

1Z0-574^{Q&As}

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

What does the Identity Asserter do in a J2EE framework?

- A. It informs the container of the client identity of an inbound request.
- B. It Inserts identity into Web Service credentials used for outbound service requests.
- C. It determines a user's identity based on a given set of security roles and asserts it to the container.
- D. It resolves Identity conflicts when multiple LDAPs are used.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Like the Authenticator, the Identity Asserter security provider uses Oracle Access Manager authentication services to validate already-authenticated Oracle Access Manager users using the ObSSOCookie and to create a WebLogic-authenticated session.

Note: If authentication is successful, the identity asserter creates a Subject, which is used to identify the user. Actions performed by the user will be associated with the Subject so that the caller's identity will be known. If outbound requests are made by the business logic, identity can be included by the container based on the Subject.

QUESTION 2

Select the most appropriate reason why three-tier architecture is a better architectural choice than simple client-server architecture for complex enterprise applications.

- A. Three-tier architecture uses three threads to run the applications, so performance is better.
- B. Three-tier architecture combines presentation, business logic, and data processing of business logic, data, and presentation. This allows the tiers to be independently scaled to maximize the investment.
- C. Three-tier architecture combines presentation, business logic, and data processing into a single layer to eliminate network latencies.
- D. Three-tier architecture moves all processing to the client, thereby reducing the load on the server.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Three-tier architecture allows the data tier and middle tier to scale independently. It also allows multiple clients to share the business logic running in the middle tier. This makes distribution of the application a lot easier. Since security, transactions management, and connection management are handled in the middle tier, it gives better control of the resources. Three-tier architecture is more scalable than the simple client-server model and requires less powerful client side machines. Due to these characteristics this architecture is suitable for small to medium enterprise deployments.

Note: Distributed programming typically falls into one of several basic architectures or categories such as Client-server, three-tier architecture, and N-tier architecture. In the three tier architecture, business logic is handled in the middle tier, presentation rendering is handled on the client and data management is handled in the backend. This architecture allows multiple clients to access centrally deployed business logic components. This allows centralized distribution and management of resources.

References:

QUESTION 3

What is meant by cache hit rate or ratio?

- A. the percentage of times the cache was hit successfully over the total number of tries
- B. the percentage of times the cache was refreshed from the back-end database
- C. the number of servers the cache is replicated to
- D. the ratio of cache objects in a server to the total number of cache objects in the server cluster

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Cache hit rate or ratio: The percentage of times the cache was hit successfully over the total number of tries is called the hit ratio.

References:

QUESTION 4

Which statement best describes the relationship between the Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture and the Application Integration Architecture (AIA) product from Oracle?

- A. AIA is a product specific Implementation of the SOI architecture.
- B. AIA is a traditional Enterprise Application Integration (EAI) architecture; therefore AIA does not follow the SOI architecture.
- C. AIA is an Oracle product that maps to some of the layers and capabilities defined by the SOI architecture.
- D. AIA is an Oracle product and the SOI architecture is a product-agnostic architecture; therefore there is no relationship between the two.
- E. AIA is one of many Oracle products that maps onto SOI architecture.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation:

There are two categories of Oracle products that map into the service-oriented integration architecture,

Fusion Middleware products and the Application Integration Architecture (AIA) products.

References:

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is the most correct definition of Grid computing?

- A. Grid computing refers to the ability to run computers off a power grid.
- B. Grid computing refers to the aggregation of multiple, distributed computing resources, making them function as a single computing resource with respect to a particular computational task.
- C. Grid computing refers to the vertical scaling of resources to add more capacity to the Infrastructure.
- D. Grid computing allows computing resources to be operated and managed independently, creating a distributed architecture.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Grid computing is a technology architecture that virtualizes and pools IT resources, such as compute power, storage, and network capacity into a set of shared services that can be distributed and redistributed as needed. Grid computing involves server virtualization, clustering, and dynamic provisioning.

Note: With Grid computing, groups of independent, modular hardware and software components can be pooled and provisioned on demand to meet the changing needs of businesses. Grid computing is really a form of distributed computing and it aims to deliver flexible and dynamic infrastructures using tiered optimization. It uses virtualization at various levels of the middleware and database layer to achieve it.

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