

# DUMPSQUEEN

## Architecting Composite Applications and Services with TIBCO

Tibco TB0-118

Version Demo

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## Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Volume A	61
Topic 2, Volume B	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>

## QUESTION NO: 1

When is it appropriate to use a Mediation implementation type?

- A. when the interaction with an underlying service is asynchronous
- B. when each underlying service operation completes quickly
- C. when service operation might need human interaction
- D. when the underlying service is a REST service

ANSWER: B

## QUESTION NO: 2

Which two statements are true about namespaces in the XSD standard? (Choose two.)

- A. Namespaces are intended as descriptive information for human users.
- B. Changes to namespaces are commonly used to identify major version changes in an XSD.
- C. An XML file can be validated with two XSDs, which differ by namespace but have the same element definitions.
- D. Two XSD files, which differ by namespace but with the same elements definitions, define different schemas.

ANSWER: B D

## QUESTION NO: 3

What are three key characteristics of Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)? (Choose three.)

- A. platform independence
- B. programming language agnostic
- C. character set neutrality
- D. self-describing communications paradigm
- E. transport level security

**ANSWER: A B D**

## QUESTION NO: 4

What are two possible actions a Mediation implementation type can take when the underlying service times out? (Choose two.)

- A. return a constructed reply message
- B. loop and try again
- C. update a database
- D. return a SOAP fault

**ANSWER: A D**

## QUESTION NO: 5

Where does custom C++ code execute at runtime?

- A. ActiveMatrix C++ implementation type
- B. Native OS
- C. ActiveMatrix node
- D. ActiveMatrix .Net implementation type

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 6

Which three characteristics indicate that a process might be a good candidate for a service? (Choose three.)

- A. The functionality is used by multiple clients.
- B. All operations of the service are implemented on the same backend application.
- C. The SLAs are the same for each client.
- D. The functionality is easily identified as an atomic step in a business process by a business user.

**ANSWER: A C D**

## QUESTION NO: 7

You are deploying a Web Service that is bound to an HTTP transport on multiple TIBCO ActiveMatrix nodes. What can you specify to achieve service scalability?

- A. a load-balanced URL at the client, which will have a round-robin effect
- B. hostnames and appropriate weights in TIBCO ActiveMatrix Balancer
- C. a service virtualization binding in TIBCO Administrator
- D. use of an external load balancer and substitution variables

**ANSWER: D**

## QUESTION NO: 8

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. An ActiveMatrix host can manage multiple ActiveMatrix nodes.
- B. An ActiveMatrix host can manage multiple ActiveMatrix environments.
- C. An ActiveMatrix environment can contain multiple ActiveMatrix nodes.
- D. An ActiveMatrix node can contain multiple ActiveMatrix Administrators.
- E. A TIBCO Enterprise Message Service server can support multiple ActiveMatrix environments.

**ANSWER: A C E**

## QUESTION NO: 9

Requirements call for a standards-compliant messaging solution. Which TIBCO product best meets this requirement?

- A. TIBCO BusinessEvents
- B. TIBCO ActiveMatrix Service Bus
- C. TIBCO ActiveMatrix BusinessWorks
- D. TIBCO ActiveMatrix Service Grid

E. TIBCO Enterprise Messaging Server

**ANSWER: E**

## QUESTION NO: 10

A large data structure consisting of general information and multiple detail records needs to be processed in a fast running automated business process. What is the most efficient approach for passing data to sub-processes?

- A.** You store the large data structure in a staging database. You pass only a reference to the sub-processes. You let the sub-processes query the data from the database.
- B.** You design a canonical data structure and use it as a standard in all interfaces to subprocesses. You transform the data structure into a canonical format and pass the whole dataset to all sub-processes for maximum flexibility.
- C.** You create specialized interface definitions for sub-processes. You map and pass only the data needed (e.g. detail records) into the sub-processes.
- D.** You store the large data structure in a staging database. You pass the data needed on the most common scenario to the sub-processes. You let sub-processes query the information they need from the staging database through fine-grained interfaces.

**ANSWER: C**