



Exam : 1D0-442

Title : CIW Enterprise Specialist

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QUESTION 1:

The following code shows the remote interface for a Travel Agent Bean:

```
1. package travlagent;  
2. import Java.rmi.*;  
3.  
4. public interface TravelAgent extends ETRObject. P  
5.  
6. public String getCustomer Destination () throws Remote Exception;  
7. public String get Customer Flight () throws Remote Exception;  
8. public String getCarRental () throws Remote Except_on:  
9. public String get Customer Hotel () throws Remote Exception;  
10. }
```

Which statement is true of the remote interface?

- A. The remote interface will compile as expected and is a valid remote interface that may be used as an intermediate object for the TravelAGentBean.
- B. The remote interface will compile as expected but will not be a valid remote interface for the TravelAgentBean when compiled at deployment.
- C. The remote interface will not compile due to an error at line 5.
- D. The remote interface will not compile due to an error at line 4.

Answer:

QUESTION 2:

Which code performs a look-up of an enterprise bean's String environment property named app Env?

- A. Context ctx = new InitialContext ();
Context beanEnv = (Context ctx. Lookup ("Java:prop/env");
String the Property = (String) ctx. Lookup ("beanEv.appEnv");
- B. Context ctx = new InitialContext();
Context beanEnv= (context ctx.lookup("java:comp/env");
String the Property = (String) beanEnv.lookup ("appEnv");
- C. Context ctx - new InitialContext();
Context beanEnv = (Context) ctx.lookup ("java:comp/env");
String theProperty = beanEnv. lockup ("appEnv");

Answer:

QUESTION 3:

Which statement correctly describes the mechanism by which enterprise beans are instantiated?

- A. Enterprise beans are instantiated by calling a create () method on the bean's remote interface using a reference to the bean's home interface. Each create () method has a corresponding ejbCreate () method in the bean's home interface.
- B. Enterprise beans are instantiated by calling a create () method on the bean's remote interface using a reference to the bean's home interface. Each create () method has a corresponding ejbCreat () method in the bean's remote interface.
- C. Enterprise beans are instantiated by calling a create () method on the bean's home interface using a reference to the bean's remote interface. Each create () method has a corresponding ejbCreate () method in the bean's remote interface.
- D. Enterprise beans are instantiated by calling a create () method on the bean's home nterface using a reference to the bean's remote interface. Each create () method has a corresponding ejbCreate () method in the bean's home interface.

Answer:

QUESTION 4:

Consider the following four activities occur during a typical interaction between a client and an enterprise bean:

1. A reference to an EJB home object is returned to the client.
 2. A reference to the EJB object is retuned to the client.
 3. JNDI is used to acquire a reference to an enterprise bean's home object.
 4. The client requests the bean's home object to create or find an enterprise bean.
- Which choice lists the correct order in which these activites occur during a typical interaction between a client and an EJB?

- A. 3, 2, 4, 1
- B. 4, 3, 1, 2
- C. 3, 1, 4, 2
- D. 4, 3, 2, 1

Answer:

QUESTION 5:

What is the superclass for system exceptions in an enterprise bean?

- A. java.lang.RuntimeException
- B. javax.ejb.EJBException
- C. java.rmi.RemoteException
- D. javax.ejb.CreateException

Answer:

QUESTION 6:

Which code demonstrates the proper method for using a resource factory reference named jdbc/MyDB in an enterprise bean?

- A. Context ctx = new InitialContext ();
DataSource dtasrc =
(Data Source) ctx.lookup ("java:prop/cnv/jdbc/MyDB");
- B. Context ctx = new InitialContext ();
Data Source dtasrc =
Ctx.lookup ("java:comp/env/jdbc/MyDB:);
- C. Context ctx = new initialContext();
Data Source dtasrc =
(Data Source) ctx. Lookup ("java:comp/env/jdbc/MyDB");
- D. Context ctx = new initialContext();
Data Source dtasrc =
Ctx.lookup("java:prop/env/jdbc/MyDB")'

Answer:

QUESTION 7:

An EJB client invokes a create () method. An EJB container instantiates an enterprise bean as the result of this method call. The bean is then held in a pool awaiting a method invocation. To which type of enterprise bean does this process refer?

- A. BMP entity bean
- B. CMP entity bean
- C. Stateless session bean
- D. Stateful session bean

Answer:

QUESTION 8:

You need to perform the look-up of the home object for an enterprise bean named TravelAgentBean and then create a reference to that object. You then need to call the proper method to instantiate the TravelAgentBean. The appropriate arguments for the InitialContext constructor are held in a Hashtable named srvrProps. Which code demonstrates this look-up and bean instantiation?

- A. Try |
Context ini_Ctx = new IritialContext (srvPrcps);
Object homeRef = initCtx. Lookup ("TravelAgentBeanJNDIName");
TravelAGentHome tah - tah.create ();

```
}  
Catch (Exception e) {  
// code for exception  
B. try {  
Context initCtx = new Initial Context (srvrPrcps);  
Object noneRef = initCtx.lookup! ("TravelAgentDeanJND=Name");  
TravelAgentHome tan = (TravelAGentHome) PortableRemoteObject.narrow  
(homeRef, TravelAgentRemote.class);  
TravelAgent to = (TravelAgent, tah.create ());  
}  
Catch (Exception e) {  
//code for exception  
}  
C. try:  
Context initCtx = new InitialContext (srvrProps);  
Object homeRef = initCtx.lookup ("TravelAgentBeanJNDIName");  
TravelAGentHome tah = (TravelAgentHome) PortableRemoteObject.narrow  
(homeRef, TravelAgentHome.class);  
TravelAgent ta = tah.bCreate ();  
}  
Catch (Exception e ) {  
// code tor exception  
}  
D. Try:  
Context initctx - new InitialContext (srvrProps);  
Object homeRef = initCtx.lckkup ("TravelAgentBean JNDIName");  
TravelAgentHome tah = (TravelAgentHome) ProtableRemoteObject.narrow  
(homeRef, TravelAgentHome.class);  
TravelAGent ta - tah.create ();  
}  
catch (Exception e) {  
// code for exception  
}
```

Answer:

QUESTION 9:

Which statement lists the benefits of using container-managed persistence for entity beans?

- A. The bean developer must write less code; database operation optimization methods can be implemented; and bean code is more portable.
- B. Gugs are easier to find in container-generated code; bean developers can focus on business logic; and the container will require fewer resources when using CMP.
- C. Database connection calls are managed by the bean developer, CMP may reduce the

number of bugs in bean code; and container-generated custom finder methods can be used.

D The container provided mapping tools to map entity bean fields to a relation 's columns; EJB servers that provide high-end CMP services are less expensive; and CMP can support complex SQL JOIN operations.

Answer:

QUESTION 10:

Consider the following IDL definition:

```
1. module Account
2. {
3. Interface account
4. {
5. long accountNumber;
6. float balance;
7. };
8.
9. interface accountFacucry
10. {
11. Account getAccount (in Long accountNumber) throws (AccountNotFound);
12. string message;
13. };
14.
15. Account getAccoun (in Long accountNumber) throws (AccountNotFound);
16. };
17. };
```

Which statement correctly describes this IDL definition?

- A. The IDL definition properly defines a factory object that may be used to obtain a reference to an Account object.
- B. The IDL definition cannot be compiled due to an error at line 15.
- C. The IDL definition cannot be compiled due to an error at line 11.
- D. The IDL definition cannot be compiled due to an error at line 5.

Answer:

QUESTION 11:

Which statement correctly describes callback objects?

- A. Callback objects can be used to eliminate the need for polling and to reduce network traffic.
- B. Callback objects require a client to provide a server-side implementation of an object.
- C. Callback objects help to make a system more scalable.

D. Callback objects are usually published through the naming service.

Answer:

QUESTION 12:

Consider the following steps necessary to invoke a remote method:

1. Invoke a remote method.
2. Obtain an object reference from the naming service.
3. Initialize the ORB.
4. Obtain the initial naming context.
5. Narrow an object reference.

Which choice lists the correct order in which a CORBA client would perform these steps to invoke a remote method?

- A. 3, 4, 2, 5, 1
- B. 3, 4, 5, 2, 1
- C. 4, 2, 5, 3, 1
- D. 3, 5, 4, 2, 1

Answer:

QUESTION 13:

Consider the following steps involved in the creation of an entity bean;

1. An entity bean return the primary key of the record to the home object.
2. Any parameters defined in the create () method are passed from the home object to the bean's ejbCreate () method.
3. The client invokes business methods against the entity bean instance.
4. The home object allocates an entity bean instance from the container's bean pool.

In which order will these steps occur?

- A. 2, 3, 4, 1
- B. 4, 2, 3, 1
- C. 2, 4, 1, 3
- D. 4, 2, 1, 3

Answer:

QUESTION 14:

Which choices include only information that is held in an enterprise bean's deployment descriptor?

- A. Application assembly data, EJB resource data, an transactional control data
- B. EJB persistence data, EJB security data, an environment name/value pairs

- C. EJB security data, application assembly data, and EJB-JAR file data
- D. EJB resource data, EJB client settings and environment name/value pairs

Answer:

QUESTION 15:

The IDL type unsigned long long maps to which Java primitive data type?

- A. double
- B. Short
- C. long
- D. int

Answer:

QUESTION 16:

Which of the following are functions of an object adapter?

- A. Generating and interpreting object references
- B. Registering implementations
- C. Authentication and encryption
- D. Invoking methods

Answer:

QUESTION 17:

By which methods can an enterprise bean be removed?

- A. Call the home interface's remove () method, which invokes the EJB object's ejbRemove () method.
- B. Call the EJB object's remove () method, which invokes the home interface's ejbRemove () method.
- C. Obtain a handle from the EJB object that distinctly identifies the bean to be removed. Use the Handle to remove the bean via the home interface.
- D. Obtain a handle from the home interface that distinctly identifies the bean to be removed. Use the handle to remove the bean via the remote interface.

Answer:

QUESTION 18:

Consider the following four activities that occur during a typical interaction between a client and an enterprise bean:

1. The EJB object returns values to the client.
2. JNDI is used to access environment properties.
3. The clients call an EJB business method.
4. The EJB object acts as an intermediary object.

Which choice lists the correct order in which these activates occur during a typical interaction between a client and an enterprise bean?

- A. 3, 4, 2, 1
- B. 4, 3, 2, 1
- C. 4, 2, 3, 1
- D. 3, 2, 4, 1

Answer:

QUESTION 19:

Which of the following IDL fragments define a CORBA data structure that can be published to the naming service and accessed remotely?

- A. Exception MyException
{
String message;
};
- B. Interface MYInterface {};
- C. Module employees
{
struct Address
{
string street;
string city;
string state;
string zip;
};
interface Employee
{
- D. module employees
{
struct Address
{
string street;
string city;
string state;
string zip;
};
interface Employee
{

```
Address get Address ();  
};  
};  
E. struck Address  
{  
string street;  
string city;  
string state;  
string zip;  
};
```

Answer:

QUESTION 20:

An entity bean's class contains the following method signature:

A public Integer' ejbCreate (int partNum, String partDescription, float partCost, String partSupplier) throws CreateException

Which statement is true of th bean's ejbCreate () method?

- A. An ejbPostCreate () method with the same number and types of parameters must be present in the bean's remote interface.
- B. An ejbPostCreate () method with the same method signature must be present in the bean's home interface.
- C. An ejbPostCreate () method with the same number and types of parameters must be present in the bean's class.
- D. An ejbPostCreate () method with the same method signature must be present in the bean's class.

Answer:

QUESTION 21:

Which choice correctly describes the functionality of the setRullbackOnly () method of the User Transaction interface?

- A. The setRollbackOnly () method rolls back the transaction of the current thread only if SecurityException is thrown.
- B. The setRollbackOnly () method suspends the transaction of the current thread.
- C. The setRollbackOnly () method rolls back the transaction of the current thread only if IllegalStateException is thrown.
- D. The setRollbackOnly () method allows an enitivity bean to mark a transaction for rollback at a subsequent time.

Answer:

QUESTION 22:

What is the return type for an ejbPostCreate () method?

- A. No return type is listed.
- B. Object
- C. The same as the corresponding ejbCreate () method
- D. void

Answer:

QUESTION 23:

Which IDL definition correctly defines the Child interface as a subinterface of Parent?

- A. Interface Parent { };
Interface Child : Parent { };
- B. Interface Parent { };
Interface Child extends Parent { };
- C. Interface Parent { };
Interface Child : : Parent { };
- D. Interface Parent { };
Interface Child implements Parent { }

Answer:

QUESTION 24:

When using the InitialContext constructor to obtain an EJB server's default JNDI context, what information is needed as an argument to the constructor?

- A. The EJB server's RMI host name, the name of the server's context factory, and the URL and port number of the EJB server
- B. The value for the applicable PortableRemoteObject, and the URL and port number of the EJB server
- C. The name of the server's context factory, and the URL and port number of the EJB server
- D. The name of the server's context factory and the value for the applicable PortableRemoteObject

Answer:

QUESTION 25:

A callback object wait for invocations made by:

- A. a factory object.
- B. the client.
- C. the naming service.
- D. the server.

Answer:

QUESTION 26:

Which statement correctly describes out parameters?

- A. out parameters are passed from the calling method to the server-side implementation and from the server-side implementation to the calling method.
- B. out parameters are passed only from the calling method to the server-side implementation.
- C. out parameters are passed only from the server-side implementation to the calling method.
- D. out parameters cannot be used to pass IDL struct types.

Answer:

QUESTION 27:

Which code demonstrates the proper method for using a referenced bean named ejb/TravelAgentBean from an enterprise bean?

- A.

```
Context ctx = new InitialContext ();
Object hmInt = ctx.lookup ("java:comp/env/ejb/TravelAgentBean");
TravelAGentHome tah =
(TravelAgentHome) java.rmi.PortableRemoteObject.narrow
(hmInt, TravelAgentHome.Class);
```
- B.

```
Context ctx = new InitialContext ();
Object hmInt = ctx.lookup ("java:prop/env/ejb/TravelAgentBean");
TravelAgentHome tah = java.rmi.PortableRemoteObject.narrow
(hmInt, TravelAgentHome.class);
```
- C.

```
Context ctx = new Initial Context ();
Object hmInt = ctx.lookup ("java:prop/env/ejb/TravelAgent");
TravelAGentHome tah =
(TravelAGentHome) java.rmi.PortableREmoteObject.narrow
(hmInt, TravelAgentHome.class);
```
- B.

```
Context ctx = new Initial Context ();
Object hmInt = ctx.lookup ("java:prop/env/ejb/TravelAgentBean");
TavelAgentHome tah = java.rmiPortableRemoteObject.narrow
(hmInt, TravelAgentHOMe.class);
```
- C.

```
Context ctx = new InitialContext ();
```

```
Object hmInt = ctx.lookup ("java:prop/env/ejb/TravelAgent");
TravelAgentHome tah =
(TravelAgentHome) java.rmi.PortableRemoteObject.narrow
(hmInt, TravelAgentHome.class);
D. Context ctx = new InitialContext ();
Object hmInt = ctx.lookup ("java:comp/env/ejb/TravelAgentBean");
TravelAgentHome tah = java.rmi.PortableRemoteObject.narrow
(hmInt, TravelAgentHome.class);
```

Answer:

QUESTION 28:

What is the purpose of the InitialContext constructor?

- A. To acquire a default JNDI context
- B. To construct a database connection
- C. To access a bean's remote interface
- D. To obtain a starting point into a server's namespace

Answer:

QUESTION 29:

Which choice defines the term isolation when used to describe the properties of the transaction?

- A. Isolation guarantees that a transaction will either result in a new valid system, or the system will be restored to its original state.
- B. Isolation guarantees that a committed transaction will persist despite any type of system failure.
- C. Isolation guarantees that logically related operation are dealt with as a single unit.
- D. Isolation guarantees that transactions running at the same time will not have access to each other's partial results.

Answer:

QUESTION 30:

What is the functionality of the reference returned by the getSession Context () method?

- A. A session context reference is used to query the EJB container about an enterprise bean's current transactional state.
- B. A session context reference is used to query the EJB container about an enterprise bean's home interface and resource factories.

- C. A session context reference is used to query the EJB container about an enterprise bean's security settings.
- D. A session context reference is used to finalize initialization of an enterprise bean.

Answer:

QUESTION 31:

Any entity bean is being passivated to be placed into the container's bean pool. After this occurs, a client invoked a business method on the entity bean. Which choice identifies the order in which the methods will execute?

- A. ejbStore (), ejbPassivate, ejbFind (), ejbActivate (), ejbLoad ()
- B. ejbStore () , ejbPassivate (), ejbActivate (), ejbActiviate ()
- C. ejbPassivate, ejbStore (), ejbFind (), ejbLoad (), ejbActivate ()
- D. ejbPassivate(), ejbStore (), ejbActivate (), ejbFind (), ejbLoad ()

Answer:

QUESTION 32:

Which choice defines the term durability when used to describe the properties of a transaction?

- A. Durability guarantees that transactions running at the same time will not have access to each other's partial results.
- B. Durability guarantees that a committed transaction will persist despite any type of system failure.
- C. Durability guarantees that logically related operations are dealt with as single unit.
- D. Durability guarantees that a transaction will either result in a new valid system, or the system will be restored to its original state.

Answer:

QUESTION 33:

Consider the following IDL definition:

```
Struct address
{
string streets;
string city;
string state;
string zip;
};
interface Employee
{
```

```
Address method A ();  
void methodB (in Address a);  
void methodC (out Address a);  
void methodD (inout Address a);  
};
```

Which statements correctly describe this IDL definition?

- A. Calling methodB will require the use of a holder class.
- B. Calling methodC will require the use of a holder class.
- C. Calling methodA will require the use of a holder class.
- D. Calling methodD will require the use of a holder class.

Answer:

QUESTION 34:

Consider the following partial XML descriptor for the CustomerBean:

```
<container - transaction>  
<method - intf>Remote<method-intf>  
<method-name>*</method-name>  
<method-params />  
</method>  
<trans-attribute>Required</trans-attribute>  
<container-transaction>  
<container-transaction>  
<method>  
<ejb-name>CustomerBean</ejb-name>  
<method-name>getCustomerBalance</method-name>  
<method-params />  
</method>  
<trans-attribute>Supports</trans-attribute>  
</container-transaction>
```

Given this partial XML descriptor, which statement is true of the getCustomerBalance method?

- A. if the current thread has a transaction, the getCustomerBalance method will run in that transaction. If there is no current transaction, the EJB container will not provide one.
- B. The EJB container will provide a new transaction if the current thread does not already have one. If the current thread has a transaction, the getCustomerBalance method will run within that transaction.
- C. Regardless of whether the current thread has a transaction, the EJB container will always provide a new transaction.
- D. The getCustomerBalance method will never run within a transaction.

Answer:

QUESTION 35:

Consider the following IDL definition:

```
module accounts
{
interface Checking
{
attribute float balance;
void withdraw (in float amount);
};
};
```

How is the balance attribute mapped to Java in the client stub?

- A. The balance attribute will map to a single member method.
- B. The balance attribute will map to a single member variable
- C. The balance attribute will map to a single member variable.
- D. The balance attribute will map to a single member variables.

Answer:

QUESTION 36:

Which client applications could benefit from the use of a callback object?

- A. A Java applet designed to continuously display the most recent prices of up to five commodities as they are traded on a commodities exchange
- B. A Java application that retrieves product prices from a Grocery Store database as items are scanned at the checkout counter
- C. A Java Micro Edition application that allows a mobile phone receive instant messages over the Internet
- D. A bank ATM application that retrieves an account balance using a customers ATM card number and PIN

Answer:

QUESTION 37:

Which statement correctly describes the functionality of the `getCallerPrincipal ()` method of the `EJBContext` interface?

- A. The `getCallerPrincipal ()` method returns the identity of a caller of an EJB method.
- B. The `getCallerPrincipal ()` method returns a reference to the role to which an EJB user is assigned.
- C. The `getCallerPrincipal ()` method returns a reference to the security context for an EJB user.
- D. The `getCallerPrincipal ()` method is used to provide authentication services for an

EJB.

Answer:

QUESTION 38:

Consider the following Java code fragment:

```
NamingContext ncRef =  
NamingContextHelper.narrow  
(orb.resolve_initial_references ("NameService") );  
nameComponent [] path = {  
new NameComponent ("B", ""),  
new NameComponent ("A", "")  
};  
org.omg.CORBA.Object o = ncRef.resolve (path);  
What is the purpose of this code fragment?
```

- A. The code fragment attempts to extract an object reference named A maintained within a naming context named B.
- B. The code fragment attempts to extract an object reference named B maintained within a naming context
- C. The code fragment attempts to extract an object reference A of data type B.
- D. The code fragment attempts to extract an object reference B of data type A.

Answer:

QUESTION 39:

Which method does the EJB specification define as the best method for persisting entity beans?

- A. Saving data to a relational database
- B. Object serialization
- C. Object-relational mapping
- D. The EJB specification does not recommend a particular persistence technique.

Answer:

QUESTION 40:

The following code shows the home interface for a TravelAgentBean:

1. package TravelAgent;
- 2.
3. import javax.ejb.*;
4. import java.rmi.*;
- 5.

```
6. public interface TravelAgentHome extends EJBHome {
7. public TravelAGent crate (String customerID,
8. String customerDesdinacion,
9. String customerFlight,
10. String customerCarRental,
11. String customerHotel)
12.
13.
14. public String tindByPrimaryKey (String Customer ID)
15. chorws FinderException, Ren. U LeException;
16. }
```

Which statement is true of this home interface?

- A. The home interface will not compile due to an error at line 6.
- B. The home interface will compile as expected an is a valid home interface that may be used to create, locate and remove instances of the TravelAgentBean.
- C. The home interface will cimpile as expected but will not be a valid home interface for the TrafelAGentBean when compiled at deployment.
- D. The home interface will not compile due to an error at line 14.

Answer:

QUESTION 41:

Which choice defines the term consistency when used to describe the properties of a transaction?

- A. Consistency guarantees that a committed transaction will persist of despite any type of system failure.
- B. Consistency guarantees that a transaction will either result in a new valid system, or the system will restored to its original state.
- C. Consistency guarantees that transactions running at the same time will not have access to each other's partial results.
- D. Consistency guarantees that logically related operations are dealt with as a single unit.

Answer:

QUESTION 42:

Consider the following IDL definition:

```
module accounts
{
interface Checking
{
attribute float balance;
void withdraw (in float amount);
```

};
};

How is the withdraw operation mapped to Java in the client stub?

- A. The withdraw operation maps to a single member variable.
- B. The withdraw operation maps to a single member method.
- C. The Withdraw operation maps to two member methods.
- D. The IDL definition cannot be compiled due to an error in the definition of the withdraw operation.

Answer:

QUESTION 43:

Which type of factory object can return object references of multiple types?

- A. In-process
- B. Specific
- C. Generic
- D. Out-process

Answer:

QUESTION 44:

Using the Sun Enterprise JavaBeans 1.1 DTD, which deployment descriptor entry properly adds a resource factory reference named jdbc/MyBB?

- A. <resource-ref>
<res-ret-name> jdbc/MyDB</res-ret-name>
<res-auth>javax.sql.DataSource</res-type>
<res-auth>Container</res-auth>
</resource-ref>
- B. <res-ref>
<res-ret-name>jdbc/MyDB</res-ret-name>
<res-type>javax.sql.DataSrouce</res-type>
<res-auth>Container</res-auth>
</res-ref>
- C. <resource-reference>
<res-ref-name?jdbc/MyDB</res-ref-name>
<res-type>javax.sql.DataSrouce</res-type>
<res-auth>Container</res-auth>
</resource-reference>
- D. <resource-reference>
<res-ref-name?jdbc/MyDB</res-ref-name>
<res-type>javax.sql.DataSrouce</res-type>

```
<res-auth>Container</res-auth>
</resource-ref>
```

Answer:

QUESTION 45:

Consider the following IDL definition:

```
1. module Stocks
2. {
3. interface Stock
4. {
5. string symbol;
6. float price;
7. };
8.
9. interface StockFactory
10. {
11. exception Symbol Not Found { };
12.
13. Stock getSTock (in string symbol) raises (Symbol NotFound);
14. };
15. };
```

Which statement correctly describes this IDL definition?

- A. The IDL definition properly defines a factory object that may be used to obtain a reference to a Stock object.
- B. The IDL definition cannot be compiled due to an error at line 13.
- C. The IDL definition cannot be compiled due to an error at line 5.
- D. The IDL definition cannot be compiled due to an error at line 11.

Answer:

QUESTION 46:

Which statements correctly define a CORBA exception using IDL?

- A. Exception MyException { } ;
- B. Interface Exception { string message; }
- C. Exception MyException;
- D. Exception MyException; { }

```
wstring message;  
}
```

Answer:

QUESTION 47:

Which choice lists the required methods of the EntityBean interface?

- A. ejbActivate (), ejbPassivate (), ejbPassivate (), setEntityContext (), ejbCreate (), unseEntityContext (), ejbSTore (), ejbLoad (), ejbRemove ()
- B. ejbActivate (), ejbPassivate (), ejbPassivate (), setEntityContext (), unsetEntityContext (), ejbLoad (), ejbSTore (), ejbRemove()
- C. ejbInitiate (), setEntityContext (), ejbLoad (), ejbStore (), ejbRemove (), ejbPassivate (),
- D. ejbInitiate (), ejbPassivate (), setEntityContext (), ejbSTore (), ejbLoad (), ejbRemove(), ejbCreate ()

Answer:

QUESTION 48:

To which fine should you add the definition of business methods for an enterprise bean?

- A. The bean's class
- B. The bean's deployment descriptor
- C. The bean's home interface
- D. The bean's remote interface

Answer:

QUESTION 49:

Which of the following are functions of an object adapter?

- A. Matching object references with object implementations
- B. Providing an interface between the client and the client-side ORB
- C. Ensuring transaction security
- D. Activating and deactivating objects

Answer:

QUESTION 50:

Which element of the CORBA architecture s required to operate a CORBA-based

application?

- A. Naming service
- B. Life cycle service
- C. ORB
- D. Client stub

Answer:

QUESTION 51:

The IDL type long long maps to which Java primitive data type?

- A. int
- B. long
- C. double
- D. short

Answer:

QUESTION 52:

Which data items are encapsulated within a NamedValue object?

- A. The value of a parameter
- B. The parameter-passing mode
- C. The name of parameter
- D. The method name

Answer:

QUESTION 53:

Which statement is true regarding the ejbLoad () method when invoked for an entity bean that is not linked with an EJB object?

- A. When the ejbLoad () method is called for BMP entity beans, the remote object notifies the bean instance that its fields have been filled with data. For CMP entity bean's the bean is notified to fill its fields with data.
- B. When the ejbLoad () method is called for BMP entity bean's the remote object notifies the beans instance to fill its fields with data. For CMP entity beans, the bean is notified that its fields have been filled with data.
- C. When the ejbLoad () method is called for BMP entity beans, the home object otifies the bean instance that its fields have been filled with data. For CMP entity beans, the bean is notified to fill its fields with data.
- D. When the ejbLoad () method is called for BMP entity beans, the home object notifies

the bean instance that its fields have been filled with data. For CMP entity bean's the bean is notified to fill its fields with data.

Answer:

QUESTION 54:

Which of the flowing statements accurately describe the Object Management Group (OMG)?

- A. The OMG defines the Interface Definition Language (IDL)
- B. The OMG defines the CORBA standard and makes periodic updates to the standard.
- C. The OMG is a reatively small organization consisting of a few large software vendors.
- D. The OMG defines how Object Request Brokers (ORBs) should be implemented.

Answer:

QUESTION 55:

Consider the flowing partial XML descriptor for the EmployeeBean:

```
<container-transaction>
<method>
<ejb-name> Employee Bean</ejb-name>
<method-intf>Remote</method-intf>
<method-name>*</method-name>
<method-params />
<method>
<trans-attribute>Required</trans-attribute>
</container-transaction>
<container-transaction>
<method>
<ejb-name>EmployeeBean</ejb-name>
<method-intf>Remote</method-intf>
<method-params />
</method>
<trans-attribute>Mondatory</trans-attribute>
</container-transaction>
```

Given this partial XML descriptor, which following statement is true of the getEmployee ID method?

- A. Regardless of whether the current thread has a transaction, the EJB container will always provide a new transaction.
- B. The EJB container will provide a new transaction if the current thread does not already have one. if the current thread has a transaction, the getEmployee ID method will run within that transaction.
- C. If the current thread has a transaction, the getEmployee ID method will run in that

transaction. If there is no current transaction, the EJB container will not provide one.
D. A transaction must be in place when the getEmployee ID method is called. If there is no current transaction, an exception is thrown.

Answer:

QUESTION 56:

Consider the following statement:

```
PrepStmt = dbConn.prepareStatement ("INSERT  
INTO MyTable  
(ID, FSTNAME, LSTNAME)  
VALUE (?, ?, ?)");
```

The prepStmt member is of type PreparedStatement. The dbConn member is of type Connection and represents a connection to a database. The ID column is an int data type. The FSTNAME and LSTNAME columns are VARCHAR data types. The value for the ? Placeholders in the SQL statement are held by member variables named id, fstName and lstName respectively.

Which of the following statements would properly execute the statement given in this question?

- A. prepStmt. SetInteger (1, id);
prepStmt. SetString (2, fstName);
prepStmt. SetString (3, lstName);
dbConn.executeUpdate (prepStmt);
- B. prepStmt. SetInteger (0, id);
prepStmt. SetString (2, fstName);
prepStmt. SetString (3, lstName);
prepStmt. ExecuteUpdate ();
- C. prepStmt. SetInteger (0, id);
prepStmt. SetString (2, fstName);
prepStmt. SetString (3, lstName);
dbConn. ExecuteUpdate (prepStmt);
- D. prepStmt. SetInteger (1, id);
prepStmt. SetString (2, fstName);
prepStmt. SetString (3, lstName);
prepStmt. ExecutUpdate ();

Answer: