Oracle

Exam 1z0-543

Oracle Application Integration Architecture 11g Essentials

Verson: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Business Flow (EBF) in context of Oracle AIA?

A. The EBF will have no activity that needs human-to-human interaction.
B. The EBF will involve only human-to-human or service-to-service Interaction.
C. The EBF will involve only system-to-system or service-to-service Interaction.
D. The EBF will involve only system-to-system or human-to-human interaction.

Answer: A,C

Explanation: The EBF involves only system-to-system or service-to-service interaction.
The EBF has no activity that needs human intervention.

Note: The EBF is used for implementing a business activity or a task that involves leveraging capabilities available in multiple applications. The EBF is about stringing together a set of capabilities available in applications to implement a coarse-grained business activity or task and composing a new service leveraging existing capabilities.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Concepts and Technologies Guide for Oracle Application Integration Architecture Foundation Pack,Introduction to Enterprise Business Flows

Question No : 2

Which tool is used to update existing CBP Implementation?

A. Because it is implemented at a service, the AIA Service Constructor will be used.
B. Because it is implemented as a Mediator component, the Oracle SOA Suite will be used.
C. The Oracle BPEL Designer will be used.
D. The Deployment Plan Generator will be used.

Answer: C

Explanation: Composite Business Processes (CBPs) are the implementation of process services. Process services orchestrate a series of human and automated steps, including enterprise-wide policies captured in business rules. These services run the implementations of the business processes in the Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) Reference Process Models.
AIA recommends using BPEL for implementing CBPs. CBPs are long-running processes

that may run from few seconds to days. A CBP has an interface and message structure that is detailed enough to capture all of the information about the source of the triggering event. In most cases, the event is triggered by customer-facing applications.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Concepts and Technologies Guide for Oracle Application Integration Architecture Foundation Pack:

Designing and Constructing Composite Business Processes

Question No : 3

Which two roles have permission to revise the functional decomposition of an AIA Project?

A. AIALifecycleUser
B. AIALifecycleDeveloper
C. AIALifecycleInstallDeveloper
D. AIAApplicationUser

Answer: A,B

Explanation: The ability to view a BOM using the View Bill Of Material link is available only to a user with the AIALifeCycleUser or AIALifeCycleDeveloper role assigned.
Not C: Users with the AIALifeCycleInstallDeveloper role assigned will not see the View Bill Of Material link. Instead, they see the Generate Bill Of Material link or Edit Bill Of Material link. If the Generate Bill Of Material link displays, a user can click the link and select the **Preview** option to view the BOM. If the Edit Bill Of Material link displays, the user can click it to view and edit the BOM.
Not D: D:**AIAApplicationUser is used for CAVS.**

Note: The BOM captures project details, as well as the business tasks defined as being in-scope for the project.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Concepts and Technologies Guide for Oracle Application Integration Architecture Foundation Pack:

How to View a Bill of Material for an AIA Lifecycle Project

Question No : 4

Which statement is true about an ABCS?

A. Selection of the right ABCS style for implementation depends on versioning.
B. For an ABCS implementationEnterprise Business Flows add business logic on top of Enterprise Business Messages.
C. An ABCS is always PIP-specific.
D. An ABCS acts as an API developed to transform application business objects into Enterprise Business Objects.

Answer: D

Explanation: The role of the ABCS (Application Business Connector Services) is to expose the business functions provided by the participating application in a representation that is agreeable to Enterprise Business Services (EBSs). It can also play another role in which it serves as a glue to allow the participating application to invoke the EBSs.
The ABCS enables participating applications to become service providers and service consumers. It also enables applications having nonstandard connectivity to expose their functionality as web services.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Concepts and Technologies Guide for Oracle Application Integration Architecture Foundation Pack:

Designing Application Business Connector Services

Question No : 5

A BPEL _____ is needed to support nonidempotent application service

A. compensation handler
B. throw block
C. switch construct
D. exception handler

Answer: A

Explanation: If a scope requires a compensation handler, the service that requires compensation should be marked as non-idempotent by setting the "idempotent" property

value to "false." This will cause Oracle BPEL Process Manager to start a new transaction after invoking the non-transactional resource.

Note: BPEL includes the concept of an invocable Compensating Transaction. This is similar to an exception handler, and is defined at the scope level. However, it is explicitly invoked only by the "Compensate" activity. Compensation is intended to allow the application of reversing operations to systems that cannot participate in transactions, or when it has been decided that the systems should not operate as part of transactions. For example, a Web Service might allow inventory to be decremented, but an error makes it necessary to roll back the process. In this case, a compensation handler would be defined to call the Web Service to increment the inventory, effectively providing a reversing transaction. This allows you to define rollback activities and associate them with the code that performs the operations that may need to be reversed. This is also very useful in that it allows some exceptions to be handled without undoing all of the work.

Note: An idempotent activity is an activity that can be retried (for example, an assign activity or an invoke activity). The instance is saved after a nonidempotent activity. This property is applicable to both durable and transient processes.

Reference: SOA Suite Essentials for WLI Users, Working with Transactions

Question No : 6

Which statements are true about AIA 11g R1 Migration Utility?

* AIA Migration Utility migrates CAVS definitions.

** AIA Migration Utility moves abstract wsdls Into MDS postmigration.

*** AIA Migration Utility generates skeletal annotation tags into the compoiitt.xmi file.

**** AIA Migration Utility migrates XREF metadata.

A. *and**
B. ** and ***
C. *** and ****
D. *, **, and ***

Answer: B

Explanation: The following operations are performed by the AIA Migration Utility:

Detects the type of service, and depending on whether it is a BPEL process or an ESB process, invokes the appropriate version of the SOA upgrade utility to perform the migration.

Updates AIAComponents references in WSDLs and XSDs to point to Oracle Metadata Services (MDS) repository. (**)

Updates the AIAAsyncErrorHandlingProcess reference in bpel.xml to point to the AIA Foundation Pack 11g Release 1 error handling service.

Updates domain-value map (DVM) and cross-reference (XREF) signatures in XSL files to point to AIAComponents in MDS. This step takes care of updating references to template and function calls in the XSL files used by the process.

Inserts annotations in composite.xml.(***):
Annotations play a significant role in the AIA lifecycle and governance in AIA Foundation Pack 11*g* Release 1. The AIA Migration Utility injects annotations (empty placeholders) into the migrated composites.
Depending on whether a process is a Requester Application Business Connector Service (ABCS), Enterprise Business Service (EBS), Provider ABCS, or Adapter service, appropriate annotations are inserted into the composites. The utility uses the process.type variable in AIAMigrationUtility.properties for this purpose.
As a post-migration task, you must populate appropriate annotation values into the skeletal structure provided by the utility to be able to harvest AIA artifacts into Oracle Enterprise Repository.

Note:The Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) Migration Utility seamlessly migrates AIA 2.4 and 2.5 BPEL and Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) services to AIA Foundation Pack 11*g* Release 1. The utility leverages the SOA upgrade utility to perform the bulk of the migration tasks and automates most of the pre- and post-migration tasks.

Reference: Oracle® Fusion Middleware Migration Guide for Oracle Application Integration Architecture:

Using the AIA Migration Utility

Question No : 7

Which statement is true about the AIAConfigurationProperties.xml file?

A. All the service-level configuration properties are stored within the module-level properties.
B. All the module-level configuration properties are stored within the service-level properties.
C. All the module-level configuration properties are stored within the system-level properties.
D. All the service-level configuration properties are stored within the system-level properties

Answer: C

Explanation: AIA provides external configuration properties to influence the run-time behavior of system, infrastructure components, and services. These properties are provided as name-value pairs at the system, module, and service levels in AIAConfigurationProperties.xml.
The AIAConfigurationProperties.xml supports two types of configurations:
* System level, including module level
Contains system-level configuration name-value pairs and module-level configuration name-value pairs within the system level.
* Service level
Contains service-specific configuration name-value pairs.

Note:The AIA framework has this configuration file, AIAConfigurationProperties.xml, which groups a lot of information about the environment - logging levels, notification recipients, and a great deal of error handling behaviour.

Question No : 8

Which two are standard elements in the EBM header?

A. WerbCode
B. EBOName

C. DateTime
D. GUID

Answer: A,B
Explanation: EBM Header Components:VerbCode, EBOName,EBMID, RequestEBMID, CreationDateTimeand MessageProcessingInstruction.

Note: The EBM header is an integral part of every EBM. You can consider the EBM header as a wrapper or an envelope around transactional data messages. It comprises representations of functional data such as Document Identification, Involved Parties (Sender, Provider, intermediary services, Security, and Transaction Rules [Transaction State and Exceptions]).

The EBM header provides the ability to:
* Carry information that associates the message with the originator.
* Uniquely identify the message for auditing, logging, security, and error handling.
* Associate the message with the specific instance of the sender system that resulted in the origination of the document.
* Store environment-specific or system-specific information.

The requirements pertaining to infrastructure-related services such as auditing, logging, error handling, and security necessitate the introduction of additional attributes to the message header section of the EBM.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Concepts and Technologies Guide for Oracle Application Integration Architecture Foundation Pack:

Introducing EBM Header Concepts

Question No : 9

An Integration flow contains three composites: a Requestor ABCS, an EBS, and a Provider ABCS. Which is the correct sequence of deployment of the composites using the AIA Deployment Plan?

A. RequestorABCS, EBS, ProviderABCS
B. ProviderABCS, EBS, RequestorABCS
C. The composites can be deployed in any order.

D. RequestorABCS, ProviderABCS, EBS

Answer: A

Explanation: AIA Artifacts for Integration Flows with Multiple Application Interactions table:

Message Pattern	No Processing Logic	With Processing Logic
Synchronous Request Response	Requester ABCS	Requester ABCS
	EBS	EBS
	Provider ABCS	Provider ABCS
Asynchronous One-Way	Requester ABCS	CBP
	EBS	Requester ABCS
	Provider ABCS	EBS
		EBF
		Provider ABCS
Asynchronous Request-Delayed Response	Requester ABCS	CBP
	EBS	Requester ABCS
	Provider ABCS	EBS
		EBF
		Provider ABCS

Note:AIA Architecture recommends variety of integration styles and AIA patterns to enable the flight of a message in an **Integration Flow**.
For more complex situations in which the integration flow involves interactions with multiple applications, the requester application-specific AIA service implements a workflow-like capability and manages all interactions with all the provider application-specific AIA services.
The AIA service artifacts to be developed depend on the complexity of data exchange and various message exchange patterns.

Note:The purpose of the EBS is to:
* Provide the mediation between the requesting services and providing services.
* Provide different operations invoked from a requester Application Business Connector Service (ABCS), an EBS, or an Enterprise Business Flow (EBF).
* Route an operation to a suitable EBS, EBF, or provider ABCS based on the evaluation of the various routing rules for an operation.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Concepts and Technologies Guide for Oracle Application Integration Architecture Foundation Pack:

Building AIA Integration Flows

Question No : 10

Which two statements are true about Enterprise Business Messages?

A. An EBM defines a specific message format for service requests and responses in EBS operations
B. An EBM represents the specific EBO content needed to perform a specific activity.
C. An EBM may contain details about more than one type of action like query and update, for example,in the same message.
D. An EBM implementation might be specified in a .bpel file.

Answer: A,B

Explanation: Any application invoking the Enterprise Business Services (EBSs) has to generate the EBM to pass the EBM as a payload to the EBS.

At the most basic level, EBMs (Enterprise Business Messages) are the messages that are exchanged between two applications. The EBM represents the specific content of an EBO(Enterprise Business Object)needed for performing a specific activity.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Concepts and Technologies Guide for Oracle Application Integration Architecture Foundation Pack:

Designing and Constructing Enterprise Business Flows