

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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Oracle

# 1Z0-861

*Java Enterprise Edition 5 Business(R) Component Developer  
Certified Professional Upgrade*

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- A. The Version attribute must have a public access type.
- B. The Version attribute is used by the persistence provider.
- C. A separate Version attribute must be specified for each class in the inheritance hierarchy.
- D. A separate Version column must be specified for each table mapped to the entity.

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 138**

A developer writes a stateful session bean with local business interface Bar containing method test. Method test is implemented as:

- 11. @Remove
- 12. public void test() {}

A business method in a stateless session bean invokes a reference to bean Bar as follows :

- 11. @EJB Bar bar;
- 12.
- 13. public void foo() {
- 14. bar.test();
- 15. bar.test();
- 16. }

Assuming execution reaches Line 15, what is the expected result?

- A. Method foo returns without error.
- B. A javax.ejb.NoSuchEJBException is thrown.
- C. A java.rmi.NoSuchObjectException is thrown.
- D. A javax.ejb.NoSuchEntityException is thrown.

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 139**

Which two capabilities are legal for an enterprise bean? (Choose two.)

- A. being a socket client
- B. updating a static field
- C. starting a separate thread
- D. listening on a server socket
- E. interrupting all the threads in a thread group
- F. using the java.lang.System.currentTimeMillis method

**Answer:** A, F

**QUESTION:** 140

A session bean calls the `setRollbackOnly` method on the `EJBContext` interface within a business method with an active transaction. Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The transaction timeout is immediately disabled.
- B. The container will ensure that the transaction will never commit.
- C. The bean must have started the current transaction for this to be legal.
- D. The bean must have bean-managed transaction demarcation for this to be legal.
- E. The bean must have container-managed transaction demarcation for this to be legal.

**Answer:** B, E

**QUESTION:** 141

A `User` entity is in a `one-to-many` relationship with a `Book` entity. Assume that a developer has a function `fetchBook(String title)` that fetches a `Book` entity with the given title `title`. Also assume that the developer has an entity manager `em`. Which query can be used to return the user that holds the book titled "Java"?

- A. `em.createQuery("SELECT u FROM User u where :great IN u.books.title").setParameter("great","Java")`
- B. `em.createQuery("SELECT u FROM User u where :great IN u.books").setParameter("great",fetchBook("Java"))`
- C. `em.createQuery("SELECT u FROM User u where :great MEMBER OF u.books.title").setParameter("great","Java");`
- D. `em.createQuery("SELECT u FROM User u where :great MEMBER OF u.books").setParameter("great",fetchBook("Java"))`

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 142

Given the following code snippet of an EJB 3.0 entity class:

- 10. `@Entity`
- 11. `@Table(name="ORDERS")`
- 12. `public class Order {....}`

A developer wants to change the name of the database table for the `Order` entity from `ORDERS` to `CUSTOM`, without changing the Java source code file. Which option can the developer use?

- A. Override the name using the table subelement within the persistence unit's persistence.xml file.
- B. This is NOT possible in a portable EJB 3.0 application. The only way to change the table name is to change the Java source code file.
- C. Add a custommapping.xml file to the persistence unit, override the name using the table subelement, and declare custommapping.xml in the mappinG. file element in orm.xml.
- D. Add a custommapping.xml file to the persistence unit, override the name using the table subelement, and declare custommapping.xml in the mappinG. file element in persistence.xml.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 143

The bean class of an EJB Web service endpoint has one method annotated with @WebMethod. Which two types can be legally returned from that method? (Choose two.)

- A. java.util Date
- B. javax.ejb.Timer
- C. an array of java.lang.String
- D. an EJB 3.0 local business interface reference
- E. an EJB 3.0 remote business interface reference

**Answer:** A, C

**QUESTION:** 144

Which component can use a container-managed entity manager with an extended persistence context?

- A. any EJB component
- B. only stateful session beans
- C. only stateless session beans
- D. session beans and web components

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 145

Which statement is true about the Timer service in an EJB 3.0 stateless session bean?

- A. The timeout callback method contains the business logic that handles the timeout event.

- B. The timeout callback method must be declared as a business method in business interfaces.
- C. The timeout callback method can throw application exceptions to report business logic failures.
- D. A bean class can implement multiple timeout callback methods, each associated with a different timer.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 146

Consider a deep inheritance hierarchy consisting of Java Persistence entity classes, non-entities, and mapped superclasses. Which statement is correct, assuming NO mapping descriptor is present?

- A. An entity class must NOT inherit from a non-entity class.
- B. An entity class must NOT be extended by a non-entity class.
- C. Only the root class in an inheritance hierarchy can be annotated with @MappedSuperclass.
- D. The primary key must either be defined in the topmost entity class of the inheritance hierarchy or it can be defined in a superclass if this class is annotated as @MappedSuperclass.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 147

A developer is creating a long-running Java Persistence reporting application that accesses a set of related entities. The application is NOT expected to add, change, or remove records in the database but the data can be changed by another application running on the same database. Which option will guarantee that the report does NOT contain stale data?

- A. Call the EntityManager flush API before preparing the report.
- B. Call the EntityManager createQuery API before preparing the report.
- C. Call the EntityManager clear API before accessing the fields or properties of the entities used in the report.
- D. Call the EntityManager refresh on each parent entity that is added to the report, and specify cascade=REFRESH on all corresponding relationships.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 148

Given the following statements about an EJB deployment descriptor for which the metadataA. complete attribute is not specified:

- I. The EJB deployment descriptor can provide additional metadata to bean class annotations.
  - II. The EJB deployment descriptor can partially override bean class annotations.
  - III. The EJB deployment descriptor can entirely override bean class annotations.
- Which is true?

- A. Only statement I is correct.
- B. Only statement II is correct.
- C. Only statement III is correct.
- D. Both statements I and II are correct.
- E. Both statements I and III are correct.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 149

A developer writes a stateless session bean FooBean with one remote business interface FooRemote containing one business method foo. Method foo takes a single parameter of application-defined type MyData.

- 11. public class MyData implements java.io.Serializable {
- 12. int a;
- 13. }

Method foo is implemented within the FooBean class as:

- 11. public void foo(MyData data) {
- 12. data.a = 2;
- 13. }

Another session bean within the same application has a reference to FooRemote in variable fooRef and calls method foo with the following code:

- 11. MyData data = new MyData();
- 12. data.a = 1;
- 13. fooRef.foo(data);
- 14. System.out.println(data.a);

What is the value of data.a when control reaches Line 14 of the client?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. either 1 or 2

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION: 150**

OldBarBean is a stateless session bean written to the EJB 2.1 API with remote home interface. OldBarHome and remote component interface OldBar. FooBean is a stateless session bean written to the EJB 3.0 API. OldBarBean and FooBean are the only EJBs packaged in the ejb.jar. The FooBean portion of the ejb.jar.xml also declares an ejb.ref whose ejb.ref.name is ejb/oldBar. The ejb.ref is linked to OldBarBean. There are no other ejb dependencies defined. A business method foo in FooBean needs to access OldBarBean. Which is portable code to achieve this goal?

A. @Remote

```
private OldBar oldBar;
```

B. public void foo() { try {

```
InitialContext ic = new InitialContext(); Object obj = ic.lookup("ejb/oldBar");
```

```
OldBarHome oldBarHome =
```

```
(OldBarHome) PortableRemoteObject.narrow(obj, OldBarHome.class);
```

```
OldBar oldBar = oldBarHome.create();
```

C. @EJB private OldBarHome oldBarHome;

```
public void foo() {
```

```
try {
```

```
OldBar oldBar = oldBarHome.create();
```

D. public void foo() {

```
try {
```

```
InitialContext ic = new InitialContext(); OldBarHome oldBarHome =
```

```
(OldBarHome) ic.lookup("ejb/oldBar"); OldBar oldBar = oldBarHome.create();
```

**Answer: C**

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