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Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Essentials

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QUESTION 1

What are the two proper locations of deployment descriptors files inside of archives deployed to WebLogic?

- A. the WEB-INF subdirectory for a WAR file
- B. the META-INF subdirectory for an EAR file, or EJB-JAR
- C. the DD-INF subdirectory
- D. the root of archive
- E. any searchable location

Correct Answer: AB

A:

*

The WEB-INF directory contains the deployment descriptors for the Web application (web.xml and weblogic.xml) and two subdirectories for storing compiled Java classes and library JAR files.

*

Web Application - WEB-INF/web.xml (WEB-INF/weblogic.xml) The WEB-INF directory is a vital component of your web application. Web application won't run without it. It contains a hierarchy in which you'll find the necessary configuration information for your web application, and all the class files for your servlets and classes that are called up by your JSPs.

WEB-INF folder contains all the class files for your servlets and classes that are called up by your JSPs

B:

Enterprise Application - META-INF/application.xml (META-INF/weblogic-application.xml) and META-INF/

ejb-jar.xml (META-INF/weblogic-ejb-jar.xml) Generally comprises of EJBs. Business Tier of an

application and EJB basically handles the Business logic of application (distributed objects)

META-INF/application.xml contains Mappings and security roles etc. whereas META-INF/ejb-jar.xml contains ejb classes, session beans mapping etc.,

The META-INF directory is related to .jar files, It contains the manifest file which has list of jars.

A context-root setting in application.xml takes precedence over context-root setting in weblogic.xml (The context root of a web application determines which URLs weblogic will delegate to your web application.

Note:

* Deployment descriptors are xml documents that describe runtime behaviour for the deployment unit. The XML file contains information such as the context root of the web application and the mapping of the portable names of an application's resources to the application Server's resources



QUESTION 2

In a Java EE messaging application, one MDB is consuming a lot of memory at high traffic. What configuration should you use to prevent possible out-of-memory error at high traffic and at the same time not losing messages?

- A. Configure a Work Manager for the MDB with a Maximum Thread Constraint.
- B. Configure a Work Manager for the MDB with a Minimum Thread Constraint.
- C. Configure a Work Manager for the MDB with a Maximum Thread Constraint and a Capacity Constraint.
- D. Configure a Work Manager for the MDB with a Minimum Thread Constraint and a Capacity Constraint.
- E. Configure a Work Manager for the MDB with both a Maximum Thread Constraint and Minimum Thread Constraint.

Correct Answer: B

Note: *

* When to Use Work Managers

Following are guidelines to help you determine when you might want to use Work Managers to customize thread management:

/ The default fair share is not sufficient.

This usually occurs in situations where one application needs to be given higher priority over another.

/ A response time goal is required.

/ A minimum thread constraint needs to be specified to avoid server deadlock

QUESTION 3

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.

QUESTION 4

A customer wants to send JMS messages to a remote WebLogic server from a Java SE application over an unreliable network connection. Which feature of WebLogic JMS will enable the customer to send messages from a Java SE client to a JMS destination that is not always easily reached?

- A. SAF Target
- B. SAF Imported Destination
- C. SAF Client
- D. SAF Server
- E. Distributed SAF JMS

Correct Answer: C

. The JMS SAF Client feature extends the JMS store-and-forward service introduced in WebLogic Server

9.0 to standalone JMS clients. Now JMS clients can reliably send messages to server-side JMS destinations, even when the client cannot reach a destination (for example, due to a temporary network connection failure). While disconnected from the server, messages sent by a JMS SAF client are stored locally on the client file system and are forwarded to server-side JMS destinations when the client reconnects. See Reliably Sending Messages Using the JMS SAF Client.

Reference: Programming JMS for Oracle WebLogic Server, Using WebLogic JMS SAF Client

QUESTION 5

What are four benefits of recommended basic architecture?

- A. Good load balancing between Presentation Tier and Object Tier
- B. Easy administration
- C. Flexible Load balancing
- D. Optimal performance
- E. Simple security

Correct Answer: BCDE

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