Babu Madhav institute of Information Technology, VIL
Unit-Test-1
Sem- 5   Div- B

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Subject code:- 0600 10518   subject Name:~ Advance Java
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1 (A)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

(B)

1. We can specify that a particular error page is returned to the client if a certain error condition occurs. configuration of custom error page is enclosed.

The error page can either be static or HTML file or JSp or Servlet.

Q2

Servletconfig	Servletcontent
1. servletconfig object is one per servlet class	Servletcontent object is global to entire web application.
2. object of servletconfig will be created at the duration of initialization process of servlet	object of servlet content will be created at the time of web application deployment.
3. servlet config object is public to a particular servlet only.	Servlet content object is public to all servlet's and jsp's web application.

Q3. Web application are stateless by default as it supports only one request per connection. Therefore this means that with http the client connects to the Servlet server to send one request and then disconnects. this mechanism allows more users to connect to a given server over a period of time.

Q4. Disadvantage of URL writting :~

1. Has a lot of tedious work to do processing to do.

2. must encode all URL's that refer t your our site.

3. All pages must be dynamically generate because you need to enter user data to URL :: NO static HTML pag

4. As data append in URL. Restricted t use max 255 character only

5. It will work only with links

6. Data transfer increase., cluster

Q3.

A. creating and storing cookie.

⇒ // create cookie object
Cookie ck= new cookie ("user", "vish");

// adding cooking in response
response . addcookie (ck);

getting or retriving cookie.

⇒ Cookie ck[]= request.getcookies();
for (int i=0; i < ck . length; i++)
{
   pw. print ("
"+ ck[i]. getName()+
         ck[i]. get value());

Statement management
technique

Client- Side   Server Side
     ↓   ↓

① Cookie   ① Application State
② View state   ② Session State
③ Control state
④

Q2 include()

include()	forward()	sendredirect()
① when we use the include() method the include retains the control with the current servlet it just include the processing done by the calling servlet.	When we use the forward() method the request is transferred to other resource within the same servlet for further processing	Here in case of sendredirect() method the request is transfered to another resource to a different doman or the different server for further processing
② Include() method the request is within the current servlet therefore all the handling is done internally - unlike of forward() and sendredirect() method.	Forward() method, the web-container handles all the process internally and the client or browser is not involved.	When in sendredirect() the web-contain transfer the request to a client or a browser so th the URL given inside the sendredirect() method is visible as a new request the client

include ()	forward ()	sendredirect()
(3) will include another file in our current file	will forward the current request to the forwarding page	will call the next page, but it wont send the same request to the new page but forward will send the same request to new page.