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**QUESTION 1**

A developer implements an asynchronous implementation for calculating insurance proposals. The input data for the calculations is made available on a single message queue. Two types of insurance proposals will be calculated: car and

life. Message with data for other insurance types are posted on the queue but should be left on the queue by this implementation.

Which statement is true?

- A. The developer will NOT succeed because all messages will be consumed from the queue.
- B. The developer can implement a push-back mechanism if the message is of the wrong type.
- C. The developer can use a messageSelector to receive only the car and life data message if the JMS body contains selectable data.
- D. The developer can use a messageSelector to receive only the car and life data message if the header contains properties to make selection.

Correct Answer: D

A JMS message selector allows a client to specify, by header field references and property references, the messages it is interested in. Only messages whose header and property values match the selector are delivered. What it means for a message not to be delivered depends on the MessageConsumer being used (see QueueReceiver and TopicSubscriber). Reference: javax.jms Interface Message

QUESTION 2

Given the following stateful bean:

10.

```
@Stateful
```

11.

```
@TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.SUPPORTS)
```

12.

```
public class VideoBean implements video {
```

13.

```
// insert code here
```

14.

```
public void method () {}
```

15.



```
}
```

Assuming no other transaction-related metadata, which code can be added at line 13 to guarantee that business method methodA will execute only if invoked with an active transaction?

- A. @TransactionAttribute ()
- B. @transactionmanagement(TransactionAttributeType.CONTAINER)
- C. @TransactionAttribute(transactionAttributeType.MANDATORY)
- D. @transactionAttribute(TransactionattributeType.REQUIRES_NEW)

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

A developer writes a Singleton bean that uses the java Persistence API within a business method: Two different concurrently executing caller threads acquire an EJB reference to PersonBean and each invoke the getPerson () method one time. How many distinct transaction are used to process the caller invocations?

```
@Singleton
@PersistenceContext (name="pc")
public class PersonBean {

    @Resource SessionContext ctx;

    @Lock (LockType.READ)
    public Person getPerson (string name) {
        EntityManager em = (EntityManager) ctx.lookup("pc");
        return em.find(Person.class, name);
    }
}
```

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

Correct Answer: B

Only one transaction is required. LockType READ allows simultaneous access to singleton beans. Note: READ public static final LockType READ

For read-only operations. Allows simultaneous access to methods designated as READ, as long as no WRITE lock is held. Reference: javax.ejb, Enum LockType

QUESTION 4

You are writing a client that sends a message to a JMS queue. What two statements are true?



- A. You cannot use resource injection to access a JMS destination from a Java EE application client.
- B. You can use resource injection to access a JMS destination from a servlet.
- C. You must use a JNDI lookup to access a JMS destination from a standalone Java class.
- D. You cannot use a JNDI lookup to access a JMS destination from a session bean.

Correct Answer: BC

B: In addition to injecting a connection factory resource into a client program, you usually inject a destination resource. Unlike connection factories, destinations are specific to one domain or the other. Note:

*

A destination is the object a client uses to specify the target of messages it produces and the source of messages it consumes. In the PTP messaging domain, destinations are called queues. In the pub/sub messaging domain, destinations are called topics.

*

In addition to looking up a connection factory in a client program, you usually look up a destination. Unlike connection factories, destinations are specific to one domain or the other. To create an application that allows you to use the same

code for both topics and queues, you cast and assign the destination to a Destination object. To preserve the semantics of queues and topics, however, you cast and assign the object to a destination of the appropriate type.

For example, the following line of code performs a JNDI lookup of the previously created topic `jms/MyTopic` and casts and assigns it to a Destination object:

```
Destination myDest = (Destination) ctx.lookup("jms/MyTopic");
```

The following line of code looks up a queue named `jms/MyQueue` and casts and assigns it to a Queue object:

```
Queue myQueue = (Queue) ctx.lookup("jms/MyQueue");
```

QUESTION 5

Assume a client will be accessing a Singleton bean.

Which client views is a Singleton bean capable of exposing? (Choose two)

- A. Web Service
- B. Message listener
- C. EJB 2.x Remote Home
- D. EJB 3.x local business
- E. Java Persistence API entity

Correct Answer: AB

Singleton session beans are appropriate in the following circumstances.

*



State needs to be shared across the application.

*

A single enterprise bean needs to be accessed by multiple threads concurrently.

*

The application needs an enterprise bean to perform tasks upon application startup and shutdown.

*

The bean implements a web service. (A)

B: An interceptor method you define in a separate interceptor class takes an invocation context as argument: using this context, your interceptor method implementation can access details of the original session bean business method or message-driven bean message listener method invocation. Singleton Interceptors If your interceptors are stateless, you can use an OC4J optimization extension to the EJB 3.0 specification that allows you to specify singleton interceptors. When you configure a session bean or message-driven bean to use singleton interceptors and you associate the bean with an interceptor class, OC4J creates a single instance of the interceptor class that all bean instances share. This can reduce memory requirements and life cycle overhead.

Note:

Singleton session beans offer similar functionality to stateless session beans but differ from them in that there is only one singleton session bean per application, as opposed to a pool of stateless session beans, any of which may respond to a

client request. Like stateless session beans, singleton session beans can implement web service endpoints.

Reference: The Java EE 6 Tutorial, What Is a Session Bean? Reference: Oracle Containers for J2EE Enterprise JavaBeans Developer's Guide, How do you use an Enterprise Bean in Your Application

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