# UNIT-1-OOP

Q:1)--------is about writing procedures or functions that perform operations on the data.

Sol:

A:)procedural programming

B:) function programming

C:)object oriented programming

D:)class

Correct:A

Q:2)while--------is about creating objects that contain both data and functions.

Sol:

A:)procedural programming

B:) function programming

C:)object oriented programming

D:)method

Correct:C

Q:3)A class is defined by using the---keyword, followed by the name of the class and a pair of curly braces ({}). All its properties and methods go inside the braces

Sol:

A:)procedural programming

B:) function programming

C:)object oriented programming

D:)class

Correct:D

Q:4)----are nothing without objects! We can create multiple objects from a class

Sol:

A:)procedural programming

B:) function programming

C:)object oriented programming

D:)class

Correct:D

Q:5)Each----has all the properties and methods defined in the class, but they will have different property values.

Sol:

A:) object

B:) $this

C:)instanceof

D:)class

Correct:A

Q:6)-----of a class is created using the new keyword

Sol:

A:) object

B:) $this

C:)instanceof

D:)class

Correct:A

Q:7)The-----keyword refers to the current object, and is only available inside methods

Sol:

A:) object

B:) $this

C:)instanceof

D:)class

Correct:B

Q:8)Objects of a class is created using the-----keyword

Sol:

A:) new

B:) $this

C:)instanceof

D:)class

Correct:A

Q:9)we change the value of the $name property? There are two ways: Inside the----- &Outside the class

Sol:

A:) object

B:)$this

C:)instanceof

D:)class

Correct:D

Q:10)You can use the----keyword to check if an object belongs to a specific class

Sol:

A:) object

B:) $this

C:)instanceof

D:)class

Correct:C

Q:11)A-----allows you to initialize an object's properties upon creation of the object

Sol:

A:) constructor

B:) in

C:)instanceof

D:)class

Correct:A

Q:12)If you create a-----function, PHP will automatically call this function when you create an object from a class.

Sol:

A:) __Construct()

B:)___Destruct()

C:)oop

D:)class

Correct:A

Q:13)that the construct function starts with two underscores-------

Sol:

A:) __ ()

B:)___ ()

C:)oop

D:)class

Correct:A

Q:14)A------ is called when the object is destructed or the script is stopped or exited.

Sol:

A:) constructor

B:)destructor

C:)oop

D:)class

Correct:B

Q:15)If you create a-----function, PHP will automatically call this function at the end of the script

Sol:

A:) __Construct()

B:)___Destruct()

C:)oop

D:)class

Correct:B

Q:16)Notice that the destruct function starts with-------

Sol:

A:) __Construct()

B:)___()

C:)oop

D:)class

Correct:B

Q:17)-----function that is automatically called when you create an object from a class, and a --------function that is automatically called at the end of the script

Sol:

A:) __Construct() & __destruct()

B:)___Destruct()& input()

C:)oop& procedure

D:)class & object

Correct:A

Q:18)------stands for Object-Oriented Programming.

Sol:

A:) __Construct()

B:)___Destruct()

C:)OOP

D:)class

Correct:C

Q:19)-----and methods can have access modifiers which control where they can be accessed

Sol:

A:)Properties

B:)Destruct

C:)OOP

D:)class

Correct:A

Q:20)-----the property or method can be accessed from everywhere. This is default

Sol:

A:) Properties

B:)public

C:)protected

D:)private

Correct:B

Q:21)------the property or method can be accessed within the class and by classes derived from that class

Sol:

A:) Properties

B:)public

C:)protected

D:)private

Correct:C

Q:22)------the property or method can ONLY be accessed within the class

Sol:

A:) Properties

B:)public

C:)protected

D:)private

Correct:D

Q:23)--------in OOP When a class derives from another class.

Sol:

A:) inheritance

B:)public

C:)protected

D:)private

Correct:A

Q:24)The-----will inherit all the public and protected properties and methods from the parent class. In addition, it can have its own properties and methods.

Sol:

A:) inheritance

B:)child class

C:)protected

D:)private

Correct:B

Q:25)An inherited class is defined by using the------keyword

Sol:

A:) inheritance

B:)public

C:)extends

D:)private

Correct:C

Q:26)---methods can be overridden by redefining the methods (use the same name) in the child class.

Sol:

A:) inheritance

B:)public

C:)protected

D:)private

Correct:A

Q:27)The----keyword can be used to prevent class inheritance or to prevent method overriding

Sol:

A:) final

B:)constants

C:)const

D:)case-sensitive

Correct:A

Q:28)------cannot be changed once it is declared.

Sol:

A:) final

B:)constants

C:)const

D:)case-sensitive

Correct:B

Q:29)Class constants can be useful if you need to define some-------data within a class

Sol:

A:) final

B:)constants

C:)const

D:)case-sensitive

Correct:B

Q:30)A class constant is declared inside a class with the-----keyword.

Sol:

A:) final

B:)constants

C:)const

D:)case-sensitive

Correct:C

Q:31)Class constants are--------However, it is recommended to name the constants in all uppercase letters.

Sol:

A:) final

B:)constants

C:)const

D:)case-sensitive

Correct:D

Q:32)We can access a-------from outside the class by using the class name followed by the scope resolution operator (::) followed by the constant name

Sol:

A:) final

B:)constant

C:)const

D:)case-sensitive

Correct:B

Q:33)-------classes and methods are when the parent class has a named method, but need its child class(es) to fill out the tasks

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:A

Q:34)An------class is a class that contains at least one abstract method

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:A

Q:35)An------method is a method that is declared, but not implemented in the code.

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:A

Q:36)An abstract class or method is defined with the------keyword:

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:A

Q:37)When inheriting from an------class, the child class method must be defined with the same name

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:A

Q:38)if the-----method is defined as protected, the child class method must be defined as either protected or public, but not private

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:A

Q:39)The----class method must be defined with the same name and it re declares the parent abstract method

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:B

Q:40)The-----class method must be defined with the same or a less restricted access modifier

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:B

Q:41)The number of required arguments must be the same. However, the-----class may have optional arguments in addition

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:B

Q:42)-----make it easy to use a variety of different classes in the same way. When one or more classes use the same interface, it is referred to as "polymorphism"

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:C

Q:43)Interfaces are declared with the------keyword.

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:C

Q:44)------cannot have properties, while abstract classes can

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:C

Q:45)All------methods must be public, while abstract class methods is public or protected

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:C

Q:46)All methods in an-----are abstract, so they cannot be implemented in code and the abstract keyword is not necessary

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:A

Q:47)-------keyword is used in interface

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:D

Q:48)To implement an interface, a class must use the-------keyword.

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:D

Q:49)A class that implements an interface must------**all** of the interface's methods.

Sol:

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)implement

Correct:D

Q:50)PHP only supports---------a child class can inherit only from one single

Sol:

parent.

A:)abstract

B:)child

C:)interface

D:)single inheritance

Correct:D

Q:51)class needs to inherit multiple behaviors? OOP------is used to solve this problem.

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:C

Q:52)------are used to declare methods that can be used in multiple classes. Traits can have methods and abstract methods that can be used in multiple classes.

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:C

Q:53)Traits are declared with the----keyword

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:C

Q:54)------methods can be called directly - without creating an instance of the class first.

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:A

Q:55)Static methods are declared with the------keyword

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:A

Q:56)A class can have both static and non-static methods. A static method can be accessed from a method in the same class using the-----keyword and double colon (::)

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:B

Q:57)------properties can be called directly - without creating an instance of a class.

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:A

Q:58)An iterable is any value which can be looped through with a-----loop.

Sol:

A:)foeach()

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:A

Q:59)The-----pseudo-type was introduced in PHP 7.1, and it can be used as a data type for function arguments and function return values.

Sol:

A:)foeach()

B:)self

C:)iterable

D:)single inheritance

Correct:C

Q:60)The-----keyword can be used as a data type of a function argument or as the return type of a function:

Sol:

A:)foeach()

B:)self

C:)iterable

D:)single inheritance

Correct:C

# Unit- 2

Q:1)------is a superglobal that holds information regarding HTTP headers, path and script location etc.

Sol:

A:)$_SERVER

B:) **SERVER_ADDR**

C:) **SERVER_NAME**

D:) **QUERY_STRING**

Correct:A

Q:2)All the server and execution environment related information is available in this------

Sol:

A:)associative array

B:) **SERVER_ADDR**

C:) **SERVER_NAME**

D:) **QUERY_STRING**

Correct:A

Q:3)-------This property of array returns The IP address of the server under which the current script is executing.

Sol:

A:)$_SERVER

B:) **SERVER_ADDR**

C:) **SERVER_NAME**

D:) **QUERY_STRING**

Correct:B

Q:4)-------Name of server hostunder which the current script is executing

Sol:

A:)$_SERVER

B:) **SERVER_ADDR**

C:) **SERVER_NAME**

D:) **QUERY_STRING**

Correct:C

Q:5)-------A query string is the string of key=value pairs separated by & symbol and appended to URL after ? symbol. For
example, **http://localhost/testscript?name=xyz&age=20** URL returns trailing query string.

Sol:

A:)$_SERVER

B:) **SERVER_ADDR**

C:) **SERVER_NAME**

D:) **QUERY_STRING**

Correct:D

Q:6)--------HTTP request method used for accessing a URL, such as POST, GET, POST, PUT or DELETE.

Sol:

A:) **REQUEST_METHOD**

B:) **DOCUMENT_ROOT**

C:) **REMOTE_ADDR**

D:) **SERVER_PORT**

Correct:A

Q:7)----------returns name of directory on server that is configured as document root

Sol:

A:) **REQUEST_METHOD**

B:) **DOCUMENT_ROOT**

C:) **REMOTE_ADDR**

D:) **SERVER_PORT**

Correct:B

Q:8)----------IP address of machine from which the user is viewing the current page

Sol:

A:) **REQUEST_METHOD**

B:) **DOCUMENT_ROOT**

C:) **REMOTE_ADDR**

D:) **SERVER_PORT**

Correct:C

Q:9)-------port number on which the web server is listening to incoming request

Sol:

A:) REQUEST_METHOD

B:) DOCUMENT_ROOT

C:) REMOTE_ADDR

D:) SERVER_PORT

Correct:D

Q:10)there are two ways the browser client can send information to the web server . The ----------Method & The---------- Method

Sol:

A:) info and pre method

B:) Get and post method

C:) implement and extend method

D:) none of these.

Correct:A

Q:11)Before the browser sends the information to the server , it encodes it using a scheme called URL.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:)**none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:12)After the information is encoded it is sent to the server Spaces are removed and replaced with the + character and any other non alphanumeric characters are replaced with a hexadecimal values.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:)**none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:13)The-----method sends the encoded user information appended to the page request. The page and the encoded information are separated by the **?** character

Sol:

A:)**GET**

B:)**?**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:B

Q:14)The-----method produces a long string that appears in your server logs, in the browser's Location

Sol:

A:)**GET**

B:)**?**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:A

Q:15)The-----method is restricted to send upto 1024 characters only

Sol:

A:)**GET**

B:)**?**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:A

Q:16)Never use-----method if you have password or other sensitive information to be sent to the server.

Sol:

A:)**GET**

B:)**?**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:A

Q:17)------can't be used to send binary data, like images or word documents, to the server

Sol:

A:)**GET**

B:)**?**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:A

Q:18)The data sent by GET method can be accessed using-------environment variable.

Sol:

A:)**GET**

B:)**?**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:D

Q:19)The PHP provides-------associative array to access all the sent information using GET method.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:A

Q:20)PHP------is a PHP super global variable which is used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="get".

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:A

Q:21)The-----method transfers information via HTTP headers.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:C

Q:22)The information is encoded as described in case of GET method and put into a header called----------.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:D

Q:23)The----------method does not have any restriction on data size to be sent.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:C

Q:24)The----------method can be used to send ASCII as well as binary data

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:C

Q:25)The PHP provides----------associative array to access all the sent information using POST method.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:B

Q:26)PHP--------is a PHP super global variable which is used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="post". $_POST is also widely used to pass variables

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:B

Q:27)The-----method can retrieve information identified by the request-URl (Uniform Resource Identifier)

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:D

Q:28)Use-----when you need the server, which controls URL generation of your resources

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:29)------is a secure method as its requests do not remain in browser history.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:30)By the used of-------method You can keep the data private.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:31)--------can't be used to send word documents or images.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:D

Q:32)----------requests can be used only to retrieve data

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:D

Q:33)The----------method cannot be used for passing sensitive information like usernames and passwords.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:D

Q:34)If you use------method, the browser appends the data to the URL

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:D

Q:35)You cannot see------requests in browser history while You can see GET requests in browser history

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:36)This------method is not compatible with some firewall setups.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:37)In-------method, values are visible in the URL while in POST method, values are NOT visible in the URL.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:D

Q:38)------has a limitation on the length of the values, generally 255 characters

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:D

Q:39)-------has no limitation on the length of the values since they are submitted via the body of HTTP.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:40)GET method supports only string data types while-----method supports different data types, such as string, numeric, binary, etc

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:41)GET request is often cacheable while-----request is hardly cacheable.

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:42)------inputs are auto-filling inputs after submitting

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**STICKY**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:43)GET method supports only string data types while-------method supports different data types, such as string, numeric, binary, etc

Sol:

A:)$_**GET**

B:)**$_POST**

C:)**POST**

D:)GET

Correct:C

Q:44)there are two ways the browser client can send information to the web server . The GET Method & The POST Method

Sol:

A:)yes

B:)no

C:)can not say

D:) none of these.

Correct:A

Q:45)The-----method is restricted to send upto 1024 characters only

Sol:

A:)**GET**

B:)**?**

C:)**POST**

D:)QUERY_STRING

Correct:A

Q:46)Never use GET method if you have password or other sensitive information to be sent to the server.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:47)GET can't be used to send binary data, like images or word documents, to the server

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:48)The data sent by GET method can be accessed using QUERY_STRING environment variable.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:49)The POST method can be used to send ASCII as well as binary data

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:50)The PHP provides **$_POST** associative array to access all the sent information using POST method.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:51)PHP $_POST is a PHP super global variable which is used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="post". $_POST is also widely used to pass variables

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:52)The GET method can retrieve information identified by the request-URl (Uniform Resource Identifier)

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:53)Use POST when you need the server, which controls URL generation of your resources

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:54)The GET method is restricted to send upto------characters only

Sol:

A:)1024

B:)**1000**

C:)**255**

D:)1056

Correct:A

# UNIT 3 :- XML

Q:1)-----plays an important role in many different IT systems.

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**HTML**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:2)-----is often used for distributing data over the Internet

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**HTML**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:3)The----language has no predefined tags

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**HTML**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:4)The tags in the example above (like <to> and <from>) are not defined in any----standard.

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**HTML**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:5)----works with predefined tags like <p>,<h1>, <table>, etc.

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**HTML**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:B

Q:6)With----the author must define both the tags and the document structure

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**HTML**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:7)----not works with predefined tags like <p>,<h1>, <table>, etc.

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**HTML**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:8)XML stands for----------.

Sol:

A:) extensible Markup Language.

B:)hyper text mark up language

C:)hyper text get up language

D:) none of these

Correct:A

Q:9)-----is a markup language much like HTML.

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**HTML**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:10)XML was designed to ----------

Sol:

A:)store and transport data

B:)design and transport data

C:)close and store the data

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:11)XML was designed to be----------

Sol:

A:)self descriptive

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:12)Most XML applications will work as expected even if new data is added.

Sol:

A:)yes

B:)**no**

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:13)-----is the default character encoding for XML documents.

Sol:

A:)self descriptive

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:C

Q:14)XML documents are formed as--------

Sol:

A:)element trees

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:15) An XML tree starts at a--------and branches from the root to **childelements**.

Sol:

A:)root element

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:16)<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> This line is called the XML----:

Sol:

A:)prolog

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:17)The XML------is optional. If it exists, it must come first in the document

Sol:

A:)prolog

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:18)To avoid errors you should specify encoding used, or save your XML files as------.

Sol:

A:)prolog

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:C

Q:19)An------element is everything from (including) the element's start tag to (including) the element's end tag.

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:20)An---------tag or element can contain text ,attributes ,other elements.

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:21)An element with no content is said to be----------

Sol:

A:)XML TAG

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:D

Q:22)----------values must always be quoted in xml. Either single or double quotes can beused.

Sol:

A:)attribute

B:)**element**

C:) UTF-8

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:23)An------*document* is a basic unit of XML information composed of elements and other markup in an orderly package.

Sol:

A:)XML document

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:24)An------can contains wide variety of data.For example, database of numbers, numbers representing molecular structure or a mathematical equation.

Sol:

A:)XML document

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:25)------is a markup language that looks a lot like HTML

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:26)XML is very strict when it comes to document structure

Sol:

A:)yes

B:)**no**

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:27)PHP 5's new-----module makes parsing an XML document,

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:28)To create a SimpleXML object from an XML document stored in a string, pass thestring to---------returns a SimpleXML object

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( )**.

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:) XML parser.

Correct:B

Q:29)You can use function----------if you have XMLcontent in a file.

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( )**.

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:) XML parser.

Correct:C

Q:30)An----------is a software library or package that provides interfaces for client applications to work with an XML document

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( )**.

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:) XML parser

Correct:D

Q:31)The ----------is designed to read the XMLand create a way for programs to use XML.

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( ).**

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:) XML parser

Correct:D

Q:32)----------validates the document and check that the document is well formatted

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( ).**

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:) XML parser

Correct:D

Q:33)The---------defines a standard for accessing and manipulating documents:

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( )**.

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:) DOM

Correct:D

Q:34)The---------defines a standard way for accessing and manipulating HTMLdocuments. It presents an HTML document as a tree-structure.

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( )**.

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:)HTML DOM

Correct:D

Q:35)The--------defines a standard way for accessing and manipulating XMLdocuments. It presents an XML document as a tree-structure.

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( )**.

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:)XML DOM

Correct:D

Q:36)All XML elements can be accessed through the----------

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( )**.

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:)XML DOM

Correct:D

Q:37)All------can be accessed through the XML DOM.

Sol:

A:)simpleXML

B:)**simplexml_load_string( )**.

C:)**simplexml_load_file( filename)**

D:)XML element

Correct:D

Q:38)UTF-8 is the default character encoding for XML documents.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:39)XML documents are formed as **element trees**.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:40) An XML tree starts at a **root element** and branches from the root to **childelements**.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:41) An XML tree starts at a **root element** and branches from the root to ----------

Sol:

A:)childelements

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:42) An XML tree starts at a----------and branches from the root to **childelements**.

Sol:

A:)root element

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:43)<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> This line is called the XML **prolog**:

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:44)The XML prolog is optional. If it exists, it must come first in the document

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:45)To avoid errors you should specify encoding used, or save your XML files asUTF-8.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these.**

Correct:A

Q:46)An XML element is everything from (including) the element's start tag to (including) the element's end tag.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these**

Correct:A

Q:47)An-----element is everything from (including) the element's start tag to (including) the element's end tag.

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**descriptive**

C:) UTF-8

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:48)An xml tag or element can contain text ,attributes ,other elements.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these**

Correct:A

Q:49)An xml tag or element can contain-------,other elements.

Sol:

A:)text,attribute

B:)**tag**

C:)data

D:)1056

Correct:A

Q:50)An element with no content is said to be Empty XML Elements.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these**

Correct:A

Q:51)---------values must always be quoted in xml. Either single or double quotes can beused.

Sol:

A:)attribute

B:)**element**

C:) UTF-8

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:52)An------- is a basic unit of XML information composed of elements and other markup in an orderly package.

Sol:

A:)XML document

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:53)An------can contains wide variety of data.For example, database of numbers, numbers representing molecular structure or a mathematical equation.

Sol:

A:)XML document

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:54)--------is a markup language that looks a lot like HTML

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

# Unit 4:-AJAX WITH PHP

Q:1)AJAX stands for ----------.

Sol:

A:)Asynchronous java script and xml

B:)**Asyanchronous and extented language**

C:) **Asyanchronous and ajax extended**

D:) none of these

Correct:A

Q:2)-----*is a new technique for creating better, faster, and more interactive webapplications with the help of XML, HTML, CSS and Java Script.*

Sol:

A:)Ajax

B:) **Synchronous**

C:) **synchronous XML**

D:) *Asynchronous JavaScript*

Correct:A

Q:3)*Conventional web application transmit information to and from the sever using-----requests*

Sol:

A:)Ajax

B:) **Synchronous**

C:) **synchronous XML**

D:) *Asynchronous JavaScript*

Correct:B

Q:4)*With-----when submit is pressed, JavaScript will make a request to the server, interpret the results and update the current screen.*

Sol:

A:)Ajax

B:) **Synchronous**

C:) **synchronous XML**

D:) *Asynchronous JavaScript*

Correct:A

Q:5)------*is very strict when it comes to document structure*

Sol:

A:)XML

B:) **Synchronous**

C:) **synchronous HTML**

D:) *Asynchronous JavaScript*

Correct:A

Q:6)----------*and XML. AJAX is a technique for creating fast and dynamic web pages.*

Sol:

A:)Ajax

B:) **Synchronous**

C:) **synchronous XML**

D:) *Asynchronous JavaScript*

Correct:D

Q:7)*Ajax refers to----------technologies that are widely used for creating dynamic and asynchronous web content*

Sol:

A:)Ajax &xml

B:) **Synchronous &php**

C:) **XML & php**

D:) *JavaScript & xml*

Correct:D

. Q:8) *While Ajax is not limited to----------technologies, more often than not they are used togetherby web applications.*

Sol:

A:)Ajax &xml

B:) **Synchronous &php**

C:) **XML & php**

D:) *JavaScript & xml*

Correct:D

Q:*9)--------is a technique for creating fast and dynamic web pages.*

A:)Ajax

B:) **Synchronous**

C:) **synchronous XML**

D:) *Asynchronous JavaScript*

Correct:A

Q:10)*AJAX allows web pages to be updated----------by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes*

Sol:

A:)Ajax

B:) **Asynchronous**

C:) **synchronous XML**

D:) *Asynchronous JavaScript*

Correct:B

Q:11)*it is possible for Ajax to update parts of a web page, without reloading the whole page..*

Sol:

A:)Ajax

B:) **Synchronous**

C:) **synchronous XML**

D:) *Asynchronous JavaScript*

Correct:A

Q:12)----------*capabilities can be especially useful when dealing with forms.*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *serialize()*

C:) *Client-side validation*

D:) ***ajaxStart***

Correct:A

Q:13)*The-------method serializes a form's data into a query string*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *serialize()*

C:) *Client-side validation*

D:) ***ajaxStart***

Correct:B

Q:14)---------*is required for input, valid usernames/emails/phone numbers/etc.*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *serialize()*

C:) *Client-side validation*

D:) ***ajaxStart***

Correct:C

Q:15)----------*events can be disabled for a particular Ajax request by passing inthe global option*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *serialize()*

C:) *Global*

D:) ***ajaxStart***

Correct:C

Q:16)--------***(Global Event):****This event is triggered if an Ajax request is started and no other Ajaxrequests are currently running.*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *serialize()*

C:) *Client-side validation*

D:) ***ajaxStart***

Correct:A

Q:17)----------(***Local Event):****This event, which is triggered before an Ajax request is started, allows you tomodify the XMLHttpRequest object.*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *beforeSend*

C:) *ajax Send*

D:) ***ajaxStart***

Correct:B

Q:18)------***(Global Event):****This global event is also triggered before the request is run.*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *beforeSend*

C:) *ajax Send*

D:) ***ajaxStart***

Correct:C

Q:19)----------***(Local Event):****This event is only called if the request was successful (no errors from theserver, no errors with the data):*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *beforeSend*

C:) *ajax Send*

D:) ***success***

Correct:D

Q:20)---------***(Global Event):****This event is also only called if the request was successful.*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *beforeSend*

C:) *ajax Send*

D:) ***ajaxSuccess***

Correct:D

Q:21)----------***(Global Event):****This global event behaves the same as the local error event.*

Sol:

A:) ***jQuery's ajax***

B:) *beforeSend*

C:) *ajax Send*

D:) ***ajaxError***

Correct:D

Q:22)----------***(Local Event):****This event is called regardless of if the request was successful, or not. You will always receive a complete callback, even for synchronous requests.*

Sol:

A:) ***complete***

B:) ***ajaxComplete***

C:) ***ajaxStop***

D:) ***The ajax()***

Correct:A

Q:23)----------***(Global Event):****This event behaves the same as the complete event and will be triggeredevery time an Ajax request finishes.*

Sol:

A:) ***complete***

B:) ***ajaxComplete***

C:) ***ajaxStop***

D:) ***The ajax()***

Correct:B

Q:24)***(Global Event):****This global event is triggered if there are no more Ajax requests beingprocessed.*

Sol:

A:) ***complete***

B:) ***ajaxComplete***

C:) ***ajaxStop***

D:) ***The ajax()***

Correct:C

Q:25)***The--------method*** *is used to perform an AJAX (asynchronous HTTP) request*

Sol:

A:) ***complete***

B:) ***ajaxComplete***

C:) ***ajaxStop***

D:) ***The ajax()***

Correct:D

Q:26)*PHP supports the following data types:*

Sol:

A:) ***string***

B:) ***interger***

C:) ***float***

D:) ***all the above***

Correct:D

Q:27)*PHP divides the operators in the following groups:*

Sol:

A:) ***increment decrement***

B:) ***logical***

C:) ***string***

D:) ***all the above***

Correct:D

Q:28)*The basic assignment operator in PHP is _____ It means that the left operand gets set to the value of the assignment expression on the right.*

Sol:

A:) <>

B:) ***?***

C:) ""

D:) =

Correct:D

Q:29)*the _____ statement is used to perform different actions based on different conditions*

Sol:

A:) ***switch***

B:) ***if condition***

C:) ***whie loop***

D:) ***for loop***

Correct:A

Q:30)*In PHP, we have the following loop types:*

Sol:

A:) ***for each***

B:) ***for***

C:) ***whie loop***

D:) ***all the above***

Correct:D

Q:31)*the _____ statement is used to check the action on each step and perform different actions based on different conditions*

Sol:

A:) ***if else***

B:) ***else if ladder***

C:) ***whie loop***

D:) ***for loop***

Correct:B

Q:32)*In PHP, _____in this loop we check show true statement first then check the condition :*

Sol:

A:) ***for each***

B:) ***for***

C:) ***whie loop***

D:) ***do while***

Correct:D

Q:33)-----*is very strict when it comes to document structure*

Sol:

A:) ***XML***

B:) ***Asyanchronous java script***

C:) Ajax

D:) ***java script***

Correct:A

Q:34)-------*and XML. AJAX is a technique for creating fast and dynamic web pages.*

Sol:

A:) ***XML***

B:) ***Asyanchronous java script***

C:) Ajax

D:) ***java script***

Correct:B

Q:35) *Ajax refers to------and XML, technologies that are widely used for creating dynamic and asynchronous web content*

Sol:

A:) ***XML***

B:) ***Asyanchronous java script***

C:) Ajax

D:) ***java script***

Correct:D

. Q:36) *While-----is not limited to JavaScript and XML technologies, more often than not they are used togetherby web applications.*

Sol:

A:) ***XML***

B:) ***Asyanchronous java script***

C:) Ajax

D:) ***java script***

Correct:C

*Q:37)-----is a technique for creating fast and dynamic web pages*

Sol:

A:) ***XML***

B:) ***Asyanchronous java script***

C:) Ajax

D:) ***java script***

Correct:C

Q:38)--------*allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes.*

Sol:

A:) ***XML***

B:) ***Asyanchronous java script***

C:) Ajax

D:) ***java script***

Correct:C

Q:39)-----works with predefined tags like <p>,<h1>, <table>, etc.

Sol:

A:) ***HTML***

B:) ***Asyanchronous java script***

C:) Ajax

D:) ***java script***

Correct:A

Q:40)With------the author must define both the tags and the document structure

Sol:

A:) ***XML***

B:) ***Asyanchronous java script***

C:) Ajax

D:) ***java script***

Correct:A

Q:41)------not works with predefined tags like <p>,<h1>, <table>, etc.

Sol:

A:) ***XML***

B:) ***Asyanchronous java script***

C:) Ajax

D:) ***java script***

Correct:A

Q:42)class needs to inherit multiple behaviours? OOP --------is used to solve this problem.

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:C

Q:43)-------are used to declare methods that can be used in multiple classes. Traits can have methods and abstract methods that can be used in multiple classes.

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:C

Q:44)----------are declared with the trait keyword

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:C

Q:45)----------methods can be called directly - without creating an instance of the class first.

Sol:

A:)static

B:)self

C:)traits

D:)single inheritance

Correct:A

Q:46)An element with no content is said to be Empty XML Elements.

Sol:

A:)**yes**

B:)**no**

C:)**can not say**

D:) **none of these**

Correct:A

Q:47)----------values must always be quoted in xml. Either single or double quotes can beused.

Sol:

A:)attribute

B:)**element**

C:) UTF-8

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:48)An----------is a basic unit of XML information composed of elements and other markup in an orderly package.

Sol:

A:)XML document

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:49)An----------can contains wide variety of data.For example, database of numbers, numbers representing molecular structure or a mathematical equation.

Sol:

A:)XML document

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

Q:50)----------is a markup language that looks a lot like HTML

Sol:

A:)XML

B:)**descriptive**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML elements.

Correct:A

# Unit 5

# introduction to Web services

**Q:1)**A-----is any piece of software that makes itself available over theinternet and uses a standardized XML messaging system

A:)web service

B:)**xml**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML

Correct:A

**Q:2)**-----are self-contained, modular, distributed, dynamic applications that can be described, published, located, or invoked over thenetwork to create products, processes, and supply chains

A:)web service

B:)**xml**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML

Correct:A

**Q:3)----------*are built on top of open standards such as TCP/IP, HTTP,Java, HTML, and XML***

A:)web service

B:)**xml**

C:) html document

D:)Empty XML

Correct:A

**Q:4)**following are the advantages of web services

A:) *Interoperability*

B:) *Ordered Protocol*

C:) *Ease of Use*

D:)all the above

Correct:D

**Q:5)**following are the advantages of web services

A:) *Agility*

B:) *Cost*

C:) *Send Capacity*

D:)all the above

Correct:D

**Q:6)**following are the dis- advantages of web service.

**A:)** ***pitfalls of web service***

B:) *perfomance issues*

C:)lack of stadards

D:)all the above

Correct:D

**Q:7)**following are the components of web services

**A:)** *SOAP*

B:) ***UDDI***

C:) ***WSDL***

D:)all the above

Correct:D

Q:8)***The long form of SOAP is ----------***

**A:)***Simple Object Access Protocol*

B:) ***Universal Description, Discovery and Integration***

C:) ***Web Services Description Language***

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:9)***The long form of UDDI is----------***

**A:)***Simple Object Access Protocol*

B:) ***Universal Description, Discovery and Integration***

C:) ***Web Services Description Language***

D:)none of these

Correct:B

Q:10)***The long form of WSDL is----------***

**A:)***Simple Object Access Protocol*

B:) ***Universal Description, Discovery and Integration***

C:) ***Web Services Description Language***

D:)none of these

Correct:C

**Q:11)**following are the ***characteristics*** of web services

**A:)***XML-based*

**B:)** *Coarse-grained*

C:)***Loosely coupled***

D:)all of above

Correct:D

**Q:12)**following are the ***characteristics*** of web services

**A:)***XML-based*

**B:)** *Coarse-grained*

C:)***Loosely coupled***

D:)all of above

Correct:D

Q:13)*In the coarse-grained operation, a few objects hold a lot of related data*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:14)*It wrapsone or more fine-grained services together into a coarse-grained service*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:15)*Synchronous Web services are invoked over existing Web protocols by a clientwho waits for a response.*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:16)*A web service supports RPC through offering services of its personal, equivalentto those of a traditional aspect*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:17)*We can access a web service using platform-independent and language-neutral web protocols, such as HTTP.HTTP ensures easy integration of heterogeneous environment*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:18)*A web service provides an interface (a web API) that can be called fromanother program.*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:19)*The Web Services architecture describes how to instantiate the elementsand implement the operations in an interoperable manner.*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:20)*The architecture of web service interacts among three roles: service provider, service requester, and service registry*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:21)*These service requestor uses a findoperation to retrieve the service description locally or from the service registry*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:22)----- *is an XML-based language for describing web services and how to accessthem*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:23)----- *stands for Web Services Description Language*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:24)-------*was developed jointly by Microsoft and IBM*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:25)-------*is an XML based protocol for information exchange in decentralizedand distributed environments.*

A:)WSDL

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:26)------*is the standard format for describing a web service.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:27)--------*definition describes how to access a web service and whatoperations it will perform*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:29)---------*is a language for describing how to interface with XML-basedservices.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:30)----------*is an integral part of UDDI, an XML-based worldwide businessregistry.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:31)---------- *is pronounced as 'wiz-dull' and spelled out as 'W-S-D-L'*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:32)----------*is an XML-based standard for describing, publishing, and findingweb services.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:B

Q:33)----------*stands for Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:B

Q:34)---------- *is a specification for a distributed registry of web services.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:B

Q:35)----------*is platform independent, open framework*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:B

Q:36)-------*can communicate via SOAP, CORBA, and Java RMI Protocol.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:B

Q:37)----------*uses WSDL to describe interfaces to web services.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:B

Q:38)----------*is an open industry initiative enabling businesses to discover eachother and define how they interact over the Internet*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:B

Q:39)----------*is platform independent.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:40)----------*is language independent.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:41)---------- *is simple and extensible.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:42)----------*allows you to get around firewalls.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:43)----------*will be developed as a W3C standard.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:44)----------*is an XML-based protocol for exchanging information betweencomputers*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:45)---------*is a format for sending messages.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:46)----------*is designed to communicate via Internet.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:47)----------*is Language and Platform independent*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:48)----------*web services can be written inany programming language and executed in any platform*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:49)----------*uses WSDL othermechanism to discover the service.*

**A:)*WSDL***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)none of these

Correct:C

Q:50)----------*is among the simplest and most foolproof web service approaches thatmakes it easy for computers to call procedures on other computers.*

**A:) *XML-RPC***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)WSDL

Correct:C

Q:51)----------*permits programs to make function or procedure calls across anetwork.*

**A:) *XML-RPC***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)WSDL

Correct:A

Q:52)---------- *uses the HTTP protocol to pass information from a clientcomputer to a server computer*

**A:) *XML-RPC***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)WSDL

Correct:A

Q:53)----------*uses a small XML vocabulary to describe the nature of requestsand responses.*

**A:) *XML-RPC***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)WSDL

Correct:A

Q:54)----------*client specifies a procedure name and parameters in the XML request, and the server returns either a fault or a response in the XMLresponse.*

**A:) *XML-RPC***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)WSDL

Correct:A

Q:55)----------*has no notion of objects and no mechanism for including information that uses other XML vocabulary.*

**A:) *XML-RPC***

B:)UDDI

C:)SOAP

D:)WSDL

Correct:A

Q:56)*We'll show how to deploy the Java class to a SOAP server using the WASP deployment tool*

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

# Unit 6 : PHP Framework

Q:1)A------is a platform to create PHP web applications

**A:)*php framework***

B:)*ORM*

C:)phplib

D:)command link interface

Correct:A

Q:2)--------is a method of accessing database data using object-oriented syntax instead of using SQL

**A:)*php framework***

B:)*ORM*

C:)phplib

D:)command link interface

Correct:B

Q:3) (ORM)means ----------l

**A:) Object-Relational Mapping**

B:)*object random map*

C:) Model View Controller

D:)command link interface

Correct:A

Q:4)PHP frameworks typically follow the---------design pattern. This concept separates the manipulation of data from its presentation.

**A:) Object-Relational Mapping**

B:)*object random map*

C:) Model View Controller

D:)command link interface

Correct:C

Q:5)Early------- include PHPlib, Horde, and Pear. Most of the big names now launched in 2005 or later.

**A:)*php framework***

B:)*ORM*

C:)phplib

D:)command link interface

Correct:C

Q:6)Laravel,Symfony,CodeIgniter,Zend are the example of PHP frameworks.

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:7)---------- helps to developed web page using a PHP framework.

**A:) Object-Relational Mapping**

B:)*object random map*

C:) Model View Controller

D:)command link interface

Correct:D

Q:8)**Controller** functions are used to access and update the database in php framework.

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:9)PHP frameworks typically follow the--------design pattern.

**A:) Object-Relational Mapping**

B:)*object random map*

C:) Model View Controller

D:)command link interface

Correct:C

Q:10)in ----The **Model** stores the business logic and application data. It passes data to the **View.**

**A:) Object-Relational Mapping**

B:)*object random map*

C:) Model View Controller(mvc)

D:)command link interface

Correct:C

Q:11)in-----The **User** interacts with the View and can input instructions via the **Controller**

**A:) Object-Relational Mapping**

B:)*object random map*

C:) Model View Controller(mvc)

D:)command link interface

Correct:C

Q:12)---- is the main repository of packages that you can install with Composer. Some of the most popular Composer packages run with the Symfony framework.

**A:) Object-Relational Mapping**

B:)paclagist

C:) Model View Controller(mvc)

D:)command link interface

Correct:B

Q:13)Joomla is an open source----------

**A:)joomla**

B:)paclagist

C:)Content management system

D:)Drupal

Correct:C

Q:14)------is free and extendable which is separated into front-end templates and back-end templates (administrator)

**A:)joomla**

B:)paclagist

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:15)------is developed using PHP, Object Oriented Programming, software design patterns and MySQL (used for storing the data)

**A:)joomla**

B:)paclagist

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:16)There are several high-end templates of joomla are available, and most of them are free to use.

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:17)--------are used to get different types of user interfaces, which allow us to change the colors, font style, layouts, and features, etc.

**A:)templates**

B:)paclagist

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:18)Joomla is one of the most popular and widely supported open source multilingual----- platforms in the world,

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC\\\

D:)Drupal

Correct:B

Q:19)A website can be created and presented in multiple languages, without even leaving the Joomla. It can be done within the Joomla with the help of Joomla's core software.

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:20)There are several professional service providers available who can help develop, maintain, and market your Joomla project.

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:21)-------consists of an in-built updater to make the updation process easy for the users, and it does not require any professional skills.

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC\\\

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:22)--------also provides an in-app contextual help option that is useful for every level of user to learn how to operate Joomla

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC\\\

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:23)There is also an option to easily add advertising and monetize the website with the help of banner management in-----

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:24)The media manager in--------is a tool that can be used for uploading, organizing, and managing the media files and folders

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC\\\

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:25)Joomla is a----------and contains some excellent features that help the users organizing and managing the content efficiently

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:B

Q:26)---------has a powerful extensibility feature. You can get over 7500 extensions to extend your website and broaden its functionality

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:27)You can use-------extension finder or Joomla Extensions Directory to get several ways to enhance Joomla as per your needs

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:28)Joomla is written in PHP and based on-------design pattern

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:C

Q:29)The-------Framework contains the collection of open-source software libraries/packages, on which Joomla content management system is built on

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:30)Templates are used to manage the look of the Joomla websites. There are basically two types of templates available; **Front-end** and **Back-end.**

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:31)---------is the second most popular Content Management System (CMS) on the planet, only surpassed by WordPress.

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:32)By using Joomla!, you can create phenomenal websites with little-to-no programming knowledge.

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:33)--------was created from the start as a versatile CMS that could be used for almost any type of website.

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:34)To use Joomla!, you can simply download it for free and install it on your website. However, you can also use the free Joomla! Launch service to create a website using the platform, without the need to have your own hosting

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:35)There are thousands of extensions available for Joomla!, both free and premium. You can find many of them in the official Extensions Directory.

**A:)*yes***

B:)*no*

C:)can not say

D:)none of these

Correct:A

Q:36)Joomla is an open-source content management system----------for publishing web content

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:B

Q:37)------lets you build a website without using HTML or CSS. That and its zero price tag makes it a favorite option among many businesses and non-profit organizations

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:38)Before you can start building your------site, you'll need a domain name and web hosting

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:A

Q:39)Joomla is an excellent tool to build a website with. The-----is powerful, flexible, widely extendable, and also free of charge.

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:B

Q:40)Drupal is one of the ----------on the web site now

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:B

Q:41)-------- comes with a WYSIWYG editor that you can use to start adding text and images to your pages right away

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal8

Correct:D

Q:42)--------is a flexible and powerful solution for websites

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:D

Q:43)In November of 2015--------8.0.0 was released

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:D

Q:44)-------takes an already terrific content management framework to ever greater heights for user

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal8

Correct:D

Q:45)-------includes a brand new theming engine called **Twig**, which is PHP-based, flexible, fast, and secure.s, administrators, and developers.

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal8

Correct:D

Q:46)------boasts extensive multilingual features right out of the box. The admin interface has built-in translations.

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal8

Correct:D

Q:47)New-------features bring unprecedented power into the hands of the Content Editor, with WYSIWYG editor CKEditor now bundled with the core

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal8

Correct:D

Q:48)--------has excellent support for industry standard accessibility technologies, like **WAI-ARIA**.

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:D

Q:49)With **Big Pipe part of** ---------- core, developers can optimize the site load performance for the end-user significantly.

**A:)joomla**

B:)CMS

C:)MVC

D:)Drupal

Correct:D

Q:50)Drupal 8 comes with a--------editor that you can use to start adding text and images to your pages right away

**A:)YCKOP**

B:)WYSIWYG

C:)MVCEYO

D:)YSWAP

Correct:B