



1Z0-574^{Q&As}

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which statements best describe how architecture principles are used within the Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA)?

- A. The architecture principles for Oracle products are identified whenever an Oracle product incorporated into the architecture.
- B. ORA uses multiple architectural views where each view has its own architecture principles.
- C. ORA documents describe the architectural principles upon which the architecture is based.
- D. Architecture principles provide recommendations (based on industry best practices) that should be followed.
- E. Architecture principles are rules that must be followed in order to comply with the documented architecture.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The purpose of ORA is to provide a reference architecture for designing, building, and integrating solutions based on modern technology from Oracle and other vendors. The reference architecture offers architecture principles and guidance based on recommendations from Oracle product development architects and field experts. Information provided by ORA gives architects an understanding of how to design solutions for the Oracle environment and best leverage its capabilities.

Note: Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) defines a detailed and consistent architecture for developing and integrating solutions based on Oracle technologies. The reference architecture offers architecture principles and guidance based on recommendations from technical experts across Oracle. It covers a broad spectrum of concerns pertaining to technology architecture, including middleware, database, hardware, processes, and services.

References:

QUESTION 2

There are a number of ways to classify applications in order to assess business risks and assign appropriate security policies. Which of the following is not described as a primary means to classify an application?

- A. by the user community it serves, such as HR, finance, all employees, general public, and so on
- B. by the information it handles, such as classified information, personal information, publicly available information, and so on
- C. by business criticality, such as revenue-generating applications versus informational applications
- D. by technology and/or vendor, such as .NET versus Java, and so on
- E. by the applicability of existing laws and regulations pertaining to privacy, auditing, and access control

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Applications can be classified in a number of ways, such as:

*



By the user community it serves, such as HR, Finance, company executives, all employees, all persons working on behalf of the company (includes contractors and temporary workers), general public, etc. (not A)

*

Based on information confidentiality. Some applications process personal information while others do not. Likewise, in military terms, an application might be targeted towards individuals with a specific level of clearance. (not B)

*

Based on business criticality. Some applications may have a direct and severe contribution or impact to revenue. Examples include order processing, credit card processing, call processing, securities trading, and travel reservations. Others may have little or no impact. (not C)

*

Based on the applicability of existing laws and regulations. For example, HIPPA puts more security emphasis on patient records than would otherwise exist. (not E)

*

Based on network exposure. Levels might include: locked down (no network access), secure production environment access, general organization-wide intranet access, partner access, Internet access limited to a specific user community, and Internet access open to the public.

References:

QUESTION 3

Why is it necessary to have Integration of Metadata Repository to the Source Code Management (SCM) server?

- A. The SCM needs to access the asset metadata for reporting purposes.
- B. The Metadata Repository links the asset metadata to the asset payload, which may be archived in the SCM.
- C. The Metadata Repository promotes the assets to the SCM.
- D. The Metadata Repository stores the asset metadata in the SCM.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: SCM server manages the code base and configuration. It uses file store or database for maintaining the asset payload and to manage the versioning of the assets. Note: The metadata repository is primarily a human interface for asset capture and presentment. It has integration with the service registry to promote the service interfaces and with the security framework for repository security like authentication and access control. It also has integration with other enterprise asset sources like Source Code Management (SCM) tools and file servers. Source Code Management (SCM) is the management of changes to documents, programs, and other information artifacts.

References:

QUESTION 4

What capabilities are provided by Oracle Enterprise Repository (OER)?

A. Dependency Analysis

B. Asset Prescription

C. Asset Versioning

D. O-R Mapping

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: The primary focus of the Metadata Repository (aka Enterprise Metadata Repository or Enterprise Repository) is design-time, and it usually has no role in the runtime environment of most SOA deployments. The metadata repository is primarily a human interface for asset capture and presentment. It has integration with the service registry to promote the service interfaces and with the security framework for repository security like authentication and access control.

Core capabilities of the metadata repository include:

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Asset Management

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Asset Lifecycle Management

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Usage Tracking

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Service Discovery

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Version Management (C)

*

Service Taxonomy

*

Dependency Analysis (A)

*

Portfolio Management

References:

QUESTION 5

Which one of the following statements best describes authentication as a service?



- A. Authentication is a service offered by the local computing platform to the application it is hosting. The application uses this service to authenticate users with a local LDAP.
- B. Authentication is a service offered by the enterprise security framework. Applications access it directly, bypassing local platform security. The authentication service provides a level of abstraction between applications and the various instances of infrastructure (LDAPs, databases) that can be used to verify credentials.
- C. Authentication is a service offered by both the local computing platform and the enterprise security framework. The local platform can be configured to direct requests to local LDAPs or common enterprise services, depending on the operating environment (dev/test/production). Meanwhile, the enterprise security framework services can virtualize several shared credential stores into a single shared service.
- D. Authentication is not a valid example of a security service.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: ORA Security is one of the series of documents that comprise Oracle Reference Architecture. ORA Security describes important aspects of the enterprise security layer including identity, role, and entitlement management, authentication, authorization, and auditing (AAA), and transport, message, and data security.

A desktop SSO solution is one that lives on the user's personal computer and handles authentication challenges on behalf of the user. The user logs into his desktop environment, which in turn works on his behalf to authenticate to the applications he accesses. The user is no longer prompted for credentials they are provided automatically by a process running on the desktop.

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