

Oracle 1z0-478

**Oracle SOA Suite 11g Certified Implementation
Specialist**

QUESTION NO: 1

You have modeled a composite with a one-way Mediator component that is exposed via an inbound file adapter service. How do you configure the inbound file adapter to read local files in ascending order of their lastModifiedTime?

- A.** By setting the SingleThreadModel activationsSpec property to true and configuring the ListSorter activationSpec property to oracle.tip.adapter.file.inbound.listing.TimestampSorterAscending.
- B.** By not making any configuration changes because, by default, the adapter reads input files in ascending order of their lastModifiedTime.
- C.** By setting the ThreadCount activationSpec property to 0 and configuring the List Sorter activationSpec property to oracle.tip.adapter.file.inbound.listing.TimestampSorterDescending.
- D.** By setting the ThreadCount activationSpec property to – 1 and configuring the ListSorter activationSpec property to oracle.tip.adapter.file.inbound.liting.TimestampSorterAscending.

Answer: A

Explanation: When files must be processed by Oracle File and FTP Adapters in a particular order, you must configure the sorting parameters. For example, you can configure the sorting parameters for Oracle File and FTP Adapters to process files in ascending or descending order by time stamps.

You must meet the following prerequisites for sorting scenarios of Oracle File and FTP Adapters:

Use a synchronous operation

Add the following property to the inbound JCA file:

```
<property name="ListSorter"
value="oracle.tip.adapter.file.inbound.listing.TimestampSorterAscending"/>
<property name="SingleThreadModel" value="true"/>
```

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two activities are typically performed during the service implementation and configuration phase of the SOA lifecycle?

- A.** Capabilities are evaluated and prioritized based on business models and ROI.
- B.** Oracle Enterprise Repository promotes services and harvested endpoints to the service registry.
- C.** Developers find and reuse services to help them complete development.
- D.** Developers use harvesting tools to submit their completed implementations to Oracle Enterprise Repository.

Answer: C,D

Explanation: Implementation and Configuration

As capabilities are funded, projects are established to implement the capability. SOA Suite developers working in JDeveloper can see and reuse services from the enterprise repository to complete their projects. Service Bus developers working in Eclipse can see and reuse services from the enterprise repository to complete their projects (C). Developers can also harvest their completed implementations directly to the Enterprise Repository (D). The Enterprise repository also supports VS .Net development.

QUESTION NO: 3

In your solution, a web service client needs to invoke a series of three web services in support of a single transaction. The third web service needs the identity of the original web service client.

Which statement describes how the identity is made available by Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM)?

- A.** The transaction manager accesses an internal table that maintains credentials used to invoke each individual web service in the chain.
- B.** Each web service in the chain does its own authentication so the third web service handles its own identity checking.
- C.** OWSM sets the user in the Java Authentication and Authorization (JAAS) Subject when the first web service successfully authenticates, and the Java Subject is used by subsequent web services to access the identity.
- D.** OWSM stores a SAML token from the first web service invocation in a database table, and that table is accessed by subsequent web services in the chain to retrieve identity.

Answer: C

Explanation: Propagating Identities through a Chain of Web Services

A web service may invoke another web service which in turn may invoke yet another web service to complete a single transaction (this pattern is known as “chained web services”). Each of the services in the chain may be protected. Instead of checking which service is calling which other service, Oracle WSM allows you to check who the original user invoking the chain of Web services is. Oracle WSM policies can be used to propagate the original user’s identity across the chained web services. Following successful authentication to the first web service in the chain, Oracle WSM sets the user as a Java Subject used throughout the transaction. When invoking another service, the Oracle WSM client policy picks up the user identity from the Java Subject, generates a SAML token based on the Subject’s information, and inserts the SAML

token in the WS-Security header of the request message to be sent to the service provider. This allows all the web services in a chain to track the identity of the actual user calling a web service endpoint instead of having the identity of the prior service in the chain calling the first web service to get that information.

Reference: Securing Web Services and Service-Oriented Architectures with Oracle Web Services Manager 11g, Oracle White Paper

QUESTION NO: 4

Identify the best description of the recommended use of shared storage in a high-availability (HA) implementation of Oracle SOA Suite?

- A.** To allow access to a common installation home for all domain cluster members
- B.** To allow access to a shared JTA log
- C.** Shared storage is not recommended for Oracle SOA Suite.
- D.** To allow access to the default user store on the file system for all domain cluster members

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

Composite X invokes an outbound DB adapter to write data to a database table. You have configured JCA at the binding component as follows:

```
<property name = "jca.retry.count" type = "xs:int" many = "false" override = "may" > 2</property>
```

```
<property name = "jca.retry.interval" type = "xs:int" many = "false" override = "may" > 2</property>
```

You have also modeled a fault policy to retry the invocation three times in case of remoteFault as follows:

```
<retryCount>3</retryCount>
```

<retryInterval>3<retryInterval>

Which result describes what happens when the database that is being accessed by the above binding component goes down?

- A.** The invocation is retrieved for a total of two times every two seconds. Fault policy retries are ignored.
- B.** The invocation is retried for a total of six times every three seconds.
- C.** The invocation is retried for a total of six times every two seconds.
- D.** The fault policy retries occur within the JCA retries. So two JCA retries are executed two seconds apart. Within each JCA retry, three fault policy retries are executed three seconds apart.
- E.** The JCA retries occur within the fault policy retries. So three fault policy retries are executed three seconds apart. Within each fault policy retry, two JCA retries are executed two seconds apart.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Note:

* Global retries for any error handling are returned to the BPEL Receive activity instance, for example, or, more generally, to the point at which the transaction started. Such a retry could occur if there was an error such as a temporary database fault. The default retry count is by default indefinite, or specified in the `jca.retry.count` property.

* Properties you can specify in the `composite.xml` file include:

`/jca.retry.count`

Specifies the maximum number of retries before rejection. Again, specifying this value is a prerequisite to specifying the other property values.

`/jca.retry.interval`

Specifies the time interval between retries (measured in seconds.)

* A `remoteFault` is also thrown inside an activity. It is thrown because the invocation fails. For example, a SOAP fault is returned by the remote service.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which statement best describes deploying your SOA application to a cluster?

- A.** Manually deploy the application to each managed server in the cluster.

- B.** After deployment, restart each managed server in the cluster before the application is available for service.
- C.** Use WebLogic Server Administration Console for deployment because you cannot deploy to a cluster from JDeveloper.
- D.** Treat your cluster as a single deployment target and let the administration server automatically deploy the application to all managed servers in the cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

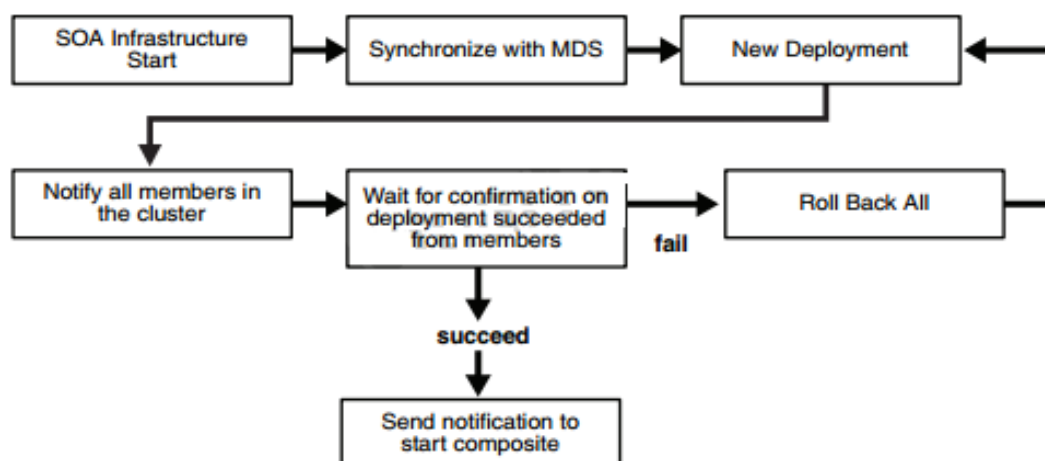
Note:

* Oracle SOA Service Infrastructure Cluster-Wide Deployment

Composite deployments are stored centrally by the

SOA Service Infrastructure in the MDS repository. Each time the SOA Service Infrastructure is started, it synchronizes itself with the MDS repository and SOA store to get the deployment and process state. The deployment coordinator infrastructure orchestrates the notifications for composites deployments and updates. When a new deployment or update takes place, deployment coordinator notifies all members in the cluster. When all members in the cluster confirm that the deployment has succeeded, the master sends a notification to start the composite. If a deployment fails on any one of the nodes, it is rolled back to the rest of the cluster

* Figure: Cluster-Wide Deployment of Oracle SOA Composites



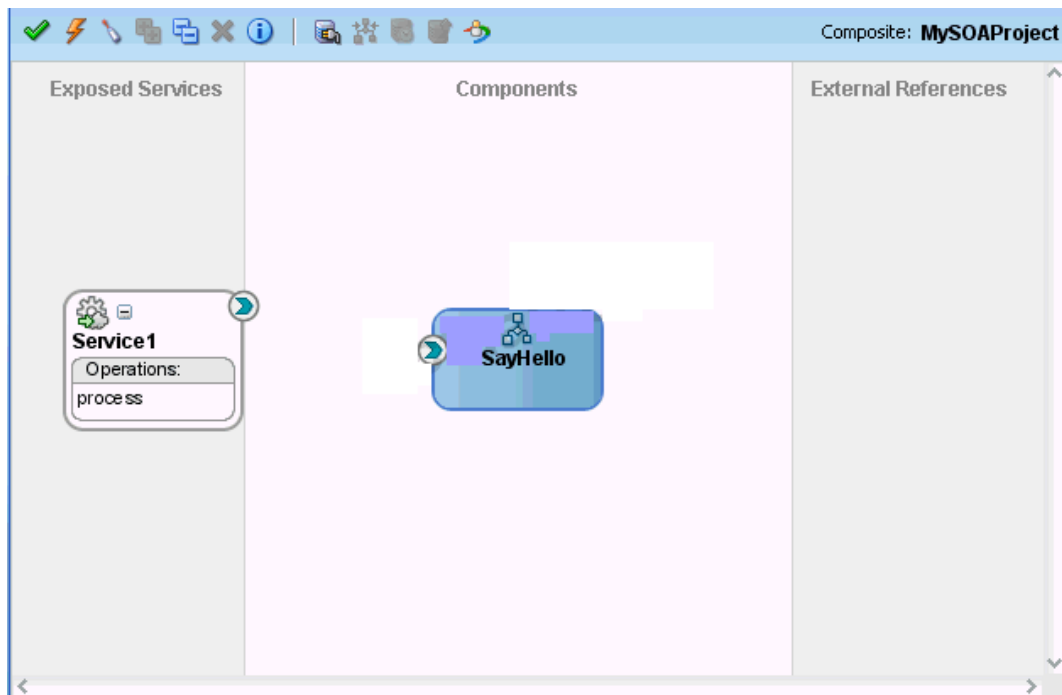
QUESTION NO: 7

Identify two fundamental terms in Service Component Architecture (SCA) that are represented visually in the SOA Composite Editor.

- A. Application
- B. Entry point
- C. Component
- D. Wire
- E. External call

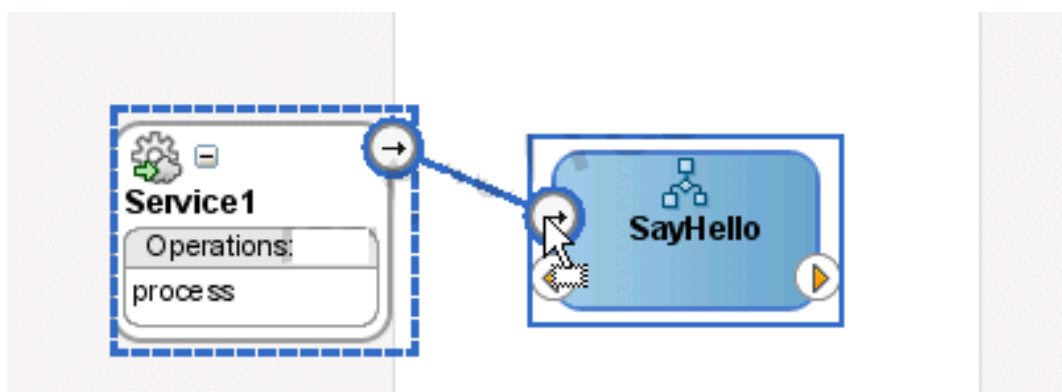
Answer: C,D

Explanation: C:SOA Composite Editor:



D:You wire (connect) the web service and BPEL process service component.

Example Wire Connection:



Note:

* SOA composite applications consist of the following parts:

Service binding components

Composites
Service components
Reference binding components
Wires

QUESTION NO: 8

An Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM) agent _____.

- A. Can apply categories of policies in any specified order
- B. Generates a request to an LDAP directory to look up policy definitions
- C. Always fails if the Policy Manager becomes unavailable
- D. Intercepts requests to and responses from a client or service

Answer: D

Explanation: The OWSM Agent protects access to a web service at the web service provider (server-side Agent)

- Step1: The client posts a request to a web service
- Step2: The Agent intercepts the request, applies security policies (e.g., decryption, signature verification, authentication, authorization), and passes the request to the web service
- Step3: The web service returns a response
- Step4: The Agent intercepts the response, applies security policies (e.g., encryption), and passes the response to the client



QUESTION NO: 9

You are modeling a conditional branch using a Switch element. You choose not to include an

Otherwise branch. What is the result?

- A.** A business fault is generated if one of the case branches cannot execute.
- B.** A design time error is indicated by JDeveloper.
- C.** You need to include fault handler to account for the fact that none of the case branches can execute.
- D.** If none of the case branches can execute, control passes to (the next element in the BPEL model).

Answer: D

Explanation:

Note:

* Conditional branching introduces decision points to control the flow of execution of a BPEL process. You can use a switch activity to produce different actions based on conditional branching. You set up two or more branches, with each branch in the form of an XPath expression. If the expression is true, then the branch is executed. If the expression is false, then the BPEL process moves to the next branch condition, until it either finds a valid branch condition, encounters an otherwise branch, or runs out of branches. If more than one branch condition is true, then BPEL executes the first true branch.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which capability or benefit is not applicable to Oracle Service Bus?

- A.** Service mediation
- B.** Service abstraction
- C.** Translation and transformation
- D.** Service creation
- E.** Stateful processing

Answer: E

Explanation: Service Bus only can do stateless processing, and one of the most important benefits of Service Bus is the service abstraction

QUESTION NO: 11

Which three statements are true about enabling streaming support in adapters?

-
- A. Enabling streaming allows larger payloads to be read by the adapters.
 - B. Enabling streaming improves message throughput and latency.
 - C. Enabling streaming leverages features of the scalable DOM in Oracle XML Developer Kit (XDK).
 - D. The benefits of enabling streaming are better when payloads are of relatively large.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: Streaming Large Payload

To enable support to stream payload, you must select the Enable Streaming check box while specifying polling options. When you enable this feature, the payload is streamed to a database instead of getting manipulated in SOA run time as in a memory DOM. You use this feature while handling large payloads. When you select the Enable Streaming check box, a corresponding Boolean property StreamPayload is appended to the ActivationSpec properties defined in the respective .jca file.

QUESTION NO: 12

In a BPEL model, what is quickest way to implement a capability to skip rule execution if particular condition holds?

- A. Model a switch activity to conditionally execute the business rule component.
- B. Use a skip condition on the business rule component.
- C. Include an XPath expression in an annotation on the business rule component.
- D. Use a correlation set on the business rule component.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 13

How are task outcomes processed in a BPEL process?

- A. Each path out of the human task activity has a condition in which you specify the outcome that causes that path to be followed.
- B. With onMessage or pick activities that receive the outcome from the human workflow engine.
- C. With a switch containing a case for each outcome of interest plus an optional otherwise case after the human task activity.
- D. With a switch containing one case for each possible outcome after the human task.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Switch activity reflects the possible outcomes, or cases, specified previously, Approve and Reject. It also has an Otherwise case to represent other outcomes, such as errored, stale, or expired. Inside each of the cases, you can add activities to complete modeling of the business process.

Note:

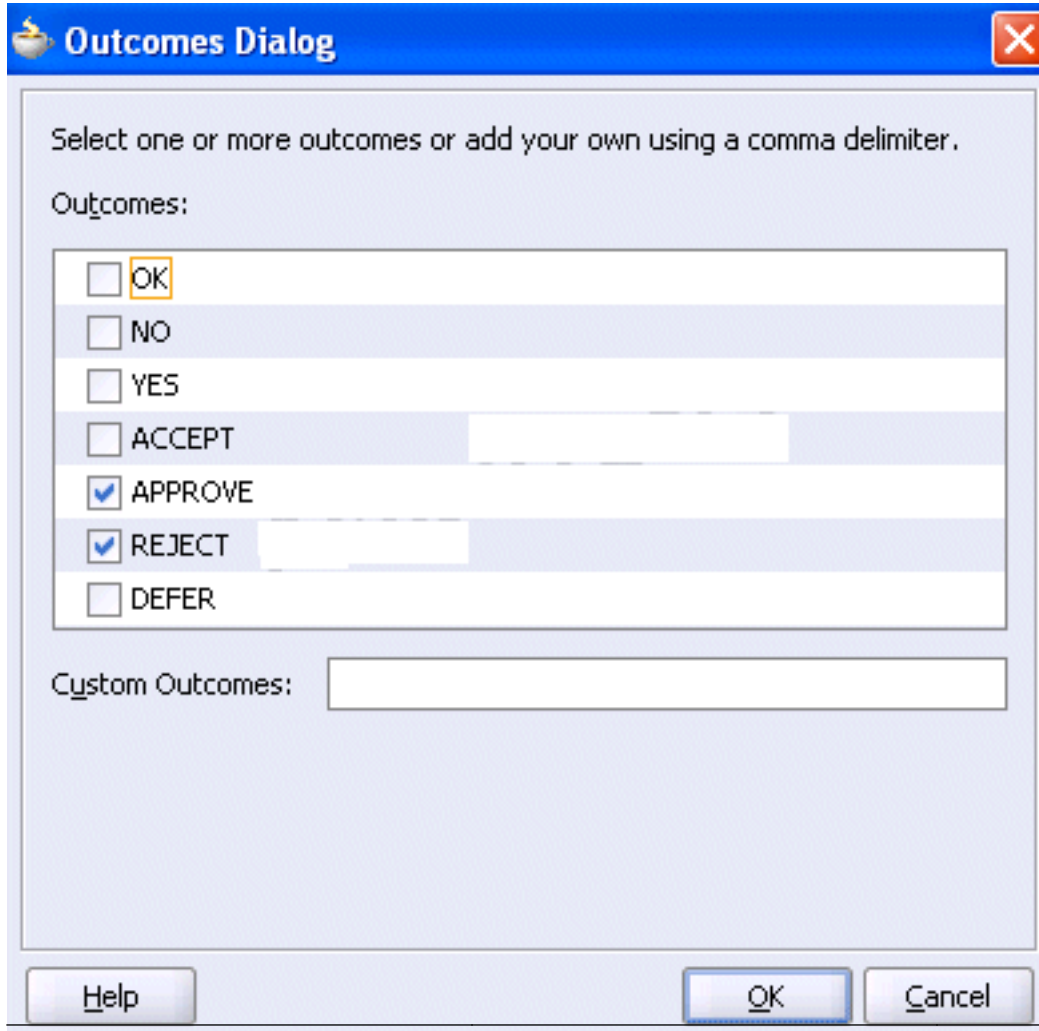
* Human Task editor—A tool that enables you to specify task settings such as task outcome, payload structure, task participants, assignment and routing policy, expiration and escalation policy, notification settings, and so on.

* Task outcomes capture the possible outcomes of a task. The Oracle BPEL Worklist Application displays the outcomes you specify here as the possible actions to perform during run time. You can specify the following types of task outcomes:

Select a seeded outcome

Enter a custom outcome

* The Outcomes window displays the possible outcomes for tasks. APPROVE and REJECT are selected by default.



Outcomes Dialog

Select one or more outcomes or add your own using a comma delimiter.

Outcomes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	OK
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO
<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
<input type="checkbox"/>	ACCEPT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	APPROVE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REJECT
<input type="checkbox"/>	DEFER

Custom Outcomes:

Help OK Cancel

QUESTION NO: 14

Identify two correct descriptions of Oracle Event Processing (OEP).

- A.** It is technology used to develop near-real-time, event driven systems
- B.** It uses standard SQL to run some of the same queries that are executed in transactional systems.
- C.** It is a time driven and request-focused form of traditional business intelligence (BI)
- D.** It distills information value from many simpler events into a few more useful summary level events.

Answer: A,B

Explanation: A: Oracle Event Processing is a complete solution for building applications to filter, correlate and process events in real-time.

B: Built on industry-standards including ANSI SQL, Java, Spring DM and OSGI, Oracle Event Processing provides an open architecture for sourcing, processing, and publishing complex events throughout the enterprise.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which option is not able to invoke a human task?

- A.** A BPEL process in the same composite as the human task
- B.** A BPEL process in a different composite where the human task is defined
- C.** A Mediator in the same composite as the human task
- D.** A web service client outside of the composite where the human task is defined
- E.** Another human task in the same composite as the first human task

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 16

You want to include documentation in the BPEL source code for a business rule component that you are adding to your BPEL model. How would you enter this documentation?

- A. As the value for a BPEL global variable
- B. As a comment attribute on the surrounding scope element
- C. As an annotation on the business rule component
- D. As user documentation on the business rule component

Answer: C

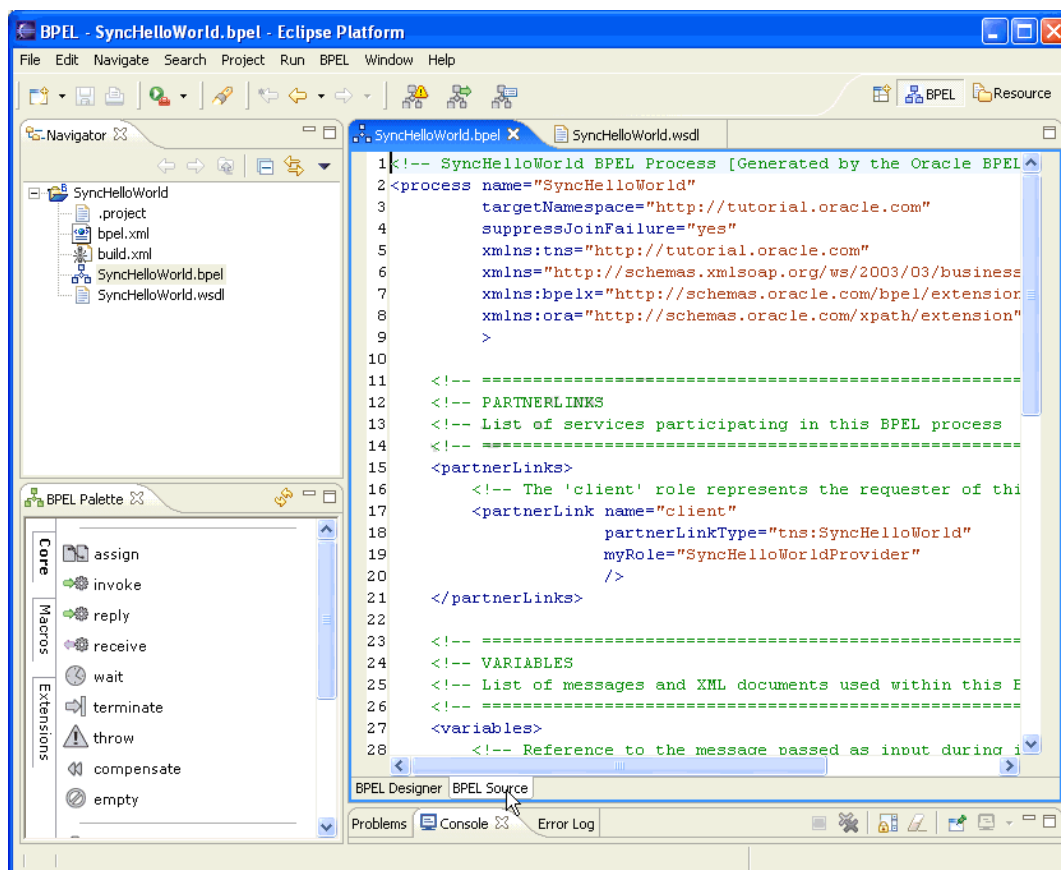
Explanation:

Note:

* Example

Viewing BPEL Source Code

At the bottom of the window, you can use the BPEL Designer and BPEL Source tabs to switch between graphical editing mode (BPEL Designer) and text-editing mode for the source code of the BPEL process (BPEL Source). Two-way editing is enabled; that is, changes you make in one mode are reflected in the other mode.



QUESTION NO: 17

To add an xsi:type attribute to a target element, what needs to be mapped to the target element?

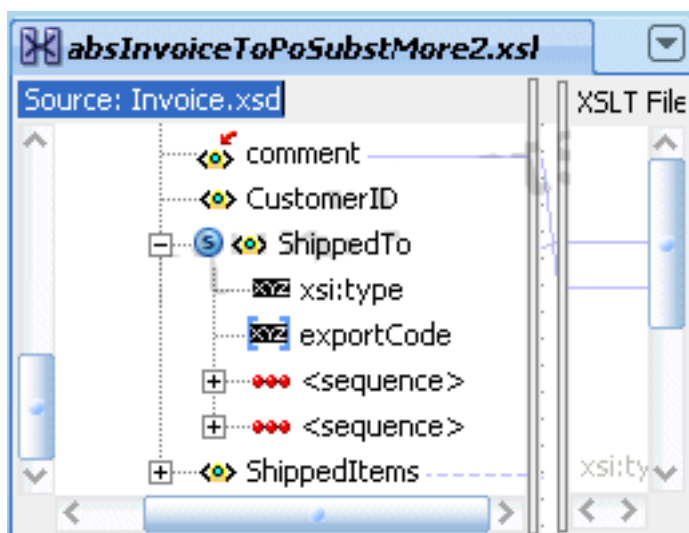
- A. A rename element on the canvas
- B. A recast element on the canvas
- C. An expression on the canvas
- D. A literal element on the canvas

Answer: D

Explanation:

Note:

* The xsi:type attribute is added beneath the original element, as shown in the figure below. An S icon is displayed to indicate the node was substituted. You can map from any structural elements in the substituted type.



* The xsi:type attribute is used to identify derived complex types (as well as complex types that have been derived from).

* If you have elements in your XML file whose type is a complex type, xsi:type support in the XML editor lets you choose between the complex type and any other complex types derived from it.

QUESTION NO: 18

Which statement is correct about a JCA common client interface?

- A. The JCA binding component uses the JCA common client Interface APIs to communicate with the resource adapter.
- B. The resource adapter uses the common client interface APIs to communicate with the EIS.

C. The resource adapter implements the standard `MessageListener` interface to poll for events from the EIS.

D. The application server uses the common client interface APIs to commune with the EIS.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:

*The Common Client Interface (CCI) is the JCA-recommended client API for all resource adapters.

* A resource adapter is a system-level software driver that enables J2EE components to communicate with a back-end enterprise information system (EIS) through a JCA-compliant application server when a resource adapter for the specific EIS is deployed to the server.

QUESTION NO: 19

What element first executes the iterative activity and then checks the validity of the condition?

A. Switch

B. While

C. Repeat Until

D. For Each

Answer: C

Explanation: If the body of an activity must be performed at least once, use a `repeatUntil` activity instead of a `while` activity. The XPath expression condition in the `repeatUntil` activity is evaluated after the body of the activity completes. The condition is evaluated repeatedly (and the body of the activity processed) until the provided boolean condition is true.

QUESTION NO: 20

Identify the statement that describes an ESB.

A. An ESB provides a mediation layer between services and consumers.

B. An ESB facilitates a point-to-point approach to application integration.

C. An ESB is an execution engine providing Java EE capabilities.

D. An ESB makes service provider addresses visible to service consumers.

Answer: A

Explanation: * An enterprise service bus (ESB) is a software architecture model used for

designing and implementing the interaction and communication between mutually interacting software applications in service-oriented architecture (SOA). As a software architecture model for distributed computing it is a specialty variant of the more general client server software architecture model and promotes agility and flexibility with regards to communication and interaction between applications. Its primary use is in enterprise application integration (EAI) of heterogeneous and complex landscapes.

* An enterprise service bus (ESB) is a software architecture for middleware that provides fundamental services for more complex architectures. For example, an ESB incorporates the features required to implement a service-oriented architecture (SOA). In a general sense, an ESB can be thought of as a mechanism that manages access to applications and services (especially legacy versions) to present a single, simple, and consistent interface to end-users via Web- or forms-based client-side front ends.

QUESTION NO: 21

A customer demands access to your Service Composite Architecture (SCA) application.

However keeping with the customer's company standards, the interface must be EJB 3.0.

Which solution meets the needs of the customer while requiring the least amount of time, effort, and architectural change for you?

- A.** Create a small EJB 3.0 application that interfaces directly with your SCA application. This approach hides the web service interface from your customer while adding the smallest amount of overhead in the process
- B.** Create an EJB 3.0 interface using Oracle Service Bus, which, in turn, invokes the SCA application through its native web service interface. This approach hides the web service Interface from your customer while adding the smallest amount of overhead in the process.
- C.** Use the Mediator component to provide an EJB 3.0 interface in addition to the existing web service interface. This approach adds the least amount of overhead to each call.
- D.** Explain to the customer the importance and flexibility of modern web services, and encourage the customer to learn some new skills.

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 22

View the Exhibit.


```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<purchaseOrder orderDate="2012-03-02">
  <shipTo country="US">
    <name>John Doe</name>
    <street>123 Courthouse Square</street>
    <city>Hill Valley</city>
    <state>CA</state>
    <zip>12104</zip>
  </shipTo>
  <description>PurchaseOrder for Marty Mcfly</description>
  <comment>Flux capacitor and others</comment>
  <items>
    <item partNum="FX-123">
      <productName>Flux Capacitor</productName>
      <description>Good one</description>
      <quantity>1</quantity>
      <USPrice>1295.00</USPrice>
      <comment>1.44 jigawatts</comment>
    </item>
    <item partNum="DL-24">
      <productName>Delorean</productName>
      <description>Good one as well</description>
      <comment>Nice car</comment>
      <quantity>1</quantity>
      <USPrice>20000.00</USPrice>
      <shipDate>2012-05-23</shipDate>
    </item>
  </items>
</purchaseOrder>

```

For the XML shown, which XPath expression returns exactly one node?

- A. /purchaseOrder/orderDate
- B. /purchaseOrder/items/item[0]/quantity
- C. /purchaseOrder//item
- D. /purchaseOrder//comment[not(following: : description)]

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 23

Identify two features of Oracle BAM.

- A. Enterprise Manager's monitoring capabilities are central to Oracle BAM's ability to monitor

performance indicators.

B. You can analyze and present Information from activities spanning multiple systems and applications.

C. Rich browser-based dashboards provide visibility into current values of key performance indicators (KPIs).

D. There is a built-in trouble ticket system to track assignment and completion of corrective actions.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Note:

* Oracle Business Activity Monitoring (Oracle BAM) gives business executives the ability to monitor their business services and processes in the enterprise, to correlate KPIs down to the actual business process themselves, and most important, to change business processes quickly or to take corrective action if the business environment changes.

QUESTION NO: 24

Each JCA adapter has a single deployment listed in the WLS Console. Identify two accurate descriptions about managing multiple instances of each adapter in the runtime.

A. Instance configuration in the SOA Suite deployment plan

B. JCA tiles for each adapter instance

C. Adapter connection factories specified in the WLS Console

D. One entry per adapter instance in the adapters_config.xml file

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

*The Oracle Database Adapter is a JCA 1.5 connector, which is deployed to the application server during installation.

The Oracle Database Adapter consists of multiple instances; each instance represents a connection to a database end point. Different SOA processes may point to the same adapter instance (database), while different service endpoints in a SOA process may point to different adapter instances (databases).

Because each adapter instance points to a single database, there is a one-to-one correspondence from adapter instances to application server data sources. Out of the box there is a single Oracle Database Adapter instance named eis/DB/SOADemo, which points to the data source jdbc/SOADDataSource.

The list of adapter instances is stored in a deployment descriptor file, weblogic-ra.xml on Oracle

WebLogic Server. (It is inside of DbAdapter.rar, which contains also the Java class files in DBAdapter.jar). Configuring an Oracle Database Adapter instance is more about creating the underlying data source: getting the correct JDBC driver and connection URL.

QUESTION NO: 25

Identify four steps that are involved in defining a human task.

- A. Setting the task owner
- B. Specifying outcomes
- C. Specifying parameters
- D. Adding the human task to a BPEL process
- E. Specifying the assignment and routing policy
- F. Defining the task in the Workspace web application

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation: The Human Task Editor enables you to define the metadata for the task. The editor enables you to specify human task settings, such as task outcome (B), payload structure, assignment and routing policy (E), expiration and escalation policy, notification settings, and so on.

Incorrect:

Not D.

Not F.

QUESTION NO: 26

Which two statements are true about messages that are marked "Exhausted" on the Recovery tab of the BPEL service engine in Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control?

- A. They are messages that have exceeded the maximum number of auto recovery attempt.
- B. They can be marked again For auto recovery by using the "Reset" feature in the recovery console.
- C. Rejected messages are directly marked as "Exhausted."
- D. The "Refresh Alarm table" option can be used to resubmit Exhausted messages.
- E. Exhausted messages for Mediator components can be manually recovered from the same location in Fusion Middleware Control.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

* Go to BPEL Recovery Console

Access the Recovery page of the BPEL process service engine to perform message recovery. You can also access the Recovery page later by selecting Service Engines > BPEL from the SOA Infrastructure menu and clicking the Recovery tab in the resulting page.

QUESTION NO: 27

Identify two correct descriptions of Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM).

- A. It enables you to externalize web services security from the applications you build.
- B. It manages policies in a distributed policy manager that serves as a single policy enforcement point.
- C. Use security and management events, captured by OWSM agents, are displayed using Oracle BAM.
- D. It supplies predefined security policies that enable declarative security and management definition.
- E. It uses Oracle Event Processing (OEP) to determine when security violations have occurred.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Note:

* Oracle WSM allows companies to (1) centrally define and store declarative policies applied to the multiple web services making up a SOA infrastructure, (2) locally enforce security and management policies through configurable agents, and (3) monitor runtime security events such as failed authentication or authorization.

* Oracle Web Services Manager offers a comprehensive and easy-to-use solution for policy management and security of service infrastructure. It provides visibility and control of the policies through a centralized administration interface offered by Oracle Enterprise Manager.

QUESTION NO: 28

When more than one policy is attached to a policy subject, the combination of policies needs to be

valid. Which statement is true about the valid combination of policies for a policy subject?

- A.** Only one MTOM policy can be attached to a policy subject.
- B.** More than one Reliable Messaging policy can be attached to a policy subject.
- C.** Both a Reliable Messaging policy and a WS-Addressing policy cannot be attached to the same policy subject.
- D.** Only one security policy can be attached to a policy subject.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:

*Within a SOA composite application, you must attach the Oracle WS-MTOM policy to service and reference binding components to receive and send MTOM (MIME binary) attachments within Oracle SOA Suite.

* Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM)

Ensures that attachments are in MTOM format. This format enables binary data to be sent to and from web services. This reduces the transmission size on the wire.

* Reliability Policy

Supports the WS-Reliable Messaging protocol. This guarantees the end-to-end delivery of messages.

* Addressing Policy

Verifies that simple object access protocol (SOAP) messages include WS-Addressing headers in conformance with the WS-Addressing specification. Transport-level data is included in the XML message rather than relying on the network-level transport to convey this information.

QUESTION NO: 29

Which two features are provided by decision tables?

- A.** Sets of input data can be bucketed and reviewed for gaps.
- B.** Data sets can be reviewed for conflicts.
- C.** Data can be used for only one rule evaluation.
- D.** A rule evaluation can be used only to enter new output data.

Answer: A,B

Explanation: After you create a Decision Table there are operations that you may want to perform on the Decision Table, including the following:

-
- (A) Find and fix gaps in a Decision Table
 - (B) Finding and resolving conflicts between rules in a Decision Table
- Compact or split cells in a Decision Table
- Merge a condition or split a condition in a Decision Table

A: * Compact the Decision Table

In this step you compact the rules to merge from eighteen rules to nine rules. This automatically eliminates the rules that are not needed and preserves the no gap, no conflict properties for the Decision Table.

* The Conditions area in a Decision Table includes one or more condition rows. Each condition row has a condition expression and, for each rule, a condition cell. A condition expression is an expression that you build in Rules Designer. The condition expression is often a fact property or a function result, but it can be any expression that has a type that can be associated with a bucketset.

B: A Decision Table displays multiple related rules in a single spreadsheet-style view. In Rules Designer a Decision Table presents a collection of related business rules with condition rows, rules, and actions presented in a tabular form that is easy to understand. Business users can compare cells and their values at a glance and can use Decision Table rule analysis features by clicking icons and selecting values in Rules Designer to help identify and correct conflicting or missing cases.

QUESTION NO: 30

You expand a business rule component that a colleague added to the BPEL process. You see an Assign element named Facts_To_Rule_Service.

Which statement is true about this Assign element?

- A.** It was added automatically based on entries that your colleague made in the dialog box that approved when the business rule component was added to the BPEL model.
- B.** Your colleague manually added this Assign element after adding the business rule component to the BPEL Model.
- C.** This Assign element was automatically added when your colleague manually added the corresponding Rule_Service_To_Facts assign to the BPEL model.

D. You can delete this Assign because it was created for documentation purposes only.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:

* Facts_To_Rule_Service : Assigns the facts to a variable.

QUESTION NO: 31

Which statement is true about how the BPEL Process Manager works?

B. If the transaction property for an asynchronous BPEL process is set to required, the BPEL process joins a caller's transaction (if there is no one) or creates a new transaction (if there is no transaction)

C. If the delivery policy for a synchronous BPEL process is set to sync, the instance-initiating message is not temporarily saved in the delivery layer.

D. If the delivery policy for a synchronous BPEL process is set to async.persist, messages to the system are saved in the delivery store before being picked up by the service engine.

A. If the transaction property for a synchronous BPEL process is set to requiresNew transaction, a new transaction is created for the execution and the existing transaction (if there is one) is suspended.

Answer: A

Explanation: With `bpel.config.transaction` Set to `requiresNew` a new transaction is always created and an existing transaction (if there is one) is suspended.

QUESTION NO: 32

Which two tasks cannot be done in the Worklist application?

A. Update the data in a task parameter.

B. Register a different user interface for a given type of task.

C. Set up task routing rules for a vacation period.

D. Create a new human task.

E. Escalate a task to your manager.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Note:

* The Oracle BPEL Worklist Application (Worklist Application) is a Web interface that enables users to act on their assigned human workflow tasks.

* All task interactions—listing tasks, viewing task details, reassigning tasks, performing actions on tasks, setting outcomes, and so on—are initiated from the Task Listing (home) page.

Incorrect:

Not C: If there is no predetermined sequence of approvers or if the workflow was designed to permit ad hoc routing, then the task can be routed in an ad hoc fashion. For such tasks, a **Route** button appears on the Task Details page. From the Routing page, you can look up one or more users for routing. When you specify multiple assignees, you can choose whether the list of assignees is for simple (group assignment to all users), sequential, or parallel assignment. In the case of parallel assignment, you provide the percentage of votes required for approval.

* Creating a Rule in the Worklist Application

The screenshot shows the Oracle BPM Worklist interface. At the top, the header includes the Oracle logo, 'BPM Worklist', and navigation links: Home | Reports | Preferences | Logout. Below the header, a breadcrumb trail reads 'Preferences > My Rules > db_vac_rule'. On the left, a sidebar menu contains 'Preferences', 'Vacation', 'My Rules' (highlighted), 'Group Rules', 'Custom Views', and 'Display'. The main content area is titled 'Rule Detail: db_vac_rule'. It contains the following fields and controls:

- Rule Name:** A text box containing 'db_vac_rule'.
- Rule will apply only to workflow tasks of type:** A text box containing 'default_VacationRequest_1.4_VacationApproval'.
- Rule should only apply from:** A date picker set to 'Jul 30, 2006'.
- until:** A date picker set to 'Jul 31, 2006'.
- Description:** A text area with a small icon to the right.
- For default_VacationRequest_1.4_VacationApproval tasks with:** A section with an 'Add Condition' button.
- Task the following action:** A section with four radio button options:
 - ☐ Reassign to:
 - ☒ Delegate to: A dropdown menu showing 'User' and an empty text box.
 - ☐ Set outcome to: A dropdown menu showing 'REJECT'.
 - ☐ Take no action
- Buttons:** 'Save updates' and 'Cancel' at the bottom.

Not E:

ORACLE BPM Worklist
Welcome, jstein [jazzn.com]

Home | Reports | Preferences | Logout

My Tasks | My Staff Tasks | Initiated Tasks

My Tasks (Inbox)

Work Queues

Inbox

My Work Queues

Standard Views

- High Priority Tasks
- Tasks Due Soon
- New Tasks

My Views

None

Proxy Work Queues

Delegated Views

None

Search: [] My & Group [] Any [] Any [] Go

Keyword Category Priority Status Advanced Search

Task Number	Title	Priority	Assigned Users	Assigned Groups	State	Created Date	Expiration Date	Actions
10003	Vacation request for jcooper	3	jstein		Completed	Jul 12, 2006 5:07 PM	Jul 13, 2006 5:07 PM	None
10004	Vacation request for mtwain	3	jstein		Assigned	Jul 14, 2006 1:47 PM	Jul 15, 2006 1:47 PM	-- Select an Action -- -- Select an Action -- REJECT APPROVE Renew Suspend Escalate

QUESTION NO: 33

You have modeled a composite that has two BPEL processes: X and Y. The WSDL for Y defines a single portType with a one-way operation. The WSDL for X defines a single portType with a request-response operation. The component property `bpel.config.trancation` is set to `requiresNew` for Process X, and the component property `bpel.config.oneWayDeliveryPolicy` is set to `async.persist` for process Y. You have wired these components so that Y invokes X.

What is the result when X throws a `remoteFault` at runtime, assuming that X has no catch blocks defined within it?

- A. The transaction of X is rolled back, and process Y gets a `remoteFault` that can be caught and handled.
- B. A Fault policy defined for X for handling the `remoteFault` is triggered and handles the fault.
- C. The transaction of X is committed, and process gets a Fault back that can be caught and handled.
- D. The transactions of X and Y are both rolled back even If you have fault handlers configured for handling the remote fault in Y.

Answer: B

Explanation: * Main Process Calls the Subprocess Asynchronously

If `onewayDeliveryPolicy=async.persist`

(The BPELCallee process runs in a separate thread/transaction.)

then If The Subprocess Throws Any Fault...

The BPELCaller does not get a response because the message is saved in the delivery service.

The BPELCallee transaction is rolled back if the fault is not handled

QUESTION NO: 34

By using the System Component Architecture (SCA) test framework, you can create tests for which three items?

- A. Reference binding components
- B. Service components like a Mediator
- C. Wires
- D. Invoke activities in a BPL process
- E. Composite sensors

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: The test framework supports testing at the SOA composite application level. In this type of testing, wires (C), service binding components, service components (such as BPEL processes and Oracle Mediator service components) (B), and reference binding components (A) are tested.

QUESTION NO: 35

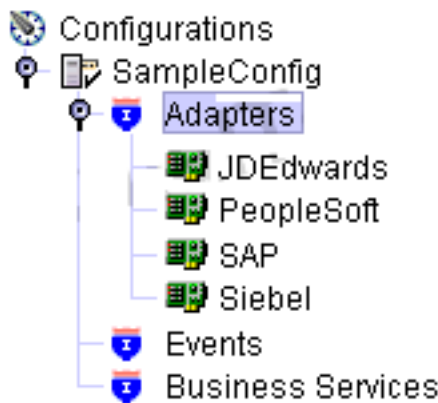
Which adapter is configured using Application Explorer?

- A. Oracle Adapter for VSAM
- B. Oracle Applications Adapter
- C. Oracle Adapter for Tuxedo
- D. Oracle Adapter for SAP

Answer: D

Explanation: * You can use Application Explorer to establish a connection for OracleAS Adapter for SAP.

* Selecting OracleAS Adapter for SAP



* Application Explorer is a Java swing-based design-time tool for configuring packaged-application adapters. Using Application Explorer, you can configure the back-end application connection, browse the back-end application schemas, and expose these schemas as adapter services. Application Explorer is shipped with packaged application-specific plug-ins for browsing the back-end application-specific metadata.

You can use Application Explorer to create repository projects for either OracleAS Adapter J2CA or BSE. Each repository project can consist of multiple back-end application connections. The schemas are represented as either XML Schema Definition (XSD) for the OracleAS Adapter J2CA interface or as a WSDL with SOAP binding.

QUESTION NO: 36

Which activity is used to invoke a human task from a BPEL process?

- A. Invoke
- B. Human task
- C. Task
- D. Invoke human task
- E. Start human task

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note:

* Activities are the building blocks of a BPEL process service component. Oracle BPEL Designer includes a set of activities that you drag into a BPEL process service component. You then double-click an activity to define its attributes (property values). Activities enable you to perform specific tasks within a BPEL process service component. For example, here are several key

activities:

/ An assign activity enables you to manipulate data, such as copying the contents of one variable to another.

/ An invoke activity enables you to invoke a service (identified by its partner link) and specify an operation for this service to perform.

/A receive activity waits for an asynchronous callback response message from a service.

* Invoking a human task from a BPEL process is a two-step process:

QUESTION NO: 37

You are creating a web service interface to a legacy system that can handle only five concurrent calls.

What feature of Oracle Service Bus enables you to define this restriction?

- A. Endpoint management
- B. Throttling
- C. Caching
- D. Choking

Answer: B

Explanation: Limiting the Concurrent Number of Requests

Limiting the concurrent requests for a Business Service cannot be set at design time so you have to use the built-in Oracle Service Bus Administration Console to do it (/sbconsole). Follow these steps to enable it:

Note:

* Virtualized Endpoint Management: Ability to specify multiple endpoints for a business service allowing service pooling, load-balancing and failover. Support is also provided for throttling service invocations to protect them from overload.

QUESTION NO: 38

You want to define a new event to be managed by the Event Delivery Network (EDN). The XSD is in place that defines the element that is to be the basis of the new event.

Which step do you perform next?

- A.** Create a new event definition in the SOA Composite Editor.
- B.** Use an editor to create the event using Event Definition Language (EDL) syntax.
- C.** Create the new event definition as you configure the invoke activity that publishes the event in your BPEL process.
- D.** Use Enterprise Manager to register the new event to EDN.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 39

A partner needs to access services that are defined in one of your Service Composite Architecture (SCA) applications via a web service interface. Which approach (and accompanying reasoning) describes a loosely coupled and robust solution?

- A.** Use Oracle Service Bus to provide an Interface layer over your SCA application. This enables you to hide the locations of your SCA application, perform load-balancing across those endpoints, and provide the ability to define service level agreements to help ensure that you are meeting your contractual obligations to the partner.
- B.** Use the Mediator component to provide a web service interface to your SCA application. This arrives you the flexibility of using the industry standard XSLT technology to perform translation and transformations.
- C.** Use Oracle Service Bus to provide an interface layer over your SCA application. This enables you to "skin" your SCA application with a web service interface and still provide a robust experience to the partner.
- D.** Allow the partner simply to connect directly to the SCA application. This provides the best performance and helps keep the partner happy.

Answer: A

Explanation: * Oracle Service Bus supports the following capabilities for the transformation or processing of messages:

/ Transforms messages based on XQuery or XSLT

etc:

Validates incoming messages against schemas

Selects a target service or services, based on the message content or message headers

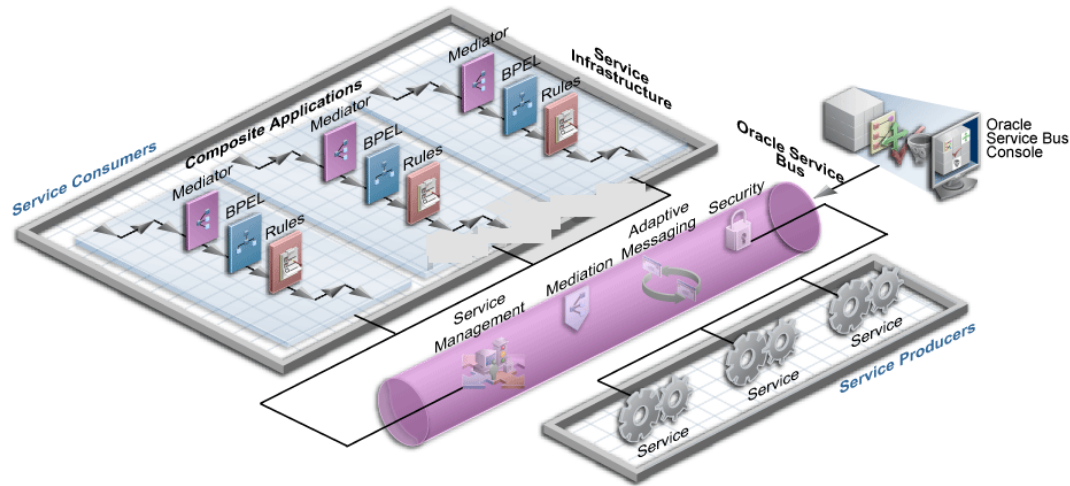
Transforms messages based on the target service

Supports transformations on both XML and MFL messages

Message enrichment

Supports callouts to Web services to gather additional data for transformation (for example, country code, full customer records, and so on)

* Oracle Service Bus Intermediary



QUESTION NO: 40

Your solution needs to validate, transform, and route data. You want to deploy the capability as a Service Component Architecture (SCA) composite application. You would most likely use a _____ to provide the functionality.

- A. Proxy service
- B. Business service
- C. BPEL service
- D. Spring component
- E. Mediator

Answer: E

Explanation: The primary building block of a mediation flow is called a mediation task. Mediation tasks are primitives that implement ESB functions such as logging, data transformation, routing, and so on.

QUESTION NO: 41

Suppose that you pass some data from a process variable as a parameter into a human task. The

variable is then updated at a later time in a parallel stream of execution in the BPEL process while the human task still executing (that is, before is auctioned by the assignee)

What does the assignee see after opening the task in the workspace and looking at the parameter?

- A.** The parameter contains the values of the process variable as it was when the task was created.
- B.** The parameter contains the values of the process variable as it is at the current time (that is, when the user opened the human task in the workspace).
- C.** The parameter is empty, and the task must be restarted to pick up the new values of the processes variable.
- D.** It is not possible to determine from the information.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note: The BPEL process specification does not provide a mechanism to ensure the thread safety of BPEL variables (that is, a lack of a synchronized qualifier such as in Java), which is necessary for true multithreaded programming.

QUESTION NO: 42

Identify two correct statements about Oracle service Registry.

- A.** It stores references to XML based assets and web services.
- B.** It provides reporting on portfolio management metrics such as reuse and compliance.
- C.** It allows automated notification for lifecycle events to alert asset subscribers.
- D.** It provides a lookup service for design time discovery and for runtime dynamic service location.

Answer: B,D

Explanation: B: Analytics for Measuring Value

Prove ROI with more than 20 out-of-the-box reports to demonstrate savings, track compliance, and illustrate progress. Reports target a range of stakeholders with key metrics, including business value and ROI, predicted versus actual reported savings from reuse, asset usage, and compliance

D: Oracle Service Registry provides a 'DNS'-like reference for SOA runtime infrastructure to dynamically discover and bind to deployed services and end points. As part of the Oracle SOA Governance solution , Oracle Service Registry bridges the gap between the design time and runtime environments through automated synchronization with Oracle Enterprise Repository, Oracle Service Bus and Oracle SOA Suite.

QUESTION NO: 43

Which SOA Suite capability enforces WS-* standards for authentication and authorization?

- A. BPEL Process Manager
- B. Enterprise Manager
- C. B2B
- D. Web Services Manager

Answer: D

Explanation: Note: You can use Oracle Web Services Manager (WSM) WS-Security policies with WebLogic Server.

QUESTION NO: 44

Which two options are allowed in a decision table?

- A. An action modifying an output fact
- B. Asserting an output fact in a decision rule action
- C. Calling a rules function in an assertion
- D. Having rules specifying different actions

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Note:

* After you create a Decision Table there are operations that you may want to perform on the Decision Table, including the following:

Compact or split cells in a Decision Table

Merge a condition or split a condition in a Decision Table

Finding and resolving conflicts between rules in a Decision Table

Find and fix gaps in a Decision Table

QUESTION NO: 45

Composite A has two versions deployed to the SOA runtime. Version 2.0 is the default revision, and Version 1.0 is an earlier (but active) revision. Version 2.0 has 100 instances in the Running state also hits 50 instances that are waiting for a callback on a mid-process < receiver> within a BPEL component in the composite. You undeploy Version 2.0.

Which statement describes what happens after undeployment completes?

- A.** All running Instances and the callbacks are allowed to complete on Version 1.0, but all new requests are served by Version 1.0.
- B.** All running Instances are allowed to complete, the callbacks fail after undeployment and all new requests are served by Version 1.0.
- C.** All running instances immediately go stale, including the instances that are awaiting callbacks on the mid process <receive>.
- D.** All running instances immediately go stale, but the callbacks are processed by Version 1.0.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Note:

You can undeploy SOA composite applications from Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control with the Undeploy SOA Composite wizard. Using the Undeploy SOA Composite wizard has the following consequences:

- * The instance state of the undeployed composite application is set to stale. The instance state is available in the instance listing, and you can access audit trail and flow trace details.
- * If you undeploy the default revision of the SOA composite application (for example, 2.0), the next active, available revision of the application is automatically designated as the new default (for example, 1.0).
- * You can no longer configure and monitor this revision of the application.
- * You can no longer process instances of this revision of the application.
- * The state of currently running instances is changed to stale and no new messages sent to this composite are processed.
- * A warning message is displayed at the end of this wizard when you undeploy the default composite revision.

QUESTION NO: 46

Which two approaches are valid when using dynamic partner links in a BPEL process?

- A.** A WSDL file, which contains multiple services that use the same portType, is available at design time, but the decision to determine which service is used can only be made at runtime.
- B.** When the BPEL process is designed, the endpoint URL of the WSDL file is known but the services and port types are not known.
- C.** When the BPEL process is designed, the services and port types of the WSDL file are known but the endpoint URI is not known.
- D.** A WSDL file, which contains multiple services that use different portTypes, is available at design time, but the decision to determine which server is used can only be made at runtime.

Answer: A,C

Explanation: A (not D): How To Create a Dynamic Partner Link at Design Time for Use at Runtime

To create a dynamic partner link at design time for use at runtime:

etc

C (not B): The BPEL specification mandates that only the partner endpoint reference (EPR) can be changed dynamically. In BPEL terms, only the partnerRole of a partner link element can have a new value assigned. The myRole value doesn't change after the BPEL has been deployed.

Note:

* Dynamic Partner Links and Dynamic Addressing

During the design-time of an application, you may need to configure certain services whose endpoints (addresses) are not known beforehand, or it may be necessary to change an endpoint reference while the application is running. The Dynamic Partner link feature allows you to dynamically assign an endpoint reference to the partner link. This means that you can use one partner link for subsequent calls to different web-services (provided that the services use the same interface).

* For successful deployment of the process, a partner link should be completely defined. When you deploy the project, the WSDL file for the partner link should contain and define both the abstract and the concrete information for the partner link, including address and port, though later the concrete information can be changed independently from the WSDL file.

QUESTION NO: 47

Which two configurations provide a certified deployment of multiple SOA domains?

-
- A.** Point all domains to a single SOA Suite schema.
 - B.** Have separate databases hosting a single SOA Suite schema.
 - C.** Have a single SOA Suite schema installed on Oracle RAC.
 - D.** Use Repository Creation Utility (RCU) to create SOA Suite schemas in a single database within unique prefixes.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Note:

* Oracle SOA Suite components require schemas that must be installed in the Oracle or Microsoft SQL Server database. You create and load these schemas in your database with the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).

QUESTION NO: 48

How is a SAML token used by OWSM for identity propagation?

- A.** As each web service in a chain is invoked, OWSM generates a SAML token and inserts it in the WS-Security header of the request message.
- B.** A SAML token is generated on invocation of the first web service in a chain and is stored in the Java Authentication and Authorization (JAAS) Subject so it can be used throughout the transaction by subsequent web services.
- C.** A SAML token is used to determine the destination address of the next web service in the chain.
- D.** The SAML token, embedded in the X.509 certificate or Kerberos ticket, is extracted by OWSM and delivered to the next web service in the chain.

Answer: A

Explanation: Propagating Identities through a Chain of Web Services

A web service may invoke another web service which in turn may invoke yet another web service to complete a single transaction (this pattern is known as “chained web services”). Each of the services in the chain may be protected. Instead of checking which service is calling which other service, Oracle WSM allows you to check who the original user invoking the chain of web services is. Oracle WSM policies can be used to propagate the original user’s identity across the chained web services. Following successful authentication to the first web service in the chain, Oracle WSM sets the user as a Java Subject used throughout the transaction. When invoking another service, the Oracle WSM client policy picks up the user identity from the Java Subject, generates a SAML token based on the Subject’s information, and inserts the SAML token in the WS-Security header of the request message to be sent to the service provider. This allows all the web services in a chain to track the identity of the actual user calling a web service endpoint instead of having the identity of the prior service in the chain calling the first web service to get

that information.

Note:

* Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML 2.0) is a version of the SAML standard for exchanging authentication and authorization data between security domains. SAML 2.0 is an XML-based protocol that uses security tokens containing assertions to pass information about a principal (usually an end user) between a SAML authority, that is an identity provider, and a SAML consumer, that is a service provider. SAML 2.0 enables web-based authentication and authorization scenarios including cross-domain single sign-on (SSO).

QUESTION NO: 49

Which statement is true about editing adapter InteractionSpec endpoint properties with Enterprise manager Fusion Middleware Control?

- A.** InteractionSpec properties can be added or removed, but they take effect only after the composite is retired and activated.
- B.** Adapter endpoint property values can be changed, but they take effect only after the composite is retired and activated.
- C.** Adapter endpoints property values can be changed, and they take effect without retiring and activating the composite.
- D.** InteractionSpec property values cannot be changed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* The InteractionSpec or ActivationSpec Properties

Properties in this group require the adapter endpoint to be recycled. The values of properties in this group can be changed from the EM console. However, property-dependency constraint validation requires that Oracle JDeveloper be used to make changes (adding or removing) to the composition of these properties.

* The InteractionSpec or ActivationSpec Properties

These properties require the adapter endpoint to be recycled. For properties in this group, you can change their values from the EM console. However, to change the composition (add or remove) of these properties, you must use Oracle JDeveloper because of property-dependency constraint validation.

QUESTION NO: 50

Consider a scenario where Oracle B2B receives messages from different trading partners that need to be placed in separate folders after processing. For example, messages received from trading partner Marketing need to be processed and placed in a file folder called "Marketing" after processing. Messages received from trading partner GlobalChips need to be processed and placed in a file Folder named "GlobalChips" after processing.

Which approach enables this to work?

- A.** There should be two different trading partner agreements, with each agreement using a different host channel depending on which folder the processed file needs to be placed in.
- B.** There should be two different trading partner agreements, with each agreement using a different partner channel depending on which folder the processed file needs to be placed in.
- C.** There should be one trading partner agreement, but there should be two different listening channels depending on which folder the file needs to be placed in.
- D.** This functionality cannot be achieved In Oracle B2B natively and needs to be implemented using a Java callout.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Note:

* Agreements that include document definitions for restricted document types cannot be modified or exported.

*Listening channels are used globally. You do not need to select a listening delivery channel in an agreement. Listening channels are used for any trading partner to send inbound messages to Oracle B2B or for any back-end business application to send outbound messages to Oracle B2B.

* Oracle B2B is an e-commerce gateway that enables the secure and reliable exchange of business documents between an enterprise and its trading partners. Oracle B2B supports business-to-business document standards, security, transports, messaging services, and trading partner management. With Oracle B2B used as a binding component within an Oracle SOA Suite composite application, end-to-end business processes can be implemented.

QUESTION NO: 51

Identify two service components that can be added to the components section of the SOA Composite Editor.

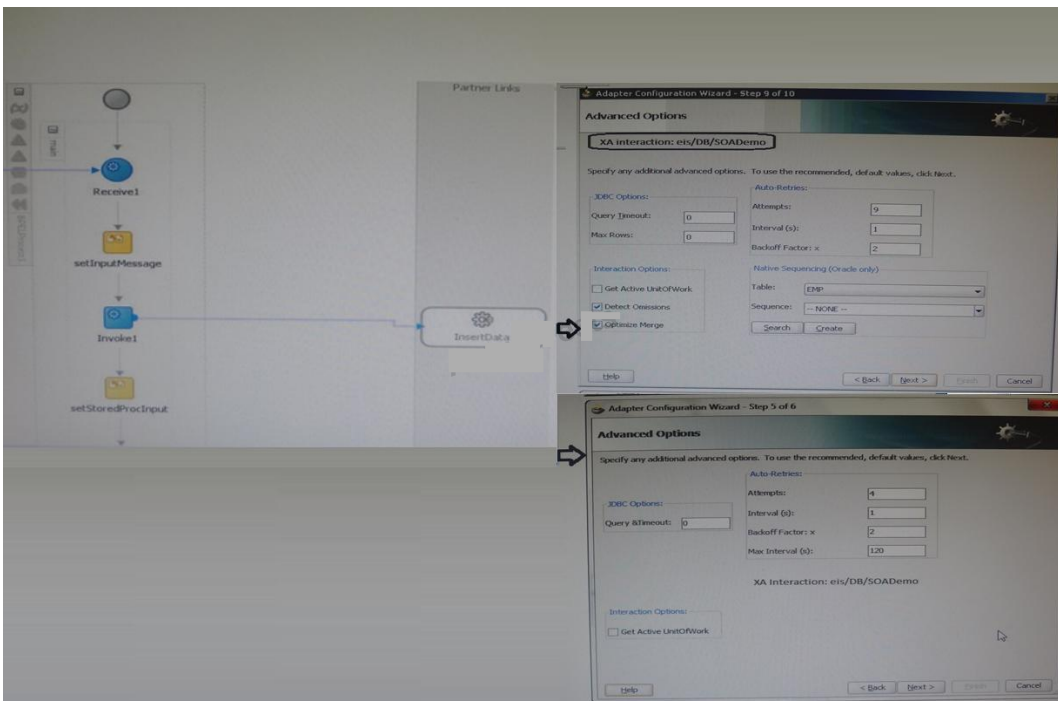
- A. Database adapter
- B. BPEL process
- C. File adapter
- D. Business rule
- E. ADF-BC service

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 52

View the Exhibit.



You have modeled a SOA composite with a single BPEL process component. Both of the invoke activities in the BPEL process use the same XA connection factory: eis/DB/SOADemo. The InsertData partnerlink inserts a new record in the DEPT table in the database. The storeproc_validate partner link calls a stored procedure that validates this newly inserted record.

Which statement is true about the composite?

- A.** Invoke1 is capable of detecting omitted XML elements in the input payload and throwing a bindingFault to the caller
- B.** If invoke1 encounters a primary key constraint violation on insert, the invocation retries a total of 4 times with a starting interval of 1 and a back-off factor of 2.
- C.** Invoke1 and invoke2 use the same underlying JDBC connection to the database.
- D.** If invoke2 interaction fails, the insert from Invoke1 is also rolled back.

Answer: A

Explanation: Detect omissions(it is selected here according to the screenshot)allows theMERGEandINSERToperations to ignore empty or missing XML elements in the input payload. For aMERGEoperation, this will prevent valid but unspecified values from being overwritten with NULL. ForINSERToperations, they will be omitted from theINSERTstatement, allowing default values to take effect.

Incorrect:

Not B: Auto-tries are related to connection problems, not to primary key constraints.

*In the**Auto-Retries**section, specify the value for auto-retry incase of time out. In case of a connection related fault, the Invoke activity can be automatically retried a limited number of times.

QUESTION NO: 53

Which expiration and escalation setting can be used to route a task a specified number of levels up a management chain if the assignee does not respond in a given time period?

- A.** Never expire
- B.** Expire after
- C.** Route to manager
- D.** Renew after
- E.** Escalate after
- F.** Management chain

Answer: E

Explanation: Figure, Escalate After Policy

Task Duration Se... Escalate after ▼

Fixed Duration ▼ Day 0 Hour 0 Minutes 0

Maximum Escalation Levels 0

Highest Approver Title: ▼

Custom Escalation Java Class:

☒ Use Due Date By Duration ▼ Day 0 Hour 0 Minutes 0

QUESTION NO: 54

View the Exhibit.

Mediator

Name: ReceiveOrders
 WSDL URL: ReceiveOrders.wsdl
 Port Type: execute_ptt
 Resequence Level: component
 Resequence Mode: Best Effort

Resequence Options

Group: /ns:request/tns:order/tns:ordId	Max Rows: 5	Time Window: 5
ID: /ns:request/tns:order/tns:seqNum	Datatype: numeric	

Routing Rules

Operations

create

Callout To: <<Java Callout Class>>

Static Routing

<<Filter Expression>> BPELProcess2/bpelprocess2_client:process

update

Callout To: <<Java Callout Class>>

Static Routing

<<Filter Expression>> BPELProcess1/bpelprocess1_client:process

A user has configured Mediator M1 to receive and route product Information from System X into its internal applications in chronological order. For each product1 M1 receives one create number of "update" events from an AQ Queue via a JMS adapter. M1 can receive updates to the product at any time of day.

The user claims that incoming messages for each product are received and processed in the correct chronological order 95% of the time. However, the messages are being processed out of order 5% of the time. This results in critical errors in the target systems. The user expects all messages pertaining to a product to be unconditionally processed in the order of arrival at M1.

What causes this discrepancy?

- A.** The user is running on a four node SOA cluster and has not configured the inbound JMS adapter to be a singleton.
- B.** The user is running a single-node SOA environment but has configured the number of inbound adapter threads to be a value greater than 1.
- C.** The given Mediator configuration does not address this sequencing requirement.
- D.** The user has configured resequencer worker threads to a value greater than 1 for the Mediator service engine.

Answer: C

Explanation: * From the exhibit we see:

Resequence Level: component

Resequence Mode: Best Effort

* It is important to note that the messages to outbound services of the Oracle Mediator service component configured for best effort resequencing are not guaranteed to arrive in order of a sequence ID. At any given time, a snapshot of the available messages is taken and sequencing is performed only on those messages. Therefore, unlike a standard resequencer, it is not guaranteed that a message with a lesser sequence ID value is sent before a message that has a greater sequence ID value but that arrived earlier. Messages with a lesser sequence ID value that arrive later might be processed in the following cycle when a snapshot of available messages is taken again and the messages are reordered.

QUESTION NO: 55

You just added a business rule component to the components section of the SOA Composite Editor canvas. You open your business process for editing and notice that there is no partner link to the decision service for the new rule component.

What do you do next to make the link appear?

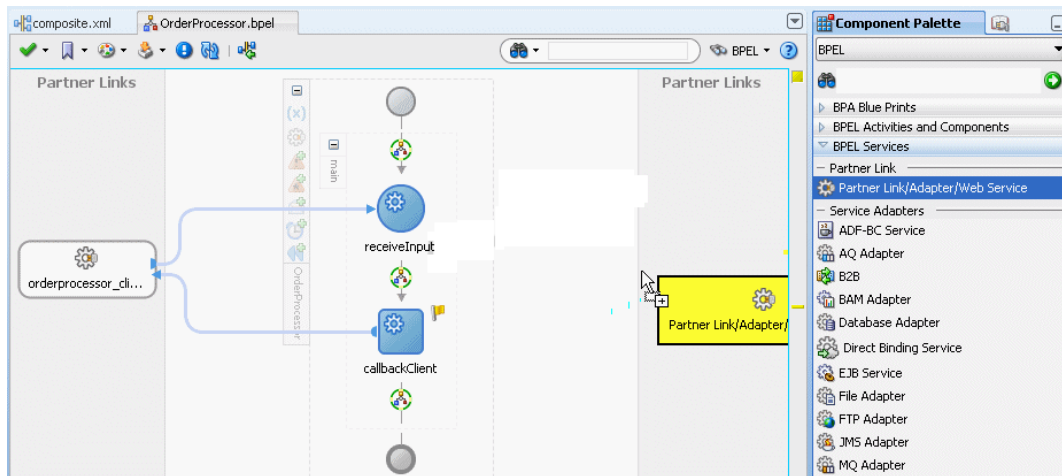
- A.** Add an invoke activity to the BPEL model to call the decision service.
- B.** Edit the business rule component and specify the If/then rules or the decision table.
- C.** Add a business rule component to the BPEL model.
- D.** Add a partner link to the BPEL model.

Answer: D

Explanation: How to Create a Partner Link

To create a partner link:

Oracle BPEL Designer is displayed.



The Create Partner Link dialog appears.

Note:

- * A partner link enables you to define the external services with which the BPEL process service component is to interact. You can define partner links as services or references (for example, through a JCA adapter) in the SOA Composite Editor or within a BPEL process service component in Oracle BPEL Designer.
- * A partner link type characterizes the conversational relationship between two services by defining the roles played by each service in the conversation and specifying the port type provided by each service to receive messages within the conversation.

QUESTION NO: 56

Which two statements describe the security policy attachment features of Oracle SOA Suite 11g?

- A.** The order in which policies are attached to a subject determines the order in which the policies are executed.
- B.** JDeveloper groups the policy that can be attached into the five categories of interceptors.
- C.** Only one security policy can be attached to a web service at a time.
- D.** In JDeveloper, a security policy can be attached to a web service, but it can be marked as either enabled or disabled.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Note:

* If necessary, add additional policies.

You can temporarily disable a policy by deselecting the checkbox to the left of the name of the attached policy. This action does not detach the policy.

* You can attach or detach policies to and from service binding components, service components, and reference binding components in a SOA composite application. Use Oracle JDeveloper to attach policies for testing security in a design-time environment. When your application is ready for deployment to a production environment, you can attach or detach runtime policies in Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control Console.

QUESTION NO: 57

Identify three valid BPEL thread pools.

- A. Engine
- B. Callback
- C. Invoke
- D. System
- E. Service

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: BPEL Threading Model

When the dispatcher must schedule a dispatch message for execution, it can enqueue the message into a thread pool. Each dispatch set can contain a thread pool (java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor). The BPEL thread pool implementation notifies the threads when a message has been enqueued and ensures the appropriate number of threads are instantiated in the pool.

The following thread properties can be tuned:

(C) Dispatcher Invoke Threads

(D) Dispatcher System Threads

Dispatcher Maximum Request Depth

QUESTION NO: 58

You want to monitor a specific BPEL process variable in your process. You have all the capability Oracle SOA Suite at your disposal.

Which approach do you take if you want the variable data written to a JMS queue to be processed by another application?

- A.** Identify the variable as a key performance Indicator (KPI) and track it in BAM.
- B.** Use a composite sensor on the appropriate service or reference binding.
- C.** Use a BPEL Process Manager sensor to collect the value and context.
- D.** Use Oracle Event Processing (OEP) to monitor the activities being executed in the BPI I process.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 59

Which JDeveloper SOA project artifacts have references to the JNDI name of a resource adapter connection factory that is used in the project?

- A.** .jca file
- B.** .wsdl file
- C.** .componentType file
- D.** adf-config.xml file

Answer: D

Explanation: Example:

If the MDS database has a JNDI name, then use the following entries in adf-config.xml:

```
<metadata-store  
class-name="oracle.mds.persistence.stores.db.DBMetadataStore">  
<property name="jndi-datasource" value="${db.jndi.name}"/>  
<property name="partition-name" value="soa-infra"/>  
</metadata-store>
```

QUESTION NO: 60

You have defined an event. You now want to trigger that event from an existing Mediator component.

How do you link the event to the Mediator so that the Mediator can raise the event to the Event Delivery Network (EDN)?

- A.** Use the SOA Composite Editor to specify the event as a property on the incoming wire into the Mediator component.
- B.** Use a text editor to modify the .edl file that defines the event so that the Mediator is identified as a publisher.
- C.** Use the SOA Composite Editor to add a raise action to the Mediator's .mplan specification file.
- D.** Use Enterprise Manager to associate the Mediator with the appropriate event.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Note:

* What Happens When You Create and Subscribe to a Business Event

The source code below provides details about the subscribed event of the Oracle Mediator service component.

Example, Subscribed Event

```
<component name="OrderPendingEvent">
<implementation.mediator src="OrderPendingEvent.mplan"/>
<business-events>
<subscribe
xmlns:sub1="/oracle/fodemo/storefront/entities/events/edl/OrderEO"
name="sub1:NewOrderSubmitted" consistency="oneAndOnlyOne"
runAsRoles="$publisher"/>
</business-events>
</component>
```

QUESTION NO: 61

You want to leverage the Event Delivery Network (EDN) in your composite application for publishing and subscription.

Which two components do you use?

- A.** Business rule

-
- B.** Mediator
 - C.** BAM adapter
 - D.** Spring component
 - E.** BPEL process

Answer: B,E

Explanation: B: Example:

Subscribing to the NewPO event

Etc.

E: It is possible to subscribe to or publishing a Business Event from a BPEL Process Service Component

Note:

* The Event Delivery Network (EDN) in Oracle SOA Suite 11g provides a declarative way to use a publish/subscribe model to generate and consume business events without worrying about the underlying message infrastructure.

QUESTION NO: 62

Why would you use the Mediator component in a Service Component Architecture (SCA) application Instead of using Oracle Service Bus?

- A.** Oracle Service Bus runs out side of a SCA application. Therefore, the Mediator is the only choice for translation and transformation tasks in an SCA application.
- B.** The Mediator is much faster than Oracle Service Bus.
- C.** The Mediator supports transactions, but Oracle Service Bus does not.
- D.** It is always better to use Oracle service Bus Instead of the Mediator.

Answer: A

Explanation: Whereas Oracle Service Bus provides service virtualization and protocol transformations for an Oracle SOA Suite application containing multiple composites, Oracle Mediator is an intra-composite mediation component that is deployed within an application.

Note:

* Analogous to a load balancer routing HTTP traffic, the Oracle Mediator routes data from service providers to external partners. In addition, it can subscribe to and publish business events.

Using Oracle Mediator, you create routing services and rules for them. A routing service is the key component for moving a message across the enterprise service bus – from its entry point to its exit point. The rules determine how a message instance processed by the routing service gets to its next destination. Using the rules, Oracle Mediator can perform the following actions:

Route: Determines the service component (BPEL process, business rule, human task, and mediator) to which to send the messages.

Validate: Provides support for validating the incoming message payload by using a schematron or an XSD file.

Filter: If specified in the rules, applies a filter expression that specifies the contents (payload) of a message be analyzed before any service is invoked.

Transformation: If specified in the rules, transforms document data from one XML schema to another, thus enabling data interchange among applications using different schemas.

QUESTION NO: 63

In oracle Service Bus, loose coupling between service provider and service consumer is provided by the _____.

- A.** database tables stored in MDS
- B.** a proxy service and a business service
- C.** a JMS-based queuing service
- D.** a Mediator component

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 64

What does service abstraction do?

- A.** It hides the implementation details of a service. Including the location of the service, the interface, and the idempotence of the operations.
- B.** It creates services quickly and easily for a variety of back-end technologies.
- C.** It translates and transforms messages.
- D.** It mediates security models.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 65

Identify the correct description of a business service.

- A.** It is a service that is closely aligned with the goals of the business.
- B.** It is metadata about an external service interface that enables Oracle Service Bus to integrate with the external service.
- C.** It is programmable entity that enables Oracle Service Bus to connect to a Wide variety of interfaces.
- D.** It is a complicated object that often takes days or weeks to implement, but it is highly scalable and reliable after it is complete.

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 66

Over a period of time, you have deployed three versions (1.0, 1.1, and 1.2) of a SOA application X to a three-node SOA cluster. All versions of X subscribes to a business event named createCustomer and instantiate a new BPEL process Y on receiving the event.

At runtime, how many SOA composite instances are generated when createCustomer business event is fired?

- A.** 1
- B.** 3
- C.** 9
- D.** 0

Answer: A

Explanation:

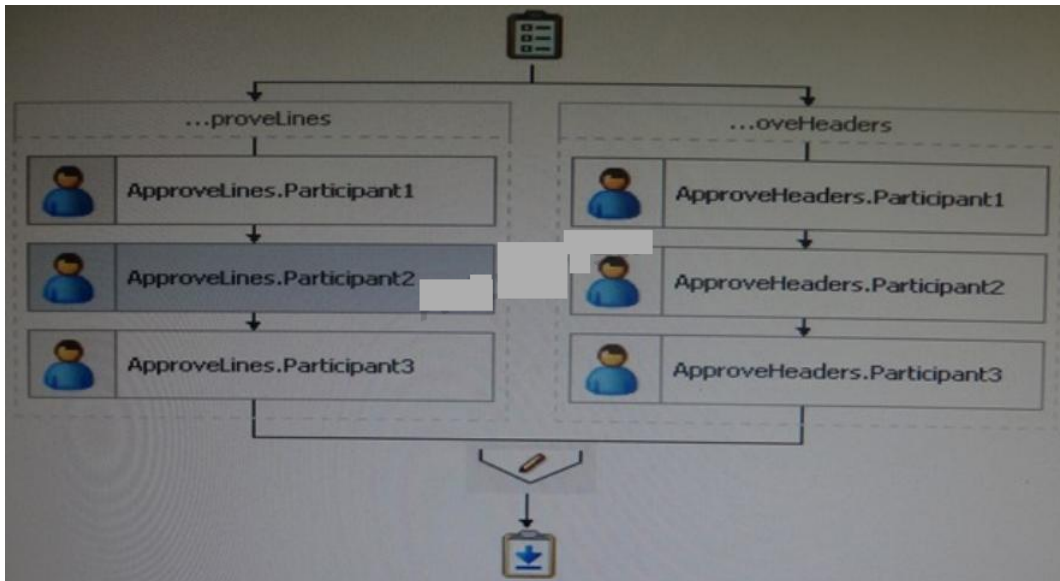
Note:

* When the Oracle SOA Service Infrastructure performs an update or redeployment of a composite, it can overwrite an existing version (x) or create a new version (x+1). All composites are uniquely identified based on the composite name and revision. By default, clients accessing a

composite use the version that is identified in the MDS repository as the default version (also visible from Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control).

QUESTION NO: 67

View the Exhibit.



There are two groups acting on a task. The group on the left approves line items in the order.

The group on the right approves the order header. If any actor rejects the order the task completes without routing to any additional actors that have not yet acted on the task.

Identify the two options that should be selected in the human task definition to achieve this behavior.

- A. Complete parent tasks of early completing subtasks.
- B. Each parallel participant has a local copy of the payload.
- C. Complete task when a participant chooses the reject option.
- D. Enable early completion in parallel subtasks.

Answer: A,C

Explanation: A: Complete parent tasks of early completing subtasks:

This option is for environments in which you have multiple stages and participants working in parallel.

Participants perform subtasks in parallel, and one group's rejection or approval of a subtask causes the other group's subtask to also be rejected or approved.

C: Complete task when a participant chooses: <outcome>

A participant in a task can accept or reject it, thus ending the workflow without the task being sent to any other participant. For example, a manager rejects a purchase order, meaning that purchase order is not sent to their manager for review.

Incorrect:

Not D: Enable early completion in parallel subtasks

This option is for environments in which you have multiple stages and participants working in parallel.

Participants perform subtasks in parallel, and one group's rejection or approval of a subtask does not cause the other group's subtask to also be rejected or approved.

QUESTION NO: 68

What does SOA governance complement and influence?

- A. Data center capacity planning
- B. Decisions to use SOAP-based vs. REST-based web services approaches.
- C. Data models that define a shared view of corporate data resources.
- D. IT governance processes and structures

Answer: D

Explanation: Service-oriented architecture (SOA) has moved beyond hype to widespread acceptance as an IT strategy for delivering business results. Effective SOA governance is essential to achieving measurable, sustainable business value, lowering costs, improving efficiency and increasing visibility. In fact, without it, many SOA initiatives fail. Oracle provides a comprehensive SOA governance solution that unites people, process, and technology to help organizations achieve their SOA objectives – at every level of SOA maturity. While early SOA projects may need automation to manage artifacts in the lifecycle, more advanced organizations measure SOA success by how it transforms the business. Governance support is essential to making progress on both technical and business

dimensions of SOA.

QUESTION NO: 69

You are implementing SOA asset lifecycle management in your organization. In the service definition phase, architects and business analysts identify requirements.

What should you do with the requirements so they can be tracked through the lifecycle?

- A. Document them in BPEL models.
- B. Add them to the Enterprise Repository.
- C. Add them to the Service Registry.
- D. Use harvesting tools to produce web service implementations.
- E. Produce value chain and strategy map documentation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

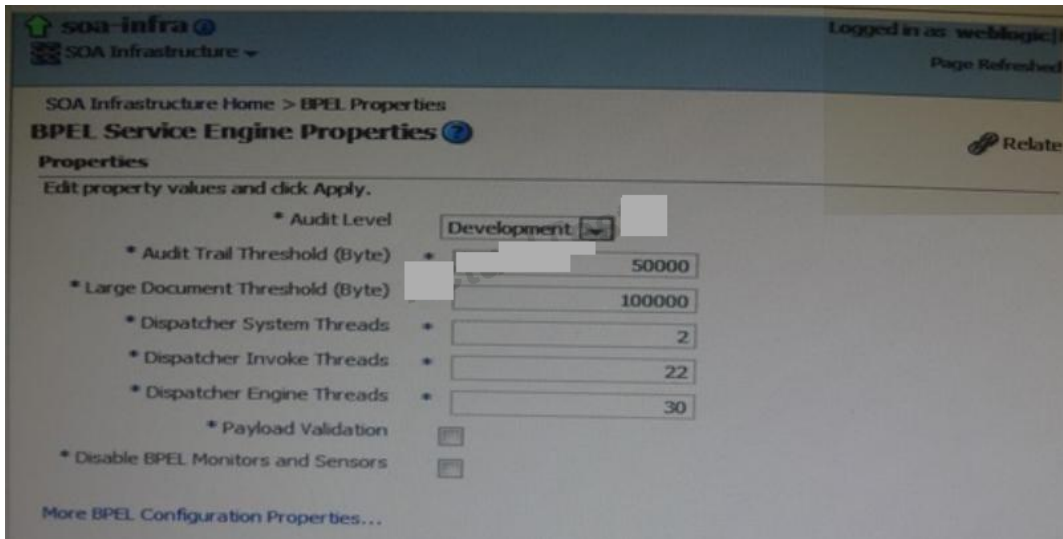
Note:

The Oracle Enterprise Repository provides the following value to customers:

- * Visibility into all SOA assets and their relationships
- * End-to-end governance throughout the lifecycle
- * Analytics

QUESTION NO: 70

View the Exhibit.



The Exhibit shows a display from Enterprise manager Fusion Middleware Control where you can monitor and manage BPEL service engine properties. Where are all changes to this configuration stored?

- A. bpel_config.xml in MDS
- B. soa-infra-config.xml in \$MW_HOME/soa/config on each physical host in cluster
- C. soa-infra-config.xml in the soa-infra-wls.ear file
- D. a temporary directory on each physical host in the cluster

Answer: B

Explanation: * The main controls of Oracle SOA Service Infrastructure can be configured using the soa-infra-config.xml file located in the DOMAIN_HOME/ config/soa-infra/configuration directory. In this file you can specify:

/ The data source JNDI name for process dehydration.

/The server and callback URL

/The audit level of information to be collected by the message tracking infrastructure.

Note:

* In Oracle BPEL Process Manager 11g, you specify Oracle BPEL Process Manager engine properties in bpel-config.xml and soa-infra-config.xml (both are accessible as MBeans).

* You can change the SOA Infrastructure ServerURL property port from Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control Console. This automatically updates the port setting in the soa-infra-config.xml file under \$DOMAIN_HOME/config/Domain_Name/configuration.

***Since 11.1.1.2, bpel-config.xml is no longer available into the file system and therefore the only chance for modification is through EM Console.**

*bpel-config.xml – Configurations for BPEL Engine.

Incorrect:

Not C:Oracle SOA Service Infrastructure Services are contained in thesoa-infra-wls.earfile.

QUESTION NO: 71

Which statement is true about an if-then rule evaluation?

- A. It can be evaluated more than once.
- B. It is evaluated once and only once.
- C. It must evaluate only native variable types.
- D. It cannot change the assessment for another if-then rule.

Answer: A

Explanation: <http://www.oracle.com/partners/en/knowledge-zone/applications/soasuite11g-1877659.pdf>

QUESTION NO: 72

In a design session, a colleague makes the following comments about cluster support for Oracle SOA Suite 11g application. Which two statements are correct?

- A. A cluster appears to clients as multiple WebLogic Server instances
- B. The server instances in a cluster must all run on the same machine.
- C. You can scale a cluster by adding machines to the cluster to host additional server instances.
- D. Server instances in a cluster can run different versions of WebLogic Server.
- E. You can create it cluster by using WLST, the WebLogic Server Administration Console or Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control.
- F. For management purposes, you can split a cluster across multiple domains.

Answer: C,E

Explanation: C: Scale by adding machines:

* A WebLogic Server cluster provides these benefits:

Scalability

The capacity of an application deployed on a WebLogic Server cluster can be increased dynamically to meet demand. You can add server instances to a cluster without interruption of service—the application continues to run without impact to clients and end users.

High-Availability

Incorrect:

Not A. They appear as one weblogic server instance.

Not B. They can run on separate machines.

QUESTION NO: 73

What is default transactional behavior for a synchronous request/reply and a one-way synchronous BPEL process?

- A. Required
- B. RequireNew
- C. Mandatory
- D. NotSupported
- E. Supports

Answer: B

Explanation: The default transaction for a synchronous process is requiresNew. That was until version 11.1.1.6. On this last version, you are asking to enter a Transaction parameter when creating a new synchronous bpel process.

QUESTION NO: 74

An invoke activity in a BPEL process is dehydrated _____. (select two)

- A. immediately after execution if idempotent is set to True
- B. before execution if idempotent is set to True
- C. immediately after execution if idempotent is set to False
- D. before execution if idempotent is set to False

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 75

Which two are beneficial results of a successful SOA governance initiative?

- A.** Maintains a direct connection between business objectives and the production and consumption of services
- B.** Provides technical standards for the creation of web services.
- C.** Prevents the proliferation of services of questionable utility, reliability and business value
- D.** Develops strategy maps and value-chain analyses that help define business requirements

Answer: A,C