1Z0-574 Q&As

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following capabilities are provided by containers?

A. Transaction Support

B. Security Support

C. Thread Management

D. Business Processes

Correct Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Containers provide several capabilities that include the following:

Transaction Support (A)

Security Support (B)

Scalability and Performance Thread Management (C) Data and Code Integrity Centralized Configuration Connection and Session Management Abstraction

References:

QUESTION 2

Which of the following is not an objective or function of the WS-Trust standard?

A. to enable applications to construct trusted SOAP message exchanges

B. to synchronize Identities across security domains

C. to exchange tokens in order to overcome differencesin supported technology between service consumers and service providers

D. to exchange tokensin order to mapidentities supplied by service consumers with identities supported by service providers

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Oracle STS leverages the WS-Trust standard protocol to manage token exchange between the Web Service Client (WSC) and the Web Service Provider (WSP) (not C). WS-Trust provides a standard way to send security token requests to any Security Token Service (STS) (not D). This specification can be used to manage token transformation when crossing the various security boundaries of the information system (not B).

References:

QUESTION 3

Which statement best describes the relationship between the Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) and Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)?

A. ORAincludes many different technology perspectives (for example, BPM, BI) Including SOA. The SOA perspective provides a view of ORA focused on the products and technology applicable to SOA.

B. ORA embraces service orientation as a core tenet to consistently and uniformly deal with the complexity of a heterogeneous computing environment common to enterprise IT.

C. ORA embraces SOA as a core tenet; therefore, adopting ORA means that SOAis adopted as well.

D. ORA is a reference architecture based on architecture principles and best practices. SOA is a marketing term that has become widely and ambiguously used within the industry.

E. SOAis an architectural approach that isproduct- and vendor-independent,ORA is essentially a SOA implemented using Oracle products and technology.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: ORA does have a special relationship with SOA. ORA embraces service-orientation as a core tenet to improve agility, rationalize functions and data, and promote reuse in an effective manner. The entire strategy of SOA is not core to ORA (not C), but the concept of exposing data and functionality as interoperable SOA Services is core to ORA. ORA must provide interoperability across all Oracle products and must also effectively deal with the heterogeneity that exists in IT environments. SOA Services provide a clean, consistent approach to deal with both of these complexities. This is the reason that ORA includes service orientation as a core tenet.

Stated as an architecture principle, this becomes:

* The architecture embraces services as the primary mechanism for interoperability and integration.

References:

QUESTION 4

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:

QUESTION 5

Which one of the following types of access control should be used when access to a resource is dependent upon specific qualities of the user, for example, membership status, frequency of purchases, or level of certification?

A. role-based access control

B. rule-based access control

C. discretionary access control

D. content-dependent access control

E. attribute-based access control

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Content dependent access control involves restricting access to content, such as documents and emails, based on embedded keywords or certain assigned metadata. It works by inspecting the content and applying rules to determine if access is permitted. This approach is taken by many Data Loss Prevention solutions. It is possible to combine content dependent access control with role-based access control in order to restrict access to content by established roles.

References:

QUESTION 6

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.

*

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

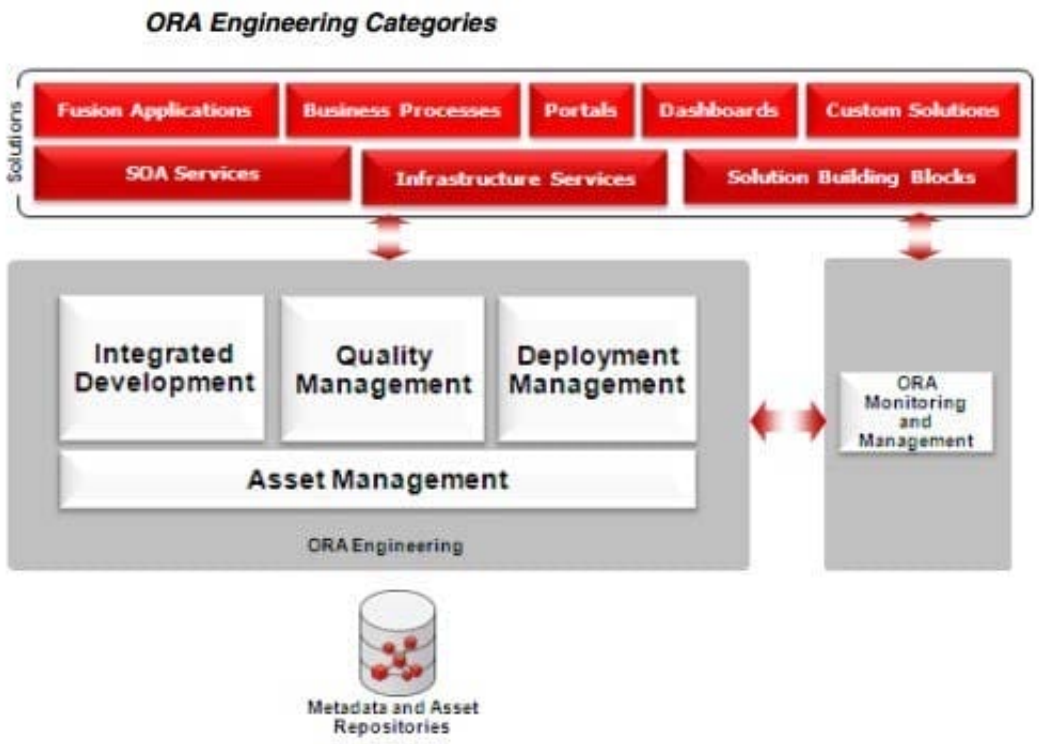
Quality Management capabilities ensure that the developed solution meets the enterprise standards and

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 7

Which of the following statements best describes how the deployment supports closed-loop governance?

A. The Metadata Repository is integrated with the operational systems to link operational metrics to the assets to ensure that the assets perform asintended.

B. The Metadata Repositories deployed in each environment are chained to share asset usage information.

C. A closed-loop governance framework is deployed on a clustered server to monitor the governance activities.

D. Production systems are integrated to the developer desktops to validate the requirements against the implemented code.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation:

SOA Software\\'s Policy Manager and Service Manager combine to form a comprehensive closed-loop SOA

Governance solution.

Closed loop means:

*

Defining and managing actionable policies in a governance solution at design-time

*

Enforcing these policies via deep integration with a management solution at run-time

*

Auditing that these policies are being enforced

*

Using industry standards (WS-Policy, WS-MEX) where appropriate for information exchange Closed loop infrastructure enables demand and Value Management

*

Collect performance, usage and exception statistics at run-time

*

Track these statistics via the governance solution

*

Use live, audited information to drive value-based decisions about the effectiveness of different services and organizations

*

Provide developers with up to the minute information about a service in runtime to inform their decisions about which services to use

*

Manage supply and demand to ensure maximum efficiency and benefit from SOA

The products share a common registry and metadata repository to ensure seamless integration and offer active governance. Closed-loop governance will:

*

Ensure defined policies are enforced ** When you define a policy for a service you have to KNOW categorically that it is being enforced ** Generate audit trails for run-time and design-time policy compliance

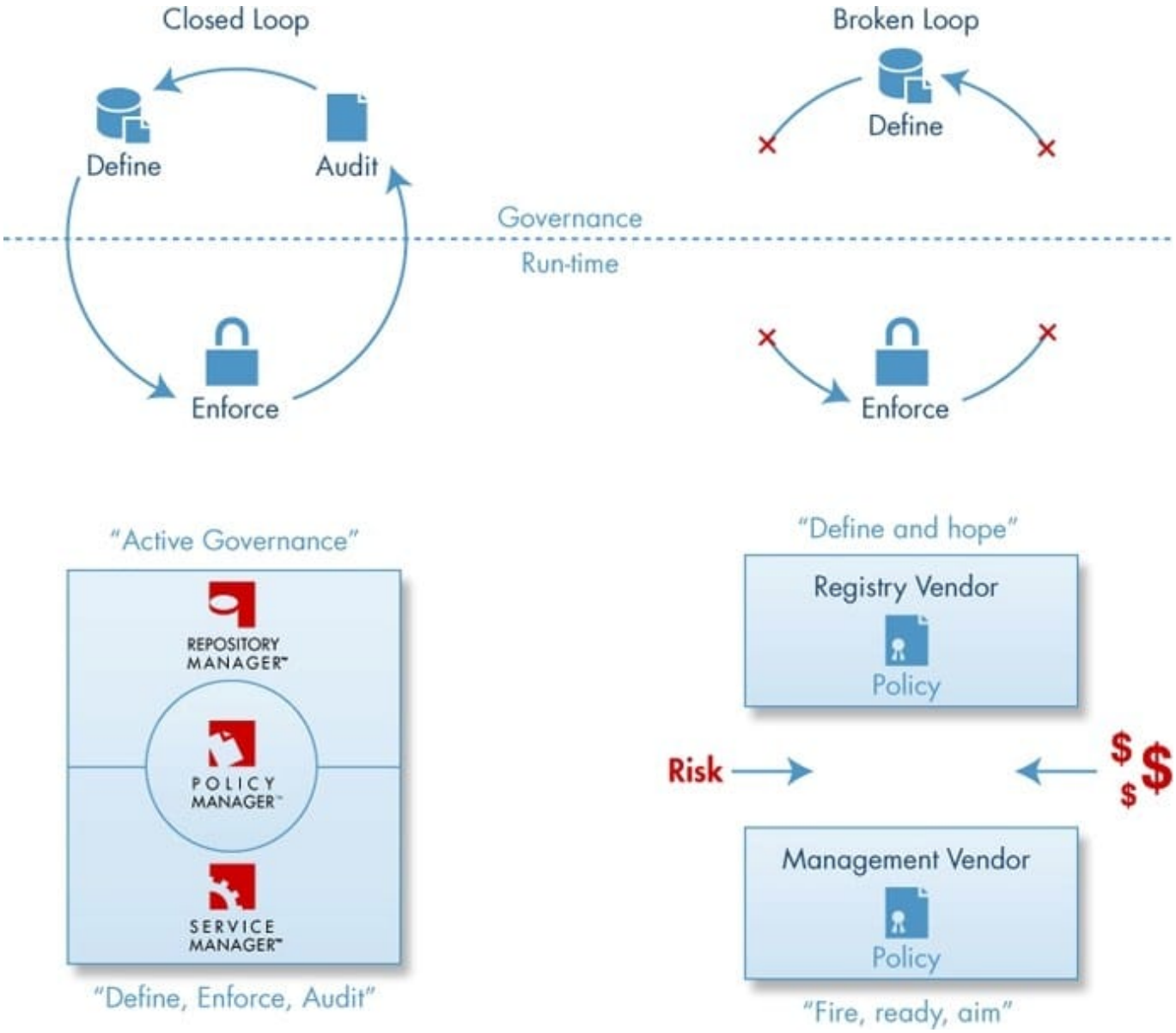
*

Measure the real-world value of SOA ** Not just theoretical value ** How many applications are using each service, and how much are they using it ** NOT how many applications have asked to use a certain capacity of each service

*

Manage, monitor and control relationships between consumers and providers ** Enforced contracts ** Capacity planning Change management

The diagram below shows the relationships between SOA governance, security and management, demonstrating how SOA Policy Management forms a closed loop of policy, metrics, and audit.



http://www.soa.com/images/img_closed_loop.gif

QUESTION 8

A modular approach has been taken to document the Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA). Select the statements that are true for this modular approach?

A. The ORA library has a document dedicated to each Oracle product suite.

B. ORA is a collection of reference architectures, some based on specific technologies (Technology Perspectives), and

some on industry verticals (Industry Perspectives).

C. ORA is a single-reference architecture but is documented via different views of the architects-some focused on specific technologies (Technology Perspectives), and some on industry verticals (Industry Perspectives).

D. The number of Technology Perspectives and Industry Perspectives will increase over time.

E. The technology Perspectives are complete, but the Industry Perspectives will increase over time as more verticals are Included.

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation:

A: The scope of ITSO is all of Oracle\\'s product families. However, the Oracle technology real estate is extremely large and evolves as new products are introduced. Thus, the ITSO material will continue to grow as more ORA documents are created, additional ETSs are covered, and additional ESDs are created. C, D:Technology perspectives extend the core material by adding the unique capabilities, components, standards, and approaches that a specific technology strategy offers. SOA, BPM, EPM/BI, and EDA are examples of perspectives for ORA. Each technology strategy presents unique requirements to architecture that includes specific capabilities, principles, components, technologies, standards, etc. Rather than create another reference architecture for each strategy, ORA was designed to be extensible to incorporate new computing strategies as they emerge in the industry.

In order to present the reference architecture in the most effective manner, each new technology strategy adds a perspective to ORA. This enables the reference architecture to evolve holistically. New computing strategies extend the core material, providing further insight and detail as needed. A perspective extends the ORA core collateral by providing views, principles, patterns, and guidelines that are significant to that technology domain yet cohesive with the overall ORA. The perspective includes:

*

A foundation document describing the terms, concepts, standards, principles, etc. that are important to the ETS.

*

An infrastructure document that defines a reference architecture built using the technologies pertinent to the ETS.

An industry reference architecture is a set of high level architectural representations which characterize the current state architecture of an enterprise and a desired state, or architectural vision, based on the ORA.

References:

QUESTION 9

Identify the true statements in the following list.

A. The core components of the ORA UI Logical view are grouped into the client tier and the server tier.

B. The components of the ORA UI Logical view are model, view, and controller.

C. The core components of the ORA UI Logical view are grouped into thedisplaytier and theresourcestier.

D. In addition to the core components, the Logical view also includes security, communication protocols, and development tools.

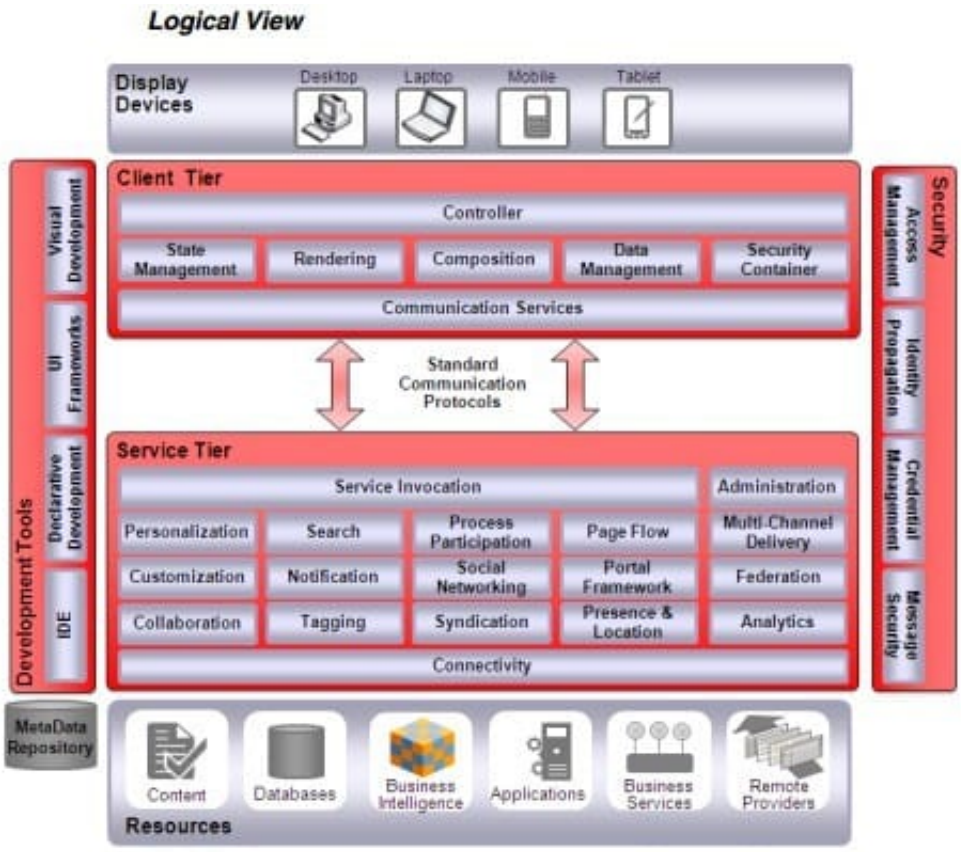
Correct Answer: AD

Explanation:

The Logical View of the architecture describes the various layers in the architecture. Each layer encapsulates specific capabilities for the overall architecture. Upper layers in the architecture leverage the capabilities provided by the lower layers.

The Client Tier is hosted on the display device.

The Service Tier hosts the capabilities that satisfy the requirements of the end user.



QUESTION 10

The WebShipAnywhere company currently has a manual Order-to-Ship process. The company is implementing Service-Oriented Integration architecture and, as part of that initiative, they are automating the Order-to-Ship process.

Whenever an order ships, the Warehouse Management System (WMS) is manually updated to reflect that the order has been shipped. If the Inventory for any product that was part of the order drops below a threshold value, the WMS alerts the user via a pop-up screen indicating that the product inventory is low. When this happens, the user logs in to the Purchasing System (PS) and enters the need to order more of the product. Both the WMS and PS are thick-client, two-tier applications that use an Oracle database. As part of automating the Order-to-Ship process, the company would like to remove this manual step.

What integration pattern(s) should be used to automate this manual step?

A. The WMS should be modified to create a "low-inventory" event and publish the event to a topic queue following the publish-and-subscribe pattern. An event handler registered for the "low-inventory" event then receives the event and updates the PS.

B. The polling integration pattern should be used to detect that the inventory for a product is low in the WMS. If a product inventory is low, the polling component uses a reliable-one-way message to call an SOA Service that updates the PS.

C. It is not possible to integrate thick-client, two-tier applications (such as VMS and PS) by using a SOI architecture. Only applications with service interfaces can be included in an SOI architecture

D. The polling integration pattern should be used to detect that the inventory for a product is low in the VMS. If a product inventory is low, a "low-inventory" event should be created and published to a topic queue following the publish-and-subscribe pattern. An event handler registered for the "low inventory" event then receives the event and updates the PS.

E. Because both the WMS and the PS use Oracle database, the WMS should be modified to use a trigger to update the PS database whenever a low inventory is detected.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Polling, using a reliable-one-way message, and using a SOA Service is a good solution.

References:

QUESTION 11

Which one of the following statements best describes authentication as a service?

A. Authentication is a service offered by the local computing platform to the application it is hosting. The application uses this service to authenticate users with a local LDAP.

B. Authentication is a service offered by the enterprise security framework. Applications access it directly, bypassing local platform security. The authentication service provides a level of abstraction between applications and the various instances of infrastructure (LDAPs, databases) that can be used to verify credentials.

C. Authentication is a service offered by both the local computing platform and the enterprise security framework. The local platform can be configured to direct requests to local LDAPs or common enterprise services, depending on the operating environment (dev/test/production). Meanwhile, the enterprise security framework services can virtualize several shared credential stores into a single shared service.

D. Authentication is not a valid example of a security service.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: ORA Security is one of the series of documents that comprise Oracle Reference Architecture. ORA Security describes important aspects of the enterprise security layer including identity, role, and entitlement management, authentication, authorization, and auditing (AAA), and transport, message, and data security.

A desktop SSO solution is one that lives on the user\\'s personal computer and handles authentication challenges on behalf of the user. The user logs into his desktop environment, which in turn works on his behalf to authenticate to the applications he accesses. The user is no longer prompted for credentials they are provided automatically by a process running on the desktop.

References:

QUESTION 12

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 13

Conceptually, management and monitoring capabilities consist of which of the following?

A. consolidating administration tasks for a variety of infrastructure components

B. homogeneous support for IT management environments

C. skilled architects to perform root-cause analysis

D. allowing enterprises to define, model, capture, and consolidate monitoringinformation into a single framework

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation:

QUESTION 14

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 andOracle\\'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\\'s 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 15

Which of the following is NOT defined as a primary ORA computing foundation component?

A. Distributed Computing

B. Utility Computing

C. Grid Computing

D. Caching

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Primary ORA computing foundation components: Distributed Computing On-Demand Computing Utility Computing Grid Computing Cloud Computing Elastic Computing Virtualization

References: