Question: 1

Which two statements are true about the role of Oracle Business Rules in Adaptive Case Management (ACM)?

A. Defining business rules is mandatory to be able to build, deploy, and run an ACM project.
B. Business rules are used to handle case events and take specific actions on the case.
C. Business rules are used to activate conditional case activities.
D. Oracle Business Rules is an optional component of ACM.

Answer: C, D

Question: 2

Which two features are provided on the Tasks page of Business Process Workspace?

A. Display Status for Adaptive Case Management (ACM) cases.
B. View human tasks based on the user's permissions and assigned groups and roles.
C. Create personal to-do tasks that are unassociated with a process instance.
D. View who is currently assigned to a task that the current user has completed.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:
The Tasks page displays tasks for the user based on the user's permissions and assigned groups and roles. Perform authorized actions on tasks in the worklist, acquire and check out shared tasks, define personal to-do tasks, and define subtasks.
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/middleware/1213/bpm/bpm-user/bpmug_ws_gt_strt.htm#BPMUG121

Question: 3

Which statement is true about a case activity that is defined as "Automatic" and "Conditional"?

A. The activity is run automatically as soon as the case starts.
B. The activity is run by the system only after it is initiated by the user.
C. The activity is automatically run by the system as soon as it is activated by a case rule.
D. Only a BPMN case activity can be defined as "Automatic" and "Conditional".

Answer: B

Question: 4

You have a requirement to dynamically assign tasks at run time based on the employee's title. Which three could be used to accomplish this assignment? (Choose three.)

A. Use parametric roles to map the individual parametric role assignments and then map individual users to specific titles in the workspace using extended user properties.
B. Use parametric roles to map the individual parametric role assignments and then map LDAP groups to specific titles in the workspace using extended user properties.
C. In LDAP, ensure that individual users have been given titles and, in the workspace, associate the LDAP title attribute to a parametric role.
D. Use a business rule in the human task to dynamically assign work items to specific users or an LDAP group based on employee title.
E. In the process, edit the properties of the swimlane and assign a "title" string data object in the process payload to define a parametric role.

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 5

Which human workflow service is used to get the list of outcomes defined for a task?

A. IRuntimeConfigService
B. ITaskQueryService
C. ITaskService
D. ITaskMetadataService

Answer: B

Explanation:
Query the list of tasks using ITaskQueryService.
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E15586_01/integration.1111/e10224/bp_worklistcust.htm

Question: 6

When automatically generating an ADF form from a human task, the difference between using the "Auto-Generate Task Form" and the "Launch Task Form Wizard" is that the _____.

A. "Launch Task Form Wizard" option launches a six-step "BPM Custom Form Wizard" and the "Auto-Generate" option creates the ADF project, task flow, and ADF form with one key click
B. "Launch Task Form Wizard" option does not create a new ADF project every time it is run
C. "Auto-Generate" option gives you the choice to use an existing ADF page template as the form is being created.
D. "Launch Task Form Wizard" option automatically creates an ADF page template and task flow template

Answer: D

Question: 7

Which pattern is best handled by using Adaptive Case Management?

A. straight-through processing requiring no manual intervention
B. deterministic, human-centric processes
C. knowledge-based work requiring collaboration
D. application integration processes

Answer: C

Question: 8

Which two statements are correct on the use of business objects in a BPM project? (Choose two.)

A. A business object is defined by a complex data time.
B. Business objects are often defined in WSDL documents.
C. A business object can inherit data and behavior from a parent business object.
D. You can create a business object at either the project level or the process level.

Answer: B, C

Question: 9

The initial performer of a task is determined by the role associated with the swim lane in which the task is modeled except when you use a(n) _____.

A. complex task
B. user task
C. FYI task
D. group task

Answer: A

Explanation:
A complex user task uses a complex routing flow that is defined within the humantask.BPM Studio offers a number of human task patterns out of the box, to make it easy to implementthe most common types of human tasks. For example, the Simple pattern just assigns individualusers or groups. The Management pattern is used for a sequential list of approvers up themanagement chain. Initiator is for the person who kicks off the process.For most of these,swimlane roles are used to determine assignments. For the Complex task, however, the swimlaneis irrelevant, and routing and assignments are typically more complicated.Note: Swimlanes are the horizontal lines that run across the process editor. All flow objects mustbe placed within a swimlane.Swimlanes can also be used to group flow objects based on the roles defined within your process.Swimlanes that contain user tasks must have roles assigned to them. Swimlanes visually displaythe role responsible for performing each flow object within your process. Additionally, you canhave multiple swimlanes that are assigned to the same role.Swimlanes can make your process more readable when you must use the same role in differentparts

of the same process.

Question: 10

Which two modeling approaches could be used to handle exceptions thrown by a service? (Choose two.)

A. subprocess
B. event subprocess
C. error and event
D. error catch event as a boundary event on the service task

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
You can handle the exceptions that occur in an activity using the following:
*A boundary error catch event
*An event subprocessBoundary error catch events enable you to resume the main process flow after handling theexception.If you want to reuse the exception handling flow for multiple tasks in your process, then eventsubprocesses are more efficient than boundary catch events. Event subprocesses enable you todefine a cleaner process with less effort because the catch error event is located within the eventsubprocess. To reuse an exception handling flow using boundary catch events, you must define aboundary catch event for each of the tasks, and then connect those boundary events to theexception handling flow.