1Z0-574 Q&As

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which statement best describe the benefits of asset dependency tracking?

A. Tracking the asset dependencies allows you to performiImpact analysis when changes need to occur.

B. It is a governance mechanism to control and streamline changes to the assets.

C. Dependency tracking improves the quality of code by ensuring 100% code coverage.

D. Dependency tracking improves the performance by collocating related assets.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: As the number of assets grow rapidly, the interdependencies become hard to track if not managed properly. Dependency tracking is beneficial as the number of assets increases, the relationships become more complex, and the need to revise or retire assets arises. Tracking the dependencies allows us to perform impact analysis when changes need to occur. This goes both ways - one may need to understand the dependencies an asset has, if the asset needs to be changed, moved, or virtualized; or one may need to understand what assets depend on a particular resource, if that resource needs to be modified, retired, or moved.

References:

QUESTION 2

How do you enable risk profiling on the Authentication Service?

A. Risk profiling is a feature of Oracle Identity Manager (OIM). It can be performed on any collection of users, groups, and/or roles. Risk profiling is an available option for OIM 11g. An administrator must install the license and configure the set of identities to profile.

B. Risk profiling is a standard feature of Oracle Access Manager (OAM). It is enabled by default, but configured to only profile administrative Identities. The OAM administrator can configure additional identities individually, or by group, or enable profiling on all users.

C. Risk profiling is a feature of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (OAAM), OAAM works in conjunction with OAM to provide value-add authentication features. OAAM will assess anomalies based on configurable rules, behavior, and risk analysis and will challenge users when risks ore detected.

D. Risk profiling is a feature of Oracle Advanced Security. This comprehensive suite provides value- odd authentication and authorization capabilities including multi-factor authentication and rule-based authorization. OAS is a separately installed product that integrates with OAM, OIM, and Oracle Entitlements Server (OES).

E. Risk profiling is a feature of Oracle Virtual Directory (OVD). It will assess risk based on login attempts, login devices, login locations, and so on, and take action based on configurable rules. Possible actions include denying access, terminating sessions, and raising alerts. Sample rules are provided out of the box, and additional rules can be added via the IVD administrative console.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (OAAM) is part of the Oracle Identity Management product suite that

provides access control services to web and other online applications.

The premise was simple in that the existing authentication technologies were unsatisfactory and easy to compromise. No authenticationtechnology can really provide its full and intended security benefits unless the computer and computer network are re-designed from the grounds up. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager has two components, the strong Authentication-agnostic security component and the application-agnostic Risk component. One simple example of the Strong Authentication component is that a User can choose a personalized keypad and use mouse clicks to enter password to prevent passwords being stolen with key loggers and being phished or pharmed. The Risk Component analyzes the authentication and transaction data for abnormalities and anomalies in real-time to prevent fraud and also in off-line mode to identify and detect internet fraud.

Note:

Oracle Access Manager (OAM) - OAM provides an identity management and access control system that is shared by all applications. It offers a centralized and automated single sign-on (SSO) solution for managing who has access to what information across IT infrastructure.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (OAAM) - OAAM provides superior protection for businesses and their customers through strong yet easy-to-deploy multifactor authentication and proactive, real-time fraud prevention. Oracle Identity Manager (OIM) - OIM is a user provisioning and administration solution that automates the process of adding, updating, and deleting user accounts from applications and directories; and improves regulatory compliance by providing granular reports that attest to who has access to what resources Oracle Virtual Directory (OVD) - OVD virtually aggregates identity information from multiple sources and presents a real-time unified view without storing or copying the identity data itself.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following does Policy Management Compliance refer to?

A. a desired behavior, andis associated with one or more Infrastructure components

B. the demonstration and enforcement of regulatory standards,industry standards, internal best practices

C. a set of processes through which management identifies, analyzes and, where necessary, responds appropriately to risks

D. a management approach to direct and control the entire organization by using a combination of management information and hierarchical management control structures

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Policy management is the demonstration of, and enforcement to, regulatory standards, industry standards,

and internal best practices.

QUESTION 4

Because each back-end system is running in a separate process, any integration architecture is required to cross multiple process boundaries. A Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture also introduces SOA Services that run in their own process, thus adding more process boundaries to be crossed. What approaches can be employed to reduce the performance impact of crossing multiple process boundaries?

A. There is nothing that can be done because process boundaries are just part of any integration architecture.

B. The SOA Services should expose larger-granularity operations to reduce the number of s-calls, which reduces the number of times process boundaries are crossed.

C. Service composition should be used to reduce the number of SOA Services that are exposed to the clients

D. The SOA Services should use XML-based request-and-response messages because XML is a platform- (and hence process-) neutral format.

E. The SOA Services can encapsulate multiple layers of theSOI architecture to reducenumber of service calls, which reduces the number of process boundaries being crossed.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: Each time a process boundary is crossed there are performance impacts from the network and message marshalling and de-marshalling. This is a primary reason why SOA Services should expose relatively course-grained interfaces (B). This is also a reason why a service implementation might span multiple layers in the architecture .(E)

References:

QUESTION 5

Which of the following statements is true with respect to distributed computing?

A. Distributed computing must be chosen regardless of the functional and nonfunctional requirements of the business.

B. Distributed computing must be the architecture of choice when the scalability and availability requirements can be best met by further layering the system.

C. Distributed computing is best suited for building and running monolithic applications.

D. The objective of distributed computing is to reduce latency.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: Distributed computing provides a scalable runtime platform capable of handling many concurrent users by allowing related components to be spread out but at the same time enabling them to work in unison. It allows

applications to be broken down into smaller, modular components and be deployed across a distributed infrastructure that leverages the power and flexibility of networked servers. Layered architecture enables separation of concern by defining individual logical layers that can be deployed independently, taking advantage of the distributed infrastructure. Distributed architectures allow selective scalability of the layers that require more capacity to handle the load. This allows efficient use of the hardware and software resources and optimization of performance by fine-tuning the appropriate layer or component. In contrast to some of the other models, distributed computing generally is a CAPEX model where the distributed infrastructure is built in-house for applications to be deployed.

Note: In distributed computing a program is split up into parts that run simultaneously on multiple computers communicating over a network. Distributed computing is a form of parallel computing, but parallel computing is most commonly used to describe program parts running simultaneously on multiple processors in the same computer. Both types of processing require dividing a program into parts that can run simultaneously, but distributed programs often must deal with heterogeneous environments, network links of varying latencies, and unpredictable failures in the network or the computers.

Note 2: Distributed computing allows multiple, autonomous computers to work in concert to solve a problem or provide a business solution. Distributed computing is used in the vast majority of modern enterprise business solutions.

References:

QUESTION 6

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:

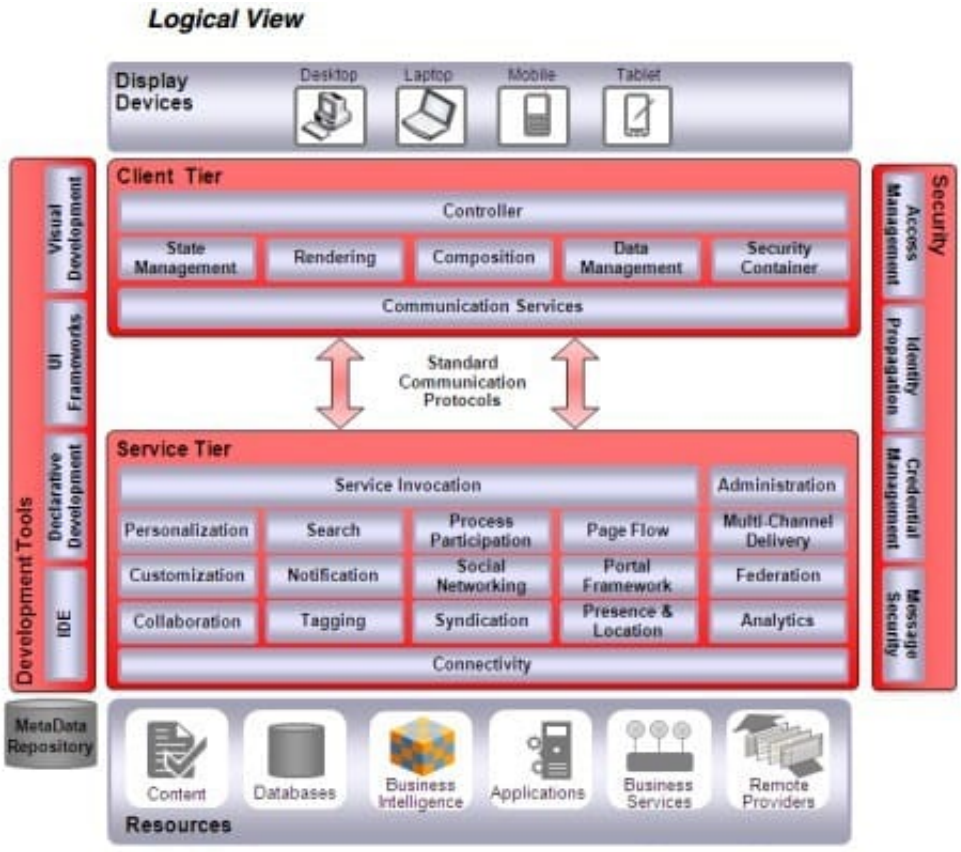
The Logical View of the architecture describes the various layers in the architecture. Each layer

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 7

Which of the following are true statements about the benefits of standardizing on a common security framework?

A. Security requirements no longer need to be specified for eachindividual application; the framework will automatically determine what security needs to be applied.

B. A common set of security services and information can be used across the organization, promoting Infrastructure reuseand minimizing inconsistencies.

C. Secure application integrationis made easier via standardization on a preferred subset of technologies and options.

D. Administration and auditing are improved due to rationalization and standardization of identities, attributes, roles, policies, and so on.

E. Interoperability amid federation are easier to achieve via the adoption of common security and technology standards.

Correct Answer: ABE

Explanation:

In order to provide security in a consistent manner, a common set of infrastructure, e.g. a security

framework, must be used. The purpose of this framework is to rationalize security across the enterprise by:

*

Establishing a master set of security data that reflect the policies, IT resources, participants and their attributes across the entire domain of security

*

Mapping organizational structures, computing resources, and users to roles in a way that clearly depicts access privileges for the organization

*

Maintaining fine-grained access rules based on roles that have been established for the organization

*

Propagating the master security data to individual applications and systems that enforce security (A)

*

Detecting changes to security data residing on systems that have not been propagated from the master source of record, and sending alerts regarding these inconsistencies

*

Providing common security services, such as authentication, authorization, credential mapping, auditing, etc. that solutions can leverage going forward in place of custom-developed and proprietary functions (B)

*

Facilitating interoperability between systems and trust between security domains by acting as a trusted authority and brokering credentials as needed(E)

*

Centrally managing security policies for SOA Service interactions

The security framework should provide these types of capabilities as a value-add to the existing infrastructure. The intent is not to discard the capabilities built into current applications, but rather to provide a common foundation that enhances security across the enterprise. Security enforcement can still be performed locally, but security data should be modeled and managed holistically.

Incorrect:

C: Not a main goal.

D: Ease of administration and auditing is not a main goal here.

References:

QUESTION 8

Conceptually, the ORA model of a "modern UI" defines which three layers from the following list?

A. Unified User Interface layer provides the control and visual elements that define the interaction that the user has with the system.

B. Integration layer provides connectors to simplify and standardize Interaction with back-end -terns.

C. Device Management layer provides transformation and transcoding to support a wide variety of devices.

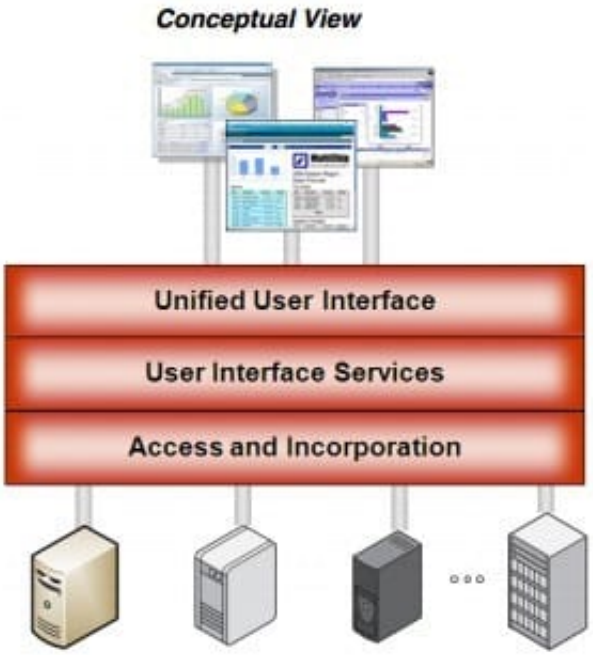
D. Browser Mediation layer adapts output to conform to the standards and capabilities of each browser type.

E. User Interface Services layer provides reusable functions specialized to the needs of the end

F. Access and Incorporation layer provides the capability to Incorporate data and functionality from any number of back-end systems into the user interface.

Correct Answer: AEF

Explanation: Note:



A: The Unified User Interface layer provides the control and visual elements that define the interaction the user has with the system. This layer separates the way the user interacts with the system from the underlying functionality provided by the system. This has many advantages including allowing different display devices to be supported via control and visual elements specialized for the device since, for example, mobile devices do not have nearly the screen real estate of a desktop computer.

E: The User Interface Services layer provides a set of functionality that can be used and reused in a variety of ways to deliver various user interfaces specialized to the needs of the end user. This illustrates that the underlying functionality is separated from the visual and control elements built into the user interface. The services provided by this layer may come from a variety of sources located anywhere that is network accessible.

F: The Access and Incorporation layer provides the capability to incorporate data and functionality from any number of backend systems into the user interface. Generally, there are two types of backend systems that need be incorporated into the user interface: systems that are designed for use with user interface

(e.g. LDAP, dedicated database) and systems that are not (e.g. legacy applications). The former type systems can be access directly by the user interface architecture. Ideally the latter type should be accessed via a robust integration architecture rather than relying on point-to-point integrations. This distinction is the reason that the term "incorporation" is used in this Conceptual View instead of the term "integration." A suitable integration architecture is described in the

ORA Service-Oriented Integration document.

References:

QUESTION 9

What is the main benefit of Utility Computing?

A. high availability

B. better economics

C. scalability

D. better security

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

The focus of utility computing is the business model on which providing the computing services are based.

The main benefit of utility computing is better economics. Corporate data centers are typically underutilized. Utility computing allows companies to only pay for the computing resources they need, when they need them. Utility computing is very similar to public cloud computing, except perhaps it doesn\\'t necessarily imply self-service, elastic capacity, or multi-tenancy. It does imply pay-per-use.

Note: Utility computing is an on-demand approach that combines outsourced computing resources and infrastructure management with a usage-based payment structure. It covers the packaging of computing resources, such as computation and storage, as a metered service similar to a physical public utility. Utility computing has the advantage of a low or no initial cost to acquire hardware as computational resources are essentially rented.

References:

QUESTION 10

Which of the following are examples of the management and visibility gap between the traditionally monitored IT Infrastructure resources and the Services?

A. On-going Shift to Move to an Agile Shared Service Computing Environment

B. On-going Shift to Manage IT from an End-User Experience Perspective

C. Loosening of Corporate Policies and Regulations

D. Increasing Number of Heterogeneous IT Infrastructure Components to Manage

E. Complex Distributed Environments Requiring Access to Consolidated Information

Correct Answer: ABDE

Explanation:

Examples of the management and visibility gap are listed below:

*

On-going Shift to Move to an Agile Shared Service Computing Environment

*

On-going Shift to Manage IT from an End User Experience Perspective

*

Increasing Need to Enforce Regulatory and Corporate Policies (not C)

*

Increasing Number of Heterogeneous IT Infrastructure Components to Manage

*

Complex Distributed Environments Require Access to Consolidated Information

Note: Many companies today are deploying enterprise technology strategies (ETS) such as Service-Oriented Architectures (SOA), Business Process Management (BPM), and Cloud Computing, which are designed to make functions, processes, information, and computing resources more available. While these ETSs offer additional benefits and sophistication, they have created a management and visibility gap between the traditionally monitored IT infrastructure resources and the services that contribute to the overall experience encountered by the end user.

References:

QUESTION 11

Which are the major categories of ORA Engineering capabilities?

A. Integrated Development

B. Asset Management

C. Event Processing

D. Service Engineering

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation:

The broad categories that define ORA Engineering are:

*

Integrated development

This covers a wide range of engineering capabilities required to model, design and build solutions. These capabilities go beyond simple editing and include advanced capabilities to support round-trip engineering, integrated testing, deployment, and asset management.

*

Asset Management

Asset Management deals with the visibility, management and governance of assets and asset metadata. It covers the capabilities required to effectively manage enterprise assets.

*

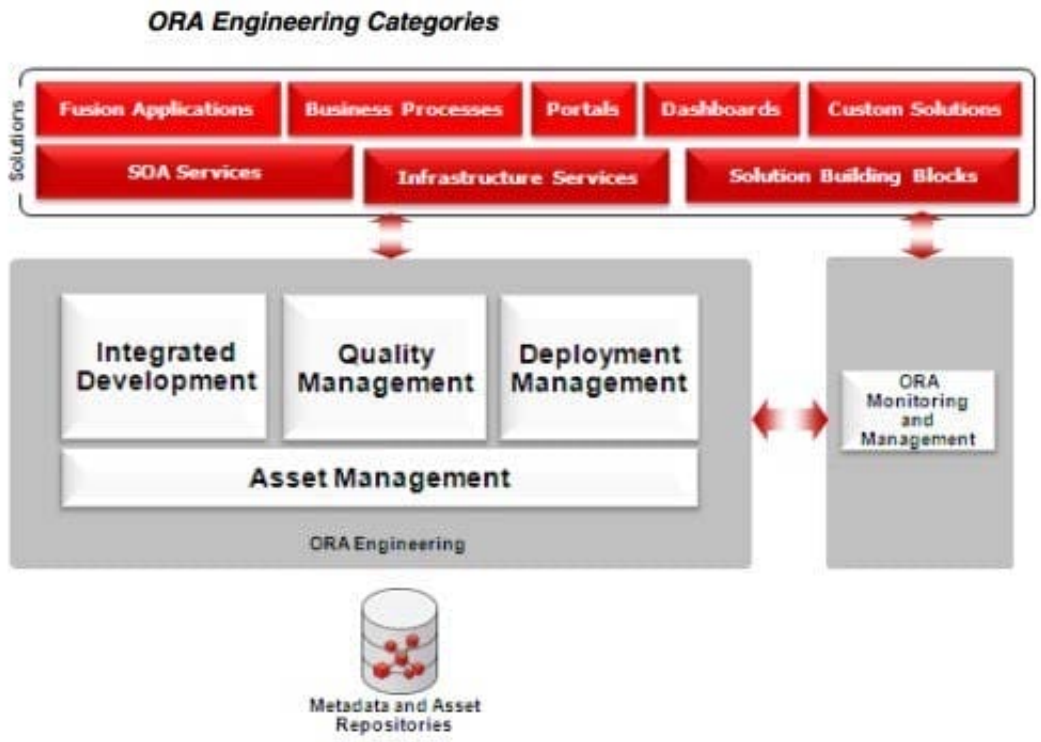
Quality Management

Quality Management capabilities ensure that the developed solution meets the enterprise standards and pass the exit criteria. Quality Management covers testing, defect management, and continuous integration.

*

Deployment Management

Deployment Management deals with building, packaging, migration, and deployment of assets.



References:

QUESTION 12

Which of the following statements are true concerning, data formats used In Service-Oriented Integration (SOI)?

A. SOA Services used in SOI should use application-specific data formats to ensure accurate transmission of data entities from the source systems.

B. A single, canonical data model must be created to successfully build an enterprise-wide SOI.

C. Data formats should be based on logical representations of business-level entities to facilitate composite application assembly.

D. Application-specific data formats should be translated to and from normalized data formats.

E. Data formats should use third normal form because this is the most efficient format for transmitting data.

F. Binary data formats should not be used because they are costly and difficult to maintain.

G. XML data formats should not be used because they are too verbose and result in poor performance.

Correct Answer: CDF

Explanation:

C:Logical Data Representations

Message and data formats should be based on logical

representations of business objects rather than native application data structures.

D: Providing consumer representations and reading from and writing to multiple source systems leads to the issue of data format transformations. For a very small number of source systems, point-to-point transformations can be used by the SOA Services. However, this approach becomes untenable as the number of source systems increases. Thus, a better approach is to create a normalized format for the data entities and then provide transformations to and from the normalized format for each source system.

Normalized Data Formats Data transformations are to and from normalized formats. Normalized data formats facilitate composition and reduce the number of transformations that must be created and maintained.

F: Binary data formats would be awkward.

References:

QUESTION 13

A customer with an existing WebCenter portal wants to expand his client device list to include a variety of mobile devices beyond basic browser support. What Oracle products are available to enable this expansion?

A. OWC, OHS, ADF Mobile, and Java ME

B. OWCA, ADF Mobile, OPSS, and Java ME

C. OWC, OHS, and ADF Mobile

D. OWCIC, ADF Mobile, and Java ME

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) - provides a HTTP listener for Oracle WebLogic Server and the framework for hosting static content, dynamic content, and applications over the Web.

Java Platform, Micro Edition (Java ME)(not C):meets the needs of developers creating applications for the consumer and embedded markets. No other technology provides such robust applications across so many types of size-constrained wireless and wireline devices, from mobile phones and PDAs to set-top boxes and vehicle telematics.c

References:

QUESTION 14

What are the two primary approaches of visualization?

A. Server Visualization - creating multiple logical virtual machines on top of a single hardware platform

B. Server Consolidation - abstracting the complexities of the underlying pool of servers by creating aggregated logical machines

C. Server Management - managing the servers by using a single-point management interface

D. Server Sprawl - leads to a disproportionate amount of physical server machines running at very low rates of usage

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 15

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: