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Oracle WebLogic Server 12c: Advanced Administrator II

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QUESTION 1

Which three statements correctly describe a relationship between Node Manager and Administration Server? (Choose three.)

- A. An Administration Server can be under Node Manager control: You can start it, monitor it, and restart it using Node Manager.
- B. An Administration Server can be a Node Manager client: When you start or stop Managed Servers from the Administration Console, you are accessing Node Manager using the Administration Server.
- C. An Administration Server supports the process of starting up a Managed Server with Node Manager: When you start a Managed Server with Node Manager, the Managed Server contacts the Administration Server to obtain outstanding configuration updates.
- D. By default, the Administration Server starts a Node Manager with the startNM script in the domain\bin folder.
- E. By default, the Administration Server starts a Node Manager with the startNodeManager script in the domain\config folder.
- F. Node Manager requires an Administration Server to be running before it can start any Managed Servers.
- G. A Node Manager can be a client of an Administration Server ?When Node Manager needs to monitor Managed Servers, it uses the Administration Server's runtime MBeans.

Correct Answer: BEF

B: If you run Node Manager on a machine that hosts Managed Servers, you can start and stop the Managed Servers remotely using the Administration Console or from the command line.

E: Although running Node Manager as an operating system service is recommended, you can also start Node Manager manually at the command prompt or with a script. Use startNodeManager.cmd on Windows systems and startNodeManager.sh on UNIX systems.

F: Requests from the Administration Console (or JMX utilities such as weblogic.Admin) to start a Managed Server using Node Manager are issued to the Administration Server for the domain that contains the Managed Server. The Administration Server dispatches the start command to the Node Manager process on the machine that hosts the target Managed Server. Node Manager executes the start command and creates a Managed Server process.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs81/adminguide/nodemgr.html

QUESTION 2

You are troubleshooting an issue with a WLS data source. However, your attempt to execute a manual test on the connection pool fails when you invoke the testPool() method on the corresponding JDBCDataSourceRuntimeMBean.

Which configuration condition would contribute to the failure of executing the test? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. The TestTableName property is either not set or is set to an invalid SQL statement.
- B. The TestFrequencySeconds property is set to a value greater than 0.
- C. The TestReservedConnections property is enabled.

D. The ManualTestEnabled property is set to false.

E. The ConnectionReserveTimeoutSeconds property is set to a value other than -1.

Correct Answer: A

testPool tests the connection pool in the data source by reserving and releasing a connection from it.

TestTableName is the name of the database table to use when testing physical database connections. This name is required when you specify a Test Frequency and enable Test Reserved Connections, Test Created Connections, and Test Released Connections.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs100/wlsmbeanref/core/index.html

QUESTION 3

The image below depicts a high-level diagram of configuration auditing within WebLogic Server. When Administrators make configuration changes to the WebLogic Server domain, those changes are sent to the audit provider for logging.



What task must be performed in order to make configuration audit messages in the log meaningful to an observer?

- A. Define unique users for all administrators.
- B. Configure a persistent store for log messages.
- C. Configure the CONFIG severity level.
- D. Define the audit message listener for audit messages.

Correct Answer: D

You can configure the Administration Server to emit a log message when a user changes the configuration or invokes management operations on any resource within a domain. For example, if a user disables SSL on a Managed Server in a domain, the Administration Server emits a log message. These messages provide an audit trail of changes within a domain's configuration. You can then create and use a JMX listener and filter that respond to configuration auditing messages.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs81/jmx/notifications.html

QUESTION 4

Some of the messages entering a JMS queue are expiring and are being removed from the queue. You need better insight regarding these expired messages.

Which mechanism helps achieve this? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Set the "Log Expired Message" attribute to true for the queue.
- B. Associate an ExpirationEventHandler object for the queue.
- C. Enable Message Life Cycle logging for the JMS Queue.
- D. Configure an Expiration Event Handler for the JMS Queue which logs the expired message properties.

Correct Answer: B

The Expiration Policy log option removes expired messages from the system and writes an entry to the server log file indicating that the messages have been removed from the system. The actual information that is logged is defined by the Expiration Logging Policy.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs81/ConsoleHelp/domain_jmsqueue_config_expiration-policy.html

QUESTION 5

You need to update a database accessed by an application that uses a WebLogic server data source. It has been decided that the data source on WLS should first be shut down.

You have been asked to advise as to whether they should execute a shutdown() or a forceShutdown() on the corresponding JDBCDataSourceRuntimeMBean.

Which two statements are true regarding the impact on the application that is using that data source? (Choose two.)

- A. The shutdown() operation will fail if there are any reserved connections in use.
- B. The forceShutdown() operation will allow 20 seconds for any reserved connections in use to complete prior to destroying the connection.
- C. The shutdown() operation will send an HTTP 503 status code to clients.
- D. The forceShutdown() operation will immediately cause any in-flight transaction to be rolled back.
- E. The shutdown() operation will allow 20 seconds for any reserved connections in use to complete, otherwise the operation will fail.

Correct Answer: AD

A: When you shut down a data source (not forcibly shut down), WebLogic Server closes database connections in the data source and shuts down the data source. If any connections from the data source are currently in use, the operation will fail.

D: When you forcibly shut down a data source, WebLogic Server closes database connections in the data source and shuts down the data source. All current connection users are forcibly disconnected.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs92/jdbc_admin/manage.html