**CH-7**

1. **What is Classic Tag?**

Classic tags are the original tag development methodology introduced in version 1.1 of the JSP specification. It uses the concept of a tag handler class that is written by using Java Code. Then this is described with a tag library descriptor file.

1. **TagSupport Class**

SimpleTagSupport class provides a default implementation of the SimpleTag interface. The default implementation of the doStartTag() and doEndTag() methods return SKIP\_BODY and EVAL\_PAGE, respectfully.

**CH-9**

1. **Data access options**

The five data access options are as follows:

JSP tags for SQL, JDBC, O/R frameworks, JDO, EJB entity beans

1. **Difference between DriverManager and DataSource**

* A DataSource is an externally managed connection - usually used with a connection pool.
* A Driver Manager creats the connection directly in code for one time use.
* Using the DriverManager to obtain a database connection is a two-step process. First you must load your JDBC driver class by name. Second you call the static DriverManager.getConnection() method, passing in your database connection parameters, and receiving in return a Connection ready for use.
* If we use the javax.sql.DataSource approach, we no longer have to manage database connection parameters in our code. In our application you need to declare this data source by adding a resource reference to the application web.xml file.

1. **Define JDO.**

**Java** Data Objects (**JDO**) is a specification of **Java** object persistence. JDO allows you to save and retrieve/restore any arbitrary/unrestricted Java object to and from a database.

**CH-10**

1. **What is Filter?**

Filtering is a standard feature of all Servlet 2.5 compliant containers. Some popular uses for filters include authentication, auditing, compression, encryption and on the fly format transformation.

1. **URL pattern**

/\*-Everything that is served by this web application, including static pages, servlet and JSP pages

/servlet/\*-All servlet

/jsp/\*.jsp-All JSP pages located on the /jsp path

/dept/accounting/\*-All resource in the accounting department branch of the web application

1. **Difference between Filter Interface and Filter Life Cycle**

* A filter is simply a class that implements the javax.servlet.Filter interface. There are 3 life-cycle methods that a filter must implement

-public void init(FilterConfig config) throws ServletException

-public void doFilter(ServletRequest req, ServletResponse res, FilterChain chain) throws IOException, ServletException

-public void destroy()

* Filter life cycle-when the container instantiates a filter

-How initialization parameters are passed into a filter.

-How the container determines how many instances of the filter to create

-When the doFilter() method is called

-How filters can clean up on application shutdown

**CH-12**

1. **Application Security**

The security features that all servlet containers provide are as follows:

* Authentication
* Access control for resources
* Data integrity
* Confidentially or data privacy

1. **Authentication Option**

Authentication Mechanisms for Web Applications

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mechanism | Configuration |
| HTTP basic authentication | <auth-method>BASIC</auth-method> |
| HTTP digest authentication | <auth-method>DIGEST</auth-method> |
| HTTP client authentication | <auth-method>CLIENT-CERT</auth-method> |
| Form-based authentication | <auth-method>FORM</auth-method> |