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Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

How is state typically managed in the browser interface?

A. generally through the use of cookies in the browser

B. in the caching layer

C. State is not managed. All modern UIs are stateless.

D. The services tier manages state and the client tier is stateless.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

The State Management component is responsible for maintaining the current state of the user interface.

For browser interfaces, this is frequently implemented via cookies.

References:

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements are true?

A. (OWCS) provides components for reverse proxy, personalization, customization, social computing, and analytics.

B. Oracle WebCenter (OWC) provides the Resource Tier of the Oracle Reference Architecture User Interaction.

C. Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) provides the standard communication protocols (for example, HTTP) between the Client Tier and the Service Tier as well as the Message Security between the Client Tier and Service Tier.

D. Oracle Meta Data Services (OMDS) stores customization, personalization, and other metadata in a repository

E. Oracle WebLogic Suite (OWLS) is used in Oracle Reference Architecture User Interaction to enable Ontology languages for the Semantic Web

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: Oracle WebCenter (OWC) - provides the foundation for delivering a modern user experience for Oracle Fusion Middleware as well as Oracle Fusion Applications. OWC is composed of four main components as illustrated in the figure:

D: Oracle Meta Data Services (OMDS) - stores customization, personalization, and other metadata in a repository. The repository can either be stored in a database or in file-based storage.

QUESTION 3

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:

*

 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.
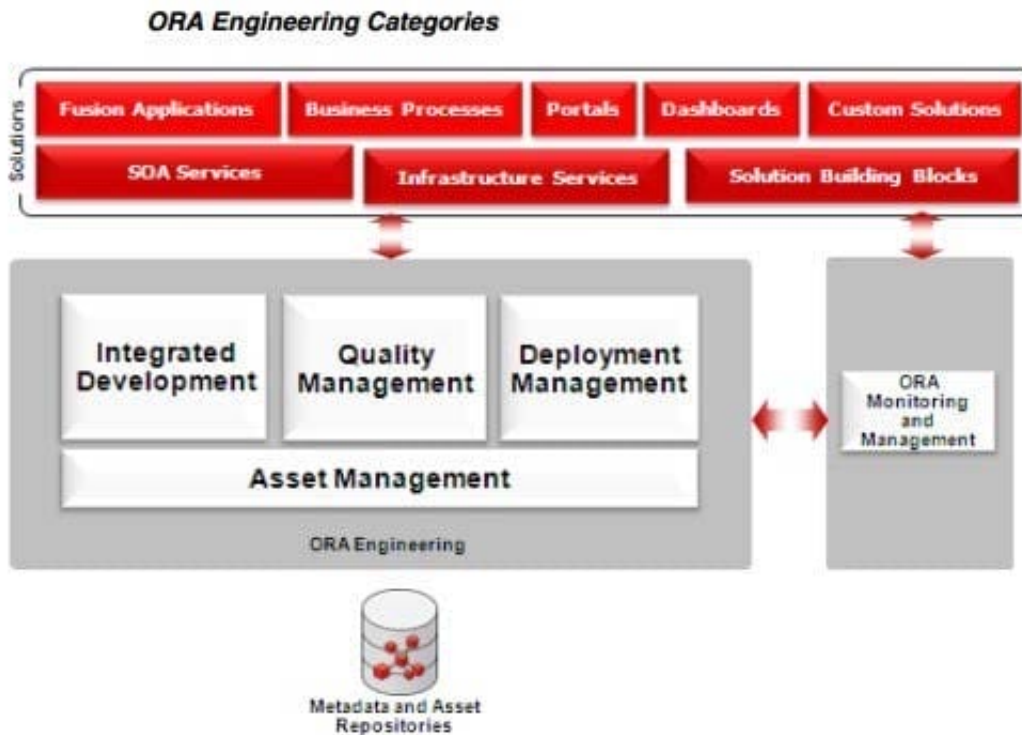
*

 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.

*

 Deployment Management

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

References:

QUESTION 4

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.

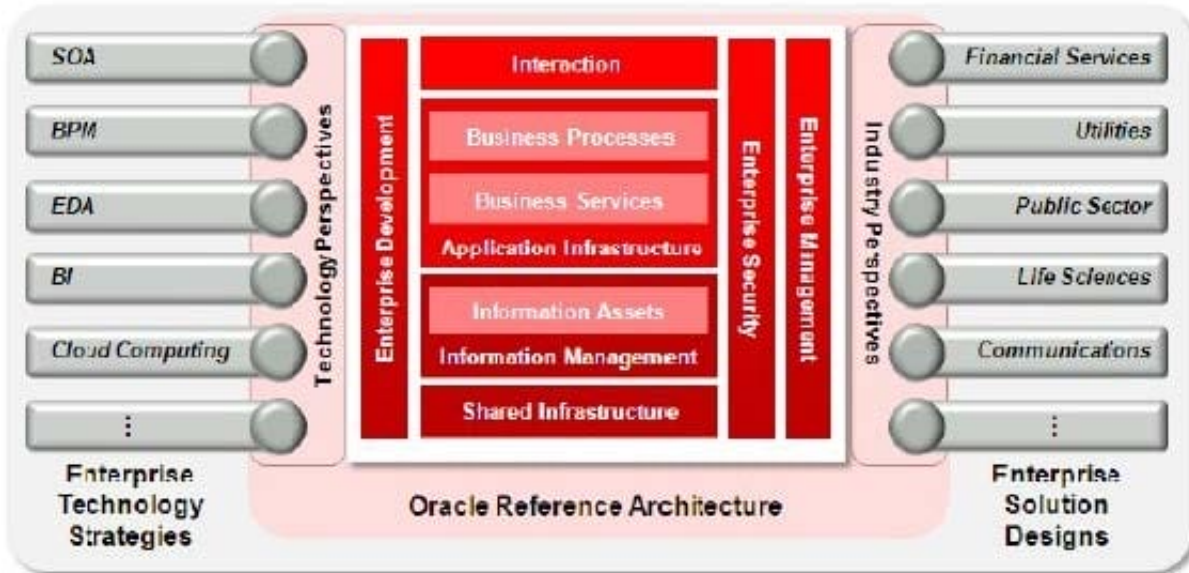F. ORA has content applicable to Information Architecture only.

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 5

As part of a company-wide IT Initiative to simplify and rationalize the technology and products used you have been tasked with defining an Enterprise Architecture. The Enterprise Architecture will be used to communicate the desired future state where redundant, deprecated, and undesired technology and products have been eliminated. Oracle products will be included. In the Enterprise Architecture, it will be products from other vendors, including products that directly compete with Oracle products.

Which option best describes how IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) material can be used while creating the Enterprise Architecture?

A. The ITSO material cannot be used because ITSO applies to Oracle products only.

B. The ITSO material can be used without modification because it has no Oracle product dependencies.

C. The ITSO material can be used as reference material but will require customization to reflect specific products selected by the company.

D. The Oracle Reference Architecture component of ITSO can be readily applied, but the Rest of ITSO cannot, because of product dependencies.

E. The Oracle Reference Architecture component of ITSO cannot be applied due to pre dependencies, but the rest of ITSO can be applied.

F. The ITSO material is not applicable to rationalization of IT asset

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) is a series of documentation and supporting collateral 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) defines a detailed and consistent architecture for developing and integrating solutions based on Oracle technologies. The reference architecture offers architecture 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.

*

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 success and adoption. 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.

*

Enterprise Solution Designs (ESD) are industry specific solution perspectives based on ORA. They define the high level business processes and functions, and the software capabilities in an underlying technology infrastructure that are required to build enterprise-wide industry solutions. ESDs also map the relevant application and technology products against solutions to illustrate how capabilities in Oracle\'s complete integrated stack can best meet the business, technical and quality of service requirements within a particular industry.

References:

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