

Exam Number/Code:1Z0-451

Exam Name:Oracle SOA
Foundation Practitioner

Version: Demo

<http://www.it-exams.com>

QUESTION NO: 1

What is true when implementing human reactions that are part of composite applications using the human task component in SOA 11g? (Choose 3)

- A. The human task configuration is stored in the "task" metadata file.
- B. The human task service uses an identity directory, such as LDAP, to determine people rules and privileges.
- C. The human task service engine executes all the human task components in SOA composite application.
- D. The human task is not available in standalone mode is always associated with BPEL process service component.
- E. The wordlist application can also be used to change the human task configuration.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

The Human Task Editor enables you to specify human task metadata, such as task outcome, payload structure, assignment and routing policy, expiration and escalation policy, notification settings, and so on. This information is saved to a metadata task configuration file with a .task extension.

Reference (http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E16764_01/integration.1111/e10224/bp_hwfmodel.htm)

The human task service component uses an identity directory, such as LDAP, to determine people's roles and privileges.

Reference (http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E14571_01/integration.1111/e10224/bp_introhwf.htm)

During runtime, the business logic and processing rules of the human task service component are executed by the human workflow service engine. Each service component (BPEL process, human workflow, decision service (business rules), and Oracle mediator) has its own service engine container for performing these tasks. All human task service components, regardless of the SOA composite application of which they are a part, are executed in this single human task service engine.

Reference (http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E14571_01/integration.1111/e10224/bp_introhwf.htm)

QUESTION NO: 2

What is the purpose of Oracle BPEL process manager dehydration store?

- A. The dehydration store is used to save all state information in a database to avoid showing down the system due to too much IO.
- B. The dehydration store is used to store the process state for long-running process which will allocate memory to be given back to the system and will not consume resources while waiting.

C. The dehydration store is good way to preserve long running processes, and it prevents any location of state or reliability if a system shut down

Answer: C

Explanation:

Oracle BPEL Process Manager Dehydration Store:

Oracle BPEL Process Manager uses the dehydration store database to maintain long-running asynchronous processes and their current state information in a database while they wait for asynchronous callbacks. Storing the process in a database preserves the process and prevents any loss of state or reliability if a system shuts down or a network problem occurs.

Reference

(http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E15586_01/fusionapps.1111/e14496/soa_trouble.htm)

QUESTION NO: 3

Identify the correct order in which the fault management framework attempts to identify a fault policy binding?

1. BPEL process or Oracle mediator service component defined in the composite xml file.
2. SOA composite application defined in the composite XML file.
3. Reference binding component defined in the composite XML file.

- A. 1, 2, 3
- B. 3, 1, 2
- C. 3, 2, 1
- D. 1, 3, 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

12.4.1.1 Understanding How Fault Policy Binding Resolution Works A fault policy bindings file associates the policies defined in a fault policy file with the SOA composite application or the component (service component or reference binding component). The framework attempts to identify a fault policy binding in the following order:

Reference binding component defined in the composite.xml file.

BPEL process or Oracle Mediator service component defined in the composite.xml file.

SOA composite application defined in the composite.xml file.

Reference (http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23943_01/dev.1111/e10224/bp_faults.htm)

QUESTION NO: 4

Oracle SOA suite 11g configured with the application that enables the composite application components to send application?

- A. Workload
- B. User messaging service
- C. Worklist
- D. Workflow

Answer: B

Explanation:

Oracle User Messaging Service provides a common service responsible for sending out messages from applications to devices. It also routes incoming messages from devices to applications.

Reference

(http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17904_01/integration.1111/e10223/15_message.htm)

QUESTION NO: 5

Which three components can be used to configure a human task? (Choose 3)

- A. Task management service.
- B. Task routing service.
- C. Data service.
- D. Identity service.
- E. Security service

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

The Human Workflow Service is made up of a set of workflow components including:

- The Task Management Service (*)
- Worklist Service
- User Metadata Services
- Task Rules Service, and
- Task Routing Service (*)

, and utilizes several components itself such as

- the User Messaging Service
- Identity Management Service, and
- Rules Service to perform the various actions required. Internally the workflow services use these components through their public APIs, just as any other service would. In addition, - the User Messaging Service
- Identity Service (*), and
- Rules Service are all pluggable so you are free to replace the standard functionality of those with your own specialized functionality if desired.

Reference (<http://alloracletech.blogspot.se/2011/05/iz0-451-q-53.html>)

QUESTION NO: 6

For business rules, a rules dictionary contains one or more definitions of: facts; constraints; functions; rule sets. Identify the correct statement that defines the facts.

- A. Has a collection of facts type, global variables constants function and rulesets.
- B. Are declared as: "if condition than action".
- C. Have an action: assign, assert, call function (or java method)
- D. Are data or business objects on which the rule engine evaluates the rule condition.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Are data or business objects on which the rule engine evaluates the rule condition.

Reference (<http://alloracletech.blogspot.se/2011/05/iz0-451-q-54.html>)

Facts: Facts are the objects that rules reason on.

Business rule concepts:

Before we implement our first rule, let's briefly introduce the key components which make up a business rule. These are:

Facts: Represent the data or business objects that rules are applied to.

Rules: A rule consists of two parts, namely, an IF part that consists of one or more tests to be applied to a fact(s), and a THEN part that lists the actions to be carried out, should the test evaluate to true.

Rule Set: As the name implies, it is just a set of one or more related rules that are designed to work together.

Reference

(<http://my.safaribooksonline.com/book/databases/oracle/9781849680189/usingbusiness-rules-to-define-decision-points/ch07lv11sec01>)

QUESTION NO: 7

Using the Oracle BPM worklist application, a user can do which three things. (Choose 3)

- A. Perform authorized actions on tasks.
- B. Create personal tasks.
- C. Define delegation rules.
- D. Define user groups.
- E. Define task routing policy.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

- A. Perform authorized actions on tasks.
- B. Create personal tasks.
- C. Define delegation rules.

Using Oracle BPM Worklist, task assignees can do the following:

1. Perform authorized actions on tasks in the worklist, acquire and check out shared tasks, define personal to-do tasks, and define subtasks.
2. Filter tasks in a worklist view based on various criteria.
3. Work with standard work queues, such as high priority tasks, tasks due soon, and so on. Work queues allow users to create a custom view to group a subset of tasks in the worklist, for example, high priority tasks, tasks due in 24 hours, expense approval tasks, and more.
4. Define custom work queues.
5. Gain proxy access to part of another user's worklist.
6. Define custom vacation rules and delegation rules.
7. Enable group owners to define task dispatching rules for shared tasks.
8. Collect a complete workflow history and audit trail.
9. Use digital signatures for tasks.

Reference

(http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E15586_01/integration.1111/e10224/bp_worklist.htm)

QUESTION NO: 8

The types of services with transactional behavior that can be implemented in Oracle database adapters and.....

- A. File adapters.
- B. Service data objects.
- C. SOAP Endpoints.
- D. Active server objects.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Knowledge is not required about how to access a particular back-end data source to use SDO in an SOA composite application. Consequently, you can use static or dynamic programming styles and obtain connected and disconnected access.

Enterprise JavaBeans are server-side domain objects that fit into a standard component-based architecture for building enterprise applications with Java. These objects become distributed, transactional, and secure components.

QUESTION NO: 9

Two types of services with transactional behavior that can be implemented in Oracle SOA suite 11g database adapters and.....

- A. File adapters.
- B. Service data objects.
- C. SOAP Endpoints.
- D. Active server objects

Answer: B

Explanation:

Knowledge is not required about how to access a particular back-end data source to use SDO in an SOA composite application. Consequently, you can use static or dynamic programming styles and obtain connected and disconnected access.

Enterprise JavaBeans are server-side domain objects that fit into a standard component-based architecture for building enterprise applications with Java. These objects become distributed, transactional, and secure components.

QUESTION NO: 10

Your Oracle SOA composite is running in production but due to new government mandate you have to update the security policy based on Oracle web service manager. What are your options to update the security policy?

- A. Attach updated policy via the command line interface.
- B. Attach updated policy in jdeveloper and redeploy component.
- C. Attach policy in enterprise model console test it and reattach with out redeployment.
- D. Attach policy via web logic admin console after deployment.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

There are three ways to attach OWSM Policies:

- a) Via IDE's - ex: JDeveloper
- b) Via Command Line Tooling - ex: WLST
- c) Via Web based user interface - ex: FMWCTL

Reference (https://blogs.oracle.com/owsm/entry/owsm_concepts_11g)

Reference (<http://alloracletech.blogspot.se/2011/06/iz0-451-q-58.html>)

OR There are only 2 ways you can attach web services policy to a SCA composite:

JDeveloper and the Enterprise Manager console.

Attaching Policy Files to Web Services and Clients

There are two ways to attach policies to Web service clients and Web services: at the client and service design time, and post deployment.

Post-deployment, you attach security and management policies to SOA composites, ADF, and WebCenter applications using the Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control. This method provides the most power and flexibility because it moves Web service security to the control of the security administrator.

At design time, Oracle JDeveloper automates ADF and SOA client policy attachment. Or, you can attach Oracle WSM security and management policies to applications programmatically. You typically do this using your favorite IDE, such as Oracle JDeveloper.

Reference (http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/web.1111/b32511/configuring.htm)