Best Servlet Interview Questions

1.What is use of JEE?

A) JEE stands for Java Enterprise Edition, after adding servlet into java this flavor came into the picture, the main intention of this flavor is to develop following applications like

a. Web applications

b. Distributed applications

c. Enterprise applications.

2.What are the types of web applications?

A) Mainly web applications are two types.

1. Static web applications
2. Dynamic web applications

Static web applications mean the content or response of the web application is common for all the end user is called static web application.

To develop any static web applications we required static web components.
A language or technology is used to develop for web applications is called web component.

a. HTML

b. java script

c. css

d. ajax

Ex: www.google.com

Dynamic web applications means the content or response of the web application is changing from one end user to another end user is called dynamic web applications.

To develop dynamic web applications we required the following web components

a. Servlets

b. Jsp

c. Php

d. Asp.Net

Ex: www.gmail.com

www. facebook.com

3.What is Common Gateway Interface?

A) CGI will provide a separate process/address for each and every request to generate appropriate dynamic response.

Here we are facing the one main problem like context switching, that means to providing the services for different client simultaneously, CGI will shift the control from one process to another process for that CGI will take more time.(time consuming process).

More resources are utilized.

Platform dependent.

Poor in performance

4.What is Servlet?

- Servlet is one JEE web technology is used to generate dynamic web content.
- Servlet is one JEE Web technology is used to create single instance-multiple response process.
- Servlet is one JEE Web technology, will increases services of web and application servers.
- Servlet is one JEE Web technology will provides rules and guide lines to develop our own web components.
- Servlet is one class (user define) it is used to extends new features.

5.What are the main important components in web server?

A) The following are the important components in web server.

a. Http Implementation classes

b. Servlet Container.

c. Servlet Implementation classes.

d. JSP Container.

e. JSP Implementation classes.

f. Middleware implementation classes.

6.Is it mandatory to declare Servlet class as public?

A) Yes. For compiling Servlet program, there is no problem, but executing Servlet Program we required "public". The reason is Servlet Container will create object for our class, once we write Servlet class as public then only that class can visible to Servlet Container and creating object for that class.

7.Is it mandatory to declare service (-,-) as public?

A) Yes. That is the principal of method overriding concept. Sub class method access modifier must be same as super class method access modifier or increasable.

8.Can we change service () return type?

A) No. Sub class method return type must be same super class method return type.

9.Is it mandatory to write throws ServletException, IOException?

A) No. But our logic required or demands definitely we need to write.

10.What is meaning of "out" variable and can we change or not?

A) It is just reference variable, if we want we can change the variable name also.

11.Can we change service (-,-) name to other method?

A: No. We need to use same method name, Servlet container only recognize the method name like service (). Sub Class Override method must be same as super class method.

12.What is functionality of out.println()?

A) It will add response/information into ServletResponse object and carry that response/information from web server to browser and print that information/response on browser body.

13.What is use of resp.setContentType (“text/html”)?

A) This method is used to setting content-type HTTP response header to provide, information to the browser about the type of content we are sending.
This is also called MIME. (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension).

14.Can we create more than one web.xml file for one project?

A) No.

15.How many web.xml files are using for configure more than one servlet?

A) Only one.

16.How can we configure more than one servlet details in one web.xml file?

A) By using multiple <servlet> and <servlet-mapping> tag.

17.Can we write <url-pattern> content without ‘/’ or ‘*’ ?

A) No, server not starts.

18.Can we write same <url-pattern> content for both Servlet?

A) Yes no problem server start but we are unable send request for servlet the reason servlet container will ambiguous.

19.Can we more than one servlet class in one ".java" file?

A) NO. Every servlet and its constructor should be public within the one ".java" file we can create more than one "public" class.

20.How many Servlet Execution Model do we have servlet?

A) There are two execution models in servlet.
a. Single Instance Single Thread Model
b. Single Instance Multi Thread Model.

21. How many servlet life cycle phases do we have and what are those?

A) There are five life cycle phases in servlet.
a. Loading Phase
b. Instantiation Phase
c. Initialization Phase
d. Servicing Phase
e. Destroy Phase.

22.How many life cycle methods do we have and what are those?

A) There are three life cycle methods in servlet
a. init(ServletConfig) throws ServletException
b. service(ServletRequest, ServletRespone)throws ServletException,IOException
c. destroy()

23.What is the difference between init() and init(ServletConfig) of GenericServlet?

A) init() is convince method to call GenericServlet init(ServletConfig) method to initialize the ServletConfig object.If we overridden only init() in our program internally our control goes to GenericServlet class init(ServletConfig) and initializing ServletConfig object and calling init().

24.What is difference between Lifecycle method Lifecycle call back methods?

A) The methods which are calling by servlet container automatically are called lifecycle methods, the methods which are calling from lifecycle methods are called lifecycle call back methods.

25.What is difference between ServletConfig and ServletContext?

A) ServletConfig is useful for reading the initialization values from web.xml file under the <init-param>, these are useful for only one servlet, the reason servlet container will creates one associate ServletConfig object for every servlet, ServletContext is useful for reading the context values from web.xml file under the <context-param>, these are useful for every servlet, the reason servlet container will crates only one ServletContext object for entire project.

26.What is the use of <load-on-startup>?

A) While deploying our project into server, if we want to execute loading, instantiation, initialization phase for providing equal response to all end user, then we should use <load-on-startup>.

27.What is the use of <welcome-file-list>?

A) To provide facilities and comfortableness to end user to interact with our website we should give user friendly interaction page through either .html file or .jsp file or .java. To perform above operation we should use <welcome-file-list> and <welcome-file> tags.

28.What is use of url-patterns in servlet?

A) The main intention of url-pattern is, to interact with our servlet through alias or nick or alternative name for providing security.

29.How many types of url patterns do we have in servlet?

A) There are three types of url patterns in servlet.

a. Exact match url pattern

b. Directory match url pattern

c. Extension match url pattern

30.How many scope objects do we have in servlet?

A) There are three scope objects in servlet

a. request

b. session

c. context

31.Can we able to make communication between one servlet to another servlet by creating object through programmatically?

A) Yes, we can. If we are creating object for servlet programmatically servlet container won't create ServletConfig object for that class.

32.What is use of RequetDispatcher object?

A) This is useful for making a communication between one servlet to another servlet, jsp, html, txt.

33.How many approaches do we have in RequestDispatcher?

A) We have two approaches in RequestDispatcher. Those are

a. include(-,-)

b. forward(-,-)

34.What is the difference between include(-,-) and forward(-,-)?

A) in the include mechanism both source and servlet web component responses will added to browser, where as in forward mechanism only destination web component response will added to browser.

35.What is difference between the bellow object creation statements?

RequestDispatcher rd = request.getRequestDispatcher("-");
And
RequestDispatcher rd = context.getRequestDispatcher("-");
A) In the first approaches we can forward the control to source web component to destination web component in the same project.
B) In the second approaches we can forward the control to source web component to destination web component in the different projects.

36.What are the drawbacks of GenericServlet?

When ever client sending the request data, that data will be attached to browser URL and visible to everyone so security problem.
We cannot get http protocol specification like
? Security:
? Request Header information.
? Session tracking
?No redirecting process.
To overcome the above problems we should go for HttpServlet interface.

37.When should we use doGet(-,-), doPost(-,-) in Servlet?

1. doGet(-,-) : Is useful for reading/accessing web resource from web server.
2. doPost(-,-): Is useful for placing/creating new resource in the web server.

38.Who will calls doXxx(-,-)?

A) doXxx(-,-) methods always calling by protected service(-,-), this was calling from public service(-,-), this was calling by servlet container.

39.What are safe and unsafe methods in Servlet?

A) The methods, which are not modifying data on server is called safe method, otherwise we can called as unsafe methods.
Safe methods: Get, Head, Options, Trace
Unsafe methods: Post, Put, Delete

40. How many can we call doGet(-,-) in servlet?

A) This is default method in servlet, mainly we can call this method by four ways.
a. directly sending data from browser url.
b. <form> with method attributes.
c. <form> without method attributes.
d. by using hyperlink.

41.What are the differences between doGet() and doPost()?

doGet():
1. It is design for getting the data from server
2. Data will visible in brower url.
3. We can’t send secure data.
4. We can send only limited data.
5. We can send only 1024 characters data
6. We can’t upload files the reason is url supports only characters but not binary format data
7. We have four approaches to work with doGet().
a. By default browser
b. By method=’get’
c. Writing data directly in URL.
d. By using HyperLink.

doPost():

1. It is design for uploading the data into server
2. Data will not visible in brower url.
3. We can send secure data.
4. We can send unlimited data.
5. There is no limitation for data sending.
6. We can upload files
7. We have only one approaches to work with doPost().

a. By method=’get’

42.What is use of sendRedirect process in servlet?

A) If we want make a communication between one servlet project to another servlet project within the two different servers we should go for sendRedirect process.

43.What is Session Tracking?

A) Recognize client state at some particular period of time as a same client is called Session Tracking. HttpServlet is always working with HttpProtocol. HttpProtocol is stateless protocol. Every time this protocol will treat client as a new client. To recognize client as an old client or same client we should go for Session Tracking.

We can achieve session tracking by using the following four ways.

a. Cookie
b. Hidden Form Fields
c. URL Rewriting
d. HttpSession

44.What is cookie in servlets?

- It is plain textual information. It contains key and value. It is useful recognize the client persistence (state). Whenever we make request to server at first time only request data are handover to server, but in the response we can add cookie object in the form key-value pair combinations. These are stored in browser cache.
- Whenever client making second request, along with request cookie object is also coming to server, then server will read that cookie and finally recognize that client/request old client/request.

45.How many types of cookies do we have in Servlet?

A) We have two types of cookies.

a. Persistence cookie.

b. Non-persistence cookie.

Non-Persistence cookie:

The cookie is available up to before closing browser is called Non-persistence cookies.

Persistence cookie:

The cookies are available after closing the browser also available up to end user sign out or logout is called persistence cookie.

This is simple technique and existed at client side. The drawback of cookie is we can send only textual information. Once browser side, if we are disable the cookie we unable maintain session tracking.

46.How to store, delete and read the data in scope objects?

A) To insert the data into scope objects, we have setAttribute(-,-) and to read the data from scope objects, we have getAttributed(-) and to delete the data from scope objects we have removeAttribute().

47.What is Filter object in servlet?

A) It is one java object (JEE). It is one web component is used for developing web application like servlet and jsp. It is one servlet container/server managed java object. Like Servlet, Filter is also having life cycle methods. Like init(-), destroy(), doFilter(-,-,-).

48.Who will call Filter life cycle methods?

A) All the Filter life cycle methods are calling by ServletContainer. That’s why we are calling filter is one servlet container managed object.

49.What is the use of Filter in servlet?

A) It is acting as a mediator between browser and servlet.

Checks Logging details valid or not

Checks whether end user valid or not

Doing some common operations for all servlets.
Creating our Request and Response objects.

50.How many types of Filters in Servlet?

A) If we want to execute or process any logic before servlet logic after servlet logic execution, we should use filter.
Based on above point Filters are classified into three types.
a. Pre Filter:
Before logic of servlet execution, filter logic will be executes.
b. Post Filter:
After logic of servlet execution, filter logic will be executes.
c. Pre-Post Filter:
Before and after servlet code execution, if we are executing Filter code, that type of filter we are consider as pre-post filter.

51.How many important interfaces do we have in filter concept?

a. Filter: It is useful for developing web applications.
b. FilterConfig: It is useful for reading the data from web.xml file under <init-param> tags. Every Filter object having their own Filter-Config object
c. FilterChain: It is useful for making communication between Filter to Servlet.

52.What is difference between doFilter(-,-,-) of Filter interface and doFilter(-,-) FilterChain interface?

doFilter(-,-,-) of Filter interface:
1. This is a life cycle method of Filter.
2. We should override this method in our filter class.
3. Calling and execution everything taken care by servlet container by default.
4. It is having 3 parameters like ServletRequest, ServletResponse, FilterChain.
5. Acutal logic like authentication, logging details verification and writing common logic of all servlets we need write in this method.

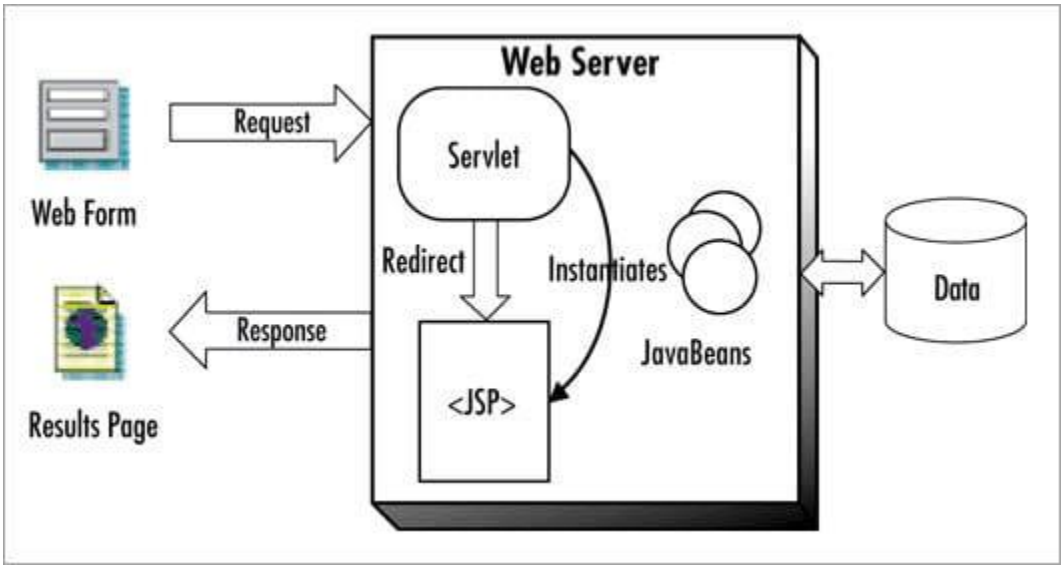
doFilter(-,-) of FilterChain interface:

1. This is a not life cycle method of FilterChain.
2. No need override this method in our filter class.
3. Servlet Container not calling and execute this method by default, program should call.
4. It is having 2 parameters like ServletRequest, ServletResponse.
5. This method is useful making communication between filter to servlet.

Q #1) What do you mean by Servlet?

Answer: Servlet is a powerful mechanism that is used to create web applications.
It is occupied at the server-side and helps to generate dynamic web pages, it basically acts as a mediator between the incoming HTTP request from the browser and the database.

Servlet is based on Java Language, hence it is robust and called a server-side programming language.



The above diagram explains the flow of Servlet.
A request comes from the web page to the servlet, servlet redirects the request to the appropriate JSP page and the JSP page sends the response as a result page which is visible to the user.

Q #2) What is CGI and what are its drawbacks?

Answer: CGI stands for Common Gateway Interface which is a set of codes written on the server-side that is used to interact through the Web Server with a client running on a web server.
It takes the incoming request and for every new request, it starts a new process.

Drawbacks of Common Gateway Interface:

- As it creates a new process for every incoming request, if the number of incoming requests are more then the response generated will be very slow, which in turn reduces the efficiency.
- CGI is platform dependent.

Q #3) What are the advantages of Servlet over CGI?

Answer: The advantages of the servlet are as follows:

- Servlet creates a thread for each incoming request and not process, thus it is faster.
- Servlet is platform-independent as it is based on Java Programming Language.
- As it is based on Java, it is also robust and secure.

Q #4) How is a Servlet implemented in code?

Answer: Servlet can be implemented in code by simply extending the Httpservlet or generic servlet class.

Q #5) What is the difference between the Http Servlet and Generic Servlet?

Answer: Generic Servlet can handle all types of requests. As it has a service () method, it is independent, whereas Http Servlet extends the generic servlet and supports the HTTP methods such as doGet (), doPost (), doHead (), doTrace (), etc.

Q #6) What are the life cycle methods of the Servlet?

Answer: There are basically three lifecycle methods of a servlet.

These are:

- Init ()
- Service ()
- Destroy ()

Q #7) Explain the Lifecycle of Servlet.

Answer: The life cycle of a servlet is explained with reference to the below diagram.

- At first, the Servlet class is loaded as per the request received from the Client.
- Then the new instance or object of a servlet is created. Only one object is created, for every life cycle.
- Then the Init () method, used to initialize the servlet is invoked.

Syntax: public void Init ()

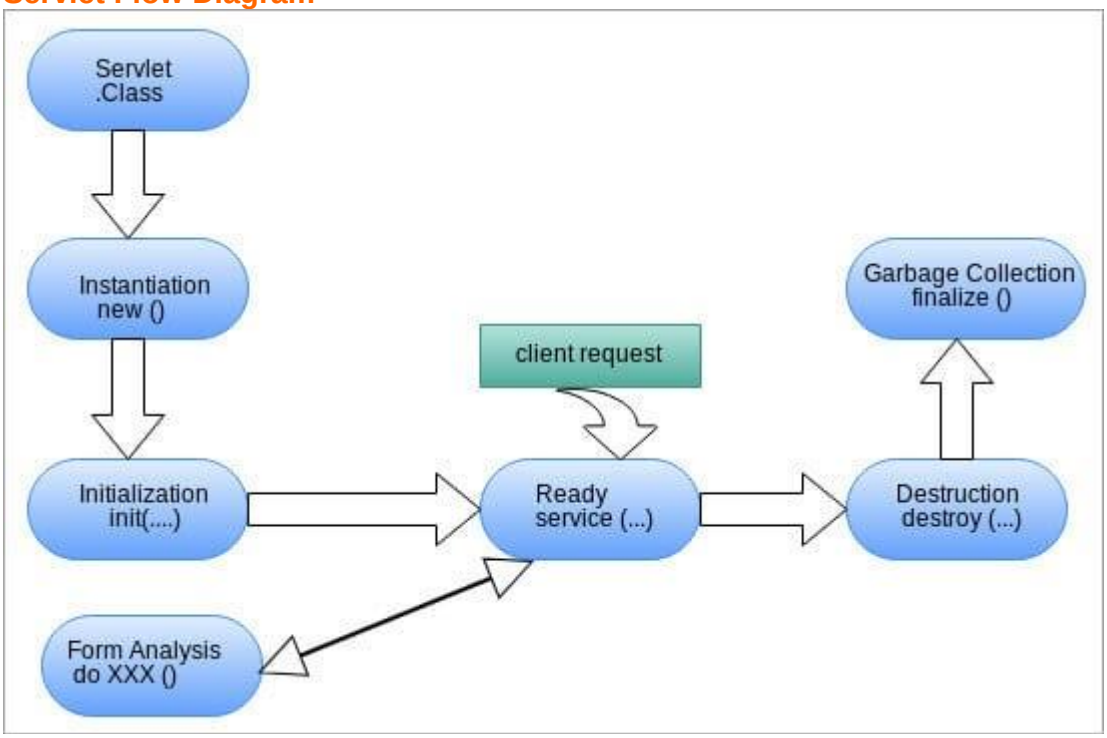
- The Service () method is invoked every time when a new request is received to perform any operations.

Syntax: public void service ()

- Then the destroy method is invoked to perform the clean-up operation.

Syntax: destroy ()

Servlet Flow Diagram



Q #8) What is a web container and what is its responsibility?

Answer: A web container is also called Servlet container and is used to interact with the Servlet and contains all the Servlet, JSP, XML files in it. Web container manages the life cycle of a servlet and helps to map the URL to a specific servlet. Web container creates the object of a servlet.

Q #9) How is the Get () method different from the Post() method?

Answer: The reasons why the Get () method is preferred over the Post() method are given below.

Get () method:

- Here, a specific amount of data or information can be sent as the data is sent through the header.
- In the Get() method, data is not secured as it is exposed in the URL bar to the user.
- Get () method can be bookmarked.
- Generally, the get () method is more effective and used over the post () method.

Post () method:

- Here a huge amount of data or information can be transferred as the data is sent through the body.

- As the data in the Post () method is sent through the body, it is secured.
- Post () method cannot be bookmarked.
- Generally, the Post () method is less effective and is not often used.

Q #10) What is Servlet looping or chaining?

Answer: Servlet looping is a process in which the output of one servlet is given as an input to another servlet and the last servlet output is considered as the actual output which is provided to the client.
This process is achieved through the request dispatcher interface.

Q #11) How will two or three servlets interact or communicate with each other?

Answer: There are two processes in which the servlets can communicate with each other.

- Request Dispatcher Interface
- Servlet Chaining

Q #12) Explain Request Dispatcher and its methods.

Answer: Request Dispatcher creates an object that is responsible to receive requests from the browser or client and then navigates them to any resources like Servlets, JSP, or HTML which resides at the server-side.
There are basically two methods of Request Dispatcher:
a) Forward () method:

- In the Forward() method the client sends the request to the Servlet1.
- The Servlet1 processes the request and then forwards the request to Servlet2.
- The servlet2 processes the request and generates a response which in turn is sent back to the client as the final response.

b) Include () method:

- In Include () method the client sends the request to the Servlet1.
- The Servlet1 processes the request and then includes the request and sends the request to Servlet2.
- The servlet2 processes the request and again sends it back to Servlet1 and
- The Servlet1 generates a response which in turn is sent back to the client as the final response.

Q #13) What is the use of the Send Redirect () method?

Answer: Send Redirect () method which works at the client side is used to redirect the response to another resource like Servlet, JSP, HTML.
Syntax: void send Redirect(URL);
Example: response.sendredirect(“http://www.google.com”);

Q #14) How Forward () method is different from Send Redirect () method?

Answer:
Forward () method:

- It is used to send the exact same request to another resource.
- It works on the server-side within the server.

Send Redirect () method:

- It always sends a new request to the resources as it uses URL.
- It works at the client-side both outside and within the server.

Q #15) Explain the WAR file?

Answer: A WAR file is basically referred to as a Web Archived file, which has all the files of your application like XML, servlets, JSP, HTML, configuration files combined into a single file so that deploying the application would be simple and easy.
It is advisable to use a WAR file for deployment.

Q #16) What do you mean by Servlet Context?

Answer: Servlet Context is basically referred to as an object which has information regarding application and the Web Container. With Servlet context we can log events, get the URL of the specific resource, and can easily store the attributes for other servlets to use.
The core advantage of Servlet is that it is easy to maintain and acts as a mediator between the container and servlet.

There are some important methods of servlet context which are given below:

- **getInitParameter ()** – return the value of parameter.
- **getInitParameterNames ()** – returns the name of parameter.
- **void setAttribute ()** – used to set the values of attributes.
- **void getAttribute ()** – used to get the values of attributes.
- **void removeAttribute () –** used to remove the attribute.

Q #17) What exactly are the functions of Servlet?

Answer: The functions performed by the servlets are as follows:

- Firstly, Servlets receives the HTTP request which is sent from the client-side.
- Reads the request and extract the data from the request.
- After extracting the information, the servlets perform a business logic operation by accessing a database or invoking EJB's.
- Lastly, it generates a response and sends it to the client in the form of HTTP or sends the response to the JSP page.

Q #18) What do you mean by deployment descriptor?

Answer: WEB.XML is said to be the deployment descriptor in a servlet.
It is the entry point for any application and possesses the welcome file list. It defines resources, information about which servlet will be used and maps the servlet to URL.

Q #19) Explain Session tracking and its importance?

Answer: Session tracking is a process in which the data of the client or user can be maintained.
As every time a new request comes to the server, the server is unable to recognize that the new request is coming from the same client, to avoid this problem session tracking technique is used.

Session Tracking plays a vital role to recognize the client or the request.

Q #20) What are the different Session Tracking Techniques?

Answer:
There are basically four types of techniques which are given below:
a) Cookies: Cookies are small information which is added to multiple client requests.
Example: One request comes to the server, the server adds some cookies with the response, now when again the same client sends the request to the server, the server recognizes the user.
b) Hidden Form Field: Here we use a hidden text field for maintaining the state of the user.
c) URL Rewriting: Here we give an extra link for the next servlet to be mapped.
d) Http Session: Here a specific ID is generated for each user, so a server can recognize the user.

Q #21) What are the Servlet events?

Answer: Events are nothing but occurrences. Even changing the condition of the object is also an event.

The event classes and interface are as follows:

- **Classes:** ServletRequestEvent, ServletContextEvent, HttpSessionEvent etc.
- **Interfaces:** ServletRequestListner, ServletContextListner, HttpSessionListner etc.

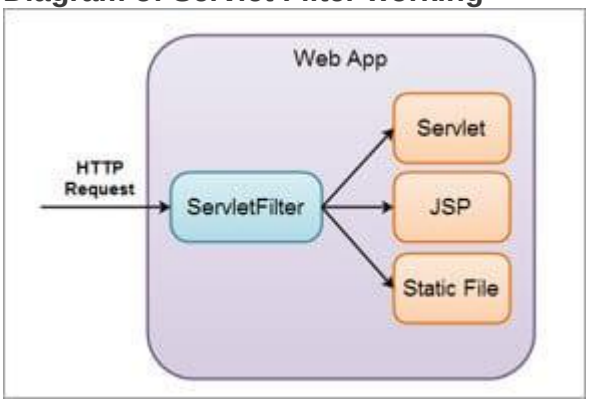
Q #22) What do you mean by a filter and how does it work?

Answer: Filter is basically used to filter out things.

In a similar manner Filter in servlet is an object that is introduced at pre-processing of request and post-processing of request. Its major functions include conversion, encrypt and decrypt values, input validations on data capture the IP address, and saves all the incoming requests.

A filter is defined in web.xml and it can be removed from the web.xml so that there is no need to change the servlet resulting in cost reduction.

Diagram of Servlet Filter working



Q #23) Explain load on start-up and its importance?

Answer: Load on start-up is an element defined in web.xml (deployment descriptor) which helps the servlet to load at the time of deployment while the server is restarting.

The reason to use load on start-up is as the servlet is loaded on the first request received so initially it takes more time to load resulting decreased efficiency if we define loan on start-up is **loads** the servlet while server restarting which increases efficiency.

Load on start-up is also working on two values:

- **Positive (0,1,2,3….):** The lowest positive value will be loaded first.
- **Negative:** The servlet will be loaded when the first request is received.
-

Q #24) Is servlet synchronized?

Answer: No, the servlets are not synchronized. If we want to make the servlet synchronized, we must implement SingleThreadInterface.

Q #25) What do you mean by Scope Object and what are its types?

Answer: Scope objects help to share information among web components via setattribute() and getattribute().

Types of Scope Objects are:

- Web Context
- Session
- Request
- Page

Q #26) What does the term Localization refer to?

Answer: Localization basically refers to the local tradition or language followed by the user. So, we add resources or elements to the particular website like adding the Hindi language so every user can understand.

Q #27) If servlet receives multiple requests, how many objects will it create?

Answer: Servlet will create only one instance, no matter how many incoming requests it receives.

Q #28) What is the major difference between Servlet and Applet?

Answer: The major difference between Servlet and Applet is that the Servlet resides on the Server-side whereas the Applet resides on the client-side in the web browser.

Q #29) Is it possible to have a Constructor inside the Servlet?

Answer: Yes, it is possible to define a constructor inside a servlet, but it can be called only by Servlet container and not explicitly.

Q #30) Name the packages that work with Servlet?

Answer: There are basically two packages which work with Servlet as shown below:

- Javax.servlet
- Javax.servlet.http

Q #31) What are the kinds of HTTP requests?

Answer: Kinds of HTTP request include:

- Get
- Post
- Head
- Options
- Put
- Trace
- Delete

Q #32) What is the major difference between Context Parameter and Context Attribute?

Answer: The major difference between the two is,
Context Parameter is a value stored in the deployment descriptor i.e. web.xml and is loaded during the deployment process. Whereas, Context Attribute is the values which are set dynamically and can be used throughout the application.

Q #33) What is the process for chaining servlet?

Answer: Servlet chaining is a very simple process in which we give the output of one servlet as an input to another servlet.
Firstly, we have to create a RequestDispatcher for a resource that has to be chained. Then we have to set the attribute values for the request if required. Then we need to call the forward () method or include () method on a RequestDispatcher object.

Question5: Can we call destroy() method inside the init() method is yes what will happen? (detailed answer)

Ans: Yes we can call like this but if we have not overridden this method container will call the default method and nothing will happen.after calling this if any we have overridden the method then the code written inside is executed.

Question 7: How can you get the information about one servlet context in another servlet? (detailed answer)

Ans: In context object we can set the attribute which we want on another servlet and we can get that attribute using their name on another servlet.

```
Context.setAttribute ("name"," value")

Context.getAttribute ("name")
```

Question 8: Why we need to implement Single Thread model in the case of Servlet. (detailed answer)

Ans: In J2EE we can implement our servlet in two different ways either by using:

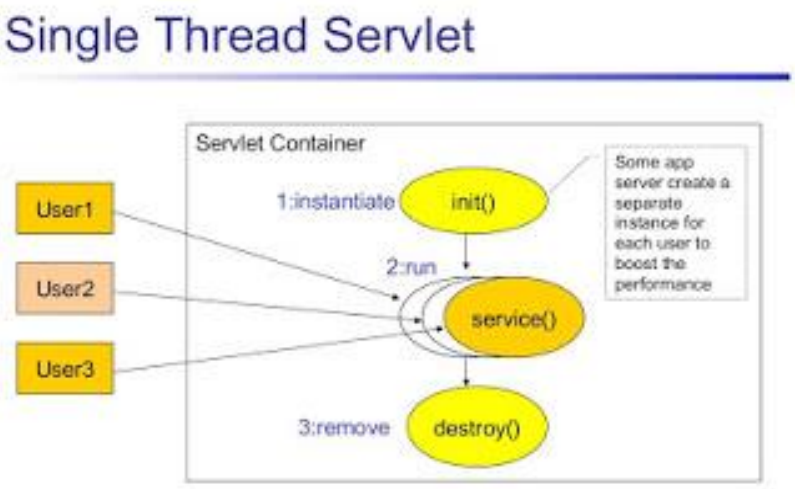
1. Single Thread Model

2. Multithread Model

Depending upon our scenario, if we have implemented single thread means only one instance is going handle one request at a time no two thread will concurrently execute service method of the servlet.

The example in banking accounts where sensitive data is handled mostly this scenario was used this interface is deprecated in Servlet API version 2.4.

As the name signifies multi-thread means a servlet is capable of handling multiple requests at the same time. This servlet interview question was quite popular few years back on entry level but now it's losing its shine.



Question 9: What is servlet collaboration? (detailed answer)

Ans communication between two servlets is called servlet collaboration which is achieved by 3 ways.

1. RequestDispatchers include () and forward() method .

2. Using sendRedirect()method of Response object.

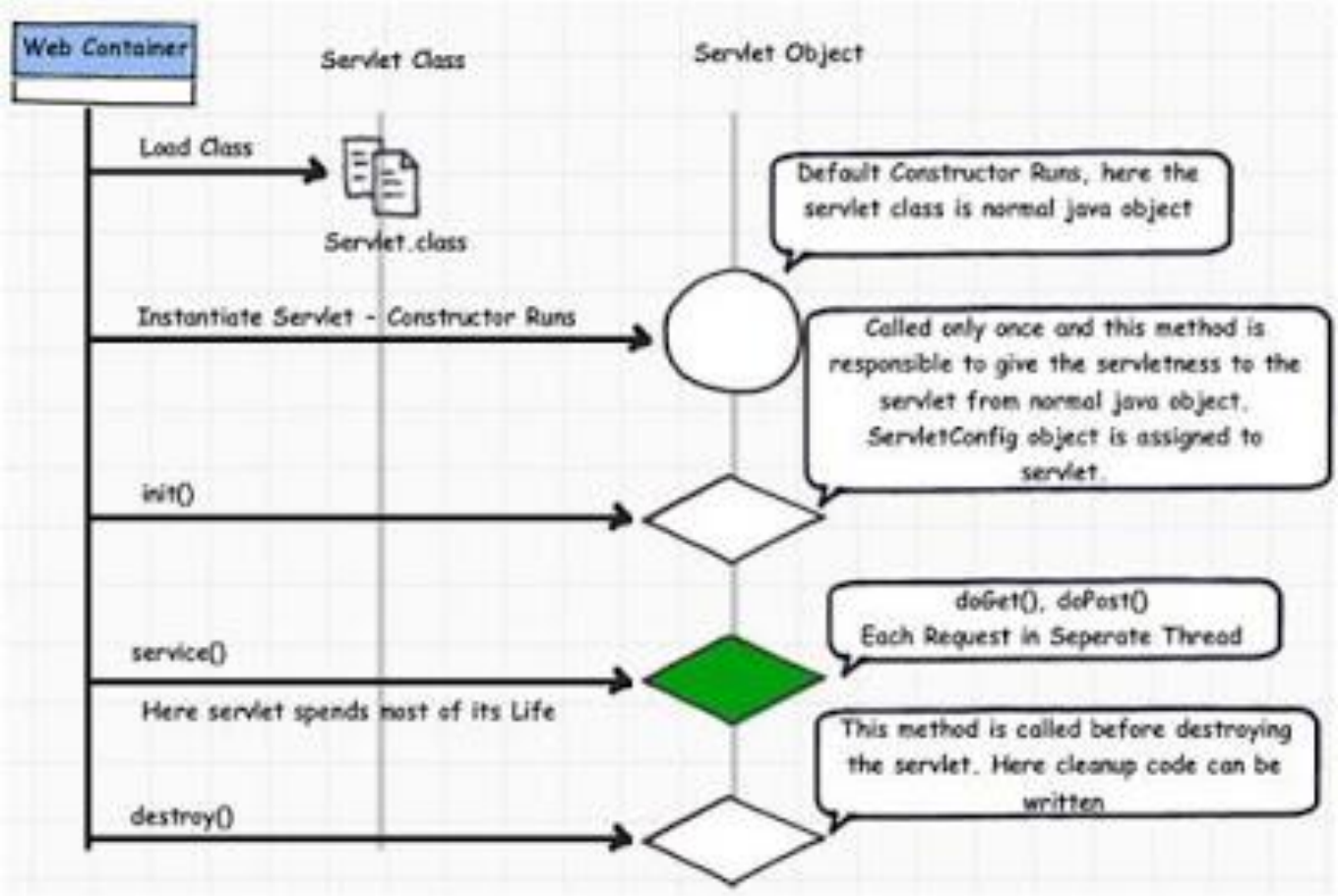
3. Using servlet Context methods

Question 10: What is the difference between ServletConfig and ServletContext? (detailed answer)

Ans: **ServletConfig** as the name implies provide the information about the configuration of a servlet which is defined inside the web.xml file or we can say deployment descriptor.its a specific object for each servlet.

ServletContext is an application specific object which is shared by all the servlet belongs to one application in one JVM .this is a single object which represents our application and all the servlet access application specific data using this object.servlet also use their method to communicate with the container.

Question 11: Explain Servlet Life Cycle in Java EE environment?
A picture is worth thousand words, here is a diagram which explains the Servlet life cycle:



Question 12: What is the difference between HttpServlet and GenericServlet in Servlet API? (answer)
GenericServlet provides framework to create a Servlet for any protocol e.g. you can write Servlet to receive content from FTP, SMTP etc, while HttpServlet is built-in Servlet provided by Java for handling HTTP requests. See detailed answer for deep discussion.