Advanced spring interview question answers

What is bean in spring interview questions? A single instance of a bean will be created in Spring IoC container, and this particular object will be utilized across all requests for that specific bean. It is an default scope of Spring bean. Prototype Scope: A new instance/object will be created whenever the bean is requested from the spring container.

How to prepare for Java spring interview?

What is IOC in spring interview questions? IoC stands for Inversion of Control means transferring the control of managing the dependencies and their injection when required from the application to the container/framework, It increases code scalability, maintainability, and easy testing.

What is dependency injection in spring interview questions? Dependency injection is basically providing the objects that an object needs (its dependencies) instead of having it construct them itself.

What is the difference between 6 inject and autowired annotation? The behaviour of the @Autowired annotation is similar to the @Inject annotation. The only difference is that the @Autowired annotation is part of the Spring framework. This annotation has the same execution paths as the @Inject annotation, listed in order of precedence: Match by Type.

What is the difference between a bean and an object in Spring Boot? Spring as Framework offers some functions, such as: Lifecycle management: Spring Beans are managed by the Spring container, which handles their creation, initialization, and

destruction. Java Objects, on the other hand, are typically created and managed by the programmer manually.

What is the difference between @component and @bean? @Bean is used at the method level to explicitly declare individual beans with custom instantiation logic, while @Component is used at the class level to mark classes as Spring-managed components that are automatically discovered during component scanning.

How to explain Spring Boot project in interview? Spring Boot creates stand-alone web applications. It is fast , has low configuration , has an embedded server (Tomcat , Jetty , etc.), and has monitoring features that help build a Java application quickly from scratch with robustness and maintainability .

Why Spring boots over Spring? Spring Boot reduces development time and effort and increases productivity. While dependency injection is the key feature of Spring, for Spring Boot, it is auto-configuration. Spring Boot is a framework that allows developers to create standalone applications with no or little configuration.

Which dependency injection is better? While constructor and field injection have their use cases, constructor injection is generally considered the better choice due to its advantages. By using constructor injection, you can create more maintainable, testable, and robust applications.

What are the two types of IoC container in Spring? Additionally, Spring Boot offers the choice between two types of IoC containers: BeanFactory and ApplicationContext. Each type of container supports different bean configuration types, tailored to the specific container.

What is dependency injection in Spring? Dependency injection (DI) is a process whereby objects define their dependencies (that is, the other objects with which they work) only through constructor arguments, arguments to a factory method, or properties that are set on the object instance after it is constructed or returned from a factory method.

What is autowired in Spring? What is the @Autowired Annotation? @Autowired is one of the core annotations in Spring, used for automatic dependency injection. In simpler terms, it allows Spring to automatically wire the required beans

(dependencies) into your classes, eliminating the need for manual configuration.

What is BeanFactory and ApplicationContext? In short, the BeanFactory provides the configuration framework and basic functionality, while the ApplicationContext adds enhanced capabilities to it, some of them perhaps more J2EE and enterprise-centric.

What are the bean scopes in Spring? In Spring Framework, beans can be defined with different scopes, which determine the lifecycle and visibility of a bean within the application context. The primary bean scopes available are: Singleton: The default scope. Only one instance of the bean is created and shared across the entire application context.

What is use of @autowire and @qulifier annotation? In summary, @Autowired is for automatic dependency injection, while @Qualifier is for specifying which exact bean to inject when there are multiple beans of the same type. Choose the appropriate annotation based on your specific use case and the complexity of your Spring application's bean configuration.

What is the difference between @bean and @autowire in Spring? @Bean tells Spring 'here is an instance of this class, please keep hold of it and give it back to me when I ask'. @Autowired says 'please give me an instance of this class, for example, one that I created with an @Bean annotation earlier'.

What can I use instead of autowired? @Autowired offers flexibility but may compromise code clarity and introduce runtime errors. Conversely, Constructor Injection, prioritizing simplicity and readability, is widely favored for clean coding practices, compile-time safety, and ease of testing. Below are the preferred recommendations.

What is POJO in Spring? POJO in Java stands for Plain Old Java Object. It is an ordinary object, which is not bound by any special restriction. The POJO file does not require any special classpath. It increases the readability & re-usability of a Java program. POJOs are now widely accepted due to their easy maintenance.

What is the difference between POJO and dto? POJO stands for Plain Old Java Object and the term was invented to describe objects that had no special binding to

any framework. Ordinary objects. These can have many purposes in an OOP program, of course. One specific use is to bridge data across two layers of a system: the Data Transfer Object, or DTO.

Can we override a bean in Spring Boot? Starting in Spring 5.1, the BeanDefinitionOverrideException was introduced to allow developers to automatically throw the exception to prevent any unexpected bean overriding. By default, the original behavior is still available, which allows bean overriding.

What is @transactional in Spring Boot? In Spring Boot, @Transactional annotation is used to manage transactions in a Spring boot application and used to define a scope of transaction. This annotation can be applied to the class level or method level. It provides data reliability and consistency.

What is the difference between @primary and @qualifier? @Primary designates a primary bean for default injection, while @Qualifier allows for precise selection of a specific bean by name or custom qualifier. Understanding and leveraging these annotations correctly can ensure smooth and unambiguous bean injection in Spring applications.

What is the difference between @controller and @RestController? @Controller : used to declare common web controllers that can return HTTP responses. @RestController : used to create controllers for REST APIs that can return JSON responses.

What is POM in Spring Boot? The pom. xml file is a crucial configuration file in a Maven-based Spring Boot project. It defines project-specific information, dependencies, plugins, and other build-related configurations. Understanding and effectively utilizing the pom.

How to handle exceptions in Spring Boot? @ExceptionHandler annotation provided by Spring Boot can be used to handle exceptions in particular Handler classes or Handler methods. Any method annotated with this is automatically recognized by Spring Configuration as an Exception Handler Method.

How does @SpringBootApplication work internally? Spring Boot automatically configures your application based on the dependencies you have added to your

project and the environment you are deploying to. It scans the classpath for libraries, frameworks, and other components and configures beans that are needed for your application to function.

What is a bean in Spring? In Spring, a bean is an object that is managed by the Spring IoC (Inversion of Control) container. It is an instance of a class that is configured and controlled by Spring. Beans are typically used to represent components and services within a Spring application.

What is bean and its scope in Spring? A bean's scope refers to the lifecycle of the bean; things like how long the bean will live, how many instances will be created, and how the bean is shared in the Spring environment. The default scope for the bean is a singleton, like the example below, in which we haven't explicitly given a scope.

How many ways can you define a bean in Spring Boot?

What is the Spring bean life cycle? The Spring bean life cycle begins when the Spring container is initialized and starts to create and manage beans defined within the application context, typically during the startup phase of the Spring application.

What is the difference between @bean and @autowired? @Bean is just for the metadata definition to create the bean(equivalent to tag). @Autowired is to inject the dependancy into a bean(equivalent to ref XML tag/attribute).

What is the difference between @component and @bean in Spring? @Bean is used at the method level to explicitly declare individual beans with custom instantiation logic, while @Component is used at the class level to mark classes as Spring-managed components that are automatically discovered during component scanning.

Can we use @bean without @configuration? You can use @Bean -annotated methods with any Spring @Component . However, they are most often used with @Configuration beans. Annotating a class with @Configuration indicates that its primary purpose is as a source of bean definitions.

What is the difference between singleton and prototype beans in Spring? When a bean has a prototype scope, it means that a new instance of the bean is

created each time it is requested. Unlike the singleton scope, where a single instance of the bean is created and reused, in the prototype scope a new instance of the bean is created on each request.

What is a stateful and stateless bean in Spring? A stateful bean can remember conversational state between method calls, while a stateless bean won't remember anything about the client between method invocations. The phrase “conversational state” really means “client-specific state”, and a typical example is a shopping cart.

Why is Spring bean singleton by default? singleton - only one instance of the spring bean will be created for the spring container. This is the default spring bean scope. While using this scope, make sure bean doesn't have shared instance variables otherwise it might lead to data inconsistency issues.

How to override bean definition in Spring? To override a Spring bean defined in an add-on, create its subclass (or implement the same interface) and declare a bean of this new type in a Java configuration, adding the @Primary annotation to the new bean.

Can a bean have multiple names in Spring? This is convenient and intuitive, but if explicit naming is desired, the name attribute (or its alias value) may be used. Also note that name accepts an array of Strings, allowing for multiple names (i.e. a primary bean name plus one or more aliases) for a single bean.

Can we create multiple beans of same class in Spring? In this tutorial, we'll see how we can create multiple beans of the same class using annotations in Spring framework. This is the simplest and easiest way to create multiple beans of the same class using annotations.

How to stop a bean from getting initialization in Spring? When this behavior is not desirable, you can prevent pre-instantiation of a singleton bean by marking the bean definition as being lazy-initialized. A lazy-initialized bean tells the IoC container to create a bean instance when it is first requested, rather than at startup.

How to destroy a bean in Spring Boot?

What are the 4 stages of the bean life cycle? What are the main stages in the life cycle of a bean plant? There are four main stages in the life cycle of a bean plant:

seed, germination, leaf growth, and flowering.

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