1Z0-807

Java EE 6 Enterprise Architect Certified Master

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 1Z0-807 Exam on Java EE 6 Enterprise Architect Certified Master

You can use this exam guide to collect all the information about Java EE 6 Enterprise Architect Certified Master (1Z0-807) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-807 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who has some experience or exposure of Java EE and want to flourish their career with Oracle Certified Master Java EE 6 Enterprise Architect (OCM) credential. The Java EE 6 Enterprise Architect Certified Master certification exam validates your understanding of the Java EE technology and sets the stage for your future progression. Your preparation plan for Oracle 1Z0-807 Certification exam should include hands-on practice or on-the-job experience performing the tasks described in following Certification Exam Topics table.

Oracle 1Z0-807 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Java EE 6 Enterprise Architect Certified Master
Exam Code	1Z0-807
Exam Product Version	Java EE
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	60
Passing Score	71%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against Java EE 6.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Architect Enterprise Applications with Java EE Java Design Patterns Object-Oriented Analysis and Design Using UML Developing Applications for the Java EE 6 Platform
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-807 Online Practice Exam**

Oracle 1Z0-807 Exam Syllabus:

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Application Design Concepts and Principles	- Identify the effects of an object-oriented approach to system design including the effect of encapsulation, inheritance, and use of interfaces. - Identify how the Separation of Concerns principle applies to the component model of a Java EE application; including client, the web and business component containers, and the integration and resource layers. - dentify the correct interpretation of Separation of Concerns as it applies to the Java EE service layers, including component APIs, run-time containers, the operating system, and hardware resources. - Identify non-functional and quality-of-service requirements that influence application design, including trade-offs in performance, availability, and serviceability.
Common Architectures	- Identify the appropriate strategy for deploying client applications to desktop and mobile platforms, the principles for designing a user interface and the benefits of applying client-tier patterns. - Identify best practices for exception handling, logging, and business tier patterns. - Identify design patterns that address specific challenges in the web tier, including authentication, authorization, and scaling and clustering to meet demand. - Identify Java EE technologies, including JMS, JCA and Web Services, and design patterns that address specific challenges in enterprise integration. - Identify the challenges in integrating enterprise resources, the Java EE technologies that address them (including JPA and JDBC), and the communication protocols that support tier-to-tier communication (including RMI, IIOP, and CORBA).
Integration and Messaging	- Identify the APIs available for a Java EE technology-based system to communicating with external resources, including JPA, JDBC, RMI, Web Services, JMS, and JCA. Outline the benefits and drawbacks of each approach. - Describe the technologies used to integrate business components with Web Services, including XML over HTTP, JSON, SOAP and REST. - Identify and detail the technologies used to integrate business components with external resources, including JMS and JCA. - Identify how a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) facilitates system integration and best practices.
Business Tier Technologies	- Identify the correct EJB technology to apply for a given scenario, including entity classes, session beans, message-driven beans, timers, interceptors, and POJOs. - Identify benefits and drawbacks of different persistence technologies such as BMP, CMP, and JPA, including ease of development, performance, scalability, extensibility, and security.

	- Identify the benefits and drawbacks of implementing Web Services in the EJB component container. - Select the appropriate use of JPA and JPQL in a given scenario.
Web Tier Technologies	- Identify the benefits and drawbacks of using URL rewriting and cookies to manage HTTP session state. - Identify appropriate uses for JSP and Servlet technology, and JavaServer Faces in a given Java EE application. - Identify the benefits of using an EJB container with a web container instead of a web container alone. - Identify the differences between client pull and server push architectures. - Identify the benefits and drawbacks of using a browser to access asynchronous, lightweight processes on the server.
Design Patterns	- Demonstrate knowledge of Java EE design patterns including: Service Starter, Singleton, Bean Locator, Resource Binder, Dependency Injection, Payload Extractor, Context Holder, and Thread Tracker. - Select an appropriate pattern for a given application challenge from the following: Facade, Strategy, Observer, Composite, and Abstract Factory. - Identify a design pattern, using a description of its features, from the following: Facade, Strategy, Observer, Composite, and Abstract Factory. - Identify the use of the law of leaky abstractions or a specific anti-pattern in a given scenario.
Security	- Identify elements of the security model in the Java SE environment for remote clients, including Web Start, applets and the role of the SecurityManager class. - Select appropriate locations to implement Java EE security technologies or features in a UML component and deployment diagram. - Classify security threats to an enterprise application select measures an architect can propose to mitigate them. - Identify techniques associated with declarative and programmatic security, including the use of annotations, deployment descriptors, and JAAS technology. - Identify the security technologies that apply to an application's code, messaging and transport layers

1Z0-807 Sample Questions:

01. A Hot Potato anti pattern can arise from misuse of which technology combination?
a) JPA with the Web Tier
b) JNDI Lookups with Global Java Naming

c) Messaging in the Business Tier
d) Bean Validation with JSF Managed Beans

02. Which two statements are true about security strategies at the message level?
a) Each portion of a compound message is secured.
b) Message attachments are secured without the need for a dedicated API.
c) Messages are secured during transport and after arrival at their destination
d) Security is dependent on the application environment or the transport protocol.
e) SSL is required to ensure authenticity, integrity, and confidentiality.

03. Which option describes the design relationship between session beans and entity beans?
a) Interface segregation principle
b) Separation of concerns
c) Common reuse principle
d) Aggregation
e) Liskov substitution principle

04. Which two statements are true about RESTful web services?
a) They can be both stateful and stateless.
b) They are often similar than their Simple Object Access protocol (SOAP) equivalents.
c) They support the use of AJAX in web applications.
d) They support Remote Procedure Call (RPC) and message-Oriented Middleware (MOM) integration styles.
e) They are independent of the transport protocol.

05. Which three statements are true about inheritance?
a) The derived class must override all methods of the base class.
b) It should be possible to substitute the derived class for its base class.
c) Inheritance helps to reuse existing code implementations.
d) Inheritance promotes encapsulation better than interfaces.
e) Inheritance allows you to modify the behavior of objects.

06. Which two are primary concerns for a service-oriented architecture (SOA)?
a) Loose coupling
b) Well defined contracts
c) Low cohesion
d) Session handling

07. Your company provides a marketplace for industrial chemicals. You are required to offer accurate pricing and quantities to all marketplace users. Marketplace users are globally distributed. What is the most appropriate technology to use to satisfy this requirement?
a) Client-side polling using JAX-RPC
b) Server-side distribution using JAX-WS
c) Web services using REST
d) An enterprise messaging system

08. You are asked to propose a software deployment strategy that will reduce a client will also make deploying and testing their software stack more efficient. Which element would you include in your proposal?
a) Horizontally scalable platform
b) Vertically scalable platform
c) Standard unit testing software
d) Virtualized platform

09. Which two are objectives of the Abstract Factory pattern?
a) To separate the construction of a complex object from its representation
b) To specify the types of objects to create by using a sample instance
c) To create families of related objects
d) To create whole-part hierarchies
e) To enforce dependencies between concrete classes

10. Which statement is true about the use of security-related annotations in an enterprise bean?
a) They can be used to specify permissions only on business methods.
b) They can be used to acquire a secure connection using SSL.
c) They can be used to change an authentication mechanism.
d) They can be inherited from a parent abstract class.
e) They can be used to specify permissions on a class or its business methods.

Answers to 1Z0-807 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01	QUESTION: 02	QUESTION: 03	QUESTION: 04	QUESTION: 05
Answer: c	Answer: b, c	Answer: b	Answer: b, c	Answer: b, c, e
QUESTION: 06	QUESTION: 07	QUESTION: 08	QUESTION: 09	QUESTION: 10
Answer: a, b	Answer: c	Answer: d	Answer: c, e	Answer: e

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com