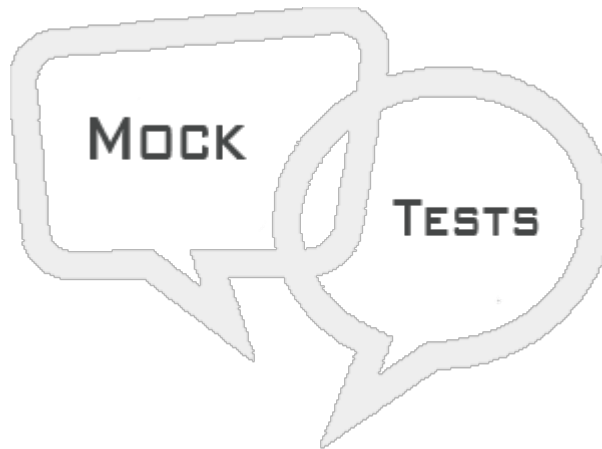


# HIBERNATE MOCK TEST

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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

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