**MCQs**

1. **Which of the following is not Constraint in SQL?**
2. Primary Key
3. Not Null
4. Check
5. Union

**Ans: d) Union**

Explanation: Constraint specifies the rule to allow or restrict what data will be stored in a table. The PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL, and CHECK are the constraints that specify rules for data insertion.

UNION is an operator that combines two or more results from multiple SELECT queries into a single result set.

**2. Which package contains the core JDBC classes and interfaces?**

a) java.sql

b) java.jdbc

c) javax.sql

d) javax.jdbc

**Ans: a) java.sql**

**3. To establish a database connection in JDBC, you need to load the appropriate driver using:**

a) Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");

b) DriverManager.registerDriver("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");

c) DriverManager.loadDriver("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");

d) Class.loadDriver("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");

**Ans: a) Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");**

**4. What is the purpose of the "Connection" object in JDBC?**

a) To execute SQL queries.

b) To represent a connection to the database.

c) To store the result of a database query.

d) To load the JDBC driver.

**Ans: b) To represent a connection to the database.**

**5. Which of the following is a NoSQL database?**

a) MySQL

b) MongoDB

c) Oracle

d) SQL Server

**Ans: b) MongoDB**

Explanation: MongoDB is a NoSQL database that uses a document-oriented data model to store data. Unlike traditional relational databases like MySQL and SQL Server, MongoDB does not rely on tables and rows to organize and store data.

**6. What is a MongoDB database?**

a) A group of related collections

b) A group of related documents

c) A group of related tables

d) A group of related data values

**Ans: a) A group of related collections**

Explanation: A MongoDB database is a group of related collections. Each collection is stored in its own file, and multiple collections can be grouped together in a single database.

**7. Which of the following code is used to get names of the parameters in servlet?**

1. request.getParameterNames()
2. response.getParameterNames()
3. Header.getParameterNames()
4. None of the above.

**Ans: a) request.getParameterNames()**

Explanation: request.getParameterNames() returns an Enumeration of String objects containing the names of the parameters contained in this request

**8. Which of the following code retrieves the context of the request?**

1. new ClassContextPath()
2. request.getContextPath()
3. response.getContextPath()
4. None of the above.

**Ans: b) request.getContextPath()**

Explanation: request.getContextPath() returns the portion of the request URI that indicates the context of the request.

**9. Which Java package provides the classes and interfaces for servlets?**

a) java.net

b) java.io

c) javax.servlet

d) java.lang

**Ans: c) javax.servlet.**

Explanation: The javax.servlet package provides the classes and interfaces for servlets. It includes important classes such as Servlet, HttpServlet, HttpServletRequest, HttpServletResponse, and more.

**10. What is the purpose of the RequestDispatcher interface in a servlet?**

a) To handle HTTP request headers

b) To retrieve client cookies

c) To forward or include requests to other resources

d) To manage servlet configuration settings

**Ans: c) To forward or include requests to other resources.**

Explanation: The RequestDispatcher interface is used to forward or include requests to other resources, such as servlets, JSP pages, or static files.