



ORACLE 1Z0-133

Oracle WebLogic Server Administration I Certification Questions & Answers

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1Z0-133
Oracle Certified Associate Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Administrator
77 Questions Exam – 64% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Discover More about the 1Z0-133 Certification

Are you interested in passing the Oracle 1Z0-133 exam? First discover, who benefits from the 1Z0-133 certification. The 1Z0-133 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Oracle WebLogic Server. Passing the 1Z0-133 exam earns you the Oracle Certified Associate Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Administrator title.

While preparing for the 1Z0-133 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The 1Z0-133 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful 1Z0-133 study materials just at one [click](#).

Oracle 1Z0-133 WebLogic Server Administration I Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle WebLogic Server 12c - Administration I
Exam Code	1Z0-133
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	77
Passing Score	64%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	Oracle WebLogic Server 12c: Administration I Oracle Application Development Cloud Services Learning Subscription Unlimited Learning Subscription - All Technology
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	Oracle Certified Associate Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Administrator (OCA)
Recommended Practice	1Z0-133 Online Practice Exam

1Z0-133 Syllabus:

Overview of WebLogic Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the WebLogic Server terms: domain, server, machine and cluster - Explain the difference between the administration server and the managed servers. - Describe the administrative tools: Administration Console, WLST, WLDF, Monitoring Dashboard
Installing and Patching WebLogic Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine supported configurations for WebLogic Server - Install WebLogic Server in graphical mode - Install WebLogic Server silently - Describe the installation directory structure - Apply a patch to WebLogic Server by using OPatch
Creating Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe a domain's file system - Create a domain by using the Configuration Wizard - Configure machines, servers, and clusters by using the Configuration Wizard - Copy a domain to another computer with the pack and unpack utilities
Starting Servers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start and stop servers with standard scripts - Identify and resolve problems with server startup - Customize start and stop scripts, including the CLASSPATH - Restart a failed server on a different machine
Using the Administration Console	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access the WebLogic Server Administration Console - Identify the components of the Administration Console - Update Administration Console preferences - Use the Administration Console change center - Create and configure servers by using the Administration Console
Configuring JDBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe WebLogic Server's JDBC architecture - Describe WebLogic Server's JNDI architecture - Compare the different types of data sources - Compare the different data source transaction options - Create and configure a generic data source - Tune a data source's connection pool - Create and configure a GridLink data source
Monitoring a Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure WebLogic Server logs - Interpret a server log file entry - Create and apply a log filter - Enable WebLogic Server debugging output

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor WebLogic Server health and performance - Monitor JDBC data sources - Access diagnostic charts in the Monitoring Dashboard
Node Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the architecture and capabilities of the Node Manager - Create a Node Manager with the Configuration Wizard - Configure properties for the Java Node Manager - Describe the Java Node Manager directory structure - Enroll a Node Manager with a domain - Start and stop a Node Manager - Start and stop managed servers by using the Administration Console
Deploying Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deploy an application - Start a deployed application - Stop a deployed application - Undeploy an application - Redeploy an application - Use the test links for an application supplied by the Administration Console - Monitor a deployed application - Use the Monitoring Dashboard's built-in application view - Load test an application with The Grinder console given a script
Network Channels and Virtual Hosts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure a WebLogic Server network channel - Monitor a network channel - Configure WebLogic Server to use an administration port - Configure a virtual host for WebLogic Server
Creating and Configuring Clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe basic and multi-tier cluster architectures - Create a cluster by using the Configuration Wizard - Create and configure a cluster by using the Administration Console - Create and configure a dynamic cluster - Create and configure a server template - Describe how a dynamic cluster calculates listen ports and machines for generated servers
Cluster Proxies and Sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install Oracle HTTP Server with the Web Tier installer - Configure Oracle HTTP Server as a WebLogic Server cluster proxy - List the options for HTTP session failover - Configure in-memory session replication - Configure replication groups

Cluster Communication, Planning and Troubleshooting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the difference between unicast and multicast cluster communication - Configure replication channels by using the Administration Console - Describe planning for a cluster - Monitor a cluster
Transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain WebLogic Server's role in managing transactions - Configure WebLogic Server transactions (JTA) - Configure the WebLogic Server default store used for transaction logs - Configure a database persistent store for WebLogic Server transaction logs - Monitor WebLogic Server transactions
WebLogic Server Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List some of the WebLogic Server security providers and what they do - Describe basic LDAP architecture - Configure an external LDAP authentication provider for WebLogic Server - Describe how multiple authentication providers can be used with WebLogic Server
Backing Up a Domain and Upgrading WebLogic Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Back up a WebLogic Server domain - Restore a WebLogic Server domain - Define Managed Service Independence mode - Describe the process to upgrade WebLogic Server 11g to 12c - Run the WebLogic Server Reconfiguration Wizard as part of the upgrade process

Broaden Your Knowledge with Oracle 1Z0-133

Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which two statements are true about WebLogic data sources?

- a) Data sources are targeted to a domain.
- b) Data sources are bound in the JNDI tree of a server.
- c) Data sources are based on the JMS specification.
- d) A data source contains a connection pool.
- e) A domain requires at least one data source.

Answer: b, d

Question: 2

A WebLogic server (WLS) domain was recently updated from WLS 10.3.6 to WLS 12.12. What is the mode of operation of the Node Manager after the update and what is needed to keep the same behavior as in WLS 10.3.6?

- a) Nothing, Node Manager runs and behaves the same on both WLS versions
- b) Node Manager runs in “per machine” mode and nothing is needed to keep the same behavior.
- c) Node manager runs in “per domain” mode and requires manual steps to return to the “per machine” mode, used in WLS10.3.6.
- d) Node Manager mode of operating and behavior can be selected in reconfiguration Wizard.

Answer: c**Question: 3**

Which session persistence type is invalid?

- a) Async_replicated
- b) async_jdbc
- c) replicated
- d) async_memory
- e) cookie
- f) file
- g) replicated_if_clustered

Answer: d**Question: 4**

A new machine was given to your department. This machine has two WebLogic server12.1.2 installation, each with different inventories.

Which command or tool do you determine the differences in products installed in each of the inventories?

- a) None, inventories are used by Oracle databases only.
- b) `ORACLE_HOME/wiserver/bin/compareInventory-sh-oracle-home1 < oracle-home1 location > - oracle-home2 < oracle-home2 location >`.
- c) The Oracle Inventory Viewer utility
- d) `ORACLE_HOME2 < oracle_home2 location >`.

Answer: b

Question: 5

You are using WebLogic Server Diagnostic Framework (WLDF) Instrumentation in a system diagnostic module. The Dye Injection monitor is enabled. You know the diagnostic context ID of the request you are interested in that was processed by several.

You are looking through the messages in the server log file of several. Which statement is true?

- a) You need to look at the Events Data Archive. Server log files do not contain WLDF context IDs
- b) You need to look at the Harvested Data Archive. Server log files do not contain WLDF context IDs.
- c) You need to look at the domain log file. Only the domain log file contains WLDF context IDs.
- d) You can search the server log file for the context ID. Any message that was written to the log IDs during that request will contain the context ID.
- e) You need to translate the context ID into the corresponding transaction ID, which is the only ID in server log file entries.

Answer: a

Question: 6

During a performance test, a server's log includes several out of memory error messages. You are using the Administration console.

How can you verify the amount of available heap in the server?

- a) Click the server's Debug > Heap tab.
- b) Click the server's Debug > Health tab.
- c) Click the server's Monitoring > Health tab.
- d) Click the server's Monitoring > Threads tab.
- e) Click the server's Monitoring > performance tab.

Answer: e

Question: 7

You are using the Administration console to monitor a resource. Which three techniques can you use to customize the monitoring output?

- a) Store the rows by a specific column.
- b) Limit the number of rows displayed.
- c) Change the order of the displayed columns.
- d) Views the rows from a specific time range.
- e) Combine (add) multiple columns together.

Answer: a, b, c

Question: 8

All administrators that deal with the production domain in your organization are extremely experienced.

As the lead administrator, you have been asked to change the administration console preferences for all administrators so that inline help no longer displays, since no one needs it. Select the true statement about this scenario.

- a) There is nothing you can do since inline help cannot be disabled.
- b) There is nothing you can do for all users, since disabling inline help must be done per user.
- c) Log into the administration console and disable Inline help under "help."
- d) Access WLST, connect to the domain's admin server, and use the command enable inline help (false).

Answer: b

Question: 9

Consider a domain with an existing JDBC data source, which connects to an Oracle database. Your database administrator requests that the JDBC connections to this database now specify a different username.

Which data source attribute would you modify to implement this requirement?

- a) Properties
- b) Credentials
- c) Username
- d) Login
- e) URL

Answer: a

Question: 10

Which three statements are true about WebLogic clusters?

- a) Clusters provide clients with transparent failover.
- b) EJB applications can be targeted to entire cluster.
- c) All cluster members must bind to the same port number.
- d) Cluster members replicate application data by using heartbeats.
- e) Cluster members can be associated with one or more domains.
- f) Web applications require a proxy in order to be used in a cluster.

Answer: a, b, f

Avail the Study Guide to Pass Oracle 1Z0-133 WebLogic Server Administration I Exam:

- Find out about the 1Z0-133 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [1Z0-133 syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the 1Z0-133 training. Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-133 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [1Z0-133 sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. 1Z0-133 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

Passing the 1Z0-133 exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the 1Z0-133 Certification

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