

2a) Define Servlet.

→ Servlet is a web technology which is used to develop web applications.

→ Servlet is a server-side web component which receives the request, ~~pro~~ from the browser, processes the request and send the response to the web-browser.

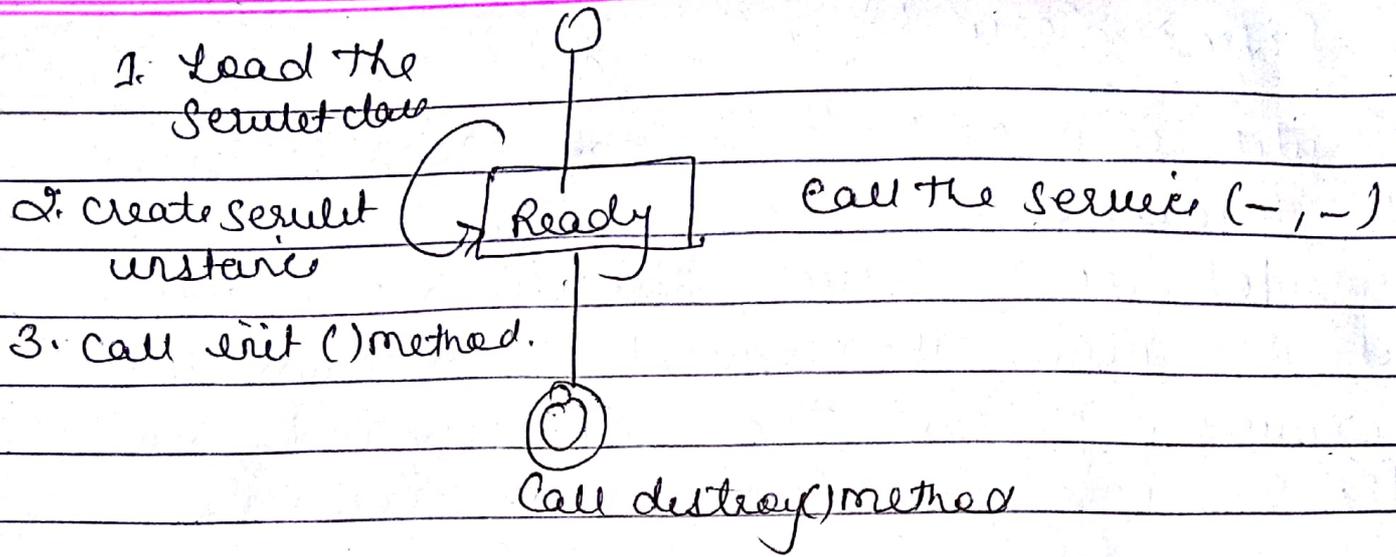
b) Explain implicit object in Jsp.

There are 9 implicit object in Jsp which are created by web container.

Object	Type
(i) Out	Jsp writer
(ii) Request	HttpServletRequest
(iii) Response	HttpServletResponse
(iv) Config	ServletConfig
(v) Application	ServletContext
(vi) Page	Object
(vii) Page context	PageContext
(viii) Exception	Throwable
(ix) session	HttpSession

c) ~~Ex~~ Explain Servlet lifecycle.

At first start the servlet, web container will be started, do the following task.



- Servlet class is loaded
- Servlet instance is created.
- Init method is invoked.
- Service method is invoked.
- destroy method is invoked.

39) Define page directive? with example.

Page directive define attribute that apply to an entire jsp page.

Syntax: $\langle \% @ \text{page attribute} = \text{"value"} \% \rangle$

Attribute of jsp page directive

- import
- extends
- session
- language
- isThreadSafe

vii) Error page
viii) in Error page.

b) Differentiate Servlet and JSP.

Servlet
→ Servlet is HTML in

Java
→ Servlet life cycle method
init()
service()
destroy()

→ Servlet act as
Controller

JSP.

→ JSP is Java in
HTML.

→ JSP life cycle method
jspInit()

~~JSP-service()~~

~~JSP-destroy()~~

→ JSP acts as a
Viewer.

c) Explain JSP life cycle.

(i) Translating JSP to Servlet (hello.jsp) → hello_jsp.java

(ii) Load the translated Servlet (hello_jsp.java
→ hello_jsp.class).

(iii) Load the translated Servlet.

(iv) Create the instance of translated Servlet.

(v) Call the lifecycle method - jspInit(). When
user send the request then container call
life cycle method - jspService().

(vi) At the container shutdown time, container

Call life cycle method - `jspDestroy()`.

4 a) Explain Scripting element.

The scripting element provides the ability to insert java code inside the jsp. There are three type of scripting element.

1) Scriptlet tag.

Syntax: `<%`

`%>`

(ii) Expression tag.

Syntax: `<% = expr %>`

(iii) Declaration tag

Syntax: `<% !`

`%>`

b) Sample some code structure of a servlet example which receive the request from browser, process the request and send the response to browser.

Files Required

- (i) Login.html
- (ii) LoginServlet.java
- (iii) web.xml.

(i) Login.html .

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Nuz </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body style="background-color = "green">
```

```
<center> <br> <br>
```

```
<h1> Account login </h1>
```

```
<form action = "login.nuz">
```

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> . user name </td>
```

```
</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> password </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</center>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

① LoginServlet.java,

```
.package com.mit.servlet;  
import java.io.*;  
class LoginServlet extends HttpServlet  
{
```

```
public void service (HttpServletRequest req,  
HttpServletResponse res)
```

1. Collect the data

```
String un = req.getParameter ("uname");  
String pw = req.getParameter ("pwd");
```

2. process

```
if (un.equals (pw))
```

```
{
```

```
msg = "Login Successful";
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
msg = "Login failed";
```

3. Send the response

```
PrintWriter out = res.getWriter();
```

```
out.println ("Hi MIT #14");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

11) web.xml

<web-app>

<servlet>

<servlet-name> LoginServlet </servlet-name>

</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>

<servlet-name> LoginServlet </servlet-name>

</servlet-mapping>

</web-app>

c) Define Include directive & with example.
Include directive is used to include 1
jsp to another jsp or html.

Example.

```
<%@ include file = "/header.jsp" %>
```

5a) Define web-based application.

In web based application, application software
will be installed on server machine only
& multiple client can access the centralised
web server using any web browser.

web-based application can be implemented
using Spring, Struts, JSP, Servlet etc.

b) Differentiate between Include directive and Include action

Include directive

(i) The attribute of include directive is file.

Ex: `<%@ include file = "header.jsp" %>`

Include Action

(i) The attribute of include action is page.

Ex: `<jsp:include page = "header.jsp" %>`

c) Explain type of parameter in servlet.
There are three type of parameter in Servlet.

- i) Servlet request parameter
- ii) Servlet Context parameter
- iii) Servlet Context parameter

- 1 a) doGet, doPost, doPut, doDelete.
- b) request.getParameter()
- c) Get, Head, Put and Delete
- d) Servlet Context
- e) JBoss, Glassfish, WebLogic, Websphere
- f) Forward() method