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**QUESTION: 1**

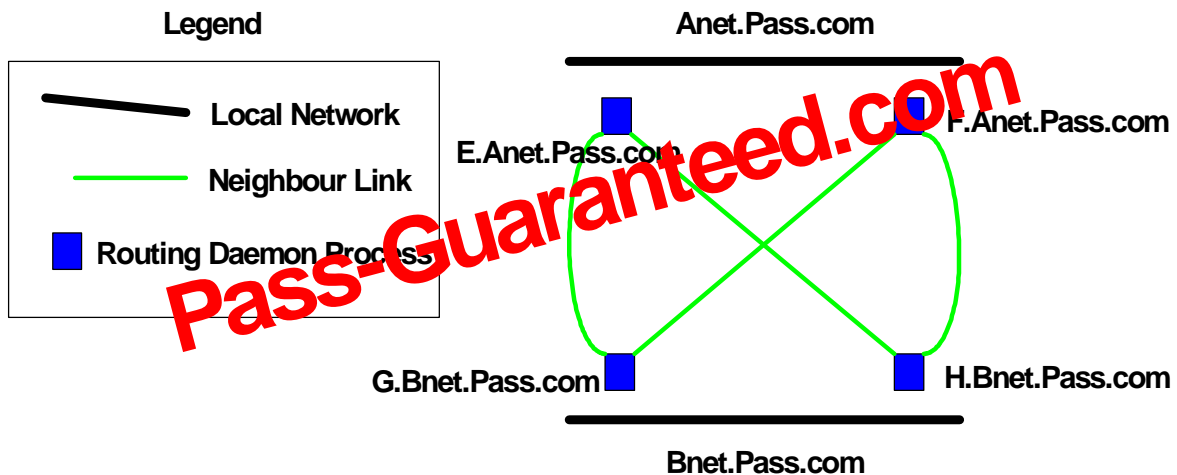
What is Direct Communication?

- A.** It is a communication mechanism used for point-to-point communications using TIBCO Rendezvous daemon. It is used to decrease message latency and context switching.
- B.** It is a variant of TIBCO Rendezvous point-to-point communications with inbox. It allows you to avoid using the inbox destination subject thereby allowing one-to-many direct connections.
- C.** It is a communication mechanism for point-to-point communications only. Without using the TIBCO Rendezvous daemon, you must still specify the inbox message subject. It reduces message latency and context switching.
- D.** It is a quality of service that provides a one-to-one connection using TIBCO Rendezvous daemon between two terminals. It provides a monitored environment between the two programs, in addition to reducing the message latency and context switching.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 2**

**Exhibit:**



In the figure shown in the exhibit, two routing daemon processes, E.Anet.Pass.com and F.Anet.Pass.com, run on separate host computers. They serve the local client network Anet.Pass.com. Routing daemons G.BNet.Pass.com and H.BNet.Pass.com both serve local client network Bnet.Pass.com. Neighbor links connect E with G and H, and also F with G and H.

Which two statements are true about this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Messages sent to E.Anet.Pass.com will be forwarded to G.BNet.Pass.com twice.
- B. Since these neighbors links offer redundant paths, such configuration is not allowed.
- C. Messages sent to E.Anet.Pass.com will also be received by H.BNet.Pass.com only once.
- D. Messages sent to E.Anet.Pass F.Anet.Pass.com will be forwarded to G.BNet.Pass.com and H.BNet.Pass.com only if G and H are passive neighbors of E and F respectively.
- E. Although these neighbor links offer redundant paths from Anet to Bnet, the routing daemons cooperate to forward each message only once. In failure situations, the routing daemons automatically readjust to continue service sPassthly.

**Answer: C, E**

**QUESTION: 3**

A customer information lookup service works in the following manner:

The client application makes a request to the server using the customerID. The server application subscribes to this requests, looks up the customer record in a database and returns the complete customer record to the initiating client.

What would be the most efficient subject name usage for this service?

- A. The client application creates an inbox listener and publishes a message on the lookup subject with it inbox name in the eply message field and the customerID in the custid message field. The server application subscribes to lookup and publishes its reply on the subject contained in the eply message field.
- B. The client application creates an inbox listener and publishes a message on the lookup.customerID subject with it inbox name in the eply message field. The server application subscribes to lookup.\*, gets the customerID from the subject name field of the messages it receives and publishes its reply on the subject contained in the eply message field.
- C. The client application creates a listener on the lookup.reply.customerID subject and publishes a message on the lookup.request subject with the customerID in the custid message field. The server application subscribes to ookup.request and publishes its reply on lookup.reply.customerID.
- D. The client application creates an inbox listener and publishes a message on the

lookup.<\_INBOX> subject with it inbox name as the second part of the subject and the customerID in the ustid message field. The server application subscribes to lookup.\* and publishes its reply on the subject contained in the second part of the subject.

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 4**

Applications on hosts A, B and C publish messages to each other. You use the Service Information page of the TIBCO Rendezvous daemon's HTTP interface and see a high number of outbound retransmissions only on machines A and B, and a high number of inbound missed packets only on machine C.

What are two possible causes of the retransmissions? (Choose two.)

- A. Machine C's disk is full.
- B. Machine C's CPU utilization has reached its limit at 100%.
- C. There are two TIBCO Rendezvous Daemon processes running on machine C.
- D. Machines A and B use Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, and machine C uses a 100 Megabit Ethernet Interface.
- E. Machines A and B use 100 Megabit Ethernet interfaces, and machine C uses a Gigabit Ethernet interface.

**Answer: B, D**

**QUESTION: 5**

Which three statements are true about service group usage? (Choose three.)

- A. Inbound broadcast messages on the transport's service can arrive from any network, regardless of the transport network parameter.
- B. Once a network binds a service defined by service parameter, outbound broadcast messages can only travel within the network defined by the transport's network parameter.
- C. Point-to-point messages on the transport's service travel on the appropriate network (as determined by the operating system) regardless of the transport's network parameter.
- D. The program A, on the computer named TAHOE, has a transport that communicates on the service 7400 over the network NET1. It is legal for any program to subsequently create a transport (connecting to the same daemon process on TAHOE) to communicate

on 7400 over any other network, such as NET2.

**Answer: A, B, C**

**QUESTION: 6**

A TIBCO Rendezvous routing daemon log file presents the following detail lines several times in a short time period:

Connected to Pass.

Disconnected from Pass.

What do these log entries indicate?

**A.** An application transport named "Pass" is created/deleted several times. This indicates a problem with the application and/or the continuous restart of such application.

**B.** A neighbor named "Pass" is continuously connecting/disconnecting. This indicates a network issue and/or a (less probable) continuous restart of the remote RVRD daemon.

**C.** A message has not been sent through the RVRDs after a certain amount of time (controlled by the -reliability parameter). Neighbors are then disconnected to save resources.

**D.** A computer named "Pass" is connecting/disconnecting remotely to the TIBCO Rendezvous daemon.

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 7**

**Exhibit:**

Connected Neighbors			
Router Name	Neighbour Name	Link Stats	Peak Backlog
No connected neighbor			

Two Rendezvous routing daemons (rvrd), router A and router B, are configured to connect to each other as Active neighbors.

When the "Connected Neighbors" link is clicked on router A's HTTP interface, this is the result:

What are three possible reasons for this? (Choose three.)

- A.** Router B was down the moment the link was clicked.
- B.** There is a network problem between router A's network and router B's, which prevents the TCP connection from being established.
- C.** One of the neighbor connections (router A or router B) is configured as an SSL connection, but its partner is not. This prevents the link between the routing daemons.
- D.** Network connection between router A and router B might be OK, but having two neighbors configured as "Active" is illegal and hence the connections is not established.
- E.** No message has been yet sent between router A and router B. In order to save resources, connections are not established until there are messages to be sent from one network to another.

**Answer: A, B, C**

**QUESTION: 8**

When creating a TIBCO Rendezvous reliable transport, the following error is returned:  
Failed to initialize transport: Not connected to daemon

Choose three possible reasons for this error. (Choose three)

- A.** There is no valid license available for the rvd/rvrd daemon.
- B.** A daemon is up and running but listening to another TCP port and with the same Service Group bound to it.
- C.** The daemon is up and running but doesn't allow local client connections.
- D.** The client application tries to connect to a remote daemon which is configured not to allow remote connections.
- E.** No daemon is currently up and running and the rvd/rvrd binary files are not located neither in the current folder nor in the current PATH environment variable.

**Answer: B, D, E**

**QUESTION: 9**

Which three statements are true about service group usage? (Choose three.)

- A.** Inbound broadcast messages on the transport service can arrive from any network, regardless of the transport network parameter.
- B.** Once a network binds a service defined by service parameter, outbound broadcast messages can only travel within the network defined by the transport's network parameter.
- C.** Point-to-point messages on the transport service travel on the appropriate network (as determined by the operating system) regardless of the transport network parameter.
- D.** The program A, on the computer named TAHOE, has a transport that communicates on the service 7400 over the network NET1. It is legal for any program to subsequently create a transport (connecting to the same daemon process on TAHOE) to communicate on 7400 over any other network, such as NET2.

**Answer: A, B, C**

**QUESTION:** 10

Which three statements are true about a TIBCO Rendezvous daemon on a computer with more than one network interface? (Choose three.)

- A.** When sending an outbound broadcast packet, IP software sends the packet on only one network.
- B.** When sending an outbound broadcast packet, IP software sends the packet on multiple networks.
- C.** When sending an outbound broadcast packet, IP software needs to use service parameters, not network parameters.
- D.** When IP software presents an inbound packet to a client program (such as RVD), it includes the network on which that packet arrived.
- E.** TIBCO Rendezvous programs must not attempt to combine communications over different network interfaces using the same UDP or PGM service.
- F.** When IP software presents an inbound packet to a client program (such as RVD) it does not include any indication of the network on which that packet arrived.

**Answer: A, E, F**