

## =====Chapter-01=====

**1. JEE 5 has two different but complementary technologies which are**

- a) Servlet
- b) context
- c) JSP

**2. JSP technology produces dynamic web content by**

- a) content to Servlet
- b) context to logic
- c) logic to content

**3. Which term is used as custom web-server extensions**

- a) Servlet
- b) JSF
- c) JSP

**4. Servlet produces dynamic web content request by using**

- a) request sent by TCP/IP
- b) protocol independent manner
- c) response set used by HTML, XML, and so on

**5. Who handles a request by JSP**

- a) By Application server
- b) By Webserver
- c) JSP Container

**6. The JSP Life cycle which is not state**

- a) isThreadSafe=true
- b) Translation, initialization, Execution finalization
- c) Translation, Execution finalization

**7. The JSP Life cycle state Execute which method may be overloaded**

- a) JspInit()
- b) JspService()
- c) JspDestroy()

**8. The JSP is not aiding reusability by**

- a) JavaBean
- b) custom tags
- c) JSTL
- d) URI

**9. Model 1 Architecture supports**

- a) Servlet
- b) JavaBean
- c) page-centric

**10. Model 2 Architectures support MVC following benefits over model 1 architectures**

- a) Maintainability
- b) Security
- c) page-centric
- d) Extensibility

**11. Basic Deployment structure of web applications are**

- a) jar
- b) war
- c) Expanded directory format

**12. Basic Deployment folder in web container of Tomcat**

- a) lib
- b) WEB-INF
- c) webapps

**13. Deployment descriptor web.xml is placed on**

- a) META-INF
- b) Configuration
- c) WEB-INF

**14. JSP programming logic is classified by-**

- a) EL
- b) Scripting element
- c) directives
- d) Action element

**15. Non-JSP are called-**

- a) JSF
- b) TLD
- c) Template Text

**16. Comment placed by**

- a) `<!-- -->`
- b) `<%-- --%>`
- c) `<%= %>`

**17. JSP Implicit Objects are**

- a) request
- b) response
- c) exception
- d) web.xml

**18. JSP Directives are**

- a) request
- b) page
- c) include
- d) taglib

**19. Taglib has many attributes which must**

- a) URI
- b) tagdir
- c) prefix

**20. JSP Action elements are**

- a) Standard
- b) Custom
- c) JSTL
- d) taglib

**21. JSTL Action elements are-**

- a) Standard
- b) Custom
- c) SQL
- d) Core

**22. Jsp:UseBean Action element has Id.Id represent-**

- a) variable
- b) id
- c) scope
- d) el

**23. Which Declarations are valid in jsp page?**

- a. <%! declaration; [declaration;]+...%>
- b. <%! declaration; (declaration;)+...%>
- c. <%! private int calculate(int a, int b){}%>
- d. <% private int calculate[int a, int b]{}%>

**24. Which Scriptlets are produce dynamic output?**

```
a. <% User user = (user)
request.getAttribute("User");
    if (User != null ) {
        %>
Welcome, you have successfully logged in !
<%
    }
%>

b. <% User user = (User)
request.getAttribute("User");
    if (user != null ) {
        %> Welcome, you have
successfully logged in ! <% } %>

c. <% User user = (User)
request.setAttribute("User");
    if (user != null ) {
        %> Welcome, you have
successfully logged in ! <% } %>

d. <% User user = (User)
Session.getAttribute("User");
    if (user != null ) {
        %> Welcome, you have
successfully logged in ! <% } %>
```

**3 Which files are created by using the %JAVA\_HOME%\bin\jar.exe utility?**

- a. URI
- b. JAR
- c. Tag

**25. Tag files are special JSP files that end with the following**

- a. suffix.tag or .tags
- b. suffix.tag.tagx
- c. suffix.tag or.tagx

**26. Which of the following called deployment Descriptor?**

- a. index.jsp
- b. web.xml

**27. Which one is describe the tag library?**

- a. WEB-INF\tlds\myTaglib.tlds
- b. WEB-INF\tlds\myTaglib.jsp
- c. WEB-INF\tlds\myTaglib.tld

**28. who are not capable to execute java code which language help them in jsp page:**

- a. jstl
- b. EL Expression
- c. custom.
- d. servlet

**29. When page directives called is threadSafe to false it's indicate?**

- a. SingleThreadModel interface.
- b. multiplethreadModel interface

=====Chapter-02=====

**30. In JEE what happened when web container execute JSP**

- a) jsp to Servlet code
- b) jsp to HTML
- c) implementation servlet

**31. All classes of javax.servlet package are provide**

- a) provides the contract between the servlet or web application and the web container
- b) provides the contract between GUI and the web container
- c) implementation servlete

**32. javax.servlet.Servlet interface is the centre package which define**

- a) provides the contract between the servlet or web application and the web container
- b) provides the contract between GUI and the web container
- c) core funcnality of all servlets

**33. why do you use Servlet**

- a) Mantainability
- b) Reusability
- c) core funcnality of all servlets

**34. The web container implements the following**

- a) ServletConfig
- b) HttpServletResponse
- c) RequestDispatcher

**35. The web application developer use implements the following**

- a) Servlet
- b) ServletResponse
- c) Filter

**36. The Servlet interface has lifecycle methods the following**

- a) Init()
- b) Service()
- c) Destroy()
- d) getServletInfo()

**37. The service() throws the following**

- a) IOException, ServletException
- b) HTTPException
- c) nothing

**38. RequestDispatcher method are following**

- a) self
- b) forward()
- c) include()
- d) getServletInfo()

**39. Basic Servlet defined by the class**

- a) HttpServlet
- b) FacesServlet
- c) GenericServlet

**40. To use servlet define tag in web.xml**

- a) servlet
- b) include
- c) servlet-Mapping

**41. To use log method for**

- a) Application log
- b) web server log
- c) jsp log

**42. To use HttpServlet produce responded by**

- a) doPost()
- b) doGet()
- c) getPost

**43. setContentType() is a method of**

- a) HttpRequest
- b) HttpResponse
- c) servlet

**44. deployment descriptor is the addition of several JSP configuration**

**elements inside a <jsp-config> element**

- a) Enable or disable EL evaluation
- b) Enable or disable scripting elements
- c) Indicate page-encoding information
- d) Automatically include preludes and codas

**45. The web container does not implements which interface ?**

- a. Servlet
- b. Filter
- c. FilterChain
- d. ServletContext

**46. The Servlet interface define the life-cycle method of a basic servlet. Which is true ?**

- a. initialization, service, destruction
- b. initialization, servlet, destroy
- c. initialization, servletConfig, destruction
- d. initialization, definition, destruction

**47. The container uses the ServletConfig interface to pass information to a servlet. Which is true?**

- a. servlet
- b. initialization
- c. nothing

**48. The State change of the ServletContext object. Which interface is uses?**

- a. ServletConfig
- b. ServletContextAttributeListener
- c. ServletContextListener

**49. Which interface can perform similar functionality?**

- a. ServletContextListener
- b. ServletRequest
- c. ServletContextAttributeListener

**50. Which interface is manages client requests?**

- a. RequestConfig
- b. RequestDispatcher
- c. ServletRequest

**51. Which method will retrurn the parameter value?**

- a. setParameter()
- b. getParamValue()
- c. getParameter()

**52. Which methods allow you to override the behavior of HTTP?**

- a. doOptions() and doTrace()
- b. dogetOptions and doGetTrace()
- c. doSetOptions and doSetTrace()

=====Chapter-03=====

**53. This language is far simpler to understand than Java and looks very similar to JavaScript. The following are good reasons for**

- a) JavaScript is something that most page authors are already familiar with
- b) by the use of scriptlets is that of maintainability
- c) The EL is inspired by ECMAScript, which is the standardized version of JavaScript

**54. No matter where the EL is used, it's always invoked in a consistent manner**

- a) #{}
- b) \${}
- c) param['exp']

**55. You can use the EL in the same places as you would have used a scriptlet, for example:**

- a) Within attribute values for JSP standard and custom tags
- b) Within template text (that is, in the body of the page)
- c) properties of bean class

**56. When EL fail to produce any value as**

- a) throw exception
- b) show error
- c) Default value

**57. the JSP EL has many words that are reserved. following**

- a) ne
- b) or
- c) empty

**58. How do you disable el for folder which contain some web pages**

- a) `<url-pattern>*.jsp</url-pattern><scripting-invalid>false</scripting-invalid>`
- b) `<url-pattern>*</url-pattern><scripting-invalid>false</scripting-invalid>`
- c) `<url-pattern>/noscriptlets/</url-pattern><scripting-invalid>true</scripting-invalid>`

**59. You can disable EL evaluation in two ways**

- a) Individually on each page by using the page directive
- b) Within the context.xml file by using a JSP configuration element
- c) Within the web.xml file by using a JSP configuration element

**60. The logical operators are as follows**

- a) or
- b) not
- c) =

**61. An EL function is mapped to a static method of a Java class. This mapping is specified within a tag library descriptor (TLD). which is true of the following**

- a) Class must be public
- b) method must be nonstatic
- c) el function take any args

**62. the JSP 2.0 specification introduced an expression language (EL) that can do pretty much everything that scriptlets can do. Good reasons for this similarity**

- a) JavaScript is something that most page authors are already familiar with

b) Enable or disable scripting elements

c) The EL is inspired by ECMAScript, which is the standardized version of JavaScript

**63. Programming language the el provides several literals for developers to use. A literal can be of a-**

- a. Boolean, integer
- b. Floating, string
- c. Null type
- d. All of above

**64. Arithmetic operators are provided to action both integer and floating-point values. We can use and combine to achieve the vast majority of mathematical calculations. Which is arithmetic operator-**

- a. Exponents
- b. Integer
- c. Instanceof
- d. None of the above

**65. JSP implicit objects allow to access things such as the request, session and page context. JSP implicit objects are-**

- a. expoonents
- b. cookie
- c. header
- d. instanceof

=====Chapter-04=====

**66. To be able to use the JSTL, you must have the following:**

- a) At least a Servlet 2.3– and JSP 1.2–compliant container
- b) Scriplets
- c) An implementation of the JSTL specification

**67. the JSTL implementation, There are two JAR files**

- a) jstl.jar, standard.jar
- b) c.ltd, x.tld
- c) jstl.ltd, standard.tld

**68. JSTL May be use the following TLD file**

- a) c.tld
- b) x.tld
- c) fmt.tld

**69. put JSTL lib on the web applicant//**

- a) WEB-INF/lib
- b) lib
- c) common/lib on container home path

**70. The JSTL is often referred to as a single tag library when in fact it's a collection of four tag libraries**

- a) i18n
- b) Core

c) JPA

**71. which one is equal output to The <c:out> Action**

a) \${}

b) getmethod of bean

c) &lt;%= %>

**72. which one is the correct include core jstl library**

a) &lt;%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jstl/core" prefix="c" %>

b) &lt;%@ taglib

uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" prefix="c" %>

c) &lt;%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core" prefix="c" %>

**73. The &lt;c:catch> action provides a simple mechanism for catching any**

a) java.lang.Throwable

b) java.lang.Error

c) java.lang.Exception

**74. The &lt;c:if> Action has a mandatory attribute**

a) id

b) var

c) test

**75. We use if -else if -else by the core tag ,which one is true**

a) &lt;c:if>&lt;c:if>&lt;c:else>&lt;/c:else>

b) &lt;c:choose>&lt;c:when> ... &lt;c:otherwise>&lt;/c:choose>

c) &lt;c:when>&lt;/c:when>

**76. The <c:forEach> action is probably one of the most useful actions provided by the JSTL that enables its body content to be processed a number of times. item attribute are not taking reference of**

a) Array

b) dataSource

c) A string of comma-separated values

**77. The Internationalization and Formatting tag library provides actions that allow you to control the - settings for your JSP pages**

a) Date

b) Locale

c) Time

**78. the SQL tag library operate on a data source defined by the**

a) javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.sql.DataSource

b) InitContext

c) java.sql.DataSource

**79. [CHAPTER-5-14] An optional isolation attribute can also be supplied to set the isolation level of the**

**transaction. This attribute must be one of the following values**

a) read\_committed

b) read\_uncommitted

c) cycle\_read

d) serializable

**80. the XML transformation actions provided by the JSTL are designed to apply an XSLT stylesheet to an XML document <x:transform xml="{books}" xslt="{xslt}"/>**

a) xml is a style doc

b) xslt is main doc

c) xslt is style doc

**81. Which tags are contains JSTL**

a) TLD.tld, fmt.tld, sql.tld, x.tld

b) c.tld, fmt.tld, sql.tld, x.tld

c) tlds.tld, ft.tld, sql.tld, x.tld

**82.<c:set> action is use to set a property of a scoped object.**

<c:set target="person" property="lastname" value="Sondra"/>

Which is true about this action ?

a) value is null, the property set to null if the target is an object.

b) value is null, the property set to null if the target is map.

c) value is null, the property set to null if the target is session.

**83. Which method is used when no scope is specified ?**

a)removeAttribute(var)

b)PageContext.removeAttribute(var)

c)JspWriter.removeAttribute(var)

**84. <c:if> Action evaluate result is true, what happen ?**

a) output return to the current JspWriter.

b) output return to the another JspWriter.

c) none