02 June 2025 17:24

Q1 MAP STEP ?

Ans: Map is a flow step.

Map is used to connecting the pipelines and transforming the data, dropping, initialising and hot coding the variables

Q2 properties of trigger ?

Ans: Enabled, Transaction Type, Acknowledgement Mode, Execution user, Processing Mode, Max Execution thread, Max retry attempts, retry interval, Detect Duplicates.

Parameter Explanations:

i. **Enabled**
   - A flag (usually true/false) to activate or deactivate the service, job, or integration.
   - If false, the configuration is ignored or skipped during execution.

ii. **Transaction Type**
   - Determines how data transactions are handled:
     - None: No transaction control.
     - Local: A single resource transaction.
     - XA: Global transactions across multiple resources.

iii. **Acknowledgement Mode**
   - Specifies how message acknowledgments are handled (commonly in messaging systems like JMS):
     - Auto: Automatically acknowledges messages after successful processing.
     - Client: Client manually acknowledges receipt.
     - Dups_OK: Permits duplicate messages to improve performance.

iv. **Execution User**
   - The user identity or account under which the process or job runs.
   - May affect access control, logging, and auditing.

v. **Processing Mode**
   - Defines how messages or tasks are processed:
     - Sequential: One at a time, in order.
     - Parallel: Multiple tasks processed concurrently.

vi. **Max Execution Thread**
   - The maximum number of concurrent threads (or parallel executions) allowed.
   - Helps control load and performance tuning.

vii. **Max Retry Attempts**
   - The maximum number of times a failed task will be retried before it's marked as failed permanently.

viii. **Retry Interval**
   - The time (in milliseconds or seconds) to wait before retrying a failed task.
   - Helps avoid hammering the system with continuous retries.

ix. **Detect Duplicates**
   - A flag (true/false) indicating whether to check for and ignore duplicate messages or data entries.
   - Prevents reprocessing of the same message or job.

Q3 types of trigger?

Ans: 2 types of trigger - JMS Trigger and webMethods Trigger

Q4 when we use jsm and when we use webMethods trigger?

Ans:

if we want to Publish locally we can use webMethods Trigger.

If we want to publish locally and externally we can use JMS Trigger

(or)

if we want to publish the message to a queue or topic will use jms,

if we want to use just one pub and one sub then will use webMethods trigger

.

Q5 what is specification?

Ans: A specification is a IS element that defines a set of service inputs and outputs. If you have multiple services with the same input and output requirements, you can point each service to a single specification rather than manually specify individual input and output fields in each service.

Q6 transaction types ?

Ans: Local,xa,no

Q7 difference between local xa and no transaction?

Ans:

local transaction

is the one way on transaction means a single transaction we can do multiple operation on a single data base .

Data will roll back

it work under boundaries of start commit and roll back

we can do any dml operation like insert update and delete

it will wait until execute the service

no transaction -

auto commit to all the transaction

no roll back the data

we can do any dml operation like insert update and delete

it does not wait to excite the service

xa transaction -

it a two way of transaction means a single transaction we can do multiple operation in a different database

Q8 connection properties when we create jdbc connection ?

Ans

web methods for jdbc connection

properties :

package name

folder name

connection name

transaction type

driver group
data source class.
server name
user
password
retype
data base name
port name

connection management properties
enable connection pooling
max pool size
min pool size
pool increment size
block timeout
expire time out
startup retry count

General Configuration Parameters:

1. package name
   - The name of the deployment or module package that includes the database connection.
2. folder name
   - A logical or physical folder used to organize or group connection definitions.
3. connection name
   - A unique name used to identify the specific database connection.
4. transaction type
   - Defines how transactions are managed. Examples include:
     - LOCAL: Transaction limited to a single resource.
     - XA: Supports distributed transactions across multiple resources.
5. driver group
   - The group or type of JDBC drivers used to access the database (e.g., Oracle, MySQL).
6. data source class
   - The fully qualified class name of the JDBC Data Source (e.g., com.mysql.cj.jdbc.MysqlDataSource).
7. server name
   - The hostname or IP address of the database server.
8. user
   - The username used to authenticate against the database.
9. password
   - The password corresponding to the username.
10. retype
    - A confirmation field to re-enter the password to avoid typing errors.
11. data base name
    - The specific database/schema name to connect to on the server.
12. port name
    - The port number the database listens on (e.g., 3306 for MySQL, 5432 for PostgreSQL).

Connection Management Properties:

These settings help control how database connections are pooled and managed.

1. enable connection pooling
   - Boolean flag (true/false) to enable or disable connection pooling. Pooling improves performance by reusing active connections.
2. max pool size
   - The maximum number of connections that can be held in the connection pool.
3. min pool size
   - The minimum number of connections maintained in the pool, even when idle.
4. pool increment size
   - Number of connections to add to the pool when more are needed.
5. block timeout
   - Time (in milliseconds) to wait for a free connection from the pool before throwing an exception.
6. expire time out
   - Time (in milliseconds) after which idle connections are removed from the pool.
7. startup retry count
   - Number of times the system will retry to establish a connection on startup if it fails.

Q9 use of data source class in connection properties?

Ans: The use of data source class is to connect relational databases.

Q10 what is pool in jdbc connection properties

Q11 difference between drop and delete?

Ans: Drop: we can drop the variable in pipeline.
Delete: we can delete the variable in the pipeline.

Q12 jdbc jar file path ?

Ans: C:\SoftwareAG\IntegrationServer\instances\default\packages\WmJDBCAdapter\code\jars

Q13 implicate and explicate mapping ?
Ans:

Implicate:

Designer implicitly links variables whose names are the same and whose datatypes are compatible. Designer connects implicitly linked variables with a Gray link.

Explicate:

In cases where the services in a flow do not use the same names for a piece of information, use the Pipeline tab to explicitly link the variables to each other. It will have solid black line.

(or)

Implicate:

Implicit anta automatic ga pipeline lo pipeline in and service in both variables name same vunto automatic ga map avutundhi so ala avuthay Implicit mapping

Explicate:
explicit mapping means different variables name vundi manam map Chatha explicit mapping

Q14 back end process of adapter how its working in backend ?

Ans:
An Adapter in webMethods acts as a bridge between the Integration Server and external systems (like databases, SAP, JMS, etc.). It enables communication by handling protocol details, data transformation, and connection management behind the scenes.

Q15 why basic template is not creating buffer table automatically ?
Ans:

Q16 where is file Access control cnf is present and how we will give multiple paths ?

Ans'c:\Software\Integration Server\instances\default\packages\Wm Public\config.
Will give multiple paths by giving comma separate

Q1 exit step in detail and real world scenario ?

Ans: if any fail error it should exit the step,flow,iteration,loop,Parent

Q2 what is difference between customer and dynamic SQL ?

Ans: Custom is for design time.

Dynamic is for Runtime.

Custom ex: select * from customer where customer id =?
Dynamic ex: select * from customer ${where clause}
where clause = country='UK'
Custom SQL is faster than the Dynamic SQL because Custom SQL is pre-compiled (at design time) but dynamic SQL is not pre-compiled (compiled at runtime).

Q3 what is for each explain in detail ?

Ans: It Should selected array variables.

Q4 what is JNDI ?

Ans: Java Naming Directory Interface it is used to connect any broker server.

Q5 what is overdue in scheduler?

Ans: it does not start at its scheduled time.

1 what is task overdue ?

Ans: scheduled service did not start at its expected scheduled time, usually due to:
***Server being busy**
***Thread pool/resource limitations**
***Long-running previous executions**
***Server not running or starting late**

2 what are task overdue(run immediately , suspend etc)?

Ans:

Run Immediately

Executes the task as soon as possible, once resources are available. Most commonly used.

Suspend Task

Marks the task as suspended. It will not attempt to run again until you manually resume it from the admin console.

3 why we are using repeating - repeat after completion

--- > if we make it as ture then if any error or exception occurs then it will not repeated again

4 what is target system in scheduler?

Ans: "Target System" field tells the server where the scheduled service should run, especially in clustered environments.

--> run on any cluster (for any server option)

if you specify then that particular server only it run.

1 if interval is 5 sec and no of file is infinite(-1) then what will happen when we give lakh of file ?

Ans: The Integration Server's File Polling Port will try to read and process all available files in the directory because MaximumNumberOfFiles = -1 means no limit.

The server will attempt to load and process all 100,000 files in one go.

This can lead to extreme memory usage, high CPU load, and potential performance degradation or even IS crash if the server can't handle it.

3 can we provide multiple extension for file filter

4 why we use file poling need of this ?

Ans: File Polling in webMethods is used to automate the reading and processing of files from a specific directory. It is especially useful in integration scenarios where systems exchange data via files.

5 what it will clear when we give cleanup time Cleanup File Age (optional) (days) Cleanup Interval (optional) (hours)?

Ans:

Cleanup File Age:If set to 7, any file older than 7 days in the working, done, or error folders will be eligible for cleanup.

Cleanup Interval:

If set to 6, the server will run the cleanup every 6 hours.

1 what is pool in connection (max min pool size and increment

Ans: Connection Pool is a group (or "pool") of reusable database connections that webMethods Integration Server (IS) maintains to reduce the overhead of establishing and tearing down database connections repeatedly.

Maximum Pool: The Maximum number of connections allowed in the pool. Prevents DB overload.

Minimum Pool: The Minimum number of connection to keep open in the pool, even if they are idle.

+

Expire Timeout: Time an idle connection can remain in the pool before its closed.
Block Timeout: Time the Integration server waits for a connection to become available when the pool is exhausted.
Pool Increment Size: Number of New connections to add when the pool runs out of available connections.

2 what happen when max size is 5 and and 5 people are logged in then what will happen when 6th one try to login

Ans: for 6 th one it will wait for connection free if any one logged out then it will allow 6th person

3 what is difference between custome and dynamic ?

Ans: Custom is for design time.
Dynamic is for RunTime.
Custome ex: select * from customer where customer id =?
Dynamic ex: select * from customer ${where clause}
where clause = country='UK'
Custom SQL is faster than the Dynamic SQL because Custom SQL is pre-compiled (at design time) but dynamic SQL is not pre-compiled (compiled at runtime).

4 what is execute adapter service?

Ans: Execute adapter service is execute for flow service and java service.

1 what is pub sub ?

UM is the message oriented middle ware product which guaranties the message delivery across public, private and external servers
IS will publish a document, firstly it will store in CSQ count, it will check weather UM server is up and running or not if it is up and running it will publish to UM, if the subscriber is in offile it will store the message in durable subscriber(outstanding events), when the subscribe is in online it will trigger the message and it will subscribe

we have two types one is volatile and guarantee message

1: if it is volatile, if the UM server is down it will loose the data
2: if it is guaranty it will guaranty the message delivery at any cost

By default the message storage type will be guaranty

2 difference between Garunted and volatile ?

Ans: Garunted: Garunted messages are delivered without any cost.
Voliate: if we use Voliate the UM server is down we lose the data.

3 in one trigger we have 3 sub service then what will happen ?

Ans: these 3 subscribe service we will give one common service, this common service we can calls as subribe service so it will subricbe all 3 subricbe service.

4 can we execute only one service in condition 3?

Ans: yes.