



1Z0-102^{Q&As}

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.passapply.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

A client accesses a web application named companystore that is running on WebLogic Server. After adding several items to the shopping cart, the host server crashes. The client is automatically redirected to another server by a proxy, but the shopping cart is now empty. Which WebLogic Server feature would you enable to remedy this situation?

- A. Application Persistence
- B. Message Persistence
- C. Session Replication
- D. Dynamic Failover
- E. Stateful Pooling

Correct Answer: C

In order for a cluster to provide high availability it must be able to recover from service failures. 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.

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

QUESTION 2

Which three statements are true about the administration console?

- A. The administration console cannot be disabled.
- B. The context path of the administration console may be changed.
- C. The administration console may be extended.
- D. If a domain is in Development Mode, the administration console no longer requires an administration-level user when logging in.
- E. If a domain is in Production Mode, access to the administration console must be made through secure port.
- F. If the domain's Administration Port is enabled, access to the administration console must be made only through that port.

Correct Answer: BCF

B: The Console Context Path is an advance configuration option. The context path that you want to use in URLs that specify the Administration Console. Note: Create a new WebLogic Server domain based on a template. Templates allow you to re-create an existing domain for use in another context, such as migrating a domain containing an application under development to a production environment.

C: An Administration Console extension is a WAR file that contains the resources for a section of a WebLogic Portal Web application. When you deploy the extension, the Administration Console creates an in-memory union of the files and directories in its WAR file with the files and directories in the extension WAR file. Once the extension has been



deployed, it is a full member of the Administration Console: it is secured by the WebLogic Server security realm, it can navigate to other sections of the Administration Console, and if the extension modifies WebLogic Server resources, it participates in the change control process.

Incorrect answers:

A: Exposing the console in your production environment might be security issue. In those cases you can either disable the console or hide it. Needless to say if you disable the console then your only option is to depend on command-line and scripting tools for any other administration activity or to even enable the console back. But hiding will provide a level of security.

To disable the console:

In the admin console navigate to --> General --> Advanced Options --> Console Enabled. De-select that option to disable console (restart required).

To hide the console:

E: Access through a secure port is recommended, but not required:

The administration port requires all communication to be secured using SSL. By default, all servers in a domain use demonstration certificate files for SSL, but

these certificates are not appropriate for a production environment.

Reference: Administration Console Online Help, Advanced Configuration Options Reference: Extending the Administration Console for Oracle WebLogic Server 11g Release 1

QUESTION 3

You run the default startmanageWeblogic (.cmd in Windows) script as shown here: startmanageWeblogic.sh server1 http://192.168.1.102:8001.

What does this do?

- A. It starts the administration server named server1, which is running at 192.168.1.102.8001.
- B. It starts the managed server named server1, which is running at 192.168.1.102.8001.
- C. It starts the managed server named server1 whose Node Manager is running at 192.168.1.102.8001.
- D. It starts the Managed Server named server1 whose Administration Server is running at 192.168.1.102:8001.

Correct Answer: D

A Managed Server is a WebLogic Server instance that runs deployed applications. It refers to the Administration Server for all of its configuration and deployment

information. Usually, you use Managed Servers to run applications in a production environment.

See step 4 and 5 below in particular:

To use the WebLogic Server scripts to start Managed Servers:

1.



Refer to Starting Servers: Before You Begin for prerequisite tasks.

2.

If you have not already done so, create one or more Managed Servers.

See Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard or "Create Managed Servers" in the Administration Console Online Help.

3.

Start the domain\\'s Administration Server.

4.

In a shell (command prompt) on the computer that hosts the Managed Server, change to the directory that contains the startManagedWebLogicscript:

```
DOMAIN_NAME\bin\startManagedWebLogic.cmd (Windows)
```

```
DOMAIN_NAME/bin/startManagedWebLogic.sh (UNIX)
```

where DOMAIN_NAME is the directory in which you located the domain. By default, this directory is BEA_HOME\user_projects\domains\DOMAIN_NAME.

5.

Enter one of the following commands:

```
startManagedWebLogic.cmd managed_server_name
```

```
admin_url (Windows)
```

```
startManagedWebLogic.sh managed_server_name
```

```
admin_url (UNIX)
```

where managed_server_name specifies the name of the Managed Server and admin_url specifies the listen address (host name or IP address) and port number

of the domain\\'s Administration Server.

For example, the following command uses startManagedWebLogic.cmd to start a Managed Server named myManagedServer. The listen address for the domain\\'s

Administration Server is AdminHost:7001:

```
c:\bea\user_projects\domains\mydomain\bin\startManagedWebLogic.cmd myManagedServer http://AdminHost:7001
```

6. For each Managed Server that you want to start, open a separate command shell and follow steps 4 and 5. If you are starting Managed Servers on another machine, log in to that machine (remotely or locally) and then follow steps 4 and 5.

Reference: Starting Managed Servers with a Startup Script



QUESTION 4

Your company is developing batch order system that utilizes JMS. Each order message that is created will be broadcasted to and consumed by several order processing and billing applications.

As part of configuring the domain that will support this system, which type of JMS destination resource should you create?

- A. Grid
- B. Queue
- C. Topic
- D. Batch
- E. Client

Correct Answer: C

A JMS destination identifies a queue (point-to-point) or topic (publish/subscribe) resource within a JMS module.

A JMS topic identifies a publish/subscribe destination type for a JMS server. Topics are used for asynchronous peer communications. A message delivered to a

topic is distributed to all consumers that are subscribed to that topic.

Reference: Configuring Basic JMS System Resources, Queue and Topic Destination Configuration

QUESTION 5

A managed server, myserver1, has a boot.properties file in the security directory. It was started with the startManageWeblogic.sh script(.cmd in windows) and his boot.properties file was used for its startup credentials.

You just used the administration console to change all administrator passwords. To continue using boot.properties, what can you do?

- A. This is not possible. A boot.properties file can be used only with the Administration Server.
- B. Delete boot.properties. In the administration console, under the myserver configuration, select Generate Boot Identity file.
- C. You need not do anything- The password in boot .properties was automatically updated by administration console when you changed the password.
- D. Edit boot.propetties. Type over the encrypted password with the new password in clear text. The next time myserver1 is started, it will encrypt the password in the file.
- E. Delete boot .properties. Use the WLST encrypt () command to create a new boot.properties file containing the new password. Copy that file into the security directory of myserver1

Correct Answer: D

If you install the WebLogic Server Examples component, the default user weblogic is created that has permission to start and stop WebLogic Server. The default password is welcome1. If you change the password of the weblogic user,



WebLogic Server does not automatically update this password in the boot.properties file, which is located in the DOMAIN_NAME/servers/AdminServer/security directory.

If you change the password for user weblogic, you can use either of the following workarounds so that you can continue to boot a WebLogic Server instance via that username and its new password:

*

Remove the boot.properties file. Subsequently each time you start WebLogic Server, you are prompted for the username and password. The changed password for the weblogic user will be accepted.

*

Modify the existing boot.properties file, changing the username and password as follows:

username=weblogic password=welcome1 Subsequently during the server startup process, the boot.properties file is encrypted again.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console Online Help 11g Release 1, Limitation Regarding User weblogic http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E15523_01/web.1111/e13708/overview.htm

[Latest 1Z0-102 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-102 PDF Dumps](#)

[1Z0-102 Study Guide](#)