1)Find the difference between interface, abstract class and sealed class

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**Static Class**: Declared with Static keyword, methods in Static Class are also static along with variables of the class.  
  
This class cannot be instantiated, i.e we cannot have objects of this class. To access methods of this class, you can directly use classname.method. Also this class cannot be inherited.  
  
  
**Sealed Class**: Declared with Sealed keyword, which enables this class to seal all its variables, methods and properties. No other class can inherit anything from this class or in other words, this class cannot be inherited. But we can instantiate this class, i.e we can have any number of objects of a sealed class.  
  
  
**Abstract Class**: Declared with abstract keyword, this class is primarily created as a Inheritable class. An abstract class enables other classes to inherit from this class, but forbids to instantiate. One can inherit from an abstract class but we cannot create objects of an abstract class. Abstract class can have abstract as well as non abstract methods. Abstract methods are those which are not having method definition.

2) What is XML

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* XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language
* XML is a markup language much like HTML
* XML was designed to store and transport data
* XML was designed to be self-descriptive
* Xml was released in late 90’s. it was created to provide an easy to use and store self describing data.
* XML became a W3C Recommendation on February 10, 1998.
* XML is not a replacement for HTML.
* XML is designed to be self-descriptive.
* XML is designed to carry data, not to display data.
* XML tags are not predefined. You must define your own tags.
* XML is platform independent and language independent.

3) Why XML?

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XML has a variety of uses for Web, e-business, and portable applications.

The following are some of the many applications for which XML is useful:

* **Web publishing**: XML allows you to create interactive pages, allows the customer to customize those pages, and makes creating e-commerce applications more intuitive. With XML, you store the data once and then render that content for different viewers or devices based on style sheet processing using an Extensible Style Language (XSL)/XSL Transformation (XSLT) processor.
* **Web searching and automating Web tasks**: XML defines the type of information contained in a document, making it easier to return useful results when searching the Web:

For example, using HTML to search for books authored by Tom Brown is likely to return instances of the term 'brown' outside of the context of author. Using XML restricts the search to the correct context (for example, the information contained in the <author> tag) and returns only the information that you want. By using XML, Web agents and robots (programs that automate Web searches or other tasks) are more efficient and produce more useful results.

* **General applications**: XML provides a standard method to access information, making it easier for applications and devices of all kinds to use, store, transmit, and display data.
* **e-business applications**: XML implementations make electronic data interchange (EDI) more accessible for information interchange, business-to-business transactions, and business-to-consumer transactions.
* **Metadata applications**: XML makes it easier to express metadata in a portable, reusable format.
* **Pervasive computing**: XML provides portable and structured information types for display on pervasive (wireless) computing devices such as personal digital assistants (PDAs), cellular phones, and others. For example, WML (Wireless Markup Language) and VoiceXML are currently evolving standards for describing visual and speech-driven wireless device interfaces.

4) What is XSD, DTD, Path and Schema

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**XSD** - The purpose of an XSD schema is to define and describe a class of XML documents by using schema components to constrain and document the meaning, usage and relationships of their constituent parts: datatypes, elements and their content and attributes and their values

**DTD** - A document type definition (DTD) is **a set of markup declarations** that define a document type for an SGML-family markup language (GML, SGML, XML, HTML). A DTD defines the valid building blocks of an XML document. It defines the document structure with a list of validated elements and attributes.

**SCHEMA -** A Schema in [SQL](https://www.edureka.co/blog/sql-basics/) is a collection of database objects associated with a [database](https://www.edureka.co/blog/what-is-a-database/). The username of a database is called a Schema owner (owner of logically grouped structures of data). Schema always belong to a single database whereas a database can have single or multiple schemas. Also, it is also very similar to separate namespaces or containers, which stores database objects. It includes various database objects including your tables,  views, procedures, index, etc.