1Z0-574 Q&As

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which product provides the standard communication protocols (for example, HTTPS) between the Client Tier and the Service Tier as well as Message Security?

A. Oracle platform Security Services

B. Oracle WebCenter

C. Application Development Framework

D. Oracle HI IP Server

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Oracle Platform Security Services comprises Oracle WebLogic Server\\'s internal security framework and Oracle\\'s security framework (referred to as Oracle Platform Security). OPSS delivers security as a service within a comprehensive, standards-based security framework. The Security Services includes

SSL:Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is a combination of Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) with SSL/TLS protocol.

Note:Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS) provides enterprise product development teams, systems integrators (SIs), and independent software vendors (ISVs) with a standards-based, portable, integrated, enterprise-grade security framework for Java Standard Edition (Java SE) and Java Enterprise Edition (Java EE) applications.

OPSS provides an abstraction layer in the form of standards-based application programming interfaces (APIs) that insulate developers from security and identity management implementation details. With OPSS, developers don\\'t need to know the details of cryptographic key management or interfaces with user repositories and other identity management infrastructures. Thanks to OPSS, in-house developed applications, third-party applications, and integrated applications benefit from the same, uniform security, identity management, and audit services across the enterprise. OPSS is the underlying security platform that provides security to Oracle Fusion Middleware including products like WebLogic Server, SOA, WebCenter, ADF, OES to name a few. OPSS is designed from the ground up to be portable to third-party application servers. As a result, developers can use OPSS as the single security framework for both Oracle and third-party environments, thus decreasing application development, administration, and

maintenance costs.

References:

QUESTION 2

What does access to Consolidated Information in Complex Distributed Environments require?

A. siloedIT management and monitoring tools such as event managers and network managers.

B. architects and engineers to reverse engineer applications to determine dependencies across components

C. Access to information concerning dynamicinterdependences acrossinfrastructurecomments.

D. Following for diagnosing and correlating problems in complex, distributed environments.

E. a strong bottom-up approach to IT management to focus on the status of individual low-level Infrastructure components

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Infrastructure components have become more dependent on one another, with many of these interdependencies crossing corporate boundaries. Without access to information concerning these dynamic interdependencies, diagnosing and correlating problems in a complex, distributed environment is a huge challenge.

References:

QUESTION 3

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 4

Which statement best describes the relationship between Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) and the Oracle products?

A. ORA describes the architecture built in to the Oracle products.

B. ORA describes the architecture underlying the Oracle Fusion Applications.

C. ORA describes a product-agnostic architecture and then maps the Oracle products onto the architecture.

D. ORA describes an architecture thatis exclusively based on Oracle products.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Oracle Reference Architecture is Applicable to heterogeneous environments. It is independent of

specific products or version.

QUESTION 5

What does Lifecycle Management Provisioning refer to?

A. The process of preparing and equipping a network to allow it to provide (new) services to its users.

B. Automation of the Installation and configuration of operating systems, infrastructure software, applications, services, virtual servers, and hosts across different platforms, environments, and locations

C. Demonstration and enforcement of regulatory standards. Industry standards, and internal best practices

D. A comprehensive management and monitoring solution that helps to effectively manage services from an overview level to theindividual component

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Provisioning deals with automation of the installation and configuration of operating systems, infrastructure

software, applications, services, virtual servers, and hosts across different platforms, environments, and

locations.

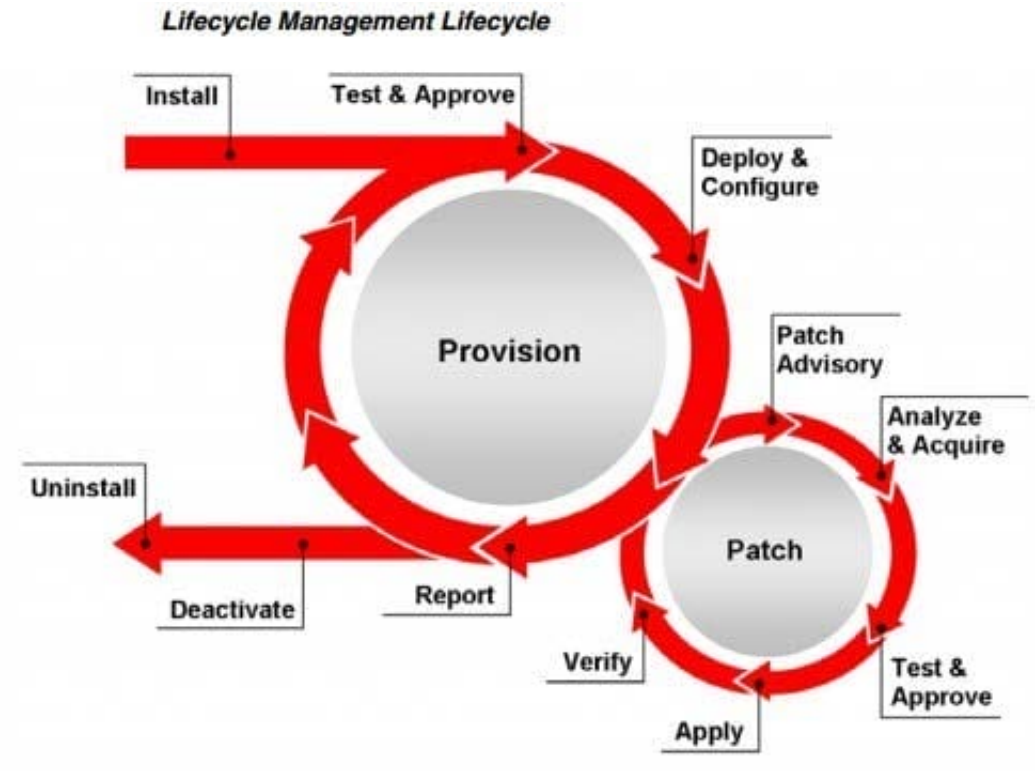
Note: Lifecycle Management focuses on managing the lifecycle of software, applications, services, virtual

servers, and hosts by automating deployment procedures to not only assist in the deployment of software,

applications, services, and servers but also the maintenance of these deployments. This makes critical IT

operations easy, efficient, and scalable resulting in lower operational risk and cost of ownership. Two key

capabilities within lifecycle management is provisioning and patching.



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