

UNIT – 1 WEBSITE BASICS, HTML5, CSS3, WEB2.0

Part-A

1. What is Web2.0?(Nov/Dec 2017)

- It is not the second version of Web
- 2.0 denotes two-way data traffic on the Web(R/W)
- It is also called Participatory web (or) Read/Write Web
- Earlier data traffic on the web was unidirectional(Read-Only)

2. Define website.

- A website is defined as a collection of web pages linked together that has a unique domain name, that can be accessed from anywhere across the globe over internet.
- It is hosted by a web server and viewed by web clients
- It can be developed in HTML, JavaScript, DHTML, PHP, etc.

3. Define WWW.

- World Wide Web is defined as a collection of software and corresponding protocols used to access the resources over the internet across the globe.
- It contains huge amount of Docs, images, etc.
- Internet can be accessed through the WWW
- Invented by Tim Berners-Lee in 1994 (W3C) at MIT

4. Mention the differences between website and web server(Apr/May 2017).

Website	Web server
It is a collection of web pages	It is a server on which web application is executed
It is a software application that has unique domain name	It is a physical entity that has unique IP address
It can host many web pages	It can host many websites
They communicate with web server	They communicate with other servers such as DB server, File server, etc
Web server = HTML&CSS + JS+ DHTML	It receives request and gives corresponding response
Ex: https://www.google.co.in	Ex: IIS, Apache

5. Define web crawler.

- A web crawler is defined as the ability of the web to parse a web page into different semantic elements (navigation links, friend links, group links, etc) and extract the social network and other associated data.

6. What is RIA? What are features of RIA? (Nov/Dec 2016)

- RIA (Rich Internet Application) is defined as a web application that is designed to give the same features and functions associated with desktop applications.

Features:-

- It can work on the web
- Information in RIA always visible to users thereby reducing unwanted page refreshes and navigations.
- Ability of web to present complex information to the users
- Good user interactivity such as images, graphics, etc.
- It helps users to understand complex business apps

7. What is a collaboration tool? What are its features?

- Collaboration tools allow a group of people work together virtually in real-time over the internet.

Features:-

Easy to use and set up.	Clean interface
Secure	Permissions control
Ability to upload documents	File storage
Scalable	Document locking

8. What is URL?

- Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is defined as an unique address for the file that has to be accessed over the internet
- If we want to access a website, we enter its URL in the address bar of the web browser
- **Syntax:** protocol: //www.exampleDomain.com/path/filename
- **Ex:** https://www.vit.ac.in / home.aspx

9. What is IP?

- Internet Protocol (IP) is a network layer protocol which consists of addressing information, that is the fundamental protocol which is being used by data packets over the internet
- Using this protocol, communication between uniquely addressed computers has been made possible.

10. Tabulate the differences between TCP and UDP

TCP	UDP
Connection oriented (link between the packets)	Connection less
ACK is available	No ACK
Reliable	Unreliable
Heavy weight protocol	Light weight protocol
Handshaking mechanism	No handshaking concept
Error control, flow control, congestion control, etc	No control mechanism
Complex, tough to implement	Simple, easy to implement
Ex: Telnet, SMTP, FTP, e-mail, SSH, HTTP, HTTPS	Ex: VoIP, DHCP, DNS, RIP, SNMP

11. What is HTTP?

- Hyper Text Transfer protocol (HTTP) is a request/Response, stateless protocol for communication, to transfer information on LAN and WWW
- It is used to deliver files virtually and other data on WWW
- It takes place through TCP/IP sockets
- A browser is a HTTP client – sends HTTP request
- A web server is a HTTP server – sends HTTP reply
- It uses port no: 80 (HTTP servers listen to this port)

12. What are the protocols used in email?

SMTP	POP	IMAP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection-oriented • Text-based • Works in application layer • ACK is available • It uses port 25 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It uses port 110 • Current version:POP3 • Single client • Offline email access • Can't search email • Download is needed • Only 1 mailbox • Less internet usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulate email • No downloading • Can't transfer email • Access the received emails • Search the mails • Many mailboxes • More internet usage

13. What are the differences between internet and intranet?

INTERNET	INTRANET (Nov'15)
Network of networks, open for all	Network of computers, for closed group
Limited no. of users	Unlimited no. of users
Different sources of info	Limited sources of info
Large no. of intranets	Less number of systems
Internet = LAN + WAN + MAN	Intranet = LAN WAN MAN

14. What are the flavours of HTML? (types of HTML DTD)

- **XHTML 1.0 Strict** : When we want a clean mark-up code
- **XHTML 1.0 Transitional**: To use HTML features
- **XHTML 1.0 Frameset**: To make use of frames

15. What is XHTML? (Nov/Dec 2017)

- Extensible HTML is the extended version of HTML that has strict rules when compared to HTML
- It is more consistent, well-structured document
- Web pages made in XHTML can be easily understood by the present and future web browsers

16. What is the use of forms in HTML?

- HTML form element is used to allow a user to give input data on the web page.
- To create registration forms, login forms, getting user info, conducting surveys
- <form>.....</form> tags are used
- Attributes used: action, method

Ex:

```
<form action = http://www.google.co.in/ method = post>
</form>
```

17. What is the use of frames in HTML?

- It allows the web developers to present the web document in multiple views
- Using this, within a same window, one can keep some information visible, other part of web page to contain some other information, other part of web page can be reloaded.
- Ex: one frame can display company info, second frame can display navigation menu, etc.

18. Why HTTP is stateless protocol?

- HTTP cannot remember previous user information
- It does not recall the number of page visits
- It means it cannot remember its previous states.
- That is the reason why HTTP is stateless protocol.

19. Mention some of the protocols that are used in internet.

- FTP, HTTP, SNMP, SMTP, POP3, IMAP, TCP, UDP, IP

20. What are HTML tags? Give examples.

- An HTML tag is defined as a command that tells the web browser, how to display the text, audio, video, and graphics on a web page when loaded.
- They are mentioned in a pair of angular brackets < >
- Ex:

• <html>..</html>	<h1>...</h1>
• <head>...</head>	
• <title>...</title>	<hr/>
• <body>...</body>	<p>...</p>

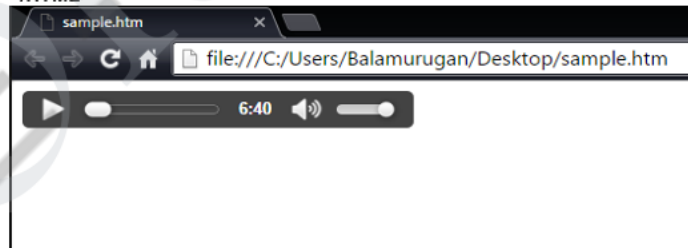
21. Write a HTML5 code to display:

A	B
C	D

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
  <HEAD></HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <TABLE BORDER="4">
      <TR>
        <TD>A</TD>
        <TD>B</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>C</TD>
        <TD>D</TD>
      </TR>
    </TABLE>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

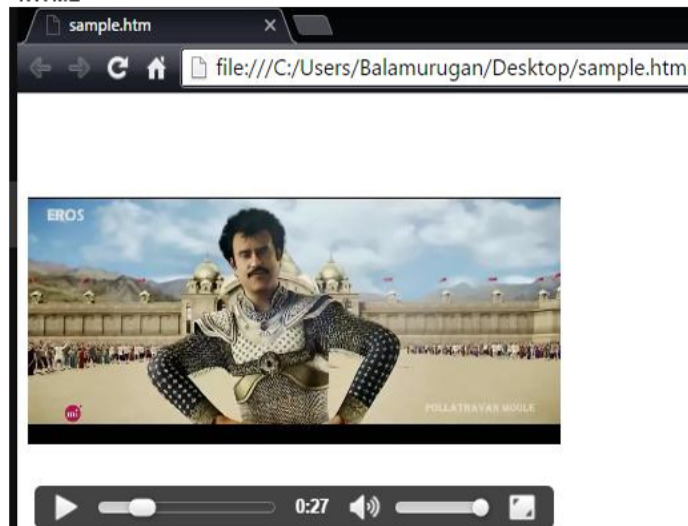
22. Write HTML5 code to play an audio file.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
  <HEAD></HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <AUDIO CONTROLS>
      <SOURCE SRC="KABALI.MP3"
      TYPE="AUDIO/MPEG">
    </AUDIO>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```



23. Write an HTML5 code to display a video file.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
  <HEAD></HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <VIDEO WIDTH = "400" HEIGHT = "300" CONTROLS>
      <SOURCE SRC="kochadaiyaan.mp4" TYPE="VIDEO/MP4">
    </VIDEO>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```



UNIT 2,3 - CLIENT SIDE & SERVER SIDE SCRIPTING

PART-A

1. Mention the differences between client side and server side scripting.

Client side scripting	Server side scripting
It runs on web browser	It runs on web server
Front end concept	Back end concept
Script is processed at end user's PC	Script is processed at server
To develop websites that are interactive with user	To develop sites that fetches data from DB
Visible to user	Invisible to user
Less secure	More secure
Less customization	High customization
More tasks at the browser	More tasks at the server
Any changes will affect DB	Changes will affect DB
Ex: JS, VB script, Dart	Ex: PHP, ASP.NET, Perl, Ruby, ColdFusion, Go, Python

2. State the differences between programming and scripting

Programming	Scripting
Compiled and executed	Interpreted
Has complete syntax and semantics	Less syntax and semantics
To build apps	To control apps
Stand alone	Need other programs to execute
Contents of a system	Acts upon a system
Heavy weight	Light weight
Single usage tool	Multi usage tool
Not as quick as scripting	Quicker
.EXE files cannot be viewed	Scripts can be viewed

3. Mention the features of JavaScript.

- It is useful for page designers
- Light weight, interpreted, embedded in HTML
- Network centric apps
- JS = JAVA + HTML
- It is a FOSS
- To develop dynamic and interactive pages
- To react to events
- To validate data, create cookies

4. What is DOM? What are the uses of DOM tree?

- DOM is a set of platform independent and language independent API, that tells how to access and manipulate information stored in XML, XHTML, JS

Uses:-

- To identify interface and object for representing and manipulating a document
- To find behaviour and attributes of interface & object
- To find relation between interface and object

DOM tree:-

- Documents in DOM are represented using a tree like structure
- Every element is represented as a node
- This tree structure is called as DOM tree

5. What are the levels of DOM?

Level 0 : To access few html elements (by Netscape in 1990s)

Level 1: To change entire web page (1998)

Level 2: → Platform independent, language independent

→ To access dynamically, update contents, structure, style

Level 3: → Platform independent, language independent

→ To access dynamically, update contents, structure, style

6. What are getElementById() and innerHTML properties?

getElementById:-

- To access HTML element, we need ID of it.
- For instance, there can be many <p>...</p>tags in a same HTML document.
- To find a specific element from the HTML document, we use getElementById() method

innerHTML:-

- To get the content of an element, this property is used
- To get/replace the contents present within tags

7. What is validation?

- It occurs usually at the server, after the client had entered all necessary data and then clicked submit button
- If user enters some wrong/missing data, server has to send all the contents back to client and request for resubmission with correct information
- This increases the task of a server
- Javascript validates user's data at the browser, reduces the workload of a server

8. What are the differences between HTML and DHTML?

HTML	DHTML
Hypertext Markup Language	Dynamic HTML
Static web pages	Dynamic web pages
It works slowly upon client-server technology	It works faster on client-server technology
No CSS, and no dynamic contents	Use CSS, events, methods to create dynamic pages
No processing at browser	Script is processed at browser
Contents will not be changed	Contents can be changed
Simple, less interactive	Complex, more interactive
Only HTML contents	DHTML = HTML+CSS+JS

9. Define servlet.

- Servlets are defined as simple java programs that are dynamically loaded and run on JVM of web servers, to respond to the requests from the clients
- It acts as middle layer between browser and server
- To develop sites with secure access, interact with DB, maintain unique session info of each client
- Used with HTTP, hence called HttpServlet
- It makes use of two packages: Javax.servlet and javax.servlet.http

10. What is servlet container?

- The server that executes a servlet is called as servlet container or servlet engine
- Browsers send an HTTP request to server, which in turn sends to servlet container
- Servlet container receives the request from the server, processes appropriate servlet, sends back request.

17. What are the uses of cookies?

- Identifying a user during an e-commerce session
- Avoiding username and password.
- Customizing a website as we want.
- Focusing on advertising in web pages

11. What are the methods and phases of servlet life cycle?

Methods:-

- init(), service(), destroy()

Phases:-

- **Phase 1:** Servlet class is loaded
- **Phase 2:** Servlet instance is created
- **Phase 3:** Init() method is invoked
- **Phase 4:** Service() method is invoked
- **Phase 5:** Destroy() method is invoked

12. Mention the differences between GET and POST

HTTP GET request	HTTP POST request
doGet() method is used	doPost() method is used
URL string displays request submitted by the user	URL string does not display request submitted by user
To download info from server	To upload info from server
No effect on data	Has effect on data
Page can be bookmarked	Page cannot be bookmarked
page can be cached, saved in history	Page cannot be cached, cannot be saved in history
Only ASCII characters allowed	Any character is allowed
Unsafe	More secure

13. What are session tracking techniques?

- It is a mechanism by which we can keep track of previous sessions between server and browser
- Session ID is passed between client and server
- HTTP cannot have any data about previous client-server communication (stateless)
- To achieve it, we use session tracking

Techniques:-

- Use cookies
- Hidden form fields
- URL rewriting

14. What is a cookie?Mention its types.

- A cookie is defined as short piece of data, not actually any source code, which is sent from a web server to browser when a browser visits the server's site.
- Cookie = "name-value" pair
- It is one of the session tracking technique
- Cookie is a plain text data record of 5 fields: expiry time, domain, path, secure, "name=value"
- **Types:** Session cookies, permanent cookies

15. What is hidden form field?

- A hidden text field is used for maintaining the state of a user
- Here, information is stored in hidden field
- It is better if we have to submit form in all the pages and we don't depend on the browser
- Ex: `<input type="hidden" name="sid" value="abc123">`

16. What is URL rewriting?

- The process of adding the name of the user in the query string and getting the value from the query string in another page is called URL rewriting
- "name-value" pairs are passed in URL
- Ex: `url?name1=value1&name2=value2&??`

18. What is JDBC? What are its uses? Mention its types.

- JDBC is defined as an API that provides industry standard and database connectivity between java apps and database servers
- It is a framework that contains many classes, interfaces, exceptions, using which java apps can send SQL statement to database to store and retrieve data

Uses:-

- It helps client to store and retrieve data to databases
- It helps client to update databases

Types:-

- JDBC-ODBC bridge driver
- Partial java driver
- Pure java driver for accessing middleware
- Pure java driver for direct DB access

19. What is JSP?

- Java Server Pages is a kind of server side scripting language that enables user to embed java code with HTML elements for the creation of dynamic, platform-independent method for building web apps
- JSP = Java + HTML + servlet

20. What are the differences between JSP and servlet?

JSP	Servlet
JSP = Java inside HTML	Servlet = HTML inside Java
It generates dynamic web contents	It generates dynamic web pages
In MVC, JSP acts as a view	In MVC, servlet acts as controller
JSP makes use of custom tags	No custom tags

21. Define scriptlet.

- A scriptlet can contain any number of Java language statements, variables or method declarations, or expressions that are valid in the page scripting language

22. What is JSTL? What are its advantages?

- Java Standard Tags Library represents set of tags to simplify JSP development
- J2EE is used for server side programming using JAVA and JSTL (a compoment of J2EE web app development)
- It is useful in performing condition execution, loop execution, data procession, etc
- Embed logic in JSP page without java code

23. What are HttpServletRequest and HttpServletResponse?

- They are two commonly used interfaces from `javax.servlet.http` package
- HttpServletRequest enables servlet to read data from HTTP request
- HttpServletResponse enables servlet to write data to HTTP response

UNIT 4 - PHP AND XML

Part – A

1. Define PHP

- PHP is defined as a server side scripting language that is mainly used for form handling and database access.
- PHP stands for Hypertext Pre Processor
- It was invented in 1994 by Rasmus Lerdorf
- It is the most popular scripting language in web
- It is a FOSS

2. Mention the features of PHP

- Embedded inside HTML, easy to develop
- FOSS
- Easy to manage dynamic content, database, session tracking
- Supports many protocols such as LDAP, IMAP, POP3
- Supports many databases such as MS SQL server, Oracle, SyBase, PostgreSQL, MySQL, etc
- As much forgiving as possible
- Simple like C and HTML

3. List the uses of PHP

- To perform system functions such as file create, open, close, read, write, etc
- To handle forms, gather data from files, save data to a file, send email, etc
- To add, delete, modify database contents
- To access and set cookies and variables
- To restrict users from page access
- To encrypt data

4. What are the rules in PHP?

- White space insensitive
- Case sensitive
- Each statement ends with semi colon
- Expressions are combination of tokens
- Braces creates blocks
- \$ is used before variables
- Save file as .php and access it from localhost server

5. List the data types in PHP.

Simple types	Compound types	Miscellaneous
1. Integer 2. Double 3. Boolean 4. Null 5. String	6. Arrays 7. Objects	8. Resources

6. Differentiate echo and print in PHP

echo	Print
No return value	Return value is 1
Can't be used in expression	Can be used in expression
Can take many parameters	Can take 1 parameter
Faster than print	Slower than echo

7. explain foreach loop in PHP

```
<?php
$a = array ( 1,2,3);
foreach($a as $i)
{
echo "$i <br> ";
}
```

- Foreach loop is very much useful in iterations
- The name itself suggests, for each iteration in for loop, it performs the operations.
- Iteration variable goes through all the elements in the array

Output:-

1
2
3

8. What are cookies in PHP?

- A cookie is a name-value pair that is stored on client computer for tracking purpose
- It is created by some software on the server
- In every HTTP communication between client and server, there is a header, within that, cookies are present
- PHP supports cookies
- Server puts cookie into client machine on first visit.
- When that client machine sends request to that server next time, server identifies which user it is, from where the request arrives, from what device the request comes

9. Define XML

- Extensible Markup language
- XML is defined as a text based mark up language derived from Standard Generalised Markup Language
- Developed by W3C in Feb 1998 to overcome HTML
- A web script that contains XML tags is called XML document
- It is a mark up language that defines set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human readable and machine readable
- It is not a programming language

10. Mention the features of XML

- **Extensible:** user defined tags
- **Secure:** Carries data, but does not show it
- **Public standard:** developed by W3C
- Simplifies HTML for large websites
- To offload and reload databases
- To store and arrange data
- Can be merged with CSS
- Any data can be expressed in XML

11. What are the rules in XML declaration?

- If XML declaration is present, it should be placed 1st
- If XML declaration is present, it must contain version no
- Parameter name and parameter value is case sensitive
- Correct order is: version, encoding, standalone
- Either ' or " can be used
- XML declaration has no close tag → <?xml> is wrong

12. What are the types of XML tags?

- **Start tag:** starting point of user defined tag <username>
- **End tag:** every start tag must have end tag </username>
- **Empty tag:** An element that has no content
<hr>

13. Differentiate XML and HTML

XML	HTML
To transport and store data	To display data
Focus on what data it is	Focus on how the data looks
Provides framework for defining mark up languages	It is mark up language itself
It is neither a programming language, nor a presentation language	It is a presentation language
Case sensitive	Case insensitive
User defined tags	No user defined tags
Closing of each tag is mandatory	Not necessary of closing all the opened tags
Preserve white space	Does not.

14. What are the advantages of XML?

- Human readable, easy to understand
- Language neutral
- Tree structured, understood in simpler manner
- Independent of hardware, software and OS
- User defined tags

15. Mention the uses of XML

- To display meta contents
- To exchange data between applications and databases
- To store any kind of complex data in simpler way
- A java program can generate XML and can be parsed by Perl

16. What are the building blocks of XML?

- Elements (start and end tags)
- Attributes (flag type="true")
- CDATA (Character DATA, parsed by XML parser)
- PCDATA (Parsed Character DATA, i.e., text)

17. What is DTD?

- DTD stands for Document Type Declaration
- DTD is used to define basic building block of any XML document
- We can specify element types, attributes and relationship with one another
- To specify set of rules for structuring data in XML

18. What is XML schema?

- It is also known as XML schema Definition (XSD)
- To represent structure of XML document
- To describe and validate structure and content of XML
- Defines elements, attributes and data types
- To define building blocks of XML

Ex: <xs:schema xmlns:xs=<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema>>

19. Define XML DOM

- A DOM is a collection of nodes in tree hierarchy
- It is a set of platform independent and language neutral API that describes how to access and manipulate information in XML
- It is used for Loading, accessing, deleting XML

20. Define XML parser

- XML parser is a software library or a package that gives interface for client apps to work with XML
- It checks for proper format of XML document and validate XML documents
- To parse the given XML document

21. Differentiate DOM and SAX

DOM	SAX
Document Object model	Simple API for XML
Tree based parsing to parse the XML document	Event based parsing to parse the XML document
Entire XML is stored in memory before actual processing	Parsing is done by sequence of events
Useful for smaller apps	Useful for large apps
Simple and less memory needed	Complex and more memory needed
We can insert or delete a node	We can insert or delete a node
Traverse in any direction	Top-down traversing

22. What are the rules of a well formed XML?

- Non DTD files should have predefine character entity for amp(&), apos('), gt(>), lt(<), quot(double quotes)
- Inner tag must close before outer tag
- It must have only one attribute in start tag
- Entities other than amp, apos, gt, lt, quot should be declared

23. What is XSL?

- XML concentrates on structure of information
- W3C has published 2 recommendations for style sheets → CSS and XSL
- XSL = XML Style sheet Language
- To transform a document before display
- For advanced style information

24. What are the parts of XSL?

- **XSLT**: XSL Transformation, to transform XML
- **XPath**: a language for navigating XML
- **XSL-FO**: XSL-Formatting Objects, for formatting XML

25. What is XSLT?

- XSLT is a language to specify transformation of XML documents
- It takes XML document, transforms it into another XML document
- It is XML related technology to manipulate and transform XML documents
- To define XML transformations and presentations

26. Define newsfeed

- News feeds are an example of automated syndication
- It allows info to be automatically updated on sites, emailed to users, etc
- It can provide updated news, stock market shares, cricket scores, etc.

UNIT 5 - AJAX & WEB SERVICES

Part-A

1. What is Ajax? (Nov/Dec 2018)

- AJAX is an acronym for **asynchronous JavaScript and XML**
- It is a set of web development techniques using many web technologies on the client-side to create asynchronous Web applications.
- With Ajax, web applications can send data to and retrieve from a server asynchronously (in the background) without interfering with the display and behavior of the existing page.
- Ajax is not a technology, but a group of technologies.
- **HTML** and **CSS** can be used in combination to **mark up and style** information.
- The **DOM** is accessed with JavaScript to **dynamically** display and allow the user to **interact** with the information presented.
- **JavaScript** and the **XMLHttpRequest** object provide a method for **exchanging data asynchronously** between browser and server to avoid full page reloads.

2. Mention the open standards of Ajax.

- Browser-based presentation using **HTML** and Cascading Style Sheets (**CSS**).
- Data is stored in **XML** format and fetched from the server.
- Behind-the-scenes data fetches using **XMLHttpRequest** objects in the browser.
- **JavaScript** to make everything happen.

3. Brief about asynchronous nature of AJAX.

- Asynchronous means that the script will send a request to the server, & continue its execution without waiting for reply.
- As soon as reply is received a browser event is fired, which in turn allows the script to execute associated actions.
- Ajax knows when to pull data from server, because you tell it when to do it.

4. What is XHR?

- XMLHttpRequest (XHR) is an API that can be used by JavaScript, JScript, VBScript, and other web browser scripting languages to transfer and manipulate XML data to and from a webserver using HTTP, establishing an independent connection channel between a webpage's Client-Side and Server-Side.

✚ **Update** a web page without reloading the page

✚ **Request** data from a server - after the page has loaded

✚ **Receive** data from a server - after the page has loaded

✚ **Send** data to a server - in the background

5. What is a web service? (Nov/Dec 2015)

- Web services are open standard (XML, SOAP, HTTP etc.) based Web applications that interact with other web applications for the purpose of exchanging data.
- It is OS and language independent
- Web Services can convert your existing applications into Web-applications.
- A web service is a collection of open protocols and standards used for exchanging data between applications or systems.

6. Mention the characteristics of web service.

- Machine-to-machine interactions
- Loose coupling
- Interoperability
- Platform-independence
- Operating system-independence
- Language-independence
- Leveraging the architecture of the World Wide Web

7. What are the components of Web Services?

The basic web services platform is XML + HTTP.

- SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)
- UDDI (Universal Description, Discovery and Integration)
- WSDL (Web Services Description Language)

8. What are the advantages of web service?

- Exposing the Existing Function on the network
- Interoperability
- Standardized protocol
- Low Cost of Communication

9. What are RESTful web services?

- **RESTful** Web Services are REST architecture based web services.
- In REST Architecture everything is a resource. RESTful web services are light weight, highly scalable and maintainable
- It is very commonly used to create APIs for web based applications.
- REST stands for **REpresentational State Transfer**.
- REST is web standards based architecture and uses HTTP Protocol for data communication.

10. Define WSDL

- WSDL stands for Web Services Description Language.
- It is the standard format for describing a web service.
- WSDL was developed jointly by Microsoft and IBM.
- To exchange information in a distributed environment.
- WSDL is used to describe web services
- WSDL is written in XML
- WSDL is a W3C recommendation from 26. June 2007

11. What are the elements of WSDL?

- **Types**– a container for data type definitions using some type system (such as XSD).
- **Message**– an abstract, typed definition of the data being communicated.
- **Operation**– an abstract description of an action supported by the service.
- **Port Type**–an abstract set of operations supported by one or more endpoints.
- **Binding**– a concrete protocol and data format specification for a particular port type.
- **Port**– a single endpoint defined as a combination of a binding and a network address.
- **Service**– a collection of related endpoints.

12. Define SOAP

- SOAP is an acronym for Simple Object Access Protocol.
- It is an XML-based messaging protocol for exchanging information among computers.
- SOAP is an application of the XML specification.
- SOAP is an application communication protocol
- SOAP is a format for sending and receiving messages
- SOAP is platform independent
- SOAP is based on XML
- SOAP is a W3C recommendation

13. Mention the features of SOAP.

- SOAP is a communication protocol designed to communicate via Internet.
- SOAP can extend HTTP for XML messaging.
- SOAP provides data transport for Web services.
- SOAP can exchange complete documents or call a remote procedure.
- SOAP can be used for broadcasting a message.
- SOAP is platform- and language-independent.
- SOAP is the XML way of defining what information is sent and how.
- SOAP enables client applications to easily connect to remote services and invoke remote methods.