1. Java EE 5 has two different but complementary technologies’ which is not?
2. Servlet
3. context
4. JSP
5. JSP technology produce dynamic web content by
6. content to Servlet
7. context to logic
8. logic to content
9. Which term is used as custom web-server extensions?
10. Servlet
11. JSP
12. JSF
13. Servlet produce dynamic web content request by request by using
14. request send by TCP/IP
15. protocol independent manner
16. response used by HTML,XML,and so on
17. The JSP is not aiding reusability by
18. JavaBean
19. customtags
20. jstl.
21. Uri
22. Model 1 Architecture support
23. Servlet
24. JavaBean
25. page-centric
26. Model 2 Architectures support MVC following benefits over model 1 architectures
    1. Maintainability.
    2. Security.
    3. page-centric.
    4. Extensibility.
27. Basic Deployment folder for application in web container of Tomcat
    1. lib
    2. WEB-INF
    3. Webapps
28. Deployment descriptor web.xml is placed on
    1. META-INF
    2. Configuration
    3. WEB-INF
29. Jsp programming logic are classified by-
30. El
31. Scripting element
32. Directives
33. Action element
34. Describe Model 2 architecture.
35. What are the five scripting elements in jsp?
36. What are the implicit objects in jsp?
37. How many directives are there in jsp?
38. Write a jsp page which will display current date. (ie Today’s date is: ---)

Answer: 1(b),2(c),3(a),4(bc),5(d),6(c),7(abd),8(c),9(c),10(bcd)

1. All classes of javax.servlet package are provide
2. provides the contract between servlet or web application and the web container
3. provides the contract between GUI and the web container
4. implementation servlet
5. javax.servlet.Servlet interface is the centre package which define
6. provides the contract between servlet or web application and the web container
7. provides the contract between GUI and the web container
8. core funcnality of all servlets
9. The web container implements the following
10. ServletConfig
11. HttpServletResponse
12. RequestDispatcher
13. Which of the following are the lifecycle methods The Servlet interface ?
14. Init()
15. Service()
16. Destroy()
17. getServlerinfo()
18. RequestDespatcher has the following method
19. Self()
20. forward()
21. include()
22. getServlerinfo()
23. Basic Servlet defined by the class
24. HttpServlet
25. FacesServlet
26. GanaricServlet
27. To use servlet which tag to define in web.xml
    1. servlet
    2. include
    3. servlet-mapping
28. setContentType() is a method of
    1. HttpRequest
    2. HttpResponse
    3. servlet
29. Which method of **HttpServletResponse** is used to redirect an HTTP request to another URL?
    1. sendRedirect()
    2. getRequestDispatcher()
    3. redirectHttp()
30. Which methods are used by a servlet to handle form data from a client?
31. HttpServlet.doPost()
32. ServletRequest.doGet()
33. ServletRequest.doPost()
34. What Is DD?
35. What is Servlet?
36. What is the difference between ServletConfig and ServletContext?
37. Describe the servlet life cycle.
38. How to define and map a servlet in a DD?

Answer: 1(a),2(c),3(a,c),4(abc),5(bc),6(c),7(ac),8(b),9(a),10(a)

1. This language(EL) is far simpler to understand than Java and looks very similar to JavaScript. The following are good reasons for
2. JavaScript is something that most page authors are already familiar with
3. by the use of scriptlets is that of maintainability
4. The EL is inspired by ECMAScript, which is the standardized version of JavaScript
5. No matter where the EL is used, which is always invoked in a consistent manner?
6. #{}
7. ${}
8. param['exp']
9. You can disable EL evaluation in two ways
10. Individually on each page by using the page directive
11. Within the context.xml file by using a JSP configuration element
12. Within the web.xml file by using a JSP configuration element
13. The logical operators are as follows
14. or
15. not
16. =
17. To be able to use the JSTL, you must have the following:
18. At least a Servlet 2.3– and JSP 1.2–compliant container
19. Scriplets
20. An implementation of the JSTL specification
21. the JSTL implementation, There are two JAR files
22. jstl.jar,standard.jar
23. c.ltd,x.tld
24. jstl.ltd,standard.tld
25. JSTL May be use the following TLD file
    1. c.tld
    2. x.tld
    3. fmt.tld
26. The Internationalization and Formatting tag library provides actions that allow you to control the - settings for your JSP pages
    1. Date
    2. Locale
    3. Time
27. put JSTL lib on the web application --- folder.
    1. WEB-INF/lib
    2. lib
    3. common/lib on container home path
28. which one is equal output to The <c:out> Action
29. ${}
30. getmethod of bean
31. <%= %>
32. Why we use EL? What is the basic syntax?
33. Where we can use EL (name two places)?
34. How can we enable/disable EL?
35. How can we enable/disable Scriptlets ?
36. Write down EL implicit objects (at least 11).

Answer: 1(ac),2(ab),3(a,c),4(ab),5(ac),6(a),7(abc),8(b),9(ac),10(ac)

1. To be able to use the JSTL, you must have the following:
2. At least a Servlet 2.3– and JSP 1.2–compliant container
3. Scriplets
4. An implementation of the JSTL specification
5. put JSTL lib on the web application
6. WEB-INF/lib
7. lib
8. common/lib on container home path
9. The JSTL is often referred to as a single tag library when in fact it’s a collection of four tag libraries
10. i18n
11. Core
12. JPA
13. which one is equal output to The <c:out> Action
14. ${}
15. getmethod of bean
16. <%= %>
17. which one is the correct include core jstl library
18. <%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jstl/core" prefix="c" %>
19. <%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core" prefix="c" %>
20. <%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jsf/core" prefix="c" %>
21. The &ltc:catch&gt action provides a simple mechanism for catching any
22. java.lang.Throwable
23. java.lang.Error
24. java.lang.Execption
25. The <c:if> action has a mandatory attribute
    1. id
    2. var
    3. test
26. We use if -else if -else by the core tag ,which one is true
    1. <c:if></c:if><c:else></c:else>
    2. <c:choose><c:when> ... <c:otherwise> </c:choose>
    3. <c:when>...</c:when>
27. The <c:forEach> action is probably one of the most useful actions provided by the JSTL thatenables its body content to be processed a number of times.item attribute are not takeing referrence of
    1. Array
    2. dataSource
    3. A string of comma-separated values
28. The SQL tag library operate on a data source defined by the
29. javax.servlet.jsp.jstl.sql.DataSource
30. InitContext
31. java.sql.DataSource
32. Write the objective of <c:out>, <c:set>, <c:remove>
33. Write the objective of <c:catch>
34. Write code example of using <c:choose>,<c:when>,<c:otherwise>.
35. What are the data types of items attributes in <c:forEach> ?
36. What is the difference between <c:forEach> and <c:forTokens>?

Answer: 1(ac),2(ac),3(a,b),4(ac),5(b),6(a),7(c),8(b),9(b),10(c)

1. JSF helps web-application developers to create user interfaces (UIs)
2. Makes it easy to construct a UI from a set of reusable UI components.
3. Simplifies migration of application data to and from the UI.
4. do not Helps manage UI state across server requests
5. Provides a simple model for wiring client-generated events to server-side application code
6. not Allows custom UI components to be easily built and reused
7. There are two ways that you can make the JSF and JSTL libraries available to your web application running in Tomcat.
8. one way to make API libraries available to a web application is to place them into the WEB-INF\lib directory of the web application.
9. For Tomcat, that location is %TOMCAT\_HOME%\common\lib.
10. JDK1.6%\jre\lib\ext
11. Create various kinds of input elements by JSF
12. <h:inputSecret>
13. <f:inputText>
14. <f:inputTextarea>
15. Create various kinds of execption by JSF.
16. <h:message>
17. <h:messages>
18. <c:catch>
19. To define Faces Servlet on web.xml

<servlet>

<servlet-name>Faces Servlet</servlet-name>

<servlet-class>blank </servlet-class>

<load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>

</servlet>

the value of blank

1. javax.faces.webapp.ext.FacesServlet
2. javax.faces.webapp.FacesServlet
3. javax.faces.webapp.servlet.FacesServlet
4. The <managed-bean> element has three required subelements- which is not
5. <managed-bean-name>
6. <managed-bean-class>
7. <managed-bean-scope>
8. <bean-name>
9. Identifying Bean Scopes on facesconfig.
   1. Request
   2. session
   3. page
10. Create drop-down menus,list boxes, radio buttons,and check boxes in JSF by using
    1. The HTML Custom Actions
    2. The Core Custom Actions.
    3. none
11. page navigation in your JSF application is handled by providing navigation rules in a configuration file.
    1. <from-view-id><navigation-case><from-outcome></from-outcome><to-view-id></to-view-id> </navigation-case></from-view-id>
    2. <from-view-id><navigation-case><from-outcome></from-outcome><to-view-id></to-view-id> </from-view-id></navigation-case>
    3. <from-view-id></from-view-id> <navigation-case><from-outcome></from-outcome><to-view-id></to-view-id> </navigation-case>
12. This <converter> element in the faces-config.xml file does that ,the child elements are
13. <converter-for-class>
14. <converter-by-value >
15. <converter-class>
16. What Is Managed Bean?
17. Where can we configure Managed Bean and how?
18. Write down the names of standard Validators in JSF.
19. Write down the names of Converter in JSF.
20. Write down the names of Listeners in JSF and which elements supports which listeners?

Answer: 1(abd),2(ab),3(a),4(ab),5(b),6(d),7(ab),8(a),9(c),10(ac)

1. Need for Custom Tags
2. Reusability
3. Readability
4. Maintainability
5. Tag files provide a very simple way for content and functionality to be abstracted away from JSP pages and into reusable components by
6. Simple jsp as templete
7. Custom tag
8. bean class
9. Tag files location is
10. WEB-INF
11. tag
12. WEB-INF/tags
13. To define Attribute of tag file we use
14. <%@ attribute name="" required="" rtexprvalue="" %>
15. <%@ param name="" required="" rtexprvalue="" %>
16. <%@ page file="title" %>
17. Tagghandler class is class which.
18. implements tag interface
19. web.xml
20. subclass of tag
21. SimpleTag is subinterface of
22. Tag
23. JspTag
24. SimpleTagSupport
25. Core functionality is defined by
    1. public void doTag() throws JspException, IOException;
    2. public void doTag() throws JspException;
    3. public void doTag() throws JspException, IOException,ServletExecption;
26. TLD file has a core tag
    1. <tag><name></name><tag-class></tag-class></tag>
    2. <tag-lib><name></name><tag-class></tag-class><tag-lib>
    3. none
27. Whis is deferred EL expression?
    1. "#(expression)"
    2. "${expression}"
    3. "#{expression}"
28. Whis is the major tag combination to define attribute?
29. <attribute><name>...</name><rtexprvalue>..</rtexprvalue></attribute>
30. <attribute><name>...</name><required>..</required><rtexprvalue>..</rtexprvalue></attribute>
31. <attribute><name>...</name><required>..</required><value>..</value></attribute>
32. Write the use of tag file?
33. Write a simple tag handler.
34. What is the relationship among JspTag, SimpleTagSupport, SimpleTag?
35. Separate Interface and class (Tag, TagSupport, SimpleTagSupport, SimpleTag, JspTag, BodyTagSupport, IterationTag)
36. When we need a tld file?

Answer: 1(abc),2(a),3(c),4(a),5(a),6(b),7(a),8(a),9(c),10(b)