Free Questions for 1Z0-599

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three scenarios are true about Domains?

Options:

A- Domains can be created using the Configuration Wizard.

B- Domains can be created using WLST.

C- Domain configuration files are located in the WebLogic home directory.

D- Domains can be created based on a domain template.

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

A: a WebLogic domain can be created by using the Configuration Wizard in graphical mode.

B: WLST enables you to create a new domain or update an existing domain

D: A domain template is a JAR file that contains domain configuration documents, applications, security data, startup scripts, and other information needed to create a domain.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

WebLogic 12c, the Maven plug-in has been enhanced with which Maven goal?

Options:

A- wls:unzip, wls:install-domain, wls:start-domain, wls:wlst, wls:appc

B- wls:install, wls:install-domain, wls:start-domain, wls:wlst, wls:appc

C- wls:unzip, wls:create-domain, wls:start-domain, wls:wlst, wls:appc

D- wls:install, wls:create-domain, wls:start-server, wls:wlst, wls:appc:

Answer:

D

Explanation:

wls-maven-plugin---Delivered in WebLogic Server 12c, provides enhanced

functionality to install, start and stop servers, create domains, execute WLST

scripts, and compile and deploy applications.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Identify the two options that can be used to patch WebLogic Server without Incurring application downtime.

Options:

A- automated process using the Admin Server

B- automated using JDeveloper

C- manual process with or without Smart Update

D- scripted with WLST

E- automated process using Enterprise Manager 12c

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

Note:

* Rolling Upgrade is the process of upgrading a running WebLogic Server cluster with a patch, maintenance pack, or minor release without shutting down the entire cluster or domain. During the rolling upgrade of a cluster, each server in the cluster is individually upgraded and restarted while the other servers in the cluster continue to host your application.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a durable subscriber, and the subscriber is down or not reachable when the message is produced. Which two options regarding the expiry of these messages are true?

Options:

A- after the subscriber is unavailable for 10 minutes

B- when the subscriber is available

C- after the subscriber is unavailable for after an hour

D- are available until the specified time elapses

E- are expired instantly

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

By default, JMS messages never expire. When applications send messages to queues or topics with durable subscribers, WebLogic must retain the message until it is consumed. This is fine in most point-to-point messaging applications because consumers are constantly consuming messages. Any message sent to a queue will typically be consumed in a relatively short period of time. If the consumers get disconnected, they will usually reconnect as soon as possible and start processing any messages that might have built up in the queue.

D: For durable subscribers to a topic, this is not necessarily true. The messaging system is forced to retain any message that has not been consumed by a durable subscriber, regardless of whether that durable subscriber will ever return. In this case, WebLogic is at the mercy of the durable subscriber to unsubscribe when it no longer wishes to receive the messages. If the durable subscriber logic is flawed in such a way that the subscribers do not unsubscribe properly, the messaging system will start to fill up with messages that may never be delivered. This calls for real caution in using durable subscribers. Fortunately, there is another way to help deal with this problem. Message expiration can be set at the connection factory level. Using a connection factory's default time-to-live attribute, we can specify the number of milliseconds that WebLogic should retain an undelivered message after it is sent.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the three steps you should take to tune a JDBC Connection pool in WebLogic from the initial settings in a production environment?

Options:

A- Ensure the maximum size is increased to an appropriate setting.

B- Set the minimum and maximum size of the connection pool to the same value.

C- Increase the statement cache size.

D- Add more heap to the JVM.

E- Add more nodes to the cluster.

Answer:

A, C, E

Explanation:

A:

* Troubleshooting Slow Response Time from the Client and Low Database Usage

These symptoms are usually caused by a bottleneck upstream of the database, perhaps in the JDBC connectionpooling. Monitor the active JDBC connections in the WebLogic Console and watch for excessive waiters and wait times; increase the pool size, if necessary.

* Attribute: Maximum Capacity

Maximum number of physical database connections that this connection pool can contain. Different JDBC Drivers and database servers may limit the number of possible physical connections.

C: Attribute: Statement Cache Size

The algorithm used to maintain the statement cache:

LRU - After the statementCacheSize is met, the Least Recently Used statement is removed when a new statement is used.

Fixed - The first statementCacheSize number of statements is stored and stay fixed in the cache. No new statements are cached unless the cache is manually cleared.

E: If the queue appears starved but adding execute threads does not improve performance,

there may be resource contention. Because CPU utilization is low, the threads are probably

spending much of their time waiting for some resource, quite often a database connection.

Use the JDBC monitoring facilities in the console to check for high levels of waiters or long

wait times. Adding connections to the JDBC connection pool may be all that is required to

fix the problem.

Note:

* If you had a JDBC connection pool where the Initial Capacity and Maximum Capacity attributes were different, you might want to create a gauge monitor to monitor the maximum and minimum number of connections.

By setting the Threshold Low value to be one less than the Initial Capacity, your gauge monitor trapcould monitor the ActiveConnectionsCurrentCount attribute of the JDBCDataSourceRuntime MBean and alert you whenever the number of active connections are less than the Initial Capacity (which might indicate database connectivity problems).

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer needs to ensure that the number of threads servicing an application does not exceed the number of database connections available to the application.

What step must you take to address this situation?

Options:

A- Configure a Max Threads Constraint and add your application to the list of applications for the Constraint.

B- Configure a Work Manager with a Maximum Threads Constraint tied to the Connection Pool and configuration your application to use the Work Manager.

C- Configure a Work Manager with a Minimum Threads Constraint tied to the Connection Pool and configure your application to use the Work Manager.

D- Configure a global MaxThreads constraint and target it to the server or clusters where your application is deployed.

E- Configure the startup parameter '-Dwls-maxThreads' to be the same as the number of database connections configured.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To manage work in your applications, you define one or more of the following Work Manager components:

Fair Share Request Class:

Response Time Request Class:

Min Threads Constraint:

Max Threads Constraint:

Capacity Constraint

Context Request Class:

Note:

* max-threads-constraint---This constraint limits the number of concurrent threads executing requests from the constrained work set. The default is unlimited. For example, consider a constraint defined with maximum threads of 10 and shared by 3 entry points. The scheduling logic ensures that not more than 10 threads are executing requests from the three entry points combined.

A max-threads-constraint can be defined in terms of a the availability of resource that requests depend upon, such as a connection pool.

A max-threads-constraint might, but does not necessarily, prevent a request class from taking its fair share of threads or meeting its response time goal. Once the constraint is reached the server does not schedule requests of this type until the number of concurrent executions falls below the limit. The server then schedules work based on the fair share or response time goal.

* WebLogic Server prioritizes work and allocates threads based on an execution model that takes into account administrator-defined parameters and actual run-time performance and throughput.

Administrators can configure a set of scheduling guidelines and associate them with one or more applications, or with particular application components.

* WebLogic Server uses a single thread pool, in which all types of work are executed. WebLogic Server prioritizes work based on rules you define, and run-time metrics, including the actual time it takes to execute a request and the rate at which requests are entering and leaving the pool.

The common thread pool changes its size automatically to maximize throughput. The queue monitors throughput over time and based on history, determines whether to adjust the thread count. For example, if historical throughput statistics indicate that a higher thread count increased throughput, WebLogic increases the thread count. Similarly, if statistics indicate that fewer threads did not reduce throughput, WebLogic decreases the thread count. This new strategy makes it easier for administrators to allocate processing resources

and manage performance, avoiding the effort and complexity involved in configuring, monitoring, and tuning custom executes queues.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has a critical, performance-sensitive web application that connects to a multimode Oracle RAC database. Which feature of WebLogic can provide signification benefit?

Options:

A- The Web Session Affinity feature of Active GridLink for RAC .

B- WebLogic Clustering

C- The Transaction Affinity feature of Active GridLink for RAC

D- Coherence*Web Session Replication

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Active GridLink for Oracle RAC

In Oracle WebLogic Server 10.3.4, a single data source implementation has been introduced to support an Oracle RAC cluster. It responds to FAN events to provide Fast Connection Failover (FCF), Runtime Connection Load-Balancing (RCLB), and RAC instance graceful shutdown. XA affinity is supported at the global transaction Id level. The new feature is called WebLogic Active GridLink for RAC; which is implemented as the GridLink data source within WebLogic Server.

Note:

* The WebLogic Server JDBC subsystem has supported Oracle RAC since WLS version 9.0, originally developed for Oracle9i RAC. This support is based on a particular type of data source configuration, called a multi data source. A multi data source is a data source abstraction over one or more individual data sources. It serves JDBC connections from each of the member data sources according to a specified policy. A RAC multi data source configuration requires that each member data source obtain connections to a particular RAC instance.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has a Stock Watch application that publishes stock recommendations to different customers and programs. The stock recommendation message should be processed by only one of the JMS Servers in the cluster. Which JMS model should be used?

Options:

A- JMS Queue

B- Distributed JMS Queue

C- Uniform Distributed Topic

D- Partitioned Distributed Topic

Answer:

A

Explanation:

JMS queue

A staging area that contains messages that have been sent and are waiting to be read. Note that, contrary to what the namequeuesuggests, messages don't have to be delivered in the order sent. A JMS queue only guarantees that each message is processed only once.

Incorrect:

Not B: (Only one queue required)

* A distributed destination is a set of destinations (queues or topics) that are accessible as a single, logical destination to a client. A distributed destination has the following characteristics:

It is referenced by its own JNDI name.

Members of the set are usually distributed across multiple servers within a cluster, with each destination member belonging to a separate JMS server.

* A distributed queue is a set of physical JMS queue members. As such, a distributed queue can be used to create aQueueSender,QueueReceiver, and aQueueBrowser. The fact that a distributed queue represents multiple physical queues is mostly transparent to your application.

Not Topic:

JMS topic

A distribution mechanism for publishing messages that are delivered to multiple subscribers.

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which WebLogic optimization allows one non-XA resource to participate in a distributed transaction?

Options:

A- enabling Pinned to Thread

B- enabling Logging Last Resource

C- increasing the Statement cache size

D- setting the statement cache type to LRU

E- setting the initial and maximum capacity to the same number

Answer:

B

Explanation:

http://my-java-planet.blogspot.com/2014/04/which-weblogic-optimization-allows-one.html

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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.

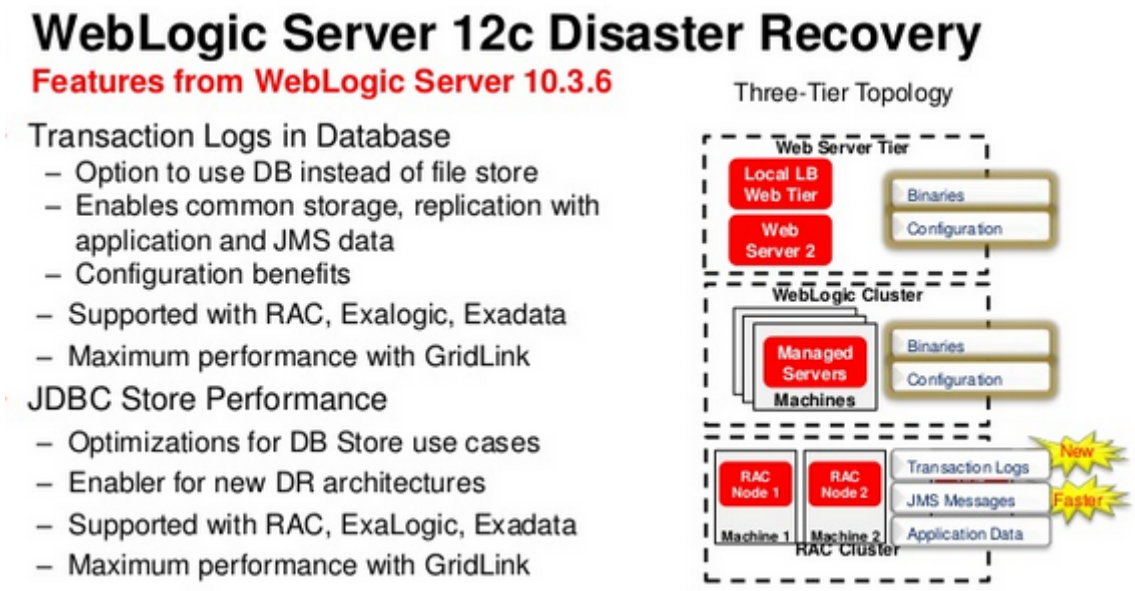
E- Configure Automatic Service Migration for JMS high availability within a datacenter.

Answer:

A, C, E

Explanation:

Note:



Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has a critical, performance-sensitive web application that connects to a multinode Oracle RAC database. Which feature of WebLogic can provide significant performance benefit?

Options:

A- The Web Session Affinity feature of Active GridLink for RAC

B- WebLogic Clustering

C- The Transaction Affinity feature of Active GridLink for RAC

D- Coherence*Web Session Replication

Answer:

A