

Q1. Code need to put in struts-config.xml for referring an resource ApplicationResources.properties put into com.jamesholmes.minihr package

1. <message-resources parameter="com.ApplicationResources"/>
2. <message-resources parameter=" ApplicationResources"/>
3. <message-resources parameter=" ApplicationResources.properties"/>
4. **None of these**

Q2. Sequence of calling methods in Struts1 FormBean

1. **Constructor-> reset() method ->populate form data with requested data-> validate() method**
2. Constructor-> validate() method ->populate form data with requested data
3. Constructor-> clean() method ->populate form data with requested data-> validate() method
4. None of these

Q3. We want to provide custom request processor that can apply a logged-in security check before any action is executed.

1. processForward()
2. **processPreprocess()**
3. processActionCreate()
4. processActionPerform()

Q4. Which one is analogous to back controller in struts 1

1. ActionForm
2. **Action**
3. ActionServlet
4. None of these

Q5. In Struts, what is proper way to we access Java beans and their properties

1. **EL and JSTL**
2. **Bean Tag Library is a Struts library**
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of these

Q6. In _____1_____, we define validation rules for any specific Java bean while in _____2_____ file, standard and generic validation rules are defined.

1. Validation.xml
2. validator-rules.xml

Q7. _____provides a way to group all related functions into a single action class.

1. **DispatchAction**
2. DynaAction
3. ForwardAction
4. None of these

Q8. Which of the following acts as a bridge between user-invoked uri and business logic

1. RequestProcessor
2. **Action classes**
3. ActionServlet
4. ActionForm

Q9. Signature of reset() method of form bean is

1. public ActionError reset(ActionMapping mapping, HttpServletRequest request)
2. **public void reset(ActionMapping mapping, HttpServletRequest request)**

3. `public Action reset(ActionMapping mapping, HttpServletRequest request)`
4. None of these

Q10. Signature of `execute()` method

1. `public ActionForward execute(ActionMapping mapping, ActionForm form, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)`
2. `public void execute(ActionMapping mapping, ActionForm form, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)`
3. `public ActionForward execute(ActionForm form, ActionMapping mapping, HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)`
4. None of these

Q11. What is dirty checking in Hibernate?

1. object state changes in order to synchronize the updated state with the database
2. remove the dirty data from data base.
3. check the data when insert into data base.
4. None

Q12. What does `session.evict()` method do?

1. remove the object and its collections from the first level cache
2. remove the object and its collections from the second level cache
3. remove the object and its collections from the data base
4. None of the above

Q13. Is Hibernate Session threadsafe?

1. yes
2. no
3. no relation with thread
4. none

Q 14 - Which of the following is true about detached state of a persistent entity?

- A - Once we close the Hibernate Session, the persistent instance will become a detached instance.
- B - A new instance of a persistent class which is not associated with a Session.
- C - You can make a transient instance detached by associating it with a Session.
- D - None of the above.

Q15. Which of the following is true about SessionFactory object in hibernate?

1. The SessionFactory is heavyweight object.
2. SessionFactory object is created during application start up and kept for later use.
3. You would need one SessionFactory object per database using a separate configuration file.
4. All of the above.

Q16. - Which method is used to get a persistent instance from the datastore?

- A - `Session.read()`
- B - `Session.get()`
- C - `Session.retrieve()`
- D - `Session.fetch()`

Q17. Which of the following is true about first level cache in hibernate?

- A - The first-level cache is the Session cache.
- B - The first-level cache is a mandatory cache through which all requests must pass.

C - The Session object keeps an object under its own power before committing it to the database.

D - All of the above.

Q18. - Which of the following is true about @Entity annotation?

A - @Entity annotation marks a class as an entity bean.

B - Class marked with @Entity annotation must have a no-argument constructor that is visible with at least protected scope.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 19 - What is the difference between get() and load() methods of session object?

A - get() returns null if no data is present where as load throws ObjectNotFoundException exception in such case.

B - get() always hits the database whereas load() method doesn't hit the database.

C - get() returns actual object whereas load() returns proxy object.

D - All of the above.

Q 20 - Which of the following is true about @GeneratedValue annotation?

A - @GeneratedValue annotation takes two parameters strategy and generator.

B - @GeneratedValue annotation provides the primary key generation strategy to be used.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.