**Part I) XML Overview**  
  
1.  XML cannot be used with HTML.   
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
2.  XML is more advantageous to use than a fixed-length database system because  
  a.  Today’s computers are faster than they have been in years past.  
  b.  It saves money by reducing IT expenses.  
  c.  Those without an IT background can easily understand XML.  
  d.  All of the above.  
  
3. SAX is  
  a.  A fixed-length database system  
  b.  An XML database system  
  c.  A variable-length database system  
  d.  An XML parser  
  
4. PCDATA is  
  a.  An XML element that contains other XML elements  
  b.  An XML element that contains parsed character data  
  c.  An XML element that’s used to define data for use only on a PC  
  d.  None of the above  
  
5.  The Document Object Model   
  a.  Defines the layout of an XML document  
  b.  Defines XML elements that are used in an XML document   
  c.  Is an XML parser  
  d.  Is an XML document that contains labels, buttons, and other Graphical User Interface objects  
  
6.  You must use a parser to read an XML document.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
7.  XML stores data in fixed lengths.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
8.  XML is a subset of   
 a. SGML  
 b. HTML   
 c. MGL   
 d.  None of the above  
  
9.  XML is used for web services.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
10.  An XML element can contain other XML elements.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
**Part II) Creating XML**  
  
1.  A parent element cannot contain another parent element.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
2.  An attribute contains a  
 a. Name/value pair  
 b. Value/name pair   
 c.  The data section of the XML document  
 d.  None of the above  
  
3.  The asterisk at the end of an element name in a DTD means it’s  
  a.  The end of the list of elements  
  b.  The beginning of the list of elements  
  c.  The DTD contains zero to many of this element  
  d.  The DTD contains this element and fewer elements  
  
4.  What does the parser do with the CDATA section of an XML document?  
  a. Ignores it  
  b.  Passes the data to the application that uses the XML document without any translation or interpretation  
  c.  Deletes the data before passing the XML document to the application that uses the XML document  
  d.  None of the above  
  
5.  The DOCTYPE is used to   
  a.  Create the CDATA section of an XML document  
  b.  Create an XML document   
  c.  Identify the DTD for an XML document  
  d.  Identify the parser that is used to parse the XML document  
  
6.  A child element can be a parent element.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
7.  All XML markup tags must have an attribute.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
8.  Special symbols can be inserted into an XML document using   
 a. CDATA  
 b.  A UNICODE value  
 c. An attribute   
 d. A comment  
  
9.  You avoid conflict between an XML special character and information in an XML document by using a comment.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
10.  A processing command is removed from an XML document before the XML document is passed along to the application that uses the XML document.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
**Part III) DTD**  
  
1.  An XML document must contain all elements declared in the DTD.   
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
2.  #PCDATA refers to   
  a.  Parsed charter data  
  b.  Program character data  
  c.  Parsed character data  
  d.  None of the above  
  
3.  A question mark following the name of a child name in the declaration of a parent element means  
  a.  The child element is required.  
  b.  The child element is optional.  
  c.  The name of the child element is unknown.  
  d.  One occurrence of the child element is required.  
  
4.  What is address, phone in the declaration <!ELEMENT customer (company, (address, phone)+, email)> ?  
  a. A group  
  b.  The value of address and phone is concatenated.  
  c.  The value of email is concatenated to the value of address and phone.  
  d.  The value of email is concatenated to the value of phone.  
  
5.  What is this: <!ENTITY % phone SYSTEM “phone.dtd”>?   
  a.  A reference to the internal DTD called phone.dtd  
  b.  A reference to the phone system   
  c.  References a shared DTD  
  d.  References the phone.dtd XML document  
  
6.  An image tag is an example of an EMPTY element.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
7.  All XML markup tags must have an attribute.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
8.  An element name can begin with  
 a. A colon  
 b. An underscore  
 c. Letters   
 d.  All of the above  
  
9.  You cannot set valid options when declaring an attribute.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
10.  #REQUIRED specifies that an element is required in all XML documents   
that use the DTD.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
**Part IV) XML Schema**  
  
1.  An XML schema is used to define a complex type.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
2. type=“integer” means   
  a.  The content of an element is the word integer.  
  b.  All types except integers can be used in the corresponding element.  
  c.  Only integers can be used in the corresponding element.  
  d.  None of the above.  
  
3.  xmlns:xs=“http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema” is used to  
  a.  Identify ownership of the XML schema  
  b.  Identify ownership of the XML document  
  c.  Identify the XML schema specifications used in the XML schema  
  d.  Identify that this is an XML schema  
  
4.  The xs:sequence tag  
  a.  Specifies the sequence in which elements must appear in an XML document  
  b.  Specifies the sequence in which elements must appear in an XML schema  
  c.  Specifies the sequence in which attributes must appear in an XML document  
  d.  Specifies the sequence in which attributes must appear in an XML schema  
  
5.  xsi:schemaLocation=“customers.xsd” is used to  
  a.  Identify the owner of the XML document  
  b.  Identify the owner of the XML schema  
  c.  Identify the location of the XML document  
  d.  Identify the location of the XML schema  
  
6.  You can require a specific value for an attribute by setting the value for fixed.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
7.  A regular expression can be used to specify complex restrictions for the content of an element.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
8.  You can specify a series of valid values for an element by using which of the following in a regular expression?  
 a. |  
 b. OR  
 c. or   
 d. +  
  
9.  A facet is a valid value that can be assigned to an attribute.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
10.  The xs:enumeration tag is used to define a valid value for an attribute.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
**Part V) XSLT**  
  
1.  XML can only be transformed into HTML or XHTML.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
2.  Instructions for transforming an XML document are contained in the   
 a. XSL stylesheet  
 b. CSS stylesheet  
 c. XSLT stylesheet  
 d.  None of the above  
  
3.  The <xsl:for-each select=“customers/customer”> statement states   
  a.  For each customer element of the result document  
  b.  For each customers element of the result document  
  c.  For each customer element of the source document that’s a child of customers  
  d.  For each customers element of the source document  
  
4.  The <xsl:value-of> element is used to  
  a.  Extract text from the result document  
  b.  Extract text from the source document  
  c.  Place text into the source document  
  d.  None of the above  
  
5.  The <xsl:value-of select=“@id=‘Jim’“/> statement is used to   
  a.  Select the Jim element  
  b.  Select the id attribute  
  c.  Select the Jim attribute  
  d.  Select the id attribute if the value is ‘Jim’  
  
6.  The <xsl:for-each> element contains only XSL elements.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
7.  The <xsl:if> element instructs the CSS to evaluate a condition before extracting an element.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
8.  In order to sort numeric values, you must set the <xsl:sort> to   
 a. data-type=“number”  
 b. data-type=“value”  
 c. data-type=“decimal”  
 d.  None of the above  
  
9.  You can repeat lines of code within the XSL stylesheet by defining an apply-template.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
10.  Only a browser can access a result document.   
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
**Part VI) XML Parser - DOM & SAX**  
  
1.  The SAX parser is able to transverse an XML document.   
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
2.  The SAX parser creates a node by using   
 a. createElement()  
 b. createTextNode()  
 c. createComment()  
 d.  None of the above  
  
3.  The SAX parser reacts to a new element by using  
 a. endElement()  
 b. characters()  
 c. startElement()  
 d. startDocument()  
  
4.  Which of the following is represented as a node in the tree a DOM parser creates?  
 a. CDATA sections  
 b. Comments  
 c. Elements  
 d.  All of the above  
  
5.  A Java transformer can use   
  a.  Its own stylesheet  
  b. DTD  
  c. XSLT  
  d.  All of the above  
  
6.  The same version of a DOM parser must be used on all computers.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
7.  A Stream is a series of characters that can be the results of transformation performed by a Java transformer.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
8.  A SAX parser  
  a.  Reads a block of an XML document at a time  
  b.  Organizes the XML document into a tree  
  c.  Enables you to correct the contents of an XML document  
  d.  None of the above  
  
9.  You should use a SAX parser if a DOM parser is unable to load the XML document into memory.   
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
10.  The appendChild() method links a node to the current node.   
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
**Part VII) DOM & MSXML**  
  
1.  MSXML can only be used with JavaScript.   
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
2.  The async = false means   
  a.  Statements will continue to execute as the XML document is being loaded.  
  b.  Statements will not execute until the XML document is being loaded.  
  c.  The XML document is synchronized to the HTML page.  
  d.  None of the above.  
  
3.  firstChild is a  
  a.  Property containing a reference to the first child of an element  
  b.  Method that makes the current node the first child  
  c.  Method that substitutes the first node for the last node  
  d.  Method that substitutes the last node for the first node  
  
4. createElement(“title”) means  
  a.  Create a new HTML element  
  b.  Create a new XML element  
  c.  Create a title for a new HTML element  
  d.  Create an attribute called title for the current XML element  
  
5.  “/catalog/cd[@upc=‘“ + upc + “‘] means  
  a.  Find the text that matches the value of the upc variable in the cd element  
  b.  Find the upc attribute that matches the value of the upc variable in the cd element  
  c.  Find the upc element that matches the UPC in the cd element  
  d.  All of the above  
  
6.  An XML document can be validated against a DTD by calling the   
validate() method.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
7.  The appendChild() appends a node to the end of an XML document.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
8.  The version is specified in ActiveXObject(“MSXML2.DOMDocument.4.0”) because  
  a.  Versions are designed to coexist with previous versions.  
  b.  Only the version specified can be used with the XML document.  
  c.  It identifies potential conflicts in versions.  
  d.  None of the above.  
  
9.  The loadXML() method is used when the document is passed as a string.  
 a. True  
 b. False  
  
10.  getAttribute(“upc”) retrieves the value of the upc attribute.  
 a. True  
 b. False