

### 11. what does doGet and doPost HTTP parameter used for?

# doPost parameters are used to send in separate line in the body. Maximum size of data that can be sent is 240 bytes.

# doGet method is used to query or to get some information from the server.

### 12. How to disable EL contains custom tag?

a. EL ignored "true"

### 13. web-INF folder location file configuration

a. web-INF/lib

### 14. what does black box test used for?

BLACK BOX TESTING, also known as Behavioral Testing, is a software testing method in which the internal structure/design/implementation of the item being tested is not known to the tester. These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional. ... Errors in data structures or external database access.

### 15. what does beta test used for?

In software development, a beta test is the second phase of software testing in which a sampling of the intended audience tries the product out. Beta is the second letter of the Greek alphabet. ... For in-house testing, volunteers or paid test subjects use the software.

### 16. what is persistent data?

**Java persistence** could be defined as storing anything to any level of **persistence** using the **Java** programming language, but obviously this would be too broad a definition to cover in a single book.

### 17. which attribute store the instance of JavaBean?

The standard way to set JavaBeans component properties in a JSP page is by using the jsp:setProperty element. The syntax of the jsp:setProperty element depends on the source of the property value.

### 18. How to disable all JSP scriptlets?

1. Select the Ignore Java Script check box in the JSP Property Group node of the NetBeans IDE web.xml editor.
2. Set the scripting-invalid element of the application's deployment descriptor to true.

### 19. which method delete servlet permanently?

```
HttpSession session = request.getSession(); session.invalidate();
```

20. Is `${exp}` and `#{exp}` are same?

true

21. what is the purpose of attribute in classic tag?

The object that implements a custom tag is called a tag handler. JSP technology defines two types of tag handlers: simple and classic. Simple tag handlers can be used only for tags that do not use scripting elements in attribute values or the tagbody.

22. which one handle jsp pages initial request?

23. what are the jsf jars?

Jsf-api.jar : jsf

24. what are the jstl jars?

Jstl-api-

Jstl-connector

25. what is the primary design pattern of jsf?

MVC

26. application request value

27. update model values

28. invoke application

29. render response

30. create action class and store which attribute?

a. id b.scope c.none

32. which is the best deal with programmatic controller?

a. servlet b. JSF

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35. which two jar is needed for running JSTL?

- JSTL1.2.jar:
- Standard.jar:

34. what is the classic tag attribute purpose?

Simple attributes are evaluated by the container before being passed to the tag handler. Simple attributes are listed in the start tag and have the syntax `attr="value"`. we can set a simple attribute value from a `String` constant, or an expression language (EL) expression, or by using a `jsp:attribute` element. The conversion process between the constants and expressions and attribute types follows the rules described for JavaBeans component properties.

36. config

37. kinds of input type

38. JSTL engine

Written

### 1. What are the advantages of JSP over Servlet?

The dynamic part of JSP is written in Java, so it is more powerful and easier to use. Secondly, JSP is platform independent whereas ASP is not. Pure Servlets : It is more convenient to write regular HTML than to have println statements that generate HTML. Allows separation of look from the content.

### 2. What is JSP Scriptlet?

In JavaServer Pages (JSP) technology, a scriptlet is a piece of Java-code embedded in the HTML-like JSP code. The scriptlet is everything inside the `<% %>` tags. Between these the user can add any valid scriptlet i.e. any valid Java Code. In AppleScript, a scriptlet is a small script.

### 3. How will you handle the runtime exception in your JSP page?

If the `errorPage` attribute of a page directive names a URL that refers to another JSP, and that target JSP page indicates that it is an error page (by setting the page directive's `isErrorPage` attribute to true ) then the exception implicit scripting language variable of that page is initialized to the offending java

### 4. What are the implicit objects in JSP?

Object	Type
<b>out</b>	<b>JspWriter</b>
<b>request</b>	<b>HttpServletRequest</b>
<b>response</b>	<b>HttpServletResponse</b>
<b>config</b>	<b>ServletConfig</b>
<b>application</b>	<b>ServletContext</b>
<b>session</b>	<b>HttpSession</b>
<b>pageContext</b>	<b>PageContext</b>
<b>page</b>	<b>Object</b>
<b>exception</b>	<b>Throwable</b>

### 5. Difference between GET and POST in Java Servlets?

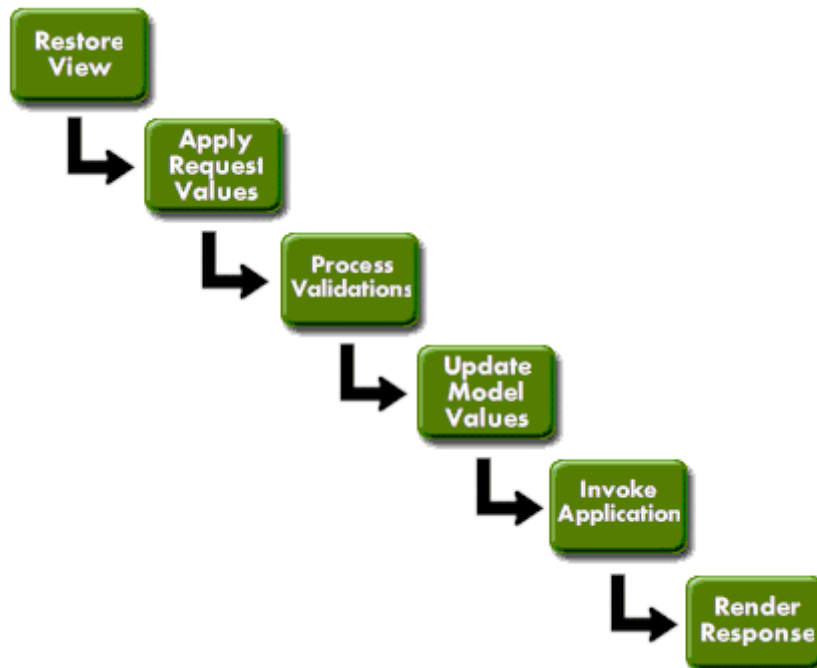
- `doPost` has no limitations on parameter numbers while `doGet` has.
- `doGet` is faster than `doPost`.

- doPost is secured than doGet.

## 6. What are the advantages of JSF?

1. JavaServer Faces architecture makes it easy for the developers to use. In JavaServer Faces technology, user interfaces can be created easily with its built-in UI component library, which handles most of the complexities of user interface management.
2. Offers a clean separation between behavior and presentation.
3. Provides a rich architecture for managing component state, processing component data, validating user input, and handling events.
4. Robust event handling mechanism.
5. Events easily tied to server-side code.
6. Render kit support for different clients
7. Component-level control over statefulness
8. Highly 'pluggable' – components, view handler, etc
9. JSF also supports internationalization and accessibility
10. Offers multiple, standardized vendor implementations

## 7. What is JSF life cycle and its phases?



## 8. 3: Identify the advantages of JSP over Servlet.

- a) **Embedding of Java code in HTML pages**
- b) **Platform independence**
- c) **Creation of database-driven Web applications**
- d) **Server-side programming capabilities**

## **9. What is deployment descriptor?**

An XML file provided with each module and J2EE application that describes how they should be deployed. The deployment descriptor directs a deployment tool to deploy a module or application with specific container options and describes specific configuration requirements that a deployer must resolve.

## **10. What do you mean by MVC in JSF?**

In the big architectural picture, JSF code is the V:

M - Business domain/Service layer (e.g. EJB/JPA/DAO)

V - Your JSF code

C - FacesServlet

In the smaller developer picture, the architectural V is in turn dividable as follows:

M - Entity

V - JSP/XHTML page

C - Managed bean

## **10. The JSP life cycle**

**The JSP life cycle**

**Translation:**

Ø After checking the JSP syntax the JSP engine will translate the JSP page into its page implementation class.

Ø `jspInit()` method is automatically generated during the translation phase.

Ø This method is used for initializing the implementation servlet.

**Initialization:**

Ø The class file is loaded and creates an instance of the servlet.

**Execution:**

Ø `_jspService()` method provides all the functionality for handling a request and returning response to the client.

### Finalization:

Ø `jspDestroy()` method called by the servlet container when the page implementation servlet is about to be destroyed.

