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QUESTION 1

The developer wants to write a criteria query that will return the number of orders made by customer of each county.

Assume that customer is an entity with a unidirectional one-to-many relationship to the Order entity and that Address is an embeddable class, with an attribute country of type String.

Which one of the queries below correctly achieves this?

A. CriteriaBuilder cb> = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer_.orders); cq.multiselect(cb.count(0), c,get(customer_.address.get(address_.country) cq.groupBy (c.get(customer_.address) .get(address_.country))

B. CriteriaBuilder cb> = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); cq.select (cb.count(c.join (customer_. Orders)) , c.get(customers(0), c.get(customer_.address) . get (Address_\\'country)); (c.get(Customer_.address). get(address_.country));

C. CriteriaBuilder cb> = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer_.orders); cq.select(cb.count(o)); cq.groupBy(c.qet(Customer .address) - get(Address_.country)) ;

D. CriteriaBuilder cb = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQueryO; Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Root c = cq . from (Customer . class) ,- Join o = c.join(Customer_.orders); Join country= c.join(Customer,.address) .join(Address cq.multiselect(cq.count(o), country); cq.groupBy(c.get(Customer.address)- get (Address_ . country)) ;

Correct Answer: A

Reference:http://www.jarvana.com/jarvana/view/org/apache/openjpa/openjpa-persistence- jdbc/2.0.0/openjpa-persistence-jdbc-2.0.0-testsources.jar!/org/apache/openjpa/persistence/criteria/TestTypesafeCriteria.java?format=ok

QUESTION 2

A developer wants to create a Java Persistence query that will include a subquery. Which three are true? (Choose three.)

A. Subqueries can be used in a FROM clause.

B. Subqueries can be used in a WHERE clause.

C. The ANY expression can be used only with a subquery.

D. The EXISTS expression can be used only with a subquery.

E. The MEMBER expression can be used only with a subquery.

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 3

Which one of the following queries selects the customer whose order has the highest total price?

A. CriteriaBuilder cb = ... Criteria Query cq = cb.create Query (Customer.class); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer .orders); cq.select(c).distinct(true); Subquery sq = cq.subquery(Double.class); Root subo = cq.correlate(o); sq.select(cb.max(subo.get(Order_.totalPrice))); cq.where(cb.equal(o.get(Order_.totalPrice), cb.all(sq)));

B. CriteriaBuilder cb = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createquery(customer.class) Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer .orders); cq.select(c).distinct(true); Subquery sq = cq.subquery(Double.class); Root subo = cq.correlate(o); sq.select(cb.max(subo.get(Order_.totalPrice))); cq.where(cb.equal(o.get(Order_.totalPrice), cb.all(sq)));

C. CriteriaBuilder cb = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.cteateQuery(Customer.class); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer .orders); cq.select(c).distinct(true); Subquery sq = cq.subquery(Double.class); Root subo = cq.correlate(o); sq.select(cb.max(subo.get(Order_.totalPrice))); cq.where(cb.equal(o.get(Order_.totalPrice), cb.all(sq)));

D. CriteriaBuilder cb = ... CriteriaQuery cq = cb.createQuery(Customer.class); Root c = cq.from(Customer.class); Join o = c.join(Customer_.orders); cq.select(c).distinct(true); Subquery sq = cq.subquery(Double.class); Root subo = sq.from(Order.class); sq. select (ci: . max (subo . get (Order_ . Total Price))) ; cq.where(sq.all(o.gei(Order_.totalPrice)));

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

A developer who is designing entity classes to map a legacy database encounters a table called STUDENT_RECORD.

This table has two columns, STUDENT_ID and STUDENT_INFO_ID. The primary key of this table consists of both columns, and there is a unique constraint on each info column.

The STUDENT_ID column is foreign key to the STUDENT table and STUDENT_INFO_ID column is a foreign key to the STUDENT_DAT table.

What entity classes and relationships can the developer use to model these tables and relationship?(Choose two)

A. Model the student table as a student entity and STUDENT_DATA table StudentData entity. Model the STUDENT_RECORDS table as bidirectional many-to-many relationship between the student entity on the student data entity.

B. Model the STUDENT table as a Student entity and the STUDENT-DATA table as a StudentData entity. Model the STUDENT_RECORD table as a bidirectional one-to-one relationship between the student entity and the StudentData entity.

C. Model the STUDENT table as a Student entity and the STUDENT-DATA table as a StudentData entity. Model the Student-Records table as a student record entity. Create a many-to- one one relationship from the StudentRecord entity to the student entity and many-to-one relationship from the StudentRecord entity entity to the Student entity and many-to-one relationship from the student entity to the StudentData entity and one-to-many relationship from the StudentData entity to the StudentRecord entity.

D. Model the STUDENT table as a Student entity and the STUDENT-DATA table as a StudentData entity. Model the STUDENT-RECORD table as a StudentRecord entity. Create a bidirectional one-to-one relationship between the StudentRecord entity and bidirectional one-to- one relationship between the Student Record entity and the Student Data entity.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 5

A developer wants to ensure that an entity\\'s data is up-to-date with regard to the database. Which of the following statements is guaranteed to accomplish this?

A. Call EntityManager.refresh on the entity.

B. Add acacheable (false) annotation on the entity class.

C. Call EntityManager.find on the entity.

D. Use a named query to retrieve the entity.

Correct Answer: C