



# 1Z0-599<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

Which product has guaranteed messaging and transactional integrity for 100% reliability, over 25 years of use in the world's largest transaction applications?

- A. Coherence
- B. Tuxedo
- C. JRockit
- D. WebLogic Server

Correct Answer: B

JCA Adapter This product is a wrapper to the WebLogic Tuxedo Connector (WTC) found as part of the WebLogic Server (WLS) product. WTC can only be used on WebLogic, but the JCA adapter allows deploying WTC capabilities on other Java Application Servers that support the Java EE JCA specification.

Note: \* Tuxedo (Transactions for Unix, Extended for Distributed Operations) is a middleware platform used to manage distributed transaction processing in distributed computing environments. Tuxedo is a transaction processing system or transaction-oriented middleware, or enterprise application server for a variety of systems and programming languages. Developed by ATandT in the 1980s, it became a software product of Oracle Corporation in 2008.

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### QUESTION 2

Which is the correct WebLogic Server distribution version to download if you want to install WebLogic Server 12c to run in 64 bit mode on a 64 bit Linux X86?

- A. Linux x86 with 64 bit JVM
- B. ZIP distribution for Linux
- C. Linux x86 with 32 bit JVM
- D. Generic distribution
- E. Network installer

Correct Answer: C

WebLogic Server 12c (12.1.1), WebLogic Server 11g (10.3.6)

The following provides links to WebLogic Server 12.1.1 installers with 32-bit JVMs for Windows and Linux, the generic installer that can be used on any supported platform, and the zip distribution

\*

Installers with Oracle WebLogic Server, Oracle Coherence and Oracle Enterprise Pack for Eclipse

\*

Installers with Oracle WebLogic Server and Oracle Coherence:



\*

Zip distribution with Oracle WebLogic Server only and intended for WebLogic Server development only.

### QUESTION 3

Identify four valid requests in a RESTful service using JAX-RS.

- A. GET
- B. PUT
- C. UPDATE
- D. DELETE
- E. POST
- F. REMOVE

Correct Answer: ABDE

The following principles encourage RESTful applications to be simple, lightweight, and fast:

\*

Resource identification through URI

\*

Uniform interface: Resources are manipulated using a fixed set of four create, read, update, delete operations: PUT, GET, POST, and DELETE. PUT creates a new resource, which can be then deleted by using DELETE. GET retrieves the current state of a resource in some representation. POST transfers a new state onto a resource. See Responding to HTTP Methods and Requests for more information.

\*

Self-descriptive messages

\*

Stateful interactions through hyperlinks

Reference: The Java EE 6 Tutorial, What Are RESTful Web Services?

### QUESTION 4

A customer has a Stock Watch application that publishes stock recommendations to different customers and programs. The stock recommendation message should be processed by only one of the JMS Servers in the cluster. Which JMS model should be used?

- A. JMS Queue



- B. Distributed JMS Queue
- C. Uniform Distributed Topic
- D. Partitioned Distributed Topic

Correct Answer: A

JMS queue

A staging area that contains messages that have been sent and are waiting to be read. Note that, contrary to what the name queue suggests, messages don't have to be delivered in the order sent. A JMS queue only guarantees that each message is processed only once.

Incorrect:

Not B: (Only one queue required)

\*

A distributed destination is a set of destinations (queues or topics) that are accessible as a single, logical destination to a client. A distributed destination has the following characteristics:

It is referenced by its own JNDI name.

Members of the set are usually distributed across multiple servers within a cluster, with each destination member belonging to a separate JMS server.

\*

A distributed queue is a set of physical JMS queue members. As such, a distributed queue can be used to create a QueueSender, QueueReceiver, and a QueueBrowser. The fact that a distributed queue represents multiple physical queues is mostly transparent to your application.

Not Topic:

JMS topic

A distribution mechanism for publishing messages that are delivered to multiple subscribers.

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## QUESTION 5

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-to-point 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.

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