Created Questions into Sections, now we can learn by Sections with this help.
QUESTION 1
What is the purpose of harvesting?

A. to parse the implementation artifacts and persist their metadata to the AIA backend
B. to source control the implementation artifacts
C. to test the implementation
D. to collect the produced artifacts and store them

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Harvesting of Artifacts. The metadata can be submitted to Oracle Enterprise Repository either from the command line, from Oracle JDeveloper, or using an Ant task. The Harvester scans for artifacts and harvests those artifacts to detect the dependencies that exist between them. The Harvester creates entities for these artifacts in Oracle Enterprise Repository and creates the relationships between them.

References:

QUESTION 2
How do you jump start standards-compliant service deployment?

A. By using AIA code generator tool to create a skeleton of ABCS
B. By creating ABCS manually and by executing PIP Auditor to check compliance
C. By enforcing sticker qa checks
D. By manual code walkthrough

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
AIA Service Constructor is an application that helps jump-start ABCS development by pregenerating AIA artifacts complying with architectural recommendations. It generates artifacts according to the AIA architecture naming recommendations and relieves developers of performingrepeatable mundane tasks, making them focus more on value-added business scenario-specific tasks.

References:

QUESTION 3
Which two statements are true for a requester ABCS?

A. It receives the ABM as payload and optionally returns the ABM as the response.
B. It cannot have additional interactions with the requester application to enrich the ABM.
C. It is supplied by the provider application to interface with an EBS.
D. It enables the participating application to invoke an EBS either to access data or to perform transactional task.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
An ABCS (Application Business Connector Services) can be requester-specific or provider-specific. A requester ABCS accepts the request from the client application through a client-specific Application.
Business Message (ABM) and returns the response to the client application through a client-specific ABM. The role of the requester ABCS is to act as a vehicle to enable the participating application to invoke the EBS either to access data or to perform a transactional task. The client side ABM is the payload that is passed by the requester application to the requester ABCS. The requester application that wants to leverage an action must define the requester-specific ABCS. The requester application that wants to implement this ABCS could be Siebel CRM, PeopleSoft Enterprise CRM, or Oracle eBusiness Suite CRM. The requester application-specific ABCS must take the requester application-specific ABM as input and provide the requester application-specific ABM as output.

References:

QUESTION 4
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.

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

References:

QUESTION 5
Which one best defines where an EBO is defined?

A. WSDL document
B. XSD document
C. Java source file
D. .cfg configuration file

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
EBOs (Enterprise Business Objects) have the following characteristics:
* They contain components that satisfy the requirements of business objects from the source and target application data models.
* EBOs differ from other data models in that they are not data repositories. Instead, they provide the structure for exchanging data. XML provides the vocabulary for expressing business data. The XML
schema is an XSD file that contains the application-independent data structure to describe the common object.
* Each EBO is represented in an XML schema (XSD) file format.

References:

**QUESTION 6**
What should you define for an EBS before you begin implementing its operations?

A. contract  
B. .cfg file  
C. XSD  
D. cross-reference

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Explanation**

The methodology for designing and implementing an EBS is a contract-first methodology, that is, the contract is defined and created before the EBS is implemented. The contract for an EBS is defined as a WSDL document.

Note: EBS (Enterprise Business Services) are the foundation blocks in the Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA). EBS represent the application or implementation-independent web service definition for performing a business task. The architecture facilitates distributed processing using EBS. An EBS is a service interface definition, currently manifested as an abstract Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) document, which defines the operations, message exchange pattern, and payload that are applicable for each operation of a service.

**QUESTION 7**
In which two ways is an EBF similar to an EBS?

A. They operate only on EBMs.  
B. They are external application-independent.  
C. They are developed at the same time in the life cycle.  
D. Both are modeled to implement only a single operation.

**Correct Answer:** BC  
**Explanation**

Note on EBF (Enterprise Business Flow): 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. The EBF involves only system-to-system or service-to-service interaction. The EBF has no activity that needs human intervention. In a canonical integration, the EBF is an implementation of an Enterprise Business Service (EBS) operation and calls other EBSs. It never calls an Application Business Connector Service (ABCS) or the applications directly. In other integration styles, the caller invoking the EBF can be either an application or any other service.

Note on EBS: EBSs are the foundation blocks in Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA). An EBS represents the application or implementation-independent Web service definition for performing a business task, and the architecture facilitates distributed processing using EBS. Since an EBS is self-contained, it can be used independently of any other services. In addition, it can be used within another EBS. You must construct an EBS when the business process integration is between multiple source applications and target applications using the canonical model.
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.

References:

**QUESTION 8**
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.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**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.

References:

**QUESTION 9**
How will you ensure high performance and scalable design and coding without incurring the significant manual effort of PIP code walkthrough?

A. by executing XMAN tool to produce mapping reports
B. by adding more error handlers in the BPEL flows
C. by using PIP Auditor to scan the source code of ABCS to check for adherence to standards and policies
D. by creating complex test cases using CAVS

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**
The PIP Auditor is run against your BPEL and ESB code to check whether they follow the AIA methodology for coding conventions. The output is a static HTML report. Therefore, the results are a single snapshot of your code at the time it was run. The PIP Auditor can be run against Oracle out-of-the-box PIPs, against PIPs that you have customized, or against your custom code that follows AIA design and development guidelines. Thus, in some cases, you may want to run the report weekly to continuously monitor your progress (or lack thereof) of coding compliance.
The PIP Auditor reports on compliancy to coding standards. The PIP Auditor also provides suggestions for fixes for each of the identified violations.

The PIP Auditor generates what is called a “Technical Compliance Report”, reporting code violations based on rules, priority, category, project, and test suite.

References:
QUESTION 10
Which two statements are true about the purpose of Bill-of-Material on the AIA Project Workbench?

A. Bill-of-Material has no significance.
B. Bill-of-Material visually displays decomposition on UI.
C. Bill-of-Material is the input to auto-generate the Deployment Plan.
D. Bill-of-Material indicates the composite membership to a given project.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
B: In Project Lifecycle Workbench, seed data can be categorized into two areas:
* Bill of material (BOM) data
Bill of material seed data contains information about the SOA composites in a Project Lifecycle Workbench project. You can produce a BOM.xml file from the Project Lifecycle Workbench user interface (UI) based on seed data residing in the Project Lifecycle Workbench backend.
* Functional decomposition data
C: Deployment Plan Generator takes the following four command line inputs.
* BOM.xml: The BOM (bill-of-material) file is exported from the Project Lifecycle Workbench UI for the projects that are selected. BOM.xml contains the annotations to the services that are specified by users. These annotations are read by the Deployment Plan Generator to generate the deployment plan for the selected services. This deployment plan is used to configure the required configuration and deploy the services to the FMW server.
* ODIBOM.xml
* File path for the Deployment Plan to be generated
* File path of the HarvesterSettings.xml to be generated


QUESTION 11
Which approach would you use to implement coordination of asynchronous activities in creating an EBF?

A. Mediator
B. Java
C. WSDL
D. BPEL

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
How to Implement the EBF as a BPEL Service
To implement the EBF:

1. Create a new WSDL.
Create a WSDL for the EBF following the EBF naming standards and the WSDL templates provided.
2. Implement the EBF as a synchronous or asynchronous BPEL process.
3. Enable error handling and logging.
4. Enable extensibility points in the EBF.

References:

QUESTION 12
Which two statements are true about Service Solution Component?
A. EBO is an example of Service Solution Component.
B. Service Solution Component can represent an existing service/composite implementation to be reused.
C. Service Solution Component can represent a new service/composite implementation to be built.
D. EBM is an example of Service Solution Component.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
B: You can reuse and update an existing Service Solution Component.

C: Select a Service Type value: Requestor ABCS, Provider ABCS, Enterprise Business Flow, Enterprise Business Service, Composite Business Process, or Others.
References:

**QUESTION 13**
Which statement best describes the relationship between JDeveloper and CAVS?

A. CAVS is an extension for JDeveloper to help Jumpstart the development of AIA artifacts, such ABCSs.
B. CAVS configuration settings can be changed from JDeveloper.
C. JDeveloper provides wizards to set up simulator definitions.
D. CAVS functionality is not integrated into JDeveloper.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:
During the service construction phase, Developers extend available AIA services, if needed, or design and develop new services.

The tasks of this phase include the following tools:
The Composite Application Validation System (CAVS) supports process and service testing.

The Service Constructor

The error handling framework

The service solution components defined in the Project Lifecycle Workbench

Note 0: JDeveloper is a freeware IDE supplied by Oracle Corporation. It offers features for development in Java, XML, SQL and PL/SQL, HTML, JavaScript, BPEL and PHP. JDeveloper covers the full development lifecycle from design through coding, debugging, optimization and profiling to deploying.

Note 1: For AIA development and testing, the setup of development and test environments consists of the following activities:

* Set up Oracle JDeveloper for AIA.
  JDeveloper is the integrated development tool of choice.

* Set up Oracle Fusion Middleware for AIA.
  The Oracle Fusion Middleware environment is for deploying the AIA service and artifacts and for running through all Quality Assurance test cases.

* Set up AIA Workstation.
  AIA Workstation is the designated machine where the AIA Foundation Pack is set up.

Note 2: The Composite Application Validation System (CAVS) enables you to configure test data, execute tests, review test results, and migrate tests using the following user interface (UI) components: Test Definitions, Simulator Definitions, Group Definitions

**QUESTION 14**
Which object is used to pass data from the EBF to the EBS and then on to the ABCS that accesses a provider system?

A. CBP
B. EBO
C. EBM
D. ABM

**Correct Answer:** C
**Section:** (none)
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) methodology for designing and implementing an EBF is contract first methodology. Hence, the contract must be defined and created before the implementation of the EBF.

To define the contract:
1. Identify the EBF.
2. Identify the pattern for the EBF.
3. Identify the Enterprise Business Message (EBM) to be used for the requests and responses (if any).

Note: 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 needed for performing a specific activity.

**References:**

**QUESTION 15**
Which two roles have permission to revise the functional decomposition of an AIA Project?

A. AIALifecycleUser
B. AIALifecycleDeveloper
C. AIALifecycleInstallDeveloper
D. AIAApplicationUser
Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

References:

QUESTION 16
You are an AIA developer planning to migrate fault policies for ABC service developed in AIA 2.4 to AIA 11g R1. Which option would you choose?

A. You would use AIA Migration Utility to migrate SOA Suite log fault policies.
B. You would use the SOA Suite 10g fault policies without any changes.
C. You would manually migrate the SOA Suite 10g fault policies.
D. AIA 11g R1 implicitly handles error handling without any requirement for fault policies.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
You may need to migrate fault policies or error handling services developed using AIA 2.4 or 2.5. Since there is no utility to support migration of error handling artifacts, this task must be performed manually.

References:

QUESTION 17
Identify the correct definition of Enterprise Business Flow (EBF).

A. EBF is the running implementation of the business processes in the AIA Reference Process Model-(RPM).
B. EBF is about exposing the business functions provided by the participating application in a representation that is agreeable to Enterprise Business Services.
C. 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.
D. EBF represents the application or implementation independent Web service definition for performing a business task and the architecture that facilitates distributed processing.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The Enterprise Business Flow (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. The EBF involves only system-to-system or service-to-service interaction. The EBF has no activity that needs human intervention.
In a canonical integration, the EBF is an implementation of an Enterprise Business Service (EBS) operation and calls other EBSs. It never calls an Application Business Connector Service (ABCS) or the applications directly. In other integration styles, the caller invoking the EBF can be either an application or any other service.

References:

**QUESTION 18**
Which two statements are true about an Enterprise Business Service (EBS)?

A. An EBS typically implements CRUD operations.
B. An EBS may implement a business activity like getting an account balance, for example.
C. An EBS is not exposed on the enterprise service bus.
D. An EBS is a set of coordinated tasks and activities involving both human and system interactions.

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

EBS (Enterprise Business Services) are the foundation blocks in the Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA). EBS represent the application or implementation-independent web service definition for performing a business task. The architecture facilitates distributed processing using EBS. An EBS is a service interface definition, currently manifested as an abstract Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) document, which defines the operations, message exchange pattern, and payload that are applicable for each operation of a service.

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.

References:

**QUESTION 19**
You are designing an Integration to process sales orders using the SalesOrderEBO and as part of the integration, you need to validate a credit card using ReceivedPaymentEBO. If the order is over a certain amount, company policy requires a finance manager to approve the order.

Select the best method to accomplish this integration.

A. Create requester ABCS composites to invoke the SalesOrderEBO and ReceivedPaymentEBO to allow the participating application to process the payment as part of the order.
B. Create a Composite Business Process to process the sales order, including the payment; authorization.
C. Create an Enterprise Business Flow to process the sales order, including the payment authorization.
D. You do not need to invoke ReceivedPaymentEBS. SalesOrderEBS handles the payment authorization.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation/Reference:**

**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.
Note: An EBO (Enterprise Business Object) is the definition for a standard business data object and is composed of reusable data components. The library of all EBOs makes up a data model.

References:

QUESTIONS 20
Which two statements are true about EBFs?

A. In a canonical integration, an EBF may directly call an ABCS or an application.
B. All of the actions that can be performed by the EBF are exposed as EBS service operations.
C. An EBF is modeled to implement one or more operations.
D. An EBF involves only system-to-system Interactions and does not include any activity requires human intervention.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
B: In a canonical integration, the EBF is an implementation of an Enterprise Business Service (EBS) operation and calls other EBSs.

References:

QUESTIONS 21
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

References:

**QUESTION 22**
Which AIA Infrastructure component is used to create a new AIA project for functional design of an Integration?

A. AIA Service Constructor  
B. AIA Lifecycle Workbench  
C. AIA Composite Application Validation System  
D. AIA PIP Auditor

**Correct Answer:** A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message Pattern</th>
<th>No Processing Logic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synchronous Request Response</td>
<td>Requester ABCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provider ABCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asynchronous One-Way</td>
<td>Requester ABCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provider ABCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asynchronous Request-Delayed Response</td>
<td>Requester ABCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provider ABCS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Service Constructor is an extension to Oracle JDeveloper that developers can use to easily create new Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) service component projects that conform to the AIA programming models and naming and architectural recommendations. Presently, Service Constructor supports the following service components:

* Requester Application Business Connector Services (ABCSs)
* Provider ABCSs

References:

**QUESTION 23**
Which statement is true about AIA clustering?

A. AIA clustering setup is dependent on SOA cluster setup.
B. Multiple PIPs should always be deployed on different AIA clusters.
C. Multiple PIPs should always be deployed on the same AIA Home.
D. AIA clustering setup is independent of SOA cluster setup.

Correct Answer: A

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**
Cluster Deployment mode
This Installation mode is used to deploy AIA on an existing SOA Suite Cluster to derive high-availability, effective workload distribution, increased throughput, performance etc. SOA Suite Cluster has to be successfully setup according to the SOA Suite 11g Enterprise Deployment Guide (and tested with samples) before proceeding with AIA Installation on the cluster.

The Installer will automatically detect the presence of a SOA Cluster and prompt the user with fields for appropriate additional information.

References:

**QUESTION 24**
Which one best describes the type of information expressed by a collection of EBOs?

A. data model
B. data repository
C. generic operations
D. exchanged messages

Correct Answer: A

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**
EBOs (Enterprise Business Objects) have the following characteristics:
* They contain components that satisfy the requirements of business objects from the source and target application data models.
* EBOs differ from other data models in that they are not data repositories. Instead, they provide the structure for exchanging data. XML provides the vocabulary for expressing business data. The XML schema is an XSD file that contains the application-independent data structure to describe the common object.
* Each EBO is represented in an XML schema (XSD) file format.

References:

**QUESTION 25**
Which two statements are true about designing and implementing an EBS?

A. An EBS cannot expose operations beyond the standard CRUD operations.
B. Each action present in an associated EBM will be implemented as a service operation in EBS.
C. If an operation acts on more than one business object, it should reside in an entity EBS.
D. A routing rule will be created for each operation in an entity-based EBS.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Note: EBS (Enterprise Business Services) are the foundation blocks in the Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA). EBS represent the application or implementation-independent web service definition for performing a business task. The architecture facilitates distributed processing using EBS. An EBS is a service interface definition, currently manifested as an abstract Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) document, which defines the operations, message exchange pattern, and payload that are applicable for each operation of a service.

References:

QUESTION 26
Which role is typically associated with decomposing a business process?

A. Business Analyst
B. Solution Architect
C. Developer
D. Database Administrator

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Phase: Analysis
This phase focuses on the business analysts and end users analyzing an "as-is" process and capturing the issues and challenges facing this process, i.e. delays, disconnects, etc. A business process can be decomposed into several sub-processes, which have their own attributes, but also contribute to achieving the goal of the super-process. The analysis of business processes typically includes the mapping of processes and sub-processes down to activity level. (See functional decomposition later in this document). Once the issues and challenges have been uncovered, an improved "to-be" process is designed to resolve these issues. Note: Process Analyst - Also commonly known as Business Analyst (or Business Process Analyst), the Process Analyst is primarily responsible for capturing and managing the graphical business process models. The Process Analyst also captures related business process requirements, drives process optimization, recommends changes, and evaluates change requests from the business. The Process Analyst has business and modeling skills and liaises with the Process Architect for technical coordination. The Process Analyst has primary responsibility for making incremental process improvements (as opposed to major change from the business leadership). The Process Analyst also
* Identifies and codifies business rules
* Uses business objectives as input to determine KPI
* Provides business specification for new capabilities
* Directs UAT

References:

QUESTION 27
Which two statements are true about a Service Solution Component?

A. It represents a proposed service.
B. It represents an actual service.
C. Service Solution Component information flows upstream to Service Constructor.
D. Service Solution Component information flows downstream to Service Constructor.

A. It represents a proposed service.
C. Service Solution Component information flows upstream to Service Constructor.
A service solution component is a chunk of functionality within the scope of a task that is implemented as an AIA service artifact. For example, a service solution component corresponds to an Application Business Connector Service (ABCS), Enterprise Business Service (EBS), or Enterprise Business Flow (EBF). A service solution component conveys the functionality that the AIA service artifact must fulfill.

Developers work with functional product managers and solution architects to validate the project design and decomposition. The developers ultimately take on the task of implementing the service solution component as composites.

D: Each lifecycle stage supports the downstream activities
  * Automation: auto-generate inputs to be consumed by downstream activities
  * Consistency: Information trickles downstream from one stakeholders to another automatically to ensure consistency
  * Productivity: More scalable, productive, and lean PIP development given infrastructural support throughout the lifecycle.

References:

**QUESTION 28**
How do you ensure technical compliance of a PIP?

A. by conducting code walkthroughs
B. by creating complex test cases
C. by executing PIP Auditor tool to produce technical compliance reports
D. by executing XMAN and EOL2CSV tools

**Correct Answer:** C

**Explanation/Reference:**

The PIP Auditor is run against your BPEL and ESB code to check whether they follow the AIA methodology for coding conventions. The output is a static HTML report. Therefore, the results are a single snapshot of your code at the time it was run. The PIP Auditor can be run against Oracle out-of-the-box PIPs, against PIPs that you have customized, or against your custom code that follows AIA design and development guidelines. Thus, in some cases, you may want to run the report weekly to continously monitor your
progress (or lack thereof) of coding compliancy. The PIP Auditor reports on compliancy to coding standards. The PIP Auditor also provides suggestions for fixes for each of the identified violations.

References:

**QUESTION 29**
Which statements are true about AIA 11g R1 Migration Utility?

* AIA Migration Utility migrates CAVS definitions.
** AIA Migration Utility moves abstract wsdl files into MDS postmigration. *** AIA Migration Utility generates skeletal annotation tags into the compoiilt.xmi file. **** AIA Migration Utility migrates XREF metadata.

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

Correct Answer: B  
Section: (none)  
Explanation

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

Detected 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 11g 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 11g 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.

References:

**QUESTION 30**
Which two statements are true about the harvesting step to leverage AIA 11g R1 lifecycle capability?

A. It is necessary to leverage the lifecycle capabilities, such as functional decomposing.
B. It is necessary to sanity check your implementation.
C. It is necessary to leverage the lifecycle capabilities, such as auto-generate Bill of-Material.
D. It is necessary to leverage the lifecycle capabilities, such as facilitating the generation of the Deployment Plan.

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Once you have unit-tested, source-controlled, and completed your composite implementation, you can harvest these design-time composites into the Project Lifecycle Workspace and, optionally, Oracle Enterprise Repository.

When you choose to harvest into the Project Lifecycle Workbench, annotations in composite XML files are published to Project Lifecycle Workbench. These annotations published to Project Lifecycle Workbench are instrumental in facilitating downstream automation, such as bill of material (BOM) generation and deployment plan generation. Annotations and harvesting are required to enable this downstream automation.

If downstream automation is not a requirement for you, you may or may not annotate and harvest. When you reach a point in the lifecycle flow at which the result of annotations and harvesting are used, such as BOM and deployment plan generation, you can manually complete the BOM via the Project Lifecycle Workbench UI or manually write your own ANT script to generate a deployment plan.

References:

**QUESTION 31**

Which statement is true about an ABCS?

A. Selection of the right ABCS style for implementation depends on versioning.

B. For an ABCS implementation Enterprise 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.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

References:

**QUESTION 32**

Which two AIA artifacts will be deployed as SCA composites when considering the Deployment Plan?

A. Enterprise Business Object

B. Composite Business Process

C. Enterprise Business Flow

D. Enterprise Business Message

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**
**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
A composite is a unit of deployment for SCA and contains service components. The name of the composite is the same as the name of the Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) artifact. The composites are created for the following AIA artifacts:
* Composite Business Process (B)
* Enterprise Business Flow (C)
* Enterprise Business Service
* Application Business Connector Service
* Utility Services

References:

**QUESTION 33**
Which two best describes a situation where AIA's error handling framework is invoked?

A. At every BPEL receive activity whether or not an error has occurred
B. At every ESB service invocation
C. When a BPEL partner link experiences an invocation error
D. When a mediator service experiences an error

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
There are two categories of faults:

1) Business faults

Business faults are generated when there is a problem with the information being processed. For example, a credit card number is invalid.

Error actions for business faults that are internal to BPEL are configured in catch blocks. These are business faults that are thrown by a throw activity. Error notifications and logging for these business faults are handled by AIAAsyncErrorHandlerBPELProcess.

Error actions for business faults from external applications and services are configured using the Composite Fault Policy Framework. These are business errors that are returned by an invoked service or application when using a BPEL invoke activity. Error notifications and logging for these business faults are handled by oracle.apps.aia.core.eh.CompositeJavaAction.

2) System faults

System faults occur as a result of problems within the running of the BPEL process or Mediator service component. For example, data cannot be copied properly because the variable name is incorrect or because of transformation errors.

Error actions for system faults are configured using the Composite Fault Policy Framework. Error notifications and logging for system faults are handled by oracle.apps.aia.core.eh.CompositeJavaAction.

Note: The AIA Error Handling Framework provides the following key features for integration services operating in an AIA ecosystem.

* Unified Error Handling Approach
* Works across technologies, including BPEL and Mediator components, business-to-business (B2B), and ODI.
* Works across categories of faults, including business and system, run-time, and technical faults.
* Works across integration patterns.
* Adopts the Oracle SOA Suite 11g tech stack.

**QUESTION 34**
For which two reasons would you execute PIP Auditor reports regularly during your PIP development?
A. This is the compliance report for a given PIP, which gives you statistics based on category and priority.
B. The detailed violation report goes down to line/column level so that you can fix them easily.
C. This is the compliance report that shows CAVS test results.
D. This report shows progress of PIP development.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A: The PIP Auditor generates what is called a "Technical Compliance Report", reporting code violations based on rules, priority, category, project, and test suite.

D: The PIP Auditor is run against your BPEL and ESB code to check whether they follow the AIA methodology for coding conventions. The output is a static HTML report. Therefore, the results are a single snapshot of your code at the time it was run. The PIP Auditor can be run against Oracle out-of-the-box PIPs, against PIPs that you have customized, or against your custom code that follows AIA design and development guidelines. Thus, in some cases, you may want to run the report weekly to continuously monitor your progress (or lack thereof) of coding compliance. The PIP Auditor reports on compliance to coding standards. The PIP Auditor also provides suggestions for fixes for each of the identified violations.

References:

QUESTION 35
What are the two relationships between Service Solution Component definition for ABCS and the actual implementation performed in the Service Constructor/JDeveloper?

A. Service Solution Component of ABCS types have no relation to the eventual implementation in the Service Constructor/JDeveloper.
B. Service Solution Component of ABCS types are upstream of the eventual implementation in Service Constructor/JDeveloper.
C. Service Solution Component provides functional metadata for the ABCS before the actual implementation in JDeveloper.
D. Service Solution Component provides the Interface for the ABCS before the actual implementation in JDeveloper.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A service solution component is a chunk of functionality within the scope of a business task that is implemented as an AIA service artifact. For example, a service solution component corresponds to an Application Business Connector Service (ABCS), Enterprise Business Service (EBS), or Enterprise Business Flow (EBF). A service solution component conveys the functionality that the AIA service artifact needs to fulfill.

Note #1: Define the service solution components that make up a business task in a Project Lifecycle Workbench project. Each service solution component that you define should correspond to a single composite or service that will be built or reused. These composites and services collectively accomplish the functionality and logic required by their parent business task.

Note #2: Service Constructor guides the developer through four of the six subphases of developing an ABCS. The four subphases are:
* Define service description and details
* Define high-level information about the service solution component and the project and business task to which it belongs.
* Define the service object (or interface)
* Define the type of message that the ABCS will receive and if and how it will reply.
* Define the target service
Define the services that will be invoked by the ABCS, and the message it will pass to those services.

* Define additional options and generation point
Define options such as error-handling and extension run-time location, as well as the launching point to generate an Oracle JDeveloper project for continued development. Once the developer has completed the Service Constructor interview, a complete Oracle JDeveloper project is produced that the developer will continue to develop, incorporating use case-specific requirements.

Service Constructor enhances developer productivity by providing a more user-friendly interface to the Composite Generator (formerly the Artifact Generator) and auto-inspection of services and project selection from the Project Lifecycle Workbench.

References:

QUESTION 36
When would you use security in AIA Integration flows?

A. between any two services
B. between remote invocations and as required by business
C. between all remote invocations
D. only between two Web service invocations

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
Note: An Integration Flow represents the journey of a message from a business event-triggering source, through possible intermediary milestones, to one or more target milestones. At each milestone, the message is stored in a different state. An Integration Flow represents the runtime path of a message. It is not a design-time artifact. AIA recommends a variety of integration styles and patterns to enable the flight of a message in an Integration Flow. The AIA artifacts that are required for the collaboration between applications or functions are dependent on the integration style adopted for an Integration Flow.

Note 2: Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) provides support for all security-related functions including:
* Identification
* Authentication (verification of identity)
* Authorization (access controls)
* Privacy (encryption)
* Integrity (message signing)
* Non-repudiation
* Logging

The service-oriented architecture (SOA)-based integration approach allows for clear separation between the interface and the actual business logic. This provides the

Security models:
* Point-to-Point or End-to-End Security
* Transport-Level Security
* Message-Level Security
* Securing ABCS

References:

QUESTION 37
Which two operations can AIA Deployment Plan perform?

A. Update AIA artifacts to SOA MDS
B. Create an SOA domain on Oracle Weblogic server
C. Create an SOAserver connection configuration
D. Deploy an ADF application

Correct Answer: AC
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

AIA Deployment Plan Generator utility helps generate Deployment Plans for extended artifacts and AIA Installation Driver (AID) helps deploy them.

Note: A deployment plan is an auto generated xml file that will be composed of services selected for deployment (by the individual performing the deployment), along with the necessary configurations and dependent artifacts.

Note 2: AIA Installation Driver (AID) is responsible for deploying the content defined in the deployment plan to the target servers defined in AIAInstallProperties.xml. The installation driver is a command line tool that can interpret line by line of the deployment plan and deploys it to the specified target server.

QUESTION 38
One of your clients wants to migrate to AIA 11g environment from existing AIA 2.5 implementations. Which statements are true about the environment migration?

* Foundation Pack 2.5 can be directly upgrade AIA Foundation pack 11g R1
** Oracle 11g database is required
*** AIA Foundation Pack 11g R1 is a new installation

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

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

*** To migrate your existing services and integrations to the 11g R1 platform, you must use a fresh installation of AIA Foundation Pack 11g Release 1.

References:

QUESTION 39
What message exchange pattern will require you to explicitly correlate the request and the response in an EBF?

A. Fire-and-forget pattern
B. Subscribe pattern
C. Synchronous request-response
D. Asynchronous request-delayed response pattern

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A) If the control is to be blocked until a response is returned to the point of invocation, choose EBF Request-Reply pattern. This would be a synchronous call.

B) If after the EBF is invoked the triggering point does not wait for the response and continues on, this invocation of the EBF would be an asynchronous call.

Check whether the processing of the EBF results in a response.
Is there a need to correlate the request and the response?

If the answer is yes, this is a case of delayed response. Use the EBF request-delayed response pattern. If the answer is no, then choose the EBF fire-and-forget pattern.

C) Any EBF operation invoked because of a subscription to a publish event should use the EBS subscribe pattern.

References:

**QUESTION 40**
What optional component is AIA designed to interact with?

A. Oracle Identity Manager  
B. Oracle Enterprise Repository  
C. Oracle Enterprise Manager  
D. Oracle Virtual Directory

Correct Answer: B  
Section: (none)  
Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**
Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) leverages Oracle Enterprise Repository as its SOA repository solution, providing a centrally managed user interface for discovering and learning about the SOA assets in your Oracle AIA ecosystem. Specifically, all prebuilt AIA design-time interfaces, including Enterprise Business Service (EBS) WSDL files, Application Business Connector Service (ABCS) WSDL files, Enterprise Business Object (EBO) XSD files, Enterprise Business Message (EBM) XSD files, and their underlying artifacts, relationships, and metadata are delivered via Oracle Enterprise Repository. Beyond this, you also can publish run-time, deployed composites into Oracle Enterprise Repository. As such, Oracle Enterprise Repository can provide visibility and coverage across the span of the SOA design-time and run-time lifecycles.

Note: Once you have unit-tested, source-controlled, and completed your composite implementation, you can harvest these design-time composites into the Project Lifecycle Workspace and, optionally, Oracle Enterprise Repository. When you choose to harvest into Oracle Enterprise Repository, annotations on Application Business Connector Service (ABCS) WSDL files, Enterprise Business Service (EBS) WSDL files, Enterprise Business Object (EBO) XSD files, and Enterprise Business Message (EBM) XSD files are published to Oracle Enterprise Repository. Harvesting to Oracle Enterprise Repository is optional.

References:

**QUESTION 41**
AIA recommends Asynchronous message exchange pattern because ____________.

A. It is easy to implement and troubleshoot  
B. It promotes loose coupling  
C. It gives better response time  
D. It gives better throughput

Correct Answer: C  
Section: (none)  
Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**
An asynchronous operation is one that does not wait for a response before continuing. This allows operations to occur in parallel. Thus, the operation does not block or wait for the response. Asynchronous operations open a communication channel between the parties, make the request, and close the channel before the response occurs. Message correlation is used to relate the inbound message to the outbound message. This method is effective when large numbers of transactions occur that could take long periods
of time to process. In the case in which the operations are short or need to run in serial, synchronous operations may be more appropriate. The asynchronous pattern is effective if the end user does not need immediate feedback.

Note: A synchronous operation is one that waits for a response before continuing on. This forces operations to occur in a serial order. People often say that an operation blocks or waits for a response. Synchronous operations open a communication channel between the parties, make the request, and leave the channel open until the response occurs. This method is effective unless large numbers of channels are being left open for long periods of time. In this case, asynchronous operations may be more appropriate. Also, the synchronous pattern may not be necessary or appropriate if the end user does not need an immediate response.

References:

**QUESTION 42**
Which two are acts of function decomposition of an integration project in the AIA project lifecycle Workbench?

A. act of defining EBO  
B. act of defining Business Task  
C. act of defining Service Solution Component  
D. act of defining EBM  

**Correct Answer:** BC  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:
The primary building blocks that enable functional decomposition in Project Lifecycle Workbench are:

- **Task (B)**
  A task represents a reusable unit of work that is arrived at based on analysis of reference process models. These could be business processes, business activities, or tasks and are loosely added to a project in the Project Lifecycle Workbench as tasks.

- **Service Solution Component (C)**
  A service solution component is a chunk of functionality within the scope of a task that is implemented as an AIA service artifact. For example, a service solution component corresponds to an Application Business Connector Service (ABCS), Enterprise Business Service (EBS), or Enterprise Business Flow (EBF). A service solution component conveys the functionality that the AIA service artifact must fulfill.

- **Project**
  A project is a named effort to deliver a solution conforming to the AIA methodology and guidelines. The components of a project must be packaged and deployed on a middleware solution.

Note: Users, such as solution architects and functional product managers, can use Project Lifecycle Workbench to perform functional decompositions to break down overall projects into tasks, each of which is implemented by a collection of composites and services. Project Lifecycle Workbench complements any existing design and analysis process with its various modeling and functional analysis mechanisms. The functional decomposition, the final output of the design and analysis process, is captured and persisted in Project Lifecycle Workbench.

References:

**QUESTION 43**
Which AIA artifact has to deal with a participating application connectivity methodology?

A. ABCS  
B. EBF  
C. CBM  
D. EBS  

**Correct Answer:** A
An ABCS (Application Business Connector Services) can be requester-specific or provider-specific. A requester ABCS accepts the request from the client application through a client-specific Application Business Message (ABM) and returns the response to the client application through a client-specific ABM. The role of the requester ABCS is to act as a vehicle to enable the participating application to invoke the EBS either to access data or to perform a transactional task. The client side ABM is the payload that is passed by the requester application to the requester ABCS. The requester application that wants to leverage an action must define the requester-specific ABCS. The requester application that wants to implement this ABCS could be Siebel CRM, PeopleSoft Enterprise CRM, or Oracle eBusiness Suite CRM. The requester application-specific ABCS must take the requester application-specific ABM as input and provide the requester application-specific ABM as output.

References:

**QUESTION 44**
Identify two AIA components where Oracle recommends use of Business Process Orchestration tool to implement stateful components.

A. Enterprise Business Message
B. Application Business Connector Service
C. Enterprise Business Flow
D. Enterprise Business Object

**Correct Answer:** BC

**QA 45**
Who is to carry out harvesting?

A. Solution Architects may execute harvesting upon decomposition completion.
B. Developers may execute harvesting upon Implementation completion.
C. System Administrators may execute harvesting upon AIA services (process) being deployed.
D. Business Analysts may execute harvesting upon analysis completion.

**Correct Answer:** A
**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**
Process Architect (/Solution Architect) - Performs analysis and design of technical aspects of the process, taking the process specification from the Process Analyst for technical analysis. The Process Architect also specifies additional technical software requirements, such as application integration, UI development, etc. and works with the Process Analyst to design technical specifications for new functional requirements. The Process Architect may also be responsible for:
* Defining technical integration strategies
* Technical specification for new IT capabilities
* Directing system and integration testing

In an environment where SOA is fully implemented, discovery of services for functional requirements in the process model can be performed effectively by non-technical participants (typically the Process Analyst). In cases of less developed integration architectures however, the Process Architect would be required to identify the most suitable sources of application functionality and business entities. This is a specialized architecture role similar to "solution architect" in traditional software engineering, but with an emphasis on understanding business process modeling and the details of process implementation in addition to more general software architecture skills.

Note: Oracle Enterprise Repository can be automatically populated with assets, metadata, and relationships. The tool used to populate Oracle Enterprise Repository is called the Harvester. The Harvester reads metadata from Oracle products and standards-based files. This includes Oracle SOA Suite, Oracle Service Bus, composites generated by Oracle BPA, and standard BPEL, WSDL, XSD, XSLT, BPMN 2.0 and WS-Policy files. The Harvester automatically creates assets, populates asset metadata, and generates relationship links based on the information in the artifact files. The files can be harvested at design-time, directly from the development environment. The files can also be harvested as they are deployed to the runtime environment. The Harvester can be used from the command line, within IDEs including Oracle JDeveloper, and within Ant and the Weblogic Scripting Tool (WLST).

**References:**

**QUESTION 46**
Which two statements are true about using a simulator in CAVS for testing?

A. To route calls to the simulator, you need to modify settings in the AIAConfigurationProperties.xml file.
B. The simulator cannot be used to test Oracle-delivered PIPs.
C. A part of the end-to-end flow can be replaced by a simulator to unit test a part of the integration where the actual application is unavailable.
D. To define the response that is to be returned by a simulator, you use a command line utility.

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**
A: How to Create CAVS Routing Setup IDs

1. Access the Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) Home Page. In the Composite Application Validation System area, click the Go button. Select the Routing Setup tab. Click the Create button. The Create Routing Setup page displays.
2. Upon access, the Create Routing Setup page displays routing information for all services with a RoutetoCAVS property defined in the AIAConfigurationProperties.xml file in `<AIA_HOME>/aia_instances/$INSTANCE_NAME/AIAMetaData/config`.

Use this page to perform a one-time setup of routing setup IDs that you can later associate with test definitions using the SetupId field on the Create Test page. By making this association, the required routing setup will be automatically applied during the execution of the test definition.

**References:**