

## Fusion Middleware Glossary of Terms

### A

**ADF** – see Application Development Framework

**Application Development Framework** – A J2EE development framework that is based upon best practice design patterns for building web applications.

### B

**BAM** – Business Activity Monitoring

**BPEL** – see Business Process Execution Language

**Business Process Execution Language** – A standard for organizing reusable web services into more than one type of process flow.

### C

**CEP** – see Complex Event Processing

**Complex Event Processing** – CEP is primarily an event processing concept that deals with the task of processing multiple events within an event cloud with the goal of identifying the meaningful events. CEP employs techniques such as detection of complex patterns of many events, event correlation and abstraction, event hierarchies, and relationships between events such as causality, membership, and timing, and event-driven processes

### D

**Dehydration** – This enables the states of long-running processes to be automatically maintained in a database.

### E

**EDA** – see Event-Driven Architecture

**Event-Driven Architecture** – EDA is a software architecture pattern promoting the production, detection, consumption of, and reaction to events. This architectural pattern may be applied by the design and implementation of systems which transmit events among loosely coupled software components and services.

**ESB** – Enterprise Service Bus

### G

**Grid Control** – Oracle Enterprise Manager which provides monitoring of databases, application servers, web services and applications.

## **I**

**Identity Management** – The managing of user identities across resources both inside and outside the firewall.

## **J**

**JMS** – Java Messaging Service

## **M**

**Message Exchange Pattern** – Describes the pattern of messages required by a communications protocol to establish or use a communication channel. There are two major message exchange patterns — a request-response pattern, and a one-way pattern. For example, the TCP has a request-response pattern protocol, and the UDP has a one-way pattern.

**MEP** – see Message Exchange Pattern.

## **O**

**OASIS** – see Organization for the Advancement of Structured Informational Standards.

**Oracle Fusion** – The integration of Oracle applications such as E-Business Suite, Peoplesoft, JD Edwards, Siebel, Retek, Stellent, etc. into a set of next generation applications based on open industry standards. This set of next generation applications will be based on Service Oriented Architecture.

**Oracle Fusion Architecture** – The blueprint that ties together the Oracle applications, middleware platform and grid technology.

**Oracle Fusion Middleware** – The underlying technical platform used to build Oracle Fusion applications. This is also referred to as Oracle Fusion Technical Platform.

**Organization for the Advancement of Structured Informational Standards** – The OASIS is a not-for-profit consortium that drives the development, convergence and adoption of open standards for the global information society. The consortium produces more Web services standards than any other organization along with standards for security, e-business, and standardization efforts in the public sector and for application-specific markets. Founded in 1993, OASIS has more than 5,000 participants representing over 600 organizations and individual members in 100 countries. See <http://www.oasis-open.org>.

## **Q**

**QoS** – see Quality of Service.

**Quality of Service** – In the fields of computer networking, the term Quality of Service refers to resource reservation control mechanisms. Quality of Service can provide different priority to different users or data flows, or guarantee a certain level of performance to a data flow in accordance with requests from the application program or the service provider policy.

## **S**

**SAML** – see Security Assertion Markup Language.

**SOA** – see Service Oriented Architecture.

**SPML** – see Security Provisioning Markup Language.

**SSO** – see Single sign on.

**Security Assertion Markup Language** – Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is an XML standard for exchanging authentication and authorization data between security domains, that is, between an identity provider (a producer of assertions) and a service provider (a consumer of assertions). SAML is a product of the OASIS Security Services Technical Committee.

**Security Provisioning Markup Language** – Service Provisioning Markup Language is an XML-based framework, being developed by OASIS, for exchanging user, resource and service provisioning information between cooperating organizations.

**Service Oriented Architecture** – A paradigm for organizing and utilizing distributed capabilities that may be under the control of different ownership domains. It provides a uniform means to offer, discover, interact with and use capabilities to produce desired effects consistent with measurable preconditions and expectations.

**Simple Object Access Protocol** – see SOAP.

**Service Oriented Architecture Protocol** – see SOAP.

**Single sign on** – A process which manages user authentication across multiple applications with only one login.

**SOAP** – A protocol for exchanging XML-based messages over computer networks, normally using HTTP/HTTPS. SOAP forms the foundation layer of the Web services stack, providing a basic messaging framework on which more abstract layers can build on.

## U

**UDDI** – see Universal Description, Discovery and Integration.

**Universal Description, Discovery and Integration** – UDDI is a platform-independent, XML-based registry and an open industry initiative, sponsored by OASIS, enabling businesses to publish service listings and discover each other and define how the services or software applications interact over the Internet.

## W

**Web Services** – Software services for web applications which use XML standards and transport communication protocols to exchange data between applications.

**Web Services Description Language** – WSDL is an XML-based language that provides a model for describing Web services (but not limited to). It is an open standard sponsored by the W3C.

**WSDL** – See Web Services Description Language

**WS-Policy** – The Web Services Policy Framework is a specification that allows web services to use XML to advertise their policies (on security, Quality of Service, etc.) and for web service consumers to specify their policy requirements.