Oracle

Exam 1z0-599

Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Essentials

Verson: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

A customer wants to send JMS messages to a remote WebLogic server from a Java SE application over an unreliable network connection. Which feature of WebLogic JMS will enable the customer to send messages from a Java SE client to a JMS destination that is not always easily reached?

A. SAF Target
B. SAF Imported Destination
C. SAF Client
D. SAF Server
E. Distributed SAF JMS

Answer: C

Explanation: The JMS SAF Client feature extends the JMS store-and-forward service introduced
in WebLogic Server 9.0 to standalone JMS clients. Now JMS clients can reliably send messages to server-side JMS destinations, even when the client cannot reach a destination (for example, due to a temporary network connection failure). While disconnected from the server, messages sent by a JMS SAF client are stored locally on the client file system and are forwarded to server-side JMS destinations when the client reconnects. See Reliably Sending Messages Using the JMS SAF Client.

Reference: Programming JMS for Oracle WebLogic Server, Using WebLogic JMS SAF Client

Question No : 2

You deploy more than one application to the same WebLogic container. The security is set on JavaEE level and all deployed JavaEE applications use the same security roles.

What is your recommendation for an architecture with those requirement

A. Combine all applications into a single one.
B. Define global roles on the WebLogic Domain level.
C. Use Ms Active Directory to keep the roles there.
D. Use Oracle Identity and Access Management solution to simplify the management.
E. Keep role mapping in the external WebLogic Role Mapped developed for that solution.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Note:
* Types of Security Roles: Global Roles and Scoped Roles

There are two types of security roles in WebLogic Server:

/ A global security role can be used in any security policy. Oracle provides several default global roles that you can use out of the box to secure your WebLogic resource

/ A scoped role can be used only in policies that are defined for a specific instance of a WebLogic resource (such as a method on an EJB or a branch of a JNDI tree). You might never need to use scoped roles. They are provided for their flexibility and are an extra feature for advanced customers.

Incorrect:
Not E: Role mapping is the process whereby principals (users or groups) are dynamically mapped to security roles at runtime. In WebLogic Server, a Role Mapping provider determines what security roles apply to the principals stored a subject when the subject is attempting to perform an operation on a WebLogic resource. Because this operation usually involves gaining access to the WebLogic resource, Role Mapping providers are typically used with Authorization providers.

Question No : 3

A customer needs to implement a Highly Available solution for JMS that has a primary data center and a backup. Which three steps would you perform when designing your solution?

A. Store Transaction Logs in a database and use Database stores for JMS to make replication between sites easier.
B. Use file based Transaction Logs and JMS stores and implement a separate replication solution for files in addition to database in case database replication fails.
C. Implement Oracle RAC at each site to provide a highly available solution within each datacenter.
D. Configure Whole Server Migration to migrate WebLogic Managed Servers from the primary to the secondary site.

E. Configure Automatic Service Migration for JMS high availability within a datacenter.

Answer: A,C,E

Question No : 4

Which option must you choose to configure Node Manager on a machine (server or zone)?

A. Configure one Node Manager per domain (for example, if there are two domains on one machine, then you will need to configure two Node Managers).
B. Configure one Node Manager per machine with any number of WebLogic instances running on it.
C. Configure one Node Manager per machine for all WebLogic, OHS, and OEM running on the same machine.
D. Configure one Node Manager for every WebLogic instance.
E. Configure two or more Node Managers for every WebLogic instance.

Answer: B

Explanation: A Node Manager process is not associated with a specific WebLogic domain but with a
machine. You can use the same Node Manager process to control server instances in any WebLogic Server domain, as long as the server instances reside on the same machine as the Node Manager process. Node Manager must run on each computer that hosts WebLogic Server instances—whether Administration Server or Managed Server—that you want to control with Node Manager.

Reference: Overview of WebLogic Server Domains

Question No : 5

What is the architectural benefit of keeping WebLogic Server transaction log in the database?

A. Oracle does not allow replicating files between data centers, so keeping transaction log in database allows for replication.

B. Many transactions in WebLogic are database centric, so keeping log in database makes Two Phase Commit protocol possible.
C. It obviates the need to keep in sync two replication technologies (file and database) between data centers. The single replication technology is used for frequently changing data.
D. Transaction log in a file system is extremely slow so it cannot be efficiently replicated.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can configure a JDBC TLOG store to persist transaction logs to a database, which provides the following benefits:

* Leverages replication and HA characteristics of the underlying database.

* Simplifies disaster recovery by allowing the easy synchronization of the state of the database and TLOGs.

* Improved Transaction Recovery service migration as the transaction logs to do not need to be migrated (copied) to a new location.

* You can configure a JDBC TLOG store to persist transaction logs to a database, which allows you to leverage replication and HA characteristics of the underlying database, simplify disaster recovery, and improve Transaction Recovery service migration.

incorrect:
not B: Read-only, One-phase Commit Optimization requires Oracle DB 11.1.0.7.3PSU or above.

Question No : 6

An airline is building a booking system for its premium and general customers. The goal is to ensure premium members are given higher access priority when user traffic is high.

What configuration will achieve this goal?

A. Configure a Work Manager for premium users with a Minimum Thread Constraint.
B. Configure a Work Manager for premium users with a higher fair-share-request-class.
C. Configure a Work Manager for premium users with a higher response-time-request-

class.

D. Configure a Work Manager general users with a Maximum Thread Constraint.

E. Configure a Work Manager for premium users with a custom request-class.

Answer: B

Explanation: fair-share-request-class—Specifies the average thread-use time required to process requests. The default fair share value is 50.

For example, assume that WebLogic Server is running two modules. The Work Manager for ModuleA specifies a fair-share-request-class of 80 and the Work Manager for ModuleB specifies a fair-share-request-class of 20.

During a period of sufficient demand, with a steady stream of requests for each module such that the number requests exceed the number of threads, WebLogic Server will allocate 80% and 20% of the thread-usage time to ModuleA and ModuleB, respectively.

* Example:

```
<work-manager>
<name>lowpriority_workmanager</name>
<fair-share-request-class>
<name>low_priority</name>
<fair-share>10</fair-share>
</fair-share-request-class>
</work-manager>

<work-manager>
<name>highpriority_workmanager</name>
<fair-share-request-class>
<name>high_priority</name>
<fair-share>100</fair-share>
</fair-share-request-class>
</work-manager>
```

Note:

* A request class expresses a scheduling guideline that WebLogic Server uses to allocate threads to requests. Request classes help ensure that high priority work is scheduled before less important work, even if the high priority work is submitted after the lower priority work.

Incorrect:

Not C: response-time-request-class—Specifies a response time goal in milliseconds. Response time goals are not applied to individual requests. Instead, WebLogic Server computes a tolerable waiting time for requests with that class by subtracting the observed average thread use time from the response time goal, and schedules requests so that the average wait for requests with the class is proportional to its tolerable waiting time.

Not A, D: Not related to thread constraints.
For example, assume that WebLogic Server is running two modules. The Work Manager for ModuleA specifies a fair-share-request-class of 80 and the Work Manager for ModuleB specifies a fair-share-request-class of 20.

Question No : 7

Assume that you would like to clone an existing WebLogic Domain and enable some customizations. What scenario would you choose?

A. In the Enterprise Manager, find the domain to be cloned. Choose "Clone WebLogic Domain" from the context menu. In the graphical wizard, customize and extend the domain if needed. These steps will only clone only the domain configuration. Binaries with deployments are needed to be cloned by operation on the file system.
B. In the Enterprise Manager, find the domain to be cloned. Choose "Clone WebLogic Domain" from the context menu. In the graphical wizard, customize the domain. These steps clone the binaries and domain configuration. If the extension is needed, perform it after cloning in the WebLogic web-based console.
C. In the Enterprise Manager, find the domain to be cloned. Choose "Clone WebLogic Domain" from the context menu. In the graphical wizard, customize and extend the domain if it is needed. These steps clone the binaries and domain configuration.
D. In the Enterprise Manager, find the domain to be cloned. Choose "Clone WebLogic Domain" from the context menu. These steps clone the binaries and domain configuration. If the customization or extension is needed, complete that after cloning in the WebLogic web-based console.
E. In the file system, copy the domain structure of the configuration directory and paste it in the new location. Modify configuration files for address and port. If further customization is needed, open the WebLogic web-based console and perform these modifications.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Clone WebLogic Domain option launches a wizard that enables you to clone a WebLogic Domain from an existing reference domain that is already discovered with Cloud Control. It allows you to clone the Middleware Home and its binaries, and the domain configuration.

* If you selected the Cloning a WebLogic Domain option, the Middleware Provisioning: Domain Configuration page appears. This page contains a set of links to several pages where you can enter the properties that are most likely to be reconfigured like domain name, listen addresses for the administration server and managed servers, Node Manager/Machine configuration, and JDBC data sources.

Question No : 8

In WebLogic, the development feature to automatically load/refresh the changes of a Java classes at run time is called_____.

A. HotSwap
B. FastSwap
C. HotDeploy
D. FastDeploy
E. FastReload

Answer: B

Explanation: Using FastSwap Deployment to Minimize Redeployment

Java EE 5 introduces the ability to redefine a class at runtime without dropping its ClassLoader or abandoning existing instances. This allows containers to reload altered classes without disturbing running applications, vastly speeding up iterative development cycles and improving the overall development and testing experiences. The usefulness of the Java EE dynamic class redefinition is severely curtailed, however, by the restriction that the shape of the class – its declared fields and methods – cannot change. The purpose of FastSwap is to remove this restriction in WLS, allowing the dynamic redefinition of classes with new shapes to facilitate iterative development.

With FastSwap, Java classes are redefined in-place without reloading the ClassLoader, thereby having the decided advantage of fast turnaround times. This means that you do not have to wait for an application to redeploy and then navigate back to wherever you were in the Web page flow. Instead, you can make your changes, auto compile, and then see the

effects immediately.

Reference: Using FastSwap Deployment to Minimize Redeployment

Question No : 9

Which feature is enabled when you start a WebLogic server with the –DserverType=wlx option?

A. JDBC
B. JCA
C. JMS
D. EJB
E. Java EE

Answer: A

Explanation: -DserverType={"wls" | "wlx"}

Specifies the Server Type, which determines the set of services that are started in the server runtime.

The default is "wls", which starts all WebLogic Server services, including EJB, JMS, Connector, Clustering, Deployment, and Management.

The "wlx" option starts a server instance that excludes the following services, making for a lighter weight runtime footprint:

* (not D) Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB)
* (not B, not E) Java EE Connecter Architecture (JCA)
* (not C) Java Message Service (JMS)

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server , Options for Configuring Deployment Attributes

Question No : 10

Which two statements are true regarding the WebLogic domain?

A. A WebLogic domain can have more than one Administration server.
B. A WebLogic domain has at least one WebLogic server.
C. A WebLogic domain can have at the most one cluster.
D. A WebLogic domain can cross multiple physical machines.
E. Each WebLogic domain is associated with a different Node Manager.

Answer: B,D

Explanation: B: A domain consists of one or more WebLogic Server instances (and their associated resources) that you manage with a single Administration Server.

D: In a domain, server instances other than the Administration Server are referred to as Managed Servers. Managed Servers host the components and associated resources that constitute your applications.

Incorrect:
Not A: Each WebLogic Server domain must have one server instance that acts as the Administration Server.
Not C: A domain can include multiple WebLogic Server clusters and non-clustered WebLogic Server instances.

Not E: A Node Manager process is not associated with a specific WebLogic domain but with a
machine. You can use the same Node Manager process to control server instances in any WebLogic Server domain, as long as the server instances reside on the same machine as the Node Manager process. Node Manager must run on each computer that hosts WebLogic Server instances—whether Administration Server or Managed Server—that you want to control with Node Manager.

Reference: Overview of WebLogic Server Domains

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