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Java EE 6 Enterprise JavaBeans Developer Certified Expert Exam

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Question: 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 componentsproblems include state maintenance, transaction management, and availability to local and remote clients. The EJB 3.1 specification does not address "high-end" features like clustering (not B), loadbalancing (A) and fail-over (not E). F: The target platform for EJB is Java EE.

Question: 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: 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: 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.)

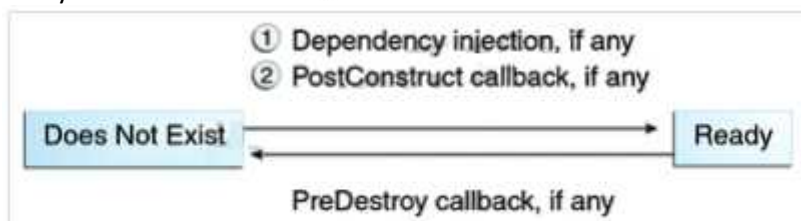
- A. @PostConstruct, @PostDestroy
- B. @PostConstruct, @PreDestroy
- C. @PreConstruct, @PostDestroy
- D. @PostConstruct, @PostDestroy, @Remove
- E. @PostConstruct, @PreDestroy, @Remove

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:



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>

Question: 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: 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
- a.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: 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 @Init annotated method.
- C. Release references to resources in a @PreDestroy annotated method.

- D. Release references to resources in a `@PrePassivate` annotated method.
- E. Re-establish references to resources in a `@PostActivate` annotated method.

Answer: C,D,E

Question: 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: 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.

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