***1. What is Spring Boot, and why should I use it?***

[Spring Boot](https://javadzone.com/spring-boot-tutorials/) is a framework built on top of the Spring Framework. It simplifies the setup and development of new Spring applications by providing default configurations and embedded servers, reducing the need for boilerplate code.

***2. How do I create a Spring Boot application?***

You can create a Spring Boot application using Spring Initializr (start.spring.io), an IDE like IntelliJ IDEA, or by using Spring Boot CLI:

1. Go to [Spring Initializr](https://start.spring.io/).
2. Select your project settings (e.g., Maven, Java, Spring Boot version).
3. Add necessary dependencies.
4. Generate the project and unzip it.
5. Open the project in your IDE and start coding.

***3. What is the main class in a Spring Boot application?***

The main class in a Spring Boot application is the entry point and is annotated with @SpringBootApplication. It includes the main method which launches the application using SpringApplication.run().

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | @SpringBootApplication  public class MyApplication {      public static void main(String[] args) {          SpringApplication.run(MyApplication.class, args);      }  } |

***4. What does the @SpringBootApplication annotation do?***

@SpringBootApplication is a convenience annotation that combines three annotations: @Configuration (marks the class as a source of bean definitions), @EnableAutoConfiguration (enables Spring Boot’s auto-configuration mechanism), and @ComponentScan (scans the package of the annotated class for Spring components).

***5. How can you configure properties in a Spring Boot application?***

You can configure properties in a Spring Boot application using application.properties or application.yml files located in the src/main/resources directory.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | # application.properties  server.port=8081  spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mydb |

***6. How do you handle exceptions in Spring Boot?***

You can handle exceptions in Spring Boot using @ControllerAdvice and @ExceptionHandler annotations to create a global exception handler.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | @ControllerAdvice  public class GlobalExceptionHandler {      @ExceptionHandler(ResourceNotFoundException.class)      public ResponseEntity<ErrorResponse> handleResourceNotFoundException(ResourceNotFoundException ex) {          ErrorResponse errorResponse = new ErrorResponse("NOT\_FOUND", ex.getMessage());          return new ResponseEntity<>(errorResponse, HttpStatus.NOT\_FOUND);      }  } |

***7. What is Spring Boot Actuator and what are its benefits?***

[Spring Boot Actuator](https://javadzone.com/spring-boot-actuator-5-ways-to-boost-your-applications-performance/)provides production-ready features such as health checks, metrics, and monitoring for your Spring Boot application. It includes various endpoints that give insights into the application’s health and environment.

***8. How can you enable and use Actuator endpoints in a Spring Boot application?***

Add the Actuator dependency in your pom.xml or build.gradle file:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | <dependency>      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-actuator</artifactId>  </dependency> |

Configure the endpoints in application.properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=health,info |

***9. What are Spring Profiles and how do you use them?***

[Spring Profiles](https://javadzone.com/spring-boot-profiles-mastery-5-proven-tips/) allow you to segregate parts of your application configuration and make it only available in certain environments. You can activate profiles using the spring.profiles.active property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | # application-dev.properties  spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/devdb |
| 1  2 | # application-prod.properties  spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/proddb |

***10. How do you test a Spring Boot application?***

Spring Boot supports testing with various tools and annotations like @SpringBootTest, @WebMvcTest, and @DataJpaTest. Use MockMvc to test MVC controllers without starting a full HTTP server.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | @SpringBootTest  public class MyApplicationTests {      @Test      void contextLoads() {      }  } |

***11. How can you secure a Spring Boot application?***

You can secure a Spring Boot application using Spring Security. Add the dependency and configure security settings:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | <dependency>      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-security</artifactId>  </dependency> |

***12. What is a Spring Boot Starter and why is it useful?***

[Spring Boot Starters](https://javadzone.com/demystifying-spring-boot-starter-dependencies-guide/) are a set of convenient dependency descriptors you can include in your application. They provide a one-stop-shop for all the dependencies you need for a particular feature.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | <dependency>      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>  </dependency> |

***13. How can you configure a DataSource in Spring Boot?***

You can configure a DataSource by adding properties in the application.properties file:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mydb  spring.datasource.username=root  spring.datasource.password=secret  spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver |

***14. What is Spring Boot DevTools and how does it enhance development?***

Spring Boot DevTools provides features to enhance the development experience, such as automatic restarts, live reload, and configurations for faster feedback loops. Add the dependency to your project:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | <dependency>      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>      <artifactId>spring-boot-devtools</artifactId>      <optional>true</optional>  </dependency> |

***15. How can you handle different environments in a Spring Boot application?***

You can handle different environments using [Spring Profiles](https://javadzone.com/spring-boot-profiles-mastery-5-proven-tips/). Define environment-specific properties files like application-dev.properties, application-prod.properties, and activate a profile using spring.profiles.active.

16. What are the differences between @Component, @Service, @Repository, and @Controller annotations?

These annotations are specializations of @Component:

* @Component: Generic stereotype for any Spring-managed component.
* @Service: Specialization for service layer classes.
* @Repository: Specialization for persistence layer classes.
* @Controller: Specialization for presentation layer (MVC controllers).

***17. How can you create a RESTful web service using Spring Boot?***

Use @RestController and @RequestMapping annotations to create REST endpoints.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | @RestController  @RequestMapping("/api")  public class MyController {        @GetMapping("/greeting")      public String greeting() {          return "Hello, World!";      }  } |

***18. What is Spring Boot CLI and how is it used?***

[Spring Boot](https://javadzone.com/exploring-what-is-spring-boot-features/) CLI is a command-line tool that allows you to quickly prototype with Spring. It supports Groovy scripts to write Spring applications.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | $ spring init --dependencies=web my-app  $ cd my-app  $ spring run MyApp.groovy |

***19. How can you connect to a database using Spring Data JPA?***

Add the necessary dependencies and create a repository interface extending JpaRepository.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | <dependency>      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-jpa</artifactId>  </dependency> |
| 1  2 | public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {  } |

***20. How can you use the H2 Database for development and testing in Spring Boot?***

Add the H2 dependency and configure the database settings in application.properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | <dependency>      <groupId>com.h2database</groupId>      <artifactId>h2</artifactId>      <scope>runtime</scope>  </dependency> |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:testdb  spring.datasource.driverClassName=org.h2.Driver  spring.datasource.username=sa  spring.datasource.password=password  spring.h2.console.enabled=true |

***21. What is the purpose of @Autowired?***

@Autowired is used to inject beans (dependencies) automatically by Spring’s dependency injection mechanism. It can be used on constructors, fields, or setter methods.

***22. How can you customize the Spring Boot banner?***

You can customize the [Spring Boot startup](https://javadzone.com/spring-boot-custom-banner/) banner by placing a banner.txt file in the src/main/resources directory. You can also disable it entirely using spring.main.banner-mode=off in the application.properties file.

***23. How can you create a custom starter in Spring Boot?***

To create a custom starter, you need to create a new project with the necessary dependencies and configuration, then package it as a JAR. Include this JAR as a dependency in your Spring Boot application.

***24. How do you run a Spring Boot application as a standalone jar?***

Spring Boot applications can be packaged as executable JAR files with an embedded server. Y[ou can run the JAR using](https://javadzone.com/how-to-run-spring-boot-application/) the command java -jar myapp.jar.

***25. What are the best practices for logging in Spring Boot?***

Use SLF4J with Logback as the default logging framework. Configure logging levels in application.properties and use appropriate logging levels (DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR) in your code.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | logging.level.org.springframework=INFO  logging.level.com.example=DEBUG |

***26. How do you externalize configuration in Spring Boot?***

[Externalize configuration](https://javadzone.com/spring-cloud-config-server-without-git/) using application.properties or application.yml files, environment variables, or command-line arguments. This allows you to manage application settings without changing the code.

***27. How can you monitor Spring Boot applications?***

Use Spring Boot Actuator to monitor applications. It provides endpoints for health checks, metrics, and more. Integrate with monitoring tools like Prometheus, Grafana, or ELK stack for enhanced monitoring.

***28. How do you handle file uploads in Spring Boot?***

Handle file uploads using MultipartFile in a controller method. Ensure you configure the spring.servlet.multipart properties in application.properties.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | @PostMapping("/upload")  public String handleFileUpload(@RequestParam("file") MultipartFile file) {      // handle the file      return "File uploaded successfully!";  } |

***29. What is the purpose of @ConfigurationProperties?***

[@ConfigurationProperties](https://javadzone.com/spring-boot-configurationproperties-5/) is used to bind external configuration properties to a Java object. It’s useful for type-safe configuration.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7 | @ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "app")  public class AppProperties {      private String name;      private String description;        // getters and setters  } |

***30. How do you schedule tasks in Spring Boot?***

Schedule tasks using @EnableScheduling and @Scheduled annotations. Define a method with the @Scheduled annotation to run tasks at specified intervals.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11 | @EnableScheduling  public class SchedulingConfig {  }    @Component  public class ScheduledTasks {      @Scheduled(fixedRate = 5000)      public void reportCurrentTime() {          System.out.println("Current time is " + new Date());      }  } |

***31. How can you use Spring Boot with Kotlin?***

Spring Boot supports Kotlin. Create a Spring Boot application using Kotlin by adding the necessary dependencies and configuring the project. Kotlin’s concise syntax can make the code more readable and maintainable.

***32. What is Spring WebFlux?***

[Spring WebFlux](https://javadzone.com/reactive-programming-with-spring-boot-webflux/) is a reactive web framework in the Spring ecosystem, designed for building reactive and non-blocking web applications. It uses the Reactor project for its reactive support.

***33. How do you enable CORS in Spring Boot?***

Enable CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) using the @CrossOrigin annotation on controller methods or globally using a CorsConfiguration bean.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | @RestController  @CrossOrigin(origins = "[http://example.com](http://example.com/)")  public class MyController {      @GetMapping("/greeting")      public String greeting() {          return "Hello, World!";      }  } |

***34. How do you use Redis with Spring Boot?***

Use Redis with Spring Boot by adding the spring-boot-starter-data-redis dependency and configuring Redis properties in application.properties.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | spring.redis.host=localhost  spring.redis.port=6379 |

***35. What is Spring Cloud and how is it related to Spring Boot?***

[Spring Cloud](https://javadzone.com/spring-cloud-config-client/) provides tools for building microservices and distributed systems on top of Spring Boot. It offers features like configuration management, service discovery, and circuit breakers.

***36. How do you implement caching in Spring Boot?***

Implement caching using the @EnableCaching annotation and a caching library like EhCache, Hazelcast, or Redis. Annotate methods with @Cacheable, @CachePut, and @CacheEvict for caching behavior.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11 | @EnableCaching  public class CacheConfig {  }    @Service  public class UserService {      @Cacheable("users")      public User getUserById(Long id) {          return userRepository.findById(id).orElse(null);      }  } |

***37. How can you send emails with Spring Boot?***

Send emails using Spring Boot by adding the spring-boot-starter-mail dependency and configuring email properties in application.properties. Use JavaMailSender to send emails.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | spring.mail.host=smtp.example.com  spring.mail.port=587  spring.mail.username=user@example.com  spring.mail.password=secret |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13 | @Service  public class EmailService {      @Autowired      private JavaMailSender mailSender;        public void sendSimpleMessage(String to, String subject, String text) {          SimpleMailMessage message = new SimpleMailMessage();          message.setTo(to);          message.setSubject(subject);          message.setText(text);          mailSender.send(message);      }  } |

38. What is @SpringBootTest?

@SpringBootTest is an annotation that loads the full application context for integration tests. It is used to write tests that require Spring Boot’s features, like dependency injection and embedded servers.

39. How do you integrate Spring Boot with a front-end framework like Angular or React?

Integrate Spring Boot with front-end frameworks by building the front-end project and placing the static files in the src/main/resources/static directory of your Spring Boot project. Configure Spring Boot to serve these files.

40. How do you configure Thymeleaf in Spring Boot?

Thymeleaf is a templating engine supported by Spring Boot. Add the spring-boot-starter-thymeleaf dependency and place your templates in the src/main/resources/templates directory.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4 | <dependency>      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-thymeleaf</artifactId>  </dependency> |

41. What is the purpose of @SpringBootApplication?

@SpringBootApplication is a convenience annotation that combines @Configuration, @EnableAutoConfiguration, and @ComponentScan. It marks the main class of a Spring Boot application.

42. How do you use CommandLineRunner in Spring Boot?

[CommandLineRunner](https://javadzone.com/spring-boot-runners-commandline-vs-application/)is an interface used to execute code after the Spring Boot application starts. Implement the run method to perform actions on startup.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7 | @Component  public class MyCommandLineRunner implements CommandLineRunner {      @Override      public void run(String... args) throws Exception {          System.out.println("Hello, World!");      }  } |

43. How do you connect to an external REST API using Spring Boot?

Connect to an external REST API using RestTemplate or WebClient. RestTemplate is synchronous, while WebClient is asynchronous and non-blocking.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11 | @RestController  @RequestMapping("/api")  public class ApiController {      @Autowired      private RestTemplate restTemplate;        @GetMapping("/data")      public String getData() {          return restTemplate.getForObject("<https://api.example.com/data>", String.class);      }  } |

44. How do you implement pagination in Spring Boot?

Implement pagination using Spring Data JPA’s Pageable interface. Define repository methods that accept Pageable parameters.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | public interface UserRepository extends JpaRepository<User, Long> {      Page<User> findByLastName(String lastName, Pageable pageable);  } |

45. How do you document a Spring Boot REST API?

Document a Spring Boot REST API using Swagger. Add the springfox-swagger2 and springfox-swagger-ui dependencies and configure Swagger.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10 | <dependency>      <groupId>io.springfox</groupId>      <artifactId>springfox-swagger2</artifactId>      <version>2.9.2</version>  </dependency>  <dependency>      <groupId>io.springfox</groupId>      <artifactId>springfox-swagger-ui</artifactId>      <version>2.9.2</version>  </dependency> |

46. How do you handle validation in Spring Boot?

Handle validation using the javax.validation package. Use annotations like @NotNull, @Size, and @Email in your model classes, and @Valid in your controller methods.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | public class User {      @NotNull      private String name;      @Email      private String email;  } |

47. How do you set up Spring Boot with Docker?

Set up Spring Boot with Docker by creating a Dockerfile that specifies the base image and instructions to build and run the application.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | FROM openjdk:11-jre-slim  COPY target/myapp.jar myapp.jar  ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "/myapp.jar"] |

48. How do you deploy a Spring Boot application to AWS?

Deploy a Spring Boot application to AWS by using services like Elastic Beanstalk, ECS, or Lambda. Package your application as a JAR or Docker image and upload it to the chosen service.

49. What is the difference between Spring Boot and Spring MVC?

Spring Boot is a framework for quickly building Spring-based applications with minimal configuration. Spring MVC is a framework for building web applications using the Model-View-Controller design pattern. Spring Boot often uses Spring MVC as part of its web starter.

50. How do you migrate a legacy application to Spring Boot?

Migrate a legacy application to Spring Boot by incrementally introducing Spring Boot dependencies and configurations. Replace legacy configurations with Spring Boot’s auto-configuration and starters, and gradually refactor the application to use Spring Boot features.