1Z0-574^{Q&As}

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements describes the relationship between Cloud computing and Grid computing?

A. Grid computing is the same as Cloud computing

B. Grid architectures are likely to be used in building Clouds

C. Grid computing is an evolution of the Cloud computing architecture

D. Grid computing and Cloud computing are totally unrelated concepts

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The term utility computing is often used to describe the metered (or pay-per-use) IT services enabled by grid computing. Cloudcomputing (where dynamically scalable and often virtualized resources are provided as a service over the internet) is another term that describes how enterprises are using computing resources--on both private and public networks--over the internet. Because grid computing provides superior flexibility, it is the natural architectural foundation for both utility and cloud computing.

References:

QUESTION 2
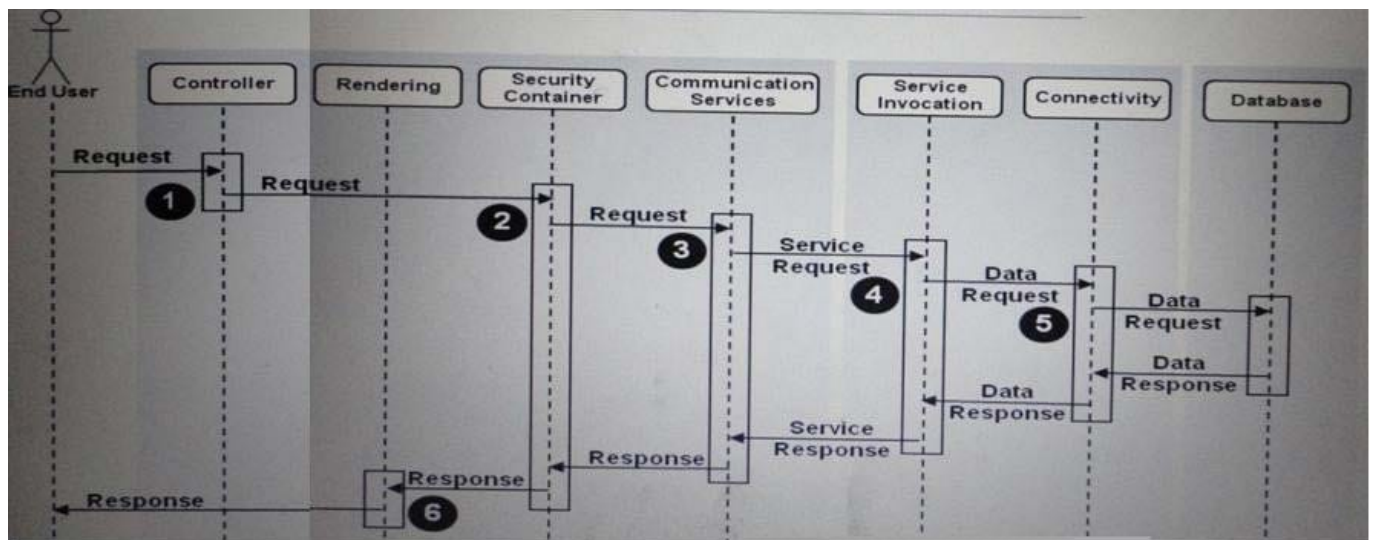
Computer Process Boundary

The sequence diagram (attached) maps to the Model-View Controller (MVC) development pattern. Which statement best describes how the sequence diagram maps to the MVC development pattern?

A. The three process blocks (or tiers) represented in the sequence diagram map from left to right to Controller, View, Model.

B. The three process blocks (or tiers) represented in the sequence diagram map from left to right to View, Controller, Model.

C. The Controller and View appear in the first process block (starting from the left of the diagram) while the Model spans the next two blocks (incorporating service Invocation and database).

D. The sequence diagram does not map to MVC.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The controller receives input from the user and makes the corresponding calls on model elements. The

response to the user input is displayed via the view elements. A single user input may result in changes to

none, one, or many view elements.

The view renders data from the model into a suitable interface element. Multiple different views may exist

for a single model element. Each view element is designed to support a particular end user need; whereas

the model elements are shared by all users of the system.

The model manages the behavior and data for the system. The model responds to requests for information

about its state from the view, and responds to instructions from the controller to change state or execute

behavior. The model may also notify the view when information changes so that the view can update the

effected interface elements.

References:

QUESTION 3

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:

QUESTION 4

Which statement best describes the relationship between the Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture and the

Application Integration Architecture (AIA) product from Oracle?

A. AIA is a product specific Implementation of the SOI architecture.

B. AIA is a traditional Enterprise Application Integration (EAI) architecture; therefore AIA does not follow the SOI architecture.

C. AIA is an Oracle product that maps to some of the layers and capabilities defined by the SOI architecture.

D. AIAis an Oracle product and the SOI architecture is a product-agnostic architecture; therefore there is no relationship between the two.

E. AIA is one of many Oracle products that maps onto SOI architecture.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation:

There are two categories of Oracle products that map into the service-oriented integration architecture,

Fusion Middleware products and the Application Integration Architecture (AIA) products.

References:

QUESTION 5

Credential mapping is done in order to create the proper credential for a user in order to issue a request to another system. In a scenario where one Oracle WebLogic Server makes a Web Service request to another Oracle WebLogic Server, where might credential mapping be performed?

A. In the WLS platform (OPSS / OWSM agent) making the Web Service request

B. In the service bus, if one is being used

C. In the WLS platform (OPSS / OWSM agent) responding to the request

D. In a Security Token Service, if WS-Trust is being used

E. In the credential store

F. In the identity management server

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: OPSSworks in conjunction with OWSM and the WebLogic container. It provides the plug-in security framework.OPSS enables OWSM to perform credential mapping and identity assertion, which is necessary in order to propagate and assert identity from client to service. It also handles authentication and authorization of service requests as needed.

A credential mapping service intercepts the outbound service request, maps the current user identity to the target credentials, and embeds the credentials within the outbound request. The receiver then extracts the credentials and authenticates the user. Mapping may be performed by an intermediary in order to avoid embedding such security concerns within the requestor or target resource.

Note: OWSMis a run-time framework for security policy creation, management, and governance. Policies are created,

attached to services, and enforced at various points in the messaging life cycle. OWSM includes a policy manager and Web Service security agents. Both the policy manager and agents run on Oracle WebLogic Server (OWLS). Agents can be on the service requester side (client) and/or the service provider side(A and C). Agents are installed in the OWLS Web Service interceptors. A request made to a Web Service is intercepted by an OWSM agent that enforces security policies defined in the OWSM policy manager. Since OWSM and Oracle Service Bus (OSB) both run on Oracle WebLogic Server, OWSM agents can be used to secure OSB proxy and business services. This provides a common, universal policy and enforcement model for WSS. OWSM is also integrated with Oracle JDeveloper to provide declarative policy attachment at development time.

References:

QUESTION 6

Which statement most accurately describes the purpose of the Process view of User Interaction?

A. The Process view describes the sequence of activities In the development to deployment life cycle of the UI application.

B. The Process view describes the workflow of the user Interaction with the application from screen to screen.

C. The Process view describes the computer processes incorporated into the architecture and illustrates the interactions between the various components in the architecture.

D. The Process view describes the business processes that are implemented In the UI applications.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Process View describes the computer processes incorporated into the architecture and illustrates the

interactions between the various components in the architecture.

References:

QUESTION 7

Which of the following is not a characteristic of Cloud computing?

A. multi-tenancy

B. elastic scaling

C. pay-for-use pricing

D. manual provisioning

Correct Answer: D

References:

QUESTION 8

Which of the following are capabilities required for the Integration subsystem of the Oracle Reference Architecture Management and Monitoring Framework?

A. Data Exchange

B. Extensibility Framework

C. Patch Monitoring

D. Alert and Notification Integration

E. Reporting

Correct Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Key integration capabilities:

*

Data Exchange

*

Extensibility Framework

*

Alert and Notification Integration

Note: While it is preferable to have a single management and monitoring solution it is unrealistic that a single management and monitoring framework can support every available infrastructure component now and in the future. Two-way integration capabilities that cater for message exchange, bulk data exchange and extending the framework are key in addressing the needs of the modern IT environment.

QUESTION 9

Because each back-end system is running in a separate process, any integration architecture is required to cross multiple process boundaries. A Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture also introduces SOA Services that run in their own process, thus adding more process boundaries to be crossed. What approaches can be employed to reduce the performance impact of crossing multiple process boundaries?

A. There is nothing that can be done because process boundaries are just part of any integration architecture.

B. The SOA Services should expose larger-granularity operations to reduce the number of s-calls, which reduces the number of times process boundaries are crossed.

C. Service composition should be used to reduce the number of SOA Services that are exposed to the clients

D. The SOA Services should use XML-based request-and-response messages because XML is a platform- (and hence process-) neutral format.

E. The SOA Services can encapsulate multiple layers of theSOI architecture to reducenumber of service calls, which reduces the number of process boundaries being crossed.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: Each time a process boundary is crossed there are performance impacts from the network and message marshalling and de-marshalling. This is a primary reason why SOA Services should expose relatively course-grained interfaces (B). This is also a reason why a service implementation might span multiple layers in the architecture .(E)

References:

QUESTION 10

Which of the following statements are true about point to point security?

A. It is often implemented using transport security protocols such as SSL/TLS.

B. It is designed to transport sensitive data over unprotected networks.

C. After data reaches an endpoint, it offers no further protection.

D. It can be combined with other forms of security such as perimeter security and defensein depth

E. SSL/TLS is used sparingly because it is difficult to set up.

Correct Answer: ABCE

Explanation:

A: The downside to TLS is that it only protects data in transit, or "point-to-point". Once data is received, it is

no longer protected.

B: Point to point security is often used as a

default or minimal security option in order to protect messages over insecure networks.

C:A lesser alternative to end to end security is point to point security. This is used to protect messages in

transit. It assumes that other means of security are used to protect messages during processing and

persistence.

Generally, less effort is made to protect data behind the corporate firewall. This opens up a number of

vulnerabilities and risks to an organization.

E: SSL/TLS is not so hard to set up. It is popular.

References:

QUESTION 11

Which caching mode does every write to the cache cause a synchronous write to the back-end store?

A. Refresh-Ahead Cache

B. Write-Through Cache

C. Write-Behind Cache

D. Read-Through Cache

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

In a write-through cache, every write to the cache causes a synchronous write to the backend store.

In this approach, the data is updated in the

backend data store, then the primary cache, all within the scope of the transaction. Then the backup cache

is also updated to maintain consistency of data.

References:

QUESTION 12

What is meant by cache hit rate or ratio?

A. the percentage of times the cache was hit successfully over the total number of tries

B. the percentage of times the cache was refreshed from the back-end database

C. the number of servers the cache is replicated to

D. the ratio of cache objects in a server to the total number of cache objectsin the server cluster

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Cache hit rate or ratio: The percentage of times the cache was hit successfully over the total number of

tries is called the hit ratio.

References:

QUESTION 13

Which of the following is least effective at deterring man-in-the-middle attacks?

A. encrypting network traffic

B. issuing single-use access tokens

C. mutual authentication

D. biometric authentication

E. using time stamps or transaction IDs to detect and discard replay attempts

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

In order to avoid man-in-the-middle attacks a security framework must have capabilities such as:

*

Logging in users without the need to type passwords or PINs (not D)

*

Dynamically challenging the user for different information, e.g., asking a random question for which only the user will know the answer

*

Encrypting and signing transmissions from the client to the back end server (not A)

*

Detecting replays using embedded transaction ids or timestamps (not E)

*

Presenting proof to the user that the site they are visiting is authentic

Propagating a single proof object, or assertion, can be susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks and replay attacks. If a rogue entity observes an assertion, it could reuse that assertion for illegitimate requests. Possible solutions include:

*

(notB) Invalidate the assertion after every request. In the case of chained SOA Services, service providers must verify each assertion they receives with the authority. The authority can invalidate assertions in its internal cache. Any future verifications with the same assertion would fail. SOA Service providers would need to obtain a new assertion in order to make subsequent service requests. This solves both types of problems mentioned above.

*

(notE) Reduce and enforce the assertion\'s time to live attribute. This would narrow the window of opportunity to reuse an assertion. The assertion would have to be captured and reused in a short period of time (programmatically vs. manually). While this limits the potential for man-in-the-middle attacks, it\'s not as effective for replay attacks

*

Require the signature of a trusted service consumer (client application) in addition to the signed assertion. The caller\'s signature should cover the assertion to bind it to the message. If all service consumers are required to sign their request messages, then service providers can be shielded from rogue clients, thereby preventing man-in-the-middle attacks.

This solution would need to be enhanced to solve replay attacks. One option is to include a unique request id, timestamp, or sequence number in the request. The target resource could maintain a cache of ids and refuse duplicate requests. A common request id service could be created to issue unique request ids and validate all requests that are received within the security domain

References:

QUESTION 14

What best describes the best practice deployment of Metadata Repository?

A. Every project should deploy its own dedicated Metadata Repository to ensure that the project assets are properly organized.

B. The Metadata Repository is deployed as a single enterprise-scoped cluster to promote a single view of the enterprise.

C. A sandbox Metadata Repository for training and testing purposes should not be deployed.

D. The Source Code Management (SCM) server doubles as a Metadata Repository.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

A metadata repository is used as a common repository for managing metadata of different applications.

Many applications use the MDS repository to manage their metadata. Each deployed application uses a

logical partition in metadata repository. This logical partition also helps in maintaining the metadata

lifecycle. Before deploying a application, you create a partition for it in MDS repository. This command

creates a partition with the given name in the specified repository.

Note: The Metadata repository provides a centralized holding area for a great deal of SOA related

information that will be utilized at design time to construct additional services and applications. The

repository also provides the primary means for service discovery. In many ways, the service repository can

be utilized as the center point for service oriented design.

QUESTION 15

Which of the following statements are true about asymmetric key encryption?

A. It uses a pair of keys, one public and one private, that are unique and mathematically linked.

B. It uses one key that is shared by both parties in the data exchange.

C. It is faster than symmetric key encryption.

D. It can be used in conjunction with symmetric key encryption in order to securely share a common encryption key.

E. It can be used to produce and verify digital signatures.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: A:Public (asymmetric) key encryption uses a pair of keys, one private and one public. The public key is freely distributed to any party that may wish to send encrypted data. Once encrypted, data can only be decrypted with the private key. Therefore the private key is maintained by the receiving party and is not shared with anyone else. The two keys are mathematically related, but can\\'t be used to discover each other.

D: A combination of symmetric and asymmetric encryption is often used.

References:

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