

1. What is Throw and Throws?

Throw

In a certain set of code throw is used to throw an exception explicitly and then it is used to declare exceptions that can occur during the execution of program. we cannot throw multiple exceptions.

Throws

The Java throws keyword is used to declare an exception. It gives an information to the programmer that there may occur an exception. So, it is better for the programmer to provide the exception handling code so that the normal flow of the program can be maintained.

What is Throwable Class?

The Throwable class is the superclass of all errors and exceptions in the Java language and it has a single parameter, which specifies the actual cause of an Exception

3. What is static and dynamic page

Static page:

Static web pages will remain same for the time until and unless someone changes it manually.

Dynamic page:

Dynamic web pages are behavioral and have the capacity to produce distinctive content for different visitors.

What is HTTP request and HTTP response?

HTTP request:

An HTTP request is made by a client, to a named host, which is located on a server. The aim of the request is to access a resource on the server. To make the request, the client uses components of a URL, which includes the information needed to access the resource.

HTTP Response:

An HTTP response is made by a server to a client. The aim of the response is to provide the client with the resource it requested, or inform the client that the action it requested has been carried out; or else to inform the client that an error occurred in processing its request.

What is the difference between doGet and doPost?

doGet() shall be used when small amount of data and insensitive data like a query has to be sent as a request.

doPost() shall be used when comparatively large amount of sensitive data has to be sent. Examples are sending data after filling up a form or sending login id and password.

What is contentType?

Content Type is also known as Multipurpose internet Mail Extension Type. It is a HTTP header that provides the description about what are you sending to the browser. MIME is an internet standard that is used for extending the limited capabilities of email by allowing the insertion of sounds, images and text in a message.

Exception handling

Try-catch Block

```
Public class demo{  
  
    Public static void main(String[] args){  
        Try{  
            Int data=50/0  
        }  
        Catch(Exception e){  
            System.out.println(e);  
        }  
        System.out.println(null)  
    }  
}
```

Throw keyword

```
Public class demo{  
    Public static void eligibility(int age){  
        If(age<18){  
            Throw new ArthimeticException("Not eligible for vote");  
        }  
        Else{  
            System.out.println("Person is eligible for vote");  
        }  
    }  
  
    Public static void main(String args[]){  
        Eligibility(13);  
    }  
}
```

Finally block:

Java finally block is a block used to execute important code such as closing the connection. Using a finally block allows you to run any cleanup-type statements that you want to execute, no matter what happens in the protected code.

syntax:

```
try {  
    Statements  
}  
catch {  
    Handling exception
```

Example

```
Class demo{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        try{  
            int data=25/5;  
            System.out.println(data);  
        }  
        catch(Exception e){  
            System.out.println(e);  
        }  
        finally {  
            System.out.println("execution of finally block");  
        }  
        System.out.println("null");  
    }  
}
```

ServletContext

Interface ServletContext. Defines a set of methods that a servlet uses to communicate with its servlet container, for example, to get the MIME type of a file, dispatch requests, or write to a log file.

There is one context per "web application" per Java Virtual Machine.

SendRedirect and requestDispatcher.

SendRedirect

This is the method of object HttpServletResponse..Request is redirected to client (Browser), and it will process the new URL.

RequestDispatcher

This object can be accessed from HttpServletRequest..Servlet will internally forward the request to another servlet or jsp page.

Cookies:

Cookies are small pieces of information that are sent in response from the web server to the client. Cookies are the simplest technique used for storing client state.

URL Rewriting.

If the client has disabled cookies in the browser then session management using cookie wont work. In that case URL Rewriting can be used as a backup. URL rewriting will always work.

In URL rewriting, a token(parameter) is added at the end of the URL. The token consist of name/value pair seperated by an equal (=) sign.

Http Session.

In such case, container creates a session id for each user.The container uses this id to identify the particular user.An object of HttpSession can be used to perform two tasks:**It is used to** bind objects

And we can view and manipulate information about a session, such as the session identifier,creation time, and last accessed time.

