ORACLE 1Z0-900

Oracle Java EE Application Developer Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-900

70 Questions Exam – 66% Cut Score – Duration of 150 minutes

Table of Contents:

Know Your 1Z0-900 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-900 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Java EE 7. Before you start your 1Z0-900 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Java EE Application Developer materials like 1Z0-900 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-900 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-
- What is in the 1Z0-900 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-900 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-900 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-900 exam makes you Oracle Certified Professional, Java EE 7 Application Developer. Having the Java EE Application Developer certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Oracle 1Z0-900 Java EE Application Developer Certification Details:

Exam Name	Java EE 7 Application Developer
Exam Code	1Z0-900
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	70
Passing Score	66%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	**Developing Applications for the Java EE 7 Platform Ed 1** **Java Programming Learning Subscription** **Unlimited Learning Subscription - All Technology**

	Certification Exam Prep Seminar: Java EE 7 Application Developer
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**Oracle Certified Professional, Java EE 7 Application Developer (OCP)**
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-900 Online Practice Exam**

1Z0-900 Syllabus:

Understand Java EE Architecture	- Describe Java EE 7 standards, containers, APIs, and services - Differentiate between application component functionalities as they apply to different tiers and containers, including Java EE Web Container, Business Logic implementation and WebServices - Create, package and deploy Java EE application - Demonstrate understanding of Enterprise JavaBeans and CDI beans, their lifecycle and memory scopes - Demonstrate understanding of the relationship between bean components, annotations, injections, and JNDI
Manage Persistence using JPA Entities and BeanValidation	- Create JPA Entity and Relationship Object-Relational Mappings (ORM) - Use Entity Manager to perform database operations, transactions and locking with JPA entities - Handle entity data with conversions, validations, and key generation - Create and execute JPQL statements
Implement Business Logic by Using EJBs	- Create session EJB components containing synchronous and asynchronous business methods, manage the life cycle container callbacks and use interceptors - Demonstrate understanding of how to control EJB transactions, distinguish Container Managed (CMT) and Bean Managed (BMT) transactions - Create EJB timers
Use Java Message Service API	- Describe the Java Message Service (JMS) messaging models and implement Java SE and Java EE message producers and consumers, including Message-Driven beans - Use transactions with JMS API
Implement SOAP Services by Using JAX-WS and JAXB APIs	- Create SOAP Web Services and Clients using JAX-WS API - Define Java to XML Schema mappings to marshall and unmarshall Java Objects by using JAXB API

Create Java Web Applications using Servlets	- Create Java Servlets, describe how they are mapped to urls and use HTTP methods - Handle HTTP headers, parameters, cookies - Manage servlet life cycle with container callback methods and WebFilters
Create Java Web Applications using JSPs	- Describe JSP life cycle - Describe JSP syntax, use tag libraries and Expression Language (EL) - Handle errors using Servlets and Java Server Pages
Implement REST Services using JAX-RS API	- Understand and Apply REST service conventions - Create REST Services and clients using JAX-RS API
Create Java Applications using WebSockets	- Understand and utilise WebSockets communication style and lifecycle - Create WebSocket Server and Client Endpoint Handlers using JSR 356 API and JavaScript - Produce and consume, encode and decode WebSocket messages
Develop Web Applications using JSFs	- Describe JSF arcitecture, lifecycle and navigation - Understand JSF syntax and use JSF Tag Libraries - Handle localisation and produce messages - Use Expression Language (EL) and interact with CDI beans
Secure Java EE 7 Applications	- Describe Java EE declarative and programmatic security and configure authentication using application roles and security constraints and Login Modules - Describe WebServices security standards
Use CDI Beans	- Create CDI Bean Qualifiers, Producers, Disposers, Interceptors, Events and Stereotypes
Use Concurrency API in Java EE 7 Applications	- Demonstrate understanding of Java Concurrency Utilities and use Managed Executors
Use Batch API in Java EE 7 Applications	- Describe batch jobs using JSL XML documents and JSR 352 API

Oracle 1Z0-900 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Yur suppolier sent you stock against a consigned agreement. You transferred at the stock to owned and generated a consumption advice.

An invoice was raised by the supplier and the payment made. A few days after using some of the quantities of the stock, you realized that some of the stock sent by the supplier is not of suitable quality and you need to send the stock back.

What is the process of returning the material?

a) You have to cancel the invoice and send the material back without changing the ownership.
b) Return the material and create a debit memo for the supplier.
c) You cannot return consigned items that are invoiced and paid. Treat the material as scrap.
d) You have to transfer the ownership of item and perform the return transaction.

Answer: b

Question: 2

What is true about Message-Driven Beans (MDBs)?

a) MDBs can participate in transactions.
b) MDBs are invoked synchronously.
c) Each MDBs can process messages only from a single client.
d) MDBs retain data caches between client calls.

Answer: a

Question: 3

Identify two valid WebSocket message types for which you can register handlers.

(Choose two.)

a) Error Message
b) Binary Message
c) Pong Message
d) Ping Message

Answer: b, c

Question: 4

Your client wants certain inventory items of high importance to be counted periodically to improve the average level of inventory accuracy.

What type of counting would you recommend?

a) Physical Count
b) Manual Count
c) Serialized Count
d) Cycle Count
e) Blind Count
f) Zero Quantity Count

Answer: d

Question: 5

Given the JPQL code fragment: Select pub.title, pub.author, pub.pages FROM Publisher pub. Which two clauses do you add to this JPQL query to retrieve only those books with between 500 and 750 total pages?

(Choose two.)

a) WHERE MIN(pages) >= 500 AND MAX(pages) <= 750
b) WHERE pub.pages <= 500 OR pub.pages >= 750
c) WHERE pub.pages BETWEEN 500 AND 750
d) WHERE pub.pages <= 500 AND pub.pages >=750

Answer: a, b

Question: 6

Which two elements CANNOT be injected by using an @Inject annotation?

(Choose two.)

a) static fields
b) instance fields declared final
c) concrete methods
d) abstract methods

Answer: b, d

Question: 7

Which two capabilities are provided by the Java Authentication and Authorization Services (JAAS) API?
(Choose two.)

a) protecting data from unauthorized viewing by using encryption
b) verifying that a user is allowed to perform an action
c) ensuring that data is not modified in transit
d) verifying identity claims from users

Answer: b, c

Question: 8

Which statement is true about Java methods that are exposed as Web Service operations by using JAX-WS API?

a) The @WebResult annotation must exist
b) Method parameters and return types must be JAXB compatible.
c) Method parameters must be declared by using @WebParam.
d) The @WebMethod annotation must exist.

Answer: d

Question: 9

Which class do you use to handle an incoming JSON Message as a stream?

a) JsonReader
b) JsonObjectBuilder
c) JsonParser
d) JsonObject

Answer: a

Question: 10

You have been asked to implement internationalization in your JSF web application. Where do you configure the supported locales?

a) in the <f:view> tag of the Facelet page
b) in the web.xml file
c) in the faces-config.xml file
d) in the src folder

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Java EE Application Developer 1Z0-900 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-900 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-900 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-900 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-900 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-900 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-900 Certification

Make DBExam.com your best friend during your Java EE 7 Application Developer exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-900 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual 1Z0-900 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the 1Z0-900 exam.

Start Online Practice of 1Z0-900 Exam by visiting URL
https://www.dbexam.com/oracle/1z0-900-java-ee-7-application-developer