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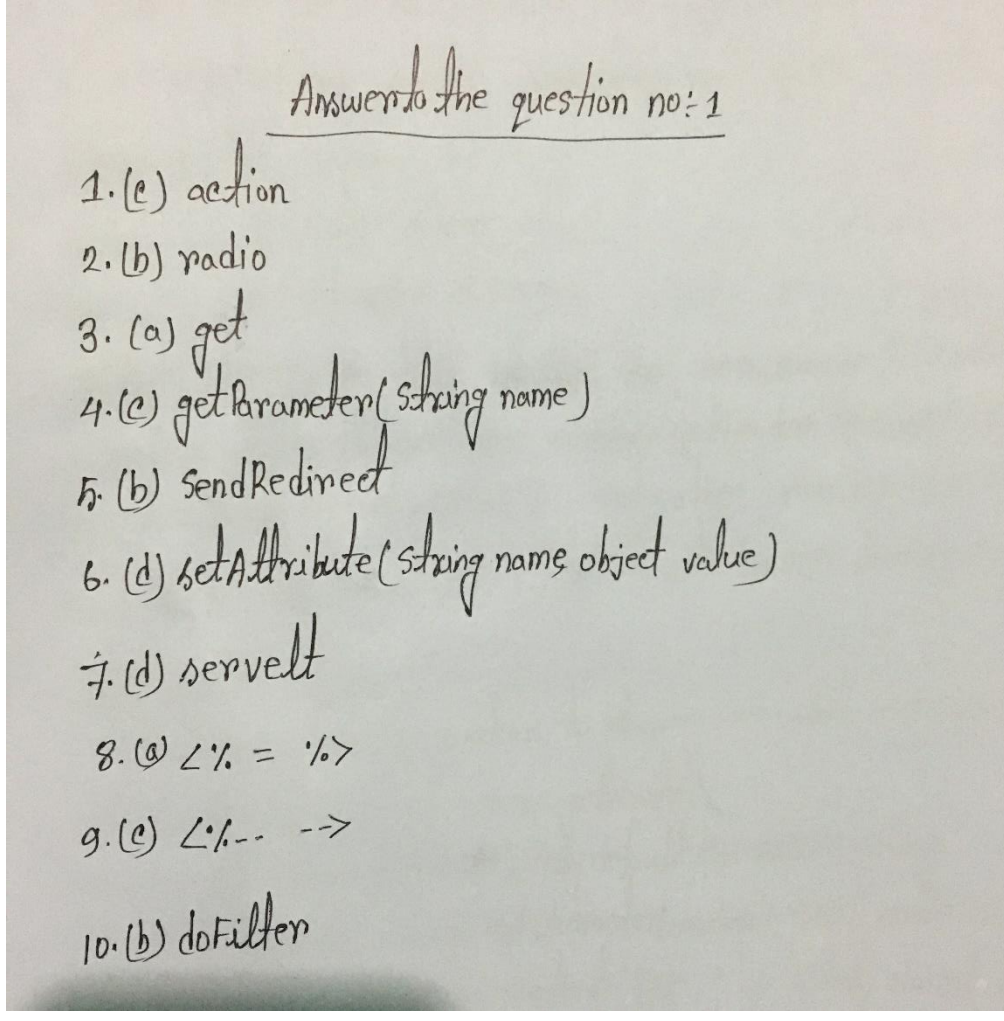
One. Multiple choice

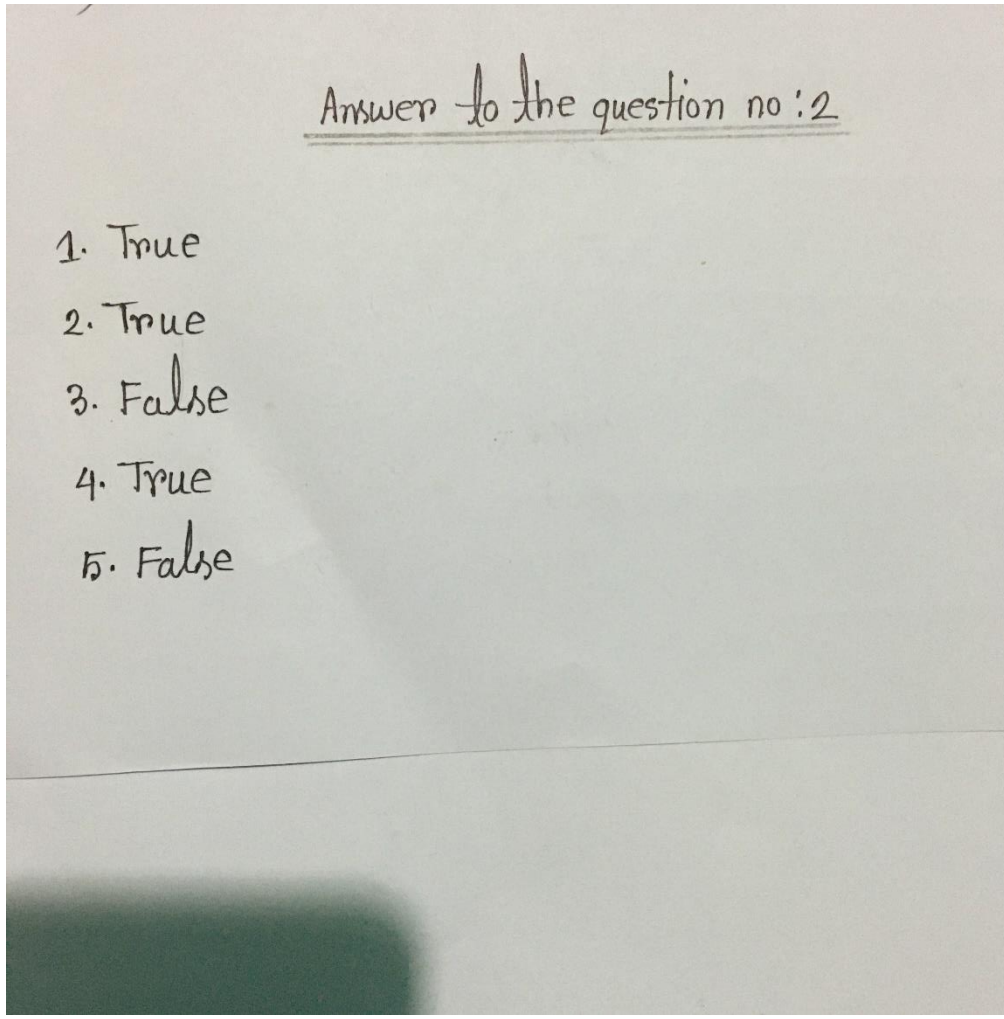
题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer										



Second. True or False

题号	1	2	3	4	5

Answer					



Three. Fill in the blank

1.

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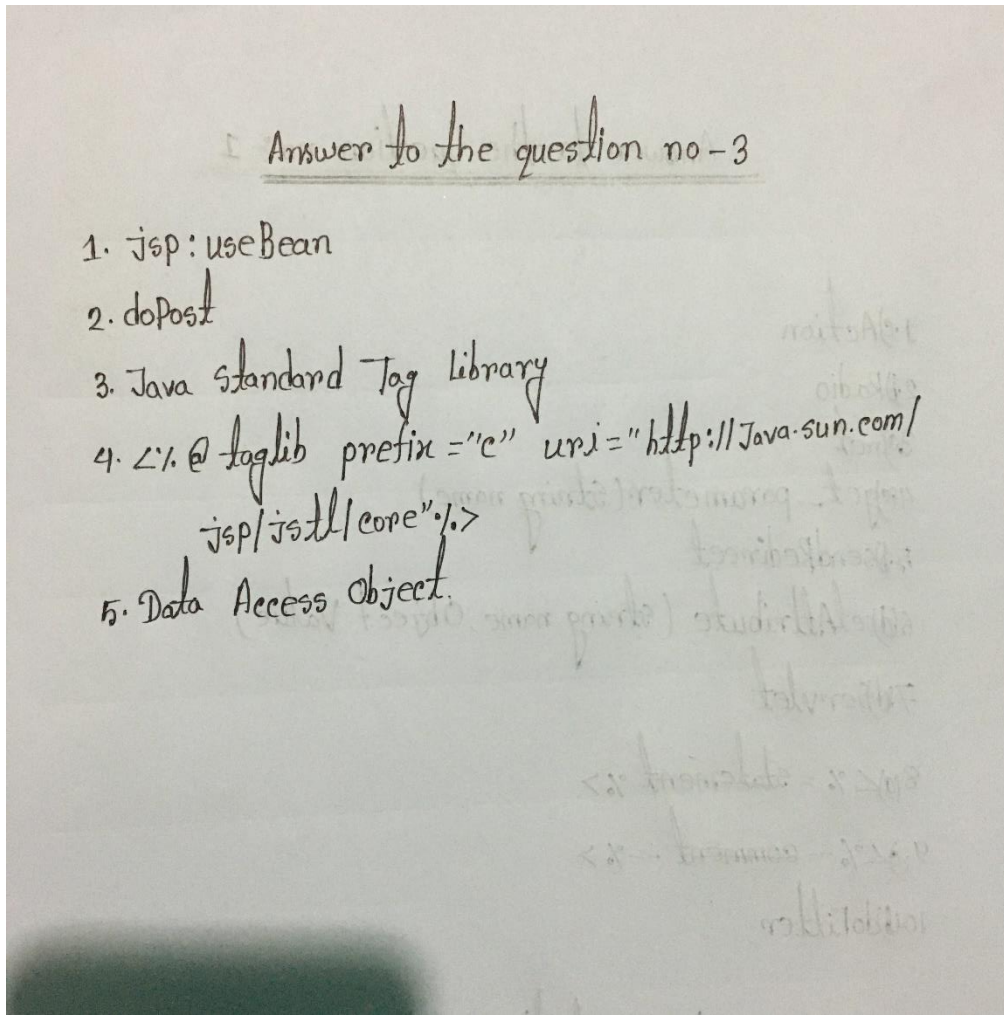


Four. **Short Answer Questions**

1.

Short questions: 1

Ans: When the server send the response to the browser, Sometimes the garbled problem occurs in the browser because the query of the code table is inconsistent. Chinese system is used GBK code table. As a result the query of code table is inconsistent and garblet characters may appear. The response send by the browser two aways

(I) Byte stream

(II) Character stream

(I) Byte stream: The first solution, the user change the decoding method of the browser. The response.setHeader ("Content-Type", "text/html; charset=UTF-8"); and other response.setContent-Type ("text/html; charset=UTF-8") to inform the browser decoding method.

(II) Character stream:

There are several solutions to following code when send chinese

```
PrintWriter out = resp.getWriter();
out.print("chinese"); //By default ISO-8859-1 coding.
```

or, direcly set, resp.setCharacterEncoding ("GBK"), encode in GBK

(I) response.setHeader("Content-Type", "text/html; charset=UTF-8")

(II) response.setContent-Type ("text/html; charset=UTF-8");

2.

short question: 2

Response Redirection is the process of redirecting users to other pages on websites on a different server. And this is implementing by using the method of sendRedirect()

Request forwarding is the redirection of a control available within the web applications. In short request forwarding can forward the request to another servlet of JSP. In this process we use the HttpServletRequest Interface getRequest Dis patcher object.

In above object there are two methods we can use to implement request fowarding:

1. Forward: (ServletRequest request, ServletResponse response)
   - This method is used to forword the request from a servlet to another servlet or JSP or HTML.

2. Include (Servlet Request request, ServletResponse response)
   - This method is used to include the content of other resource in the response.

3.

Short question 3

Ans: The servlet is in the new state if servlet instance is created. After invoking the init() method, servlet comes in the ready state. In the ready state, servlet performs all the tasks, when the web container invokes the destroy() method, it shifts to the end state.

The following are the paths followed by the servlet.

The init() Method:

```
Public void init() throws ServletException{
    //Initialization code.....
}
```

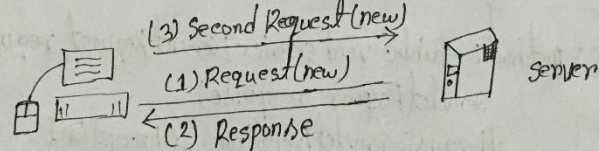
The service() method: Public void service(ServletRequest request, ServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException{ }

The doGet() Method: Public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException{ //Servlet code }

There are two are methods, they are The doPost() Method and the destroy() method.

Short questions: 4:

Session simply means a particular internal of time. Session tracking is a way to maintain state(data) of an user. It is also known as session managment in servlet. HTTP protocol is a stateless, so we need to maintain state using session tracking techniques. Each time user request to the server, server treats the request as the new request, so we need to maintain the state of an user to recognize to particular user.



There are four techniques used in session tracking

(I) Cookies
(II) Hidden Form Field
(III) URL Rewriting
(IV) HTTP Session.

5.

Short questions: 5

JDBC stands for Java Database Connectivity. JDBC is a Java API to connect and execute the query with database.

The 6 steps of performing a database operation on the database through JDBC are:

(I) Register driver: Load the drive class into Memory

```
String driverName = "oracle.jdbc.driver.oracleDriver";
class.forName(driverName);
```

(II) Get connected: use static methods in the driver menagment class

```
string url = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@127.00.1:1521:xe";
string user = "briup"; string password = "briup"
Connection conn = DriveManager.getconnection(url,user,password)
```

(III) Create a statement object that executes SQL commands:

```
statement st = conn.createStatement();
```

(IV) Execute SQL command (CRUD)

(V) Parsing result set (only for query statement)

```
ResultSet.next();
```

(VI) Close the connection and release resources:
principle: open first, then close, then open first
close() method.

Five、Programming questions

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Answer to the question NO:- 5

~~1. {request.set~~

1. {request.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
2. =request.getParameter("username")
3. "com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDrive";
4. "Jdbc:SqlServer://localhost:1433;DatabaseName=mylesson";
5. "select * from Login.user where userName=?";
6. "insert into logintuser values(?,?)";
7. Class.forName(driver);
8. conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, dbuser, dbpass);
9. prst=conn.prepareStatement(sql)
10. prst.setString(1,user)
11. ~~prst.setString(1.~~
11. rs=prst.executeQuery()
12. rs.next()

13. request.getRequestDispatcher("reg.jsp").include(request, response);

14. prst.executeUpdate();

15. response.sendRedirect("ok.jsp");