1Z0-574 ^{Q&As}

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Architecturally speaking, why might an organization deploy a SAML-based Web SSO solution if they already have a cookie-based Web SSO in place and working?

A. SAML generally performs better and requires less network overhead.

B. SAML supports federation across cookie domains.

C. SAML is required for Web Service security, which makesit a natural replacement for cookie based SSO solutions.

D. SAML isimmune to man-in-the-middle attacks.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

SSO solutions deployed for a localized domain often exchange state information in a browser cookie.

These implementations are limited to the scope of the DNS domain as cookies are not visible across

domains. SAML offers alternatives solutions that do not have this limitation.

References:

QUESTION 2

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:

QUESTION 3

Which of the following are the key drivers for Grid computing?

A. Improved server utilization - Grid computing allows companies to lower costs through the efficient use of resources.

B. Better agility and flexibility - Businesses experience constant change and the underlying IT Infrastructure should be agile enough to support that kind of change.

C. OpEx model - Enterprises require pay-as-you-go services to reduce the dependency on capital expenditure and take advantage of the benefits of operational expenditure.

D. Lower Initial cost-There is a need to reduce the Initial investment at the cost of an increased operational cost.

Correct Answer: ABD

Explanation: Using a grid computing architecture, organizations can quickly and easily create a large-scale computing infrastructure from inexpensive, off-the-shelf components (D). Other benefits of grid computing include

*

Quick response to volatile business needs (B)

*

Real-time responsiveness to dynamic workloads

*

Predictable IT service levels

*

Reduced costs as a result of improved efficiency and smarter capacity planning (A) Note: One way to think about grid computing is as the virtualization and pooling of IT resources-- compute power, storage, network capacity, and so on--into a single set of shared services thatcan be provisioned or distributed, andthen redistributed as needed. As workloads fluctuate during the course of a month, week, or even through a single day, the grid computing infrastructure analyzes the demand for resources in real time and adjusts the supply accordingly.

Grid computing operates on three basic technology principles: Standardize hardware and software components to reduce incompatibility and simplify configuration and deployment; virtualize IT resources by pooling hardware and software into shared resources; and automate systems management, including resource provisioning and monitoring.

Grid computing operates on these technology principles:

*

Standardization.

*

Virtualization.

*

Automation.

References:

QUESTION 4

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. I A Service Interface provides a means for the consumers of a

SOA Service to access its functionality according to the Service Contract.

References:

QUESTION 5

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: