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Exam: 310-081

Title: Sun Certified Web Component Developer for the Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition 1.4

QUESTION 1:

For a given ServletResponse response, which retrieves an object for writing binary data?

- A. response.getWriter()
- B. response.getOutputStream()
- C. response.getWriter().getOutputStream()
- D. response.getWriter().getOutputStream()
- E. response.getWriter(Writer.OUTPUT_BINARY)

Answer: B

QUESTION 2:

Which retrieves all cookies sent in a given HttpServletRequest request?

- A. request.getCookies()
- B. request.getAttributes()
- C. request.getSession().getCookies()
- D. request.getSession().getAttributes()

Answer: A

QUESTION 3:

Which two prevent a servlet from handling requests.? (Choose two.)

- A. The servlet's init method returns a non-zero status.
- B. The servlet's init method throws a ServletException
- C. The servlet's init method sets the Servlet Response's context length to 0
- D. The servlet's init method sets the Servlet Response's content type to null.
- E. The servlet's init method does NOT return within a time period defined by the servlet container.

Answer: BE

QUESTION 4:

A JSP page needs to instantiate a JavaBean to be used by only that page.

Which two jsp:useBean attributes must be used to access this attribute in the JSP page? (Choose two.)

- A. id
- B. type
- C. name
- D. class
- E. scope

F. create

Answer: A, D

Scope is default to page, so don't need it. Only two "required" vars are ID and CLASS.

QUESTION 5:

In form-based authentication, what must be included in the HTML returned from the URL specified by the <login-page> element?

- A. a base-64 encoded user name and password
- B. a form that POSTs to the j_security_check URL
- C. an applet that requests the user name and password from the user
- D. a hidden field that supplies the login-constraint used by the application

Answer: B

QUESTION 6:

Which two security mechanisms protect the response stream? (Choose two.)

- A. authorization
- B. data integrity
- C. confidentiality
- D. authentication

Answer: B, C

QUESTION 7:

Which two pieces of information are needed when declaring the web resource collection in the deployment descriptor? (Choose two.)

- A. the URL pattern that requires authorization
- B. the HTTP methods that require authorization
- C. the users allowed access to the web resource
- D. the J2EE roles allowed access to the web resource
- E. the authentication mechanism required by the web resource

Answer: A, B

QUESTION 8:

When using a form-based authentication, which action must be used in the login form?

- A. j_login
- B. j_get_user
- C. j_login_check
- D. j_get_security
- E. j_security_check

Answer: E

QUESTION 9:

Which security mechanism is employed only on the server-side to limit access to resources or components?

- A. authorization
- B. data integrity
- C. confidentiality
- D. authentication

Answer: A

QUESTION 10:

Which element of a web application deployment descriptor <security-constraint> element is required?

- A. <realm-name>
- B. <auth-method>
- C. <security-role>
- D. <transport-guarantee>
- E. <web-resource-collection>

Answer: E

QUESTION 11:

Given:

```
<%-- insert code here --%>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
Today is: <%= new Date() %>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

What needs to go on line 1?

- A. <% @ page import='java.util.Date' %>
- B. <% @ import class='java.util.Date' %>
- C. <% @ include file='java.util.Date' %>
- D. <% @ include class='java.util.Date' %>

Answer: A

QUESTION 12:

Which three occur during JSP page translation? (Choose three.)

- A. The jspInit method is called.
- B. The JSP page implementation class is created.
- C. The JSP page implementation class is compiled.
- D. The JSP page is validated for syntactic correctness.
- E. The associated tag files are validated for syntactic correctness.

Answer: B, C, D

QUESTION 13:

Given the web application deployment descriptor:

```
1      <jsp-config>
2      <jsp-property-group>
3      <url-pattern>*.jsp</url-pattern>
4      <scripting-invalid>>false</scripting-invalid>
5      </jsp-property-group>
6      </jsp-config>
```

and example.jsp:

```
10 x 5 = ${ 10 * 5 }<br>
2 * 3 = <%= 2 * 3 %><br>
```

What is the result?

- A. An error occurs during page translation.
- B. Translation is successful, but nothing is included in the response.
- C. Both "10 x 5 = 50" and "2 * 3 = 6" are included in the JSP response.
- D. The text "10 x 5 = 50" is included in the JSP response, but "2 * 3 = 6" is NOT.
- E. The text "2 * 3 = 6" is included in the JSP response, but "10 x 5 = 50" is NOT.

Answer: C

QUESTION 14:

Given:

```
<% @ page autoFlush="true" %>
```

Which is equivalent?

- A. <jsp:page autoFlush="true" />
- B. <jsp:directive.page autoFlush="true" />
- C. <jsp:page.directive autoFlush="true" />
- D. <jsp:directive name="page">
<jsp:property name="autoFlush" value="true" />
- E. </jsp:directive>
- F. <jsp:directive name="page">
<jsp:attribute name="autoFlush" value="true" />
- G. </jsp:directive>

Answer: B

QUESTION 15:

Given that login.getName() returns a java.lang.String value and given the JSP code:

```
Welcome <%= login.getName() %>
```

Which is equivalent?

- A. Welocome <% out.print(login.getName());%>
- B. Welocome <% Writer.print(login.getName());%>
- C. Welocome <% response.out.print(login.getName());%>
- D. Welocome <% response.writer.print(login.getName());%>
- E. Welocome <% response.getOutputStream().Write(login.getName());%>

Answer: A

QUESTION 16:

The JSP developer wants a comment to be visible in the final output to the browser. Which comment style needs to be used in a JSP page?

- A. <!-- this is a comment -->
- B. <% // this is a comment %>
- C. <%-- this is a comment -- %>
- D. <% /** this is a comment **/ %>

Answer: A

QUESTION 17:

Which EL expression evaluates to the request URI?

- A. \${requestURI}
- B. \${request.URI}
- C. \${request.getURI}
- D. \${request.requestURI}
- E. \${requestScope.requestURI}
- F. \${pageContext.request.requestURI}
- G. \${requestScope.request.request.URI}

Answer: F

The request's URI (obtained from > HttpServletRequest):

```
${pageContext.request.requestURI}
```

QUESTION 18:

Given:

```
<%int[] nums = {42, 420, 4200};  
request.setAttribute("foo", nums);%>  
${5 + 3 lt 6}
```

```
${requestScope['foo'][0] ne 10 div 0}
${10 div 0}
```

What is the result?

- A. true true
- B. false true
- C. false true 0
- D. true true Infinity
- E. false true Infinity
- F. An exception is thrown.
- G. Compilation or translation fails

Answer: E

QUESTION 19:

Given an EL function foo, in namespace func, that requires a long as a parameter and returns a Map, which two are valid invocations of function foo? (Choose two.)

- A. `${func(1)}`
- B. `${foo:func(4)}`
- C. `${func:foo(2)}`
- D. `${foo(5):func}`
- E. `${func:foo("easy")}`
- F. `${func:foo("3").name}`

Answer: C, F

QUESTION 20:

A web application allows the HTML title banner to be set using a servlet context initialization parameter called titleStr.

Which two properly set the title in this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. `<title>${titleStr}</title>`
- B. `<title>${initParam.titleStr}</title>`
- C. `<title>${params[0].titleStr}</title>`
- D. `<title>${paramValues.titleStr}</title>`
- E. `<title>${initParam['titleStr']}</title>`
- F. `<title>${servletParams.titleStr}</title>`
- G. `<title>${request.get("titleStr")}</title>`

Answer: B, E

QUESTION 21:

Given:

- ```
1 <%java.util.Map map = new java.util.HashMap();

2 request.setAttribute("map", map);
```

```

3 map.put("a","b");
4 map.put("b","c");
5 map.put("c","d");%>

```

```

6 <%-- insert code here -- %>

```

Which three EL expressions, inserted at line 16, are valid and evaluate to "d"?  
(Choose three.)

- A. `${map.c}`
- B. `${map[c]}`
- C. `${map["c"]}`
- D. `${map.map.b}`
- E. `${map[map.b]}`
- F. `${map.map(map.b)}`

**Answer:** A, C, E

#### # QUESTION 22:

Within a web application deployment descriptor, which maps the `com.example.LoginServlet` servlet to `/utils/LoginServlet`?

- A. `<servlet>`  
`<servlet-class>com.example.LoginServlet</servlet-class>`  
`<url-pattern>/utils/LoginServlet</url-pattern>`  
`</servlet>`
- B. `<servlet-mapping>`  
`<servlet-class>com.example.LoginServlet</servlet-class>`  
  
`<url-pattern>/utils/LoginServlet</url-pattern> </servlet-mapping>`
- C. `<servlet>`  
`<servlet-mapping>`  
`<servlet-class>com.example.LoginServlet</servlet-class>`  
`<servlet-name>Login Servlet</servlet-name>`  
`<url-pattern>/utils/LoginServlet</url-pattern>`  
`</servlet-mapping>`  
`</servlet>`



D. <servlet>  
<servlet-name>Login.Servlet</servlet-name>  
<servlet-class>com.example.LoginServlet</servlet-class>  
</servlet>  
<servlet-mapping>  
<servlet-name>Login.Servlet</servlet-name>  
<url-pattern>/utils/LoginServlet</url-pattern>  
</servlet-mapping>

Answer: D

#### # QUESTION 23:

Which element, defined as a child of a <servlet> element in the web application deployment descriptor, guarantees a servlet will be initialized at the time the application is deployed?

- A. <load-on-startup/>
- B. <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
- C. <load-on-startup>-1</load-on-startup>
- D. <load-on-startup>true</load-on-startup>

Answer: B

#### # QUESTION 24:

Which path is required to be present within a WAR file?

- A. /classes
- B. /index.html
- C. /MANIFEST-INF
- D. /WEB-INF/web.xml
- E. /WEB-INF/classes
- F. /WEB-INF/index.html
- G. /META-INF/index.xml

Answer: E

#### # QUESTION 25:

In which two web application directories can dependent classes and libraries be located? (Choose two.)

- A. /WEB-INF/lib as a JAR file
- B. /META-INF/lib as a JAR file
- C. /classes as compiled class files
- D. /WEB-INF/lib as compiled class files
- E. /WEB-INF/classes as compiled class files
- F. /META-INF/classes as compiled class files

Answer: A, E

#### # QUESTION 26:

A web component accesses a local EJB session bean with a component interface of com.example.Account with a home interface of com.example.AccountHome and a JNDI reference of ejb/Account. Which makes the local EJB component accessible to the web components in the web application deployment descriptor?

A. <env-ref>

```
<ejb-ref-name>ejb/Account</ejb-ref-name>
<ejb-ref-type>Session</ejb-ref-type>
<local-home>com.example.AccountHome</local-home>
<local>com.example.Account</local>
</env-ref>
```

B. <resource-ref>

```
<ejb-ref-name>ejb/Account</ejb-ref-name>
<ejb-ref-type>Session</ejb-ref-type>
<local-home>com.example.AccountHome</local-home>
<local>com.example.Account</local>
</resource-ref>
```

C. <ejb-local-ref>

```
<ejb-ref-name>ejb/Account</ejb-ref-name>
<ejb-ref-type>Session</ejb-ref-type>
<local-home>com.example.AccountHome</local-home>
<local>com.example.Account</local>
</ejb-local-ref>
```

D. <ejb-remote-ref>

```
<ejb-ref-name>ejb/Account</ejb-ref-name>
<ejb-ref-type>Session</ejb-ref-type>
<local-home>com.example.AccountHome</local-home>
<local>com.example.Account</local>
```

</ejb-remote-ref>

Answer: C Reference: <http://www.redhat.com/docs/manuals/rhaps/jonas-guide/ch-beans-ejbref.html>

#### # QUESTION 27:

Which makes the local EJB component accessible to the web components in the web application deployment descriptor?

A. <env-ref>

```
<ejb-ref-name>ejb/Account</ejb-ref-name>
<ejb-ref-type>Session</ejb-ref-type>
<local-home>com.example.AccountHome</local-home>
<local>com.example.Account</local>
</env-ref>
```

B. <resource-ref>  
 <ejb-ref-name>ejb/Account</ejb-ref-name>  
 <ejb-ref-type>Session</ejb-ref-type>  
 <local-home>com.example.AccountHome</local-home>  
 <local>com.example.Account</local>  
 </resource-ref>

C. <ejb-local-ref>  
 <ejb-ref-name>ejb/Account</ejb-ref-name>  
 <ejb-ref-type>Session</ejb-ref-type>  
 <local-home>com.example.AccountHome</local-home>  
 <local>com.example.Account</local>  
 </ejb-local-ref>

D. <ejb-remote-ref>  
 <ejb-ref-name>ejb/Account</ejb-ref-name>  
 <ejb-ref-type>Session</ejb-ref-type>  
 <local-home>com.example.AccountHome</local-home>  
 <local>com.example.Account</local>  
 </ejb-remote-ref>

Answer: C

#### # QUESTION 28:

Which three are described in the standard web application deployment descriptor? (Choose three.)

- A. session configuration
- B. MIME type mappings
- C. context root for the application
- D. servlet instance pool configuration
- E. web container default port bindings
- F. ServletContext initialization parameters

Answer: A, B, F

#### # QUESTION 29:

Which defines the welcome files in a web application deployment descriptor?

A. <welcome>  
 <welcome-file>/welcome.jsp</welcome-file>  
 </welcome>  
 <welcome>  
 <welcome-file>/index.html</welcome-file>  
 </welcome>

B. <welcome-file-list>  
 <welcome-file>welcome.jsp</welcome-file>

```
<welcome-file>index.html</welcome-file>
</welcome-file-list>
```

C. <welcome>

```
<welcome-file>welcome.jsp</welcome-file>
</welcome>
<welcome>
<welcome-file>index.html</welcome-file>
</welcome>
```

D. <welcome-file-list>

```
<welcome-file>/welcome.jsp</welcome-file>
<welcome-file>/index.html</welcome-file>
</welcome-file-list>
```

E. <welcome>

```
<welcome-file>
<welcome-name>Welcome</welcome-name>
<location>welcome.jsp</location>
</welcome-file>
<welcome-file>
<welcome-name>Index</welcome-name>
<location>index.html</location>
</welcome-file>
</welcome>
```

Answer: B

#### # QUESTION 30:

In which two locations can library dependencies be defined for a web application? (Choose two.)

- A. the web application deployment descriptor
- B. the /META-INF/dependencies.xml file
- C. the /META-INF/MANIFEST.MF manifest file
- D. the /META-INF/MANIFEST.MF manifest of a JAR in the web application classpath

Answer: C, D

#### # QUESTION 31:

A RequestDispatcher can be obtained from which two objects? (Choose two.)

- A. ServletConfig
- B. ServletContext
- C. HttpServletRequest
- D. HttpServletResponse

Answer: B, C

**# QUESTION 32:**

A CertKing .com developer chooses to avoid using SingleThreadModel but wants to ensure that data is updated in a thread-safe manner.

Which two can support this design goal? (Choose two.)

- A. Store the data in a local variable.
- B. Store the data in an instance variable.
- C. Store the data in the HttpSession object.
- D. Store the data in the ServletContext object.
- E. Store the data in the ServletRequest object.

**Answer:** A, E

**# QUESTION 33:**

Given:

- ```
1      <% String value = "beanvalue"; %>

2      <% request.setAttribute ("com.example.bean", value); %>

3      <%-- insert code here --%>
```

Which EL expression, inserted at line 3 is valid and evaluated to "beanValue"?

- A. \${bean}
- B. \${value}
- C. \${beanValue}
- D. \${com.example.bean}
- E. \${requestScope["com.example.bean"]}
- F. \${request.get("com.example.bean").toString() }

Answer: E

QUESTION 34:

For which three events can web application event listeners be registered? (Choose three.)

- A. when a session is created
- B. after a servlet is destroyed
- C. when a session has timed out
- D. when a cookie has been created
- E. when a servlet has forwarded a request
- F. when a session attribute value is changed

Answer: A, C, F

QUESTION 35:

Servlet A receives a request that it forwards to servlet B within another web application in the same web container. Servlet A needs to share data with servlet B and that data must not be visible to other servlets in A's web application. In which object can the data that A shares with B be stored?

- A. HttpSession
- B. ServletConfig
- C. ServletContext
- D. HttpServletRequest
- E. HttpServletResponse

Answer: D

QUESTION 36:

Which three are true about the HttpServletRequestWrapper class? (Choose three.)

- A. The HttpServletRequestWrapper is an example of the Decorator pattern.
- B. The HttpServletRequestWrapper can be used to extend the functionality of a servlet request.
- C. A subclass of HttpServletRequestWrapper CANNOT modify the behavior of the getReader method.
- D. An HttpServletRequestWrapper may be used only by a class implementing the javax.servlet.Filter interface.
- E. An HttpServletRequestWrapper CANNOT be used on the request passed to the RequestDispatcher.include method.
- F. An HttpServletRequestWrapper may modify the header of a request within an object implementing the javax.servlet.Filter interface.

Answer: A, B, D

B: It is adding features to the request.

QUESTION 37:

Which is the correct web application deployment descriptor element for defining a servlet initialization parameter?

- A. `<init-param> <param-name>timeout</param-name> <param-value>1000</param-value> </init-param>`
- B. `<servlet-param> <param-name>timeout</param-name> <param-value>1000</param-value> </servlet-param>`
- C. `<init-parameter> <parameter-name>timeout</parameter-name> <parameter-value>1000</parameter-value> </init-parameter>`
- D. `<servlet-parameter> <parameter-name>timeout</parameter-name> <parameter-value>1000</parameter-value> </servlet-parameter>`

Answer: A

QUESTION 38:

A CertKing .com developer is designing a multi-tier web application and discovers a need to log each incoming client request.

Which two patterns, taken independently, provide a solution for this problem?

(Choose two.)

- A. Transfer Object
- B. Service Locator
- C. Front Controller
- D. Intercepting Filter
- E. Business Delegate
- F. Model-View-Controller

Answer: C

QUESTION 39:

A CertKing .com developer is designing a web application that makes many fine-grained remote data requests for each client request. During testing, the developer discovers that the volume of remote requests significantly degrades performance of the application. Which design pattern provides a solution for this problem?

- A. Flyweight
- B. Transfer Object
- C. Service Locator
- D. Dispatcher View
- E. Business Delegate
- F. Model-View-Controller

Answer: B

QUESTION 40:

Squeaky Beans Inc. hired an outside consultant to develop their web application. To finish the job quickly, the consultant created several dozen JSP pages that directly communicate with the database. The Squeaky business team has since purchased a set of business objects to model their system, and the Squeaky developer charged with maintaining the web application must now refactor all the JSPs to work with the new system. Which pattern can the developer use to solve this problem?

- A. Transfer Object
- B. Service Locator
- C. Intercepting Filter
- D. Business Delegate

Answer: D

QUESTION 41:

A CertKing .com developer is designing a multi-tier application and discovers a need to hide the details of establishing and maintaining remote communications from the client. In addition, the application needs to find, in a transparent manner, the heterogeneous business components used to service the client's

requests. Which design patterns, working together, address these issues?

- A. Business Delegate and Transfer Object
- B. Business Delegate and Service Locator
- C. Front Controller and Business Delegate
- D. Intercepting Filter and Transfer Object
- E. Model-View-Controller and Intercepting Filter

Answer: B

QUESTION 42:

A CertKing .com developer is designing a web application that must support multiple interfaces, including:

- 1 an XML web service for B2B
 - 2 HTML for web-based clients
 - 3 WML for wireless customers
- Which design pattern provides a solution for this problem?

- A. Session Façade
- B. Business Delegate
- C. Data Access Object
- D. Model-View-Controller
- E. Chain of Responsibility

Answer: D

QUESTION 43:

Which two are characteristics of the Transfer Object design pattern? (Choose two.)

- A. It reduces network traffic by collapsing multiple remote requests into one.
- B. It increases the complexity of the remote interface by removing coarse-grained methods.
- C. It increases the complexity of the design due to remote synchronization and version control issues.
- D. It increases network performance introducing multiple fine-grained remote requests which return very small amounts of data.

Answer: A, C Reference: <http://java.sun.com/blueprints/corej2eepatterns/Patterns/TransferObject.html>

A: Search page for "Reduces Network Traffic"

C: Search page for "May Increase Complexity due to Synchronization and Version Control."

QUESTION 44:

Given:


```
1      <%int[] nums = {42, 420, 4200};
2      request.setAttribute("foo", nums);%>
```

Which two successfully translate and result in a value of true? (Choose two.)

- A. `${true or false}`
- B. `${requestScope[foo][0] > 500}`
- C. `${requestScope["foo"][1] = 420}`
- D. `${(requestScope["foo"][0] lt 50) && (3 gt 2)}`

Answer: A, D

QUESTION 45:

The Squeaky Beans Inc. shopping application was initially developed for a non-distributed environment. The company recently purchased the Acme Application Server, which supports distributed HttpSession objects. When deploying the application to the server, the deployer marks it as distributable in the web application deployment descriptor to take advantage of this feature. Given this scenario, which two must be true? (Choose two.)

- A. The J2EE web container must support migration of objects that implement Serializable.
- B. The J2EE web container must use the native JVM Serialization mechanism for distributing HttpSession objects.
- C. As per the specification, the J2EE web container ensures that distributed HttpSession objects will be stored in a database.
- D. Storing references to Enterprise JavaBeans components in the HttpSession object might NOT be supported by J2EE web containers.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

A: Implement the `java.io.Serializable` interface when developing new objects to be stored in the HTTP session.

Reference:

<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/wasinfo/v5r1//index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.websphere.base.doc/infocenter/aes/a>

QUESTION 46:

Which three are valid values for the body-content attribute of a tag directive in a tag file? (Choose three.)

- A. EL
- B. JSP
- C. empty
- D. dynamic
- E. scriptless
- F. tagdependent

Answer: C, E, F

QUESTION 47:

Given:

```
1      public class MyTagHandler extends TagSupport {  
2      public int doStartTag() {  
3          // insert code here  
4          // return an int  
5      }  
6      // more code here  
...
```

18. }

There is a single attribute foo in the session scope.

Which three code fragments, inserted independently at line 5, return the value of the attributes? (Choose three.)

- A. Object o = pagecontext.getAttribute("foo");
- B. Object o = pagecontext.findAttribute("foo");
- C. Object o = pageContext.getAttribute("foo",
Pagecontext.SESSION_SCOPE);
- D. HttpSession s = pagecontext.getSession();
Object o = s.getAttribute("foo")
- E. HttpServletRequest r = pageContext.getRequest();
Object o = r.getAttribute("foo");

Answer:

Explanation: Pending.

QUESTION 48:

The tl:taskList and tl:task tags output a set of tasks to the response and are used as follows:

```
1      <tl:taskList>  
  
2      <tl:task name="Mow the lawn" />  
  
3      <tl:task name="Feed the dog" />  
  
4      <tl:task name="Do the laundry" />  
  
5      </tl:taskList>
```

The `tl:task` tag supplies information about a single task while the `tl:taskList` tag does the final output. The tag handler for `tl:taskList` is `TaskListTag`. The tag handler for `tl:task` is `TaskTag`. Both tag handlers extend `BodyTagSupport`.

Which allows the `tl:taskList` tag to get the task names from its nested `tl:task` children?

A. It is impossible for a tag handler that extends `BodyTagSupport` to communicate with

its parent and child tags.

B. In the `TaskListTag.doStartTag` method, call `super.getChildTags()` and iterate through the results. Cast each result to a `TaskTag` and call `getName()`.

C. In the `TaskListTag.doStartTag` method, call `getChildTags()` on the `PageContext` and iterate through the results. Cast each result to a `TaskTag` and call `getName()`.

D. Create an `addTaskName` method in `TaskListTag`. Have the `TaskListTag.doStartTag` method, return `BodyTag.EVAL_BODY_BUFFERED`. In the `TaskTag.doStartTag` method, call `super.getParent()`, cast it to a `TaskListTag`, and call `addTaskName()`.

E. Create an `addTaskName` method in `TaskListTag`. Have the `TaskListTag.doStartTag` method, return `BodyTag.EVAL_BODY_BUFFERED`. In the `TaskTag.doStartTag` method, call `findAncestorWithClass()` on the `PageContext`, passing `TaskListTag` as the class to find. Cast the result to `TaskListTag` and call `addTaskName()`.

Answer: D

QUESTION 49:

Which interface must a class implement so that instances of the class are notified after any object is added to a session?

A. `javax.servlet.http.HttpSessionListener`

B. `javax.servlet.http.HttpSessionValueListener`

C. `javax.servlet.http.HttpSessionBindingListener`

D. `javax.servlet.http.HttpSessionAttributeListener`

Answer: C

QUESTION 50:

Assume the custom tag `my:errorProne` always throws a `java.lang.RuntimeException` with the message "File not found".

An error page has been configured for this JSP page.

Which option prevents the exception thrown by `my:errorProne` from invoking the error page mechanism and outputs the message "File not found" in the response?

A. `<c:try catch="ex"> <my:errorProne /> </c:try> ${ex.message}`

B. `<c:catch var="ex"> <my:errorProne /> </c:catch> ${ex.message}`

C. `<c:try> <my:errorProne /> </c:try> <c:catch var="ex" /> ${ex.message}`

D. `<c:try>`

`<my:errorProne />`

`</c:try>`

```
<c:catch var="ex" />
${ex.message}
```

```
E. <my:errorProne>
<c:catch var="ex">
${ex.message}
</c:catch>
</my:errorProne>
```

Answer: B

QUESTION 51:

Given that a scoped attribute cart exists only in a user's session, which two, taken independently, ensure the scoped attribute cart no longer exists? (Choose two.)

- A. `${cart = null}`
- B. `<c:remove var="cart" />`
- C. `<c:remove var="${cart}" />`
- D. `<c:remove var="cart" scope="session" />`
- E. `<c:remove scope="session">cart</c:remove>`
- F. `<c:remove var="${cart}" scope="session" />`
- G. `<c:remove scope="session">${cart}</c:remove>`

Answer: D, E

Incorrect Answers: Not C: no session scope attribute Not G: `${cart}` will return the VALUE of cart, not the cart variable

QUESTION 52:

Given an `HttpServletRequest` request and an `HttpServletResponse` response:

```
1      HttpSession session = null;
2      // insert code here
3      if(session == null) {
4      // do something if session does not exist
5      } else {
6      // do something if session exists
7      }
```

To implement the design intent, which statement must be inserted at line 4?

- A. `session = response.getSessionj();`
- B. `session = request.getSessionj();`
- C. `session = response.getSessionj(true);`
- D. `session = response.getSessionj(false);`
- E. `session = response.getSessionj("jsessionId");`

Answer: D

QUESTION 53:

Given in a single JSP page:

```
<%@ taglib prefix='java' uri='myTags' %>
```

```
<%@ taglib prefix='JAVA' uri='moreTags' %>
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The prefix 'java' is reserved.
- B. The URI 'myTags' must be properly mapped to a TLD file by the web container.
- C. A translation error occurs because the prefix is considered identical by the web container.
- D. For the tag usage <jave:tag1/>, the tag1 must be unique in the union of tag names in 'myTags' and 'moreTags'.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION 54:

Which two are true about the JSTL core iteration custom tags? (Choose two.)

- A. It may iterate over arrays, collections, maps and strings.
- B. The body of the tag may contain EL code, but not scripting code.
- C. When looping over collections, a loop status object may be used in the tag body.
- D. It may iterate over a map, but only the key of the mapping may be used in the tag body.
- E. When looping over integers (for example begin=1 end=10), a loop status object may not be used in the tag body.

Answer: A, C

B is incorrect, they have an example of using a status object while doing a "begin/end" pair.

Search for: "if you use the attribute begin="10", then for the first loop where <c:forEach> enters its body, index will equal 10."

Reference: http://java.sun.com/developer/Books/javaprogramming/jstl/jstl_chap05.pdf

QUESTION 55:

A web application contains a tag file called beta.tag in /WEB-INF/tags/alpha.

A JSP page called sort.jsp exists in the web application and contains only this JSP code:

```
1      <%@ taglib prefix="x"
2      tagdir="/WEB-INF/tags/alpha" %>
3      <x:beta />
```

The sort.jsp page is requested.

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Tag files can only be accessed using a tagdir attribute.

- B. The sort.jsp page translates successfully and invokes the tag defined by beta.tag.
- C. The sort.jsp page produces a translation error because a taglib directive must always have a uri attribute.
- D. Tag files can only be placed in /WEB-INF/tags, and NOT in any subdirectories of /WEB-INF/tags.
- E. The tagdir attribute in line 2 can be replaced by a uri attribute if a TLD referring to beta.tag is created and added to the web application.

Answer: B, E <http://java.boot.by/wcd-guide/ch09.html> D is incorrect, the tagdir directive includes subdirectories also. Also confirmed here, on Sun's spec: <http://java.sun.com/products/jsp/syntax/2.0/syntaxref2012.html>

QUESTION 56:

Which statement is true about web container session management?

- A. Access to session-scoped attributes is guaranteed to be thread-safe by the web container.
- B. To activate URL rewriting, the developer must use the HttpServletResponse.setURLRewriting method.
- C. If the web application uses HTTPS, then the web container may use the data on the HTTPS request stream to identify the client.
- D. The JSESSIONID cookie is stored permanently on the client so that a user may return to the web application and the web container will rejoin that session.

Answer: C

QUESTION 57:

Given the service method of an HttpServlet:

```
1      public void service(HttpServletRequest request,
2      HttpServletResponse response)
3      throws ServletException, IOException {
4      HttpSession s = request.getSession();
5      // insert code here
6      }
```

Which statement, inserted at line 16, unbinds an attribute from a session?

- A. session.unbind("key");
- B. session.remove("key");
- C. session.removeAttribute("key");
- D. session.unbindAttribute("key");
- E. session.deleteAttribute("key");

Answer: C

QUESTION 58:

Given the definition of MyServlet:

```
1    public class MyServlet extends HttpServlet {  
2        public void service(HttpServletRequest request,  
3            HttpServletResponse response)  
4            throws ServletException, IOException {  
5            HttpSession session = request.getSession()  
6            session.setAttribute("myAttribute", "myAttributeValue");  
7            session.invalidate();  
8            response.getWriter().println("value=" +  
9            session.getAttribute("myAttribute"));  
10        }  
11    }
```

What is the result when a request is sent to MyServlet?

- A. An `IllegalStateException` is thrown at runtime.
- B. An `InvalidSessionException` is thrown at runtime.
- C. The string "value=null" appears in the response stream.
- D. The string "value=myAttributeValue" appears in the response stream.

Answer: A

QUESTION 59:

Which method must be used to encode a URL passed as an argument to `HttpServletResponse.sendRedirect` when using URL rewriting for session tracking?

- A. `ServletResponse.encodeURL`
- B. `HttpServletResponse.encodeURL`
- C. `ServletResponse.encodeRedirectURL`
- D. `HttpServletResponse.encodeRedirectURL`

Answer: D

QUESTION 60:

Exhibit

```

1. package com.example;
2.
3. public class Product {
4.     private String name;
5.     private double price;
6.
7.     public Product ()
8.         this( Default " ", 0.0 );
9. }
10.
11. public Product( String name, double price ) {
12.     this.name = name;
13.     this.price = price;
14. }
15.
16. public String getName() {
17.     return name;
18. }
19.
20. public void setName(String name) {
21.     this.name = name;
22. }
23.
24. public double getPrice() {
25.     return price;
26. }
27.
28. public void setPrice(double price) {
29.     this.price = price;
30. }
31. }

```

A servlet sets a sessions-scoped attribute product with an instance of com.example.Product and forwards to a JSP.

Which two output the name of the product in response? (Choose two.)

- A. `${product.name}`
- B. `<jsp:getProperty name="product" property="name" />`
- C. `<jsp:useBean id="com.example.Product" />`
`<%= product.getName() %>`
- D. `<jsp:getProperty name="product" class="com.example.Product"`
`property="name"/>`
- E. `<jsp:useBean id="product" type="com.example.Product">`
`<%= product.getName() %>`
`</jsp:useBean>`

Answer: A, B

QUESTION 61:

A JSP page needs to perform some operations before servicing the first request. Where can this be done?

- A. within a method called `jspInit`
- B. within the page directive of the JSP page
- C. within a scriptlet at the top of the JSP page