

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.



 Mock Test I

 Mock Test II

 Mock Test III

 Mock Test IV

Spring Mock Test III

Q 1 - 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

B - False

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

C - 3.0

D - 4.0

Q 25 - Can we integrate Struts with Spring.

A - Yes

B - No