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Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following is the most correct definition of Grid computing?

- A. Grid computing refers to the ability to run computers off a power grid.
- B. Grid computing refers to the aggregation of multiple, distributed computing resources, making them function as a single computing resource with respect to a particular computational task.
- C. Grid computing refers to the vertical scaling of resources to add more capacity to the Infrastructure.
- D. Grid computing allows computing resources to be operated and managed independently, creating a distributed architecture.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Grid computing is a technology architecture that virtualizes and pools IT resources, such as compute power, storage, and network capacity into a set of shared services that can be distributed and redistributed as needed. Grid computing involves server virtualization, clustering, and dynamic provisioning.

Note: With Grid computing, groups of independent, modular hardware and software components can be pooled and provisioned on demand to meet the changing needs of businesses. Grid computing is really a form of distributed computing and it aims to deliver flexible and dynamic infrastructures using tiered optimization. It uses virtualization at various levels of the middleware and database layer to achieve it.

References:

QUESTION 2

Which one of the following user classification schemes best reflects what function or function performs?

- A. role-based classification
- B. rule-based classification
- C. group-based classification
- D. attribute-based classification
- E. rank-based classification

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Given the potentially large number of users of a system, access privileges are generally not assigned at the user level. Instead, users are assigned to groups (mimicking the organizational structure of a company), or roles (defined based on job functions that users perform), or some combination of the two. Access privileges are then assigned to groups and/or roles. The most natural case is that they are assigned to roles, since roles align more closely



with operations users naturally perform to accomplish their job. The industry term for this is Role-Based Access Control (RBAC). RBAC is more flexible than defining access rights based on usernames or static groups and enables an organization to be more versatile when allocating resources. With RBAC the system must determine if the subject (user or client) is associated with a role that has been granted access to a resource. This process of user to role ascertainment is called role mapping.

Incorrect answers

B: Rule-based access control is very similar to fine-grained access control, where access is controlled by rules defined in policies. The twist is that rules might refer to each other. For instance, access may be granted to resource/function A as long as it is not also granted to resource/function B. This form of control can be used to ensure that a group or individual is not given privileges that create a conflict of interest or inappropriate level of authority. For instance, the approver of expenses or purchases cannot be the same as the requestor.

C: Role is better here.

D: There are times when access should be based on characteristics the user has rather than the organization or roles to which the user belongs. For instance, a customer with premium status might be granted access to exclusive offers, and a sales representative that has achieved his target sales revenue might have access to certain perks. Such levels of status vary over time, making it difficult to manage access based on relatively static group or role assignments. Attribute-based access control offers a more dynamic method of evaluation. Decisions are based on attributes assigned to users, which are free to change as business events unfold. Access policies define the attributes and values a user must have, and access decisions are evaluated against the current values assigned to the user. Attributes can be used to support both course-grained and fine-grained authorization.

E: No such thing as rank-based classification

References:

QUESTION 3

Which of the following does Policy Management Compliance refer to?

- A. a desired behavior, and is associated with one or more Infrastructure components
- B. the demonstration and enforcement of regulatory standards, industry standards, internal best practices
- C. a set of processes through which management identifies, analyzes and, where necessary, responds appropriately to risks
- D. a management approach to direct and control the entire organization by using a combination of management information and hierarchical management control structures

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Policy management is the demonstration of, and enforcement to, regulatory standards, industry standards, and internal best practices.

QUESTION 4



Your company has decided to create an Enterprise Architecture following the Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF). Which option best describes how the IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) library of material relates to this TOGAF-based Initiative?

- A. ITSO has minimal applicability because TOGAF is a complete architecture framework.
- B. The ITSO material can be used as reference material within the TOGAF approach.
- C. The TOGAF approach will need to be modified (customized) to incorporate the ITSO material.
- D. The ITSO material will need to be adapted to the TOGAF approach.
- E. TOGAF and ITSO are mutually exclusive. One or the other must be chosen as the basis for the company's Enterprise Architecture.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The ITSO, and, being part of it, the Oracle Reference Architecture is not an Architecture Framework. For this, many solutions are already available, of which TOGAF and Oracle's Enterprise Architecture Framework (OEA) are good examples. The ORA can be perfectly integrated in any of the currently available frameworks.

Note: The IT Strategies from Oracle give you a whole library of whitepapers, not only to develop a Reference Architecture for your own, by adapting the ORA to your needs, but it also focuses on the surrounding Enterprise Technology Strategies and Enterprise Solution Designs. In other words, ITSO covers both the horizontal technology perspectives (SOA, BPM, EDA, etc.), but also the vertical business perspectives (Utilities, Government, etc.). Now, in case you think that this is all about Oracle Technology products, you might be surprised: the whole ITSO / Oracle Reference Architecture is Vendor-Neutral. It is only scoped to Oracle's product portfolio. Now, one might ask themselves: what technology product area doesn't Oracle have products for, so that shouldn't be too much of an issue as far as completeness is concerned. ITSO can help you organizing complex product landscapes, by means of a holistic approach to technology adoption. By covering the technology as a whole, you can reduce risk and become more in control of your IT solutions.

QUESTION 5

What are the benefits of the browser over traditional user Interfaces (for example, client-server GUI)?

- A. HTML provides a richer interface for end users.
- B. Development, maintenance, and support costs are reduced.
- C. The browser simplifies application deployment compared to dedicated client server GUI applications.
- D. There is more variety among browsers than among client-server GUIs.
- E. The browser provides a richer graphical environment than client-server GUIs.
- F. Browsers can support more diverse devices than dedicated client-server GUI application.

Correct Answer: BCF

Explanation: