

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1)

From the Following; which we don't include in simple tag while creating JSP custom tags:

- ▶ Start of tag
- ▶ End of tag
- ▶ **Attributes (Page 379)**
- ▶ None of these

Ref: - Start and End of tag -No body is specified within tag -No attributes

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1)

From the following; which component is/are used in directory Structure of web components:

- ▶ index.htm, JSP, Images etc...
- ▶ **Web-inf, web.xml (Page 266)**
- ▶ Classes, servlets classes
- ▶ lib, jar files
- ▶ All of these

Ref: - By using IDEs like netBeans® 4.1, you don't have to write web.xml by yourself or even to worry about creating directory structure

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1)

From following; which is the main reason that enters a thread into dead state:

- ▶ a)It dies a natural death because thread completes its execution.
- ▶ b)It is killed because someone invoked its stop method.
- ▶ **Both a and b. [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ None of these.

Ref: - it dies a natural death because the run method exits. It is killed because someone invoked its stop method.

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1)

From the following; which approach is used in java to create threads,

- ▶ Interface
- ▶ Inheritance
- ▶ **Both Interface and Inheritance (Page 228)**
- ▶ None of these.

Ref: - There are two approaches to create threads in Java. Using Interface and Using Inheritance.

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1)

RPC stands for

- ▶ Remote Personal Computer (RPC)
- ▶ **Remote Procedure Calls (RPC). (Page 488)**
- ▶ Remote Procedure Client (RPC)
- ▶ None of these

Ref: - In the beginning, things were built and deployed typically in the form of client and server model in which clients talk to a single server, for example, remote procedure calls (RPC).

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1)

From the following which one is not a built-in validator?

- ▶ DoubleRangeValidator
- ▶ LongRangeValidator
- ▶ LengthValidator
- ▶ **StringValidator (Page 486)**

Ref: - Some built-in validators are:

[DoubleRangeValidator](#)

[LongRangeValidator](#)

[LengthValidator](#)

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1)

----- can be used to specify dynamic attribute values for JSTL actions without using full-blown programming language.

- ▶ **EL (Page 468)**
- ▶ RT
- ▶ Both EL and RT
- ▶ None of these

Ref: - JSTL includes supports for Expression Language thus EL can be used to specify dynamic attribute values for JSTL actions without using full-blown programming language.

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1)

The dot operator in Expression Language typically used for accessing the -----of an object.

- ▶ **Properties (Page 458)**
- ▶ Elements
- ▶ Values
- ▶ Attributes

Ref: - The dot operator typically used for accessing the properties of an object.

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1)

Tiers represent the _____ view of application.

- ▶ **Physical (Page 435) rep**
- ▶ Logical
- ▶ External
- ▶ None of these

Ref :- Tiers – represents physical view of application

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1)

Layers represent the _____ view of application.

- ▶ Physical
- ▶ **Logical (Page 435)**
- ▶ External
- ▶ None of these

Ref :- Layers – represents the logical view of application

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1)

Which of the following is appropriate for Page-with-Bean approach?

- ▶ The code becomes a mixture of presentation, business and data access logic.
- ▶ The maintenance of the application becomes a nightmare.
- ▶ A lot of code is also get duplicated.
- ▶ **All the business logic goes into one application. (Page 411)**

Ref: - all the business logic goes into JavaBeans. Therefore, the web application is a collection of JSPs and JavaBeans.

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1)

The _____ represent the state of component.

- ▶ View
- ▶ **Model** [click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Controller
- ▶ Component

Ref: - The model is the piece that represents the state and low-level behavior of the component.

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1)

The following value of JavaBean's scope attribute has local variable.

- ▶ Page
- ▶ Request (Page 373)
- ▶ Session
- ▶ Application

Ref: - This value signifies that, in addition to being bound to local variable

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1)

JSP action elements allow us to work with _____.

- ▶ JavaScript
- ▶ **JavaBeans** (Page 367)
- ▶ ManagedBeans
- ▶ HTML

Ref: - JSP action elements allow us to work with JavaBeans

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1)

A bean class _____ have any public instance variables/attributes (fields).

- ▶ Can
- ▶ Can't
- ▶ Must
- ▶ **Shouldn't** (Page 356)

Ref: - A bean class should not have any public instance variables/attributes (fields)

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1)

Expression is a code fragment which returns _____.

- ▶ Integer
- ▶ **String** (Page 334)
- ▶ Depends on the expression
- ▶ Nothing

Ref: - A java code fragment which returns String

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1)

JSP file is compiled _____.

- ▶ **Whenever there is some modification in the file** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Whenever it is accessed
- ▶ Whenever browser is restarted
- ▶ Whenever the page is refreshed

Ref: - whenever a .jsp file is modified in the development environment; it must be compiled before being invoked in the client.

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1)

Servlet session and JSP session have _____ abilities.

- ▶ Different
- ▶ **Same** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Critical
- ▶ None of these

Ref: - Since a JSP at the end becomes a Servlet. The session handling capabilities are the same for a JSP as well as Servlets.

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1)

Which of the following is not part of http response?

- ▶ Result Code
- ▶ **URI**
- ▶ Header fields
- ▶ Body

Ref: - Parts of HTTP response

Result Code

Header Fields

Body.

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1)

In which file do we define a servlet mapping?

- ▶ **Web.xml (Page 266)**
- ▶ Servlet.mappings
- ▶ Servlet.xml
- ▶ None of the given

Ref: - Save this web.xml file by placing double quotes(“web.xml”) around it as you did to save .java files.

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1)

Which of the following is a type of Java web application technologies?

- ▶ JSTL
- ▶ JSF
- ▶ JSP
- ▶ **All of the given (Page 249)**

Ref: - See Diagram from handouts

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1)

Extra information can be appended to URL using _____.

- ▶ Extra path information
- ▶ Added parameters
- ▶ Custom change
- ▶ **All of the given (Lecture 32 slides)**

Ref: - The extra information can be in the form of Extra path information, Added parameters, or Some custom, server-specific URL change

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1)

Web server is software which provides services to access _____.

- ▶ Internet
- ▶ Intranet
- ▶ Extranet
- ▶ **All of the given** [Click here for detail](#)

Ref: - Software that provides services to access the Internet, an intranet, or an extranet.

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1)

When defining a method you must include a _____ to declare any exception that might be thrown but is not caught in the method.

- ▶ try block
- ▶ finally block
- ▶ catch block
- ▶ **throws-clause** [Click here for detail](#)

Ref: - When defining a method you must include a throws-clause to declare any exception that might be thrown but is not caught in the method.

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1)

In an applet class definition, the-----method takes the place of the constructor.

- ▶ paint();
- ▶ main();
- ▶ **init();** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ run() ;

Ref: - the init() method. This method is called just after the applet object has been created and before it appears on the screen.

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1)

DSN stands for _____.

- ▶ Domain System Name
- ▶ **Data Source Name (Page 150)**
- ▶ Database System Name
- ▶ Database Simple Name

Ref: - After creating database, you have to setup a system Data Source Name (DSN).

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1)

From following classes; which one can't be instantiated?

- ▶ Super class
- ▶ **Abstract Class** [Click here for Detail](#)
- ▶ Anonymous Class
- ▶ Concrete Class

Ref: - An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract—it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1)

Converting bigger data types into smaller one is called -----

- ▶ Up casting
- ▶ **Down casting** (Page 59)
- ▶ In casting
- ▶ Out casting

Ref: - Down casting is Converting a bigger data type into smaller one

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1)

Java provide -----

- ▶ Overloading
- ▶ **Overriding**
- ▶ Pointers
- ▶ Multiple Inheritance

Ref: - The core language is simpler than C++ -- no operator overloading, no pointers, and no multiple inheritance

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1)

int x = 7/2;
value of x is:

- ▶ 1
- ▶ 2
- ▶ 3.5
- ▶ **3**

Ref: - in integer division right part of the decimal truncates.