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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are four benefits of recommended basic architecture?

Options:

A- Good load balancing between Presentation Tier and Object Tier
B- Easy administration
C- Flexible Load balancing
D- Optimal performance
E- Simple security

Answer:

B, C, D, E

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which WebLogic edition bundles JRockit Real Time?

Options:

A- WebLogic Server Standard Edition
B- WebLogic Server Enterprise Edition
C- WebLogic Server Suite
D- WebLogic Server Grid Edition
E- WebLogic Server Cloud Edition

Answer:

C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has a critical, performance-sensitive web application that connects to a multimode Oracle RAC database. Which feature of WebLogic can provide signification benefit?

Options:

A- The Web Session Affinity feature of Active GridLink for RAC .
B- WebLogic Clustering
C- The Transaction Affinity feature of Active GridLink for RAC
D- Coherence*Web Session Replication

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Active GridLink for Oracle RAC

In Oracle WebLogic Server 10.3.4, a single data source implementation has been introduced to support an Oracle RAC cluster. It responds to FAN events to provide Fast Connection Failover (FCF), Runtime Connection Load-Balancing (RCLB), and RAC instance graceful shutdown. XA affinity is supported at the global transaction Id level. The new feature is called WebLogic Active GridLink for RAC; which is implemented as the GridLink data source within WebLogic Server.

Note:

* The WebLogic Server JDBC subsystem has supported Oracle RAC since WLS version 9.0, originally developed for Oracle9i RAC. This support is based on a particular type of data source configuration, called a multi data source. A multi data source is a data source abstraction over one or more individual data sources. It serves JDBC connections from each of the member data sources according to a specified policy. A RAC multi data source configuration requires that each member data source obtain connections to a particular RAC instance.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the absence of shared storage between cluster nodes, which two actions can you take to configure a High Availability architecture?

Options:

A- Move domain logs to a highly available database.
B- Move server logs to a highly available database.
C- Move transaction logs to a highly available database.
D- Move JMS persistent stores to a highly available database.
E- Move error logs to a highly available database.

Answer:

C, D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You completed the development of a new application and want to create a new domain in a new environment for functional testing. You want to have the same settings for your new domain as your old domain, with the option of changing the configuration in the new target environment.

Which two actions should you execute?

Options:

A- Use the introspect () command in WLST to gather the configuration information from the original domain.
B- Use pack/unpack to transfer the domain from one machine to another.
C- Create a domain template from the original domain using the Domain Template Builder and use the Configuration Wizard to create a new domain from the template.
D- Use the Admin Console of the original domain to create a domain template from the original domain and use the Configuration Wizard to create a new domain from the template.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Using the Domain Template Builder to Create Domain Templates

To create a domain, start the Configuration Wizard and choose a domain configuration template.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the name of the WebLogic specific deployment descriptor of Java Enterprise Application?

Options:

A- application.xml
B- weblogic.xml
C- web.xml
D- weblogic-application.xml
E- config.xml

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The WebLogic Server-specific deployment descriptor weblogic.xml.

If your Web application does not contain a weblogic.xml deployment descriptor, WebLogic Server automatically selects the default values of the deployment descriptor elements.

Note:

A Web archive (WAR file) contains the files that make up a Web application. A WAR file is deployed as a unit on one or more WebLogic Server instances. 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 Server-specific elements for Web applications.

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

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two outcomes result when a domain is created in development mode?

Options:

A- WebLogic server starts automatically upon the restarting of the machine
B- each new cluster will automatically be created with two managed servers
C- boot.properties file automatically stored
D- creation of an auto deploy folder used for the application to deploy automatically
E- Node Manager will be automatically configured

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

C: The saviour of having to type in the username and password each and every time that you start a server. A very useful little file to have, particularly if you have multiple managed servers.

By default, this appears in the Admin Servers security directory ($DOMAIN_HOME/servers/AdminServer/security) when a domain is created in development mode and is called boot.properties. The file is only created for the admin server, not for any additional servers; simply copying the security directory over is enough. The password is encrypted for the domain, so it can only be used for servers within that domain.

In production mode, the boot.properties file doesn't exist.

D: Development mode enables a WebLogic Server instance to automatically deploy and update applications that are in the domain_name/autodeploy directory (where domain_name is the name of a WebLogic Server domain). Production mode disables the auto-deployment feature and prevents any applications you place in the autodeploy directory after you switch to production mode from being deployed.

Note:

* By default, a WebLogic Server domain runs in development mode.

* You can run a WebLogic Server domain in two different modes: development and production. Only development mode allows you use the auto-deployment feature

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

To use Active Cache features in WebLogic 12C, which three libraries are needed from the WebLogic Server installation to be deployed in WebLogic Server?

Options:

A- coherence-work.jar
B- coherence.jar
C- active-cache-1.0.jar
D- coherence-web-spi.war

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

B, D: In addition to the coherence.jar file, Coherence provides a deployable shared library, coherence-web-spi.war, that contains a native plug-in to WebLogic Server's HTTP Session Management interface. Coherence also provides the active-cache-1.0.jar file which contains the classes that allow WebLogic Server to interact with Coherence.

C: The active-cache-1.0.jar is included in the WebLogic Server installation.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer needs to ensure that the number of threads servicing an application does not exceed the number of database connections available to the application.

What step must you take to address this situation?

Options:

A- Configure a Max Threads Constraint and add your application to the list of applications for the Constraint.
B- Configure a Work Manager with a Maximum Threads Constraint tied to the Connection Pool and configuration your application to use the Work Manager.
C- Configure a Work Manager with a Minimum Threads Constraint tied to the Connection Pool and configure your application to use the Work Manager.
D- Configure a global MaxThreads constraint and target it to the server or clusters where your application is deployed.
E- Configure the startup parameter '-Dwls-maxThreads' to be the same as the number of database connections configured.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To manage work in your applications, you define one or more of the following Work Manager components:

Fair Share Request Class:

Response Time Request Class:

Min Threads Constraint:

Max Threads Constraint:

Capacity Constraint

Context Request Class:

Note:

* max-threads-constraint---This constraint limits the number of concurrent threads executing requests from the constrained work set. The default is unlimited. For example, consider a constraint defined with maximum threads of 10 and shared by 3 entry points. The scheduling logic ensures that not more than 10 threads are executing requests from the three entry points combined.

A max-threads-constraint can be defined in terms of a the availability of resource that requests depend upon, such as a connection pool.

A max-threads-constraint might, but does not necessarily, prevent a request class from taking its fair share of threads or meeting its response time goal. Once the constraint is reached the server does not schedule requests of this type until the number of concurrent executions falls below the limit. The server then schedules work based on the fair share or response time goal.

* WebLogic Server prioritizes work and allocates threads based on an execution model that takes into account administrator-defined parameters and actual run-time performance and throughput.

Administrators can configure a set of scheduling guidelines and associate them with one or more applications, or with particular application components.

* WebLogic Server uses a single thread pool, in which all types of work are executed. WebLogic Server prioritizes work based on rules you define, and run-time metrics, including the actual time it takes to execute a request and the rate at which requests are entering and leaving the pool.

The common thread pool changes its size automatically to maximize throughput. The queue monitors throughput over time and based on history, determines whether to adjust the thread count. For example, if historical throughput statistics indicate that a higher thread count increased throughput, WebLogic increases the thread count. Similarly, if statistics indicate that fewer threads did not reduce throughput, WebLogic decreases the thread count. This new strategy makes it easier for administrators to allocate processing resources and manage performance, avoiding the effort and complexity involved in configuring, monitoring, and tuning custom executes queues.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has a WebTrade application that initially uses the embedded LDAP to authenticate users. To enhance security, the customer decides to use OAM to authenticate some of the users against an external LDAP store. For this to work, a customer configured an OAMAuthenticator, but was not sure what to Select for the Control Flag. What Control Flag should the customer Select?

Options:

A- OPTIONAL
B- REQUISITE
C- REQUIRED
D- SUFFICIENT
E- MANDATORY

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Note:

* When you configure multiple Authentication providers, use the JAAS Control Flag for each provider to control how the Authentication providers are used in the login sequence.

You can choose the following the JAAS Control Flag settings, among others:

REQUIRED---The Authentication provider is always called, and the user must always pass its authentication test. Regardless of whether authentication succeeds or fails, authentication still continues down the list of providers.

SUFFICIENT---The user is not required to pass the authentication test of the Authentication provider. If authentication succeeds, no subsequent Authentication providers are executed. If authentication fails, authentication continues down the list of providers.

OPTIONAL---The user is allowed to pass or fail the authentication test of this Authentication provider. However, if all Authentication providers configured in a security realm have the JAAS Control Flag set to OPTIONAL, the user must pass the authentication test of one of the configured providers.

* Example:

Setting the Order of Providers

Re-order the OAM Identity Asserter, OID Authenticator, and Default Authenticator by ensuring that the control flag for each authenticator is set as follows:

OAMAuthenticator (REQUIRED)

OracleInternetDirectoryAuthenticator (SUFFICIENT)

DefaultAuthenticator (SUFFICIENT)