

Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) Mock Exams

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★ Exam in Session

Question 3 / 20

What is the expected output?

```
01. public class OuterTest {
02.
03.     public static void main(String args[]) {
04.         Airplane.BlackBox box = new Airplane().new BlackBox(); // line 1
05.         box.printVariables();
06.
07.     }
08. }
09.
10. class Airplane {
11.     String code = "11";
12.
13.     class BlackBox {
14.         String code = "22";
15.
16.         public void printVariables() {
17.             System.out.print(code);
18.             System.out.print(Airplane.this.code); // line 20
19.
20.         }
21.     }
22. }
23. }
```

- Compile error because of line 1 (incorrect instantiation)
- Compile error because of line 20 (can't access Airplane's variables)
- 2222
- 1111
- 2211

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1. Chapter: Enterprise JavaBeans

Chapter Description and Objectives

1. Basics

Exam Category Description and Objectives

1.1.1. EJB 3.0 specifications first implemented in Java EE 5

Author: Java Champ

EJB 3.0 specifications are implemented in :

Please choose only one answer:

- Java EE 3
- Java EE 4
- Java EE 5

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [first introduction of ejb 3.0 specifications](#)

1.1.2. EJB container services

Author: Java Champ

What services EJB containers provide to Session beans?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Caching and pooling
- EJB life cycle management
- HTTP requests management
- RMI services

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [What services EJB containers provide to Session beans?](#)

1.1.3. Entity beans life cycle states

Author: [Java Champ](#)

What is not a state in the EJB 3 Entity beans life cycle states?

Please choose only one answer:

- Does not exist
- Removed
- Passive
- Detached

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [entity beans life cycle states](#)

1.1.4. EJB container pool

Author: [Java Champ](#)

Where can the initial number of instances of session beans to be pooled in EJB container specified?

Please choose only one answer:

- the number is specified using EJB3 annotaion
- the number is specified in web.xml configuration file
- the number is specified in the external deployment descriptor

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [where can the initial number of session beans to be pooled in ejb container specified?](#)

1.1.5. Who saves the Stateful session bean state?

Author: [Java Champ](#)

A Stateful session bean can remember its state and the conversation with the client, but sometimes due to performance issues, the container needs to remove the Stateful session bean from the memory releasing its attached resources, what is true about this process?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- The Stateful session bean itself persists itself for later activation
- The EJB container is the one responsible for managing and serializing the state of the Stateful Session bean
- Just before this process (passivating), the container calls the `ejbPassivate()` method
- Just before this process (passivating), the container calls the `ejbRemove()` method

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [who saves the stateful session bean state?](#)

1.1.6. When to opt an EJB-centric solution?

Author: Java Champ

When to opt an EJB-centric solution for your yet to be developed system?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- when the system is distributed
- when the system is transactional
- to create a data entry system
- when you are developing a content-management system, which serves only static pages

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [when to opt an ejb-centric solution?](#)

1.1.7. Container-Managed and Bean-Managed Security

Author: [Java Champ](#)

Managing permissions to methods (securing invoking methods to specific roles), can be applied by:

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- using the xml deployment descriptor
- using annotations (in EJB 3.x)
- using digital signature
- programmatically using `isCallerInRole()` and `getCallerPrincipal()`

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [container-managed and bean-managed security](#)

1.1.8. What is an Entity Bean?

Author: Java Champ

What is an Entity Bean?

Please choose only one answer:

- It is an object representing data which is fetched from and can be stored to a persistent data store
- It holds the state of the associated stateful session bean
- It is the facade to access the system data store

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [what is an entity bean?](#)

1.1.9. Entity beans features

Author: [Java Champ](#)

What is NOT true about Entity beans?

Please choose only one answer:

- Entity beans can survive a system crash
- Entity beans are not pooled
- Entity beans cannot be stateless
- Entity beans are transactional

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [entity beans features](#)

1.1.10. BMP vs CMP

Author: Java Champ

When to opt BMP (bean-managed persistence) over CMP (container-managed persistence)?

Please choose only one answer:

- when the application developed will serve a large number of users
- when the project budget permits
- when you would like to add to your CV a BMP experience
- when you data is a mix of relational database and legacy data sources
- when CMP does not provided the intended tasks

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [when to use bmp bean-managed persistence?](#)

1.1.11. EJB container

Author: Java Champ

What is true about EJB ?

Please choose only one answer:

- In a deployed application, both session and entity beans are managed by what is called a session container
- In a deployed application, both session and entity beans are managed by what is called EJB container
- In a deployed application, session beans are managed by what is called SessionContext
- In a deployed application, entity beans are managed by what is called EntityContext

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [ejb container services](#)

1.1.12. The difference between stateful and stateless session beans

Author: Java Champ

What is the difference between stateful session beans and stateless session beans?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Stateless session beans are lighter in weight and easier to manage than their stateful counterparts
- Stateful session beans are pooled to increase performance due to their heavy content, whereas stateless beans are not pooled for the opposite reason
- Both stateful session beans and stateless session beans can survive a server crash.
- As the name implies, a Stateful session bean can remember its state with a client, in contrast to a Stateless session bean, which cannot

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [the difference between stateful and stateless session beans](#)

1.1.13. getCallerPrincipal() and isCallerInRole()

Author: Java Champ

getCallerPrincipal() and isCallerInRole() are methods used to manage methods security programmatically, where are they defined?

Please choose only one answer:

- in the session and entity beans
- in EntityContext and SessionContext objects
- in EJBHome class
- in EJBObject class

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [where are getcallerprincipal\(\) and iscallerinrole\(\) methods defined?](#)

1.1.14. Types of EJBs

Author: Java Champ

The three types of EJBs are :

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- POJO
- Transfer object
- Session bean
- Message-driven bean
- Transaction bean
- Entity bean

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [types of ejbs](#)

1.1.15. Which EJBs can be pooled?

Author: Java Champ

Both Statefull session beans and Stateless session beans have the potential to be pooled.

Please choose only one answer:

- true
- false

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [which ejbs can be pooled?](#)

2. EJB 2.x

Exam Category Description and Objectives

1.2.1. EJBHome object tasks in EJB 2.x

Author: Java Champ

What is true about the EJBHome object in EJB 2.x?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- EJBHome object is an optional component to declare and use an EJB
- EJBHome object contains the create() method
- EJBHome object can be located by the client using the Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI)
- EJBHome object for an entity bean provides additional finding methods
- EJBHome object provides access to the business methods of an EJB

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [ejbhome api in ejb 2.x](#)

1.2.2. Can client directly access the session bean in EJB 2.x?

Author: Java Champ

In EJB 2.x, the client can directly access the session bean by invoking their business methods:

Please choose only one answer:

- true
- false

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [can client directly access the session bean in ejb 2.x?](#)

1.2.3. Order of steps when a client uses a session bean

Author: Java Champ

A client wants to use a session bean (EJB 2.x) , what steps would be executed and in what order?

1. a client invokes a create() method of a home interface
2. EJB container activates the session bean invoking ejbActivate() method in the bean
3. the create() method returns a reference of the EJBObject associated with the session bean instance to the client
4. using the JNDI, a client locates the home interface
5. a client calls methods on session bean
6. a client calls methods on EJBObject

Please choose only one answer:

- 1, 3, 2 , 6
- 4, 1, 3, 2, 6
- 4, 1, 3, 6
- 4, 1, 3, 5

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [order of steps when a client uses a session bean](#)

1.2.4. getPrimaryKey() method in EJBObject interface

Author: Java Champ

If getPrimaryKey() (in EJBObject class) is invoked looking first for a session bean, then second for an entity bean, what would be the result?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Invoking getPrimaryKey() looking for a session bean will cause throwing an exception
- Invoking getPrimaryKey() looking for a session bean will return the primary key of the session bean
- Invoking getPrimaryKey() looking for an entity bean will cause throwing an exception
- Invoking getPrimaryKey() looking for an entity bean will return the primary key of the bean

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [getprimaryKey\(\) method in ejbobject interface](#)

1.2.5. Roles of EJBHome, EJBObject and Session bean

Author: Java Champ

What is true about the roles of EJBHome, EJBObject interfaces and a session bean?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- The EJBHome class is the starting point in a Session bean life cycle, it is used by clients to create instances of the session bean class and the EJBObject class
- The EJBObject class is the facade to the business logic in a session bean, clients invoke methods in a session bean indirectly through EJBObjects
- `ejbActivate()`, `ejbPassivate()` and `ejbRemove()` are methods which must be found in EJBObject interface to provide activation, passivation and removal services

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [roles of ejbhome, ejbobject and session bean](#)

1.2.6. ejbCreate() method in EJB 2.x

Author: Java Champ

What is true about ejbCreate() method in EJB 2.x?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- ejbCreate() is defined only in session beans not entity beans
- ejbCreate() with session beans causes session bean objects to be created
- ejbCreate() with entity beans causes entity bean objects to be created
- ejbCreate() with entity beans causes data rows in the data store to be created

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [ejbcreate\(\) method in ejb 2.x](#)

1.2.7. how to declare an EJB using EJB 2.x?

Author: [Java Champ](#)

What components do you need to declare an EJB using EJB 2.x ? choose the answer that covers the most components

Please choose only one answer:

- EJBHome interface, EJBObject and XML deployment descriptor
- EJBHome interface, EJBObject, XML deployment descriptor and a bean class extends either SessionBean or EntityBean
- EJBHome interface, EJBObject, XML deployment descriptor and a bean

class annotated by either @SessionBean or @EntityBean

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [how to declare an ejb using ejb 2.x?](#)

3. EJB 3.x

Exam Category Description and Objectives

1.3.1. EJB session bean ingredients

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

What do you need to create a EJB3 session bean?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Declare a business interface and annotate it with @Local or @Remote
- Write the session bean class itself that implements the business logic
- Annotate the session bean with @Session
- Annotate the session bean with @SessionBean
- Annotate the session bean with @Stateful or @Stateless

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [how to write an ejb session bean?](#)

1.3.2. session bean remote business interface restrictions

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

What are the restrictions imposed by the EJB 3.x container on the implementation of session bean remote business interfaces?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- session bean remote business interfaces must be marked with @Remote annotation
- session bean remote business interfaces have to extend java.rmi.Remote
- in all method definitions you may only declare RMI/IIOP compatible arguments and return types
- session bean remote business interfaces should throw java.rmi.RemoteException

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [remote session beans restrictions](#)

1.3.3. how to supply managed objects with resources in EJB 3.0?

Author: Java Champ

How to supply managed objects with resources in EJB 3.0?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- using JNDI
- using RMI
- using dependency injection annotations
- using CORBA

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [how to supply managed objects with resources in ejb 3.0?](#)

1.3.4. ejb2 to ejb3 migration

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

what are the server side changes required to migrate an existing application from ejb2 to ejb3?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- The EJB Home interface is optional in EJB3
- EJB3 deployment descriptor is optional
- EJB3 session beans should be annotated with either @Stateless or @Stateful
- The EJB business interface should be annotated with either @Local or @Remote
- The EJB business interface doesn't extend EJBObject or EJBLocalObject

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [ejb2 to ejb3 migration](#)

1.3.5. EJB 3 session bean classes specifications

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

What are the implementation specifications of EJB 3 session bean classes?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- a session bean class must be marked with @Stateless or @Stateful annotation
- a session bean class must have a public default constructor
- a session bean class must be final or abstract
- a session bean class can't extend other classes

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [ejb 3 session bean classes specifications](#)

1.3.6. stateful session bean life cycle stages

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

What is the typical order of life cycle stages an average stateful session bean goes through starting from its instantiation till retiring?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Bean instantiated, Dependency injection, PostConstruct , PreDestroy
- Bean instantiated, Dependency injection, PostActivate , PrePassivate
- Bean fetched from the passive state, Dependency injection, PostActivate , PrePassivate
- Bean fetched from the passive state, PostActivate , PrePassivate

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [stateful session bean life cycle stages](#)

1.3.7. stateless session bean life cycle stages

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

What is the typical order of life cycle stages an average stateless session bean goes through starting from its instantiation till retiring?

Please choose only one answer:

- Instantiation by the EJB container, PostConstruct call back, Dependency injection, PrePassivate
- Instantiation by the EJB container, PostConstruct call back, Dependency injection, PreDestroy
- Instantiation by the client code, Dependency injection, PostConstruct call back, PreDestroy
- Instantiation by the EJB container, Dependency injection, PostConstruct call back, PreDestroy

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [stateless session bean life cycle stages](#)

1.3.8. EJB session beans performance

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Your client has a severe performance problem in a heavily loaded EJB application as a consequence the system doesn't scale up properly in the peak traffic period during the Xmas shopping rush days. So he hired you to hunt for the possible performance bottle nicks and come up with possible solutions. The application is deployed as one EAR in one JVM and the data base is running on a separate machine. The session beans are only accessed by the web application deployed in the same EAR file.

What is your recommendation?

Please choose only one answer:

- Change all local session beans to remote session beans
- Change all remote session beans to local session beans.
- Use JMS to transfer user request between the web layer and the session beans
- Use web services to transfer user request between the web layer and the session beans

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [ejb session beans performance](#)

1.3.9. What are the advantages came with the advent of EJB 3.0?

Author: Java Champ

What are the advantages of EJB 3.x over EJB 2.x?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Developers no longer need to use deployment descriptors to declare the session beans (state that a class is a session bean)
- The business interface of a session bean can now be a plain old Java interface (POJI)
- Keeping the old way in writing EJBObject or EJBHome interfaces
- Introducing the approach “configuration by exception” or “convention over configuration”

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [what are the advantages of ejb 3.x over ejb 2.x?](#)

1.3.10. how to write a session bean?

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Which of the following represents a legal EJB3 session bean declaration using annotations only (no deployment descriptors)?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- `@Local public interface Engine {}`
`@Stateless public class CarEngine implements Engine{}`
- `@Local @Stateless public interface Engine {}`
`public class CarEngine implements Engine{}`
- `public interface Engine {}`
`@Local @Stateless public class CarEngine implements Engine{}`
- `public interface Engine {}`
`public class CarEngine implements Engine{}`

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [session bean declaration](#)

1.3.11. Who can use dependency injection?

Author: [Java Champ](#)

Who can use dependency injection?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Dependency injection may be used by the managed object in an EJB container
- Dependency injection may be used by the managed object in a servlet container
- Dependency injection may be used by any class in Java

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [who can use dependency injection?](#)

1.3.12. stateful session bean life cycle example

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Suppose that an EJB client code is invoking the `calculateSales()` method on the `SalesBean` class.

Assuming the the bean is not instantiated yet by the container.

What could be printed from such invocation?

```
@Stateful
public class SalesBean2 implements SalesBeanLocal {
    public SalesBean2() {
        System.out.println(""Constructor"");
    }
    public void calculateSales() {
        System.out.println(""calculateSales"");
    }
    @PostConstruct
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println(""PostConstruct"");
    }

    @PreDestroy
    public void m2() {
        System.out.println(""PreDestroy"");
    }

    @PrePassivate
    public void m3() {
        System.out.println(""PrePassivate"");
    }

    @PostActivate
    public void m4() {
        System.out.println(""PostActivate"");
    }
}
```

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Constructor, PostConstruct, PostActivate, calculateSales
- Constructor, PostConstruct, calculateSales, PreDestroy
- Constructor, PostConstruct, PrePassivate, PostActivate, calculateSales, PreDestroy
- Constructor, PostConstruct, PostActivate, calculateSales, PrePassivate

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [stateful session bean life cycle example](#)

1.3.13. Session bean annotations

Author: [Java Champ](#)

Which of the following are applicable annotations to a session bean (EJB 3) :

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- @Entity
- @Stateless
- @Stateful
- @WebService
- @OneToOne

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [session bean annotations](#)

1.3.14. What does Dependency Injection in EJB3.0 mean?

Author: Java Champ

What does Dependency Injection in EJB3.0 mean?

Please choose only one answer:

- it is a resource supplement mechanism, where you can annotate a field in an EJB3.0 session bean to request injection of a resource
- it simplifies the complexity of JNDI for resources finding and injection
- dependency injection in EJB 3.0 is applied using annotations like @Resource
- all the above is correct about Dependency Injection in EJB3.0

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [what does dependency injection in ejb3.0 mean?](#)

1.3.15. Where to use dependency injection annotations in EJB 3.0?

Author: Java Champ

Where is it possible to use dependency injection annotations in EJB 3.0 such as @Resource and @EJB?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- in a session bean
- in an EJB life cycle interceptor
- in a servlet filter
- in a jsf backing bean

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [where can dependency injection annotations in ejb 3.0 be used?](#)

1.3.16. cycle event handler methods restrictions

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

What are the restrictions imposed by the EJB 3.x container on the implementation of life cycle event handlers (e.g. PostConstruct, PreDestroy, etc.)?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- a session bean method cannot be annotated with more than one life cycle callback event.
- callback handler methods may have any access modifier
- each lifecycle callback event can be handled by maximum one session bean method
- exceptions thrown from callback handler methods don't affect the ongoing transaction

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [cycle event handler methods restrictions](#)

1.3.17. stateless session bean life cycle example

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Suppose that an EJB client code is invoking the `calculateSales()` method on the `SalesBean` class.

Assuming the the bean is not instantiated yet by the container.

What could be printed from such invocation?

```
@Stateless
public class SalesBean implements SalesBeanLocal {
    public SalesBean() {
        System.out.println(""Constructor"");
    }
    public void calculateSales() {
        System.out.println(""calculateSales"");
    }
    @PostConstruct
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println(""PostConstruct"");
    }

    @PreDestroy
    public void m2() {
        System.out.println(""PreDestroy"");
    }
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- PostConstruct, Constructor, PreDestroy, calculateSales
- Constructor, PostConstruct, calculateSales, PreDestroy
- calculateSales, Constructor, PostConstruct, PreDestroy
- Constructor, PostConstruct, PreDestroy, calculateSales

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [stateless session bean life cycle example](#)

1.3.18. What are the implementation specifications of EJB 3 session bean classes?

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

What are the implementation specifications of EJB 3 session bean classes?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- a session bean class must be marked with @Remote or @Local annotation
- a session bean class must have a public default constructor
- a session bean class shouldn't implement other than its own business interface
- a session bean class must be a public top-level class

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [what are the implementation specifications of ejb 3 session bean classes?](#)

1.3.19. Dependency Injection in EJB3.0

Author: Java Champ

Which annotations are used for Dependency Injection in EJB3.0?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- @WebService
- @EJB
- @Entity
- @Resource

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [which annotations are used for dependency injection in ejb3.0?](#)

1.3.20. EJB 3 session bean life cycle

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Which life cycle events are fired for stateless session beans?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- PostActivate
- PrePassivate
- PreDestroy
- PostConstruct

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [ejb 3 session bean life cycle](#)

1.3.21. EJB 3 stateful session bean life cycle

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Which life cycle events are fired for stateful session beans?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- PreDestroy
- PostDestroy
- PreConstruct
- PostConstruct

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [ejb 3 stateful session bean life cycle](#)

4. EJB Transaction Management

Exam Category Description and Objectives

1.4.1. Which EJB Transaction Attributes that require that no existing transactions running?

Author: Java Champ

Which of the following transactional settings would throw an exception when calling a method while the presence of an already existing transaction context?

Please choose only one answer:

- NotSupported
- Required
- Supports
- RequiresNew
- Mandatory
- Never

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [ejb never transaction attribute](#)

1.4.2. REQUIRES_NEW transaction attribute

Author: Java Champ

What transactional behavior would a method in an EJB follow when it is annotated with @TransactionAttribute(REQUIRES_NEW) ?

Please choose only one answer:

- The container creates a new transaction before each call for the method, and in case of an already existing transaction, an exception will be thrown
- The container creates a new transaction before each call for the method, and in case of an already existing transaction, the existing transaction is suspended until the new transaction completes
- The container creates a new transaction before each call for the method only in case of no existing transaction. Otherwise, it uses the existing transaction to carry out the method

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [requires_new transaction attribute](#)

1.4.3. What is the default transaction attribute to a method in an EJB?

Author: [Java Champ](#)

What is the default transaction attribute to a method in an EJB? (no explicit transaction attribute is declared in both class and method levels)

Please choose only one answer:

- NotSupported
- Required
- Supports
- Mandatory
- Never

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [what is the default transaction attribute to a method in an ejb?](#)

1.4.4. Which EJB Transaction Attributes that require an existing transaction?

Author: [Java Champ](#)

Which of the following transactional settings requires the presence of an already existing transaction, else an exception is thrown?

Please choose only one answer:

- NotSupported
- Required
- Supports
- RequiresNew
- Mandatory
- Never

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [which ejb transaction attributes that require an existing transaction?](#)

5. Message Driven Beans

Exam Category Description and Objectives

1.5.1. What are the requirements of a message-driven bean (EJB 3.x) class?

Author: Java Champ

What are the requirements of a message-driven bean (EJB 3.x) class?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- It is annotated with @MessageDriven annotation
- It implements onMessage() method
- It implements receive() method
- It implements the MessageListener interfaces

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [what are the requirements of a message-driven bean \(ejb 3.x\) class?](#)

1.5.2. What is the function of Message Driven Beans?

Author: [Java Champ](#)

Message Driven Beans (MDBs) are designed to function as :

Please choose only one answer:

- Synchronous message publisher
- Synchronous message consumer
- Asynchronous message publisher
- Asynchronous message consumer

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [what is the role of message driven beans \(mdbs\)?](#)

1.5.3. Can Message Driven Beans (MDBs) be pooled by the EJB container?

Author: Java Champ

Message Driven Beans (MDBs) can be pooled by the EJB container.

Please choose only one answer:

- true
- false

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [can message driven beans \(mdbs\) be pooled by the ejb container?](#)

1.5.4. Who can invoke Message Driven Beans methods?

Author: Java Champ

Message Driven Beans (MDBs) can be directly accessed by internal or external clients.

Please choose only one answer:

- true
- false

Check the answer of this question online on JavaChamp.com: [how to invoke message driven beans ?](#)

1.5.5. What are the requirements of a message-driven bean (EJB 2.x) class?

Author: [Java Champ](#)

What are the requirements of a message-driven bean (EJB 2.x) class?

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- It implements the MessageListener interfaces
- It implements onMessage() method
- It implements receive() method
- It is configured as a MDB in the deployment descriptor

Check the answer of this question online on [JavaChamp.com](#): [what are the requirements of a message-driven bean \(ejb 2.x\) class?](#)

