DUMPSARENA

Oracle Business Process Management Suite 12c Essentials

Oracle 1z0-435

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements are true about business architecture modeling in BPM Suite? (Choose two.)

A. It fosters a top-down approach that allows for discovery of an organization's processes.

B. It is required before BPMN modeling can begin for a specific process.

C. It is supported by enterprise maps, value chain models, and strategy models created in BPM Studio.

D. It allows you to define high-level processes that span an entire organization.

E. It uses familiar BPMN notation to graphically describe high-level process areas.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Business architecture modeling in Oracle BPM Suite is intended for analyzing an organization at a broad business level before, alongside, or independently of detailed process implementation work. It fosters a top-down approach that allows for discovery of an organization's processes because architects begin with business goals, strategies, value delivery, and organizational structure, then progressively identify the process areas needed to support them. This perspective helps ensure that process work is aligned with the organization's intended outcomes rather than being limited to isolated operational flows.

It also allows you to define high-level processes that span an entire organization. Oracle describes Business Architecture as supporting analysis of both organization-wide, high-level processes and more focused processes within a particular group. The high-level view is useful for identifying the relationships among business areas and for mapping goals to the strategies and process areas that realize those goals. Oracle BPM Studio provides modeling support for this business-architecture-oriented analysis as part of the BPM Suite modeling environment. See the Oracle BPM Suite 12c documentation library and Oracle's Business Process Management product information.

QUESTION NO: 2

When automatically generating an ADF form from a human task, the difference between using the "Auto-Generate Task Form" and the "Launch Task Form Wizard" is that the _____.

A. "Launch Task Form Wizard" option launches a six-step "BPM Custom Form Wizard" and the "Auto-Generate" option creates the ADF project, task flow, and ADF form with one click

B. "Launch Task Form Wizard" option does not create a new ADF project every time it is run

C. "Auto-Generate" option gives you the choice to use an existing ADF page template as the form is being created.

D. "Launch Task Form Wizard" option automatically creates an ADF page template and task flow template

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

"Launch Task Form Wizard" option launches a six-step "BPM Custom Form Wizard" and the "Auto-Generate" option creates the ADF project, task flow, and ADF form with one click is correct. Oracle BPM Studio provides Auto-Generate Task Form as the quick, default-generation path for a human task. It creates the required ADF artifacts—including the ADF project, a task flow, and the generated task form—without requiring the developer to step through configuration choices. This is useful when a standard generated form is sufficient as a starting point.

Launch Task Form Wizard instead opens the BPM Custom Form Wizard, which guides the developer through the form-generation configuration in a sequence of steps. The wizard supports controlled selection and configuration of the form artifacts, allowing the developer to make choices during generation rather than accepting the automatic default path. Therefore, the essential distinction is the wizard-driven, multi-step custom-form process versus one-click automatic generation of the standard ADF form artifacts. Oracle documents task-form development as part of BPM process implementation and describes the ADF-based form-generation tooling in BPM Studio. See the Oracle BPM process development documentation and the Oracle BPM Suite documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 3

When automatically generating an ADF form from a human task, the difference between using the “Auto-Generate Task Form” and the “Launch Task Form Wizard” is that the _____.

A. “Launch Task Form Wizard” option launches a six-step “BPM Custom Form Wizard” and the “Auto-Generate” option creates the ADF project, task flow, and ADF form with one key click

B. “Launch Task Form Wizard” option does not create a new ADF project every time it is run

C. “Auto-Generate” option gives you the choice to use an existing ADF page template as the form is being created.

D. “Launch Task Form Wizard” option automatically creates an ADF page template and task flow template

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The “Launch Task Form Wizard” option launches a six-step “BPM Custom Form Wizard” and the “Auto-Generate” option creates the ADF project, task flow, and ADF form with one key click. Auto-generation is intended as the quick-path mechanism: BPM Studio applies the standard defaults and generates the artifacts needed to present and work with the human task, including the ADF project and the task form/task-flow assets. This is useful when a developer needs a working task form promptly and will refine its generated contents later if required.

The BPM Custom Form Wizard is the guided alternative. Its multiple steps expose configuration choices during generation, allowing the developer to control the task-form creation process rather than relying entirely on default selections. In practical BPM development, both paths ultimately support the same objective—creating an ADF-based user interface for task interaction—but they differ in the amount of configuration presented before the artifacts are generated. Oracle’s BPM development documentation describes task-form generation and customization as part of implementing human-task user interfaces in BPM Studio. See the Oracle BPM Suite Developer’s Guide and the Oracle documentation on using human tasks.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two statements are true about an event-based gateway? (Choose two.)

A. It waits for one of several possible events to occur.

B. Its outgoing paths can lead to catching events or Receive Tasks.

C. It evaluates every outgoing sequence-flow condition and follows all true paths.

D. It sends a token down every outgoing path immediately.

E. It can be used only to merge parallel paths.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An **event-based gateway** waits for one of several possible events to occur. When the first eligible event occurs, the corresponding outgoing path is selected and the alternative event subscriptions are cancelled. This is useful when process progress depends on whichever external response or timer occurs first.

The outgoing paths from an event-based gateway lead to catching events or Receive Tasks. The gateway does not evaluate data expressions on outgoing Sequence Flows to select a path; routing is determined by the event that occurs. Oracle BPM follows BPMN event-based gateway semantics when modeling event-driven alternatives. See the OMG BPMN 2.0 specification.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

Which statement is true about BPM Suite's round trip simulation feature?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

True statement: BPM Suite round-trip simulation lets a simulation model be exported to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, edited outside BPM Studio (for example, by a business analyst who supplies activity durations, costs, resources, probabilities, and calendars), and then imported back into BPM Studio to run the simulation.

This is called "round trip" because the simulation configuration travels from BPM Studio to the spreadsheet and back to BPM Studio; it is not a simulation of deployed runtime instances.

QUESTION NO: 6

Value chain models allow you to specify more details about a process area that may have been identified in an enterprise map. Which two statements are true about how the details are specified in a value chain model? (Choose two.)

A. A value chain model is the starting point for process decomposition in business architecture modeling.

B. A step can be broken down into a separate value chain model to create a hierarchical group of value chain models.

C. It documents goals, objectives, and strategies for a business area.

D. A step can be linked to a BPMN process model.

E. There is typically just one value chain model for an entire organization.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A step can be broken down into a separate value chain model to create a hierarchical group of value chain models. This reflects the purpose of value-chain modeling in Oracle BPM business architecture: it supports progressive elaboration from a broad process-area view into increasingly detailed business-value activities. Rather than requiring all detail to appear in one large diagram, a modeler can represent a high-level value chain and then decompose an individual step into another value chain. This establishes a navigable hierarchy in which each level remains focused on an appropriate scope while preserving the business relationship between the parent activity and its detailed decomposition. Such a hierarchy is useful when analysts need to organize complex operational capabilities before defining the executable-level process implementation. It also enables stakeholders to review the architecture at the level of abstraction relevant to their responsibilities, from enterprise-oriented value delivery down to more specific business activities. Oracle BPM documentation describes business architecture artifacts and their use in modeling and organizing business processes; see the Oracle BPM Suite documentation library and the Oracle Business Process Management product information.

QUESTION NO: 7

At design time, web forms created by using the Web Form Designer are associated only with human tasks inside the same _____.

A. process

B. space

C. project

D. application

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

project is correct. In Oracle BPM Suite, a BPM project is the design-time container for the process artifacts that belong together, including processes, human tasks, data objects, business rules, and web forms. When a developer creates a web form with the Web Form Designer, the form is scoped to that BPM project and can be associated at design time with human tasks defined in the same project. This scope enables Oracle BPM Studio to maintain consistent references to the task's data definitions and presentation metadata while the application is being designed.

Keeping the association within a project also supports the normal BPM development lifecycle: developers model a process and its human interactions as related artifacts, test them together, and package the project for deployment as part of the overall BPM application. The Web Form Designer therefore works with the project-level artifact model rather than treating a form as a universally design-time-shareable resource across unrelated projects. Oracle's BPM development documentation describes BPM projects as the units in which BPM artifacts are created and managed, including the human-task interfaces built with web forms. See the Oracle BPM Developer's Guide and the Web Forms development documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two statements are true about BPM process roles? (Choose two.)

A. Process roles can be used to define the participant responsible for a swimlane.

B. Process roles must be mapped to organizational participants for runtime assignment resolution.

C. Process roles are created only after a process has been deployed.

D. A process role can be assigned only to one named user.

E. Process roles replace the need for human-task participant assignments.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A process role identifies the organizational responsibility for work in a BPM process. Process roles are used by swimlanes and human-task assignments to model who is responsible for performing particular process activities without hard-coding a specific individual into the process definition.

Process roles must be mapped to users, groups, application roles, or other supported organizational participants before runtime assignment can be resolved. This mapping allows a process to remain reusable across environments while its participant assignments are configured according to the organization in which it is deployed. Oracle documents process roles, swimlanes, and role mapping in the Oracle BPM Suite development documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which statement is true about optimizing performance when using the ITaskQueryService API?

A. Flex field mappings must be requested as part of the optionalInfo task query parameter.

B. The IWorkflowContext must be cached by the client.

C. The default flex field indexes must be used.

D. Identity propagation must be used.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Flex field mappings must be requested as part of the optionalInfo task query parameter. This is the applicable ITaskQueryService performance practice because task-query results are designed to retrieve optional task-related data selectively. Flex-field data is dynamic: the client needs the associated mapping metadata to interpret the flex-field attributes returned for a task correctly. Including the flex-field mappings in the same query through `optionalInfo` obtains the

required mapping information as part of the task-query operation, rather than requiring additional work to obtain and resolve that metadata separately.

The `optionalInfo` mechanism also supports a projection-oriented approach to task retrieval. An application requests the extra task information that its view or processing logic genuinely requires, while leaving unrelated optional information out of the result. When a client uses flex fields, requesting the mappings explicitly makes that dependency clear and ensures the returned flex-field values can be handled consistently. This aligns with Oracle Human Workflow task-query API guidance on selectively requesting optional task information and with Oracle BPM development guidance for programmatic task interaction. See Oracle's Developing Business Processes with Oracle BPM documentation and the Oracle BPM process API guidance.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which three statements are accurate about BAM 12c alerts? (Choose three.)

A. Conditions are optional settings for constraining the time period in which the alert is fired.

B. An action can invoke a web service.

C. Alerts can be created in either BPM Studio or BPM Process Composer.

D. You cannot create alerts that launch other alerts.

E. An event can result when a CQL query receives new data outside a normal range.

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

In Oracle BAM 12c, an alert definition consists of an event that detects a relevant occurrence, optional conditions that limit when the alert can fire, and one or more actions performed when it fires. Therefore, *Conditions are optional settings for constraining the time period in which the alert is fired.* is accurate: conditions can be configured to restrict alert execution to a specified time window, rather than being mandatory for every alert.

An action can invoke a web service. is also accurate because BAM alert actions include invoking a web service. This allows an alert to initiate an external integration or automated response when its event and any configured conditions are satisfied.

An event can result when a CQL query receives new data outside a normal range. accurately describes the Continuous Query Language event type. A BAM alert can use a continuous query, and the alert is triggered when that query receives qualifying new data, such as data indicating values outside an expected range. Oracle's BAM documentation describes alert events, conditions, and actions, including CQL-query-based alerting and web-service invocation. See Oracle BAM User's Guide: Creating Alerts and Oracle BAM 12c User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 11

You have a situation where a collection of rules might provide a flexible way of externalizing logic in an application.

Which two are accurate considerations to access as you decide to use a decision table or if-then rules? (Choose two.)

A. The decision table's spreadsheet metaphor is compact and familiar to end users.

B. Decision tables can use globals while if-then rules cannot.

C. The logic likely requires more rules if expressed as a decision table.

D. Unlike with a decision table, an Expression Builder is provided for if-then rules to help you craft condition expressions.

E. Built-in error prevention features for decision tables can help you build more complete and accurate rules.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

“The decision table’s spreadsheet metaphor is compact and familiar to end users” is an important reason to select a decision table. Oracle Business Rules presents the rule set in a tabular form: conditions are represented by columns and rule combinations by rows. This compact layout is particularly suitable when rules follow a regular matrix-like pattern, and it enables business users to review and maintain policy logic in a format resembling a spreadsheet rather than reading many separately authored rules.

“Built-in error prevention features for decision tables can help you build more complete and accurate rules” is also correct. The Decision Table editor is designed to assist rule authors in managing the combinations of conditions and actions that make up a table. Its table-oriented editing and validation support help identify gaps, conflicts, or incomplete rule coverage while rules are being developed. That makes decision tables useful where completeness and consistency across a structured set of business-rule outcomes are important.

Oracle documents decision tables as a concise method for representing a structured collection of business rules and describes the associated editing and validation capabilities in its Business Rules documentation. See the Oracle Fusion Middleware 12c documentation library and the Oracle BPM documentation.