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Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Essentials

Oracle 1z0-599

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two elements of the Java Enterprise Application Archive are required?

A. EJB Archive

B. Deployment Descriptor

C. META-INF sub directory

D. Resource Adapter archive

E. Java library

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

* A WAR file deployed to WebLogic Server always includes the following files:

One servlet or Java Server Page (JSP), along with any helper classes.

An optional web.xml deployment descriptor, which is a Java EE standard XML document that describes the contents of a WAR file.

A weblogic.xml deployment descriptor, which is an XML document containing WebLogic Serverspecific elements for Web applications.

A WAR file can also include HTML or XML pages and supporting files such as image and multimedia files.

QUESTION NO: 2

What does the Web Session Affinity feature of Active GridLink for RAC provide?

A. It mandates that HTTP sessions must be stored in an Oracle RAC database for the highest throughput and availability.

B. It pins a connection to the thread associated with a web session such that subsequent connection reservations are significantly faster.

C. It stores a reference to the connection associated with an HTTP session in the session object.

D. It allows developers to modify how their web application reserves and releases database connections to allow enhanced performance.

E. It provides improved performance by associating a database connection with an HTTP session.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Session Affinity Policy

Web applications where a user session has back-to-back online transaction processing (OLTP) have better performance when repeated operations against the same set of records are processed by the same RAC instance. Business applications such as online shopping and online banking are typical examples of this pattern.

A GridLink data source uses the Session Affinity policy to ensure all the data base operations for a web session, including transactions, are directed to the same Oracle RAC instance of a RAC cluster.

Note:

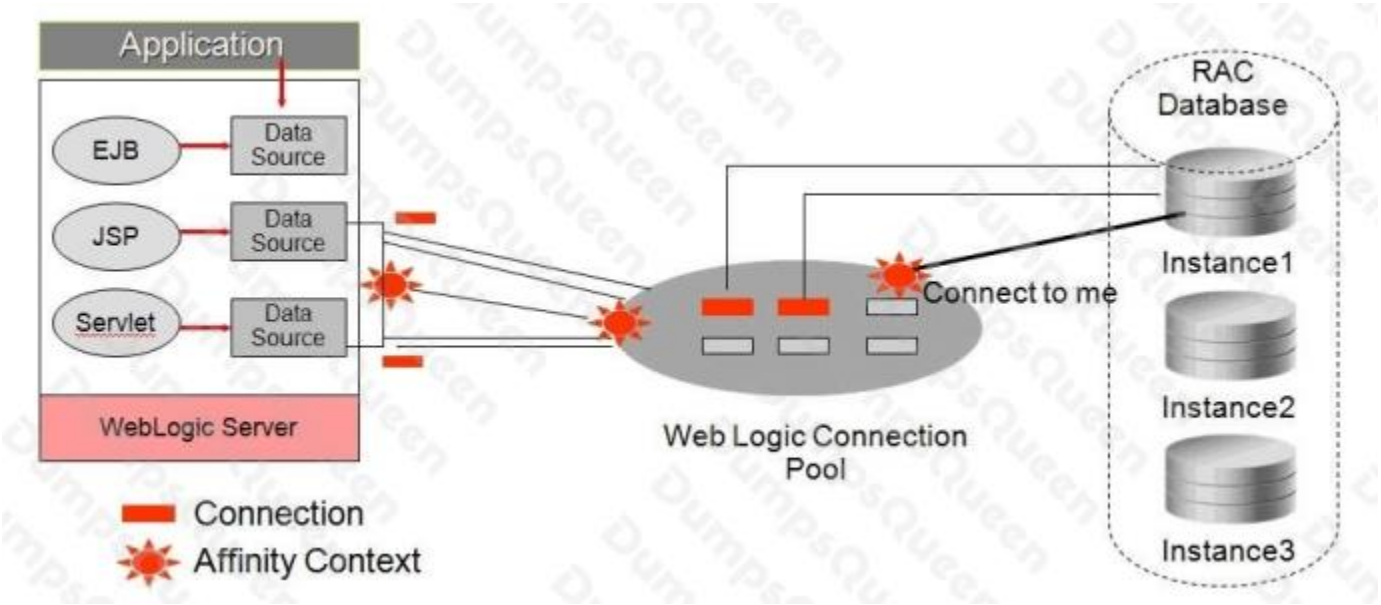
The context is stored in the HTTP session. It is up to the application how windows (within a browser or across browsers) are mapped to HTTP sessions.

Note 2:

* GridLink Affinity

WebLogic Server GridLink affinity policies are designed to improve application performance by maximizing RAC cluster utilization. A GridLink data source monitors RAC load balancing advisories (LBAs) using the AffEnabled attribute to determine if RAC affinity is enabled for a RAC cluster. The first connection request is load balanced using Runtime Connection Load-Balancing (RCLB) and is assigned an Affinity context. All subsequent connection requests are routed to the same Oracle RAC instance using the Affinity context of the first connection until the session ends or the transaction completes.

* Session Affinity



Reference; Configuring and Managing JDBC Data Sources for Oracle Weblogic server 12c, Using GridLink Data Sources

QUESTION NO: 3

Assume that you would like to clone an existing WebLogic Domain and enable some customizations. What scenario would you choose?

A. In the Enterprise Manager, find the domain to be cloned. Choose "Clone WebLogic Domain" from the context menu. In the graphical wizard, customize and extend the domain if needed.
These steps will only clone only the domain configuration. Binaries with deployments are needed to be cloned by operation on the file system.

B. In the Enterprise Manager, find the domain to be cloned. Choose "Clone WebLogic Domain" from the context menu. In the graphical wizard, customize the domain. These steps clone the binaries and domain configuration. If the extension is needed, perform it after cloning in the WebLogic web-based console.

C. In the Enterprise Manager, find the domain to be cloned. Choose "Clone WebLogic Domain" from the context menu. In the graphical wizard, customize and extend the domain if it is needed. These steps clone the binaries and domain configuration.

D. In the Enterprise Manager, find the domain to be cloned. Choose "Clone WebLogic Domain" from the context menu. These steps clone the binaries and domain configuration. If the customization or extension is needed, complete that after cloning in the WebLogic web-based console.

E. In the file system, copy the domain structure of the configuration directory and paste it in the new location. Modify configuration files for address and port. If further customization is needed, open the WebLogic web-based console and perform these modifications.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The Clone WebLogic Domain option launches a wizard that enables you to clone a WebLogic Domain from an existing reference domain that is already discovered with Cloud Control. It allows you to clone the Middleware Home and its binaries, and the domain configuration.

* If you selected the Cloning a WebLogic Domain option, the Middleware Provisioning: Domain Configuration page appears. This page contains a set of links to several pages where you can enter the properties that are most likely to be reconfigured like domain name, listen addresses for the administration server and managed servers, Node Manager/Machine configuration, and JDBC data sources.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which technology does WebLogic Server use to look up a WebLogic JMS resource?

A. HTTP

B. JNI

C. JNDI

D. T3

E. LDAP

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Using JNDI, a JMS client can obtain access to a JMS provider by first looking up a

ConnectionFactory. The ConnectionFactory is used to create JMS connections, which can then be used for sending and receiving messages. Destination objects, which represent virtual channels (topics and queues) in JMS, are also obtained via JNDI and are used by the JMS client. The directory service can be configured by the system administrator to provide JMS administered objects so that the JMS clients don't need to use proprietary code to access a JMS provider.

Note:

* The Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) is part of the Java platform, providing applications based on Java technology with a unified interface to multiple naming and directory services.

QUESTION NO: 5

A highly available WebLogic cluster in UNIX is configured for automatic server migration. Node Managed is configured on both machines to start managed servers.

How should you simulate a managed server failure to test whether automatic server migration is working?

A. Shut down the managed server from the WebLogic console.

B. Shut down the managed server using the WLST command through Node Manager.

C. Run "kill -9" once to kill the managed server process.

D. Run "kill -9" to kill the managed server process, and run "kill -9" one more time if the managed server is restarting.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Note:

* It is recommended that you shutdown WebLogic Server instances through the AdministrationConsole.

* If automatic server migration is enabled, the servers are required to contact the cluster leaderand renew their leases periodically. Servers will shut themselves down if they are unable to renew their leases. The failed servers will then be automatically migrated to the machines in the majority partition.

QUESTION NO: 6

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

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 7

You deploy more than one application to the same WebLogic container. The security is set on JavaEE level and all deployed JavaEE applications use the same security roles. What is your recommendation for architecture with those requirements?

A. Combine all applications into a single one.

B. Define global roles on the WebLogic Domain level.

C. Use Ms Active Directory to keep the roles there.

D. Use Oracle Identity and Access Management solution to simplify the management.

E. Keep role mapping in the external WebLogic Role Mapped developed for that solution.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Note:

* Types of Security Roles: Global Roles and Scoped Roles

There are two types of security roles in WebLogic Server:

/ A global security role can be used in any security policy. Oracle provides several default global roles that you can use out of the box to secure your WebLogic resource

/ A scoped role can be used only in policies that are defined for a specific instance of a WebLogic resource (such as a method on an EJB or a branch of a JNDI tree). You might never need to use scoped roles. They are provided for their flexibility and are an extra feature for advanced customers.

Incorrect:

Not E: Role mapping is the process whereby principals (users or groups) are dynamically mapped to security roles at runtime. In WebLogic Server, a Role Mapping provider determines what security roles apply to the principals stored a subject when the subject is attempting to perform an operation on a WebLogic resource. Because this operation usually involves gaining access to the WebLogic resource, Role Mapping providers are typically used with Authorization providers.

QUESTION NO: 8

Identify three unique integration features of Spring and WebLogic Server.

A. ability to automatically convert Spring application to JavaEE 6 framework

B. ability to export the WebLogic Container feature to another Spring enabled JavaEE server.

C. ability to extend the WebLogic Server console with some Spring-related pages

D. official support of Spring apps inside WebLogic by Oracle Support

E. support for injection of WebLogic MBeans and Resources into Spring applications

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

C: Spring Console Extension. WebLogic provides an Admin Console extension for Spring to provide administrators with visual tools for monitoring the Spring parts of deployed applications (first navigate to WebLogic Admin Console's Preferences | Extension menu option and enable spring-console). This Spring console extension is basically a set of pages which are added amongst the normal pages of the standard WebLogic admin console, rather than being a separate console per se. The extension provides a view onto the values of the WebLogic generated Spring

MBeans

D: If you have an issue, you use the Oracle Support organization for help with WebLogic specific problems and any Spring parts to your application are treated just like your own custom code is, from an Oracle Support perspective.

E: WebLogic Injected Spring Beans is a Weblogic feature that is enabled by default.

Reference: WebLogic and Spring

QUESTION NO: 9

What are the two proper locations of deployment descriptors files inside of archives deployed to WebLogic?

A. the WEB-INF subdirectory for a WAR file

B. the META-INF subdirectory for an EAR file, or EJB-JAR

C. the DD-INF subdirectory

D. the root of archive

E. any searchable location

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A:

* The WEB-INF directory contains the deployment descriptors for the Web application (web.xmland weblogic.xml) and two subdirectories for storing compiled Java classes and library JAR files.

* Web Application - WEB-INF/web.xml (WEB-INF/weblogic.xml)

The WEB-INF directory is a vital component of your web application. Web application wont run without it.It contains a heirarcy in which you'll find the necessary configuration information for your web application, and all the class files for your servlets and classes that are called up by your JSPs.

WEB-INF folder contains all the class files for your servlets and classes that are called up by your JSPs

B:

Enterprise Application - META-INF/application.xml (META-INF/weblogic-application.xml) and

META-INF/ejb-jar.xml (META-INF/weblogic-ejb-jar.xml)

Generally comprises of EJBs. Bussiness Tier of an application and EJB basically handels the Bussiness logic of application (distributed objects)

META-INF/application.xml containes Mappings and security roles etc.whereas META-INF/ejbjar.xml containes ejb classes , session beans mapping etc.,

The META-INF directory is related to .jar files, It contains the manifest file which has list of jars.

A context-root setting in application.xml takes precedence over context-root setting in weblogic.xml (The context root of a web application determines which URLs weblogic will delegate to your web application.

Note:

* Deployment descriptors are xml documents that describe runtime behaviour for the deployment unit. The XML file contains information such as the context root of the web application and the mapping of the portable names of an application's resources to the application Server's resources

QUESTION NO: 10

A customer has a development environment that uses the auto-deployment feature. The customer claims the application is not redeployed even if the new version is copied to an application subdirectory. Which two parameters of the configuration should you check?

A. Check if archive file in the compressed version has a new REDEPLOY file.

B. If server was started in the Development Mode. Auto-deployment is not supported in production mode.

C. If the application includes an EJB 3 module. Auto-deployment is not supported for EJBs.

D. You change JVM from HotSpot to JRockit. Auto-deployment is not supported in HotSpot auto deployment.

E. If the domain is a single-server domain. Auto-deployment is not supported in multiserver domains.

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

Auto-deployment is intended for use with a single server target in a development environment.

Note:

* If auto-deployment is enabled, when an application is copied into the \autodeploy directory of theAdministration Server, the Administration Server detects the presence of the new application and deploys it automatically (if the Administration Server is running). If WebLogic Server is not running when you copy the application to the \autodeploy directory, the application is deployed the next time the WebLogic Server Administration Server is started. Auto-deployment deploys only to the Administration Server.

* Limitations of Auto-Deployment

Auto-deployed applications are very convenient in a development environment, but there are some limitations:

There is no configuration in config.xml for an auto-deployed application. Therefore, in the Administration Console, there are no notes or target pages associated with an auto-deployed application because there is no backing configuration for that information.

You cannot associate an auto-deployed application with a deployment plan since auto-deployed applications do not support any configuration operations which would be reflected in a deployment plan.

You cannot set up security policies or roles for auto-deployed applications.

You cannot undeploy or redeploy auto-deployed applications using WebLogic Server tools.

Reference; Developing Applications for Oracle WebLogic Server 12c, Auto-Deploying Applications in Development Domains