

By OnlineInterviewQuestions.com

JBPM Interview Questions

JBPM is an open-source program that is used in order to help organizations to develop productive and efficient business projects and it helps in the management of the developed projects. Business process management is a big concern for many large multinational companies therefore, they are in search of candidates with immense knowledge and adequate hands-on training. Read below some important **JBPM interview questions** to help you get an overview of the subject and also ace your interview:

Q1. Describe BPM?

BPM is an acronym that represents Business Process Management. There are two distinct parts of BPM:

- BPM as the board order
- BPM as programming building

The BPM merchants have a long time attempted to make deliberation of these two particular angles. However, such variations only lead to more disarray than solving the issue. BPM as an administration discipline is the duty of each strategic executive supervisor. It has to guarantee that the association performs well in its central business forms. This includes understanding what esteems the association conveys and how those are accomplished. This also implies breaking down, reporting and enhancing the manner in which individuals and frameworks cooperate.

As a major aspect of that work, it is helpful to work with models and graphs. BPMN outlines express the execution stream of the means to achieve a specific objective. Vital to take note of that these models are utilized for individuals to individuals correspondence. They can be underdetermined, which implies that they can contain significant abnormal state data without including pointless subtleties. Such under indicated process models are otherwise called dynamic business forms.

Q2. What do you understand by JBPM?

JBPM is an adaptable Business Process Management Suite. It makes the extension between business examiners and designers. Conventional BPM motors have a center that is constrained to non-specialized individuals as they were. JBPM has a double center: it offers a process that both members such as business clients and developers enjoying using it.

Q3. What is the use of JBPM?

The business procedure with JBPM enables one to show their respective business objectives by depicting the means that should be executed to accomplish that objective and the request, utilizing a suitable stream diagram. This incredibly enhances the reflectiveness and dexterity of their business logistics, resulting in more elevated amount and domain-specific portrayals that can be comprehended by business clients and is less demanding to monitor. The core of JBPM is a light-weight, extensible work process motor written in a pure version of Java that enables one to execute business forms utilizing the most recent BPMN 2.0 particular. It can keep running in any Java condition, inserted in your application or as an administration.

Q4. List the components required to configure a cluster with JBoss?

The basic components used to configure a cluster using JBoss includes \all\ However, there are some libraries that are generally used for clustering:

- JGroups.jar, JBoss-cache.jar
- Clustered beans (cluster-service.xml)
- HA-JNDI
- HTTP session replications (tc5-cluster-service.xml)
- Farming
- HA-JMS

Q5. How is JBPM5 better than its competitors are?

JBPM5 gives an alternate computational model to business procedures and principles. This model depends on a learning-focused methodology, where the application is not process depended or rules dependent, however, the end clients can essentially choose between various standards to communicate with their business logic. All tools and interfaces that the client is gone up against can help can establish a bound together provided that all conditions through the whole are seen as complete information.

Q6. What do you understand by rule engine?

A rule engine might be seen as a modern “if or then” statement translator. The “if or then” statements are deciphered and also known as “rules”.

Q7. List the advantages of a rule engine

Some of the advantages of using rule engine include:

- It helps in maintaining great adaptability by keeping one’s principles into the knowledge base and letting one adjust effectively with the choices that might be evolving.
- It makes the process easier to comprehend. Rules are simpler to comprehend than procedural code so they

- can be adequate to conquer any hindrance between the business examiner and designers.
- It has minimal chances of unpredictability. When inserting heaps of decision to one's procedural codes it can without much of a stretch transform one's application into a bad dream. On the other hand, principles can deal with much better expanding multifaceted nature since they utilize a steady portrayal of business rules.
- It shows increased reusability. By keeping rules are kept in one spot prompts more prominent reusability of your business rules. Additionally, customary procedural code frequently forces pointless varieties of base tenets which are in this manner progressively hard to reuse in different settings.

Q8. Where is the global variable used?

A global variable is used where the guideline is required for databased association object. For such a scenario, the DB Connection article can be embedded as a worldwide variable in the working memory and the association item will be unmistakable to every one of the principles in that DRL record.

Q9. What component is used to handle the communication configuration in JBoss?

The JGroups system gives administrations to empower distributed correspondences between hubs in a group. It is based on a top heap of systems that correspondence to conventions that give transport, revelation, unwavering quality and failure detection location in addition to cluster participation management services.

Q10. What procedure can be followed to identify the bottleneck of an application?

- Different segments of the application are to be estimated. This progression is to discover where degradation occurs. Regardless of whether it is outside or inside and where the application is investing all its energy. Utilizing Joss JMX specialists and checking the sent segments to the application server includes in the initial step.
- After finding the most time explicit parts or libraries or the greater part of the assets, one can utilize Jprobe as a specific apparatus for inspecting the single item or the articles stacked in the memory.

Q11. Describe JTA

- JTA is an acronym for Java Transaction API that indicates standard Java interfaces between a transaction chief and the gatherings associated with an appropriated transaction framework: the application server, the resource administrator and the value-based applications.
- The Java Transaction API enables applications to perform conveyed exchanges, that is, exchanges that enters and updates information on at least two organized PC assets.
- The Java Transaction API comprises of three components: a supreme state application exchange division interface, a high-class transaction chief interface proposed for an application server, and a standard Java mapping of the X/Open XA convention planned for a value-based asset administrator.

Q12. What can be done to initiate a JTA transaction using a Servlet arranged on JBoss?

Firstly, JBoss registers into the JNDI hub as a JTA User Exchange object that is then used to execute and monitor different distributed transactions.

Q13. What optimization technique should one use if EJB container is the only option that can write into the database?

One can initiate the "Submit Option A" in which the holder stores element caches between exchanges. This alternative accepts that the compartment has restrictive access to the persistent store and along these lines; it does not have to synchronize the in-memory cache from the constant store toward the start of every exchange.

Q14. What do you understand by Seam?

Based on the measures, JavaServer Faces and EJB 3.0, JBoss Seam binds together segment and programming models and conveys a predictable and incredible system for quick formation of web applications with Java EE 5.0. Crease streamlines web application advancement and empowers new usefulness that was hard to actualize by hand previously, for example, stateful discussions, multi-window activity, and taking care of simultaneous fine-grained AJAX asks. Crease likewise binds together and coordinates prominent open source advances like Facelets, Hibernate, iText, and Lucene.

Q15. How can one add the provision for Web Service transactions?

JBossTS supports Web Services transactions, including extended transaction models designed specifically for loosely-coupled, long-running business processes. J2EE transactions can integrate seamlessly with Web Services transactions using our integrated, bi-directional transaction bridge. Interoperability with many other vendors is provided out-of-the-box and JBoss is an active participant in these standards.

Q16. Differentiate between local-tx-datasource and a xa-datasource

S.no local-tx-datasource

1. A local tx-datasource recognizes an information source that utilizes exchanges, evenly dispersed trans activities inside the neighborhood application server. however, does not utilize appropriated exchanges among various application servers.

xa-datasource

A xa-datasource then again distinguishes an information source that utilizes dispersed exchange among different application servers.

Q17. Explain what is JBPM?

JBPM stands for **Java Business Process Management** is a toolkit for building business applications to help automate business processes and decisions. JBPM originates from Business Process Management and enables users to pick their own path in business automation.

Q18. Enlist some advantages of JBPM5?

Some of the advantages of JBPM5 are:

- jBPM is lightweight
- jBPM Workflows can also create tasks for human users.
- jBPM makes it possible to model complex workflows using a graphical designer.
- jBPM Workflow definitions contain the workflow graph along with the Java code which performs the actions triggered by the workflow.

Q19. What is BPM?

BPM stands for Business Process Management which deals with automation, execution, control, measurement, and optimization of any product such that it helps a company creates, edits, and analyze the predictable processes that make up the core of its business.

Q20. How do I modify the JBPM task properties?

You can modify the JBPM task properties with the Task Controller present in Task management.

Q21. What are major differences between traditional BPM and jBPM?

The **Traditional BPM** process focuses only on non-technical people and requires a separate server to be installed which makes it difficult to integrate into the Java software development cycle. Whereas the **JBPM process** focuses on both technical and non-technical people and can be easily embeddable into a Java project and also supports multiple process languages.

Q22. What is swim lane?

A **swimlane** diagram is a type of flowchart that delineates who does what in a process and also provides clarity and accountability by placing process steps within the horizontal or vertical “swimlanes” of a particular employee, workgroup, or department.

Q23. How to integrate rules in the jbpm process.

To integrate rules in the jBPM process you can use jBPM drools.

Q24. How to integrate LDAP in jBPM?

Configure JBoss AS7 security domain to use LDAP in jBPM.

Q25. What do you mean by KIE?

In Java, **KIE** stands for Knowledge Is Everything that is used for the shared aspects of the system; such as the unified build, deploy, and utilization.

Q26. Enlist major components of jBPM?

The major components of JBPM are:

- **Core Engine** - It is a lightweight Workflow Engine in Java.
- **Human Task Services** - It provides the Human Task life cycle.
- **Persistence** - It is a runtime Persistence to persists in the state.
- **CDI/REST/JMS** - It connects our application with the core engine through Java API
- **Process Designer** - It provides a graphical editor for viewing and editing our Business Processes.
- **Data Modeler** - It provides both logical and physical data models.
- **Form Modeler** - This modeler tool helps us to create forms without the need for any coding or template markup skills.
- **Rules Authoring** - It allows us to specify different types of Business Rules.
- **Guvnor Repository** - All types of assets used in the Business Processes are stored and managed.
- **Process Management** - Process can be managed through the web-based management console.
- **Eclipse Developer Tools** - It allows us to integrate our Business Processes into our development environment.

Q27. List services available in jBPM.

The services available in jBPM are:

- Deployment services.
- Definition services.
- Process services.
- Runtime Data services.

- User Task services.

Q28. What is core engine used by jBPM?

Core-Engine is light-weight Workflow Engine in Java that creates an API which we need to load processes and execute them such that these API allows us to first create a Knowledge Base which includes all our process definition that needs to be executed by the Session.

Q29. What is rule engine.

Rule-Engine is based on rule and action principles. Basically, it is an expert-system program, which runs the rules on the data, and if any condition matches then it executes the corresponding actions.

Q30. What is workbench in JBPM?

Workbench is the core of jBPM is a lightweight, extensible workflow engine written in pure Java, where complex business processes can be defined and executed.

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