Now that you've completed the section, let's see if you can answer these questions. The answer sheet is available as a PDF in the "Support Files" folder.

## Section 4: Storing Data in a DB

- 1) Suppose you have an immutable entity. What do you have to do to make it usable for JPA?
  - a. You can't have immutable entities; the JPA needs setters to fill in the data.
  - b. You need a constructor that gets all field values as parameters.
  - c. You need a no-args constructor.
  - d. You need to add a persistence.xml
  - e. The class needs the @Entity annotation
- 2) Why do you need to have a tool to update your schema if you use JPA?
  - a. JPA schema updates only work locally.
  - b. The generated DDL drops columns without notice.
  - c. You need to be able to perform updates to your data in a safe manner.
  - d. You don't need such a tool; JPA is able to do this on its own.
- 3) Which among the following does the jdbcTemplate.update method return?
  - a. The updated rows as **ResultSet**
  - b. The number of updated rows
  - c. Nothing, the method returns void
  - d. A class that contains information about autogenerated fields such as auto-inc-fields
- 4) Which among the following ways you can use to access the running transaction in your beans?
  - a. Just call Transaction.current()
  - b. You can access the TransactionStatus via

## TransactionInterceptor.currentTransactionStatus()

- c. You have an autowired field of type Transaction
- d. For certain actions on the transaction you use **PlatformTransactionManager**.
- e. You get the transaction from **TransactionContextHolder**.
- 5) What are possible reasons why the test runner could or did not rollback the transaction after the test?
  - a. An exception occurred.
  - b. The test had no @Transactional annotation
  - c. The test class had no @Transactional annotation
  - d. The field that contains the class under the test had no @Transactional annotation
  - e. The service uses @Transactional(propagation = Propagation.REQUIRES\_NEW)

