SpringBoot----------3.1

14.What do you understand by the term ‘Spring Boot’?

A tool that makes developing web application and microservices with Spring Framework faster and easier through three core capabilities: Autoconfiguration. An opinionated approach to configuration. The ability to create standalone applications.

15.Explain the advantages of using Spring Boot for application development.

It reduces lots of development time and increases productivity. It avoids writing lots of boilerplate Code, Annotations and XML Configuration. It is very easy to integrate Spring Boot Application with its Spring Ecosystem like Spring JDBC, Spring ORM, Spring Data, Spring Security etc.

16.Differentiate between Spring and Spring Boot.

The key difference or key feature of Spring is dependency injection and for spring boot it's autoconfiguration, with the help of Spring Boot Framework developers can reduce development time, Developer Effort, and increase productivity

Spring	Spring Boot
A web application framework based on Java	A module of Spring
Provides tools and libraries to create customized web applications	Used to create a Spring application project which can just run/ execute
Spring is more complex than Spring Boot	Spring Boot is less complex than the Spring framework
Takes an unopinionated view	Takes an opinionated view of a platform

17.What are the features of Spring Boot?

1. **AutoConfiguration** · 2. Starter POMs · 3. Spring Boot CLI · 4. Actuator · 5. Spring Boot Initializer.

18.What does @SpringBootApplication annotation do internally?

Spring Boot automatically configures your application based on the dependencies you have added to the project by using @EnableAutoConfiguration annotation. For example, if MySQL database is on your classpath, but you have not configured any database connection, then Spring Boot auto-configures an in-memory database.

19.What are the effects of running Spring Boot Application as “Java Application”?

It **provides a flexible way to configure Java Beans, XML configurations, and Database Transactions**. It provides a powerful batch processing and manages REST endpoints. In Spring Boot, everything is auto configured; no manual configurations are needed.

20.What is Spring Boot dependency management system?

Spring Boot manages dependencies and configuration automatically. Each release of Spring Boot provides a list of dependencies that it supports. The list of dependencies is available as a part of the Bills of Materials (spring-boot-dependencies) that can be used with Maven.

21.What are the possible sources of external configuration?

properties files, YAML files, environment variables, and command-line arguments to externalize configuration.

22.Can we change the default port of the embedded Tomcat server in Spring boot?

The Spring Boot framework provides the default embedded server (Tomcat) to run the Spring Boot application. It runs on port 8080. **It is possible to change the port in Spring Boot**.

23.Can you tell how to exclude any package without using the basePackages filter?

Use the exclude attribute with the annotation @SpringBootApplication.
@ComponentScan#excludeFilters can be used to exclude component classes from scanning

24.How to disable specific auto-configuration class?

Use the exclude attribute of @EnableAutoConfiguration to disable them. If the class is not on the classpath, you can use the excludeName attribute of the annotation and specify the fully qualified name instead.