Java Servlet Interview Questions and Answers Pdf

Question: 1

What are the life cycle methods of JSP?

Life cycle methods of JSP are

jspInit(): The container calls the jspInit() to initialize the servlet instance. it is called before any other method and is called only once for a servlet instance.

jspService(): The container calls the _jspservice() for each request and it passes the request and the response objects. _jspService() method can't be overridden.

jspDestroy(): The container calls this when its instance is about to be destroyed. The jspInit() and jspDestroy() methods can be overridden within a JSP page.

Question: 2

What is JSP?

Java Server Pages (JSP) technology is the Java platform technology for delivering dynamic content to web clients in a portable, secure and well defined way. The Java Server Pages specification extends the Java Servlet API to provide web application developers.

Question: 3

What are the types of Servlet?

Java servlet are server side components that provides a powerful mechanism for developing server side of web application.

Earlier CGI was developed to provide server side capabilities to the web applications.

Although CGI played a major role in the explosion of the Internet, its performance, scalability and reusability issues make it less than optimal solutions.

Java Servlets changes all that. Built from ground up using Sun's write once run anywhere technology java servlets provide excellent framework for server side processing.

There are two types of servlets,

GenericServlet and

HttpServlet defines the generic or protocol independent servlet. HttpServlet is a subclass of GenericServlet and provides some http specific functionality link doGet and doPost methods.

What are the differences between HttpServlet and GenericServlets?

HttpServlet provides an abstract class to be subclassed to create an HTTP servlet suitable for a website. A subclass of HttpServlet must override at least one method, usually one of these:

doGet, if the servlet supports HTTP GET requests

doPost, for HTTP POST requests

doPut, for HTTP PUT requests

doDelete, for HTTP DELETE requests

init and destroy, to manage resources that are held for the life of the servlet

getServletInfo, which the servlet uses to provide information about itself.

There's almost no reason to override the service method. Service handles standard HTTP requests by dispatching them to the handler methods for each HTTP request type (the doXXX methods listed above). Likewise, there's almost no reason to override the doOptions and doTrace methods.

GenericServlet: defines a generic, protocol independent servlet. To write an HTTP servlet for use on the web, extend HttpServlet instead.

GenericServlet implements the Servlet and ServletConfig interfaces. GenericServlet may be directly extended by a servlet, although it's more common to extend a protocol specific subclass such as HttpServlet.

GenericServlet makes writing servlets easier. It provides simple versions of the lifecycle methods init and destroy and of the methods in the ServletConfig interface. GenericServlet also implements the log method, declared in the ServletContext interface.

To write a generic servlet, you need to only override the abstract service method.

What is session tracking?

HTTP is stateless protocol and it does not maintain the client state. But there exists a mechanism called "**session tracking**" which helps the server to maintain the state to track the series requests from the same user across period of time.

Question: 6

What is the role of JSP in MVC model?

JSP is mostly to develop the user interface. It plays the role of view in the MVC model.

Question: 7

Differentiate between doGet and doPost method?

doGet is used when there is a requirement of sending data appended to a query string in the URL. The doGet models the GET method of Http and it is used to retrieve the info on the client from some server as a request to it. The doGet cannot be used to send too much info appended as a query stream. GET puts the form values into the URL string. GET is limited to about 256 characters (Usually a browser limitation) and creates really ugly URLs.

Post allows you to have extremely dense forms and pass that to the server without cluster or limitation in size. E.g. you obviously can't send a file from the client to the server via GET. POST has no limit on the amount of data you can send and because the data does not show up on the URL you can send passwords. But this does not mean that POST is truly secure. For real security you have to look into encryption which is an entirely different topic.

Question: 8

What are the methods of HttpServlet?

The methods of HttpServlet class are

doGet() is used to handle the GET, conditional GET, and HEAD requests

doPost() is used to handle POST requests

doPut() is used to handle PUT requests

doDelete() is used to handle DELETE requests

doOptions() is used to handle the OPTIONS requests and

doTrace() is used to handle the TRACE requests.

What do you understand by JSP Actions?

JSP actions are XML tags that direct the server to use existing components or control the behavior of the JSP engine. JSP Actions consist of a typical (XML based) prefix of "jsp" followed by a colon, followed by the action name followed by one or more attribute parameters.

There are six JSP Actions

<jsp:include/>

<jsp:forward/>

<jsp:plugin>

<jsp:usebean/>

<jsp:setProperty/>

<jsp:getProperty/>

What are JSP Output Comments?

JSP Output Comments are the comments that can be viewed in the HTML source file.

<!- This file displays the user login screen ->

and

<!- This page was loaded on

<%= (new java.util.Date()). toLocaleString () %> ->