other types.

77: Unlike DTDs, schemas do not use a single standard.

78: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

79: XML Schema supports a collection of built-in data types, but does not allow users to define their own.

80: DTDs employ a syntax called \_\_\_\_\_.

81: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

82: By convention, the namespace prefix \_\_\_\_\_ is assigned to the XML Schema namespace in order to identify elements and attributes that belong to the XML Schema vocabulary.

83: Perhaps the most commonly used data type in XML Schema is \_\_\_\_\_.

84: 88b42d9a-be7b-42ea-9b44-8fe4653c2758.PNG

85: The root element in any XML Schema document is the main element.

86: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ data type is a collection of data types that the XML Schema developers created based on the base types.

87: The \_\_\_\_\_ compositor allows any of the child elements to appear in any order in the instance document.

88: The \_\_\_\_\_ facet specifies the maximum number of decimal places to the right of the decimal point in the data type’s value.

89: With the xs:float data type, non-numeric values can be represented by \_\_\_\_\_.

90: The string data type is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ data type, which is part of the XML Schema language.

91: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ data type is a list of values separated by white space.

XML 4

1: The general form for applying a qualified name to a two-sided tag is <prefix:element> ... </prefix:element> where prefix is the namespace prefix and element is the \_\_\_\_\_ part.

2: A(n) Russian Doll design has only one global element with everything else nested inside of it.

3: In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design, all declarations are made globally.

4: aff92003-216f-48db-abfb-053f7bd574cb.PNG

5: Many \_\_\_\_\_ developers consider it a best practice to qualify all elements in the instance document to avoid confusion about which elements belong to which namespaces.

6: If a namespace is attached to the schema, only the root element needs to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the instance document.

7:

8: The \_\_\_\_\_ of a namespace declaration declaring a prefix extends from the beginning of the opening tag to the end of the corresponding closing tag.

9: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

10: Applying a namespace to an XML document involves identifying the elements and attributes within the document that belongs to that namespace and \_\_\_\_\_.

11: d01a1d22-ba90-40ca-8713-2973dbbe24ec.PNG

12: A Russian Doll design is much more compact than a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, but the multiple levels of nested elements can be confusing and can make it more difficult to debug.

13: A(n) standard document is a document that combines elements from multiple vocabularies.

14:

15: In the Venetian Blind schema design if a namespace is attached to the schema, only the root element needs to be qualified in the instance document.

16: In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ document containing elements from more than one namespace, after you declare the namespaces, you must indicate which elements in the document belong to each namespace.

17: 77aa9737-c061-44c8-81aa-2bb3d1a911e5.PNG

18: A Venetian Blind design represents a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ between Flat Catalogs and Russian Dolls.

19: d01a1d22-ba90-40ca-8713-2973dbbe24ec.PNG

20:

21: To \_\_\_\_\_ an object from an imported schema, you must declare the namespace of the imported schema in the schema element.

22:

23: A Russian Doll design represents a compromise between Flat Catalogs and Venetian Blinds.

24: If the namespace prefix is omitted, the URI in the \_\_\_\_\_ rule is considered to be the default namespace for the selectors in the style sheet.

25: A Venetian Blind design represents a compromise between Flat Catalogs and Russian Dolls.

26: Discuss whether to namespace or not to namespace?

27: In XML Schema, any element or attribute with global scope must be entered as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name.

28: A(n) namespace is a defined collection of element and attribute names.

29: Declarations with \_\_\_\_\_ scope are available only to a given complex type.

30:

31: Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

32: One benefit of XML vocabularies is the ability to use simple element names to describe data.

33: A compound document is a document that combines elements from \_\_\_\_\_ vocabularies.

34: The building blocks of any schema are the XML elements that define the structure; these are known collectively as \_\_\_\_\_.

35: Not all browsers support the use of the @namespace rule.

36: aff92003-216f-48db-abfb-053f7bd574cb.PNG

37: Default namespaces apply to elements, but not to attributes.

38: The \_\_\_\_\_ schema design element declarations are not nested.

39: Objects with global scope are direct children of the root schema element and can be referenced throughout the schema document.

40: A \_\_\_\_\_ document is a document that combines from multiple vocabularies.

41: An unqualified name is an element name consisting of the namespace prefix and the local part.

42: Compare the three schema designs in four categories: global and local declarations; nesting of elements; reusability; and interaction with namespaces.

43: The standard vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_ has namespace URI: http://www.itunes.com/dtds/podcast-1.0.dtd.

44: When the specifications for XML 1.0 were first posted, support existed for namespaces.

45: Objects with \_\_\_\_\_ scope can be referenced only within the object in which they are defined.

46: When referencing elements in an imported schema file, the prefix \_\_\_\_\_ have to match the prefix used in the imported schema file.

47:

48: Describe how name collision occurs.

49: The following code declares a namespace with the URI \_\_\_\_\_ within the course element and applies the schema file course.xsd to the document:

50: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design does not declare elements and attributes globally, but instead creates named types and references those types within a single global element.

51: Creating \_\_\_\_\_ element names to avoid name collisions eliminates the ability to use simple element names to describe data.

52: Some XML authors add all namespace declarations to the document’s \_\_\_\_\_ element so that the namespace is available to all elements within the document.

53: In an environment in which large and complex XML vocabularies are developed, different teams might work on different parts of the schema, using the \_\_\_\_\_ element to combine the different parts into a finished product.

54: The standard vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_ has a namespace URI: http://www.w3.org/2001/vxml.

55:

56: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design has only one global element with everything else nested inside of it.

57: The association between the namespace and the \_\_\_\_\_ declared in an element does not apply to the siblings of that element.

58: The number of namespace attributes that can be declared within an element is \_\_\_\_\_.

59: Declarations with \_\_\_\_\_ scope can be referenced throughout the schema file.

60: After a schema is imported into another schema file, any \_\_\_\_\_ it contains with global scope can be referenced in that file.

61: If an element has a qualified name such as stu:student, you do not include the prefix in the \_\_\_\_\_ name.

62: To \_\_\_\_\_ multiple style sheets to a compound document, you add a separate processing instruction for each style sheet.

63: The root element of the instance document becomes the top element declaration in the schema.

64: In the Venetian Blind schema design, named complex types, element groups, and attribute groups can be \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the schema.

65: To associate the \_\_\_\_\_ of a schema with a namespace, you declare the namespace of the instance document in the schema element and then make that namespace the target of the schema using the targetNamespace attribute.

66: A schema can contain any number of include and import elements.

67: If you are interested in a compact schema that mirrors the structure of the instance document, you should use a \_\_\_\_\_ design.

68: The \_\_\_\_\_ schema design contains one single global element; all others declarations are local.

69: aff92003-216f-48db-abfb-053f7bd574cb.PNG

70: The scope of a namespace declaration declaring a(n) suffix extends from the beginning of the opening tag to the end of the corresponding closing tag.

71: One way to combine schemas is through \_\_\_\_\_; this is used when the schemas come from different namespaces.

72: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

73: If a namespace prefix is declared more than once, only the last instance is used in the style sheet.

74: The duplication of element names is an example of name \_\_\_\_\_, which occurs when the same element name from different XML vocabularies is used within a compound document.

75: The \_\_\_\_\_ schema design element declarations can only be used once.

76: The root element of the \_\_\_\_\_ document becomes the top element declaration in the schema.

77: If you choose to use a vocabulary’s namespace as the default namespace for a schema, you do not have to qualify any references to customized objects in the \_\_\_\_\_ namespace.

78: The XML Schema group element is used to assign a name to a list of references to elements or attributes, and then the named group is referenced elsewhere using the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute.

79: Browsers are looking for qualified element names in your instance document, but your schema is configured to expect unqualified names.

80: Because an attribute is automatically associated with the namespace of its element, you rarely need to unqualify an attribute name.

81:

82: The schema design that requires more code than either of the designs combined is \_\_\_\_\_.

83: Any customized data types, named types, elements, element groups, or attributes created in the schema are considered part of the target namespace.

84: Each include and import element in a schema must be globally declared as a direct child of the \_\_\_\_\_ schema element.

85: After a schema is imported into another schema file, any objects it contains with global scope can be referenced in that file.

86: To require all elements to be qualified but not all attributes, you enter the following code into the schema element:

87: Like an element name, an attribute can be qualified by adding a namespace \_\_\_\_\_.

88: In a Flat Catalog design—sometimes referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design—all element and attribute definitions have global scope.

89:

90: If a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ contains several lines of code that need to be repeated, you probably should use a Flat Catalog or Venetian Blind design.

91: Case-based Critical Thinking Questions

XML 5

1: The \_\_\_\_\_ element provides a condition to choose from.

2: ​In the root element for an XSLT document, the stylesheet element needs to be placed in the http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/\_\_\_\_\_ namespace.

3: Curly braces cannot be nested within the attribute value.​

4: If there are multiple nodes that match the location path, you can create a style for each matching node using the \_\_\_\_\_ instruction.

5: Rather than nesting the entire collection of attributes, those attributes can be grouped within a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which allows you to add several attributes to the same element without having a long nested statement.

6: Simply creating a template forces the XSLT processor to use it with the result document.​

7: Describe at least four tips to keep in mind to promote the creation of clear, effective XSLT style sheets.

8: The match attribute of the xsl:template element is used to design the output format for the specified node set.​

9: The \_\_\_\_\_ comparison operator combines two expressions, returning a value of true only if both expressions are true.

10: The simplest way to view a web page generated by an XSLT 1.0 style sheet is to open the source document in your web browser.​

11: A(n) predicate can also indicate the position of a node in the node tree.​

12: Jeremy has been using XML to organize data for a company that manufactures medical devices. He knows you have experience writing XML data to an output file using XSLT and XPath, and asks for your help improving the display of his data.

13: The \_\_\_\_\_ document contains the data that will be transformed using a style sheet.

14: \_\_\_\_\_ was released in 1999 and enjoys universal support with XML processors and web browsers.

15: Multiple nodes sets can be combined into a single location path using the union ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) operator.

16: XPath operates by expressing the contents of the source document in terms of nodes. List at least four objects from an XML document that are considered nodes of that document, and two objects that are NOT considered nodes.

17: The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute of the output element sets the system identifier in the <!DOCTYPE> declaration.

18: \_\_\_\_\_ is used to transform the contents of an XML document into another document format.

19: You can test for the presence or absence of an attribute or element by entering the attribute or element name without any \_\_\_\_\_ operator.

20: You can reduce errors and speed up processing by using the indent="yes" attribute with the <xsl:output /> tag.​

21: Most locations are written using relative paths in which the location path starts from a particular node (not necessarily the root node) called the \_\_\_\_\_ node.

22: When using the sort instruction, if no attribute values are specified then the nodes are sorted in ascending order with \_\_\_\_\_ characters sorted first and the language determined by the operating system.

23: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is part of a location path that restricts the node set to only those nodes that fulfill a specified condition.

24: The result of the transformation of the source document appears in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ document.

25: 0aa8aaf3-5eb6-4ec2-9471-535839813713.PNG​

26: You can test for the presence or absence of an attribute or element by entering the attribute or element name without any comparison operator.​

27: d822ae2d-3607-4aec-a310-1f242763b7db.PNG

28: XSL-FO (Extensible Stylesheet Language – Formatting Objects) is used to transform the contents of an XML document into another document format.​

29: In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ transformation, a server receives a request from a client to generate the result document.

30: d822ae2d-3607-4aec-a310-1f242763b7db.PNG

31: Which of the following XPath expressions for relative paths refers to the parent of the parent of the context node?

32: XPath supports the wildcard character ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) to reference nodes of any type or name.

33: Attributes can also be included in a location path using the XPath expression: \_\_\_\_\_@attribute.

34: A(n) predicate result element is any element that is not part of the XSLT vocabulary but is sent directly into the result document as raw text.​

35:

36: The xsl:choose element provides a condition from which to choose.​

37: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ path is a path that always starts from the root node and descends down through the node tree to a particular node or node set.

38: In a \_\_\_\_\_ transformation, a client requests retrieval of both a source document and a style sheet from the server.

39: The xsl:value-of element applies a template for the selected nodes.​

40: The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute of the output element defines the output format.

41: 5c26c1bc-521a-46a6-828c-f24764fe4460.PNG​

42: In the process of creating the HTML file, the XSLT processor uses HTML tags to create a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which is composed of the element, attribute, text, and other nodes.

43: XSLT style sheets are XML documents.​

44: 0aa8aaf3-5eb6-4ec2-9471-535839813713.PNG​

45: The fundamental template in the XSLT style sheet is the \_\_\_\_\_ template, which defines styles for the source document’s root node.

46: Jeremy has been using XML to organize data for a company that manufactures medical devices. He knows you have experience writing XML data to an output file using XSLT and XPath, and asks for your help improving the display of his data.

47: The sort instruction can only be used within the \_\_\_\_\_ tag.

48: A \_\_\_\_\_ node is the text contained within an element.

49: d822ae2d-3607-4aec-a310-1f242763b7db.PNG

50: When writing a value to an XML attribute, you must enclose the XPath expression within \_\_\_\_\_.

51: New elements can be combined with predicates, conditional statements, and the \_\_\_\_\_ instruction to create a subset of the original source document in a new structure.

52: To display a data value from a node in the source document, XSLT employs the \_\_\_\_\_ element.

53: \_\_\_\_\_ result elements are any elements that are not part of the XSLT vocabulary but instead are sent directly to the result document as raw text.

54: The xsl:otherwise element is applied when no conditions are satisfied.​

55: The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute tests whether the XPath expression returns a value of true or false; if it is true the enclosed style is applied.

56: ​Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

57: One of the functions of XPath is to translate the hierarchical structure of an XML document into an expression called a location path that references a specific node or node set from the source document. The location path can be written in either absolute or relative terms.

58: The \_\_\_\_\_ document contains the data that will be transformed using a style sheet.

59: If there are multiple nodes that match the location path, you can create a style for each matching node using the for-each instruction.​

60: The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute of the output element specifies whether the output should be indented to better display its structure.

61: Jeremy has been using XML to organize data for a company that manufactures medical devices. He knows you have experience writing XML data to an output file using XSLT and XPath, and asks for your help improving the display of his data.

62: The \_\_\_\_\_ language, which was introduced by W3C, is used to access and navigate the contents of a data tree.

63: The various nodes from the source document are organized into a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

64: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the text contained within an element.

65: To apply a template, use the \_\_\_\_\_ instruction.

66: \_\_\_\_\_ processing is a programming technique that applies different styles based on the values from the source document.

67: Jeremy has been using XML to organize data for a company that manufactures medical devices. He knows you have experience writing XML data to an output file using XSLT and XPath, and asks for your help improving the display of his data.

68: Which of the following parts of a source document is NOT considered a node?

69: The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute of the output element sets the URI for the public identifier in the <!DOCTYPE> declaration

70: ​The \_\_\_\_\_ element is applied when no conditions are satisfied.

71: ​Any node found at a level below another node is referred to as a(n) sibling of that node.

72: A collection of nodes is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

73: The root document contains the data that will be transformed using a style sheet.

74: 5c26c1bc-521a-46a6-828c-f24764fe4460.PNG​

75: d822ae2d-3607-4aec-a310-1f242763b7db.PNG

76: d822ae2d-3607-4aec-a310-1f242763b7db.PNG

77: The relative path .. refers to the parent of the context node.​

78: Which of the following XPath expressions for relative paths refers to the context node itself?

79: An XSLT \_\_\_\_\_ is an XML document used to transform the contents of the source document into a new format, which appears in the result document.

80: One of the functions of XPath is to translate this hierarchical structure into an expression called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that references a specific node or node set from the source document.

81: If the root element in the result document is the XHTML element, then the result document will be created as an XHTML file.​

82: Which of the following XPath expressions for relative paths refers to the parent of the context node?

83: The \_\_\_\_\_ element chooses among different possible styles to apply to the result document.

84: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of styles that are applied to a specific node set within the source document.

85: The \_\_\_\_\_ element is used to define the format of the result document.

86: Like many other programming languages, XSLT supports an else-if construction.​

87: Jeremy has been using XML to organize data for a company that manufactures medical devices. He knows you have experience writing XML data to an output file using XSLT and XPath, and asks for your help improving the display of his data.

88: When the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute is omitted the apply-templates instruction automatically processes all of the children of the context node, including any text nodes.

89: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is any element that is part of the XSLT vocabulary.

90: The \_\_\_\_\_ template defines styles for the source document’s root node.

91: Set the indent attribute to yes to make the code in your result document easier to read.​

XML 6

1: The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute of the decimal-format element represents the character used to separate the integer and fractional parts of the number.

2: The number format symbol \_\_\_\_\_ is a placeholder that displays required digits in the formatted number.

3: The expression format-number(-238.2, '#,##0.0;(#,##0.0)') displays the value –238.2 as \_\_\_\_\_.

4: The \_\_\_\_\_ element includes the contents of an external style sheet file in the current style sheet.

5: Which of the following shows the correct result of the concat function: concat("October ", "10, ", "2017")?

6: Which of the following shows the correct result of the nested substring functions: substring-before(substring-after("2017-10-05", "-"), "-")?

7: The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute of the decimal-format element represents the character used to represent negative values.

8: Which of the following expressions can be used to display the value of the active node?

9: Which of the following shows the correct syntax of the function supported by XSLT 2.0 to retrieve non-XML data?

10: The copy element under XSLT 2.0 also supports the inherit-namespace attribute.

11: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function specifies the text format of numeric values./p/p

12: White space nodes are nodes that contain only white space characters such as \_\_\_\_\_.

13: The only element that the call-template element can contain is the with-param element.

14: To operate recursively, a function must call itself employing the base case.

15: Variables are accessed using the reference @name where name is the variable name.

16: XSLT and XPath 1.0 support only one data type for numbers—double precision floating point.

17: When using the document() function, you must enter the URI for a path on the local machine prefaced with \_\_\_\_\_, and any spaces or special characters must be replaced with escape codes.

18: In general, you should use the number() function for numbering the nodes in the result document.

19: d0701831-a3a4-4820-a183-4a2cd1eaa616.PNG

20: If XPath is unable to calculate a value because of an error in the style sheet, it will return the text string "NaN" (Not a Number).

21: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Define the term scope, and describe the role of scope in the creation of XSLT style sheets, including an explanation the implication of a variable's possible scope./p/p

22: ​To set the value of a template parameter, use the \_\_\_\_\_ element.

23: The XPath 1.0 numeric function \_\_\_\_\_ rounds number up to the next integer.

24: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ template is a template that is not matched to a node set but instead acts like a function to display a calculated value or perform an operation.

25: Which of the following shows the correct result of the substring-before function: substring-before("2017-10-05", "-")?

26: XSLT variables act more like constants because the value of an XSLT variable can only be defined once and it cannot be further updated.

27: Parameters created in XSLT 2.0 also support the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute to define the data type of the parameter value.

28: XSLT and XPath 1.0 support three data types for numbers.

29: d0701831-a3a4-4820-a183-4a2cd1eaa616.PNG

30: The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute of the decimal-format element represents text used to represent entries that are not numbers.

31: The identity template matches any kind of node in the source document and copies them to the result document.

32: If you place the include element at the beginning of your style sheet it will have precedence over the active style sheet.

33: Many of the XPath functions work with sections of text strings called \_\_\_\_\_.

34: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The locations in the style sheet where a variable can be referenced are known as the variable#8217;s \_\_\_\_\_./p/p

35: If you are concerned about name conflicts and want the active style sheet to always have precedence over the external sheet, always use the \_\_\_\_\_ element.

36: 474f58bf-3e42-4c1a-8af8-524912068a4d.PNG

37: The normalize-space() function can also be used to remove extraneous white space characters from the beginning or end of any text string.

38: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "List the three possible ways of accessing data from multiple source documents within an XSLT style sheet./p/p

39: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function returns the current node being processed./p/p

40: 474f58bf-3e42-4c1a-8af8-524912068a4d.PNG

41: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function calculates the sum of the numeric values in a node set./p/p

42: A(n) recursive template is a template that is not matched to a node set but instead acts like a function to display a calculated value or perform an operation.

43: In XSLT, a variable can store a section of code.

44: Which of the following shows the correct result of the substring-after function: substring-after("2017-10-05", "-")?

45: The \_\_\_\_\_ function is an XSLT 1.0 function used to access the contents of an external XML file.

46: The number format symbol \_\_\_\_\_ separates the pattern for positive numbers from the pattern for negative numbers.

47: Variables that contain text strings should enclose those text strings within a separate set of \_\_\_\_\_.

48:

49: ​One way to create a lookup table is to use the \_\_\_\_\_ function, which returns the active node being processed in the style sheet.

50: One way of accessing data from multiple source documents within an XSLT style sheet is by using the \_\_\_\_\_ doc() function.

51: Which of the following shows the correct result of the substring function: substring("Harpe Gaming Store", 7, 6)?

52: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "One approach to including markup tags as part of an element#8217;s value is to place the HTML code within a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ section./p/p

53: \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which a function calls itself.

54: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;#8203;Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition./p/p

55: The number format symbol \_\_\_\_\_ separates the integer digits from the fractional digits.

56: The copy element creates a(n) deep copy of the active node.

57: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "XSLT is considered a functional programming language. Define functional programming, and describe at least three of the key design principles of functional programming languages./p/p

58: The copy-of element is similar to the copy element, as both create a deep copy of a node set.

59: Which of the following shows the correct syntax of the function used to test for the existence of an XML document?

60: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "If you place the \_\_\_\_\_ element at the end of your style sheet it will have precedence over the active style sheet./p/p

61: Many editors, including the Firefox browser, do not support the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute and will instead display the text of the file, including the HTML markup tags.

62: Which of the following shows the correct syntax of the element used to import an external style sheet in the active style sheet?

63: Which of the following shows the correct syntax of the element used to include an external style sheet in the active style sheet?

64: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword is used to divide one numeric value by another./p/p

65: d0701831-a3a4-4820-a183-4a2cd1eaa616.PNG

66: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of data values that can be searched in order to return data that matches a supplied key value.

67: d0701831-a3a4-4820-a183-4a2cd1eaa616.PNG

68: If the expression is a number or Boolean value, the \_\_\_\_\_ element converts the expression to a text string and the text is output to the result document.

69: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a user-defined name that stores a value or an object./p/p

70: The \_\_\_\_\_ function will return a value of true if the document exists and is well-formed.

71: The number format symbol \_\_\_\_\_ separates groups of digits in the number.

72: 474f58bf-3e42-4c1a-8af8-524912068a4d.PNG

73: If you only want to copy the descendent elements and attributes of the summary element but not the summary element itself, use the wildcard character (\_\_\_\_\_) in the copy-of element structure.

74: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "An important task is to combine, or \_\_\_\_\_, two or more text strings into a single text string./p/p

75: Named templates can be used to store variable values by having the last action of the template use the value-of element to set the variable value.

76: Some XSLT processors strip \_\_\_\_\_ nodes, which are nodes that contain only white space characters such as blanks, line returns, or tabs.

77: The \_\_\_\_\_ element includes the contents of an external style sheet file in the current style sheet.

78: If you want to insure that white space nodes are not deleted, you can apply the \_\_\_\_\_ element as a direct child of the stylesheet element.

79: 474f58bf-3e42-4c1a-8af8-524912068a4d.PNG

80: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ element creates a variable as a user-defined name that stores a value or an object./p/p

81: Do not use the &nbsp; entity to generate white space, even if you are generating HTML code, because that entity will not be recognized by the XSLT processor.

82: In XSLT, a variable name can start with a number.

83: Many of the XPath functions work with sections of text strings called \_\_\_\_\_.

84: The XPath 1.0 numeric function ceiling(number) rounds number up to the next integer.

85: In XSLT, a variable can store a \_\_\_\_\_.

86: \_\_\_\_\_ programming relies on the evaluation of functions and expressions, rather than on the sequential execution of commands.

87: The number format symbol \_\_\_\_\_ is a placeholder that displays an optional number of digits in the formatted number and is usually used as the far left symbol in the number format.

88: One way of accessing data from multiple source documents within an XSLT style sheet is by using the \_\_\_\_\_ unparsed-text() function.

89: The XPath 1.0 numeric function \_\_\_\_\_ counts the number of items in values.

90: Which of the following if elements tests whether the context node is in the third position in the result document?

XML 7

1: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "One useful tool for debugging a style sheet is the XSLT 1.0 \_\_\_\_\_ element./p/p

2: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/12358d22-f668-45f7-971e-237a0839b324.PNG" //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The accompanying figure shows a sample node set, with the context node shaded blue. In each image, the objects in the node set that are selected by a specific step pattern axis value are numbered and shaded in red. Which axis value is represented by image A?/p/p

3: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/12358d22-f668-45f7-971e-237a0839b324.PNG" //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The accompanying figure shows a sample node set, with the context node shaded blue. In each image, the objects in the node set that are selected by a specific step pattern axis value are numbered and shaded in red. Which axis value is represented by image J?/p/p

4: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/3a2d94c7-739b-4d63-b4b3-bd5860cc5fc9.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Craig is working to develop an XSLT application to display election results, using XML files with the structures shown in the accompanying figure. He has heard that you have experience developing applications, and comes to you for guidance./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"Now that the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"candidatesDoc/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"variable has been created, Craig would like to define a key named/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"cKey/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"based on the values of the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"candidateID/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"attribute for the candidate. Which of the following do you tell him shows the correct syntax to use to define this key?/span/p/p

5: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ step to employ Muenchian grouping is to create a key for the element or attribute that you want to group using the key element./p/p

6: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Many XSLT processors support extension \_\_\_\_\_ that extend the data types associated with XSLT attributes./p/p

7: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"The default value for the axis portion of the step pattern is/span span style="text-decoration: underline;"span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"self/span/spanspan style="font-family: 'times new roman';"./span/p/p

8: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "You can use the \_\_\_\_\_ function to create global variables that reference the root nodes of external documents.#8203;/p/p

9: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Keys are not limited to valid \_\_\_\_\_ names and thus can be based on commonly used IDs, such as Social Security numbers./p/p

10: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"When two templates can be applied to the same node set, you distinguish them bynbsp;adding the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute within the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"lt;xsl:templategt;/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"tag./span/p/p

11: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"To reverse a node set, you use the XPath/span span style="text-decoration: underline;"span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"reverse()/span/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"function./span/p/p

12: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/6526c0c0-99eb-49e7-9a72-269f8c0ab69b.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sandra is working with an XML file containing product orders with the structure shown in the accompanying figure. She was just introduced to step patterns, and would like to incorporate them into the style sheet she is developing to display the orders data. She comes to you for help in developing expressions incorporating step patterns./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"#8203;Sandra would like to write an expression to show only those orders that have a preceding sibling containing the same/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"orderDate/spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';". Which of the following do you tell her is the correct expression?/span/p/p

13: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "If you want to use keys with an external document, you have to first change the \_\_\_\_\_ node so that it points to a location path within that document./p/p

14: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="text-decoration: underline;"Keys/span can be thought of as generalized IDs, without their limitations./p/p

15: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "If you find it difficult to work with recursive templates, you can instead create loops innbsp;Saxon using the \_\_\_\_\_ extension./p/p

16: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/3a2d94c7-739b-4d63-b4b3-bd5860cc5fc9.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Craig is working to develop an XSLT application to display election results, using XML files with the structures shown in the accompanying figure. He has heard that you have experience developing applications, and comes to you for guidance./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"Craig would like to be able to use data from both documents in his application. You suggest he create variables that will allow him to pull the node sets from both files. Which of the following shows the correct syntax to create a variable named/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"candidatesDoc/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"to reference the root node of the candidates.xml file?/span/p/p

17: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "In a step pattern, the \_\_\_\_\_ defines properties of the node to be matched./p/p

18: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Provide an overview of the three key steps involved in employing Muenchian grouping.#8203;/p/p

19: Generated IDs are useful when the link has to reference an external page or website, but not for hypertext links within a single page.​

20: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"To create a template for a particular node, include the span style="text-decoration: underline;"mode/span attribute in the opening/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"lt;xsl:templategt;/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"tag./span/p/p

21: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function returns a node set based on IDs defined in the document#8217;s DTD./p/p

22: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Ancestor nodes have the same relation to parent nodes that \_\_\_\_\_ nodes have to child nodes.#8203;/p/p

23: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/12358d22-f668-45f7-971e-237a0839b324.PNG" //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The accompanying figure shows a sample node set, with the context node shaded blue. In each image, the objects in the node set that are selected by a specific step pattern axis value are numbered and shaded in red. Which axis value is represented by image D?#8203;/p/p

24: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "When a processor encounters an extension element it does not recognize, it searches inside of that element for the \_\_\_\_\_ element./p/p

25: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "\_\_\_\_\_ is the processor used by Internet Explorer./p/p

26: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition./p/p

27: You can use the generate-id() function to create links for specific locations within a web page.​

28: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "To generate an ID that identifies a specific node or node set within the source document, XPathnbsp;provides the \_\_\_\_\_ function./p/p

29: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "A community of XSLT developers created a standard collection of extension elements and extension functions called span style="text-decoration: underline;"EXSLT/span.#8203;/p/p

30: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/3a2d94c7-739b-4d63-b4b3-bd5860cc5fc9.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Craig is working to develop an XSLT application to display election results, using XML files with the structures shown in the accompanying figure. He has heard that you have experience developing applications, and comes to you for guidance./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"Craig used the code you suggested to create the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"cKey/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"key. However, he says he encountering problems when he tries to use this key to actually display data from the candidates.xml external file using the key. You explain to him that he will have to explicitly change the context node to the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"root/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"element of the candidates.xml file first using a \_\_\_\_\_ element./span/p/p

31: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The following expression uses a \_\_\_\_\_/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"key()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function to return the count of all property elements from the city of Longmont:/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"count(key("cityNames", "Longmont"))/spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';"./span/p/p

32: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "In addition to extension functions, you can also use extension elements and \_\_\_\_\_ in your style sheets.#8203;/p/p

33: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"In the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"generate-id()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function, if you omit the node set argument, the function \_\_\_\_\_./span/p/p

34: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "In a step pattern, the \_\_\_\_\_ specifies the direction in which the processor should move through the node tree./p/p

35: The key() function cannot be used with data from external documents.​

36: ​Traditional IDs, such as Social Security numbers or ISBNs, are commonly declared as ID attributes in DTDs.

37: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "You can have your processor test whether it supports a particular extension function using the \_\_\_\_\_ function./p/p

38: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The step pattern axis value \_\_\_\_\_ selects all nodes that are descendants of the context node, starting with the context node and moving down the node tree./p/p

39: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "IDs can be associated only with span style="text-decoration: underline;"elements/span./p/p

40: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/12358d22-f668-45f7-971e-237a0839b324.PNG" //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The accompanying figure shows a sample node set, with the context node shaded blue. In each image, the objects in the node set that are selected by a specific step pattern axis value are numbered and shaded in red. Which axis value is represented by image F?/p/p

41: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The syntax for declaring a required/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"ID/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"attribute is \_\_\_\_\_./span/p/p

42: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/6526c0c0-99eb-49e7-9a72-269f8c0ab69b.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sandra is working with an XML file containing product orders with the structure shown in the accompanying figure. She was just introduced to step patterns, and would like to incorporate them into the style sheet she is developing to display the orders data. She comes to you for help in developing expressions incorporating step patterns./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sandra would like to write an expression to create a node set of all the items elements. Which of the following do you tell her is the correct expression?/p/p

43: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The key value itself does not have to be entered explicitly; it can also be inserted asnbsp;a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to a node in the source document./p/p

44: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"The first step in using extensions is to define an extension#8217;s namespace within the/span span style="text-decoration: underline;"span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"root/span/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"element.#8203;/span/p/p

45: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"You can support processors that do not recognize an extension element or attribute by using the/span span style="text-decoration: underline;"span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"fallback/span/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"element./span/p/p

46: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "To create a key, add the key element at the top level of the style sheet as a child of the \_\_\_\_\_ element./p/p

47: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"In XPath 1.0, you cannot use the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"document()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function or variables in a key element's \_\_\_\_\_ attribute./span/p/p

48: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The step pattern axis value \_\_\_\_\_ selects all nodes that appear before the context node in the source document, excluding the context node's own ancestors.#8203;/p/p

49: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "You can use the \_\_\_\_\_ function to create links for specific locations within a web page./p/p

50: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The expression to select the first property element from the city of Longmont is \_\_\_\_\_./p/p

51: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute tells the XSLT processor which prefixes to regard as prefixes for extensions.#8203;/p/p

52: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "You can test whether a processor supports a particular extension element or attribute using the \_\_\_\_\_ function/p/p

53: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function generates a unique ID for a specified node set.#8203;/p/p

54: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The abbreviated form of the step pattern/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"self::node()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"is \_\_\_\_\_./span/p/p

55: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Once you generate the list of unique values, you can use the \_\_\_\_\_ element to write code to the result document for each unique value./p/p

56: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"The \_\_\_\_\_ is an index based on a node specified in the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"match/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"attribute using the values from a node specified in the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"use/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"attribute.#8203;/span/p/p

57: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/12358d22-f668-45f7-971e-237a0839b324.PNG" //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The accompanying figure shows a sample node set, with the context node shaded blue. In each image, the objects in the node set that are selected by a specific step pattern axis value are numbered and shaded in red. Which axis value is represented by image G?/p/p

58: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"Because only one template can be processed with any node, the processor must choose between competing templates for the same node. Using the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"mode/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"attribute is one way of explicitly assigning a template to a specific node.nbsp;/spanspan style="font-size: 11pt;"Explain the default priority number rules used by an XSLT processor to determine template priority./span/p/p

59: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/6526c0c0-99eb-49e7-9a72-269f8c0ab69b.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sandra is working with an XML file containing product orders with the structure shown in the accompanying figure. She was just introduced to step patterns, and would like to incorporate them into the style sheet she is developing to display the orders data. She comes to you for help in developing expressions incorporating step patterns./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sandra would like to write an expression that moves up the node tree from the context node, selecting all of the elements that are order elements for the customer with the ID jbrown2738. Which of the following do you tell her is the correct expression?/p/p

60: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "\_\_\_\_\_ are location paths that allow the processor to move freely around the node tree in any direction./p/p

61: Keys are declared in the style sheet, not in the DTD of the source document.​

62: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"\_\_\_\_\_ is a programming technique in which nodes are grouped based on unique values taken from a key index matched to unique IDs created by the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"generate-id()/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"function.#8203;/span/p/p

63: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The \_\_\_\_\_ step to employ Muenchian grouping is to add the following expression to the select attribute of a/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"for-each/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"or an/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"apply-templates/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"element:/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"node set[generate-id()=generate-id(key(name,expression)[1])]/spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';"./span/p/p

64: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"If you designate one node set as/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"$n1/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"and the other as/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"$n2/spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';", the expression:/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"generate-id($n1) = generate-id($n2)/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"returns a value of \_\_\_\_\_ if the node set referenced by/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"$n1/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"is the same as the node set referenced by/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"$n2/spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';"./span/p/p

65: ​All IDs belong to the same index, even if they are associated with different attributes.

66: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"key()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function can also be used with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to select a specific node from a node set./span/p/p

67: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Keys have \_\_\_\_\_ as well as values, allowing the style sheet author to create multiple distinct keys rather than rely on a single index./p/p

68: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ provides an expression that the node value should match./p/p

69: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The span style="text-decoration: underline;"node-test/span part of the step pattern specifies the direction the XSLT processor should move.#8203;/p/p

70: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The general syntax of a step pattern is \_\_\_\_\_./p/p

71: In a predicate, the expressions are resolved relative to the context node.​

72: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Many XSLT processors support \_\_\_\_\_ functions that extend the list of functions available to XPath and XSLT expressions./p/p

73: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function returns a node-set that matches a specified value from a key index./p/p

74: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ math extension functions in EXSLT calculates the nodes with the lowest value in emnode-set/em./p/p

75: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/6526c0c0-99eb-49e7-9a72-269f8c0ab69b.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sandra is working with an XML file containing product orders with the structure shown in the accompanying figure. She was just introduced to step patterns, and would like to incorporate them into the style sheet she is developing to display the orders data. She comes to you for help in developing expressions incorporating step patterns./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sandra would like to write an expression to select the third order element that follows the context node as a sibling. Which of the following do you tell her is the correct expression?/p/p

76: A DTD provides a way to uniquely identify a particular item in the source document.​

77: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"To declare an/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"ID/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"attribute as optional in the source document's DTD, use the expression \_\_\_\_\_./span/p/p

78: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/3a2d94c7-739b-4d63-b4b3-bd5860cc5fc9.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Craig is working to develop an XSLT application to display election results, using XML files with the structures shown in the accompanying figure. He has heard that you have experience developing applications, and comes to you for guidance./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"Craig would like to add a key named/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"precinctNames/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"based on each votes element's precinct name. Which of the following elements do you recommend he add to the style sheet to create the key with the correct syntax?/span/p/p

79: ​In a step pattern, to go in a different direction from the context node you change the node-test value.

80: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ step to employ Muenchian grouping is to reference the group value using emexpressionnbsp;/emwhere emexpression/em is the element or attribute used to group the node set./p/p

81: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Keys are declared in the \_\_\_\_\_./p/p

82: Templates with no mode attribute are applied to the specified node set.​

83: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/6526c0c0-99eb-49e7-9a72-269f8c0ab69b.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sandra is working with an XML file containing product orders with the structure shown in the accompanying figure. She was just introduced to step patterns, and would like to incorporate them into the style sheet she is developing to display the orders data. She comes to you for help in developing expressions incorporating step patterns./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sandra would like to write an abbreviated expression to select the parent of the current context node. Which of the following do you tell her is the correct abbreviated expression?/p/p

84: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "When an XSLT processor encounters two templates with the same name, it uses the span style="text-decoration: underline;"last/span one defined in the style sheet./p/p

85: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The first step in using extensions is to define an extension#8217;s namespace within the \_\_\_\_\_ element./p/p

86: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"One item you can declare in a DTD is the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"ID/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"attribute, which provides a way to uniquely identify a particular itemnbsp;in the source document.nbsp;/spanspan style="font-size: 11pt;"Review the syntax for declaring the span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"ID/span attribute, and explain two benefits of declaring an ID.#8203;/span/p/p

87: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The XML processor creates a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that matches each element to a specific ID./p/p

88: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "ID attributes must be valid XML names and, therefore, they cannot contain \_\_\_\_\_ or begin with numbers./p/p

89: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function returns a node-set that matches a specified value from a key index.#8203;/p/p

90: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_7\_Building\_an\_XSLT\_Application/media/3a2d94c7-739b-4d63-b4b3-bd5860cc5fc9.PNG" //p p style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Craig is working to develop an XSLT application to display election results, using XML files with the structures shown in the accompanying figure. He has heard that you have experience developing applications, and comes to you for guidance./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"Now that the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"precinctNames/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"key has been declared, Craig would like to use it to return a count of all votes from the precinct of Ceylon. Which of the following functions do you suggest he use to do this?/span/p/p

91: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute provides a way to uniquely identify a particular item in the source document./p/p

XML 8

1: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "To specify multiple output file destinations for the transformation result use the \_\_\_\_\_ element./p/p

2: The format-dateTime() function cannot be used with international dates and times.

3: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "You can learn information about your processor and what it supports by running the \_\_\_\_\_ function within your style sheet./p/p

4: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "XPath 2.0 replaces the XPath 1.0 concept of the \_\_\_\_\_ with sequences, where a sequence is any ordered list of items./p/p

5: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"To apply a style to each file in a collection, you can use the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"collection()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function within the \_\_\_\_\_ element./span/p/p

6: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;/p p style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "May has experience developing applications using XSLT 1.0, and would like to take advantage of some of the added features of XSLT 2.0 in developing a new application. She comes to you for help implementing some of these new features./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "May has heard that XPath 2.0 allows an application to retrieve data from multiple document sources. She would like to be able to retrieve data from all XML files in the same folder as the current style sheet. You suggest she use the function \_\_\_\_\_ to enable this situation./p/p

7: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Applying a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to a sequence returns a new sequence containing only those items that satisfy the specified conditions./p/p

8: User-defined functions are treated like built-in functions and thus can be run from within an XPath 2.0 expression.

9: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;/p p style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "May has experience developing applications using XSLT 1.0, and would like to take advantage of some of the added features of XSLT 2.0 in developing a new application. She comes to you for help implementing some of these new features./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"May is trying to create a variable named/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"productData/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"that contains a sequence of zero to many element nodes, referenced by the XPath expression/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"//products/spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';". You suggest she use the syntax \_\_\_\_\_ to create this variable./span/p/p

10: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "When used to format a date value, the marker \_\_\_\_\_ displays the Era component.#8203;/p/p

11: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ attribute assumes that the population is sorted in a specific order andnbsp;that order will be retained when the population is grouped./p/p

12: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"The/span span style="text-decoration: underline;"span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"group-by/span/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"attribute specifies the node set containing the grouped values./span/p/p

13: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The regular expression flag \_\_\_\_\_ specifies that white space characters within the regular expression should be ignored./p/p

14: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sydney is building an application with XSLT 2.0 that relies on many date formats and calculations. He comes to you for some assistance in developing these formats and calculations correctly.#8203;/pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"Once complete, Sydney will be localizing the application to international markets. Which of the following optional arguments of the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"format-date()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function will be useful for this purpose?/span/p/p

15: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "When used to format a date value, the marker \_\_\_\_\_ displays the Day of week component./p/p

16: The doc() function is more flexible than the document() function.

17: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.#8203;/p/p

18: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "To apply a transformation that involves a named template using Saxon in Java command line mode, enter the command \_\_\_\_\_ within a command prompt window./p/p

19: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function returns the location of an item in a sequence./p/p

20: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is any ordered list of items and replaces the concept of node sets used in XSLT 1.0./p/p

21: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203; //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The accompanying figure illustrates the code used to implement grouping in XSLT 2.0. In the figure, item \_\_\_\_\_ marks the attribute used to specify the node set containing the grouped values./p/p

22: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ XSLT processor supports data types defined in user-created schemas in addition to the corenbsp;functionality of XSLT 2.0./p/p

23: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sydney is building an application with XSLT 2.0 that relies on many date formats and calculations. He comes to you for some assistance in developing these formats and calculations correctly.#8203;/pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sydney would like to add the current date to the top of the output in the format "September 7, 2017". Which of the following functions do you recommend he use to achieve this formatting correctly?/p/p

24: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"collection()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"collection('.?select=\*.xml')/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"uses the "\_\_\_\_\_" character to reference the folder of the current style sheet./span/p/p

25: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"Grouping data is made much easier in XSLT 2.0 with the/span span style="text-decoration: underline;"span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"for-each-group/span/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"element./span/p/p

26: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "XML nodes with the \_\_\_\_\_ data type can be associated with any type of XML node./p/p

27: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "In XPath 2.0, date and time values can be stored using the \_\_\_\_\_ data type./p/p

28: The retrieve() function is an XPath 2.0 function used to retrieve XML data from external files.

29: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "In the XPath 1.0 data model, nodes are processed in \_\_\_\_\_ order./p/p

30: In XSLT 1.0, there are several numeric data types including xs:integer, xs:decimal, xs:float, and xs:double.

31: XPath 2.0 is fundamentally based on tokenized values, which are values that cannot be broken into smaller parts.

32: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The Xpath 2.0 function \_\_\_\_\_ returns an/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"xs:dateTime/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"data value based on an/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"xs:date/spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';"nbsp;and/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"xs:time/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"value./span/p/p

33: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Regular expression symbols have opposite meanings when expressed in span style="text-decoration: underline;"uppercase/span letters./p/p

34: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "In XSLT 2.0, the values returned by user-defined functions are \_\_\_\_\_./p/p

35: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The regular expression flag \_\_\_\_\_ specifies that matches should be carried out without respect to upper- or lowercase./p/p

36: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function returns the value of the key used with the current group being displayed./p/p

37: An XPath 2.0 sequence cannot contain duplicate nodes.

38: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"Make sure you use the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"format-dateTime()/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"function only with values of the data type \_\_\_\_\_./span/p/p

39: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;Describe the five key steps to follow to convert a CSV file to XML format using XSLT 2.0./p/p

40: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function is an XPath 2.0 function that splits a text string into a sequence of substrings at every occurrence of a regular expression pattern./p/p

41: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "XPath 2.0 allows the programmer to retrieve data from multiple document sources using the \_\_\_\_\_ function./p/p

42: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "To create structured content, you can use the XSLT 2.0 \_\_\_\_\_ element./p/p

43: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;/p p style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "May has experience developing applications using XSLT 1.0, and would like to take advantage of some of the added features of XSLT 2.0 in developing a new application. She comes to you for help implementing some of these new features./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "May is familiar with working with a wide variety of node types in XPath 1.0, but is confused when changing to the atomic values used in XPath 2.0. You explain to her that each atomic value has a data type that describes the kind of data it contains, and this data type is specified using the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute./p/p

44: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"A common practice is to place XPath 2.0 functions within the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"http://www.w3.org/2005/xpathfunctions/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"namespace using the \_\_\_\_\_ namespace prefix./span/p/p

45: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The regular expression flag \_\_\_\_\_ specifies that matches should be applied so that the "/spanspan style="font-family:'Courier New';"./spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';"" character will match any character in the text string./span/p/p

46: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"You can create atomic values based on XML Schema data types using the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"constructor/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function, which has the syntax \_\_\_\_\_./span/p/p

47: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"When groups are based on a value using either the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"group-by/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"or/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"group-adjacent/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"attribute, the key value associated with the current group is returned using the XPath 2.0 function \_\_\_\_\_./span/p/p

48: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Provide the basic structure used to create a user-defined function in XSLT 2.0, and describe each part of the syntax./p/p

49: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The span style="text-decoration: underline;"second/span step in importing data from a CSV file is to read the content of the file intonbsp;the style sheet as a text string./p/p

50: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;/p p style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "May has experience developing applications using XSLT 1.0, and would like to take advantage of some of the added features of XSLT 2.0 in developing a new application. She comes to you for help implementing some of these new features./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "May is working with regular expressions, and would like to write a function that splits the contents of the employees element into a sequence of strings at every occurrence of a white space character such as a blank space, tab, or newline character. You recommend she use the function \_\_\_\_\_./p/p

51: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"format-dateTime()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function can be used only with values of the data type \_\_\_\_\_./span/p/p

52: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The regular expression flag \_\_\_\_\_ specifies that matches should be carried out in multiline mode so that the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"^/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"character marks the beginning of a line and the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"$/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"character marks the ending of a line./span/p/p

53: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function is an XPath 2.0 function used to retrieve XML datanbsp;from external files./p/p

54: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203 //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The accompanying figure illustrates the code used to implement grouping in XSLT 2.0. In the figure, item \_\_\_\_\_ marks the code used to display the customer whose/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"custID/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"attribute equals the current grouping key./span/p/p

55: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The names of all user-defined functions need to be placed within a(n) span style="text-decoration: underline;"namespace/span to ensure that the function name does not conflict with names reserved in the standard function library./p/p

56: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "XPath 2.0 provides the \_\_\_\_\_ function to read non-XML data./p/p

57: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "XPath 2.0 introduced the \_\_\_\_\_ function to retrieve data from external XML files./p/p

58: The code in the accompanying figure illustrates the use of the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"collection()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function. The area labeled \_\_\_\_\_ loops through each XML file in the collection./span/p/p

59: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sydney is building an application with XSLT 2.0 that relies on many date formats and calculations. He comes to you for some assistance in developing these formats and calculations correctly.#8203;/pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sydney would like the value of the birthDate element output in the format "9/2/2017". Which of the following functions do you recommend he use to achieve this formatting correctly?/p/p

60: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The \_\_\_\_\_ function can be used to provide an easy-to-read date format./p/p

61: XPath 2.0 functions do not allow the programmer to create structured content in which resulting text strings are placed with element or attribute nodes.

62: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sydney is building an application with XSLT 2.0 that relies on many date formats and calculations. He comes to you for some assistance in developing these formats and calculations correctly.#8203;/pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "One section of the new application requires Sydney to add 2 years and 6 months to the current date. Which of the following expressions do you tell him will provide the correct result?/p/p

63: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "To return a sequence item by its position, use the predicate \_\_\_\_\_./p/p

64: XPath 2.0 data formats use picture markers to specify how dates and times should be rendered.

65: One of the uses of the duration functions is to increase a date or time value by a specified amount.

66: Empty sequences are entered as ().

67: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Use the \_\_\_\_\_ occurrence indicator for a sequence to indicate zero-to-one values./p/p

68: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The first step in converting an existing XSLT 1.0 style sheet into an XSLT 2.0 style sheet is to set the version number in the \_\_\_\_\_ element to 2.0./p/p

69: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "With grouping span style="text-decoration: underline;"in sequence/span, all items from the population that share the same grouping key value are grouped together./p/p

70: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sydney is building an application with XSLT 2.0 that relies on many date formats and calculations. He comes to you for some assistance in developing these formats and calculations correctly.#8203;/pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sydney has been adding several more date calculations to the application, but has encountered an error. He has been trying to store values for changes in dates and times, but the values displaying in the result document are not at all what he expected them to be. In looking over his code, you remind him that he must use the \_\_\_\_\_ data type to store changes in dates and times./p/p

71: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "You can create atomic values based on XML Schema data types using the \_\_\_\_\_ function./p/p

72: pp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;/p p style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "May has experience developing applications using XSLT 1.0, and would like to take advantage of some of the added features of XSLT 2.0 in developing a new application. She comes to you for help implementing some of these new features./pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "May would like to apply a style to each file in a collection. Which of the following do you tell her shows the correct syntax to achieve this result?/p/p

73: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "XPath 2.0 is fundamentally based on \_\_\_\_\_ values, which are values that cannot be broken into smaller parts./p/p

74: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"#8203;XPath 2.0 introduced the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"doc()/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"function to retrieve data from external XML files. The/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"doc()/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"function is a simplified version of the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"document()/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"function introduced in XSLT 1.0. Describe at least three important differences between the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"doc()/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"and/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"document()/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"functions./span/p/p

75: The current date is displayed using the default XPath date format mm-dd-yyyy-tz.

76: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "When used to format a date value, the marker \_\_\_\_\_ displays the Fractional seconds component.#8203;/p/p

77: The [FNn] marker displays the weekday name in title case.

78: p/ppp style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"In XSLT 2.0, time differences are entered as \_\_\_\_\_, using the/span span style="font-family: 'Courier New';"xs:dayTimeDuration/span span style="font-family: 'times new roman';"data type./span/p/p

79: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Each atomic value has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that describes the kind of data it contains./p/p

80: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203;img alt="" src="ppg/cognero/Tutorial\_8\_Building\_Applications\_with\_XSLT\_2.0/media/9574e0a1-650d-40f0-a030-1d5ffed5ebe0.PNG" //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The code in the accompanying figure illustrates the use of the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"collection()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function. The area labeled \_\_\_\_\_ creates a collection of XML files starting with "shipdoc" in the current folder./span/p/p

81: ​Under XSLT 2.0, the value-of element returns all of the node values in a node set and not just the first node value.

82: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203; //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: times new roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "span style="font-family:'times new roman';"The code in the accompanying figure illustrates the use of the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"collection()/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"function. The area labeled \_\_\_\_\_ copies the/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"shipType/spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';",/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"items/spanspan style="font-family:'times new roman';", and/span span style="font-family:'Courier New';"custID/span span style="font-family:'times new roman';"elements./span/p/p

83: pp style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "#8203; //pbr //ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The accompanying figure illustrates the code used to implement grouping in XSLT 2.0. In the figure, item \_\_\_\_\_ marks the attribute used to specify the values used to distinguish between groups./p/p

84: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "If you are working in command line mode, you can keep the Command window open and press the \_\_\_\_\_ key on your keyboard to recall the previous command rather than retyping it./p/p

85: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "The data type of an atomic value is specified using the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute./p/p

86: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "When used to format a date value, the marker \_\_\_\_\_ displays the A.M. or P.M. component./p/p

87: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "In XPath 2.0, the \_\_\_\_\_ symbol acts as a concatenation operator by combining two sequences while maintaining the sequence order./p/p

88: p/ppp style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "You can apply the \_\_\_\_\_ element under XSLT 2.0 to loop through the items within a sequence./p/p

89: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "XPath 1.0 is limited to essentially three data types: text, numbers, and \_\_\_\_\_./p/p

90: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: 'times new roman'; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "To display the current date and time, use the XPath 2.0 function \_\_\_\_\_./p/p

91: p/ppp data-keepme="true" style="font-family: Times New Roman; font-size: 11pt; color: #000000; font-weight: normal; "Sequences can be entered directly as a \_\_\_\_\_ list of values enclosed within a set of parentheses./p/p

XML 9

1: The \_\_\_\_\_ module is the XQuery file that contains the query to be executed and any variables or functions declared in the query prolog.

2: You cannot use XQuery in place of XSLT to transform a source document.

3: Agnes has been using XQuery to design queries using path expressions. Her next project will involve multiple source documents and require more complicated criteria. She has heard that a FLWOR structure could be effective for such cases, and comes to you for assistance in developing a FLWOR structure query.

4: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ contains the declarations for namespaces, variables, and user-defined functions—which can be imported into other query documents.

5: XQuery is a \_\_\_\_\_ programming language like XSLT.

6: In a FLWOR query structure, the \_\_\_\_\_ clause specifies a condition by which the items in the iterated sequence are filtered.

7: 2bcbb602-3178-43fb-b452-55aff867ebaa.PNG

8: In a FLWOR query structure, the \_\_\_\_\_ clause sorts the items in the sequence based on a supplied expression.

9: \_\_\_\_\_ variables are variables whose values are determined when the query is run by the processor.

10: To calculate a summary statistic like a total, enclose the query expression within the \_\_\_\_\_ function.

11: A(n) query function contains a collection of statements that can be referenced throughout the query document.

12: In a FLWOR query structure, variables defined in the for clause update their value at each step in the iteration, but a variable defined in the \_\_\_\_\_ clause has a single unchanged value.

13: 2691890b-fe27-4c39-9d4f-c3519040486b.PNG​

14: In an XQuery file, the \_\_\_\_\_ is an optional section that is placed at the beginning of the query and is used to set up fundamental properties of the query.

15: A well-designed query is efficient, runs quickly, and is less prone to error. You should design your queries to be clear and concise, easy to maintain, and easy for others to interpret and edit if necessary. Describe at least three of the main principles of effective query design outlined in the tutorial.​

16: A path expression is usually more compact and easier to apply for simple queries compared to a FLWOR structure.

17: Module library files are often saved with the file extension \_\_\_\_\_.

18: A query can be written using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which is simply an XPath expression that retrieves element and attribute nodes from a source document based on specified criteria.

19: Variables defined within the \_\_\_\_\_ have global scope and can be referenced throughout the query document.​

20: When a query is based on elements in which there is no predefined set of unique values, you can construct a list of unique values using the XPath 2.0 \_\_\_\_\_ function.

21: You cannot sort the results of a query created using a path expression.

22: The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword allows the variable value to be set by the processor when the query is run.

23: In XQuery, variables are assigned using the \_\_\_\_\_ symbol.​

24: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a database operation used to combine two or more database tables based on fields or columns that are common to the tables.

25: Alfonso has been working with XQuery, and would like to create a library module to centralize the global variables and functions he's created. He has encountered some problems in implementing the library module, and comes to you for help.​

26: 2bcbb602-3178-43fb-b452-55aff867ebaa.PNG

27: ​In an XQuery file, the query body consists of a single expression that retrieves data from a source document based on criteria provided in the query expression.

28: In a FLWOR query, variables defined in a for or let clause act as local variables.

29: When you import a library module, the module \_\_\_\_\_ in the import statement must match the one in the library module file.

30: When you import a library module, the module URI in the import statement must match the URI in the library module file.

31: ​With XQuery, the user can summarize data with aggregate functions.

32: The FLWOR structure needs to be enclosed within a set of \_\_\_\_\_ so that the XQuery processor evaluates the expression before writing the query result into its containing element.

33: In a FLWOR query, only one where clause is allowed per query, and it must be placed before all of the for and let clauses.

34: You can add comments to any part of the XQuery file using the statement \_\_\_\_\_.

35: XQuery is written in text format as a collection of \_\_\_\_\_.

36: In an XQuery document, all string values and file references need to be enclosed within matching curly braces.

37: ​Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.​

38: In April 2014, the W3C gave the \_\_\_\_\_ specifications Recommendation status, indicating that it was a mature and stable language ready to be deployed in working environments.

39: Variables declared in a library module must be assigned to the module namespace.

40: The path expression \_\_\_\_\_ uses a predicate to select only those store elements from the gjc\_stores.xml file that operate in the state of Colorado.

41: ​XQuery is a subset of XPath 2.0.

42: Agnes has been using XQuery to design queries using path expressions. Her next project will involve multiple source documents and require more complicated criteria. She has heard that a FLWOR structure could be effective for such cases, and comes to you for assistance in developing a FLWOR structure query.

43: ​Describe the use of joins in in XQuery, and differentiate between an inner join and outer join. Which is the default join type in XQuery?

44: The \_\_\_\_\_ statement retrieves all of the variables and functions defined in a library module.

45: The \_\_\_\_\_ clause was added to the FLWOR structure in XQuery 3.0 to provide a way of counting each iteration in the query result.

46: ​The first expression in a FLWOR query structure is the \_\_\_\_\_ clause.

47: In a FLWOR query structure, the \_\_\_\_\_ clause iterates through a sequence of values, calculating an expression for each item in the sequence.

48: One option to format query results is to add the declaration \_\_\_\_\_ to the XQuery prolog, which preserves all of the white space characters from the XQuery file and writes them to the result document.

49: The XSLT doc() function is not supported in XQuery.

50: In a FLWOR query you can include the \_\_\_\_\_ keyword within the for clause to track the number of iterations.

51: Essentially any text in the query that is not part of an expression is treated as \_\_\_\_\_ and displayed as part of the query result without modification.

52: In the for clause of a FLWOR query, the \_\_\_\_\_ attribute is optional.

53: In an XQuery variable declaration, text strings need to be enclosed within single or double quotes.

54: To declare an external variable, add the keyword \_\_\_\_\_ to the variable declaration.

55: XQuery comments can be nested within one another to provide more information to the user.

56: In a FLWOR query structure, the \_\_\_\_\_ clause declares a variable and gives it an initial value.

57: The XQuery prolog declaration \_\_\_\_\_ specifies whether empty elements should appear last in any node ordering or first.

58: In general, a processor can run a where clause faster than it can run a predicate expression.

59: The last statement in the FLWOR structure is always the \_\_\_\_\_ clause.

60: XQuery 3.0 provides a robust debugging technique using the try… \_\_\_\_\_ structure.

61: In an XQuery file, namespaces need to be declared in the query body.

62: Alfonso has been working with XQuery, and would like to create a library module to centralize the global variables and functions he's created. He has encountered some problems in implementing the library module, and comes to you for help.​

63: The prolog of an XQuery document contains a series of declarations with each declaration terminated with a \_\_\_\_\_.​

64: For larger documents and more complicated search criteria, it is generally easier and more efficient to use \_\_\_\_\_ to transform a source document.

65: XQuery provides several tools to create formatted output.

66: Agnes has been using XQuery to design queries using path expressions. Her next project will involve multiple source documents and require more complicated criteria. She has heard that a FLWOR structure could be effective for such cases, and comes to you for assistance in developing a FLWOR structure query.

67: 2bcbb602-3178-43fb-b452-55aff867ebaa.PNG

68: In an XQuery file, the \_\_\_\_\_ namespace is used for creating user-defined functions.

69: If you do not specify an output file, Saxon will display the query result in \_\_\_\_\_.

70: In XQuery, the \_\_\_\_\_ namespace is used for creating user-defined functions.

71: 2691890b-fe27-4c39-9d4f-c3519040486b.PNG​

72: Element values are enclosed within a set of square brackets.

73: Alfonso has been working with XQuery, and would like to create a library module to centralize the global variables and functions he's created. He has encountered some problems in implementing the library module, and comes to you for help.​

74: A query \_\_\_\_\_ contains a collection of statements that can be referenced throughout the query document.

75: As with XSLT, many calculations and operations in XQuery can be performed using recursion, in which the XQuery function calls itself repeatedly until a stopping condition is met. Provide the general structure of a recursive function in XQuery, and explain the role of each part of the structure.​

76: 2691890b-fe27-4c39-9d4f-c3519040486b.PNG​

77: You can add an element to a query through a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which uses XML-like syntax to insert the element markup tags directly into the query expression.

78: You can automatically generate comments for your query through the use of \_\_\_\_\_ comments, which are a standard method for creating structured documentation.

79: One way to query data from several sources is to apply a \_\_\_\_\_ clause to each document source.

80: You can use multiple \_\_\_\_\_ clauses in a FLWOR query structure to create nested sequences.

81: If you do not specify a data type, XQuery applies the \_\_\_\_\_ data type, allowing the variable to contain any type of data.

82: Agnes has been using XQuery to design queries using path expressions. Her next project will involve multiple source documents and require more complicated criteria. She has heard that a FLWOR structure could be effective for such cases, and comes to you for assistance in developing a FLWOR structure query.

83: Agnes has been using XQuery to design queries using path expressions. Her next project will involve multiple source documents and require more complicated criteria. She has heard that a FLWOR structure could be effective for such cases, and comes to you for assistance in developing a FLWOR structure query.

84: Agnes has been using XQuery to design queries using path expressions. Her next project will involve multiple source documents and require more complicated criteria. She has heard that a FLWOR structure could be effective for such cases, and comes to you for assistance in developing a FLWOR structure query.

85: Agnes has been using XQuery to design queries using path expressions. Her next project will involve multiple source documents and require more complicated criteria. She has heard that a FLWOR structure could be effective for such cases, and comes to you for assistance in developing a FLWOR structure query.

86: A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ module is an external XQuery file that contains only the declarations for namespaces, variables, and user-defined functions.

87: To run a query, you need a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that parses, analyzes, and evaluates the query.

88: In the order by clause of a FLWOR query, the default is to sort items in descending order.

89: XQuery files are usually saved with the file extension \_\_\_\_\_.

90: As with XSLT, many calculations and operations in XQuery can be performed using \_\_\_\_\_, in which the XQuery function calls itself repeatedly until a stopping condition is met.

91: XQuery 3.0 adds the \_\_\_\_\_ clause to the already established FLWOR structure.