



C9510-401^{Q&As}

IBM WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment V8.5.5 and Liberty Profile, System Administration

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QUESTION 1

There are many applications deployed in a large WebSphere Application Server cluster. A system administrator is required to give Configurator role access to a developer for a single application deployed in that cluster.

How should the administrator meet this requirement and restrict Configurator role access for a single application?

- A. Create a J2C authentication alias for that developer.
- B. Create an Administrative user role and provide Configurator access to the developer.
- C. Create an Administrative group role and provide Configurator access to the developer.
- D. Create an administrative authorization group, scope it only for that application and create an Administrative user or group role to give Configurator access to the developer.

Correct Answer: D

Fine-grained administrative security

In releases prior to WebSphere Application Server version 6.1, users granted administrative roles could administer all of the resources under the cell. WebSphere Application Server is now more fine-grained, meaning that access can be granted to each user per resource.

For example, users can be granted configurator access to a specific instance of a resource only (an application, an application server or a node).

To achieve this instance-based security or fine-grained security, resources that require the same privileges are placed in a group called the administrative authorization group or authorization group. Users can be granted access to the authorization group by assigning to them the required administrative role.

References: http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEQTP_8.5.5/

[com.ibm.websphere.base.doc/ae/cs_ec_fineg_admsec.html?cp=SSEQTP_8.5.5%2F1-8-1-30-3-3](http://www.ibm.com/websphere/base/doc/ae/cs_ec_fineg_admsec.html?cp=SSEQTP_8.5.5%2F1-8-1-30-3-3)

QUESTION 2

A system administrator ran the backup Config command to backup the configuration using the -nostop option. The administrator changed the properties for the service integration environment by modifying the sib.properties file. During testing the administrator noticed Service Integration Bus related errors and wanted to restore the service integration environment. The administrator used the restore config command, but the tuning properties for the service integration environment were not restored.

How can the administrator prevent this issue?

- A. Use full repository checkpoints for both the backup and the restore.
- B. Use the restore config command with -nostop for the restore.



- C. Use the manage profiles command for both the backup and the restore.
- D. Use the backup config command without -nostop for the backup.
- E. Use the restore config command without -nostop for the restore.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

A system administrator has deployed an application. The development team has updated a new version of this application. The administrator needs to immediately deploy this updated application and guarantee that only this new edition is used by clients and that any service requests for the application are queued during the deployment of the new application.

How can the administrator achieve this task without any downtime to the application?

- A. Perform a soft rollout.
- B. Perform a hard rollout.
- C. Perform an atomic rollout.
- D. Perform a concurrent activation rollout.

Correct Answer: C

Performing an atomic rollout activates the new edition on half of the cluster first, and then activates the edition on the remaining half of the cluster. While the first half of the cluster is taken offline and updated, application requests are routed to the second half of the cluster. Verify that half the cluster can handle the entire load during the rollout period.

References: <http://www.aiotestking.com/ibm/how-can-the-administrator-achieve-this-task-without-anydowntime-to-the-application/>

QUESTION 4

A system administrator needs to create a cell for a test environment. The administrator uses the Profile Management Tool (PMT) to create the deployment manager profile using the advanced profile creation option and creates a custom profile using the typical profile creation option. The administrator examines the log files for the custom profile creation and sees an INSTCONFFAIL message indicating the deployment manager was not running during the custom profile creation.

How should the administrator fix this?

- A. Delete the custom profile.Start the deployment manager.Create the custom profile again.
- B. Start the deployment manager.Use PMT to re-create the custom profile.
- C. Use the syncNode command to synchronize the node.
- D. Run the addNode command to federate the custom profile.



Correct Answer: A

Deleting profiles. You can delete a profile using the manageprofiles command. If the command fails, you can delete the profile using operating system commands.

Before you begin: If a node within a profile is federated to a deployment manager, before you delete the profile, stop the node and remove the node from the deployment manager. Otherwise, an orphan node remains in the deployment manager.

References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/tpro_removeprofile.html

QUESTION 5

A system administrator has been asked to uninstall an application from a cluster running in a WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment cell. This application was installed from the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC). The monitored directory for the cluster is .

What step(s) can the administrator perform to uninstall the application?

- A. Delete the application file from .
- B. Stop the running cluster.Delete the application file from .
- C. Stop the running cluster.Copy the application file to .Delete the application file from .
- D. Create a properties file to describe the deletion of the application file.Copy the properties file to .

Correct Answer: D

You can use application properties files to install enterprise application files on a server or cluster, update deployed applications or modules, or uninstall deployed applications or modules. Drag or copy a properties file to a monitored directory and the product performs the deployment action described in the properties file. The enterprise application files that you can install, update, or uninstall using properties files include enterprise archive (EAR), web archive (WAR), Java archive (JAR), and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) archive (SAR) files.

References:

https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.multipplatform.doc/ae/trun_app_install_dragdrop_prop.html

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