

# Free Questions for 2V0-72.22 by dumpshq

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# **Question 1**

### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ClientService = applicationContext.getBean (ClientService.class);
```

It is a Java code fragment from a Spring application. Which statement is true with regard to the above example? (Choose the best answer.)

### **Options:**

- A- This syntax is invalid because the result of the getBean() method call should be cast to ClientService.
- B- It will return a bean called ClientService regardless of its id or name.
- **C-** This syntax is invalid because the bean id must be specified as a method parameter.
- D- It will return a bean of the type ClientService regardless of its id or name.

#### **Answer:**

D

# **Question 2**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct when @SpringBootApplication is annotated on a class? (Choose two.)

### **Options:**

- A- It causes Spring Boot to enable auto-configuration by default.
- B- Component scanning will start from the package of the class.
- C- All other annotations on the class will be ignored.
- D- Methods in the class annotated with @Bean will be ignored.
- **E-** A separate ApplicationContext will be created for each class annotated with @SpringBootApplication.

#### **Answer:**

A, E

# **Question 3**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which three statements are advantages of using Spring's Dependency Injection? (Choose three.)

### **Options:**

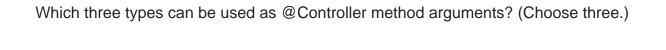
- A- Dependency injection can make code easier to trace because it couples behavior with construction.
- B- Dependency injection reduces the start-up time of an application.
- C- Dependencies between application components can be managed external to the components.
- D- Configuration can be externalized and centralized in a small set of files.
- E- Dependency injection creates tight coupling between components.
- F- Dependency injection facilitates loose coupling between components.

#### **Answer:**

B, D, E

# **Question 4**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice



### **Options:**

- A- Locale
- **B-** Principal
- **C-** Language
- **D-** Session
- E- Request
- F- HttpSession

#### **Answer:**

A, E, F

# **Question 5**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about @Controller annotated classes? (Choose two.)

<b>Options</b>	0	pti	or	าร
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- A- The @Controller annotated classes can only render views.
- B- The classes are eligible for handling requests in Spring MVC.
- C- The classes must be annotated together with @EnableMvcMappings to be discovered via component scanning.
- D- @Controller is interchangeable with @RestController with no extra code changes for the methods inside the class.
- E- The @Controller annotation is a stereotype annotation like @Component.

B, E

# **Question 6**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true concerning the BeanPostProcessor Extension point? (Choose two.)

- A- BeanPostProcessors are called before the dependencies have been injected.
- B- Custom BeanPostProcessors can be implemented for Spring applications.
- **C-** BeanPostProcessors are called before the BeanFactoryPostProcessors.
- D- BeanPostProcessors are called during the initialization phase of a bean life cycle.
- E- BeanPostProcessors cannot be ordered in a Spring Boot application.

B, D

# **Question 7**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct regarding the @EnableAutoConfiguration annotation? (Choose two.)

- A- It is a meta-annotation on the @SpringBootApplication composed annotation.
- B- It enables auto-configuration of the ApplicationContext by attempting to guess necessary beans.

- C- It is meta-annotation on the @SpringBootConfiguration composed annotation.
- D- It has the same effect regardless of the package of the class that is annotated with it.
- E- It ensures auto-configuration is applied before user-defined beans have been registered.

A, D

# **Question 8**

### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which two statements about the @Autowired annotation are true? (Choose two.)

- A- @Autowired fields are injected after any config methods are invoked.
- B- Multiple arguments can be injected into a single method using @Autowired.
- C- By default, if a dependency cannot be satisfied with @Autowired, Spring throws a RuntimeException.
- D- If @Autowired is used on a class, field injection is automatically performed for all dependencies.

**E-** @Autowired can be used to inject references into BeanPostProcessor and BeanFactoryPostProcessor.

#### **Answer:**

B, E

# **Question 9**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which two statements are correct regarding Spring Boot auto-configuration customization? (Choose two.)

- A- Use the @AutoConfigureAfter or @AutoConfigureBefore annotations to apply configuration in a specific order.
- B- Disable specific auto-configuration classes by using the exclude attribute on the
- @EnableAutoConfiguation annotation.
- C- Provide customized auto-configuration by subclassing the provided Spring Boot auto-configuration classes.
- **D-** Enable component scanning within auto-configuration classes to find necessary components.

E- Control the order of auto-configuration classes applied with @AutoConfigureOrder.
Answer:
A, B
Explanation:
Section: (none)
Explanation
Question 10
Question Type: MultipleChoice
Which three dependencies are provided by the spring-boot-starter-test? (Choose three.)
Options:
Options.

A- Cucumber	
B- Hamcrest	
C- spring-test	
D- Junit	
E- EasyMock	
F- PowerMock	
Answer:	
B, D, E	
Question 11	
Question Type: MultipleChoice	
Spring Boot will find and load property files in which of the following? (Choose the best answer.)	
Options:	
A- A *.properties file matching the name of the class annotated with @SpringBootApplication.	

- B- config.properties or config.yml, usually located in the classpath root.
- C- application.properties or application.yml, usually located in the classpath root.
- **D-** env.properties or env.yml, usually located in the classpath root.

C

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