



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

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements are true?

- A. (OWCS) provides components for reverse proxy, personalization, customization, social computing, and analytics.
- B. Oracle WebCenter (OWC) provides the Resource Tier of the Oracle Reference Architecture User Interaction.
- C. Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) provides the standard communication protocols (for example, HTTP) between the Client Tier and the Service Tier as well as the Message Security between the Client Tier and Service Tier.
- D. Oracle Meta Data Services (OMDS) stores customization, personalization, and other metadata in a repository
- E. Oracle WebLogic Suite (OWLS) is used in Oracle Reference Architecture User Interaction to enable Ontology languages for the Semantic Web

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: Oracle WebCenter (OWC) - provides the foundation for delivering a modern user experience for Oracle Fusion Middleware as well as Oracle Fusion Applications. OWC is composed of four main components as illustrated in the figure:



D: Oracle Meta Data Services (OMDS) - stores customization, personalization, and other metadata in a repository. The repository can either be stored in a database or in file-based storage.

### QUESTION 2

Which of the following combinations represent a true multi-factor authentication mechanism?

- A. password and PIN
- B. password and token
- C. PIN and token
- D. token and fingerprint
- E. fingerprint and retina scan
- F. password and retina scan

Correct Answer: BCDF



Explanation:

Multi-factor authentication is the requirement of more than one form of proof of identity, from more than one type (factor) of proof. The three main types of factors are:

\*

Human Factors (something you are), which includes biometrics such as retina scans, fingerprints, etc.

\*

Personal Factors (something you know), such as passwords, PINs, etc.

\*

Technical Factors (something you have), for instance smart card, token, etc.

A multi-factor authentication scheme must include at least one form of proof from at least two of the above factor types. For instance, it could include the use of a smart card and PIN, but not a password and PIN.

Note: Multi-factor authentication greatly reduces the risk of establishing fraudulent identity over a scheme that uses only one factor. It takes away the ability to fraudulently authenticate by obtaining any single piece of technology or password secret. One way to achieve multi-factor authentication without requiring additional proofs from the user is to track which devices the user logs in from. The device can suffice as something the user has, for instance a laptop computer. If the user logs in from a different device, or the device is used for a different user, then additional authentication challenges may be warranted.

References:

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### QUESTION 3

Which of the following are primary parts of a SOA Service as defined by the Oracle Reference Architecture?

- A. Service Contract
- B. Usage Agreement
- C. Service Infrastructure
- D. Service Implementation
- E. Service Interface
- F. Web Services Description Language (WSDL)

Correct Answer: ADE

Explanation:

The three primary parts of a SOA Service as defined by ORA are contract, interface, and implementation.

Note:

A Service Contract describes the SOA Service in human-readable terms. The Service Implementation is



the technical realization of the contract. I A Service Interface provides a means for the consumers of a SOA Service to access its functionality according to the Service Contract.

References:

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#### QUESTION 4

Oracle Reference Architecture uses multiple views (as defined by standard IEEE 1471) to describe the architecture. Which statement best describes the use of views within ORA?

- A. Each view within ORA focuses on a particular set of Oracle products.
- B. ORA provides multiple views (for example, Conceptual, Logical, Deployment) to describe the architecture to various stakeholders.
- C. Each view within ORA focuses on a particular set of industry standards.
- D. ORA provides multiple views (for example, Product Mapping, Deployment) to illustrate how Oracle products must be installed and configured.
- E. ORS uses views to illustrate industry standards and document architecture guidelines.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: It is important that the service-oriented reference architecture documents the architecture from multiple views. Each view might include multiple models to illustrate the concepts, capabilities, etc. important for that view. The particular choice of views depends on what material is being covered and which views best convey the information. Example views include conceptual, logical, product mapping, and deployment views.

References:

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#### QUESTION 5

Which statements are true with regard to authorization checks being done in the Mediation Layer?

- A. Performing authorization checks in 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.

Correct Answer: AD



Explanation:

Mediation is a key component in the overall architecture providing the decoupling between consumers and providers.

A: Although not always required, leveraging the authorization capability within the Mediation Layer provides a centralized approach to securing SOA Services.

Note:

In addition to run time Service endpoint discovery, SOA infrastructure can provide additional value by acting as an intermediary and mediator between consumers and providers. For example, intermediaries can bridge the technology gaps between the two parties. Among their many capabilities are:

- \*  
Translate (map) security credentials between different users/groups/roles or between different credential types
- \*  
Translate, or transform request and response messages
- \*  
Accept requests via one transport or protocol and forward them on using a different transport or protocol (not B)
- \*  
Route messages based on content within the request message (Content-based routing)
- \*  
Route messages based on security policies
- \*  
Add or remove security measures such as encryption and certificates
- \*  
Invoke multiple Service providers as part of a single Service request
- \*  
Audit and/or log requests
- \*  
Deny requests based on access policies (SLAs, Usage Agreements)
- \*  
Capture response time metrics and usage metrics



\*

Monitor and report on error conditions

References:

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