**1. In which file database table configuration is stored?**

a) .dbm

b) .hbm

c) .ora

d) .sql

**Answer: b**

Explanation: Database table configuration is stored in .hbm file.

**Example:** Employee.hbm.xml

|  |
| --- |
| <hibernate-mapping>  <class name="POJO class name" table="table name in database">  <id name="variable name" column="column name in database" type="java/hibernate type" />  <property name="variable1 name" column="column name in database" type="java/hibernate type" />  <property name="variable2 name" column="column name in database" type="java/hibernate type" />  </class>  </hibernate-mapping> |

**2. Which of the following is not a core interface of Hibernate?**

a) Configuration

b) Criteria

c) SessionManagement

d) Session

**Answer: c**

Explanation: SessionManagement is not a core interface of Hibernate. Configuration, Criteria, SessionFactory, Session, Query and Transaction are the core interfaces of Hibernate.

|  |
| --- |
| **Configuration cfg = new Configuration().configure("hibernate.cfg.xml");** |

|  |
| --- |
| **Criteria crit = session.createCriteria(Employee.class);** |

|  |
| --- |
| SessionFactory factory = cfg.buildSessionFactory();  **Session session = factory.openSession();**  **Methods:**  session.save(e);  session.saveOrUpdate(e);  session.persist(e);  session.update();  session.delete();  session.load(Employee.class,new Integer(101));  session.get(Employee.class,new Integer(101));  session.merge(); |

**3. SessionFactory is a thread-safe object.**

a) True

b) False

**Answer: a**

Explanation: SessionFactory is a thread-safe object. Multiple threads can access it simultaneously.

|  |
| --- |
| **SessionFactory factory = cfg.buildSessionFactory();** |

**4. Which of the following methods returns proxy object?**

a) loadDatabase()

b) getDatabase()

c) load()

d) get()

**Answer: c**

Explanation: load() method returns proxy object. load() method should be used if it is sure that instance exists.

Example:

|  |
| --- |
| **Object obj=session.load(Employee.class, new Integer(1122));** |

**5. Which of the following methods hits database always?**

a) load()

b) loadDatabase()

c) getDatabase()

d) get()

**Answer: d**

Explanation: get() method hits database always. Also, get() method does not return proxy object.

|  |
| --- |
| **Employee emp=session.get(Employee.class, new Integer(1122));** |

**6. Which of the following method is used inside session only?**

a) merge()

b) update()

c) end()

d) kill()

**Answer: b**

Explanation: update() method can only be used inside session. update() should be used if session does not contain persistent object.

|  |
| --- |
| **session.update(e);** |

**7. Which of the following is not a state of object in Hibernate?**

a) Attached()

b) Detached()

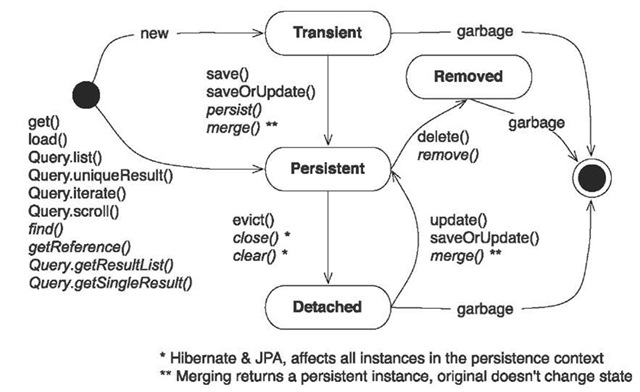
c) Persistent()

d) Transient()

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Attached() is not a state of object in Hibernate. Detached(), Persistent() and Transient() are the only states in Hibernate.

**State of object in Hibernate:**



|  |
| --- |
| **// Transient state**  Product p=new Product();  p.setProductId(101);  p.setProName("iPhone");  p.setPrice(25000);  **// Persistent state**  Transaction tx = session.beginTransaction();  session.save(p);  tx.commit();    **// Detached state**  session.close();  factory.close(); |

**8. Which of the following is not an inheritance mapping strategies?**

a) Table per hierarchy

b) Table per concrete class

c) Table per subclass

d) Table per class

**Answer: d**

Explanation: Table per class is not an inheritance mapping strategies.

**9. Which of the following is not an advantage of using Hibernate Query Language?**

a) Database independent

b) Easy to write query

c) No need to learn SQL

d) Difficult to implement

**Answer: d**

Explanation: HQL is easy to implement. Also, to implement it HQL it is not dependent on a database platform.

**10. Which of the following is not an advantage of Hibernate Criteria API?**

a) Allows to use aggregate functions

b) Cannot order the result set

c) Allows to fetch only selected columns of result

d) Can add conditions while fetching results

**Answer: b**

Explanation: addOrder() can be used for ordering the results.

|  |
| --- |
| **Crietria c=session.createCriteria(Employee.class);**  **c.addOrder(Order.asc("salary"));**  **Crietria c=session.createCriteria(Employee.class);**  **c.addOrder(Order.desc("salary"));** |

**11. Which of the following is true about Query object in hibernate?**

A - Query objects Hibernate Query Language (HQL) string to retrieve data from the database and create objects.

B - Query objects SQL string to retrieve data from the database and create objects.

C - A Query instance is used to bind query parameters, limit the number of results returned by the query, and finally to execute the query.

D - All of the above.

**Answer : D**

Explaination

Query objects use SQL or Hibernate Query Language (HQL) string to retrieve data from the database and create objects. A Query instance is used to bind query parameters, limit the number of results returned by the query, and finally to execute the query.

**12. Which of the following is true about hibernate.dialect property in hibernate configuration?**

A - This property makes Hibernate generate the appropriate SQL for the chosen database.

B - This property makes Hibernate generate the appropriate java code for the chosen database.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

**Answer : A**

Explaination

This property makes Hibernate generate the appropriate SQL for the chosen database.

|  |
| --- |
| **<property name="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect</property>** |

**13. Which method is used to save the state of the given instance from the underlying database?**

A - Session.store()

B - Session.keep()

C - Session.save()

D - Session.load()

**Answer : C**

Explaination

Session.save saves the state of the given instance from the underlying database.

|  |
| --- |
| **session.save(e);** |

**14. Which of the following is true about <property> element?**

A - The <property> element is used to map a Java class property to a column in the database table.

B - The name attribute of the element refers to the property in the class.

C - The column attribute of the element refers to the column in the database table.

D - All of the above.

**Answer : D**

Explaination

The <property> element is used to map a Java class property to a column in the database table. The name attribute of the element refers to the property in the class and the column attribute refers to the column in the database table. The type attribute holds the hibernate mapping type, this mapping types will convert from Java to SQL data type.

|  |
| --- |
| **<property name="employeeCode" type="string">**  **<column name="employee\_CODE" length="10" not-null="true" unique="true" />**  **</property>** |

**15. 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.

**Answer : A**

Explaination

<many-to-one> element is used to define one-to-one association.

**Using xml:**

|  |
| --- |
| **<one-to-one name="employeeDetail" class="com.companyname.EmployeeDetail" cascade="save-update"></one-to-one>** |

**Using annotation:**

|  |
| --- |
| **@OneToOne(fetch = FetchType.LAZY, mappedBy = "employee", cascade = CascadeType.ALL)**  **@GenericGenerator(name = "generator", strategy = "foreign",parameters = @Parameter(name = "property", value = "employee"))** |

**16. 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.

**Answer : D**

Explaination

The first-level cache is the Session cache and is a mandatory cache through which all requests must pass. The Session object keeps an object under its own power before committing it to the database.

**17. 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.

**Answer : B**

Explaination

Use Transactional strategy for read-mostly data where it is critical to prevent stale data in concurrent transactions.

**18. Persistent objects are saved and retrieved through a Session object.**

A - false

B – true

**Answer : B**

Explaination

Persistent objects are saved and retrieved through a Session object.

**19. Which of the following is true about HQL?**

A - Hibernate Query Language (HQL) is an object-oriented query language.

B - Instead of operating on tables and columns, HQL works with persistent objects and their properties.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

**Answer : C**

Explaination

Hibernate Query Language (HQL) is an object-oriented query language, similar to SQL, but instead of operating on tables and columns, HQL works with persistent objects and their properties.

**20. Which of the following is not a core component of Hibernate?**

A - JDBC

B - SessionFactory

C - Session

D – Configuration

Answer : A

Explaination:

JDBC is not a core component of Hibernate.

**21. What is ORM?**

A. Object Rate Mapping

B. Object Relational Mapping

C. Operating Related Mapping

D. Operating Rate Mapping

**Answer : B**

ORM-Object Relational Mapping

ORM is an acronym for Object/Relational mapping. It is a programming strategy to map object with the data stored in the database. It simplifies data creation, data manipulation, and data access.

Hibernate is an open-source and lightweight ORM tool that is used to store, manipulate, and retrieve data from the database.

**22. Which property is used to enable auto commit for JDBC pooled connections?**

a. hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto

b. hibernate.connection.autocommit

Correct Answer: b. hibernate.connection.autocommit

**23. Which property is used to determine the JDBC fetch size?**

a. hibernate.jdbc.fetch\_size

b. hibernate.jdbc.batch\_size

CorrectAnswer: a. hibernate.jdbc.fetch\_size