

1Z0-102^{Q&As}

Oracle WebLogic Server 11g: System Administration

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QUESTION 1

When a typical application utilizes a JDBC data source, the process involves several steps. Identify three of these steps.

- A. The application returns the connection to the data source.
- B. The application looks up the data source using the JNDI name.
- C. The application tests the connection to verify the database's availability.
- D. The application adds a new connection to the data source if none are available.
- E. The application requests a connection from the data source.

Correct Answer: BDE

Applications look up the data source on the JNDI tree or in the local application context (B) and then reserve a database connection with the `getConnection` (E) method. Data sources and their connection pools provide connection management processes that help keep your system running and performant.

B: JNDI Name - Enter the JNDI path to where this JDBC data source will be bound. Applications look up the data source on the JNDI tree by this name when reserving a connection.

Note: If you've done any work with JDBC DataSources in a Web application, you already understand the basic process: create an initial JNDI (Java Naming and Directory Interface) context, then use the context to perform a "lookup" to retrieve your DataSource.

Incorrect answers:

C: The test is optional and if it is executed by weblogic before releasing the connection to the application

Reference: Administration Console Online Help, Create JDBC data sources
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E15051_01/wls/docs103/ConsoleHelp/taskhelp/jdbc/jdbc_datasources/CreateDataSources.html

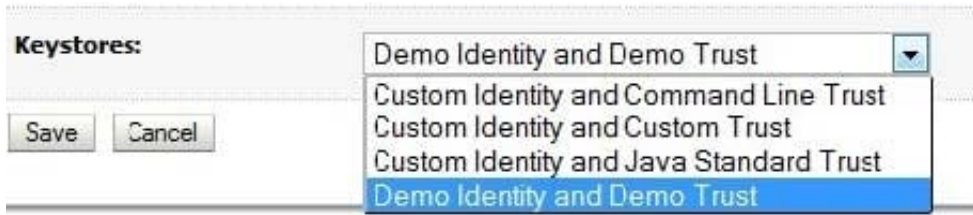
QUESTION 2

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/Corecoreserverserverconfigkeystoretitle.html#attributes

QUESTION 3

You have made several changes to variable attributes on a managed server within a domain. You first locked the console, made some nondynamic changes, made some dynamic changes as well, and then activated your changes. Which statement is true?

- A. All the changes that you made on the server will take effect immediately.
- B. The dynamic changes that you made will take effect immediately and the changes that are nondynamic will take effect after the server is restarted.
- C. The changes that you made on the server will not take effect until you restart the server.
- D. You will receive an error because you cannot make dynamic and nondynamic changes to a server at the same time.

Correct Answer: C

If a change is made to a non-dynamic configuration setting, no changes to dynamic configuration settings will take effect until after restart. This is to assure that a

batch of updates having a combination of dynamic and non-dynamic attribute edits will not be partially activated.

Note: Some changes you make in the Administration Console take place immediately when you activate them. Other changes require you to restart the server or

module affected by the change.

These latter changes are called non-dynamic changes.

Changes to dynamic configuration attributes become available once they are activated, without restarting the affected server or system restart. These changes are

made available to the server and runtime hierarchies once they are activated. Changes to non-dynamic configuration attributes require that the affected servers or

system resources be restarted before they become effective.

Reference: Overview of the Administration Console, Dynamic and Non-Dynamic Changes

QUESTION 4

Which three tasks are required to use JDBC session persistence for a web application?

- A. Enable automatic migration on each server.
- B. Create the session database table.
- C. Configure SSL on each server.
- D. Edit the weblogic.xml descriptor.
- E. Create a multi data source.
- F. Create a JDBC data source.

Correct Answer: BDF

To specify JDBC-based persistent session storage for a Web application, follow these steps:

1.
(B) Create a table named wl_servlet_sessions in the database
2.
Assign a connection pool that has read/write permissions to the wl_servlet_sessions database table to your WebLogic cluster.
3.
Assign the connection pool's associated data source to the same cluster.
4.
(D) Edit the associated weblogic.xml file using an XML editor and set the value of the PersistentStoreType and PersistentStorePool parameters

Incorrect answer:

E: A multi data source is an abstraction around a group of data sources that provides load balancing or failover processing between the data sources associated with the multi data source.

Reference: Implementing Highly Available and Scalable Solutions Using the WebLogic Cluster, JDBC-Based Persistent Storage <http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=101737andseqNum=7>

QUESTION 5

While creating a new domain in the Configuration Wizard, there are two types of machines that may be configured. Identify them.

- A. Machine and Windows machine
- B. administrator machine and managed machine
- C. machine and Unix machine
- D. stand-alone machine and cluster machine
- E. RDBMS machine and LDAP machine

Correct Answer: B

Administrator machine:

The Choose the Administration Server window prompts you to designate a server as the Administration Server. This window is displayed automatically only if the

selected template includes multiple servers that are not assigned to clusters.

To choose the Administration Server:

1.
From the list of Available Servers, select the server that you want to designate as the Administration Server. The Administration Server cannot be assigned to a cluster.

2.
Select Next to proceed to the next configuration window.

The Server Details area displays detailed information about the selected server. By default, the currently assigned Administration Server is selected.

The Configure the Administration Server and Configure Managed Server(s) windows are updated to reflect your changes.

Managed machine:

The minimum requirement for your domain is a single Administration Server on a single machine. In addition, however, you have the option of configuring other

resources to be managed by the Administration Server and distributing them across multiple machines. Specifically, you can:

*
Add, change, or delete Managed Servers

*
Add, change, or delete clusters

*
Group Managed Servers into clusters, or change current groupings

*

Assign servers to machines, or change current assignments

Note: The Managed Servers, Clusters, and Machines Options window prompts you to specify whether you want to distribute your WebLogic configuration across

Managed Servers, clusters, and physical machines

Note 2:

The Configure Managed Servers window prompts you to provide the configuration information for one or more Managed Servers. Production environments

typically deploy one or more Managed Servers, in addition to the Administration Server, to host enterprise applications.

Reference: Creating WebLogic Configurations Using the Configuration Wizard, Configuring Managed Servers, Clusters, and Machines

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