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QUESTION 1

A developer wants to write a stateful session bean using the following interface as local business interface:

1.
package acme;

2.
public interface Bar {

3.
public void bar ();

4.
}

Assuming there is not an ejb-jar.xml file, which code can be inserted into Lines 4-6 below to define the bean with the ejb name of BarBean?

1.
package acme;
2.
import javax.ejb.*;
3.
import java.io.*;
4.
5.
6.
7.
}
- A. @Stateful public class BarEJB implements Bar { public void bar () {}
- B. @Stateful (name = "Bar") public class Barbean implements Bar { public void bar () {}
- C. @Stateful public class BarBean implements Serializable, Bar { public void bar () {}
- D. @Stateful (name = "bar") public class BarBean implements Serializable, Bar {
public void bar () throws java.rmi.RemoteException {}



Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Assume you have been tasked with building an ejb-jar containing an EJB application. The EJB application contains local, remote, and web service and-point EJBs that provide reusable services within an enterprise. When the application is deployed clients will access the remote session beans using the global JNDI name java:/ ServiceLayer / . All of the EJBs are located in the com.acme.servicelayer package and are deployed as class files. The application uses a maximum of deployment descriptor and annotation configuration?

A. Name the jar servicelayer.jar with the following structure: / (Root) | META-INF | | MANIFEST.MF | classes/ | com/ | acme/ | servicelayer /

B. Name the jar servicelayer.jar with the following structure: / (Root) | META-INF/ | MANIFEST.MF | ejb-jar.xml | classes/ | com/

| acme /

| servicelayer/

C. Name the jar servicelayer.jar with the following structure: /(Root) | META-INF | | ejb-jar.xml | com/ | acme/ | servicelayer/

D. Name the jar servicelayer.jar with the following structure: / (Root) | META-INF/ | MANIFEST.MF | ejb-jar.xml | com/ | servicelayer/

Correct Answer: A

Structure of an Enterprise Bean JAR: Assembly Root ejb-jar.xml glassfish-ejb-jar.xml (optional, not used here Not D, Not C, not B)) META-INF MANIFEST.MF All .class files for this module

References: The Java EE 6Tutorial, Packaging Enterprise Beans in EJB JAR Modules

QUESTION 3

A developer writes a stateless session bean FooBean and uses its deployment descriptor to declare a local ejb dependency on a stateful session bean in the same ejb-jar.

```
<ejb-local-ref>
  <ejb-ref-name>barRef</ejb-ref-name>
  <local>acme.Bar</local>
  <ejb-link>BarBean</ejb-link>
  <injection-target>
    <injection-target-class>acme.FooBean</injection-target-class>
    <injection-target-name>bar</injection-target-name>
  </injection-target>
</ejb-local-ref>
```

Which environment annotation, when declared within the FooBean bean class, is equivalent to the ejb- local-ref shown above?



- A. @EJB(beanName="BarBean") Private acme.Bar barRef;
- B. @EJB(name="bar", beanName="BarBean") Private acme.Bar barRef;
- C. @EJB(name="barRef", beanName="BarBean") Private acme.Bar bar;
- D. @EJB(name="ejab/barRef", beanName="BarBean") Private acme.Bar bar;

Correct Answer: C

name is barRef

Example:

ejb-local-ref

share [gp] share [fb] share [tw] contribute

Via annotation

Usable by EJB, Interceptor, Servlet, Filter, or Listener

```
package org.superbiz.refs;
```

```
import javax.ejb.EJB;
```

```
import javax.ejb.Stateless;
```

```
import javax.naming.InitialContext;
```

```
@Stateless
```

```
@EJB(name = "myFooEjb", beanInterface = FooLocal.class)
```

```
public class MyEjbLocalRefBean implements MyBeanInterface {
```

```
@EJB
```

```
private BarLocal myBarEjb;
```

```
public void someBusinessMethod() throws Exception {
```

```
if (myBarEjb == null) throw new NullPointerException("myBarEjb not injected");
```

```
// Both can be looked up from JNDI as well
```

```
InitialContext context = new InitialContext();
```

```
FooLocal fooLocal = (FooLocal) context.lookup("java:comp/env/myFooEjb"); BarLocal barLocal = (BarLocal)
```

```
context.lookup("java:comp/env/org.superbiz.refs.MyEjbLocalRefBean/myBarEjb"); } }
```

Via xml

The above @EJB annotation usage is 100% equivalent to the following xml.



myFooEjb

org.superbiz.refs.FooLocal

org.superbiz.refs.MyEjbLocalRefBean/myBarEjb org.superbiz.refs.BarLocal

org.superbiz.refs.MyEjbLocalRefBean myBarEjb

QUESTION 4

A Java EE application server has four different security realms for user management. One of the security realms is custom made. This realm supports only individual user entries, no grouping of users, and is used by the application. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. EJB developers cannot use the `isCallerInRole` method.
- B. The annotation `@RunAs("AAA")` can still be used for this application.
- C. All security roles need a role-link entry in the deployment descriptor.
- D. All security roles can be mapped successfully to individual users in the realm.

Correct Answer: BD

Not A, not C:

A security role reference defines a mapping between the name of a role that is called from a web component using `isUserInRole(String role)` and the name of a security role that has been defined for the application. If no security-role-ref

element is declared in a deployment descriptor and the `isUserInRole` method is called, the container defaults to checking the provided role name against the list of all security roles defined for the web application. Using the default method

instead of using the security-role-ref element limits your flexibility to change role names in an application without also recompiling the servlet making the call.

For example, to map the security role reference `cust` to the security role with role name `bankCustomer`, the syntax would be:

...



cust

bankCustomer

...

Note:

*

A realm is a security policy domain defined for a web or application server. A realm contains a collection of users, who may or may not be assigned to a group.

*

The protected resources on a server can be partitioned into a set of protection spaces, each with its own authentication scheme and/or authorization database containing a collection of users and groups. A realm is a complete database of users and groups identified as valid users of one or more applications and controlled by the same authentication policy.

*

In some applications, authorized users are assigned to roles. In this situation, the role assigned to the user in the application must be mapped to a principal or group defined on the application server.

*

A role is an abstract name for the permission to access a particular set of resources in an application. A role can be compared to a key that can open a lock. Many people might have a copy of the key. The lock doesn't care who you are, only that you have the right key.

Reference: The Java EE 6 Tutorial, Declaring and Linking Role References

QUESTION 5

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.

Correct Answer: B

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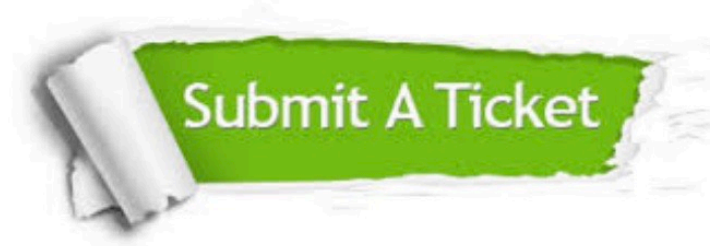
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