

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

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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#### **QUESTION 1**

In order to support rapid development, which one of the following principles must be applied?

- A. The architecture must provide a Rapid Application Development framework for user interface development.
- B. The architecture must provide guided development of the user interface without needlessly exposing the developer to implementation details.
- C. The architecture must provide access to the full implementation details of the interface in order permit maximum flexibility in the development process.
- D. Usability best practices are incorporated into proven user-interface techniques.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

The architecture must provide rapid, guided development of the user interface without needlessly exposing the developer to implementation details.

Reducing the time and resources required to deliver business solutions is required for IT to better support and align with business needs. Low level development is both time consuming and error prone.

References:

#### **QUESTION 2**

Which of the following is not a part of the Oracle Reference Architecture Monitoring and Management framework?

- A. Integration
- B. Services
- C. Management
- D. User Interaction
- E. Monitoring

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

To define a framework that meets both the management and monitoring requirements and the architecture principles, one might consider the framework to be comprised of four major parts (User Interaction, Management, Monitoring, and Integration) that complement other ORA components (ORA Engineering,

ORA Security). The framework utilizes a management repository for storage of all current and historical

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data and metadata.

References:

#### **QUESTION 3**

A longer term goal of Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) is to enable composite applications that are assembled from SOA Services. Which statement best describes the relationship between composite application assembly and SOA Service engineering?

- A. Composite application assembly and SOA Service engineering are separate, decoupled efforts without any meaningful Interaction.
- B. All SOA Service engineering must be completed prior to any composite application assembly.
- C. Composite application assembly uses service contracts created by SOA Service engineering and generates requirements that are Inputs to SOA Service engineering.
- D. SOA Service engineering creates SOA Services following sound engineering principles, while composite application assembly uses SOA Services based on WSPL interfaces.

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** 

## Composite Applications and SOA Services



The Oracle Service Engineering Framework is an engineering approach for delivering projects within an SOA environment The Service Engineering Framework addresses activities at both the program and project scope to consider the requirements of the business outside of the scope of a single project. Topics covered at the program scope include:

SOA Requirements Management - Provides a process for harvesting requirements in a manner that naturally facilitates service identification and discovery.

Service Identification and Discovery - Establishes the procedures around identifying Service candidates, as well as



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discovering reuse candidates from the existing Service catalog. Takes the process from identification and discovery, through the justification processes required to determine if an existing Service can be viable for reuse in the proposed manner, or if the proposed Service Candidate should be realized as a shared Service.

Service Release Planning - Provides the groundwork necessary for planning for project and Service deliveries within an SOA

Topics covered at the project scope include:

Service Definition

Service Design

Service Implementation - Provides the guidelines for effectively and efficiently developing shared Services.

Service Testing

Service Deployment - Defines the guidelines and practices that need to be considered when deploying Services into a shared environment.

Service OAandM

Note: The primary goal of service-oriented integration is to better leverage existing systemwithin the IT environment by applying service-oriented principles. Ultimately, the goal is to enable the assembly of composite applications, with little

Note: The primary goal of service-oriented integration is to better leverage existing systemwithin the IT environment by applying service-oriented principles. Ultimately, the goal is to enable the assembly of composite applications, with little or no custom coding, that include capabilities sourced from existing systems. Composite applications are applications that pull together data, functionality, and process from multiple existing sources to solve a business problem or create new business value. Service-oriented integration is the mechanism to expose existing sources of data, functionality, and process so that those sources can be readily consumed by a composite application

#### **QUESTION 4**

Which one of the following types of access control should be used when access to a resource is dependent upon specific qualities of the user, for example, membership status, frequency of purchases, or level of certification?

- A. role-based access control
- B. rule-based access control
- C. discretionary access control
- D. content-dependent access control



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E. attribute-based access control

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** 

Content dependent access control involves restricting access to content, such as documents and emails, based on embedded keywords or certain assigned metadata. It works by inspecting the content and applying rules to determine if access is permitted. This approach is taken by many Data Loss Prevention solutions. It is possible to combine content dependent access control with role-based access control in order to restrict access to content by established roles.

References:

**QUESTION 5** 

Which of the following are the key drivers for Grid computing?

A. Improved server utilization - Grid computing allows companies to lower costs through the efficient use of resources.

B. Better agility and flexibility - Businesses experience constant change and the underlying IT Infrastructure should be agile enough to support that kind of change.

C. OpEx model - Enterprises require pay-as-you-go services to reduce the dependency on capital expenditure and take advantage of the benefits of operational expenditure.

D. Lower Initial cost-There is a need to reduce the Initial investment at the cost of an increased operational cost.

Correct Answer: ABD

Explanation: Using a grid computing architecture, organizations can guickly and easily create a large-scale computing infrastructure from inexpensive, off-the-shelf components (D). Other benefits of grid computing include

Quick response to volatile business needs (B)

Real-time responsiveness to dynamic workloads

Predictable IT service levels

Reduced costs as a result of improved efficiency and smarter capacity planning (A) Note: One way to think about grid computing is as the virtualization and pooling of IT resources-- compute power, storage, network capacity, and so



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on--into a single set of shared services thatcan be provisioned or distributed, andthen redistributed as needed. As workloads fluctuate during the course of a month, week, or even through a single day, the grid computing infrastructure analyzes the demand for resources in real time and adjusts the supply accordingly.

Grid computing operates on three basic technology principles: Standardize hardware and software components to reduce incompatibility and simplify configuration and deployment; virtualize IT resources by pooling hardware and software into shared resources; and automate systems management, including resource provisioning and monitoring.

Grid computing operates on these technology principles:		
*		
Standardization.		
*		
Virtualization.		
*		
Automation.		
References:		
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