**Q1. What is the Difference Between Queue and Distributed Queue?**

**Queue:**

**1) In queues, one message can be consumed by only one client.**

**2) Queue represents the Point-To-Point model.**

**3) queue is used to send one to one system.**

**4) In queue the messages are sent to FIFO (First in first out) order.**

**Distributed Queue:**

**1) A Distributed Queues allows you to retrieve a connection to any of the Queues across a cluster by using the Global JNDI name.**

**2) It seems one of the main pieces of functionality Distributed Queue gives you is load-balanced connections across multiple managed servers.**

**3) The members of the unit are usually distributed across multiple servers within a cluster, with each queue member belonging to a separate JMS server.**

**4) A distributed queue is a set of physical JMS queue members.**

**Q2. What is the name of default JVM that is made used for WebLogic?**

**The sun hotspot JDK default is made used for development, JRockit is the one used for production of WebLogic 11g as well as 12c.**

**Operating system is another factor that helps in choosing the certified JDK JVM.**

**Q3. Explain the methods for providing user credentials for starting the server?**

**At the time of the creation of the domain, the wizard for setting configuration asks for the details like username, password etc. from the user who is logging in for the first time as an administrator. If the domain is created in development mode, the configuration wizard saves the encrypted password as well as the username inside an identity file. This file is available for reference during the time of booting so that in the absence of this file, system can prompt the user for the purpose of entering credentials. A new boot – identity file can be created if you want to change the use credentials or else if you are having the requirement of creating domain in the production mode.**

**Q4. what is msi mode?**

**Managed Server Independence Mode**

**When a Managed Server starts, it tries to contact the Administration Server to retrieve its configuration information. If a Managed Server cannot connect to the Administration Server during startup, it can retrieve its configuration by reading configuration and security files directly. A Managed Server that starts in this way is running in Managed Server Independence (MSI) mode. By default, MSI mode is enabled.**

**In Managed Server Independence mode, a Managed Server looks in its root directory for the following files:**

**msi-config.xml—a replica of the domain’s config.xml**

**SerializedSystemIni.dat**

**boot.properties— an optional file that contains an encrypted version of your username configuration files for managed server in MSI mode**

**If you enable replication of configuration data and if you have started the Managed Server at least once while the Administration Server was running, msi-config.xml and SerializedSystemIni.dat will already be in the server’s root directory. The boot.properties file is not replicated. If it is not already in the Managed Server’s root directory, you must create one.**

**Is there any possibility for starting managed server during the absence of administrator server?**

**The usual process is that in case of any difficulty for the manager server to get connected to any administration server at the time of start-up, there is an option for the managed server to retrieve the configuration related to it from the configuration files as well as other files involved. The information thus retrieved cannot be altered and it is possible only when the administration server is available. When the administration server is unavailable, then the managed server enters into its independence mode for carrying out its operations.**

**Q5. Explain WebLogic server.**

**This is a kind of server that supports various services as well as infrastructure that are related with JEE applications. WebLogic server is capable of deploying components as well as applications through WSDL, UDDI and SOAP. This server gets configured as a web server by making use of HTTP listener for supporting the HTTP. Web servers like that of Apache, Netscape and Microsoft are utilized. The configuration of a web server allows WebLogic is capable of providing services to dynamic and static requests that are usually generated by servlets, HTML and JSP.**

**Q6. What is a Server ?**

**A server is an instance that comprises of an IP address and a Domain naming system. It is also attached to an operating system (Linux ,Windows, Solaris, e.t.c) some of which are open source , like Linux operating system**

**Q7. Cache Memory:**

**It is a hardware or software component that store data so that future requests for that data can be served faster, the data stored in a cache might be the result of an earlier copy of data stored elsewhere.**

**Q8. what is memcached ?**

**Is an easy to use ,high performance in memory data store. it offers a mature ,scalable ,open source solution for delivering sub-millisecond response times making it useful as a cache or session store.. It is a popular choice for powering real time applications in web,mobile Apps ,gaming ,ad-tech anmd E-commerce**

**Q9. Session replication: is a mechanism used to replicate the data stored in a session between different instances ,which have to be a part of the same cluster. When session replication is enabled in a cluster environment ,the entire session data is copied on a replicated instance..**

**Q10. What is a persistent store?**

**Persistent store provides a built in ,high performance storage solution for weblogic server ,subsystems and services that require persistance.**

**Q11. Types of persistent store?**

**File store and JDBC store**

**Q12. What is global transaction and local transaction?**

**Q13. What is jms?**

**Java Messasing Service**

**It is simply an API that provides the facility to create, send and receive messages.**

**It provides like a loosely couple reliable and asynchronous communication**

**JMS Messaging is simply a techique to communicate with other applications or software components**

**Q14. Advantages of JMS?**

**Asynchronous --- message sent arrives to the client without sending a request**

**It is reliable , whereby it provides an assurance that message is delivered**

**Q15. What are the 2 types of jms messaging domain ?**

**1.Point to point (whereby one message is delivered to one particular application , by the usuage of queue. There is no timing dependency between the sender and the receiver ( NO TIME TO LIVE ttl)**

**2.Publisher and subscribers --- is a one to many , one message is delivered to all the subcribers --- a message is known as a topic ,which is used as the Message Oriented Middleware (MOM). it is responsible to hold and deliver the message and all other applications are subscribed to that topic.**

**Q16. What is deployment? Making application codes available for end users**

**It refers to the process of making an application or module available for processing client requests in a weblogic server domain**

**Q17. What is the default port for Node manager?**

**5556**

**Q18. What is the default port for SSL?**

**443**

**Q19. What is the default port for weblogic SSL?**

**7002**

**Q20. What is the default port for Admin Server?**

**7001**

**Q21. How do you edit a file?**

**vi , vim , nano**

**Q22. What is the command for renaming a file?**

**mv**

**Q23. Can you rename a managed server?**

**Yes , and you also have to make changes in the config.xml file**

**Q24. Can you take cluster one and put it in cluster 2?**

**yes and some changes has to be made in the config.xml file**

**Q25. What is thread dumps?**

**Is the snapshot of all the active threads in the JVM to know what they are doing at a particular point in time.**

**Q26. What are the steps to take a thread dump?**

**Option 1). In Windows Machines:**

**Just Press (Ctrl + Break) Buttons together in the Command Window where your Server in running.**

**In Solaris/Linux …etc Unix Based Boxes you need to findout the Servers Process ID…by running the following command from the Same box where the Server is running:**

**A). ps -ef | grep java**

**B). kill -3 <ProcessID>**

**Option 2). Through WLST you need to write the WLST script like “AdminThreadDump.py” In this case you will see the Thread Dumps on the Same Shell Prompt…. no need to look into the Server STDOUT (Windows)**

**Option 3). Simplest option to take Thread Dump is :**

**Login to AdminConsole—>Server —> Monitoring —> Threads**

**Option 4) Collecting Thread Dumps Using Jstack utility**

**jps -l to get the PID (option -l shows the class name that is being executed)**

**option 5) jstack**

**./jstack -l PID > output.txt**

**repetition ./jstack -l PID > output1.txt**

**repetition ./jstack -l PID > output1.txt**

**repetition ./jstack -l PID > output1.txt**

**repetition ./jstack -l PID > output1.txt**

**every 5 secs interval**

**generating the thread dump manually can be cumbersome**

**option 6) so you can use a script ./dmpt.sh , which takes 3 parameters ( process id - repetition- intervals)**

**./dmpt.sh PID 5 1s**

**option 7). JCMD**

**The jcmd tool was introduced with Oracle’s Java 7. It’s useful in troubleshooting issues with JVM applications. It has various capabilities such as identifying java process Ids, acquiring heap dumps, acquiring thread dumps, acquiring garbage collection statistics, ….**

**Using the below JCMD command you can generate thread dump:**

**jcmd <pid> Thread.print > <file-path>**

**8. JVisualVM (windows) 9. JMC (Windows) 10. APM Tool – App Dynamics 11. ThreadMXBean**

**Q27. What is heap dumps?**

**Is taking the snapshot of all the active processes memory utilization at that particular point in time**

**Q28. What is heap memory?**

**This is the memory that the JVM uses to allocate java objects.**

**The maximum value of java heap memory is specified using the -Xmx flag in the java command line.**

**If the maximum heap size is not specified, then the limit is decided by the JVM considering factors like the amount of physical memory in the machine and the amount of free memory available at that moment. It is always recommended to specify the max java heap value.**

**Q29. What do you understand by a memory leak?**

**When objects are kept in the heap long after they have outlived their usefulness, that’s when a memory leak situation occurs.**

**Memory leak is the condition that arises when the objects get retained in the heap even after they have no use.**

**Memory Leak – Memory leak is the condition that arises when the objects get retained in the heap even after they have no use.**

**A memory leak occur if memory is used by an application and not released by the application when it is finished with it.**

**A memory leak can occur in either java heap or native memory , and either will eventually cause an out of memory situation**

**Native memory: This is the memory that the JVM uses for its own internal operations**

**Java heap: This is the memory that the JVM uses to allocate java objects**

**Process size: Process size will be the sum of the java heap, native memory and the memory occupied by the loaded executables and libraries**

**Q30. How do you resolve memory leak?**

**By taking a heap dump with the command ./jmap to check where the issue is ... and also do a garbage collection**

**Q31. What is out of memory ?**

**An out of memory error occurs due to memory exhaustion, either in java heap or native memory.**

**In the JVM ,OOM errors are thrown when the JVM cannot allocate an object because it is out of heap memory ,and no more help could be made by the garbage collector.**

**Q32. What causes the condition OUT OF MEMORY?**

**There are various reasons that can lead to this condition and they are**

**Insufficient size of the heap compared to the extra load.**

**Placing of the objects takes longer period of time like that of HTTP sessions.**

**Occurrence of memory leak inside the application code.**

**The prevention of occurrence of full GC because of JVM bug**

**How can the OUT OF MEMORY be solved?**

**There is a possibility for collecting the memory data after enabling GC – verbose.**

**If the condition has aroused because of HTTP session, then it will be automatically solved when the session gets time out.**

**You should also verify the code associated with the handling of jdbc connectivity. You should also optimize the size of the heap by considering the load.**

**Q33. What is garbage collections and what are the types?**

**Is the process of automatically freeing objects that are no longer referenced by the program**

**It is also the process of looking at the heap memory in the JVM or middleware application ,identifying the referenced objects (Live objects) and ununreferenced objects (dead objects) and deleting the dead objects for memory to be available**

**what are the Types of Garbage collections ?**

**---Minor**

**--Major Garbage Collections**

**both known as Stop the world events.**

**Q34. What is patching? Patching is the process of applying new piece of software over an existing installation in order to solve some known bugs or add enhanced features, this should be a routine process.**

**Benefits of patching**

**- security**

**- maintenance**

**- Supportability**

**- Error fixing**

**----Security ---Applying security patches will update the machine and plug up security holes left by outdated software or poorly written applications... that way you keep unwanted guest from accessing the file system through some newly found vulnerability ,If someone should get in ,that person can possibly get important data ,change security settings on the machine or even install some little piece of software you may not so easily catch. for examples like rootkits.**

**there are many ways to keep the system safe but most importantly keep up with all the latest security alerts and checking up on updated packages occassionly ...can save you from having to deal with the repercussions of having your data stolen or rebuilding your machine..**

**---Maintenance --maintaining a solid working environmnet is the second reason for keeping your machine up to date.. as we alll know technology doesnt slow down and new software features are always popping up**

**for example , an application previous verison may have needed an interface to a MYSQL database ,but with the advent of a new XML feature ,the database requirement becomes non-existent... by updating your software , you can use the newer XML feature and enjoy the benefits of updated technology**

**----Patching your linux machine may also present another challenge ..dealing with dependencies. if you patch your OS the wrong way..you may run itno dependencies conflicts that if not resolved ,could prevent you from updating your application**

**---Error fixing : the last reason for why you want to install newer software packages is to replace software that is problematic**

**Q35. What are the types of patching in weblogic?**

**opatch.... 12 c ,**

**11g smart...**

**fixed patch ,used to patch websphere**

**types of patching used with opatch?**

**interim patch ---- A patch containing one or more fixes made available to customers who cannot wait until the next patch set or new product release to get a fix**

**Bundle patch ----- An iterative, cumulative patch that is issued between patch sets**

**security patch update (spu) ---- An iterative, cumulative patch consisting of security fixes**

**patch set update (psu) ---- Patch Set Updates are used to patch Oracle WebLogic Server only**

**Q36. What is Load balancing? refers to efficiently distributing incoming network traffic across a group of backend servers, also known as a server farm or server pool**

**Q37. What are the 3 types of ways weblogic can be plugged into apache**

**IF Module ---plug and edit the httpd.conf file**

**Reverse Proxy -- Allowing your webserver as a proxy header**

**Virtual host ----creating a file that takes multiple variation of diffrent files**

**Q38. What is apache?**

**Apache is a freely available Web server that is distributed under an "open source" license**

**Q39. What is a Webserver: it is an application that helps to deliver web content to be accessible over the internet**

**its mean purpose is that it delivers content, it helps to host the content over the internet.**

**it is designed to serve as http content**

**Q40. Difference between Webserver and application server**

**Application servers can serve http and other types of content, it also provides business logic for middleware application , which webserver do not provide.**

**Webserver serves only static web browser content while Application server provides you both static and dynamic content**

**Q41. what is SSL? Secure Socket Layer**

**Secure Sockets Layer, a computing protocol that ensures the security of data sent via the internet by using encryption.**

**Q42. What is production mode and development mode?**

**is a live environment mode, (FINAL PRODUCT).Through this mode, applications are deployed and made known to end users. or the mode whereby the finished products are being accessed by the end users**

**This mode requires the boot.properties script.**

**Development mode?**

**Is a lower level environment mode, where developers and infrastructure teams test applications that would eventually go into production.**

**This mode does not require the boot . properties scripts**

**It also has the functionality of the auto deployment mode.**

**Autopilot self-deploying mode enables a device to be deployed with little to no user interaction**

**Q43. What is the login credential called?**

**Boot .Properties is a script or a file that contains the log in credentials of a domain.**

**Q44. What is the file that contains all the configuration parameter of your domain? or what is the script you use to configure your domain?**

**The config.xml file**

**is an XML document that describes the configuration of an entire WebLogic Server domain**

**Q45. If you must edit the config.xml file what do you do first?**

**You must take a backup**

**Q46. Where is your middleware home location?**

**Wherever you install your middleware is home**

**Q47. Where is your domain home?**

**Domain home is the userprojects**

**Q48. Where is your weblogic home?**

**Wls Server**

**Q49. What is LTM and GTM?**

**Local Traffic Manager (LTM) AND Global Traffic Manager**

**Q50. What is a datasource?**

**is an object that enables a java database Connectivity (JDBC) client to obtain a database connection**

**Q51. What are the types of datasource in weblogic?**

**generic datasource**

**-Grid-link Data source**

**-Multi Data source**

**Q52. What are the 2 types of Clustering:**

**Vertical**

**Horizontal**

**Vertical : Is the clustering of your managed servers within the same geographical plain,location or Area**

**Horizontal Clustering: Is the clustering of your managed servers across multiple geographical plain,location or Area**

**Q53. What is web.xml?**

**Web.xml file is the configuration file of web applications in java. It instructs the servlet container which classes to load, what parameters to set in the context and how to intercept requests coming from browsers. Web.xml is called as deployment descriptor file**

**Q54. What is Deployment Descriptor?**

**A deployment descriptor (DD) refers to a configuration file for an artifact that is deployed to some container/engine. In the Java Platform, Enterprise Edition, a deployment descriptor describes how a component, module or application (such as a web application or enterprise application) should be deployed. It directs a deployment tool to deploy a module or application with specific container options, security settings and describes specifi configuration requirements. XML is used for the syntax of these deployment descriptor files.**

**Is an xml file with a .xml extension that describes the deployment settings of an application or the applications modules or component**

**Q55. What is jdbc?**

**Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) is an application programming interface (API) for the programming language Java, that defines how a client may access a database.**

**It is part of the Java Standard Edition platform, from Oracle Corporation.**

**It provides methods to query and update data in a database, and is oriented towards relational databases**

**Q56. What is a connection pool:**

**Contain a lot of JDBC connectivity objects.**

**Connection pooling means that connections are reused rather than created each time a connection is requested.**

**To facilitate connection reuse , a memory cache of database connections, called a connection pool is maintained by a connection pooling module as a layer on top of any standard JDBC driver product.**

**They can be cached in the file store or jdbc store**

**A connection pool is a cache of database connections maintained so that the connections can be reused when future requests to the database are required.**

**Q57. Tell me about an issue you faced at work and how did you resolve it...?**

**Socket Binding error and how do you resolve it?**

**The error binding stream socket error message can occur when a data server is already running on the specified port.**

**This can also occur just after a data server process has been killed --**

**It can take the server's operating system from a few seconds to several minutes to recycle the port**

**Do a netsat -tunlp command and check the ports of the process or managed servers running.**

**Q58. What is application deployment:**

**It refers to the process of making an application or module available for processing client requests in a weblogic server domain.**

**For an administrator ,application deployment generally involves the following tasks.**

**1--Preparing applications and modules for deployment -- you can deploy applications either as archived files or as exploded archive directories**

**2-- Configuring the applicaton or module for deployment to the weblogic Server environment**

**3-- Deploying the application to the weblogic server.**

**After preparing both the deployment and configuration files,applications are distributed to target servers in a weblogic server domain and made active for processing client requests**

**Q59. What is deployment staging?**

**The deployment staging mode determines how deployment files are made available to target servers that must deploy an application or standalone module.**

**Q60. What is T3 protocol ?**

**The enhancements support for WebLogic Server messages is provided by T3.**

**These enhancements include object replacement, which work in WebLogic Server clusters’ context and HTTP.**

**Java Object Serialization, RMI predation is done by T3.**

**T3 is superset of java Object. Serialization and RMI can be done over T3**

**T3 is the protocol used to transport information between WebLogic servers and other types of Java programs.**

**Q61. what are the different types of states for deployment:**

**Whenever you shutdown your JVM ,you deploy the code ..the first state it goes to is the NEW state**

**If you delete the old code and deploy the new code , it goes to initialize distribution state**

**when you deploy the application and click on control to start servicing request ,then it goes to PREPARED state**

**when you bring up the JVM or managed server, it goes to ACTIVE state**

**the only time it goes to admin state is whenever you are shutting down your manage server or JVM , as you are shutting it down it stays on admin state then it goes to new state once the jvm shuts down completely**

**Admin , prepared ,initialize distribution and active**

**Q62. What is a synchronous message AND asynchronous?**

**synchronous messaging is when messages are able to flow in both directions, to and from, where as asynchronous messages are those messages that can only flow in one direction. Synchronous Message means that, it is a two way communication.**

**Q63. What is httpd? hypertext transfer protocol daemon**

**It is a piece of software that listens for network requests (which are expressed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol) and responds to them. It is open source and many entities use it to host their websites.**

**Q64. What are the various ways to plug in weblogic into a web server?**

**-IF Module**

**-Vitual Host**

**-Reverse Proxy**

**Q65. Explain what do you mean by WebLogic server.**

**A server that supports different and various services and infrastructure which is compatible with JEE applications is known as WebLogic server.**

**Q66. State some of the applications that the WebLogic server is capable of deploying.**

**Some of the applications that the WebLogic server is capable of deploying are WSDL (Web Services Description Language), UDDI ( Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration ), SOAP ( Simple Object Access Protocol), etc.,**

**Q67. State which servers get used in this case.**

**Apache, Netscape, and Microsoft.**

**Q68. Which are some of the servlets which are used to generate static requests?**

**The servlets that are utilizing are HTML and JSP**

**Q69. What is the web logic server capable of doing?**

**it provides changes in dynamic configurations,**

**it aids in production application redeployment**

**it helps with the rolling upgrades.**

**Q70. What are the capabilities of WebLogic server?**

**There are various capabilities associated with WebLogic server and they are**

**Changes in dynamic configuration.**

**Production application redeployment**

**Rolling upgrades.**

**Q71. What function does T3 provide in WebLogic Server?**

**The main function of T3 is to provide enhancements support for all the messages in WebLogic Server.**

**The enhancements support for WebLogic Server messages is provided by T3**

**T3 is the protocol used to transport information between WebLogic servers and other types of Java programs.**

**Q72. Explain about the function associated with T3 in WebLogic server ?**

**T3 provides enhancements support for the messages of WebLogic server.**

**The enhancements comprise of the object replacement, working in the context associated with the Weblogic server – clusters and also HTTP.**

**T3 also performs serialization of java object and also predation of RMI.**

**T3 can be considered as a superset associated with java object.**

**T3 is mandated between WebLogic servers, programmatic clients and cluster associated with WebLogic server.**

**The protocols HTTP and IIOP are made used for enabling communication between WebLogic server and processes.**

**Q73. Explain the functionality of T3 associated with WebLogic server?**

**T3 is capable of providing framework or overall structure for the messages that are capable of supporting the enhancements.**

**The enhancements comprises of product tunneling, working in the context associated with clusters of WebLogic server and also in object replacement.**

**What is T3 used for in WebLogic Server?**

**The application that provides the entire support infrastructure or framework for messages in WebLogic Server is T3.**

**Product tunneling is what constitutes the main part of the enhancements support.**

**Q74. State the two protocols whose sole purpose is communication between WebLogic Server and the processes.**

**HTTP (hyper text transfer protocol) and IIOP (Internet Inter ORB (Object Oriented Breaker) protocol)**

**Q75. Explain the use of HTTP ?**

**HTTP is the protocol that is made used for the purpose of enabling communication between the WebLogic server and processes.**

**Q76. How does the IIOP function?**

**Its a protocol that helps facilitate communication between the WebLogic Server and the object request broker is IIOP.**

**Explain the functionality of IIOP ?**

**IIOP is a kind of protocol helpful in enabling the communication between WebLogic server and object request broker.**

**Q77. What is the function of stubs inside WebLogic Server?**

**The function of removing any failed instances from the list is performed by the stubs inside the WebLogic Server.**

**Stubs perform the process of removing the failed instance from the list whenever there is a failure.**

**The stub usually makes use of DNS for finding the running server and also for obtaining the list of the instances that are currently available with the application.**

**How do stubs function inside WebLogic server cluster at the time of failure?**

**Stubs perform the process of removing the failed instance from the list whenever there is a failure.**

**The stub usually makes use of DNS for finding the running server and also for obtaining the list of the instances that are currently available with the application.**

**List of the instances available with the server inside cluster gets periodically refreshment and allows in acquiring advantages associated with new servers.**

**The advantages are gained as the server gets added to the cluster.**

**How does the stub help in handling the excess load?**

**The stub helps in distributing the excess load amongst other host servers, thus helping to balance it out.**

**Explain the functioning of Stub?**

**Stub is usually expected by the people who connect to the WebLogic server cluster.**

**The stub has the list that consists of the available instances of server that perform host implementations associated with object.**

**The stub also has the functionality of balancing the load by distributing load amongst the host servers.**

**Q78. How can default JVM be changed to other?**

**You should first set the JAVA\_HOME in the start script of the server.**

**Change the config.xml of domain for using the JRockit javac.exe**

**Remove any kind of switches specific to Sun JVM from start scripts of server**

**Q79. How clients handle the DNS – requests to the failed servers?**

**Bandwidth gets wasted in the case of continues DNS requests to that of unavailable machine at the time of server failure.**

**This problem usually occurs during the time of startup associated with the application that of client side.**

**The servers that are unavailable are removed by searching DNS entries provided by WebLogic server.**

**This removal prevents the clients from accessing failed servers.**

**A third party load – balancers are made used for avoiding the unnecessary DNS requests.**

**Some of the third party load – balancers are BigIP, resonate, local director and Alteon.**

**The main function of these third party loads – balancers is to mask multiple addresses of DNS in to a single one**

**Q80. What do you understand by deployment descriptors?**

**XML documents are the most common form of descriptors. They are associated with all the applications and modules as they are what is used to describe the contents which are in the directory , EAR file e.t.c**

**It is simply an XML file that the weblogic server goes to read to understand everything about the file EAR file (codes ,parameters, modules)**

**XML describes the content and structure of data in a document and is an industry standard for delivering content on the Internet**

**Deployment descriptors are associated with almost all the modules as well as applications. The deployment descriptors can be seen in the form of XML documents, and they are capable of describing the contents that are part of the directory or the jar file. J2EE specifications usually define the standard as well as the deployment descriptors which are portable for J2EE applications and modules.**

**Q81. Explain how classpath is set.**

**export CLASSPATH=/root/java and enter**

**WL\_HOME\server\bin\setWLSEnv.cmd(in case of windows)**

**Q82. How can classpath be set?**

**Classpath can be set by making use of the following script WL\_HOME\server\bin\setWLSEnv.cmd (in case of windows)**

**Q83. What are the steps for the creation of Pooling within Tomcat server?**

**The first step involved in this process of creating pooling is to download 3 jar files which are the**

**commons-dbcp-1.2 jar,**

**commons-pool-1.3.jar and**

**commons-collections-3.1 jar.**

**The next step is to make an entry inside server.xml of tomcat factory.**

**Q84. What is the difference between a server crash and a server hang?**

**If the instance is of a server hang, the Java process ceases to respond completely.**

**In the case of a server crash, the Java process will not exist thereafter.**

**What is server hanging?**

**If a Server does not even response to the clients requests, then it is a Complete Server Hang scenario**

**Some times the complete stuckness of a Server also may cause a Server Crash**

**How can you differentiate server crash and server hang?**

**With a server crash, there is no existence for the Java process and if it is a server hang, then the Java process stops responding.**

**Q85. Why would a server hang instance occur?**

**The primary reasons for a server hang would be a deadlock, a long time for returning and a memory leak.**

**What are the causes for server crash?**

**The major reasons for the occurrence of server crash are the native IO, JVM, supported configuration, JDBC driver issues and SSL native libraries.**

**Q86. How can you solve the issue of server crash?**

**A crash associated with JVM is capable of generating hs\_err\_pid file. You need to refer this file for finding out the root cause for such a crash.**

**In the case of native IO being the origin of thread, you need to disable it.**

**If the origin of the problem is from the driver, need to contact the driver team**

**Q87. How can Server Hang be solved?**

**Java WebLogic.Admin PING needs to be checked for finding whether you get a normal and positive response.**

**You can find out the root cause for hanging from this file. You just need to rectify the errors that are identified from this file.**

**Explain the reasons for server hang?**

**The major reasons that lead to the server hang are memory leak, deadlock, and long time for returning.**

**Q88. When can high usage of CPU occur?**

**This is the condition that usually occurs when a single thread or process makes use of a larger portion of the CPU in an unexpected manner.**

**Q89. How can the issue associated with high CPU usage be solved?**

**In windows platform the issue of CPU high usage can easily be solved by making use of pslist and also with the process explorer to observe the function performed by the thread or the process.**

**Q90. What do you understand by clustering?**

**When servers are grouped or classified together for purposes of increased availability and scalability, it is known as clustering.**

**Explain the term clustering?**

**Clustering is the process of grouping the servers together for accomplishing high percentage of scalability and availability.**

**What is a cluster?**

**Is a group of weblogic servers or instance that functions as one ,or it is two or more servers that functions as one.**

**Q91. What function does clustering accomplish?**

**The main function of clustering is to ensure that the processes maintain enhanced availability and scalability. Also, clustering helps to balance out the load accurately and thus accomplishes to failover.**

**What is the purpose of clustering?**

**The major goal of performing the process of clustering is to make high scalability as well as availability of the servers possible. This process also helps in balancing the load in a proper manner and also accomplishes failover.**

**Q92. What is the primary responsibility of a cluster?**

**Fail over capacity -- it is a model that helps the application not to have any downtime.**

**Q93. what is the secondary resposibility of a cluster?**

**To make the application , Highly available (HA)**

**To make the application scalable , for scalability , ability to expand**

**For load balancing**

**Q94. How does communication within a cluster occur?**

**Communication within a cluster occurs through the multicast IP.**

**It is also facilitated by the intermittent messages known as heartbeat messages.**

**How can cluster communication occur?**

**The communication through cluster is made possible by the multicast IP as well as port by the process of sending periodic messages which are normally called as heartbeat messages.**

**Q95. State the different types of WebLogic installations.**

**Silent mode, console mode, and graphical mode.**

**What are the various types of WebLogic installations?**

**The WebLogic installation usually occurs in three different modes which are:**

**Graphical mode**

**Console mode**

**Silent mode.**

**Q96. What do you understand about Graphic mode?**

**An installation that makes use of interactive GUI is known as a graphics mode.**

**It is a kind of installation type that makes use of interactive GUI.**

**Q97. What do you understand by silent mode?**

**An installation that is non-interactive and based on the.XML properties is known as a silent mode.**

**This is a method of installation that is non-interactive and is usually based on the .xml properties – file.**

**Q98. What do you understand by console mode?**

**An installation that follows an interactive text-based method is known as console mode.**

**This is a kind of installation type that follows interactive text based method**

**Q99. Explain what do you understand by Unicast?**

**The method of clustering in which there is a main cluster master and each of the other servers must ping or confirm that the server is still alive and active, is known as Unicast. This is a very simple method.**

**What is Unicast?**

**Unicast is the method used in the clustering technique where there are cluster master and each server should ping to this cluster master for informing that the server is alive.**

**Explain Unicast?**

**Unicast is the alternative of UDP for mailing to a particular person. It is a very secure method to communicate with each other. Unicast has the ability to spread over the router without worrying about TLL.**

**Unicast: This mode is usually used by Business Enterprises.**

**It renders the model of a point to point communucation within the JVMS. There is one Master server and the rest slave servers**

**The master server would communicate individually with each slaver to register their heartbeat.**

**The Weblogic server unicast protocol use standard TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol) sockets to send messages between cluster members**

**-State the meaning of Multicast**

**Multicast method in clustering occurs when there is no main cluster master and each server must be connected with each other to validate they’re being active. This is a much more complex method than Unicast.**

**What is Multicast?**

**Multicasting has many messages to be sent in the form of ping as each server needs to inform all others about its existence.**

**This condition creates much complexity associated with the method compared to unicast.**

**What are the types of Cluster Communication Mode and explain:**

**Unicast --: This mode is usually used by Business Enterprises.**

**It renders the model of a point to point comminucation within the JVMS. There is one Master server and the rest slave servers**

**Multicast ----- This renders the model of a point to Many (Broadcast) communication withing the JVMS. There are no Master servers or Slaver servers.All JVMS communicate by a broadcast to register their heartbeats.**

**It is a kind of clustering system where there is no cluster master and each and every server needs to ping each other for informing their existence.**

**Multicast: This renders the model of a point to Many (Broadcast) communication withing the JVMS. There are no Master servers or Slaver servers.All JVMS communicate by a broadcast to register their heartbeats**

**Multicast uses UDP (User Datagram Protocol) communication and Multicast addresses and this may require some network configuration and an additional effort in selecting the adddressed to be used.**

**(UDP is connectionless. The receiver can request and listen for UDP packets, but no session is established (there is no "beginning" or "end," data is merely sent and received). If UDP packets are corrupted or lost in transit, the receiver may not be aware of the error. The receiver does not report errors to the sender, or acknowledge that data was received.**

**Q100. Explain stage deployment**

**The process where the admin gets an actual physical copy to distribute to the instances is known as stage deployment.**

**Is a process of deployment whereby the codes are automatically copied to the staging directory of the targeted managed server(s)**

**What is a stage deployment?**

**Stage deployment is a kind of process in which the admin gets a physical copy which is distributed to the other instances.**

**Q101. Explain no stage deployment**

**The process where there is no physical copy given, however, every server needs to be connected to the source directly for procuring the item to be deployed.**

**Is the process whereby the codes are not copied to the staging directory of the targeted managed server(s)**

**What is non-stage deployment?**

**There is no copy in the administrator but each and every server needs to contact the source directly for getting the item to be deployed.**

**Q102. Explain External stage deployment**

**Is like the default stage mode , you have to manually copy the code to the staging directory of the targeted managed server(s)**

**How can port number be checked?**

**Port number can be checked by using netstat-na|grep connected.**

**How to find out the listening ports?**

**Listening ports can be found out by using netstat-na|grep listen**

**What is the command to check the listening port in an operating system**

**sudo netstat -tunlp**

**What is the default port for apache ?**

**By default, Apache web server is instructed to listen for incoming connection and bind on port 80. If you opt for the TLS configuration, the server will listen for secure connections on port 443**

**How to check the version of Java?**

**java -verision**

**Q103. How does one know if the server is added to the cluster?**

**The WebLogic server cluster announces the addition of the new server in the cluster.**

**How is it informed when the server is added to the cluster?**

**The availability of the new server in the cluster is broadcasted by the WebLogic server – cluster.**

**Q104. Inside a multi-processor machine state the number of WebLogic servers that can be accumulated.**

**An unlimited number of servers can be held inside a multi-processor machine.**

**How many WebLogic servers can be held inside a multi-processor machine?**

**There is no limitation for the number of servers.**

**Q105. What do you understand by a Machine?**

**A logical representation of the physical is known as a Machine**

**What is a Machine?**

**Machine is the logical representation that of the physical machine**

**Q106. What do you understand by Core Server Tuning?**

**When the tuning of chuck size, performance packs, chunk pool size, work manager and connection backlog buffering occurs, it is known as Core Server Tuning.**

**Performance tuning focuses on improving the system response time without the need of changing or upgrading its configuration. Performance tuning becomes essential when the system becomes sluggish or absolutely unresponsive due to increased load with some degree of decreasing performance.**

**What is application tuning?**

**This process involves ejb pool – size cache and jsp recompilation.**

**What is Core Server tuning?**

**This is the process involving the tuning of work manager, chuck size, performance packs, chunk pool size and connection backlog buffering**

**What is JVM tuning?**

**This process involves monitoring of the garbage collection and the tuning of gc strategy.**

**Q107. What do you understand by Node Manager?**

**This is a service provided from Java which allows us to run separate processes as opposed to only WebLogic server**

**Q108. Define Node manager?**

**Node manager is used for WebLogic server provides permission for starting, shutting down and restarting the manager and managed server details from the distant place.**

**Node Manager is a WebLogic Server utility that enables you to start, suspend, shut down, and restart Administration Server and Managed Server instances from a remote location.**

**Although Node Manager is optional, it is recommended if your WebLogic Server environment hosts applications with high availability requirements.**

**what is a node managers? It is a program that is used to control Weblogic server instances.**

**A single Node Manager instance is used to control all of the server instances running on the same physical machine or different machine. These instances can reside in different clusters, domains, and such.**

**When configuring a node manager, what do you edit on both the console and the operating system.**

**config.xml and nodemanager.properties**

**What is Node Manager?**

**Node manager is a service from Java that is capable of running separate process other than that of WebLogic server.**

**Q109. Explain the WebLogic server domain?**

**The management component for the deployment of the WebLogic server is known as a domain. A domain is connected with the WebLogic asset to handle as a unit. A domain contains a single detail of the WebLogic server known as the management server. The manager server helps like a middle point of details for the server details and devices of system administration.**

**What is a domain?**

**Domain can be defined as the group which comprises of various WebLogic – server resources**

**Explain Domain and its uses?**

**A Domain is a group of the assets of WebLogic servers is handled like a group. It contains single and numerous organized and managed servers.**

**Organizes servers are utilized to structure the system by numerous customers. Run certain applications with the help of the maintained server.**

**What do you mean by a Domain?**

**A group that consists of several WebLogic server resources is known as a Domain.**

**A domain also means Administrative Console**

**Consists of Weblogic instances (Admininstrative and Managed Servers) and its logically related resources and these resources are used to enhance the performance of a domain.**

**Q110. Define tuning a work manager?**

**WebLogic permits to build and tell how the application will compute the implementation of the work. According to the rules you can describe and detect real runtime production. WebLogic can enhance the production of the application and to handle SLA.**

**Q111. What are JDBC connections?**

**WebLogic Servers permits to connect the JDBC objects containing the data and multi-data authority for improving the accessibility of cluster hosted application. Each JDBC object which you have built for the cluster will survive on every controlled server in the collection.**

**Q112. What is data sources in JDBC connections?**

**In a group, the outer customer contains the connectivity with the help of the JDBC data source on the JNDI tree. To obtain the relationship the data sources utilize the WebLogic server RMI driver. The authority of WebLogic in the outer customer application permits the customer to appeal to other relationships when the server throws the details then the earlies relationship fails.**

**Q113. What is meant by multi-data sources?**

**Multi-data sources are a abstraction all over the category of data sources to deliver stability in the middle of data sources connected with multi-data sources. Multi-data sources decide or choose which data sources are to utilize for satisfying the appeal on the algorithm that is chosen in the structure of the multi-data source.**

**Multi Data source----- An abstraction around a group of generic data sources that provides load balancing or failover processing**

**A multi data source is a data source abstraction over one or more individual data sources.**

**Q114. Explain Servlets and JSPs in WebLogic?**

**WebLogic server gives the reinforcement for the servlets and JSPs with the help of duplicating the HTTP discussion condition of the customer which connects the collected servlets and JSPs.**

**It manages the HTTP discussion states in reminder, a file system, and details. For authorizing the mechanical failback of servlets and JSPs, the session condition will continue in the memory.**

**Q115. What consists of the app’s WAR under the WEB-INF?**

**A deployment descriptor file is utilized by the Java web applications to control how URLs plan to servlets, URLs verification needs and another detail. This file is considered as web.xml. It defines the categories, structures, assets of the application.**

**The /WEB-INF directory in the WAR file contains a file named web.xml which defines the structure of the web application.**

**Web.xml file is the configuration file of web applications in java. It instructs the servlet container which classes to load, what parameters to set in the context, and how to intercept requests coming from browsers.**

**It defines the categories, structures, assets of the application.**

**Web.xml is called as deployment descriptor file**

**Q116. What is the default mode when deploying the administration server?**

**No stage mode, which specifies the manager server without copying the records from the origin places. Rather than every selected server should connect the record documents from a single source index for deployment. For example – When deploying an application of JEE2 to three servers in the group then a server is capable to connect the similar application record documents to deploy the application. Choose a no stage mode to run a group of server details on a similar machine.**

**For administration servers, staging mode is nostage by default, meaning that the default staging behavior is to deploy from the source location provided**

**Q117. Who provides secure connections?**

**With the help of a secure Sockets layer (SSL) permits two functions to connect over a web connection for verifying the person’s identity.**

**And hiding the facts which are interchanged between the functions. The verification permits the server and a customer for verifying the identity of the function.**

**Verification allows the facts to transfer upon the web clearly to the expected receiver.**

**Q118. How to handle boot.properties in WebLogic?**

**In the production mode, to start the WebLogic Server, the server does not start up when the boot.properties is not available.**

**WebLogic appeals for help for the user and password for managing the user. Identify the user and password in the text box.**

**Because startup needs the framework of safety and name which is saved in a document named boot.properties.**

**Q119. What is the WebLogic server machine??**

**A machine is a convincing description forgiving one and more details of the WebLogic server. Every controlled server should be given to a machine. The manager server utilizes the machine described in the combination with the Node Manager to begin the distant servers.**

**Q120. How to describe an installation structure?**

**With the help of silent-mode installation. It utilizes a copy of the installation on the numerous machines. In the silent mode at the time of installation, the application studies the settings for the structure by an XML document which is created earlier at the time of starting an installation. The application will not show the structure alternatives at the time of the installation procedure.**

**Q121. Install WebLogic Server by utilizing GUI-Mode installation?**

**It is the graphic-formed method for performing The BEA installation application runs on the windows and Unix computers. For running GUI-mod installation, the support is added to the machine where the software is installing should help a JAVA formed GUI. JAVA-based GUI is helped by every supports for the windows system.**

**Q122. Define Dynamic cluster?**

**It includes one and more servers that are dynamic. It is built on a one, communal server arrangement. Communal server arrangement is to state the structure of the servers in the dynamic cluster that is why every server does not require standard structure at the time of developing the cluster.**

**A dynamic cluster is a server cluster that uses weights and workload management to balance the workloads of its cluster members dynamically,based on performance information that is collected from the cluster members. Dynamic clusters enable application server virtualization**

**Q123. How to increase the counting of the server details?**

**With the help of Dynamic cluster. At the time of structuring the dynamic cluster then define the counting of server details requires at the top of the load. WebLogic servers generate the particular counting’s of server details and appeal the calculated attribute principles for everyone. When you want the extra ability of the server then begins a server detail without the standard structure of the server details and attach to the cluster.**

**Q124. What is used to convey the details between WebLogic and Java programs?**

**With the help of T3, it is the structure for the WebLogic emails to help for the improvement.**

**This improvement contains the reduction and attributes like item renewal works on the conditions of the WebLogic server’s collections and HTTP, drilling of other products.**

**T3 is authorized among WebLogic servers and clusters and programmatic customers. An object appeal agent and WebLogic server use IIOP for interacting with each other.**

**Q125. What is used to locate Java classes?**

**Classpath is utilized by a Java function for detecting the places.**

**Classpath record the catalogs, JAR, and ZIP files include organized Java classes.**

**Classes are all over the network so you have to determine the location to search the classes to run.**

**To run the Java programs, the framework of the classes should be proper.**

**Q126. How to generate the cluster-wide JNDI Tree?**

**WebLogic server in a collection construct and handles the local copies cluster-wide JNDI Tree that records the amenities provided by every person of the cluster. The generation of the JNDI tree starts by the local JNDI tree is necessary for every server details. The application is obligated when if another service contains a similar identity.**

**Creation of a cluster-wide JNDI tree begins with the local JNDI tree bindings of each server instance.**

**As a server instance boots (or as new services are dynamically deployed to a running server instance), the server instance first binds the implementations of those services to the local JNDI tree**

**Q127. What is the use of an IP socket?**

**A TCP/IP socket is used for communications between two computers. The socket includes the Internet protocol (IP) address, as well as the host or port that the computers are using to transmit the data.**

**All applications that take part in the transmission use the socket to send and receive information.**

**Q128. How to trace latitude and longitude of the vehicle in WebLogic Server?**

**By the help of GPS technology delivers the services to track the location**

**It is the advanced machinery for accepting, dispatching, saving details of distant items like the gadget of automobiles and automation.**

**The server is attached to a distant procedure center to deliver facts, statements and web services.**

**In the control panel, LED supports the production chart.**

**Telematics is a GPS technology that provides location based service to track latitude and longitude of a vehicle.**

**Telematics is the technology of sending, receiving and storing information relating to remote objects, such as vehicles, telecommunication devices**

**Q129. How to access business emails?**

**With the help of Java Message Services is known as the API for exchanging the emails.**

**Generate the JMS servers and select a WebLogic server details**

**Generate or customize the principles for network industry, JMS servers, terminal line and subject, JMS arrangements and the connected user.**

**Implementation of the action of an email terminating to assure the dispatched emails are cleaned instantly.**

**Regulate the flow of emails at the time of peak load containing the choke emails creator.**

**Q130. What is the use of stubs?**

**Stubs are useful in removing the failed details from the record at the time of failure.**

**It utilizes DNS for searching the running server and for achieving the details of the record which are accessible in the application.**

**The details of the record are accessible with server in the cluster is refreshed and permits to obtain the benefits with the recent servers.**

**Stubs perform the process of removing the failed instance from the list whenever there is a failure.**

**The stub usually makes use of DNS for finding the running server and also for obtaining the list of the instances that are currently available with the application.**

**List of the instances available with the server inside cluster gets periodically refreshment and allows in acquiring advantages associated with new servers.**

**The advantages are gained as the server gets added to the cluster.**

**Q131. Define HTTP tunneling?**

**Http tunneling is used to create a network link between two computers in conditions of restricted network connectivity including firewalls, NATs ,ACLs,amongs other retrictions.**

**Tunneling is created by an intermediary called a proxy server which is located in a DMZ**

**Q132. Define JAR?**

**The Archive document of JAVA is known as Jar. It includes all the class documents, photos, sound and other documents required in the function.**

**The clients generate the documents of JAR by utilizing the JAR command with JDK as well as zip tools.**

**Cluster the numerous documents in a single annal with the help of JavaTM annals document format. The jar is constructed to help for collecting java applications in a single log.**

**Q133. Explain Automatic deployment?**

**It is a way to install an application to the management server for analyzing. It is useful at the time of the basic stage of the installment of the function.**

**It is implemented with the WebLogic server which is running in the form of DEVELOPMENT.**

**For switching off the name in the management server for start-up and reopen the server.**

**Q134. What is a HOGGER and Active in WebLogic?**

**HOGGER**

**a) An execute thread which is being held by a request right now is classified as HOGGER. These threads will either be declared as stuck after the configured timeout or will return to the pool before that.**

**b) An execute thread is classified as HOGGER, when thread takes much more than the normal execution time, as automatically observed by the scheduler**

**Active- Threads that are eligible to process incoming request are classified as ACTIVE threads. When thread demand goes up, WebLogic will start promoting threads from Standby to Active state which will enable them to process future client requests**

**STUCK**

**An execute thread is classified as STUCK when the thread is stuck working on a request for more than the configured stuck thread maximum time (i.e. “StuckThreadMaxTime” parameter).**

**Default value for “StuckThreadMaxTime” is 10 minutes.**

**Note that it is possible that some of your threads are doing legitimate work for over 10 minutes with no issues.**

**If you have such threads then you should consider placing them in another work manager with proper setting for the “StuckThreadMaxTime” parameter.**

**4. STANDBY**

**Threads that are waiting to be marked eligible to process incoming requests are classified as STANDBY Threads. These threads are kept in the Standby pool. Threads that are not needed to handle the present workload are designated as standby and added to the standby pool. These threads are activated when more threads are needed. These threads are created and visible from the JVM Thread Dump but not available yet to process a client request**

**Standby True if the execute thread is not a part of the active thread pool.**

**5. IDLE**

**These are the threads which don’t have any work assigned to it are classified as IDLE.**

**Q135. What two-phase deployment?**

**The agreement of two-phase deployment supports for managing the flexibility of domain. In the earlier version of WebLogic, At the time of installing an application then the management server dispatches a copy of the application to every selected server. If the installation of the servers fails, the whole condition behind installments the selected servers convert in to incompatible.**

**Two-Phase Deployment**

**The new two-phase deployment protocol helps to maintain domain consistency. In previous versions of WebLogic Server, when you deployed an application, the administration server sent a copy of the application file(s) to all the targeted servers, which then loaded the application. If deployment to any of those servers failed or partially failed, the entire deployment's state across its target servers became inconsistent**

**Q136. what are the Types of Garbage collections ?**

**---Minor**

**--Major Garbage Collections**

**both known as Stop the world events.**

**Q137. Where do you go to increase your memory argument in web logic?**

**Inside the domain directory is a folder called "bin". In the "bin" directory, locate the setDomainEnv file (.sh for unix, or .cmd for Windows). In that file, alter the memory settings to suite your needs. Based on the error message you mentioned in your question, I would increase both the PermSize and MaxPermSize settings to 512m\*\***

**Q138. What is JNDI**

**The Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) is a Java API for a directory service that allows Java software clients to discover and look up data and objects via a name. Like all Java APIs that interface with host systems, JNDI is independent of the underlying implementation**

**Q139. What connection pool and what does it contain?**

**A connection pool is a cache of database connections maintained so that the connections can be reused when future requests to the database are required. Connection pools are used to enhance the performance of executing commands on a database.**

**Contains a lot of JDBC connectivity objects.**

**Q140. What do you enable to make a session sticky?**

**weblogic.xml session descriptor**

**Q141. What is the most common cluster algorithm most company use?**

**Round Robin**

**Q141. What is session stickness?**

**Session stickiness, a.k.a., session persistence, is a process in which a load balancer creates an affinity between a client and a specific network server for the duration of a session, (i.e., the time a specific IP spends on a website). Using sticky sessions can help improve user experience and optimize network resource usage.**

**Q142. What is weight base?**

**Weight-based load balancing takes into account a pre-assigned weight for each server. This value determines what proportion of the load the server will bear relative to other servers**

**Q143. What is jvm generation?**

**New objects comes into the JVM, with hope to survive into the old gen**

**Q144. What are the States of deployments**

**Admin , prepared ,initialize distribution and active**

**Q145. What are the states of your managed server?**

**STARTING State.**

**STANDBY State.**

**ADMIN State.**

**RESUMING State.**

**Q146. What do you see when your managed server is turned on?**

**Running State**

**Q147. How do you trouble shoot when your application in production server is not working properly?**

**Before contacting BEA Technical Support for help, collect diagnostic information. The most important information is a log file with multiple thread dumps from a Managed Server. The log file is especially important for diagnosing cluster freezes and deadlocks.**

**Q148. What is config.xml file and where is it located?**

**The config.xml file is an XML document that describes the configuration of an entire WebLogic Server domain**

**It is located in the domain directory**

**user\_projects/domains/Rayapp/config**

**ls config.xml**

**Q149. Where do you go to configure your domain?**

**wlserver\_10.3/common/bin config.sh**

**Q150. After installing Weblogic into Apache where do you go to edit or what is the path or what is the file called?**

**httpd.conf and the path is httpd24/conf/httpd.conf vi httpd.conf\***

**Q151. What is htdocs in Apache?**

**htdocs is the directory that the Apache web server looks for files to serve on our domain by default. This location can be changed later to whatever value we want.**

**Q152. Where do you get the modules from weblogic and send to in apache\*?**

**cd /wlserver\_10.3/server/plugin/linux/x86\_64 into**

**httpd24/modules**

**Q153. What is generic datasource?**

**Generic data sources and their connection pools provide connection management processes that help keep your system running efficiently.**

**Q154. What data source would you use to connect to another database?**

**jdbc driver**

**Q155. What do you enable to make your gridlink data source active?**

**Enable Socket Direct Protocol for a Grid Link Data Source**

**In Url, edit the url, replacing instances of PROTOCOL=TCP with PROTOCOL=SDP.**

**Q156. What is 1 way handshake and 2 way handshake?**

**-1 way handshake**

**client authenticating the server , the server would send its public key and certificate to the client**

**-2 way handshake**

**the client authenticate the server and then the server turns around and aunthenticates the client.**

**Q157. What is admin server ?**

**Administrative Server: The Admin Server is a "centralized Unit" that is used to monitor and manager the activities of the Domain**

**Q158. What is 503 and 403 error?**

**A 503 Service Unavailable Error is an HTTP response status code indicating that a server is temporarily unable to handle the request.**

**What is 403 error? HTTP 403 is a HTTP status code meaning access to the requested resource is forbidden(access denied) for some reason. The server understood the request, but will not fulfill it due to client-related issues**

**Q159. What is the command free ?**

**The free command provides information about unused and used memory and swap space on any computer running Linux or another Unix-like operating system.**

**Q160. How do you check the cpu utilization of your entire operating system ,what command is it?**

**use the top command**

**Q161. What is the command use to check the free space in your operating system?**

**free command**

**Q162. What is the default tool for taking a thread and heap dump and what location is it?**

**./jstack and jmap**

**located in the jdk directory**

**Q163. Where do you go to find the certificate?**

**JDK directory**

**jdk1.7.0\_80/bin ls keytool**

**Q164. What command do you run to import your cert ?**

**you run the keytool command with the vebrose command**

**Q165. When generating your certificate what comes to your cert?**

**a key and CSR (certificate signing Request)**

**Q166.**