



ORACLE 1Z0-134

Oracle WebLogic Server Advanced Administrator II Certification
Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-134

Oracle Certified Professional - Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Administrator

80 Questions Exam – 61% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your 1Z0-134 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-134 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle WebLogic Server. Before you start your 1Z0-134 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial WebLogic Server Advanced Administrator II materials like 1Z0-134 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-134 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 1Z0-134 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-134 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-134 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-134 exam makes you Oracle Certified Professional - Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Administrator. Having the WebLogic Server Advanced Administrator II certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Oracle 1Z0-134 WebLogic Server Advanced Administrator II Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle WebLogic Server 12c - Advanced Administrator II
Exam Code	1Z0-134
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	80
Passing Score	61%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	Oracle WebLogic Server 12c: Administration II Oracle WebLogic Server 12c: JMS Administration

	<u>Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Administrator</u>
Schedule Exam	<u>Pearson VUE</u>
Sample Questions	<u>Oracle Certified Professional - Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Administrator (OCP)</u>
Recommended Practice	<u>1Z0-134 Online Practice Exam</u>

1Z0-134 Syllabus:

Upgrading WebLogic Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the correct steps, and related issues, in the process for performing a rolling upgrade, including backup, shutdown, upgrade and restart. - Describe a "rolling upgrade" and how it differs from other upgrades. Identify upgrade types officially supported for WebLogic rolling upgrades. Identify issues with multiple installation locations and domain locations. - Describe how to leverage WebLogic Clusters to avoid down time - Bring down and patch servers individually; Use multiple install/domain folders for cluster members
Creating and Extending Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a domain template with the Template Builder - Create an extension template with the Template Builder - Create a domain using a template - Extend a domain with a template - Recognize template concepts, including: Template contents, template exclusions, and script replacement variables; Recognize concepts associated with extension templates. Describe Fusion Middleware templates. Explain reasons for using custom templates. Apply techniques for correctly using the template builder. Correctly select the Template Domain Source. Use the Custom Extension Template with the Configuration Wizard. - Execute post-domain creation tasks
Server Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure Node Manager to start failed servers. Identify how to manage crash recovery per-domain node manager - Configure Node Manager to start on system boot - Describe the Node Manager architecture. Identify Node Manager default behavior. Configure a Java-based Node Manager. Configure the Node Manager to start on system boot under Windows, Linux, and Solaris - Describe how the Node Manager restarts an administration server and a Managed Server

<p>WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) & JMX</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create, Modify, and monitor a domain with WLST - Run commands in WLST interactive mode - Write simple WLST scripts - Identify how to run WLST scripts - Program Jython variables, conditionals, loops, I/O commands and exception handling to work with WLST. Identify key WLST concepts, including online and offline modes. Record scripts using the WLST administration console. Use tools such as configToScript, Script recording, and Oracle Enterprise Pack for Eclipse) to help write WLST scripts. Use online and offline WLST commands. Apply Java Managemant eXtension (JMX) concepts as they apply to WLS Mbeans - Execute common WLST tasks including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connecting to, configuring, and monitoring a Server - Managing passwords - Modifying WLST Variables - Adding a Server to a Cluster - Creating and monitoring a Data Source - Creating an LDAP Authentication Provider - Modifying a Domain Offline - Deploying an Application
<p>Transport Layer Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure keystores in WLS. Describe keystore concepts. - Configure WebLogic SSL with the following architectures: WebLogic Proxy Plug-ins, Oracle HTTP server, Hardware Load Balancers. - Describe SSL concepts as they relate to WLS, including: symmetric encryption and decryption, assymetric encryption and decryption, digital certificates, certificate authorities, SSL communicaiton and one-way and two-way SSL handshakes. - Use the keytool utility for managing keys and certificates
<p>Applications and Deployment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure a server's staging mode in staged, no stage, and external stage modes. Deploy an application to multiple environments (development, test, production). Explain deployment descriptor Values - Create and use deployment plans in different environments. Use tools to accelerate deployment plan creation, including the administration console, WLST createPlan option, and weblogic.PlanGenerator Java class. Explain how Java EE deployment descriptors such as appmerge and appc configure Java EE application features. - Deploy an application as a shared Java EE library with the console, with weblogic.Deployer and with WLST. Apply an understanding of shared Java EE library concepts to deploying an application as a shared library.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deploy versioned applications (Production Redeployment) - Explain key characteristics associated with production redeployment, including how WebLogic maintains the user state, advantages of production redeployment, the production redeployment process, application retirement, distributing versioned applications, administration mode, and roll backs. - Apply an understanding of redeployment strategies, including In-place, partial redeploy of static files, partial redeploy of Java EE modules, and Production redeployment. - Apply an understanding of application versioning, including the redeployment process - Deploying a New Version of an Application - Distributing and Starting a Versioned Application in Administration Mode - Transitioning a Versioned Application from Administration Mode to Active - Rolling Back a Versioned Application to a Previous Version
<p>Application Work Managers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create and use work managers - Apply an understanding of WebLogic Request Handling concepts: WebLogic Server Threads, Monitoring a Server Thread Pool, Monitoring Server Threads, Stuck Thread Handling, Configuring Stuck Thread Handling, Application Stuck Thread Handling - Explain Work Manager Concepts, including: Work Managers, Work Manager Scope, Work Manager Architecture - Apply an understanding of the following concepts to create a Work Manager: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request Classes, Creating a Work Manager, Creating a Request Class, Constraints, Creating a Constraint, Work Manager WLST Example, Work Managers and Stuck Threads, Assigning Work Managers to Applications
<p>Data Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspend and resume a data source, Perform operations on your data source, including suspend, force suspend, resume, reset, shrink, stop and start. - Configure a multi data source, manage members. Apply concepts of Multi Data Sources, including: Multi Data Source Architecture, Comparison of GridLink and Multi Data Sources, Failover Option, Load Balancing Option - Identify key concepts associated with GridLink Data Source, Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC), Oracle GridLink for RAC - Identify the role and techniques for Connection Testing when configuring failover

<p>Security Realm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define users, groups, policies, and roles for an embedded LDAP server - Configure auditing, role mapping, and credential mapping, including: Sample Auditing Output, Security Audit Events, WebLogic Auditing Architecture, Custom Versus Default Auditing Provider, Creating and configuring the Default Auditing Provider, Configuration Auditing - Apply an understanding of key concepts and techniques about the embedded LDAP Authentication System, including: Users and Groups, Group Membership, Roles, and Policies, Configuring New Users and groups; , and group memberships, Configuring New Roles, Configuring Role Mapping, Configuring Roles and policies Using WLST, Security Configuration Sources, Configuring Sources Using WLST and weblogic.Deployer, emmbedded LDAP Server, Configuring the Embedded LDAP Server - Describe troubleshooting of log-in issues - Configure an audit provider to audit domain configuration changes
<p>Disaster Recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a backup administration server - Configure service-level transaction migration - Describe whole server migration for WLS - Apply disaster recovery concepts, including: Site Symmetry, Recommended Architecture, General Best Practices - Address Admin Server backup techniques and concepts, including: Impact of Administration Server Failure, Backing Up a Domain Configuration, Recovery of the Administration Server, Restarting an Administration Server on a New Computer - Apply the concepts and techniques for service-level migration, including: Service Migration Prerequisites, Service Migration Architecture: Database Leasing. - Explain Service Migration Architecture: Consensus Leasing, Migratable Target, Policy Options. Configuration Roadmap - JTA Service Migration: Before Failure and After Failure, Configuring JTA Service Migration, Set Up Automatic JTA Service-Level Migration - Apply the concepts and techniques for whole server migration, including: Automatic Server Migration Architecture:No Failure, Automatic Server Migration Architecture:Machine Failure
<p>Diagnostic Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure WebLogic Diagnostic Framework (WLDF) to monitor a domain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply the concepts and techniques associated with the WLDF, including: WLDF Architecture, Diagnostic Archives, Configuring Server Diagnostic Archives, Diagnostic Modules, Dynamic Diagnostic Modules, Resource Descriptors, Creating a Diagnostic Module, New WLST Commands for WLDF - Apply concepts and techniques associated with diagnostic images, including capturing a server diagnostic image - Describe a Harvester and configure a metric collector to capture WebLogic runtime MBean data - Describe and configure watches and notifications
Clustering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe differences between configured vs dynamic cluster
Coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure and use Coherence*Web for HTTP session persistence; Apply key concepts and techniques for Coherence*Web session replication, types of Session Persistence, Coherence*Web definition and requirements, Coherence*Web and WebLogic Clusters, Coherence*Web Session Failover, Configuring Coherence*Web in WebLogic - Configure and use managed Coherence servers - Describe key concepts associated with Oracle Coherence, with particular reference to its use to cluster an applications's objects and data - Apply key concepts and techniques for Managed Coherence Servers, including: the relation between Coherence and WebLogic Server, WebLogic Managed Coherence Servers Operations, Grid Archive (GAR), Coherence Application Deployment on WebLogic, Coherence Container: Benefits - Coherence Cluster
JMS Concepts, Configuration & Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss the benefits of enterprise messaging. Define terms such as: producer, consumer, and destination. Compare two different messaging models. Explain the JMS communication architecture. - Describe a message-driven EJB - Discuss WebLogic's JMS administration architecture - Create and target a JMS server - Create a JMS module and define subdeployments. Create connection factories. Add a connection factory to a module. Create queues and topics. Configure error destinations. Create destination quotas; configure a JMS server quota. - Use destination templates; create a destination from a template; configure an existing destination's template

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor basic JMS and MDB statistics, Monitor destinations on a JMS Server, Monitor connections and sessions, Use the Monitoring Dashboard - Administer JMS including: Inspect in-progress messages, Create test messages, Move messages across destinations, Pause JMS services for maintenance and troubleshooting - Describe common causes of poor JMS performance, Identify symptoms Identify "quota too low", "quota too high" - Discuss some best practices with your JMS developers - Tune quotas, message, paging and flow control - Tune message-driven EJBs - Investigate issues by using logs and debug flags - Use JMS Troubleshooting tools to investigate issues - Configure JMS logging to investigate issues - Discuss some common JMS configuration issues - Describe some common JMS runtime problems - Describe JMS Security (policies for JMS and JNDI resources) - Describe JMS Integration - Describe Message Ordering
<p>JMS Persistence, Transactions, and Durability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compare JMS persistence options - Configure file or JDBC persistence for JMS - Explain the use of transactions with JMS - Configure and monitor JMS transactions - Manage and monitor durable subscribers
<p>JMS & Clustering</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target JMS resources to both configured and dynamic clusters - Discuss the advantages of distributed destinations - Describe how clients interact with distributed destinations - Create and target a uniform distributed destination - Describe how JMS load balancing decisions are made - Discuss the challenges of making JMS highly available - Configure the cluster leasing service - Configure automatic server migration - Manually migrate a failed server - Compare service and whole server migration - Configure and use migratable targets - Configure automatic service migration - Manually migrate JMS and related services

Oracle 1Z0-134 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Your WebLogic Server (WLS) environment consists of multiple domains. Which is a true statement about WLS domains?

- a) Domains require a minimum of one managed server.
- b) Multiple domains can use the same or separate WLS installation while running on the same machine.
- c) Multiple domains require separate WLS installations while running on the same machine.
- d) Multiple domains require individual Node Managers while running on the same machine.
- e) Multiple domains can share the same administration server.

Answer: b

Question: 2

Under a normal startup scenario, a managed server contacts the administration server to get its configuration information.

However in case the administration server is not available, which mechanism can be used by the managed server to start up successfully?

- a) Silent Mode
- b) Isolated Mode
- c) MSI Mode
- d) Cluster Mode

Answer: c

Question: 3

The administration server is a major component of a WebLogic domain. I need to make available a standby administration server in case the main administration server in the domain crashes.

Which utility will help me in doing this?

- a) Configuration Wizard
- b) Domain Template Builder
- c) pack/unpack
- d) Enterprise Manager

Answer: d

Question: 4

You are deploying an application. Which two are common processes for all three staging modes?

(Choose two.)

- a) The target server receives the deployment command, performs its internal preparation of the deployment, and performs the actual deployment.
- b) The administration server executes the deployment process on all targeted servers.
- c) The administration server copies all the files to each of the targeted servers.
- d) The administration server copies all the files to the appdeploy directory for the targeted servers.
- e) The administration server executes the unarchive process in each of the targeted servers.

Answer: b, e

Question: 5

We find the JMSRedelivered header set for a particular message on the receiver. In which two scenarios is this expected to happen?

(Choose two.)

- a) The application has already received the message, but did not acknowledge it.
- b) The session's recover() method was called to restart the session beginning after the last acknowledged message.
- c) The sender calls the redeliver() method for the message.
- d) The sending application crashes after sending the message.

Answer: a, b

Question: 6

What is the file extension for a domain extension template?

- a) .jar
- b) .zip
- c) .ext
- d) .tpl
- e) .war
- f) .ear

Answer: a

Question: 7

As part of a manual migration of JMS-related services, you just configured a custom file store and targeted it to the same migratable target as the JMS server.

Which two statements pertain to the successful configuration of this JMS store and the manual migration?

(Choose two.)

- a) The custom store could be made available to a backup server target with premigration/post-migration scripts.
- b) The custom store should not be targeted to the same migratable target as the migratable service.
- c) All the candidate servers in the migratable target should have access to this custom store.
- d) The JMS server that is using the default file store should be migrated to a migratable target.

Answer: a, c

Question: 8

Which two statements are true about the role of cluster master in whole server migration?

(Choose two.)

- a) There is exactly one cluster master in the cluster at a given point of time.
- b) The cluster master must host all the pinned services in the cluster.
- c) Any managed server in the cluster can serve as the cluster master.
- d) A cluster master must always be different from a singleton master.
- e) The cluster master must always be started with the node manager.

Answer: a, c

Question: 9

You need to make sure that a JMS Message never expires. What value should you set for the JMSExpiration header?

- a) 0
- b) 999
- c) 1000
- d) 1

Answer: a

Question: 10

I want to configure automatic migration of pinned services from an unhealthy server to another target in the cluster. I wish to configure consensus leasing for this purpose.

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

(Choose two.)

- a) Set the cluster "Migration Basis" policy to Consensus.
- b) Migratable server should be associated with a node manager.
- c) Set the server "Migration Basis" policy to Consensus.
- d) A high availability database must be configured to manage consensus leasing information.

Answer: a, c

Study Guide to Crack Oracle WebLogic Server Advanced Administrator II 1Z0-134 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-134 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-134 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-134 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-134 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-134 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-134 Certification

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