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## Oracle

### EXAM 1Z0-860

*Java Enterprise Edition 5 Business Component Developer*

*Certified Professional Exam*

## Demo

<http://www.testonside.com/1Z0-860.html>

## Question: 1

Given the following stateful session bean:

- 10. @Stateful
- 11. @TransactionAttribute(TransactionAttributeType.SUPPORTS)
- 12. public class VideoBean implements Video {
- 13. // insert code here
- 14. public void methodAO {}
- 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)

**Answer: C**

## Question: 2

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

- 10. @EJB Foo bean1;
  - 11. @EJB Foo bean2; //more code here
  - 20. boolean test1 = bean1.equals(bean1);
  - 21. boolean test2 = bean1.equals(bean2);
- Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 stateful, test1 is false, and test2 is false.
- E. If Foo is stateless, test1 is true, and test2 is false.
- F. If Foo is stateless, test1 is false, and test2 is false.

**Answer: B,C**

## Question: 3

Which statement about entity manager is true?

- A. A container-managed entity manager must be a JTA entity manager.
- B. An entity manager injected into session beans can use either JTA or resource-local transaction control.
- C. An entity manager created by calling the EntityManagerFactory.createEntityManager method always uses JTA transaction control.
- D. An entity manager obtained through resource injection in a stateful session bean can use a resource-local EntityTransaction for transaction control

**Answer: A**

#### Question: 4

Which statement is true about the use of a persist operation in a transaction?

- A. If a user persists a detached object it always becomes managed.
- B. The persist operation on an entity always cascades to its related entities.
- C. If a user persists a new entity with an existing primary key the transaction will fail.
- D. If a user persists a managed entity an exception may be thrown by the persist operation.

**Answer: C**

#### Question: 5

A developer writes a stateless session bean with one local business interface and with container-managed transactions. All business methods have transaction attribute REQUIRED. The bean has an injected field sessionCtx of the type SessionContext. Which two operations are allowed in a business method of the bean? (Choose two.)

- A. sessionCtx. getEJBObject
- B. sessionCtx.setRollbackOnly
- C. sessionCtx. getMessageContext
- D. sessionCtx. getBusinessObject
- E. sessionCtx. getEJBLocalObject

**Answer: B,D**

#### Question: 6

A developer implements a session bean with a method doStuff which behaves differently depending on the caller's security role. Only users in security roles "ADMIN" and "USER" are allowed to call the method. Assume that there is no security-related metadata in the deployment descriptor. Which two, taken in combination, are appropriate to accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. Annotate method doStuff with @PermitAll.
- B. AnnotatemethoddoStuff with@RolesAllowed({"ADMIN","USER"})
- C. If EJBContext.getCallerPrincipal returns role "ADMIN", implement thebehaviorfor users in role ADMIN.
- D. If EJBContext.isCallerInRole("ADMIN") returns true, implement the behavior defined for users in role "ADMIN".

**Answer: B,D**