Top 40 Most Asked Weblogic Interview Questions and Answers

1) What is the WebLogic server, and what are its main usages?

WebLogic Server is a Java-based Java EE application server currently developed and managed by Oracle Corporation. That's why it is also called Oracle WebLogic Server. The Oracle organization acquired WebLogic Server when it purchased BEA Systems in 2008. The Oracle WebLogic Server is a unified and extensible platform for developing, deploying, and running enterprise applications, such as Java, on-premises, and in the cloud.

It can host Java-based applications. It provides a robust, mature, and scalable implementation of Java Enterprise Edition (EE) and Jakarta EE. Web applications and Enterprise applications that are developed can be deployed in a WebLogic server to serve the business logic. In Layman's words, we can say that, with a WebLogic server, we can easily deploy, distribute, and run Java-based applications.

2) What do you understand by deployment descriptors?

In Oracle WebLogic Server, the deployment descriptors are associated with almost all the modules and applications. We can see the deployment descriptors in the form of XML documents. They are mainly used to describe the contents that are part of the directory or the jar file. J2EE specifications usually define the standard and the deployment descriptors that are portable for J2EE applications and modules.

3) What are the different versions of the WebLogic Server?

The following is the list of different versions of the WebLogic Server:Fulls

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Server Name Version** | **Launched Year** |
| WebLogic Server 14c (14.1.1) | March 30, 2020 |
| WebLogic Server 12cR2 (12.2.1.4) | September 27, 2019 |
| WebLogic Server 12cR2 (12.2.1.3) | August 30, 2017 |
| WebLogic Server 12cR2 (12.2.1.2) | October 19, 2016 |
| WebLogic Server 12cR2 (12.2.1.1) | June 21, 2016 |
| WebLogic Server 12cR2 (12.2.1.0) | October 23, 2015 |
| WebLogic Server 12cR1 (12.1.3) | June 26, 2014 |
| WebLogic Server 12cR1 (12.1.2) | July 11, 2013 |
| WebLogic Server 12cR1 (12.1.1) | Dec 1, 2011 |
| WebLogic Server 11gR1 (10.3.6) | February 26, 2012 |
| WebLogic Server 11gR1 (10.3.5) | May 16, 2011 |
| WebLogic Server 11gR1 (10.3.4) | January 15, 2011 |
| WebLogic Server 11gR1 (10.3.3) | April 2010 |
| WebLogic Server 11gR1 (10.3.2) | November 2009 |
| WebLogic Server 11gR1 (10.3.1) | July 2009 |
| WebLogic Server 10gR3 (10.3.0) | August 2008 |
| WebLogic Server 10.0 | March 2007 |
| WebLogic Server 9.2 |  |
| WebLogic Server 9.1 |  |
| WebLogic Server 9.0 | November 2006 |
| WebLogic Server 8.1 | July 2003 |
| WebLogic Server 7.0 | June 2002 |
| WebLogic Server 6.1 |  |
| WebLogic Server 6.0 | file date March 2001 on an old CD |
| WebLogic Server 5.1 (The code name of this version was Denali. It was the first version supporting hot deployment for applications via the command line.) |  |
| WebLogic Server 4.0 | May 1999 |
| WebLogic Tengah 3.1 | June 1998 |
| WebLogic Tengah 3.0.1 | March 1998 |
| WebLogic Tengah 3.0 | January 1998 |
| WebLogic Tengah | November 1997 |

4) Is Oracle WebLogic Server supported on Kubernetes?

The Oracle WebLogic Server is fully supported on Kubernetes. It enables users to migrate and efficiently build modern container apps with comprehensive Java services. It provides WebLogic Kubernetes ToolKit, which is a complete set of open-source tools that simplify running on Kubernetes, on-premises, or in the cloud.

5) What are the core components of the Oracle WebLogic Server?

Following is the list of the core components of the Oracle WebLogic Server:

* Domains
* Node Manager
* Admin server
* Managed server
* WebLogic server cluster
* Enterprise Grid Messaging
* JMS Messaging Standard
* JRockit
* Oracle Coherence
* Oracle TopLink
* Oracle WebLogic Server Web Services
* Tuxedo

6) What is a domain in an Oracle WebLogic server?

In the Oracle WebLogic server, domains are the logical set of resources that individually constitutes a single unit. In other words, domains are the logically related groups of Oracle WebLogic Server resources that are managed as a single unit.

A domain provides one point of administration. It contains a special Oracle WebLogic server instance known as Administration Server, which can be used to configure and manage all resources in that specific domain. A domain can logically separate development, test, production applications, and organizational divisions.

7) What do you understand by a Server?

Oracle WebLogic Server is an application server. It is a unified and extensible platform for developing and deploying multitier distributed enterprise applications and running enterprise applications, such as Java, for on-premises and in the cloud.

WebLogic Server provides a robust, mature, and scalable implementation of Java Enterprise Edition (EE) and Jakarta EE.

**The WebLogic Server has the following properties:**

* It is multithreaded.
* It runs on a designated Oracle WebLogic Server machine.
* It has a dedicated amount of RAM for processing.

**There are mainly two types of Oracle WebLogic Servers:**

1. Administration or Admin Server
2. Managed Server

8) What do you understand by the Admin Server in Oracle WebLogic Servers?

The Administration Server or Admin Server is a certain category of Oracle WebLogic Servers. It provides a central point for managing a WebLogic Server domain. Except for this type of server, all other WebLogic Server instances in a domain are called Managed Servers. As the Admin Server is the central domain configuration interface, it is used to create, delete and configure the resources of a domain like managed server, machine, cluster, data source, work managers, etc.

If a domain has only a single WebLogic Server instance, it works as both the Administration Server and the Managed Server.

9) What is the Managed Server in Oracle WebLogic Servers?

The Managed Server is an instance of the WebLogic server that runs on JVM and has its configuration. We deploy the java components such as Web Applications, EJB Applications, JMS Applications, and Web services in the managed server. The managed server contacts the administration server for configuration information. It runs the business application in a production environment. It does not depend on any other managed servers in a domain unless they are not in a cluster. We can have many managed servers in a domain. Generally, a single domain can have zero to N Managed Server.

Server instances other than the Administration Server are called Managed Servers in a domain. The Managed Servers in a domain can start-up independently of the Administration Server if the Administration Server is unavailable. We can configure two or more Managed Servers as a WebLogic Server cluster to increase the application scalability and availability.

10) What do you understand by web.xml in the WebLogic server?

The web.xml is an XML document mainly used for application purposes. It is very useful and helps list out the J2EE components and configuration of the application in J2EE modules format.

11) Is WebLogic Server an Application Server or a Web Server?

The WebLogic Server is an application server. It is a platform used to develop and deploy multitier distributed enterprise applications.

**Some important features of WebLogic Server:**

* The WebLogic Server is operated in the middle tier of a multitier or n-tier architecture.
* Due to its multitier architecture, we can choose the best location for each software component, which can help develop applications faster, ease deployment and administration, and provide greater control over performance, utilization, security, scalability, and reliability.
* It centralizes application services such as Web server functionality and business components and is used to access backend enterprise systems.
* It uses caching and connection pooling technologies to improve resource use and application performance.
* It also provides enterprise-level security and powerful administration facilities.
* The WebLogic server can host both Web applications and Enterprise applications (such as EJBs).
* It implements J2EE, the Java Enterprise standard.

12) What are the different thread states in a WebLogic server?

Following is a list of several thread states used in a WebLogic server:

* ACTIVE
* IDLE
* STUCK
* HOGGER
* STANDBY

13) What methods can be used to provide user credentials for starting the server?

When the domain is created, the wizard for setting configuration asks for the details, like user name, password, etc., from the user who is logging in for the first time as the administrator. If you have created the domain in development mode, the configuration wizard saves the encrypted password and the username inside the identity file. When the system is booting, this file is available for reference so that in the absence of this file, the system can prompt the user so that it can enter the credentials. A new boot named "identity file" can be created if you want to change the user credentials or if you have the requirement of creating a domain in production mode.

14) What would happen if the Administration Server fails?

If the Administration Server fails for a domain, it does not affect the operation of Managed Servers in the domain. If an Administration Server for a domain becomes unavailable while the server instances it manages (clustered or otherwise) are up and running, those Managed Servers continue to run. If the domain contains clustered server instances, the load balancing and failover capabilities supported by the domain configuration remain available, even if the Administration Server fails. In this case, if the Administration Server stops running while the Managed Servers in the domain continue to run, then each Managed Server periodically attempts to reconnect to the Administration Server.

If the system faces any hardware or software failure on its host machine, and if the Administration Server fails, then the other server instances on the same machine may be similarly affected. But, if the Administration Server fails, it does not interrupt the operation of Managed Servers in the domain. You can start a Managed Server even if the Administration Server is not running. In this case, the Managed Server uses a local copy of its configuration files for its starting configuration and then periodically attempts to connect with the Administration Server. In this case, if the connection doesn't occur, it synchronizes its configuration state with the Administration Server.

14) What are the different supported installation modes available for WebLogic Server?

Following are the three supported installation modes available for WebLogic Server:

* **Console mode:**The console mode is an installation mode based on interactive text messages.
* **Graphical mode:**The graphical mode is an installation mode based on the interactive GUI.
* **Silent mode:**The silent mode is an installation mode based on the properties file that is provided with it, which doesn't require any interaction.

16) What is the use of HTTP?

HTTP is a protocol that enables the communication between the WebLogic server and processes.

17) What are the key differences between the stage and the non-stage deployments in Weblogic Server?

The stage deployment is a process where the Admin receives a copy which is later distributed amongst the available instances. On the other hand, the Non-Stage deployment provides a restriction that each instance needs to contact the source for the necessary deployments.

18) How many ways can we provide credentials to start the WebLogic server?

There are three ways to provide credentials to start the WebLogic server:

* **Command-line:**When a domain is created in the command-line, details like the username and password are prompted via a wizard to configure.
* **Via boot.properties file:**It specifies that if a domain is already created in Development mode, the encrypted credentials are stored in an identity file. We can enter the password if this identity file isn't available during the boot-up process.
* **Java Option:**In this option, on a new boot, we can create a new identity file with the credentials or if there is a requirement to create a new domain in Production mode.

19) What is the default port of the Weblogic admin server?

The default port of the WebLogic Admin server is 7001. It is 7002 for SSL.

20) How can we start and stop a WebLogic server?

There are several ways to start and stop a WebLogic server. Some of them are as follows:

* By using the command java WebLogic.server
* By using Windows services
* By using scripts
* WLST with or without Node Managers

21) What is the auto-deployment feature in the WebLogic server? How can you turn off this feature?

The auto-deployment mode or auto-deployment feature of the WebLogic server works for the development mode. Here it checks every 3 seconds to see if any new applications are available or any new changes are available for the existing applications and deploy them.

**Following are some available options that can be used to disable this automatic deployment feature in the WebLogic server:**

* Select the Production mode checkbox from the Administration Console for the necessary domain.
* On CLI, use option **-Dweblogic.ProductionModeEnabled=true** when starting the respective domain's Administration Server.

22) How can you set a CLASSPATH in a WebLogic server?

We can use the script files from WebLogic to set a CLASSPATH in a WebLogic server. These files should be used based on the OS type (Windows or Linux):

* WL\_HOME/server/bin/setWLSEnv.cmd for Windows
* WL\_HOME/server/bin/setWLSEnv.sh for Linux

23) What is the process to access the admin console of the WebLogic server?

We can access the admin console of the WebLogic server by entering the administration machine name and port in the browser's navigation bar. After that, we have to ask for the login credentials.

24) How can you see the version of the WebLogic server that you are using?

Follow the steps given to see the version of the WebLogic server that you are using:

* First, go to the WebLogic Server console
* Click on the Environment -> Servers -> Monitoring -> WebLogic Version field
* See there to check the version of the WebLogic server that you are using.

25) What are the different ways to configure a Managed server in the WebLogic server?

There are three ways to configure a Managed server in the WebLogic server:

* WebLogic scripting tool
* Administration Console
* Domain Configuration wizard

26) What are the main capabilities of a WebLogic server?

Following is the list of the main capabilities of a WebLogic server:

* To make changes in dynamic configuration.
* To redeploy the production application.
* For Rolling upgrades.

27) What is the main functionality of IIOP?

IIOP is a protocol that enables communication between the WebLogic server and object request broker.

28) What do you understand by BSU in the WebLogic server?

BSU stands for BEA Smart Update utility or WebLogic Smart Update. It is a utility available to update or apply patches on WebLogic Servers. You can see it under the following folder (WL\_HOME/utils/bsu).

29) What is the difference between Weblogic Development and Production Mode?

Following is a list of some differences between Weblogic Development Mode and Production Mode:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Weblogic Development Mode** | **Production Mode** |
| In Weblogic Development Mode, the default JDK for the development domain is Sun Hotspot. | In Production Mode, the default JDK for the production domain is JRockit. |
| It facilitates us to use the demo certificates for SSL. | It displays a warning if you use the demo certificates for SSL. |
| It enables auto-deployment. | Auto deployment is disabled in development mode. |
| Server instances rotate their log files on startup. | Admin Server prompts for username and password during startup. |
| Its default maximum capacity for JDBC Data source is 15. | Its default maximum capacity for JDBC Data source is 25. |
| In Weblogic Development Mode, the admin server uses an automatically created boot.properties during startup. | In this mode, the server instances rotate their log files when it reaches 5MB. |

30) What is the main functionality of T3 associated with the WebLogic server?

The main functionality of T3 associated with the WebLogic server is providing a framework or overall structure for the messages that can support the enhancements. T3 performs serialization of java object and also predation of RMI. It is considered a superset associated with java objects. The enhancements include product tunneling, working in the context associated with WebLogic server clusters, and object replacement.

31) How can you set a classpath in the WebLogic server?

We can set a classpath in the WebLogic server by making use of the following script:

1. WL\_HOME\server\bin\setWLSEnv.cmd (in case of the Windows).

32) What steps are involved in creating Pooling within the Tomcat server?

There are mainly two steps involved in the creation of Pooling within the Tomcat server:

* In the first step, we have to download three jar files: the commons-dbcp-1.2 jar, commons-pool-1.3.jar, and commons-collections-3.1 jar.
* In the next step, we have to enter the server.xml of the tomcat factory.

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

Stubs are used to remove the failed instance from the list whenever a failure occurs. It generally uses DNS to find the running server and obtain the list of the instances currently available with the application. A list of the instances available with the server inside the cluster gets refreshment periodically and allows for acquiring advantages associated with new servers. As the server gets added to the cluster, the advantages are achieved.

34) What is the key difference between server crash and server hang?

The main difference between server crash and server hang is that in a server crash, there is no existence of the Java process. On the other hand, in the server hang, the Java process stops responding.

35) How can you solve the server hang problem?

To solve the server hang problem, we have to check the Java WebLogic.Admin PING whether we get a normal and positive response. We can find out the root cause for hanging from this file by rectifying the errors that are identified in this file.

36) What are the main reasons for server hang?

The main reasons for server hang are memory leak, deadlock, and a long return time.

37) What are the main causes of a server crash?

The main causes of server crashes are the native IO, JVM, supported configuration, JDBC driver issues, and SSL native libraries.

38) What is the boot.properties file in the WebLogic server? Why is it important?

The boot.properties file is available under the domain/servers/<YOUR\_SERVER\_NAME>/security folder. This file can be used by both the Administration server and/or the Managed server to get the login credentials.

39) How can you solve the problem of a server crash?

We can solve the problem of server crashes by focusing on the following things:

A crash associated with JVM generates the hs\_err\_pid file. We have to refer to this file to find the root cause of such a crash. If the native IO is the origin of the thread, we need to disable it. If the origin of the problem is from the driver, we need to contact the driver team.

40) What are the reasons behind the OUT OF MEMORY condition?

Following are the various reasons behind the OUT OF MEMORY condition:

* If the heap size is insufficient as compared to the extra load.
* If the memory leak occurs inside the application code.
* Placing the objects takes a longer period, like that of HTTP sessions.
* The prevention of occurrence of full GC because of JVM bug.

**1. Explain deployment descriptors?**

**Ans:**

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.

**2. What is web.xml ?**

**Ans:**

Web.xml is an XML document that is mainly for application purpose and it helps in listing out the J2EE components and configuration that of your application in J2EE modules format.

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

**Ans:**

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.

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

**Ans:**

At the time of the creation of domain, the wizard for setting configuration asks for the details like user name, 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.

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

**Ans:**

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 really available. When the administration server is unavailable, then the managed server enters into its independence mode for carrying out its operations.

**6. Explain WebLogic server.**

**Ans:**

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.

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

**Ans:**

There are various capabilities associated with WebLogic server and they are

* Changes in dynamic configuration.
* Production application redeployment
* Rolling upgrades.

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

**Ans:**

T3 provides enhancements support for the messages of WebLogic server. The enhancements comprise of the object replacement, the working of the seblogic 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.

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

**Ans:**

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

**10. Explain the functionality of IIOP ?**

**Ans:**

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

**11. How do you set a CLASSPATH in a WebLogic server?**

**Ans:**

You can use the script files from WebLogic to set CLASSPATH for the requirements. These are the files that we have to use based on the OS type (Windows or Linux):

* WL\_HOME/server/bin/setWLSEnv.cmd for Windows
* WL\_HOME/server/bin/setWLSEnv.sh for Linux

**12. What are the different ways used to deploy your applications in a WebLogic server?**

**Ans:**

Following are the ways to deploy your applications into a WebLogic server:

* Via Console
* Via Auto-deployment
* Via CLI (Command Line Interface) – weblogic.deployer
* Via ANT / WLST

**13. How do you turn off the auto-deployment feature in WebLogic server?**

**Ans:** Auto deployment mode feature of WebLogic server works for the development mode, where it checks every 3 seconds to see if there are any new applications available or any new changes available for the existing applications and deploys them. To disable the automatic deployment, these are the available options:

* Selecting Production mode checkbox from the Administration Console for the necessary domain.
* On CLI, use option -Dweblogic.ProductionModeEnabled=true when starting the respective domain’s Administration Server.

**14. What is your understanding on BSU in WebLogic server?**

**Ans:** WebLogic Smart Update or BEA Smart Update utility (BSU) is a utility available to update or apply patches on WebLogic Servers. It can be found under the following folder (WL\_HOME/utils/bsu).

**15. What is an Administration server?**

**Ans:** Administration Server can be understood as the one-stop solution for all configuration in a given domain. We can also monitor all the resources of a domain from the Administration server as well.

**16. How do we access the Admin console?**

**Ans:**

You can access the WebLogic server’s admin console by entering the administration machine name and port in the navigation bar of a browser. There you’ll be prompted to provide the login credentials.

**17. What is the default port of WebLogic admin server?**

**Ans:**

The default port of the WebLogic Admin server is 7001 and for SSL it is going to be 7002.

**18. What are Managed servers?**

**Ans:**

Managed servers within a WebLogic server is that component which hosts the business applications, application components, webservices and the other resources that are associated with these artefacts. In order to maintain the performance statistics, the domain’s configuration document is maintained as a read-only copy. This is synchronized when the Managed server starts up connecting to the domain’s Administration Server.

**19. What are the different ways to configure a Managed server in WebLogic server?**

**Ans:**

The Managed servers can be configured in a WebLogic server in three different ways, which are as follows:

**20. How do we start a Managed server when there isn’t an Administration server?**

**Ans:**

When the WebLogic server’s Administration server is not available, then the Managed server goes into an independent mode to carry out its own set of operations. But in usual, the Managed server connects with the Administration server during its own startup and always maintains a read-only copy of the configuration file with itself.

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**21.What is weblogic server?**

**Ans:** Oracle WebLogic Server is J2EE Server (earlier known as BEA WebLogic Server) similar to  Oracle Application Server.

**22.What oracle weblogic server includes?**

**Ans:**

Oracle weblogic server includes

* Domain
* cluster
* servers

**23.We often see BSU when using weblogic. What is the meaning of BSU ?**

**Ans:**

Oracle bought Weblogic from BEA. BSU Stands for Bea Smart Update.This utility is used to apply the WebLogic Server Patches. In simple terms, it is first letter of name of founders  Bill Coleman, Ed Scott and Alfred Chuang.

**24.What is domain in WebLogic ?**

**Ans:**

Domain is a group of WebLogic server resources like admin server, managed server, jms,connection pool, data sources etc or whatever the resource you know of WebLogic server.  since domain is the basic unit you have to create after installation and everything created and configured under a domain.There can only be one administration Server in domain and zero to N Managed Server.

**25.What is Administration Server ?**

**Ans:**

Admin server is the central point from where you can configure, Monitor and manage all  resources of a domain.

Administration Server is WebLogic Server instance that maintains configuration data for a  domain. You can deploy your application on administration Server but it is recommended to  create managed Server and deploy your application in managed server and leave  Administration domain for configuration and maintenance.

**26.What is Managed Server ?**

**Ans:**

It is an instance of your WebLogic server that is running on JVM and has its own  configuration.

In Managed server we will deploy the java components

* Web Applications
* EJB Applications
* JMS Applications
* Web services

**27.Can we start a Managed Server if the Administration Server is unavailable?**

**Ans:**

By default, if a Managed Server is unable to connect to the specified Administration Server during startup, it can retrieve its configuration by reading a configuration file and other files directly. You cannot change the server’s configuration until the Administration Server is available. A Managed Server that starts in this way is running in Managed Server Independence mode

**28.What is the easiest way to set the classpath?**

**Ans:**

WebLogic Server installs the following script that you can use to set the classpath that a server requires

WL\_HOME\server\bin\setWLSEnv.cmd (on Windows)

WL\_HOME/server/bin/setWLSEnv.sh (on UNIX)

where WL\_HOME is the directory in which you installed WebLogic Server

**29.What is Cluster in WebLogic ?**

**Ans:**

Two or more managed server becomes or forms the cluster in a domain and cluster handle the  load balancing across the cluster.

Group of WebLogic Managed Server Instances that work together to provide high availability  and scalability for applications is called cluster. WebLogic Servers with in cluster can  run on same machine or different machines. These are also called as managed Server   cluster.

**30.What is Server**

**Ans:**

Server is an instance of your WebLogic which is running on a JVM and has dedicated RAM.e

**31.What are deployment descriptors?**

**Ans:**

Modules and applications have deployment descriptors—XML documents—that describe the contents of the directory or JAR file. Deployment descriptors are text documents formatted with XML tags. The J2EE specifications define standard, portable deployment descriptors for J2EE modules and applications.

**32.What is the default JVM used for Weblogic?**

**Ans:**

Sun Hotspot JDK default for Development installation, JRockit is for Production mode for WebLogic 11g and 12c. Operating environment also factor to select the Certified JDK JVM. If you want to change you need to specify it.

**33.How to configure a DB connection pool?**

**Ans:**

Choose the DB type (Oracle, Sybase, Mysql, etc…).

* Then choose the driver type for the DB.
* Give the connection pool name.
* Give the DB Service ID, schema name and password.
* Then it will ask for testing the connection pool/DataSource.
* After successful connection, it will ask you to create and deploy the connection pool target to server or cluster. After creating new connection pool always point the jdbcstore to the connection pool created. This is required because A JMS JDBC store will be used for persistent messaging.
* After each JDBC connection, we must restart the server if there is startup classes dependancy exists otherwise no restart required in WebLogic 9.x and higher versions.

**34.What are the modes of operation for Weblogic server domains?**

**Ans:** There are two modes: Development and production mode:

**Development mode:**

You use development mode while you are developing your applications. Development mode uses a relaxed security configuration and enables you to auto-deploy applications.

You can use the demonstration digital certificates provided by the WebLogic Server security services. With these certificates, you can design your application to work within environments secured by SSL.

WebLogic Server instances can automatically deploy and update applications that reside in the domain\_name/applications directory.

When you start a server, the server automatically renames (rotates) its local server log file as server-name.log.n. For the remainder of the server session, the server rotates its local log file whenever the size of the file reaches 500 kilobytes.

The default number of threads available to Execute Queues is 15.

The default capacity is 15 JDBC connections.

**35.What is a domain template?**

**Ans:** domain template is a jar file default one is wls.jar file, which is ‘/bea/weblogic81/common/templates/domains/, it has all the features that is required for the standard weblogic domain, we can even create domain template of our own configuration. by this template we don’t must configure every time we create a new domain.

By using template, we can

* Create servers
* Clusters
* Machines
* Configure services such as JMS, JDBC, Applications

**36.What is the function of T3 in WebLogic Server?**

**Ans:**

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.

Between WebLogic Servers, and between programmatic clients & a WebLogic Server cluster, T3 is mandated. To communicate between processes and WebLogic Server, the protocols HTTP and IIOP can be used and optional. The HTTP is used to communicate between a browser and WebLogic Server. The IIOP is used to communicate between an Object Request Broker and WebLogic Server

**37.How do stubs work in a WebLogic Server cluster?**

**Ans:**

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**38.What happens when a failure occurs and the stub cannot connect to a WebLogic Server instance?**

**Ans:**

The stub removes the instance that is failed from its list, when a failure occurs. The stub uses DNS again for finding a running server and obtains a current list of instances, when there are no servers left in its list. The list of available server instances in the cluster will get periodical refreshment, which allows making the advantage of new servers. This is because; the servers are added to the cluster.

**39.What is the difference between weblogic and websphere?**

**Ans:**

Though the functionality of these two products are closer, there are minor differences in the standards that support. These differences are:

WebSphere’s focus is more on connectivity, integration and web services whereas WebLogic’s focus is more on emerging standards and ease-of-use of J2EE.

WebSphere’s performance is better in terms of implementations of J2EE is little more involved, and supports more integration and transaction management.

WebLogic is supported by default transaction attribute – “Supports”, whereas WebSphere has not default transaction attribute.

WebSphere strictly follows J2EE architecture.

**40.How do you differentiate between a server hang and server crash issue?**

**Ans:**

When a Server crahes, the JAVA process no longer exists. When the Server is hung, it stops responding.

We can use the weblogic.ADMIN utilty to ping the server. In case of a hang situation we can take multiple thread dumps and analyze the cause of hang.

**41.What can be the various reasons for a server crash?**

**Ans:**

* Native IO
* SSL Native Libraries
* JVM
* Supported Configuration
* JDBC Driver issue

**42.How do you troubleshoot a crash?**

**Ans:**

* JVM crash generates a hs\_err\_pid file. We need to look into the stack trace of the hs\_err\_pid file .
* If the thread is from a native io, we need to disable native io.
* if the stack trace is from the driver, we need to get in touch with the drive team.
* Quite possibly its a problem with driver. Changing the type of driver can be a workaround.
* If the thread shows it coming from an optimized code, we can turn of optimization.
* If the stack is from native calls of application, its a bug with the application and it has to b modified.

**43.Ho do you troubleshoot Server Hang?**

**Ans:** We can use java weblogic.Admin PING to check if we get a normal response.

We need to take multiple thread dumps with kill -3 pid on unix and CTLR Break on Windows.

Analyze the thread dump to find the root cause.

**44.What can be the reasons of Server hang?**

**Ans:**

Memory leak, databse query taking a long time to return, Deadlock.

**45.What is memory leak?**

**Ans:**

Memory leak is when objects are not romved from the heap even when they are not required.

**46.What are the various causes for OUT OF MEMORY?**

**Ans:**

* Insufficient heap size, not able to match the extra load.
* Objects licing too long, like HTTP Sessions.
* Memory leak in application code.
* Full GC not happening due to JVM Bug.

**47.How to troubleshoot and overcome such issues?**

**Ans:**

* Gather memory data by enabling GC verbose.
* If its due to Http Session, timing out http session after certain interval might help.
* Look into the code for jdbc connection handling.
* Optimizing the heap size according to the load.

**48.When does High CPU Usage occur?**

**Ans:**

It occurs when one process or one thread utilizes unexpectedly high proportion of CPU.

**49.How to troubleshoot it?**

**Ans:**

In Solaris environment, we need to take pstack and prstack and see what the threads are doing.

In Windows we need to use pslist and process explorer.

**50. How many ways take Thread Dumps?**

**Ans:**

we have to take a Thread dumps many times when we faced issues. We can choose one Procedure. For analyzing take dumps some Intervals.

**51. How can I use ANT to run a Java application?**

**Ans:**

* *<jvmargvalue=”-dname=${name}” style=”padding: 0px;*
* *margin: 0px; color: rgb(0, 0, 0);*
* *font-family: Helvetica, “Open Sans”, Arial, sans-serif, Verdana;*
* *font-size: 15px;*
* *font-style: normal;*
* *font-variant-ligatures: normal;*
* *font-variant-caps: normal;*
* *font-weight: normal;*
* *letter-spacing: normal;*
* *orphans: 2; text-align: left;*
* *text-indent: 0px;*
* *text-transform: none;*
* *white-space: normal;*
* *widows: 2; word-spacing: 0px; -webkit-text-stroke-width: 0px;”>*

**52. Explain how to debug my ANT script ?**

**Ans:**

The echo can be used as the alert () of the JavaScript.

Use project.log(“msg”) in javascript or custom ant task.

Run ANT with -verbose, or even -debug, to get more information on what it is doing, and where.

**53. What is J2ME?**

**Ans:**

J2ME stands for Java 2 Platform Micro Edition.

* It is targeted at small, standalone or connectible consumer and embedded devices.
* This technology consists of both a programming language and a software platform.
* It is a highly optimized version of JRE and consists of JVM and a set of APIs, which is suitable for simple runtime environments.
* It provides a robust and flexible environment for running applications.

**54. What is the CDC?**

**Ans:**

CDC stands for Connected Device Configuration.

* It is a set of tools for developing applications that run on a range of network-connected consumer and embedded devices that support the Java ME CDC application framework.
* It is a JVM that is highly optimized for resource-constrained devices.
* It is used for bigger devices, such as set-top box and PDAs.
* CDC has more memory and more robust network connectivity.

**55. What is CDMA?**

**Ans:**

CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) is a multiplexing technique based on spread spectrum approach.

* This allows several users to share a bandwidth of frequencies.
* In this, a special coding scheme is used where each transmitter is assigned a code to allow multiple users to be multiplexed over the same physical channel.
* It refers to any several protocols which are used in second and third-generation wireless communication.
* It employs analog to digital conversion in combination with spread spectrum technology.

**56. What is Telematics?**

**Ans:**

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

* It outputs maps in LED consoles mounted on dashboards.
* The server is connected to remote processing centers which provide data, voice and Internet services.
* Telematics is the technology of sending, receiving and storing information relating to remote objects, such as vehicles, telecommunication devices.

**57. How to configure JMS?**

**Ans:**

JMS (Java Message Service) is a standard API for accessing enterprise messaging systems. Specifically, WebLogic JMS:

Enables Java applications sharing a messaging system to exchange messages.

Simplifies application development by providing a standard interface for creating, sending, and receiving messages.

Using the Administration Console, you define configuration attributes to:

* Create JMS servers and target a WebLogic Server instance or a Migratable Target where the JMS server will be deployed.
* Create and/or customize values for JMS servers, connection factories, destinations (queues and topics), JMS templates, destination sort order (using destination keys), persistent stores (file or JDBC), paging stores, session pools, and connected consumers.
* Define message and/or bytes thresholds and quotas, as well as a maximum allowable message size on your JMS servers, destinations, and templates.

**58. What Is Weblogic?**

**Ans:**

WebLogic is a J2EE application server and also an HTTP web server by Oracle , for Unix, Linux, Microsoft Windows, and other platforms. WebLogic supports Oracle, DB2, Microsoft SQL Server, and other JDBC-compliant databases.

**59. What are the Basic Components Of Weblogic Server?**

**Ans:**

These are the basic weblogic components

* Domains
* Admin Server
* Managed Server
* Node Manager
* Weblogic Server Cluster

**60. What Is The Server**

**Ans:**

A server is an instance of weblogic.Server executing in a Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

A server:

* Runs on a designated Oracle WebLogic Server machine
* Has a dedicated amount of RAM
* Is multithreaded

Two types of servers:

* Administration Server
* Managed Server

**61. What Is The Managed Server?**

**Ans:**

Managed server is a server in a domain that is not the Administration server. It contacts the administration server for configuration information. It runs business application in a production environment. It is independent of all other Managed servers in a domain (unless they are not in a cluster). You can have many managed servers in a domain. Individual managed servers are typically added for capacity and application isolation.

**62. How Many Types You Configure Managed Server In Weblogic Server?**

**Ans:**

Three types

* Domain Configuration Wizard
* Administration Console
* Weblogic Scripting Tool

**63. What Is Node Manager?**

**Ans:**

Node Manager is 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. You must configure each machine in your domain to communicate with Node Manager.

**64. How Administration Server And Managed Servers Will Interact?**

**Ans:**

The Administration Server stores the master copy of the domain configuration, including the configuration for all Managed Servers in the domain. Each Managed Server stores a local copy of the domain configuration file. When a Managed Server starts, it connects to the Administration Server to synchronize the configuration. When the configuration is changed, the Administration Server sends the changed configuration to the Managed Servers.

**65. What Are The Supported Installation Modes For Weblogic Server**

**Ans:** Graphical mode/console mode/silent mode

**66. How Do I Turn The Auto-deployment Feature Off?**

**Ans:** The auto-deployment feature checks the applications folder every three seconds to determine whether there are any new applications or any changes to existing applications and then dynamically deploys these changes.

The auto-deployment feature is enabled for servers that run in development mode.

To disable auto-deployment feature, use one of the following methods to place servers in production mode:

=>In the Administration Console, click the name of the domain in the left pane, then select the Production Mode checkbox in the right pane.

=>At the command line, include the following argument when starting the domain’s Administration Server:

Dweblogic.ProductionModeEnabled=true

Production mode is set for all WebLogic Server instances in a given domain.

**67. How Managed Servers Communicate With Each Other?**

**Ans:**

Managed servers communicate each other using t3 protocol internally.

**68. What Is A Thread Dump? How Will You Take In Unix/linux And Windows?**

**Ans:**

A Java thread dump is a way of finding out what every thread in the JVM is doing at a particular point in time. This is especially useful if your Java application sometimes seems to hang when running under load, as an analysis of the dump will show where the threads are stuck.

* Linux : kill -3 <ps\_id>
* Windows (console mode) : crtl+break
* Windows (service) : beasvc -dump -svcname:mydomain\_myserver

**69. What Is Core Server Tuning?**

**Ans:**

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

**70. How Many Weblogic Servers Can Be Held Inside A Multi-processor Machine?**

**Ans:** There is no limitation for the number of servers

**71. What Is A Stage Deployment?**

**Ans:**

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

**72. What is a Weblogic Server and explain its architecture?**

**Ans:** A Weblogic Server is an application server that complies with Java EE standards developed by Oracle Corporation. It has different features and functionalities which supports the deployment and maintenance of Java Enterprise applications along with some infrastructural applications. It has client options with rich features such as Java clients with RMI, SOAP clients or any SOAP web services platform, web services with flexible options, enterprise scalability in e-businesses, security and many other messaging services. It has a different software component tiers in its architecture. It is of multi-tier architecture and contains client tier, middle tier, and back-end tier. The client tier can be of any web-based browser, mobile devices, or any other Java or GUI clients. The middle tier is the Weblogic server and Backend tier contains different applications or databases.

**73. What are the different application layers of Weblogic Server?**

**Ans:**

The Weblogic Server has different Application layers such as the Presentation layer, Business Layer and Service Layer. The different types of Application Layers in a Weblogic Server are as below–

* Presentation Layer: This presentation logic layer contains Server containers or any web application containers that will render web page content using technologies such as Servlet, JSP or HTML formats.
* Business Layer: This business layer contains containers which will hold business logic along with any Session Beans or Entity Beans. This may also contain EJB called Entity Java Beans which is of Java EE Specification.
* Service Layer: This Service Layer contains Services and its implementation which will provide the business logic functionality as the endpoints and messaging services such as JMS, JNDI, JDBC or any other protocols such as HTTP, RMI or SSL.

**74. What is Multicasting in Weblogic Cluster?**

**Ans:**

The process of multicasting in Weblogic cluster is defined as handling the process of messaging communications among different IP Sockets. It establishes a peer to peer communication.

**75. What is Clustering in Weblogic Server?**

**Ans:**

This is the common Weblogic Interview Questions asked in an interview. The Clustering is the process of establishing multiple server instances to make them work together to develop high efficiency and produce greater scalability for the larger complex applications where the number of users of the application is high.

**76. What are the different Networking protocols used in the Weblogic Server?**

Ans:The different networking protocols used for the communication in the Weblogic Server are mentioned below:

1. SOAP – It is Simple Object Access Protocol which is a messaging format used in the web services that access as a protocol for the web services standard.
2. HTTP – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol is used in the web standards for communication.
3. HTTP – It a secure form of HTTP used in the web browsers over Secure Socket Layer.
4. IIOP – Internet Inter-ORB protocol which is used in the CORBA clients to establish a connection with Weblogic Server.
5. IIOPS – It is an IIOP protocol that is of secure form.
6. RMI – It is called as Remote Method Invocation which is used to establish a connection in the case of applications in the distributed environment.
7. T3 – It is a Weblogic protocol that is used to establish a connection between Java applications over multiple network connections.
8. T3S – It a Weblogic protocol that is of secure form.

**77. What is a Domain in Weblogic Server?**

Ans:The Domain in a Weblogic Server is defined as a group of resources from the Weblogic Server which contains different instances or types of servers such as Administration Server where all the resources are managed by using this group in the name of the domain. All the managed servers can be placed or grouped into a domain to manage them. A domain can handle single or multiple installations of servers.

**78. What is a Managed Server in Weblogic Server?**

**Ans:**

A Managed Server in a Weblogic Server is defined as an instance of a Weblogic server which is used to manage the web applications deployed by the developer. These applications can be of any type such as Web Applications, Web Services, EJB Applications or JMS Applications. Every managed server will have its configuration. All the Java components can be deployed into this managed server.

**79. What are the different modes of installation of Weblogic server?**

**Ans:**

The different modes of installation of Weblogic Server are Silent, Graphical and Console mode. Silent mode is based on the configuration files instead of manual intervention during the installation process. Graphical is a kind of GUI interaction with the user during the installation process whereas Console mode is an interactive mode similar to that of commands based.

**80. What is JVM tuning in Weblogic server?**

**Ans:**

This is the most popular Weblogic Interview Questions asked in an interview. The JVM tuning is the process of enhancing the performance of the JVM execution engine in the Weblogic server by configuring or changing few parameters in the server such as heap size, garbage collection etc.

**81. What is Node Manager in Weblogic server?**

**Ans:**

Node Manager is a separate process that runs independent of the Weblogic server and is used for the operation of tasks specified for managed tasks apart from administrative management tasks.

**82. How does a server know that another server is UNAVAILABLE in a cluster?**

**Ans:**

There are two ways by which WebLogic server makes a note of the participating server nodes’ availability:

* If a participating server node fails to emit 3 consecutive heartbeat messages, then the other server nodes consider that this server node is OFFLINE or UNAVAILABLE.
* If there are any kind of socket failures corresponding to a specific server node, then WebLogic considers that the server node where these socket failures are reported to be UNAVAILABLE.

**83. What are the advantages of Clustering?**

**Ans:**

The three main advantages that WebLogic server clustering brings are as follows:

**High Availability:**

High Availability is achieved in WebLogic server by a combination of the following features – Failover, Replication and also with the migrateable services. With these, we can use WebLogic seamlessly without worrying even when a participating node is down or unavailable.

**Load Balancing:**

All server nodes are distributed to receive requests, thereby load balancing is achieved in the WebLogic server.

**Scalability**:

We can add server instances without deteriorating or bringing down the applications – hence we can scale as per the request load. This doesn’t impact the clients.

**84. Why is the Node Manager required?**

**Ans:**

Node Manager is a Java-based utility that comes in handy to perform some common operations for a given Managed server. It runs as a totally different service than from the WebLogic server.

**85. How does stubs work in a WebLogic Server cluster?**

**Ans:**

Stubs perform the removal of nodes from the WebLogic server cluster, whenever it identifies one. DNS comes into picture for the stubs to identify working server nodes and the list of available nodes gets updated periodically to keep the whole cluster available.

**86. What are Unicast and Multicast in a WebLogic server?**

**Ans:**

**Unicast** is an option by which a packet can be sent point to point, to a specific member but not to everyone. This makes it much more like a private conversation between two specific members instead of a group chat or etc.

**Multicast**, on the other hand, is more like a broadcast UDP option by which every member in the group is notified with the packet or announcement. The defined range for Multicast addresses are 224.0.0.1 to 239.255.255.255, so the message that is announced is more like a common one and available for every member.

**87. How can you differentiate between a Server hang issue and a Server crash issue?**

**Ans:**

A server crash can be understood as the situation where the JAVA process no longer exists. On the other hand, A server hang issue is when the server doesn’t respond back with proper responses. In such a case, we can collect multiple sets of dumps from the server and analyze the issue which is causing this lowered performance.

**88. What are the possible reasons for a server crash?**

**Ans:**

Following could be the possible reasons for a server crash, though it is not limited to just these scenarios but the reasons can span much more than these:

* Mismatch in the JDBC driver used
* Unsupported configuration
* SSL native libraries
* JVM
* Native IO related issues

**89. How do you analyze a server crash?**

**Ans:**

A server crash always comes with a corresponding hs\_err\_pid file which contains the actual cause of the crash in the first place. You can refer to this file and identify the cause of the issue and basis on that, we can take the next steps:

* If it is a driver related issue, reach out to the respective driver teams
* If it is related to the Native IO issue, kindly disable and find an appropriate cause.

**90. How do you go about analyzing a server hang issue?**

**Ans:**

A server hang issue is relatively different from a server crash, where there could be possibly different sets of reasons for it to happen – lack of resources, unimaginable load, other parameters that affect the system etc.

Firstly we can use the following command to see if you get a good response:

* java weblogic.admin ping
* Based on the outcome of this command, you can probably check for the cause of the issue.

**91. What are the possible causes of OUT OF MEMORY?**

**Ans:**

There can possibly the following possibilities for an OUT OF MEMORY issue:

* Heap size would’ve less compared to the load received
* Resource leaks from the application code itself.
* Any JVM bugs that alter the occurrence of a full GC
* Placing of objects taking longer than that of a given HTTP session

## 1. What is the Oracle WebLogic server?

Ans: Oracle WebLogic Server is an application server and written using Java EE programming language. This WebLogic is developed by the company Oracle Inc. This platform is used to distribute and deploy multi-tier distributed applications. Oracle WebLogic offers robust, scalable, and mature implementation of Java Enterprise editions (Java EE).

## 2. What are the advantages of Oracle WebLogic?

Ans: The following are the various advantages of Oracle WebLogic;

* Increase IT staff productivity through centralized management and outbox monitoring.
* Improves the performance and productivity of the java application enterprise.
* Improves services by minimizing down time due to planned or unplanned changes or outrages.
* Reduces the cost through automated patching and deployment procedure to clone middleware.

## 3. What are the basic components of a WebLogic server?

Ans: Following are the basic components of a WebLogic server such as;

* Domains
* Node managers
* Admin server
* Managed server
* Web logic server cluster

#### 4. What is the name of the default JVM that is made for WebLogic?

Ans: Java development kit (JDK) is developed by Sun enterprises and used for deployment; Whereas JRockit is used for WebLogic production 11G and 12c versions. The operating system also plays a vital role in selecting the certified JDK JVM.

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#### 5. Is it a WebLogic automation server or a webserver?

Ans: WebLogic is an application server because of this server host both web based applications and Enterprise applications such as EJB. Here WebLogic hosts the enterprise application in the form of.EAR files can be performed through many application servers like JBoss, WebLogic, or WebSphere. Tomcat is not a widely used application server to host any application servers.

A person working on her computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

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## 6. What are the supported installation modes available for WebLogic?

Ans: There are three types of installation modes available for the WebLogic application server. Let me explain them one by one;

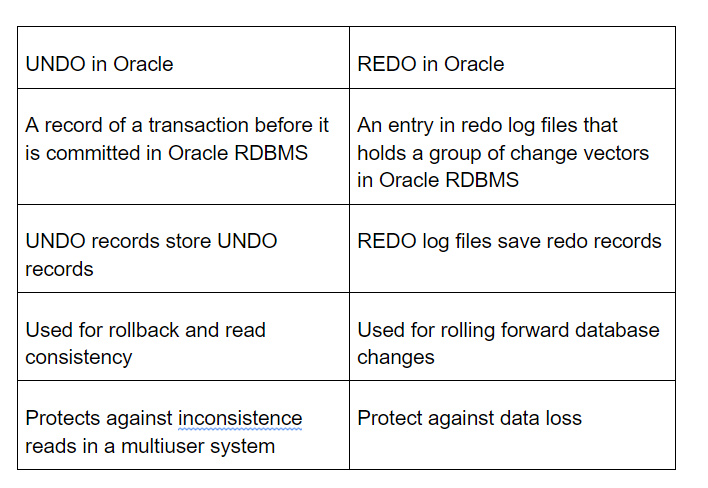
**Console Mode**-> this installation mode is used on the base of interaction between text messages.

**Graphical mode** -> this installation mode is used on the base of Interactive graphical user interface usage.

**Silent mode** -> this installation mode is used on the base of the property file available with it; this type of mode doesn’t require any interaction as much.

## 7. What are the differences between UNDO and REDO in Oracle WebLogic server?

Ans:The below table explains the differences between UNDO and REDO in Oracle WebLogic server:



## 8. In how many ways can we provide credentials to start the WebLogic server?

Ans: There are three ways to start the WebLogic server:

* Using Command-line: when you are creating the domain server, the authentication details (user name and password) can be prompted through a wizard and enable them for the configuration process.
* Via boot properties file: if the user has already created the domain in the development mode. Then all the encrypted information will store in an identity file. Suppose you will not find the identity file during the boot-up process, then you can enter the password details to find the identity credential.
* Java option: this option is used to create any new credentials or new domain in the production mode.

## 9. What are the various ways in which we can start/stop a WebLogic server?

Ans: There are various ways available to start or stop the WebLogic server;

* By using the java commands in the WebLogic server.
* By using Windows services.
* By using the scripts
* WLST with or without using Node managers.

## 10. How do you set a CLASSPATH in the WebLogic server?

Ans: Users can use the script files from the WebLogic server to set CLASSPATH requirements. These files are used on the base operating system types we are using.

a. WL\_HOME /server/bin/setWLSEnv.cmd for windows

b. WL\_HOME/server/bin/setWLSEnv.sh for Linux.

## 11. How do we change the default Java Virtual Machine to another one?

Ans: Below are the processes used to change the default Java Virtual machine to another one;

* User needs to update the JAVA\_HOME variable to start the server script.
* Modify the config.xml of the domain server to execute the JRockit javac. exec.
* Check and modify the sun Java Virtual machine from the startup scripts.

## 12. What are the possible reasons for a Server crash?

Ans: Below are the various reasons responsible for a server crash, this is not limited but it depends on the scenarios;

1. Mismatch occurs in the JDBC driver

2. Unsupported device configuration

3. Using any SSL native library

4. Using an error causing Java virtual machine

5. Using any native input or output related issues.

## 13. What do you mean by clustering in the WebLogic server?

Ans: Clustering is a process of grouping a set of multiple servers to provide higher scalability and availability. The communication in the Cluster can be established through Multicast Internet protocols by sending messages is known as Heartbeat messages.

## 14. What are the advantages of clustering?

Ans: There are three main advantages of using clustering;

* High availability
* Load balancing
* Scalabilitylogic Training Certification

Weekday / Weekend Batches

 15. What are the capabilities of the WebLogic server?

Ans: The following are the main capabilities associate with the WebLogic server;

* Any changes occur in the dynamic configuration
* Redeployment of production application
* Rolling any upgrades.