

## 1Z0-134<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle WebLogic Server 12c: Advanced Administrator II

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**QUESTION 1**

I am configuring the security policy for my JMS module. I am specifying some security conditions for the module.

Which two security conditions are valid in this context? (Choose two.)

- A. The JMS module can be accessed only between 1 pm and 6 pm.
- B. The JMS module should throw a custom security exception on invalid access.
- C. The JMS module can process only 50 messages at a time.
- D. The JMS module can be accessed only by users belonging to the Operators group.
- E. The JMS module can be accessed in a receive-only mode.

Correct Answer: AD

There are two security conditions:

\*

time-constrained

\*

By Group or User

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/html/E24401\\_02/taskhelp/jms\\_modules/modules/ConfigureJMSModuleSecurityPolicies.html](http://docs.oracle.com/html/E24401_02/taskhelp/jms_modules/modules/ConfigureJMSModuleSecurityPolicies.html)

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**QUESTION 2**

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.)

- A. when the onMessage() 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

Correct Answer: BCD

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.

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222\\_01/wls/docs81/ejb/message\\_beans.html](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs81/ejb/message_beans.html)

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### QUESTION 3

You need to log the `JMSMessageID` header value for incoming messages.

What is the prefix that you would see for the header values? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. VAL:
- B. JMS:
- C. ID:
- D. NO:
- E. MSG:

Correct Answer: C

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24329\\_01/apirefs.1211/e24393/WebLogic.Messaging.IMessage.JMSMessageID.html](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24329_01/apirefs.1211/e24393/WebLogic.Messaging.IMessage.JMSMessageID.html)

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### QUESTION 4

Your application has an auditing requirement that says that all audit events that have a severity of `FAILURE` must be logged and a notification must be sent to the application's monitoring tier. The monitoring tier is implemented as a stateless session bean that provides an entry point called `auditlog`. The development team has provided you with the code that calls the monitoring tier.

How can you meet this requirement using WebLogic Server auditing? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Configure the default audit provider and configure the custom audit provider that calls the monitoring tier.
- B. Configure the default audit provider to call the custom audit provider, that calls the monitoring tier.
- C. Remove the default audit provider and configure the custom audit provider that calls the monitoring tier.
- D. Configure the default audit provider and configure it to use the plug-in class that calls the monitoring tier.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 5**

Your developers have decided to use a deployment plan with their applications that will be deployed by WebLogic administrators into one or more WebLogic Server production environments.

Which two primary goals can be accomplished by leveraging a deployment plan? (Choose two.)

- A. Expose the external resource requirements of the application, such as JNDI names of datasources.
- B. Expose additional configurable properties, such as tuning parameters.
- C. Expose the targeted servers for deployment.
- D. Expose the specific Java EE modules within the application, such as EJBs.
- E. Expose access points into the application, such as a WSDL for web services.

Correct Answer: AB

The primary goals in exporting a deployment configuration are:

\*

To expose the external resources requirements of the application as null variables in a deployment plan. Any external resources required by the application are subject to change when the application is deployed to a different environment. For example, the JNDI names of datasources used in your development environment may be different from those used in testing or production. Exposing those JNDI names as variables makes it easy for deployers to use available resources or create required resources when deploying the application.

\*

To expose additional configurable properties, such as tuning parameters, as variables in a deployment plan.

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E12840\\_01/wls/docs103/deployment/export.html](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E12840_01/wls/docs103/deployment/export.html)

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