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Oracle SOA Suite

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QUESTION 1

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.

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 2

Identify three valid BPEL thread pools.

A. Engine

B. Callback

C. Invoke

D. System

E. Service

Correct Answer: ACD

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

(A)Dispatcher Engine Threads

(D)

 Dispatcher System Threads

Dispatcher Maximum Request Depth

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: C

*

 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 5

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.

Correct Answer: A

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.

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