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Oracle SOA Suite 12c Essentials

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which statement is correct about how if-then rules are processed during an inferencing session?

A. Rules are evaluated in the order in which they were added to the ruleset.

B. A particular rule can be fired only once in an inferencing session.

C. The effective date set for a rule can take it out of consideration for evaluation.

D. A priority setting of 1 will cause the rule to fire during each inferencing session.

E. Rules with multiple IF conditions receive higher priority during evaluation.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The statement *"The effective date set for a rule can take it out of consideration for evaluation."* is correct. Oracle Business Rules supports rule properties that control whether a rule is eligible to participate in an inference session. An effective date establishes the earliest point in time at which a rule is available for evaluation. Until that date is reached, the rules engine treats the rule as not eligible, so it is excluded from the candidate rules that could be fired. This allows rule authors to deploy a ruleset in advance while safely scheduling when a specific business policy becomes active, without changing the rule's condition or removing it from the dictionary.

Effective-date behavior is particularly useful for time-bound policies, such as a pricing rule that begins on a future date or an eligibility policy that becomes active at the start of a new program period. During inferencing, Oracle Business Rules considers applicable facts and the rule metadata, including its activation timing, before the rule can be selected for execution. Oracle's Business Rules documentation describes rule properties and the use of effective and expiration dates to govern rule availability. See the Oracle SOA Suite documentation for Oracle Business Rules and the Oracle Business Rules Java API and concepts documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Enterprise Scheduler Service (ESS) facility?

A. An ESS job request processor is responsible for allocating threads for job requests.

B. An ESS job request dispatcher polls for job requests and invoked jobs.

C. A WebLogic cluster must be established because ESS cannot run on just a single node.

D. On the scheduling service home page, you can quickly find a list of the 10 job requests that have been running for the longest period of time.

E. ESS is used internally by SOA Suite and you typically don't use it to schedule your own jobs.

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

Oracle Enterprise Scheduler Service uses a dispatcher to monitor the ESS repository for requests that are ready for execution and to invoke the scheduling flow that sends those requests for processing. Therefore, the statement that an ESS job request dispatcher polls for job requests and invoked jobs reflects the dispatcher's role in coordinating scheduled work. The Scheduling Service administration pages also provide operational monitoring information, including a convenient view of the job requests that have been running for the longest time; this enables administrators to identify potentially stalled or resource-intensive requests quickly.

Within SOA Suite, ESS is primarily infrastructure used by Oracle products and SOA components for internal asynchronous and scheduled processing. Although ESS has APIs and supports custom job development in appropriate Fusion Middleware environments, a typical SOA Suite administrator or developer does not use it as the usual mechanism for scheduling their own application jobs. These behaviors are described in Oracle's ESS administration and development documentation, including Administering Oracle Enterprise Scheduler and Understanding Oracle Enterprise Scheduler.

QUESTION NO: 3

A composite application must convert external country codes into the internal values used by several services. The mappings must be maintained centrally and reused by multiple composites without recompiling the applications.

Which Oracle SOA Suite feature should be used?

A. Domain Value Map

B. Configuration Plan

C. Composite Sensor

D. Correlation Set

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Domain Value Map is correct. A Domain Value Map (DVM) stores mappings between values in different domains, such as external and internal country codes. SOA components can perform runtime lookups against the DVM, enabling a common mapping definition to be reused by multiple composites.

DVMs are suitable when a translation is data-driven and should be maintained separately from transformation logic. They can be stored in Oracle Metadata Services and referenced by XPath extension functions from BPEL processes, Mediators, and XSLT maps. See the Oracle SOA Suite documentation for Domain Value Maps.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which Oracle Event Processing (OEP) data cartridge should you use to track the GPS location of buses and generate alerts when a bus arrives at its predetermined bus stop positions?

A. JDBC Data

B. Oracle Spatial

C. Hadoop Big Data

D. NoSQLDB Big Data

E. Java Data

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Oracle Spatial is the appropriate Oracle Event Processing data cartridge because the requirement is fundamentally spatial event processing: incoming GPS coordinates must be evaluated against known geographic locations representing bus stops. The Spatial cartridge enables OEP applications to process geometry-based information and apply spatial relationships to streaming events. A bus location can be represented as a point geometry, while each predetermined stop can be modeled as a point, area, or buffer zone. Continuous spatial evaluation can then determine when a bus enters or is sufficiently close to the configured stop location, allowing the application to emit an arrival alert immediately.

This type of processing is commonly described as geofencing or proximity analysis. It is useful when the exact coordinate match is impractical because GPS readings have normal accuracy variation; a buffered geographic region around each stop provides a practical arrival boundary. Oracle documents the Spatial cartridge as providing spatial support for event-processing applications, including geometry handling and spatial query capabilities for event streams. Oracle Spatial and Graph documentation also describes the underlying spatial data model and operations used to represent and analyze geographic features. See Oracle Event Processing Spatial Cartridge documentation and Oracle Spatial and Graph documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which statement accurately describes event-driven architecture?

A. It is a design approach that fosters creation of distinct pieces of software where each piece is a self-contained unit of functionality.

B. It is a programing paradigm that views processing as evaluation of functions without regard for application state.

C. it is a style of building software that specifies logic without describing its control flow.

D. It is an approach focusing on the production, detection, and consumption of potentially significant state changes.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“It is an approach focusing on the production, detection, and consumption of potentially significant state changes.

” accurately describes event-driven architecture. In this architectural style, an event represents a meaningful occurrence or state change, such as an order being submitted, a payment being approved, inventory falling below a threshold, or a customer record being updated. Event producers publish or emit these occurrences, while event consumers detect and process them. The producer does not need to know which consumers will act on the event, enabling loosely coupled and responsive integrations.

In Oracle SOA environments, event-driven processing is particularly useful when business processes and services must react asynchronously to changes occurring in other applications or systems. Oracle Event Processing is designed to receive, filter, correlate, and act on event data streams, while Oracle SOA Suite supports event-based communication patterns among composite applications. This model allows business logic to be triggered by what happened, rather than requiring a consumer to repeatedly poll a source system for changes. See Oracle’s Oracle Event Processing documentation and the Oracle SOA Suite documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which challenge presented by heterogeneous IT architectures does the Oracle Service Bus transport abstraction comprehensively address?

A. tightly coupled business services integration due to complex and hardwired connections

B. difficulty managing deployed services due to disparate protocols and applications involved

C. inherent replication of transport, transformation, security and routing details

D. exponential redevelopment and redeployment efforts when service endpoint interfaces change

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Oracle Service Bus transport abstraction comprehensively addresses the inherent replication of transport, transformation, security and routing details. In a heterogeneous environment, services and clients can use different protocols, message formats, security mechanisms, and endpoint addressing conventions. Without an intermediary abstraction layer, these technical concerns tend to be implemented repeatedly across integrations, creating duplicated configuration and logic.

Oracle Service Bus separates business-facing service definitions from the concrete transport and endpoint details used to communicate with systems. A proxy service can receive messages through supported transports, while business services encapsulate the connection details for target systems. Message flow configuration then provides a centralized place to apply routing, transformation, and security-related processing. This design lets integrations be built around normalized service interactions rather than requiring each consumer and provider relationship to reproduce the same infrastructure concerns.

By virtualizing services and mediating communication through proxy and business services, Oracle Service Bus reduces repeated implementation of these cross-cutting details while supporting diverse enterprise technologies. Oracle describes

this mediation and virtualization role in its Oracle Service Bus Concepts and Architecture documentation and in the Oracle Service Bus transport configuration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

As an Oracle SOA Suite composite moves through the software development life cycle, certain environment-specific changes must be made to the composite configuration from deployment to deployment.

Which feature can help you capture and effect these changes?

A. Configuration Plans

B. Deployment Plans

C. Domain Value Maps

D. Property Files

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Configuration Plans are the SOA Suite feature designed to externalize and apply environment-specific composite configuration during deployment. A composite can require different endpoint addresses, binding properties, service references, policy settings, and other values as it moves among development, test, staging, and production environments. Rather than editing the composite source or rebuilding the SAR archive for every target environment, a configuration plan records the required overrides in a separate XML file.

During deployment, Oracle SOA Suite applies the configuration plan to the composite, substituting the environment-appropriate values while preserving the same deployable composite artifact. This supports repeatable promotion through the software development life cycle, reduces manual deployment changes, and makes environment differences explicit and manageable. Configuration plans can be created and maintained in JDeveloper and supplied as part of deployment operations, including deployments performed through Enterprise Manager or scripting tools. Oracle documents configuration plans specifically as a means to modify composite configuration values for different environments without changing the underlying composite application. See Oracle SOA Suite Developer's Guide and Deploying SOA Composite Applications.

QUESTION NO: 8

For each three items can you create tests by using the Service Component Architecture (SCA) test framework?

A. Reference binding components

B. Service components such as a Mediator

C. Wires

D. Invoke activities in a BPEL process

E. Composite sensors

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

The SCA test framework in Oracle SOA Suite supports targeted testing of a composite's internal design-time artifacts. **Service components such as a Mediator** can be tested independently by supplying test input and defining assertions for the component's output or behavior. This enables a developer to validate mediation logic without relying on an end-to-end invocation of every part of the composite.

Wires are also testable because they represent the connections that route messages between SCA components. A wire test validates the message flow across a specific connection and can use assertions to verify the expected result at that point in the composite.

Composite sensors can be included in SCA tests through sensor assertions. Sensors expose business or technical values captured during execution, and assertions can verify that the expected sensor value was produced. This is useful when a test must validate state or data that is not represented solely by the final service response. Oracle documents the use of SCA test suites, test cases, assertions, and sensor-related validation in its SOA development documentation: Testing SOA Composite Applications and Using Sensors in SOA Composite Applications.

QUESTION NO: 9

In a BPEL model, what is the quickest way to implement a capability to skip rule execution if a 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: B

Explanation:

Use a skip condition on the business rule component. Oracle SOA Suite provides a Skip Condition property for a Business Rules activity invoked from a BPEL process. This lets the developer supply a Boolean XPath expression that is evaluated at runtime against the process data. When the expression evaluates to true, the Business Rules activity is skipped, so the rules engine is not invoked for that instance. This is the most direct implementation because the conditional behavior is configured on the activity itself rather than requiring additional BPEL control-flow modeling around it.

The skip condition is particularly useful when rule evaluation is applicable only for certain message types, process states, or values in the input payload. It keeps the BPEL model concise while making the rule-execution criterion explicit and maintainable in the Business Rules activity configuration. Oracle's SOA Suite documentation describes the configuration and use of Business Rules components in BPEL processes, including runtime behavior driven by process data. See the Oracle SOA Suite Business Rules development documentation and the Oracle BPEL process development documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two statements are true about working with tasks in Business Process Workspace?

A. A user can create personal to-do tasks that are unassociated with a process instance.

B. Delegating a task means to transfer the task to another user or group.

C. You can see how long each completed step has taken to finish.

D. You can display the process model and view the path a process instance has taken.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Business Process Workspace supports personal work management in addition to tasks generated by BPM process instances. A user can create a personal to-do task for work that needs tracking but is not associated with any particular process instance. This lets users manage individual reminders or action items from the same workspace used for assigned business-process work. Such tasks are personal worklist items and can be completed independently of a BPM process flow.

Business Process Workspace also provides process-instance visibility through process tracking. Users can open the process model for an instance and inspect the route that the instance has followed through the model. This visual context helps a

participant understand where the process began, which flow elements have been traversed, and the current or historical progression of the instance while working with its tasks. The capability is especially useful when a task must be evaluated in the context of preceding process activity rather than as an isolated worklist item.

Oracle documents these end-user workspace capabilities in the Business Process Workspace documentation, including personal tasks and process-instance tracking: Oracle Business Process Workspace User's Guide and Oracle BPM User documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

You are planning to upgrade a SOA suite production environment from 11 *g* to 12 *c* and are evaluating the required steps in the upgrade process.

Identify the two statements that accurately describe that process.

A. Composites must be redeployed after the upgrade process.

B. It is recommended to-purge as many nonessential instances in the dehydration store as possible before the upgrade.

C. BAM dashboards and alerts will be migrated automatically.

D. Long-running instances will resume after the upgrade process has completed.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

It is recommended to-purge as many nonessential instances in the dehydration store as possible before the upgrade because SOA instance data can make the upgrade substantially longer and more resource-intensive. The dehydration store contains persisted state for process instances and related runtime artifacts; removing obsolete, completed, or otherwise nonessential data before running the upgrade reduces the volume of data that must be processed and validated. This should be planned carefully using the supported SOA purge mechanisms and normal production backup procedures.

BAM dashboards and alerts will be migrated automatically as part of the supported BAM upgrade path. Oracle's upgrade tooling migrates applicable BAM metadata and artifacts from the earlier release into the upgraded environment, allowing existing dashboard and alert definitions to be retained. The upgrade should still be rehearsed in a representative nonproduction environment, and migrated BAM content should be validated after completion so that any environment-specific connections, credentials, or runtime dependencies can be confirmed. Oracle's SOA upgrade guidance and BAM upgrade documentation describe the supported process and associated preparation tasks: Oracle BAM Upgrade Guide and Oracle SOA Suite Upgrade Guide.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which three security schemes are supported by Oracle Service Bus (OSB)?

A. partial encryption of a request as defined by a custom WS-Securitypolicy

B. partial encryption of a request as defined by an OWSM policy

C. authentication of a request as defined by an OWSM policy

D. propagation of a Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) token from aWebCenter portal to an OSB proxy service

E. propagation of a SAML token from a WebCenter portal to the OSBconsole

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Oracle Service Bus supports message-level security through its native WS-Security capabilities and through Oracle Web Services Manager policy enforcement. A custom WS-SecurityPolicy can define which specific message elements are

protected, allowing partial encryption of a SOAP request when the policy and service configuration identify the relevant message parts. This is useful when sensitive fields require confidentiality while other portions of the message must remain available to intermediaries or routing logic.

OSB can also attach and enforce OWSM policies for service endpoints. OWSM authentication policies provide standardized mechanisms for validating request credentials and establishing the authenticated identity used by the service-security configuration. In addition, OSB supports SAML-based identity propagation in service interactions. A WebCenter Portal client can pass a SAML token to an OSB proxy service, enabling the proxy and downstream services to receive the asserted user identity rather than treating the call solely as an anonymous or technical-client request.

These capabilities reflect OSB's integration with WS-Security standards, OWSM policy infrastructure, and SAML token processing for securing SOAP service communications. Oracle's documentation describes OSB security and policy support in the Securing Oracle Service Bus guide and OWSM policy behavior in the Oracle Web Services Manager Security and Administrator's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which two statements are true about stakeholders working with Business Process Workspace?

A. Process owners managerules for users and groups.

B. Process owners can act on tasks belonging to their process, but are assigned to other users.

C. Process participants can delegate work to another user.

D. Administrators typically get involved to handle task escalations.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Process owners can act on tasks belonging to their process, but are assigned to other users. This elevated business role gives the process owner visibility and operational authority over work associated with the process, enabling the owner to intervene when a task requires attention even though the owner is not its normal assignee. This supports business continuity and lets ownership responsibilities be handled without changing the task's fundamental process context.

Administrators typically get involved to handle task escalations. Escalations represent exceptions or overdue work that require administrative oversight, such as reviewing the task state, addressing assignment or routing issues, and ensuring that the workflow can continue appropriately. In Business Process Workspace, these stakeholder responsibilities separate ordinary task execution from the governance and exception-handling activities needed to keep business processes operating reliably. Oracle's documentation describes Workspace and worklist capabilities, including task-management responsibilities and administration, in the Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Workspace documentation and the Oracle BPM Workspace User's Guide.