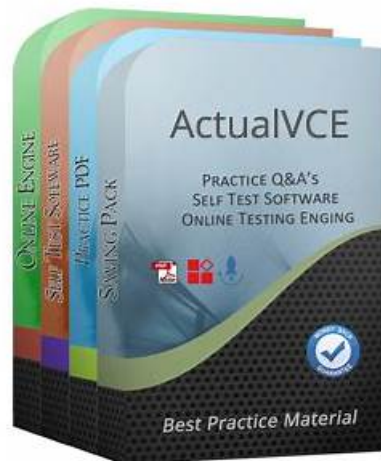


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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Application Integration Professional Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which two statements are true regarding the mapper activity?

- A. You cannot drag and drop an XPath function activity directly to a target node element.
- B. You cannot drag and drop a source element to a target node element that is already mapped.
- C. You cannot drag and drop an XSLT flow control statement directly to a target node element.
- D. You can drag and drop a source data element to multiple target node elements.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

B: XSLT flow control statements cannot be directly dragged to target elements in the mapper.

D: A single source data element can be mapped to multiple target node elements.

Incorrect:

A: XPath functions can be mapped to target node elements.

C: You can map a source element to a target element even if the target is already mapped.

NEW QUESTION # 15

You can group one or more Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC) integrations into a single structure called a package.

Which statement is NOT true about OIC packages?

- A. Integrations do not need to be part of a package.
- B. Packages cannot be locked to deny other users access to your integrations.
- C. You can import packages directly from the Oracle Marketplace.
- D. Packages enable you to easily import and export a group of integrations to and from OIC.
- E. New packages can be created by clicking the Create button on the Packages page in the console.
- F. All packages must include at least one integration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Packages in OIC cannot be locked to prevent other users from accessing the integrations. The other statements are true, including the ability to create, import, and manage integrations within packages.

NEW QUESTION # 16

In Oracle Integration (OIC), you are working on an integration that uses a REST trigger, which will require authentication. You need to ensure that only authorized clients can access the integration. Which approach should you use?

- A. Encrypt the payload using a custom encryption algorithm and provide the decryption key to authorized clients.
- B. Set up an IP whitelist in the OIC instance, allowing only specific IP addresses to access the integration.
- C. Configure the REST Adapter to use the Basic Authentication or OAuth 2.0 security policy.
- D. Enable Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) and set an API key in the REST Adapter configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Securing a REST trigger in OIC is critical to restrict access to authorized clients. Let's dive into each option with exhaustive detail:

Option A: Configure the REST Adapter to use the Basic Authentication or OAuth 2.0 security policy.

Correct (Answer): This is the standard, built-in approach in OIC for securing REST triggers. In the REST Adapter configuration wizard, you can select Basic Authentication (username/password) or OAuth 2.0 (token-based), both widely supported and secure.

For example, a client sending a POST request to /trigger_endpoint would include an Authorization: Basic <base64 creds> header or an Authorization: Bearer <token> header.

This ensures only clients with valid credentials or tokens can invoke the integration, aligning with REST security best practices.

OAuth 2.0, in particular, supports advanced scenarios like client credentials or authorization code flows, offering scalability and flexibility.

Option B: Enable Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) and set an API key in the REST Adapter configuration.

Incorrect: CORS controls browser-based cross-origin requests (e.g., allowing example.com to call OIC), not authentication. It's about access control for web clients, not securing the endpoint itself. API keys aren't a native security policy in the OIC REST

Adapter trigger configuration-while you could custom-implement them in the payload or headers, it's not a standard option like Basic Auth or OAuth. This makes B insufficient for ensuring authorized access.

Option C: Set up an IP whitelist in the OIC instance, allowing only specific IP addresses to access the integration.

Incorrect:IP whitelisting is possible at the OCI network level (e.g., via Virtual Cloud Network rules), but it's not a feature of the REST Adapter configuration nor specific to an integration. It's a blunt tool-clients with dynamic IPs (e.g., mobile apps) would fail, and it doesn't scale well for diverse authorized users. It also lacks the granularity of credential-based authentication.

Option D: Encrypt the payload using a custom encryption algorithm and provide the decryption key to authorized clients.

Incorrect:Payload encryption protects data in transit (complementing HTTPS), not endpoint access. OIC doesn't natively support custom encryption algorithms in the REST Adapter, and distributing decryption keys manually is impractical and insecure compared to established standards like OAuth. This approach addresses confidentiality, not authorization.

Why A is the answer:OIC's REST Adapter provides robust, out-of-the-box security policies (Basic Auth and OAuth 2.0) that directly enforce client authorization, making it the most practical and secure choice.

Edge Case:If a client uses a revoked OAuth token, OIC rejects the request, ensuring real-time access control- something IP whitelisting or custom encryption can't match.

Use Case Example:A CRM system triggers an OIC integration with an OAuth token to update ERP data, ensuring only authorized CRM instances succeed.

Potential Pitfall:Misconfiguring OAuth (e.g., wrong client ID) could lock out legitimate clients, requiring careful setup.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which JNDI name value must be provided when configuring the properties of a new database adapter outbound connection pool to support dependent SOA composite applications?

- A. The defined XA database adapter connection factory configured for this WebLogic domain.
- **B. The corresponding XA datasource configuration deployed to the same WebLogic cluster.**
- C. The associated XA database adapter plan deployed with this database adapter outbound connection pool.
- D. The corresponding XA enterprise resource adapter application deployed to the same WebLogic cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct JNDI name value for the database adapter outbound connection pool is the JNDI name of the corresponding XA datasource configuration deployed to the WebLogic cluster. This ensures that the SOA composite application can access the required database resources.

NEW QUESTION # 18

You are designing a new integration in Oracle Integration (OIC) that needs to expose a RESTful interface for client applications. Which is a valid consideration when choosing request and response options using the REST Adapter Endpoint Configuration Wizard?

- A. If you select a PUT or POST action (HTTP method), you must define a JSON response payload format.
- **B. Both standard and custom HTTP headers can be defined for both the request and the response.**
- C. Although you can define both query and template parameters, only template parameters are available for mapping in the mapper because query parameters are considered optional.
- D. File attachments can be accepted as a request option for the Trigger interface, but you cannot include attachments as a response to the client.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

REST Configuration:

A:True-headers are flexible.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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