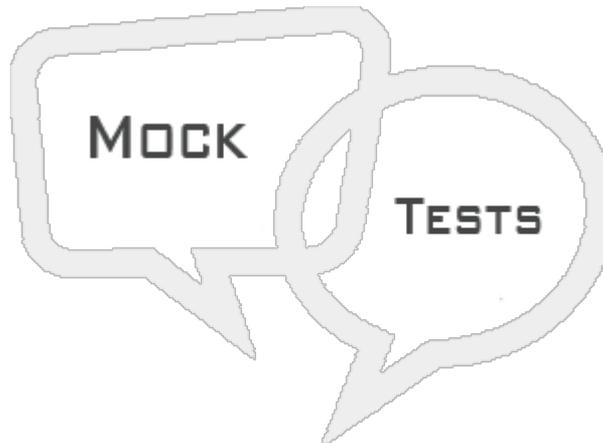


WEB SERVICES MOCK TEST

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com>

Copyright © tutorialspoint.com

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 I

Q 1 - Which of the following is true about Web services?

- A - Web services are open standard *XML, SOAP, HTTP*etc. based Web applications.
- B - Web services interact with other web applications for the purpose of exchanging data.
- C - Web Services can convert your existing applications into Web-applications.
- D - All of the above.

Q 2 - Which of the following is true about Web service?

- A - It is available over the Internet or private *intranet* networks.
- B - It uses a standardized XML messaging system.
- C - It is not tied to any one operating system or programming language.
- D - All of the above.

Q 3 - Which of the following is true about Web service?

- A - It is self-describing via a common XML grammar.
- B - It is discoverable via a simple find mechanism.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 4 - Which of the following is true about Web service?

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

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

C - 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.

D - All of the above.

Q 5 - Which of the following is a components of a Web Service architecture?

A - SOAP

B - UDDI

C - WSDL

D - All of the above.

Q 6 - What is the purpose of XML in a web service?

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

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

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

D - None of the above.

Q 7 - What is the purpose of SOAP in a web service?

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

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

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

D - None of the above.

Q 8 - What is the purpose of WSDL in a web service?

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

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

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

D - None of the above.

Q 9 - Which of the following is a benefit of using a web service?

A - Web services allows you to expose the functionality of your existing code over the network. Once it is exposed on the network, other application can use the functionality of your program.

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

C - Web services use standardized industry standard protocol for the communication.

D - All of the above.

Q 10 - Which of the following is a benefit of using a web service?

A - Web services use SOAP over HTTP protocol, so you can use your existing low-cost internet for implementing web services.

B - All the four layers *ServiceTransport*, *XMLMessaging*, *ServiceDescription*, and *ServiceDiscovery* layers use well-defined protocols in the web services protocol stack.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 11 - Which of the following is correctly defining web service interoperability?

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

B - Other applications can also use the web services.

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

D - All of the above.

Q 12 - Which of the following is correctly defining loosely coupled architecture of web service?

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

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

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

D - All of the above.

Q 13 - Which of the following is true about Web Services RPC?

A - Web services allow clients to invoke procedures, functions, and methods on remote objects using an XML-based protocol.

B - Remote procedures expose input and output parameters that a web service must support.

C - A web service supports RPC by providing services of its own, equivalent to those of a traditional component, or by translating incoming invocations into an invocation of an EJB or a .NET component.

D - All of the above.

Q 14 - Which of the following is true about behavioral characteristics of web services?

A - Web Services uses XML at data representation and data transportation layers.

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

C - Businesses and the interfaces that they expose should be coarse-grained. Web services technology provides a natural way of defining coarse-grained services that access the right

amount of business logic.

D - All of the above.

Q 15 - Which of the following is true about behavioral characteristics of web services?

A - Asynchronous clients retrieve their result at a later point in time, while synchronous clients receive their result when the service has completed.

B - A web service supports RPC by providing services of its own, equivalent to those of a traditional component, or by translating incoming invocations into an invocation of an EJB or a .NET component.

C - Web services support the transparent exchange of documents to facilitate business integration.

D - All of the above.

Q 16 - Which of the following is the benefits of having XML based WEB services?

A - Using XML eliminates any networking, operating system, or platform binding.

B - Web Services based applications are highly interoperable application at their core level.

C - Both of the above

D - None of the above.

Q 17 - Which of the following is the benefits of Web services being loosely coupled?

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

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

C - Both of the above

D - None of the above.

Q 18 - Which of the following is correct statement about Synchronicity?

A - Synchronicity refers to the binding of the client to the execution of the service.

B - In synchronous invocations, the client blocks and waits for the service to complete its operation before continuing.

C - Asynchronous operations allow a client to invoke a service and then execute other functions.

D - All of the above.

Q 19 - Which of the following is not a core role in Web Service architecture?

A - Service Provider

B - Service Requestor

C - Service Registry

D - Service Locator

Q 20 - Which of the following role of web service architecture implements the service and makes it available on the Internet?

- A - Service Provider
- B - Service Requestor
- C - Service Registry
- D - None of the above.

Q 21 - Which of the following role of web service architecture utilizes an existing web service by opening a network connection and sending an XML request?

- A - Service Provider
- B - Service Requestor
- C - Service Registry
- D - None of the above.

Q 22 - Which of the following role of web service architecture provides a central place where developers can publish new services or find existing ones?

- A - Service Provider
- B - Service Requestor
- C - Service Registry
- D - None of the above.

Q 23 - Which of the following is not a core layer in Web Service Protocol Stack?

- A - Service Transport
- B - XML Messaging
- C - Service Description
- D - Service Locator

Q 24 - Which of the following layer in Web Service Protocol Stack is responsible for transporting messages between applications?

- A - Service Transport
- B - XML Messaging
- C - Service Description
- D - Service Discovery

Q 25 - Which of the following layer in Web Service Protocol Stack is responsible for

encoding messages in a common XML format so that messages can be understood at either end?

- A - Service Transport
- B - XML Messaging
- C - Service Description
- D - Service Discovery

Q 26 - Which of the following layer in Web Service Protocol Stack is responsible for describing the public interface to a specific web service?

- A - Service Transport
- B - XML Messaging
- C - Service Description
- D - Service Discovery

Q 27 - Which of the following layer in Web Service Protocol Stack is responsible for centralizing services into a common registry and providing easy publish/find functionality?

- A - Service Transport
- B - XML Messaging
- C - Service Description
- D - Service Discovery

Q 28 - Which of the following is correct about Service Transport layer in Web Service Protocol Stack?

- A - This layer is responsible for transporting messages between applications.
- B - Currently, this layer includes Hyper Text Transport Protocol *HTTP*, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol *SMTP*, File Transfer Protocol *FTP*, and newer protocols such as Blocks Extensible Exchange Protocol *BEEP*.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 29 - Which of the following is correct about XML Messaging layer in Web Service Protocol Stack?

- A - This layer is responsible for encoding messages in a common XML format so that messages can be understood at either end.
- B - Currently, this layer includes XML-RPC and SOAP.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 30 - Which of the following is correct about Service Description layer in Web Service Protocol Stack?

- A - This layer is responsible for describing the public interface to a specific web service.
- B - Currently, service description is handled via the Web Service Description Language *WSDL*.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 31 - Which of the following is correct about Service Discovery layer in Web Service Protocol Stack?

- A - This layer is responsible for centralizing services into a common registry and providing easy publish/find functionality.
- B - Currently, service discovery is handled via Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration *UDDI*.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 32 - What HTTP stands for?

- A - Hyperlink Text Transfer Protocol
- B - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- C - Hyper Transfer Text Protocol
- D - Hyper Time Transfer Protocol

Q 33 - Which of the following is correct about HTTP protocol?

- A - Currently, HTTP is the most popular option for service transport.
- B - HTTP is simple, stable, and widely deployed. Furthermore, most firewalls allow HTTP traffic.
- C - This allows XML-RPC or SOAP messages to masquerade as HTTP messages.
- D - All of the above.

Q 34 - What BEEP stands for?

- A - Blocks Exchange Extensible Protocol
- B - Blocks Extensible Exchange Protocol
- C - Blocks Extensible External Protocol
- D - Big Extensible Exchange Protocol

Q 35 - Which of the following is correct about BEEP protocol?

- A - This is a promising alternative to HTTP.
- B - BEEP is a new Internet Engineering Task Force *IETF* framework for building new protocols.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 36 - Which of the following is correct about BEEP protocol?

A - BEEP is layered directly on TCP and includes a number of built-in features, including an initial handshake protocol, authentication, security, and error handling.

B - Using BEEP, one can create new protocols for a variety of applications, including instant messaging, file transfer, content syndication, and network management.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 37 - Which of the following is correct about XML RPC?

A - XML-RPC is a simple protocol that uses XML messages to perform RPCs.

B - XML-RPC is platform-independent.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 38 - How request is sent in XML-RPC?

A - Requests are encoded in XML and sent via HTTP POST.

B - Requests are encoded in XML and sent via HTTP GET.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 39 - How response is sent in XML-RPC?

A - XML responses are appended to the url of the HTTP response.

B - XML responses are embedded in the body of the HTTP response.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 40 - Which of the following is correct about XML RPC?

A - XML-RPC is a simple protocol that uses XML messages to perform RPCs.

B - XML-RPC is platform-independent.

C - XML-RPC allows diverse applications to communicate.

D - All of the above.

Q 41 - Which of the following is correct about XML RPC?

- A - A Java client can speak XML-RPC to a Perl server.
- B - XML-RPC is the easiest way to get started with web services.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 42 - What SOAP stands for?

- A - State Access Object Protocol
- B - State Allied Object Protocol
- C - Simple Access Object Protocol
- D - Simple Allied Object Protocol

Q 43 - Which of the following is correct about SOAP?

- A - SOAP is an XML-based protocol for exchanging information between computers.
- B - SOAP is a communication protocol.
- C - SOAP is for communication between applications.
- D - All of the above.

Q 44 - Which of the following is correct about SOAP?

- A - SOAP is a format for sending messages.
- B - SOAP is designed to communicate via Internet.
- C - SOAP is platform independent.
- D - All of the above.

Q 45 - Which of the following is correct about SOAP?

- A - SOAP is language independent.
- B - SOAP is simple and extensible.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 46 - Which of the following is correct about SOAP?

- A - SOAP allows you to get around firewalls.
- B - SOAP will be developed as a W3C standard.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 47 - Is SOAP platform independent?

- A - true
- B - false

Q 48 - What WSDL stands for?

- A - Web Services Description Language
- B - Web Services Direction Language
- C - Wired Services Description Language
- D - Web Services Dialect Language

Q 49 - Which of the following is correct about WSDL?

- A - WSDL is an XML-based language for describing web services and how to access them.
- B - WSDL was developed jointly by Microsoft and IBM.
- C - WSDL is an XML based protocol for information exchange in decentralized and distributed environments.
- D - All of the above.

Q 50 - Which of the following is correct about WSDL?

- A - WSDL is the standard format for describing a web service.
- B - WSDL definition describes how to access a web service and what operations it will perform.
- C - WSDL is a language for describing how to interface with XML-based services.
- D - All of the above.

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
-----------------	------------

1	D
2	D
3	C
4	D
5	D
6	A
7	B
8	C

9	D
10	C
11	D
12	D
13	D
14	D
15	D
16	C
17	C
18	D
19	D
20	A
21	B
22	C
23	D
24	A
25	B
26	C
27	D
28	C
29	C
30	C
31	C
32	B
33	D
34	B
35	C
36	C
37	C
38	A
39	B
40	D
41	C
42	C
43	D

44	D
45	C
46	C
47	A
48	A
49	D
50	D

Loading [Mathjax]/jax/output/HTML-CSS/jax.js