

Revision Class

Advance Java

Java, originally evolved from the Oak language, was born in early 1996 with its major version as Java 1 or JDK 1.0. Java was initially designed and developed by Sir James Gosling at Sun Microsystems. Java 8 or JDK 8.0 is one of the major releases of the Java programming language in 2014.

Java is divided into two parts

1. Core Java(J3SE)
2. Advanced Java(JEE)

The Core Java consists of all the fundamentals of Java programming language such as data types, functions, loops, threads, etc.

Why is Advanced Java used?

1. Advance java simplifies the complexity of building an n-tier application.
2. JEE application server and containers provide Framework services.

Advantages

1. It provides the concept of client-server architecture.
2. There are many Advanced Java frameworks such as spring Hibernate states that helped secure transaction-based web applications.
3. There are many web application servers such as Apache Tomcat and glassfish
4. It provides various services of API and protocols

AWT

1. AWT stands for abstract window Toolkit.
2. It is a collection of classes and interfaces
3. AWT package contains a large number of classes which help to include various graphical components in the Java program
4. It provides a platform Independent and device-independent interface to develop graphic programs that run on all platforms including Windows, Mac OS, and Unix.

Servlet

Servlets in Java programs that run on the java-enabled web server or application server. They are used to handle the request obtained from the webserver, process the request and produce the response and then send the response back to the server.

Properties of Servlet

- It works on the server-side
- It is capable of handling Complex requests obtained from a webserver
- It came to solve the problem due to common Gateway interface implementation.

Types of servlets

- Generic servlet
- HTTP servlet

JSP is used to create web applications but it is an extension to servlet because it provides more functionality than servlet such as expression language, JSTL.

- A JSP page consists of HTML tags and JSP tags.
- It is easier to maintain
- More functionality is available in JSP
- Fast development

The life cycle of a JSP

- Translation
- Compilation
- Classloading
- Instance creation
- Initialization
- Request processing
- Destroy

MVC

MVC stands for model view and controller. It is a design pattern that separates the business logic presentation logic and data.

- Steps of JDBC Connectivity

Q) Which of the following is stored at the client side?

- 1.URL rewriting
- 2.Hidden form fields
- 3.SSL sessions
- 4.Cookies

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• Answer (d)

Q) Which attribute uniquely identifies an element?

1.ID

2.Class

3.Name

4.Scope

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3.Name

4.Scope

• Answer (a)

Difference

- a) Statement
- b) PreparedStatement
- c) CallableStatement

Q) What is the difference between servlets and applets?

- i. Servlets execute on Server; Applets execute on browser
- ii. Servlets have no GUI; Applet has GUI
- iii. Servlets creates static web pages; Applets creates dynamic web pages
- iv. Servlets can handle only a single request; Applet can handle multiple requests

- a) i, ii, iii are correct
- b) i, ii are correct
- c) i, iii are correct
- d) i, ii, iii, iv are correct

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Answer: b

Explanation: Servlets execute on Server and doesn't have GUI. Applets execute on browser and has GUI.

Q) Total jdbc drivers available is.....

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

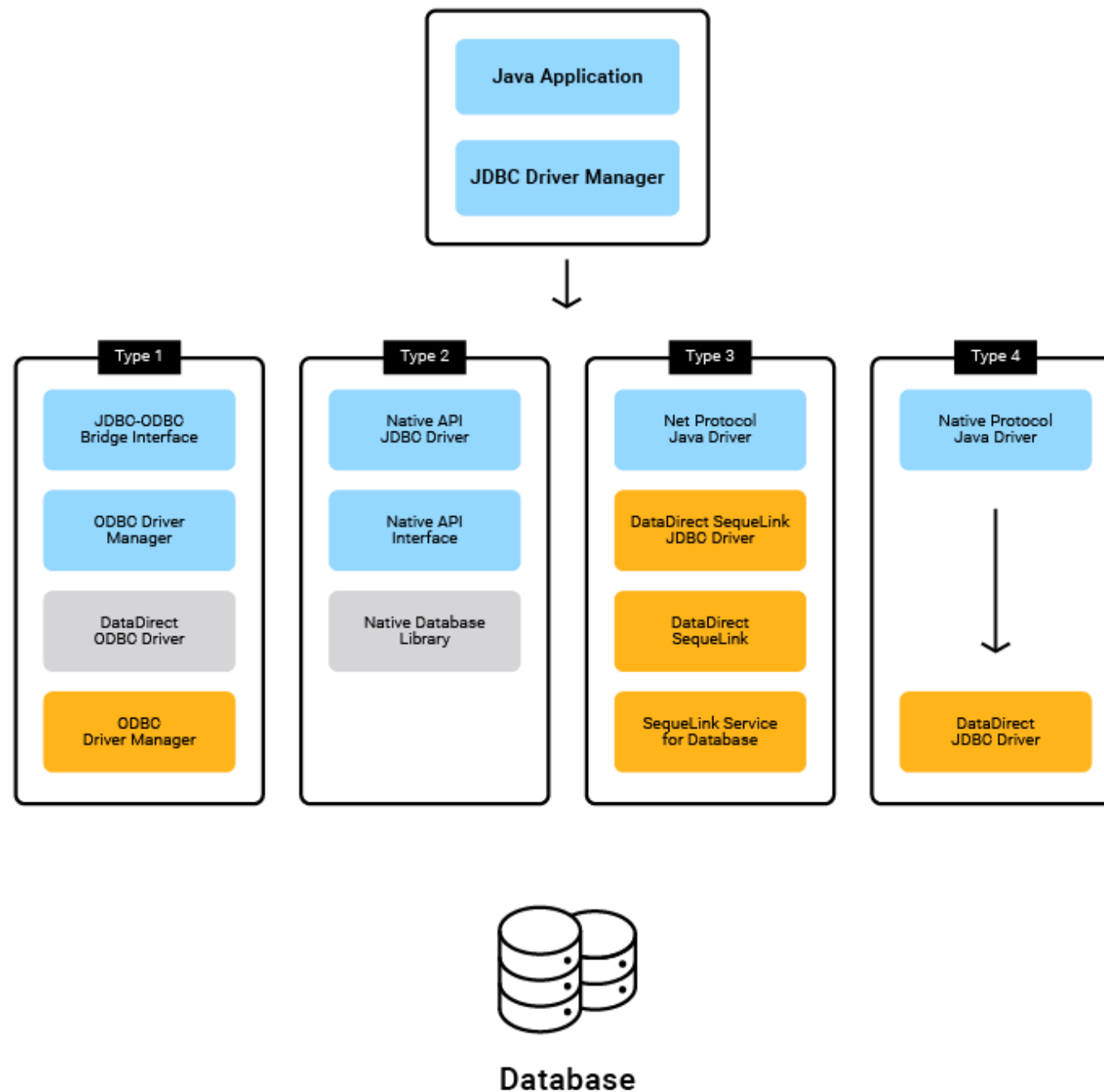
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Q) What are the major components of the JDBC?

1. DriverManager, Statement, and ResultSet
2. DriverManager, Connection, Statement, and ResultSet
3. DriverManager, Driver, Connection, Statement, and ResultSet
4. DriverManager, Driver, Connection, Statement

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Q) Which is responsible for getting a connection to the database?

1. Connection
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3. ResultSet
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Q) Identify the method which is used to start a server thread.

1. start()
2. run()
3. start thread()
4. run tread()

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Q) The total number of techniques used in session tracking is _____

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

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c) 5

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