



# 1Z0-895<sup>Q&As</sup>

Java EE 6 Enterprise JavaBeans Developer Certified Expert

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**QUESTION 1**

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.Serializable {
```

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

Correct Answer: B

---

### QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: CD

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### QUESTION 3

A developer implements a CMT session bean with a method `storeBoth` which inserts data both a related database and an LDAP server. The relational database supports transactions while the LDAP system does NOT. Given that both updates should succeed or be rolled back, which is the best solution?

- A. Implement the `SessionSynchronization` interface in the session bean. In the `afterCompletion` method, the LDAP inserts are rolled back if `false` is passed as an argument to the `afterCompletion` method.
- B. Define the transaction attribute of the method `storeBoth` as `REQUIRED`. The container manages the transactions and will roll back modifications if something goes wrong in either database insert or LDAP insert.
- C. Define the transaction attribute of the method `storeBoth` as `REQUIRED_NEW`. Carry out the database insert first. Subsequently, execute the LDAP inserts, catching LDAP exceptions. If exceptions are raised, call the `SessionContext.setRollBackOnly` method.
- D. Define the transaction attribute of the method `storeBoth` as `REQUIRED_NEW`. Carry out the LDAP insert first. If `SessionContext.getRollBackOnly` returns `false`, execute the database inserts, catching SQL exceptions. If exceptions are raised, call the `SessionContext.setRollBackOnly`.

Correct Answer: C

The method should start a new transaction, so we use the `REQUIRED_NEW` attribute.

For the LDAP operation we can only detect LDAP exceptions. We cannot check the status of the LDAP operation through `SessionContext.getRollBackOnly`.

Note:

\*

CMT - Container-Managed Transactions

\*



RequiresNew Attribute

If the client is running within a transaction and invokes the enterprise bean's method, the container takes the following steps:

Suspends the client's transaction

Starts a new transaction

Delegates the call to the method

Resumes the client's transaction after the method completes

If the client is not associated with a transaction, the container starts a new transaction before running the method.

You should use the RequiresNew attribute when you want to ensure that the method always runs within a new transaction.

Reference: The Java EE 5 Tutorial, Container-Managed Transactions

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#### QUESTION 4

Which statement about message-driven beans is correct?

- A. Each message-driven bean instance will be invoked by only one thread at a time.
- B. When dispatching messages to message bean instances the container must preserve the order in which messages arrive.
- C. If a message-driven bean is associated with a JMS queue, each bean instance in the pool will receive each message sent to the queue.
- D. If a message driven bean is associated with a JMS durable subscription, each bean instance in the pool will receive each message sent to the durable subscription.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 5

Which is a correct way to define a runtime exception as an EJB 3.x application exception?

- A. `public class MyAppException extends javax.ejb.EJBException`
- B. `@ApplicationException public class MyAppException extends javax.ejb.EJBException`
- C. `public class MyAppException extends javax.lang.EJBException`
- D. `@ApplicationException public class MyAppException extends javax.lang.EJBException`

Correct Answer: B

Use the `@javax.ejb.ApplicationException` annotation to specify that an exception class is an application exception thrown by a business method of the EJB. The EJB container reports the exception directly to the client in the event of



the application error.

Note: java.lang.Object java.lang.Throwable java.lang.Exception java.lang.RuntimeException javax.ejb.EJBException  
javax.ejb public class EJBException extends java.lang.RuntimeException The EJBException is thrown to report that the invoked business method or callback method could not be completed because of an unexpected error (e.g. the instance failed to open a database connection).

Example:

The following ProcessingException.java file shows how to use the @ApplicationException annotation to specify that an exception class is an application exception thrown by one of the business methods of the EJB:

```
package examples;
```

```
import javax.ejb.ApplicationException; /**
```

```
*
```

```
Application exception class thrown when there was a processing error
```

```
*
```

```
with a business method of the EJB. Annotated with the
```

```
*
```

```
@ApplicationException annotation. */
```

```
@ApplicationException()
```

```
public class ProcessingException extends Exception {
```

Reference: Programming WebLogic Enterprise JavaBeans, Version 3.0 programming Application Exceptions

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