# 1Z0-574 Q&As

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following statements are true about point to point security?

A. It is often implemented using transport security protocols such as SSL/TLS.

B. It is designed to transport sensitive data over unprotected networks.

C. After data reaches an endpoint, it offers no further protection.

D. It can be combined with other forms of security such as perimeter security and defensein depth

E. SSL/TLS is used sparingly because it is difficult to set up.

Correct Answer: ABCE

Explanation:

A: The downside to TLS is that it only protects data in transit, or "point-to-point". Once data is received, it is no longer protected.

B: Point to point security is often used as a default or minimal security option in order to protect messages over insecure networks.

C:A lesser alternative to end to end security is point to point security. This is used to protect messages in transit. It assumes that other means of security are used to protect messages during processing and persistence.

Generally, less effort is made to protect data behind the corporate firewall. This opens up a number of vulnerabilities and risks to an organization.

E: SSL/TLS is not so hard to set up. It is popular.

References:

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**QUESTION 2**

Oracle Reference Architecture uses multiple views (as defined by standard IEEE 1471) to describe the architecture. Which statement best describes the use of views within ORA?

A. Each view within ORA focuses on a particular set of Oracle products.

B. ORA provides multiple views (for example, Conceptual, Logical, Deployment) to describe the architecture to various stakeholders.

C. Each view within ORA focuses on a particular set of industry standards.

D. ORA provides multiple views (for example, Product Mapping, Deployment) to illustrate how Oracle products must be

installed and configured.

E. ORS uses views to illustrate industry standards and document architecture guidelines.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: It is important that the service-oriented reference architecture documents the architecture from multiple views. Each view might include multiple models to illustrate the concepts, capabilities, etc. important for that view. The particular choice of views depends on what material is being covered and which views best convey the information. Example views include conceptual, logical, product mapping, and deployment views.

References:

**QUESTION 3**

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 4**

The principle of "Security as a Service" states that business solution; must be designed to consume common security services, where possible, as opposed to implementing custom security logic and replicating copies of security data. Which of the following statements is not an Implication of this principle?

A. Security logic must be externalized as much as possible, i.e., developers must not hand-code security logic into business solutions.

B. Security enforcement, decisions, and management must be performed by dedicated, shared services and Infrastructure.

C. Wherever possible, security services must be built upon open standards.

D. Security services must use Web Service (SOAP) interfaces and XML payloads in order to promote Interoperability.

Correct Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Rationale: Security services allow multiple solutions to share common security logic, features, policies, and

identity information. This provides a more secure environment by eliminating

redundancies and associated risks. It also enables more effective management of security in the IT

environment.

Implications:

*

Security logic must be externalized as much as possible, i.e., developers must not hand-code security logic into business solutions.(A)

*

Security enforcement, decisions, and management must be performed by dedicated, shared services and infrastructure.(B)

*

Security services must leverage open standards for interface protocols and message formats where possible in order to promote interoperability.(C)

*

The availability and performance characteristics of security services must meet or exceed the specifications required to support the business solutions.

References:

**QUESTION 5**

You are developing an Integration component that uses customer data. The source system defines customer data in a different format than expected. Which of the following options best describes how you would develop the component?

A. Create an object representation of customer data and use itin the component.

B. Externalize the data transformation by mapping the source data format to a canonical data format.

C. The data formats are different, so it is not possible to develop the component.

D. Write data from the source system into a database and read it back in the expected format.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Note: It is quite common to encounter use cases that require transformation of information from one format to another, especially in the area of enterprise integration. Source systems and target systems may use very different representations of data and in some cases, a canonical data model might be used as a common intermediate format. In some cases, the transformation is a simple field-to-field mapping whereas in other cases it is a complex manipulation and conversion of data. It should be possible to visually map the source and target representations with the ability to enrich the elements to support both simple and complex data transformations.

**QUESTION 6**

Audit logging is a form of what type of access control mechanism?

A. detective control

B. preventive control

C. deterrent control

D. corrective control

E. compensating control

F. recovery control

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

There are many different forms of access control, which in turn can be classified into one or more

categories.

Detective - Detective controls are meant to record all activities. They are passive systems that are aware of

events but are not designed to prevent them from happening. Audit logging is a form of detective access

control.

References:

**QUESTION 7**

Which statement most accurately describes the purpose of the Process view of User Interaction?

A. The Process view describes the sequence of activities In the development to deployment life cycle of the UI application.

B. The Process view describes the workflow of the user Interaction with the application from screen to screen.

C. The Process view describes the computer processes incorporated into the architecture and illustrates the interactions between the various components in the architecture.

D. The Process view describes the business processes that are implemented In the UI applications.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Process View describes the computer processes incorporated into the architecture and illustrates the

interactions between the various components in the architecture.

References:

**QUESTION 8**

Conceptually, management and monitoring capabilities consist of which of the following?

A. consolidating administration tasks for a variety of infrastructure components

B. homogeneous support for IT management environments

C. skilled architects to perform root-cause analysis

D. allowing enterprises to define, model, capture, and consolidate monitoringinformation into a single framework

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation:

**QUESTION 9**

Choose the three statements from the following list that accurately reflect architectural principles of Oracle Reference Architecture User Interaction.

A. The architecture must support separating configuration and other types of metadata from the source code.

B. The architecture must support orchestration of business application functions.

C. The architecture must support end-user access to a wide variety of server-side functionality.

D. The architecture must not attempt to replicate the capabilities of traditional client-server GUIs.

E. The architecture must provide secure interaction between the end user and the server-side resources.

F. The architecture must provide the end user with the capability to switch quickly between applications.

Correct Answer: ACE

Explanation:

* Meta-data support

The architecture must support separating configuration and other types of meta-data from the source code.

*Access to Functionality

The architecture must support end user access to a wide variety of server-side functionality.

*Secure Interactions

The architecture must provide secure interaction between the end user and the server-side resources.

References:

**QUESTION 10**

What does ORA Engineering refer to as Round-Trip Engineering?

A. the ability to effectively perform both forward and reverse engineering to seamlessly transform assets in either direction of the life cycle

B. the ability to derive artifacts from a previous life-cycle activity

C. the ability to generate artifacts backwardsinthe life cycle

D. a continuous improvement process in the SDLC that allows the assets to be produced at various stages of the life cycle with a feedback loop from operations to requirement analysis.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Round-trip engineering is the ability to effectively perform both forward and reverse engineering to

seamlessly transform the lifecycle assets. Forward engineering is very useful the first time that code is

generated from a model. It saves much of the mundane work of keying in classes, attributes, and methods.

Reverse engineering is very useful both to transform code into a model when no model previously existed,

as well as to resynchronize a model with the code at the end of a change.

Note:

During an iterative development cycle, once a model has been updated as part of an iteration, another round of forward engineering should allow code to be refreshed with any new classes, methods or attributes that have been added to the model. Source code generally contains much more than the model and tools must be very adept at reconstructing the source code that existed prior to the new round of forward engineering. At minimum, the modeling tool should successfully support forward engineering the first time and reverse engineering throughout the process.

References:

**QUESTION 11**

When mapping Oracle Products onto the Logical view, what is the best approach?

A. Utilize management packs, connectors, and plug-ins to create a customized product mapping for the Logical view.

B. Use Oracle Enterprise Manager to provide core capabilities required by the three layers for Oracle stack, and use management packs, connectors, and plug ins for non-Oracle stack.

C. Use an Oracle Enterprise Manager product to provide all the capabilities required by the three layers in the Management and Monitoring architecture.

D. Use a third-party to provide all capabilities required by the three layersin the Management and Monitoring architecture.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Oracle offers a comprehensive SOA solution through a suite of SOA products. Oracle Fusion Middleware products cover the needs of the SOA infrastructure end-to-end. The figure below shows the mapping of Oracle products to the SOA logical components.

Management of services is extremely important in SOA environments, where services are integrated, reused, and constantly changed. Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM) simplifies monitoring and managing SOA environments. It addresses each of the challenges by helping model, monitor, and manage the SOA environment.

The products referred in the figure are:

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OSB - Oracle Service Bus

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OSR - Oracle Service Registry

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OER - Oracle Enterprise Repository

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OWSM - Oracle Web Service Management

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OEM - Oracle Enterprise Manager (with SOA management pack)

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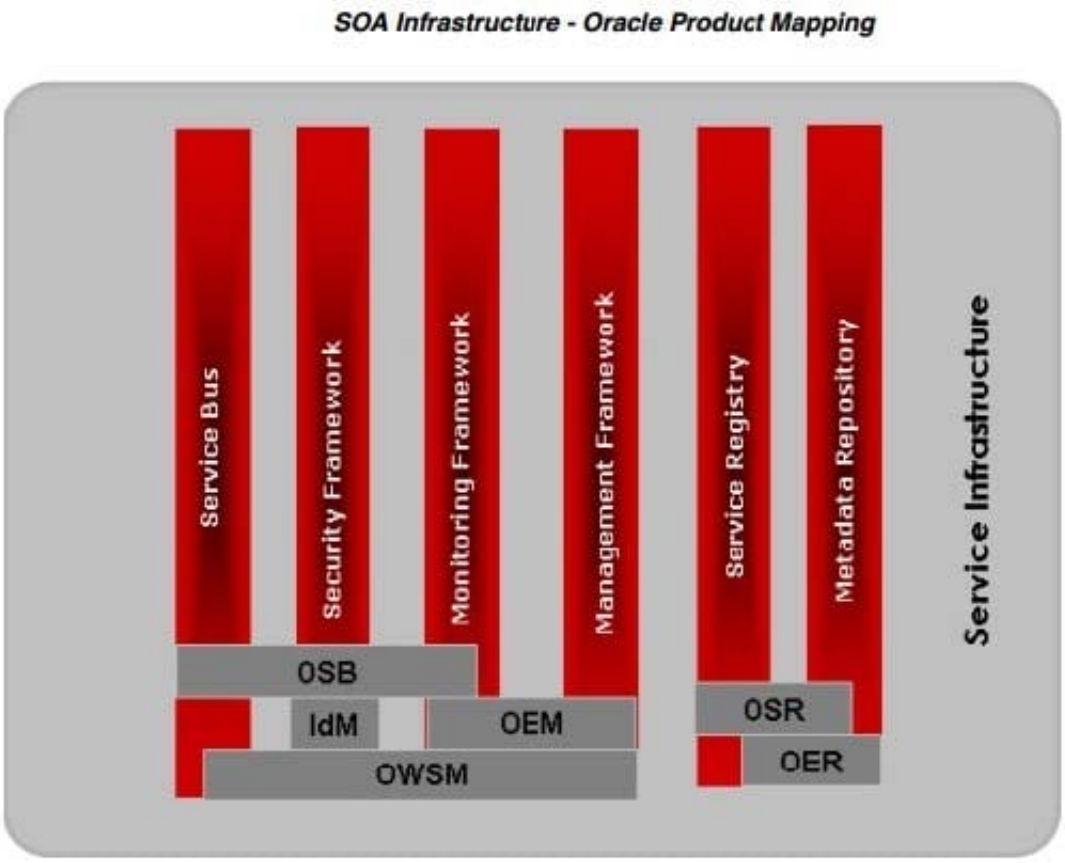
IdM - Identity and Access Management

There isn\\'t necessarily a one to one mapping between logical architecture components and products. While some products target a specific logical need, most provide additional features, such as monitoring, management, and security.




Note:

The SOA infrastructure capabilities can be grouped into the following logical components as shown in

Figure below.

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Service Bus

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SOA Security Framework

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Service Registry

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Metadata Repository

*

Monitoring Framework3-2 ORA SOA Infrastructure

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Management Framework

References:

**QUESTION 12**

Which statement best describes the relationship between the Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) and Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)?

A. ORAincludes many different technology perspectives (for example, BPM, BI) Including SOA. The SOA perspective provides a view of ORA focused on the products and technology applicable to SOA.

B. ORA embraces service orientation as a core tenet to consistently and uniformly deal with the complexity of a heterogeneous computing environment common to enterprise IT.

C. ORA embraces SOA as a core tenet; therefore, adopting ORA means that SOAis adopted as well.

D. ORA is a reference architecture based on architecture principles and best practices. SOA is a marketing term that has become widely and ambiguously used within the industry.

E. SOAis an architectural approach that isproduct- and vendor-independent,ORA is essentially a SOA implemented using Oracle products and technology.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: ORA does have a special relationship with SOA. ORA embraces service-orientation as a core tenet to improve agility, rationalize functions and data, and promote reuse in an effective manner. The entire strategy of SOA is not core to ORA (not C), but the concept of exposing data and functionality as interoperable SOA Services is core to ORA. ORA must provide interoperability across all Oracle products and must also effectively deal with the heterogeneity that exists in IT environments. SOA Services provide a clean, consistent approach to deal with both of these complexities. This is the reason that ORA includes service orientation as a core tenet.

Stated as an architecture principle, this becomes:

* The architecture embraces services as the primary mechanism for interoperability and integration.

References:

**QUESTION 13**

Which of the following token profiles is not included in the WS-Security standard as a standard type of identity token?

A. XACML token profile

B. SAML token profile

C. username token profile

D. Kerberos token profile

E. X.500 token profile

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

TheWS-Securityspecification allows a variety of signature formats, encryption algorithms and multiple trust domains, and is open to various security token models, such as:

*

X.509 certificates (not E)

*

Kerberos tickets (not D) *UserID/Password credential (not C)

*

SAML Assertions (not B) *custom-defined tokens.

Note: WS-Security (Web Services Security, short WSS) is a flexible and feature-rich extension to SOAP to apply security to web services. It is a member of the WS-* family of web service specifications and was published by OASIS.

**QUESTION 14**

What are the three primary delivery models of Cloud computing?

A. Infrastructure as a Service

B. Application as a Service

C. Software as a Service

D. Platform as a Service

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Regarding the Cloud Provider Perspective.Many resources can be offered as services but the ORA

conceptual model defines three broad categories of services listed below.

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Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

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Software as a Service (SaaS)

*

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

References:

**QUESTION 15**

Assets may be packaged into deployable units by using a variety of strategies. Which of the following is not a valid asset packaging scenario?

A. bundled as a single archive file

B. unbundled with artifactsinthe original location

C. unbundled with artifacts moved to a new location

D. bundles as a single executable binary file thatis run stand-alone

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The Reusable Asset Specification (RAS) provides the following guidelines with respect to asset packaging.

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Every reusable asset must contain at a minimum one manifest file and at least one artifact, to be considered a valid reusable asset.

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An asset package is the collection of artifact files plus a manifest. There are several asset packaging scenarios including:

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Bundled As Single Archive File (not A)

*

Unbundled with artifacts in original location (not B)

*

Unbundled with artifacts moved to new location (not C)

References: