

Java Servlet Interview Questions for Freshers Pdf

Question: 1

What are Servlets?

Servlets are small program which execute on the web server.

They run under web server environment exploiting the functionalities of the web server.

Question: 2

What are the advantages of Servlets over CGI?

In CGI for every request there is a new process started which is quite an overhead.

In CGI if there are 1000 request then CGI program is loaded in memory while in servlets there are 1000 thread and only one copy of the servlet class.

Question: 3

What is the difference between ServletContext and ServletConfig?

ServletConfig contains data from the servlet in the form of name and value pairs.

Using the ServletConfig we get reference to the ServletContext object.

ServletContext gives the servlet access to information about its runtime environment such as web server logging facilities, version info, URL details, web server attributes etc.

Question: 4

Can we explicitly destroy a servlet object?

No, we cannot destroy a servlet explicitly it's all done by the container.

Even if you try calling the destroy method container does not respond to it.

Question: 5

What are different implicit objects of JSP?

pageContext: The pageContext object.

pageScope: A Map of all the objects that have page scope.

requestScope: A Map of all the objects that have request scope.

sessionScope: A Map of all the objects that have session scope.

applicationScope: A Map of all the objects that have application scope.

param: A Map of all the form parameters that were passed to your JSP page.

paramValues: HTML allows for multiple values for a single form parameter. This is a Map of all the parameters, just like param, but in this object the values are an array containing all of the values for a given parameter in the event that there's more than one.

header: A Map of all the request headers.

headerValues: For the same reasons as paramValues, a headerValues object is provided.

cookie: A Map of all the cookies passed to your JSP. The value returned is a Cookie object.

initParam: A Map that maps context initialization parameter names to their parameter values.

Question: 6

What are different Authentication options available in servlets?

There are four ways of authentication

HTTP basic authentication

HTTP digest authentication

HTTPS client authentication

Form based authentication

HTTP basic authentication: In HTTP basic authentication the server uses the username and password send by the client. The password is sent using simple base64 encoding but it's not encrypted.

HTTP digest authentication: HTTP digest authentication is same as HTTP basic authentication but the biggest difference is password is encrypted and transmitted using SHA or MD5.

HTTPS client authentication: HTTPS client authentication is based on HTTP over SSL. It requires that the end client should posses a PKC (Public Key Certificate). This verifies the browsers identity.

Form based authentication: In Form based the web container invokes a login page. The invoked login page is used to collect username and password.

Question: 7

What are the two important API's in for Servlets?

Two important packages are required to build servlet "javax.servlet" and javax.servlet.http.

They form the core of Servlet API. Servlets are not part of core Java but are standard extension provided by Tomcat.

Question: 8

How do we prevent browser from caching output of my JSP pages?

You can prevent pages from caching JSP pages output using the below code snippet.

```
<%response.setHeader ("Cache=control", "no-cache");//HTP 1.1  
response.setHeader (Pragma", "no-cache");//HTP 1.0  
response.setDateHeader ("Expires", 0); //prevents caching at the proxy server  
%>
```

Question: 9

What are JSP directives?

JSP directives do not produce any output. They are used to get global values like class declaration, context type etc. Directives have scope for entire JSP file. They start with <%@ and ends with %>.

There are three main directives that can be used in JSP:

page directive

include directive

taglib directive

Question: 10

Why HTTP protocol called as a stateless protocol?

A protocol is stateless if it cannot remember difference between one client request and the other. HTTP is a stateless protocol because each request is executed independently without any knowledge of the requests that came before it.