



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

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### QUESTION 1

Given the following client-side code that makes use of the session bean Foo:

```
10. @EJB Foo bean1;
```

```
12. @EJB Foo bean2; // more code here
```

```
20.
```

```
boolean test1 = bean1.equals(bean1);
```

```
21.
```

```
boolean test2 = bean1.equals(bean2); ; Which three statements are true? (Choose three)
```

- A. If Foo is stateful, test1 is true, and test2 is true.
- B. If Foo is stateful, test1 is true, and test2 is false.
- C. If Foo is stateless, test1 is true, and test2 is true.
- D. If Foo is stateless, test1 is true, and test2 is false.
- E. If Foo is singleton, test1 is true, and test2 is true.
- F. If Foo is singleton, test1 is true, and test2 is false.

Correct Answer: BCE

---

### QUESTION 2

A Java EE application server has four different security realms for user management. One of the security realms is custom made. This realm supports only individual user entries, no grouping of users, and is used by the application. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. EJB developers cannot use the `isCallerInRole` method.
- B. The annotation `@RunAs("AAA")` can still be used for this application.
- C. All security roles need a role-link entry in the deployment descriptor.
- D. All security roles can be mapped successfully to individual users in the realm.

Correct Answer: BD

Not A, not C:

A security role reference defines a mapping between the name of a role that is called from a web component using `isUserInRole(String role)` and the name of a security role that has been defined for the application. If no security-role-ref element is declared in a deployment descriptor and the `isUserInRole` method is called, the container defaults to checking the provided role name against the list of all security roles defined for the web application. Using the default



method

instead of using the security-role-ref element limits your flexibility to change role names in an application without also recompiling the servlet making the call.

For example, to map the security role reference cust to the security role with role name bankCustomer, the syntax would be:

...

cust

bankCustomer

...

Note:

\*

A realm is a security policy domain defined for a web or application server. A realm contains a collection of users, who may or may not be assigned to a group.

\*

The protected resources on a server can be partitioned into a set of protection spaces, each with its own authentication scheme and/or authorization database containing a collection of users and groups. A realm is a complete database of users and groups identified as valid users of one or more applications and controlled by the same authentication policy.

\*

In some applications, authorized users are assigned to roles. In this situation, the role assigned to the user in the application must be mapped to a principal or group defined on the application server.

\*

A role is an abstract name for the permission to access a particular set of resources in an application. A role can be compared to a key that can open a lock. Many people might have a copy of the key. The lock doesn't care who you are, only that you have the right key.

Reference: The Java EE 6 Tutorial, Declaring and Linking Role References

---

### QUESTION 3

A bean developer wants to write a stateless session bean class that implements the following remote business interface:



@Remote

Public interface Foo {

Void bar () throws Exception;

Which bean class method is valid?

- A. @Asynchronous public void bar () throws Exception { . . . }
- B. @Asynchronous Future bar () { . . . }
- C. void bar () throws Exception { . . . }
- D. public void bar () { . . . }

Correct Answer: B

with EJB 3.1, you can use a simple session EJB with the @Asynchronous annotation on the method which must be called asynchronously.

@Stateless

@Remote(HelloEjbAsynchronousRemote.class)

public class HelloEjbAsynchronous implements HelloEjbAsynchronousRemote {

@Asynchronous

@Override

public Future.ejbAsynchronousSayHello(String name){

If your method has a return value, your method has to return an AsyncResult object which is an implementation of Future.

Incorrect answers:

A: Only methods with a declared return type of Future can declare an exception.

---

#### QUESTION 4

Given the following stateless session bean:



```
@Stateless
public class HelloWorldBean {


    public String sayHello() {
        return generateLocalizedHello();
    }

    public String sayGoodBye() {
        return generateLocalizedGoodBye();
    }

    private String generateLocalizedHello() {
        // do some localization effort and return
    }

    private String generateLocalizedGoodBye() {
        // do some localization effort and return
    }

    // other methods
}
```



How would you change the EJB to prevent multiple clients from simultaneously accessing the sayHello method of a single bean instance?

- A. Convert sayHello into a synchronized method
- B. Execute the call to generateLocalizedHello in a synchronized block
- C. Convert generateLocalizehello into a synchronized method
- D. Convert HelloWorldBean into a singleton bean
- E. No changes are needed

Correct Answer: A

\*

It is not possible for two invocations of synchronized methods on the same object to interleave. When one thread is executing a synchronized method for an object, all other threads that invoke synchronized methods for the same object block (suspend execution) until the first thread is done with the object.

\*

When a synchronized method exits, it automatically establishes a happens-before relationship with any subsequent invocation of a synchronized method for the same object. This guarantees that changes to the state of the object are visible

to all threads.




Reference: The Java Tutorial, Synchronized Methods

### QUESTION 5

Given the stateful session bean:

```
10. @Stateful
11. public class VideoBean implements Video {
12.     public void methodA() {}
13.
14.     @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.SUPPORTS)
15.     public void methodB() {}
16.
17.     public void methodC()
18.     @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.REQUIRED)
19.
20.     public void methodD() {}
21. }
```



Assuming no other transaction-related metadata, which is true?

- A. methodB and methodC have transaction attribute SUPPORTS, which methodD has transaction attribute REQUIRED.
- B. methodA and methodC have transaction attribute REQUIRES\_NEW, while methodB has transaction attribute SUPPORTS.
- C. methodC, methodD, and methodA have transaction attribute REQUIRED, and methodB has transaction attribute SUPPORTS.
- D. methodB has transaction attribute SUPPORTS, methodD has transaction attribute REQUIRED, and methodA and methodC have transaction attribute REQUIRES\_NEW.

Correct Answer: C

### QUESTION 6


Given a session bean defines:

- 11.  
`@Stateless (name = "MrBean")`
- 12.  
`public class source SecureBean implements local business, remoteBusiness {` Where LocalBusiness is a local business interface and RemoteBusines is a remote business interface.

The following deployment descriptor entries represent the only security-related metadata:



```
19. <security-role>
20.   <role-name>A</role-name>
21. </security-role>
22. <method-permission>
23.   <role-name>A</role-name>
24.   <method>
25.     <ejb-name>MrBean</ejb-name>
26.     <method-name>*</method-name>
27.   </method>
28. </method-permission>
```



Which is true about the security roles of clients MrBean?

- A. Only LocalBusiness clients must be in role A.
- B. Only LocalBusiness clients must be in role B.
- C. Both LocalBusiness and RemoteBusiness Clients must be in role A.
- D. Both LocalBusiness and RemoteBusiness clients must NOT be in role A.

Correct Answer: C

#### QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

Given the following stateless session bean implementation classes:






```
10. @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.MANDATORY)
11. public class MySuper {
12.     public void methodA() {}
13.     public void methodB() {}
14. }

10. @Stateless
11. public class MyBean extends MySuper implements MyInt {
12.     public void methodA() {}
13.
14.     @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.REQUIRES_NEW)
15.     public void methodC()
16. }

10. @Remote()
11. public interface MyInt {
12.     public void methodA();
13.     public void methodB();
14.     public void methodC();
15. }
```



Assuming no other transaction-related metadata, what are the transaction attributes of methodA, methodB, and methodC respectively?

- A. MANDATORY, MANDATORY, and MANDATORY
- B. REQUIRED, MANDATORY, and REQUIRES\_NEW
- C. MANDATORY, MANDATORY, and REQUIRES\_NEW
- D. REQUIRED, REQUIRES\_NEW, and REQUIRES\_NEW

Correct Answer: C

Note:

\*

You can only bring out the effects of transaction attributes only when you call the method through a session bean instance and NOT through a direct method call. Even if your methods are within the same bean, you need to get the local

instance of the same bean and call through its local interface instead of a direct method invoke.

\*

The enum TransactionAttributeType is used with the TransactionAttribute annotation to specify whether the methods of a session bean or message driven bean are called with a valid transaction context.

\*

MANDATORY

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.

\*

REQUIRES\_NEW



The container must invoke an enterprise bean method whose transaction attribute is set to REQUIRES\_NEW with a new transaction context.


Reference: TransactionAttributeType.MANDATORY

## QUESTION 10

Assume an EJB application is comprised of the following EJB fragment:

```
@Stateless
@LocalBean
public class InventoryReportBean {

    public Report generateInventoryReport() {
        //perform db intensive operations
    }
}
```



You have been asked to convert the type of InventoryReportBean into a singleton session bean. How would you achieve this task?

Exhibit C:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<ejb-jar xmlns = "http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee"
version = "3.1"
xmlns:xsi = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation = "http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/ejb-jar_3_1.xsd">
    <enterprise-beans>
        <session>
            <ejb-name>InventoryReportBean</ejb-name>
            <ejb-class>com.acme.InventoryReportBean</ejb-class>
            <session-type>Singleton</session-type>
        </session>
    </enterprise-beans>
</ejb-jar>
```





Exhibit D:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<ejb-jar xmlns = "http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee"
version = "3.1"
xmlns:xsi = "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation = "http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/javaee/ejb-jar_3_1.xsd">
    <enterprise-beans>
        <session>
            <ejb-name>InventoryReportBean</ejb-name>
            <ejb-class>com.acme.InventoryReportBean</ejb-class>
            <session-type>Singleton</session-type>
            <override-type>True</override-type>
        </session>
    </enterprise-beans>
</ejb-jar>
```





- A. Keep InventoryReportBean as it is, modifying the internal structure to function as a singleton
- B. Change the @Stateless annotation of InventoryReportBean to @Singleton
- C. Create an ejb-jar.xml file, and override the annotation configuration information as in exhibit C above.
- D. Create an ejb-jar.xml file, and override the annotation configuration information as in exhibit D above.

Correct Answer: D

Note the line with

---

### QUESTION 11

MyMsg is a JMS message-driven bean with container-managed transaction demarcation. FooBean is an EJB 3.x stateless session bean that sends message to the JMS destination with MyMsgBean is associated.

MyMsgBean's message listener method has transaction attribute REQUIRED, and is defined as follows:

```
10.  
public class MyMsgBean implements javax.jms.messageListener {  
11.  
    public void onMessage(javax.jms.Message message) {  
12.  
        // do some work not shown here  
13.  
        thrown new RuntimeException("unexpected error . . .");  
14.  
    }  
}
```

Which statement is true about the result of message processing?

- A. FooBean receives javax.ejb.EJBException.
- B. The container discards the MyMsgBean bean instance.
- C. FooBean receives the original RuntimeException thrown from the message listener method.
- D. The container does NOT roll back the transaction, and FooBean can continue the transaction.

Correct Answer: B

Reference: Enum TransactionAttributeType

---

**QUESTION 12**

Which two annotations can be applied at the class, method, and field levels? (Choose two.)

- A. @EJB
- B. @Init
- C. @Resource
- D. @RolesAllowed
- E. @PostActivate

Correct Answer: AC

A: javax.ejb.EJB Description

Target: Class, Method, Field

Specifies a dependency or reference to an EJB business or home interface.

You annotate a bean's instance variable with the @EJB annotation to specify a dependence on another EJB.

C: javax.annotation.Resource Description

Target: Class, Method, Field

Specifies a dependence on an external resource, such as a JDBC data source or a JMS destination or connection factory.

Incorrect:

B: javax.ejb.Init Description Target: Method

D: javax.annotation.security.RolesAllowed Description Target: Class, Method Specifies the list of security roles that are allowed to access methods in the EJB.

E: javax.ejb.PostActivate Description Target: Method Specifies the lifecycle callback method that signals that the EJB container has just reactivated the bean instance.

Reference: EJB 3.0 Metadata Annotations Reference

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