

# DUMPS ARENA

## Oracle WebLogic Server 12c Essentials

Oracle 1z0-599

Version Demo

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

A customer claims that while redeploying a web application in the production system all their customers have to log in again. What do you recommend?

- A.** Sessions can't be preserved when redeploying applications. The customer needs to consider redeployment during late nights when the traffic is low.
- B.** Change the flag responsible for the development mode of their environment. In the production mode, all sessions are preserved while redeploying application.
- C.** Change Hotspot to JRockit. Sessions can't be preserved on HotSpot when redeploying application.
- D.** Use flag -version when redeploying the application. This will switch on the Side By Side deployment feature and preserve existing sessions.
- E.** Open a service request with Oracle Support. This is unexpected behavior. Sessions are preserved without any extra settings.

**ANSWER: D****Explanation:**

Restrictions on Production Redeployment Updates

WebLogic Server can host a maximum of two different versions of an application at one time.

Note:

\* When you redeploy a new version of an application, you cannot change: An application's deployment targets

An application's security model

A Web applications persistent store settings

To change any of the above features, you must first undeploy the active version of the application.

Incorrect: \* (not A)

Production redeployment enables you to update and redeploy an application in a production environment without stopping the application or otherwise interrupting the application's availability\* to clients. Production redeployment saves you the trouble of scheduling application downtime, setting up redundant servers to host new application versions, manually managing client access to multiple application versions, and manually retiring older versions of an application. \* (not C) Not dependant on whether the application is JRockit or Hotspot.

\* (not E)

The production redeployment strategy is supported for:

Standalone Web Application (WAR) modules and enterprise applications (EARs) whose clients access the application via a Web application (HTTP).

Enterprise applications that are accessed by inbound JMS messages from a global JMS destination, or from inbound JCA requests.

All types of Web Services, including conversational and reliable Web Services, but not 8.x Web Services.

Production redeployment is not supported for:

Standalone EJB or RAR modules. If you attempt to use production redeployment with such modules, WebLogic Server rejects the redeployment request. To redeploy such modules, remove their version identifiers and explicitly redeploy the modules.

Applications that use JTS drivers. For more information on JDBC application module limitations, see JDBC Application Module Limitations in Configuring and Managing JDBC Data Sources for Oracle WebLogic Server.

Applications that obtain JDBC data sources via the Driver Manager API; in order to use production redeployment, an application must instead use JNDI to look up data sources.

Applications that include EJB 1.1 container-managed persistence (CMP) EJBs. To use production redeployment with applications that include CMP EJBs, use EJB 2.x CMP instead of EJB 1.1

CMP.

Reference: Reference; Deploying Applications to Oracle WebLogic Server 12c, Redeploying Applications in a Production Environment

## QUESTION NO: 2

Which two tasks can be performed when WLST is in OFFLINE mode?

- A. modifying the configuration of an online domain
- B. modifying the configuration of an offline domain
- C. viewing runtime performance data in ONLINE mode
- D. viewing runtime performance data in OFFLINE mode
- E. creating and extending domains

## ANSWER: B E

### Explanation:

B: WLST enables you to create a new domain or update an existing domain without connecting to a running WebLogic Server (that is, using WLST offline)—supporting the same functionality as the Configuration Wizard.

E: With WLST you can

Creating a Domain (Offline)

Updating an Existing Domain (Offline)

Creating a Domain Template (Offline)

Exporting Diagnostic Data (Offline)

Stepping Through a Sample Script: Creating a Domain Using WLST Offline

Reference: Creating and Configuring WebLogic Domains Using WLST Offline

**QUESTION NO: 3**

Which feature is enabled when you start a WebLogic server with the `-DserverType=wx` option?

- A. JDBC
- B. JCA
- C. JMS
- D. EJB
- E. Java EE

**ANSWER: A****Explanation:**

```
-DserverType={"wls" | "wx"}
```

Specifies the Server Type, which determines the set of services that are started in the server runtime.

The default is "wls", which starts all WebLogic Server services, including EJB, JMS, Connector, Clustering, Deployment, and Management.

The "wx" option starts a server instance that excludes the following services, making for a lighter weight runtime footprint:

- \* (not D) Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB)
- \* (not B, not E) Java EE Connector Architecture (JCA)
- \* (not C) Java Message Service (JMS)

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Command Reference for Oracle WebLogic Server , Options for Configuring Deployment Attributes

**QUESTION NO: 4**

In the area of Performance Management and Diagnostics, which feature is supported in Oracle Enterprise Manager 12C?

- A. Search information in logs across multiple domains
- B. View different log information in single console location
- C. Save current performance data as baseline to be used in comparison with future data
- D. Provides single dashboard across multi-tier composite application

**ANSWER: A****Explanation:**

Reference: [http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25178\\_01/fusionapps.1111/e14496/logs\\_diagnostics.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25178_01/fusionapps.1111/e14496/logs_diagnostics.htm)

**QUESTION NO: 5**

You want to configure WebLogic so that Managed Servers are restarted when they are in a FAILED state. Which three steps are necessary to accomplish this?

- A. Configure Node Manager on the machines where WebLogic Managed Servers need to be started/restarted.
- B. Enable "Auto Restart" in the Node Manager Configuration.
- C. Enable "Auto Kill if Failed" in the Node Manager Configuration.
- D. Enable "Auto Kill if Failed" for the Managed Server in question.
- E. Enable "Auto Restart" for the Managed Server in question.

**ANSWER: A D E****Explanation:**

D: auto-kill-if-failed

Specifies whether the Node Manager should automatically kill this server (the managed server) if its health state is failed.

(Interface=weblogic.management.configuration.ServerMBean Attribute=getAutoKillIfFailed)

When Auto Restart is enabled, Node Manager will try to restart the Managed Server if it crashes or goes down unexpectedly, for instance, as the result of a machine reboot.

E: When Auto Restart is enabled, Node Manager will try to restart the Managed Server if it crashes or goes down unexpectedly, for instance, as the result of a machine reboot.

Reference: Server --> Configuration --> Health Monitoring

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Which action cannot be done in a scripted, automated fashion using WLST?

- A. collecting run-time metrics and sending an email if user-defined thresholds are exceeded
- B. configuring Clusters and Managed Servers
- C. starting Managed Servers using the Node Manager
- D. installing WebLogic binaries on a remote machine using Node Manager

E. configuring a Managed Server on a remote machine where the Node Manager is installed but no other Managed Servers from the domain exist

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

<http://docs.oracle.com/middleware/1212/wls/WLSTG/domains.htm>

### QUESTION NO: 7

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.xml and 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 won't run without it. It contains a hierarchy 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. Business Tier of an application and EJB basically handles the Business logic of application (distributed objects)

META-INF/application.xml contains Mappings and security roles etc. whereas META-INF/ejbjar.xml contains 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: 8**

Which four steps are involved to use Active Cache Dependency Injection in a WebLogic Java EE application?

- A. Deploy Active Cache shared library
- B. Declare dependency on the shared library
- C. Declare all dependency injection entries
- D. Package tangosol-coherence-override.xml in modules classpath
- E. Package coherence-cache-config.xml in modules classpath

**ANSWER: A B C E**

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* Example

If you have additional Coherence caches running on Coherence\*Web, then you must merge the cache configuration information (typically defined in the coherence-cache-config.xml file) with the session configuration contained in the session-cache-config.xml file. The cache and session configuration must be consistent across WebLogic Server and Coherence cache servers.

**QUESTION NO: 9**

A web application is bound to the context named "/webapp" and the client uses the browser and makes a request to the resource http://server:port/webapp/ctxl/resource. Where do you place this resource inside the web application structure?

- A. in the subdirectory /WEB-INF/ctxl
- B. in the subdirectory /META-INF/ctxl
- C. in the subdirectory /ctxl in the root of the archive
- D. in the subdirectory /ctxl/resource in the root of the archive
- E. in the root of the archive

**ANSWER: C**

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Which two options best describe how the Maven Plugin for WebLogic enables WebLogic to be effectively used in a Continuous Integration environment?

- A. execution of unit and integration tests
- B. management of the life cycle of a WebLogic domain including creation, configuration, and server life-cycle management
- C. deployment and undeployment of applications
- D. Java profiling

**ANSWER: A C**

**Explanation:**

Note:

\* Apache Maven is a software tool for building and managing Java-based projects. WebLogicServer provides support for Maven through the provisioning of plug-ins that enable you to perform various operations on WebLogic Server from within a Maven environment.

\* Continuous Integration is a software engineering practice which attempts to improve quality and reduce time to deliver software by applying small, frequent quality control efforts. It is characterized by these key practices:

Use of a version control system

All developers commit to the 'HEAD' (main code line) every day

The product is built on every commit

The build must be automated and fast

Automated deployment to a production-like environment

Automated testing

Results of all builds are published (so everyone can see who broke the build)

Deliverables are easily available (for developers, testers, other stakeholders)