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Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Essentials

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QUESTION 1

What does the Web Session Affinity feature of Active GridLink for RAC provide?

A. It mandates that HTTP sessions must be stored in an Oracle RAC database for the highest throughput and availability.

B. It pins a connection to the thread associated with a web session such that subsequent connection reservations are significantly faster.

C. It stores a reference to the connection associated with an HTTP session in the session object.

D. It allows developers to modify how their web application reserves and releases database connections to allow enhanced performance.

E. It provides improved performance by associating a database connection with an HTTP session.

Correct Answer: E

Session Affinity Policy

Web applications where a user session has back-to-back online transaction processing (OLTP) have

better performance when repeated operations against the same set of records are processed by the same

RAC instance. Business applications such as online shopping and online banking are typical examples of

this pattern.

A GridLink data source uses the Session Affinity policy to ensure all the data base operations for a web

session, including transactions, are directed to the same Oracle RAC instance of a RAC cluster.

Note:

The context is stored in the HTTP session. It is up to the application how windows (within a browser or

across browsers) are mapped to HTTP sessions.

Note 2:

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GridLink Affinity WebLogic Server GridLink affinity policies are designed to improve application performance by maximizing RAC cluster utilization. A GridLink data source monitors RAC load balancing advisories (LBAs) using the AffEnabled attribute to determine if RAC affinity is enabled for a RAC cluster. The first connection request is load balanced using Runtime Connection Load- Balancing (RCLB) and is assigned an Affinity context. All subsequent connection requests are routed to the same Oracle RAC instance using the Affinity context of the first connection until the session ends or the transaction completes.

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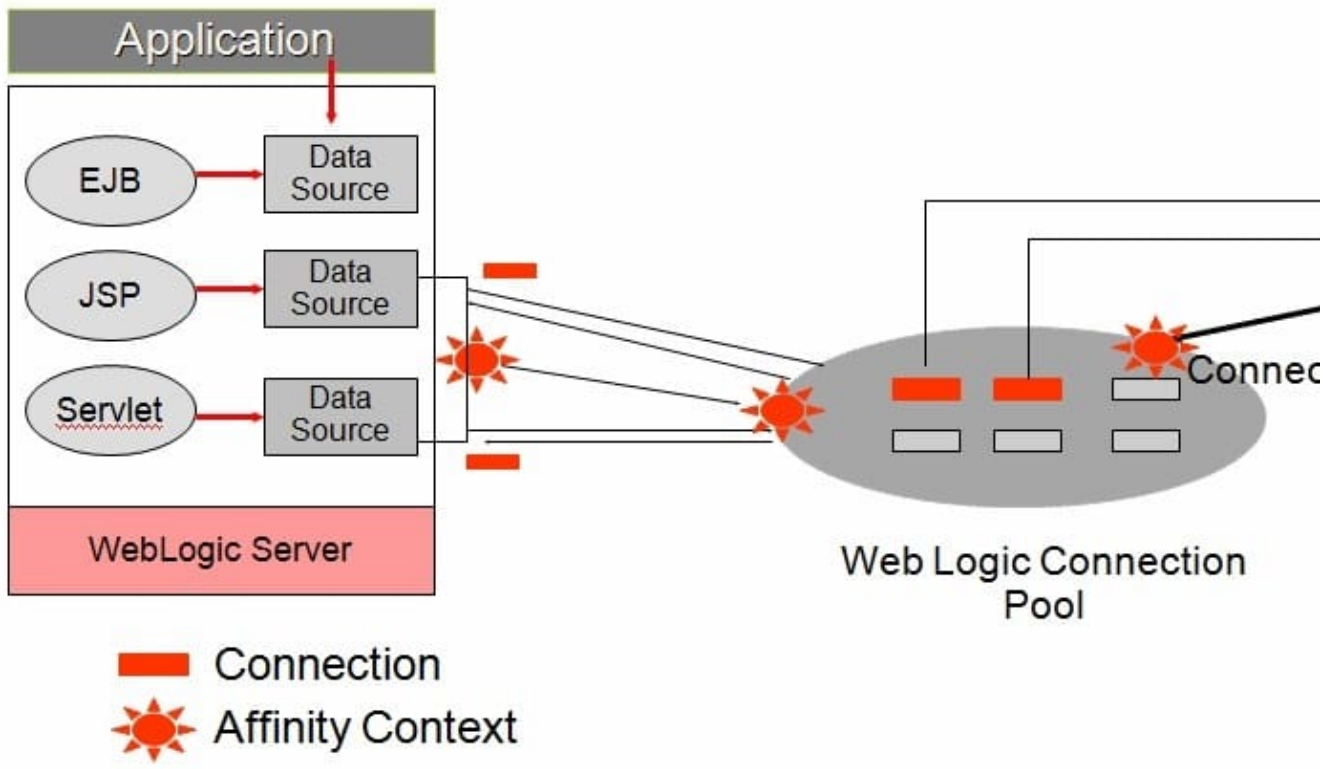
Session Affinity



Reference; Configuring and Managing JDBC Data Sources for Oracle Weblogic server 12c, Using GridLink Data Sources

QUESTION 2

Which action cannot be done in a scripted, automated fashion using WLST?

A. collecting run-time metrics and sending an email if user-defined thresholds are exceeded

B. configuring Clusters and Managed Servers

C. starting Managed Servers using the Node Manager

D. installing WebLogic binaries on a remote machine using Node Manager

E. configuring a Managed Server on a remote machine where the Node Manager is installed but no other Managed Servers from the domain exist

Correct Answer: ABC

A: * WLST can connect to individual Managed Servers to retrieve run-time data.

* The WebLogic Diagnostic Framework (WLDF) is a monitoring and diagnostic framework that can collect

diagnostic data that servers and applications generate. You configure WLDF to collect the data and store it

in various sources, including log records, data events, and harvested metrics.

B: WLST Online Sample Scripts example scripts include:

cluster_creation.py

Connects WLST to an Administration Server, starts an edit session, and creates 10 Managed Servers. It

then creates two clusters, assigns servers to each cluster, and disconnects WLST from the server.

C (not E, not D): You can use WLST to do the following with Node Manager:

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Start a Node Manager.

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Connect to a Node Manager, then use the Node Manager to start and stop servers on the Node Manager machine.

Reference; Oracle WebLogic Scripting Tool 12c

QUESTION 3

You have a durable subscriber, and the subscriber is down or not reachable when the message is produced. Which two options regarding the expiry of these messages are true?

A. after the subscriber is unavailable for 10 minutes

B. when the subscriber is available

C. after the subscriber is unavailable for after an hour

D. are available until the specified time elapses

E. are expired instantly

Correct Answer: BD

By default, JMS messages never expire. When applications send messages to queues or topics with durable subscribers, WebLogic must retain the message until it is consumed. This is fine in most point-topoint messaging applications because consumers are constantly consuming messages. Any message sent to a queue will typically be consumed in a relatively short period of time. If the consumers get disconnected, they will usually reconnect as soon as possible and start processing any messages that might have built up in the queue.

D: For durable subscribers to a topic, this is not necessarily true. The messaging system is forced to retain any message that has not been consumed by a durable subscriber, regardless of whether that durable subscriber will ever return. In this case, WebLogic is at the mercy of the durable subscriber to unsubscribe when it no longer wishes to receive the messages. If the durable subscriber logic is flawed in such a way that the subscribers do not unsubscribe properly, the messaging system will start to fill up with messages that may never be delivered. This calls for real caution in using durable subscribers. Fortunately, there is another way to help deal with this problem. Message expiration can be set at the connection factory level. Using a connection factory\\'s default time-to-live attribute, we can specify the number of milliseconds that WebLogic should retain an undelivered message after it is sent.

QUESTION 4

When your WebLogic Server solution needs to be scaled out with additional capacity and you don\\'t want to add

additional hardware, which three techniques should you us?

A. Assign more than one managed server to a physical hardware that allows better CPU utilization.

B. Assign more than one application to one managed server to better utilize threads within a single JVM process.

C. Assign the same application to more than one managed server to load balance requests between servers.

D. Assign the same heap size to the managed server across the cluster for easier control of memory footprint

E. Create a virtualized environment with hypervisor for an easier solution

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 5

Which new key architectural element introduced in WebLogic Server l2c should you take advantage of when designing Disaster Recovery Centers with active - passive mode?

A. MAN Clusters, because they would allow you to synchronously replicate state in low latency networks

B. WAN Clusters, because they would allow you to asynchronously replicate state in nonlow latency networks.

C. Transaction Log in the database, because you could avoid synchronizing two replication technologies (database and file)

D. Data Guard, because it is the most effective way to replicate a state across locations

E. GoldenGate, because it is the most effective way to replicate a state across locations

Correct Answer: E

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Oracle GoldenGate Oracle GoldenGate is Oracle\\'s strategic product for data distribution and data integration. It is a highperformance software application that uses log-based bidirectional data replication for real- time capture, transformation, routing, and delivery of database transactions across heterogeneous systems.

Note:

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Oracle Active Data Guard Oracle Active Data Guard 11g is an option of Oracle Database Enterprise Edition that extends basic Data Guard functionality. It allows a physical standby database to be open as read-only while changes are applied to it from the primary database. This increases performance and return on investment by offloading ad-hoc queries, Web-based access, reporting, and backups from the primary database while also providing disaster protection.

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Disaster recovery (DR) procedures ensure rapid recovery or continuation of a technology infrastructure after a natural or human-induced disaster. Oracle WebLogic Server 12c supports advanced disaster recovery and business continuity. Organizations can store transaction logs in an Oracle database instead of a file system, providing a highly available storage mechanism to improve the speed and reliability of disaster recovery operations. This permits them to utilize

Oracle Active Data Guard or Oracle GoldenGate replication technology to move DR state information across data centers. Oracle\\'s enhanced DR architecture enables more effective recovery scenarios. Support for Oracle Exalogic and Oracle Exadata engineered systems ensures tremendous scalability for IT operations of any size.

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Oracle WebLogic Server 12c places transaction logs on the database tier to improve the speed, reliability and availability of disaster recovery operations.

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