**Advantages of JSP:-**

1.Modification done in JSP program will be recognized by underlying server automatically without reloading of web application.

2.Increases readability of code because of tags.

3.Gives built-in JSP tags and also allows to develop custom JSP tags and to use third party supplied tags.

**JSP:-**

**1) What technique is used for the authentication mechanism in the servlet specification?**

a. Role Based Authentication

b. Form Based Authentication

c. Both A & B

d. None of the above

*-Role Based Authentication*

**2) Which attribute specifies a JSP page that should process any exceptions thrown but not caught in the current page?**

a. The ErrorPage Attribute

b. The IsErrorPage Attribute

c. Both A & B

d. None of the above

*-The ErrorPage Attribute*

**3)Which Error Handling in Java handles runtime errors with exceptions, If an exception is not caught in your JSP or Servlet, Resin will use a special error page to send results back to the browser, Resin uses a default error page unless you explicitly provide an error page yourself?**

a. Client Request Time Processing Errors

b. Compilation Time Processing Errors

c. JSP Translation Time Processing Errors

d. None of the above

*-Client Request Time Processing Errors*

**4)   The ASP and JSP technologies are quite similar in the way they support the creation of Dynamic pages, using HTML templates, scripting code and components for business logic.**

**a.** True

**b.** False

-***True***

**5)   Which can generate HTML dynamically on the client but can hardly interact with the web server to perform complex tasks like database access and image processing etc. in JSP?**

**a.** vs.Static HTML

**b.** vs.Server-Side Includes

**c.** vs.Pure Servlets

**d.** Vs.JavaScript

***-Vs.JavaScript***

**6)   In JSP Action tags which tags are used for bean development?**

**a.** jsp:useBean

**b.** jsp:setPoperty

**c.** jsp:getProperty

**d.** All mentioned above

***-All mentioned above***

**7)   Which two interfaces does the javax.servlet.jsp package have?**

**a.** JspPage

**b.** HttpJspPage

**c.** JspWriter

**d.** PageContext

**e.** Both A & B

***-Both A & B***

**8)   Which of the following is an advantage of the statement – Separation of business logic from JSP ?**

**a.** Custom Tags in JSP

**b.** JSP Standard Tag Library

**c.** All the above

**d.** None of the above

**-*Custom Tags in JSP***

**9)   JSPs eventually are compiled into Java servlets, you can do as much with JSPs as you can do with Java servlets.**

**a.** True

**b.** False

-***True***

**10)   How many jsp implicit objects are there and these objects are created by the web container that are available to all the jsp pages?**

**a.** 8

**b.** 9

**c.** 10

**d.** 7

***-9***

1. Which option is true about session scope?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Objects are accessible only from the page in which they are created
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Objects are accessible only from the pages which are in same session
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Objects are accessible only from the pages which are processing the same request
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Objects are accessible only from the pages which reside in same application

Answer: Option B

2. Which of the scripting of JSP not putting content into service method of the converted servlet?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Declarations
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Scriptlets
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Expressions
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) None of the above

Answer: Option C

3. Which of the following are the valid scopes in JSP?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) request, page, session, application
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) request, page, session, global
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) response, page, session, application
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) request, page, context, application
* Answer: Option A

4. The method forward(request, response) will

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) return back to the same method from where the forward was invoked
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) not return back to the same method from where the forward was invoked and the web pages navigation continues
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Both A and B are correct
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) None of the above

Answer: Option A

5. The difference between Servlets and JSP is the …………….

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) translation
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) compilation
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) syntax
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Both A and B

Answer: Option C

6 . JSP includes a mechanism for defining …………………………. or custom tags.

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) static attributes
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) local attributes
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) dynamic attributes
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) global attributes

Answer: Option C

7. Why DB connections are not written directly in JSPs?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Response is slow
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Not a standard J2EE architecture
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Load Balancing is not possible
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Both B and C

Answer: Option D

8. How many jsp implicit objects are there and these objects are created by the web container that are available to all the jsp pages?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) 8
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) 9
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) 10
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) 7
* Answer: Option B

9. Why use Request Dispatcher to forward a request to another resource, instead of using a sendRedirect?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Redirects are no longer supported in the current servlet API
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) Redirects are not a cross-platform portable mechanism
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) The RequestDispatcher does not use the reflection API
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) The RequestDispatcher does not require a round trip to the client, and thus is more efficient and allows the server to maintain request state
* Answer: Option D

10. Which is not a directive?

* [**A.**](javascript:%20void(0)) include
* [**B.**](javascript:%20void(0)) page
* [**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) export
* [**D.**](javascript:%20void(0)) useBean
* Answer: Option C

***JavaBeans:-***

This set of Advanced Java Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Java Beans”.

**1. Which of the following is not an Enterprise Beans type?**a)Doubleton  
b)Singleton  
c)Stateful  
d)Stateless

Answer: b

Explanation: *Stateful, Stateless and Singleton are session beans.*

**2. Which of the following is not true about Java beans?**

a) Implements java.io.Serializable interface  
b) Extends java.io.Serializable class  
c) Provides no argument constructor  
d) Provides setter and getter methods for its properties

Answer: b

Explanation*: java.io.Serializable is not a class. Instead it is an interface. Hence it cannot be extended.*

**3. Which file separator should be used by MANIFEST file?**

a) /  
b) \  
c) –  
d) //

Answer: a  
Explanation*: MANIFEST file uses classes using / file separator.*

**4. Which of the following is correct error when loading JAR file with duplicate name?**

a) java.io.NullPointerException  
b) java.lang.ClassNotFound  
c) java.lang.ClassFormatError  
d) java.lang.DuplicateClassError

Answer: c  
Explanation: *java.lang.ClassFormatError: Duplicate Name error is thrown when .class file in the JAR contains a class whose class name is different from the expected name.*

**5. Java Beans are extremely secured?**

a) True  
b) False

Answer: b  
Explanation: *JavaBeans do not add any security features to the Java platform.*

**6. Which of the following is not a feature of Beans?**

a) Introspection  
b) Events  
c) Persistence  
d) Serialization

Answer: d  
Explanation: *Serialization is not the feature of Java Beans. Introspection, Customization, Events, Properties and Persistence are the features.*

**7. What is the attribute of java bean to specify scope of bean to have single instance per Spring IOC?**

a) prototype  
b) singleton  
c) request  
d) session

Answer: b  
Explanation: *Singleton scope of bean specifies only one instance per spring IOC container. This is the default scope.*

**8. Which attribute is used to specify initialization method?**

a) init  
b) init-method  
c) initialization  
d) initialization-method

Answer: b  
Explanation: init-method is used to specify the initialization method.

*<bean id = "helloWorld"* ***class*** *= "com.bean.HelloWorld" init-method = "init" />*

**9. Which attribute is used to specify destroy method?**

a)destroy  
b)destroy-method  
c)destruction  
d) destruction-method

Answer:b  
Explanation: *destroy-method is used to specify the destruction method.*

<bean id = "helloWorld" **class** = "com.tutorialspoint.HelloWorld" destroy-method = "destroy" />

**10. How to specify autowiring by name?**

a) @Qualifier  
b) @Type  
c) @Constructor  
d) @Name

Answer: a  
Explanation: *Different beans of the same class are identified by name.*

1. @Qualifier("student1")
2. @Autowired
3. Student student1;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** | **What is a Java Bean?** |
|  | * A Java Bean is a software component that has been designed to be **re–usable** in a variety of different environments, and which can be visually manipulated in the builder tool. * Bean can perform a simple function, (such as checking the spelling of a document), or a complex function (such as forecasting the performance of a stock portfolio). |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2.** |  | **What are the advantages of Java Beans?** | |
|  |  | **Advantages of using Java Beans:**   * Portable, platform independent and stands for "write-once, run-anywhere" paradigm. * Bean’s properties, methods, and events are controlled when exposed to an application builder tool. * Bean may register to receive events from other objects and can generate events that are sent to other objects. * Persistence is the ability of an object to store its state, for recreation later. Beans use Java’s object serialization capabilities for persistence. | |
| **4.** | **What are the different properties of a Java Bean?** | |
|  | **There are five types of properties:**   * **Simple property** : To set a simple property, a pair of accessor, i.e. getXXX (), and mutator, i.e setXXX(), methods are employed. * **Boolean Property** : A simple property with boolean values – true or false – set in mutator method. * **Indexed property** : An indexed property when a single property can hold an array of values using public void set propertyName (propertyType[] list) method. * **Bound property**: A Bean that has a bound property generates an event when the property is changed. The event is of type propertychangeEvent and is sent to objects that previously registered an interest in receiving such notifications. * **Constrained property** : A Bean that has a constrained property generates an event when an attempt is made to change its value. The event is of type propertychangeEvent. It is sent to objects that previously registered an interest in receiving such notifications. Those other objects have the ability to veto the proposed change. | |