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Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements pertaining to role-based and group-based user classifications are true?

- A. A role is a subset of a group where all users share a common identity.
- B. Users can belong to one and only one role.
- C. A role can have any number of users.
- D. A group is a collection of users that perform the same function. A role is a collection of groups.
- E. Access privileges can be assigned to roles or groups.

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation:

A group is a set of users, classified by common trait. A role is an abstract name for the permission to access a particular set of resources in an application.

Multiple users can be mapped to a role.

Users can be mapped to multiple roles.

Incorrect answers

A, B: Just wrong.

D: A group is a collection of users, but a role does not need to be a collection of groups.

Note: 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.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following are primary parts of a SOA Service as defined by the Oracle Reference Architecture?

- A. Service Contract
- B. Usage Agreement
- C. Service Infrastructure
- D. Service Implementation

E. Service Interface

F. Web Services Description Language (WSDL)

Correct Answer: ADE

Explanation:

The three primary parts of a SOA Service as defined by ORA are contract, interface, and implementation.

Note:

A Service Contract describes the SOA Service in human-readable terms. The Service Implementation is the technical realization of the contract. A Service Interface provides a means for the consumers of a SOA Service to access its functionality according to the Service Contract.

References:

QUESTION 3

How do you enable risk profiling on the Authentication Service?

A. Risk profiling is a feature of Oracle Identity Manager (OIM). It can be performed on any collection of users, groups, and/or roles. Risk profiling is an available option for OIM 11g. An administrator must install the license and configure the set of identities to profile.

B. Risk profiling is a standard feature of Oracle Access Manager (OAM). It is enabled by default, but configured to only profile administrative Identities. The OAM administrator can configure additional identities individually, or by group, or enable profiling on all users.

C. Risk profiling is a feature of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (OAAM), OAAM works in conjunction with OAM to provide value-add authentication features. OAAM will assess anomalies based on configurable rules, behavior, and risk analysis and will challenge users when risks are detected.

D. Risk profiling is a feature of Oracle Advanced Security. This comprehensive suite provides value-add authentication and authorization capabilities including multi-factor authentication and rule-based authorization. OAS is a separately installed product that integrates with OAM, OIM, and Oracle Entitlements Server (OES).

E. Risk profiling is a feature of Oracle Virtual Directory (OVD). It will assess risk based on login attempts, login devices, login locations, and so on, and take action based on configurable rules. Possible actions include denying access, terminating sessions, and raising alerts. Sample rules are provided out of the box, and additional rules can be added via the IVD administrative console.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (OAAM) is part of the Oracle Identity Management product suite that provides access control services to web and other online applications.

The premise was simple in that the existing authentication technologies were unsatisfactory and easy to

compromise. No authentication technology can really provide its full and intended security benefits unless the computer and computer network are re-designed from the grounds up. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager has two components, the strong Authentication-agnostic security component and the application-agnostic Risk component. One simple example of the Strong Authentication component is that a User can choose a personalized keypad and use mouse clicks to enter password to prevent passwords being stolen with key loggers and being phished or pharmed. The Risk Component analyzes the authentication and transaction data for abnormalities and anomalies in real-time to prevent fraud and also in off-line mode to identify and detect internet fraud.

Note:

Oracle Access Manager (OAM) - OAM provides an identity management and access control system that is shared by all applications. It offers a centralized and automated single sign-on (SSO) solution for managing who has access to what information across IT infrastructure.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (OAAM) - OAAM provides superior protection for businesses and their customers through strong yet easy-to-deploy multifactor authentication and proactive, real-time fraud prevention.

Oracle Identity Manager (OIM) - OIM is a user provisioning and administration solution that automates the process of adding, updating, and deleting user accounts from applications and directories;

and improves regulatory compliance by providing granular reports that attest to who has access to what resources

Oracle Virtual Directory (OVD) - OVD virtually aggregates identity information from multiple sources and presents a real-time unified view without storing or copying the identity data itself.

QUESTION 4

Which statement best describes how the Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) combines different Technology Perspectives?

- A. A Technology Perspective is a specialized view of ORA focused on a particular set of products and technology; therefore, the core ORA material represents the combination of all of the Technology Perspectives.
- B. Each Technology Perspective belongs to an Enterprise Technology Strategy. Each Enterprise Technology Strategy includes practical guidance on how to combine the strategy with other Enterprise Technology Strategies.
- C. The composition of different Technology Perspectives is accomplished via Industry Perspectives. The Industry Perspective illustrates and describes how the different Technology Perspectives apply to a particular industry vertical.
- D. The composition of different Technology Perspectives is accomplished via SOA Services. The SOA conceptual model is used to illustrate and describe how each Technology Perspective consumes and provides SOA Services.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The intent of SOA is to provide common reusable SOA Services that can be leveraged by a variety of consumers. SOA Services are made available to various types of service consumers in order to rationalize the way business functions are performed and enterprise data is managed. Its modular architecture approach promotes reuse and business agility, and the use of widely adopted technology standards improves interoperability between business solutions.

Service consumers consist of various types of business solutions, such as BPM, EDA, MDM, BI.

SOA Services can also act as service consumers.

ORA provides a framework to describe how various technology perspectives are related.

Note: The reference architecture is designed to support an expanding list of technology strategies. It is also important that the various technology perspectives can be easily combined since they are very much complementary.

ORA embraces service orientation at the core so that services provide a consistent mechanism to expose and combine various technologies and the capabilities. A high-level conceptual model for SOA is used to illustrate how technology perspectives consume and provide SOA Services.

References:

QUESTION 5

What are the two primary approaches of visualization?

- A. Server Visualization - creating multiple logical virtual machines on top of a single hardware platform
- B. Server Consolidation - abstracting the complexities of the underlying pool of servers by creating aggregated logical machines
- C. Server Management - managing the servers by using a single-point management interface
- D. Server Sprawl - leads to a disproportionate amount of physical server machines running at very low rates of usage

Correct Answer: BC

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