**Descriptive**

Q: What are the different between Servlet and Jsp Page?

Ans: Servlet and Jsp page produce their content is fundamentally different:

Servlet embed content into logic.

JSP Page embeds logic into content.

Q: What is the basic advantages servlet technology?

Ans: Simplicity: servlet are esy to write and all the complicated threading and request delegating is managed by the servlet container.

Extensibility: The servlet API is completely protocol independent

Efficiency: unlike CGI Scripts, the execution of a servlet doesn’t require a separate process to be spawned by the web server each time.

Performance: servlet are persistent, and their life cycle extends beyond that of each HTTP request.

Q: What is template text?

Ans : In Jsp terms, any markup that isn’t a JSP element is known as template text.

Q: Which are the three key factors in JavaServer pages best practice?

Ans: i) Reusability ii) Readability iii) Maintainability

Q: What is tag library?

Ans: A tag library is simply a collection of one or more custom tags that are generally related in some way. A tag library is commonly known as taglib.

Q: What does model 1 architecture have?

Ans:

Q: Why model 1 architecture is a good choice?

Ans: Model 1 architecture is a good choice because it’s quick and simple to put together.

Q: Write down the problems in model 1 architecture?

Ans: The problems are: i) Maintainability ii) Reusability iii) Security

Q: Definition of Model 2 architecture?

Ans: The Model 2 architecture is a server-side implementation of the popular Model-View-Controller (MVC) design pattern.

Q: Write down the advantages of Model 2 architecture?

Ans: Advantages are: i) Maintainability ii) Security iii) Extensibility

Q: How types of forms in most containers allow web applications to be deployed?

Ans: There are two types of forms in which most containers allow web applications to be deployed. Which are?

Expanded directory format: The web application in its predefined structure is simply copied into the container’s deployment directory.

Web Archive file (WAR): The web application in its predefined structure is archived into a compressed WAR before being copied to the container’s deployment directory.

Q: Write down the name of JSP implicit objects.

Ans : Request, response, out, session, config, application, page, page Context, exception.

Q: what is template text?  
Ans: Non-JSP code that is located inside JSP page known as template text.

Q: Which text can take any form as long as its text based?  
Ans: Template text.

Q: How many types of JSP element?  
Ans: Scripting elements, Directives, Action elements

Q: What do you mean by Template Text? (Page 18)

Q: Describes Scripting elements. (Page 19)

Q: Define JSTI and Expression Language. (Page 21)

Q: What do you mean by the JSP Directives?

Ans: Directives are used for passing important information to the JSP engine. They provide a powerful mechanism for providing page-level information that is typically used during the compilation and translation phases.

Q: Write the types of JSP directives.

Ans: Three types of directives are - page directives, include directives and taglib directives.

Q: Define page directive.

Ans: The page directiveis used to define any page-dependent properties that a JSP page may have, such as library dependencies, buffering, or error-handling requirements. The syntax of a page directive is as follows: <%@ page page\_directive\_attr\_list %>

Q: Define include directive.

Ans: The include directive executes at translation time and enables the contents of a separate resource to be statically merged inside the original page, thus radically affecting the generated servlet. The following is the syntax for the include directive: <%@ include file="relativeURL" %>

Q: Define taglib directive.

Ans: A tag library contains a collection of actions (also known as tags) that can be grouped together to perform some form of logic. They can encapsulate large amounts of programmatic logic into a single line of code. The syntax for the taglib directive is as follows:

<%@ taglib {uri="/tagLibraryURI" | tagdir="/WEB-INF/tags/dirname" prefix="tagPrefix" %>

Q: Write the attributes for the page Directive.

Ans: language, extends, import, session, buffer, autoFlush, isThreadSafe, info, isErrorPage, errorPage, contentType, pageEncoding, isELIgnored, DeferredSyntaxAllowedAsLiteral, trimDirectiveWhitespaces.

Q: Write the attributes for the taglib Directive.

Ans: uri, tagdir, prefix.

Q. Which purpose tag library descriptor (TLD) is used?

Ans: To use a custom tag library, the web container needs to be made aware of specific information about the library itself. A special file called a tag library descriptor is used for this purpose

Q: How many ways are availabe to use the taglib Directive?

Ans: Four ways are availabe to use the taglib Directive: Absolute URI, Relative URI, Packaged JAR, Tag Files