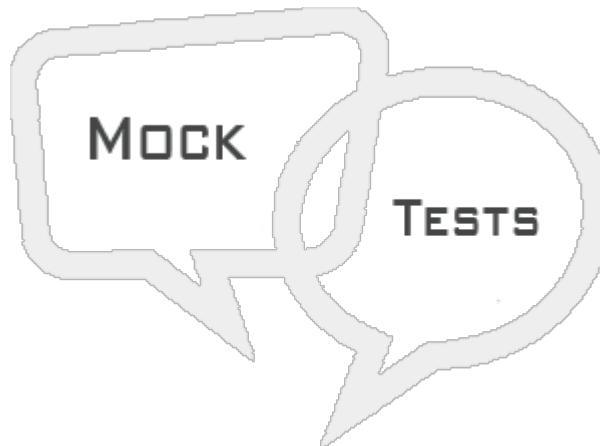# WEB SERVICES MOCK TEST

This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Web Services Framework**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.

WEB SERVICES MOCK TEST III

Q 1 - Which of the following is correct about WSDL?

A - WSDL is an integral part of UDDI, an XML-based worldwide business registry.

B - WSDL is the language that UDDI uses.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 2 - What UDDI stands for?

A - Uniform Description, Discovery, and Integration

B - Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration

C - Uniform Discovery, Description, and Integration

D - Uniform Discovery, Delivery, and Integration

Q 3 - Which of the following is correct about UDDI?

A - UDDI is an XML-based standard for describing, publishing, and finding web services.

B - UDDI is a specification for a distributed registry of web services.

C - UDDI is platform independent, open framework.

D - All of the above.

Q 4 - Which of the following is correct about UDDI?

A - UDDI can communicate via SOAP, CORBA, and Java RMI Protocol.

B - UDDI uses WSDL to describe interfaces to web services.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 5 - Which of the following is correct about UDDI?

A - UDDI is seen with SOAP and WSDL as one of the three foundation standards of web services.

B - UDDI is an open industry initiative enabling businesses to discover each other and define how they interact over the Internet.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 6 - Which of the following is a security issue with web services?

A - Confidentiality

B - Authentication

C - Network Security

D - All of the above.

Q 7 - Which of the following component of Web service describes interfaces to web services?

A - UDDI

B - WSDL

C - SOAP

D - None of the above.

Q 8 - Which of the following language UDDI uses?

A - XML

B - WSDL

C - SOAP

D - None of the above.

Q 9 - Is XML-RPC is platform-dependent?

A - true

B - false

Q 10 - Is XML-RPC is language-dependent?

A - true

B - false

Q 11 - Web services interact with other web applications for the purpose of exchanging data.

A - true

B - false

Q 12 - Web Services can convert your existing applications into Web-applications.

A - true

B - false

Q 13 - Web Services can be available over the Internet or private *intranet* networks.

A - false

B - true

Q 14 - Web Services is not tied to any one operating system or programming language.

A - false

B - true

Q 15 - Web Services is self-describing via a common XML grammar.

A - true

B - false

Q 16 - Web Services is discoverable via a simple find mechanism.

A - true

B - false

Q 17 - A web service enables communication among various applications by using open standards such as HTML, XML, WSDL, and SOAP.

A - false

B - true

Q 18 - You can build a Java-based web service on Solaris that is accessible from your Visual Basic program that runs on Windows.

A - true

B - false

Q 19 - You can also use C# to build new web services on Windows that can be invoked from your web application that is based on JavaServer Pages *JSP* and runs on Linux.

A - true

B - false

Q 20 - Web services allow various applications to talk to each other and share data and services among themselves.

A - true

B - false

Q 21 - Web services are used to make the application platform and technology independent.

A - false

B - true

Q 22 - A consumer of a web service is not tied to that web service directly.

A - false

B - true

Q 23 - The web service interface can change over time without compromising the client's ability to interact with the service.

A - false

B - true

Q 24 - Adopting a loosely coupled architecture tends to make software systems more manageable and allows simpler integration between different systems.

A - true

B - false

Q 25 - A web services takes the help of XML to tag the data, format the data.

A - true

B - false

Q 26 - A web service takes the help of XML to transfer a message.

A - true

B - false

Q 27 - A web service takes the help of XML to describe the availability of service.

A - true

B - false

Q 28 - A web services takes the help of SOAP to tag the data, format the data.

A - true

B - false

Q 29 - A web service takes the help of SOAP to transfer a message.

A - true

B - false

Q 30 - A web service takes the help of SOAP to describe the availability of service.

A - true

B - false

Q 31 - A web services takes the help of WSDL to tag the data, format the data.

A - true

B - false

Q 32 - A web service takes the help of WSDL to transfer a message.

A - true

B - false

Q 33 - A web service takes the help of WSDL to describe the availability of service.

A - true

B - false

Q 34 - The service provider implements the service and makes it available on the Internet.

A - true

B - false

Q 35 - The Service Requestor implements the service and makes it available on the Internet.

A - true

B - false

Q 36 - The Service Registry implements the service and makes it available on the Internet.

A - true

B - false

Q 37 - The service requestor utilizes an existing web service by opening a network connection and sending an XML request.

A - true

B - false

Q 38 - The service provider utilizes an existing web service by opening a network connection and sending an XML request.

A - true

B - false

Q 39 - The service registry utilizes an existing web service by opening a network connection and sending an XML request.

A - true

B - false

Q 40 - The Service registry provides a central place where developers can publish new services or find existing ones.

A - true

B - false

Q 41 - The Service requestor provides a central place where developers can publish new services or find existing ones.

A - true

B - false

Q 42 - The Service provider provides a central place where developers can publish new services or find existing ones.

A - true

B - false

Q 43 - The XML Messaging layer is responsible for transporting messages between applications.

A - true

B - false

Q 44 - Service Transport is responsible for encoding messages in a common XML format so that messages can be understood at either end.

A - true

B - false

Q 45 - Service Description is responsible for describing the public interface to a specific web service.

A - true

B - false

Q 46 - Service Discovery is responsible for centralizing services into a common registry and providing easy publish/find functionality.

A - true

B - false

Q 47 - The Service Transport layer is responsible for transporting messages between applications.

A - true

B - false

Q 48 - XML Messaging is responsible for encoding messages in a common XML format so that messages can be understood at either end.

A - true

B - false

Q 49 - Service Discovery is responsible for describing the public interface to a specific web service.

A - true

B - false

Q 50 - Service Description is responsible for centralizing services into a common

registry and providing easy publish/find functionality.

A - true

B - false

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	C
2	B
3	D
4	C
5	C
6	D
7	A
8	B
9	B
10	B
11	A
12	A
13	B
14	B
15	A
16	A
17	B
18	A
19	A
20	A
21	B
22	B
23	B
24	A
25	A
26	B
27	B
28	B

29	A
30	B
31	B
32	B
33	A
34	A
35	B
36	B
37	A
38	B
39	B
40	A
41	B
42	B
43	B
44	B
45	A
46	A
47	A
48	A
49	B
50	B

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