

Free Questions for 1Z0-133 by certsdeals

Shared by Graham on 09-08-2024

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

The admin server's domain files where backed up by using the tar command on Linux. The admin server crashes and the domain files become corrupted. The domain files are restored from the backup. You true and start the admin server by using the usual domain script. The script does not run. The error is "permission denied."

Options:

- A) Check the ownership and file system permissions of the start script.
- B) Ensure you are currently is as a WebLogic Server administrator before running the script.
- C) After any running managed servers and then start the Admin server.
- D) After the restoration of a domain, you must start the admin server.
- E) After the restoration of a domain, you must start the admin server by using WLST.
- F) Be sure to start the admin server as the root user.

Answer:

В

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your developers created Plain Old Objects (POJO) that provides useful functionality. The code is packaged in a JAR file. You want to make this code accessible from all the application deployed to the managed servers in your domain.

What are the four ways to accomplish this/

Options:

- A) Include the JAR as an optional package.
- B) Deploy the JAR file as an EIB.
- C) Deploy the JAR file in the as a shared library.
- D) Place the JAR file in the lib folder of the domain.
- E) deploy the JAR file to the administration server. All managed servers have access to their server.
- F) Deploy the JAR file to the administration of the domain servers by editing the domain's setDomainEbv. sh script.
- G) Deploy the JAR file as another web application.
- **G)** Deploy the jar file as a service.

Answer:

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You need to scale out an existing domain to include a new machine. You install WebLogic Sever on the new machine.

Which three steps are required to create the domain directory on the new machine?

Options:

- A) Use the Configure Wizard to clone the domain.
- B) Run the pack tool on the administrator server's machine.
- C) Transfer the installation certificate to the administration server's machine.
- **D)** Use the Administration Console to clone the administration server.
- E) Transfer the managed server template to the machine.
- F) Run the unpack tool on the machine.

Answer:

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your java-based Node Manager is unable to start a managed server named server. You investigate and realize that the boot. Properties file Node Manager uses to store the credentials of the managed server has been corrupted in the file system. From past experience you know that if you delete the file, Node Manager will re-create it.

Where is that file?

Options:

- A) under the domain directory in servers/myserver/nodmanager
- B) under the Node Manager home directory in myserver
- C) Under the domain directly in servers/muserver.security
- D) under the domain directory in sever.sycserver/data/nodemanager
- E) under the Node Manager home directory

Answer:

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your administration server goes down. One of the managed serves of the domain is also corruptly shut down. This manage severs has been successfully started in the past.

You cannot bring up the administration server right away, but you need to start the managed server, you run the stat script, but the managed server will not start.

Explain will not start.

Options:

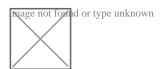
- A) This managed server has Managed Sever managed Server Independence mode.
- B) Managed servers always contact their server for the latest configuration. When the admin server is down, a managed server cannot be started.
- C) This managed server must be part of a cluster and the cluster master is also down.
- D) This managed server must reside on the same machine as the admin server.
- E) The domain must use the embedded LDAP for authentication. Without the admin sever, the manage server cannot get updates to its

iocai LDAF Store.		
Δnswer·		

local I DAP store

Question Type: MultipleChoice

One of your applications sends SQL requests to a back-end database. Today some of these requests are very slow to complete and users are waiting an unusually long time before getting the information back. You decided to take at a thread dump and found several thread with a stack similar to;



What should be your initial assumption and first action?

Options:

A) The maximum capacity of the connection pool was reached due to higher load than usual and just need to wait until new connections get released or increase the capacity of the pool. This can done in the Admin Console.

- B) The response data provided by the database SQL is larger than the receive socket buffer, so you just need to increase the buffer.
- C) The capacity on the database side needs to be checked with your DBA to verify if the connection on request was received and how it's been handled by the database.
- D) The database connection was leaked and needs to be reset.
- E) A firewall is blocking the connection between WeLogic Server and the back-end database. This needs to be immediately addressed with your network administrator.
- F) The Oracle JDBE driver got p need to be reinstalled or replaced with a different driver.

Answer:

Α

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