

# 1Z0-574<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

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:

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### QUESTION 2

What does the Java EE Management Specification (JSR 77) provide?

- A. a general mechanism for monitoring and managing Java resources
- B. an internet-standard protocol for managing devices on IP networks
- C. a standard model for managing a J2EE Platform; it describes a standard data model for monitoring and managing the runtime state of any Java EE Web application server and Its resources
- D. a structured approach to monitor diverse and heterogeneous shared systems

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Java EE Management specification (JSR 77) provides a standard model for managing a J2EE Platform and describes a standard data model for monitoring and managing the runtime state of any Java EE Web application server and its resources.

Note: The J2EE Management specification includes standard mappings of the model to the Common Information Model (CIM), to an SNMP Management Information Base (MIB), and to the Java object model through a server-resident Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) component, known as the J2EE Management EJB

Component (MEJB). The MEJB provides interoperable remote access to the model from any standard J2EE application.

References:

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### QUESTION 3

The Service-Oriented Integration architecture makes a distinction between technical orchestrations and business processes. Which statement best describes these two concepts?

- A. A business processes is likely to change when the business changes, whereas a technical orchestration is likely to change when back-end systems change.
- B. A business process that is implemented within SOLis called a technical orchestration.
- C. Each business process is implemented by calling a sequence of SOA Services. This sequential calling of SOA Services Is what is known as a technical orchestration.
- D. A technical orchestration is a low-level implementation detail and has no relationship to business processes.
- E. Business processes are implemented using BPMN, whereas technical orchestrations are Implemented using BPEL.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Technical orchestration is separated from business processes. Making a clear distinction between technical aspects and business aspects facilitates maintenance of both. Technical aspects change when the underlying systems change whereas business aspects change when the business changes.

References:

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### QUESTION 4

How is Oracle Database Firewall (ODF) used to protect applications from attacks such as SQL- Injection?

- A. ODF is an option for the Oracle Database. A DBA configures this option to inspect database commands and compare them with a set of known attacks. An ODF agent periodically downloads the latest signatures in order to keep up with the latest known types of attacks.
- B. ODF is a feature of Oracle Advanced Security. A database security administrator configures each database realm with a set of acceptable ports and protocols from which database clients can connect. Valid connections are continuously monitored for suspicious activity.
- C. ODF is an agent based secure connection component that is installed on the database and on the clients. It creates a VPN-like connection between the two that greatly reduces the likelihood of man-in-the-middle and SQL-injection attacks. An administrator installs ODF and configures it for a specific environment.
- D. ODF is a stand-alone product that is installed in between the client and database. It monitors and/or blocks SQL statements, comparing them against a set of known good or known bad statements.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Oracle Database Firewall (ODF) - ODF is the first line of defense for both Oracle and non-Oracle databases. It monitors database activity on the network to help prevent unauthorized access, SQL injections, and other forms of attack. ODF uses positive (white list) and negative (black list) security models to validate SQL commands before they can reach the database. The ODF instances act as a firewall for incoming SQL traffic. Each instance can handle multiple downstream databases, and the instances are configured for high availability. SQL traffic must pass through the firewall boxes in order to reach the databases. ODF protects Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, IBM DB2 for Linux, Unix, and Windows, and Sybase databases

References:

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### QUESTION 5

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.

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