Vendor: SUN

Exam Code: 310-092

Exam Name: Sun Cert Bus Component Developer Java EE Platform5. Upgrade

Version: Demo

QUESTION NO: 1

Which statement about the combination of mapping defaults, annotations, and XML descriptors is correct?

A. All mapping annotations must always be processed by the persistence provider.
B. Some annotations, like the @Entity annotation, must always be processed by the persistence provider.
C. The mapping information for an entity class specified by annotations and in XML descriptors must be distinct.
D. If multiple entity listeners are defined, the order in which they are invoked can be defined or overwritten in the XML descriptor.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 2

An Application Assembler is given the following stateless session bean:

10. @Stateless public class MyBean implements MyInt {
11. @RolesAllowed("SECRET")
12. public void methodA(int x) {}
13. public void methodA(String y) {}
14. public void methodB(String z) {}
15.}

A deployment descriptor is also supplied, a portion of which reads as follows:

20. <methoD. permission>
21. <rolE. name>AGENT</rolE. name>
22. <method>
23. <ejB. name>MyBean</ejB. name>
24. <methoD. name>methodA</methoD. name>
25. </method>
26. </methoD. permission>

Which statement is true?

A. A client in any role will be able to access any of the methods.
B. A client in the role "AGENT" will be able to access any of the methods.

C. A client in the role "SECRET" will be able to access any of the methods.

D. A client in the role "AGENT" will be able to access methodB and methodA(String), but not methodA(int).

E. A client in the role "SECRET" will be able to access methodA(int) and methodB, but NOT methodA(String).

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 3

A User entity is in a onE. to-many relationship with a Book entity.

A developer writes a query to delete users that have a first name of 'Fred' or 'Ginger', and writes the following Java Persistence query language statement:

DELETE FROM User u WHERE u.name IN ('Fred1, 'Ginger')

If the query fails with a PersistenceException, what can be the cause?

A. The syntax of the query is NOT correct.

B. The query causes a foreign key integrity constraint to be violated.

C. The database does NOT have any users with the name 'Fred' or 'Ginger'.

D. The entities corresponding to the users with the name 'Fred' or 'Ginger' are already being managed by the persistence context.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 4

A Java EE 5 application contains a session bean which uses a security role USER. A group called people is defined in 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.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. All types of enterprise beans can be transaction-aware
B. Typically, finE. grained objects, such as an employee record, should be remotely accessible.
C. The client view of any given enterprise bean will be consistent across all EJB 3.0 containers without the need to recompile the bean.
D. As long as a given enterprise bean is NOT recompiled, its security attributes are guaranteed to be consistent across all EJB 3.0 containers in which it is deployed.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION NO: 6

A Java Persistence application uses entities mapped to tables from two datasources in the same transaction.

What statement is correct?

A. This is NOT possible.
B. The entities must be packaged into two persistence units.
C. The entities can be packaged into a single persistence unit
D. The entities must be packaged using two different persistence.xml files.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 7

The Java Persistent API defines certain rules for persistent entities. These rules are required by the persistent provider to manage entities at runtime.

Which statement is correct, assuming NO mapping descriptor is used?

A. Entities must extend a persistent base class.
B. Entities must implement the interface PersistentEntity to be managed by the persistent provider.
C. A field without a transient modifier must be annotated as @Persistent to be stored in the database.
D. A field without a transient modifier must be annotated as @Transientto NOT be stored in the database.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 8

A developer wants to create a Java Persistence query that will include a subquery. Which three are true? (Choose three.)

A. Subqueries can be used in a FROM clause.
B. Subqueries can be used in a WHERE clause.
C. The ANY expression can be used only with a subquery.
D. The EXISTS expression can be used only with a subquery
E. The MEMBER expression can be used only with a subquery.

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION NO: 9

A stateful session bean contains a number of instance variables. The types of instance variables A and B are NOT serializable. Instance variable B is a complex type which is populated by many business calls, and can, therefore, NOT be refilled by the client without starting all over. A helper instance variable C is defined as having a Serializable type, and can hold all the information which is in variable B. For example, B is of type XML-DOM Tree and C of type String. Which two solutions, when combined, maintain the state of the session bean over a passivation and activation by the container? (Choose two.)

A. The value of helper variable C is used to create the value of instance variable B in the beans no-arg constructor.
B. The value of helper variable C is used to create the value of instance variable B in a @PostCreate annotated method.
C. The value of helper variable C is used to create the value of instance variable B in a @PostActivate annotated method
D. Instance variable A must be made null and instance variable B must be converted to a Serializable type and assigned to another instance variable in a @PreDestroy annotated method.
E. Instance variable A must be defined transient. Instance variable B must be converted to a Serializable type, set to null, and assigned to the instance variable C in a @PrePassivate annotated method.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION NO: 10

The Java Persistence API defines the semantics of the remove operation and the entity lifecycle states. Which statement is true when the remove method is invoked on an entity X?

A. If X is a removed entity it becomes managed.
B. If X is a new entity it will be removed from the database.
C. The remove method is always cascaded to related entities.
D. If X is a detached entity an IllegalArgumentException will be thrown.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 11

Bean Provider has been asked to write a stateless session bean, MyBean with a single method breakout. A System Administrator guarantees that all clients accessing the bean will be identified by mutual SSL authentication. The Bean Provider's task is to ensure that breakout always logs identity information of the client that invoked it. Which solution would satisfy this requirement?

A. Access the identity information in the X.509 certificate used to authenticate the user from within breakout.
B. Use the getCallerPrincipal method on an injected SessionContext to determine the required information.
C. Use the isCallerInRole method on an injected SessionContext to determine the required information.
D. Ensure that the breakout method is appropriately annotated with @RolesAllowed.

Answer: B

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