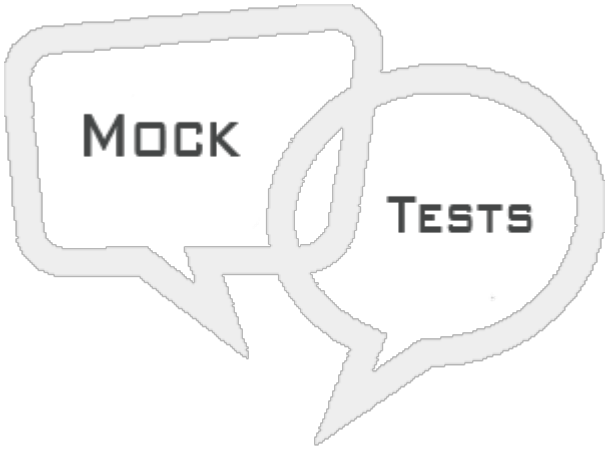
HIBERNATE MOCK TEST

This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Hibernate 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.



HIBERNATE MOCK TEST III

Q 1 - Which of the following element is used to represent one-to-one relationship in hibernate?

A - <many-to-one>

B - <many-one>

C - <ManyToOne>

D - None of the above.

Q 2 - Which of the following element is used to represent one-to-many relationship in hibernate?

A - <one-to-many>

B - <one-many>

C - <OneToMany>

D - None of the above.

Q 3 - Which of the following element is used to represent many-to-many relationship in hibernate?

A - <many-to-many>

B - <many-many>

C - <ManyToMany>

D - None of the above.

Q 4 - Which of the following element is used to represent one-to-many relationship in hibernate?

A - <one-to-many>

B - <one-many>

C - <OneToMany>

D - None of the above.

Q 5 - Which of the following situation represents many-to-many relationship?

A - An employee can have multiple certificates and same certificate can be conferred to many employees.

B - An employee can have multiple certificates.

C - A certificate can be conferred to many employees.

D - All of the above.

Q 6 - What is the difference between save and persist methods of session object?

A - There is no difference.

B - save saves the object and returns status whereas persist stores status in different variable.

C - save saves the object and returns the id of the instance whereas persist do not return anything after saving the instance.

D - None of the above.

Q 7 - 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 8 - What is lazy loading?

A - Lazy loading is a technique in which objects are loaded on demand basis.

B - Lazy loading is a technique in which objects are persisted on demand basis.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 9 - What is value of lazy loading by default?

A - true

B - false

Q 10 - Child objects are not loaded when parent is loaded/populated from database. What this technique is called?

A - Eager Loading

B - Lazy Loading

C - Request based Loading

D - None of the above.

Q 11 - What HQL stands for?

A - Hibernate Query Language

B - High Query Language

C - Hybrid Query Language

D - None of the above.

Q 12 - Which of the following is true about HQL?

A - HQL takes java objects in the same way as SQL takes tables.

B - HQL is a Object Oriented Query language

C - HQL is database independent.

D - All of the above.

Q 13 - What is first level cache in hibernate?

A - The first-level cache is the Session based cache.

B - The first-level cache is the SessionFactory based cache.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 14 - Whis 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.

Q 15 - What is second level cache in hibernate?

A - The second-level cache is the SessionFactory based cache and is mainly responsible for caching objects across sessions.

B - The second-level cache is the Session based cache.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 16 - Whis of the following is true about second level cache in hibernate?

A - The second-level cache is the SessionFactory based cache.

B - The second-level cache can be configured on a per-class and per-collection basis.

C - The second-level cache is mainly responsible for caching objects across sessions.

D - All of the above.

Q 17 - Is first level caching mandatory in hibernate?

A - true

B - false

Q 18 - Is second level caching mandatory in hibernate?

A - true

B - false

Q 19 - Is query level caching mandatory in hibernate?

A - true

B - false

Q 20 - What is Query level cache in hibernate?

A - The query-level cache is cache for query resultsets that integrates closely with the second-level cache.

B - The query-level cache is the Session based cache.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 21 - Which of the following is true about query level cache in hibernate?

A - Query level cache is an optional feature.

B - Query level cache requires two additional physical cache regions that hold the cached query results and the timestamps when a table was last updated.

C - Query level cache is only useful for queries that are run frequently with the same parameters.

D - All of the above.

Q 22 - Which of the following is a concurrency strategies in hibernate?

A - Transactional

B - Read-write

C - Nonstrict-read-write.

D - All of the above.

Q 23 - When a Transactional concurrency strategy is to be used?

A - Use it for reference data only.

B - Use this strategy for read-mostly data where it is critical to prevent stale data in concurrent transactions.

C - Use this strategy if data hardly ever changes and a small likelihood of stale data is not of critical concern.

D - None of the above.

Q 24 - When a Read-write concurrency strategy is to be used?

A - Use it for reference data only.

B - Use this strategy for read-mostly data where it is critical to prevent stale data in concurrent transactions.

C - Use this strategy if data hardly ever changes and a small likelihood of stale data is not of critical concern.

D - None of the above.

Q 25 - When a Nonstrict-read-write concurrency strategy is to be used?

A - Use it for reference data only.

B - Use this strategy for read-mostly data where it is critical to prevent stale data in concurrent transactions.

C - Use this strategy if data hardly ever changes and a small likelihood of stale data is not of critical concern.

D - None of the above.

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	A
2	A
3	A
4	A
5	A
6	C

7	D
8	A
9	A
10	B
11	A
12	D
13	A
14	D
15	A
16	D
17	A
18	B
19	B
20	A
21	D
22	D
23	B
24	B
25	C