



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

Java EE 6 Enterprise JavaBeans Developer Certified Expert

**Pass Oracle 1Z0-895 Exam with 100% Guarantee**

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/1Z0-895.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle  
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**


Suppose developer wants to create an EJB component that performs data validation every hour. Given the following Stateless session bean:

```
@Stateless
public class OrderVerificationBean {

    public void startVerificationTimer() {
        // create an hourly timer
    }

    private void verifyExternalOrders() {
        // do something
    }

    public void stopVerificationTimer() {
        // cancel the timer
    }
}
```



What is the minimum modification you would need to make to the bean to support notification from the TimerService once the timer expires?

- A. Modify the verify external orders method to look like this: @TimedOut private void verifyExternalOrders () { // do something }
- B. Modify the verify external orders method to look like this: @EjbTimeOut private void verifyExternalOrders () { // do something }
- C. Modify the verify external orders method to look like this: @ejbTimeOut private void verifyExternalOrders () { // do something }
- D. Modify the verify external orders method to look like this:

```
@TimeOut
```

```
private void verifyExternalOrders () {
```

```
// do something
```

```
}
```

Correct Answer: D

**Programmatic Timers**

When a programmatic timer expires (goes off), the container calls the method annotated @Timeout in the bean's implementation class. The @Timeout method contains the business logic that handles the timed event.



The @Timeout Method

Methods annotated @Timeout in the enterprise bean class must return void and optionally take a javax.ejb.Timer object as the only parameter. They may not throw application exceptions.

@Timeout

```
public void timeout(Timer timer) {  
  
    System.out.println("TimerBean: timeout occurred");  
  
}
```

Reference: The Java EE 6 Tutorial, Using the Timer Service

---

## QUESTION 2

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

---

### QUESTION 3

Which is true about caller security principal propagation for asynchronous EJB method Invocations?

- A. Caller security principal propagates along with an asynchronous EJB method invocation.
- B. Caller security principal does not propagate along with an asynchronous EJB method invocation.
- C. Caller security principal propagates along with an asynchronous EJB method invocation only if the target bean has at least one protected method.
- D. Caller security principal propagates along with an asynchronous EJB method invocation only if the calling bean has at least one protected method.

Correct Answer: D

One important caveat of asynchronous method invocation is that transactions are not propagated to the asynchronous method--a new transaction will be started for the asynchronous method. However, unlike transactions, the security principal will be propagated.

Declarative security is based only on the principal and the method being invoked, whereas programmatic security can take state into consideration.

---

### QUESTION 4

An ejb-jar also contains three interceptor classes: AInt, BInt, CInt. Each interceptor class defines an AroundInvoke method called intercept.

The ejb-jar also contains a stateless session bean FooBean with a local business interface Foo that declares a method foo ():

10.

@Stateless

11.

@Interceptors ({CInt.class, BInt.class})



12.

```
public class FooBean implements Foo {
```

13.

14.

```
public void foo () {}
```

15.

16.

```
}
```

The ejb-jar contains a META-INF/ejb-jar.xml file with an section:

```
FooBean
```

```
com.acme.AInt
```

What is the interceptor order when the business methodfoo() is invoked?

A. AInt

B. AInt, CInt, BInt

C. CInt, BInt, AInt

D. AInt, BInt, CInt

Correct Answer: B

With the interceptor-order clauses Aint will be first in the order of interceptors. Within each group (default, class, method) the order of the interceptors are from left to right as defined in the @Interceptors annotation, and then the xml interceptors. In this scenario, with the @Interceptors ({CInt.class, BInt.class}) line, the ordering continues with CInt and BInt. Note 1: By default the ordering of interceptors when invoking a method are

\* External interceptors \*\* Default interceptors, if present \*\* Class interceptors, if present \*\* Method interceptors, if present Bean class interceptor method \*

Note 2: You can override the default sort order of the external interceptors by specifying an interceptor- binding with an interceptor-order specifying the order of the interceptors

Reference: EJB Interceptors

<http://docs.jboss.org/ejb3/app-server/tutorial/interceptor/interceptor.html>


**QUESTION 5**

Given two stateless session beans, ABean and BBean:

```
@Stateless
public class ABean {
    @EJB BBean bRef;

    public void a() {
        bRef.b();
    }
}

@Stateless
@Transactional(TransactionalType.REQUIRED)
public class BBean {
    @Asynchronous
    public void b() {
    }
}
```



A client that is not executing within a transaction acquires an EJB reference to ABean and invokes the a() method on time. How many distinct transactions are started by the container after all processing has completed?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Correct Answer: B

Note: REQUIRED If a client invokes the enterprise bean's method while the client is associated with a transaction context, the container invokes the enterprise bean's method in the client's transaction context. Reference: Enum TransactionAttributeType

[1Z0-895 PDF Dumps](#)

[1Z0-895 Practice Test](#)

[1Z0-895 Study Guide](#)



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

## Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success  
100% Money Back Guarantee  
365 Days Free Update  
Instant Download After Purchase  
24x7 Customer Support  
Average 99.9% Success Rate  
More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide  
Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/allproducts>

## Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.  
To update a previously submitted ticket:



 <b>One Year Free Update</b> <p>Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 <b>Money Back Guarantee</b> <p>To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 <b>Security &amp; Privacy</b> <p>We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information &amp; peace of mind.</p>
---	---	--

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.  
All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.  
Copyright © pass4itsure, All Rights Reserved.