



1Z0-574^{Q&As}

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which are the major categories of ORA Engineering capabilities?

- A. Integrated Development
- B. Asset Management
- C. Event Processing
- D. Service Engineering

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation:

The broad categories that define ORA Engineering are:

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Integrated development

This covers a wide range of engineering capabilities required to model, design and build solutions. These capabilities go beyond simple editing and include advanced capabilities to support round-trip engineering, integrated testing, deployment, and asset management.

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Asset Management

Asset Management deals with the visibility, management and governance of assets and asset metadata. It covers the capabilities required to effectively manage enterprise assets.

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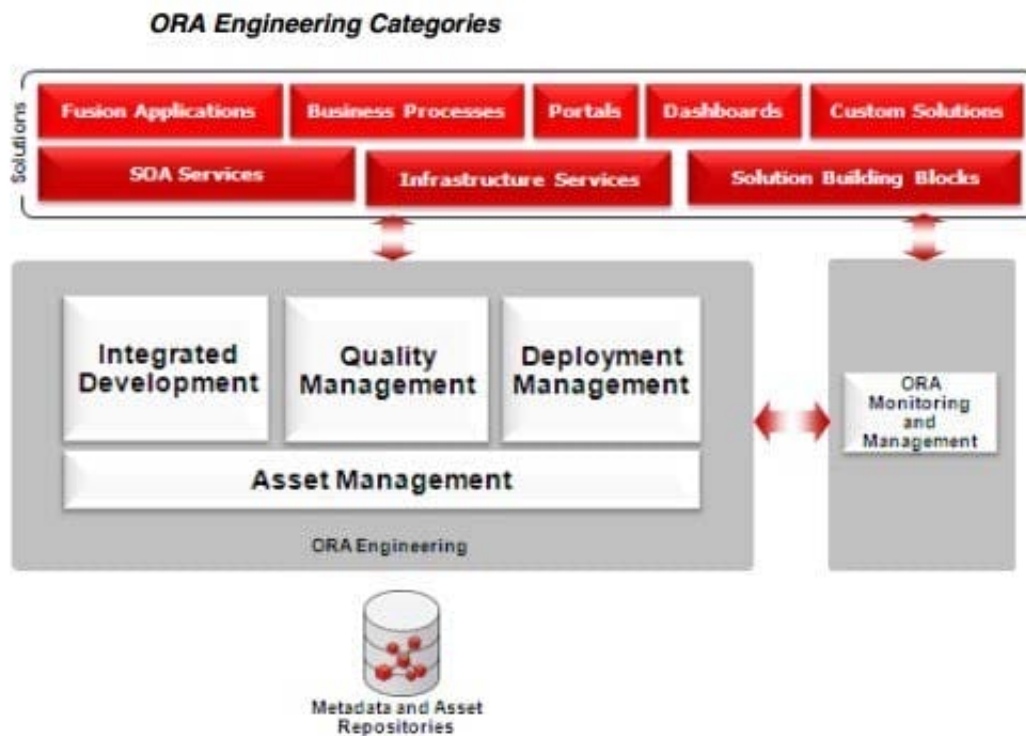
Quality Management

Quality Management capabilities ensure that the developed solution meets the enterprise standards and pass the exit criteria. Quality Management covers testing, defect management, and continuous integration.

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Deployment Management

Deployment Management deals with building, packaging, migration, and deployment of assets.



References:

QUESTION 2

Because each back-end system is running in a separate process, any integration architecture is required to cross multiple process boundaries. A Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture also introduces SOA Services that run in their own process, thus adding more process boundaries to be crossed. What approaches can be employed to reduce the performance impact of crossing multiple process boundaries?

- A. There is nothing that can be done because process boundaries are just part of any integration architecture.
- B. The SOA Services should expose larger-granularity operations to reduce the number of s-calls, which reduces the number of times process boundaries are crossed.
- C. Service composition should be used to reduce the number of SOA Services that are exposed to the clients
- D. The SOA Services should use XML-based request-and-response messages because XML is a platform- (and hence process-) neutral format.
- E. The SOA Services can encapsulate multiple layers of theSOI architecture to reducenumber of service calls, which reduces the number of process boundaries being crossed.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: Each time a process boundary is crossed there are performance impacts from the network and message marshalling and de-marshalling. This is a primary reason why SOA Services should expose relatively coarse-grained interfaces (B). This is also a reason why a service implementation might span multiple layers in the architecture .(E)

References:

**QUESTION 3**

Which statement best describes the role of the Data Movement Layer within the logical view of the Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture?

- A. The Data Movement Layer provides access to persistent data storage for the architecture.
- B. All write operations on persistent data are performed via the Data Movement Layer.
- C. All read operations on persistent data are performed via the Data Movement Layer.
- D. All create, read, update, and delete operations on persistent data are performed via the Data Movement Layer.
- E. The Data Movement Layer provides batch and bulk data operations for the architecture.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: The Data Movement Layer provides the batch and bulk data handling for the architecture. This layer exists primarily to offload bulk data movement from the upper layers in the architecture. Bulk data movement is a necessary evil in many enterprises, and therefore, the architecture must provide a mechanism to provide this capability in an efficient, controlled manner. Without this layer, the other layers in the architecture might be misused to move large blocks of data, a task for which the other layers are ill suited.

References:

QUESTION 4

The principle of "Security as a Service" states that business solution; must be designed to consume common security services, where possible, as opposed to implementing custom security logic and replicating copies of security data. Which of the following statements is not an Implication of this principle?

- A. Security logic must be externalized as much as possible, i.e., developers must not hand-code security logic into business solutions.
- B. Security enforcement, decisions, and management must be performed by dedicated, shared services and Infrastructure.
- C. Wherever possible, security services must be built upon open standards.
- D. Security services must use Web Service (SOAP) interfaces and XML payloads in order to promote Interoperability.

Correct Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Rationale: Security services allow multiple solutions to share common security logic, features, policies, and identity information. This provides a more secure environment by eliminating redundancies and associated risks. It also enables more effective management of security in the IT environment.



Implications:

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Security logic must be externalized as much as possible, i.e., developers must not hand-code security logic into business solutions.(A)

*

Security enforcement, decisions, and management must be performed by dedicated, shared services and infrastructure.(B)

*

Security services must leverage open standards for interface protocols and message formats where possible in order to promote interoperability.(C)

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The availability and performance characteristics of security services must meet or exceed the specifications required to support the business solutions.

References:

QUESTION 5

Which of the following are the implications of the architecture principle, "Asset-centric approach must be applied to engineering processes"?

- A. The development Infrastructure must support asset-centric engineering.
- B. Assets must be associated with meaningful metadata that can be used to discover and interpret the assets.
- C. Solutions developed must be integrated and tested early and often.
- D. Existing assets must be reused to fulfill whole or part functionality when available.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The underlying core principle of ORA Engineering is asset sharing and enterprise development through an integrated asset management approach. Most organizations use a Software Configuration Management (SCM) or Version Control System (VCS) for managing the code and configuration assets. These tools are great for managing the versioning of assets produced but they don't maintain the metadata of the assets. Without metadata assets are not organized in context and it is hard to discover them. ORA recommends an asset-centric engineering process, where an Asset Manager is used to address the challenges posed by the traditional approaches. The Asset Manager is typically an enterprise-scoped Metadata Repository working in concert with SCMs and other types of asset repositories.

References:

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