JAVA SPRING HIBERNATE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR

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What is Spring Hibernate in Java? The fundamental difference between Spring and Hibernate is that Spring is a perfect and modular framework for developing Java Enterprise Applications, whereas Hibernate is an Object Relational Mapping framework that specialises in data and ensures retrieval from a database. Hibernate is built into the Spring framework.

What is the difference between Spring Hibernate and Spring JDBC? Hibernate: An ORM framework providing higher-level abstractions, automatic table creation, and caching. JDBC: Direct and low-level database access, offering more control but demanding more manual coding.

What is the purpose of hibernate framework in Java? The Need for Hibernate Framework By mapping Java objects to database tables, Hibernate eliminates the need for most boilerplate code, reduces errors, and simplifies database operations. It also ensures database portability and supports complex query management through HQL (Hibernate Query Language).

What are the benefits of using Hibernate? Why use Hibernate? Hibernate reduces lines of code by maintaining object-table mapping itself and returns result to application in form of Java objects. It relieves programmer from manual handling of persistent data, hence reducing the development time and maintenance cost.

Which is faster JDBC or Hibernate? Hibernate & JDBC – both these tools are designed to facilitate accessing relational tables using Java code. Hibernate is a

more efficient & object-oriented approach for accessing a database. However, when it comes to overall performance, it tends to fall a little behind as compared to JDBC.

Can we use Hibernate without Spring? Use Hibernate Old Fashioned Way, without Spring The JPA (Java Persistence API) was created and it is entirely defined as Java annotations (besides XML) which increase code readability and maintainability.

What is lazy loading in Hibernate? The aim of lazy loading is to save resources by not loading related objects into memory when we load the main object. Instead, we postpone the initialization of lazy entities until the moment they're needed. Hibernate uses proxies and collection wrappers to implement lazy loading.

Why do we use Spring instead of Hibernate? While Hibernate is simply a library that facilitates database access, Spring is a framework that manages all aspects of a Java application and can also be used as a database access library. Together, they can be used to build powerful and efficient Java applications that are able to store and manage data effectively.

What is the difference between GET and load in Hibernate? From the output it's clear that get() returns the object by fetching it from database or from hibernate cache whereas load() just returns the reference of an object that might not actually exists, it loads the data from database or cache only when you access other properties of the object.

Why we use XML in Hibernate? Hibernate allows you to work with persistent XML data in much the same way you work with persistent POJOs. A parsed XML tree can be thought of as another way of representing the relational data at the object level, instead of POJOs. Hibernate supports dom4j as API for manipulating XML trees.

Why do we use Annotations in Hibernate? Hibernate Annotations are a powerful method for supplying the metadata for mapping objects and relational tables. All of the metadata is combined with the code in the POJO java file, which makes it easier for the user to comprehend both the database structure and POJO at the same time while developing.

What is the ORM tool in Hibernate? Object/Relational Mapping Hibernate ORM enables developers to more easily write applications whose data outlives the application process. As an Object/Relational Mapping (ORM) framework, Hibernate is concerned with data persistence as it applies to relational databases (via JDBC).

What are the benefits of hibernation? Animals hibernate to survive periods of cold and food or water scarcity, reducing their heart rate, breathing and other vital functions to a fraction of their normal life, while body temperature lowers close to ambient temperature. Tardigrades, frogs and reptiles are very good at it.

What is the difference between merge and update in Hibernate? if you want to save your modifications at any time without knowing about the state of a session, then use merge() in hibernate. if you are sure that the session does not contain an already persistent instance with the same identifier, then use the update to save the data in hibernate.

What are the key features of Hibernate? Hibernate's primary feature is mapping from Java classes to database tables, and mapping from Java data types to SQL data types. Hibernate also provides data query and retrieval facilities. It generates SQL calls and relieves the developer from the manual handling and object conversion of the result set.

What are the disadvantages of Hibernate?

What is caching in Hibernate? Hibernate Caching is a layer between the actual database and your application. It reduces the time taken to obtain the required data - as it fetches from memory instead of directly hitting the database. It is useful when you have to fetch the same data multiple times.

Can we use Hibernate without JDBC? The Hibernate and JDBC dependency Hibernate and JPA-based applications do not eliminate the need for JDBC. When you use Hibernate, all database interactions still occur with the JDBC APIs. Hibernate and JPA are actually built on top of the JDBC API.

Can we use Hibernate without primary key? Hibernate requires that entity tables have primary keys.

Can we use Hibernate without Maven? You don't need Maven to use Hibernate. Without Maven, you'll just have to download and add the jar dependencies to the project manually, which isn't hard. And you can use whichever build process you use.

Can I use JPA and Hibernate together? It guarantees that data is stored and retrieved from the database in accordance with the mappings. Hibernate extends JPA with extra functionality. But, relying on them would bind you to Hibernate. You cannot switch to another JPA implementation, such as Toplink.

What is @transient in Hibernate? 2 min read. Mar 23, 2024. 8. The @Transient annotation in Hibernate is a marker used to indicate that a particular field should not be persistently stored in the database. In other words, this field will be ignored during the save and retrieve operations of an entity from the database.

What is cascading in Hibernate? For example, if you have a Customer entity that has a one-to-many relationship with an Order entity, you can define cascading to specify that when a customer is deleted, all of their orders should be deleted as well. Cascading in Hibernate refers to the automatic persistence of related entities.

How many levels of cache are there in Hibernate? There are two types of Hibernate caching: first-level cache and second-level cache. The first-level cache is associated with a Session and is used to cache data within a single transaction or request.

What is the main difference between JPA and Hibernate? In simple terms, JPA can be called the interface, while Hibernate is the implementation of these interfaces. JPA specifies standards for developers to perform database operations seamlessly, while Hibernate uses these standards of the Java Persistence API to carry out operations on the database.

When should I use Hibernate? Use hibernation when you know that you won't use your laptop or tablet for an extended period and won't have an opportunity to charge the battery during that time. First check to see if this option is available on your PC and if it is, turn it on.

Can we use Spring Boot without Hibernate? It is not necessary to use Hibernate with your Spring Boot project , but an ORM reduces a lot of headache of manually configuring the RDBMS acces if you use traditional JDBC. Some of the common problems of using traditional JDBC instead of an ORM are: Mapping of your Java objects to your database tables.

What is the difference between Spring Boot and Spring Hibernate? When choosing the database, here's all you need to understand to decide which database will suit you between Spring Boot vs. Hibernate. Spring Boot provides a range of databases that exclude SQL and NoSQL databases, whereas Hibernate is known for strong, relational databases and does not need NoSQL support.

What is the difference between Spring MVC and Hibernate? What is difference between Spring MVC and Hibernate? Spring MVC is a web framework, while Hibernate is an Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) framework. They serve different purposes: Spring MVC handles web applications, and Hibernate deals with database interactions and mapping objects to database tables.

What is Spring Hibernate vs struts? Spring, Hibernate and Struts are not a language, all these are frameworks that was used in Java Language. It is difficult to build the mobile application without Java framework. Spring is used to develop application from desktop to Web. Hibernate is used to access data layer and Struts is used for Web frameworks.

What is Hibernate session in Spring Boot? Sessions in a Spring Boot application are typically managed through Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) frameworks like Hibernate. Hibernate provides a higher-level abstraction over connections, allowing developers to work with objects instead of raw SQL queries.

Which is better Hibernate or JPA? JPA, is a standardized Java specification which provides portability, while hibernate is a versatile ORM framework, extends capabilities beyond the standards. The key question here is whether the project demands strict adherence to JPA or allows the flexibility & richness provided by Hibernates additional features.

Do I need Hibernate for Spring Boot? As their names suggest, these are the starting dependencies in Spring Boot. This dependency includes JPA API, JPA Implementation, JDBC, and the other necessary libraries. Since the default JPA implementation is Hibernate, this dependency is actually enough to bring it in as well.

Does Spring use Hibernate by default? Spring Boot configures Hibernate as the default JPA provider, so it's no longer necessary to define the entityManagerFactory bean unless we want to customize it.

Why do we use Spring Hibernate? Hibernate is a common choice among developers because it offers benefits such as quicker development time, better code readability, and increased output. The Spring foundation, on the other hand, provides a full foundation for building Java applications.

Are Spring ORM and Hibernate the same? Spring Framework and Hibernate ORM are often used together to develop enterprise-level applications. Hibernate provides an efficient way of storing and retrieving data from a database, while Spring Framework provides features such as IoC, DI, and AOP to make the development process more organized and efficient.

Is Spring data JPA and Hibernate the same? Hibernate is a JPA implementation, while Spring Data JPA is a JPA Data Access Abstraction as we have discussed above. Spring Data proposes a solution to GenericDao custom implementations. It can further generate JPA queries on your behalf through the methodology or method name conventions.

Can I use Spring without Hibernate? You can replace the Hibernate transaction manager with Spring's JTA transaction implementation. Both transaction demarcation and data access code work without changes, because they use the generic transaction management APIs.

What is the benefit of using Spring on top of Hibernate? Advantages of Spring The Spring framework has HibernateTemplate class. It removes many steps such as creating Configuration, Session, BuildSessionFactory, beginning and committing transactions etc. It saves a lot of time and code.

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.

What are the three types of Hibernate?

What is lazy loading in Hibernate? The aim of lazy loading is to save resources by not loading related objects into memory when we load the main object. Instead, we postpone the initialization of lazy entities until the moment they're needed. Hibernate uses proxies and collection wrappers to implement lazy loading.

How to update data in Hibernate? As with persist and save, the update method is an "original" Hibernate method. Its semantics differ in several key points: it acts upon a passed object (its return type is void). The update method transitions the passed object from a detached to persistent state.

2lt kode mesin apa? 2L-T adalah versi turbo dari 2L. Diameter dan langkahnya sama dengan 2L namun 2L-T memiliki rasio kompresi 20:1.

Toyota Hilux pakai mesin apa? Toyota Hilux Double Cabin menawarkan dua jenis varian, yaitu Hilux D Cab G Type dan Hilux D Cab V Type. Kedua varian ini hadir dalam dua tipe mesin, yakni 2.4 V 4X4 DSL A/T dan 2.4 G 4x4 DSL M/T.

Kode mesin 5TP motor apa? Yamaha Jupiter Z berkode mesin 5TP dikeluarkan oleh pabrikan Yamaha sejak tahun 2003. Hingga kini mesin tersebut sudah berumur 14 tahun, namun kenyataannya masih banyak mekanik yang mengandalkan mesin tersebut untuk bahan modifikasi baik di ajang resmi maupun di korek harian dengan berbagai alasan.

2KD kode mesin apa? Untuk itu, Kijang Innova diesel mengusung mesin berkode 2KD-FTV. Dapur pacu ini berkapasitas 2.500 cc dengan dilengkapi turbo diesel.

Innova Reborn diesel pakai mesin apa? Sekadar informasi, Innova Reborn ditawarkan dalam dua opsi mesin yaitu bensin dan diesel. Untuk versi bensin mengusung mesin 1TR-FE berkapasitas 1.998 cc. Sementara versi diesel berbekal mesin 2GD-FTV berkapasitas 2.393 cc.

Apa arti dari Hilux? Toyota Hilux adalah salah satu mobil pick-up dari Toyota yang namanya merupakan kepanjangan dari kata High (tinggi) dan Luxury (mewah). Hal ini pun memberikan kesan mewah pada mobil pick-up ini sehingga berbeda dari mobil pick-up lain.

Mobil apa yang menggunakan mesin 1KD? Mesin 1KD-FTV ini pernah hadir di Indonesia namun tidak dihadirkan di Fortuner melainkan di Toyota Hilux keluaran tahun 2005 hingga 2010.

CDI 5LL punya motor apa? cdi yamaha jupiter kode 5LL.

Kode mesin K59 motor apa? Vario 150 eSP K59 (2015 - 2018)

Kode 2S6 untuk motor apa? Kode Part : 2S6-E6371-00 Kaki 4 Jupiter Mx 00 Original Yamaha.

Apa kode mesin pajero? Awalnya Mitsubishi Pajero Sport disokong oleh mesin dengan kode 4D56. Setelahnya Mitsubishi membuat mesin diesel baru dengan kode 4N15. Mesin tersebut memiliki banyak keunggulan misalnya kompresi yang lebih rendah dibanding mesin 4D56.

Berapa HP mesin 1KD? 1KD-FTV. 1KD-FTV diluncurkan tahun 2000. 1KD-FTV memiliki kapasitas silinder 3.0L (2982cc) 4 segaris common rail dengan variable geometry turbocharger dan Intercooler. Diameter x langkah 96 x 103 mm. Menghasilkan tenaga 172.72 hp (127 kW) pada 3400 rpm, dengan torsi 260 lbf·ft (352 N·m) pada 1800-3400 rpm.

Hilux 1KD tahun berapa? 7. Generasi Ketujuh (2004-2015) Hilux Double Cabin menggunakan mesin diesel 1KD-FTV 2.982 cc 4-silinder.

Mesin 2F itu apa? Mesin 2F merupakan versi kedua dari F Series yang mulai diperkenalkan pada tahun 1975. Mesin ini memiliki stang piston dan kruk as yang sama dengan mesin pendahulunya. Hanya saja yang diameter piston yang dipergunakannya lebih besar 4mm.

2NR kode mesin apa? 2NR-FE. Mesin 1.5 L (1496 cc) yang merupakan varian dari mesin seri NR. Pertama kali diperkenalkan pada kuartal 4 tahun 2010 untuk Toyota

Etios. ini adalah mesin baru Toyota setelah 8 tahun tidak menggunakan VVT-i yang dilakukan untuk low-cost Toyota Etios.

Kode mesin 4D56 mobil apa? Mesin diesel 4D56 ini masuk dalam keluarga mesin Mitsubishi Astron yang berkapasitas 2.500cc dengan empat silinder segaris. Mesin diesel 4D56 ini selain terkenal bandel, tangguh, dan mudah diperbaiki juga mampu menaklukkan banyak medan di Indonesia yang memiliki kontur bervariasi.

Kode mesin 1TR mobil apa? Mesin TR yang berbahan dasar besi ini memiliki 2 jenis yaitu 1TR dan 2TR. Mesin ini digunakan untuk mobil berjenis IMV (Innovative Multipurpose Vehicle) seperti Fortuner dan Innova.

Shivaji University Engineering Question Paper: First Year

The Shivaji University Engineering Question Paper for the first year is a comprehensive evaluation of the fundamental concepts covered in the first semester of engineering studies. The question paper consists of two sections: Section A and Section B.

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Section A comprises 20 multiple choice questions (MCQs) with four options each. Each question carries one mark, and students are required to choose the correct answer from the given options. The MCQs cover a wide range of topics, including Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering Mechanics, and Engineering Graphics.

Section B: Short-Answer Questions

Section B consists of 10 short-answer questions that require concise answers. Each question carries five marks. Students are expected to demonstrate their understanding of the concepts and their ability to apply them in practical scenarios. The questions cover topics such as Calculus, Linear Algebra, Thermodynamics, Fluid Mechanics, and Materials Science.

Solution to Selected Questions

1. MCQ: Which of the following is a vector quantity? (a) Mass (b) Velocity (c) Temperature (d) Time

Answer: (b) Velocity

2. Short-Answer Question: Find the derivative of the function f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 7.

Answer: f'(x) = 3x^2 + 4x - 5

3. MCQ: Which of the following is a law of thermodynamics? (a) Newton's Law of Motion (b) Ohm's Law (c) First Law of Thermodynamics (d) Kepler's Laws

Answer: (c) First Law of Thermodynamics

4. Short-Answer Question: Explain the principle of buoyancy.

Answer: The principle of buoyancy states that an object submerged or partially submerged in a fluid experiences an upward force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the object.

5. MCQ: Which of the following is a type of engineering drawing? (a) Isometric drawing (b) Orthographic projection (c) Oblique projection (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

The Essentials of Microeconomics

Microeconomics is a branch of economics that focuses on the behavior of individual agents, such as consumers, firms, and households, and how they interact in markets. It seeks to answer questions about the allocation of scarce resources and the determination of prices and quantities in various markets.

1. What is the role of consumers in microeconomics?

Consumers are at the heart of microeconomics. They make decisions about what goods and services to purchase based on their preferences and budget constraints. Their demand influences the prices and quantities of goods and services produced by firms.

2. How do firms operate in microeconomics?

Firms are profit-maximizing entities that produce goods and services to meet consumer demand. They make decisions about their output, input usage, and pricing strategies. The interaction between firms in a market can lead to competition and market equilibrium.

3. What is the concept of market equilibrium?

Market equilibrium occurs when the quantity of a good or service supplied by firms equals the quantity demanded by consumers at a certain price. At equilibrium, there is no surplus or shortage, and the market is said to be stable.

4. How do government policies affect microeconomic behavior?

Government policies can significantly impact microeconomic outcomes. Taxation, subsidies, regulation, and monetary policy can influence consumer behavior, firm production decisions, and market structures. Understanding the effects of these policies is crucial for policymakers and economists.

5. What are the applications of microeconomics?

Microeconomics is applied in various fields, including business management, public policy, and personal finance. It helps businesses optimize their operations, policymakers design effective regulations, and individuals make informed financial decisions. By understanding the fundamentals of microeconomics, individuals can make better choices and contribute to a more efficient and equitable economy.

> *tecnico motor toyota 5l, shivaji university engineering question paper first year, the essentials of microeconomics*

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