

Servlet And Jsp Interview Questions

Hello, <%=name%>!

Servlets and JSP form the foundational pillars of Java-based web development, enabling dynamic and scalable server-side applications. For developers preparing for technical interviews or seeking deeper insight, understanding their roles, interplay, and evolution is essential. This article explores key servlet and JSP interview questions, offering detailed explanations to strengthen conceptual clarity and practical application.

Servlets and JSP: Core Concepts and Evolution

Servlets, introduced in the early Java EE days, are Java classes designed to handle client-server communication within a web application context. They operate on HTTP requests and responses, processing data, managing sessions, and generating dynamic content on the server side. Servlets provide a robust mechanism for building stateless, high-performance web services without reliance on browser-specific technologies. JSP, or JavaServer Pages, emerged as a complementary technology that simplifies embedding Java code directly into HTML pages. Unlike raw servlets, which require writing Java code in Java files, JSP allows developers to write web content in HTML with embedded Java snippets, enhancing readability and reducing boilerplate. This separation of presentation and logic supports

faster development cycles and clearer code organization—critical in enterprise environments where maintainability and scalability are paramount.

Key Interview Questions on Servlets

Understanding servlets at an interview requires more than syntax knowledge; it demands insight into their architecture and lifecycle. One foundational question often asked is: Explain the lifecycle of a Servlet and where it fits into the Java EE application model. This probes a candidate's grasp of initialization, request handling, and destruction phases, emphasizing thread safety and resource management. Servlets are instantiated per request, making their stateless nature ideal for handling concurrent users efficiently, though developers must carefully manage session state and avoid memory leaks. Another common query explores: How do Servlets interact with HTTP protocols, and what are the common request/response mechanisms they use? This tests understanding of HTTP methods, servlet actions, and the role of the `HttpServletRequest` and `HttpServletResponse` interfaces. Candidates should articulate how servlets parse incoming requests, manipulate data, and respond with appropriate status codes, headers, and payloads—often involving direct use of `getWriter()` or `getOutputStream()`. Interviewers also probe deeper with: What are the advantages of using Servlets over CGI scripts in web applications? This question invites a discussion on performance, scalability, and integration with Java's rich ecosystem. Servlets offer superior integration with Java libraries, better concurrency control via thread pools, and seamless support for session tracking, security filters, and dependency injection frameworks—making them a preferred choice for enterprise-grade solutions.

Deep Dive into JSP and Its Integration

with Servlets

JSP remains a popular tool for generating dynamic HTML content, especially when combined with servlets. A typical interview question might ask: How does JSP differ from traditional HTML, and how does it integrate with Servlets to enhance web development? This highlights a candidate's awareness of JSP's tag libraries, scriptlets, and expression language, as well as its role in separating business logic from view layer. JSP pages are compiled into servlet classes at runtime, merging the ease of HTML with the power of Java. Another insightful question could be: Describe how JSP expressions and scriptlets work, and when one might be preferred over the other. Here, candidates are expected to explain the safety and performance benefits of using expressions (especially EL — Expression Language) over scriptlets, which inject Java code directly into HTML. Scriptlets offer flexibility but can compromise cleanliness and maintainability, while expressions promote separation of concerns and are better suited for static or predictable data rendering. Developers are often challenged with: Explain how JSP includes servlet-generated content and why this matters for modular development. This points to the ability to use `<include>` tags to embed dynamic fragments—enabling reusable components, reducing code duplication, and promoting a modular architecture. This integration supports the principle of component-based design, essential in modern web applications.

Practical Applications and Industry Relevance

Servlets and JSP have long served as core technologies in Java-based enterprise applications, powering content-driven sites, e-commerce platforms, and internal enterprise portals. Their stability and integration with frameworks like Struts or older versions of Spring MVC underscore their enduring relevance. While newer technologies like Servlet API-based

RESTful services and modern frameworks dominate today's landscape, mastering servlets and JSP provides a deep foundation in web component behavior, request handling, and dynamic content generation. Interviewers frequently assess not just technical knowledge but also how candidates apply these concepts in real-world scenarios. For example: Can you describe a project where you used Servlets and JSP to build dynamic web pages? What challenges did you face? This invites candidates to reflect on version control, debugging request flows, handling session persistence, and optimizing performance under load—skills directly transferable to complex production environments.

Future Outlook and Evolving Ecosystem

As web technologies evolve, the role of traditional Servlets and JSP continues to be relevant, albeit within a broader ecosystem. While newer frameworks and microservices architectures offer more modular and flexible approaches, Servlets remain embedded in legacy enterprise systems and serve as a stable baseline for understanding core HTTP processing. JSP's usage has declined slightly with the rise of Thymeleaf, Freemarker, and server-side templating engines, yet its principles of clean separation between logic and presentation remain influential. Looking ahead, the future lies in hybrid approaches—leveraging Servlets and JSP where appropriate while integrating modern tooling and DevOps practices. Developers skilled in these foundational Java web technologies are well-positioned to transition into full-stack Java development, cloud-based deployment, and microservices when combined with contemporary trends. Their ability to build efficient, secure, and maintainable web applications continues to be a valuable asset in both legacy modernization and new project initiation. Servlets and JSP, though rooted in early Java web development, persist as enduring pillars that shape how developers think about dynamic content, state management, and server-side execution.

Mastery of their interview-relevant concepts not only prepares professionals for technical assessments but also builds a resilient foundation for lifelong growth in evolving web landscapes.

Mastering Servlet and JSP: Your Comprehensive Interview Guide

In the dynamic world of Java web development, proficiency in Servlets and JavaServer Pages (JSP) remains a cornerstone skill. These foundational technologies, while part of the broader Java EE ecosystem, are crucial for building robust and scalable web applications. If you're a Java developer aspiring to land a role in web development, or looking to solidify your expertise, a thorough understanding of Servlet and JSP concepts is paramount. This article delves into a comprehensive set of [Servlet and JSP interview questions](#), designed to help you prepare effectively and showcase your knowledge to potential employers.

Beyond memorizing answers, the goal is to grasp the underlying principles, understand their interplay, and be able to articulate your thought process. We'll cover everything from fundamental definitions to advanced scenarios, ensuring you're well-equipped to tackle any query. We'll also touch upon related technologies and best practices, as interviewers often probe your awareness of the broader landscape.

Why Servlet and JSP Still Matter

Despite the rise of newer frameworks like Spring MVC, understanding Servlets and JSPs is vital. Frameworks are often built upon these core technologies, and grasping their fundamentals provides a deeper understanding of how web applications function. A solid grasp of [Servlet architecture](#) and [JSP lifecycle](#) allows you to debug issues more effectively,

optimize performance, and appreciate the design choices made by higher-level abstractions.

Core Servlet Concepts

Servlets are the backbone of server-side Java web applications. They are Java classes that extend the capabilities of a server by responding to incoming requests. Understanding their lifecycle, request handling, and interaction with other components is critical.

What is a Servlet?

A Servlet is a Java class that is run on a server and handles requests from clients, typically web browsers. It dynamically generates responses, which can be in various formats like HTML, XML, or JSON. Servlets are part of the Java Servlet API, a Java programming language interface that defines how a Java class can respond to web requests.

Servlet Lifecycle

This is one of the most frequently asked [Servlet interview questions](#). The Servlet lifecycle consists of three main phases:

1. **Initialization:** The `init()` method is called once when the servlet is first loaded by the web container (e.g., Tomcat, Jetty). It's used for one-time setup tasks.
2. **Service:** The `service()` method is called for every incoming request. It's responsible for handling the request and generating a response. The `doGet()`, `doPost()`, `doPut()`, `doDelete()`, etc., methods are called by `service()` based on the HTTP request method.
3. **Destruction:** The `destroy()` method is called once when the servlet is unloaded from the container, typically during shutdown or redeployment. It's used for releasing resources.

Understanding the order and purpose of these methods is crucial. You should also know that the container manages the servlet's lifecycle. For example, you never call `init()`, `service()`, or `destroy()` directly.

`HttpServlet` vs. `Generic Servlet`

`HttpServlet` is an abstract class that extends `GenericServlet`. It provides HTTP-specific functionality, such as handling different HTTP methods (`doGet`, `doPost`, etc.). `GenericServlet` is protocol-independent and implements the `Servlet` interface.

`doGet()` vs. `doPost()`

This is a classic [Servlet interview question](#). The key differences lie in how they handle data and their idempotency:

1. **`doGet()`**: Used for retrieving data from the server. Data is appended to the URL as query parameters. It should be idempotent (multiple identical requests have the same effect as a single request). It has limitations on the amount of data that can be sent.
2. **`doPost()`**: Used for submitting data to be processed by the server. Data is sent in the request body. It is not necessarily idempotent and can handle larger amounts of data.

Request and Response Objects

Servlets interact with clients through `HttpServletRequest` and `HttpServletResponse` objects. You should know:

1. Methods for retrieving request parameters (e.g., `getParameter()`, `getParameterValues()`).
2. How to access headers (`getHeader()`, `getHeaderNames()`).
3. How to get the context path (`getContextPath()`) and request URI (`getRequestURI()`).

4. Methods for writing to the response stream (`getWriter()`, `getOutputStream()`).
5. How to set response headers (`setHeader()`) and status codes (`setStatus()`).

Servlet Context and Servlet Config

These objects provide access to environment information and initialization parameters:

1. **`ServletConfig`**: Provides initialization parameters specific to a single servlet. It's accessible within the servlet through `getServletConfig()`.
2. **`ServletContext`**: Represents the web application as a whole. It's shared by all servlets in the application and can be used for inter-servlet communication, accessing application-level initialization parameters, and managing resources. You can get it using `getServletContext()` from `ServletConfig` or directly from `Servlet` interface.

Request Dispatching: `RequestDispatcher`

This object allows you to forward requests to another servlet, JSP, or HTML file within the same web application, or to include the output of another resource. Key methods are `forward()` and `include()`.

1. **`forward()`**: Transfers control to another resource. The client's browser is unaware of the redirection. The original request and response objects are passed.
2. **`include()`**: Executes another resource and includes its output in the current response. The client's browser receives a single response.

Session Management

Understanding how to maintain user state across multiple requests is crucial. You should be familiar with:

1. `HttpSession`: Represents a user's session. It's created when the first request is made and invalidated after a timeout or explicitly.
2. Methods like `getSession()`, `getAttribute()`, `setAttribute()`, `removeAttribute()`, and `invalidate()`.
3. Session tracking mechanisms: Cookies and URL rewriting.

Filters and Listeners

These are advanced Servlet concepts often tested in interviews:

1. **Filters:** Intercept requests and responses before they reach the servlet or after they leave. Used for logging, authentication, data transformation, etc. They implement the `Filter` interface and have `init()`, `doFilter()`, and `destroy()` methods.
2. **Listeners:** Monitor and react to events within the web application lifecycle, such as application startup/shutdown (`ServletContextListener`), session creation/destruction (`HttpSessionListener`), and request creation/completion (`ServletRequestListener`).

JSP Fundamentals

JavaServer Pages (JSP) is a technology that allows developers to create dynamic web pages by embedding Java code within HTML. It simplifies the process of creating presentation logic.

What is JSP?

JSP is a server-side technology that enables the creation of dynamic web content. It's a text-based document that contains:

1. Static HTML or XML content.
2. JSP tags and directives.
3. Java code fragments.

When a JSP page is requested for the first time, the web container translates it into a Servlet, compiles it, and then executes it. Subsequent requests are handled by the generated servlet.

JSP Lifecycle

Similar to Servlets, JSPs also have a lifecycle:

1. **Translation & Compilation:** The JSP page is translated into a Java Servlet source file and then compiled into a Java class. This happens only once unless the JSP file changes.
2. **Initialization:** The `jspInit()` method (analogous to `init()` in Servlets) is called once when the JSP is first loaded.
3. **Service:** The `_jspService()` method (analogous to `service()` in Servlets) is called for every request. It handles the request and generates the response.
4. **Destruction:** The `jspDestroy()` method (analogous to `destroy()` in Servlets) is called once when the JSP is unloaded.

JSP Elements

Understanding the different types of elements in a JSP is key:

1. **Directives:** Instructions to the JSP container. Examples: `<%@ page ... %>` (page-specific attributes), `<%@ include ... %>` (static inclusion), `<%@ taglib ... %>` (tag library declaration).
2. **Scripting Elements:** Allow embedding Java code.
 1. **Scriptlets** (`<% ... %>`): Java code blocks.
 2. **Expressions** (`<%= ... %>`): Java expressions whose values are printed to the output.
 3. **Declarations** (`<%! ... %>`): Declare methods or variables for the generated servlet.
3. **Actions:** Pre-built XML tags that control the behavior of the JSP.
Examples: `<<`, `<<<`, `<<<<`, `<<<<<`, `<<<<<<`.

4. **JSP Implicit Objects:** Predefined variables available in JSP. Examples: ``request``, ``response``, ``session``, ``application``, ``out``, ``page``, ``config``, ``exception``, ``pageContext``.

JSP vs. Servlet

This is a very common [Servlet and JSP interview question](#). You should be able to articulate their roles and when to use which:

1. **Servlet:** Best for handling business logic, request processing, and control flow. It's generally harder to write presentation logic directly in Servlets.
2. **JSP:** Best for presenting data and creating the user interface. Embedding too much Java logic in JSPs can make them difficult to maintain.

The Model-View-Controller (MVC) pattern is often implemented by using Servlets as controllers, JSPs as views, and Java classes (Models) for business logic.

Expression Language (EL) and JSTL

EL and JSTL are crucial for writing cleaner and more maintainable JSPs:

1. **Expression Language (EL):** Simplifies accessing data from beans, collections, and request parameters. Syntax: ``${variable}``. It eliminates the need for scriptlets in many cases.
2. **JSTL (JSP Standard Tag Library):** A set of standard tags that provide common functionality like looping (``<forEach>`), conditional statements (``<if>`), formatting, and XML manipulation.

Understanding how to use EL and JSTL effectively demonstrates modern JSP development practices.

JSP Implicit Objects: `out` vs. `response.getWriter()`

Both are used to write content to the client. However:

1. `out` (`JspWriter`): The preferred object for writing within a JSP. It handles buffering and can write characters or strings.
2. `response.getWriter()` (`PrintWriter`): Also used for writing, but `out` is generally recommended within JSPs for consistency and to leverage its buffering capabilities.

Advanced Servlet and JSP Concepts

MVC Architecture in Servlet/JSP

Explain how Servlets and JSPs fit into the MVC pattern. The Servlet acts as the controller, receiving requests and delegating business logic to the Model. The Model then returns data, which is displayed by the JSP (the View). Understanding this architectural pattern is a key indicator of experience.

Custom Tags

Discuss the ability to create custom JSP tags to encapsulate reusable presentation logic or complex operations. This involves creating a Java class that implements `TagSupport` or `BodyTagSupport` and defining a tag library descriptor (TLD).

Error Handling in Servlets and JSPs

How do you handle exceptions? You can use:

1. `try-catch` blocks within Servlets.

2. The `exception` implicit object in a designated error page (`<%@ page isErrorPage="true" %>`).
3. The `<error>` element in `web.xml` to map specific HTTP status codes or exception types to error pages.

Deployment Descriptor (`web.xml`)

Explain the role of `web.xml` in configuring a web application. Key configurations include servlet mappings, welcome files, session timeout, security constraints, and error pages.

Servlet 3.0+ Features

Newer Servlet specifications introduced significant improvements:

1. **Annotations:** `@WebServlet`, `@WebFilter`, `@WebListener` simplify configuration, reducing reliance on `web.xml`.
2. **Asynchronous Processing:** Support for handling long-running requests without blocking the container's threads, improving scalability.
3. **WebSocket Support:** Built-in support for real-time, two-way communication.
4. **Multipart Request Handling:** Easier handling of file uploads.

Security Considerations

Discuss basic security concepts related to Servlets and JSPs, such as authentication, authorization (using `web.xml` security constraints), and preventing common web vulnerabilities like XSS and CSRF (though these are often handled at a higher level or by frameworks).

Performance Optimization

Servlet/JSP Performance Tuning

Interviews might touch upon performance. Consider these points:

1. **Buffering:** Properly managing output buffering in JSPs and Servlets.
2. **Caching:** Implementing caching strategies for frequently accessed data.
3. **Efficient Resource Usage:** Releasing resources like database connections promptly.
4. **Minimizing Scriptlets:** Using EL and JSTL for cleaner, more efficient code.
5. **Asynchronous Servlets:** For I/O-bound operations.

Problem-Solving and Design Questions

Beyond theoretical knowledge, interviewers will assess your problem-solving skills. Be prepared for scenarios like:

1. "How would you design a login system using Servlets and JSPs?"
2. "You have a long-running task in a Servlet. How would you prevent the user from getting a timeout response?" (Leads to discussion of asynchronous servlets or AJAX).
3. "How would you share data between different Servlets in the same application?" (Discuss `ServletContext`` attributes, `HttpSession`` attributes, or custom singletons).
4. "Describe a situation where you would use `RequestDispatcher.forward()` versus `HttpServletResponse.sendRedirect()`."

Conclusion

A strong understanding of Servlet and JSP is a testament to a developer's foundational knowledge in Java web development. By thoroughly preparing for these [Servlet and JSP interview questions](#), you demonstrate not only your technical acumen but also your ability to build and manage web applications effectively. Remember to articulate your answers clearly, explain the reasoning behind your choices, and relate concepts to real-world scenarios. Good luck with your interviews!

LSI Keywords: Java web development, Java EE, web container, HTTP request, HTTP response, Java programming, server-side Java, web application, Tomcat, Jetty, Java Servlet API, MVC pattern, custom tags, JSP implicit objects, JSTL, Expression Language, filters, listeners, ServletContextListener, HttpSessionListener, web.xml, asynchronous servlets.

There is a moment many readers recognize, even if they rarely talk about it. A moment when a question appears unexpectedly, or when curiosity quietly interrupts routine. In the past, that moment often ended without resolution. Access was limited, time was short, and information felt distant. The option to download **[Servlet And Jsp Interview Questions](#)** has changed that experience in subtle but meaningful ways.

Learning no longer feels like a separate activity that must be scheduled carefully. It blends into daily life. A reader might begin with a single chapter, pause halfway, return later, and then revisit the same idea days afterward with a clearer perspective. This rhythm feels natural, allowing understanding to grow gradually rather than all at once.

One reason downloadable books fit so well into modern habits is control. Readers decide when, how, and how much they engage. There is no pressure to finish quickly or to consume content in a specific order. **[Servlet](#)**

And Jsp Interview Questions becomes a resource that adapts to the reader, not the other way around.

Portability reinforces this sense of freedom. Carrying an entire book collection without physical weight changes how people think about reading. Choices expand. A reader might open one book for reference, switch to another for context, and return again when needed. This flexibility encourages exploration instead of commitment to a single path.

The structure of PDF files supports this approach. Pages remain stable, visuals stay aligned, and references remain easy to follow. Readers can trust what they see, which allows them to focus on meaning rather than format. This consistency is especially valuable for material that requires careful attention or repeated review.

Interaction transforms reading into something more personal. Highlighted lines reflect moments of recognition. Notes capture thoughts that arise during reflection. Bookmarks mark pauses rather than endings. Over time, **Servlet And Jsp Interview Questions** becomes layered with the reader's own insights, turning the book into a record of learning rather than a static object.

Search functionality further changes expectations. Readers no longer hesitate to return to a text because locating information feels effortless. A concept, a term, or a specific idea can be found in seconds. This ease encourages frequent revisits, reinforcing memory and understanding.

Cost accessibility also shapes behavior. When knowledge is affordable or freely available through legal platforms, curiosity feels less risky. Readers explore unfamiliar topics without worrying about wasted investment. This openness often leads to unexpected discoveries and broader perspectives.

Public domain libraries and open-access repositories play a crucial role

here. Platforms such as Project Gutenberg, Open Library, and Internet Archive preserve valuable works while keeping them available to a global audience. Academic platforms add depth by offering research materials that complement books and encourage deeper inquiry.

Using trusted sources matters. Reliable platforms provide accurate content and protect users from security risks. Ethical access supports the systems that make knowledge available while respecting the work of authors and institutions.

For professionals, downloadable books often function as quiet companions. They sit ready for consultation when questions arise or when clarity is needed. Instead of interrupting workflow, these resources integrate smoothly into problem-solving and decision-making processes.

Students experience similar benefits. Learning becomes more adaptable when materials are always within reach. Late-night revisions, last-minute reviews, or slow rereading of complex sections all become manageable. The ability to return to content repeatedly supports deeper understanding.

Different personalities approach reading differently, and downloadable formats respect those differences. Some readers prefer careful progression, while others jump between sections guided by interest. Both approaches remain valid, and neither is constrained by format.

Accessibility tools further expand participation. Adjustable text size, reading assistance features, and compatibility with support technologies ensure that more people can engage comfortably. These options quietly remove barriers that once limited access.

Organization also becomes part of the experience. Digital libraries grow over time, reflecting evolving interests and priorities. Books remain easy to locate, notes stay preserved, and learning feels cumulative rather than

fragmented.

Another subtle shift lies in confidence. When readers know they can return to a resource at any time, they feel less pressure to understand everything immediately. This patience allows ideas to settle naturally, improving retention and clarity.

Global access adds richness to the experience. Readers from different backgrounds engage with the same material, often bringing unique interpretations. This shared access broadens perspectives and reminds readers that learning is a collective process.

Perhaps the most meaningful impact of downloading **Servlet And Jsp Interview Questions** is how it changes attitude. Learning feels approachable. Curiosity feels safe. Exploration feels rewarding rather than overwhelming.

Books stop being destinations and start becoming companions. They wait patiently, ready to be opened again whenever questions return. There is no urgency, only availability.

Over time, these small interactions accumulate. Understanding deepens quietly. Interests expand naturally. Knowledge grows not through pressure, but through consistency and openness.

Accessing **Servlet And Jsp Interview Questions** in this way does not replace traditional reading habits. It complements them, allowing learning to move at a pace that reflects real life. Pages are revisited, ideas reconsidered, and insights refined gradually.

In the end, what matters most is not how quickly information is consumed, but how comfortably it stays within reach. When knowledge feels present rather than distant, learning becomes less about effort and more about

connection. And that connection often continues long after the book is first opened.

Questions & Answers About servlet and jsp interview questions

N o	Question	Answer
1	What's the core difference between a Servlet and a JSP, and when would you choose one over the other?	Servlets are Java classes that handle requests and generate responses, focusing on business logic. JSPs are Java Server Pages, essentially HTML with embedded Java code, primarily used for presentation. Use Servlets for complex logic and JSPs for easier view creation and dynamic content generation within HTML.
2	Can you explain the Servlet lifecycle and the methods involved?	The Servlet lifecycle has three main phases: Initialization (<code>init()</code>), Service (<code>service()</code> which delegates to <code>doGet()</code> , <code>doPost()</code> , etc.), and Destruction (<code>destroy()</code>). The container manages these methods. <code>init()</code> is called once, <code>service()</code> for each request, and <code>destroy()</code> when the servlet is unloaded.
3	What are JSP Directives, Actions, and Scripting Elements? Give examples.	Directives (e.g., <code><%@ page import="java.util.*"%></code>) configure the JSP page. Actions (e.g., <code><%></code>) control JSP behavior dynamically. Scripting Elements (e.g., <code><%= new java.util.Date() %></code> for expressions, <code><% out.println("Hello"); %></code> for scriptlets) embed Java code.
4	How does request forwarding and redirection differ in Servlets and JSPs?	Forwarding (e.g., <code>RequestDispatcher.forward()</code>) happens on the server-side. The client is unaware of the change in resource. Redirection (e.g., <code>HttpServletResponse.sendRedirect()</code>) involves the server sending a response to the client with a new URL, causing the client to make a new request.
5	What is the role of the ServletContext and HttpServletRequest/HttpServletResponse objects?	The <code>ServletContext</code> provides application-wide context information and resources (like initial parameters and access to other servlets). <code>HttpServletRequest</code> holds client request details (headers, parameters). <code>HttpServletResponse</code> is used to send the response back to the client.

6	Explain session management in Servlets and JSPs. What are Session Scopes?	Session management maintains user state across multiple requests. JSPs and Servlets use <code>`HttpSession`</code> objects. Session scopes refer to the lifetime of data: <code>`page`</code> (within a single page), <code>`request`</code> (for a single request), <code>`session`</code> (for a user's entire session), and <code>`application`</code> (for the entire web application).
7	What are Filters and Listeners in the Servlet API, and what are their uses?	Filters intercept requests and responses before or after a Servlet/JSP. They're used for tasks like logging, authentication, and data transformation. Listeners respond to lifecycle events of the web application or sessions, like application startup/shutdown or session creation/destruction.
8	How do you handle exceptions in Servlets and JSPs effectively?	In Servlets, exceptions can be caught and handled within the <code>`service`</code> method or thrown to the container. In JSPs, you can use <code>`<%! page.errorPage="/error.jsp" %>`</code> and <code>`<%! page.isErrorPage="true" %>`</code> to define custom error pages, or use <code>`<%@ page isErrorPage="true" %>`</code> to access the <code>`exception`</code> object directly.
9	What is the Model-View-Controller (MVC) pattern, and how are Servlets and JSPs used in it?	MVC separates application concerns. The Model handles data and business logic. The View (often JSPs) displays data to the user. The Controller (often Servlets) receives requests, interacts with the Model, and selects the appropriate View to render the response.

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Servlet And Jsp Interview

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