1Z0-574 Q&As

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

ORA defines the concept of Data Grid. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of Data Grid?

A. A Data Grid is a cluster of databases providing scalability and high availability.

B. A Data Grid is a system composed of multiple servers that work together to manage Information and related operations such as computations in a distributed environment.

C. A Data Grid is used for data mirroring and data replication.

D. A Data Grid is a tool used to perform ETL (Extract-Transform-Load).

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

A Data Grid is a system composed of multiple servers that work together to manage information and

related operations such as computations in a distributed environment.

Note: An In-Memory Data Grid is a Data Grid that stores the information in memory to achieve very high

performance, and uses redundancy by keeping copies of that information synchronized across multiple

servers to ensure the resiliency of the system and the availability of the data in the event of server failure.

References:

QUESTION 2

The Oracle Reference Architecture provides a specific definition of SOA Service. Which statement best describes the relationship between SOA Service and Web Service?

A. A Web Service is one possible type of SOA Service.

B. A SOA Service is a Web Service with a defined Service Contract.

C. A SOA Service may be implemented using a Web Service Interface.

D. All SOA Services are Web Services, but not all Web Services are SOA Services.

E. All Web Services are SOA Services, but not all SOA Services are Web Services.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: In service-oriented integration the consumer is decoupled from the source system via the SOA Service that encapsulates and abstracts the source systems behind a service interface. Consumers of the SOA Service should need no details about the underlying source system. They should base the service usage solely on the contract provided by the SOA Service. Unfortunately, simply adding a wrapper (e.g. Web service) to an existing system does not eliminate pointto-point integration. In fact point-to-point integration can be accomplished quite nicely using Web service interfaces. To be truly service-oriented, the SOA Services created must be well designed and constructed so the source system details do not bleed through. Service infrastructure that provides capabilities such as service discovery and routing is

also essential to decouple service providers and consumers.

References:

QUESTION 3

Which statements are correct for service versioning within Service-Oriented Integration?

A. Only one production version of each SOA Service should be allowed. Multiple versions cause service sprawl.

B. Service consumers should be allowed to migrate to new versions of SOA Services over time as part of regular maintenance.

C. Service consumers should be automatically migrated to new versions of SOA Services by using the mediation layer to perform any necessary translations or transformations.

D. At most two versions of an SOA Service are allowed in production, one current and one that\\'s deprecated.

E. The architecture must support multiple, concurrent production versions of SOA Services.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation:

B (not C): Service consumers are able to migrate to a newer version of a SOA Service gracefully. Service

consumers should migrate to a new version of a SOA Service as part of a normal maintenance process.

The

coordinated deployment of service consumers and service providers should not be necessary.

Implications:

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A service migration strategy needs to be established.

*

The architecture must support graceful service migration.

E(not A, not D):There may be multiple versions of a SOA Service in production concurrently. Invariably a SOA Service will require modifications to support new consumers or to expand functionality. Supporting concurrent versions of a SOA Service is essential for a sound service versioning approach. Implications:

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A service versioning strategy needs to be established.

*

The architecture must support multiple, concurrent versions of a SOA Service.

References:

QUESTION 4

The Mediation Layer in the Logical View of the Service-Oriented Integration architecture provides several capabilities. Which of the following are capabilities provided by the Mediation Layer?

A. enrichment - adding data elements to a data entity to give the entity increased Information

B. routing - sending the client request to the appropriate provider (s) based on some criteria

C. message transformation - converting the request message format to a different message form, appropriate for the provider

D. choreography - defining the messages that flow back and forth between systems that are participating in a business process

E. protocol mediation - converting a client request from one protocol to a different protocol used by provider

Correct Answer: BCE

Explanation:

The Mediation Layer provides loose coupling for the entire architecture. It decouples the layers of the architecture as well as decoupling external users of the layers from the specific layers in the architecture.

The key capabilities in this layer include:

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Routing - Routing provides the ability to send the client request to the appropriate provider based on some criteria. The routing may even include sending the client request to multiple providers. This capability facilitates location transparency, versioning, scalability, partitioning, request pipelining, SLA management, etc.

*

Protocol Mediation - Protocol mediation is the ability to handle a client request using one protocol (e.g. WS*, JMS, REST) with a provider using a different protocol. This provides protocol decoupling between the provider and the consumer.

Message Transformation - Message transformation allows a client request using one message format to be handled by a provider that expects a different message format. This provides message format decoupling between the provider and the consumer.

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Discovery - Discovery is the mechanism by which a client finds a provider of a particular SOA Service.

Discovery can occur at design time or runtime.

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Monitoring - Monitoring captures runtime information about the messages flowing through the mediation layer. Since the mediation layer is an intermediary for message traffic, it provides a centralized monitoring capability.

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Policy Enforcement - Policy enforcement provides consistent application of policies (e.g. WS-SecurityPolicy) across all messages flowing through the mediation layer. Since the mediation layer is an intermediary for message traffic, it provides a centralized policy enforcement capability.

References:

QUESTION 5

Which statements are correct for service contracts?

A. Each SOA Serviceincludes a service contract.

B. When using web services, the WSDL for the web service is the service contract.

C. A service contract defines the functional and non-functional capabilities provided by an SOA Service.

D. A service contract defines which clients are allowed to access a particular SOA Service.

E. A service contract is optional documentation that might be provided for an SOA Service.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: All Services must have a contract that adheres to a predefined template.

C: A contract describes the Service in human-readable terms, enabling a solution designer to determine its capabilities and characteristics. It includes both functional and non-functional terms. The functional aspect of a contract describes the available operations of a Service and their functional capabilities. It should be stated using business terms, in order to promote alignment of Services to business concepts. Contracts also specify non-functional aspects of Service, such as invocation protocols, security requirements, semantics, transaction requirements, invocation style, quality of Service, etc.

References:

QUESTION 6

Which of the following options best describes the concept of data-driven testing?

A. Data-driven testing is a strategy used to perform load testing.

B. Data-driven testing is used to perform functional tests by iterating through data sets in a databank.

C. Data-driven testing uses a single predefined data set to perform repeated testing.

D. Data-driven testing uses database triggers to initiate and run test cases.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

One of the best ways to perform functional testing is through data-driven testing, in which a databank is created to cover the various functional use cases and is used to drive the testing. This requires the ability to iterate through a list of data sets in the databank, substitute them for the input values, and run the tests.

References:

QUESTION 7

Which of the following are strategies for alert management with Oracle Enterprise Manager?

A. controlling the volume of alerts

B. removing unwanted alerts

C. centralized filtering of alerts

D. automating fix for common alerts

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: New in Enterprise Manager 10g Release 5 (10.2.0.5)

Alert Management Enhancements: Administrators can better manage their log-based alerts (e.g., alert log alerts) by setting duration-based notification rules that clear such alerts on a periodic basis, or by using new EMCLI verbs that support bulk clearing of such alerts.

D: New in Enterprise Manager 10g Release 5 (10.2.0.5)

Alert Management Enhancements: On-demand evaluation of alerts allow administrators to quickly verify whether the fixes implemented for alerts result in clearing of the alert.

Note: Advanced alert management

QUESTION 8

Which of the following statements are true about an end-to-end security strategy?

A. End-to-end security and point-to-point security are virtually identical strategies proposed by different security vendors.

B. End-to-end security strives to protect data at rest, even in temporary queues.

C. End-to-end security often involves some form of message-level protection.

D. When end-to-end security is enabled. Point-to-point transport-level encryption should be disabledin order to avoid cryptography conflicts between layers.

E. End to-end security is highly beneficial for distributed computing environments where many point- point connections and intermediaries exist, because it offers seamless data protection.

Correct Answer: BCE

Explanation:

B:End to end security is an information-centric perspective of security where information is protected

throughout the entire computing environment. That is, from the points where system interactions originate,

through all points of integration, processing, and persistence.

End to end security is often associated with the secure transmission, processing, and storage of data,

where at no time are data unprotected Note:

For a typical web-based application, end to end security generally begins at the client/browser, and ends at

the application database and all external dependencies of the application.

A common challenge in providing end to end security is finding a suitable way to secure data in all states

and points along the processing path that does not interfere with any transmission, routing, processing,

and storage functions that need to occur along the way. Sensitive data will usually need to be decrypted at

certain points in order for processing or message routing to occur.

QUESTION 9

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 10

Which of the following are the implications of the architecture principle, "Asset-centric approach must be applied to engineering processes"?

A. The development Infrastructure must support asset-centric engineering.

B. Assets must be associated with meaningful metadata that can be used to discover and interpret the assets.

C. Solutions developed must beintegrated and tested early and often.

D. Existing assets must be reused to fulfill whole or part functionality when available.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The underlying core principle of ORA Engineering is asset sharing and enterprise development through an integrated asset management approach. Most organizations use a Software Configuration Management (SCM) or Version Control System (VCS) for managing the code and configuration assets. These tools are great for managing the versioning of assets produced but they don\\'t maintain the metadata of the assets. Without metadata assets are not organized in context and it is hard to discover them. ORA recommends an asset-centric engineering process, where an Asset Manager is used to address the challenges posed by the traditional approaches. The Asset Manager is typically an enterprise-scoped Metadata Repository working in concert with SCMs and other types of asset repositories.

References:

QUESTION 11

Which WebCenter product Improves efficiency and productivity by enabling users to connect with others, regardless of their location, via web and voice conferencing, instant messaging, presence, and chat rooms?

A. Oracle WebCenter Intelligent Collaboration

B. Oracle WebCenter Anywhere

C. Oracle WebCenter Real-Time Collaboration

D. Oracle WebCenter Spaces

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Oracle WebCenter Real-Time Collaboration improves efficiency and productivity by enabling users to connect and collaborate with others via instant messaging, presence, chat rooms, and web and voice conferencing. It complements other Enterprise 2.0 services available in Oracle WebCenter by offering real-time collaboration capabilities to users who require direct interaction and immediate response.

QUESTION 12

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 13

A customer has two separate lines of business and each has its own unique resources that are controlled independently. The customer wants to provide a single user interface at the enterprise level that, at least from the user\\'s perspective, unifies the separate lines of business and presents a single consistent view. What is the most suitable architectural arrangement for such a federated deployment?

A. The enterprise implements full client stack and part of the service stack while each LoB deploys the remaining part of the service tierin order to expose uniform interface elements.

B. The client tier assimilates the data from the resource stack of each line of business.

C. The enterprise implements full client and service stacks while each LoB deploys a partial service. sufficient to expose uniform interface elements.

D. The client tier assimilates the data from the service stack of each line of business.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Each line of business has its own resources that are unique to the line of business and are controlled by that line of business. The enterprise wants to provide a single user interface that, at least from the user\\'s perspective, unifies the separate lines of business. In this example, the enterprise wide user interface deployment is a full featured user interaction architecture (i.e. it contains all of the capabilities defined in the Logical View). Each line of business deploys limited functionality since the only functionality required is the functionality to create interface elements exposing the resources of that line of business. The enterprise wide user interface then uses the interface elements provided by the lines of business to create a unified user experience. The interface elements provided by the lines of business are Remote Providers to the enterprise user interface. This deployment allows the lines of business to maintain control of their respective resources since the only access to the resources is via the interface elements that they create.

References:

QUESTION 14

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

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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 15

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: