



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

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

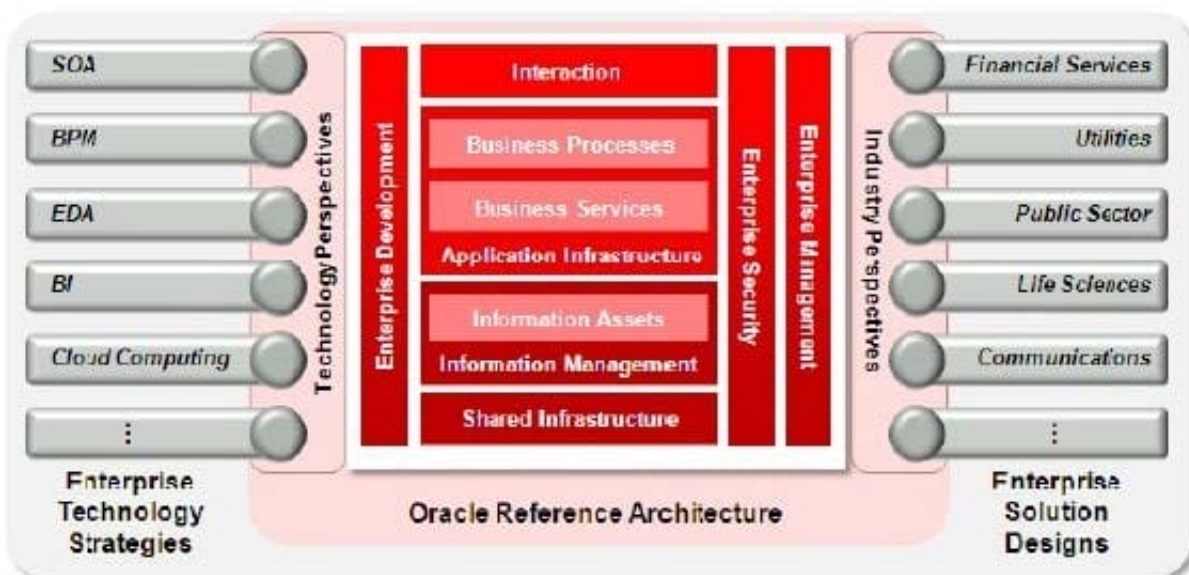
Enterprise Architecture consists of Business Architecture, Application Architecture, Information, Architecture and Technical Architecture (BAIT). Which statement best describes Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) in the context of BAIT?

- A. ORA addresses all four (Business, Application, Information, and Technical) equally.
- B. ORA is primarily focused on the Technical Architecture, with some content on the other three aspects-of BAIT.
- C. ORA has content applicable to the Technical Architecture only.
- D. ORA is primarily focused on the Business Architecture, with some content on the other three aspects of BAIT
- E. ORA is primarily focused on the information Architecture, with some limited content on the other three aspects of BAIT.
- F. ORA has content applicable to Information Architecture only.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Oracle Reference Architecture(ORA) defines a detailed and consistent reference architecture for developing and integrating solutions based on current technologies from Oracle and other vendors. The reference architecture offers architecture views, principles, and guidance based on recommendations from technical experts across Oracle. It covers a broad spectrum of concerns pertaining to technology architecture, including middleware, database, hardware, processes, and services.

### IT Strategies from Oracle



### QUESTION 2

For a large heterogeneous environment with a large number of hosts requiring scalability and efficiency, what is the best



strategy for deployment of Oracle Enterprise Manager?

- A. Use a centralized control with persistent connections to all agents to pull data.
- B. Use multiple semi-autonomous agents collecting information and periodically relaying it to a central repository.
- C. Use multiple Instances of Oracle Enterprise Manager to maximize performance.
- D. Use centralized alert filtering.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Oracle Enterprise Manager 11g Grid Control has the ability to scale for hundreds of users and thousands of systems and services on a single Enterprise Manager implementation. Can use two instances of Oracle Enterprise Manager for large deployments (10000 clients or more). The architecture for Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Grid Control exemplifies two key concepts in application performance tuning: distribution and parallelization of processing. Each component of Grid Control can be configured to apply both these concepts. The components of Enterprise Manager Grid Control include:

\*

The Management Agent - A process that is deployed on each monitored host and that is responsible for monitoring all services and components on the host. The Management Agent is also responsible for communicating that information to the middle-tier Management Service and for managing and maintaining the system and its services.

\*

The Management Service - A J2EE Web application that renders the user interface for the Grid Control

Console, works with all Management Agents to process monitoring and jobs information, and uses the Management Repository as its data store.

\*

The Management Repository - The schema is an Oracle Database that contains all available information about administrators, services, and applications managed within Enterprise Manager.

References:

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### QUESTION 3

IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) Includes multiple Enterprise Technology Strategies. Why are there multiple Enterprise Technology Strategies within ITSO?

- A. Each enterprise Technology Strategy documents the architecture for a particular Oracle product.
- B. Each Enterprise Technology Strategy provides Oracle product details that are important to the technology strategy.
- C. An Enterprise Technology Strategy provides detailed guidance on deploying the oracle products that are important to the technology strategy.
- D. Each Enterprise technology Strategy provides a reference architecture and practical guidance to achieve success with specific new technology.
- E. Each Enterprise Technology Strategy provides industry-vertical reference architecture and practical guidance.



Correct Answer: D

Explanation: IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) is a series of documentation and supporting material designed to enable organizations to develop an architecture-centric approach to enterprise-class IT initiatives. ITSO presents successful technology strategies and solution designs by defining universally adopted architecture concepts, principles, guidelines, standards, and patterns.

ITSO is made up of three primary elements Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA), Enterprise Technology Strategies (ETS) and Enterprise Solution Designs (ESD).

Enterprise Technology Strategies (ETS) offer valuable guidance on the adoption of horizontal technologies for the enterprise. They explain how to successfully execute on a strategy by addressing concerns pertaining to architecture, technology, engineering, strategy, and governance. An organization can use this material to measure their maturity, develop their strategy, and achieve greater levels of adoption and success. In addition, each ETS extends the Oracle Reference Architecture by adding the unique capabilities and components provided by that particular technology. It offers a horizontal technology-based perspective of ORA.

References:

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#### QUESTION 4

Which of the following are architecture principles that pertain to the management and monitoring framework?

- A. focus on individual resources
- B. service aware
- C. standards-based integration
- D. manual governance processes
- E. discoverable

Correct Answer: BCE

Explanation:

The following list is a sample architecture principles that pertain to the management and monitoring framework.

\*

Service Aware (B)

Treat a Service as a super infrastructure component.

As more and more enterprises utilize Services as a means to build and compose business solutions it has become critical that IT operations have a comprehensive approach to managing and monitoring these Services.

\*



### Standards-based Integration (C)

Standards based approach to integration to interact with internal and external IT operational systems.

Standards-based integration improves the ability to interoperate with existing but also future and unknown IT operational systems. This facilitates the ability to manage and monitor the IT environment holistically as well as minimizing the cost of maintaining the integrations.

### \*Discoverable (E)

Discovery of deployed services and infrastructure components. Services and infrastructure components have become more dependent on one another, with many of these

interdependencies crossing corporate boundaries. Without access to information concerning these dynamic

interdependencies diagnosing problems and correlating

problems in a complex, distributed environment is a huge challenge. Identifying and understanding dependencies

manually is cost prohibitive, and breaks down with rising complexity and a rapid rate of change.

Note:

Other architecture principles that apply here as well:

\*Compliant

\*

Proactive

\*

Externalize Management

\*

Manage and Monitor as One

\*

Extensible

References:

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### QUESTION 5

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.

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