**CHAPTER 1**

**1. Spring is what kind of component?**

a) Lightweight

b) Heavyweight

c) None of one

**2. IOC is a technique that externalizes the creation and management of**

a) Context dependencies

b) Component dependencies

c) Action dependencies

d) None

**3. Benefits of DI (Dependency Injection) is**

a) Reduced glue code

b) Simplified application configuration

c) Ability to manage common dependencies

d) Improved testability

e) Fostering good application design

**4. Spring Expression Language (SpEL) is a technology to allow an application**

a) To manipulate Java objects at runtime

b) To evaluate expressions at runtime

c) To access Java objects and spring beans at runtime

d) Above all

**5. Spring’s data access module provides out-of-the-box support for**

a) JDBC

b) JDO

c) Hibernate

d) JPA

e) Above all

**6. Transforming JavaBeans into XML**

a) Marshaling

b) Unmarshaling

**7. Transforming XML into Java objects**

a) Marshaling

b) Unmarshaling

**8. What is spring?**

a) a database

b) a framework

c) a component

d) a java class

**9. The core of the Spring Framework is based on the principle of**

a) DOC

b) JNDI

c) IOC

d) XML

**10. What is IOC?**

a) A JavaBean

b) Depend on DI

c) A framework

d) Externalize the management of component dependencies

**11. Spring’s DI implementation is based around two core java concepts:**

a) JavaBeans

b) interfaces

c) java object

d) method

**12. There are different ways to configure dependency. Which are?**

a) Externally in Xml file

b) Spring java configuration classes

c) Faces-config

d) Java annotations

**13. AOP provides the ability to implement**

a) Crosscutting logic

b) MVC logic

c) Constraint logic

d) Bean logic

**14. Spring introduce which expression Language?**

a) Special Expression language

b) SQL Expression

c) SpEL

d) Java Language

**15. What does mean the @NotNull annota tion to bean’s property?**

a) Attribute shouldn’t contain a null value

b) Attribute should contain a null value

c) Shouldn’t use for validation

**16. By default, Spring will first look for which validator?**

a) Spring validator

b) Hibernate validator

c) Bean validator

d) Xml validator

**17. Which are true?**

a) Marshaling (transforming JavaBeans to XML)

b) Unmarshaling (transforming JavaBeans to XML)

c) Unmarshaling (transforming XML into Java objects)

d) Marshaling (transforming XML into Java objects)

**18. Which are the alternatives to Spring Framework?**

a) JBoss Seam Framework

b) Google Guice

c) PicoContainer

d) JEE 6 Container

e) Above All

**19. Which is not Spring own Module JAR File**

a) Aop

b) Oxm

c) primeface

d) Asm

**20. Spring is described as a**

a. Heavyweight framework

b. Loosely type framework

c. Lightweight framework

d. Standalone framework

**21. When Dependency Injections are injected by Spring?**

a) Runtime

b) Coding time

c) Compile time

**22. JavaBeans also Known as?**

a) POJOs

b) XML

c) ANNOTATIONS

**23. What is inversion of Control (IOC)?**

a) IOC is a technique that externalizes the creation of management of component dependencies.

b) IOC is a technique that internalizes the creation of management of component dependencies.

c) a & b

d) none.

**24. Spring's DI implementation based on**

a) Two core Java concept.

b) Three core Java concept.

c) Four core Java concept.

**25. AOP stands for...**

a) Aspect-oriented programming.

b) Aspect-orientation programming.

c) Aspect-object programming.

d) Aspect-ordered programming.

**26. AOP provides the implement\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) functional logic.

b) non-functional logic.

c) crosscutting logic.

**27. What is the meaning of 'marshaling’?**

a) transforming JavaBean into XML.

b) transforming Java Object into XML.

c) transforming XML into JavaBean.

**28. What is the meaning of 'unmarshaling'?**

a) transforming Java Object into XML.

b) transforming XML into JavaBean.

c) transforming XML into Java object.