1. (4 points) List four of the metaphors for handling XML (one word each).

**Solution:** Any four of the following:

- Text
- Tags
- Tree
- Template
- Thought
- 2. (12 points) Of the following statements, identify all that hold about XPath.
  - A. XPath borrows the basic primitives of common filesystems, specifically, parent, child, and symbolic link

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- B. We can simulate the effect of the preceding-sibling axis via a combination of the preceding, parent, and child axes (and no other axis)
- C. The Effective Boolean Value of a node set that contains the empty string is true
- D. For any expression that yields a node set of up to one member, appending [1] is a noop
- E. The smallest value possible for last() is zero
- F. Given an arbitrary XPath expression, E and positive integers i and j where  $i \leq j$ , we always have E[j][i] = E[i]

Solution: B, C, D

- 3. (20 points) Of the following statements, identify all that hold about XQuery. (Below, Set and Pred are functions and \$x and \$v are variables.)
  - A. XQuery forces us to hardcode the names of the elements to be output in the result of a query
  - B. The XQuery syntax doesn't limit how many for and let clauses we have in one FLWOR expression, as long as we have at least one
  - C. The snippet let x := x[1] is acceptable; it shows how the value of x = x[1] is acceptable; it shows how the value of x = x[1]
  - D. In XQuery, attribute can occur within element
  - E. In XQuery, element can occur within element
  - F. In XQuery, text can occur within attribute
  - G. If every  $x \in Set(x)$  satisfies Pred(x,x) and Set(x) is not empty, then some  $x \in Set(x)$  satisfies Pred(x,x)
  - H. If some \$x in Set(\$v) satisfies Pred(\$x,\$v) then every \$x in Set(\$v) satisfies Pred(\$x,\$v)
  - I. It is possible that some  $x \in Set(v)$  satisfies Pred(x,v) is false and every  $x \in Set(v)$  satisfies Pred(x,v) is true
  - J. XQuery can produce non-XML results as output

Solution: B, D, E, G, I, J