Introducing the XML
Chapter 02: Entering into XML

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Q1. Which language XML is derived from?
- A. SGML
- B. HTML
- C. XHTML
- D. RTF

Answer: A

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Q2. XML is not an application of SGML but is _____ of it.
Which one correctly fits the blank space?
- A. a replacement
- B. an alternative
- C. a subset
- D. a new version

Answer: C

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XML is not an application of SGML but is a subset, or profile, of it.]

Q3. XML is an application of SGML.
Is this statement true?
- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

[Ref. Page: 15

XML is a subset or profile of SGML. HTML is an application of SGML]

Q4. XML is _____ of SGML.
Which one best fits the blank?
- A. a subset
- B. an application
- C. a profile
- D. a newer version

Answer: A or C

[Ref. Page: 15

Either of A & C is correct]

Q5. "XML is a metalanguage like SGML"- what does it MEAN?
- A. XML can be used as alternative where a markup of any type is used
- B. XML can be used at machine level in place of SGML
- C. Other languages, or vocabularies, can be developed in XML
- D. XML can be used to describe document structures

Answer: C

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Q6. Which one of the following features is present in both SGML and XML?
- A. Metalanguage - can be used to develop other languages
- B. Optimized for web delivery
- C. Inclusion of a specification for a linking scheme
- D. Inclusion of a specification of a style language

Answer: A
[Page 15
Both SGML and XML are metalanguage.
B, C, D are in XML only]

Q7. Which of the following is or are supported by both XML and SGML?
- A. DTD Validation
- B. XLL linking mechanism
- C. XSL for formatting
- D. XSD for strong data typing and enforcing constraints

Answer: A
[Ref. Page: 15
XML inherits DTD validation from SGML. Other three are specifications included in only in XML]

Q8. XML includes a specification for a linking scheme. What is it?
- A. CSS
- B. XLL
- C. XSL
- D. XSD

Answer: B
[Ref. Page: 15]

Q9. XML includes a specification of a style language. What is it?
- A. CSS
- B. XLL
- C. XSL
- D. XSD

Answer: C
[Ref. Page: 15]

Q10. If HTML is about displaying information, XML is about _____ information.
Which one best fits the blank space.
- A. displaying
- B. processing
- C. describing
- D. interpreting

Answer: C
[Ref. Page: 15]

Q11. _____ is a metalanguage.
Choose appropriate one for the blank.
- A. HTML
- B. XML

C. RTF
D. XSL
Answer: B
[Ref. Page: 15
Like SGML, XML is extensible you can create other languages using it.]

Q12. Anything that can be done in XML can also be done in SGML, but XML has some advantages over SGML.
Is the statement true?
    A. Yes
    B. No
Answer: A
[Ref. Page: 15]

Q13. What is XML?
    A. XML is a standard language used to document format contents in web media
    B. XML is a standard language used to document format contents in print media
    C. XML is a standard language used to structure and describe data that can be understood by different applications
    D. XML is a standard language used to structure and describe data that can be understood mobile devices
Answer: C
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Q14. Which one is self-describing?
    A. RTF
    B. XML
    C. HTML
    D. XSD
Answer: B
[Ref. Page: 16]

Q15. XML is self-describing.
    A. True
    B. False
Answer: A
[Ref. Page: 16]

Q16. XML provide for separating the user interface form the data.
    A. True
    B. False
Answer: A
[Ref. Page: 16
XML's power is its ability to separate the user interface from the data.]

Q17. Which one of the following is NOT true?
    A. XML is self-describing
    B. XML can be used for displaying data
    C. XML can be used as a data-interchange format

D. XML can be used to create common data store for information

Answer: B

[Ref. Page: 16]

Q18. Where XML cannot be used?
    A. Binary data
    B. Web data
    C. Data interchange format
    D. Common data store for information

Answer: A

[Page 16
XML contains text-based data, it is not suitable for binary data. Like HTML is text-based. We use image, which is binary, as linked resource.]

Q19. XML is intended to _____ HTML.
Which one is the correct word for the blank?
    A. replace
    B. complement
    C. reduce complexity of
    D. bring compatibility

Answer: B

[Ref. Page: 16]

Q20. Which of the following is or are true about both XML and SGML?
    A. Generalized language
    B. Documents are self-describing
    C. Documents can be validated using DTD rules
    D. Data types and constraints can be enforced on documents using Schema documents

Answer: A, B, C

[Ref. Page: 17
Schema validation only supported in XML]

Q21. Consider the following two statements.
I. XML documents are considered truly parsable
II. HTML documents are truly parsable
Now which of the following is or are correct above about the above two statements?
    A. Both statements are true
    B. Both statements are false
    C. statements I is true but statement II is false
    D. statements I is false but statement II is true

Answer: C

[Ref. Page: 20]

Q23. HTML (also SGML) allows authors to omit the closing tags for many elements. It is a _____.
    A. shortcut technique
    B. minimization technique
    C. typing technique
    D. acceptable technique

Answer: B
[Page 21
For example, <hr>, <br>,]

Q24. Which specification of XML is the currently approved as a recommendation by W3C?
    A. XML 1.0
    B. XML 1.1
    C. XML 2.0
    D. XML 2.1
Answer: A
[Ref. Page: 22]

Q25. Which language specification is designed to make it easier to use mathematical formulae and scientific content on the Web?
    A. SMIL
    B. RDF
    C. MathML
    D. XAML
Answer: C
[Page 22]
processing metadata.

Q26. Which language specification is data modeling framework that serves as a foundation for processing metadata?
    A. SMIL
    B. RDF
    C. MathML
    D. XAML
Answer: B
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Q27. Which one is an XML application that is intended to enable the use of IV-like multimedia on the Web.?
    A. SMIL
    B. RDF
    C. MathML
    D. XAML
Answer: A
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