1. Choose the statement that best describes the relationship between JSP and servlets:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Servlets are built on JSP semantics and all servlets are compiled to JSP pages for runtime usage. |
| B. | JSP and servlets are unrelated technologies. |
| C. | Servlets and JSP are competing technologies for handling web requests. Servlets are being superseded by JSP, which is preferred. The two technologies are not useful in combination. |
| D. | JSPs are built on servlet semantics and all JSPs are compiled to servlets for runtime usage. |

2. What is a benefit of using JavaBeans to separate business logic from presentation markup within the JSP environment?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | It allows the JSP to access middleware. |
| B. | It creates a cleaner role separation between the web-production team and the software development team, so that the web-production team can focus on presentation markup, while the software team can focus on building reusable software components for helping to generate dynamic displays. |
| C. | It provides a dynamic markup environment, such that JavaBeans are integrated seamlessly with the template presentation content, in order to create the dynamic display for the client. |
| D. | It provides the developer with full access to the Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition (J2EE), which is unavailable from outside the JavaBean environment. |

3. Why use RequestDispatcher to forward a request to another resource, instead of using a sendRedirect?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Redirects are no longer supported in the current servlet API. |
| B. | Redirects are not a cross-platform portable mechanism. |
| C. | The RequestDispatcher does not use the reflection API. |
| D. | The RequestDispatcher does not require a round trip to the client, and thus is more efficient and allows the server to maintain request state. |

4. What alternatives exist to embedding Java code directly within the HTML markup of your JSP page?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Moving the code into your session manager. |
| B. | Moving the code into scriptlets. |
| C. | Moving the code into JavaBeans and servlets. |
| D. | Moving the code into a transaction manager. |

5. What type of scriptlet code is better-suited to being *factored forward* into a servlet?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Code that deals with logic that is common across requests. |
| B. | Code that deals with logic that is vendor specific. |
| C. | Code that deals with logic that relates to database access. |
| D. | Code that deals with logic that relates to client scope. |

6. Choose the statement that best describes how to connect JSP pages and Enterprise JavaBeans (EJBs):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Lookup the EJBs from within a JSP, but use the EJBs from within a basic JavaBean. |
| B. | Lookup and use the EJBs from a separate business delegate. The JavaBeans that work with JSP pages are clients to these business delegates and know nothing about EJB specifics. |
| C. | Lookup and use the EJBs from within a JSP page, but only as remote references. |
| D. | Lookup the EJBs from within a servlet, delegating usage to specific JSP pages. |

7. Are custom tags available in JSP 1.0? If not, how else might you implement iteration from within a JSP?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Yes, but the only tags available relate to database access. |
| B. | No. To iterate over a collection of values, one must use scriptlet code. |
| C. | No, but there is a standard <iterate> tag that may be used. |
| D. | Yes, but custom tags will not help developers create tags for use in iterating over a collection. |

8. What is the initial contact point for handling a web request in a *Page-Centric* architecture?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | A JSP page. |
| B. | A JavaBean. |
| C. | A servlet. |
| D. | A session manager. |

9. What is the difference between doing an *include* or a *forward* with a RequestDispatcher?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | The forward method transfers control to the designated resource, while the include method invokes the designated resource, substitutes its output dynamically in the display, and returns control to the calling page. |
| B. | The two methods provide the same functionality, but with different levels of persistence. |
| C. | The forward method is deprecated as of JSP 1.1 and the include method should be used in order to substitute portions of a dynamic display at runtime. |
| D. | The include method transfers control to a dynamic resource, while the forward method allows for dynamic substitution of another JPS pages output, returning control to the calling resource. |

10. What line of code below might be combined in the same JSP page with a validation guard (for example, <% bean.validationGuard(); %> ), in order to create an alternate flow of control for scenarios in which exceptions arise. The validationGaurd method might throw an exception, which should cause the flow of control to continue in another user-defined page (assume JSP 1.0).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | | <jsp:error page="errorPage.jsp" guard="true" /> | |
| B. | | <%@ page language="java" buffer="8k" %> | |
| C. | | <jsp:useBean id="bean" class="examples.Bean" scope="request" /> | |
| D. | | <%@ page language="java" errorPage="errorPage.jsp" buffer="8k" %> | |
| Struts 1.0 Quiz. | |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Top of Form



1. Struts was first developed

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | in an online exchange between several open source developers |
| B. | **over a long holiday weekend** |
| C. | as a commercial package |

1. The reset method on an ActionForm

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Sets all properties to their initial value |
| B. | Sets all properties to null |
| C. | Repopulates all properties from the request parameters |
| D. | **None of the above** |

1. Each Struts Action element is uniquely identified by its

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Input attribute |
| B. | Name attribute |
| C. | Page attribute |
| D. | **Path attribute** |

1. The name of the Application Resources file is set by the servlet init-param named

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | **application** |
| B. | resources |
| C. | ApplicationResources |
| D. | messages |

1. The validating init-param of the ActionServlet is used to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Bypass calls to the ActionForm validate method |
| **B.** | **Bypass validation of the Struts configuration file** |
| C. | Generate an error message if an unknown message key is used |

1. To specify an ActionMapping to use when a request doesn't match any other mapping, you can

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Use an asterisk for the path property |
| B. | Set the "default" property of the mapping to "true" |
| **C.** | **Set the "unknown" property of the mapping to "true"** |
| D. | Set the "missing" init-param of the ActionServlet to the mapping's path |

1. If you have created a custom ActionMapping subclass with the property "service", you can initialize the value to "selectRecord" using

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | <init-property name="service" value="selectRecord"/> |
| **B.** | **<set-property property="service" value="selectRecord"/>** |
| C. | <put-field key="service" content="selectRecord"/> |

1. In Struts 1.1, you can change how Struts populates a form by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Overriding the populate method of the ActionForm |
| **B.** | **Overriding the processPopulate method of the Request Processor** |
| C. | Overriding the populateBean method of the ActionMapping |

1. The <bean:write> tag is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Always converts HTML markup to entity equivalents, like &lt; |
| B. | Never converts HTML markup to entity equivalents |
| **C.** | **Converts markup when filter=true** |
| D. | Converts markup when markup=false |

1. To prevent possible security issues with the <html:password> tag, you should

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Call the reset method if validation fails |
| **B.** | **Set the tag's redisplay property to false** |
| C. | Set the tag's reset property to false |
| D. | Use a plain html tag instead |

1. To localize Tiles, you can

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | **Create separate configuration files for each locale** |
| B. | Specify an locale for a definition |
| C. | Either A or B |

1. To localize Validator forms, you can

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Create separate configuration files for each locale |
| B. | **Specify a locale for a form-set** |
| C. | Either A or B |

1. From a MVC perspective, Struts provides the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | Model |
| B. | View |
| C. | **Controller** |

Bottom of Form