1Z0-574 Q&As

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

A company is building a new customer self-service website. The company has an existing CRM application that contains customer information that needs to be integrated into the self-service website. The CRM application provides a synchronous interface to access the needed customer information. The CRM application takes 5 to 30 seconds to respond to the request for customer information. The requirements for the new customer self-service website is to respond within 3 seconds 90% of the time. What integration pattern would you suggest that the company use to integrate the CRM application into the new customer self-service website?

A. Use the request-response message exchange pattern to access the synchronous interface provided by the CRM application. The request-response message exchange pattern matches the synchronous interface provided by the CRM application, so this is the simplest and best approach for integration.

B. When customer information from the CRM application is needed, asynchronously fetch the information by using the store-and-forward integration pattern. This approach allows the self-service website to respond quickly to customer requests without waiting for the CRM application. The website can display the fetched customer information when it is available.

C. Use the request optional-response message exchange pattern to access the CRM application. If the CRM application responds quickly (for example, in 5 seconds) use that response. If the CRM application does not respond quickly, then the optional response was not returned and processing continues.

D. When customer information from the CRM application is needed, post a message to a topic queue by using the publish-and-subscribe integration pattern. This approach allows the CRMapplication or any other application subscribing to the topic queue to respond with customer information.

E. Use the polling integration pattern to find the necessary customer information in the CRM application database. Obviously the data exists in the CRM application database. Obliviously the data exists in the CRM application database, so the slow response from the CRM application can be eliminated by polling directly from the CRM application database.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

An asynchronous exchange patternwould be good here. Asynchronous communication can be used when

the response time for the source system is too slow to support the timelines of the calling systems.

Note: Store-and-forward is a special case of asynchronous communication. In the store-and-forward

pattern, the request message is put onto a queue for later retrieval by the target of the request message.

Similarly, the response message is put onto a response queue for later retrieval. This is a very common

approach used by messaging systems (e.g. MQ Series) to integrate with legacy systems. The architecture

must support this integration pattern to facilitate integration with legacy systems and existing messaging

systems.

References:

QUESTION 2

A customer with an existing WebCenter portal wants to expand his client device list to include a variety of mobile devices beyond basic browser support. What Oracle products are available to enable this expansion?

A. OWC, OHS, ADF Mobile, and Java ME

B. OWCA, ADF Mobile, OPSS, and Java ME

C. OWC, OHS, and ADF Mobile

D. OWCIC, ADF Mobile, and Java ME

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) - provides a HTTP listener for Oracle WebLogic Server and the framework for

hosting static content, dynamic content, and applications over the Web.

Java Platform, Micro Edition (Java ME)(not C):meets the needs of developers creating applications for the

consumer and embedded markets. No other technology provides such robust applications across so many

types of size-constrained wireless and wireline devices, from mobile phones and PDAs to set-top boxes

and vehicle telematics.c

References:

QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements are true about applying security to SOA Services?

A. SOA Services must base access control decisions on roles, attributes, rules, and so on, that are universal to all consumers.

B. SOA Services are difficult to secure due to a lack of security standards for Web Services.

C. SOA Services are a type of monolithic application with self-contained identity and role management.

D. Data returned by a SOA Service may need to be redacted according to data classification schemes, depending on the privileges of users.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation:

A: In terms of access control, SOA Services must base access control decisions on roles, attributes, rules, etc. that are universal to all consumers.

D: data provided by a SOA Service must adhere to data classification restrictions that might differ between consumers. For instance, the same query service may need to redact various rows or columns of data based on restrictions assigned to classes of consumers.

References:

QUESTION 4

Which statement best describes the reason why the Oracle Reference Architecture defines both a Service Contract and a Usage Agreement?

A. The Usage Agreement is a reusable portion of the Service Contract that can be shared by other Service Contracts.

B. The Usage Agreement defines how to use the SOA Service. The Service Contract defines the functionality provided by the SOA Service.

C. The Service Contract is the reusable portion of the Usage Agreement that can be shared by other Usage Agreements.

D. Defining both Usage Agreement and Service Contract provides a decoupling between service consumers and service providers.

E. The Service Contract defines the technical specifics of the SOA Service. The Usage Agreement defines the business aspects of the SOA Service.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The usage agreement is not part of the Service; rather it defines what a particular service consumer is

entitled to consume from the Service.

Having both a usage agreement and a service contract provides a decoupling between the service

provider and service consumer. This not only facilitates reuse but also provides a separation of concerns.

The service contract defines the totality of what the Service guarantees to provide, and can be written and

validated independent of any knowledge of specific service consumers. The usage agreement is service

consumer specific and defines what capabilities of the Service each consumer is allowed to consume.

References:

QUESTION 5

Which statements are true with regard to authorization checks being done in the Mediation Layer?

A. Performing authorization checksin the Mediation Layer provides a centralized approach to securing SOA Services.

B. Performing authorization checks in the Mediation Layer requires that all secured SOA Services be accessed via the same protocol.

C. Performing authorization checks in the Mediation Layer requires that all secured SOA Services be accessed only via the Mediation Layer.

D. Performing authorization checks in the Mediation Layer eliminates the need for role-based authentication.

E. Performing authorization checks in the Mediation Layer requires that user authentication be based on username and password.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation:

Mediation is a key component in the overall architecture providing the decoupling between consumers and

providers.

A: Although not always required, leveraging the authorization capability within the Mediation Layer provides a centralized approach to securing SOA Services.

Note:

In addition to run time Service endpoint discovery, SOA infrastructure can provide additional value by

acting as an intermediary and mediator between consumers and providers. For example, intermediaries

can bridge the technology gaps between the two parties. Among their many capabilities are:

*

Translate (map) security credentials between different users/groups/roles or between different credential types

*

Translate, or transform request and response messages

*

Accept requests via one transport or protocol and forward them on using a different transport or protocol (not B)

*

Route messages based on content within the request message (Content-based routing)

*

Route messages based on security policies

*

Add or remove security measures such as encryption and certificates

*

Invoke multiple Service providers as part of a single Service request

*

Audit and/or log requests

*

Deny requests based on access policies (SLAs, Usage Agreements)

*

Capture response time metrics and usage metrics

*

Monitor and report on error conditions

References: