1Z0-574 Q&As

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following best describes the role of the Managed Target Tier within the Logical view of the Management and Monitoring architecture?

A. contains configuration details, historical metric data and alert Information, availability Information, and product and patch inventory Information

B. provides access to management content and operations and enables end users to access the appropriate business solution

C. provides Management Repository and Management Engine capabilities

D. contains the named Infrastructure components that are required to be managed and monitored

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The Managed Target Tier contains the named infrastructure components that are required to be managed

and monitored. It is common to utilize a combination of agent based and gateway (a.k.a. proxy) patterns to

monitor and manage hosted and non-hosted targets.

References:

QUESTION 2

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:

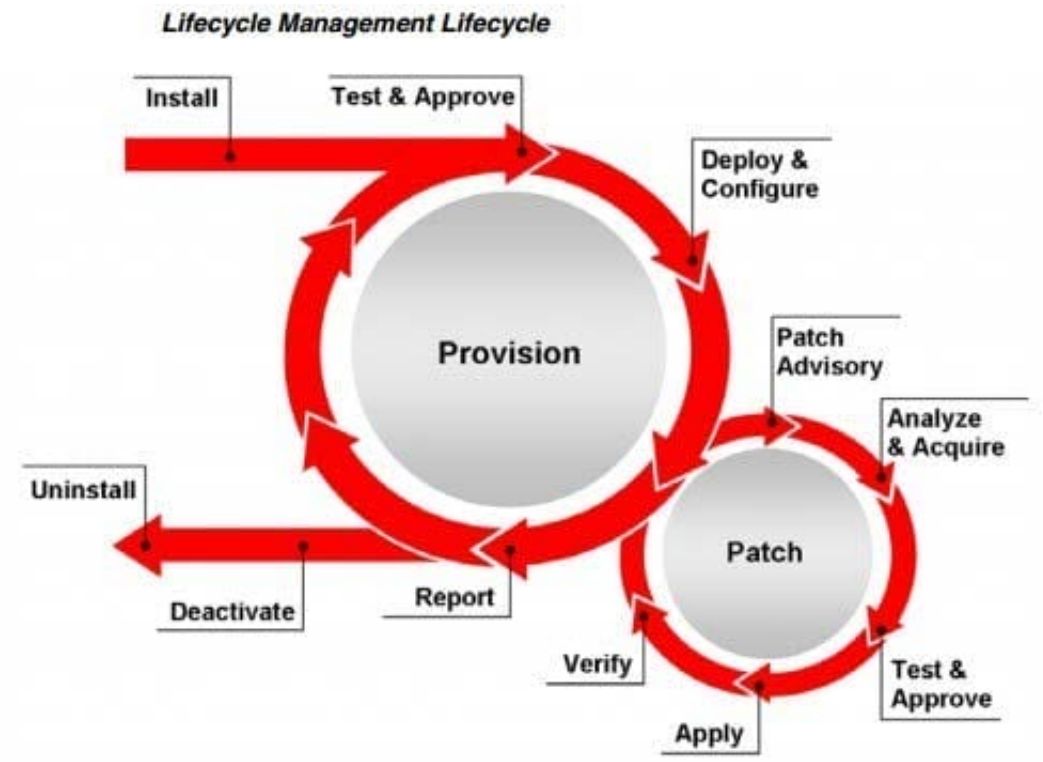
Provisioning deals with automation of the installation and configuration of operating systems, infrastructure

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.



References:

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is not a valid type of SAML assertion?

A. authentication assertion

B. authorization decision assertion

C. audit assertion

D. attribute assertion

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

SAML defines the syntax and semantics for creating XML-encoded assertions to describe authentication, attribute, and authorization (entitlement) information, and for the protocol messages to carry this

information between systems. A brief description of the three SAML assertions is provided below.

*

Authentication Assertion (not A) - Generated by the authority when a subject successfully authenticates. It includes identity of the issuer and the principal, time of authentication, and how long it is valid. Many authentication methods are supported, including: passwords, Kerberos, hardware tokens, certificate-based client authentication (SSL/TLS), X.509 public key, PGP, XML digital signature, etc.

*

Authorization Decision Assertion (not B) - Issued by a policy decision point (PDP) containing the result of an access control decision. Authentication and attribute assertions may be provided in order to make authorization decisions. The resulting authorization assertion is used to claim access to protected resources. It includes the decision (Permit or Deny), along with the resource URI being accessed, and the action that the principal is authorized to perform.

*

Attribute Assertion (not D)- Generally issued by the authority in response to a request containing an authentication assertion. It contains a collection of attribute name/value pairs, in addition to identity and other elements. Attribute assertions can be passed to the authority when authorization decisions need to be made.

References:

QUESTION 4

Identify the true statements in the following list.

A. The core components of the ORA UI Logical view are grouped into the client tier and the server tier.

B. The components of the ORA UI Logical view are model, view, and controller.

C. The core components of the ORA UI Logical view are grouped into thedisplaytier and theresourcestier.

D. In addition to the core components, the Logical view also includes security, communication protocols, and development tools.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation:

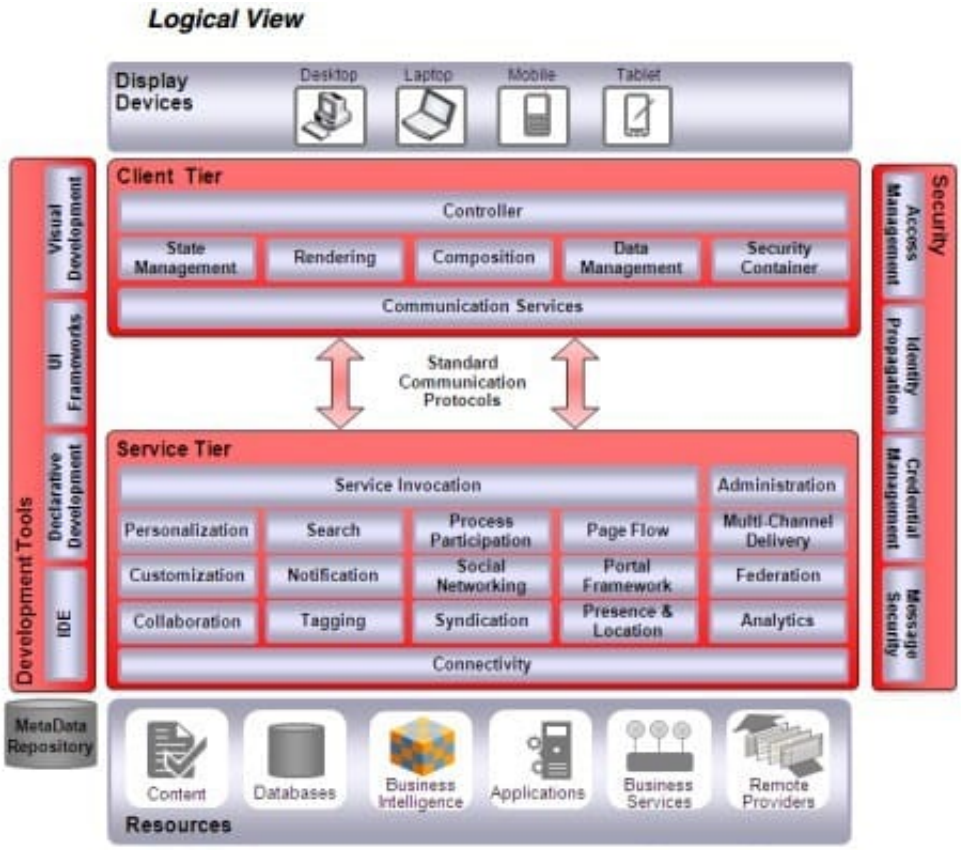
The Logical View of the architecture describes the various layers in the architecture. Each layer

encapsulates specific capabilities for the overall architecture. Upper layers in the architecture leverage the

capabilities provided by the lower layers.

The Client Tier is hosted on the display device.

The Service Tier hosts the capabilities that satisfy the requirements of the end user.



QUESTION 5

The Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) includes the concept of Technology Perspectives. Which statements are true concerning ORA and Technology Perspectives?

A. Each Technology Perspective focuses on a particular set of products and technology.

B. A Technology Perspectiveincludesboth reference architecture views as well as practical guidance and approaches for successfully implementing the changes required to embrace the products and technology.

C. The Technology Perspectives can be used individually or in combinations, for example, SOA with BI.

D. The Technology Perspectives can be used individually or in combinations. When used in combinations, the SOA Technology Perspective must be included.

E. Each Technology Perspective is part of ORA and is part of an Enterprise Technology Strategy; i.e. a Technology Perspective is the connection between ORA and an Enterprise Technology.

Correct Answer: ACDE

Explanation: Technology perspectives extend the core material by adding the unique capabilities, components, standards, and approaches that a specific technology strategy offers.(A) SOA, BPM, EPM/BI, and EDA are examples of perspectives for ORA. Each technology strategy presents unique requirements to architecture that includes specific capabilities, principles, components, technologies, standards, etc. Rather than create another reference architecture for each strategy, ORA was designed to be extensible to incorporate new computing strategies as they emerge in the industry.

In order to present the reference architecture in the most effective manner, each new technology strategy adds a perspective to ORA. This enables the reference architecture to evolve holistically. New computing strategies extend the core material, providing further insight and detail as needed. A perspective extends the ORA core collateral by providing views, principles, patterns, and guidelines that are significant to that technology domain yet cohesive with the overall ORA. The perspective includes:

*

A foundation document describing the terms, concepts, standards, principles, etc. that are important to the ETS.

*

An infrastructure document that defines a reference architecture built using the technologies pertinent to the ETS.

References: