

## Q3

\* Required

### 1. Surname and Name and ID \*

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### 2. What does parsing mean?

Mark only one oval.

- Reading an XML file
- Reading a text file
- Reading and matching characters in a text
- Reading and matching characters passed in args

### 3. Why do we use the DOM standards?

Mark only one oval.

- To access and update the style, structure, and contents of documents
- To provide objects that represent XML nodes
- To access and update the style, structure, and contents of XML documents
- To provide classes and objects that represent nodes and trees

### 4. How would you create an object of an XML document from a file?

Mark only one oval.

- First create a DocumentBuilderFactory object, then a DocumentBuilder object and finally parse the string of the path of the XML file
- First create a DocumentBuilderFactory object, that a DocumentBuilder object and finally find all XML tags
- It is not possible, it is possible only from streams using StringBuilder
- First create a StringBuilder object and then append the default XML document tag, and finally parse the string of the path of the XML file

### 5. What would you create with the statement: `doc.getDocumentElement();`?

Mark only one oval.

- All nodes of an XML document
- The first leaf nodes of an XML document
- The attributes of some nodes of an XML document
- The root node of an XML document

6. **How many nodes in the NodeList class do you get as output of the method call `doc.getElementsByTagName("book");`?**

Mark only one oval.

- Null
- All the nodes corresponding to book instances in an XML file
- The parent nodes of the book instances in an XML file
- The child nodes of the book instances in an XML file

7. **Which of the following expressions can be used to retrieve all the books in a catalogue of genre "science" and year "2014"?**

Data are stored in an XML document

Mark only one oval.

- `"/catalogue//book[genre='science']//year[name='2014']"`
- `"/catalogue//book[@genre='science']//year[@name='2014']"`
- `"/Year[@year='2014']//book[@catalogue='this']//genre[@name='science']"`
- `"/Year[year='2014']//book[catalogue='this']//genre[name='science']"`

8. **Assume you want to match a date in an email, how would you do it?**

Mark only one oval.

- I would first compile a regular expression for the date and then match it on the email body
- I would first compile a regular expression for the date and then match it on the email header
- I would first compile a regular expression for the date and then match it on the email body and header
- It is not possible as an email is not free text

9. **Can I use regular expressions to match characters in XML documents?**

Mark only one oval.

- Yes, but only if the XML document has one tag
- No, regular expression are just for free text
- No, you can only use XPathExpression objects
- Yes, anytime I need it

10. **What does compile() do?**

which of the following is correct?

Mark only one oval.

- It translates String objects into XPathExpression objects to extract nodes in XML documents
- It translates Node objects into regular expressions to extract String object from XML documents
- It translates String objects into regular expressions to extract nodes from XML documents
- It matches String objects in Pattern objects

11. **When would you use a Scanner object to match a string in a text?**

*Mark only one oval.*

- To split a string into equal tokens
  - To split a string into tokens using delimiters
  - To split a string into strings of equal length
  - To split a string into strings of equal length using delimiters
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