



# 1Z0-898<sup>Q&As</sup>

Java EE 6 Java Persistence API Developer Certified Expert

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### QUESTION 1

A stateless session bean's business method invokes `EJBContext.setRollBackOnly` and receives an `IllegalStateException`.

Under which of these conditions could this be possible?

- A. The business method is marked with the `MANDATORY` transaction attribute.
- B. The business method is marked with the `NONSUPPORTED` transaction attribute.
- C. This is NOT possible; a stateless session bean cannot invoke `EJBContext.setRollBackOnly`.
- D. The bean has no metadata (in annotations or deployment descriptor) which specifies the transaction attribute for the method.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 2

Which one of the following queries selects the customer whose order has the highest total price?

- A. `CriteriaBuilder cb = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(Customer.class); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer_Orders); cq.select(c).distinct(true); Subquery sq = cq.subquery(Double.class); Root subo = cq.correlate(o); sq.select(cb.max(subo.get(Order_.totalPrice))); cq.where(cb.equal(o.get(Order_.totalPrice), cb.all(sq)));`
- B. `CriteriaBuilder cb = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(customer.class); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer_Orders); cq.select(c).distinct(true); Subquery sq = cq.subquery(Double.class); Root subo = cq.correlate(o); sq.select(cb.max(subo.get(Order_.totalPrice))); cq.where(cb.equal(o.get(Order_.totalPrice), cb.all(sq)));`
- C. `CriteriaBuilder cb = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(Customer.class); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer_Orders); cq.select(c).distinct(true); Subquery sq = cq.subquery(Double.class); Root subo = cq.correlate(o); sq.select(cb.max(subo.get(Order_.totalPrice))); cq.where(cb.equal(o.get(Order_.totalPrice), cb.all(sq)));`
- D. `CriteriaBuilder cb = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(Customer.class); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer_Orders); cq.select(c).distinct(true); Subquery sq = cq.subquery(Double.class); Root subo = sq.from(Order.class); sq.select(cb.max(subo.get(Order_.totalPrice))); cq.where(sq.all(o.get(Order_.totalPrice)));`

Correct Answer: B


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### QUESTION 3

Given:



```
11. @PersistenceContext EntityManager em;
12. public boolean test(Order o) {
13.     boolean b = false;
14.     o = em.merge(o);
15.     em.remove(o);
16.     o = em.merge(o);
17.     b = em.contains(o);
18.     return b;
19. }
```



Which statement is correct?

- A. The method will return TRUE.
- B. The method will return FALSE.
- C. The method will throw an exception.
- D. The order instance will be removed from the database.

Correct Answer: C

#### QUESTION 4

The developer wants to write a criteria query that will return the number of orders made by customer of each county.

Assume that customer is an entity with a unidirectional one-to-many relationship to the Order entity and that Address is an embeddable class, with an attribute country of type String.

Which one of the queries below correctly achieves this?

- A. CriteriaBuilder cb> = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer\_.orders); cq.multiselect(cb.count(o), c.get(customer\_.address).get(address\_.country)) cq.groupBy(c.get(customer\_.address).get(address\_.country))
- B. CriteriaBuilder cb> = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); cq.select(cb.count(c.join(customer\_.Orders)), c.get(customers(O), c.get(customer\_.address).get(Address\_\'country)); (c.get(Customer\_.address).get(address\_.country));
- C. CriteriaBuilder cb> = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer\_.orders); cq.select(cb.count(o)); cq.groupBy(c.get(Customer.address) - get(Address\_.country)) ;
- D. CriteriaBuilder cb = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQueryO; Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Root c = cq . from (Customer . class ) ,- Join o = c.join(Customer\_.orders); Join country= c.join(Customer, .address) .join(Address cq.multiselect(cq.count(o), country) ; cq.groupBy(c.get(Customer.address)- get (Address\_ . country) ) ;

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <http://www.jarvana.com/jarvana/view/org/apache/openjpa/openjpa-persistence-jdbc/2.0.0/openjpa-persistence-jdbc-2.0.0-testsources.jar!/org/apache/openjpa/persistence/criteria/TestTypesafeCriteria.java?format=ok>

**QUESTION 5**

Which of the following Criteria query snippets demonstrates the correct way to create and execute strongly typed queries? Assume that cb references an instance of the CriteriaBuilder interface and em references an EntityManager instance.

- A. CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery (Office.class); . . . TypedQuery tq = em.ceateQuery (cq) ; L 1st offices = tq.getResultList ();
- B. CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery (Office.class) . . . TypedQuery tq = em.createQuery (cq, office.class); List offices = tq.getresult ();
- C. CriteriaQuery cq = em.createQuery (cq, office.class); . . . TypedQuery tq = em.createQuery (cq); List offices = tq.getresult ();
- D. CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery (Office.class); . . . TypedQuery tq = em.ceateQuery (cq); List Offices = tq.getResultList ();

Correct Answer: D

Reference:<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3424696/jpa-criteria-api-how-to-add-join-clause-as-general-sentence-as-possible>

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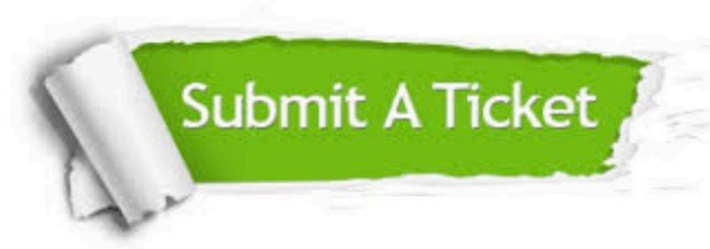
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