1Z0-899

Java EE 6 Web Component Developer Certified Expert

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 1Z0-899 Exam on Java EE 6 Web Component Developer Certified Expert

You can use this document to collect all the information about Java EE 6 Web Component Developer Certified Expert (1Z0-899) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-899 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who are from enterprise software development background and want to flourish their career with Oracle Certified Expert Java EE 6 Web Component Developer (OCEWCD) credential. The Java EE 6 Web Component Developer Certified Expert certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Java technology and sets the stage for your future progression.

Oracle 1Z0-899 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Java EE 6 Web Component Developer Certified Expert
Exam Code	1Z0-899
Exam Product Version	Java EE
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	140 Mins
Number of Questions	57
Passing Score	64%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against EE 6.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Java EE 6: Develop Web Components with Servlets & JSPs OR Web Component Development with Servlets & JSPs, Java EE 6
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-899 Online Practice Exam**

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Oracle 1Z0-899 Exam Syllabus:

Introduction to Java Servlets	- Describe web applications, CGI, and the role of Java - Describe benefits of Java servlet technology - Create a simple Java Servlet - Define three-tier architecture - Define Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture
Introduction to Java Server Pages	- Describe why Servlets are not the whole solution - Describe essentials of JSPs - Understand the fundamentals and reasons for MVC architecture
Implementing an MVC Design	- Code a controller using a servlet - Code a view using a JSP - Forward control from a servlet to a JSP - Understand fundamentals of EL - Implement a simple MVC system
The servlet's environment	- Understand more details of the HTTP protocol - Understand fundamentals of HTML forms - Understand fundamentals of the HttpServlet and related APIs - Write code that manages client sessions and cookies
Container facilities for servlets and JSPs	- Understand the purpose and structure of deployment descriptors - Control context root and servlet mapping - Create and use context and init parameters - Use annotations to configure servlets
More view facilities	- Understand the four data scopes - Understand and use EL dot and array access operators with Java Beans, arrays, and collections - Understand and use EL implicit objects - Create and use arithmetic expressions in EL - Identify the need for iteration and selection in the view, and use JSTL tags to address those needs
Developing JSP pages	- Understand the origins, benefits, and weaknesses of JSPs - Describe JSP technology, the conversion of JSPs to servlets, and the lifecycle of JSPs - Understand JSP scripting elements, declarations and directives - Use JSP implicit variables - Understand and use jsp: tags
Developing JSP pages using custom tags	- Relate the JSTL to common job roles in web application development and understand the use of tags in JSP development - Recognize correct syntax for tags - Configure a JSP to use tags from the JSTL - Write JSP code using several standard tags - List capabilities of JSTL tags/span>
More Controller facilities	- Understand the servlet lifecycle - Describe and use more advanced elements of the servlet APIs - Create filters and use them in web applications

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More options for the Model	- Understand the roles of JDBC and JPA - Understand the many elements that make up the model - Understand fundamentals of connecting to a database using JDBC or JPA
Asynchronous web applications	- Understand the interactions that are essential to asynchronous web pages - Understand the role of AJAX-style client side programming - Implement asynchronous servlets using the facilities of Java EE 6
Web application security	- Understand the role of the container in security - Describe and implement four authentication models - Force the use of encryption between a web application and the client browser - Understand the role of JAAS in pluggable/extensible authentication for web applications

1Z0-899 Sample Questions:

01. Given a header in an HI IP request:
X-Retries: 4
A Which two retrieve the value of the header from a given HttpServletRequest request? (Choose two)
a) request-getHeader("X-Retries")
b) request.getlntHeader("X-Retries")
c) request.getRequestHeader("X-Retries")
d) request.getHeaders{"X-Retries").get(0)
e) request.getRequestHeaders("X-Retries").get(0)

02. In ServletContext.getNamedDispatcher(string arg0) arg0 is the
a) url of a servlet relative to the ServletRequest
b) url of a servlet relative to the Context
c) name of a servlet
d) absolute url to any servlet in any Context

03. A method call inside your servlet has thrown an IOException resulting from a lost network connection to a necessary resource. The servlet has determined that it will be unable to operate successfully fen few minutes, but expects to be able to resume operation after that period. How should this situation handled?
a) The servlet should re-throw the exception to the web container.
b) The servlet should throw a servletException to the web container.
c) The servlet should throw an unavailableException to the web container.
d) The servlet should redirect to an error page that reports the exception message.
e) The servlet should retry the request until the method returns successfully.

04. A cookie may be set to be an HttpOnly cookie. Setting a cookie to be HttpOnly results in (Choose two)
a) Client to not expose the cookie to client side scripting code
b) Does not work with https protocol
c) prevent certain types of cross-site scripting attacks
d) There is no such thing as an HttpOnly cookie

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05. You are creating a new ISP page and you need to execute some code that acts when the- page is first executed, but only once. Which three are possible mechanisms for performing this initialization code? (Choose three)
a) In the init method.
b) In the jspInit method.
c) In the constructor of the JSP's Java code.
d) In a JSP declaration, which includes an initializer block.
e) In a JSP declaration, which includes a static initializer block.

06. Which JSTL code snippet can be used to import content from another web resource?
a) <c:import url = "foo.jsp"/>
b) <c:import page = "foo.jsp"/>
c) <c:include url = "foo.jsp"/>
d) <c:include page = "foo.jsp"/>
e) Importing cannot be done in JSTL. A standard action must be used instead.

07. Which EL expression evaluates to the request URI?
a) ${requestURI}
b) ${request.URI}
c) ${request.getURI}
d) ${request.requestURI}
e) ${requestScope.requestURI}
f) ${pageContext.request.requestURI}
g) ${requestScope.request.requestDRI}

08. For which three events can web application event listeners be registered? (Choose three.)
a) when a session is created
b) after a servlet is destroyed
c) when a session has timed out
d) when a cookie has been created
e) when a servlet has forwarded a request
f) when a session attribute value is changed

09. A developer wants to make a name attribute available to all servlets associated with a particular user, across multiple requests from that user, from the same browser instance. Which two provide this capability from within a tag handler? (Choose two)
a) pageContext.setAttribute("name", theValue);
b) pageContext.setAttribute("name", getSession());
c) pageContext.getRequest().setAttribute("name", theValue);
d) pageContext.getSession().setAttribute("name", theValue);
e) pageContext.setAttribute("name", theValue, PageContext.PAGE_SCOPE);
f) pageContext.setAttribute("name", theValue, PageContext.SESSION_SCOPE);

10. Which method must be used to encode a URL passed as an argument to HttpServletResponse. sendRedirect when using URL rewriting for session tracking?
a) ServletResponse.encodeURL

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b) HttpServletResponse.encodeURL
c) ServletResponse.encodeRedirectURL
d) HttpServletResponse.encodeRedirectURL

Answers to 1Z0-899 Exam Questions:

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

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