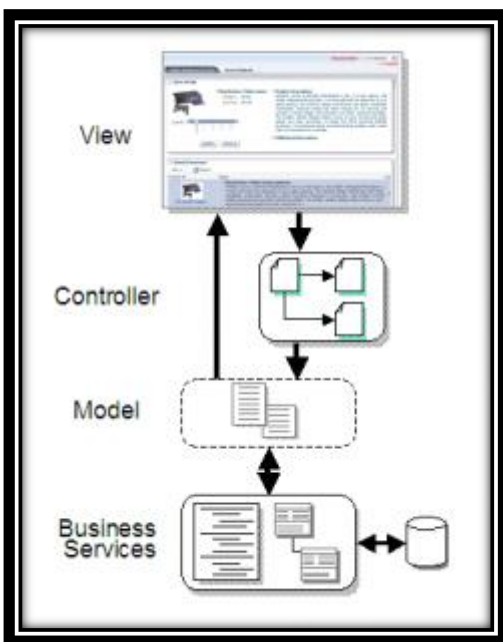


Oracle ADF interview Question Part – 2

Q:Describe Oracle ADF Architecture?

Ans:In line with community best practices, applications you build using the Fusion web technology stack achieve a clean separation of business logic, page navigation, and user interface by adhering to a model-view-controller architecture. As shown in in an MVC architecture:

The model layer represents the data values related to the current page The view layer contains the UI pages used to view or modify that data The controller layer processes user input and determines page navigation. The business service layer handles data access and encapsulates business logic

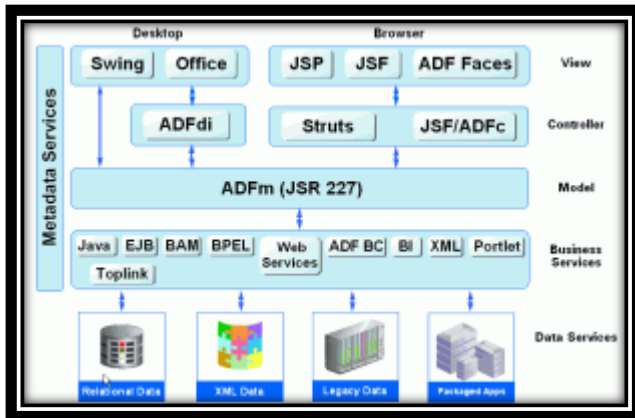


Oracle ADF Business Components, which simplifies building business services.

Oracle ADF Faces rich client, which offers a rich library of AJAX-enabled UI components for web applications built with JavaServer Faces (JSF).

Oracle ADF Controller, which integrates JSF with Oracle ADF Model. The ADF Controller extends the standard JSF controller by providing additional functionality, such as reusable task flows that pass control not only between JSF pages, but also between other activities, for instance method calls or other task flows.

Simple Oracle ADF Architecture



Q: What is Association and Viewlink ?

Ans: They define the join or the link among EO's and VO's. Association defines link between EO's. They can be considered as PrimaryKey/ForeignKey relationship between tables.

The Viewlink is for a VO. It defines the Join conditions. A viewlink can be based on an association or based on attributes. Basing viewlinks on associations have the same advantage of entity cache and few more which are unveiled later.

Q: What is the Business Component Tester

ans: The mostly used component of the model layer is the tester, which is used to run and check the data model that is implemented. This serves as the first line of defense to see if data is exposed as we need it and to test the data model without a need to create a UI.

Q: What is task flow?

Ans: *ADF task flows* provide a modular approach for defining control flow in an application. Instead of representing an application as a single large JSF page flow, you can break it up into a collection of reusable task flows. Each task flow contains a portion of the application's navigational graph. The nodes in the task flows are activities. An *activity node* represents a simple logical operation such as displaying a page, executing application logic, or calling another task flow. The transactions between the activities are called *control flow cases*.

<http://www.techartifact.com/blogs/2011/07/basic-of-task-flow-in-oracle-adf.html>

Q: Advantage of Task Flow Over JSF flow?

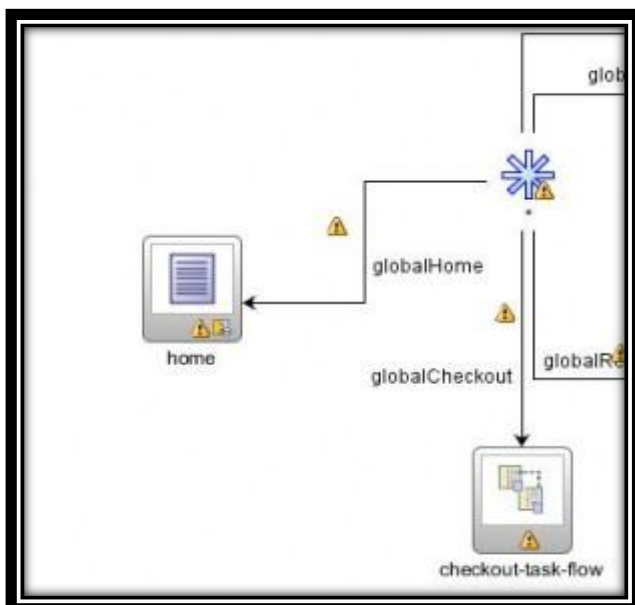
Ans: ADF task flows offer significant advantages over standard JSF page flows

- The application can be broken up into a series of modular flows that call one another.
- You can add to the task flow diagram nodes such as views, method calls, and calls to other task flows.
- Navigation is between pages as well as other activities, including routers.
- ADF task flows are reusable within the same or an entirely different application. After you break up your application into task flows, you may decide to reuse task
- Shared memory scope (for example, page flow scope) enables data to be passed between activities within the task flow. Page flow scope defines a unique storage area for each instance of an ADF bounded task flow.

Q: What are type of task flow?

Ans: The two types of ADF task flow are:

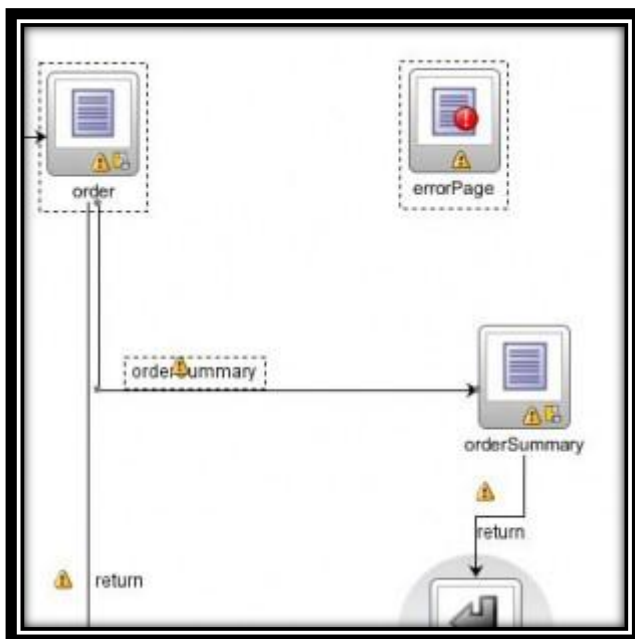
■ **Unbounded task flow:** A set of activities, control flow rules, and managed beans that interact to allow a user to complete a task. An ADF unbounded task flow consists of all activities and control flows in an application that are not included within any bounded task flow.



■ **Bounded task flow:** A specialized form of task flow that, in contrast to an unbounded task flow, has a single entry point and zero or more exit points. It contains its own set of private control flow rules, activities, and managed beans. An ADF bounded task flow allows reuse, parameters, transaction management, and reentry. An *ADF bounded task flow* is used to encapsulate a reusable portion of an application. A bounded task flow is similar to a Java method in that it:

- Has a single entry point
- May accept input parameters
- May generate return values
- Has its own collection of activities and control flow rules
- Has its own memory scope and managed bean lifespan (a page flow scope instance)

A bounded task flow can call another bounded task flow, which can call another and so on. There is no limit to the depth of the calls. The checkout process is created as a separate ADF bounded task flow, as shown



Q: What are different memory scope in ADF Managed Beans.?

Ans: Please read this link

<http://www.techartifact.com/blogs/2012/07/different-memory-scope-in-oracle-adf.html>

Q: What is region in Task Flow?

Ans: You can render a bounded task flow in a JSF page or page fragment (.jsff) by using an ADF region. An ADF region comprises the following. You create an ADF region by dragging and dropping a bounded task flow that contains at least one view activity or one task flow call activity to the page where you want to render the ADF region. This makes sure that the ADF region you create has content to display at runtime.

Q: What is Association Accessor?

Ans: It's an operation by which an entity instance at one end of an association can access the related entity object instance at the other end of the association. An Accessor that travels from destination to source is called a source accessor and an accessor that travels from source to destination is called a destination accessor.

It is described in the entity object definition xml files which can be used by view object and view link definition to specify cross entity relationship. Its return type will be the entity object class of associated entity object definition or 'EntityImpl' if the associated entity object definition has no entity object class.

Q: What are different data control scope?

Ans:

- 1) Isolated:
- 2) Shared(Default)-Data is shared with the parent flow.

Q: What are different Task Flow Component?

Ans:

<http://www.techartifact.com/blogs/2012/07/q-what-are-different-task-flow-component.html>

Q: What is application module pooling and how we can handle it.

Ans: Still trying to find more info in this .

But as of now you can go <http://andrejusb.blogspot.com/2010/02/optimizing-oracle-adf-application-pool.html>

Hey I am not able to accumulate all question which can be part of this thread.If you have more question .You can put in comments.I will edit this article and we can have collect all in single place.

Read more: <http://www.techartifact.com/blogs/2011/08/oracle-adf-interview-question-part-2.html#ixzz2Bv1OwEs6>