Because the primary source of data is messages, Oracle BAM is able to update reports and generate alerts at speeds that traditional architectures simply can't match. Oracle BAM can accept tens of thousands of updates per second into a memory-based persistent cache that is at the center of the Oracle BAM architecture. Any application can send events using Web services or over any JMS-based messaging protocols. Legacy application can integrate with Oracle BPEL PM using custom created adaptors and can in turn integrate with Oracle BAM via the Oracle BPEL PM native sensor architecture. Oracle BAM can additionally also send alerts to external web services when specified threshold conditions within the analytics engine are met.

The architectural components for Oracle BAM are shown in Figure 2.

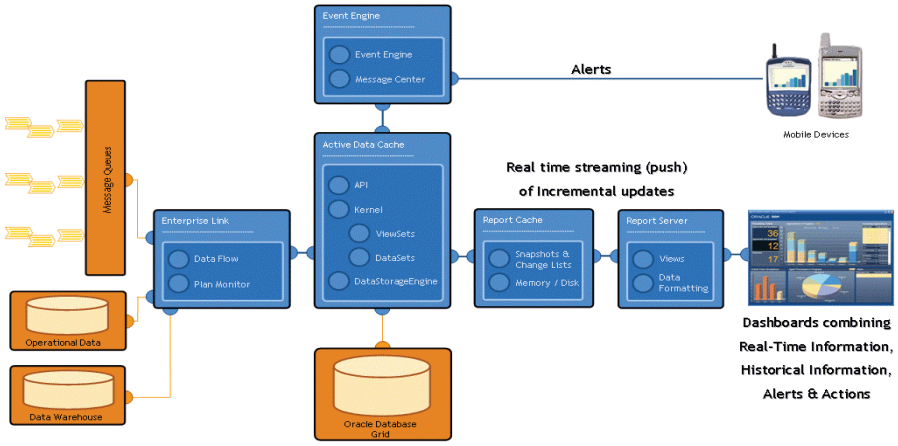

Figure 2: Oracle BAM Architecture

Enterprise Link is a full-blown ETL tool, and as such it connects Oracle BAM to enterprise information sources such as database servers, flat files, and XML sources. EnterpriseLink is also capable of reading messages from all of the major message queue providers, and then run that data through real time data integration plans, which can cleanse the data, aggregate it, filter it, correlate it and so on. At the end of the real time message processing plan EnterpriseLink updates the Active Data Cache with the real time information.

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Active Data Cache (ADC) is designed and optimized to provide access to current business information for event based reporting and alerting. It offers real time intelligent analytical data cache capabilities. Using Active Viewsets technology the ADC can monitor and detect changes on the specific view that the user has on the data (including groups, aggregates, filters, calculations, lookups from dimensions and more). The Active Viewset detects the change it sends it either to the dashboards as an XML message (to update the real time visualizations in the reports) or to the EventEngine, to take all of the actions that are listed with an alert.