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Exam : **CoreSpringV3.2**

Title : Core-Spring (based on
Spring 3.2)

Vendor : SpringSource

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Consider the following code sample which creates an ApplicationContext from a file called "application-config.xml" in the "rewards.internal" package, and a file called test-infra-config.xml in the current folder:

```
ApplicationContext context = new  
FileSystemXmlApplicationContext("classpath:rewards.internal.application-config.xml",  
"file:testinfra-config.xml");
```

Which of those statements is true? (select one)

- A. The use of the "file" prefix is not necessary
- B. The use of the "classpath" prefix is not necessary
- C. The use of the "." separator is correct
- D. Both a and b

Answer: A

NO.2 Which of the following scenarios requires you to instantiate an ApplicationContext using the 'new' keyword? (Select one)

- A. Running your Spring application inside a JUnit test (using SpringJUnit4ClassRunner)
- B. Bootstrapping your Spring application within a Java main() method
- C. Deploying your Spring application in an application server, packaged in a WAR file
- D. Both a and b

Answer: B

NO.3 Which of the following statements is NOT true with respect to Spring's ApplicationContext? (select one)

- A. The ApplicationContext eagerly instantiates all singleton beans by default
- B. There are many different implementation classes which all implement the ApplicationContext interface
- C. When available, the close() method will cause any registered bean destruction code to be invoked
- D. In a JUnit test using Spring support (with @ContextConfiguration annotation), it is necessary to close the ApplicationContext manually

Answer: D

NO.4 Consider the following class:

```
public class LegacySingleton {  
    private LegacySingleton(){}  
    public static LegacySingleton getAServiceInstance() {  
        return new LegacySingleton();  
    }  
}
```

How can a bean of type LegacySingleton be created (using XML configuration)? (select one)

- A. It is not possible, the constructor must be public
- B. Use the factory-method attribute on the <bean> tag
- C. Use the init-method attribute on the <bean> tag
- D. Use autowiring

Answer: B

NO.5 Which of the following statements about the FactoryBean interface is NOT true? (select one)

- A. A FactoryBean can be used to generate Spring beans of any type
- B. The Spring configuration `<property name="someValue" ref="myFactoryBeanImpl"/>` will ALWAYS inject the instance of the FactoryBean implementation
- C. FactoryBean is a Spring interface
- D. Factory objects used in Spring do not necessarily have to implement the FactoryBean interface

Answer: B

NO.6 When injecting scalar/literal values into Spring beans, which of the following statements is true? (select one)

- A. Scalar values cannot be injected into setters or constructors with primitive type parameters
- B. Spring performs automatic type conversion for certain data types, such as String to int
- C. In XML Spring configuration, you can inject scalar values using the ref attribute of the `<property />` tag
- D. All of the above

Answer: B

NO.7 Select which of the following configuration tasks would be implemented using Spring's XML "context" namespace (select one or several answers)

- A. Enabling component-scanning
- B. Enabling the use of the `@Transactional` annotation
- C. Enabling the use of the `@Required`, `@PreDestroy` and `@PostConstruct` annotations
- D. Enabling the use of the `@Around` annotation

Answer: A,C

NO.8 Select which statement is true with respect to constructor injection with Spring (select one)

- A. Multiple parameters can be dependency injected into a constructor
- B. Using XML configuration, the constructor-arg element may be omitted if the constructor requires a single parameter
- C. One single bean cannot mix constructor injection with setter injection
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

NO.9 Select which statement(s) is/are true with respect to programming to interfaces with Spring

- A. The use of interfaces allows for reduced coupling between collaborating objects
- B. Spring requires all beans to implement interfaces
- C. Spring requires that parameters in constructors and setters are defined using interface types
- D. Spring requires all beans to have an empty constructor (either default or declared)

Answer: A

NO.10 Consider the following complete configuration sample:

```
<bean class="rewards.internal.RewardNetworkImpl">  
<property name="accountRepository" ref="accountRepository"/>
```

</bean>

<bean class="rewards.internal.account.JdbcAccountRepository"/>

Which of the following statements is true? (Select one)

- A. This configuration is correct
- B. This configuration is not valid because the first bean should have an id. Its value should be "rewardNetwork".
- C. This configuration is not valid because the second bean should have an id. Its value should be "accountRepository".
- D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: C