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**QUESTION 1**

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.

Correct Answer: BD

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.

Incorrect answers:

A: Remotely accessible objects should be fine-grained

QUESTION 2

A developer writes an interceptor class and a stateless session bean: A client acquires an EJB reference to the FooLocal business interface and invokes the foo() method one time. Which describes the output?

```
public class AInt {
    @AroundInvoke
    public Object around(InvocationContext invCtx) throws Exception {
        System.out.println("AInt");
        return invCtx.proceed();
    }
}

@Stateless
@Interceptors(AInt.class)
public class FooEJB implements FooLocal {
    public void foo() {
        System.out.println("Foo");
    }
}

@AroundInvoke
public Object around(InvocationContext invCtx) throws Exception {
    System.out.println("FooInt");
    return invCtx.proceed();
}
```



- A. Foo Foolnt Alnt
- B. Alnt Foo
- C. Alnt Foolnt Foo
- D. Foolnt Alnt Foo

Correct Answer: C

*

At the end of the chain of interceptors, the actual bean method gets called.

*

Interceptors can be bound in three different ways:

Default Class level Method level

In this question both class level and method level interceptors are used.

The class level interceptor intercepts before the method-level interceptor.

Note:

*

Interceptors are used in conjunction with Java EE managed classes to allow developers to invoke interceptor methods on an associated target class, in conjunction with method invocations or lifecycle events. Common uses of interceptors are logging, auditing, and profiling.

*

An interceptor can be defined within a target class as an interceptor method, or in an associated class called an interceptor class. Interceptor classes contain methods that are invoked in conjunction with the methods or lifecycle events of the

target class.

Interceptor classes and methods are defined using metadata annotations, or in the deployment descriptor of the application containing the interceptors and target classes.

*

`javax.interceptor.AroundInvoke`

Designates the method as an interceptor method.

*

The target class can have any number of interceptor classes associated with it. The order in which the interceptor classes are invoked is determined by the order in which the interceptor classes are defined in the

`javax.interceptor.Interceptors` annotation.



Reference: Introduction to EJB3 Interceptors

Reference: The Java EE 6 Tutorial, Overview of Interceptors

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are correct about stateless session beans? (Choose two.)

- A. The bean class may declare instance variables.
- B. The lifetime of the bean instance is controlled by the client.
- C. The container may use the same bean instance to handle multiple business method invocations at the same time.
- D. The container may use the same bean instance to handle business method invocations requested by different clients, but not concurrently.

Correct Answer: AC

* A: Stateless session beans are EJB's version of the traditional transaction processing applications, which are executed using a procedure call. The procedure executes from beginning to end and then returns the result. Once the procedure is done, nothing about the data that was manipulated or the details of the request are remembered. There is no state.

These restrictions don't mean that a stateless session bean can't have instance variables and therefore some kind of internal state. There's nothing that prevents you from keeping a variable that tracks the number of times a bean has been called or that tracks data for debugging. An instance variable can even hold a reference to a live resource like a URL connection for writing debugging data, verifying credit cards, or anything else that might be useful.

A stateless session bean is relatively easy to develop and also very efficient.

C:

Stateless session beans require few server resources because they are neither persistent nor dedicated to one client. Because they aren't dedicated to one client, many EJB objects can use just a few instances of a stateless bean. A

stateless session bean does not maintain conversational state relative to the EJB object it is servicing, so it can be swapped freely between EJB objects. As soon as a stateless instance services a method invocation, it can be swapped to

another EJB object immediately. Because there is no conversational state, a stateless session bean doesn't require passivation or activation, further reducing the overhead of swapping. In short, they are lightweight and fast!

* The Lifecycle of a Stateless Session Bean Because a stateless session bean is never passivated, its lifecycle has only two stages: nonexistent and ready for the invocation of business methods. 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 (not B). The bean's instance is then ready for garbage collection.

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

QUESTION 5

Given an JMS message-driven bean, which statement is true about its exception handling?

- A. Its message listener method must NOT throw any checked exception.
- B. Its message listener method can throw `java.rmi.RemoteException`.
- C. Its message listener method can throw any checked exception except `java.rmi.RemoteException`.
- D. Its message listener method can throw any checked exception that implements `java.io.Serializable`.

Correct Answer: A

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