BunkPoint MOCK TEST

SPMCIL Deputy Manager (IT) 2026 Mock Test 1

Total Questions: **60** | Sections: **8**

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Object Oriented Programming Concepts

Q.1–8 | 8 questions

Q.1 In C#, which statement about the `IDisposable` interface and its `Dispose` method is correct?

(A) The garbage collector calls Dispose automatically once an object becomes unreachable, so no explicit call is needed

(B) Dispose gives deterministic release of unmanaged resources, and a using statement calls it when the scope ends

(C) Calling Dispose frees the managed heap memory of the object immediately, instead of waiting for the next collection

(D) A using statement postpones the call to Dispose until the program ends, so the resource stays held throughout the run

(E) Dispose is a compiler-generated destructor that runs when the object leaves its scope in each .NET language

Q.2 Which of the following is NOT an expected consequence of a class that violates the Single Responsibility Principle?

(A) The class becomes easier to reuse because its unrelated behaviours sit together in one place

(B) A change in the report format can force edits to code that also handles persistence of the data

(C) Unit tests need unrelated collaborators to be set up even when a single behaviour is verified

(D) The class has several reasons to change, which raises the risk of regressions in other features

(E) Merge conflicts become frequent because unrelated changes by different developers touch one file

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Q.3 In C#, what does the access modifier `internal` permit for a class?

(A) Access from code in the same assembly, but not from code in other assemblies

(B) Access from code in the same namespace, even when that code is in another assembly

(C) Access from derived classes, wherever the derived class happens to be compiled

(D) Access from code in the same source file, regardless of the assembly it belongs to

(E) Access from within the declaring class and from the types nested inside that class

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Q.4 A base class method `Withdraw(amount)` accepts any positive amount. A subclass `SavingsAccount` overrides it and throws an exception when the amount exceeds 10000. Which principle is violated, and why?

(A) Open-Closed Principle, because the base class had to be modified in order to allow the new subclass

(B) Interface Segregation Principle, because the subclass depends on methods that it does not use

(C) Liskov Substitution Principle, because the subclass strengthens a precondition that callers rely on

(D) Dependency Inversion Principle, because the subclass depends on a concrete exception type for its checks

(E) Single Responsibility Principle, because the method validates the amount and also updates the balance

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Q.5 Which of the following statements about the `clone()` method of the Java `Object` class is NOT correct?

(A) The default clone() copies the fields of the object, so the objects that it refers to are shared

(B) A class can call clone() successfully without implementing Cloneable, because Object supplies a working copy

(C) The method is declared protected in the Object class, so a subclass has to expose it explicitly to callers

(D) Without the Cloneable marker interface, the default clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException at run time

(E) A deep copy needs clone() to be overridden so that the objects it refers to are copied as well

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Q.6 Which of the following is true about interfaces in Java?

(A) A class can extend several classes at once, but it may implement just one interface

(B) An interface can be instantiated with the new keyword when its methods are static

(C) Each method of an interface has to be private so that the implementation stays hidden

(D) An interface can hold instance fields that the implementing classes are free to modify

(E) A class can implement several interfaces at the same time while it extends one class

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Q.7 Class `B` extends class `A`. The constructor of each class prints the name of its own class. What is printed when `new B()` is executed?

(A) B, then A

(B) B

(C) A

(D) A, then B

(E) Compilation error

Q.8 In C++, which statement about a class that contains a pure virtual function is correct?

(A) The class can be instantiated provided that each of its data members is declared public

(B) The class cannot be instantiated, but a pointer to it can refer to a derived object

(C) Derived classes are free to leave the function undefined and still be instantiated

(D) The function cannot have a body anywhere in the program, even outside the class

(E) The function has to be declared static so that its call is resolved at compile time

Data Structures

Q.9–17 | 9 questions

Q.9 In a breadth-first search of a connected undirected graph from a source vertex, an edge joins two vertices whose BFS levels are i and j. Which relation holds for every such edge?

(A) $i = j$

(B) $|i - j| = 1$

(C) $|i - j| \leq 2$

(D) $i < j$

(E) $|i - j| \leq 1$

Q.10 A circular queue is stored in an array of size n. The test $(\text{rear} + 1) \bmod n = \text{front}$ is used to detect a full queue, so one slot stays unused. What is the maximum number of elements the queue can hold?

(A) n

(B) $n - 2$

(C) $n/2$

(D) $n - 1$

(E) $n + 1$

Q.11 Kruskal's algorithm is run on a connected weighted undirected graph in which all edge weights are distinct. Which statement is correct?

(A) Several spanning trees share the minimum total weight, so the output depends on the edge order

(B) The algorithm has to start from a chosen source vertex in order to build the tree

(C) The tree found is the shortest-path tree from the vertex with the smallest label

(D) The minimum spanning tree is unique, and Kruskal's algorithm finds exactly that tree

(E) Edges are added in decreasing order of weight whenever no cycle would be formed

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Q.12 The loop variable i starts at 1 and is doubled after each pass of an outer loop that runs while $i < n$. For each value of i, an inner loop executes i times. What is the time complexity in terms of n?

(A) $O(\log n)$

(B) $O(n \log n)$

(C) $O(n)$

(D) $O(n^2)$

(E) $O(\sqrt{n})$

Q.13 A string of length n is tested for being a palindrome by moving two indices inward from both ends and comparing characters. What is the maximum number of character comparisons needed?

(A) n

(B) $n - 1$

(C) $\lceil n/2 \rceil$

(D) $n/2 + 1$

(E) $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$

Q.14 Which statement about heap sort is correct?

(A) It runs in $O(n \log n)$ worst-case time with $O(n)$ extra space and is a stable sort

(B) Its worst-case time is $O(n^2)$, which occurs when the input array is already sorted

(C) It is a stable sort that runs in $O(n)$ time as soon as the heap has been built

(D) It needs $O(\log n)$ extra stack space in the worst case and keeps equal keys in order

(E) It runs in $O(n \log n)$ worst-case time with $O(1)$ extra space, yet it is not stable

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Q.15 Which statement about stack underflow and overflow is correct?

(A) Overflow occurs when pop is applied to an empty stack, and underflow when push is applied to a full array stack

(B) Overflow occurs in an array-based stack and in a linked-list stack alike, since both have a size fixed at compile time

(C) Underflow occurs when pop is applied to an empty stack, and overflow when push is applied to a full array stack

(D) Underflow occurs when push is applied to a stack whose top index equals minus one, as that slot is absent

(E) Overflow does not occur in an array-based stack because the compiler checks the top index before a push

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Q.16 Keys 50, 30, 70, 20, 40, 60, 80 are inserted in this order into an initially empty binary search tree. Which of the following is the postorder traversal of the resulting tree?

(A) 20 30 40 60 70 80 50

(B) 50 30 20 40 70 60 80

(C) 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

(D) 20 40 30 60 80 70 50

(E) 20 40 30 50 60 80 70

Q.17 Keys 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 25 are inserted in this order into an initially empty AVL tree. What is the root of the final tree, and how many levels does it have?

(A) Root 30, with 3 levels

(B) Root 20, with 4 levels

(C) Root 40, with 3 levels

(D) Root 30, with 4 levels

(E) Root 25, with 3 levels

Fundamental Database Concepts

Q.18–29 | 12 questions

Q.18 A fund transfer debits account X and then credits account Y. The system crashes after the debit but before the credit, and on restart the debit is undone. Which ACID property does this illustrate?

(A) Atomicity, because the partial effects of an incomplete transaction are rolled back

(B) Durability, because the changes of a transaction survive a failure of the system

(C) Consistency, because the database moves from one valid state to another valid state

(D) Isolation, because concurrent transactions do not see each other's partial results

(E) Serializability, because the outcome equals that of some serial execution of them

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Q.19 A table `Employee(id, dept, salary)` is given. Which query returns the employees who earn more than the average salary of their own department?

(A) SELECT id FROM Employee WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM Employee) ORDER BY dept, id

(B) SELECT id FROM Employee WHERE salary > AVG(salary) GROUP BY dept, id ORDER BY dept, id

(C) SELECT id FROM Employee GROUP BY dept, id HAVING salary > AVG(salary) ORDER BY dept

(D) SELECT id FROM Employee e WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM Employee WHERE dept = e.dept)

(E) SELECT id FROM Employee e WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM Employee WHERE dept <> e.dept)

Q.20 Relation $R(A, B)$ has 4 tuples and relation $S(B, C)$ has 5 tuples. What is the maximum number of tuples that the natural join of R and S can contain?

(A) 9

(B) 4

(C) 20

(D) 5

(E) 1

Q.21 A table `Orders(order_no, customer_id, order_date, amount)` has a non-clustered index on `(customer_id, amount)`. Which query can be answered from the index alone, without reading the table rows?

(A) $SELECT amount, order_date FROM Orders WHERE customer_id = 25$

(B) $SELECT MAX(amount) FROM Orders WHERE customer_id = 25$

(C) $SELECT order_date FROM Orders WHERE customer_id = 25$

(D) $SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE customer_id = 25 AND amount = 500$

(E) $SELECT COUNT(order_date) FROM Orders WHERE customer_id = 25$

Q.22 Which one of the following is NOT a type of constraint applied to a specialisation hierarchy in the enhanced ER model?

(A) Referential constraint

(B) Disjointness constraint

(C) Overlap constraint

(D) Total completeness constraint

(E) Partial completeness constraint

Q.23 A table `Emp(eid, ename, mgr_id)` stores in `mgr_id` the `eid` of the manager of each employee. Which query lists each employee with the name of the manager?

(A) $SELECT e.ename, m.ename FROM Empe JOIN Empm ON e.eid = m.mgr_id$

(B) SELECT e.ename, m.ename FROM Emp e CROSS JOIN Emp m WHERE e.eid = m.eid

(C) $SELECT e.ename, m.ename FROM Empe JOIN Empm ON e.mgr_id = m.eid$

(D) SELECT e.ename, m.ename FROM Emp e NATURAL JOIN Emp m ORDER BY e.eid

(E) $SELECT e.ename, m.ename FROM Empe JOIN Empm ON e.mgr_id = m.mgr_id$

Q.24 Which statement describes the write-ahead logging (WAL) rule correctly?

(A) The modified data page has to be forced to disk before the log record of the change is written

(B) The log record of a change reaches stable storage before the modified data page is written

(C) Each data page updated by a transaction has to be written to disk before the transaction can commit

(D) The log is written to stable storage at checkpoints and not at the commit of a transaction

(E) Log records are discarded once the corresponding transaction starts its commit processing

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Q.25 A stored procedure is called repeatedly by many client programs. Which advantage most directly results from it being compiled and stored in the database server?

(A) Less network traffic and parsing effort, since a client sends a short call and the plan can be reused

(B) Guaranteed freedom from deadlocks among the many client programs that call it at the same time

(C) Automatic creation of useful indexes on each table that the procedure reads or modifies in its body

(D) Independence from the DBMS vendor, so the same code runs on other database products unchanged

(E) Execution on the client machine, which offloads the heavy processing work from the database server

Q.26 Which statement about strict two-phase locking (strict 2PL) is correct?

(A) It releases each lock right after the last use of the item, which in turn prevents deadlock

(B) It prevents deadlock because the locks are acquired in a fixed order that the protocol imposes

(C) It lets a transaction acquire new locks after releasing some, provided that the new locks are shared

(D) It ensures serializability for transactions that just read data but gives update transactions no guarantee

(E) It holds the exclusive locks of a transaction until commit or abort, which avoids cascading rollbacks

Q.27 How does a materialised view differ from an ordinary view?

(A) It stores the result of its query physically and needs a refresh to show later changes in base tables

(B) It stores just the text of the query and executes that query again on each access to the view

(C) It carries no index of its own, because its rows are generated at the moment a query reads it

(D) It is refreshed instantly whenever a base table changes, in the database systems of the major vendors

(E) It is a copy of a table whose structure is independent of the tables that it was created from

Q.28 In MySQL, what does the query SELECT SUBSTRING("COMPUTER", 4, 3) return?

(A) "MPU"
(B) "OMP"
(C) "UTE"
(D) "PUTE"
(E) "PUT"

Q.29 Transaction T1 reads a row twice. Between the two reads, transaction T2 updates that row and commits, and the second read of T1 shows the new value. What is this anomaly called?

(A) Dirty read
(B) Non-repeatable read
(C) Phantom read
(D) Lost update
(E) Write skew

Server and Client-Side Development and Frameworks

Q.30–34 | 5 questions

Q.30 In the MVC pattern, which responsibility belongs to the View?

(A) Holding the business rules and persisting the data of the application in a store
(B) Deciding which model operation to execute for each incoming request from the user
(C) Rendering model data for the user and passing the user's actions to the controller
(D) Validating the database schema each time that the application server starts up
(E) Mapping each URL to a controller class before the first request has been handled

Q.31 A server sends a response with the header `Cache-Control: max-age=3600`. What does this header indicate?

(A) The response has to be revalidated with the server after each block of 3600 requests
(B) The response can be cached for 3600 minutes by shared caches such as proxies
(C) The response can be reused from a cache with no revalidation for 3600 seconds
(D) The connection stays open for 3600 seconds after the response has been delivered
(E) The response expires when the ETag value changes, whatever the age of the cached copy

Q.32 In Java servlet technology, what is the main purpose of a Filter?

(A) To store the data of a session on the server for each client that is connected

(B) To translate JSP pages into servlet source code when the application is deployed

(C) To map the URL pattern of an incoming request to a particular servlet class

(D) To intercept requests and responses for tasks such as logging or authentication

(E) To manage the pool of database connections shared by the servlets of an application

Q.33 Which of the following can track a user session when the browser has cookies disabled?

(A) Setting the HttpOnly flag on the session cookie issued by the server

(B) Using a persistent cookie with a long expiry date for the session identifier

(C) Storing the identifier in the Referer header that the server sends with a response

(D) URL rewriting that appends the session identifier to the links of each page

(E) Sending the identifier in the status line of each HTTP response from the server

Q.34 Which one of the following sets contains only idempotent HTTP methods?

(A) GET, POST and DELETE

(B) PUT, PATCH and DELETE

(C) GET, PUT and POST

(D) HEAD, POST and OPTIONS

(E) GET, PUT and DELETE

Software Development Framework Concepts

Q.35–39 | 5 questions

Q.35 According to the Agile Manifesto, which of the following is one of the stated value preferences?

(A) Working software over comprehensive documentation

(B) Comprehensive documentation over working software

(C) Contract negotiation over customer collaboration

(D) Processes and tools over individuals and interactions

(E) Following a detailed plan over responding to change

Q.36 Which of the following practices best reflects the KISS principle?

(A) Duplicating small pieces of logic so that each module stays independent of the others

(B) Preferring a straightforward design that meets the need over a more elaborate one

(C) Splitting each class into many tiny classes irrespective of what the design actually needs

(D) Adding configuration options for each future use that somebody might conceivably need

(E) Hiding implementation details so that clients depend on the interface of a component

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Q.37 Which statement best describes a monolithic application architecture?

(A) Each module runs as an independently deployable service that talks to others over a network

(B) The application is split into presentation, business and data tiers on separate servers

(C) The modules exchange data through an asynchronous message broker that connects them

(D) The user interface runs on the client and the server exposes no business logic

(E) The functional modules are built, packaged and deployed together as a single unit

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Q.38 During the refactor step of a test-driven development cycle, which statement is correct?

(A) New failing tests are written to define the behaviour that is to be implemented next

(B) Tests are deleted once they begin to pass so that the test suite remains small in size

(C) Behaviour is changed freely, since the tests are rewritten after the structure is settled

(D) The code is left unchanged until the integration tests run in a staging environment

(E) The structure of the code is improved while the tests keep passing, with no new behaviour

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Q.39 In the V-model of software development, which pairing of a development phase with its corresponding testing phase is correct?

(A) Module (low-level) design with acceptance testing of the product

(B) High-level (architectural) design with integration testing

(C) Requirements analysis with unit testing of the individual modules

(D) System design with unit testing of the individual modules

(E) Coding of the modules with system testing of the product

OS Concepts Including Embedded Systems

Q.40–47 | 8 questions

Q.40 Which statement correctly distinguishes a microcontroller from a microprocessor?

(A) A microprocessor integrates RAM, ROM and I/O ports on its chip, whereas a microcontroller contains just a CPU

(B) A microcontroller has a larger word size and a higher clock rate than a typical desktop microprocessor

(C) A microcontroller combines CPU, memory and I/O on one chip, whereas a microprocessor needs external chips

(D) A microprocessor is used in embedded systems, whereas a microcontroller is used in desktop computers

(E) A microcontroller has no I/O lines of its own and communicates through a separate bus controller

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Q.41 A buddy system allocator manages memory in power-of-two blocks. A request for 70 KB is satisfied from a free block of 512 KB. What block size is allocated and how much internal fragmentation results?

(A) 70 KB allocated, with zero internal fragmentation

(B) 64 KB allocated, with a 6 KB shortfall of space

(C) 256 KB allocated, with 186 KB of internal fragmentation

(D) 128 KB allocated, with 58 KB of internal fragmentation

(E) 128 KB allocated, with 70 KB of internal fragmentation

Q.42 On a Linux system, which command sends the default SIGTERM signal to the process whose PID is 2345?

(A) kill -9 2345

(B) kill 2345

(C) ps 2345

(D) nice 2345

(E) top 2345

Q.43 For the page reference string 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 3 frames, all initially empty, how many page faults occur under LRU replacement?

(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 11

(D) 10

(E) 12

Q.44 Which statement about SRAM is correct?

(A) It stores each bit in a capacitor and needs periodic refresh cycles to retain its data

(B) It retains data after power is removed, so it is used to hold the firmware of devices

(C) It retains data while power is applied and needs no refresh, so it is used for caches

(D) It is slower and cheaper per bit than DRAM, so it is used for the main memory of computers

(E) It can be erased in blocks by electrical signals, which makes it suitable for storing programs

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Q.45 What is the key difference between a mutex and a binary semaphore?

(A) A mutex has an owner thread that unlocks it, whereas a semaphore can be signalled by another thread

(B) A mutex can admit many threads into the critical section together, whereas a binary semaphore admits one thread

(C) A binary semaphore has an owner and is unlocked by its holder, whereas a mutex can be released by another thread

(D) A mutex works between processes, whereas a binary semaphore works between the threads of one process

(E) A mutex can hold values greater than one, whereas a binary semaphore is limited to the values zero and one

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Q.46 What does Belady's anomaly refer to in page replacement?

(A) A decrease in page faults when the number of frames is reduced, as seen with LRU replacement

(B) A fall in processor utilisation when too many processes are kept in main memory together

(C) An increase in page faults when more frames are allocated to a process, as seen with FIFO

(D) A page fault that occurs on the first reference to a page that is not yet loaded in memory

(E) A rise in the effective access time when the size of the TLB is increased for a process

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Q.47 Which statement about SSTF (shortest seek time first) disk scheduling is correct?

(A) It moves the head in one direction to the end of the disk and then reverses, which prevents starvation

(B) It serves the requests in the order of their arrival, which gives the shortest total seek time

(C) It serves the request nearest to the current head position and can starve requests that are far away

(D) It scans from track zero to the last track before it returns and begins to serve the requests

(E) It minimises the rotational latency of requests by reordering the sectors within each track

Web Development Technologies

Q.48–53 | 6 questions

Q.48 Which statement about the HTML5 Geolocation API (`navigator.geolocation`) is correct?

(A) It returns the position silently whenever the page is served from the same domain

(B) It works on devices with a GPS chip and does not use Wi-Fi or IP address data for its estimate

(C) It is a part of CSS3 and is queried through media queries in the stylesheet of the page

(D) It stores the location on the web server automatically at the moment that the call is made

(E) It asks for the permission of the user and in most browsers works in secure (HTTPS) contexts

Q.49 Which of the following CSS selectors has the highest specificity?

(A) An ID selector, for example #menu-bar

(B) A class selector, for example .menu-bar

(C) An element selector, for example nav

(D) The universal selector, the asterisk symbol

(E) An attribute selector, for example [type]

Q.50 What is the purpose of the viewport meta tag with `width=device-width, initial-scale=1` in the head of an HTML page?

(A) It forces the page to be rendered at a fixed width of 980 pixels and scaled down afterwards

(B) It sets the size of the paper for the page when the print media type is applied by the browser

(C) It disables both zooming and scrolling for the page in the mobile browsers of the device

(D) It makes the layout width follow the device screen width, so that mobile browsers adapt the page

(E) It loads a separate mobile stylesheet when the screen is narrower than 600 pixels in width

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Q.51 A list has many `li` items that are added dynamically. One click listener is attached to the parent `ul` and handles clicks on any item. Which concept makes this work?

(A) Event capturing, since listeners on a parent do not see events from children added later

(B) Event cancellation, because preventDefault() copies the listener to each new child element

(C) Event debouncing, which merges several quick clicks into a single call of the handler

(D) Event delegation, which relies on events bubbling up from the target to its ancestors

(E) Event emitters, which register the listener on each new item as soon as it is created

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Q.52 A page shows the time from PHP `date()` in one place and from JavaScript `new Date()` in another. The server clock and the user's device clock differ by 2 hours. After the page loads, which statement is correct?

(A) Both show the server clock, because the scripts run before the page is delivered to the user

(B) The PHP time shows the server clock, and the JavaScript time shows the device clock

(C) Both show the device clock, since the browser evaluates the code inside the page

(D) The PHP time keeps updating each second, while the JavaScript time stays fixed

(E) The PHP time shows the device clock, and the JavaScript time shows the server clock

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Q.53 Which statement about CSS preprocessors such as Sass and Less is correct?

(A) They add features such as variables and nesting, and the source is compiled into plain CSS

(B) They let browsers run the stylesheet source with no compile step and replace JavaScript for logic

(C) They are executed by the web server for each request and send binary output to the browser

(D) They replace HTML5 and remove the need for a stylesheet reference in the head of the page

(E) They are part of the HTML5 standard, as browsers do not parse ordinary CSS unless they are present

C#, Java, JavaScript, ASP.NET and PHP Fundamentals

Q.54–60 | 7 questions

Q.54 In C#, what is the purpose of a namespace?

(A) To allocate memory for the objects of the classes declared in it

(B) To define the inheritance relationship among the classes of one assembly

(C) To control the threads that may access the classes declared in it

(D) To compile the classes declared in it into a separate executable file

(E) To organise types logically and avoid naming conflicts between classes

Q.55 In PHP, what has to be done before a value can be stored in the `$_SESSION` array?

(A) *Callsession_create()afterthefirstechostatementhasrun*

(B) *Callsession_register()onceperpageaftertheHTMLoutput*

(C) Call setcookie() to create the session ID, as no other call is needed

(D) *Callsession_start()beforethepagesendsoutputtothebrowser*

(E) *Callsession_destroy()firstsothatafreshsessionarrayiscreated*

Q.56 In Java, `a` is a String created with `new String` from the characters hi, and `b` is the string literal hi taken from the string pool. What do `a == b` and `a.equals(b)` evaluate to?

(A) Both are true, because the string pool returns the same object for equal contents

(B) a == b is false since the references differ, while equals is true since the contents match

(C) a == b is true since the characters are equal, while equals is false since it compares references

(D) Both are false, because equals compares references for String objects as == does

(E) a == b is false and equals is false, since a String made with new is not comparable to a literal

Q.57 In Java, a try block contains a return statement, and the finally block also contains a return statement with a different value. What does the method return?

(A) The value returned from the try block

(B) Both values, packed together in an array

(C) The value returned from the finally block

(D) Nothing, as an unchecked exception is thrown

(E) Nothing, as a compile-time error occurs

Q.58 Which statement about `java.util.HashMap` is NOT correct?

(A) It permits one null key and several null values among its stored entries

(B) It does not guarantee a particular iteration order for the entries stored in it

(C) Its get and put operations take constant time on average for well-distributed hash codes

(D) It relies on the hashCode and equals methods of the keys to locate the entries

(E) It is synchronised, so several threads can use it with no extra locking by the caller

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Q.59 What is the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
var x = 1; function f() { console.log(x); var x = 2; } f();
```

(A) undefined

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) ReferenceError

(E) null

Q.60 In an ASP.NET Core application, how should `UseAuthentication` be placed relative to `UseAuthorization` in the middleware pipeline?

(A) UseAuthentication goes after UseAuthorization, so that roles are resolved before the user is identified

(B) UseAuthentication goes before UseAuthorization, so the user identity is established before access rules apply

(C) The order is irrelevant, since both middleware components read the same cookie in a single step

(D) Neither call is needed once a controller carries an Authorize attribute on its action methods

(E) UseAuthentication has to be the last middleware, placed after the endpoints have been mapped

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Get the Answers with Explanations

SPMCIL Deputy Manager (IT) 2026 Mock Test 1

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