SPRING MOCK TEST
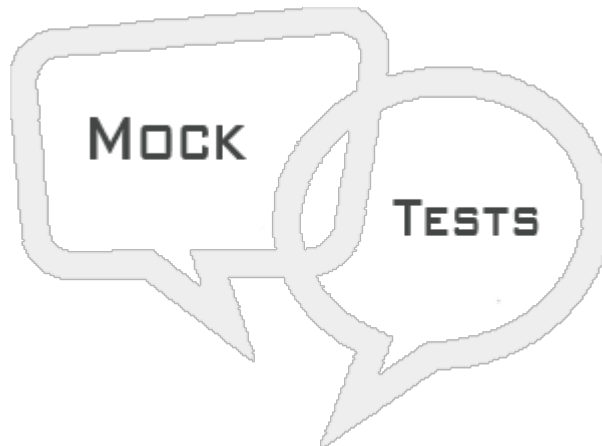
This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Spring Framework**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.

SPRING MOCK TEST III

Q 1 - What is Introduction?

A - An introduction represents a point in your application where you can plug-in AOP aspect.

B - This is used to inject values in objects.

C - This is not invoked during program execution by Spring AOP framework.

D - An introduction allows you to add new methods or attributes to existing classes.

Q 2 - What is Target object?

A - A represents a object in your application where you can plug-in AOP aspect.

B - The object being advised by one or more aspects, this object will always be a proxy object, also referred to as the advised object.

C - This is used to inject values in objects.

D - This is not invoked during program execution by Spring AOP framework.

Q 3 - What is Weaving?

A - Weaving is the process of injecting values in objects to create an advised object.

B - Weaving is the process of linking aspects with other application types or objects to create an advised object.

C - This is used to inject values in objects.

D - Weaving is used to check object dependencies.

Q 4 - What are the different points where weaving can be applied?

A - Compile time, load time

B - Compile time, run time

C - Run time

D - Compile time, load Time, Run time

Q 5 - What are the types of advice?

A - then, after, after-returning, after-throwing, around

B - When, after, after-returning, around

C - Where, after, after-returning, after-throwing, around

D - Before, after, after-returning, after-throwing, around

Q 6 - How before advice works?

A - Run advice before a class loads.

B - Run advice before a method execution.

C - Run advice before http response is to be returned.

D - Run advice before http request is to be processed.

Q 7 - How after-returning advice works?

A - Run advice after a class loads only if class loads successfully.

B - Run advice after a method execution only if method completes successfully.

C - Run advice after http response is returned only if http response is success.

D - Run advice after http request is processed with no exception.

Q 8 - How after-throwing advice works?

A - Run advice after a method execution only if method exits by throwing an exception.

B - Run advice after a class loads only if class throws exception during load time.

C - Run advice after http response is returned with error status.

D - Run advice after http request is processed and an exception occurred.

Q 9 - How around advice works?

A - Run advice before and after the advised method is invoked.

B - Run advice before and after a class is loaded.

C - Run advice before and after http response is returned.

D - Run advice before and after http request is processed.

Q 10 - Which of the following aspect implementation spring supports?

A - XML Schema based aspect implementation

B - @AspectJ based aspect implementation

C - Both of above.

D - None of above.

Q 11 - What are the types of the transaction management Spring supports?

A - Programmatic transaction management

B - Declarative transaction management

C - Both of above.

D - None of above.

Q 12 - What is Spring MVC framework?

A - Spring MVC framework is Model-Value-Class architecture and used to bind model data with values.

B - The Spring web MVC framework provides model-view-controller architecture and ready components that can be used to develop flexible and loosely coupled web applications.

C - Spring MVC framework is used for Transaction management for Web Applications.

D - Spring MVC framework is used for AOP for Web Applications.

Q 13 - What is @Controller annotation?

A - The @Controller annotation indicates that a particular class serves the role of a controller.

B - The @Controller annotation indicates how to control the transaction management.

C - The @Controller annotation indicates how to control the dependency injection.

D - The @Controller annotation indicates how to control the aspect programming.

Q 14 - What are the ways to access Hibernate by using Spring?

A - Inversion of Control with a Hibernate Template and Callback.

B - Extending HibernateDAOSupport and Applying an AOP Interceptor node.

C - Both of above.

D - None of above.

Q 15 - Which ORM Spring supports ?

A - Hibernate

B - iBatis

C - JPA

D - All of above.

E - None of above.

Q 16 - Which of the following database is not supported using jdbcTemplate?

A - MySql

B - PostgresSql

C - NoSql

D - Oracle

Q 17 - How to get object of a service in spring framework?

A - Using new keyword

B - Using dependency injection

Q 18 - Which of the following is part of Data Access layer in Spring framework?

A - Beans

B - Aspects

C - JMS

D - Context

Q 19 - How to use ref keyword in beans.

xml?

A - Using setter method only.

B - Using constructor argument only.

C - Using setter method and constructor argument both.

D - None of the above.

Q 20 - Core container has AOP as one of its module.

A - True

B - False

Q 21 - SpEL is part of core container.

A - False

B - True

Q 22 - Which class acts as IoC Container?

A - ServletContext

B - DispatcherServlet

C - ApplicationContext

D - None of the above

Q 23 - What stands true for spring framework?

A - Spring framework is a light weight framework.

B - Spring framework is a heavy weight framework.

Q 24 - Expression Language/ SpEL was introduced in which version of spring framework.

A - 1.0

B - 2.0

C - 3.0

D - 4.0

Q 25 - Can we integrate Struts with Spring.

A - Yes

B - No

Q 26 - By default a bean is lazily loaded.

A - True

B - False

Q 27 - By default a bean is eagerly loaded.

A - False

B - True

Q 28 - If a bean is scoped to HTTP request, scope is

A - session

B - global-session

C - prototype

D - request

Q 29 - If a bean is created once per loc Container, scope is

A - singleton

B - global-session

C - prototype

D - request

Q 30 - Thread scoped bean is introduced in which version of spring framework.

A - 1.0

B - 2.0

C - 3.0

D - 4.0

Q 31 - If a bean can be created any number of times, scope is

A - session

B - global-session

C - prototype

D - request

Q 32 - What is the scope of stateless bean?

A - global-session

B - singleton

C - prototype

D - request

Q 33 - What is the scope of stateful bean?

A - session

B - global-session

C - prototype

D - request

Q 34 - If a bean is scoped to HTTP session, scope is

A - global-session

B - session

C - prototype

D - request

Q 35 - How to handle shut down of IoC container?

A - Using shutdownHook

B - Using shutdownHandler

C - Using registerHook

D - <mark>Using registerShutdownHook</mark>

Q 36 - How bean life cycle can be controlled?

A - Using init only

B - Using InitializingBean class only

C - Using DisposableBean class only

D - <mark>Using All of above</mark>

Q 37 - What is the scope of bean in portlet context?

A - session

B - <mark>global-session</mark>

C - prototype

D - request

Q 38 - How after advice works?

A - <mark>Run advice after a method execution regardless of its outcome.</mark>

B - Run advice after a class loads.

C - Run advice after http response is returned.

D - Run advice after http request is processed.

Q 39 - Which class is used to map a database row to a java object in spring?

A - ResultSet

B - <mark>RowMapper</mark>

C - RowSetMapper

D - ResultSetMapper

Q 40

A bean must have id attribute in beans configuration file.

A - True

B - False

Q 41 - Which of the following class can be used to execute Sql queries in spring?

B - JDBCHelper

A - JdbcTemplate

C - DBHelper

D - DBTemplate

Q 42 - Which of the following class can be used to call Stored Procedures in spring?

A - SPHelper

B - JdbcTemplateCall

C - JdbcTemplate

D - SimpleJdbcCall

Q 43 - What is a DispatcherServlet?

A - DispatcherServlet is used for transaction management.

B - DispatcherServlet is used for AOP.

C - DispatcherServlet handles all the HTTP requests and responses.

D - DispatcherServlet is used for Dependency injection.

Q 44 - What is ACID in transactional management?

A - Accurate, Controlled, Isolation, Durability

B - Atomicity, Consistency, Independent, Done

C - Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability

D - Accurate, Controlled, Independent, Done

Q 45 - Where do you define DispatcherServlet?

A - In Beans configuration file.

B - Web.xml file

C - Meta-inf/dispatcher.xml

D - Web-inf/ dispatcher.xml

Q 46 - What is true about BeanPostProcessor?

A - It is a concrete class.

B - It is an interface.

C - It is an abstract class.

D - None of the above.

Q 47 - What BeanPostProcessor does?

A - It processes beans once a bean is initialized.

B - It defines callback methods that you can implement to provide your own instantiation logic, dependency-resolution logic etc.

C - It processes beans once a bean is loaded.

D - It processes beans once a bean exits.

Q 48 - Can be bean be configured to have an inner bean?

A - True

B - False

Q 49 - Can we inject value and ref both together in a bean?

A - True

B - False

Q 50 - Following class can be extended to create custom event in spring.

A - SpringEvent

B - Event

C - ApplicationEvent

D - None of above

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	D
2	B
3	B
4	D
5	D
6	B
7	B
8	A

9	A
10	C
11	C
12	B
13	A
14	C
15	D
16	C
17	B
18	C
19	C
20	B
21	B
22	C
23	A
24	C
25	A
26	B
27	B
28	D
29	A
30	C
31	C
32	B
33	C
34	B
35	D
36	D
37	B
38	A
39	B
40	B
41	A
42	D
43	C

44	C
45	B
46	B
47	B
48	A
49	A
50	C

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