



# 1Z0-102<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle WebLogic Server 11g: System Administration

**Pass Oracle 1Z0-102 Exam with 100% Guarantee**

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/1z0-102.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle  
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





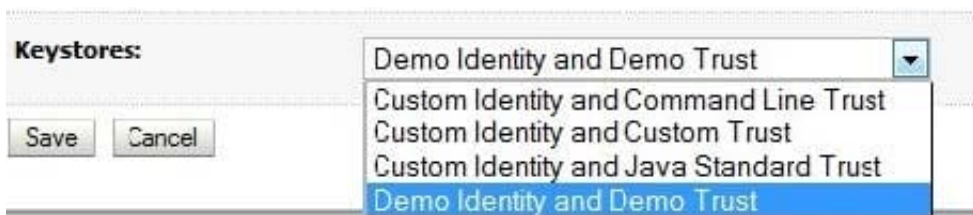
### QUESTION 1

Identify three options for Keystores in a server's configuration.

- A. Demo Identity and Demo Trust
- B. Demo Identity and Java Standard Trust
- C. Java Standard Identity and Custom Trust
- D. Custom Identity and Demo Trust
- E. Custom Identity and Custom Trust
- F. Custom Identity and Command Line Trust

Correct Answer: AEF

Please refer to the screenshot below:



Incorrect answers:

F: Custom Identity and Command Line Trust are not valid choices.

Reference:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23549\\_01/apirefs.11111/e13952/pagehelp/Corecoreserverserverconfig/keystore.html#attributes](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23549_01/apirefs.11111/e13952/pagehelp/Corecoreserverserverconfig/keystore.html#attributes)

### QUESTION 2

Which three methods does WebLogic provide to implement persistent JMS messaging?

- A. Create a file store and assign it to a JMS server.
- B. Create a JDBC store and assign it to a JMS server.
- C. Configure a file store within a JMS module.
- D. Configure the domain's default store.
- E. Use the target server's default store.

Correct Answer: ABE



A: The main steps for creating a custom file store are as follows:

1. Create a directory where the file store's data will be persisted. 2. Create a custom file store and specify the directory location that you created. 3. Associate the

custom file store with the subsystem(s) or migratable target that will be accessing it, such as:

\*For JMS servers, select the custom file store on the General Configuration page. \*For Store-and-Forward agents, select the custom file store on the General

Configuration page. \*For a Path Service, select the custom file store on the General Configuration page.

B: The main steps for creating a JDBC store are as follows:

Create a JDBC data source or multi data source to interface with the JDBC store. Create a JDBC store and associate it with the JDBC data source or multi data

source. It is highly recommended that you configure the Prefix option to a unique value for each configured JDBC store table.

Associate the JDBC store with the subsystem(s) that will be using it, such as:

For JMS servers, select the JDBC store on the General Configuration page. For Store-and-Forward agents, select the JDBC store on the General Configuration

page. For a Path Service, select the custom file store on the General Configuration page.

E: Each server instance, including the administration server, has a default persistent store that requires no configuration.

Note:

When a persistent message is sent, it is stored in the WebLogic Persistent Store. The persistent store provides a built-in, high-performance storage solution for

WebLogic Server subsystems and services that require persistence. For example, it can store persistent JMS messages or temporarily store messages sent using

the Store-and-Forward feature. The persistent store supports persistence to a file-based store or to a JDBC-enabled database.

Note 2: A persistent message is guaranteed to be delivered once-and-only-once. The message cannot be lost due to a JMS provider failure and it must not be

delivered twice. It is not considered sent until it has been safely written to a file or database. WebLogic JMS writes persistent messages to a WebLogic persistent

store (disk-based file or JDBC-accessible database) that is optionally targeted by each JMS server during configuration.

Reference: Using the WebLogic Persistent Store

---

### QUESTION 3

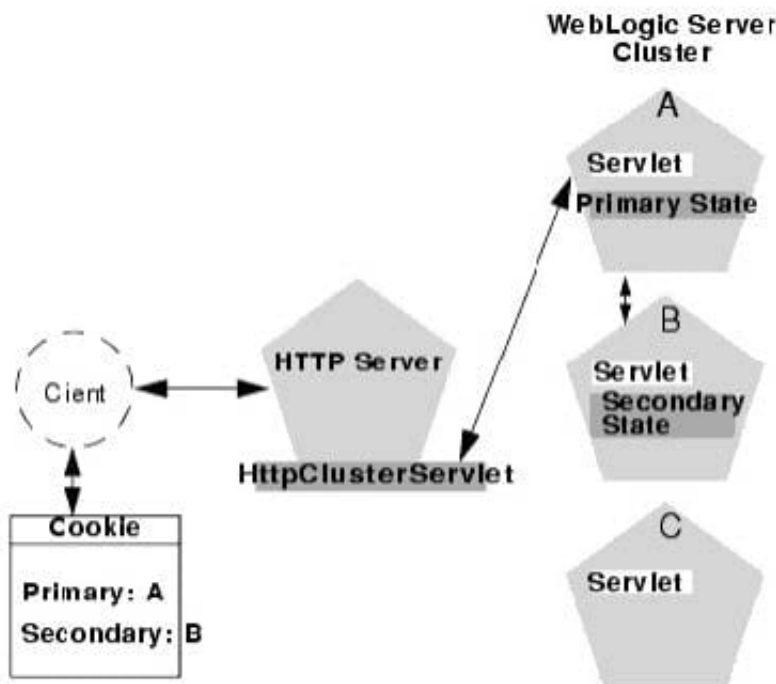
Which three statements are true about the default behavior of WebLogic Server proxy plug-ins?



- A. The proxy will pin a client to a specific server if a session cookie is created.
- B. The proxy fails over to another server if a connection or request times out.
- C. The proxy distributes requests to cluster members based on their CPU usage.
- D. The proxy dynamically learns the latest locations of cluster members.
- E. The proxy always uses SSL, regardless of the client's protocol.
- F. The proxy replicates session data to its backup proxy.

Correct Answer: ABD

A: When the HTTP client requests the servlet, `HttpClusterServlet` proxies the request to the WebLogic Server cluster. `HttpClusterServlet` maintains the list of all servers in the cluster, and the load balancing logic to use when accessing the cluster. In the above example, `HttpClusterServlet` routes the client request to the servlet hosted on WebLogic Server A. WebLogic Server A becomes the primary server hosting the client's servlet session. To provide failover services for the servlet, the primary server replicates the client's servlet session state to a secondary WebLogic Server in the cluster. This ensures that a replica of the session state exists even if the primary server fails (for example, due to a network failure). In the example above, Server B is selected as the secondary. The servlet page is returned to the client through the `HttpClusterServlet`, and the client browser is instructed to write a cookie that lists the primary and secondary locations of the servlet session state. If the client browser does not support cookies, WebLogic Server can use URL rewriting instead. Figure, Accessing Servlets and JSPs using a Proxy:



B: In clusters that utilize Web servers with WebLogic proxy plug-ins, the proxy plug-in handles failover transparently to the client. If a server fails, the plug-in

locates the replicated HTTP session state on a secondary server and redirects the client's request accordingly.

D: The WebLogic proxy plug-in maintains a list of WebLogic Server instances that host a clustered servlet or JSP, and forwards HTTP requests to those instances

on a round-robin basis.



Incorrect answers:

C: The WebLogic proxy plug-in maintains a list of WebLogic Server instances that host a clustered servlet or JSP, and forwards HTTP requests to those instances

on a round-robin basis. This load balancing method is described in Round Robin Load Balancing. The plug-in also provides the logic necessary to locate the

replica of a client's HTTP session state if a WebLogic Server instance should fail.

F: SSL Parameters for Web Server Plug-ins

Parameter: SecureProxy

Default: OFF

Description: Set this parameter to ON to enable the use of the SSL protocol for all communication between the plug-in and WebLogic Server.

Reference: Using WebLogic Server Clusters, Failover and Replication in a Cluster Reference: Using WebLogic Server Clusters, Load Balancing in a Cluster

---

#### QUESTION 4

Which can be associated with multiple domains?

- A. Cluster
- B. Server Log
- C. Node Manager
- D. Administration Server

Correct Answer: C

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.

Incorrect answers:

A: A cluster is part of a particular WebLogic Server domain.

D: In each domain, one WebLogic Server instance acts as the Administration Server--the server instance which configures, manages, and monitors all other server instances and resources in the domain. Each Administration Server manages one domain only. If a domain contains multiple clusters, each cluster in the domain has the same Administration Server.

Reference: Using Node Manager to Control Servers Reference: Understanding WebLogic Server Clustering  
[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11035\\_01/wls100/cluster/overview.html](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11035_01/wls100/cluster/overview.html)

---

**QUESTION 5**

Which answer best describes how you can start the Java-based version of the Node Manager?

- A. W1scontrol.sh (.cmd in Windows)
- B. Wisifconfig.sh (.cmd in Windows)
- C. startNodeManager.sh (.cmd in Windows)
- D. startNM.sh (.cmd in Windows)

Correct Answer: C

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.

Reference: Configuring and Managing WebLogic Server, Configuring, Starting, and Stopping Node Manager

---

**QUESTION 6**

Your production JMS server and/or its consumers are not able to handle the incoming message workload. The number of messages on the server never stabilizes

and the server eventually becomes overload.

Which JMS server attribute will best help prevent the JMS server from being overloaded by producers?

- A. Producer Pause High
- B. Messages Threshold High
- C. Reconnect Polity
- D. Paging Directory
- E. Pool Maximum Capacity

Correct Answer: B

JMS Configuration option '\\ Messages Threshold High\\':

The upper threshold (number of messages stored in this JMS server) that triggers flow control and logging events. A value of -1 disables the events for this JMS

server. If the number of messages exceeds this threshold, the triggered events are:

Log Messages

-A message is logged on the server indicating a high threshold condition. Flow Control

-If flow control is enabled, the JMS server becomes armed and instructs producers to begin decreasing their message flow.



Reference: Administration Console Online Help, JMS Server: Configuration: Thresholds and Quotas

---

## QUESTION 7

You monitor a running JMS topic with the console and note the following values:

Consumers Current = 3 Message Current = 1 Message Pending = 0 These values do not change for several minutes. Which is the most plausible explanation?

- A. Production on the topic has been paused.
- B. A message arrived after a durable subscribe disconnected from the topic.
- C. One of the consumers received a message but did not acknowledge it.
- D. None of the consumers are durable subscribes.

Correct Answer: B

For durable subscriptions, WebLogic JMS stores a message in a persistent file or database until the message has been delivered to the subscribers or has expired, even if those subscribers are not active at the time that the message is delivered.

Note #1: Durable subscriptions means that weblogic server will store the messages in a persistent store (i.e a file-store or a JDBC-store) until those messages are delivered to the subscribers/listener. This technic helps weblogic server to make sure that the messages get delivered even if those subscribers/listeners are not active at the time that the message is getting delivered.

As all of us know that in Topic\'s the senders/producers just send the messages to the topic and the receivers/listeners have subscribe them self to get those messages, hence senders/producers does not have any concern if the messages are been received or not. However with this feature weblogic make sure all the subscribers would get the messages as the messages gets stored in a persistence store.

Note #2:

\*

Consumers Current Count: Current number of consumers accessing this destination

\*

MessagesCurrentCount: The current number of messages in the destination. This does not include the pending messages.

\*

MessagesPendingCount: The number of pending messages in the destination.

Pending messages are over and above the current number of messages. A pending message is one that has either been sent in a transaction and not committed, or that has been received and not committed or acknowledged.

Incorrect answers:

A: When a topic is paused for production, it prevents any new message production operations from both new and existing producers attached to that topic.



C: There is no pending message here. So there cannot be a message that a consumer has not acknowledged.

D: Non-durable messages are not stored.

Reference: eDocs Home > BEA WebLogic Server 8.1 Documentation > Programming WebLogic JMS > Developing a WebLogic JMS Application, Setting Up Durable Subscriptions

---

### QUESTION 8

Which two statements are true about a WebLogic domain?

- A. It is the basic administrative unit of WebLogic Server.
- B. It is an optional administrative construct to organize groups of WebLogic
- C. Administration Servers are defined within a domain, but Managed Servers
- D. You must first have a domain to define a WebLogic Server cluster.
- E. Every domain has one Administration Server and at least one managed server

Correct Answer: AD

A: A domain is the basic administration unit for WebLogic Server instances.

D: To define a WebLogic Server cluster there must be a domain:

Note: Before you start the Managed Servers in a domain, start the Administration Server. When you start a standalone or clustered Managed Server, it contacts the Administration Server for its configuration information. In this way, the Administration Server operates as the central control entity for the configuration of the entire domain.

Reference: Configuring and Managing WebLogic Server

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222\\_01/wls/docs81/adminguide/overview\\_domain.html](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs81/adminguide/overview_domain.html)

---

### QUESTION 9

Identify two methods for utilizing WebLogic Server's production redeployment feature.

- A. Specify a version identifier when deploying the application.
- B. Include a version identifier in the application's manifest file.
- C. Provide a version identifier when running the Plan Generator tool.
- D. Include a unique context root in the application's descriptor files.

Correct Answer: AB

A: If you are testing the production redeployment feature, or you want to use production redeployment with an application that does not include a version string in the manifest file, specify a unique version string by using the -appversion option when deploying or redeploying an application

B: To assign a version identifier to an application, BEA recommends that you store a unique version string directly in the





MANIFEST.MF file of the EAR or WAR being deployed.

Reference: Redeploying Applications in a Production Environment, Specifying an application version identifier  
[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11035\\_01/wls100/deployment/redeploy.html#wp1020276](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E11035_01/wls100/deployment/redeploy.html#wp1020276)

---

### QUESTION 10

You deployed a simple web application WAR by using the administration console. Its state is currently "Active."

In the administration console, under Configuration of the application, you change some deployment descriptor values.

What happens when you save such changes?

- A. The changes are in memory and temporary
- B. This is not possible because changes cannot be made to an "Active" application.
- C. You are prompted to select a location for a new deployment plan where the changes will be stored.
- D. The archive is opened and new versions of the deployment descriptors are placed within it.

Correct Answer: C

Note: You can use the Administration Console to configure selected deployment descriptor element values for an EJB that is deployed as an exploded application. To configure editable deployment descriptor values for an EJB that is deployed as an exploded application:

1.

If you have not already done so, in the Change Center of the Administration Console, click Lock and Edit (see Use the Change Center).

2.

In the left pane of the Administration Console, select Deployments.

3.

In the right pane, click the desired EJB module.

4.

Select the Configuration > General tab.

Selected deployment descriptor elements for the EJB are listed.

5.

Enter new values for the elements you want change, and click Save.

6.

To activate these changes, in the Change Center of the Administration Console, click Activate Changes.

Not all changes take effect immediately--some require a restart



Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console Online Help 11g Release 1, Configure deployment descriptor values

---

### QUESTION 11

Identify three tools that you can use to create a deployment plan.

- A. administration console
- B. weblogic.PlanGenerator
- C. the /autodeploy folder that is locked in the domain directory
- D. developer tools such as JDeveloper or Eclipse
- E. the /plan subfolder that resides outside the application archive

Correct Answer: ABD

A: To create a deployment plan for a deployed application that does not already have a deployment plan, make a configuration change to the deployed application. When you make a persisted configuration change to a deployed application that does not have an existing deployment plan, the Administration Console automatically creates a deployment plan for you and prompts you for the location in which to save it.

B: The weblogic.PlanGenerator is a Java-based deployment configuration tool. It is primarily intended for developers who want to export portions of a WebLogic Server deployment configuration into an XML deployment plan. weblogic.PlanGenerator also enables you to generate a basic WebLogic Server configuration for applications that have only J2EE deployment descriptors.

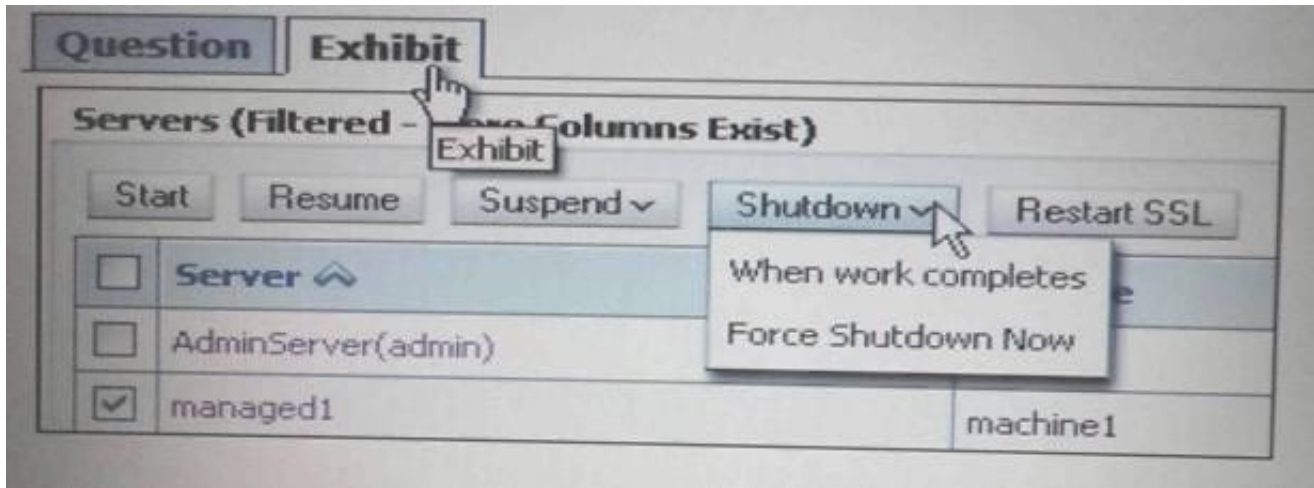
D: Deployment plans can be created or edited through the deployment plan editor functionality available through the Web-based Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console interface and the J2EE and Studio Editions of the Oracle JDeveloper 10g integrated development environment.

Reference: Administration Console Online Help, Create a deployment plan Reference: weblogic.PlanGenerator Command Line Reference

---

### QUESTION 12

Refer to the Exhibit.



Which three statements are true about using the administration console to shut down a server?

- A. The configuration must first be locked.
- B. The choice "Force Shutdown Now" drops in-work requests.
- C. Both the choices, "When work completes" and "Force Shutdown Now", reject any new requests.
- D. The choice "When work completes" allows in work requests to complete before the server down.
- E. The administration console can be used to shut down Managed Servers, such as managed not the Administration Server.

Correct Answer: BCD

B: select Force Shutdown Now to stop the server immediately without completing ongoing tasks.

D: Select When Work Completes to gracefully shut down the server A graceful shutdown gives WebLogic Server subsystems time to complete certain application

processing currently in progress.

Screenshot:

### Operations

The following table describes the applicability and requirements of each operation:

Operation	Description	Requirements/Restrictions
Start this server	Starts a Managed Server. By default, a server instance starts in the <b>RUNNING</b> state, but the Startup Mode setting can change the default behavior. The Startup Mode setting is located on the Servers->Configuration->General tab, under Advanced Options.	Requires the Node Manager. Only available for Managed Servers.
Resume this server	Moves a server from the <b>STANDBY</b> state to <b>RUNNING</b> .	Requires the administration port to be enabled.
Graceful shutdown of this server	Gracefully stops a server. <b>Now requests are rejected but in-work requests are completed before the server stops.</b>	
Force shutdown of this server	Immediately stops a server. In-work <b>requests</b> are dropped, no new <b>requests</b> are accepted, and the server immediately stops.	

Incorrect answers:

A: You can shutdown a managed server without selecting "lock and edit".

E: The Administration server can also be shutdown.



### QUESTION 13

When using the Install Application Assistant in the administrator console, what are the two options that may select for "Choose Targeting Style"?

- A. Choosing "Install this deployment as a resource" will allow you to deploy any type of resource archive.
- B. Choosing "Install this deployment as a library" will allow you to deploy any archive, which can be referenced by other applications.
- C. Choosing "Install this deployment as expanded format" allow expanded directories to be utilized.
- D. Choosing "Install this deployment as an application" will allow you to deploy any archive or extended directory.
- E. Choosing "Install this deployment as a stand-alone library" will allow you to deploy a library, which can be used only by nonclustered servers.

Correct Answer: BD

The Choose Targeting Style page is displayed:

**Install Application Assistant**

Back Next Finish Cancel

**Choose targeting style**

Targets are the servers, clusters, and virtual hosts on which this deployment will run. There are several ways you can target an application.

**Install this deployment as an application**

The application and its components will be targeted to the same locations. This is the most common usage.

**Install this deployment as a library**

Application libraries are deployments that are available for other deployments to share. Libraries should be available on all of the targets running their referencing applications.

Back Next Finish Cancel

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Application Adapter Best Practices Guide for Oracle WebLogic Server, Configuring Oracle Application Adapters in a High Availability Cluster Environment

### QUESTION 14

Identify two supported methods of deploying a JMS module to a domain.

- A. Create a module by using the administration console.
- B. Load a module into the WebLogic database.
- C. Include a module file within a web application archive.



D. Include a module file within an enterprise application archive.

E. Define a module within an existing JDBC module.

Correct Answer: AD

A: Main Steps for Creating Packaged JMS Application Modules

Follow these steps to configure a packaged JMS module:

If necessary, create a JMS server to target the JMS module to, as explained in "Configure JMS Servers" in the Administration Console Online Help.

Create a JMS system module and configure the necessary resources, such as queues or topics, as described in "Configure JMS system modules and add JMS

resources" in the Administration Console Online Help.

The system module is saved in config\jms subdirectory of the domain directory, with a "- jms.xml" suffix.

Copy the system module to a new location, and then:

Give the module a unique name within the domain namespace.

Delete the JNDI-Name attribute to make the module application-scoped to only the application. Add references to the JMS resources in the module to all

applicable J2EE application component's descriptor files, as described in Referencing a Packaged JMS Application Module In Deployment Descriptor Files.

Package all application modules in an EAR, as described in Packaging an Enterprise Application With a JMS Application Module.

Deploy the EAR, as described in Deploying a Packaged JMS Application Module.

D: JMS application modules can be packaged as part of an Enterprise Application Archive (EAR), as a packaged module. Packaged modules are bundled with an

EAR or exploded EAR directory, and are referenced in the weblogic-application.xml descriptor. The packaged JMS module is deployed along with the Enterprise

Application, and the resources defined in this module can optionally be made available only to the enclosing application (i.e., as an application-scoped resource).

Such modules are particularly useful when packaged with EJBs (especially MDBs) or Web Applications that use JMS resources. Using packaged modules

ensures that an application always has required resources and simplifies the process of moving the application into new environments.

Reference: Packaging JMS Application Modules In an Enterprise Application

---

## QUESTION 15

Which two are typically found in the WEB-INF folder of a Java web application?



- A. the web application HTML and JSP files
- B. the classes directory containing the compiled classes
- C. the web.xml deployment descriptor
- D. the weblogicserver.xml deployment descriptor

Correct Answer: BC

The WEB-INF directory contains the deployment descriptors for the Web application (web.xml (C) and weblogic.xml) and two subdirectories for storing compiled

Java classes (B) and library JAR files. These subdirectories are respectively named classes and lib. JSP taglibs are stored in the WEB-INF directory at the top

level of the staging directory. The Java classes include servlets, helper classes and, if desired, precompiled JSPs.

Reference:

Oracle Fusion Middleware Developing Web Applications, Servlets, and JSPs for Oracle WebLogic Server, Creating and Configuring Web Applications

[Latest 1Z0-102 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-102 VCE Dumps](#)

[1Z0-102 Practice Test](#)