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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are creating a Domain Template to simplify the process of deploying a domain across multiple hosts.

Which five types of information can be included in a Domain Template? (Choose five.)

Options:

A- domain configuration, those included in the config.xml file

B- Java Enterprise Edition (Java EE) applications and shared libraries

C- Windows and UNIX server start scripts

D- Windows Start menu entries

E- custom folders and files

F- LDAP data

G- JTA log

H- e-mail notification settings

Answer:

A, B, C, D, E

Explanation:

A: config.xml and any JDBC and JMS resources defined in config.xml are not displayed in the Current Template View pane by default because the Domain Template Builder automatically includes them in the template when creating the template.

B: The Add or Omit Applications screen is displayed only if applications are included in the template or domain that you selected.

C: When you are creating a template, you want the scripts and files that you are packaging with your template to be free of local domain environment settings and ready for use by the Configuration Wizard. The Domain Template Builder automatically updates any standard scripts included in a template (such as start scripts) by replacing hard-coded values for various domain environment settings with replacement variables.

D: The Specify Start Menu Entries screen prompts you to create items to be added to the Windows Start menu.

E: By default, the Domain Template Builder includes files from the WebLogic domain or template you specified as the source for the new template. If you selected a domain as the source for your new template, some files and directories are included automatically.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Review the diagram below. It depicts the following:

A WebLogic domain that consists of two WebLogic clusters that are each included in a Coherence cluster

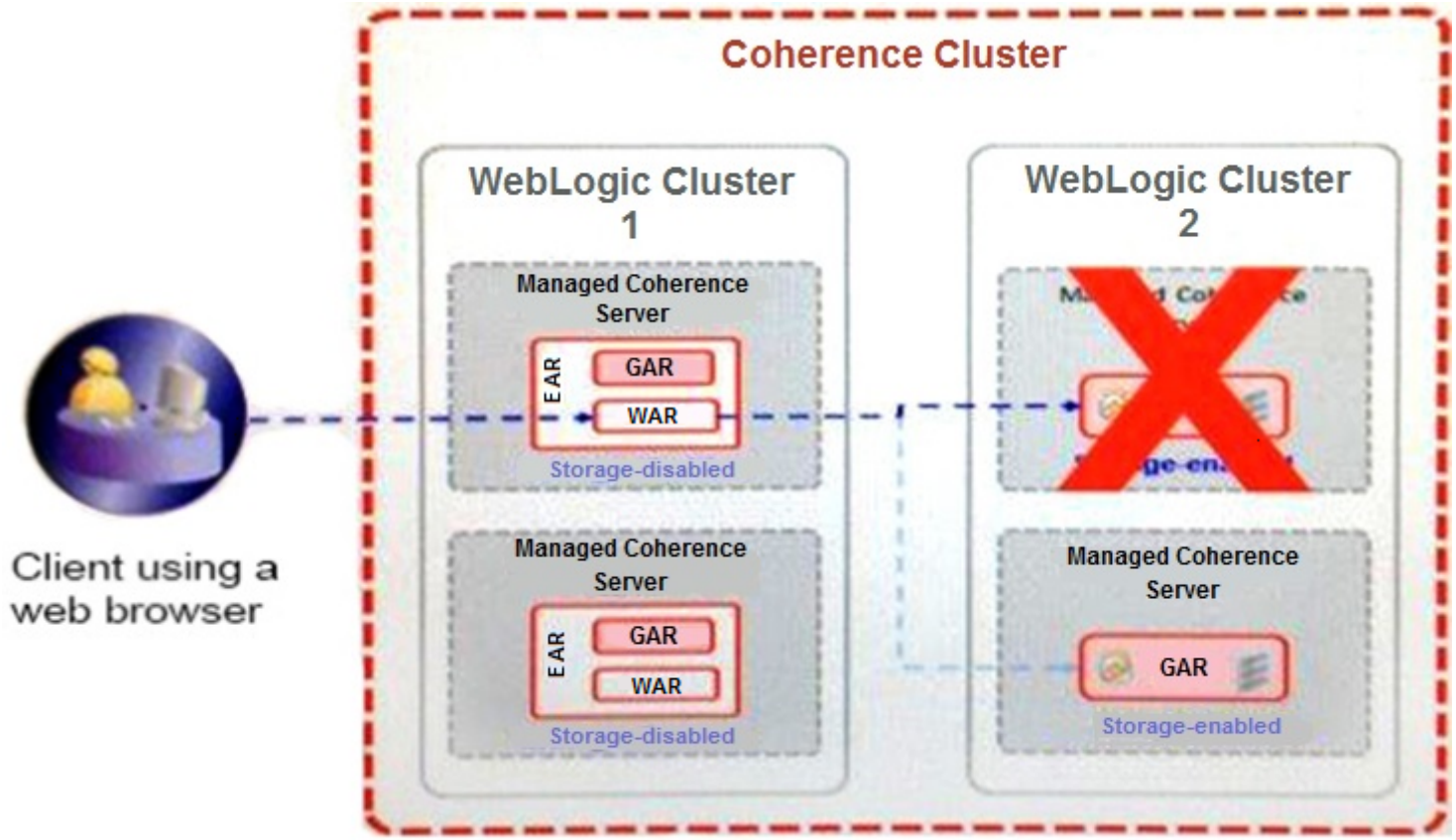
The Coherence cluster includes a configuration for Coherence*Web HTTP session storage

An application deployed on cluster 1 that is configured to use Coherence*Web

A client is using a web browser to interact with the application on cluster 1 (via a proxy)

The client's HTTP session is stored by Coherence*Web on the server in the upper right-hand corner

The server where the client's HTTP session is stored crashes



Assuming the next request for an HTTP session attribute is a new attribute that is not stored in a near-cache, the client's session attribute is fetched from the remaining storage-enabled server in cluster 2.

Why is the session attribute retrieved from this other server's cache? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- Coherence*Web stores sessions in a distributed cache on the back end and the request fails over to the new location after partition re-balancing takes place.

B- Coherence*Web stores sessions in a replicated cache on the back end and the request fails over to the new location automatically.

C- Coherence*Web stores sessions in a shared disk cache on the back end and Coherence*Web automatically load balances requests.

D- Coherence*Web stores sessions in a cache that is backed by a database cache loader. The data is fetched from the database and placed into the cache on the new server.

Answer:

A

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Your domain is experiencing some intermittent problems that you are not able to figure out on your own. You have opened a case with Oracle Support to help you figure out the problem. The support engineer would like to use the WebLogic Diagnostic Framework (WLDF) to obtain an overall view of your WebLogic Server environment to try to narrow the problem to a particular subsystem.

What WLDF data does the support engineer request from you? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- Diagnostic image snapshot

B- Java Flight Recording of the JVM

C- Instrumentation log

D- Specific harvested metrics

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Diagnostic Image Capture gathers the most common sources of the key server state used in diagnosing problems. It packages that state into a single artifact, the Diagnostic Image.

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

My domain consists of an administration server and two managed servers. During runtime, my administration server has crashed and I wish to start the managed servers in MSI mode.

Which two files need to be copied from the admin server to the managed servers when starting them in this mode? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- config.xml

B- AdminServer.log

C- SerializedSystemIni.dat

D- access.log

E- MSI.xml

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

In Managed Server Independence mode, a Managed Server looks in its root directory for the following files:

* msi-config.xml---a replica of the domain's config.xml.(Even if the domain's configuration file is named something other than config.xml, a Managed Server in MSI mode always looks for a configuration file named msi-config.xml.)

* SerializedSystemIni.dat

* boot.properties---an optional file that contains an encrypted version of your username and password.

Note: When a Managed Server starts, it tries to contact the Administration Server to retrieve its configuration information. If a Managed Server cannot connect to the Administration Server during startup, it can retrieve its configuration by reading configuration and security files directly. A Managed Server that starts in this way is running in Managed Server Independence (MSI) mode

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

My JMS Server uses a persistent file store. I need to ensure that the size of the persistent store does not exceed 1GB.

Which option can I use to configure this? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- Set the weblogic.store.FileSize to 1GB.

B- Set the weblogic.store.MaxFileSize to 1GB.

C- Set the weblogic.store.TotalFileSize to 1GB.

D- The file size limit must be configured at the operating system level.

Answer:

D

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In your production environment, you have deployed an application that is accessing a registered Java EE shared library as well as an application deployment plan. In addition, both the library and the application use annotations for some of their configuration properties. You are attempting to understand the current state of the properties that have been used in this deployment.

From greatest to least, what is the correct order of precedence that is used by WebLogic Server when applying configuration properties during deployment? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- Deployment Plan, Application descriptors, Library descriptors, Application annotations, Library annotations

B- Deployment Plan, Application annotations, Library annotations, Application descriptors, Library descriptors

C- Deployment Plan, Library descriptors, Application descriptors, Library annotations, Application annotations

D- Deployment Plan, Application descriptors, Application annotations, Library descriptors, Library annotations

E- Deployment Plan, Library descriptors, Library annotations, Application descriptors, Application annotations

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The elements of the Enterprise application's descriptor itself have precedence over all elements in the library descriptors.

The deployment descriptor can still override values defined in the annotation.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are concerned with messages being received systematically. You designed Message-Driven beans (MDB) to guarantee the most reliable way to consume messages.

In which three scenarios would JMS always redeliver a message? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- when the onMessaqe() method of the MDB throws a Java error

B- when the transaction the MDB participates in eventually fails and rolls back

C- when the onMessage() method fails to acknowledge the reception of the message

D- when messages are not being sent as part of a transaction

E- when messages are non-persistent

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

An MDB pool processes each message at least once. Potentially, a message can be process more than once:

* If an application fails, a transaction rolls back, or the hosting server instance fail during or after the onMessage() method completes but before the message is acknowledged or committed, the message will be redelivered and processed again.

* Non-persistent messages are also redelivered in the case of failure, except for the case where the message's host JMS server shuts down or crashes, in which case the messages are destroyed.

To ensure that a message is processed exactly once, use container-managed transactions so that failures cause transactional MDB work to rollback and force the message to be redelivered.