SERVLET

1.What is web application or client / server architecture?

Ans.A web application is a software application that runs on a web server and is accessed via a web browser. Client/server architecture is a model where the client (browser) sends requests to the server, which processes these requests and returns the responses to the client.

2.What is a Servlet?

Ans.A Servlet is a Java programming language class used to extend the capabilities of servers that host applications accessed via a request-response programming model. It is commonly used to process or store a Java object and interact with web clients.

3.How PrintWriter works?

Ans.PrintWriter is a class in Java that provides methods to write formatted text to an output stream. In the context of Servlets, it is used to send character text to the client in the response.

4.What is servlet architecture?

Ans.Servlet architecture follows a request-response model. A client sends a request to the server, the server passes this request to the servlet, the servlet processes the request, and then the servlet generates a response which is sent back to the client.

5.What are life cycle methods of Servlet?

Ans.The life cycle methods of a servlet are:

 - init(): Called when the servlet is first created

 - service(): Called to process a client?s request.

 - destroy(): Called when the servlet is being destroyed.

6.What is difference between doGet and doPost()?

Ans.doGet(): Handles HTTP GET requests. Parameters are sent in the URL.
doPost(): Handles HTTP POST requests. Parameters are sent in the request body.

7.When does destroy get called?

Ans.destroy() is called when the servlet is being removed from service, usually when the server is shutting down or the servlet is being undeployed.

8.What are ways to. Implements servlet?

 Ans.Implementing javax.servlet.Servlet interface.
Extending javax.servlet.GenericServlet class.
Extending javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet class.

9.What are http methods?

Ans.GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, HEAD, OPTIONS, TRACE, and CONNECT

10.What http method used by Servlet?

Ans.Servlets typically use GET and POST methods to handle HTTP requests.

11.What is difference between Generic Servlet and HttpServlet?

Ans.GenericServlet is a protocol-independent servlet that can handle any type of request. HttpServlet is specifically designed to handle HTTP requests.

12.What is the use of RequestDispatcher Interface?

Ans.RequestDispatcher is used to forward a request to another resource (such as a servlet, HTML file,or JSP) or to include the content of another resource in the response.

13.What is the difference between ServletConfig and ServletContext?

Ans.ServletConfig is used for servlet-specific initialization parameters.ServletContext is used for application-wide parameters and shared resources.

14.What do you mean by InterServlet communication?

Ans.InterServlet communication refers to the communication between servlets in the same web application, typically using RequestDispatcher to forward or include requests.

15.What is significance of web.xml?

Ans.web.xml is a deployment descriptor file used to configure servlets, servlet mappings, initialization parameters, and other web application settings.

16.Explain Web Container?

Ans.A web container (or servlet container) is a part of a web server that interacts with Java servlets. It is responsible for managing the lifecycle of servlets, mapping a URL to a servlet, and ensuring that the URL requester has the correct access rights.

17.What do you mean by the Servlet Chaining?

Ans.Servlet chaining is the process of using multiple servlets to process a single request. One servlet's output is passed as input to another servlet.

18.Why do we use sendredirect() method?

Ans.sendRedirect() is used to redirect the client to a different resource, causing the client to make a new request to the new URL.

19.What Servlet filters?

Ans.Servlet filters are objects that perform filtering tasks on either the request to a resource or on the response from a resource, or both.

20.When to use Servlet filter?

Ans.Servlet filters are used for tasks such as logging, authentication, authorization, data compression, and encoding.

JSP

21.How do we translate JSP?

Ans.JSP pages are translated into servlets by the JSP engine. This involves converting the JSP syntax into Java code, which is then compiled into a servlet.

22.What is JSP ?

Ans.JSP (JavaServer Pages) is a server-side technology that allows the creation of dynamic, platform-independent web applications. It is used to create HTML, XML, or other types of documents.

23.Why do you use JSP?

Ans.JSP is used to simplify the creation of dynamic web content. It allows embedding Java code in HTML pages, making it easier to write and maintain.

24.What are implicit object in JSP?

Ans.Implicit objects are predefined objects available to JSP pages without needing explicit declaration.They include request, response, out, session, application, config, pageContext,page, and exception.

25.What are scriptlet in JSP?

Ans.Scriptlets are blocks of Java code embedded in a JSP page, enclosed within <% and %> tags.

26.What are directive?

Ans.Directives are messages that convey information about the JSP page to the JSP engine. They include page, include, and taglib directives.

27.How to execute Java code in JSP?

Ans.Java code can be executed in JSP using scriptlets (<% %>), expressions (<%= %>),and declarations (<%! %>).

28.Why jsp is in when Servlet can do everything what jsp can do?

Ans.JSP is used because it allows for a cleaner separation of HTML and Java code, making it easier to write and maintain web pages.

29.What is lifecycle phases of JSP

Ans.The lifecycle phases of JSP include translation, compilation, initialization, execution, and cleanup.

30.What are the method used here?

Ans.The main methods used in the JSP lifecycle are jspInit(), jspDestroy(), and _jspService().