Objective Questions on Web Engineering

1. **Internet is**
    a. a local computer network
    b. a world wide network of computers
    c. an interconnected network of computers
    d. a world wide interconnected network of computers which use a common protocol to communicate with one another
2. **The facilities available in the internet are** (i) electronic mail
        i. (ii) remote login
        ii. (iii)file transfer
        iii. (iv)word processing
    b. i, ii
    c. i, ii, iii
    d. i, ii, iv
    e. ii, iii and iv

3. **Internet requires**
    a. an international agreement to connect computers
    b. a local area network
    c. a commonly agreed set of rules to communicate between computers
    d. a World Wide Web
4. **Each computer connected to the internet must**
    a. be an IBM PC
    b. have a unique IP address
    c. be internet compatible
    d. have a modem connection
5. **IP address is currently**
    a. 4 bytes long
    b. available in plenty
    c. 6 bytes long
    d. not assigned as it is all used up
6. **IP addresses are converted to**
    a. a binary string
    b. alphanumeric string
    c. a hierarchy of domain names
    d. a hexadecimal string
7. **Internet addresses must always have at least** (i) a country name or organization type
   (ii) internet service provider's name
   (iii) name of organization
   (iv) name of individual
   (v) type of organization

a. i, ii, iii
b. ii, iii, iv
c. i, iii
d. ii, iii, iv, v

8. **Internet uses**
    a. Packet switching
    b. Circuit switching
    c. Telephone switching
    d. Telex switching
9. **Internet data is broken up as**
    a. fixed length packets
    b. variable length packets
    c. not packetized
    d. 64 bytes packets
10. **Internet packet data structure consists of** (i)source address
    i. (ii) destination address
    ii. (iii)serial number of packets
    iii. (iv)message bytes
    iv. (v)Control bits for error checking

    (vi) Path identification bits
    b. i, ii, iii
    c. i, ii, iii, iv
    d. i, ii, iii, iv, v
    e. i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi
11. **The packets of an internet message**
    a. take a predetermined path
    b. take a path based on packet priority
    c. go along different paths based on path availability
    d. take the shortest path from source to destination
12. **The time taken by internet packets**
    a. can be predetermined before transmission
    b. may be different for different packets
    c. is irrelevant for audio packets
13. **By an intranet we mean**
    a. a LAN of an organization
    b. a Wide Area Network connecting all branches of an organization
    c. a corporate computer network
    d. a network connecting all computers of an organization and using the internet protocol
14. **By an extranet we mean**
    a. an extra fast computer network
    b. the intranets of two co-operating organizations interconnected via a secure leased line
    c. an extra network used by an organization for higher reliability
    d. an extra connection to internet provided to co-operating organizati
15. **World Wide Web**
    a. is another name for internet
    b. world wide connection for computers

c. a collection of linked information residing on computers connected by the internet
d. a collection of world wide information

16. **Among services available on the World Wide Web are** (i)Encryption
    i. (ii)HTTP
    ii. (iii)HTML

(iv)Firewalls

b. i and ii
c. ii and iii
d. iii and iv
e. i and iv

17. **A world wide web contains web pages**
    a. residing in many computers
    b. created using HTML
    c. with links to other web pages
    d. residing in many computers linked together using HTML
18. **A web page is located using a**
    a. Universal Record Linking
    b. Uniform Resource Locator
    c. Universal Record Locator
    d. Uniformly Reachable Links
19. **A URL specifies the following:** (i) protocol used
    i. (ii) domain name of server hosting web page
    ii. (iii) name of folder with required information
    iii. (iv) name of document formatted using HTML

(v) the name of ISP

b. i, ii, iii, iv
c. ii, iii, iv, v
d. i, iii, iv
e. i, ii, iii, v

20. **A search engine is a program to search**
    a. for information
    b. web pages
    c. web pages for specified index terms
    d. web pages for information using specified search terms
21. **HTML stands for**
    a. Hyper Text Making Links
    b. Hyper Text Markup Language
    c. Higher Textual Marking of Links
    d. Hyper Text Mixer of Links
22. **HTML is similar to a**
    a. word processing language
    b. screen editor
    c. scripting language
    d. search engine
23. **Desirable properties of a website are** (i)a meaningful address

i. (ii)Help and search facilities
ii. (iii) Links to related sites
iii. (iv)Features to allow users to give feedback

(v)Hosting on a mainframe

b. i, ii, iii
c. i, ii, iii, iv
d. i, ii, iii, iv, v
e. i, ii, iii, v

24. **HTML uses**
    a. pre-specified tags
    b. user defined tags
    c. tags only for linking
    d. fixed tags defined by the language
25. **HTML tags define**
    a. The data types of elements of document
    b. Presentation of specified elements of a document
    c. The contents of the document
    d. The structure of the document
26. **The tag used in HTML to link it with other URL's** is:
    a. <A>
    b. <H>
    c. <U>
    d. <L>
    e. **The tags used for specifying fonts in HTML are** (i) <B>
    f. (ii) <I>
    g. (iii) <U>
    h. (iv) <L>

a. (i) and (ii)
b. (i) and (iii)
c. (ii) and (iv)
d. (i),(ii) and (iii)

27. **It is possible to display pictures (i.e, images) in HTML specification by using the tag.**
    a. <GR src = Picture file>
    b. <PIC src =Picture file>
    c. <IMG src =Picture file>
    d. <GIF src=Picture file
28. **SGML stands for**
    a. Standard Generalized Markup Language
    b. Structured General Markup Language
    c. Standard Graphics Mapping Language
    d. Standard General Markup Link
29. **HTML and XML are markup languages**
    a. Specially development for the web
    b. Are based on SGML
    c. Are versions of SGML
    d. Independent of SGML
30. **XML stands for**

a. Extra Markup Language
b. Excellent Markup Links
c. Extended Markup Language
d. Extended Marking Links

31. **XML uses**
    a. user define tags
    b. pre-defined tags
    c. both predefined and user-defined tags
    d. Extended tags used in HTML and makes them powerful
32. **In order to interpret XML documents one should**
    a. Use standardized tags
    b. Have a document type definition which defines the tags
    c. Define the tags separately
    d. Specify tag filename

33. **The advantages of XML over HTML are** (i) It allows processing of data stored in web-pages (ii) It uses meaningful tags which aids in understanding the nature of a document
    (iii)Is simpler than HTML
    (iv)It separates presentation and structure of document
    a. (i),(ii) and (iii)
    b. (i),(ii) and(iv)
    c. (ii),(iii) and (iv)
    d. (i),(iii) and (iv)
34. **XSL definition is used along with XML definition to specify**
    a. The data types of the contents of XML document
    b. The presentation of XML document
    c. The links with other documents
    d. The structure of XML document
35. **XLL definition is used along with XML to specify**
    a. The data types of the contents of XML document
    b. The presentation of XML document
    c. The links with other documents
    d. The structure of XML document
36. **DTD definition is used along with XML to specify**
    a. The data types of the contents of XML document
    b. The presentation of XML document
    c. The links with other documents
    d. The structure of XML document
37. **What do you understand about DOCTYPE in HTML?**
38. **How Cell Padding is differ from Cell Spacing?**
39. **How you define index document?**
40. **How you define HEAD in HTML?**
41. **How you define SPAN in HTML?**
42. What type of information should you avoid including on your Web site
43. Which of the following web elements should you know about before building your web site?
44. What is the language of the Web?
45. A Web document is broken into sections. What are the tags called that create these sections?

46. What should be the first and last pair of tags in your Web document?
47. When you use a heading tag in a document, what does the Web browser assumes?
48. What is ASP.NET?
49. What is the difference between Classic ASP and ASP.Net?
50. What is Difference between Namespace and Assembly?
51. What is the difference between early binding and late binding?
52. What is the difference between ASP Session State and ASP.Net Session State?
53. What is the difference between ASP Session and ASP.NET Session?
54. What is the difference between Server.Transfer and response.Redirect?
55. What is a PostBack?
56. What namespace does the Web page belong in the .NET Framework class hierarchy?
57. What is the differences between Server-side and Client-side code?
58. What is the difference between static or dynamic assemblies?
59. What are the difference between Structure and Class?
60. What is the difference between Custom Control and User Control
61. What is ViewState?
62. What are the types of Authentication?
63. Explain the difference between Server control and HTML control.
64. What are the validation controls available in ASP.NET?
65. Define the steps to set up validation control.
66. What are the navigation ways between pages available in ASP.NET?
67. How do you open a page in a new window?
68. Define caching.
69. Define cookie.
70. What is a output comment?
71. What is a Hidden comment?
72. What is an Expression?
73. What is a Declaration ?
74. What is a Scriptlet?
75. What are implicit objects? List them?
76. Difference between forward and sendRedirect?
77. What are the different scope values for the <jsp:useBean>?
78. Explain the life-cycle methods in JSP?
79. How do I prevent the output of my JSP or Servlet pages from being cached by the browser?
80. How does JSP handle run-time exceptions?
81. How can I implement a thread-safe JSP page? What are the advantages and Disadvantages of using it?
82. How do I use a scriptlet to initialize a newly instantiated bean?
83. How can I prevent the word "null" from appearing in my HTML input text fields when I populate them with a resultset that has null values?
84. What's a better approach for enabling thread-safe servlets and JSPs? SingleThreadModel Interface or Synchronization?
85. How can I enable session tracking for JSP pages if the browser has disabled cookies?
86. What is the difference between variable declared inside a declaration

part and variable declared in scriplet part?

87. Is there a way to execute a JSP from the comandline or from my own application?
88. Explain organization schemes.
89. Explain difference between Architectural Page Mockups & blueprints.
90. WAP to create the checkbox & radio Button?
91. Explain layout features of HTML page.
92. What are the issues related to design of a web site?
93. WAP to create the nested list using CSS
94. Explain organization structure.
95. Explain difference between Architectural Page Mockups & blueprints.
96. Explain the process of web publishing.
97. Explain the phases of web site development.
98. Differentiate the jsp and asp
99. Explain the xml tags.
100. Differentiate xml html and dhtml.