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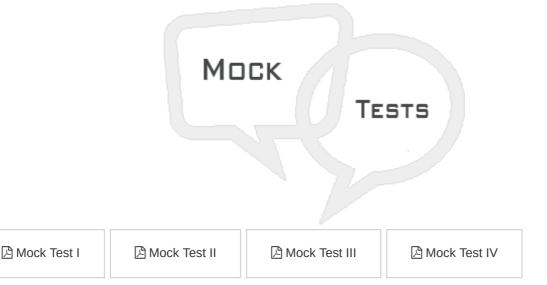
Spring Mock Test

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This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Spring Framework**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.



Spring Mock Test III

Q1-What is Introduction?

- A An introduction represents a point in your application where you can plug-in AOP aspect.
- **B** This is used to inject values in objects.
- **C** This is not invoked during program execution by Spring AOP framework.
- **D** An introduction allows you to add new methods or attributes to existing classes.

Q 2 - What is Target object?

- A A represents a object in your application where you can plug-in AOP aspect.
- **B** The object being advised by one or more aspects, this object will always be a proxy object, also referred to as the advised object.
- **C** This is used to inject values in objects.
- **D** This is not invoked during program execution by Spring AOP framework.

Q 3 - What is Weaving?

- A Weaving is the process of injecting values in objects to create an advised object.
- **B** Weaving is the process of linking aspects with other application types or objects to create an advised object.
- **C** This is used to inject values in objects.
- **D** Weaving is used to check object dependencies.

Q 4 - What are the different points where weaving can be applied?

- A Compile time, load time
- B Compile time, run time
- C Run time
- D Compile time, load Time, Run time

Q 5 - What are the types of advice?

- A then, after, after-returning, after-throwing, around
- B When, after, after-returning, around
- C Where, after, after-returning, after-throwing, around
- **D** Before, after, after-returning, after-throwing, around

Q 6 - How before advice works?

- A Run advice before a class loads.
- **B** Run advice before a method execution.
- **C** Run advice before http response is to be returned.
- **D** Run advice before http request is to be processed.

Q 7 - How after-returning advice works?

- A Run advice after a class loads only if class loads successfully.
- **B** Run advice after a method execution only if method completes successfully.
- C Run advice after http response is returned only if http response is success.
- **D** Run advice after http request is processed with no exception.

Q 8 - How after-throwing advice works?

- A Run advice after a method execution only if method exits by throwing an exception.
- **B** Run advice after a class loads only if class throws exception during load time.

- C Run advice after http response is returned with error status.
- **D** Run advice after http request is processed and an exception occurred.

Q 9 - How around advice works?

- A Run advice before and after the advised method is invoked.
- **B** Run advice before and after a class is loaded.
- **C** Run advice before and after http response is returned.
- **D** Run advice before and after http request is processed.

Q 10 - Which of the following aspect implementation spring supports?

- A XML Schema based aspect implementation
- B @AspectJ based aspect implementation
- C Both of above.
- **D** None of above.

Q 11 - What are the types of the transaction management Spring supports?

- A Programmatic transaction management
- **B** Declarative transaction management
- C Both of above.
- **D** None of above.

Q 12 - What is Spring MVC framework?

- A Spring MVC framework is Model-Value-Class architecture and used to bind model data with values.
- **B** The Spring web MVC framework provides model-view-controller architecture and ready components that can be used to develop flexible and loosely coupled web applications.
- **C** Spring MVC framework is used for Transaction management for Web Applications.
- **D** Spring MVC framework is used for AOP for Web Applications.

Q 13 - What is @Controller annotation?

- A The @Controller annotation indicates that a particular class serves the role of a controller.
- **B** The @Controller annotation indicates how to control the transaction management.
- **C** The @Controller annotation indicates how to control the dependency injection.
- **D** The @Controller annotation indicates how to control the aspect programming.

Q 14 - What are the ways to access Hibernate by using Spring?

- A Inversion of Control with a Hibernate Template and Callback.
- **B** Extending HibernateDAOSupport and Applying an AOP Interceptor node.
- C Both of above.
- D None of above.

Q 15 - Which ORM Spring supports?

- A Hibernate
- **B** iBatis
- C JPA
- **D** All of above.
- E None of above.

Q 16 - Which of the following database is not supported using jdbcTemplate?

- A MySql
- **B** PostgresSql
- C NoSql
- D Oracle

Q 17 - How to get object of a service in spring framework?

- A Using new keyword
- **B** Using dependency injection

Q 18 - Which of the following is part of Data Access layer in Spring framework?

- A Beans
- **B** Aspects
- C JMS
- **D** Context

Q 19 - How to use ref keyword in beans.

xml?

- A Using setter method only.
- **B** Using constructor argument only.
- C Using setter method and constructor argument both.

D - None of the above.
Q 20 - Core container has AOP as one of its module.
A - True
<mark>B - False</mark>
Q 21 - SpEL is part of core container.
A - False
B - True
Q 22 - Which class acts as IoC Container?
A - ServletContext
B - DispatcherServlet
C - ApplicationContext
D - None of the above
Q 23 - What stands true for spring framework?
A - Spring framework is a light weight framework.
B - Spring framework is a heavy weight framework.
Q 24 - Expression Language/ SpEL was introduced in which version of spring framework.
A - 1.0
B - 2.0
<mark>C</mark> - 3.0
D - 4.0
Q 25 - Can we integrate Struts with Spring.
A - Yes
B - No
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