1. A text document that contains two types of text: static data, which can be expressed in any text-based format (such as [HTML](http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/), [SVG](http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG), [WML](http://xml.coverpages.org/wap-wml.html), and [XML](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/)), and JSP elements, which construct dynamic content.

Option 1: JPS page

Option 2: **JSP page// right answer**

Option 3:JPP Page

1. The recommended extension for the source file of a fragment of a JSP page is \_\_\_\_.

Option 1: .jsp

Option 2: .jspx

Option 3: .jspf//right answer

1. A content type is set with this particular directive and will brought back to the page:

Option 1: (**<%@page ... %>**) //right answer

Option 2: **jsp:bean.**

Option 3: (**<%@taglib ... %>**)

1. Objects created with a package containing locales and identifiers that directs to a object as a standard element is called aA directive where custom tag libraries are imported:

Option 1: (**<%@page ... %>**)

Option 2: **jsp:bean. //right answer**

Option 3: (**<%@taglib ... %>**)

1. There are object properties that call the value of JSP expressions under the language expressions and these are\_\_\_. Values are recycled are used to establish custom tag attribute values and build content that is dynamic.

Option 1: (**${ }**) //right answer

Option 2: **($<>)**

Option 3: **(!{})**

1. A variable is determined as a custom tag it is called \_\_\_\_ , a collection is emphasized locale names called \_\_\_\_ ,and tentatively HTML text is inseted in the response.

Option 1: (**<%@page ... %>**) and **jsp:bean.**

Option 2: (**c:set**) and (**c:forEach**) //right answer

Option 3: (**<%@taglib ... %>**) and (**c:forEach**)

1. Another standard element that appoints a value of a certain property of an object this is the **jsp:setProperty**

Option 1: **jsp:setProperty**  //right answer

Option 2: **jsp:bean.**

Option 3: (**<%@taglib ... %>**)

1. This function test equality of the attributes and the collection’s present item there is also an inherited operator, ==, and is used for testing the equality. (**f:equals**)

Option 1: (**<%@page ... %>**)

Option 2: **jsp:bean.**

Option 3: (**f:equals**) //right answer

1. JSP stands for JavaServer Pages.

True//right answer

False

1. JSP was released in\_\_\_\_

Option 1: 1999 //right asnwer

Option 2:1998

Option 3:1992

1. JSP ws released by

Option 1: Tim Berners Lee

Option 2: Microsystem//right answer

Option 3: Steve Jobs

1. It consists of either \_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ with JSP actions and commands.

Option 1:HTML or API

Option 2: XML or CSS

Option 3: HTML or XML //right answer

1. The advantage of JSP is that the programming language used is JAVA, which is a dynamic language and easily portable to other operating systems.

True //true

False

1. JSP can also include the database connections into it. It can contain all type of java objects

True //true

False

1. Performance and scalability of JSP are very good because JSP allows embedding of dynamic elements in HTML pages.

True //true

False

1. As it is built on Java technology, hence it is platform independent and not depending on any operating systems.

True //true

False

1. JSP Scriptlet..

Option 1: does not allow to write Java code into JSP file.

Option 2: Contains java code that is executed every time JSP is invoked. //right answer

Option 3: For each request of the client, service method of the JSP does not invoke hence the code inside the Scriptlet executes for every request.

1. JSP expression does not produces scriptess JSP pages

True

False //right answer

1. JSP can access data stored in stored application

true //right answer

false

1. JSP comment syntax:

Option 1: <$ -- JSP Comments $>

Option 2: < -- JSP Comments >

Option 3: <% -- JSP Comments %> //right answer