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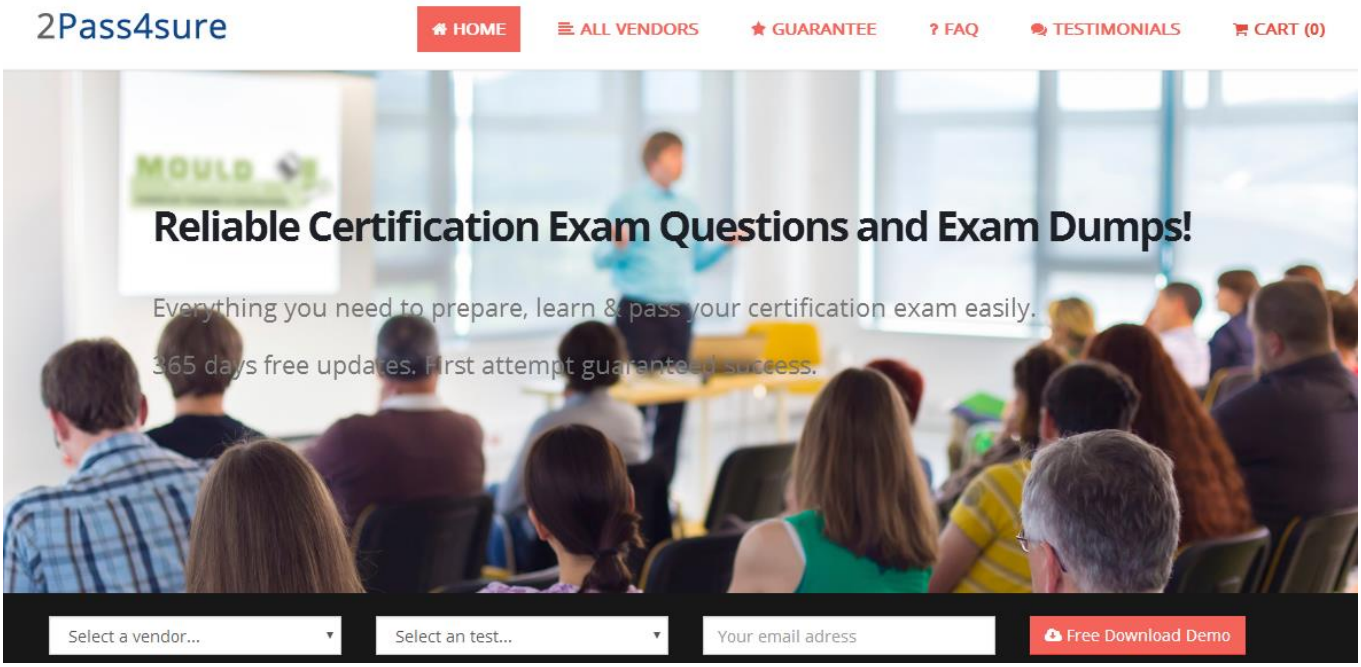

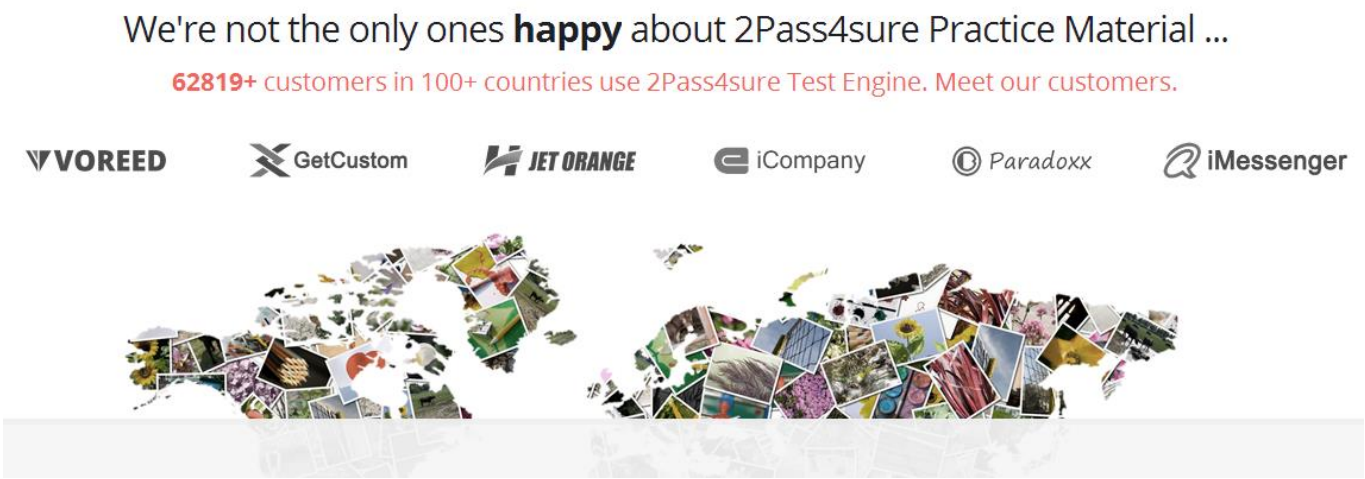

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Exam : 1Z1-574

Title : Oracle IT Architecture Essentials (Beta Exam)

Vendors : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which statements are true with regard to authorization checks being done in the Mediation Layer?
A. Performing authorization checksin the Mediation Layer provides a centralized approach to securing SOA Services.
B. Performing authorization checks in the Mediation Layer requires that all secured SOA Services be accessed via the same protocol.
C. Performing authorization checks in the Mediation Layer requires that all secured SOA Services be accessed only via the Mediation Layer.
D. Performing authorization checks in the Mediation Layer eliminates the need for role-based authentication.
E. Performing authorization checks in the Mediation Layer requires that user authentication be based on username and password.
Answer: A,D

NO.2 Select the two layers of ORA application infrastructure from the following list:
A. Application
B. Platform
C. Abstraction
D. Computing Foundation
Answer: A,B

NO.3 Which three primary components form IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO)?
A. Enterprise Technology Strategies
B. Maximum Availability Architecture
C. Enterprise Solution Designs
D. Oracle Reference Architecture
E. Oracle Enterprise Architecture Framework
F. Oracle Unified Method
Answer: A,C,D
Explanation: ITSO is made up of three primary elements.
Enterprise Technology Strategies (ETS)
Enterprise Solution Designs (ESD)
Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA)
Reference: IT Strategies from Oracle, An Overview, Release 3.0

NO.4 Which statement best describes the relationship between a Service Contract and a Usage Agreement as defined by the Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA)?
A. There is a one-to-one relationship between a Service Contract and a Usage Agreement. For each Service Contract there is a corresponding Usage Agreement.
B. There may be multiple Usage Agreements associated with a single Service Contract.
C. There may be multiple Service Contracts associated with a single Usage Agreement.
D. There is a many-to-many relationship between Service Contracts and Usage Agreements.
E. There is no defined relationship between a Service Contract and a Usage Agreement.
Answer: B

Explanation: The Service Contract defines what the SOA Service agrees to provide to the environment.
The service consumer Usage Agreement defines what a particular service consumer is entitled to consume.
Each service might have several consumers.
The Service provider must ensure that the Service will satisfy the aggregate specifications of all related usage agreements.
Note:
The usage agreement is not part of the Service; rather it defines what a particular service consumer is entitled to consume from the Service.
Having both a usage agreement and a service contract provides a decoupling between the service provider and service consumer. This not only facilitates reuse but also provides a separation of concerns. The service contract defines the totality of what the Service guarantees to provide, and can be written and validated independent of any knowledge of specific service consumers. The usage agreement is service consumer specific and defines what capabilities of the Service each consumer is allowed to consume.
Reference: Oracle Reference Architectureand Service Orientation, Release 3.0

NO.5 Which product provides the standard communication protocols (for example, HTTPS) between the
Client Tier and the Service Tier as well as Message Security?
A. Oracle platform Security Services
B. Oracle WebCenter
C. Application Development Framework
D. Oracle HI IP Server
Answer: A
Explanation: Oracle Platform Security Services comprises Oracle WebLogic Server's internal security framework and Oracle's security framework (referred to as Oracle Platform Security). OPSS delivers security as a service within a comprehensive, standards-based security framework. The Security Services includes SSL:Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is a combination of Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) with SSL/TLS protocol.
Note:Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS) provides enterprise product development teams, systems integrators (SIs), and independent software vendors (ISVs) with a standards-based, portable, integrated, enterprise-grade security framework for Java Standard Edition (Java SE) and Java Enterprise Edition (Java EE) applications.
OPSS provides an abstraction layer in the form of standards-based application programming interfaces (APIs) that insulate developers from security and identity management implementation details. With OPSS, developers don’t need to know the details of cryptographic key management or interfaces with user repositories and other identity management infrastructures. Thanks to OPSS, in-house developed applications, third-party applications, and integrated applications benefit from the same, uniform security, identity management, and audit services across the enterprise.
OPSS is the underlying security platform that provides security to Oracle Fusion Middleware

including products like WebLogic Server, SOA, WebCenter, ADF, OES to name a few. OPSS is designed from the ground up to be portable to third-party application servers. As a result, developers can use OPSS as the single security framework for both Oracle and third-party environments, thus decreasing application development, administration, and maintenance costs.
Reference: Oracle® Fusion Middleware Security Overview, 11g Release 1, About Oracle Platform Security Services

NO.6 Which of the following environments are typically clustered?
A. Development Environment
B. User Acceptance Testing (UAT) Environment
C. Staging Environment
D. Nonfunctional Testing Environment
Answer: B
Explanation: UAT (also known as beta testing) : Formal testing with respect to user needs, requirements, and business processes conducted to determine whether or not a system satisfies the acceptance criteria and to enable the user, customers or other authorized entity to determine whether or not to accept the system.
Incorrect answer:
The staging tier is a environment that is as identical to the production environment as possible. The purpose of the Staging environment is to simulate as much of the Production environment as possible. The Staging environment can also double as a Demonstration/Training environment.
Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture,Business Process Engineering, Release 3.0

NO.7 Which of the following is NOT defined as a primary ORA computing foundation component?
A. Distributed Computing
B. Utility Computing
C. Grid Computing
D. Caching
Answer: D
Explanation: Primary ORA computing foundation components:
Distributed Computing
On-Demand Computing
Utility Computing
Grid Computing
Cloud Computing
Elastic Computing
Virtualization
Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture, Application Infrastructure Foundation, Release 3.0

NO.8 Which statement best describes the relationship between a SOA Service and service Infrastructure?
A. Service infrastructure is a primary part of an SOA Service.
B. Service Infrastructure exposes the Service Interface and may satisfy some capabilities of the Service Implementation.

C. Service infrastructure fulfills the Service Contract.
D. A SOA Service depends on the service infrastructure to satisfy some required capabilities.
E. A SOA Service uses the service infrastructure to generate the Service Interface.
Answer: B
Explanation: The Service Infrastructure side typically provides the Service enablement capabilities
for the implementation. These capabilities may include, exposing the interface as a Web Service, handling SLA enforcement, security, data formatting, and others. Service infrastructure should be utilized when possible, as it reduces the burden on Service providers, from an implementation standpoint.
Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture,SOA Foundation, Release 3.1

NO.9 Which of the following is NOT a container capability?
A. Scalability
B. High Availability
C. Management and Monitoring
D. Applications
Answer: B
Explanation:
Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture, Application Infrastructure Foundation, Release 3.0

NO.10 Which of the following statements are true with regard to the Service Contract as defined by the
Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA)?
A. A Service Contract defines the contract between a service consumer and a service provider.
B. A Service Contract defines the functional and nonfunctional capabilities of the SOA ServiceIIn human-readable terms.
C. The Web Services Description Language (WSDL) defines the Service Contract for a Web Service.
D. A Service Contract defines the totality of what the SOA Service provides, independent of individual service consumers.
E. A Service Contract Is an optional part of an SOA Service, providing human-readable documentation of the SOA Service.
Answer: B
Explanation: SOA Services include a contract that specifies the functional and non-functional capabilities provided.
In order to support business-level composition, the SOA Service
must have a contract that is understandable to a business person.
Reference: Oracle Reference Architectureand Service Orientation, Release 3.0