**1. A JMenu object is a menu with a label that can display a list of menu items when clicked.**

**2. Both JCheckBoxMenuItem and JRadioButtonMenuItem objects can have icons.**

**3. To use a menu bar in a application window, you must create your window as a JFrame object.**

**4. The JMenu class is a subclass of JMenuItem.**

**5. The addSeparator () method from the JMenu class.**

**6. The setMnemonic () method is inherited from the AbstractButton class.**

**7. An accelerator is a key combination that you can enter to select an item from a drop-down menu.**

**8. To define the accelerator for a menu item, you call the setAccelerator () method.**

**9. The javax.swing.KeyStroke class defines a keystroke combination.**

**10. The static method getKeyStroke() in the KeyStroke class returns the KeyStroke object.**

**11. The setMnemonic() method to set the shortcuts for the menu bar items.**

**12. The setAccelerator() method to add accelerators to the submenu items.**

**13. The setAccelerator() method adds the shortcut key combination to the item label.**

**14. Applets are a peculiar kind of program.**

**16. System security in Java programs is managed by a security manager.**

**17. A policy file is an ASCII text file.**

**18. A policy file defines what is permitted for a particular code source.**

**19. JApplet class methods: void init(),void start(),void stop(),void destroy().**

**20. A container is a component that can contain other components.**

**21. The classes JPanel, JApplet, JWindow, JFrame, and JDialog are containers.**

**22. The class JApplet is the base class for an applet.**

**23. The arrangement of components in a container is controlled by a layout manager.**

**24. The default layout manager for the content pane of JFrame, JApplet, and JDialog objects is BorderLayout.**

**25. The GridBagLayout provides the most flexible control of the positioning of components in a container.**

**26. The position of a component in a GridBagLayout is controlled by a GridBagConstraints object.**

**27. A Box container can be used to arrange components or containers in rows and columns.**

**28. A menu bar is represented by a JMenuBar object.**

**29. Create a shortcut for a menu by calling its setMnemonic() method.**

**30. What does mean by GUI-**

**Answer:(Graphical user interface).**

**32.How manages the window pane-**

**Answer:By the JFrame.**

**33.What does mean by MVC-**

**Answer:(Model-View-Controller).**

**34.What does mean by AWT?**

**Answer:Abstract Windowing Toolkit.**

**35.What does mean by JFC?-**

**Answer:Java Foundation Classes.**

**36. Which Package contains the Swing Component?-**

**Answer: Javax.swing.**

**37. Which Components Depends on native code?-**

**Answer: Java.awt.**

**38. Which Components is pure java?-**

**Answer: Swing components.**

**39. Which three parts are of the MVC?-**

**Answer: Model, View, and Controller.**

**40. Container class is a base for the all classes? Yes/No-**

**Answer: Yes.**

**41. How many main () method for the window object?-**

**Answer: Three methods.**

**42. What is defined by the set Bounds () method?-**

**Answer: Size and position.**

**43. What is representing by the component?-**

**Answer: Graphical entity.**

**44. Which object manage window one?-**

**Answer : JFrame object.**

**45. what is the alternate name of window pane?**

**-Answer: content pane.**

**46. JApplet object have a menu bar? Yes/No**

**-Answer: Yes.**

**47. What is displayed by glass pane?**

**-Answer: Top of all the otter panes.**

**48. Where from derived Dialog box?**

**-Answer: From window class.**

**49. What is representing by the JFrame object?**

**– Answer : Represent the main window.**

**50. How many super class of Frame?**

**-Answer: Five Super classes.**

**Ques.1)What is layout manager?**

**Answer:** An object called layout manager determines the way that components are arranged in a container.

**Ques.2) What will have all the containers?**

**Answer:** Default layout manager.

**Ques:3) Where are there many layout manager?**

**Answer:** The java.awt and javax.swing packages.

Ques.4) What do layout manager for a container?

**Answer:** The layout manager for a container determines the position and size of all components in the container.

**Ques.5) Mention the layout manager.**

**Answer:** The layout manager s are:

* FlowLayout
* Border Layout
* Card Layout
* Grid Layout
* GridBag Layout
* Box Layout
* Spring Layout.

**Ques.6) What do you mean by FlowLayout manager ?**

**Answer:** The flow layout manager places components in a row and the row is full it automatically spills components onto the next row.

**Ques.7) What is the default position and orientation of the components?**

**Answer:** The default position of the row of components is centered and default orientation is from left to right.

**Ques.8) How there are many options for position row of components in the flow layout manager and what are these?**

**Answer:** Five. These are LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, LEADING and TRAILING.

**Ques.9) How many pixels are for default gap?**

**Answer:** Five pixels.

**Ques.10) What are the final static constant defined in the Border Layout class?**

**Answer:** NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST, and CENTER are the final static constant defined in the Border Layout class.

**Ques. 11) What do you mean by Border Layout manager?**

**Answer:** The border layout manager is intended to place up to five components in a container such as :

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST, and CENTER.

**Ques.12) What do card layout manager?**

**Answer:** The card layout manager generates a stack of components, one on top of others. The first component that we add to the container will be at the top of the stack, and there visible and the last one will be at the bottom.

**Ques.13) What is the default constructor of the card layout?**

**Answer:** CardLayout().

**Ques.14) What do GridLayout manager?**

**Answer:** A GridLayout manager arranges components in a rectangular grid within a container.

**Ques15) What do you mean by BoxLayout manager?**

**Answer:** The javax.swing.BoxLayout class defines a layout manager that arranges components in either single or single column. The BoxLayout constructor requires two arguments. The first is a reference to the container to which the layout manager applies, and second is constant value that can be either BoxLayout.X\_AXIS for a row wise argument or BoxLayout.Y\_AXIS for a column wise argument.

**Ques.16) Where components are added in BoxLayout?**

**Answer:** Components are added from left to right in a row or top to bottom in a column.

**Ques.17) What do you mean by struts and glue?**

**Answer:** The box class contains static methods to create an invisible component called a strut. A vertical strut has a given height in pixels and zero width. A horizontal strut has a given width in pixels and zero height. The glue gives the impression that it binds components together.

**Ques.18)What do you mean by GridBagLayout manager?**

**Answer:** The java.awt. GridBagLayout manager is much more flexible than the other lout managers we have seen consequently, rather more complicated to use. The basic mechanism arranges components in an arbitrary rectangular grid but rows and columns of the grid are not necessarily the same height or width.

**Ques.19) What do you mean by SpringLayout manager?**

**Answer:** The layout manager defined by SpringLayout class determines position and size of each component in the container according the set of constraints that are defined by javax.swing.Spring object. Every component within a container using a SpringLayout manager has an object associated with it type SpringLayout.Constraints that defines constraints on the position of each of the four edges of the components.

**Ques.20) What do you mean by defining constraints?**

**Answer:** The Spring class in the javax.swing package defines an object that represent a constraint. A Spring object is defined by three integer values that relate to the notional length of the Spring : the minimum length, preferred length and maximum length. A Spring object will also have an actual length value that lies between the minimum and maximum.

--------------END OF CHAPTER 17-----------

**1.What is the method of object------getSource().**

**2.JButton field of a -----lottery Class.**

**3.When we want to change our cursor into hand cursor ----call mouseEntered()method.**

**5.When Sketcher application starts which kind of constraint of specify-----**

**DEFAULT\_ELEMENT\_TYPE.**

**5.Which command to compile Sketcher------ javac -classpath “.;C:/Packages” Sketcher.java**

**6. The ColorListener class works in the same way as the------------ TypeListener class.**

**7. A Name is ------String type object.**

**8. A small icon is a—Ajavax.swing.Icon object to be displayed on a toolbar button**

**9. setEnabled, isEnabled() method returns------Boolean type argument.**

**1o.The sketch program is implementing semantic event listener to support the ------menu bar in sketchFrame class.**

**11. Default close operation as----- EXIT\_ON\_CLOSE**

**12. javax.swing.AbstractAction class can ------ implements the Action interface.**

**13. The AbstractAction class has -------Three constructors.**

**( AbstractAction(), AbstractAction(String name), AbstractAction(String name, Icon icon).**

**14.Action interface extends ------ZThe ActionListener Interface.**

**15.The properties class is stay -----java.util.package.**

**16. we have use == for the element type-----when ID are type are int.**

**17. When the cursor is moved out of area occupied by the component-------Then called mouseExited() method.**

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**XML Questions**

1. XML Multiple Choice Questions and Answers  
   1. What does XML stand for?  
   A. eXtra Modern Link  
   B. eXtensible Markup Language  
   C. Example Markup Language  
   D. X-Markup Language  
   Ans: B  
     
   2. What is the correct syntax of the declaration which defines the XML version?:  
   A. <xml version="A.0" />  
   B. <?xml version="A.0"?>  
   C. <?xml version="A.0" />  
   D. None of the above  
   Ans: B  
     
   3. Which statement is true?  
   A. All the statements are true  
   B. All XML elements must have a closing tag  
   C. All XML elements must be lower case  
   D. All XML documents must have a DTD  
   Ans: B  
     
   4. Is it easier to process XML than HTML?  
   A. Yes  
   B. No  
   C. Somtimes  
   D. Cant say  
   Ans: A  
     
   5. Which of the following programs support XML or XML applications?:  
   A. Internet Explorer 5.5  
   B. Netscape D.7  
   C. RealPlayer.  
   D. both A and B  
   Ans: D  
     
   6. Kind of Parsers are  
   A. well-formed  
   B. well-documented  
   C. non-validating and validating  
   D. none of the above  
   Ans: C
2. 7. Well formed XML document means  
   A. it contains a root element  
   B. it contain an element  
   C. it contains one or more elements  
   D. must contain one or more elements and root element must contain all other elements  
   Ans: D  
     
   8. Comment in XML document is given by  
   A. <?-- -->  
   B. <!-- --!>  
   C. <!-- -->  
   D. </-- -- >  
   Ans: C  
     
   9. When processing an output XML, "new line" symbols  
   A. are copied into output "as is", i.e. "CR+LF" for Windows, CR for Macintosh, LF for Unix.  
   B. are converted to single LF symbol  
   C. are converted to single CR symbol  
   D. are discarded  
   Ans: B  
     
   10. Which of the following strings are a correct XML name?  
   A. \_myElement  
   B. my Element  
   C. #myElement  
   D. None of the above  
   Ans: A  
     
   11. Which of the following strings are a correct XML name?  
   A. xmlExtension  
   B. xslNewElement  
   C. XMLElement#123  
   D. All  
   Ans: B  
     
   12. Which of the following XML fragments are well-formed?  
   A. <?xml?>  
   B. <?xml version="A.0"?>  
   C. <?xml encoding="JIS"?>  
   D. <?xml encoding="JIS" version="A.0"?>  
   Ans: B  
     
   13. What are the predefined attributes  
   A. xml:lang  
   B. xml:space  
   C. both  
   D. none.  
   Ans: C
3. 14. Kind of Parsers are  
   A. well-formed  
   B. validating  
   C. non-validating  
   D. Both B & C  
   Ans: D  
     
   15. Valid XML document means (most appropriate)  
   A. the document has root element  
   B. the document contains atleast one or more root element  
   C. the XML document has DTD associated with it & it complies with that DTD  
   D. Each element must nest inside any enclosing element property  
   Ans: C  
     
   16. XML uses the features of  
   A. HTML  
   B. XHTML  
   C. VML  
   D. SGML  
   Ans: D  
     
   17. XML document can be viewed in  
   A. IE C.0  
   B. IE B.0  
   C. IE 6.0  
   D. IE X.0  
   Ans: C  
     
   18. There is a way of describing XML data, how?  
   A. XML uses a DTD to describe the data  
   B. XML uses XSL to describe data  
   C. XML uses a description node to describe data  
   D. Both A and C  
   Ans: D  
     
   19. What does DTD stand for?  
   A. Direct Type Definition  
   B. Document Type Definition  
   C. Do The Dance  
   D. Dynamic Type Definition  
   Ans: B  
     
   20. DTD includes the specifications about the markup that can be used within the document, the specifications consists of all EXCEPT  
   A. the browser name  
   B. the size of element name  
   C. entity declarations  
   D. element declarations  
   Ans: A  
     
   21. Which of the following XML documents are well-formed?  
   A. <firstElement>some text goes here  
   <secondElement>another text goes here</secondElement>  
   </firstElement>  
   B. <firstElement>some text goes here</firstElement>  
   <secondElement> another text goes here</secondElement>  
   C. <firstElement>some text goes here  
   <secondElement> another text goes here</firstElement>  
   </secondElement>  
   D. </firstElement>some text goes here  
   </secondElement>another text goes here  
   <firstElement>  
   Ans: B  
     
   22. Which of the following XML fragments are well-formed?  
   A. <myElement myAttribute="someValue"/>  
   B. <myElement myAttribute=someValue/>  
   C. <myElement myAttribute=’someValue’>  
   D. <myElement myAttribute="someValue’/>  
   Ans: A  
     
   23. How can we make attributes have multiple values:  
   A. <myElement myAttribute="value1 value2"/>  
   B. <myElement myAttribute="value1" myAttribute="value2"/>  
   C. <myElement myAttribute="value1, value2"/>  
   D. attributes cannot have multiple values  
   Ans: D  
     
   24. Which of the following XML fragments are well-formed?  
   A. <myElement myAttribute="value1 <= value2"/>  
   B. <myElement myAttribute="value1 & value2"/>  
   C. <myElement myAttribute="value1 > value2"/>  
   D. None of the above  
   Ans: C  
     
   25. The use of a DTD in XML development is:  
   A. required when validating XML documents  
   B. no longer necessary after the XML editor has been customized  
   C. used to direct conversion using an XSLT processor  
   D. a good guide to populating a templates to be filled in when generating an XML document automatically  
   Ans: A  
     
   26. Parameter entities can appear in  
   A. xml file  
   B. dtd file  
   C. xsl file  
   D. Both 1 and 2  
   Ans: B  
     
   27. Attribute standalone="no" should be included in XML declaration if a document:  
   A. is linked to an external XSL stylesheet  
   B. has external general references  
   C. has processing instructions  
   D. has an external DTD  
   Ans: D  
     
   28. In XML  
   A. the internal DTD subset is read before the external DTD  
   B. the external DTD subset is read before the internal DTD  
   C. there is no external type of DTD  
   D. there is no internal type of DTD  
   Ans: A  
     
   29. Disadvantages of DTD are  
   (i)DTDs are not extensible  
   (ii)DTDs are not in to support for namespaces  
   (iii)there is no provision for inheritance from one DTDs to another  
     
   A. (i) is correct  
   B. (i),(ii) are correct  
   C. (ii),(iii) are correct  
   D. (i),(ii),(iii) are correct  
   Ans: D  
     
   30. To use the external DTD we have the syntax  
   A. <?xml version=”A.0” standalone=”no”?>  
   <! DOCTYPE DOCUMENT SYSTEM “order.dtd”?>  
   B. <?xml version=”A.0” standalone=”yes”?>  
   <! DOCTYPE DOCUMENT SYSTEM “order.dtd”?>  
   (3 )<?xml version=”A.0” standalone=”no”?>  
   <! DOCTYPE DOCUMENT “order.dtd”?>  
   D. <?xml version=”A.0” standalone=”yes”?>  
   <! DOCTYPE DOCUMENT SYSTEM “order.dtd”?>  
   Ans: A  
     
   31. To add the attribute named Type to the <customer> tag the syntax will be  
   A. <customer attribute Type=”exelent”>  
   B. <customer Type attribute =”exelent”>  
   C. <customer Type attribute\_type=”exelent”>  
   D. <customer Type=” exelent” >  
   Ans: D  
     
   32. The syntax for parameter entity is  
   A. <! ENTITY % NAME DEFINITION>  
   B. < ENTITY % NAME DEFINITION>  
   C. <! ENTITY $ NAME DEFINITION>  
   D. < ENTITY % NAME DEFINITION>  
   Ans: A  
     
   33. You can name the schema using the name attribute like  
   A. <schema attribute=”schema1”>  
   B. <schema nameattribute=”schema1”>  
   C. <schema nameattri=”schema1”>  
   D. <schema name=”schema1”>  
   Ans: D  
     
   34. The default model for complex type, in XML schemas for element is  
   A. textOnly  
   B. elementOnly  
   C. no default type  
   D. both 1 & 2  
   Ans: B  
     
   35. Microsoft XML Schema Data types for Hexadecimal digits representating octates  
   A. UID  
   B. UXID  
   C. UUID  
   D. XXID  
   Ans: C  
     
   36. A schema describes  
   (i) grammer  
   (ii) vocabulary  
   (iii) structure  
   (iv) datatype of XML document  
     
   A. (i) & (ii) are correct  
   B. (i),(iii) ,(iv) are correct  
   C. (i),(ii),(iv) are correct  
   D. (i),(ii),(iii),(iv) are correct  
   Ans: D
4. 37. Microsoft XML Schema Data Type “ boolean” has values  
   A. True ,False  
   B. True ,False or 1,0  
   C. 1,0  
   D. any number other then zero and zero  
   Ans: C  
     
   38. Simple type Built into Schema “ data’ represent a data in  
   A. MM-DD-YY  
   B. Dd-MM-YY  
   C. YY-MM-DD  
   D. YYYY-MM-DD  
   Ans: D  
     
   39. In simple Type Built into XML schema Boolean type holds  
   A. True, False  
   B. 1,0  
   C. both A. & B.  
   D. True/False and any number except 0  
   Ans: C  
     
   40. In simple type built into XML schema type flat has single precision of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ floating point  
   A. 16 bit  
   B. 32 bit  
   C. 8 bit  
   D. 4 bit  
   Ans: C  
     
   41. The XML DOM object is  
   A. Entity  
   B. Entity Reference  
   C. Comment Reference  
   D. Comment Data  
   Ans: B  
     
   42.Attribute of the document interface in DOM is/are  
   (i)doctype  
   (ii)implementation  
   (iii)documentElement  
   which are read only attributes  
   A. (i) only  
   B. (ii) only  
   C. (ii),(iii) only  
   D. all  
   Ans: D  
     
   43. The default model for complex type, in XML schemas for element is  
   A. textOnly  
   B. elementOnly  
   C. no default type  
   D. both a & b  
   Ans: B  
     
   44. To create a choise in XML schemas, we use the  
   A. <xsd:select> element  
   B. <xsd:multi> element  
   C. <xsd:choise> element  
   D. <xsd:single> element  
   Ans: C  
     
   45. The XML DOM object is  
   A. Entity  
   B. Entity Reference  
   C. Comment Reference  
   D. Comment Data  
   Ans: B  
     
   46. To create a data island we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_HTML element  
   A. <XML>  
   B. <dataisland>  
   C. <Island>  
   D. <XMLIsland>  
   Ans: A  
   47. To Bind the HTML elements with DSO we use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attribute  
   A. DATASOURCE  
   B. DATAFIELD  
   C. DATASRC  
   D. DATAFLD  
   Ans: A,C  
     
   48. To bind the HTML element <INPUT> Type in text with the datasource “ dsoCustomer” we use  
   A. <INPUT TYPE=”TEXT” DATAFIELD=”#dsoCustomer”>  
   B. <INPUT TYPE=”TEXT” DATASRC=” dsoCustomer”>  
   C. <INPUT TYPE=”TEXT” DATASRC=” #dsoCustomer” >  
   D. <INPUT TYPE=”TEXT” DATAFLD=” #dsoCustomer”>  
   Ans: C  
     
   49. XML DSOs has the property for the number of pages of data the recordset contains  
   A. count  
   B. number  
   C. pageCount  
   D. pageNumber  
   Ans: C  
     
   50. Whats so great about XML?  
   A. Easy data exchange  
   B. High speed on network  
   C. Only B.is correct  
   D. Both A. & B.  
   Ans: D  
     
   51. For XML document to be valid  
   A. document need to be well formed also  
   B. document need not to be well formed  
   C. document need to be well formed & valid  
   D. document validity has no relationship with well formedness  
   Ans: C  
     
   52. A textual object is a well formed XML document if  
   (i) Taken as a whole it matches the production labeled document.  
   (ii) Each of the parsed entity which is referenced directly or indirectly within the document can be well formed  
     
   A. (i) is correct  
   B. (ii)is correct  
   C. both are correct  
   Ans: C  
     
   53. <?xml version=” A.0” standalone=” yes” encoding=”UTF-8” ?>  
   A. it shows that the version is A.0  
   B. shows thatit is standalone  
   C. the standalone is wrong  
   D. version attribute is not in XML  
   Ans: C  
     
   54. The attribute used to define a new namespace is  
   A. XMLNS  
   B. XmlNameSpace  
   C. Xmlns  
   D. XmlNs  
   Ans: C  
     
   55. To match the root node in XMLT transform the syntax will be  
   A. <xsl:template match=”Document”>  
   B. <xsl:template match=”Root”>  
   C. <xsl:template match=”RootNode”>  
   D. <xsl:template match=” /”>  
   Ans: D
5. 56. To match the specific XML elements child like of parent element is the syntax will be  
   A. <xsl:template match=”PLANET\_NAME”>  
   B.<xsl:template match=”PLANET/NAME”>  
   C. <xsl:template match=”/NAME”>  
   D. <xsl:template match=”//”>  
   Ans: B  
     
   57. PI in XML specification stands for  
   A. C.14  
   B. priceless instruction  
   C. processing instruction  
   D. polymorphic inheritance  
   Ans: C  
     
   58. A validating XML application should be used when:  
   A. the design demands that all elements use both start and end tags  
   B. missing or out-of-place elements could cause application errors  
   C. attribute values cannot refer to external entity references  
   D. High performance is an important architectural constraint  
   Ans: B  
     
   59. A DSO operates like  
   (a) data simulation object at server side  
   (b) dynamic source object at client side  
   (c) data source object at client side  
   (d) data simulation object at client side  
   Ans: C  
     
   60. The XSL formating object use to format a list is  
   A. list-block  
   B. list-item  
   C. list-item-body  
   D. list-item-label  
   Ans: A  
     
   61. The attribute used to define a new namespace is  
   A. XMLNS  
   B. XmlNameSpace  
   C. Xmlns  
   D. XmlNs  
   Ans: C  
     
   62. Identify the most accurate statement about the application of XML:  
   A. XML must be used to produce XML and HTML output.  
   B. XML cannot specify or contain presentation information.  
   C. XML is used to describe hierarchically organized information.  
   D. XML performs the conversion of information between different e-business applications.  
   Ans: C  
   63. The XSl formatting object which formats the data and caption of a table is  
   A. table  
   B. table-content  
   C. table-text  
   D. none of the above   
   Ans: D  
     
   64. The XSL formating object which holds the content of the table body  
   A. table  
   B. table-body  
   C. table-content  
   D. table-footer  
   Ans: B  
     
   65. The XSL formatting object which formats the data in a table  
   A. table  
   B. table-body  
   C. title  
   D. table-content  
   Ans: A  
     
   66. The XSL formating object use to hold the content of the label of a list item is  
   A. list-block  
   B. list item  
   C. list-item-body  
   D. list-item-label  
   Ans: D  
     
   67. The XSL formating object use to hold the contents of the body of a list item is  
   A. list-block  
   B. list item  
   C. list-item-body  
   D. list-item-label   
   Ans: C  
     
   68. XSL has formatting object “ block”  
   A. is not supported in XSL  
   B. generates a block level reference area  
   C. create a display block  
   D. groups global declarations for a style sheet  
   Ans: B  
     
   69. XSL has “ block container” for formating the document  
   A. to create a display block to format the titles  
   B. to create a display block to format the paragraphes  
   C. to create a display block to format the headlines & figures  
   D. to create a block level reference area  
   Ans: D  
     
   70. The syntax for writing the minimum occurrence for an element is  
   A. <xsd:element ref=” note” min=” 0” />  
   B. <xsd:elements ref=” note” min=” 0” />  
   C. <xsd:elements ref=” note” minOccur=”0” />  
   D. <xsd:elements ref=” note” minOccurs=” 0” />  
   Ans: D  
     
   71. The syntax for writing default values for element is  
   A. <xsd:element name=”max” type=” xsd:integer” value=” 100” />  
   B. <xsd:element name=”max” type=” xsd:integer” fixValue=” 100” />  
   C. <xsd:element name=”max” type=” xsd:integer” default=” 100” />  
   D. <xsd:element name=”max” type=” xsd:integer” defaultval=” 100” />  
   Ans: C  
     
   72. To use XSLT in an XML system:  
   A. the input and output of the XSLT processor must be unparsed XML documents  
   B. the input and output of the XSLT processor must be a hierarchical tree representing an XML document  
   C. the XSLT processor must be called from a web agent  
   D. the XSLT processor must be given the DTD as well as the XML document instance  
   Ans: B  
     
   73. What is the role of the XPath language in XSL processing?  
   A. XPath identifies the order or path of processing to be followed as the XSL language is processed  
   B. XPath identifies locations in XML data to be transformed in the source tree and the locations to be generated in output tree specified in XSL translation prescriptions  
   C. XPath identifies the path to be followed in the execution of XSL translation prescriptions  
   D. XPath specifies which XSL transform files are to be used in the translation of XML  
   Ans: B  
     
   74. Which statement correctly describes the capabilities of the XSLT language?  
   A. XSLT uses the DTD to determine how XML documents will be translated  
   B. XSLT specifies how a hierarchical trees, representable by an XML document may be translated into non-hierarchical formats  
   C. XSLT specifies how a hierarchical tree, representable by an XML document, may be translated into another hierarchical tree, also representable by an XML document  
   D. XSLT specifies the formatting style to be used to render an XML document   
   Ans: C  
     
   75. XSLT processors accept as input:  
   A. an XML conforming document file and an XSLT specification file  
   B. only an XML document  
   C. only an XSLT specification  
   D. either an XML document or an XSLT specification  
   Ans: A  
     
   76. The transformation of XML document in to another type of document by XSLT can be done by  
     
   (i)In the server  
   (ii)In the client  
   (iii)With a separate program  
     
   A. only(i) & (ii)  
   B. only (ii) & (iii)  
   C. all are correct  
   D. only (i) & (iii)  
   Ans: C  
     
   77: To match the root node in XMLT transform the syntax will be  
     
   A. <xsl:template match=”Document”>  
   B. <xsl:template match=”Root”>  
   C. <xsl:template match=”RootNode”>  
   D. <xsl:template match=” /” >  
   Ans: D  
     
   78: To match the specific XML elements in XMLT the syntax for given name “ rootnode” is  
     
   A. <xsl:template match=” root”>  
   B. <xsl:template match=” /”>  
   C. <xsl:template match=” rootnode” >  
   D. <xsl:template match=” //”>  
   Ans: C  
     
   79. To match the specific XML elements child like of parent element is the syntax will be  
     
   A. <xsl:template match=”PLANET\_NAME”>  
   B. <xsl:template match=” PLANET/NAME” >  
   C. <xsl:template match=” /NAME”>  
   D. <xsl:template match=” //”>  
   Ans: B  
     
   80. InXSLT style sheet we have syntax to match elements with id as (if id is “ change” )  
     
   A. <xsl:template match=” id(‘change’)” >  
   B. <xsl:template match=” (change)”>  
   C. <xsl:template match=” change”>  
   D. <xsl:template match-id=”Change”>  
   Ans: A  
     
   81. To match the text node (in XSLT) the syntax will be  
     
   A. <xsl:template match=” text”>  
   B. <xsl:template match-text=” text”>  
   C. <xsl:template match=text( )>  
   D. <xsl:template match=” text( )” >  
   Ans: D  
     
   82. An element declaration specifies  
     
   A. a single markup element  
   B. zmarkup elements  
   C. markup data  
   D. the document data  
   Ans: A  
     
   83. Well formed XML document means(most appropriate)  
     
   A. it contains a root element  
   B. it contain an element  
   C. it contains one or more elements  
   D. must contain one or more elements and root element must contain all other elements  
   Ans: D  
     
   84: Which of the following specify that the order and content of "membership" is not important  
     
   A. <!ELEMENT membership NORULE>  
   B. <!ELEMENT membership EMPTY>  
   C. <!ELEMENT membership ALL>  
   D. <!ELEMENT membership ANY>  
   Ans: D  
     
   85: Which of the following is used to specify the attribute list of an element  
     
   A. ATTLIST  
   B. ?ATTLIST  
   C. !ATTLIST  
   D. #ATTLIST  
   Ans: C  
     
   86: Which of the following instruct the browser which stylesheet to use  
     
   A. <xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="cd.xsl">  
   B. <xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" xsl="cd.xsl">  
   C. <?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="cd.xsl"?>  
   D. <?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" xsl="cd.xsl"?>  
   Ans: C  
     
   88: Which of the following XSLT Patterns is used to match any descendant nodes  
   A. /  
   B. //  
   C. .  
   D. ..  
   Ans: B  
     
   89: Which of the following XSLT Patterns is used to match the parent node  
     
   A. /  
   B. //  
   C. .  
   D. ..  
   Ans: D  
     
   90: Which of the following is a valid XSLT iteration command  
     
   A. for  
   B. for-all  
   C. for-each  
   D. in-turn  
   Ans: C  
     
   91.What is an advantage of XML compared to HTML?  
     
   A. XML works on more platforms.  
   B. XML is suited to using Web pages as front ends to databases.  
   C. XML was designed for portable phones.  
   D. XML is simpler to learn than HTML.  
   Ans: B  
     
   92.The following best describes the development of XML.  
     
   A. XML developed from HTML because WEB browsers became more powerful.  
   B. XML is designed as a replacement because SGML can not be used for document development.  
   C. XML builds on HTMLs ability to provide content to virtually any audience by adding the power of intelligent content.  
   D. XML is the modern replacement for HTML and SGML, taking the good points from each, making both of those languages obsolete.  
   Ans: C  
     
   93. The correct priority for implementing XML based IETMs is :  
     
   A. Develop DTD, conduct a pilot project, create a modular library, train staff.  
   B. Train staff, convert legacy documents, develop DTD, create modular library.  
   C. Conduct pilot program, train staff, create modular library, develop DTD  
   D. Conduct pilot program, train staff, develop DTD, convert documents, purchace XML tools.  
   Ans: C  
     
   94. Which of the following statements is true:  
     
   A. XML is a direct subset of SGML  
   B. SGML is an application of HTML  
   C. XML is a kind of dynamic HTML  
   D. XHTML is XML rewritten in HTML  
   5. SGML and XML are the same thing  
   Ans: A  
     
   95. What is a qualified name?  
     
   A. Any name conforming to the XML Names specification  
   B. A name having prefix and local name separated by a colon  
   C. A name applying only to qualified elements and attributes  
   D. None of the above  
   Ans: C  
     
   96. What is a NCName  
     
   A. A Non-Common Name  
   B. A Non-Conforming Name  
   C. A Non-Colonized Name  
   D. None of the above  
   Ans: C  
     
   97. Which of the following statements about XML schemas is incorrect?  
   A. All XML documents must have a schema  
   B. Schemas can specify integer values  
   C. Schemas are defined by XSD tag  
   D. They offer more flexibility than DTDs  
   E. Schemas provide data oriented data types  
   Ans: A  
     
   98. What is the default namespace  
     
   A. The namespace used by default when no namespace is declared  
   B. The namespace used when two or more namespaces are referenced  
   C. A namespace that is referenced with the xmlns attribute, but without a prefix  
   D. None of the above  
   Ans: C
6. 99.What is an XML namespace?  
     
   A. A set of names applied to specific spaces within an XML document, such as the head and body  
   B. A set of names representing a specific XML vocabulary  
   C. A set of names for XML documents pertaining to a particular vocabulary  
   D. None of the above.  
   Ans: B  
     
   100. From what set of names do NCNames derive?  
     
   A. Any combination of characters allowable in XML  
   B. Any names conforming to XML Names, minus the colon  
   C. Any names for elements and attributes within the DTD to which the namespace refers  
   D. None of the above.  
   Ans: B