Oracle OPN 1Z0-599 Practice Questions

Shared by Dudley on 10-11-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the architectural benefit of keeping WebLogic Server transaction log in the database?

Options:

A- Oracle does not allow replicating files between data centers, so keeping transaction log in database allows for replication.
B- Many transactions in WebLogic are database centric, so keeping log in database makes Two Phase Commit protocol possible.
C- It obviates the need to keep in sync two replication technologies (file and database) between data centers. The single replication technology is used for frequently changing data.
D- Transaction log in a file system is extremely slow so it cannot be efficiently replicated.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

You can configure a JDBC TLOG store to persist transaction logs to a database, which provides the following benefits:

* Leverages replication and HA characteristics of the underlying database.

* Simplifies disaster recovery by allowing the easy synchronization of the state of the database and TLOGs.

* Improved Transaction Recovery service migration as the transaction logs to do not need to be migrated (copied) to a new location.

* You can configure a JDBC TLOG store to persist transaction logs to a database, which allows you to leverage replication and HA characteristics of the underlying database, simplify disaster recovery, and improve Transaction Recovery service migration.

incorrect:

not B: Read-only, One-phase Commit Optimization requires Oracle DB 11.1.0.7.3PSU or above.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are configuring the data source for an Oracle database. You will need to specify a test table for WebLogic to test the status of the database. Which option should you Select?

Options:

A- a table name which has 100s of records
B- a table name which has 10s of records
C- a table name which has empty records
D- a table name which has 1000s of records
E- never use a table name

Answer:

C

Explanation:

* When you create a data source using the Administration Console, the Administration Console automatically sets the Test Table Name attribute for a data source based on the DBMS that you select. The Test Table Name attribute is used in connection testing which is optionally performed periodically or when you create or reserve a connection, depending on how you configure the testing options. For database tests to succeed, the database user used to create database connections in the data source must have access to the database table. If not, you should either grant access to the user (make this change in the DBMS) or change the Test Table Name attribute to the name of a table to which the user does have access (make this change in the WebLogic Server Administration Console).

* To manually test a connection from a data source, you can use the Test Data Source feature on the JDBC Data Source: Monitoring: Testing page in the Administration Console (see '' Test JDBC data sources'') or the testPool() method in the JDBCDataSourceRuntimMBean. To test a database connection from a data source, Test Reserved Connections must be enabled and Test Table Name must be defined in the data source configuration. Both are defined by default if you create the data source using the Administration Console.

When you test a data source, WebLogic Server reserves a connection, tests it using the query defined in Test Table Name, and then releases the connection.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You installed WebLogic, SOA Suite, and Oracle Service Bus on a machine and want to use the WebLogic Node Manger to start servers for each product. Which statement is true?

Options:

A- You need to install a separate node manager for each Middleware Home that has a unique major and minor WebLogic Version Number.
B- You need to install and configure only one instance of Node Manager for all products, regardless of the WebLogic version number.
C- You need to install and configure a separate Node Manager for each domain of each product you want to run on the machine.
D- You need to install one Node Manager but use separate SSL certificates for each product when searching the network communication to the machine

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Answer:

B

Explanation:

Note:

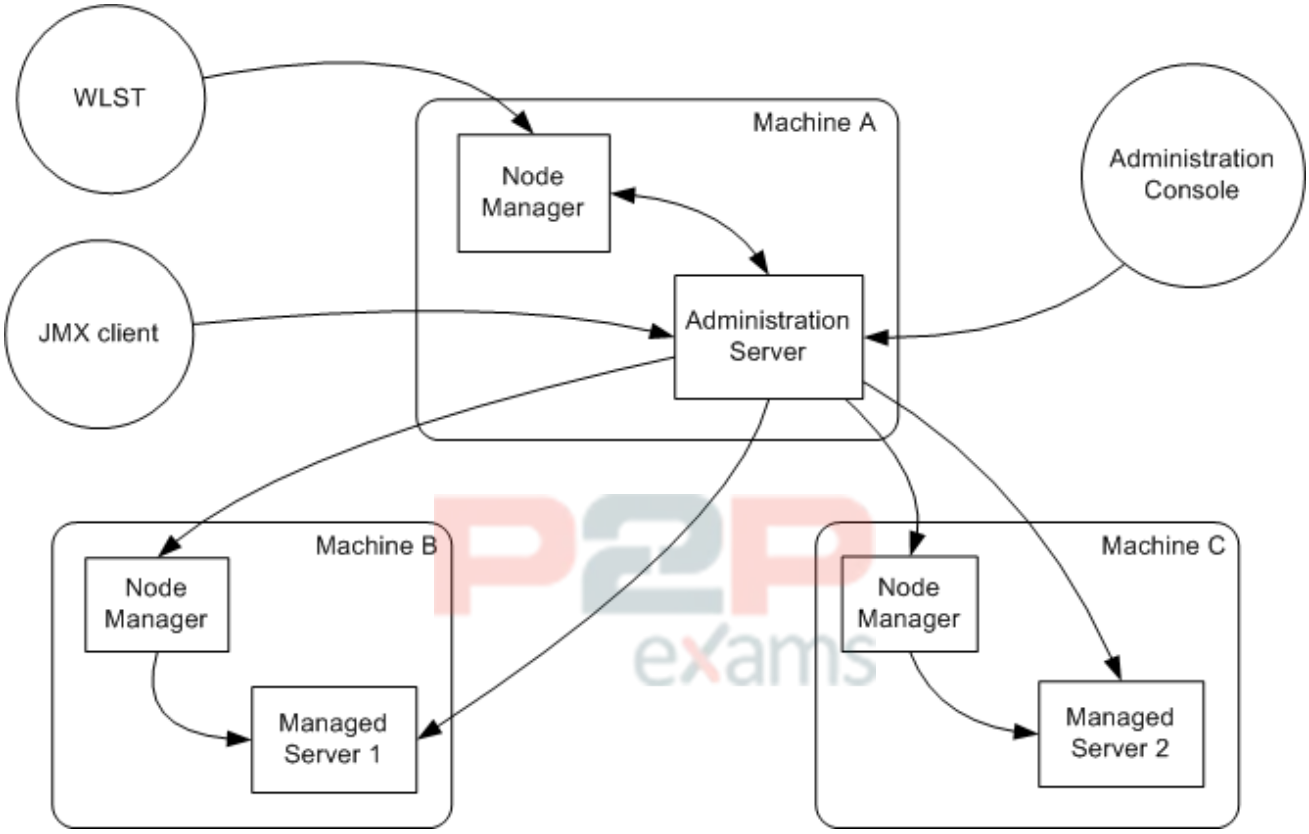
* In managing multiple servers, Node Manager uses multiple configuration files and outputs log files to multiple directories.

* nodemanager.domains

This file contains mappings between the names of domains managed by Node Manager and their corresponding directories.

* Node Manager in the WebLogic Server Environment

P2P exams



Reference; Node Manager Administrator's Guide for Oracle WebLogic Server 12c

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In WebLogic 10.3.6 and WebLogic 12c on ExaLogic, performance of JMS is further improved through _____ and _____.

Options:

A- Web Session Affinity
B- Concurrent Request Manager
C- Coherence
D- Elastic Message Overflow

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

D: Elastic message overflow is the ability for WebLogic JMS to take advantage of solid state disks, especially on Exalogic, for paging of JMS messages. This is especially important in spikes of traffic. Access to SSD is much faster than disks or the database, which are used for true persistent storage. This speed of writing and reading enables the system to absorb the spikes in traffic.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer wants to improve the availability of a web application and provide more predictable scalability when scaling out the application.

Which Feature of WebLogic should you recommend to help solve this problem?

Options:

A- Oracle Web Grid
B- ActiveCache
C- Coherence Grid Edition
D- WebLogic Session Replication
E- Coherence Web Edition

Answer:

E

Explanation:

* Built on top of Oracle Coherence (Coherence), Coherence*Web:

/ brings Coherence data grid's data scalability, availability, reliability, and performance to in-memory session management and storage.

/ can be deployed to many mainstream application servers such as Oracle GlassFish Server, Oracle WebLogic Server, IBM WebSphere, Tomcat, and so on

* Coherence*Web enables HTTP session sharing and management across different Web applications, domains, and heterogeneous application servers. Session data can be stored in data caches outside of the application server, thus freeing application server heap space and enabling server restarts without losing session data.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

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.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Identify three advantages of Active GridLink for RAC over multidata source.

Options:

A- isolates WebLogic from RAC changes
B- has a simple configuration
C- enables statement caching
D- performs faster failure detection and failover
E- is supported in WebLogic Domain Templates

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

A, B: With Active GridLink for RAC, WebLogic instances are isolated from RAC configuration changes, and DBAs only need to contend with a single data source rather than multiple data sources.

D: Active GridLink for RAC distributes work based on different backend node capacities, automatically detecting and adapting to overworked nodes and hangs. It enables smart load balancing across RAC nodes. This makes it easier to route traffic around node failures, enhancing availability and performance.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For real time event processing, which three clients can you use?

Options:

A- Java
B- C++
C- .NET
D- REST

Answer:

A, B, C

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which action cannot be done in a scripted, automated fashion using WLST?

Options:

A- collecting run-time metrics and sending an email if user-defined thresholds are exceeded
B- configuring Clusters and Managed Servers
C- starting Managed Servers using the Node Manager
D- installing WebLogic binaries on a remote machine using Node Manager
E- configuring a Managed Server on a remote machine where the Node Manager is installed but no other Managed Servers from the domain exist

Answer:

D

Explanation:

http://docs.oracle.com/middleware/1212/wls/WLSTG/domains.htm

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