

Exam Questions C9510-401

IBM WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment V8.5.5 and Liberty Profile, System Administration

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NEW QUESTION 1

A system administrator ran the backup Config command to backup the configuration using the -nostop option. The administrator changed the properties for the service integration environment by modifying the sib.properties file. During testing the administrator noticed Service Integration Bus related errors and wanted to restore the service integration environment. The administrator used the restore config command, but the tuning properties for the service integration environment were not restored.

How can the administrator prevent this issue?

- A. Use full repository checkpoints for both the backup and the restore.
- B. Use the restore config command with -nostop for the restore.
- C. Use the manage profiles command for both the backup and the restore.
- D. Use the backup config command without -nostop for the backup Use the restore config command without -nostop for the restore.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

After collecting diagnostic trace from a server running under a cell, a system administrator noticed that the trace files contained sensitive information. To avoid this issue in the future, what can the administrator do?

- A. Configure entries in the ras.rawtracelist.properties.
- B. Configure suppressSensitiveTrace in the bootstrap.properties file.
- C. Clear the "Disable logging and tracing of potentially sensitive data" checkbox.
- D. Add the entry com.ibm.websphere.logging.RawTraceList=off to the end of the trace string.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can either enable or disable the sensitive log and trace guard to help control whether loggers write sensitive information in your log and trace files.

Use the administrative console to enable or disable the sensitive log and trace guard. Procedure

References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/ttrb_enablesensitivelogtrace.html

NEW QUESTION 3

A web application is hosted on an application server that receives HTTP requests from a third party application named myApp. The URIGroup mapping for this application is called default_host_myApp.

The development team asks a system administrator to configure the HTTP plug-in to prevent routing requests to any application server except server1.

The following exhibit shows the parts of the plugin-cfg.xml file that are relevant for myApp. The UriGroups for other applications are not shown in the exhibit.

```

1  <VirtualHostGroup Name="default_host">
2      <VirtualHost Name="*:9080"/>
3      <VirtualHost Name="*:9081"/>
4      <VirtualHost Name="*:80"/>
5      <VirtualHost Name="*:9443"/>
6      <VirtualHost Name="*:9444"/>
7      <VirtualHost Name="*:443"/>
8  </VirtualHostGroup>
9  <ServerCluster Name="myCluster">
10     <Server CloneID="a10000001" LoadBalanceWeight="2"
11         MaxConnections="-1" Name="server1">
12         <Transport Hostname="machine1" Port="9080" Protocol="http"/>
13         <Transport Hostname="machine1" Port="9443" Protocol="https"/>
14     </Server>
15     <Server CloneID="b20000002" LoadBalanceWeight="2"
16         MaxConnections="-1" Name="server2">
17         <Transport Hostname="machine2" Port="9081" Protocol="http"/>
18         <Transport Hostname="machine1" Port="9444" Protocol="https"/>
19     </Server>
20 </ServerCluster>
21 <UriGroup Name="default_host_myApp">
22     <Uri Name="/myApp/*"/>
23     <Uri Name="/myAppAdmin/*"/>
24 </UriGroup>
25 <Route ServerCluster="myCluster" UriGroup="default_host_myApp"
26     VirtualHostGroup="default_host"/>

```

What should the administrator do to the plugin-cfg.xml file to ensure that requests for default_host_myApp URIGroup are routed only to machine1?

- A. Delete the Server tag for CloneId="b20000002"Delete all of the tags within the Server tag
- B. Delete the UriGroup tag for default_host_myAppDelete all of the tags within the UriGroup tag
- C. Delete the VirtualHostGroup tag for default_hostDelete all of the tags within the VirtualHostGroup tag
- D. Edit the LoadBalanceWeight for server1 to 20Edit the LoadBalanceWeight for server2 to 2

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

A newly deployed application has authorization errors when invoking EJB methods from a servlet. An additional review indicates that users are authenticated, but do not have the correct authorization.

How can a system administrator fix the issue ensuring only authorized access?

- A. Using the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC), map all security roles to the special subject Everyone.
- B. Using the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC), map the security roles that are still not mapped to groups in the correct user registry.
- C. Edit the application using an assembly tool to add a security constraint for the servlet and reinstall the application.
- D. Edit the application using an assembly tool to remove the security constraint defined for the servlet and reinstall the application.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

How can a system administrator secure a WebSphere Application Server environment to ensure that an application code will not be allowed to access any files in the server's file system?

- A. Configure the CSiv2 outbound communications under RMI/IOP security.
- B. Configure the file-based repository and create the fileRegistry.xml file.
- C. Enable Java 2 security and configure the app.policy and was.policy files.
- D. Use the AdminTask deleteAuthorizationGroup to remove application access.

Answer: C

Explanation: When Java 2 security is enabled for a WebSphere Application Server, all the applications that run on WebSphere Application Server undergo a security check before accessing system resources. An application might need a was.policy file if it accesses resources that require more permissions than those granted in the default app.policy file

References: <http://www.aiotestking.com/ibm/how-can-a-system-administrator-secure-a-websphere-application-server-environment-to-ensure-that-an-application-code-will-not-be-allowed-to-access-any-files-in-the-servers-file-system/>

NEW QUESTION 6

An application deployed to a multi-node cluster is reported to have slowness and hung threads. A system administrator is asked to review the logs on each node and identify if the hung threads are a false alarm.

How can the administrator determine that the hung threads are a false alarm? Analyze the:

- A. ffdc logs
- B. SystemErr.log
- C. SystemOut.log
- D. native_stderr.log

Answer: C

Explanation: Problem(Abstract)

The SystemOut.log contains a WSVR0605W message, also called a hung thread message. A javacore, or thread dump on Solaris and HP-UX, is needed in order to determine how to resolve the potentially hung threads.

Cause

WebSphere Application Server attempts to report potentially hung threads using the hung thread detector. Depending on how the hung thread detector policy is configured, a thread running for a certain interval (default 10 minutes) might be reported as hung and a WSVR0605W message is printed in the SystemOut.log file: WSVR0605W: Thread <threadname> has been active for <time> and may be hung. There are <totalthreads> in total in the server that may be hung.

References: <https://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21448581>

NEW QUESTION 7

A system administrator discovers an issue that requires a change to a federated server. In this cell, WebSphere administrative security is enabled, but application security is not enabled.

How should the administrator make this change? The administrator should use:

- A. a web browser to connect to the node agent https port.
- B. a web browser to connect to the deployment manager admin_host port.
- C. the job manager to submit a job to update the unmanaged server.
- D. an ssh connection to the node and modify the client_types.xml file.

Answer: B

Explanation: The admin_host virtual host is used for access to the WebSphere administrative console. At installation time, the host is configured to match requests on the wc_adminhost and wc_adminhost_secure ports for the stand-alone server or deployment manager.

References: WebSphere Application Server V8.5 Administration and Configuration Guide for the Full Profile (July 2013), page 303

NEW QUESTION 8

A system administrator completed a WebSphere Application Server installation by using the Installation Manager. During installation, all defaults were selected for the installation root directories and the shared resources directory. Over time, the administrator has updated the installation with various interim fixes and fix packs. The administrator notices that the shared resources directory is very large in size and grows larger each time the Installation Manager is run.

How can the administrator decrease the size and remove some of the content from the shared resources directory?

- A. Manually delete content from the directory.
- B. During an update, create a new shared resources directory.
- C. Clear the Delete Saved Files option for the Installation Manager.
- D. Set the preserveDownloadedArtifacts preference to false.

Answer: D

Explanation: Because product payloads are cached in this directory, space requirements can grow very large over the lifetime of the product, as service updates are applied. The WebSphere Application Server product image is large, so if this content is permitted to accumulate, then this directory will grow to be many

gigabytes in size over the course of multiple fix pack applications. You should never manually delete the content in this folder. Instead, during any installation or maintenance operation, you can specify the following preference to remove some of the content in this folder:

–preferences com.ibm.cic.common.core.preferences.preserveDownloadedArtifacts=false

References: [https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_7.0.0/com.ibm.websphere.inst allation.soafepnd.doc/info/ae/ae/tins_installfp_dist.html](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_7.0.0/com.ibm.websphere.inst%20allation.soafepnd.doc/info/ae/ae/tins_installfp_dist.html)

NEW QUESTION 9

A system administrator wants to learn some of the Python scripting commands for the administration of the environment. Which product feature should the administrator use?

- A. The wsadmin.properties file to load a profile.
- B. The AdminTask object to generate wsadmin scripts.
- C. The guided activities panel from the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC).
- D. The "Log command assistance commands" option in the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC).

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

A system administrator has created a Jython script called globalScript.py.

What should the administrator do to ensure globalScript.py is loaded when the wsadmin shell is used?

- A. Compile globalScript.py to a Java class in the bin directory.
- B. Invoke wsadmin with the argument –profileName globalScript.py.
- C. Modify the configureCustomProperty script to import globalScript.py.
- D. Set the script profiles in the wsadmin.properties file to load globalScript.py.

Answer: D

Explanation: wsadmin.properties has this entry com.ibm.ws.scripting.profiles where we can add the scripting files to be loaded.

References: https://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/rxml_propscript.html

NEW QUESTION 10

A system administrator has to design a new production environment to host a web application. The workload of this web application is expected to increase during special marketing campaigns.

Which one of the following topologies should the administrator configure to address the requirements for this new environment?

- A. A Liberty collective environment with autonomic managers and on demand router (ODR).
- B. A flexible management environment supported by one admin agent running in each node of the cell.
- C. A dynamic cluster with autonomic managers, application placement controller and intelligent routers.
- D. A heterogeneous cell with enough server to support the peak load spread across multiple nodes on the same machine.

Answer: C

Explanation: A dynamic cluster is a server cluster that uses weights and workload management to balance the workloads of its cluster members dynamically, based on performance information that is collected from the cluster members. Dynamic clusters enable application server virtualization.

A dynamic cluster is an application deployment target that can expand and contract depending on the workload in your environment. Dynamic clusters work with autonomic managers, including the application placement controller and the dynamic workload manager to maximize the use of your computing resources.

Dynamic clusters are required for many of the Intelligent Management autonomic functions, including high availability and service policies.

References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/cwve_odrdynamiccluster.html

NEW QUESTION 13

A system administrator has deployed an application. The development team has updated a new version of this application. The administrator needs to immediately deploy this updated application and guarantee that only this new edition is used by clients and that any service requests for the application are queued during the deployment of the new application.

How can the administrator achieve this task without any downtime to the application?

- A. Perform a soft rollout.
- B. Perform a hard rollout.
- C. Perform an atomic rollout.
- D. Perform a concurrent activation rollout.

Answer: C

Explanation: Performing an atomic rollout activates the new edition on half of the cluster first, and then activates the edition on the remaining half of the cluster.

While the first half of the cluster is taken offline and updated, application requests are routed to the second half of the cluster. Verify that half the cluster can handle the entire load during the rollout period.

References: <http://www.aiotestking.com/ibm/how-can-the-administrator-achieve-this-task-without-any-downtime-to-the-application/>

NEW QUESTION 15

A system administrator has created a Jython script that will run in WebSphere Network cell where administrative security is enabled. This script is named doUpdate.py and will be run by using the following:

wsadmin –connType RMI –f doUpdate.py

How can the administrator suppress a user/password prompt from appearing when this script is run?

Set the user and password in the:

- A. sas.client.props file.
- B. ssl.client.props file.
- C. soap.client.props file.
- D. wsadmin.properties file.

Answer: A

Explanation: The user Id and password needed for wsadmin to connect to a secured server can be supplied as command line options and in properties files. If used together, command line options take precedence over what is in the properties files. The properties files are located at Profile_root/properties.
If you use a Remote Method Invocation (RMI) connector or a JSR160RMI connector, set the following properties in the sas.client.props file with the appropriate values: com.ibm.CORBA.loginUserid=
com.ibm.CORBA.loginPassword=
References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/txml_security.html

NEW QUESTION 17

A system administrator suspects that the slow performance of an application might be caused by lock contention. To debug this further, what can the administrator do using IBM Support Assistant?

- A. Analyze the running server using IBM Monitoring and Diagnostic Tools for Java – Health Center.
- B. Collect a javacore and analyze it using IBM Monitoring and Diagnostic Tools for Java – Health Center.
- C. Collect three thread dumps at equal time intervals and analyze them using IBM Monitoring and Diagnostic Tools for Java – Dump Analyzer.
- D. Collect three system dumps at equal time intervals and analyze them using IBM Monitoring and Diagnostic Tools for Java – Memory Analyzer.

Answer: A

Explanation: The IBM Monitoring and Diagnostic Tools for Java - Health Center is a lightweight tool that monitors active IBM Virtual Machines for Java with minimal performance overhead. The Health Center suggests live tuning recommendations for Garbage Collection, profiles methods including call stacks, and highlights contended locks. This information can help you optimize performance, improve stability and optimize system resource usage.
The tool is provided in two parts: References:
<https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SS3KLZ/com.ibm.java.diagnostics.healthcenter.doc/homepage/plugin-homepage-hc.html>

NEW QUESTION 19

A system administrator needs to deploy a new enterprise application which requires that application security be enabled, but, the existing applications in the cell cannot be executed with application security enabled. The cell has the global security and Java 2 security disabled. How can the administrator handle this requirement?

- A. Enable Java 2 security for the cell.Create a security domain with application security enabled.Associate the security domain to the new application.
- B. Enable Java 2 security for the cell.Create a security domain with application security enabled.Associate the security domain to a new cluster to be used to deploy the new application.
- C. Enable administrative security for the cell.Create a security domain with application security enabled.Associate the security domain at the application level for the new application.
- D. Enable administrative security for the cell.Create a security domain with application security enabled.Associate the security domain to the new cluster where the new application is deployed.

Answer: C

Explanation: When Java 2 security is enabled for a WebSphere Application Server, all the applications that run on WebSphere Application Server undergo a security check before accessing system resources. An application might need a was.policy file if it accesses resources that require more permissions than those granted in the default app.policy file
References: https://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/tsec_waspolicy.html

NEW QUESTION 21

A system administrator has created a cluster containing two servers in a same node. The administrator did not select the option Generate unique HTTP ports during the creation of the cluster members. After the cluster creation, the administrator changed the HTTP port of the second cluster member to 9081. Testing the servers using the snoop servlet directly to the server's HTTP port, the administrator got the following error message for the second server:

```
SRVE0255E: A WebGroup/Virtual Host to handle  
server2:9081 has not been defined
```

How can the administrator fix this problem?

- A. Regenerate and propagate the HTTP plug-in.
- B. Add the port 9081 to the default_host alias.
- C. Create a new virtual host alias at the cell level for the port 9081.
- D. Edit the server.xml for the second server and add the port 9081.

Answer: B

Explanation: Problem(Abstract)
When setting up IBM Cognos within IBM WebSphere, the URI is not accessible. The error message when trying the http://<server>:<was port>/p2pd/servlet/dispatch is
SRVE0255E: A WebGroup/Virtual Host to handle /p2pd/servlet/dispatch has not been defined.
Symptom
Unable to start IBM Cognos Business Intelligence

Cause

The virtual host does not contain IBM WebSphere Port that the Application server is listening on. This may be one of several reasons.

References: <http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21438842>

NEW QUESTION 23

A system administrator decides to use the advice from the Performance and Diagnostic Advisor to identify the optimum connection pool settings for data sources. In a cell, the data source db2datasource is defined under node scope and used by two servers from that node. The administrator receives two different sets of advice for db2datasource.

How should the administrator configure the data sources before reusing the Performance and Diagnostic Advisor?

- A. Create a data source of the same name under cell scope.
- B. Create a data source of the same name under server scope for each server.
- C. Increase the minimum connection pool size for the data source.
- D. Decrease the maximum connection pool size for the data source.

Answer: B

Explanation: References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/cprf_rpa.html

NEW QUESTION 27

A system administrator is required to monitor the application server logs for heap memory issues and determine if the heap memory usage is reaching close to 70% of the maximum heap. The application server is configured with an initial heap of 256 MB and a max heap of 1 GB.

How should the administrator determine if the application server is utilizing 70% of the max allocated heap memory?

- A. Check the System logs for OutOfMemoryErrors.Trigger a heap dump from the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC).Analyze the heap dump.
- B. Configure WebSphere Application Server to enable verbose garbage collection.Analyze the garbage collection cycles in the native logs.
- C. Configure Initial heap to be equal to the max heap.Trigger a heap dump from the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC).Analyze the heap dump.
- D. Configure WebSphere Application Server to increase max heap.Trigger a heap dump from the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC).Analyze the heap dump.

Answer: B

Explanation: Enabling verboseGC (Garbage Collection) output is often required when diagnosing issues with WebSphere Application Server. Because verboseGC data is critical to troubleshooting memory and performance problems and the overhead is generally very low, you may want to consider proactively enabling it in your environment.

References: <http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21114927>

NEW QUESTION 30

Which of the following comprises an initial Liberty profile server process?

- A. A single JVM, the Liberty kernel, and feature manager.
- B. A single JVM, and OSGI framework and an object request broker.
- C. an OSGI framework, a web container and an EJB container.
- D. AN administrative agent, the Liberty kernel and shared libraries.

Answer: A

Explanation: The server process comprises a single JVM, the Liberty kernel, and any number of optional features.

References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEQTP_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.wlp.do/c/ae/cwlp_about.html

NEW QUESTION 32

A system administrator completed a WebSphere Application Server installation by using the Installation Manager. During installation, all defaults were selected for the installation root directories and the shared resources directory. Over time, the administrator has updated the installation with various interim fixes and fix packs. The administrator notices that the shared resources directory is very large in size and grows larger each time the Installation Manager is run.

How can the administrator decrease the size and remove some of the content from the shared resources directory?

- A. Manually delete content from the directory.
- B. During an update, create a new shared resources directory.
- C. Clear the Delete Saved Files option for the Installation Manager.
- D. Set the preserve Downloaded Artifacts preference to false.

Answer: D

Explanation: http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSAW57_7.0.0/com.ibm.websphere.installation.soaf/epnd.doc/info/ae/ae/tins_installfp_dist.html?lang=en (Shared resources directory)

NEW QUESTION 34

The computer where a federated node was running had a failure and cannot be recovered. A system administrator wants to recreate the node with the same configurations in another computer.

Which steps should the administrator execute in order to recover the damaged node?

- A. Configure the new computer with a different hostname.Create a custom profile with the same name.Federate to the cell using the command addNode with the default options.

- B. Configure the new computer with a different hostname. Create a custom profile with a different name. Federate to the cell using the command addNode with the option `-asExistingNode`.
- C. Configure the new computer with the same hostname. Create a custom profile with the same name. Federate to the cell using the command addNode with the option `-asExistingNode`.
- D. Configure the new computer with the same hostname. Create a custom profile with the same name. Federate to the cell using the command addNode with the options `-includeapps`.

Answer: C

Explanation: You can use the `-asExistingNode` option of the addNode command to recover and move nodes of a deployment manager. Using the `-asExistingNode` option, federate a new custom node to a deployment manager as an existing node. During federation, the product uses information in the deployment manager master configuration to transform the custom node into the existing node.

References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSD28V_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.zseries.doc/ae/tagt_addNode_asExistingNode.html

NEW QUESTION 35

A system administrator wants to learn some of the Jython scripting commands for the administration of the environment. Which product feature should the administrator use?

- A. The `wsadmin.properties` file to load a profile.
- B. The AdminTask object to generate `wsadmin` scripts.
- C. The guided activities panel from the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC).
- D. The “Log command assistance commands” option in the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC).

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39

While coordinating a flexible management topology, the job manager can send commands to which components?

- A. Application server and name server.
- B. On demand router and load balancer.
- C. Deployment manager and admin agent.
- D. Node agent and web administration server.

Answer: C

Explanation: To manage multiple cells, register deployment managers with job manager directly Use administrative agent to register base server profiles with a job manager

References: <http://194.196.36.29/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27017353&aid=1>, page 10

NEW QUESTION 41

A system administrator runs a Python script that creates and configures several servers and realizes that the script fails before completing. Although many tasks succeeded, they are rolled back when the script fails.

Before running the script again, what can the administrator add to the script after each task so the completed tasks are committed even if other tasks fail?

- A. `AdminApp.update()`
- B. `AdminConfig.save()`
- C. `AdminControl.invoke(server, 'sync')`
- D. `AdminTask.backupJobManager('server')`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43

A JAX-WS EJB stateless session bean web service needs to be accessed by consumers outside the corporate domain. Which configuration will help a system administrator meet the requirement?

- A. Open firewall ports for both bootstrap and orb listener ports within the cell.
- B. Configure plug-in in the DMZ to send request to the cluster members.
- C. Configure on demand router (ODR) in the DMZ to send requests to the cluster members.
- D. Configure HTTP tunneling to send the client-side Object Request Broker (ORB) request to the server-side ORB.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47

A system administrator has been asked to uninstall an application from a cluster running in a WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment cell. This application was installed from the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC). The monitored directory for the cluster is `<cluster1_dir>`.

What step(s) can the administrator perform to uninstall the application?

- A. Delete the application file from `<cluster1_dir>`.
- B. Stop the running cluster. Delete the application file from `<cluster1_dir>`.
- C. Stop the running cluster. Copy the application file to `<cluster1_dir>`. Delete the application file from `<cluster1_dir>`.
- D. Create a properties file to describe the deletion of the application file. Copy the properties file to `<cluster1_dir>`.

Answer: D

Explanation: You can use application properties files to install enterprise application files on a server or cluster, update deployed applications or modules, or uninstall deployed applications or modules. Drag or copy a properties file to a monitored directory and the product performs the deployment action described in the properties file. The enterprise application files that you can install, update, or uninstall using properties files include enterprise archive (EAR), web archive (WAR), Java archive (JAR), and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) archive (SAR) files.
References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.mul.tiplatform.doc/ae/trun_app_install_dragdrop_prop.html

NEW QUESTION 52

An organization updated their LDAP directories and modified user roles. The roles that were configured to have access to a highly secured enterprise application were deleted and new roles with new names were created. The application then had security related exceptions. How can a system administrator resolve the exceptions and restore security for the application?

- A. Modify the mapping of security roles of the application to the new LDAP roles.
- B. Modify the application and remove all security constraints and redeploy the application.
- C. Modify the application to have a runAs role for each new LDAP role and redeploy the application.
- D. Create an administrative authorization group with administrator privileges scoped for the application with an administrative group role for the new LDAP roles.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56

A customer has enabled LTPA as their authentication mechanism and has web resources that are not secured by proper security constraints. A system administrator is required to ensure that all web resources are secured. How should the administrator accomplish this?

- A. Enable "Authenticate when any URI is accessed".
- B. Enable "Authenticate only when the URI is protected". Disable "Use available authentication data when an unprotected URI is accessed".
- C. Enable "Authenticate only when the URI is protected". Enable "Use available authentication data when an unprotected URI is accessed".
- D. Map the application security roles to the configured user registry's groups.

Answer: A

Explanation: Authenticate only when the URI is protected

The application server challenges the web client to provide authentication data when the web client accesses a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that is protected by a Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE) role. The authenticated identity is available only when the web client accesses a protected URI. This option is the default Java EE web authentication behavior that is also available in previous releases of WebSphere® Application Server.
References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.base.doc/ae/usec_webauth.html

NEW QUESTION 61

In a test environment, a system administrator has configured an external HTTP server in the DMZ that is routing to a cluster of application servers. The administrator wants to achieve higher performance when routing and prioritizing incoming requests to the back-end cluster. How can the system administrator achieve this task?

- A. Configure a cluster of external HTTP servers.
- B. Enable the prefer local option on the cluster members.
- C. Set up a Caching Proxy server between the external web server and the application server.
- D. Place an On Demand Router (ODR) between the external web server and the application servers.

Answer: D

Explanation: References: https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/websphere/techjournal/1206_alcott/1206_alcott.html

NEW QUESTION 64

A system administrator needs to trigger a javacore only when a java.net.SocketTimeoutException is encountered in real time. What does the administrator have to configure to trigger the javacore dump?

- A. Configure the JAVA_DUMP_OPTS environment variable to capture javacore for ANYSIGNAL and all exceptions.
- B. Configure an -Xdump:java Generic JVM argument on WebSphere Application Server with the filter for java.net.SocketTimeoutException.
- C. Code wsadmin script to capture javacore and then execute it after the java.net.SocketTimeoutException has been encountered.
- D. Use the log filter in HPEL to monitor for java.net.SocketTimeoutException and then gather a javacore dump from the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC).

Answer: B

Explanation: Dump agents are set up during JVM initialization. They enable you to use events occurring within the JVM, such as Garbage Collection, thread start, or JVM termination, to initiate one of four types of dump or to launch an external tool. Default dump agents are set up at JVM initialization. They are sufficient for most cases, but the use of the -Xdump option on the command line allows more detailed configuration of dump agents. The total set of options and sub-options available under -Xdump is very flexible and there are many examples presented in this chapter to show this flexibility.

Example: To generate system cores:

-Xdump:system:events=user

References: <http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21242497>

NEW QUESTION 69

A system administrator has created a Python script that will run in WebSphere Network cell where administrative security is enabled. This script is named doUpdate.py and will be run by using the following:
wsadmin -connType RMI -f doUpdate.py

How can the administrator suppress a user/password prompt from appearing when this script is run?
Set the user and password in the:

- A. sas.client.props file.
- B. ssl.client.props file.
- C. soap.client.props file.
- D. wsadmin.properties file.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 70

A system administrator has deployed web applications to a clustered environment where database session persistence is configured. The administrator needs to improve the response time and the throughput.
How can the system administrator do this?

- A. Disable server affinity.
- B. Configure dynamic caching.
- C. Configure a load balancer to spread work between existing web servers.
- D. Tune the database session persistence to optimize for failover.

Answer: B

Explanation: The dynamic cache service improves performance by caching the output of servlets, commands, and JavaServer Pages (JSP) files. WebSphere Application Server consolidates several caching activities, including servlets, web services, and WebSphere commands, into one service called the dynamic cache. These caching activities work together to improve application performance and share many configuration parameters that are set in an application server's dynamic cache service.

References: WebSphere Application Server V8.5 Administration and Configuration Guide for the Full Profile (July 2013), page 512

NEW QUESTION 73

A system administrator needs to view the list of certificates for unmanaged web server located on a remote system.
How should the administrator do this?

- A. View the plugin-cfg.xml
- B. Look at the SSL configuration in the httpd.conf
- C. Use iKeyman to view the keyring.
- D. Use the administrative console to check the content of the cell default keystore.

Answer: C

Explanation: You do not have a secure network connection until you have created a key for secure network communications and received a certificate from a certificate authority (CA) who is designated as a trusted CA on your server. Use IKEYMAN to create the key database file, public-private key pair, and certificate request. After you receive the CA-signed certificate, use IKEYMAN to receive the certificate into the key database where you created the original certificate request.

References: <http://www-01.ibm.com/software/webservers/htpservers/doc/v10/ibm/9atikeyu.htm>

NEW QUESTION 78

A WebSphere Application Server cell was configured with a deployment manager node and a custom node. An operator manually changed some configuration files in the custom node, and the node became out of synch with the master repository.
The system administrator used the Synchronize button in the system administration session of the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC) to try to resynchronize the node, but the node remained out of sync.
What should the administrator do to fix it?

- A. Use the Full Resynchronize button.
- B. Invoke "sync" operation on NodeSync MBean.
- C. Recreate the custom profile with the same name without deleting the node.
- D. Manually copy all the deployment manager configuration files to the custom node.

Answer: A

Explanation: Select "Full Resynchronize" in the console.

References: <https://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21233075>

NEW QUESTION 82

A system administrator is tasked with monitoring the overall health of the WebSphere environment to be able to tune the environment properly. Specifically, the administrator was asked to:
Which PMI modules can the administrator examine to obtain this data?

- A. Number of requests, Java virtual memory, Average response time
- B. Number of requests, Average response time, Web server thread pools
- C. Average response time, Java virtual memory, Number of Live HTTP Sessions
- D. Average response time, Web server thread pools, Number of Live HTTP Sessions

Answer: C

Explanation: Monitoring overall system health. To monitor overall system health, monitor the following statistics at a minimum:

References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/tpmf_monitoringhealth.html

NEW QUESTION 85

A WebSphere system administrator needs to install the Installation Manager (IM) on an unmanaged node on a host named <machine2>. The deployment manager is running on a host named <machine1>.

What step must the administrator take before submitting a job from the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC) to install the IM on <machine2>?

- A. Install a node agent on <machine2>.
- B. Install the job manager on <machine1>.
- C. Start the job manager on <machine1>.
- D. Register <machine2> as a target for job manager.

Answer: D

Explanation: Submitting jobs to install Installation Manager on remote hosts

In a flexible management environment, you can submit the Install IBM Installation Manager job to install the Installation Manager on registered hosts of the job manager.

References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.installation.zseries.doc/ae/tagt_jobmgr_install_im.html

NEW QUESTION 89

A system administrator has added a server cluster as a member of a service integration bus (SIB). The administrator needs to configure one messaging engine for each server in this cluster and to have a failover location for each messaging engine.

What should the administrator do to achieve the required design?

- A. Configure a new messaging engine in each server to support failover.
- B. Configure the data store for each messaging engine for each server in the cluster.
- C. Select scalability with high availability as the messaging engine policy.
- D. Create a core group policy to restrict each messaging engine to a particular server.

Answer: C

Explanation: The scalability with high availability configuration ensures that there is a messaging engine for each server in a cluster, and that each messaging engine has a failover location.

NEW QUESTION 93

Within a WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment cell, a system administrator needs to write a script to determine if a particular server is stopped. It is important that the wsadmin script explicitly return a status of stopped as opposed to just failing.

What wsadmin object should the administrator use to write this script?

- A. AdminApp
- B. AdminTask
- C. AdminConfig
- D. AdminControl

Answer: D

Explanation: Use the AdminControl object to invoke operational commands that manage objects for the application server.

Many of the AdminControl commands have multiple signatures so that they can either invoke in a raw mode using parameters that are specified by Java Management Extensions (JMX), or by using strings for parameters. In addition to operational commands, the AdminControl object supports some utility commands for tracing, reconnecting with a server, and converting data types.

References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/rxml_admincontrol.html

NEW QUESTION 94

A web application has a configured session timeout of eight hours and a default LTPA token timeout of two hours. After every two hours, the users have to log in again from their HTTP browser. The system administrator is required to make configuration changed so users only have to log in once, while keeping the above mentioned timeouts the same. The authentication mechanism available is Kerberos.

How should the administrator do this?

- A. Configure the SIP digest authentication.
- B. Configure the SPNEGO Web or SPNEGO TAI.
- C. Enable Session Management Security Integration.
- D. Ensure Web Inbound security attribute propagation is enabled.

Answer: B

Explanation: In WebSphere Application Server Version 6.1, a trust association interceptor (TAI) that uses the Simple and Protected GSS-API Negotiation Mechanism (SPNEGO) to securely

negotiate and authenticate HTTP requests for secured resources was introduced. This function was deprecated In WebSphere Application Server 7.0. SPNEGO web authentication has taken its place to provide dynamic reload of the SPNEGO filters and to enable fallback to the application login method.

References: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/csec_ssovo.html

NEW QUESTION 98

A system administrator needs to configure a JDBC provider and a data source for an application in a clustered environment. The administrator also needs to copy the JDBC drivers from the database server to the application server machines.

How can the administrator meet these requirements?

- A. Create a JDBC provider and the data source in the cluster scope. Copy the driver to all nodes. Set the environment variable at the node level to the driver's path.
- B. Create a JDBC provider in the server scope and the data source in the node scope. Copy the driver to all application servers. Set the environment variable at the node level to the driver's path.
- C. Create a JDBC provider in the node scope and the data source in the cell scope. Copy the driver to the deployment manager. Set the environment variable at the server level to point to the deployment manager path.
- D. Create a JDBC provider in the application scope and the data source in the server scope. Copy the driver to all application server directories. Set the environment variable in each JVM to the driver's path.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 103

A performance test team was testing the capacity of concurrent users of a web application deployed on a multi-processor server. While testing 250 concurrent users, the administrator discovers connections to the database are failing.

In response, a system administrator increased the connection pool to the maximum limit which the database allows and increased the prepared statement cache size. The test passed, but the application response time was slower.

How should the system administrator tune the data source properties to improve the application response time?

- A. Change connection pools purge policy.
- B. Decrease connection pool reap time.
- C. Decrease number of free pool partitions.
- D. Decrease the prepared statement cache size.

Answer: D

Explanation: The higher the statement cache, the more system resources are delayed. Therefore, if you set the number too high, you might lack resources because your system cannot open multiple prepared statements.

References: http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAW57_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.nd.doc/ae/udat_jdbcdatasorprops.html

NEW QUESTION 104

There are many applications deployed in a large WebSphere Application Server cluster. A system administrator is required to give Configurator role access to a developer for a single application deployed in that cluster.

How should the administrator meet this requirement and restrict Configurator role access for a single application?

- A. Create a J2C authentication alias for that developer.
- B. Create an Administrative user role and provide Configurator access to the developer.
- C. Create an Administrative group role and provide Configurator access to the developer.
- D. Create an administrative authorization group, scope it only for that application and create an Administrative user or group role to give Configurator access to the developer.

Answer: D

Explanation: Fine-grained administrative security

In releases prior to WebSphere® Application Server version 6.1, users granted administrative roles could administer all of the resources under the cell.

WebSphere Application Server is now more fine-grained, meaning that access can be granted to each user per resource.

For example, users can be granted configurator access to a specific instance of a resource only (an application, an application server or a node).

To achieve this instance-based security or fine-grained security, resources that require the same privileges are placed in a group called the administrative authorization group or authorization group. Users can be granted access to the authorization group by assigning to them the required administrative role.

References: [http://www-](http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEQTP_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.base.doc/ae/csec_fineg_admsec.html?cp=SSEQTP_8.5.5%2F1-8-1-30-3-3)

[01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEQTP_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.base.doc/ae/csec_fineg_admsec.html?cp=SSEQTP_8.5.5%2F1-8-1-30-3-3](http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEQTP_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.base.doc/ae/csec_fineg_admsec.html?cp=SSEQTP_8.5.5%2F1-8-1-30-3-3)

NEW QUESTION 106

An EJB application posts a request message into a JMS destination and waits for a response message on a different JMS destination. To correlate the response message to the request message, the application uses the JMS correlationId of the message. The application waits up to five seconds for a response before timing out the request.

A Message Driven Bean (MDB) running on a different cluster is responsible for consuming the request message, process it and post a response message.

The destinations are defined in a Service Integration Bus (SIB) within the cell.

Intermittent timeout exceptions have occurred for the requester application. How can a system administrator correlate and analyze the debug information from both requester and consumer applications?

- A. Enable High Performance Extensible Logging (HPEL). Use HPEL logViewer command to see debug information.
- B. Enable a diagnostic trace in both requester and consumer servers. Use the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC) to set the admin=all trace. Analyze the trace.
- C. Enable High Performance Extensible Logging (HPEL). Enable Cross Component Trace (XCT) to include request IDs in log and trace records. Use HPEL logViewer command with appropriate filters to see debug information.
- D. Using the Integrated Solutions Console (ISC), browse the request message that has timed out and look for any key application data. Search for exceptions using the key application data in both requester and consumer in native_stderr.log and native_stdout.log.

Answer: C

Explanation: Cross Component Trace (XCT) annotates the logs so that log entries that are related to a request that is serviced by more than one thread, process, or even server are identified as belonging to the same unit of work. XCT helps identify the root cause of problems across components.

References: WebSphere Application Server V8.5 Administration and Configuration Guide for the Full Profile (July 2013), page 1091

NEW QUESTION 111

A system administrator in a bank was asked by business users to determine the most accessed JSP page in a web application at normal work load for marketing purpose.

Which tool should the administrator use to find the most used JSP page?

- A. Performance and Diagnostic Advisor
- B. IBM Support Assistant Data Collector
- C. High Performance Extensible Logging Log Viewer
- D. Tivoli Performance Viewer (TPV) summary reports

Answer: D

Explanation: Summary reports are available for each application server.

Tivoli Performance Viewer provides the following summary reports for each application server:

The servlet summary lists all servlets that are running in the current application server. Use the servlet summary view to quickly find the servlet that consumes the most time and the applications that use them, and to determine which servlets are invoked most often.

Etc. References:

https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEQTJ_8.5.5/com.ibm.websphere.base.doc/ae/uprf_tpvserverview.html

NEW QUESTION 115

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