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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which new key architectural element introduced in WebLogic Server 12c should you take advantage of when designing Disaster Recovery Centers with active - passive mode?

Options:

- A- MAN Clusters, because they would allow you to synchronously replicate state in low latency networks
- B- WAN Clusters, because they would allow you to asynchronously replicate state in nonlow latency networks.
- C- Transaction Log in the database, because you could avoid synchronizing two replication technologies (database and file)
- D- Data Guard, because it is the most effective way to replicate a state across locations
- E- GoldenGate, because it is the most effective way to replicate a state across locations

Answer:

E

Explanation:

* Oracle GoldenGate

Oracle GoldenGate is Oracle's strategic product for data distribution and data integration. It is a highperformance software application that uses log-based bidirectional data replication for real-time capture, transformation, routing, and delivery of database transactions across heterogeneous systems.

Note:

* Oracle Active Data Guard

Oracle Active Data Guard 11g is an option of Oracle Database Enterprise Edition that extends basic Data Guard functionality. It allows a physical standby database to be open as read-only while changes are applied to it from the primary database. This increases performance and return on investment by offloading ad-hoc queries, Web-based access, reporting, and backups from the primary database while also providing disaster protection.

* Disaster recovery (DR) procedures ensure rapid recovery or continuation of a technology

infrastructure after a natural or human-induced disaster. Oracle WebLogic Server 12c supports

advanced disaster recovery and business continuity. Organizations can store transaction logs in an Oracle database instead of a file system, providing a highly available storage mechanism to improve the speed and reliability of disaster recovery operations. This permits them to utilize Oracle Active Data Guard or Oracle GoldenGate replication technology to move DR state information across data centers. Oracle's enhanced DR architecture enables more effective recovery scenarios. Support for Oracle Exalogic and Oracle Exadata engineered systems ensures tremendous scalability for IT operations of any size.

* Oracle WebLogic Server 12c places transaction logs on the database tier to improve the speed, reliability and availability of disaster recovery operations.



Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has a development environment that uses the auto-deployment feature. The customer claims the application is not redeployed even if the new version is copied to an application subdirectory. Which two parameters of the configuration should you check?

Options:

- A- Check if archive file in the compressed version has a new REDEPLOY file.
- B- If server was started in the Development Mode. Auto-deployment is not supported in production mode.
- C- If the application includes an EJB 3 module. Auto-deployment is not supported for EJBs.

D- You change JVM from HotSpot to JRockit. Auto-deployment is not supported in HotSpot auto deployment.

E- If the domain is a single-server domain. Auto-deployment is not supported in multiserver domains.

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

Auto-deployment is intended for use with a single server target in a development environment.

Note:

* If auto-deployment is enabled, when an application is copied into the \autodeploy directory of the Administration Server, the Administration Server detects the presence of the new application and deploys it automatically (if the Administration Server is running). If WebLogic Server is not running when you copy the application to the \autodeploy directory, the application is deployed the next time the WebLogic Server Administration Server is started. Auto-deployment deploys only to the Administration Server.

* Limitations of Auto-Deployment

Auto-deployed applications are very convenient in a development environment, but there are some limitations:

There is no configuration in config.xml for an auto-deployed application. Therefore, in the Administration Console, there are no notes or target pages associated with an auto-deployed application because there is no backing configuration for that information.

You cannot associate an auto-deployed application with a deployment plan since auto-deployed applications do not support any configuration operations which would be reflected in a deployment plan.

You cannot set up security policies or roles for auto-deployed applications.

You cannot undeploy or redeploy auto-deployed applications using WebLogic Server tools.

Reference; Developing Applications for Oracle WebLogic Server 12c, Auto-Deploying Applications in Development Domains

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a domain that was created and configured with WebLogic 10.3.5. You want to upgrade the domain to use WebLogic 12c. Which Oracle tool must you use to upgrade your domain?

Options:

A- Oracle WebLogic Domain Upgrade tool

B- Smart Update

C- Smart Upgrade

D- No tool required, just install WebLogic 12c, update the domain to point to the new WebLogic installation and start your domain.

E- JDeveloper

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Note:

You can use the 12.1.1 WebLogic Upgrade Wizard to upgrade domains created in WebLogic Server 8.1. You can also use the WebLogic Upgrade Wizard to upgrade a WebLogic domain created in WebLogic Server 9.x or 10.x to 12.1.1, but this is optional.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You want to capture WebLogic internal events correlated with JVM events for viewing offline. What three actions must you take to enable this within WebLogic?

Options:

- A-** Run WebLogic in a JRockit JVM and ensure the Flight Recorder is enabled.
- B-** Configure the WebLogic Diagnostic Framework Event Volume to Low, Medium, or High depending on the type of events you want to capture.
- C-** Configure the WebLogic Diagnostic Framework bridge to send events to the JRockit Flight Recording.
- D-** Take a dump from the default recording or create a new recording for the time period you want to capture.

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

A: You can enable JFR at runtime to take JRA recordings from the JRockit Management Console. You also have the option of turning off the JFR and recordings at the JRockit JVM level from the java command line using:

```
$ java -XX:-FlightRecorder
```

B:

* In most environments, there is little performance impact when the Diagnostic Volume is set to Low and the most performance impact if Diagnostic Volume is set to High. The volume of diagnostic data produced by WebLogic Server needs to be weighed against potential

performance loss.

* WLDF provides the `Diagnostic Volume` attribute to set the amount of code coverage that is enabled and the amount of data provided in the events that are generated for the covered code

The following code example sets the volume to `Medium`:

...

```
connect()
```

```
edit()
```

```
startEdit()
```

```
cd('Servers/myserver')
```

```
cd('ServerDiagnosticConfig')
```

```
cd('myserver')
```

```
cmo.setWLDFDiagnosticVolume('Medium')
```

```
save()
```

```
activate()
```

D: Integrated with the WebLogic Diagnostic Image and Watch and Notification

system

- * Enables capture based on system state, event -- capture during event; no need to replicate
- * Watch for stuck thread count, heap size increase, available memory, etc.
- * Set up notifications: capture WLDF image
- * Diagnostic image capture spurs JFR file generation; JFR file included in diagnostic image
- * Includes full JFR data from all event generators

Note:

- * WebLogic Diagnostic Framework (WLDF) provides specific integration points with JRockit Mission Control Flight Recorder. WebLogic Server events are propagated to the Flight Recorder for inclusion in a common data set for runtime or post-incident analysis.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You completed the development of a new application and want to create a new domain in a new environment for functional testing. You want to have the same settings for your new domain as your old domain, with the option of changing the configuration in the new target environment.

Which two actions should you execute?

Options:

- A-** Use the introspect () command in WLST to gather the configuration information from the original domain.
- B-** Use pack/unpack to transfer the domain from one machine to another.
- C-** Create a domain template from the original domain using the Domain Template Builder and use the Configuration Wizard to create a new domain from the template.
- D-** Use the Admin Console of the original domain to create a domain template from the original domain and use the Configuration Wizard to create a new domain from the template.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Using the Domain Template Builder to Create Domain Templates

To create a domain, start the Configuration Wizard and choose a domain configuration template.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the two proper locations of deployment descriptors files inside of archives deployed to WebLogic?

Options:

- A- the WEB-INF subdirectory for a WAR file
- B- the META-INF subdirectory for an EAR file, or EJB-JAR
- C- the DD-INF subdirectory
- D- the root of archive
- E- any searchable location

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

A:

* The WEB-INF directory contains the deployment descriptors for the Web application (web.xml and weblogic.xml) and two subdirectories for storing compiled Java classes and library JAR files.

* Web Application - WEB-INF/web.xml (WEB-INF/weblogic.xml)

The WEB-INF directory is a vital component of your web application. Web application wont run without it.It contains a heirarcy in which you'll find the necessary configuration information for your web application, and all the class files for your servlets and classes that are called up by your JSPs.

WEB-INF folder contains all the class files for your servlets and classes that are called up by your JSPs

B:

Enterprise Application - META-INF/application.xml (META-INF/weblogic-application.xml) and META-INF/ejb-jar.xml (META-INF/weblogic-ejb-jar.xml)

Generally comprises of EJBs. Bussiness Tier of an application and EJB basically handels the Bussiness logic of application (distributed objects)

META-INF/application.xml containes Mappings and security roles etc.whereas META-INF/ejb-jar.xml containes ejb classes , session beans mapping etc.,

The META-INF directory is related to .jar files, It contains the manifest file which has list of jars.

A context-root setting in application.xml takes precedence over context-root setting in weblogic.xml (The context root of a web application determines which URLs weblogic will delegate to your web application.

Note:

* Deployment descriptors are xml documents that describe runtime behaviour for the deployment unit. The XML file contains information such as the context root of the web application and the mapping of the portable names of an application's resources to the application Server's resources

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does the Fast Connection Failover feature of Active GridLink for RAC provide?

Options:

- A-** instant notification of a RAC node failure so applications never have to retry a transaction that was sent to a node that failed during the transaction
- B-** near-instant notification of the failure of a RAC node failure that minimizes the possibility connection to a failed node being provided to an application
- C-** application level notification of a failed RAC node such that an application can retry a transaction if required
- D-** faster failover for Multi Datasources

E- guaranteed transaction high availability when interacting with an Oracle RAC Database

Answer:

B

Explanation:

* WebLogic Server supports Fast Connection Failover, a Oracle feature which provides an application independent method to implement RAC event notifications, such a detection and cleanup of invalid connections, load balancing of available connections, and work redistribution on active RAC instances.

* A GridLink data source uses Fast Connection Failover and responds to Oracle RAC events using ONS. This ensures that the connection pool in the GridLink data source contains valid connections (including reserved connections) without the need to poll and test connections

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true regarding the WebLogic domain?

Options:

- 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.

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