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**Exam** : **1Z1-478**

**Title** : Oracle SOA Suite 11g  
Essentials

**Vendor** : Oracle

**Version** : DEMO

NO.1 You expand a business rule component that a colleague added to the BPEL process. You see an Assign element named Facts\_To\_Rule\_Service.

Which statement is true about this Assign element?

- A. It was added automatically based on entries that your colleague made in the dialog box that approved when the business rule component was added to the BPEL model.
- B. Your colleague manually added this Assign element after adding the business rule component to the BPEL Model.
- C. This Assign element was automatically added when your colleague manually added the corresponding Rule\_Service\_To\_Facts assign to the BPEL model.
- D. You can delete this Assign because it was created for documentation purposes only.

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

Note: \*Facts\_To\_Rule\_Service: Assigns the facts to a variable.

NO.2 Identify two correct descriptions of Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM).

- A. It enables you to externalize web services security from the applications you build.
- B. It manages policies in a distributed policy manager that serves as a single policy enforcement point.
- C. Use security and management events, captured by OWSM agents, are displayed using Oracle BAM.
- D. It supplies predefined security policies that enable declarative security and management definition.
- E. It uses Oracle Event Processing (OEP) to determine when security violations have occurred.

**Answer:** B,C

Explanation:

Note: \*Oracle WSM allows companies to (1) centrally define and store declarative policies applied to the multiple web services making up a SOA infrastructure, (2) locally enforce security and management policies through configurable agents, and (3) monitor runtime security events such as failed authentication or authorization.

\*Oracle Web Services Manager offers a comprehensive and easy-to-use solution for policy management and security of service infrastructure. It provides visibility and control of the policies through a centralized administration interface offered by Oracle Enterprise Manager.

NO.3 A partner needs to access services that are defined in one of your Service Composite Architecture (SCA) applications via a web service interface. Which approach (and accompanying reasoning) describes a loosely coupled and robust solution?

- A. Use Oracle Service Bus to provide an Interface layer over your SCA application. This enables you to hide the locations of your SCA application, perform load-balancing across those endpoints, and provide the ability to define service level agreements to help ensure that you are meeting your contractual obligations to the partner.
- B. Use the Mediator component to provide a web service interface to your SCA application. This arrives you the flexibility of using the industry standard XSLT technology to perform translation and transformations.
- C. Use Oracle Service Bus to provide an interface layer over your SCA application. This enables you

to "skin" your SCA application with a web service interface and still provide a robust experience to the partner.

D. Allow the partner simply to connect directly to the SCA application. This provides the best performance and helps keep the partner happy.

**Answer: B**

NO.4 Identify two features of Oracle BAM.

A. Enterprise Manager's monitoring capabilities are central to Oracle BAM's ability to monitor performance indicators.

B. You can analyze and present Information from activities spanning multiple systems and applications.

C. Rich browser-based dashboards provide visibility into current values of key performance indicators (KPIs).

D. There is a built-in trouble ticket system to track assignment and completion of corrective actions.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Note: \*Oracle Business Activity Monitoring (Oracle BAM) gives business executives the ability to monitor their business services and processes in the enterprise, to correlate KPIs down to the actual business process themselves, and most important, to change business processes quickly or to take corrective action if the business environment changes.

NO.5 Which two features are provided by decision tables?

A. Sets of input data can be bucketed and reviewed for gaps.

B. Data sets can be reviewed for conflicts.

C. Data can be used for only one rule evaluation.

D. A rule evaluation can be used only to enter new output data.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

After you create a Decision Table there are operations that you may want to perform on the Decision Table, including the following:

(A)Find and fix gaps in a Decision Table (B)Finding and resolving conflicts between rules in a Decision Table Compact or split cells in a Decision Table Merge a condition or split a condition in a Decision Table

A: \*Compact the Decision Table

In this step you compact the rules to merge from eighteen rules to nine rules. This automatically eliminates the rules that are not needed and preserves the no gap, no conflict properties for the Decision Table.

\*The Conditions area in a Decision Table includes one or more condition rows. Each condition row has a condition expression and, for each rule, a condition cell. A condition expression is an expression that you build in Rules Designer. The condition expression is often a fact property or a function result, but it can be any expression that has a type that can be associated with a bucketset.

B:A Decision Table displays multiple related rules in a single spreadsheet-style view. In Rules Designer a Decision Table presents a collection of related business rules with condition rows, rules, and actions presented in a tabular form that is easy to understand. Business users can compare cells

and their values at a glance and can use Decision Table rule analysis features by clicking icons and selecting values in Rules Designer to help identify and correct conflicting or missing cases.

NO.6 When more than one policy is attached to a policy subject, the combination of policies needs to be valid. Which statement is true about the valid combination of policies for a policy subject?

- A. Only one MTOM policy can be attached to a policy subject.
- B. More than one Reliable Messaging policy can be attached to a policy subject.
- C. Both a Reliable Messaging policy and a WS-Addressing policy cannot be attached to the same policy subject.
- D. Only one security policy can be attached to a policy subject.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Note:

\*Within a SOA composite application, you must attach the Oracle WS-MTOM policy to service and reference binding components to receive and send MTOM (MIME binary) attachments within Oracle SOA Suite.

\*Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM)

Ensures that attachments are in MTOM format. This format enables binary data to be sent to and from web services. This reduces the transmission size on the wire.

\*ReliabilityPolicy

Supports the WS-Reliable Messaging protocol. This guarantees the end-to-end delivery of messages.

\* Addressing Policy Verifies that simple object access protocol (SOAP) messages include WS-Addressing headers in conformance with the WS-Addressing specification. Transport-level data is included in the XML message rather than relying on the network-level transport to convey this information.

NO.7 In your solution, a web service client needs to invoke a series of three web services in support of a single transaction. The third web service needs the identity of the original web service client.

Which statement describes how the identity is made available by Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM)?

- A. The transaction manager accesses an internal table that maintains credentials used to invoke each individual web service in the chain.
- B. Each web service in the chain does its own authentication so the third web service handles its own identity checking.
- C. OWSM sets the user in the Java Authentication and Authorization (JAAS) Subject when the first web service successfully authenticates, and the Java Subject is used by subsequent web services to access the identity.
- D. OWSM stores a SAML token from the first web service invocation in a database table, and that table is accessed by subsequent web services in the chain to retrieve identity.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Oracle Web Services Manager is a component of the Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control, a run-time framework that provides centralized management and governance of Oracle

SOA Suite environments and applications. You create and configure Oracle Web Services Manager policies in Oracle Enterprise Manager, and those policies are persisted in a policy store (a database is recommended). Oracle Web Services Manager lets you define policies against an LDAP directory and generate standard security tokens (such as SAML tokens) to propagate identities across multiple Web services used in a single transaction.

NO.8 Which two approaches are valid when using dynamic partner links in a BPEL process?

- A. A WSDL file, which contains multiple services that use the same portType, is available at design time, but the decision to determine which service is used can only be made at runtime.
- B. When the BPEL process is designed, the endpoint URL of the WSDL file is known but the services and port types are not known.
- C. When the BPEL process is designed, the services and port types of the WSDL file are known but the endpoint URI is not known.
- D. A WSDL file, which contains multiple services that use different portTypes, is available at design time, but the decision to determine which server us used can only be made at runtime.

**Answer:** A,C

Explanation:

A (not D):How To Create a Dynamic Partner Link at Design Time for Use at Runtime

To create a dynamic partner link at design time for use at runtime:

etc

C (not B):The BPEL specification mandates that only the partner endpoint reference (EPR) can be changed dynamically. In BPEL terms, only the partnerRole of a partner link element can have a new value assigned. The myRole value doesn't change after the BPEL has been deployed.

Note: \*Dynamic Partner Links and Dynamic Addressing During the design-time of an application, you may need to configure certain services whose endpoints (addresses) are not known beforehand, or it may be necessary to change an endpoint reference while the application is running. The Dynamic Partner link feature allows you to dynamically assign an endpoint reference to the partner link. This means that you can use onepartner link for subsequent calls to different web-services (provided that the services use the same interface). \*For successful deployment of the process, a partner link should be completely defined. When you deploy the project, the WSDL file for the partner link should contain and define both the abstract and the concrete information for the partner link, including address and port, though later the concrete information can be changed independently from the WSDL file.

NO.9 Composite X invokes an outbound DB adapter to write data to a database table. You have configured JCA at the binding component as follows:

```
<property name = "jca.retry.count" type = "xs:int" many = "false" override = "may" > 2</property>
<property name = "jca.retry.interval" type = "xs:int" many = "false" override = "may" > 2</property>
```

You have also modeled a modeled a fault policy to retry the invocation three times in case of remoteFault as follows:

```
<retryCount>3<retryCount>
<retryInterval>3<retryInterval>
```

Which result describes what happens when the database that is being accessed by the above binding component goes down?

- A. The invocation is retrieved for a total of two times every two seconds. Fault policy retries are ignored.
- B. The invocation is retried for a total of six times every three seconds.
- C. The invocation is retried for a total of six times every two seconds.
- D. The fault policy retries occur within the JCA retries. So two JCA retries are executed two seconds apart. Within each JCA retry, three fault policy retries are executed three seconds apart.
- E. The JCA retries occur within the fault policy retries. So three fault policy retries are executed three seconds apart. Within each fault policy retry, two JCA retries are executed two seconds apart.

**Answer:** E

Explanation:

Note: \*Global retries for any error handling are returned to the BPEL Receive activity instance, for example, or, more generally, to the point at which the transaction started. Such a retry could occur if there was an error such as a temporary database fault. The default retry count is by default indefinite, or specified in the `jca.retry.count` property.

\*Properties you can specify in the `composite.xml` file include:

`/jca.retry.count`

Specifies the maximum number of retries before rejection. Again, specifying this value is a prerequisite to specifying the other property values.

`/jca.retry.interval`

Specifies the time interval between retries (measured in seconds.)

\*A `remoteFault` is also thrown inside an activity. It is thrown because the invocation fails. For example, a SOAP fault is returned by the remote service.