

# eXtended Markup Language

## Multiple Choice Questions & 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. Sometimes
- 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

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. xsiNewElement

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

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

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 float 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 choice 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 that it 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 XSLT 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

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 formatting 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 formatting 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 formatting 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 formatting 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 formatting the document

- A. to create a display block to format the titles
- B. to create a display block to format the paragraphs
- 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” minOccurs=“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 XSLT 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. In XSLT 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, purchase 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

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

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