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

Which statement best describes the role of the Data Normalization Layer within the Logical view of the Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture?

A. The Data Normalization Layer converts all data formats to third normal form to facilitate database access.

B. The Data Normalization Layer converts all data formats to XML to facilitate platform independent.

C. The Data Normalization Layer hides the complexity of the multiple data formats used by back end systems by converting data to standardized formats.

D. The Data Normalization Layer stores persistent data in a normalized format.

E. The Data Normalization Layer provides normalized access to all databasesiIncluded as back-end systems in the architecture.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Data Normalization Layer provides a standardized format for data entities. Each EIS stores data in its

own (usually proprietary) format. This layer transforms the data to a form that is readily consumable by the

upper layers in the architecture.

The primary purpose of this layer in the architecture is to encapsulate and hide the complexity of the data

models and formats used by the back-end systems. This allows the upper layers in the architecture to

operate on data entities that match the needs of the business rather than operating on data that match the

storage approach of the back-end systems.

References:

QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements is true with respect to virtualization?

A. Visualization creates a layer of abstraction that allows the underlying resources to be managed independently of the applications that run on them.

B. Virtualization is a hardware appliance that allows the applications to run faster.

C. Virtualization is a technology used for creating clusters to support scalability of the infrastructure.

D. Visualization may lead to server sprawl and decrease the overall data center utilization.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: Computer hardware virtualization (or hardware virtualisation) is the virtualization of computers or operating systems. It hides the physical characteristics of a computing platform from users, instead showing another abstract computing platform.

C: Computer clusters have historically run on separate physical computers with the same operating system. With the advent of virtualization, the cluster nodes may run on separate physical computers with different operating systems which are painted above with a virtual layer to look similar. The cluster may also be virtualized on various configurations as maintenance takes place.

References:

QUESTION 4

The Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture includes an event-handling capability as illustrated and described in the Process View. Which statement best describes the rationale for including event handling in the SOI architecture?

A. Event-Driven Architecture (EDA) is a subset of SOI, so including event handling provides the EDA part of SOI.

B. The event-handling capability allows arbitrarily complex events to be handled by the architecture;

C. e. Complex Event Handling (CEP) is part of the SOI architecture.

D. AH other interactions within the architecture are upper layers calling lower layers. The event- handling capability allows a Connectivity Service to call a Business Service, thus providing the ability to lower layers to call upper layers in the architecture.

E. The event-handling capability allows a back-end system that is included in the SOI to initiate action because something important has occurred within the back-end system.

F. By employing a publish-and-subscriber message approach, the event-handling capacity allows the SOI architecture to handle high-volume message traffic because publish-and-subscribe handles higher message volumes than request-response.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Note:

Events allow one system (event emitter) to notify other systems (event sink) that something of interest has

changed. There are two broad categories of event types:

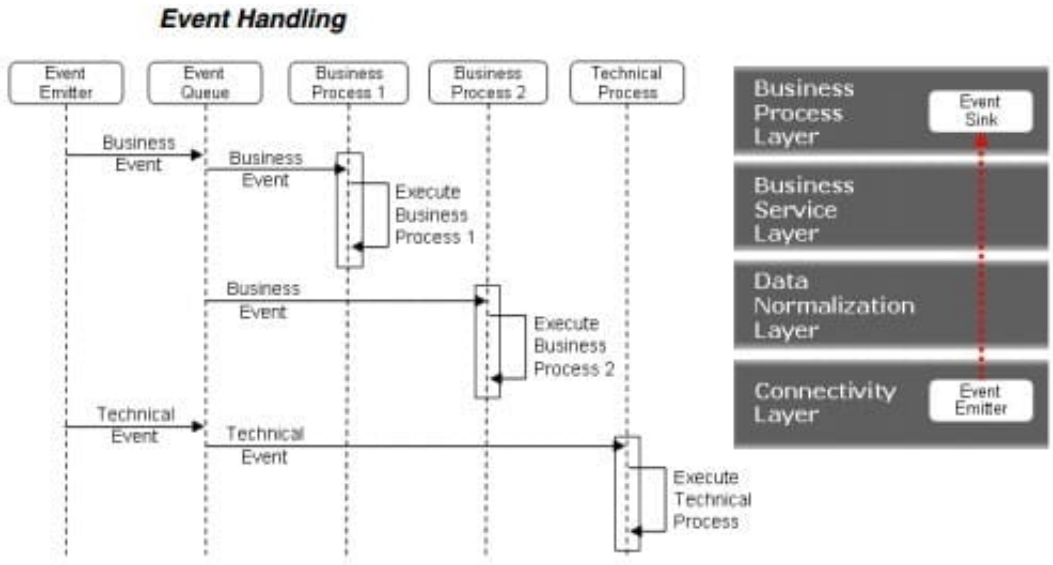
*

Business Event - A business event is an event that is of business relevance and would be readily understood by a business person.

*

Technical Event - A technical event is an event that is relevant to IT but not directly relevant to the business.

As illustrated by the figure below, in this architecture all events are routed to the Business Process Layer and the appropriate business processes are executed for that event. Essentially this is a mechanism for a lower level in the architecture stack, the Connectivity Layer, to initiate actions that might include interactions with all other levels in the architecture. This is essential since the generated event will likely be backend system specific; therefore it is likely that the data must be normalized and some amount of custom logic may be required to convert the event into an event that is backend system agnostic.



References:

QUESTION 5

Bottom-up service Identification analyzes existing systems to Identify SOA Services. Top-down service identification analyzes business processes to identify SOA services.

Which statement best describes the relationship between top down and bottom-up service identification in Service-Oriented Integration?

A. Only a bottom up approach shouldbe used because the goal of SOIis to provide SOA Services exposing existing systems.

B. Only a top-down approach should be used because the goal of SOI is composite application assembly.

C. A bottom-up approach should be used to identify which SOA Services are built; then a top-down approach should be used to determine which SOA Services are used by each composite application.

D. A top-down approach should be used to determine the needed SOA Services; then a bottom-up approach should be used to determine how existing source systems can meet the requirements top-down approach should be used by business, and a bottom-up approach should be used by IT.Theoverlap between the SOA Services Identified by the two methods are the ones that should

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Note: There are three schools of thought around "how to build an Enterprise Service Oriented Architecture." They are:

*

Top down - central group decides everything and the dev teams adopt them.

*

Bottom up - central group provides a directory and dev teams make whatever services they want. Dev teams go to the directory to find services they can use.

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Middle out - central group provides key elements of the interface, including numbering schemes, message exchange patterns, standard communication mechanisms, and monitoring infrastructure, and encourages the dev teams to use it to build services that can be shared.