

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

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

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 XSI 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. 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, 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