

Introducing the XML

Chapter 01: Understanding Markup Languages

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Q1. What is XML stands for?

- A. Extensible Media Language
- B. Extensible Makeup Language
- C. Extensible Markup Language
- D. Extensible Marking Language

Answer: C

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Q2. In document and print world, what does the markup refers to?

- A. To define structure for document content model
- B. Tagging electronic documents to modify the look and formatting or to establish the structure and meaning of the document for output some media such as printer or www.
- C. To set rules for web authoring language
- D. To define print format for documents

Answer: B

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Q3. Which of the following is or are the purposes of markup language in electronic documents?

- A. To modify the look and formatting contents for output on some medium
- B. To process the content in a document for the input into an application
- C. To establish the structure and meaning of a document
- D. To enforce rules and constraints on data in the document

Answer: A, C

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Q4. What does the HTML editor such as Dreamweaver or a word processing program such as Microsoft Word use to accomplish that formatting?

- A. Some kind of Markup
- B. Special binary instructions
- C. Postscript
- D. Scripting language

Answer: A

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Q5. _____ sets the structure of the document and defines the semantic meaning of elements.

- A. Markup
- B. Document Script
- C. Processor application
- D. Metadata

Answer: A

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Q6. Which one of the following editing programs like Word processors generally use to accomplish formatting?

- A. Markup
- B. Runtime Script
- C. Typesetters
- D. Metadata

Answer: A

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Q7. In electronic world, which one provides a way to code the text so that the output device know how the document was supposed to be structured and how the text was supposed to look?

- A. Markup
- B. Runtime Script
- C. Typesetters
- D. Metadata

Answer: A

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Q8. What does the markup basically consist of?

- A. Binary instructions
- B. Tags
- C. Embedded programs
- D. All of the above

Answer: B

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Q9. Which one closed markup?

- A. The rules of the markup are not publicly open and vendors cannot create own processors for markup language
- B. The rules of the markup are publicly open but vendors cannot create own processors for markup language
- C. The rules of the markup are publicly open and vendors can create own processors for markup language
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

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Q10. Which one open markup?

- A. The rules of the markup are not publicly open and vendors cannot create own processors for markup language
- B. The rules of the markup are publicly open but vendors cannot create own processors for markup language
- C. The rules of the markup are publicly open and vendors can create own processors for markup language
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

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Q11. Which one uses closed markup?

- A. RTF document
- B. Microsoft Word document
- C. XML document
- D. HTML document

Answer: B

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Q12. Which markup used to generate code that is specific to a particular device or application?

- A. Specific
- B. Generalized
- C. Open
- D. Closed

Answer: A

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Q13. Which one is used to described portable documents across many different applications?

- A. Specific markup language
- B. Generalized markup language
- C. Rich text format markup language
- D. Hypertext markup language

Answer: B

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Q14. Which one is generic enough to be used in many different applications?

- A. Specific markup language
- B. Generalized markup language
- C. Closed markup language
- D. Portable markup language

Answer: B

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Q15. Which one of the following is a generalized markup language?

- A. HTML
- B. RTF
- C. XHTML
- D. SGML

Answer: D

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Q16. Which type markup HTML is?

- A. Specific
- B. Generalized
- C. Poratable
- D. Closed

Answer: A

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Q17. _____ can be used to create other markup language with its own rules and purposes.

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- A. Specific markup language
 - B. Generalized markup language
 - C. Open markup language
 - D. Closed markup language

Answer: B

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Q18. Which of the following is NOT extensible?

- A. HTML
- B. RTF
- C. XML
- D. SGML

Answer: A, B

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Q19. Which does not allow creation of other markup languages?

- A. HTML
- B. SGML
- C. XML
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

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Q20. HTML is _____ of SGML.

- A. an application
- B. a subset
- C. a part
- D. a form

Answer: A

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