Exam Number/Code:1Z0-895

Exam Name: Java Platform, Enterprise Edition 6 Enterprise JavaBeans Developer Certified Expert Exam

Version: Demo

QUESTION NO: 1

A developer needs to deliver a large-scale enterprise application that connects developer chooses an EJB 3.1-compliant application server, which three are true about the EJB business component tier? (Choose three.)

A. Load-balancing is NOT a guarantee for all EJB 3.1 containers.
B. Clustering is guaranteed to be supported by the EJB 3.1 container.
C. Thread pooling can be optimized by the Bean Provider programmatically.
D. Bean Providers are NOT required to write code for transaction demarcation.
E. Support for server fail-over is guaranteed for an EJB 3.1-compliant application server.
F. EJB 3.1 compliant components are guaranteed to work within any Java EE 6 application server

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation: The EJB tier hosts the business logic of a J2EE application and provides systemlevel services to the business components problems include state maintenance, transaction management, and availability to local and remote clients.
TheEJB 3.1specificationdoes not address "high-end" features like clustering(not B), loadbalancing(A)and fail-over(not E).
F: The target platformfor EJB isJava EE.

QUESTION NO: 2

A developer examines a list of potential enterprise applications and selects the most appropriate technologies to use for each application.
For which two applications is EJB an appropriate solution? (Choose two.)

A. To render a GUI for mobile clients.
B. As a container for web-tier components including JSP.
C. As a Web service endpoint accessed by non-Java clients.
D. To receive and respond to HTTP Post requests directly from a web browser.
E. As an online shopping cart which can persist across multiple sessions with a single client.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Typically, remotely accessible objects should be coarse-grained.
B. If a client accesses an enterprise bean locally such access must be mediated by the EJB container.

C. A given enterprise bean's transaction information is immutable because it is deployed across various containers.
D. If a container provides services NOT required by the EJB specification, then that container is NOT considered to be an EJB container.
E. An enterprise bean's transaction Information can be accessed by external tools only if the information is contained in an XML deployment descriptor.

Answer: B,D

Explanation: D: An EJB container is nothing but the program that runs on the server and implements the EJB specifications. EJB container provides special type of the environment suitable for running the enterprise components. Enterprise beans are used in distributed applications that typically contains the business logic.

QUESTION NO: 4
Assume you would like to receive notification from the container as a stateless session bean transitions to and from the ready state.
Which of the following life cycle back annotations would you use? (Choose one.)

A. @PostConstruct, @PostDestroy
B. @PostConstruct, @PreDestroy
C. @PreConstruct, @PostDestroy
D. @PostConstruct, @PostDestroy, @Remove
E. @PostConstruct, @PreDestroy, @Remove

Answer: B

Explanation: The Lifecycle of a Stateless Session Bean
The EJB container typically creates and maintains a pool of stateless session beans, beginning the stateless session bean's lifecycle. The container performs any dependency injection and then invokes the method annotated @PostConstruct, if it exists. The bean is now ready to have its business methods invoked by a client.
At the end of the lifecycle, the EJB container calls the method annotated @PreDestroy, if it exists.
The bean's instance is then ready for garbage collection.
Lifecycle of a Stateless Session Bean:

① Dependency injection, if any
② PostConstruct callback, if any

Does Not Exist ────────────► Ready
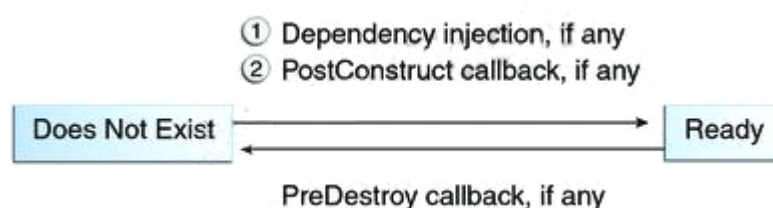   ◄────────────
PreDestroy callback, if any

Diagram showing the lifecycle of a stateless session bean.

Note:An enterprise bean goes through various stages during its lifetime, or lifecycle. Each type of enterprise bean (stateful session, stateless session, singleton session, or message-driven) has a different lifecycle.
Reference:http://docs.oracle.com/javaee/6/tutorial/doc/giplj.html

QUESTION NO: 5
Which API must an EJB 3.1 container make available to enterprise beans at runtime? (Choose one)

A. The JXTA 1.1 API
B. The MIDP 2.0 API
C. The Java SE 6 JNDI API
D. The Java SE 5 JDBC API

Answer: C,D

QUESTION NO: 6
A developer wants to write a stateful session bean using the following interface as local business interface:
1. package acme;
2. public interface Bar {
3. public void bar ();
4. }
Assuming there is not an ejb-jar.xml file, which code can be inserted into Lines 4-6 below to define the bean with the ejb name of BarBean?
1. package acme;
2. import javax.ejb.*;
3. import java.io.*;
4.
5.
6.
7. }

A. @Stateful
public class BarEJB implements Bar {
public void bar () {}
B. @Stateful (name = "Bar")
public class Barbean implements Bar {
public void bar () {}
C. @Stateful
public class BarBean implements Serializable, Bar {
public void bar () {}

D. @Stateful (name = "bar")
public class BarBean implements Serializable, Bar {
public void bar () throws java.rmi.RemoteException {}

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 7
A developer creates a stateful session bean that is used by many concurrent clients. The clients are written by other development team; and it is assumed that these clients might not remove the bean when ending their session. The number of concurrent sessions will be greater than the defined bean cache size.
The developer must consider that the state of the session bean can be influenced by either passivation or timeout.
Which three actions should the developer take to make the bean behave correctly in passivation and timeout situations? (Choose three.)

A. Release references to resources in a @Remove annotated method.
B. Re-establish references to resources in an omit annotated method.
C. Release references to resources in a @preDestroy annotated method.
D. Release references to resources in a SPrePassivate annotated method.
E. Re-establish references to resources in a @PostActivate annotated method.

Answer: C,D,E

QUESTION NO: 8
A stateful session bean contains a number of instance variables. The types of instance variables A and B are serializable. Instance variable B is a complex type which is populated by many business calls, and can, therefore, not be refilled by the client without starting all over. A helper instance variable C is defined as having a Serializable type, and can hold all the information which is in variable B. for example, B is of type XML-DOM tree and C of Type String.
Which two solutions, when combined, maintain the state of the session bean over a passivation and activation by the container? (Choose two.)

A. The value of helper variable C is used to create the value of Instance variable B in the beans no-arg constructor.
B. The value of helper variable C is used to create the value of instance variable B in a @postcreate annotated method.
C. The value of helper variable C is used to create the value of instance variable B in a @postActivate annotated method.
D. Instance variable A must be made null and instance variable B must be converted to a

Serializable type and assigned to another instance variable in a @preDestroy annotated method.

E. Instance variable A must be defined transient. Instance variable B must be converted to a Serializable type, set to null, and assigned to the instance variable C in a @PrePassivate annotated method.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION NO: 9

A developer writes a stateful session bean FooBean with one remote business interface Foo. Foo defines an integer / setter method pair implemented as:

10. private int value;
11. public void setValue (int i) {value = i; }
12. public int getValue () {return value; }

A session bean ClientBean has a business method doSomething and an ejb-ref with ejb-ref-name "fooRef" that is mapped to FooBean's Foo interface.

11. @Resource private SessionContext SessionCtx;
12. public void doSomething () {
13. Foo foo1 = (Foo) sessionCtx.lookup("fooRef");
14. Foo foo2 = (Foo) sessionCtx.lookup("fooRef");
15. foo1.setvalue(1);

Which statement is true after the code at line 15 completes?

A. Foo1.getValue () = = 0 and foo2.getValue() = = 0
B. Foo1.getValue () = = 0 and foo2.getValue() = = 1
C. Foo1.getValue () = = 1 and foo2.getValue() = = 0
D. Foo1.getValue () = = 1 and foo2.getValue() = = 1

Answer: D

Explanation: Foo1 and Foo2 references the same object.

QUESTION NO: 10

A developer writes a stateless session bean FooBean with one remote business interface FooRemote containing one business method foo. Method foo takes a single parameter of application-defined type MyData.

11. public class MyData implements java.io.Serialization {
12. int a;
13. }

Methods foo is implemented with the FooBean class as:

11. public void foo (MyData data) {
12. data.a = 2;

13. }

Another session bean within the same application has a reference to FooRemote in variable fooRef and calls method foo with the following code:

11. MyData data = new MyData();

12. data.a = 1;

13. Fooref.foo(data);

14. System.out.println(data.a);

What is the value of data.a when control reaches Line 14 of the client?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

Answer: B