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HCL-HWA-ADM-102
HCLSoftware Certified Administrator- HWA 10.2

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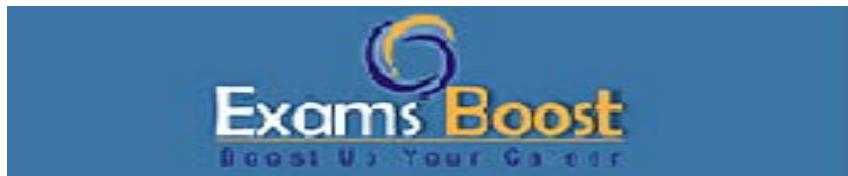
Product Version

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Latest Version: 6.1

Question: 1

What is the default data directory for Dynamic Workload Console in 10.2, and how is it customized during dwcinst installation?

A. DWC_home/data; not customizable
B. User's home; automatic
C. /var/HCL/DWC; using -datadir
D. Same as TWA_home/TWSDATA
E. DWC_home/DWC_DATA; using --data_dir

Answer: E

Explanation:
By default, console data (logs, configs) separate into DWC_home/DWC_DATA for easier management and backup. The --data_dir parameter during dwcinst allows customization to another path if needed.

Question: 2

Which syntax correctly references a variable from a specific table in a job definition for HCL Workload Automation 10.2?

A. %variable tablename
B. &tablename.variablename
C. {{tablename:variablename}}
D. $parm tablename.variablename
E. ${tablename.variablename}

Answer: E

Explanation:
Variables are referenced using the ${} format, with table qualification as tablename.variablename when multiple tables might contain the same name, ensuring the correct value is resolved at submission or runtime depending on scope.

Question: 3

HCL HWA 10.2 MDM-DWC certificate chain with Let's Encrypt fails renewal automation: "OCSP response invalid". CRL distribution point blocked. What localopts configuration bypasses OCSP for short-lived certificates?

A. ACME client handles OCSP bypass automatically
B. SSL_OCSP_STAPLING=NO; SSL_OCSP_VALIDITY=86400
C. localopts SSL_VALIDITY_GRACE_PERIOD=30d
D. optman mod _SSL_SHORT_LIVED_CERT_VALIDATION=YES

Answer: D

Explanation:
Short-lived certificates bypass strict OCSP validation. optman mod
_SSL_SHORT_LIVED_CERT_VALIDATION="90"; optman ls sets 90-day threshold for OCSP skip. Let's
Encrypt 90-day certificates validate by expiry date only, renewal automation succeeds without OCSP
responder dependency.

Question: 4

Scenario: Deploying HCL Workload Automation 10.2 with containers on OpenShift. Which tool is used
alongside container images?

A. Docker Compose directly
B. Standalone docker run
C. Kubernetes YAML only
D. Helm chart
E. Podman build

Answer: D

Explanation:
On OpenShift and Kubernetes environments, deployment with containers leverages Helm charts for
managing the installation of server, console, and agent components with configurable parameters.

Question: 5

Scenario: A critical issue requires maximum tracing on the application server for HCL Workload
Automation 10.2 processes. What trace specification enables full detailed logging, and where are the
traces stored?

A. tws_all in trace properties file
B. com.hcl.tws.*=all in TWSConfig.properties
C. tws_info default level
D. org.apache.*=all for wink servers
E. All traces go to stdlist/traces

Answer: A

Explanation:

Setting traceSpecification to tws_all enables comprehensive tracing including com.ibm.tws, org.apache.wink, and com.hcl.tws components. Resulting detailed traces are written to the engine server logs directory under DWC_DATA/appserver/engineServer/logs for deep diagnostics of communications and processing.

Question: 6

During HCL HWA 10.2 architecture migration from MDM-only to active-active HA (2 MDMs + 2 DWCs), secondary MDM fails Netman SSL linkage to primary workstation pool during symreq with 2500 jobs. Primary DWC shows secondary workstations "Down", secondary DWC shows all "Unknown". Event Rule Processor stable. What certificate chain deployment sequence ensures both MDMs access workstation SSL truststores?

A. Update globalopts SSL on primary; replicate database
B. Deploy wa-waserver certificates to both MDMs; conman "linkall"
C. Copy TWS_home/TWS/certs to secondary; full startup
D. Renew SSL secrets in all namespaces; helm upgrade

Answer: B

Explanation:
Active-active HA architecture requires identical wa-waserver certificates across both MDMs for workstation netman SSL trust; symreq Netman linkage fails when secondary lacks primary's truststore. Deploying wa-waserver certificates to both StatefulSets enables conman "linkall" across workstation pools without TWS_home filesystem sync or globalopts changes, preserving DWC visibility and Event Rule Processor independence in multi-MDM workstation architecture.

Question: 7

Certificate revocation checking enabled on HCL HWA 10.2 MDM causes agent reconnect failures during CA maintenance: "PKIX path validation failed: revoked certificate".
What localopts configuration disables OCSP temporarily?

A. optman mod _SSL_REVOCATION_CHECK=FALSE
B. SSL_OCSP_CHECKING=NO; SSL_CRL_CHECKING=OFF
C. localopts SSL_TRUSTSTORE_VALIDATION=PERMISSIVE
D. jvm.args: -Dcom.sun.net.ssl.checkRevocation=false

Answer: B

Explanation:
Disable OCSP stapling and CRL during maintenance windows. optman mod _SSL_OCSP_CHECKING="NO"; optman mod _SSL_CRL_CHECKING="OFF"; optman ls confirms disabled. Agents reconnect immediately, verify conman systat @ shows all agents [ACTIVE]. Re-enable post-maintenance: optman mod_SSL_OCSP_CHECKING="YES".

Question: 8

Scenario: Customizing a container deployment of HCL Workload Automation 10.2 server. Which parameter enables custom certificates in Helm values?

A. useCustomizedCert: true
B. sslkeysfolder mount
C. generateDefault: false
D. enableSSL: yes
E. certSecretName

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Helm chart deployments with containers, setting useCustomizedCert to true and applying a secret with custom PEM files allows overriding default certificates for secure server operations.

Question: 9

FTA workstation batchman corruption blocks HCL HWA 10.2 production cycle CP=16h48m during 3800-job peak. Jobman 950 queued jobs fault-tolerant. PlanBox.msg 98% full. What reset sequence maximizes critical path recovery?

A. planman resyncplan wsname /URGENT
B. rm msg/*.msg; full workstation startup
C. conman "stop wsname#batchman"; evtsize PlanBox.msg,Courier.msg 0; startup wsname#batchman
D. conman "resetws wsname --critical"; preserve queue

Answer: C

Explanation:
Targeted batchman reset with evtsize PlanBox.msg,Courier.msg 0 rebuilds from Symphony preserving jobman 950-job queue and CP=16h48m; selective process management maintains 3800-job peak stability versus full resets destroying production cycle critical path state.

Question: 10

To restrict access preventing users from canceling critical jobs in production plan for HCL Workload Automation 10.2, which security entry is precise?

A. DEPENDENCY access=RELEASE restricted
B. JOB access=SUBMIT only
C. RUN access=STOP for specific streams
D. PLAN access=KILL with NO for non-admins

E. JOB access=CANCEL with CPU=/critical/* DENY

Answer: D

Explanation:
PLAN access=KILL with NO for non-admins directly controls the ability to cancel or kill jobs in the current or extended plan, providing central restriction for production protection.

Question: 11

During HCL Workload Automation 10.2 template-based configuration for 50 dynamic agents across hybrid cloud, the deployment team encounters variable substitution failures in agent templates due to unresolved ${AGENT_HOSTNAME}. The template references database-driven workstation definitions. To parameterize agent configuration using templates with automatic variable resolution from engine database, which template directive correctly substitutes runtime values during composer import?

A. @VARIABLE hostname="${resolve('workstation.name')}" in template body
B. #INCLUDE TEMPLATE agent_dynamic vars="@{hostname=resolve()}"
C. USE TEMPLATE agent_std @PARAM(hostname=db_query('select name from workstations'))
D. DEFINE AGENTDYN TEMPLATE vars="#resolve(db.workstation.hostname)"

Answer: A

Explanation:
HCL Workload Automation 10.2 templates support runtime variable substitution using @VARIABLE hostname="${resolve('workstation.name')}" syntax within template bodies, where resolve() queries the engine database during composer import to populate dynamic values like agent hostnames from workstation objects, enabling scalable configuration of identical agents with site-specific substitutions. INCLUDE and DEFINE lack resolution functions, PARAM requires static inputs, ensuring templatedriven deployments maintain consistency without manual edits across 50+ agents.

Question: 12

Scenario: Implementing custom certificates in a containerized HCL Workload Automation 10.2 deployment using Helm charts. Which method replaces default server certificates securely? (Select two)

A. Use cert-manager annotation for automatic issuance
B. Create Kubernetes secret with custom files matching default names and apply
C. Restart pods after configMap update
D. Mount volume with PEM files to /etc/ssl/certs
E. Set useCustomizedCert: true in values.yaml

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Create Kubernetes secret with custom files matching default names and apply provides the custom keystores/truststores. Set useCustomizedCert: true in values.yaml activates the secret mounting for replacement during deployment.

Question: 13

In HCL Workload Automation 10.2, the writer process runs as a thread within which parent process on master and domain managers?

A. mailman
B. netman
C. batchman
D. monman
E. jobman

Answer: A

Explanation:
writer runs as a thread within mailman and is responsible for writing log messages and plan updates to stdlist files and Symphony.

Question: 14

During a joint installation of HCL Workload Automation master domain manager and Dynamic Workload Console on the same host, the administrator wants to prevent conflicts when setting the data_dir environment variable. The issue arises because twa_env always points data_dir to the master domain manager directory. How can the administrator avoid this conflict while installing both components on the same workstation?

A. Run dwcinst before serverinst so that twa_env binds data_dir to the console's directory
B. Use tws_env instead of twa_env, or specify distinct --data_dir values when running serverinst and dwcinst so each component has its own data directory
C. Use twa_env and set a single shared data_dir for both components to simplify management
D. Avoid using any environment scripts and rely on default installation paths

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Dynamic Workload Console 10.2.0 release notes highlight that twa_env sets data_dir to the master domain manager's data directory, which limits using it to install both components on the same host. The recommended workarounds are to use tws_env, which does not impose the same restriction, or to pass the --data_dir parameter explicitly when running serverinst and dwcinst to assign separate data directories to the master domain manager and console. Sharing a single data_dir or relying on installation order does not resolve the underlying environment variable conflict described in the documentation.

HCL HWA 10.2 workstation architecture batchman fails PlanBox.msg write during 10,000 job extended symreq; Courier.msg jobman launches fault-tolerant, DWC shows "Plan sync failed". Netman stable. What capacity planning parameter prevents symreq message exhaustion?

A. Add secondary batchman instance; HA config
B. conman "limitsymreq 5000"; workload partitioning
C. Increase TWS_home disk 500GB; filesystem expansion
D. localopts enMsgFileResize=YES; evtsize PlanBox.msg 100M pre-symreq

Answer: D

Explanation:
Workstation architecture capacity planning uses localopts enMsgFileResize=YES with proactive evtsize PlanBox.msg 100M preventing exhaustion during 10,000 job symreq; fault-tolerant jobman continues Courier.msg launches. Dynamic resizing maintains PlanBox.msg engine synchronization without workload partitioning.

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