



1Z0-134^{Q&As}

Oracle WebLogic Server 12c: Advanced Administrator II

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**QUESTION 1**

You are monitoring a WebLogic JDBC data source and have decided to drop some connections because an earlier peak usage condition has now ended. In addition, this data source has not been enabled for automatic shrinking.

What will occur once you execute the `shrink()` method on that `JDBCDataSourceRuntimeMBean`?

- A. The number of connections in the pool will be reduced to the greater of either the current number of connections in use or to the `minCapacity` property setting.
- B. The number of connections in the pool will be reduced to the current number of connections in use regardless of the `minCapacity` property setting.
- C. The number of connections in the pool will be reduced to the `minCapacity` property setting regardless of the current number of connections in use.
- D. The number of unused connections in the pool will be reduced by half.

Correct Answer: A

When you shrink a data source, WebLogic Server reduces the number of connections in the pool to the greater of either the initial capacity or the number of connections currently in use.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs92/jdbc_admin/manage.html#wp1048129

QUESTION 2

You have an Oracle Fusion Middleware domain that uses an Oracle database to store application data and metadata repositories. As part of your disaster recovery configuration, you have set up a passive secondary site. You need to ensure that the data tier components of the primary and secondary sites are in sync so that you can perform a switchover to secondary in case of a disaster scenario. You check with your technical team regarding how to accomplish this requirement.

Which Oracle product is the technical team most likely to recommend for achieving data tier synchronization across the two sites? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Oracle Service Bus
- B. Oracle ExaLogic
- C. Oracle Tuxedo
- D. Oracle Data Guard

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/middleware/12212/lcm/ASDRG/GUID-287C1B55-5031-4088-B4E9AD92ECE379FA.htm#ASDRG182>

QUESTION 3



In order to increase scalability and high availability you are configuring WebLogic clustering with JMS distributed destinations.

Which recommendation will ensure optimal load balancing of the message processing?

- A. The machines that host the cluster should have similar processing power, disk space, and memory.
- B. The cluster should include at least one configurable server.
- C. The cluster should use unicast communication.
- D. All servers in the cluster should be assigned to the same WebLogic machine.

Correct Answer: A

A uniform distributed destination (UDD), compared to weighted Distributed Destinations, greatly simplifies the management and development of distributed destination applications. Using uniform distributed destinations, you no longer need to create or designate destination members, but instead rely on WebLogic Server to uniformly create the necessary members on the JMS servers to which a JMS module is targeted. This feature ensures the consistent configuration of all distributed destination parameters, particularly in regards to weighting, security, persistence, paging, and quotas.

Incorrect Answers:

C: The benefits of multicasting include:

Near real-time delivery of messages to host group.

High scalability due to the reduction in the amount of resources required by the JMS server to deliver messages to topic subscribers in a cluster.

D: 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:

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It is referenced by its own JNDI name.

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

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11035_01/wls100/jms_admin/advance_config.html#wp1079177

QUESTION 4

For some reason, servers in your domain are failing. The host machines are pingable and the WebLogic JVM processes are running but the getState() method on the ServerRuntimeMBean reports FAILED.

In the future, when this happens, you want these failed servers to be shut down and then restarted automatically without human intervention. At the same time, you want to constrain how much time will be spent restarting those servers and



how many restart attempts will be made.

Pick the two options that would help with this situation. (Choose two.)

- A. For each server (or cluster), set RestartInterval to an appropriate positive integer.
- B. When starting Node Manager, use the WLST nmStart command and pass in a WLST properties object with RestartMax set to an appropriate positive integer.
- C. Start the servers by executing the restartManagedWebLogic.sh script in the domain\bin directory.
- D. Make sure all managed servers are members of a cluster with ReplicationGroupsEnabled set to true.

Correct Answer: BC

B: The nmStart command identifies the server instance to start. You define the number of restarts by setting the RestartMax property in a Node Manager startup.properties file. If you use the nmStart command with WLST connected to a Node Manager, Node Manager supports monitoring, stopping, and restarting the Administration Server.

C: The script named startManagedWebLogic can be used to start Managed Servers. On a UNIX system it is located in DOMAIN_NAME/bin/startManagedWebLogic.sh.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs90/server_start/overview.html

QUESTION 5

Poor ventilation and cooling in and around the machine that hosts your administration server and a clustered managed server causes a local hard drive failure and thus both servers crash as well.

This is the first time this crash has occurred in production but an automatic Whole Server Migration kicks in as expected. The clustered server migrates to a machine on which it has never run before, and for that reason the server cannot be started on this new machine.

Which action could have helped to launch this migrated clustered server? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Shut down and relaunch the Node Manager.
- B. Ensure that the Administration Server is up when the server migration is being performed.
- C. First restart the Administration Server, remove this managed server from the cluster, restart it manually, and then target it back to the cluster.
- D. Use a shared disk/NFS for all the migratable servers in the cluster.
- E. Copy the Node Manager security files to the new machine that hosts your migrated server.

Correct Answer: D

There is no built-in mechanism for transferring files that a server depends on between machines. Using a disk that is accessible from all machines is the preferred way to ensure file availability. If you cannot share disks between servers, you must ensure that the contents of domain_dir/bin are copied to each machine.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17904_01/web.1111/e13709/migration.htm#CLUST271



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