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QUESTION 1

Which must result in the destruction of a stateful session bean?

- A. A client calls an @Remove method and the method returns successfully.
- B. The server in which the stateful session bean was created is restarted.
- C. The stateful session bean participates in a transaction that is rolled back.
- D. The stateful session bean is chosen as a last recently used (LRU) victim for passivation.

Correct Answer: A

While in the ready stage, the EJB container may decide to deactivate, or passivate, the bean by moving it from memory to secondary storage. (Typically, the EJB container uses a least-recently-used algorithm to select a bean for passivation.) The EJB container invokes the method annotated @PrePassivate, if any, immediately before passivating it. If a client invokes a business method on the bean while it is in the passive stage, the EJB container activates the bean, calls the method annotated @PostActivate, if any, and then moves it to the ready stage.

Note:

At the end of the lifecycle, the client invokes a method annotated @Remove, and the EJB container calls the method annotated @PreDestroy, if any. The bean's instance is then ready for garbage collection.

*

When a stateful bean is passivated, the instance fields are read and then written to the secondary storage associated with the EJB object. When the stateful session bean has been successfully passivated, the instance is evicted from memory; it is destroyed.

*

When a passivated bean instance times out or when a client invokes the method marked with @Remove, the container may destroy the bean. Before destroying, the container will invoke the method annotated with @PreDestroy.

Reference: The Java EE 6 Tutorial, The Lifecycles of Enterprise Beans

QUESTION 2

A developer creates a stateless session bean. This session bean needs data from a remote system. Reading this data takes a long time. Assume that the data will NOT change during the life time of the bean and that the information to connect to the remote system is defined in JNDI.

Which statement describes how to manage the data correctly?

- A. Read the data in the bean's constructor.
- B. The data can only be read in the bean's business methods.
- C. Read the data in a method which is annotated with @PrePassivate.
- D. Read the data in a method which is annotated with @PostActivate.




E. Read the data in a method which is annotated with @PostConstruct.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 3

Given code snippets from two files:

```
7. public class Dog {
8.     public void onMessage(Message m) { System.out.print("1 "); }
9. }
and
10. @MessageDriven
11. class MessageDog extends Dog implements MessageDrivenBean
12.     MessageDog(Message m) { System.out.print("2 "); }
13. }
```



Which four code changes, when used together, create a valid JMS message-driven bean? (Choose four)

- A. Make class MessageDog public
- B. Make the MessageDog constructor no-arg
- C. Make the MessageDog constructor public
- D. Move the onMessage method to class MessageDog.
- E. Change MessageDog so that it is NOT a subclass of Dog.
- F. Make class MessageDog implement MessageListner instead of MessageDrivenBean.

Correct Answer: ABCF

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true JMS message-driven beans? (Choose two.)

- A. The developer can use JMS message selector declarations to restrict the message that the bean receives.
- B. The developer can associate the bean with a specific queue or topic using the resource-ref element of the deployment descriptor.
- C. To achieve concurrent processing of more than one message at a time, more than one bean class must be associated with the same JMS queue.
- D. The developer can use the activationConfig element of the MessageDriven annotation to specify whether the bean should be associated with a queue or a topic.

Correct Answer: AD

A: Elements in the deployment descriptor



The description of a MDB (message-driven beans) in the EJB 2.0 deployment descriptor contains the following specific elements:

*

the JMS acknowledgement mode: auto-acknowledge or dups-ok-acknowledge

*

an eventual JMS message selector: this is a JMS concept which allows the filtering of the messages sent to the destination

*

a message-driven-destination, which contains the destination type (Queue or Topic) and the subscription

D: Example:

The following example is a basic message-driven bean:

```
@MessageDriven(activationConfig={
    @ActivationConfigProperty(propertyName="destination",
        propertyValue="myDestination"),
    @ActivationConfigProperty(propertyName="destinationType", propertyValue="javax.jms.Queue")
})
public class MsgBean implements javax.jms.MessageListener {
    public void onMessage(javax.jms.Message msg) {
        String receivedMsg = ((TextMessage) msg).getText();
        System.out.println("Received message: " + receivedMsg);
    }
}
```

Reference: Developing message-driven beans

Reference: Message Driven Beans Tutorial

QUESTION 5


Given Singleton bean FooEJB:



```
@Singleton
public class FooEJB {

    @PostConstruct
    void init() {
        System.out.println("Init");
    }

    public void foo() {
        System.out.println("foo");
    }
}
```



FooEJB is packaged as the only bean in an ejb-jar and deployed to a server instance. Which represents the output generated from FooEJB after the deployment has completed?

- A. Init
- B. foo
- C. Init foo
- D.
- E. a or d

Correct Answer: A

Note:

* The PostConstruct annotation is used on a method that needs to be executed after dependency injection is done to perform any initialization. This method MUST be invoked before the class is put into service. This annotation MUST be supported on all classes that support dependency injection. The method annotated with PostConstruct MUST be invoked even if the class does not request any resources to be injected. Only one method can be annotated with this annotation. The method on which the PostConstruct annotation is applied MUST fulfill all of the following criteria - - The method MUST NOT have any parameters except in the case of EJB interceptors in which case it takes an InvocationContext object as defined by the EJB specification. - The return type of the method MUST be void. - The method MUST NOT throw a checked exception.

- The method on which PostConstruct is applied MAY be public, protected, package private or private. - The method MUST NOT be static except for the application client. - The method MAY be final. - If the method throws an unchecked exception the class MUST NOT be put into service except in the case of EJBs where the EJB can handle exceptions and even recover from them.

* PostConstruct methods are invoked on the newly constructed instance, after any dependency injection has been performed by the container and before the first business method is invoked on the bean.

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