

**100%** Money Back  
**Guarantee**

**Vendor:** Oracle

**Exam Code:** 1Z0-510

**Exam Name:** Oracle ATG Web Commerce 10  
Implementation Developer Essentials

**Version:** Demo

### QUESTION 1

Which two ASE tasks can be performed from the ACC but not the BCC?

- A. creating a custom product catalog
- B. creating targeters
- C. creating scenarios
- D. creating slots
- E. creating products and SKUs

**Correct Answer:** CD

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Scenarios, slots, and workflows are not managed through the ATG Business Control Center (BCC). To create and edit these items, use the ATG Control Center (ACC)

D: You can create slot components in two ways:

By manually creating a .properties file

Through the slot wizard in the ACC.

Note ACC: ATG Control Center.

Note BCC: The ATG Business Control Center is a browser-based interface that you use to create and edit many of the elements required to set up and maintain an ATG-based Web site

References:

### QUESTION 2

Which three reasons justify why customers should choose Oracle ATG Web Commerce as their cross channel commerce platform?

- A. It is the most complete and integrated e-commerce solution in the market.
- B. It has the most flexible, modular, and elegant architecture compared to other competing solutions.
- C. It features production-ready reference applications that can be easily customized to meet your application requirements.
- D. It is the easiest platform to implement a compared e-commerce solution in the market.
- E. It has the best online merchandising business tools and applications of all competing solutions.

**Correct Answer:** ABD

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A: To further enhance the customer experience, Oracle offers an integrated set of software-as-a-service (SaaS) commerce services that provide the flexibility and intelligence to target the right visitors at the right time with the right offer in the right channel to drive high-value sales. Through these services, your company can engage with customers at the point of interaction through personalized recommendations, targeted promotions, and guided assistance.

B: Because it's built on a flexible, component-based e-commerce software architecture, ATG Web Commerce is an easily implemented best-in-class commerce solution that increases revenue, improves customer service, helps companies achieve maximum, long-term business growth, and is available as either a licensed solution or hosted on-demand solution.

D: Oracle's ATG Web Commerce Applications

Oracle's ATG Web Commerce is the industry's top-ranked commerce solution that powers the world's best brands, and delivers a consistent, personalized cross-channel customer experience. ATG Web Commerce

offers a complete commerce software platform that enables you to deliver a personalized customer buying experience across all customer touchpoints, including the web, contact center, mobile devices, social media, physical stores, and more.

### QUESTION 3

What is the role of the `allocateItemRelQuantity` chain?

- A. to mark Shipping group as shipped
- B. to purchase items from pre-order, back order, or regular stock using inventory
- C. to reorganize Items across shipping groups
- D. to allocate items related to the quantity on hand

**Correct Answer:** B

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Note: The `allocateItemRelQuantity` chain is executed when called by the `allocateItemRelationship` chain. `allocateItemRelQuantityChain`

This processor executes the `allocateItemRelQuantity` chain. After execution, execution of this chain then stops.

Transactional mode: TX\_MANDATORY

Nucleus component: `/atg/commerce/fulfillment/processor/AllocateItemRelQuantityChain`

PipelineProcessor object: `atg.commerce.pricing.processor.ProcSendScenarioEvent`

Transitions: None. This is the last link in the chain and causes the `PipelineManager` to return to the caller.

### QUESTION 4

How many current and saved orders does ATG allow a user profile to have?

- A. ATG allows one current order and one saved order per user profile.
- B. ATG allows one current order and a collection of saved orders per user profile.
- C. ATG allows multiple current orders and a collection of saved orders per user profile.
- D. Only one order can exist for a Give user profile in ATG. There is no support for saved orders.

**Correct Answer:** B

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Note: `loadShoppingCarts`

```
public void loadShoppingCarts(RepositoryItem pProfile,
OrderHolder pShoppingCart)
throws CommerceException
```

Parameters:

`pProfile` - the user profile

`pShoppingCart` - the `OrderHolder` component for this user Throws:

`CommerceException` - is any errors occur while loading the shopping carts

This method finds all the shopping carts for the user and places them into the session-scope `OrderHolder` component. "Shopping Carts" are defined to be orders whose state is `INCOMPLETE`. The orders are sorted by last activity date, and the last order touched is made the current order. This method will optionally merge the current shopping cart for the session (from the `OrderHolder.current` property) with the first persistent order loaded from the database. This functionality is toggled through the `mergeOrders` property of this form handler. NOTE: This method used to acquire a transaction lock, but we've found

deadlock issues and have decided to remove the locks. See bug 146012. This method now performs its actions without a lock.

References:

### QUESTION 5

What is the reanimated order?

- A. INCOMPLETE orders that have not been checked out by customers and instead have remained idle for a duration of time
- B. Previously abandoned orders that have since been modified by the customer in some way, such as adding items or changing item quantities.
- C. Previously abandoned orders that have been successfully checked out by the customer.
- D. Abandoned orders that have been abandoned for so long that reanimation of the order is no longer considered realistic.

**Correct Answer:** B

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Reanimated orders

Previously abandoned orders that have since been modified by the customer in some way, such as adding items or changing item quantities.

References:

### QUESTION 6

You are creating a primary table and an auxiliary table for an Item descriptor in the versioned schema. What are the properties that must be added to the tables?

- A. You only need to add asset\_version to both the tables.
- B. You need to add asset\_version to both the tables. in addition, the primary table required seven other columns, such as version\_editable, version\_deleted, etc.
- C. You need to add asset\_version to both the tables. in addition, the auxiliary table requires seven other columns, such as version\_editable, version\_deleted, etc.
- D. You need to add asset\_version and seven other columns, such as version\_editable, version deleted to both the tables.
- E. You need to add asset, version to the primary table and seven columns, such as version\_editable, version deleted, etc. to the auxiliary tables.
- F. You need to add seven columns, such as version\_editable, version deleted, etc. to the primary table and only asset\_version to the auxiliary table.

**Correct Answer:** B

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Create and Install the Versioned Database Schema

In order to store asset version metadata, the asset management server's database schema requires additional columns for the primary tables used by your application's repositories, and additional tables to store versioning information.

Create the Versioned Schema

To modify the asset management server's database schema to store versioning data, follow these steps:

1. Copy each database DDL file that you plan to modify.
2. Add the following columns to every table that represents a primary table for an item descriptor:

asset\_version INT NOT NULL

workspace\_id VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL  
branch\_id VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL  
is\_head NUMERIC(1) NOT NULL  
version\_deleted NUMERIC(1) NOT NULL  
version\_editable NUMERIC(1) NOT NULL  
pred\_version INT NULL  
checkin\_date TIMESTAMP NULL

3. Add the following column to every table that represents an auxiliary or multi table in an item descriptor:  
asset\_version INT NOT NULL

References:

#### QUESTION 7

Which component should a shareable component be registered with?

- A. /atg/multisite/SiteGroupManager
- B. /atg/multisite/SiteConfiguration
- C. /atg/multisite/SharedComponentConfiguration
- D. /atg/nucleus/multisite

**Correct Answer:** A

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Components are registered with the /atg/multisite/SiteGroupManager using the shareableTypes property.

References:

#### QUESTION 8

If you want to update the computedCatalogs and parentCatalog properties of a product, which service should you use?

- A. ProductUpdateService
- B. CatalogGeneratorService
- C. AncestorGeneratorService
- D. ComputedCatalogService

**Correct Answer:** C

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The AncestorGeneratorService component generates ancestor categories for the product and category item types, and stores the names of these ancestor categories in the ancestorCategories property of each product and category.

The AncestorGeneratorService updates the following property values for each of the catalog item types. This service must be executed after making catalog updates in order for catalog navigation and search to work correctly.

#### QUESTION 9

Identify the problem with the following targeter rule set:

```
<ruleset>  
<accepts>  
<rule op=eq name= "Guitar News">  
<valueof target = "newsType">  
<valueof constant = "guitar">  
</rule>
```

```

<rule op = includes name = "Guitar players">
<valueof bean = "Profile.preferredcategory">
<valueof constant = "guitars">
</rule>
</accepts>
<accepts>
<rule op = eq name = "Bass News">
<valueof constant = "bass">
</rule>
<rule op=includes name= "Bass players">
<valueof bean = "profile.preferredCategory">
<valueof constant = "bass">
</rule>
</accepts>
</ruleset>

```

- A. All rule sets need a "reject rule".
- B. All rule sets need a sorting directive.
- C. Rules cannot contain two accept directives.
- D. A rule set cannot reference repository items.

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A rule set contains one <ruleset> tag. The <ruleset> tag must have at least one and at most five child tags: one of <accepts>, <rejects>, or <includes> tags must be present. The <sortby> and <site> tags are optional. Multiple <accepts>, <rejects>, <includes>, <sortby>, and <site> tags are not allowed.

References:

**QUESTION 10**

What do you need to do to disable ATG's Out-of-the-Box behavior of persisting order change?

- A. Set /atg/commerce/order/OrderTools.persistOrders = false
- B. Set /atg/commerce/order/OrderManager.persistOrders=false
- C. Set /atg/commerce/ShoppingCart.persistOrders = false
- D. ATG does not allow you to modify this behavior.

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Understanding the ShoppingCart Component

The ShoppingCart component is responsible for storing and managing a customer's shopping carts. It maintains the customer's current shopping cart that is used during the purchase process, and it stores any other shopping carts that have been persisted by that customer. These shopping carts are represented as atg.commerce.order.Order objects in the ATG Commerce object model, and represented as order items in the Order Repository.

**QUESTION 11**

Assume that a versioned repository item in your application is not changed on the store server but is only changed on the CA Server and published to the store server. Which caching mechanism should you choose for it on the store server?

- A. any of the CA-aware caching modes such as locked, distributed, or hybrid
- B. Locked Caching
- C. Immutable Item Caching

- D. Simple Caching
- E. No caching is necessary. Database will cache the Items as they do not change on the server.

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**  
Explanation:

#### QUESTION 12

Identify the significance of using cascade="insert" from the snippet below:

```
<item-descriptive name= "user">  
<property name= "favoriteArticles" data-type = "list" component-list-item-type = "articles" cascade =  
"insert">  
</item-descriptive>
```

- A. An item of type articles is created once a new user is created.
- B. If a user is deleted, all items in articles of that user are deleted.
- C. insert is ignored for properties that use the attribute component item-type.
- D. An article named favoriteArticles is created.

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**  
Explanation:

The cascade="insert" attribute is ignored for properties that use component-item-type.

Note: Cascade Insert

If a repository item has a property with the item-type attribute and the cascade="insert" attribute set, on item creation:

A new item of the type declared by the item-type attribute is also created.

The property is set to point to the other item created.

The cascade="insert" attribute is typically used with cascade="update" and cascade="delete" so management of this item is completely automatic. The item is created, added, updated, and deleted along with the parent item.

The cascade="insert" attribute is ignored for properties that use component-item-type.

#### QUESTION 13

What would be the Ground and Expedited shipping prices for an order of a single item with a price of 15.99 and having a weight of 42 with this configuration (assume no active shipping promotions)?

```
/atg/commerce/pricing/shippingPricingEngine.Properties:
```

```
PreCalculators =\  
Calculators/GroundShippingCalculator,\  
Calculator/ExpeditedShippingCalculator  
postCalculators=calculators/MyPostCalculator
```

```
/atg/commerce/pricing/calculators/GrowthShippingCalculators.properties:  
$class=atg.commerce.pricing.priceRangeShippingCalculator ignoreShippingMethod=false  
shippingmethod=Ground  
ranges =\  
  
00.00:15.99:4.50,\  
16.00:30.99:6.00,\  
31.00:40.99:7.25,\  
41.00:MAX_VALUE:10.00
```

```
/atg/commerce/pricing/calculators/ExpeditedShippingCalculators.properties:  
$class=atg.commerce.pricing.priceRangeShippingCalculator ignoreShippingMethod=false  
shippingmethod=Expedited  
ranges =\
```

```
00.00:15.99:4.50,\  
16.00:30.99:6.00,\  
31.00:40.99:7.25,\  
41.00:MAX_VALUE:10.00
```

```
/atg/commerce/pricing/calculators/MyPostCalculators.properties:  
$class=atg.commerce.pricing.FixedPriceShippingCalculator AddAmount=true  
ignoreShippingMethod=true  
shippingmethod=SpecialSurcharge  
amount=4.99
```

- A. Ground: 4.50, Expedited: 10.00
- B. Ground: 10.00, Expedited: 10.00
- C. Ground: 4.99, Expedited: 4.99
- D. Ground: 9.49, Expedited: 14.99

**Correct Answer:** D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

For Ground the calculation is 4.50 (Price range is used) + 4.99 (the post calculator always gives this result) -> 9.49

For Expedited the calculation is 10.00 (Weight range is used) + 4.99 (the post calculator always gives this result) -> 14.99

Note 1: A ShippingPricingEngine implementation which computes the shipping price for an order. It accomplishes this task by invoking a series of ShippingPricingCalculators which incrementally compute the tax price:

The first step is to allow the preCalculators to manipulate the price. They are invoked in the order in which they appear in the preCalculators list.

The second step is to extract the calculators from any input PricingModels, and invoke them in the order in which they appear in the pPricingModels list.

The last step is to invoke the postCalculators in the order in which they appear in the postCalculators list.

Note 2: The ShippingPricingEngine is a structural component that does not actually calculate shipping prices itself. The actual price calculations are performed by the Pricing Calculator components that are configured as the preCalculators and postCalculators properties of the ShippingPricingEngine.

References:

#### **QUESTION 14**

How is the result set cached when a query returns repository items whose item descriptors enable both item caching and query caching?

- A. The query cache stores the repository IDs indexed by the given query and the item cache holds the corresponding repository items indexed by the repository IDs.
- B. The query cache stores both the repository IDs and the- repository items. The item cache is ignored.
- C. The item cache stores the both the repository IDs and the repository items. The query cache is ignored.
- D. Item descriptors can enable either the item cache or the query cache but not both.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Difference between Item Cache and Query cache

For each item descriptor, an SQL repository maintains two caches:

- \* Item caches
- \* Query caches

Item caches hold the values of repository items, indexed by repository IDs. Item caching can be explicitly enabled for each item descriptor.

\* Query caches hold the repository IDs of items that match given queries. When a query returns repository items whose item descriptor enables query caching, the result set is cached as follows:

/ The query cache stores the repository IDs.

/ The item cache stores the corresponding repository items.

**QUESTION 15**

Which of the following two outcomes are achieved by the following snippet of code?

```
<dsp:importbean bean= "/Project/ShippingConf"/>
```

- A. Imports shipping Conf into page Context so you can exclude the full path and use the ShippingConf as short hand
- B. Imports Shipping Conf into page Context so you can exclude the full path and use the shipConf as short hand
- C. Makes the Shipping Conf available to the EL through the name ShippingConf
- D. Imports the ShippingConf to the page and is required to or reference it on the page
- E. Allows access to the DSP element through JavaScript or AJAX library

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

`dsp:importbean`

Imports a servlet bean or JavaBean component into a JSP.

`<dsp:importbean bean="Nucleus-path" [var="attr-name" [scope="scope-spec"]] >` `dsp:importbean` can import a servlet bean or a JavaBean component into a JSP. After a component is imported, references to it can omit its full Nucleus path. You can also use `dsp:importbean` to map the imported component to a scoped attribute that is EL-accessible. `dsp:importbean` tags are typically placed at the top of the JSP, in order to facilitate references to them.

Attributes

\* `bean`

Set to the fully-qualified Nucleus path and name of the servlet bean to import.

\* `var`

Names an EL variable that enables access to other page tags. When you use `var`, you can set its scope attribute to page, request, session, or application. The default scope is page.

If `var` is omitted, the shorthand name for the component is used.

\* `scope`

By default, the named variable is set to page scope, which makes it accessible to any EL-enabled resources on the same page. The scope attribute lets you define a larger scope for variable, by setting it to request, session, or application.

References:

**QUESTION 16**

What is the resulting outcome when the statements below are executed without a transaction?

```
repositoryItem.setPropertyValue("name", "John");
repositoryItem.setPropertyValue("lastName", "Doe")
```

- A. For each setProperty value, ATG begins a JTA transaction, calls setPropertyValue, and commits the JTA transaction. At this point, SQL is issued and the changes are committed.
- B. Before the 1st setPropertyValue is executed, a JTA transaction begins. After the 2nd setProperty Value is called, ATG commits the JTA transaction. At this point, SQL is issued and the changes are committed.
- C. ATG throws an error as multiple setPropertyValue have to be executed within a transaction.
- D. Before the 1st setPropertyValue is executed, a JTA transaction begins. The SQL is issued when you call updateItem.
- E. All setPropertyValue method calls must be wrapped in a JTA Transaction.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

**QUESTION 17**

Your site supports configurable commerce Items and you want to enable price list based pricing. How would you configure the /atg/commerce/pricing/ItemPricingEngine?

- A. preCalculators=\calculators/ItemListPriceCalculator,\calculators/ConfigurableItemPriceCalculator
- B. preCalculators=\calculators/ItemPriceListCalculator,\calculators/ConfigurableItemPriceListCalculators
- C. preCalculators=\calculators/ItemPriceListCalculator
- D. preCalculators=\atg.commerce/pricing/calculators/ItemListPricecalculator

**Correct Answer:** D

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Price List Calculators

An ItemPriceCalculator class maintains all the functionality common to all the pricing schemes.

Three sub-calculators correspond to the three different pricing schemes. The three different schemes are calculating the list price of an item, calculating the price of an item using bulk pricing, and calculating the price of an item using tiered pricing.

\* ItemListPriceCalculator: Calls the getPrice method from the PriceListManager to retrieve the list price of the CommerceItem.

\* ItemBulkPriceCalculator

\* ItemTierPriceCalculator

Note:

\* The ItemListPriceCalculator is a calculator which determines the list price of an item and sets the itemPriceInfo to be that amount. The pricing scheme for that item is list pricing.

References:

**QUESTION 18**

The design of the OrderFulfiller and the HardgoodFulfiller uses the ClientLockManager to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Prevent one component from processing messages for two different orders at the same time.

- B. Send messages out to all components that the order is being modified. Components then appropriate actions
- C. help in caching the order for better performance
- D. lock the order so the client cannot modify his or her order after it is submitted

**Correct Answer:** A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The design of the OrderFulfiller and the HardgoodFulfiller uses the ClientLockManager to prevent one component from processing messages for two different orders at the same time.

#### **QUESTION 19**

Identify three features of Oracle ATG Adaptive Scenario Engine that drive personalized customer experience.

- A. rule based content targeting including personalized recommendations, offers, information sells, up sells, promotions
- B. management and processing of purchase orders and requisitions
- C. content indexing and management/administration of search facets
- D. business rule driven scenarios for delivering dynamic web pages
- E. time- and event based multistage scenarios

**Correct Answer:** ADE

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

ATG Adaptive Scenario Engine provides a set of components to the request-handling pipeline.

The ATG Adaptive Scenario Engine provides an open, server-side environment for building and deploying dynamic, personalized applications for the Web and other communication channels, such as email and wireless devices.

ATG's platform features the Adaptive Scenario Engine described as segmentation and content targeting software that provides the personalization technology and core functionality needed to deliver a personalized customer experience at every stage of the buying process.

#### **QUESTION 20**

In order to ensure versioning integrity, a deploying project obtains exclusive locks on its assets when deployment starts. What is the effect of these locks?

- A. Until a project's asset locks are released, other projects that share those assets cannot add the asset to the project.
- B. Until a project's asset locks are released, other projects that share those assets cannot be in author mode and are shown as locked in the BCC UI.
- C. Until a project's asset locks are released, other projects that share those Assets cannot deploy.
- D. It is a database lock and has no effect on the UI. Other projects will net a concurrent update exception if a database save is issued for the shared assets.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

In order to ensure versioning integrity, a deploying project obtains exclusive locks on its assets when deployment starts. It releases those locks only after deployment is complete and project assets are checked in, or when the deployment is reverted. Until a project's asset locks are released, other projects that share those assets cannot deploy.

References:

### QUESTION 21

Which two DSP Tags can specify a tag converter?

- A. dsp:valueof
- B. dsp:printvalue
- C. dsp:include
- D. dsp:input

**Correct Answer:** AD

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You can specify tag converters in the following DSP tags:

dsp:a  
dsp:input (D)  
dsp:param  
dsp:postfield  
dsp:select  
dsp:setvalue  
dsp:textarea  
dsp:valueof (A)

A: dsp:valueof

dsp:valueof renders a value in a bean property or page parameter. You can specify a default value in between the start and end dsp:valueof tags. If you do not intend to use a default, make sure there is no text, space, or carriage return separating the tags.

Example:

```
<dsp:valueof bean="Student_01.age" converter="number" format="###"/> <dsp:valueof  
param="currentName">Happy User</dsp:valueof>
```

In this example, the age property in the Student\_01 component is retrieved and converted into a format that renders a number as this: 35. The second tag gets the value of the currentName page parameter, but if no value exists, it displays Happy User instead.

D: To enable more control over data conversions, the ATG platform provides tag converter classes. Tag converters let you specify how data in forms is interpreted and displayed, and to control when exceptions are thrown. You specify tag converters through special attributes that ATG provides.

For example, your form might have the following field:

```
<dsp:input type="text" bean="MyBean.age"/>
```

### QUESTION 22

What does the childProducts property of an Item category contain?

- A. a union of fixedChildProducts and computedChildProducts of the category
- B. a union of fixedChildProducts and dynamicChildProducts of the category
- C. a union of fixedChildProducts and dynamicChildProducts of the category with possible duplicate products
- D. a union of fixedChildProducts and computedChildProducts of the category with possible duplicate products

**Correct Answer:** D

#### Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

When a user accesses a page that refers to childProducts, Oracle ATG Web Commerce computes the current value of childProducts as follows:

1. Finds the current set of products in the content group specified in childProductGroup, and sets dynamicChildProperties to that set of products.
2. Sets childProducts to the merge of the set of products in dynamicChildProducts and the set of products in fixedChildProducts.

**QUESTION 23**

What is the result if addItem on the repository is never called after createItem call?

- A. The item is not persisted in database.
- B. It is saved automatically when transaction commits.
- C. The item is saved when the server shuts down.
- D. It is illegal and an exception is thrown.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

CreateItem returns a new item populated with the supplied id. The new item is not added to the repository; addItem must be called in order to change the repository.

References:

**QUESTION 24**

In which component are the stages of the shopping process in ATG Commerce defined?

- A. /atg/commerce/states/ShoppingProcessStates via property Name stageNames
- B. /atg/commerce/order/OrderTools via property Name stageNames
- C. /atg/commerce/bp/ShoppingProcessConfiguration via property Name stageNames
- D. /atg/commerce/bp/ShoppingOrderConfiguration via property Name stageNames
- E. /atg/commerce/order/ScheduledOrderTools via property Name stageNames

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

These stages are defined in the stageNames property of the /atg/commerce/bp/ShoppingProcessConfiguration component.

Note: Shopping Process Stages

ATG Commerce has one business process configured out-of-the-box, the shopping process. The shopping process is made up of a series of stages that a customer follows, from browsing for products to, if all goes well, purchasing and checking out. The stages of the shopping process in ATG Commerce are defined as:

Browsed  
AddedToCart  
ShippingInfoComplete  
ShippingPriceDisplayed  
RequestedBillingInfo  
BillingInfoCompleted  
CartSummaryViewed

References:

### QUESTION 25

Which three methods are defined by the ItemPricingCalculator interface?

- A. getPrice
- B. priceEachItem
- C. priceItem
- D. priceOrder
- E. priceSku
- F. priceItems

**Correct Answer:** BCF

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

ItemPricingCalculator Interface

atg.commerce.pricing.ItemPricingCalculator modifies the price of a CommerceItem.

A calculator's priceItem, priceEachItem, or priceItems method is invoked by the corresponding method of the same name on the pricing engine. The calculator's priceItem method modifies the input priceObjects according to the current pricing context. The specific way in which the calculator modifies an item price varies according to individual implementations.

References:

### QUESTION 26

Identify three methods that are supported by the Out of the Box Form handler RepositoryFormHandler.

- A. RepositoryFormHandler does not provide any methods.
- B. Create
- C. Delete
- D. Select
- E. Update
- F. Select All

**Correct Answer:** BCE

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

RepositoryFormHandler Submit Operations

The RepositoryFormHandler supports the following operations for form submission:

\* create

Creates a repository item based on the value set in the form and adds it to the repository. If the repositoryId property is specified in the form, the new item is created with the given repository ID; otherwise, an auto-generated ID is used.

\* delete

Deletes from the repository the item specified by repositoryId.

\* update

Updates the item described by repositoryId from the form values.

Note: RepositoryFormHandler

Web application forms are commonly used to view and update database data. The atg.repository.servlet.RepositoryFormHandler class provides methods and properties for working with repository items. You can use a component of this class to add, update, and delete repository items that use the same item descriptor. A RepositoryFormHandler can be used with any repository type: HTML,

XML, LDAP, and SQL.

References:

### QUESTION 27

Which three statements are true regarding slots and targeters?

- A. Slots offer a caching mechanism.
- B. Targeters offer a caching mechanism.
- C. The TargetingForEach droplet can accept both a slot and a targeter as input
- D. Slots can be created and configured in the BCC.
- E. Targeters can be created and configured in the BCC.

**Correct Answer:** ABE

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A: With slots, the system can more efficiently cache the items that it shows, which makes displaying them faster.

B: The ATG Personalization module caches (or temporarily stores) the content that it displays after each targeting operation. This behavior allows it to serve the content much faster to the next visitor who matches the targeting criteria.

E: Creating New Targeters

To create a new content targeter that you can use to display appropriate content to specific users.

Etc.

Note:

\* A slot is a Nucleus component that you can use to set up and display a series of personalized content items on one or more Web pages.

\* Targeters can be used to display repository items only. Slots are often used to show repository items (such as images), but you can also use them to display any of the following:

Text strings

Dates

Numbers (Java types Long and Double)

The type of item that a slot displays is determined by the developer who creates the slot component. Note, however, that a single slot can display only one type of item; for example, a slot cannot contain both a repository item and a date.

\* You can include slots in scenarios, giving you greater control over the circumstances in which they are displayed. For example, you could include Time elements in a scenario that change the slots after a specific period. Using scenarios, you can also set up a type of slot called an active slot that requests its own content, or use another scenario events to determine the content of a slot.

### QUESTION 28

The business requires that only three Items be shown on the page from a slot even though the slot is populated with many more. What are two ways to do this?

- A. Not possible. Fix the number of items in the slot.
- B. Limit the number of items served in the slot configuration.
- C. Set the maxItemsDisplayed property on the store configuration.
- D. Advice business to show more as this requirement requires custom code.
- E. Limit the number of items displayed in the properties passed to targeting droplets on the page.

**Correct Answer:** BE

#### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

B (not A): You can limit the number of items that can appear in the slot at any one time.

E:

Note: The TargetingForEach servlet bean is a specialized version of the ForEach servlet bean that performs a targeting operation using the targeter component set by its targeter and sourceMap parameters. The TargetingForEach servlet bean displays every item returned by the targeting operation in the manner specified by its output parameter.

maxNumber

If the maxNumber property is set, the targeter only returns at most maxNumber items in the targeting result set. You can use this property as a precaution to prevent loading potentially large result sets into memory.

### QUESTION 29

In context of Product Comparison, what are the two roles of the TableInfo component?

- A. It is used for the layout of the table showing the product comparison.
- B. It provides the information needed to be displayed for comparison such as column header and properties.
- C. It provides sorting instructions for the table as displayed on site.
- D. It contains locale information for the alternative Product Catalogs used in the site.

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Using TableInfo to Display a Product Comparison List

The ProductList component, which maintains the list of Entry objects in its items property, also includes a reference to a TableInfo object in its tableInfo property. The TableInfo component maintains the display information to compare the products in table form, such as the properties to display in the table, the column headings for the table, and the sorting instructions for the table.

### QUESTION 30

What is the name of the property in the customer profile that contains a list of PromotionStatus Repository Items?

- A. customerPromotions
- B. activePromotions
- C. globalPromotions
- D. usedPromotions

**Correct Answer:** B

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A customer's profile has an activePromotions property that contains a list of PromotionStatus RepositoryItems.

References:

### QUESTION 31

Which XML file(s) are loaded by the component/atg/commerce/catalog/ProductCatalog?

- A. /atg/commerce/catalog/custom/customCatalog.xml only
- B. /atg/commerce/catalog/custom/customCatalog.xml, /atg/commerce/pricing/pricingModels.xml
- C. /atg/commerce/catalog/custom/customCatalog.xml, /atg/commerce/pricelists.xml
- D. All XMLs that are listed in the XML list of the product catalog component



**Correct Answer:** D

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

ATG Consumer Commerce comes with an XML definition file that contains the information for the standard product catalog. A reference to this XML file is found in the /atg/commerce/catalog/ProductCatalog component. The location of this XML file is /atg/commerce/catalog/productCatalog.xml.

Note: ATG Commerce stores its product catalog data in a SQL database and accesses that data via the SQL Repository Adapter. In order for the SQL Repository Adapter to be able to access your product catalog information, all of the information regarding the definition of your item types must be defined in an XML repository template definition file.

**QUESTION 32**

How does a developer preserve request scoped objects on redirects?

- A. by adding a\_request id parameter to the form as a hidden variable
- B. by setting the synchronized attribute to the form tag so the request doesn't close
- C. by setting setAllowChangeHeadersDuringRedirect to true on DynamicHttpServletRequest
- D. by calling the SendLocalRedirect() on DynamicHttpServletRequest object
- E. by setting setRequest to current request on the DynamicHttpServletRequest Object

**Correct Answer:** A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Preserving request scoped objects on redirects

If a request results in a redirect to a local page through the method

HttpServletRequest.sendLocalRedirect(), the ATG platform treats the redirect request as part of the original request, and maintains any request-scoped objects associated with that request. To implement this, the ATG platform adds an additional query parameter named \_requestid to the redirected URL.

References:

**QUESTION 33**

Users of your site have provided login and date of birth upon registration. Out of the-box, what is the visibility of these fields to merchandisers?

- A. Neither login nor date of birth can be available to merchandisers in BCC. Only Customer Service Reps can view the login using the CSC.
- B. Neither login nor date of birth can be available to anyone as per the PCI guidelines.
- C. Login is visible to merchandisers, but date of birth is not visible.
- D. Login is not visible to merchandisers, but they can see the date of birth and target the users anonymously.
- E. Both login and date of birth are visible to merchandisers in the BCC.

**Correct Answer:** E

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

**QUESTION 34**

Which three pricing engines use the Qualifier class to determine the objects to which it should a discount?

- A. ItemPricingEngine
- B. DiscountPricingEngine
- C. OrderPricingEngine

- D. PromotionEngine
- E. ShippingPricingEngine

**Correct Answer:** ACE

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

ATG Commerce provides the following four extensions of the main PricingEngine interface:

- \* (A) atg.commerce.pricing.ItemPricingEngine  
Provides a price for atg.commerce.order.CommerceItem objects.
- \* (C) atg.commerce.pricing.OrderPricingEngine  
Provides a price for atg.commerce.order.Order objects.
- \* (E) atg.commerce.pricing.ShippingPricingEngine  
Provides a price for atg.commerce.order.ShippingGroup objects.
- \* atg.commerce.pricing.TaxPricingEngine  
Determines tax for atg.commerce.order.Order objects.

**QUESTION 35**

Each of the stock levels has a threshold associated with it. When a stock level reaches the threshold, what is the default behavior?

- A. An event is generated.
- B. ATG stops any customer from checking out the SKU.
- C. ATG stops showing the SKU as orderable.
- D. Thresholds are not used in ATG. They are legacy code for backward compatibility.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Every inventory item in the repository must have a Long property attached to it that represents the item's stock level threshold. If the stock level falls below this value, an event is triggered.

**QUESTION 36**

Select two features provided by the ATG Personalization module.

- A. User Profiling
- B. Content Targeting
- C. Personalized Returns Handling
- D. Purchase Tracking
- E. Order Management after order has been placed

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Personalization module provides features that are specifically designed to support Web site personalization, which is the process of displaying different content to each site visitor depending on his or her preferences and requirements.

Note: In order to create and maintain a personalized Web site, you must make a series of decisions about your site visitors and the content you want to show them; for example, how do you want to segment your site visitors? Do you want to show specific content to different age groups? Do you plan to use a site visitor's income bracket to determine what to show her? And what content, specifically, do you want to

show to each group of people?

Once you have planned your approach to the relationship between site visitors and content, you use the ATG Control Center to do the following:

- Create profile groups
- Group similar content items together
- Match content groups to profile groups
- Determine the visitor behavior that you will track and use to update profiles

**QUESTION 37**

Identify two functions of the Nucleus.

- A. Nucleus resolves component names to components.
- B. Nucleus provides commerce-specific functionality such as catalog and cart.
- C. Nucleus creates and initializes components.
- D. Nucleus provides application logging capability such as debug, warning, info, error, and trace

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A: Nucleus performs one basic operation: resolving component names. Given the name of a component, Nucleus does its best to find or create that component and return it.

C: Name resolution is not a difficult task. Nucleus shows its real power by creating components and hooking them up to other components automatically. This function is invoked when Nucleus is asked to resolve a name of a component that does not yet exist. In this case, Nucleus looks for the appropriate configuration file that describes how to create that component and any other components that it requires.

Note: Nucleus is the Dynamo Application Framework's component model for building applications from JavaBeans. Nucleus lets you assemble applications through simple configuration files that specify what components are used by the application, what parameters are used to initialize those components, and how those components hook up to each other. The ATG Control Center Components window provides a handy way to create, modify, and manage Nucleus components.

Nucleus by itself provides no application-specific functions. The JavaBean components implement all of an application's functionality. Nucleus is the mechanism that gives those components a place to live, and a way for those components to find each other.

References:

**QUESTION 38**

Based on the property definition below, what are the possible values returned by the transaction Type property?

```
<property name = "transactionType" data-type= "enumerated"> <attribute name = "useCodeForValue" value = "true"/>
<option value = "credit" code = "999"/>
<option value = "debit" code "998"/>
<option value = "purchase" code = "997"/>
</property>
```

- A. 1, 2, or 3
- B. 999, 998, or 997
- C. credit, debit, or purchase
- D. 999, 998, and 997 are reserved numbers in ATG and hence cannot be used in enum.
- E. Credit, debit, and purchase are reserved names in ATG and hence cannot be used in enum.

**Correct Answer:** B

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