**Chapter-2**

**MCQ**

**(46-53)**

Q: JSP Pages are translated into ----- before the Web Container Execute?

Ans: Servlet.

Q: A Servlet is a Server Side Component that is capable of dynamically processing

requests & constructing response in a protocol independent mannar.

Ans: True.

Q: Which provides the contract between the servlet or web application and the web container?

Ans: The javax.servlet package

Q: What provides javax.servlet package to process client requests and develop servlet-based web applications?

Ans: Standard library

Q: JSP pages are translated into servlet but who performs this translation transparently?

Ans: The Web Container.

Q: How many interface are composed of javax.servlet Package?

Ans: 14.

Q: ­­­­­­----------------- interface also has a way to get hold of an instance of ServletContext for the current web application (via the getServletContext() method).

Ans: The ServletConfig.

Q: ----------------- interface is the web application’s view on the web container.

Ans: ServletContext.

Q: The ------------------- interface is a life-cycle interface that programmers can implement to listen for changes to the state of the ServletContext object.

Ans: ServletContextListener

Q: How many Classes are composed of javax.servlet Package?

Ans: 09.

Q: In which interface can modification of attributes on the servlet context?

Ans: ServletContextAttributeListener.

Q: Which interface manages client request?

Ans: RequestDispatcher.

Q: In which interface existing service() method?

Ans: ServletRequest Interface.

Q: --------------------- method will return the parameter value with the given name, or null if the parameter does not exist

Ans: getParameter()

Q: ------------------- method returns a java.util.Map containing all the parameters found in the request.

Ans: getParameterMap()

**(54-55)**

Q. There are \_\_\_\_ classes Contained within the javax.servlet package. (Page-54)

Ans: Nine.

Q. The two event Classes, ServletContextEvent and ServletContextAttributeEvent, are used for Notification about changes to the ServletContext object and its attributes. (Page-54)

Q: The two event classes ---------------- and ------------------- are used for notification about changes to the ServletRequest object and its attributes.

Ans: ServletRequestEvent and ServletRequestAttributeEvent

Q. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abstract classes provide the ability to read and write the binary data from and to the client. (Page-54)

Ans: ServletInputStream, ServletOutputStream.

Q: When the servlet is constructed, it is initialized with the ------------ method.

Ans: init ()

Q. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ method is responsible for processing the request and returning the response. (Page-55)

Ans: service ().

Q. When the servlet needs to be removed from service, it’s destroyed with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method. (Page-55).

Ans: destroy ().

**(56-67)**

Q: The source of the init () and destroy () methods is ---?

Ans: GenericServlet abstract base class.

Q: What is the directory indicating that this is a web application?

Ans: WEB-INF

Q: web.xml sits inside the \_\_\_\_\_ folder.

Ans: WEB-INF

Q: Is the directory name of web application case sensitive?

Ans: Yes.

Q: How many ways you can deploy a web application into Tomcat?

Ans: 2

Q: Which method is intended to retrieve an entity from the server as referenced by a request URL?

Ans: The doGet() method

Q: Which method is simply a GET request that is intended to return only the HTTP header information?

Ans: The doHead() method

Q: Which method is intended to allow posting of information (forms and so on) to the server?

Ans: The doPost() method

Q: Which method is used to upload a file to a server in a manner similar to the FTP?

Ans: The doPut() method

Q: Which methods allow you to override the behavior of HTTP?

Ans: The doOptions() and doTrace() method

Q: If the length is unknown in Content-Length Header what will be its value?

Ans: -1

Q: Which method returns the query string of a request?

Ans: The getQueryString() method

Q: Which method returns the first part of the URL after the first “/”after the server and port?

Ans: The getContextPath() method

Q: Which method returns the path to your servlet?

Ans: The getServletPath() method

Q: Which method returns any additional path information after your servlet path and before your query string?

Ans: The getPathInfo() method

Q: Which method returns the complete URI for the request?

Ans: The getRequestURI() method

Q: Which method returns the full URL that the client entered into the Browser to make the request to your servlet?

Ans: The getRequestURL() method

Q: Which method must be called before calling the getWriter() method?

Ans: The getRequestURL() method

Q: The ServletResponse interface also provides a --------------- or -------------- method, which will force any content stored in an internal buffer to be written to the client.

Ans: flushBuffer() or flush()

Q: ------------------ method is provided by the javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse interface.

Ans: The sendRedirect()

Q: setLocale(java.util.Locale) method that is provided by the javax.servlet.ServletResponse interface. This method automatically sets the Content-Language header with the locale.

**(68-75)**

Q: What is the file name of deployment descriptors?

Ans: web.xml

Q: What is the directory of web.xml file?

Ans: WEB-INF

Q: Which is the example of HTTP error?

Ans: The result of a page not being found.

Q: Sample deployment descriptor defines\_\_\_error pages.

Ans:Two

Q: In Internet Explorer,the critical size is\_\_\_bytes(although we have seen situations where 1024 bytes seems to be the critical size).

Ans: 512 (Pages 74)

**(76-78)**

Q: In which element JSP configuration elements are stay?

Ans: <jsp-config>.

Q: Which element is used for enable or disables the EL?

Ans: <el-ignored>.

Q: Which element is used for enable or disables the scripting elements?

Ans: <scripting-invalid>.

Q: Which element is used for encoding a group of JSP pages?

Ans: <page-encoding>.

Q: Which elements are used for automatically include a page?

Ans: <include-prelude> and <include-coda>.

**(86-93)**

Q: WAR file is like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ except?

1. RAR File (b) Jar File (c) Application File (d) both a&b

Ans: b

Q: Directory name is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Capital letter (b) Small letter (c) Case Sensitive (d) both a&b

Ans: c

Q: Create a new WAR file remove the old application by using the Tomcat management page, copy the new WAR over the old one, and Tomcat will redeploy the new version.

1. True (b) False

Ans: a

Q: Copy your WAR file to the webpage directory of your Tomcat Installation. This step is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Compulsory (b) Voluntary (c) None (d) Additional

Ans: b

Q: Tomcat5.5. Webapps.Store.WEB-INF.Classes.Com.apress.projs.

What is the root directory?

1. Tomcat5.5 (b) WEB-INF (c) Com (d) Store

Ans: d