



# Oracle

## Exam 1z0-560

### Oracle Unified Business Process Management Suite 11g Essentials

Version: 7.1

[ Total Questions: 77 ]

### Question No : 1

You can implement complex server-side validation logic to the task form by using a custom\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. data control
- B. managed bean
- C. EL script
- D. UI component

### Answer: B

**Explanation:** A managed bean - sometimes simply referred to as an MBean - is a type of JavaBean, created with dependency injection. Managed Beans are particularly used in the Java Management Extensions technology. But with Java EE 6, the specification provides for a more detailed meaning of a managed bean.

The MBean represents a resource running in the Java virtual machine, such as an application or a Java EE technical service (transactional monitor, JDBC driver, etc.). They can be used for collecting statistics on concerns like performance, resources usage, or problems (pull); for getting and setting application configurations or properties (push/pull); and notifying events like faults or state changes (push).

Note (see the business server layer): ADF Architecture

ADF follows the proven, industry wide accepted Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture. ADF extends this MVC to one more layer - Business Service. Each layer in ADF has distinct role and specific responsibility.

\* The view layer is the top most layer, that user sees and interacts with. It contains the UI pages used to view or modify that data. We call this part as ADFv. This layer is developed using ADF Faces Rich Client components that are built on standard JSF components with lot of built-in AJAX and Web 2.0 like features. In addition to this, it also supports Apache myfaces Trinidad components, Java and ADF Swing components. It also has ADF Mobile components that are specifically built for Mobile applications.

\* The controller layer processes user input and determines page navigation. With ADF, you do not write any JSP re-directs or URL calls. It is all declarative, drag-and-drop supported. We call this part as ADFc. ADFc provides an enhanced navigation and state management model on top of JSF. JDeveloper allows you to declaratively create flows where you can pass application control between different types of pages and flows, conditionally using declarative case statements

\* The model layer represents the data values related to the current view. Model is also responsible for binding the data to the view. We call this part as ADFm. It implements JSR-227 service abstraction called the data control. It abstracts the implementation of business service layer. In addition to ADFbc, it also supports other technologies like EJB, Web Services, CSV, POJO etc.

\*The business service layer handles data access between model and DB or any other data storage. It encapsulates business logic and rules. You can use any technology for this layer. ADF has its own technology for this and we call this part as ADFbc (ADF Business Components). ADFbc facilitates backend service for query, create, update, delete operations and provide lot of features to implement validations and business logic.

Incorrect answer:

A service side data control is used to bind data.

An EL script does not make much sense here.

A userinterface component would not handle validation logic.

## Question No : 2

Identify one activity that is used to create a process hierarchy as a parent child relationship.

- A. Sequence Flow
- B. Call Activity
- C. Service Task
- D. Send Task

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The call activity allows you to call a reusable process from within the current process. The process being called becomes a child process of the calling process. When calling a reusable process, the call activity of the parent process waits until the child process completes before continuing.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0)

## Question No : 3

Which two are true about project data objects? Select two.

- A. Any process in the project can access a project data object.
- B. The value of a project data object does not vary between processes.
- C. Project data objects can be only used as input arguments to a process.
- D. Project data objects can be used in data associations and expressions.

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:** Project data objects are data objects that you define in a project. All processes within a project have access to the data object defined (A), though the value changes according to the process using them (not B). In addition, the engine stores the value of those marked as business indicators to the process analytics databases if the project is configured to use them.

As with other flow objects that accept data associations, you can use expressions to change the values of data objects (not C, D).

Note: Data Objects are variables used to define the type of information used by your business process. They are also used to store the value of this information.

Basic and complex data types can both be defined as either process or project data objects. This determines the scope of the variable.

Process data objects are data objects that are defined for a specific process. In contrast, project data objects are defined for an entire project.

Project data objects allow you to share data between processes. For example, the Purchase Order process and the Request Approval process may both track the value of the employee that created the request, or the priority of the request.

Project data objects ensure that all processes in a project use the same data. Each process must assign and update the value of this data.

The main benefit of defining project data objects is that after publishing your project you can configure Oracle BPM WorkSpace views to display the values of those variables. This is possible only if you use project data objects.

Note 2:

Although project data objects allow you to define data objects that are used by all processes in a project, they are not "global" data objects. Each process within your project uses its own version of the data object. Project data objects are not used to share data between processes.

Therefore, you can only use process data objects within the process where they are created, while project data objects are applicable to the entire project. This is known as variable scope.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0), Working with Data Objects and Expressions

#### Question No : 4

Where are the two places that you can see a visual representation of the path a running process has taken? Select two.

- A. BPM Workspace
- B. Enterprise Manager
- C. Process Composer
- D. JDeveloper MDS Explorer
- E. WebLogic Console

**Answer: A,B**

**Explanation:** A: Oracle Business Process Management Workspace (Process Workspace) enable process participants to interact with the applications you create using Oracle BPM. The Process Workspace user interface provides tabs for each of the following:

Tasks: This page enables process participants to view and work with their assigned tasks.

Process Tracking: This page enables process participants to view running process instances.

Standard Dashboards: This page provides out-of-the-box dashboards for monitoring process performance, task performance, and workload.

Custom Dashboards: This page enables process participants to define and use custom dashboards based on the measurement data generated by process instances.

B: The Oracle Enterprise Manager is a Web-based application that enables system administrators to control and manage applications running on the Oracle SOA Suite.

Enterprise Manager enables business administrators to configure and manage business applications and process instances.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0), 1 Oracle Business Process Management Suite (Oracle BPM Suite) Overview

**Question No : 5**

Which start event is allowed in a subprocess?

- A. Timer Start Event
- B. Boundary Event
- C. Message Start Event
- D. None Start Event

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** In Oracle BPM, subprocesses are embedded subprocesses. Subprocesses are contained as part of the parent subprocess. Subprocesses must begin with a none start event and must end with a none end event.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0), 6 Modeling Business Processes with Oracle BPM

**Question No : 6**

Which three tasks need to be accomplished to allow successful publishing of process metrics to BAM? Select three.

- A. setting BPM project preferences to enable BAM as a data target
- B. configuring the BAM Adapter on the SOA server
- C. updating the Enterprise Manager configuration for Disable Action
- D. importing BAM dashboards

**Answer: A,B,D**

**Explanation:** A: Configuring the BPM project for BAM monitoring

1. Open the BPM Project in JDeveloper (if not already open).
  2. Navigate to the BPM Project Navigator panel (use View menu if needed).
  3. Right-click on the project, QuoteProcessLab , and select Project Preferences
  4. 4. In the Data Targets tab, select Enable BAM as a data target for process analytics.
- B: The Oracle BAM Adapter is a Java Connector Architecture (JCA)-compliant adapter that can be used from a Java EE client to send data and events to the Oracle BAM Server.

Note: Business activity monitoring (BAM) is software that aids in monitoring of business activities, as those activities are implemented in computer systems. 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.

Oracle BAM is a component of both SOA Suite and BPM Suite

Oracle BAM provides a framework for

- \*Creating dashboards that display real-time data inflow. (D)
- \*Creating rules to send alerts under specified conditions.
- \*Designing Web applications with graphs displaying active data.

### Question No : 7

Which two are predefined instance attributes that can be used in data associations and expressions? Select two.

- A. ActivationCount
- B. Component
- C. LoopCounter
- D. String

**Answer: A,C**

**Explanation:** ActivationCount: Type INT. Specifies the number of tokens in the incoming sequence flow of the gateway. Can be used In complex gateways.

loopCounter: Type INT. Specifies the number of times the engine ran this activity. The Process Engine updates this variable each time it runs a new loop. Can be used in In activities with loop marker.

### Question No : 8

BPM capability maturity levels describe\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the capabilities of the BPM business analyst
- B. the length of time the BPM application has been in production
- C. the strategic and tactical levels of enterprise adoption of BPM
- D. BPM concepts, consistently applied, facilitating sharing and reuse

### Answer: C

**Explanation:** Capability Maturity Model (CMM) broadly refers to a process improvement approach that is based on a process model.

A maturity model can be used as a benchmark for assessing different organizations for equivalent comparison. It describes the maturity of the company based upon the project the company is dealing with and the clients.

The Capability Maturity Model includes the concept of Maturity Levels: a 5-level process maturity continuum - where the uppermost (5th) level is a notional ideal state where processes would be systematically managed by a combination of process optimization and continuous process improvement.

There are five levels defined along the continuum of the CMM and, according to the SEI: "Predictability, effectiveness, and control of an organization's software processes are believed to improve as the organization moves up these five levels. While not rigorous, the empirical evidence to date supports this belief.

1. Initial (chaotic, ad hoc, individual heroics) - the starting point for use of a new or undocumented repeat process.
2. Repeatable - the process is at least documented sufficiently such that repeating the same steps may be attempted.
3. Defined - the process is defined/confirmed as a standard business process, and decomposed to levels 0, 1 and 2 (the latter being Work Instructions).
4. Managed - the process is quantitatively managed in accordance with agreed-upon metrics.
5. Optimizing - process management includes deliberate process optimization/improvement.



**Question No : 9**

Which two features are provided by BPM Process Analytics? Select two.

- A. simulation for a BPM process
- B. easy-to-use process metric collection
- C. easy-to-use modeling tools
- D. custom reporting dashboards

**Answer: B,D**

**Explanation:** B: Process analytics track the time a process takes to complete and the average time each of the flow objects in that process take to complete.

Process performance metrics track the time an instance takes to run that process from the start to the end event.

Activity performance metrics track the time that passes from the moment the process instance arrives at a flow object until it moves to the next flow object in the process.

D: Process developers define the key performance indicators you want to monitor while developing your process. After publishing the application business analysts can use the default dashboards BPM WorkSpace provide or create custom dashboards to view the metrics the BPMN Service Engine gathered while running BPMN processes.

Note:

Business Process Analytics enables you to monitor the performance of your deployed processes. It measures the key performance indicators in your project and stores them in a database. Process analysts can view the metrics stored in the Process Analytics databases using WorkSpace dashboards or Oracle BAM, depending on the database you select to store the information.

Process analysts can monitor standard pre-defined metrics and process specific user-defined metrics.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0), 11 Using Process Analytics

**Question No : 10**

A task form is generated as a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. portlet that gets called in the BPM Workspace
- B. generic JSP page that is displayed in an I Frame in the BPM Workspace
- C. bounded task flow that is called by the BPM Workspace
- D. unbounded task flow that is called by the BPM Workspace

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The correct answer is bounded task flow that is called by the BPM workspace.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0), 9 Creating the Task Display Form for the ApprovalHumanTask Human Task

**Question No : 11**

Which three can be classified as measurement marks? Select three.

- A. Interval start
- B. Signal
- C. Counter mark
- D. Single measurement

**Answer: A,C,D**

**Explanation:** The types of measurement marks you can define are:

Single measurement (D)

Interval start (A)

Interval stop

Measurement marks are associated to a flow element. Measurement marks of type interval start track the value of business indicators before running the flow elements that proceeds them. Counter marks (C), measurement marks of type interval stop and single

measurement marks track the value of business indicators after running the flow element that precedes them.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0), 11 Using Process Analytics

### Question No : 12

Which two activities are supported by BPM Studio? Select two.

- A. Design BAM dashboards
- B. Design user interfaces
- C. Design value chain models
- D. Design adapter services

**Answer: C,D**

**Explanation:** D: Services based on adapters and other SOA components must be created in Oracle BPM Studio

Note: Oracle BPM Studio is a component of the Oracle BPM Suite that enables process developers to create process-based applications. It also enables process analysts and developers to model business processes.

Oracle BPM Studio is part of the Oracle JDeveloper IDE. and shares many of the JDeveloper user interface elements used by the Oracle SOA Suite.

There are three typical use cases for Oracle BPM Studio:

\*Develop process-based business applications based on process models created using the Oracle BPA Suite or Oracle Business Process Composer.

\*Create process models and implement them as process-based business applications.

\*Create project templates that are used in Business Process Composer to create running business applications.

### Question No : 13

What is the specially-seeded BPM role with business admin privileges to act on others' behalf or reassign tasks?

- A. WebLogic
- B. BPM Admin
- C. Process Owner
- D. Business Data

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Process Owner - Managing process flow, task assignments, policies, rules, objectives,

and performance measurement, the Process Owner is responsible and accountable for the performance of end-to-end business processes. The Process Owner owns a specific process or processes, and is the primary authority for making decisions necessary to resolve conflict or overlap between processes.

Process Owner is the subject matter expert (SME) for the business process(es). He is the business primary contact for the Business Process Analyst. People in this role however, specialize in a small number of processes and don't have the broader perspective of other the business leadership across the enterprise.

Establishing the Process Owner role has emerged as a best practice for BPM since the key business processes cross organizational boundaries and typically have no single point of responsibility. Commonly, gaps (known as the white spaces) exist between the departmental silos of business process activity where ownership is undetermined and knowledge is sparse. The creation of the Process Owner role solves these problems by identifying individuals to be the experts responsible for the end-to-end flow of key business processes. While authority for departmental or divisional business process activities remains with respective managers, the Process Owner is able to take a holistic view and make better recommendations for enterprise-wide process improvement.

Business process administration during runtime also requires considerable business knowledge and the Process Owner should be expected to support this key operational activity.

### Question No : 14

The initial performer of a task is determined by the role associated with the swimlane in which the task Modeled except when you use\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a complex task
- B. a user task
- C. an FYI task
- D. a group task

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** A complex user task uses a complex routing flow that is defined within the human task.

BPM Studio offers a number of human task patterns out of the box, to make it easy to implement the most common types of human tasks. For example, the Simple pattern just assigns individual users or groups. The Management pattern is used for a sequential list of approvers up the management chain. Initiator is for the person who kicks off the process. For most of these, swimlane roles are used to determine assignments. For the Complex task, however, the swimlane is irrelevant, and routing and assignments are typically more complicated.

Note: Swimlanes are the horizontal lines that run across the process editor. All flow objects must be placed within a swimlane.

Swimlanes can also be used to group flow objects based on the roles defined within your process. Swimlanes that contain user tasks must have roles assigned to them. Swimlanes visually display the role responsible for performing each flow object within your process. Additionally, you can have multiple swimlanes that are assigned to the same role.

Swimlanes can make your process more readable when you must use the same role in different parts of the same process.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0), 6.1 Using Swimlanes to Organize Your Process

### **Question No : 15**

Which three actions can be performed in Process Spaces? Select three.

- A. set up business rules for collaboration
- B. share documents such as requirement documents, feedback documents, and design specs
- C. discuss issues

- D. define business indicators for custom dashboards
- E. create a process instance space for collaboration specific to one process instance

**Answer: B,C,E**

**Explanation:** Process Spaces is a workspace built on top of Oracle WebCenter Portal: Spaces. It enables greater collaboration by combining the content from the panels in Process Workspace with an additional workspace in which you can collaborate in the development of process models.

WebCenter Portal provides group spaces that support discrete communities of any size that are organized around an area of interest or a common goal. WebCenter Portal also provides various collaborative services enabling document sharing, discussions, wikis, lists, links, tagging, and real-time collaboration services such as presence and instant messaging.

Process Spaces provides these WebCenter Portal group spaces specifically for business process management:

A process workspace—For process participants to collaborate on relevant processes and instances based on their roles. This enables, for example, a group of sales representatives within a given region to share documents and information about various customers, the products they are buying, their requirements and history.

A process modeling space—For domain analysts to collaborate on various aspects of modeling business processes. This enables, for example, experts from various departments to jointly develop processes that reflect the needs of their various departments.

A process instance space—Created on an ad hoc basis for long-running instances, it displays specific instances that require a high level of collaboration over time.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0), 11 Getting Started with Process Spaces

### **Question No : 16**

Human workflow notifications are implemented if through\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. user written Java code called from within the BPMN/BPEL processes
- B. scripts included in task definitions
- C. integration with the SOA User Messaging Server (UMS)
- D. integration with third party products

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** You can configure human workflow notification properties, such as setting the notification mode for messages and setting actionable addresses. These properties are used to notify users of changes to the state of a task.

To configure human workflow notification properties:

Access this page through one of the following options:

From the SOA Infrastructure Menu...

Select SOA Administration > Workflow Notification Properties

The Workflow Notification Properties page appears.

You now configure Oracle User Messaging Service to send and receive notifications.

During configuration, you provide the addresses that are used by human workflow.

Reference:

Oracle® Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle SOA Suite and Oracle Business Process Management Suite, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1), 21 Configuring Human Workflow Service Components and Engines

### Question No : 17

Beyond process modeling, which two activities are supported by the Process Composer?  
Select two.

- A. Defining complex data types
- B. Defining business rules
- C. Defining human tasks
- D. Defining adapter services

**Answer: B,C**

**Explanation:** There are three typical use cases for Oracle Business Process Composer:

\* Create, edit and deploy projects based on project templates.

\* Create process blueprints.

\* Edit business rules for in-flight processes

The Human Task editor enables you to create and edit human tasks that are stored as part of the business catalog.

Reference: Oracle Fusion Middleware Business Process Composer User's Guide for Oracle Business Process Management, 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.5.0), 3 Introduction to Oracle Business Process Composer

**Question No : 18**

Which one is not correct regarding the Process Simulation Model?

- A. The percentage of time that a conditional or default path is executed is captured by the Probability property.
- B. The rate of arrival of process instances is specified as a parameter at the Start Event.
- C. The cost of a process step is specified by the fixed cost and resource cost properties.
- D. The processing time is a constant and is specified as Days:Hours:Minutes:Seconds.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Note: After creating a process model, Oracle BPM Studio allows you to run simulations to determine the performance of your process model. You can also use process simulations to compare how changes to an existing process will affect performance. You can run process simulations based on simulated data or real-world data from production processes. Oracle BPM allows you to simulate the behavior of process models based on real or simulated data. After you have designed a business process model, Oracle BPM Studio allows you to run process simulations to determine their efficiency. You can also use simulations to test the effects of changes on your process design.

Reference: Oracle® Business Process Management, Oracle BPM Studio Help

**Question No : 19**

Which two correctly describe a Project Simulation Model?

- A. It is used for simulation across multiple processes.