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KaoGuTi的產品是由很多的資深IT專家利用他們的豐富的知識和經驗針對IT相關認證考試研究出來的。所以你要是參加Oracle 1Z0-1042-25 認證考試並且選擇我們的KaoGuTi，KaoGuTi不僅可以保證為你提供一份覆蓋面很廣和品質很好的考試資料來讓您做好準備來面對這個非常專業的考試，而且幫你順利通過Oracle 1Z0-1042-25 認證考試拿到認證證書。

Oracle 1Z0-1042-25 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	Creating Orchestrated Integrations: This section tests the knowledge of Orchestration Developers and Business Process Analysts in managing orchestrated integrations within OIC. It includes using lookups, data mappers, and custom JavaScript libraries, configuring orchestration flow actions, implementing file handling options, and leveraging the fault-handling framework to manage errors effectively.
主題 2	Using OIC Connections & Adapters: This section evaluates the expertise of Integration Developers and Solution Architects in creating and configuring OIC connections. It includes setting up trigger and invoke connections, understanding the role of the Connectivity Agent, and effectively using adapters to connect cloud and on-premises applications seamlessly.
主題 3	Testing, Monitoring, and Troubleshooting Integrations: This section assesses the abilities of Support Engineers and Integration Administrators in managing integration lifecycles. It includes activating and deactivating integrations, testing REST-triggered integrations, importing and exporting integrations, as well as monitoring and troubleshooting integration instances to ensure smooth operations.
主題 4	Getting Started with OIC Integrations: This section of the exam measures the skills of Integration Specialists and Cloud Engineers in understanding the foundational components of Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC). It covers key integration concepts, how integrations work, and web services fundamentals such as WSDL, SOAP, REST, and JSON. The focus is on building a strong understanding of OIC's integration capabilities.
主題 5	Creating Scheduled Integrations: This domain measures the skills of Automation Engineers and Cloud Administrators in defining integration schedules and converting scheduled integrations to app-driven ones. It also includes using scheduled parameters to automate workflows efficiently.

最優質的Oracle 1Z0-1042-25: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2025 Application Integration Professional考證 - 有用的KaoGuTi 1Z0-1042-25最新題庫資源

Oracle 1Z0-1042-25認證考試是IT人士在踏上職位提升之路的第一步。通過了Oracle 1Z0-1042-25 認證考試是你邁向事業頂峰的墊腳石。KaoGuTi可以幫助你通過Oracle 1Z0-1042-25認證考試。

最新的 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 1Z0-1042-25 免費考試真題 (Q13-Q18):

問題 #13

You are assigned to review the specifications of the SOA composite applications that have been deployed to your SOA Cloud Service instance. Part of this analysis requires you to catalog the Service Component Architecture (SCA) components that are implemented within each composite application.

Which is a valid SCA component in an Oracle SOA composite application?

- **A. Mediator**
- B. B2B Agreement
- C. BAM Adapter
- D. MFT Adapter

答案: A

解題說明:

A Mediator is a valid SCA component in an Oracle SOA composite application. Mediators are used for routing messages, transforming data, and implementing business logic within the integration flow. They provide flexibility in manipulating messages before they reach their destination service.

Incorrect Answers:

BAM Adapter: While OIC offers Business Activity Monitoring (BAM), it's not an SCA component itself. BAM functionality is typically accessed through integration with external tools.

B2B Agreement: B2B Agreements define message exchange protocols and security settings for Business-to-Business communication. They are not SCA components but are managed within OIC for integrations.

MFT Adapter: MFT (Managed File Transfer) functionality might be used within OIC, but the adapter itself wouldn't be a core SCA component. It would likely be referenced within a composite for file transfer operations.

Split-Join: This functionality is not directly represented as a separate SCA component. It's achieved through features within other SCA components like BPEL processes or Mediators for message branching and joining.

問題 #14

Oracle Integration (OIC) is available in two editions, Standard and Enterprise. Which two OIC Enterprise Edition capabilities are also available in OIC Standard Edition?

- **A. Visual Builder**
- B. Enterprise Application adapters (such as EBS, JDE, SAP, and Siebel)
- C. Process Automation
- D. B2B Trading Partner Agreements
- **E. File Server**

答案: A,E

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Editions:

C, D: True-File Server, Visual Builder in both.

問題 #15

The Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC) integration designer editor provides a data mapper UI tool that is available for Map actions. Which statements are TRUE regarding the use of the Mapper tool? Select TWO.

- A. You cannot drag and drop a source data element to a target node element that is already mapped.

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

答案: C,D

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

OIC's Data Mapper simplifies transformations. Let's evaluate each option:

Option A: You cannot drag and drop an XSLT flow control statement directly to a target node element.

True:XSLT flow controls (e.g., <xsl:for-each>) require manual coding in an external editor for advanced mappings. OIC's UI doesn't support dragging these directly; you must export the map, edit the XSLT, and reimport it. This limitation ensures simplicity in the UI while allowing power users flexibility.

Option B: You can drag and drop a source data element to multiple target node elements.

True:The mapper allows one-to-many mappings. For example, dragging "CustomerName" from the source to both "BillingName" and "ShippingName" in the target is supported, streamlining repetitive mappings.

Option C: You cannot drag and drop a source data element to a target node element that is already mapped.

False:You can overwrite an existing mapping by dragging a new source element to a mapped target, replacing the prior link. This flexibility aids iterative design.

Option D: You cannot drag and drop an XPath function activity directly to a target node element.

False:XPath functions (e.g., concat()) can be dragged from the function palette to a target node, applying transformations directly. This enhances usability.

Why A and B:A reflects a UI constraint, and B showcases mapping flexibility, both accurate per OIC's mapper design.

Use Case Example:Mapping "OrderDate" to multiple date Hawkins in a CRM sync, then using current-date() in the mapper, demonstrates B and D's capabilities.

問題 #16

Which of the following is NOT a capability of the Oracle Integration (OIC) REST Adapter when configured to consume external REST APIs?

- A. Supports WebSocket connections for real-time communication
- B. Supports JSON, XML, binary, and URL-form-encoded payloads
- C. Supports asynchronous REST API invocations with callback URLs
- D. Consumes REST APIs protected using OAuth Client Credentials

答案: A

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

REST Adapter:

D:False-no WebSocket support.

問題 #17

You are working on an integration within Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC) that includes several connections to external systems. As part of your development work, you need help to implement Global Fault handling to ensure that any unexpected errors are caught and handled correctly. Which approach should you use to add global fault handling within your integration?

- A. Use the Raise Fault action within your integration flow to generate custom faults and handle them accordingly.
- B. Open the Global Fault handler page on the integration canvas and add actions as needed to handle unexpected faults.
- C. Add a Try-Catch action to your integration flow and configure it to catch and handle any faults.
- D. Create a separate integration solely for the purpose of handling faults and configure your main integration to call it when necessary.

答案: B

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Fault handling in OIC:

C:True-OIC provides aGlobal Fault Handleron the canvas to manage uncaught errors centrally.

B:False-separate integrations are inefficient for this.

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