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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 java EE application contains a session bean which uses a security role USER. A group called people is defined an LDAP server. Which two define appropriate EJB role responsibilities? (Choose two.)

A. The deployer defines and configures the LDAP realm.

B. The system administrator defines and configures the LDAP realm.

C. The deployer maps the application role USER to the LDAP group people.

D. The system administrator maps the application role USER to the LDAP group people.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 3

A developer writes a stateful session bean FooBean with two local business interfaces Foo and bar. The developer wants to write a business method called getBar for interface Foo that returns a Bar reference to the same session bean identity on which the client onvokes getBar. Which code, when inserted on line 12 below implements the getBar method with the wanted behavior?

10.

 @Resource SessionContext sessionCtx;

11.

 public Bar getbar () {

12.

13.

 }

A. Return (bar) this;

B. Return (bar) new FooBarBean();

C. Return (bar) sessionCtx.lookup("FooBarBean")

D. Return (bar) sessionCtx.getBusinessObject(Bar.class);

E. Return (bar) session Ctx.lookup("java: comp/env/ejb/FooBarBean");

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

A bean developer writes a stateless session bean FooEJB with the following asynchronous business method:

@Asynchronous

public Future fooAsync () {

System.out.println ("begin");

int i = 1;

System.out.print("end");

Return new AsyncResult (i);

}

Given the following code, where fooRef is an EJB reference to FooEJB:

Future fooFuture = fooref.fooAsync();

fooFuture.cancel (true);

Which two represents possible system output after all processing has completed? (Choose two)

A. Begin end

B. Begin

C. End

D. 1

E.

Correct Answer: DE

Either it will run and return 1, or it will be cancelled and produce no output.

Note: EJB 3.1 can support a return type of java.util.concurrent.Future, where V represents the resultant value of an asynchronous invocation. In case you are unfamiliar with it, the Future interface allows you to do things like cancelling an asynchronous invocation, checking if an invocation is complete, check for exceptions and getting the results of an asynchronous invocation.

QUESTION 5

Which statement is true about both stateful session beans and stateless session beans? (Select Two)

A. Bean instance are NOT required to survive container crashes.

B. Any bean instance must be able to handle concurrent invocations from different threads.

C. A bean with bean-managed transactions must commit or roll back any transaction before returning from a business method.

D. The container passivates and actives them using methods annotated with @PrePassivate and @PostActivate annotations.

Correct Answer: AC

Note:

* Session beans can either be stateful or stateless. With stateful beans, the EJB container saves internal bean data during and in between method calls on the client\'s behalf. With stateless beans, the clients may call any available instance of an instantiated bean for as long as the EJB container has the ability to pool stateless beans. This enables the number of instantiations of a bean to be reduced, thereby reducing required resources.

Incorrect:

B: Stateful session beans maintain state both within and between transactions. Each stateful session bean is therefore associated with a specific client.

D: @PrePassivate(javax.ejb.PrePassivate) :

If a stateful session bean instance is idle for too long, the container might passivate it and store its state to a cache.

The method tagged by this annotation is called before the container passivates the bean instance. This annotation is only applicable to stateful session beans.

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