Oracle

Exam 1z0-860

Java Enterprise Edition 5 Business Component Developer Certified Professional Exam

Version: 6.0

[Total Questions: 305]

Topic break down

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Topic 1, Volume A

Question No : 1 - (Topic 1)

A developer writes an interceptor class called FooInterceptor containing the following AroundInvoke method:

11. @AroundInvoke

12. public Object intercept(InvocationContext ctx) {

13. return "intercepted"; 14.}

FooInterceptor is applied to a business method in a stateless session bean:

11. @Interceptors(FooInterceptor.class)

12. public String testzero(int i) {

13. return (i == 0) ? "zero""not zero";

14. }

Which describes the result when a client invokes the testzero method with a value of 1?

A. The intercept method is NEVER invoked.
B. The clientreceivesareturnvalueof "zero".
C. The client receivesa returnvalue of "not zero".
D. The client receivesareturn value of "intercepted".

Answer: D

Question No : 2 - (Topic 1)

Given the following stateful session bean:

10. @Stateful

11. @TransactionAttributefJransactionAttributeType. SUPPORTS)

---

12. public class VideoBean implements Video {

13. // insert code here

14. public void methodAO {}

15.}

Assuming no other transaction-related metadata, which code can be added at Line 13 to guarantee that business method methodA will execute only if invoked with an active transaction?

A. @TransactionAttributefJ

B. @TransactionManagement(TransactionAttributeType. CONTAINER)

C. @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.MANDATORY)

D. @TransactionAttributeO"ransactionAttributeType.REQUIRES_NEW)

Answer: C

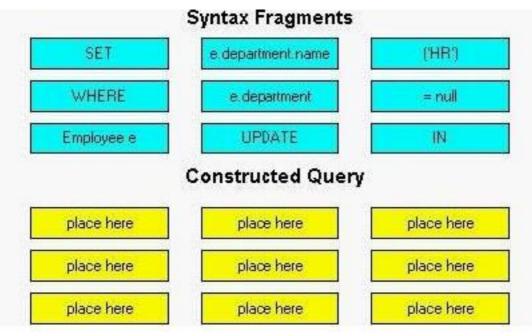**Question No : 3 DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)**

Click the Task button.

A Department entity is in a one-to-many relationship with an Employee entity. A developer has been asked to write a Java Persistence query to update the set of employees who are in the department 'HR' by setting their department to null.

Construct a query using the Java Persistence query language to perform this task.
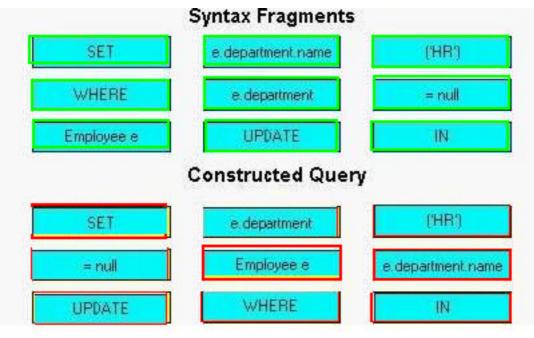
Construct a valid Java Persistence query by dragging and dropping the syntax fragements.

Syntax Fragments

SET	e.department.name	('HR')
WHERE	e.department	= null
Employee e	UPDATE	IN

Constructed Query

place here	place here	place here
place here	place here	place here
place here	place here	place here

Answer:

Syntax Fragments

SET	e.department.name	('HR')
WHERE	e.department	= null
Employee e	UPDATE	IN

Constructed Query

SET	e.department	('HR')
= null	Employee e	e.department.name
UPDATE	WHERE	IN

Question No : 4 - (Topic 1)

A developer creates a stateful session bean that is used by many concurrent clients. The clients are written by other development teams 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 ina@Removeannotated method.
B. Re-establish references to resources in an @Init annotated method.
C. Release references to resources ina@PreDestroy annotated method.
D. Release references to resources in a @PrePassivate annotated method.
E. Re-establish referencestoresources ina (©PostActivate annotatedmethod.

Answer: C,D,E

Question No : 5 - (Topic 1)

According to the Java Persistence API, a managed entity instance X becomes removed by invoking the remove method on it or when it is a target of a cascaded remove operation. Which statement is true?

A. After an entity has been removed its state will be restored to the Java defaults.
B. If a detached entity Y references Xthe HlegalStateException will be thrown.
C. If X is a new entity the remove operation is cascaded to entities referenced by X.
D. A removed entity X will be guaranteed to be removed from the database when the remove method returns.

Answer: C

Question No : 6 - (Topic 1)

Which two can be specified by both the Bean Provider and the Application Assembler? (Choose two.)

A. security roles
B. enterprise bean type
C. transaction attributes
D. session bean's state-management type
E. enterprise bean's remote home interface
F. enterprise bean's local business interface

Answer: A,C

Question No : 7 - (Topic 1)

The syntax of the ORDER BY clause is defined in the Java Persistence API
asorderby_clause ::=ORDER BY orderbyjtem {, orderbyjtem}* Which statement is correct
about the use of ORDER BY clauses?

A. Only literals can be specified as an orderbyjtem.
B. Fields or properties of any type can be specified as an orderbyjtem.
C. The ordering must be specified if two or more orderbyjtem methods are provided.
D. If two orderbyjtem methods are provided the left orderbyjtem has the higher precedence.

Answer: D

Question No : 8 - (Topic 1)

A developer is working on a project that includes both EJB 2.1 and EJB 3.0 session beans.
A lot of business logic has been implemented and tested in these EJB 2.1 session beans.

Some EJB 3.0 session beans need to access this business logic.

Which design approach can achieve this requirement?

A. Add adapted home interfaces to EJB 3.0 session beans to make EJB 3.0 and EJB 2.1
session beans interoperable.
B. Add EJB 3.0 business interfaces to existing EJB 2.1 session beans and inject
references to these business interfaces into EJB 3.0 session beans.
C. No need to modify existing EJB 2.1 session beans. Use the @EJB annotation to inject a
reference to the EJB
2.1 home interface into the EJB 3.0 bean class.
D. No need to modify existing EJB 2.1 session beans. Use the @EJB annotation to inject a
reference to the EJB
2.1 component interface into the EJB 3.0 bean class.

Answer: C

Question No : 9 - (Topic 1)

A developer has created an application-managed entity manager. Which statement is correct?

A. A new persistence context begins when the entity manager is created.
B. A new persistence context begins when a new JTA transaction begins.
C. A new persistence context begins when the entity manager is invoked in the context of a JTA transaction.
D. A new persistence context begins when the entity manager is invoked in the context of a resource-local transaction.

Answer: A

Question No : 10 - (Topic 1)

A developer implements a session bean which acts as a session facade for an application. This means that clients will only see this session bean's interface which offers the application interface. There are three distinct roles known at development time"user", "admin", and "guest". The majority of the methods will be used by role "user". All methods must have role permissions active and roles may be added or changed in the future.

Which two scenarios are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The developer annotates the bean class with @PermitAII and annotates the methods used by role "guest" or "admin" individually.
B. The developer annotates the bean class with @DenyAII and annotates the methods used by role "user", "guest", or "admin" individually.
C. The developer defines individual method permissions for the methods used by roles "user", "guest", and "admin" in the deployment descriptor.
D. The developer annotates the bean class with @RolesAllowed("user") and annotates the methods used by role "guest" or "admin" individually.
E. Thedeveloper defines a method permission with method name "*" and role "user" and adds individual method permissions for the methods used by roles "guest" and "admin" in the deployment descriptor.

Answer: D,E

Question No : 11 - (Topic 1)

A deployer is given the following session bean:

10.©Stateless

11. @RolesAllowed("BATH")

12. @DeclareRoles("SOAP")

13. public class ShowerBean implements Shower {

14. public void plugO {} 15.}

and the following associated excerpt from the ejb-jar.xml descriptor file:

20. <assembly-descriptor>

21. <security-role>

22. <role-name>TOWEL</role-name>

23. </security-role>

24. </assembly-descriptor>

Which roles is the deployer expected to map to users or user groups?

A. TOWEL
B. BATHandSOAP
C. BATH and TOWEL
D. BATH and SOAP and TOWEL

Answer: D

Question No : 12 - (Topic 1)

OldBarBean is a stateless session bean written to the EJB 2.1 API with remote home interface. OldBarHome and remote component interface OldBar. FooBean is a stateless session bean written to the EJB 3.0 API.

OldBarBean and FooBean are the only EJBs packaged in the ejb-jar. The FooBean portion of the ejb-jar. xml also declares an ejb-ref whose ejb-ref-name is ejb/oldBar. The ejb-ref is linked to OldBarBean. There are no other ejb dependencies defined.

A business method foo in FooBean needs to access OldBarBean.

Which is portable code to achieve this goal?

A. ©Remote
private OldBar oldBar;
B. public void fooQ {
try {
InitialContext ic = new InitialContextO;
Object obj = ic.lookup("ejb/oldBar");
OldBarHome OldBarHome =
(OldBarHome) PortableRemoteObject.narrow(obj,
OldBarHome.class);
OldBar oldBar = oldBarHome.createO;
C. @EJB private OldBarHome OldBarHome;
public void fooQ {
try {
OldBar oldBar = oldBarHome.createQ;
D. public void fooQ {
try {
InitialContext ic = new InitialContextO;
OldBarHome OldBarHome =
(OldBarHome) ic.lookup("ejb/oldBar");
OldBar oldBar = oldBarHome.createQ;

Answer: C

Question No : 13 - (Topic 1)

A developer wants to release resources within a stateless session bean class.

The cleanup method should be executed by the container before an instance of the class is removed. The deployment descriptor is NOT used. Which three statements are correct? (Choose three.)

A. The cleanup method may declare checked exceptions.
B. The cleanupmethodmusthave noarguments andreturn void.
C. The cleanup method isexecuted inan unspecifiedtransactionand security context.