MOCK TEST 1

Q 1 - What is spring?

A - Spring is an open source development framework for enterprise Java.
B - Spring is a proprietary framework.
C - Spring is a development framework for .Net applications.
D - Spring is a development framework for PHP based applications.

A

Q 2 - Which of the following is correct assertion about spring?

A - Spring enables developers to develop enterprise-class applications using POJOs.
B - Spring is organized in a modular fashion.
C - Testing an application written with spring is simple because environment-dependent code is
moved into this framework.
D - All of above.

D

Q 3 - What is Dependency Injection?
A - It is a design pattern which implements Inversion of Control for software applications.
B - It is one of the spring module.
C - It is a technique to get dependencies of any project.
D - It is used to promote tight coupling in code.

A

Q 4 - Which of the following is correct about dependency injection?
A - It helps in decoupling application objects from each other.
B - It helps in deciding the dependencies of objects.
C - It stores objects states in database.
D - It stores object states in file system.

A

Q 5 - What AOP stands for?

A - Aspect Oriented Programming
B - Any Object Programming
C - Asset Oriented Programming
D - Asset Oriented Protocol

A

Q 6 - What is true about cross-cutting concerns?

A - The functions that span multiple points of an application are called cross cutting concerns.
B - Cross-cutting concerns are conceptually separate from the application's business logic.
C - Logging is one of the examples of cross cutting concerns.
D - All of the above.

A

Q 7 - Which are the modules of core container?

A - Beans, Core, Context, SpEL
B - Core, Context, ORM, Web
C - Core, Context, Aspects, Test
D - Bean, Core, Context, Test

A

Q 8 - Which are the modules of Data Access/ integration layer?

A - JDBC, ORM, OXM, JMS, Transactions
B - JDBC, ORM, OXM, JMS
C - JDBC, ORM, Web, Beans
D - JDBC, ORM, OXM, JMS

A

Q 9 - Which are the modules of Web layer?

A - WebSocket, Servlet, Web, Portlet
B - WebSocket, Servlet, Web-MVC, Web
C - HTML, JSP, WEB, Portlet
D - HTML, Servlet, WEB, Portlet

A

Q 10 - Which of the statement is not correct?

A - Core and beans modules provide the fundamental parts of the framework, including
Dependency Injection feature.
B - The SpEL module provides a powerful Expression Language for querying and manipulating an
object graph at runtime.
C - Aspects module provides integration with AspectJ.
D - None of the above.

D

Q 11 - Which of the statement is correct?

A - The JDBC module provides a JDBC-abstraction layer that removes the need to do tedious JDBC
related coding.
B - The ORM module provides integration layers for popular object-relational mapping APIs,
including JPA, JDO, Hibernate, and iBatis.
C - The Java Messaging Service JMS module contains features for producing and consuming
messages.
D - All of the above.

D

Q 12 - Which of the statement is correct?

A - The AOP module provides aspect-oriented programming implementation allowing you to

define method-interceptors and pointcuts to cleanly decouple code that implements functionality
that should be separated.
B - The Aspects module provides integration with AspectJ - Which is again a powerful and mature
aspect oriented programming AOP framework.
C - The Instrumentation module provides class instrumentation support and class loader
implementations to be used in certain application servers.
D - All of the above.

D

Q 13 - What types of Dependency injection does spring supports?

A - Constructor based, Setter based
B - Constructor based, Setter based, Getter Based
C - Setter based, Getter based, Properties based
D - Constructor based, Setter based, Properties based

A

Q 14 - Which are the IoC containers in Spring?

A - BeanFactory, ApplicationContext
B - BeanFactory, ApplicationContext, IocContextFactory
C - BeanFactory, BeanContext, IocContextFactory
D - BeanFactory, ApplicationContext, BeanContext

A

Q 15 - Which is the correct implementation class of BeanFactory?

A - XmlBeanFactory
B - ClassPathBeanFactory
C - FileSystemBeanFactory
D - AdvancedBeanFactory

A

Q 16 - Which are the correct implementation classes of ApplicationContext?

A - FileSystemXmlApplicationContext, ClassPathXmlApplicationContext, WebXmlApplicationContext
B - FileSystemApplicationContext, ClassPathApplicationContext, WebApplicationContext
C - AdvancedApplicationContext, FileApplicationContext
D - FileSystemApplicationContext, ClassPathApplicationContext

A

Q 17 - Which of the following stands true for spring beans?

A - Spring beans are managed by the Spring IoC container.
B - Spring beans are instantiated, assembled, and otherwise managed by a Spring IoC container.
C - Spring beans are simple POJOs.
D - All of the above.

D

Q 18 - Which is the way to provide configuration metadata to spring?

A - XML Based configuration file.
B - Annotation based configuration.
C - Java based configuration.
D - All of the above.

D

Q 19 - What is bean scope?

A - Bean scope forces Spring to produce a new bean instance as per the scope defined.
B - Bean scope defines the accessibility of bean in a java class.
C - Bean scope defines the accessibility of bean in a java package.
D - Bean scope defines the accessibility of bean in a web application.

A

Q 20 - What is singleton scope?

A - This scopes the bean definition to a single instance per Spring IoC container.
B - This scopes the bean definition to a single instance per HTTP Request.
C - This scopes the bean definition to a single instance per HTTP Session.
D - This scopes the bean definition to a single instance per HTTP Application/ Global session.

A

Q 21 - What is prototype scope?

A - This scopes a single bean definition to have any number of object instances.
B - This scopes the bean definition to a single instance per HTTP Request.
C - This scopes the bean definition to a single instance per HTTP Session.
D - This scopes the bean definition to a single instance per HTTP Application/ Global session.

A

Q 22 - What is request scope?

A - This scopes a bean definition to an HTTP request.
B - This scopes the bean definition to Spring IoC container.
C - This scopes the bean definition to HTTP Session.
D - This scopes the bean definition HTTP Application/ Global session.

A

Q 23 - What is session scope?

A - This scopes a bean definition to an HTTP session.
B - This scopes the bean definition to Spring IoC container.

C - This scopes the bean definition to HTTP request.
D - This scopes the bean definition to HTTP Application/ Global session.

A

Q 24 - What is global-session scope?

A - This scopes a bean definition to an HTTP Application/ Global session.
B - This scopes the bean definition to Spring IoC container.
C - This scopes the bean definition to HTTP request.
D - This scopes the bean definition to HTTP Session.

A

Q 25 - What is default scope of bean in Spring framework?

A - singleton
B - prototype
C - request
D - session

A

Q 26 - How can you inject Java Collection in Spring?

A - Using list, set, map or props tag.
B - Using lit, set, map or collection tag.
C - Using list, set, props or collection tag.
D - Using list, collection, map or props tag.

A

Q 27 - What is true about <list> collection configuration elements?

A - This helps in wiring a list of values, allowing duplicates.
B - This helps in wiring a list of values but without any duplicates.
C - This can be used to inject a collection of name-value pairs where name and value can be of
any type.
D - This can be used to inject a collection of name-value pairs where the name and value are
both Strings.

A

Q 28 - What is true about <set> collection configuration elements?

A - This helps in wiring a list of values, allowing duplicates.
B - This helps in wiring a list of values but without any duplicates.
C - This can be used to inject a collection of name-value pairs where name and value can be of
any type.
D - This can be used to inject a collection of name-value pairs where the name and value are
both Strings.

B

Q 29 - What is true about <map> collection configuration elements?

A - This helps in wiring a list of values, allowing duplicates.
B - This helps in wiring a list of values but without any duplicates.
C - This can be used to inject a collection of name-value pairs where name and value can be of
any type.
D - This tag is not supported.

C

Q 30 - What is true about <props> collection configuration elements?

A - This helps in wiring a list of values, allowing duplicates.
B - This helps in wiring a list of values but without any duplicates.
C - This can be used to inject a collection of name-value pairs where name and value can be of
any type.
D - This can be used to inject a collection of name-value pairs where the name and value are
both Strings.

D

Q 31 - What is bean autowiring?

A - Autowiring lets Spring resolve collaborators otherbeans for your bean by inspecting the contents
of the BeanFactory without using <constructor-arg> and <property> elements.
B - Autowiring injects values in spring beans.
C - Autowiring injects one bean into another.
D - Autowiring helps in wiring a list of values, allowing duplicates.

A

Q 32 - Which are the different modes of autowiring?

A - no, byName, byType, constructor, autodetect
B - no, byName, byType, constructor, autocorrect
C - byName, byContent, constructor, autodetect
D - byName, byContent, setter, autodetect

A

Q 33 - What is no mode of autowiring?

A - Default setting which means no autowiring and you should use explicit bean reference for
wiring.
B - Autowiring by property name.
C - Spring first tries to wire using autowire by constructor, if it does not work, Spring tries to
autowire by byType.
D - Similar to byType, but type applies to constructor arguments.

A

Q 34 - What is byName mode of autowiring?

A - Default setting which means no autowiring and you should use explicit bean reference for

wiring.
B - Autowiring by property name. Spring tries to match and wire its properties with the beans
defined by the same names in the configuration file.
C - Spring first tries to wire using autowire by constructor, if it does not work, Spring tries to
autowire by byType.
D - Similar to byType, but type applies to constructor arguments.

B

Q 35 - What is byType mode of autowiring?

A - Default setting which meas no autowiring and you should use explicit bean reference for
wiring.
B - Autowiring by property name. Spring tries to match and wire its properties with the beans
defined by the same names in the configuration file.
C - Spring first tries to wire using autowire by constructor, if it does not work, Spring tries to
autowire by byType.
D - Autowiring by property type. Spring tries to match and wire a property if its type matches with
exactly one of the beans name in configuration file.

D

Q 36 - What is constructor mode of autowiring?

A - Autowiring by property name. Spring tries to match and wire its properties with the beans
defined by the same names in the configuration file.
B - Spring first tries to wire using autowire by constructor, if it does not work, Spring tries to
autowire by byType.
C - Autowiring by property type. Spring tries to match and wire a property if its type matches with
exactly one of the beans name in configuration file.
D - Similar to byType, but type applies to constructor arguments. If there is not exactly one bean
of the constructor argument type in the container, a fatal error is raised.

D

Q 37 - What is autodetect mode of autowiring?

A - Similar to byType, but type applies to constructor arguments. If there is not exactly one bean
of the constructor argument type in the container, a fatal error is raised.
B - Autowiring by property name. Spring tries to match and wire its properties with the beans
defined by the same names in the configuration file.
C - Spring first tries to wire using autowire by constructor, if it does not work, Spring tries to
autowire by byType.
D - Autowiring by property type. Spring tries to match and wire a property if its type matches with

exactly one of the beans name in configuration file.

C

Q 38 Can you inject null and empty string values in Spring?

A - Yes
B - No

A

Q 39 - How do you turn on annotation wiring?

A - Add <annotation-context:config /> to bean configuration.
B - Add <annotation-config /> to bean configuration.
C - Add <annotation-context-config /> to bean configuration.
D - Add <context:annotation-config/> to bean configuration.

D

Q 40 - What does @Required annotation mean?

A - This annotation indicates that bean property must be populated by the user.
B - This annotation indicates that bean property is required while saving the bean data to
database.
C - This annotation simply indicates that the affected bean property must be populated at
configuration time, through an explicit property value in a bean definition or through autowiring.
D - This annotation indicates that bean property is required while serializing the bean.

C

Q 41 - What is true about @Autowired annotation?

A - The @Autowired annotation can be used to autowire bean on the setter method.
B - This annotation provides more fine-grained control over where and how autowiring should be
accomplished.
C - The @Autowired annotation can be used to autowire bean on the methods with arbitrary
names and/or multiple arguments.
D - All of above.

B

Q 42 - What is ContextRefreshedEvent event?

A - This event is published when the Servlet Context is either initialized or refreshed.
B - This event is published when the HTTP Request is received.
C - This event is published when the HTTP Response is returned.
D - This event is published when the ApplicationContext is either initialized or refreshed.

D

Q 43 - What is ContextStartedEvent event?

A - This event is published when the Servlet Context is either initialized or refreshed.
B - This event is published when the HTTP Request is received.
C - This event is published when the ApplicationContext is started using the start method on the ConfigurableApplicationContext interface.
D - This event is published when the HTTP Response is returned.

C

Q 44 - What is ContextStoppedEvent event?

A - This event is published when the Servlet Context is either initialized or refreshed.
B - This event is published when the ApplicationContext is stopped using the stop method on the ConfigurableApplicationContext interface.
C - This event is published when the HTTP Request is received.
D - This event is published when the HTTP Response is returned.

B

Q 45 - What is ContextClosedEvent event?

A - This event is published when the Servlet Context is either initialized or refreshed.
B - This event is published when the HTTP Request is received.
C - This event is published when the HTTP Response is returned.
D - This event is published when the ApplicationContext is closed using the close method on the ConfigurableApplicationContext interface.

D

Q 46 - What is RequestHandledEvent:event?

A - This event is published when the Servlet Context is either initialized or refreshed.
B - This event is published when the HTTP Request is received.
C - This event is published when the HTTP session is initialized or refreshed.
D - This event is published when the HTTP Request is serviced.

C

Q 47 - What is aspect?
A - Aspect is a way to do the dependency injection.
B - A module which has a set of APIs providing cross-cutting requirements.
C - Aspect is used to log information of application.
D - Aspect represents properties of spring based application.

B

Q 48 - What is Join point?

A - This represents a point in your application which joins two objects.
B - This represents a point in your object where you join values.
C - This represents a point in your object where you join injected values.
D - This represents a point in your application where you can plug-in AOP aspect.

D

Q 49 - What is Advice?

A - This is the way to instruct object to behave in certain manner.
B - This is used to inject values in objects.
C - This is the actual action to be taken either before or after the method execution.
D - This is not invoked during program execution by Spring AOP framework.

C

Q 50 - What is Pointcut?

A - This represents a point in your application where you can plug-in AOP aspect.
B - This is a set of one or more joinpoints where an advice should be executed.
C - This is used to inject values in objects.
D - This is invoked during program execution by Spring AOP framework.

B

MOCK TEST 2

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.

D

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.

B

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.

B

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

D

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

D

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.

B

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.

B

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.

A

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.

A

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.

C

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.

C

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.

B

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.

A

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.

C

Q 15 - Which ORM Spring supports ?
A - Hibernate
B - iBatis
C - JPA
D - All of above.
E - None of above.

D

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

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

C

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

A - Using new keyword
B - Using dependency injection

B

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

A - Beans

B - Aspects
C - JMS
D - Context

C

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.

C

Q 20 - Core container has AOP as one of its module.

A - True
B - False

B

Q 21 - SpEL is part of core container.

A - False
B - True

B

Q 22 - Which class acts as IoC Container?

A - ServletContext
B - DispatcherServlet
C - ApplicationContext
D - None of the above

C

Q 23 - What stands true for spring framework?

A - Spring framework is a light weight framework.
B - Spring framework is a heavy weight framework.

A

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

C

Q 25 - Can we integrate Struts with Spring.

A - Yes

B - No

A

Q 26 - By default a bean is lazily loaded.

A - True
B - False

B

Q 27 - By default a bean is eagerly loaded.

A - False
B - True

B

Q 28 - If a bean is scoped to HTTP request, scope is

A - session
B - global-session
C - prototype
D - request

D

Q 29 - If a bean is created once per Ioc Container, scope is

A - singleton
B - global-session
C - prototype
D - request

A

Q 30 - Thread scoped bean is introduced in which version of spring framework.

A - 1.0
B - 2.0
C - 3.0
D - 4.0

C

Q 31 - If a bean can be created any number of times, scope is

A - session
B - global-session
C - prototype
D - request

C

Q 32 - What is the scope of stateless bean?

A - global-session
B - singleton
C - prototype

D - request

B

Q 33 - What is the scope of stateful bean?

A - session
B - global-session
C - prototype
D - request

C

Q 34 - If a bean is scoped to HTTP session, scope is

A - global-session
B - session
C - prototype
D - request

B

Q 35 - How to handle shut down of IoC container?

A - Using shutdownHook
B - Using shutdownHandler
C - Using registerHook
D - Using registerShutdownHook

D

Q 36 - How bean life cycle can be controlled?

A - Using init only
B - Using InitializingBean class only
C - Using DisposableBean class only
D - Using All of above

D

Q 37 - What is the scope of bean in portlet context?

A - session
B - global-session
C - prototype
D - request

B

Q 38 - How after advice works?

A - Run advice after a method execution regardless of its outcome.
B - Run advice after a class loads.
C - Run advice after http response is returned.
D - Run advice after http request is processed.

A

Q 39 - Which class is used to map a database row to a java object in spring?

A - ResultSet
B - RowMapper
C - RowSetMapper
D - ResultSetMapper

B

Q 40 A bean must have id attribute in beans configuration file.

A - True
B - False

B

Q 41 - Which of the following class can be used to execute Sql queries in spring?

B - JDBCHelper
A - JdbcTemplate
C - DBHelper
D - DBTemplate

A

Q 42 - Which of the following class can be used to call Stored Procedures in spring?

A - SPHelper
B - JdbcTemplateCall
C - JdbcTemplate
D - SimpleJdbcCall

D

Q 43 - What is a DispatcherServlet?

A - DispatcherServlet is used for transaction management.
B - DispatcherServlet is used for AOP.
C - DispatcherServlet handles all the HTTP requests and responses.
D - DispatcherServlet is used for Dependency injection.

C

Q 44 - What is ACID in transactional management?

A - Accurate, Controlled, Isolation, Durability
B - Atomicity, Consistency, Independent, Done
C - Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
D - Accurate, Controlled, Independent, Done

C

Q 45 - Where do you define DispatcherServlet?

A - In Beans configuration file.
B - Web.xml file
C - Meta-inf/dispatcher.xml
D - Web-inf/ dispatcher.xml

B

Q 46 - What is true about BeanPostProcessor?

A - It is a concrete class.
B - It is an interface.
C - It is an abstract class.
D - None of the above.

B

Q 47 - What BeanPostProcessor does?

A - It processes beans once a bean is initialized.
B - It defines callback methods that you can implement to provide your own instantiation logic, dependency-resolution logic etc.
C - It processes beans once a bean is loaded.
D - It processes beans once a bean exits.

B

Q 48 - Can be bean be configured to have an inner bean?

A - True
B - False

A

Q 49 - Can we inject value and ref both together in a bean?

A - True
B - False

A

Q 50 - Following class can be extended to create custom event in spring.

A - SpringEvent
B - Event
C - ApplicationEvent
D - None of above

C