



# 1Z0-574<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following token profiles is not included in the WS-Security standard as a standard type of identity token?

- A. XACML token profile
- B. SAML token profile
- C. username token profile
- D. Kerberos token profile
- E. X.500 token profile

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

The WS-Security specification allows a variety of signature formats, encryption algorithms and multiple trust domains, and is open to various security token models, such as:

\*

X.509 certificates (not E)

\*

Kerberos tickets (not D) \*UserID/Password credential (not C)

\*

SAML Assertions (not B) \*custom-defined tokens.

Note: WS-Security (Web Services Security, short WSS) is a flexible and feature-rich extension to SOAP to apply security to web services. It is a member of the WS-\* family of web service specifications and was published by OASIS.

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**QUESTION 2**

Which of the following interactions does not occur as part of a web-based single sign-on scenario?

- A. A gateway, deployed in the Web Server, intercepts requests destined for protected resource
- B. The user is prompted for login credentials when a protected resource is accessed and the user has not (recently) logged in.
- C. Credentials are passed to the application for validation.
- D. Authorization checks are optionally performed before the user is permitted access to the application.
- E. A cookie is returned, which is used to permit access to other protected resources in that domain

Correct Answer: C



Explanation:

The application does not handle the validation.

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### QUESTION 3

Which of the following standards states that every reusable asset must contain a minimum of one manifest file and at least one artifact to be considered a valid reusable asset?

- A. OMG Reusable Asset Specification (RAS)
- B. OMG Meta Object Facility (MOF)
- C. OMG XML Metadata Interchange (XMI)
- D. OMG Systems Modeling Language (SysML)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

A: The OMG RAS specification is a set of guidelines and recommendations about the structure, content, and descriptions of reusable software assets. It identifies some categories, or rather types or profiles and provides general guidelines on these profiles. RAS addresses the engineering elements of reuse. It attempts to reduce the friction associated with reuse transactions through consistent, standard packaging.

References:

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### 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 (OEAF) 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.

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## QUESTION 5

Bottom-up service Identification analyzes existing systems to Identify SOA Services. Top-down service identification analyzes business processes to identify SOA services.

Which statement best describes the relationship between top down and bottom-up service identification in Service-Oriented Integration?

- A. Only a bottom up approach should be used because the goal of SOI is to provide SOA Services exposing existing systems.
- B. Only a top-down approach should be used because the goal of SOI is composite application assembly.
- C. A bottom-up approach should be used to identify which SOA Services are built; then a top-down approach should be used to determine which SOA Services are used by each composite application.
- D. A top-down approach should be used to determine the needed SOA Services; then a bottom-up approach should be used to determine how existing source systems can meet the requirements top-down approach should be used by business, and a bottom-up approach should be used by IT. The overlap between the SOA Services Identified by the two methods are the ones that should

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Note: There are three schools of thought around "how to build an Enterprise Service Oriented Architecture." They are:

\*

Top down - central group decides everything and the dev teams adopt them.

\*

Bottom up - central group provides a directory and dev teams make whatever services they want. Dev teams go to the directory to find services they can use.

\*

Middle out - central group provides key elements of the interface, including numbering schemes, message exchange patterns, standard communication mechanisms, and monitoring infrastructure, and encourages the dev teams to use it to build services that can be shared.

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