

# Actual4Dump



## Pass Your Next Certification Exam Fast!

Everything you need to prepare, learn & pass your certification exam easily.

365 days free updates. First attempt guaranteed success.

Choose the version that fits your needs	PDF Version	Desktop Test Engine	Online Test Engine
Latest and Up-to-Date exam dumps with real exam questions answers.	✓	✓	✓
Get 12-Months free updates without any extra charges.	✓	✓	✓
Experience same exam environment before appearing in the certification exam.	✗	✓	✓
100% exam passing guarantee in the first attempt.	✓	✓	✓
20% discount on more than one license and 30% discount on 5+ license purchases.	✗	✓	✓
100% secure purchase on SSL.	✓	✓	✓
Completely private purchase without sharing your personal info with anyone.	✓	✓	✓

<http://www.actual4dump.com>

Superb Exam Dumps Materials lead you to get your certification easily - Actual4dump

**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**