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Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements about asset-centric engineering is true?

A. Project assets are maintained at each individual project level in an asset-centric engineering.

B. Asset-centric engineering promotes an integrated asset management approach in which assets are shared across the enterprise.

C. Asset-centric engineering uses multiple enterprise repositories to store and maintain the assets.

D. Asset-centric engineering requires that everything related to the assets,including metadata and payload, should be stored in the same repository.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The underlying core principle of ORA Engineering is asset sharing and enterprise development through an integrated asset management approach. Most organizations use a Software Configuration Management (SCM) or Version Control System (VCS) for managing the code and configuration assets. These tools are great for managing the versioning of assets produced but they don\\'t maintain the metadata of the assets. Without metadata assets are not organized in context and it is hard to discover them. ORA recommends an asset-centric engineering process, where an Asset Manager is used to address the challenges posed by the traditional approaches. The Asset Manager is typically an enterprise-scoped Metadata Repository working in concert with SCMs and other types of asset repositories.

References:

QUESTION 2

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 objectsin 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 3

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

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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 4

Which statement best describes the use of point-to-point integrations within a Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture?

A. point-to-point integrations using web services are an Integral part of SOI and should be used extensively.

B. Only web service-based point-to-point integrations are allowed (but discouraged).

C. Point-to-point integrations should be avoided but are allowed as exceptions when requirements can be met only by point-to-point integration.

D. Point-to-point integrations are brittle and expensive to maintain and therefore should never be used.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Avoid Point-to-Point Integrations. Point-to-point integrations are brittle, inflexible, and expensive to

maintain. There are cases where point-to-point integrations are required but these should be handled as

exception cases. Example exceptions include performance requirements that can only be met using pointto-point connections and when large amounts of data must be moved.

References:

QUESTION 5

Which statement is true with respect to Metadata Repository and Asset Repository?

A. Metadata Repository manages the data about the assets, and Asset Repository stores the payload of the assets.

B. Asset Repository manages the data about the assets, and Metadata Repository stores the payload of the assets.

C. Metadata Repository stores everything related to the assets. Including metadata and payload.

D. Asset Repository stores everything related to the assets, including metadata and payload.

Correct Answer: A

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Explanation:

Asset repository refers to the tools or technologies that store the physical assets or payload, as opposed to

the metadata that is stored in the Metadata Repository.

References:

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