

1. What is a Servlet?

Interview answer:

“A Servlet is a Java class that handles client requests and generates dynamic responses on the server side. It runs inside a web container like Tomcat.”

2. What is a Web Container and what are its responsibilities?

Interview answer:

“A web container manages the servlet lifecycle, creates threads for each request, handles request-response objects, provides security, and manages sessions.”

3. Explain the Servlet lifecycle.

Interview answer:

“The servlet lifecycle has three main methods:

`init()` is called once during initialization,

`service()` is called for every request,

and `destroy()` is called once before the servlet is removed.”

4. Who controls the servlet lifecycle?

Interview answer:

“The servlet lifecycle is completely controlled by the web container.”

5. Difference between `GenericServlet` and `HttpServlet`?

Interview answer:

“`GenericServlet` is protocol-independent, while `HttpServlet` is HTTP-specific and provides methods like `doGet` and `doPost`, which are commonly used in web applications.”

6. Difference between `doGet()` and `doPost()`?

Interview answer:

“`doGet` sends data in the URL and is mainly used for reading data. `doPost` sends data in the request body and is more secure, so it is used for form submissions.”

7. Difference between `forward()` and `sendRedirect()`?

Interview answer:

“forward is a server-side operation that keeps the same request object, while sendRedirect is a client-side operation that creates a new request.”

8. What is RequestDispatcher?

Interview answer:

“RequestDispatcher is used to forward a request from one servlet to another resource like a JSP or another servlet.”

9. What is session and why do we need it?

Interview answer:

“A session is used to maintain user state across multiple requests, such as login information, because HTTP is stateless.”

10. How does HttpSession work internally?

Interview answer:

“The server creates a unique session ID and sends it to the client, usually using a cookie. For every subsequent request, the client sends this ID back to the server.”

11. Session tracking techniques?

Interview answer:

“Cookies, URL rewriting, hidden form fields, and HttpSession.”

12. Difference between Cookies and Session?

Interview answer:

“Cookies are stored on the client side and are less secure, while sessions are stored on the server side and are more secure.”

13. Difference between `getParameter()` and `getAttribute()` ?

Interview answer:

“getParameter is used to read client-side request data, while getAttribute is used to read server-side data stored in request, session, or application scope.”

14. What is `web.xml` and why is it used?

Interview answer:

“web.xml is the deployment descriptor used to configure servlets, URL mappings, filters, and listeners.”

15. What are servlet annotations?

Interview answer:

“Annotations like `@WebServlet` are used to configure servlets directly in code instead of using web.xml.”

16. Is Servlet thread-safe?

Interview answer:

“No, servlets are not thread-safe by default because multiple threads can access the same servlet instance.”

17. How do you handle thread safety in servlets?

Interview answer:

“By avoiding instance variables, using local variables, and synchronizing only critical sections when required.”

18. What are Filters and why are they used?

Interview answer:

“Filters intercept requests and responses to perform tasks like authentication, logging, and validation.”

19. What are Listeners?

Interview answer:

“Listeners are used to monitor lifecycle events such as session creation, destruction, and attribute changes.”

20. What is load-on-startup?

Interview answer:

“It tells the container to load and initialize the servlet when the server starts instead of waiting for the first request.”

21. What is MIME type?

Interview answer:

“MIME type tells the browser the type of content being sent, such as text/html or application/json.”

22. Real-time use of Servlet in projects?

Interview answer:

“In real projects, servlets are used for request handling, form submission, authentication, session management, and as controllers in MVC architecture.”