1Z0-510 Q&As

Oracle ATG Web Commerce 10 Implementation Developer Essentials

QUESTION 1

What can be done to prevent inventory data deadlocks in the database?

A. Use inventoryRepository\\'s built locking mechanism to avoid this issue.

B. No additional step needed. Transaction Manager has a dead lock listener.

C. It is controlled via the invontoryLockEngine on the Client Lock Manager, which locks the inventory.

D. Use inventory Manager\\'s acquireinventoryLocks and releaseInventoryLocks methods.

E. Apply database optimistic locking on the inventory table.

F. Use Custom extensions to the inventory System.

Correct Answer: D

Preventing Inventory Deadlocks

InventoryManager includes the acquireInventoryLocks and releaseInventoryLocks methods. These methods can be used to prevent deadlocks in the database, especially if there are multiple ATG Commerce instances concurrently updating inventory.

QUESTION 2

To encrypt userID cookie, what must you do?

A. Edit property cookieHashKey of/atg/userprofiling/CookieManager.

B. Add encryptionKey on /atg/userprofiling/ProfileTools.

C. Ensure property securityStatus of user is SECURE-SIGNin.

D. Set property secured = true of component CookiePipelineServlet.

Correct Answer: A

To change the secret key that the Personalization module uses to hash the user ID cookie, edit the following property of/atg/userprofiling/CookieManager:

Note: cookieHashKeySets the hash key to use for hashing user ID cookies. If this property is set, its value is used for the hash key rather than a value generated by the HashInitializer component. Sets a secret key that the Personalization

module uses to hash the user ID cookie. This behavior makes user cookies more secure and prevents users from using another user\\'s profile by changing their cookie. Invalid profile cookies are ignored. You may want to change this from the

default value, so that your site\\'s cookies will be hashed with a different key from that used by other sites that run ATG products.

QUESTION 3

Which component should a shareable component be registered with?

A. /atg/multisite/SiteGroupManager

B. /atg/multisite/SiteConfiguration

C. /atg/multisite/SharedComponentConfiguration

D. /atg/nucleus/multisite

Correct Answer: A

Components are registered with the /atg/multisite/SiteGroupManager using the shareableTypes property.

QUESTION 4

Your company would like to serve personalization content based on the last item viewed by the customer. What is the highest level of scope (Global being highest) that the slot component can have?

A. Global

B. Session

C. Request

D. Window

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

How is the result set cached when a query returns repository items whose item descriptors enable both item caching and query caching?

A. The query cache stores the repository IDs indexed by the given query and the item cache holds the corresponding repository items indexed by the repository IDs.

B. The query cache stores both the repository IDs and the- repository items. The item cache is ignored.

C. The item cache stores the both the repository IDs and the repository items. The query cache is ignored.

D. Item descriptors can enable either the item cache or the query cache but not both.

Correct Answer: A

Difference between Item Cache and Query cache

For each item descriptor, an SQL repository maintains two caches:

*

Item caches

*

Query caches

Item caches hold the values of repository items, indexed by repository IDs. Item caching can be explicitly enabled for each item descriptor.

*

Query caches hold the repository IDs of items that match given queries. When a query returns repository items whose item descriptor enables query caching, the result set is cached as follows:

/ The query cache stores the repository IDs.

/ The item cache stores the corresponding repository items.