**Quiz-7, XML**

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  
  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
  
4. Is it easier to process XML than HTML?  
A. Yes  
B. No  
C. Somtimes  
D. Cant say  
  
  
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  
  
  
6. Kind of Parsers are  
A. well-formed  
B. well-documented  
C. non-validating and validating  
D. none of the above

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  
  
  
8. Comment in XML document is given by  
A. <?-- -->  
B. <!-- --!>  
C. <!-- -->  
D. </-- -- >  
  
  
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  
  
  
10. Which of the following strings are a correct XML name?  
A. \_myElement  
B. my Element  
C. #myElement  
D. None of the above  
  
  
11. Which of the following strings are a correct XML name?  
A. xmlExtension  
B. xslNewElement  
C. XMLElement#123  
D. All  
  
  
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"?>  
  
  
13. What are the predefined attributes  
A. xml:lang  
B. xml:space  
C. both  
D. none.  
Ans: C

14. Kind of Parsers are  
A. well-formed  
B. validating  
C. non-validating  
D. Both B & C  
  
  
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  
  
  
16. XML uses the features of  
A. HTML  
B. XHTML  
C. VML  
D. SGML  
  
  
17. XML document can be viewed in  
A. IE C.0  
B. IE B.0  
C. IE 6.0  
D. IE X.0  
  
  
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  
  
  
19. What does DTD stand for?  
A. Direct Type Definition  
B. Document Type Definition  
C. Do The Dance  
D. Dynamic Type Definition  
  
  
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  
  
  
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>  
  
  
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’/>  
  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
  
26. Parameter entities can appear in  
A. xml file  
B. dtd file  
C. xsl file  
D. Both 1 and 2  
  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
  
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”?>  
  
  
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” >  
  
  
32. The syntax for parameter entity is  
A. <! ENTITY % NAME DEFINITION>  
B. < ENTITY % NAME DEFINITION>  
C. <! ENTITY $ NAME DEFINITION>  
D. < ENTITY % NAME DEFINITION>  
  
  
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”>  
  
  
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  
  
  
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

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  
  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
  
41. The XML DOM object is  
A. Entity  
B. Entity Reference  
C. Comment Reference  
D. Comment Data  
  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
  
45. The XML DOM object is  
A. Entity  
B. Entity Reference  
C. Comment Reference  
D. Comment Data  
  
  
46. To create a data island we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_HTML element  
A. <XML>  
B. <dataisland>  
C. <Island>  
D. <XMLIsland>  
  
47. To Bind the HTML elements with DSO we use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attribute  
A. DATASOURCE  
B. DATAFIELD  
C. DATASRC  
D. DATAFLD  
  
  
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”>  
  
  
49. XML DSOs has the property for the number of pages of data the recordset contains  
A. count  
B. number  
C. pageCount  
D. pageNumber  
  
  
50. Whats so great about XML?  
A. Easy data exchange  
B. High speed on network  
C. Only B.is correct  
D. Both A. & B.  
  
  
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  
  
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  
  
  
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  
  
54. The attribute used to define a new namespace is  
A. XMLNS  
B. XmlNameSpace  
C. Xmlns  
D. XmlNs  
  
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=” /”>

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=”//”>  
  
57. PI in XML specification stands for  
A. C.14  
B. priceless instruction  
C. processing instruction  
D. polymorphic inheritance  
  
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  
  
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  
  
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  
  
61. The attribute used to define a new namespace is  
A. XMLNS  
B. XmlNameSpace  
C. Xmlns  
D. XmlNs  
  
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.  
  
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   
  
64. The XSL formating object which holds the content of the table body  
A. table  
B. table-body  
C. table-content  
D. table-footer  
  
65. The XSL formatting object which formats the data in a table  
A. table  
B. table-body  
C. title  
D. table-content  
  
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  
  
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   
  
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  
  
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  
  
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” />  
  
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” />  
  
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  
  
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  
  
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   
  
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  
  
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)  
  
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=” /” >  
  
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=” //”>  
  
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=” //”>  
  
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”>  
  
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( )” >  
  
82. An element declaration specifies  
A. a single markup element  
B. zmarkup elements  
C. markup data  
D. the document data  
  
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  
  
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>  
  
85: Which of the following is used to specify the attribute list of an element  
A. ATTLIST  
B. ?ATTLIST  
C. !ATTLIST  
D. #ATTLIST  
  
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"?>  
  
88: Which of the following XSLT Patterns is used to match any descendant nodes  
A. /  
B. //  
C. .  
D. ..  
  
89: Which of the following XSLT Patterns is used to match the parent node  
A. /  
B. //  
C. .  
D. ..  
  
90: Which of the following is a valid XSLT iteration command  
A. for  
B. for-all  
C. for-each  
D. in-turn  
  
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.  
  
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.  
  
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.  
  
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  
  
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  
  
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  
  
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  
  
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

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.  
  
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.

101. What does XML stand for?

a. Extra Modern Link

b. Extensible Markup Language

c. Example Markup Language

d. X-Markup Language

102. 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

103. SGML stands for

a. Standard Generalized Markup Language

b. Structured General Markup Language

c. Standard Graphics Mapping Language

d. Standard General Markup Link

104. HTML and XML are markup languages

a. Specially development for the web

b. Are based on SGML

c. Are versions of SGML

d. Independent of SGML

105. XML stands for

a. Extra Markup Language

b. Excellent Markup Links

c. Extended Markup Language

d. Extended Marking Links

106. XML uses

a. user define tags

b. pre-defined tags

c. both predefined and user-defined tags

d. Extended tags used in HTML and makes them powerful

107. In order to interpret XML documents one should

a. Use standardized tags

b. Have a document type definition which defines the tags

c. Define the tags separately

d. Specify tag filename

108. The advantages of XML over HTML are

i. It allows processing of data stored in web-pages

ii. It uses meaningful tags which aids in understanding the nature of a document

iii. Is simpler than HTML It separates presentation and structure of document

a. i,ii and iii

b. i,ii and iv

c. ii,iii and iv

d. i,iii and iv

109. XSL definition is used along with XML definition to specify

a. The data types of the contents of XML document

b. The presentation of XML document

c. The links with other documents

d. The structure of XML document

110. DTD definition is used along with XML to specify

a. The data types of the contents of XML document

b. The presentation of XML document

c. The links with other documents

d. The structure of XML document

111. Which statement is true about XML?

a. Elements may nest but not overlap.

b. Elements may have multiple attributes with the same name.

c. Quoting attributes is optional.

d. Element names can have spaces.

e. All of the above.

112. Which is used to describe the hierarchy of data in an XML document?

a. XSL

b. CSS

c. DTD

d. A data node.

e. None of the above.

113. What does DTD stand for?

a. Direct Type Definition

b. Document Type Data

c. Document Type Definition

d. Data to Document

e. Dynamic Type

114. Which statement is true?

a. All XML documents must have a DTD.

b. All XML elements must be lower case.

c. All XML elements must have a closing tag.

d. All the statements are true.

e. None of the above.

115. Which statement is not true?

a. XML elements must be properly nested.

b. XML documents must have a root tag.

c. XML tags are case sensitive.

d. XML documents must be well-formed.

e. XML tag names must start with "xml"

116. Which is not a correct name for an XML element?

a. <h1 >

b. <1dollar>

c. <Note>

d. <note>

e. <noTE>

117. Which is not a correct name for an XML element?

a. <NAME>

b. <age>

c. <first name>

d. <phone\_number>

e. <PhoneNumber>

118. What is a correct way of referring to a stylesheet called "mystyle.xsl" ?

a. <?style with type="text/xsl" href="mystyle.xsl" ?>

b. <stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="mystyle.xsl" />

c. <link type="text/xsl" href="mystyle.xsl" />

d. <?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="mystyle.xsl" ?>

e. None of the above.

119. Every XML document must be valid.

a. True

b. False

120. Every XML document must be well formed.

a. True

b.False

121. Every XML document must have an associated DTD or schema.

a. True

b. False

122. The following XML code is well-formed.

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<editors>

<editor>David Shapiro</editor>

<editor>Rodney Jackson</editor>

<editor></editor>

</editors>

a. True

b. False

123. The following XML code is well-formed.

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<editors>

<editor first="David" last="Shapiro" />

<editor first="Rodney" last="Jackson" />

</editors>

a. True

b. False

124. Every XML document represents a tree hierarchy of elements.

a. True

b. False

125. XML attribute values must always be enclosed in quotes.

a. True

b. False

126. XML's goal is to replace HTML.

a. True

b. False

127. Is this a correct XML document?

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<message>

<to>John</to>

<from>Jane</from>

<subject>Training Course</subject>

<body>Contact Computer Education Techniques, Inc.</body>

</message>

a. True

b. False

128. Is this a correct XML document?

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<to>John</to>

<from>Jane</from>

<subject>Training Course</subject>

<body>Contact Computer Education Techniques, Inc.</body>

a. True

b. False

129. XML preserves white spaces.

a. True

b. False

130. Is this a correct XML document?

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<message>

<to age="45">John</to>

<from>Jane</from>

</note>

a. True

b. False

131. Is this a correct XML document?

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<message>

<to age=29>John</to>

<from>Jane</from>

</message>

a. True

b. False

132. Is it easier to process XML than HTML?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Sometimes

d. None

133. Kind of parsers are

a. well-formed

b. well-documented

c. non-validating and validating

d. none of the above

134. well-formed XML documents means

a. it contains a rooot element

b. it contains an element

c. it contains one or more element

d. must contain one or more elements and root element must contain all other elements

135. Which of the following strings are a correct XML name?

a. \_myElement

b. my Element

c. #myElement

d. None of the above

136. Which of the following strings are a correct XML name?

a. xmlExtension

b. xslNewElement

c. XMLElement#123

d. All

137. What are the predefined attributes

a. xml:lang

b. xml:space

c. both

d. none

138. Valid XML document means (most appropriate)

a. the document has root element

b. the document contains at least 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

139. XML uses the features of

a. HTML

b. XHTML

c. VML

d. SGML

140. XML document can be viewed in

a. IE 3.0

b. IE 2.0

c. IE 6.0

d. IE X.0

141.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 d

142. What does DTD stand for?

a. Direct Type Definition

b. Document Type Definition

c. Do The Dance

d. Dynamic Type Definition

143. 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

144. 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’/>

145. 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

146. 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

147. 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

148. Parameter entities can appear in

a. xml file

b. dtd file

c. xsl file

d. Both a and b

149. 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

150. 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

151. To use the external DTD we have the syntax

a. <?xml version=”1.0” standalone=”no”?>

<! DOCTYPE DOCUMENT SYSTEM “order.dtd”?>

b. <?xml version=”1.0” standalone=”yes”?>

<! DOCTYPE DOCUMENT SYSTEM “order.dtd”?>

c. <?xml version=”1.0” standalone=”no”?>

<! DOCTYPE DOCUMENT “order.dtd”?>

d. <?xml version=”1.0” standalone=”yes”?>

<! DOCTYPE DOCUMENT SYSTEM “order.dtd”?>

152. 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” >

153. The syntax for parameter entity is

a. <! ENTITY % NAME DEFINITION>

b. < ENTITY % NAME DEFINITION>

c. <! ENTITY $ NAME DEFINITION>

d. < ENTITY % NAME DEFINITION>

154. 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”>

155. The default model for complex type, in XML schemas for element is

a. textOnly

b. elementOnly

c. no default type

d. both 1 & 2

156. Microsoft XML Schema Data types for Hexadecimal digits representating octates

a. UID

b. UXID

c. UUID

d. XXID

157. 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

158. 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

159. In simple Type Built into XML schema Boolean type holds

a. True, False

b. 1,0

c. both a and b

d. True/False and any number except 0

160. 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

161. The XML DOM object is

a. Entity

b. Entity Reference

c. Comment Reference

d. Comment Data

162.Attribute of the document interface in DOM is/are

(i)doctype

(ii)implementation

(iii)documentElement

which are read only attributes

a. only i

b. only ii

c. only ii,iii

d. all

163. The default model for complex type, in XML schemas for element is

a. textOnly

b. elementOnly

c. no default type

d. both a & b

164. 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

165. The XML DOM object is

a. Entity

b. Entity Reference

c. Comment Reference

d. Comment Data

166. To create a data island we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_HTML element

a. <XML>

b. <dataisland>

c. <Island>

d. <XMLIsland>

167. To Bind the HTML elements with DSO we use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attribute

a. DATASOURCE

b. DATAFIELD

c. DATASRC

d. DATAFLD

168. XML DSOs has the property for the number of pages of data the recordset contains

a. Count

b. Number

c. pageCount

d. pageNumber

169. Whats so great about XML?

a. Easy data exchange

b. High speed on network

c. Only b

d. Both a,b

170. XSL stands for

a. Extensible Style sheet Language

b. Extensible Style Language

c. Exclusive Stylesheet Language

d. Exclusive Style Language

171. XML tabs are .............................

a. case sensitive

b. case insnesitive

c. easy

d. deficult

172. In XML the attribute value must always be quoted with ............

a. double quotes

b. single quotes

c. both a and b

d. name of attributes

173. Elements from the HTML namespace are displayed as they would in .......................

a. DHTML

b. XML

c. HTML

d. DXML

174. Comment in XML document is given by

a. <? ---->

b. <! ----!>

c. <! ---->

d. </ ---->

175. 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

176. 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

177. <?xml version=” 1.0” standalone=” yes” encoding=”UTF-8” ?>

a. it shows that the version is 1.0

b. shows thatit is standalone

c. the standalone is wrong

d. version attribute is not in XML

178. The attribute used to define a new namespace is

a. XMLNS

b. XmlNameSpace

c. Xmlns

d. XmlNs

179. 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=” /”>

180. 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=”//”>

181. PI in XML specification stands for

a. priceless instruction

b. processing instruction

c. polymorphic inheritance

182. 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

183. The XSL formating object use to format a list is

a. list-block

b. list-item

c. list-item-body

d. list-item-label

183. The attribute used to define a new namespace is

a. XMLNS

b. XmlNameSpace

c. Xmlns

d. XmlNs

184. 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.

185. 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” />

186. 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” />

187. An element declaration specifies

a. a single markup element

b. zmarkup elements

c. markup data

d. the document data

188.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.

189. 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

e. SGML and XML are the same thing