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Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which three JVM options would you add to investigate performance issues in a Hot-Spot JVM?

A. -xx:+PrintGCDetails

B. -xx:+PrintGCTimeStamps

C. -xx:+HandlePromotionFailure

D. -verbose:gc

E. -server

Correct Answer: ABE

A: Print more details at garbage collection.

B: Print timestamps at garbage collection.

C: The youngest generation collection does not require a guarantee of full promotion of all live objects.

E: Default values are listed for Java SE 6 for Solaris Sparc with -server.

Reference: Java HotSpot VM Options

QUESTION 2

You want to migrate an application that was developed for OAS/OC4J to WebLogic. The application uses Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ). You configured a Foreign JMS Server and Data Source but you are not able to send messages to the AQ destination and see them reach the database. Which two things are missing in this configuration?

A. nothing, there may be a network connection issue

B. a Foreign JMS Connection Factory

C. a JMS Bridge to map the JNDI of the Local JMS Destination to the remote AQ destination

D. a mapping of the Foreign JMS Connection Factory to the Data Source where AQ is configured and installed.

E. Oracle AQ Java EE Shared Libraries not deployed and referenced by your application

Correct Answer: CE

C:

*

A WebLogic Messaging Bridge communicates with the configured source and target bridge destinations. For each mapping of a source destination to a target destination, you must configure a messaging bridge instance. Each messaging bridge instance defines the source and target destination for the mapping, a message filtering selector, a QOS, transaction semantics, and various reconnection parameters.

Note:

*

In your JMS Foreign Server configuration:

/ Specify oracle.jms.AQjmsInitialContextFactory as the JNDI Initial Context Factory. / Configure the JDBC

data sources needed for your application environment.

QUESTION 3

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

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.

Correct Answer: C

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 4

An application that needs to use a shared library has a deployment descriptor that only specifies the Specification-Version and Extension-Name of the shared library. When the application is deployed, which shared library will be used?

A. The application will go into an ADMIN state and fail to deploy because the Implementation-Version is required.

B. The application will be deployed but the classes in the shared library will not be available.

C. If you are using the WebLogic Admin Console, you will be prompted for the version you want to use; otherwise, the application will fail to deploy.

D. If there are multiple versions of the shared library deployed, WebLogic will use the one with the highest Implementation-Version.

E. If there are multiple versions of the shared library deployed, WebLogic will use the one that was deployed most recently.

Correct Answer: D

An internal application may be configured to always use a minimum version of the same library. Applications that require no specific version can be configured to use the latest version of the library.

Note:

* Specification-Version (a manifest Attributes for Java EE Libraries) An optional String value that defines the specification version of the shared Java EE library. Referencing applications can optionally specify a required Specification-Version for a library; if the exact specification version is not available, deployment of the referencing application fails.

The Specification-Version uses the following format:

Major/minor version format, with version and revision numbers separated by periods (such as "9.0.1.1")

Referencing applications can be configured to require either an exact version of the shared Java EE library, a minimum version, or the latest available version.

*

Implementation-Version (a manifest Attributes for Java EE Libraries) An optional String value that defines the code implementation version of the shared Java EE library. You can provide an Implementation-Version only if you have also defined a Specification-Version.

*

Extension-Name (a manifest Attributes for Java EE Libraries) An optional string value that identifies the name of the shared Java EE library. Referencing applications must use the exact Extension-Name value to use the library.

As a best practice, always specify an Extension-Name value for each library. If you do not specify an extension name, one is derived from the deployment name of the library. Default deployment names are different for archive and exploded archive deployments, and they can be set to arbitrary values in the deployment command.

*

After a library is deployed, the extension-name, specification-version and implementation- version of the library can be found in Administration console.

Reference: Creating Shared Java EE Libraries and Optional Packages

QUESTION 5

Which option must you choose to configure Node Manager on a machine (server or zone)?

A. Configure one Node Manager per domain (for example, if there are two domains on one machine, then you will need to configure two Node Managers).

B. Configure one Node Manager per machine with any number of WebLogic instances running on it.

C. Configure one Node Manager per machine for all WebLogic, OHS, and OEM running on the same machine.

D. Configure one Node Manager for every WebLogic instance.

E. Configure two or more Node Managers for every WebLogic instance.

Correct Answer: B

A Node Manager process is not associated with a specific WebLogic domain but with a machine. You can use the same Node Manager process to control server instances in any WebLogic Server domain, as long as the server instances reside on the same machine as the Node Manager process. Node Manager must run on each computer that hosts WebLogic Server instances--whether Administration Server or Managed Server--that you want to control with Node Manager. Reference: Overview of WebLogic Server Domains

QUESTION 6

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

A. Java

B. C++

C. .NET

D. REST

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 7

You have a domain that was created and configured with WebLogic 10.3.5. You want to upgrade the domain to use WebLogic 12c. Which Oracle tool must you use to upgrade your domain?

A. Oracle WebLogic Domain Upgrade tool

B. Smart Update

C. Smart Upgrade

D. No tool required, just install WebLogic 12c, update the domain to point to the new WebLogic installation and start

your domain.

E. JDeveloper

Correct Answer: D

Note:

You can use the 12.1.1 WebLogic Upgrade Wizard to upgrade domains created in WebLogic Server 8.1.

You can also use the WebLogic Upgrade Wizard to upgrade a WebLogic domain created in WebLogic

Server 9.x or 10.x to 12.1.1, but this is optional.

QUESTION 8

Which statement is FALSE regarding WebLogic Server 12c?

A. supports Java EE 6.0

B. supports WebLogic Web Services 8.1 Application Environment

C. includes a new Maven plug-in

D. supports use of annotations in resource adapter class files

Correct Answer: B

Incorrect: Not A: New or enhanced WebLogic 12c features include JAVA EE 6 support all kinds of JEE6 specifications Not C: 12c do include a new Maven plug-in Not D: For 1.6 adapters, you can embed metadata annotations in the resource adapter class files to specify deployment information, eliminating the need to create the ra.xml file manually.

QUESTION 9

In WebLogic 10.3.6 and 12c, transaction logs can optionally write to a JDBC store instead of a file store on the file system. Identify the three benefits as a result of this capability.

A. simplified disaster recovery architecture and efforts

B. better performance than writing logs to a file store

C. common storage of transaction logs with application data

D. common replication of transaction logs with application data

E. higher transaction throughput

Correct Answer: ACD

Comparing File Stores and JDBC-accessible Stores

The following are some similarities and differences between file stores and JDBC-accessible stores:

*

(A) JDBC stores may make it easier to handle failure recovery since the JDBC interface can access the database from any machine on the same network. With the file store, the disk must be shared or migrated.

*

The default persistent store can only be a file store. Therefore, a JDBC store cannot be used as a default persistent store.

*

Both have the same transaction semantics and guarantees. As with JDBC store writes, file store writes are guaranteed to be persisted to disk and are not simply left in an intermediate (that is, unsafe) cache.

*

Both have the same application interface (no difference in application code).

*

(not B, not E) All things being equal, file stores generally offer better throughput than a JDBC store.

/ If a database is running on high-end hardware with very fast disks, and WebLogic Server is running on slower hardware or with slower disks, then you may get better performance from the JDBC store.

*

File stores are generally easier to configure and administer, and do not require that WebLogic subsystems depend on any external component.

*

File stores generate no network traffic; whereas, JDBC stores generate network traffic if the database is

on a different machine from WebLogic Server.

Reference: Configuring Server Environments for Oracle WebLogic Server 12c, Comparing File Stores and JDBC-accessible Stores

QUESTION 10

Identify the three processes that customers can choose for patching WebLogic Server.

A. Download patches from My Oracle Support and manage them using Smart Update.

B. Use Enterprise Manager to download patches from My Oracle Support and apply patches to WebLogic.

C. Download patches from My Oracle Support and manually modify the classpath of the application server (though it is not recommended).

D. Download patches from My Oracle Support and apply them using the WebLogic Admin Console.

E. Use the Admin Console to connect to My Oracle Support and download patches and then target them to the domain.

Correct Answer: ABC

A: Oracle Smart Update is a standalone Java application that is automatically installed in the Middleware home utils/bsu directory. Smart Update simplifies the process of applying patches to your WebLogic Server installation. When support makes a patch available for an installed version of WebLogic Server, you download the patch from My Oracle Support and then use Oracle Smart Update to apply it to your installation. Smart Update organizes all available updates for you, and has several features that allow a great deal of customizing in the way various patches are applied and managed in your environment.

B: As part of a new Enterprise Manager system, the installation wizard does the following:

* Oracle My Oracle Support Management Plug-In etc.

C: Applying patch from server start script:

After downloading the patch (jar file) follow the below steps:

-Stop your server.

-Then take the path of the folder which has the CRxxxxxx_xxxmpx.jar file and copy it in the CLASSPATH of setDomainEnv.cmd which is in

(/user_projects/domains//bin/setDomainEnv.cmd)

For example, the script would look something like this: set CLASSPATH=%PRE_CLASSPATH%;%WEBLOGIC_CLASSPATH%; C:\extra\my_projects\doc\CR\CR218639_920mp3.jar;C:\extra\my_projects\doc \CR\ CR360676_920mp3.jar;C:\extra\my_projects\doc\CR\CR367966_920mp3.jar; C:\extra\my_projects\doc\CR\CR368155_920mp3.jar;C:\extra\my_projects\doc\CR\CR370311_ 920mp3.jar

-Re-start your server.

-You should see the patch applied in the stdout file.

QUESTION 11

A customer is developing a custom application that involves a multistep provisioning process for a new account. There is a custom Java client application that is generating multiple JMS messages as part of the process and sending them to the WebLogic tier where they are processed. Which three steps must you take to implement the solution to allow for scalability and parallel processing of multiple simultaneous provisioning requests while ensuring messages for an individual process are not delivered out of order?

A. Update the client application that is creating the JMS messages to use Unit of Work.

B. Configure a WebLogic Cluster for Distributed JMS.

C. Update the client application that is creating the JMS messages to use Unit of Order.

D. Enable XA Transactions on the JMS Connection Factory used by the client application.

E. Enable Load Balancing on the JMS connection factory used by the client application.

Correct Answer: BCD

C: Message Unit-of-Order is a WebLogic Server value-added feature that enables a stand-alone message producer, or

a group of producers acting as one, to group messages into a single unit with respect to the processing order. This single unit is called a Unit-of-Order and requires that all messages from that unit be processed sequentially in the order they were created.

D Transactions required for parallel processing.

Incorrect:

A: Many applications need an even more restricted notion of a group than provided by the Message Unitof-Order (UOO) feature. If this is the case for your applications, WebLogic JMS provides the Unit-of-Work (UOW) Message Groups, which allows applications to send JMS messages, identifying some of them as a group and allowing a JMS consumer to process them as such. For example, an JMS producer can designate a set of messages that need to be delivered to a single client without interruption, so that the messages can be processed as a unit. Further, the client will not be blocked waiting for the completion of one unit when there is another unit that is already complete.

Note:

* WebLogic JMS defines two default connection factories, which you can look up using the following JNDI names:

weblogic.jms.ConnectionFactory

weblogic.jms.XAConnectionFactory

Reference: Using Message Unit-of-Order

QUESTION 12

What are the three steps you should take to tune a JDBC Connection pool in WebLogic from the initial settings in a production environment?

A. Ensure the maximum size is increased to an appropriate setting.

B. Set the minimum and maximum size of the connection pool to the same value.

C. Increase the statement cache size.

D. Add more heap to the JVM.

E. Add more nodes to the cluster.

Correct Answer: ACE

A:

*

Troubleshooting Slow Response Time from the Client and Low Database Usage These symptoms are

usually caused by a bottleneck upstream of the database, perhaps in the JDBC connectionpooling. Monitor

the active JDBC connections in the WebLogic Console and watch for excessive waiters and wait times;

increase the pool size, if necessary.

*

Attribute: Maximum Capacity

Maximum number of physical database connections that this connection pool can contain. Different JDBC

Drivers and database servers may limit the number of possible physical connections.

C: Attribute: Statement Cache Size

The algorithm used to maintain the statement cache:

LRU - After the statementCacheSize is met, the Least Recently Used statement is removed when a new statement is used.

Fixed - The first statementCacheSize number of statements is stored and stay fixed in the cache. No new statements are cached unless the cache is manually cleared.

E: If the queue appears starved but adding execute threads does not improve performance, there may be resource contention. Because CPU utilization is low, the threads are probably spending much of their time waiting for some resource, quite often a database connection. Use the JDBC monitoring facilities in the console to check for high levels of waiters or long wait times. Adding connections to the JDBC connection pool may be all that is required to fix the problem.

Note:

* If you had a JDBC connection pool where the Initial Capacity and Maximum Capacity attributes were different, you might want to create a gauge monitor to monitor the maximum and minimum number of connections. By setting the Threshold Low value to be one less than the Initial Capacity, your gauge monitor trapcould monitor the ActiveConnectionsCurrentCount attribute of the JDBCDataSourceRuntime MBean and alert you whenever the number of active connections are less than the Initial Capacity (which might indicate database connectivity problems).

QUESTION 13

In WebLogic, the development feature to automatically load/refresh the changes of a Java classes at run time is called_____.

A. HotSwap

B. FastSwap

C. HotDeploy

D. FastDeploy

E. FastReload

Correct Answer: B

Using FastSwap Deployment to Minimize Redeployment

Java EE 5 introduces the ability to redefine a class at runtime without dropping its ClassLoader or abandoning existing instances. This allows containers to reload altered classes without disturbing running applications, vastly speeding up iterative development cycles and improving the overall development and testing experiences. The usefulness of the Java EE dynamic class redefinition is severely curtailed, however, by the restriction that the shape of the class its declared fields and methods cannot change. The purpose of FastSwap is to remove this restriction in WLS, allowing the dynamic redefinition of classes with new shapes to facilitate iterative development.

With FastSwap, Java classes are redefined in-place without reloading the ClassLoader, thereby having the decided advantage of fast turnaround times. This means that you do not have to wait for an application to redeploy and then navigate back to wherever you were in the Web page flow. Instead, you can make your

changes, auto compile, and then see the effects immediately.

Reference: Using FastSwap Deployment to Minimize Redeployment

QUESTION 14

Active Cache is the integration of Coherence and WebLogic Server. Which component is NOT part of this integration?

A. Coherence*Web

B. Coherence*Extend

C. TopLink Grid with Coherence

D. Coherence cluster lifecycle management in WebLogic Server

E. Named cache dependency Injection

Correct Answer: B

WebLogic Server includes features that allow deployed applications to easily use Coherence data caches, and seamlessly incorporate Coherence*Web (not A) for session management and TopLink Grid (not C) as an object-to-relational persistence framework. Collectively, these features are referred to as ActiveCache.

ActiveCache is employed by applications running on WebLogic Server and provides replicated and distributed caching services that make an application\\'s data available to all servers in a Coherence data cluster. New features in this release provide direct access by applications to data caches, either through resource injection or component-based JNDI lookup, and let you display, monitor, create, and configure Coherence clusters using the WebLogic Server Administration Console and WLST.

Reference: Oracle Coherence Tutorial for Oracle Coherence

QUESTION 15

You deployed a Java EE Shared Library and want to use it from an application that is also deployed on the same cluster.

Which two manifest attributes must be specified at a minimum with corresponding values in the deployment descriptor of the application that requires

A. Implementation-Version

B. Specification-Version

C. Extension-Name

D. Specification-Vendor

E. Implementation-Vendor

Correct Answer: AC

When an application that references a shared library or package is deployed, WebLogic Server checks the names and version string requirements against the libraries registered with the server. If an exact match for a library or package name is not found, or if the version requirements are not met, the application deployment fails.

If WebLogic Server finds a name and version string match for all of the libraries referenced in the application, the server adds the libraries\\' classes to the classpath of the referencing application and merges deployment descriptors from both the application and libraries in memory. The resulting deployed application appears as if the referenced libraries were bundled with the application itself.

Note:

As a best practice, your development team should always include version string information for a library or optional package in the manifest file for the deployment. See Editing Manifest Entries for Shared Libraries in Developing Applications for Oracle WebLogic Server for more information.

If you are deploying a library or package that does not include version string information, you can specify it at the command line using one or both of the following options:

libspecver--Defines a specification version for the library or package.

libimplver--Specifies an implementation version for the library or package.

Reference: Deploying Applications to Oracle WebLogic Server, Deploying Shared Java EE Libraries and Dependent Applications