SAP XI Questions And Answers

1) Briefly explain about Net weaver?
Ans: SAP Net Weaver provides an open integration and application platform and permits the integration of the Enterprise Services Architecture. Net weaver covers following topics:
   a) People Integration
   b) Process Integration
   c) Information Integration
   d) Application Platform.

2) What is SAP PI?
Ans: Process Integration is an integral part of SAP Net weaver. The aim of PI is to integrate different versions of both SAP and non-SAP systems implemented on different flat forms (Java, ABAP, and so on). PI enables you to implement cross-system business processes. PI is based on an open architecture, makes use of open standards and offers services that are essential in a heterogeneous and complex system landscape: namely a runtime infrastructure for message exchange, configuration options for managing business processes and message flow, and options for transforming message contents between the sender and receiver systems.

   The application-specific contents are transferred from the sender to the receiver in a freely defined XML schema (XML: extended Markup Language) using the Integration Engine. The structure of a message is therefore determined by the interface data structures used.

   The central concept is that, during the design phase, all interfaces required are initially developed independently of a platform and made available in the form of a WSDL description (WSDL: Web Service Description Language). Using this description you can, for example, define mappings between interfaces without this having an effect on an existing system landscape. All design phase data is saved in the Integration Repository to be implemented later in a particular system landscape. In this second phase, the configuration phase, you can select components, interfaces, and mappings saved in the Integration Repository that are appropriate for your system landscape and business processes, and assign them to each other in logical routing. The data resulting from this configuration process is saved in the Integration Directory and you can call and evaluate it from the runtime of the PI.

   Features:
   PI enables you to do the following: Develop cross-system applications. You can exchange multiple system messages using the runtime infrastructure and synchronous or asynchronous communication. You can either develop new and platform-independent interfaces, or connect to existing interfaces at runtime, using adapters. Adjust message values and structures for the receiver, using mappings. - Centrally maintain the message flow between logical systems in the system landscape, using logical routing. - Connect the logical receiver to a technical system, using Services; this system can easily be switched using this abstraction level (technical routing). Describe your system landscape as the basis for the description of your cross-system business process.

3) PI - Process Integration
Process Integration can be used as a Middleware Engine to communicate in a distributed environment. The heart of XI is Integration Engine that is used for integrating different technologies using Standard Messaging techniques e.g XML. Different mapping tools are available for mapping the distributed system which can be mapped without having any expertise of Technical Details. As a real world example, XI can be helpful in integrating different banks with SAP R/3. XI Engine also support previous releases of SAP R/3 like 4.6C and have many more adapters to communicate with legacy systems.

SAP XI is an integration technology and platform for
1. SAP and Non-SAP systems,
2. A2A and B2B scenarios,
3. Synchronous and Asynchronous communication,
4. Cross component Business Process management and it include built-in engine for designing and executing integration process (Business process).
5. The goal of SAP XI is to provide single point of integration of all systems inside and outside the corporate boundary across technologies and organizational boundaries.
6. The important feature of XI is openness, flexible and transparency to the integration process. It is based on ESA and SOA.
7. The overall key concept of SAP XI is to drive integrated business process across heterogeneous and highly dynamic landscapes in a more manageable cost effective way.
8. The basic idea is to provide runtime infrastructure which allows heterogeneous systems to be tied together with fewer connections and at the same time, in order to connect those applications and let messages flow from one application to other, have a centralized storage of integration knowledge.

4) What are the integrations in net weaver?
Ans) People integration, information integration, process integration and application platform.

5) What are the components in net weaver?
Ans) mobile infrastructure, enterprise portals, biw and MDM, sap xi (integration broker and bpm) WEB AS.

6) What is the message flow in SAP XI?
Ans) inbound handling, receiver determination, interface determination, channel determination, mapping, outbound handling.

7) What are routing rules?
Ans: Receiver determination rules and interface determination rules (includes mapping assign).

8) What are the quality of services, which comes under asynchronous process?
Ans: exactly once and exactly once in order.

9) What are service users?
10) What is the central administration transaction to manage the alerting?
Ans) ALRTCATDEF.

11) What are the tools used by runtime to monitor?
Ans) ccms (computer center management system), pmi (process monitoring infrastructure) and alert framework.

12) Partner connectivity kit is directly integrated with?
Ans) integration engine.

13) What does partner connectivity kit enable?
Ans) enables partners of XI customers to conduct XML document exchange with XI.

14) What is the process performed in runtime workbench?
Ans) message monitoring, component monitoring, performance analysis and message alerting.

15) What are Unicode sap web AS platforms?
Ans) oracle and ms sql

16) What the use of WEB AS alert framework?
Ans) classification of errors and alerting channels.

17) What is the standard that adapter framework is maintained
Ans) JCA

18) In which monitoring end to end monitoring is taken place?
Ans) message monitoring.

19) What are the two types of monitoring handled by message monitoring?
Ans) end to end and performance.

20) What are the views you get in message end to end monitoring?
Ans) process and instance views.

21) How idoc is posted to r/3 system?
Ans) XI is not responsible for posting idocs. XI is just responsible for populating the idoc structure with the data. The function module associated with idoc structure is posting the actual data into the R/3 tables.

22) What are the monitoring options you get in performance monitoring?
Ans) overview data and detailed data.

23) Which adapter has central monitoring and configuration?
Ans) XI Adapter Engine.

24) What is required to install XI adapter on XI system?
Ans) Java proxy environment.

25) Why exactly BPM usage?
Ans) cross component and takes care of the execution and persistency.

26) When will we go for BPM?
Ans) a) Error Handling
b) Splitting of messages
c) Combining of messages
d) Message Persistency.

27) Why integration engine?
Ans) Processing messages, mapping, routing, guaranteeing quality of service.

28) How many types of editors we have? And what are they?
Ans) scenario editor, process editor, mapping editor, condition editor, interface editor.

29) What are the steps involved in integration engine?
Ans) routing, mapping, channel determination.

30) What are the steps involved in BPM?
Ans) process execution and correlation handling.

31) What is the transport protocol involved in JMS?
Ans) sonic mq, mq series.

32) What is soap?
Ans) simple object access protocol.

33) What are different messaging models?
Ans) publish/subscribe & request/response.

34) Global Container?
Ans) This object enables you to cache the value that you want to read again when you next call any user-defined function that is in the same message mapping.

35) Container?
Ans) This object enables you to cache the value, which you want to read again when you next call the same user-defined function.

36) Multi Cast?
Ans) you have an option of sending a message to multiple receivers and waiting for a response from the each of the receivers. This procedure of sending a message to multiple receivers and waiting for a response message is also known as 'multi cast'.

37) Types of Node Functions?
Ans) a) Remove Contexts: - remove all higher level contents of the source level message in order to map with the target message field. So you can get the node contexts removal.
b) Split by value: - Insert Context change for an element split by value is some as counter part of remove context. Here instead of delivering the context you can insert a context change in the source value queue.

c) Collapse contexts: - Copies first values of the all contexts to one context empty context are replaced by empty string.

d) Copy Value: - How many ever times I occur I am copied just once". This is not a node function but I am explaining it as it is used very frequently in real-time. Let us take an instance of material group, which can occur as many times as the item node. But since we are mapping it to the header in the target node I just want to copy the first occurrence of material group and map it to the header node. CopyValue exactly does that.

e) Create if: - It will create a target node or element based on some condition.

f) Exists: - Function to determine whether a particular source field exists in instance to be processed. If it does it gives true or else false.

g) Use one as many.

h) Replace value: - Replace the value I with the value that you desired in the dialogue for function properties.

i) Sort: - Sorts all values of the multiply occurring inbound field with in the existing or set context.

38) What are the three objects used at user defined functions?
Ans) a) Container

b) Global Container

c) Mapping Trace.

39) What is the Mapping Trace?
Ans) This object enables to transfer message to the mapping trace if the trace level set correspondingly then the trace is visible to message monitoring.

40) What is an Alert?
Ans) An alert is a notification informing its recipients that a critical or very important situation has arisen. The situation is as severe that an action must be taken immediately in order to solve the situation.

41) Sap XI definition on Alert?
Ans) Alert are used to monitor the abap and java components (Including the Business Process Engine) of Exchange Infrastructure centrally, and to identify different categories of system errors and application errors in the various interfaces and interface namespaces of the components involved.

42) Types of Mapping?
Ans) Graphical Mapping

Java Mapping

XSLT Mapping

ABAP Mapping

43) Disadvantages of XSLT Mapping?
Ans) you cannot use Java APIs and Classes in it. There might be cases in your mapping when you will have to perform something like a properties file look up or a DB lookup, such scenarios are not possible in XSLT.

44) What is Technical System?
Ans) Technical system represents the physical system, it contains all the physical characteristics of your system for eg while creating a Technical system for your R3 system - u specify the host name, message server, OS, the clients etc.

45) What is Business System?
Ans) Business System is a logical entity, which represents logical view of your technical system. (Eg a client in R3 system can be represented as business system in SLD) For one technical system you can have multiple business systems.

46) SAP XI features?
Ans) a) for SAP and non-SAP applications.

b) For A2A and B2B Scenarios

c) For asynchronous and synchronous communication

d) For cross component Business Process Management

47) What type of destination we need for RFC Scenario and IDOC Scenario?
Ans) For RFC-RFC Destination of type TCP/IP

For idoc - rfc destination of type R/3

48) What are Advanced Java Functions in XI?
Ans) they allow to add your own functions to the message mapping

49) Where BPM will execute?
Ans) BPM will execute in the Integration Engine in the Integration Server.

50) Differences between proxies and adapters?

Ans) Proxies are interfaces, which will get executed in the application system. They can be created only in the system from message interfaces using the proxy generation functions. You can use proxies for systems with WAS >=6.20.

XI will communicate in native language with SAP systems via proxies. Proxies uses XML - SOAP based communication for both ABAP and Java Proxies.

Adapters will convert one format into another expected/target format. means from SAP standard formats and as well as 3rd party formats to target formats

51) Types of Usefull node functions?

Ans) removeContext, splitByValue, collapseContext, Copy value, createIf, exits, useOneAsMany

1. removeContexts- “There is absolutely no difference between my children or grand children or great grand children”. Material Group is sent in the item node of the source idoc but I want it in the header node of the target idoc. So I need to fool the mapping runtime that Material Group is coming in the header node of the source. removeContext exactly does that.

2. splitByValue- “I need a different parent for every instance of me”
I will try to explain the function with the same mapping as readers can correlate well. Each instance of Itemno in the source structure should generate a target itemNo and item under a different instance of the header node in the target. As we can observe that occurrences of item in the source an target structure are different we cannot map the elements of the item node directly. We use splitbyValue to achieve the same.

3. collapseContexts- “There is just a slight difference between my children or grand children or great grand children”. Similar to removeContext but context change is replaced with “”. If we need to create empty tags in the target for every context change in the source we can use it. I did not find it useful so I don't like to explain in detail.

4. copyValue- “How many ever times I occur I am copied just once”. This is not a node function but I am explaining it as it is used very frequently in real-time.
Let us take an instance of material group, which can occur as many times as the item node. But since we are mapping it to the header in the target node I just want to copy the first occurrence of material group and map it to the header node. copyValue exactly does that.

52) What are the SAP XI Components?

Ans) a) Integration Builder b) Integration Server c) System Land Scape Directory, d) Runtime Work Bench.

53) What is an abstract interface?

Ans) Abstract interface is similar to other interface (outbound or inbound) but does not have direction. It can be used as either outbound or inbound. It is used only inside BPM. It is also called as hidden Interface.

54) What are the configurations done on XI, on R3, on XI's SLD, what is the protocol used for File, Content Conversion, and Serialization?

55) What kind of JDBC action was performed, DB accessed, driver installed?, Synch call and async call, what actions can be performed, datatypes for JDBC and so on?

56) Configurations on XI, on R3, how was data sent to XI, what are the connections used, how was the IR and ID of XI configured, Synch call or async call, BPM or non BPM?

57) Anything related to BPM can be asked. What are the patterns, how do you implement a pattern, what are the step types, etc?

58) Transport and Message Protocols for each of Sender/Receiver adapters. For File and JDBC adapters these protocols are different in the Sender/Receiver adapters?

59) Definition of logical system, RFC destination, port?

60) How to Monitoring of BPM?

SXMB_MONI_BPE

61) What is IB?

62) What is IS, where does the IR, ID reside?

63) What does the cache hold?
64) Which adapters run on j2ee engine and which run on ABAP stack?
IDOC and HTTP adapter run on ABAP stack.....rest on Java stack

65) Sender / Receiver Agreement-- Why doesn't IDOC and HTTP have a sender agreement?
As they run on ABAP stack.....

66) How do you test an Alert?
run a report RSALERTTEST

67) Alerts in a BPM?

68) What is the difference between the monitoring done on the RunTimeWorkBench and the one done using SXMB_MONI?
SXMB_MONI for ABAP atck and RWB for java STACK

69) What are End-to-End Monitoring, Performance Monitoring, and Cache Monitoring etc?

70) What is a Business System, Technical System, Logical System, and other questions related to the System Landscape Directory (SLD)?

71) How and what are the stacks available in XI?
ABAP and JAVA stacks

72) What is mapping trace?
Ans) This object enables you to transfer information for the mapping trace during mapping to a container that can be viewed by users in the message monitoring

73) What is the SLD used for?
Ans) Repository used for storing landscape information. Its does not provide any landscape administration tools. SLD manages software components and platform dependencies. It acts as a central information provider for NetWeaver systems and other administration tools. Facilitates Installations, upgrades and transports

74) What does SLD use to communicate with client applications?
Ans) By using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

75) What are the 2 main areas of the SLD?
Ans) The Software Catalog describes the installed products and their constituent components. The Systems Catalog describes the systems in the data center from two perspectives

76) The information from the software catalog is used by which component of the Integration Builder?
Ans) Integration Repository to organize development efforts. Software Component Version organizes all design work in the Integration Repository. This makes sense, as interfaces logically belong to a software component and to a particular version.

77) The information from the systems catalog is used which component of the Integration Builder?
Ans) Integration Directory to drive the specific configuration of Integration scenarios. Routing Relations in the Integration Directory point to the Business Systems that are maintained in the System Catalog of the SLD, and through the appropriate association, to the technical systems.

78) What information is defined in the Software Catalog?
Ans) Product: Represents a collection of all versions of a product. In an SAP environment, a product corresponds to an SAP technical component, e.g. 4.6c, 4.6d, 4.7. Software Component: Represents a collection of all versions of a software component. Examples of Software Components are SAP_APPL, SAP_ABA, SAP_HR, etc.

79) What information is defined in the System Catalog?
Ans) Technical System correlates the software to the physical host on which it is installed. Each technical System can have multiple business system associated with it. Business systems are Logical systems that function as senders and receivers in XI
80) XI Advantages over other Middleware Tools

Ans) Pre-Delivered integration content

(Def: -SAP solutions bring their integration Meta data like CRM, SRM, SCM, xRPM, etc.) As delivered with the integration repository of XI
Benefit: -
A) Out-of-the-box of integration solution
B) Simplified upgrade of SAP solutions
C) Versioning and modification management of integration of Meta data.

Openness and interoperability
(Def: -Connect to existing integration solutions) like
Through JMS messaging (e.g MQ series) and SOAP.
Use open, XML standards for integration
Incorporate existing functionality in to new process (Adapters (JCA),

81) What is the use of component monitoring?

Ans) you use component monitoring in the following cases:

If you want to get an overview of the status of the individual components of SAP Exchange Infrastructure (XI). If you want to call the configuration data of individual XI components. If you want to use test messages to check whether the XI runtime is functioning correctly. If you want to test whether cache connectivity is functioning correctly. If you want to archive message security settings or entire messages. If you want to check the status of your communication channels or the adapters configured in the communication channels.

82) What is the use of Message Monitoring?

Ans) To track the status of messages.

To find errors that have occurred and establish what caused them

83) What is the use of End-to-Monitoring?

Ans) If you want to monitor message processing steps in a number of SAP components (to be configured). If you want to monitor the path of individual messages through these SAP components, from start to end.

84) What is element?
Ans) Element is a simple XML TAG
85) What is attribute?
Ans) Properties of XML TAG
86) What is node?
Ans) Logical set of group of XML TAG.

86) How many transform protocols and what are they?
Ans) two types of transform protocols 1) NFS (Network File System, 2) FTP (File Transfer Protocol)
87) Which setting needs to be done for enabling abap mapping?

88) Which adapters run on j2ee engine and which run on ABAP stack.?

89) How do you test an Alert?

90) Alerts in a BPM

91). What are the protocols that the Mail adapter supports

92). What is the usage of Web Application server in XI?

93). How to convert WSDL (Web Services Descriptive Language) to target language?

94) What is Software component?

Ans) Software components represent the reusable modules of a product

95) What is Software Component version?

Ans) represents a particular version of a software component.

96) What is product?

Product: A software product is composed of one or more software components.
It represents a collection of all versions of a product. A product is a unit that can be delivered, is visible to the customer, and that is installable and renewable.

97) What are the stacks available in XI?
1) Java stack
2) ABAP Stack

**98) IDOC and Plain HTTP adapter is it required Sender Communication channel,**

Ans) No

**98) What is the use of Exactly Once In Order (EOIO)?**

Ans) Messages are delivered with the same queue names (supplied by the application) in the same sequence that they were sent from the sender system.

**99) When would you use ABAP and Java mapping? What are advantages and disadvantages of one vs. the other? Any guidelines on this?**

Ans) Java mapping runs on J2EE engine, ABAP Mapping runs on ABAP Stack. I guess ABAP mapping makes more sense if you have a requirement wherein you need to perform multiple RFC classes for RFC Lookup's etc as you can do this very easily Using your ABAP Code. Java Mapping provides a easier means to use Java API's etc and it uses SAX parser which provides better performance while ABAP Mapping uses DOM Parser (I am not very sure on this though) which can cause a performance bottleneck.

**100) what are the Monitoring available in Runtime Work Bench?**

Ans) 1) Component monitoring

2) Message monitoring

3) End-to-End monitoring

4) Alert Configuration

5) Cache monitoring

6) Index administration

**101) What is usage of Component monitoring?**

Ans) 1) If you want to get the overview of the status of individual components

2) If you want to call configuration data of individual XI Component

3) If you want to use test messages to check whether the XI Runtime is functioning correctly.

4) If you want to test whether cache connectivity functioning correctly.

**102) End_to_End monitoring?**

Ans) 1) If you want to monitor message processing steps in a number of SAP Components.

2) If you want to monitor the path of individual messages through these SAP Components from start to end.

**103) What is cache monitoring?**

Ans) Cache monitoring displays objects that are currently in the runtime cache of either of the following receives of cache data.

**104) Java Mapping Advantages?**

Ans) 1) It support Parsing Techniques.

2) It is very easy to use and execute through developing by code

3) Easy to implement interface.

4) In Java Mapping we can achieve even the interface(outbound and Inbound) structer are too difficult.

**105) What are the transaction codes in XI?**

Ans) SXMB_IFR - Starting Builder

SXMB_MONI Integration Engine, Monitoring

SXI_MONITOR XI Message Monitoring

SLDCHECK Test SLD Connection

SLDAPICUST SLD API Customization

SXMB_ADM Integration Engine, Administration

SXI_CACHE XI Directory Cache
106) What is the main difference between the monitoring done using sxmb_moni and the one done using Runtime workbench in XI.

Ans) SXMB_MONI is based on the ABAP stack while the runtime workbench is on the JAVA stack. Moreover, the runtime workbench has other features like component monitoring, msg. Monitoring, end-end monitoring, alert config., Performance monitoring etc.

107) IDOC Transactions?
Ans) WE 60 Documentation for IDOC types

BD87 Status Monitor for ALE Messages
IDX1 Port Maintenance in Idoc Adapter
IDX2 Metadata Overview in Idoc Adapter
WE05 Idoc Lists
WE02 Display Idoc
WE19 Test tool
WE20 Part ner Profiles
WE21 Port definitions

108) URL Address of XI components?
Ans) http://<host>:5<sys#>00/repExchange Infrastructure Tool
http://<host>:5<sys#>00/sldSystem Landscape Directory
http://<host>:5<sys#>00/wbRuntime Workbench
http://<host>:5<sys#>00/MessagingSystem Message Display Tool
http://<host>:5<sys#>00/exchangeProfileExchange Infrastructure Profile
http://<host>:5<sys#>00/mdt/amtServlet CPA Cache: Monitoring
http://<host>:5<sys#>00/CPACache/refresh?mode=delta Delta CPA cache refresh
http://<host>:5<sys#>00/CPACache/refresh?mode=full Full CPA cache refresh.

109) what the diff between business system and business service?
Ans) we use Business service then system is not your landscape in these we don't these others system details we use Business services. Business system we use we have the Business System in our landscape and we know it.

110) What are the functions used in graphical mapping?
Ans) a) Conversions b) Boolean c) Node Functions d) constant e) date f) Text g) static h) arithmetic

111) BPM Steps?
Ans) Send step: To send a message asynchronously from within an integration process, you use a send step in Asynchronous mode. When a message is sent asynchronously, the send step does not wait for a reply message from the receiver after the message is sent. However, you can specify that the send step must wait for a confirmation of receipt from the receiver, in the form of an acknowledgment.

Container:
You use a container operation to set a value for a target container element at runtime. The target container element and the assigned value must have the same data type. To specify the value, use the expression editor.

Receive:
An integration process is always started when a message is received. To receive the triggering message, use the receive step and set the Start Process indicator.

Loop:
You use a loop to repeat the execution of steps within the loop. The loop continues to run while the end condition returns true (while loop).

Fork Step:
You use a fork when you want to continue a process in branches that are independent of each other, for example, to communicate with two systems that are independent of each other. The branches of the fork join in a union operator. You can specify the required number of branches and then define whether the process must run through all branches, or just a particular number of branches. Furthermore, you can define an end condition for the fork as soon as a branch reaches the union operator at runtime, the system checks the following conditions in the specified order:

? The process has run through the required number of branches
? The specified end condition has returned true
The step is complete as soon as one of the conditions returns true.

Control Step:
You use a control step to do the following:
Terminate the current process.
112) What are alerts? Where & how u have to do alerts?
Ans: Alerts are messages, which can be raised in case of failure. Alert Category can be defined in transaction ALRTCATDEF on abap stack. We can assign recipients to every alert category which specifies who will receive alert in case of error. Alert rules can be defined in RWB.

113) What are the advantages of SAP XI over other tools?
Ans) XI is a middleware like many others. It is well suited for connecting SAP systems with each other and with non-SAP. If your focus is not on SAP systems, other solutions might be a better choice today. SAP XI provides an integrated workflow engine that allows to define adapters to non-XML-protocols and mappings to convert data content from source to target. Any fully mature middleware should provide these three layers.
1. An independent Message Queue
2. A data consolidator and mapping engine
3. Workflow processor.
XI is lacking full-fledged Message Queue compared to other established Middleware products. Currently, SAP XI does not have the features like IBM Websphere, Seeburger or TIBCO. SAP’s next XI release might provide this missing piece and many more features, which is due 2007 i guess. Here are the advantages of SAP XI from my point of view. There are lots of advantages but to list a few:
* Easy Integration with SAP products & components (RFC, IDOC, Proxy).
* Data security as expected from any SAP product.
* Standards based - XML, XSD, Xpath etc
* Ability to communicate with other messaging systems/products.
* Business Process Management
* Synchronous & Asynchronous communication possible.
* Complex processes for communication possible instead of only sending and receiving (business process management) (connect e.g. asynchronous and synchronous steps, define complex communication scenarios)
* Mapping etc possible to accomplish in Java. Platform independent Java components.
* Java & .Net support.
* Big range of adapters for different technologies / tools (SOAP, Mail, JDBC, CDIX...) available in standard or offered by other companies (EDI e.g. by Seeburger).
* Process functionalities inside XI to modify content in the communication channel on own defined rules for business purposes.
* Central monitoring for data communication for all your communication between different systems.
* And the marketing issue: SAP and its partners provide high volume of development capabilities to make XI always up-to-date for new requirements

114) What is the use of performance monitoring?
Ans) you use performance monitoring to display statistical data on the performance of message processing. The data comes from the Integration Server (IS) or the Process Monitoring Infrastructure (PMI). The central tool for performance monitoring is the Runtime Workbench, which you call from the Integration Builder start page.

115) Message Monitoring?
Ans)
Ø To track the Status of message
Ø To find errors that have occurred and established what cause them.
Ø Display and manage messages
Ø Search for messages using an index
Ø Filter the displayed messages by specific criteria. Configure the message display.

116) what are alerts? Where & how u has to do alerts?
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117) Difference between WebAS java standalone java?
Ans) Web AS Java: Web AS Java systems consist of one or more instances and each instance is installed on a separate host. An instance itself consists of cluster nodes that can communicate with each other.
Standalone Java: Standalone Java technical systems are standalone Java applications that are installed in a computer system from an administration perspective. They can also be installed as an operating system service or as a daemon.

118) Multi mapping with out BPM?
Ans. 1. Multimapping without BPM is possible if you have SP14.
2. Multimapping without BPM is possible only for 1:N scenario.
3. For N:1 scenario you have to use BPM.
4. Multimapping without BPM is possible ONLY for those adapters, which resides in the Java Stack.
119) What is collaborative process, collaboration agreement/collaboration knowledge?
Ans) Collaboration Profile: It is nothing but the binding of the sender interface to the sender system to the receiver interface in the receiver system using the specific mapping.
Collaboration Agreements: It is nothing but the binding between sender/receiver systems, receiver/sender interface to the communication protocol/channel.

120) What is the context?
Ans) Context of an element is nothing but just the level (with reference to its parent node) where the XML tag appears in the given XML document.

121) What is WEB AS?
Ans) it is a Web Application Server for SAP.

122) What is Xpath?
Ans) Its just path to XML tag. Path is an expression language for addressing portions of an XML document, or for computing values (strings, numbers, or boolean values) based on the content of an XML document. Path is also a specification of the XML family. Using XPath you can address any node in an XML document. XSLT implements XPath expressions to select substructures of an XML document. Using templates in XSLT you can define the mapping rules for the selected substructures.

123) What is payload?
Ans) payload is actual content of message (Business data).

124) What is difference between transport protocol and message protocol?
Ans) Transport protocol gives information about outside of message details, kind of system, security details. A transport protocol is a network protocol that has the capability of transferring some payload from one node to another, thus providing some level of transparency from the underlying network. Transport protocols are used as a mechanism to move payloads around a network. Typically, a payload will have a transport binding associated with it. For example, SOAP (acting as a payload) has a predetermined binding for HTTP (a transport protocol). Some common transport protocols include: HTTP, HTTP-R, SMTP and BEEP. Message protocol gives you an idea of message type XI payload.

125) What is Data types Message types and Message Interface?
Ans) Data types (DTD): defines a data structure (like the Java types int, String, double etc). Message types (XSD): defines the message structure, based on data types or standard XML types (like a defined variable of some type: int Counter = 0; String s = "aaa"); Message Interfaces (WSDL): defines the interface of a service that uses that message type to export/import data (like when you have a method that returns or consumes some parameters of determined types: int parseInt (String s) ).

126) What is DOM and SAX?
Ans) SAX is Simple API for XML. DOM is Document Object Model. SAX parser is a memoryless parser and is recommended when the XML structure is huge. DOM parser loads the entire XML into the memory and so when the XML size is to big, DOM parser is to be avoided.

127) Types of Monitoring?
Ans) a) CCMS b) PMI c) Adapter Framework

128) What is CCMS?
Ans) Central Component Monitoring System.

129) Under CCMS what are the monitoring are there?
Ans) Component Monitoring

130) What is PMI?
Ans) Process Monitoring Infrastructure.

131) Under PMI what are the monitoring are there?
Ans) a) Message Monitoring b) Performance Monitoring

132) Under Adapter Framework what are the monitoring are there?
Ans) Message alerting.

133) Types of RFCs?
Ans) tRFC and qRFC.

134) What is R/3 connection type and when we use it?
Ans) use when u wants to establish an rfc connection between two sap systems. say for example. r3 and xi box. u would use r3 connection

135) What is TCP/IP connection type and where we use it?
Ans) use this when connecting to external systems.

136) When we use XI Adapter?
Ans) basically XI adapter is used in case of ABAP and JAVA proxies.

137) When will we go for Multi-Mapping?
Ans) In ccBPM We can use Multi Mapping.

138) What is Message Mapping?
Ans) Message Mapping is used to transform your Source XML into the target XML structure.

139) What is Value Mapping?
Ans) converting a value in the source to another in target) Value Mapping is used for specific mapping structures / mapping rules. Example, Currency Conversion Mapping Rules. Instead of creating this conversion rule in every mapping program, you can create a VALUE mapping that is
stored in a value mapping table and use this as your Message Mapping and There by save up redundant mapping logic. Also, if the conversion rate changes, if you have used value mapping, you need to make a change only in one place and result will be reflected in every mapping. If value mapping was not used, then you would have had to make the change in all mapping programs.

140) What are the Steps required to configure a scenario?

Ans) 1. Create your communication channel.
   the communication channel is the means using which XI gets and passes information. XI can understand only XML and so, the communication channels (or adapters) do the task of passing XML messages to and from XI. If the message is not in XML format, content conversion is performed at the Adapter.
   2. Create your sender and receiver agreement.
   Whenever XI is the recipient of some information, you create a sender agreement for the corresponding adapter, sender system and sender interface. Whenever XI is going to send some information to an external system, as the external system is the recipient of the information, create a receiver agreement for the same. For IDOC and HTTP adapters, no sender agreement is required.
   3. Receiver Determination: In this stage, you tell XI, the recipient Interface of the scenario. You can also provide conditions on which the receiver is determined.
   4. Interface Determination: The stage where the Inbound Interface and the Interface mapping program are defined. Conditional Interface determination is also possible.

141) Testing tools for XI?

Ans) Mercury load runner.

142) Types of Business Objects?

Ans) Business systems, Business Services, Business Process

143) What is header mapping?

Ans: Header mapping is a part of the collaboration agreement and allows you to overwrite specific fields of the header add payload information to the XI message header.

144) Configuration steps?

Ans) specify inbound message
   Specify outbound message
   Define message processing
   Confirm configuration data

145) What is CIM?

Ans) CIM the SLD is for central repository of information about software and system in the data center, expressed in Common information model. CIM was developed by DMTF (Distributed Management Task Force). It is an industry consortium whose goal is to enable management of IT systems in distributed environment using webstandards.

146) Purpose of JMS Adapter?

Ans) The JMS adapter (Java Message Service) enables you to connect messaging systems to the Integration Engine or the PCK.

147) Purpose of Look UP?

Ans) To perform application-level validation of the data, before sending it to the backend. To populate fields of the XML document with some additional data found in the backend application.

148) How many transport mechanism are there?

Ans) a) File Level Transport - Files are exported and imported into SAP XI OS level folders of development and QA respectively. This is relatively easy as there is no need of setting up any additional software but its risky as the process is not automated as the files have to be FTP'ed from development to QA XI boxes and any failure of the transport cannot be tracked and audit logs will not be available.

b). Change Management System (CMS): This is a GUI based tool, which has to be installed on the XI box for providing the user-friendly browser which is used for automating the transport mechanism and tracking any transport failures. However there is an initial level effort for setting up the CMS and stabilizing it.

149) What is URN and URL?

Ans) urn means uniform resource navigator, which does not use any protocol in which while giving this urn it should be unique in ur system.url means uniform resource locator, which uses the protocol i.e. http.

150) What are mapping lookups?

Ans) you can use mapping lookups to check some values.

151) What is Correlation Step?

Ans) correlation are the one that are used to make some relation between objects like in bpm suppose u r collecting some idocs and after collecting some idocs u bunch them and send it to receiver then u need to define a correlation variable which will collect the idocs on the basis of this correlation variable.

152) Can anybody tell me what is trex and how it is related with XI?

Ans) TREX is a product from SAP for searching and classifying large collections of documents. TREX stands for SAP NetWeaver Search and Classification (TREX) finds information in both structured and unstructured data.
TREX is a like a search engine which provides SAP applications to search structured and unstructured data. And it can read the images for the searching query.

153) What is the purpose of using context object in IR??

Ans) Context Object is simply pointer to a specific XML tag. If you want to simplify your development, you can define Context objects for certain fields and use the context objects. Many message types come with their own context objects.

154) What are the Roles of an XI Architect?

1) Get the Functional Specification/Business Requirements
2) Set up the Procedures/Process
3) Give the solution Roadmap
4) Design the Solution

155) Roles of an XI developer-

1) Develop the Technical Specification (sometimes part of Architect)
2) Develop the Interfaces according to the requirement
3) Test the scenario

156) What are the BPM tcodes?

Ans) SWF_XIADM_BPE
SWF_XIADM_BPE_DISP
SXMB_ADMD_BPE
SXMB_MONI_BPE

157) What are the use of BPM patterns?

Ans) Patterns are more like examples where you can refer to the IS or you can make use of those in your scenario.

SWEQADM - Check Events
RSWELOGD - Delete Event trace
SWEL - Display Event trace
SWELS - Switch on Event trace
SWI1 - Processes and work items,
SWF_XI_SXPR - Restart workflow with errors
SWF_XI_SWI14 - To find workflow log by interface name & namespace.
SWF_SI_SWI2_DIAG - Diagnosis process with errors.

158) I have doubt on data type and message type. Why are we mapping the message type why not data type? What is the difference between data type and message type?

Ans) Data types just define the abstract XSD structure, but since in XI we use XML language, we need a root element in our message. That root element is added by Message type.

159) Where will store data type and message types and interface types?

Ans) Enterprise Service Repository

160) Why do we need Web Start?

Ans) 1) Java Web Start is used to deploy standalone Java applications over the network. When it comes to XI, the Integration Repository and Directory require specific Java client software, which is stored on the Integration Server and will be automatically installed on the client side using Java Web Start. This client software can be used during design time to develop new interfaces and mappings and to configure services, routings, and mappings. As it allows applications to be started from the Internet using a web browser.

161) What is cache and how many types of Caches are there in XI and what are their purposes?

Ans) Two Types

1) CPA Cache: - CPA cache - is your Collaboration profile agreement cache, i.e., it means it contains the cache copy of all objects created during configuration time (ID). CPA (Collaboration profile agreement) Cache mainly for J2EE engine/Adapter engine.

2) Runtime Cache: - Runtime cache - it will contain cache copies of all the objects in XI (IR/ID) and active version of all your objects during runtime.

162) What are the inbound queue and outbound queue?

Ans) smq1 outbound, smq2 inbound.
163) How to test FTP Connection?
Ans) using command prompt.

164) Different between HTTP and SOAP?
Ans) SOAP is used to connect with remote system. Http is resided in ABAP Stack. It uses native http format i.e no SOAP Envelops. For HTTP no need to create Sender communication channel.

165) Sender adapter is picked the file, no issues on sximb_moni but target side is no data?
Ans) First check Inbound quing using smq1 if no messages are in queue go to Transaction smq2. This is outbound queue. Go to message monitoring there u can find message from component there u can set adapterengine from drop down box and click disply and again click on start button there u can find messages.

166) if u don't gave FTP Connection details how will test the input message?
Ans) go to component monitoring click on Test message button there there u can give the payload.

167) What is value mapping?
Ans) Value mapping: value-mapping function to map different representations of an object to each other. You save the mapping rules for different objects in a value mapping table.

168) What is context object?
Ans) Context object is alternative to XPath; this will be used to access the content of an element in message in Runtime. This will be used create in IR, and refer in Message Interface, In ID we will define where it is to be used, Based on this runtime value we can route the message processing.

169) What is the SLD used for?
Repository used for storing landscape information. Its does not provide any landscape administration tools
- SLD manages software components and platform dependencies
- It acts as a central information provider for Net Weaver systems and other administration tools
- Facilitates Installations, upgrades and transports

170) What are the components of proxies?
Ans) a) Local Integration Engine b) Web Services Framework

Exchange Infrastructure (XI) is an integral part of SAP Netweaver. Position of XI is in the process integration layer of Netweaver stack. The aim of XI is to integrate different versions of both SAP and non-SAP systems implemented on different platforms (Java, ABAP, and so on). XI enables you to implement cross-system business processes. XI is based on an open architecture, makes use of open standards and offers services that are essential in a heterogeneous and complex system landscape: namely a runtime infrastructure for message exchange, configuration options for managing business processes and message flow, and options for transforming message contents between the sender and receiver systems. The application-specific contents are transferred from the sender to the receiver in a freely defined XML schema (XML: extended Markup Language) using the Integration Engine. The structure of a message is therefore determined by the interface data structures used.

The central concept is that, during the design phase, all interfaces required are initially developed independently of a platform and made available in the form of a WSDL description (WSDL: Web Service Description Language). Using this description you can, for example, define mappings between interfaces without this having an effect on an existing system landscape. All design phase data is saved in the Integration Repository to be implemented later in a particular system landscape. In this second phase, the configuration phase, you can select components, interfaces, and mappings saved in the Integration Repository that are appropriate for your system landscape and business processes, and assign them to each other in logical routing. The data resulting from this configuration process is saved in the Integration Directory and you can call and evaluate it from the runtime of the Exchange Infrastructure.

Exchange Infrastructure can be used as a Middleware Engine to communicate in a distributed environment. The heart of XI is Integration Engine that is used for integrating different technologies using Standard Messaging techniques e.g. XML. Different mapping tools are available for mapping the distributed system, which can be mapped without having any expertise of Technical Details. As a real world example, XI can be helpful in integrating different banks with SAP R/3. XI engine also support previous releases of SAP R/3 like 4.6C and have many more adapters to communicate with legacy systems.

SAP XI is an integration technology and platform for
1. SAP and Non-SAP systems,
2. A2A and B2B scenarios,
3. Synchronous and Asynchronous communication,
4. Cross component Business Process management and it include built-in engine for designing and executing integration process (Business process).
5. The goal of SAP XI is to provide single point of integration of all systems inside and outside the corporate boundary across technologies and organizational boundaries.
6. The important feature of XI is openness, flexible and transparency to the integration process. It is based on ESA and SOA.
7. The overall key concept of SAP XI is to drive integrated business process across heterogeneous and highly dynamic landscapes in a more manageable cost effective way.
8. The basic idea is to provide runtime infrastructure which allows heterogeneous systems to be tied together with fewer connections and at the same time, in order to connect those applications and let messages flow from one application to other, have a centralized storage of integration
knowledge.
Modeling and design of messages, transformations, and cross-component Integration processes.
Configuration options for managing collaborative processes and message flow
Runtime for message and process management
Adapter Engine for integrating heterogeneous system components
Central monitoring for monitoring message flow and processes.
SAP XI supports internal company scenarios and cross-company scenarios.

**What is an Integration Process (ccBPM) in XI/PI?**
Process is a sequence of changes in the attributes of an object. So Integration process is a process defined as cross system process for processing messages. It is used when you want to control and define the messages, Monitor the messages for cross component systems.

The processing of Integration Process is also called as Cross Component BPM (ccBPM). The ccBPM is a stateful interaction model. It supports open standards like BPEL.

Business Process Management (BPM) is an implementation methodology for the management of business process that interacts with people and systems both within and across the organization.

CcBPM can be designed in any of the Business Process Modeling tools like ARIS. In XI/PI you can design integration process in the Integration Repository->Graphical Process Builder. During runtime integration process is executed in the SAP Business Workflow engine.

**When to use BPM**
- Control/Monitor the messages in XI
- Collect/Merge the messages in XI
- Split the messages in XI
- To Multicast a Message
- Send an Alert based on the very complex business logic. To integrate with cross component business process

**Steps in the Integration Process Modeling:**
- Messaging Relevant Steps-
  - Receive Step
  - Send Step
  - Transformation Step (Mapping)
  - Receiver Determination
  - Control Steps-
  - Block
  - Container Operation
  - Control Step
  - Fork
  - Switch
  - While Loop
  - Wait

**What is the SLD used for?**
- Repository used for storing landscape information. Its does not provide any landscape administration tools
- SLD manages software components and platform dependencies
- It acts as a central information provider for NetWeaver systems and other administration tools
- Facilitates Installations, upgrades and transports

**What are the SAP Recommendations on the use of SLD?**
SAP recommends that you use a single System Landscape Directory (SLD). The cost of running the SLD infrastructure increases with the number of SLD instances. In particular, adding a second SLD involves additional costs for synchronizing data between these two instances. From a cost perspective, it is preferable to configure a single SLD.

The following factors can make a multiple-SLD architecture necessary:
Legal constraints

Company Rules

Network Constraints (e.g. firewalls, availability of resources)

**What does SLD use to communicate with client applications?**

By using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

**What are the 2 main areas of the SLD?**

The Software Catalog describes the installed products and their constituent components.

The Systems Catalog describes the systems in the data center from two perspectives

The information from the software catalog is used by which component of the Integration Builder?

Integration Repository to organize development efforts. All design work in the Integration Repository is organized by Software Component Version. This makes sense, as interfaces logically belong to a software component and to a particular version.

The information from the systems catalog is used which component of the Integration Builder?

Integration Directory to drive the specific configuration of Integration scenarios. Routing Relations in the Integration Directory point to the Business Systems that are maintained in the System Catalog of the SLD, and through the appropriate association, to the technical systems.

**What information is defined in the Software Catalog?**

*Product*: Represents a collection of all versions of a product. In an SAP environment, a product corresponds to an *SAP technical component*, e.g. 4.6c, 4.6d, 4.7

*Software Component*: Represents a collection of all versions of a software component. Examples of Software Components are SAP_APPL, SAP_ABA, SAP_HR, etc.

**What information is defined in the System Catalog?**

*Technical System* correlates the software to the physical host on which it is installed. Each technical System can have multiple business system associated with it.

*Business systems* are Logical systems that function as senders and receivers in XI

**How to Defining Business System?**

For defining Business Systems, the four important pieces of data are:
1. Business System Name (must be unique in the landscape).
2. Associated Technical System, and if the Business System will be used with IDOC interfaces, a Logical System Name. Note that multiple Business Systems can be defined off of a single technical system (for instance, each numbered client of an SAP system is a unique Business System). The logical system name is mandatory in case the Business system will act as a sender or receiver of IDocs. In this case it should match exactly the logical system name as defined in the SAP client (if the Business system is of type WebAS-ABAP). The IDoc adapter will make use of this entry to resolve a Business system name into an ALE logical system name and vice-versa.
3. The Software Products (and associated SWCV’s) that are used by the Business System. The products are brought through from the Technical System definition; but for a particular Technical System, not all products will necessarily be associated with a particular Business System. For instance, you may install mySAP SRM and mySAP CRM solutions as separate clients on a single (technical) system, but the Business System definition for each would only include the appropriate product (SAP SRM or SAP CRM).
   The Related Integration Server. Application systems are associated with particular Integration Servers, which makes change management in the XI landscape easier.
4. All of these settings can be defined in the Business System wizard.

1) Conversions (Look up relationship):

Mapping editor in XI provides many default mapping functions like standard functions and constants. By using these function we can easily do as per our requirement. Conversions is one type of option in the mapping functions. In the fixed values and value mapping are the two options.

By using fixed values we can easily do look up relationships There is a table when we click on the fixed value tab. It contains value and key options. Value is source side field and maps the key value and send it to the destination.

It is the best possible way to do value mapping when compared to WBI Interchange Server. In WBI we are using relationship container and relationship tables are created automatically after the deployment. We can use those tables to do static relationships.

**Value Mapping:**

An object can be represented in different ways in different contexts.

For example, a user (object) can be a customer in business system
A, but an employee in business system B.

we can use the value mapping function to map different representations of an object to each other. We can store the mapping rules for different objects in a value mapping table.

2) ABAP Proxy Generation:

Fault message types are designed for application-specific errors that occur on the inbound side and that are reported back to the sender or persisted in monitoring.

First we should define message interface for the fault message. Once we have completed a message interfaces in Integration Repository Generate a proxy for use at runtime by using ABAP proxy generation.

To handle the error, we first create a fault message type Fm in the Integration Repository that is referenced by both message interfaces. When we generate the proxies for the message interfaces, the exception classes FmException (Java) and CX_FM (ABAP) are generated.

The proxy runtime generates a fault message from the exception class data that is sent to the sender. The exception for the exception class FmException is then triggered at the sender so that the error can be handled there.

The Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) is part of the Java platform, providing applications based on Java technology with a unified interface to multiple naming and directory services. You can build powerful and portable directory-enabled applications using this industry standard.

3) Email Notification:

As part of the scope of the XI with the customer, e-mail capability was required for handling failed invoice acknowledgments. Invoice that were sent to the customer and failed to correctly update in the back-end system will send a return message to the XI system. The XI system will take the message and create from it an e-mail which will be sent to the customer service representative by using SendMail user defined function.

Importing JAVA Archives (.jar) files

It may become necessary to import a JAVA .jar file into XI. This is done using the Repository (Design) screen of the Integration Builder. Under the Software Component -> Namespace -> Mapping Objects area is the drop down list for Imported Archives. To create a new imported archive right click on Imported Archives and select New. Name the new archive as desired and click the Create button. To add a new .jar file to the archive program, select the Import Archive button from the group of button along the top of the right hand side window (the button has a green arrow over two pieces of paper). This will bring you to a browse menu where you may find and select your archive. Once you have highlighted the archive and selected save all of the corresponding class files will be imported into the screen (they will appear on the right hand side window).

All .jar files required for normal mail communication are already available and do not need to be added to the imported archives list.

Creating the javamail.providers files

In order to make the mail functionality point at the correct provider a file needs to be added to the %JAVA_HOME% / jre / lib. The name of the file is javamail.providers and it needs to contain only the following line -

```
protocol=smtp; type=transport; class=com.sun.mail.smtp.SMTPTransport; vendor =Sun Microsystems, Inc;
```

This file is then placed on the server in the JAVA_HOME / jre / lib directory as described above.

4) Message Mapping:

Designed by using the graphical mapping editor of Integration Builder

Design structure mapping between any 2 XML structures

Generates java source code and jar files to be used during runtime.

There are 3 ways message types can be assigned to the Message Mapping.

1. By using an existing object already created in the Integration Repository (e.g. Message Type, External Definitions)
2. By using an RFC or IDoc meta data imported from SAP
3. By importing XML or XSD files from local file system

Test Case 1:

In message mapping, there are some mandatory fields present in the destination side. Each mandatory target field must be assigned to one or more source fields.
We should map those fields with the source structure fields. Mandatory fields are marked with the red color.

If all the mandatory fields are not mapped it is showing the following error.

"Un completed Mapping" and Mapping Unsuccessful.

For example Idoc contains some mandatory fields like IDOC type ,Message Type of the IDOC etc.

**Test Case 2:**

In message mapping, we can define user defined functions implemented in JAVA.

In user defined function corresponding imported packages or classes are mentioned in the appropriate user defined import section. If appropriate class is not present it is showing following error in the mapping testing.

"Class or Interface Excepted....."

**Test Case 3:**

While implementing the Send Mail user defined function(by using some of the classes like transport and send), we need to import two jar files (Mail.jar,Activex.jar) in the imported achieves in the Integration Repository. Other wise it is showing the following the error.

"At transport it is showing Wrong key word entered....."

**Test Case 4:**

In user defined functions There are two types of options simple type and advanced type user defined functions.

If a function has a return type , we should choose simple functions. Otherwise it is showing the following error.

"return type expected...."

If a function has no return type , we can choose advanced function.

**5) Interface Mapping:**

An interface mapping specifies the corresponding mapping programs for request, response, or fault messages for a selected interface pair.

Ø we use an interface mapping to register mappings for an interface pair.

Ø we can also specify multiple mapping programs to be executed one after the other in the case of requests and responses for an interface mapping.

Ø we can also define multiple interface mappings for the same interface pair, to provide multiple variants in the repository. At configuration time, the customer can select the appropriate mapping using a mapping relation and save it in the Integration Directory.

**Test Case 1:**

In interface mapping , we have to select source and destination message interfaces which are define  in the message interfaces. While using RFC or Idoc there is no need to create a message interface.We can select by using imported structure.

Because Idoc or RFC are having its own name spaces. If we select those interface basing on the message interfaces name space of Idoc or RFC will be changed.

If source and destination message interfaces are having same namespaces, we cannot find the interface mapping option in the Integration Directory.

**Test case2 :**

In case of normal application like data base, file namespace of both the interfaces should be same.

**Test case3 :**

There are two types of interfaces called synchronous interfaces and asynchronous interfaces.In case of asynchronous communication source and destination interfaces are created  with asynchronous option. In this type of communication we will get only request options. We don't have a response map and fault map.

We can implement multiple asynchronous interface message maps in a single interface map.

**Test case4:**

In case of synchronous communication ,We will get request ,response and fault map options. We can implement Request from source to destination and also implement response map from destination to source as a response and also implement fault map if we would get any errors.
All applications cannot have all types of communications.

For example: Idoc can be used in asynchronous communication only and RFC’s can be used in synchronous communication only.

We can implement multiple synchronous interface message maps in a single interface map.

5) User defined Functions:

In mapping there are user defined functions along with the default functions. This user defined function can be implemented in java language. There are two types of options simple type and advanced type user defined functions. When there is any return type of variable we should use simple functions. When there is no return type of variable we would use advanced user defined functions.

Cross referencing:

Cross referencing can be implemented by using user defined functions. We have to define one user defined functions module to maintain the cross referencing table. From user defined function we have to call the function module. This code can be written in Java. This is similar to Identity relationship in WBI. We are implementing with the relationship container in WBI.

Channel:

In order to communicate with the source and destination we should use channels. Once if we define a channel by giving parameters the adapter is always in running state. The adapter status can be seen in adapter engine which is component of runtime work bench. The adapter shows green status if all the parameters are correct and always in the poll state and shows red status if at all any errors would have come and if adapter parameters are wrong.

XI Certification Questions

1. SAP XI is an Integration technology and platform......(select the correct answers)
   a) for SAP and non SAP applications.
   b) for A2A and B2B scenarios
   c) for asynchronous and synchronous applications
   d) for cross-component Business Process Management.

2. XI represents the following layer in the NetWeaver stack: (select the correct answer)
   a) People Integration
   b) Information Integration
   c) Process Integration

3. XI uses the following web standards (select the correct answers)
   a) WSDL
   b) XSD
   c) SOAP

4. XI components include.......(select the correct answers)
   a) SLD (System Landscape Directory)
   b) Integration Builder
   c) Integration Server
   d) Central Monitoring
   e) Adapter Engine

5. Integration Builder is a.......(select the correct answer)
   a) Java application
   b) ABAP application
   c) .NET application

6. Java Web Start is required for.......(select the correct answer)
   a) Caching java clients
   b) Drawing pictures
   c) Connect to SUN systems

7. SLD is a.........(select the correct answer)
   a) Client application
   b) Server application

8. XI is technically a client of SLD
   a) TRUE
   b) FALSE

9. SLD adheres to .........(select the correct answer)
   a) Common Information Model
   b) Web Services Definition Language
   c) XML Schema Definition Language
   d) XML

10. Usage of PCK (Partner Connectivity Kit) is......(select the correct answer)
    a) Allow small partners and subsidiaries to communicate natively with XI
    b) For Partners to connect to database systems7444
    c) Allow Partners to connect to .NET and Java applications
11. Certain adapters are needed in cases where the Integration Server is to exchange messages with an R/3 system based on basis kernel lower than........(choose the correct answer)
   a) 6.10
   b) 6.20
   c) 6.40
   d) 4.5

12. XI supports the following QoS (Quality of Services).......(choose the correct answers)
   a) BE (Best Effort)
   b) Exactly Once (EO)
   c) Exactly Once In Order (EOIO)
   d) Exactly Twice In Order (ETIO)

13. QoS BE is equal to (choose the correct answer)
   a) Synchronous RFC (sRFC)
   b) Asynchronous RFC (aRFC)
   c) Transactional RFC (tRFC)
   d) Queued RFC (qRFC)

14. QoS EO is equal to (choose the correct answer)
   a) Synchronous RFC (sRFC)
   b) Asynchronous RFC (aRFC)
   c) Transactional RFC (tRFC)
   d) Queued RFC (qRFC)

15. QoS EOIO is equal to (choose the correct answer)
   a) Synchronous RFC (sRFC)
   b) Asynchronous RFC (aRFC)
   c) Transactional RFC (tRFC)
   d) Queued RFC (qRFC)

16. Adapter Framework is based on (choose the correct answer).
   The answer should be J2EE engine. Adapter Framework supports J2EE Connector Architecture (JCA)
   a) JCA (Java Connector Architecture)
   b) NCA (.NET Connector Architecture)
   c) PCK (Partner Connectivity Kit)
   d) WSDL (Web Services Definition Language)

17. XI Adapter Engine is based on the integrated......(choose the correct answer)
   a) ABAP engine
   b) J2EE engine
   c) .NET engine
   d) JCA (Java Connector Architecture)

18. Integration Processes are built using.......(choose the correct answer).
   a) WSDL (Web Services Definition Language)
   b) BPEL (Business Process Execution Language)
   c) XSD (XML Schema Definition Language)
   d) JCL (Java Connector Language)

19. Runtime Workbench in XI is the central monitoring tool for the following.......(choose the correct answers)
   a) Component Monitoring
   b) Message Monitoring
   c) End-to-End Monitoring
   d) Performance Monitoring
   e) Messaging System Queue Monitoring
   f) Schedule Monitoring

20. XI uses enhanced version of SOAP protocol called......(choose the correct answer)
   a) XI XML
   b) XI SOAP
   c) XI XSD
   d) XI PML

21. What is the cardinality of MESSAGE TYPES : DATA TYPES
    a) 1:1
    b) 2:1
    c) 2:2
    d) 1:0

22. What are the advantages of ASYNCHRONOUS updates? (choose the correct answer)
    a) Acknowledgement can be sent back
    b) Messages can be persisted.
23. What are the advantages of SYNCHRONOUS updates? (choose the correct answers)
   a) Acknowledgement can be sent back (messages can be persisted with additional configuration)
   b) Messages can be persisted.
   c) Messages cannot be persisted.

24. What is the Message format used in XI for processing?
   a) Specific implementation of SOAP which is XI XML
   b) JMS
   c) RFC
   d) CIDX

25. What is an Adapter? (choose the correct answer)
   a) Adapters are used to communicate to Legacy or SAP systems with WAS version < 6.2
   b) Adapters are used to retrieve information from Java, .NET systems
   c) Adapters are used to import IDOC, RFC information.

26. In the Integration Repository, what is the KEY of an object or how can an object be uniquely identified?
   a) SWCV, Namespace, Name
   b) Namespace, Name, Description
   c) Name, Description, SWCV
   d) SWCV, SWCV1, SWCV2

27. How do you classify NAME SPACE in an R/3 Environment?
   a) Equivalent to function group
   b) Equivalent to development class
   c) Equivalent to function module
   d) Equivalent to BAPI

28. What is ICM?
   a) Internet Console Manager
   b) Internet Communication Manager
   c) Infrastructure Communication Manager
   d) Intranet Communication Manager

29. A Customer has WAS 6.2 and has decided to use XI? (choose the correct answer)
   a) He cannot use XI unless WAS 6.2 is upgraded to WAS 6.4
   b) Can use XI with some additional patches
   c) WAS 6.2 already has XI in it. No need of any additional software

30. What is the name space of an IDOC? (choose the correct answer)
    a) urn:sap-com:document:soap:idoc:messages
    b) urn:sap-com:document:idoc:soap:messages
    c) urn:sap-com:soap:document:idoc:messages
    d) urn:sap-com:document:idoc:messages

31. What is the name space of an RFC? (choose the correct answer)
    a) urn:sap-com:document:rfc:soap:messages
    b) urn:sap-com:document:bapi:rfc:messages
    c) urn:sap-com:document:sap:rfc:messages
    d) urn:sap-com:document:remote:rfc:messages

32. What doesn't get transported when the configuration is released? (choose the correct answer)
    1. All Objects will get transported
    2. Generated proxies and application coding in the application components does not get transported when the configuration is released.
    3. Only application coding will not get transported.
    4. Only generated proxies will not get transported.

33. How many Pipelines are there in the integration server? (choose the correct answer)
   2. Receiver Identification, Interface Identification, Message Branch, Request Message Mapping, Outbound Binding.

34. What are the possible Trace Levels? (choose the correct answer)
   1. 0 - No Trace, 1 - Low Trace Level, 2 - Medium Trace Level, 3 - High Trace Level, 4 - Expert Trace Level
   2. 0 - No Trace, 1 - Low Trace Level, 2 - Medium Trace Level, 3 - High Trace Level
   3. 10 - Low Trace Level, 20 - Medium Trace Level, 30 - High Trace Level, 40 - Expert Trace Level
35. Does JMS adapter need additional driver to communicate to database? (choose the correct answer)
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) JMS adapter is not available in XI

36. What is use of PCK? (Choose the correct answer)
   a) Partner Connectivity Kit that helps Partner Systems with no ability to communicate in XML speak to the Business Systems.
   b) PCK is used to deploy additional drivers
   c) PCK can be used as an alternative to XI

37. What is Context Object? What is its role?
   a) Context Objects are pointers to a specific element within the message, for future reference. Encapsulate the access to data that is contained in the payload or in the header of the message.
   b) Another form of data types
   c) Can be used instead of message types

38. What adapters don't need Sender Agreement?
   1. HTTP, IDOC.
   2. IDOC, RFC
   3. IDOC, JMS
   4. JDBC, JMS

39. What is the Protocol followed for Mail Adapter? (choose the correct answers)
   1. SMTP
   2. IMAP
   3. POP3
   4. POP4

40. Where do you configure an Adapter?
   1. Sender Agreement
   2. Receiver Determination
   3. Business System
   4. Communication Channel

41. Can a JDBC adapter query the database table? If yes, what are different possibilities?
   a) Yes. You can configure sender and receiver communication channels. A special XML format is defined for content coming from the Integration Engine. This canonical format enables SQL Insert, Update, Select, Delete or stored procedure statements to be processed. A message is always processed in exactly one database transaction.
   b) JDBC adapter cannot insert records in the database.
   c) We should not insert, update records in the database directly.

42. The message monitoring status DLNG means? (choose the correct answer)
   1. DLNG = Delivering.
   2. DLNG = Dialing
   3. DLNG = Detailing
   4. DLNG = Dismantling

43. Where do you perform Content Based Routing?
   1. Receiver Determination
   2. Receiver Agreement
   3. Sender Agreement
   4. Communication Channel

44. What are the various supported mapping types? (choose the correct answer)
   2. XSLT, Java, JDBC, JMS
   3. XSLT, WSDL, XSD

45. With respect to ABAP proxies, what are the methods that can be coded?
   1. EXECUTE_SYNCHRONOUS, EXECUTEASYNCHRONOUS.
   2. EXECUTE_SYNCHRONOUS, EXECUTEASYNCH.
   3. EXECUTE_SYNCH, EXECUTEASYNCH

46. "Fields under a node with a minoccurs of ZERO has been mapped." The values don't appear in the target result, what could be wrong?
1. The parent node has not been assigned.
2. Parent node has cardinality 0...unbounded
3. Parent node has many fields

47. What is a SENDER COMM CHANNEL?

a) Sender Communication Channel is where you define the source system from where the message/information goes to XI and also the
   adapter, the Sender System uses.

b) Sender Communication Channel is where you define the target system from where the message/information goes out of XI and also the
   adapter, the Receiver System uses.

c) Sender Communication Channel is where you define the how the interface mapping takes place between Sender and Receiver.

48. XSLT is supported but two statements were not supported. What are they?

   1. `<xsd:include>`, `<xsd:import>`
   2. `<xsd:including>`, `<xsd:importing>`
   3. `<xsd:includes>`, `<xsd:imports>`
   4. All statements are supported.

49. What steps can be inserted in an Exception branch?

   1. Terminate a process, trigger an alert.
   2. Terminate the interface, trigger IDOC.
   3. Terminate exception, branch integration process.

50. What is multi mapping? When can it be used?

   1. Multi Mapping is used to map abstract interfaces and can only be used in ccBPM.
   2. Can be used when there are multiple interfaces from Sender systems.
   3. Can be used when there are multiple interfaces from Receiver systems.

51. The first step in the Integration process can be?

   1. Receive step
   2. fork Step
   3. Send Step
   4. Block Step

52. An Exception raised by a step can be handled by

   a) Only by exception handler in the same step
   b) Only by exception handler in the outer step
   c) By exception handler in the same step or in the outer step

53. An exception is raised by

   1. Async or sync send step, transformation step and Control Step
   2. Sync send step
   3. By control step only

54. A message can be received by

   1. Only a receive step
   2. By receive, fork or loop step
   3. By receive and block step
   4. By send, block and Fork

55. What are the types of containers

   1. Abstract
   2. Simple & Abstract
   3. Simple, Abstract and receiver

56. Which of these are true/false with user-defined functions?

   1. User defined functions are accessible only in the mapping where they are created
   2. User defined functions are visible across namespace
   3. User defined functions accessed in other mapping by copying it to that mapping
   4. User defined functions are accessible in any mapping in a software component version

57. Java Mapping is executed by implementing the interface?

   a) `com.sap.aii.mapping.api.StreamTransformation`
   b) `com.sap.api.mapping.StreamTransformation`
   c) `com.sap.api.mapping.aii.StreamTransformation`
   d) `com.sap.mapping api.StreamTransformation`
58. An Idoc has been sent by a sender system to XI, but the idoc is not received at the XI system which of these could be true/false

1. **The destination system from the sender system to XI is not configured correctly.**
2. The metadata in XI was copied/generated from the sender Idoc is corrupted
3. The destination system from XI to sender system is not defined correctly
4. Sender channel is not configured

59. While mapping which of these is true ? Can I use different mapping ?

1. You can use only one mapping at a time
2. You can use ABAP & JAVA mapping
3. **You can use any mapping in any sequence any number of times**
4. Different mapping can't be used together

60. To import the metadata from an R/3 system which of this is true/false

1. The import permitted in Software component need to be selected
   - You need to create 'ALE' Name in SLD
   - You need to login to the destination (R/3) with a valid user
   - You need to login to destination(R/3) with a User having administrator rights

61. You are implementing XI for your customer; you have very good experience working in ABAP. While mapping you want to do it in abap, but the option available are only 'Message Mapping' 'Java Mapping' what would you do to add the 'ABAP Mapping' option. Where would you configure it?

1. In Exchange profile
2. In s/w component
3. In Integration Repository

62. From the WSDL description from application server, you can generate

   - Java Proxies only
   - ABAP proxies
   f) Java and ABAP proxies.

63. JMS adapter can be used for

   - IBM web sphere MQ
   - Sonique
   c. Web services

64. Which of the following is true/false about HTTP plain adapters?

   - Sender channel is not required to be configured
   - Receiver channel is not required to be configured
   c. Using this system can directly connect to integration server

65. You would install Adapter engine de-centrally

   a. To install PCK
   b. To monitor the messages de-centrally **(I think that this one is wrong - please verify)**
   c. To share load with the central adapter engine and increase performance.

66. To Receive the data using 'Select with JDBC adapter you would

   a. You would configure a receiver channel
   b. you would configure a sender channel

67. You find that the status in transaction 'SXI_CACHE' is not equal to 0. Which of the following would you perform?

   a. Check the condition of BP in Integration Repository
   b. **Activate the BP in 'SXI_CACHE'**
   c. Activate the BP in Integration Directory

68. Which are the methods that you need to call compulsorily in java mapping.

   **The answer is execute(), setParameter()**
   a. Exit() Systemproperties()
   b. Execute(), SetProperties()

69. What is the relationship between an integration process and business workflow?

   a) **The Business Process Engine is the same as the Workflow Engine.**
   b) The Business Process Engine needs external Workflow Engine
   c) Business Process Engine is a new name for Workflow Engine

70. What are the different types that a container element can be based on?

   5. **Simple XSD types : XSD:DATE, XSD:TIME, XSD: INTEGER, XSD: STRING**
6. **Abstract Integer** - (Abstract interface but bot integer. I think that this is wrong)

7. Receiver

71. Which of the following is true with regards to Container Elements?
   a) Elements of a super container are visible in sub container.
   b) Elements of sub container are visible in super container
   c) Container cannot have super or sub containers
   d) Containers can have multiple elements.

72. Send message within an integration process to 8 receivers at the same time, how can I do this?

8. Create a FORK statement with 8 branches

9. Create 8 interfaces

10. **Create a loop with 8 interfaces**

11. Create 8 branches

73. Which of the following Objects can be used in BPM?
   a) Context Object
   b) Receiver Determination
   c) Message Mapping
   d) Interface Mapping

74. Could multiple instances of Integration process run at the same time?
   a) Yes
   b) No

75. For ABAP mapping which of the following settings have to be done in Exchange Profile?
   a) Com.sap.aii.repository.mapping.additionalltypes = R3_ABAP | Abap-class; R3_XSLT | XSL
   b) Com.sap.aii.repository.mapping.additionalltypes = R3_JAVA | Abap-class; R3_XSLT | XSL
   c) Com.sap.aii.repository.mapping.additionalltypes = | Abap-class; R3_XSLT | XSL

76. How does Boolean functions work in message mappings?
   a) Boolean functions accept Boolean inputs and result in Boolean values
   b) Boolean functions accept Boolean inputs and result in decimal values
   c) Boolean functions accept Boolean inputs and result in alphanumeric values

77. While testing message mapping the source message occurs 3 times but the target message occurs only once? What can be the reason?
   a) Target cardinality is not defined sufficiently
   b) Source cannot repeat
   c) Message mapping cannot handle multiple values

78. What JAR file is required to perform Java mapping?
   a) aii_map_api.jar
   b) aii_map_api.java
   c) aii_map_aii.jar
   d) None

79. Collaboration Agreement is made of the following?
   a) Sender Agreement, Receiver Agreement
   b) Sender Agreement, Sender Communication Channel
   c) Sender Agreement, Receiver Communication Channel
   d) Receiver Agreement, Receiver Communication Channel

80. What are the three IDOC related transactions in XI?
   a) IDX9
   b) IDX1
   c) IDX2
   d) IDX5
   e) IDX3

81. Is EOIO supported by RFC?
   a) YES
   b) NO

82. Java Web Start is used for?
   a) Caching Java applications
   b) to write Java code
   c) to execute Java mapping
   d) to perform JMS connectivity

83. Where do you define Usage Dependency?
84. For ABAP mapping which class must be implemented?
   a) IF_MAPPING
   b) IF_MAPPING_ABAP
   c) MAPPING_ABAP
   d) MAPPING_EXECUTE_ABAP

85. Component Monitoring in the RWB is used to display the monitoring of the following components?
   a) Integration Engine
   b) Adapter Engine
   c) Integration Directory
   d) Integration Repository
   e) Runtime Workbench

86. Does HTTP adapter support QoS BE?
   a) Yes
   b) No

87. IDOC adapter supports the following QoS's?
   a) EO
   b) EOIO
   c) BE
   d) All the above

88. The Client has decided to use HTTP adapter as Sender. Which transaction should be used to configure the HTTP adapter?
   a) SICF
   b) SMICM
   c) SM59
   d) SE80

89. The following transaction is used to monitor XML messages in XI?
   a) SXMB_MONI
   b) SM59
   c) SXMB_ADM
   d) SICF

90. File adapter has the following QoS?
   a) BE
   b) EO
   c) EOIO
   d) BEIO

91. When FILE adapter as Sender, we do not need Sender agreement?
   a) Yes
   b) No

92. File Sender communication channel can be used by only one Sender agreement?
   a) True
   b) False

93. SOAP adapter uses the following message protocol:
   a) SOAP 1.1
   b) SOAP 1.2
   c) SOAP 1.9
   d) SOAP 1.3

94. Using the following URL we can display the content of CPACache?
   a) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/CPACache
   b) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/AdapterCache
   c) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/CPACache/index.html
   d) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/CPACache/index.html

95. The following URL can be used to display the Adapter Status in XI?
   a) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/AdapterFramework
   b) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/AdapterFramework/RFC
   c) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/AdapterFramework/rep
   d) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/AdapterStatus

96. Which security role need to be assigned to access the CPACache?
   a) xi_af_cpa_monitoring
   b) xi_af_cache_monitor
97. The following URL can be used to manually refresh the CPACache?
   a) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/CPACache/refresh=delta
   b) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/CPACache/refresh?mode=full
   c) http://<host>:<J2EEport>/CPACache/refresh?mode=all

98. The Objects from repository are accessed from directory using user:
   a) XIDIRUSER
   b) XISUPER
   c) XIAPPLUSER
   d) XIADMIN

99. Information about the central and decentral Adapter Framework installations is maintained in :
   a) SLD
   c) CLD
   d) IR
   e) ID

100. Special drivers required for JDBC, JMS adapters can be deployed using :
   a) SPM (Software Procurement Manager)
   b) SDM (Software Deployment Manager)
   c) SCM (Software Change Manager)
   d) SOM (Software Ownership Manager)

101. Why doesn't IDOC and HTTP have a sender agreement?
   Ans. IDOC and HTTP adapter are in ABAP stack. These Adapters directly connect to Integration Engine hence no need Sender Agreement.

102. Which of the following is not a component of Exchange Infrastructure.
   a. Integration Server
   b. Adapter Engine
   c. Business process management
   d. Master data management

103. Which of the following is not benefit of XI?
   a. Pre delivered Contents
   b. Total cost of ownership
   c. Openness and Interpretability
   d. Cross Component Business process management
   e. Integration of all modules MM, SD, FI, PI etc.

104. Which of the mapping is not available in XI By default
   a. Message Mapping
   b. ABAP Mapping
   c. Java Mapping
   d. XSLT Mapping
   e. None of the above.

105. Choose the true about types of mapping XI supports
   a. Structure Mapping
   b. Node mapping
   c. Value Mapping
   d. Functional Mapping

106. During Mapping the attribute or element is already assigned mapping, but mapping is not complete. What is the color of ICON for the element/attribute?
   a. Red
107. Which of the following is not a generic function?
   a. concat
   b. CopyValue
   c. DateTrans
   d. ifWithoutElse

108. Which of the following is not true about user-defined simple functions?
   a. process individual input field values for each function call
   b. Expect string as input parameter
   c. Takes the object of GlobalContainer class
   d. Return a string

109. Which of the following are required to create a user-defined function?
   a. Name
   b. Description
   c. Argument Count
   d. Label

110. Which of the following packages are by default imported in user-defined functions?
   a. java.lang
   b. java.io
   c. java.reflect
   d. All the above
   e. None of the above

111. Mapping trace does not support the following function. Choose one.
   a. addWarning
   b. addDebugMessage
   c. addDebugInfo
   d. addInfo

112. In Mapping Trace addWarning function which of the following is true?
   a. Supports trace level 1, 2, and 3.
   b. Supports trace level 1, 2.
   c. Supports trace level 1.
   d. Supports trace level 1, 2, 3, and 4.

113. Which of the following is not true about multi mapping?
   a. Multimapping supports m:n transformation
   b. Use Abstract interfaces
   c. Can be implemented without ccBPM
d. Development is same as Message mapping
114. Mapping template can be defined for structure mapping for the following structure. Chose the wrong one.
   a. Data type
   b. Complex types in IDOC and RFC's
   c. Complex types in external definitions
   d. Message types
   e. Reference types used in multiple templates can be located in any software component.

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   a. Integration Server
   b. Adapter Engine
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d. Master data management
116. SAP XI is the integration technology and platform for
   a. A2A and B2B Applications
   b. Cross Component Business process management.
   c. SAP and Non-SAP applications
   d. Asynchronous and Synchronous Communication

e. All the above
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   c. Value Mapping

d. Functional Mapping
120. During Mapping the attribute or element is already assigned mapping, but mapping is not complete. What is the color of ICON for the element/attribute?
   a. Red
   b. White
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   c. Supports trace level 1.
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a. Data type
b. Complex types in IDOC and RFC's
c. Complex types in external definitions
d. Message types
e. Reference types used in multiple templates can be located in any software component.

Properties of the HTTP adapter, does it use or need a sender or receiver? Or communications channel agreement?
What does a RFC adapter support? Is EOIO supported by RFC?
What are advantages and why would you install a decentralize adapter engine?
Comment on the following, adapter engine is also known as a PCK?
What is the different monitoring status? Where do you find them?
What adapters are not in adapter engine?
Which ABAP proxy, in or outbound has code you can type in?
With an optional node what is the cardinality? How do you make sure the subordinate’s fields get mapped?
What is it WSDL? Where do you find it in DR? Does Is used in Java or ABAP Proxy?
In XI 3.0 Stack 9, what are the supported mapping types?
What are prerequisites for importing customer defined IDOC?
What are the three IDOC transactions in XI?
Context object replace what?
Two things can make up a collaboration agreement, what are they?
What is a logical system, with respect to SLD?
What is the sender communications channel? If error during inbound or outbound binding, where do you look to solve?
What is URI, URL, and URN and what are their difference?
To perform content based routing, two places it can be done, what are the two places?
What is an integration process?
Message Mapping, advanced user function, can you test for context changes, if yes how?
What is multi-mapping? Where is it used? What are the advantages?
What are the two XSLT tags, previously that could not be used in XI Why?
Using a simple user defined function how can you send trace information to be monitored?
What is function exists in message mapping?
What Jar file is required to perform Java Mapping?
What is context in message mapping?
What is remove context and what is Split by Value?
Source message occurs 3 times, target only once what is wrong?
Java mapping class, which class must it implement?
What is scope of mapping template?
How does a Boolean function work in message mappings?
Where can you use a user-defined function, scope?
In simple mapping - one source results in 4 identical target messages, with regarding cardinality what is the problem?
What is a prerequisite to do ABAP mapping for a complex transformation?
What step can be inserted into an exception branch?
Where can you find business process engine?
What actions can you perform in SXICACHE?
What is a wait step and why is it used?
What is a block step and why is it used?
How do you get an error condition to generate an alert?
Could multiple instances of an integration process be running at the same time? If so, how does a message find its way to the correct instance?
Which XI objects can be used in an integration process?
What happens after an exception is raised in BPM?
Send message within an integration process to 8 receivers at the same time, how can I do this?
Describe the triggering of exceptions in BPM?
What is a correlation and what is local correlation?
Which steps can trigger an alert?
What does a control step do?
How does integration process kill itself? What are other possibilities?
What are the 2 visibilities of container elements?
What are the different types that a container element can be based on? Can container elements be based on dictionary structure MARA?
What is the relationship between an integration process and business workflow?
What is diff between XI 3.0 and PI 7.0?
Parameters of JDBC, IDOC, RFC, FILE, FCC?
What is correlation and Context object?
Why IDOC do not need sender agreements and communication channel?
Briefly explain about Ur scenario in Project?
What is an Xpath?
What are the mapping you have done?
What is a proxy and Alert?
What is BPM and where and why it is used?
Can we do scenario without BPM how we can do it?
What is synchronous and Asynchronous Communication?
What is User defined functions and how to create it?
What are predefined functions?
How the BPM starts explain step wise?
What is multiple mapping?
Transaction code (very important)?
Tell me how to handle the error in BPM (transaction to monitor the errors).
If I have a sender and multiple receivers how do I send single sender to multiple receivers and also adv and disadv of BPM
Can I import any number of idocs from R/3 and is there any way to get the idocs with importing from R/3
If I have 100 files in a folder, if XI comes and picking the files from the folder, while picking 50 files connection was lost in between and they are remaining 50 files are there to pick, in this scenario what happens after connection established XI will collect remaining 50 files or again it starts from first.
What is Persistence? What is SLD explain and difference between Technical system and business system and how do u assign it to IR and ID? Explain me about FCC?
What is business system and business service?
What is query and Queues?
Difference between an RFC and BAPI?
What are different design times components used by XI? What services does the integration server provide?
What are the 4 functions does adapter framework provide?
What is Java webstart and why is it used?
What are the different XI components?
What is XI domain?
What is XI pipeline and what is a pipeline service?
Describe the alert functionality of the runtime workbench? Name different monitoring functions of the runtime workbench?
Web application server 6.2 has an integration engine. Why is this so?
In BPM Async-Sync Bridge, does the QOS change?
List 4 ways to enable logging / trace?
What is logging / trace? Properties of an Async message? Inbound XI message has problem, where do you look for solution?
Describe XI message format?
Describe end-end monitoring?
In XI 3.0 where do you configure adapters?
Different steps to make an IDOC adapter work?
What is a mail adapter?
JMS adapter can talk with what type of systems?
What format can JDBC adapter communicate in? If communications with JDBC using XML format, what are 4 actions you could do?
Installing PCK what platforms can you install in? How does PCK and adapter framework engine differ?
Can JDBC adapter query DB tables?
JMS adapter scenario messaging system provider needs to submit what?
What are the properties of receiving IDOC adapter?
JDBC/JMS require certain steps before they can work?
Properties of the PCK who developed it? What is it similar too? Does it support B2B?
What is ALE audit with respect to IDOCS?