

Question No: 31 (Marks: 2)

How to track a user session in Servlets?

Answer:- rep

Question No: 32 (Marks: 2)

Why do we use doTag() method in tag handler class?

Answer:- (Page 435)

the doTag() method is used to implement/override to code functionality of tag. And this is invoked when the end element of the tag encountered.

Question No: 33 (Marks: 2)

Differentiate between Layers and Tiers.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 34 (Marks: 2)

Why is direct call of paint() method not recommended?

Answer:- (Page 191)

Painting is managed by system, so calling paintComponent() directly is not recommended at all. Similarly calling paint () method is also not recommended. Why? Because such code may be invoked at times when it is not appropriate to paint -- for instance, before the component is visible or has access to a valid Graphics object.

Question No: 35 (Marks: 3)

What is the preferred size of a component?

Answer:- [Click here for detail](#)

The preferred size of a component is the minimum component size that will allow the component to display normally.

Question No: 36 (Marks: 3)

Name three stages of servlet life cycle.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 37 (Marks: 3)

What is the difference between variable declared inside a declaration part and variable declared in scriptlet part?

Answer:- [Click here for detail](#)

Variable declared inside declaration part is treated as a global variable, which means after translation of jsp file into servlet

- that variable will be declared outside the service method as an instance variable
- the scope is available to the complete jsp

Variable declared inside a scriptlet will be declared inside a service method as a local variable and the scope is with in the service method.

Question No: 38 (Marks: 3)

How does JSF provide Navigation?

Answer:- rep

Question No: 39 (Marks: 5)

What is expression in JSP? Give an example.

Answer:- rep

Question No: 40 (Marks: 5)

What is validator? Discuss built-in-validators.

Answer:- rep

How and why we use jsp include directive?

Answer:- rep

why we need tiers as we already have layers?

Answer:- (Page 437)

Layers help in building a tiered architecture. Tiers are physically separated from each other. Layers are spread across tiers to build up an application. Two or more layers can reside on one tier.

Whart are the advantages of jsp over php?

Answer:- (Page 330)

- ❖ JSPs offer better language for dynamic part
- ❖ JSPs offer better tool support

1- List any two Scope of the Java Bean?

Answer:- [Click here for detail](#)

JavaBeans have scope, just like all variables. You declare this in the jsp:useBean element when you use the bean for the first time. There are multiple scopes possible for a bean.

They are:

1. Page
2. Request
3. Session

3- How JSF navigation Works?

Answer:- rep

4- List implicit objects?

Answer:- rep

5- What type of data is sent to wserver when user submits the button? marks 5

Answer:- (Page 270)

When a user submits a browser request to a web server, it sends two categories of data:

❖ **Form Data**

Data that the user explicitly type into an HTML form. For example: registration information provided for creating a new email account.

❖ **HTTP Request Header Data**

Data, which is automatically, appended to the HTTP Request from the client for example, cookies, browser type, and browser IP address.

Based on our understanding of HTML, we now know how to create user forms. We also know how to gather user data via all the form controls: text, password, select, checkbox, radio buttons, etc.

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What is JSP? Why need JSP? How JSP FRAME WORK WORKS? 10 marks

Answer:- (Page 330)

JavaServer Pages (JSP)

JSP is also a specification. JSP technology enables Web developers and designers to rapidly develop and easily maintain, information-rich, dynamic Web pages that leverage existing business systems. As part of the Java technology family, JSP technology enables rapid development of Web-based applications that are platform independent.

The Need for JSP

With servlets, it is easy to

- Read form data
- Read HTTP request headers
- Set HTTP status codes and response headers
- Use cookies and session tracking
- Share data among servlets
- Remember data between requests
- Get fun, high-paying jobs

But, it sure is a pain to

- Use those println() statements to generate HTML
- Maintain that HTML

The JSP Framework

- Use regular HTML for most of the pages
- Mark servlet code with special tags
- Entire JSP page gets translated into a servlet (once), and servlet is what actually gets invoked (for each request)
- The Java Server Pages technology combine with Java code and HTML tags in the same document to produce a JSP file

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