1Z0-574 Q&As

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Service composition is the creating of a new SOA Service by aggregating existing SOA Services. Which statements are correct concerning the use of service composition within the Service-Oriented Integration architecture?

A. The SOI architecture is a layered architecture; therefore service composition is not allowed.

B. Service composition is allowed, even encouraged, by the SOI architecture.

C. Service composition within the SOI architecture is allowed only when the aggregation is over SOA Services from lower layers in the architecture.

D. Service composition should be avoided because service aggregation is provided by the Mediation Layer.

E. Service composition is allowed, but is discouraged because service composition leads to complex dependencies.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Service composition is the ability to leverage lower-level services to create a higher-level service When doing composition, the developer should respect the layering of the architecture. Thus, a Business Service could leverage existing Connectivity Services or Data Services and a Data Service could leverage existing Connectivity Services. But, a Data Service should not call a Business Service and a Connectivity Service should not call a Data Service or a Business Service

References:

QUESTION 2

Which of the following is least effective at deterring man-in-the-middle attacks?

A. encrypting network traffic

B. issuing single-use access tokens

C. mutual authentication

D. biometric authentication

E. using time stamps or transaction IDs to detect and discard replay attempts

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

In order to avoid man-in-the-middle attacks a security framework must have capabilities such as:

*

Logging in users without the need to type passwords or PINs (not D)

*

Dynamically challenging the user for different information, e.g., asking a random question for which only the user will

know the answer

*

Encrypting and signing transmissions from the client to the back end server (not A)

*

Detecting replays using embedded transaction ids or timestamps (not E)

*

Presenting proof to the user that the site they are visiting is authentic

Propagating a single proof object, or assertion, can be susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks and replay attacks. If a rogue entity observes an assertion, it could reuse that assertion for illegitimate requests. Possible solutions include:

*

(notB) Invalidate the assertion after every request. In the case of chained SOA Services, service providers must verify each assertion they receives with the authority. The authority can invalidate assertions in its internal cache. Any future verifications with the same assertion would fail. SOA Service providers would need to obtain a new assertion in order to make subsequent service requests. This solves both types of problems mentioned above.

*

(notE) Reduce and enforce the assertion\\'s time to live attribute. This would narrow the window of opportunity to reuse an assertion. The assertion would have to be captured and reused in a short period of time (programmatically vs. manually). While this limits the potential for man-in-the-middle attacks, it\\'s not as effective for replay attacks

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Require the signature of a trusted service consumer (client application) in addition to the signed assertion. The caller\\'s signature should cover the assertion to bind it to the message. If all service consumers are required to sign their request messages, then service providers can be shielded from rogue clients, thereby preventing man-in-the-middle attacks.

This solution would need to be enhanced to solve replay attacks. One option is to include a unique request id, timestamp, or sequence number in the request. The target resource could maintain a cache of ids and refuse duplicate requests. A common request id service could be created to issue unique request ids and validate all requests that are received within the security domain

References:

QUESTION 3

Which statement most accurately describes the purpose of the Process view of User Interaction?

A. The Process view describes the sequence of activities In the development to deployment life cycle of the UI application.

B. The Process view describes the workflow of the user Interaction with the application from screen to screen.

C. The Process view describes the computer processes incorporated into the architecture and illustrates the interactions between the various components in the architecture.

D. The Process view describes the business processes that are implemented In the UI applications.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Process View describes the computer processes incorporated into the architecture and illustrates the

interactions between the various components in the architecture.

References:

QUESTION 4

Which statements are correct with regard to the layers in the Logical View of Service-Oriented Integration (SOI)?

A. Upper layers in the architecture leverage capabilities provided by lower layers.

B. Upper layers are allowed to access capabilities in any lower layer.

C. Upper layers are allowed to access capabilities only in the next lower layer.

D. Each layer encapsulates specific capabilities required by the entire architecture.

E. Each layer encapsulates optional capabilities of the architecture; thus any layer can be omitted from the architecture.

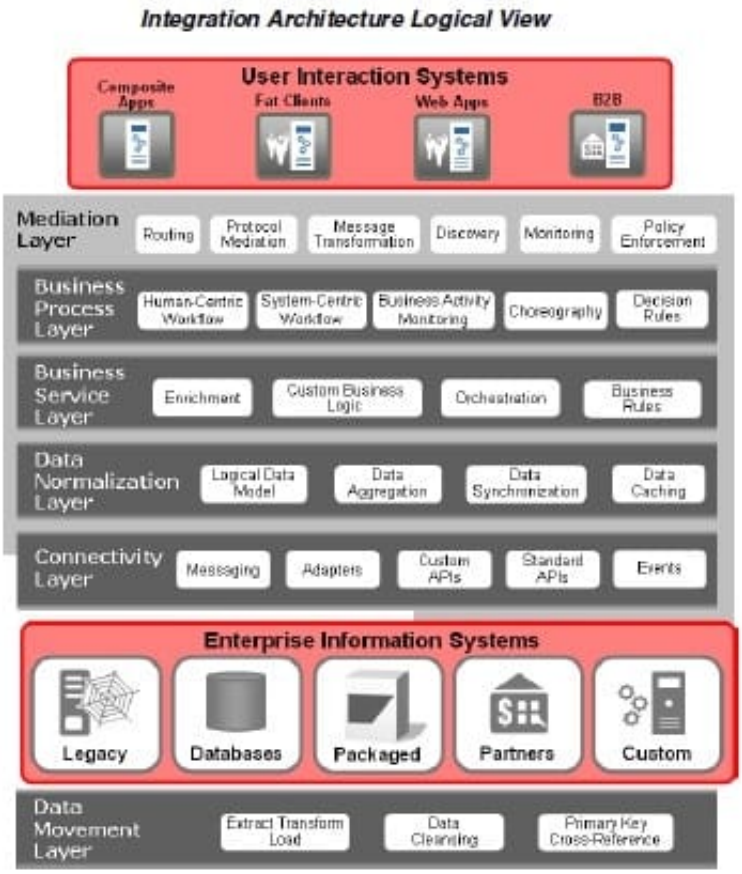
F. The layers are used to partition the capabilities of the architecture, but otherwise have no architectural significance.

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Each layer encapsulates specific capabilities for the overall architecture. Upper layers in the architecture

leverage the capabilities provided by the lower layers. Generally, upper layers call lower layers in the architecture and the reverse (i.e. lower levels calling upper layers) is prohibited.



References:

QUESTION 5

A customer has two separate lines of business and each has its own unique resources that are controlled independently. The customer wants to provide a single user interface at the enterprise level that, at least from the user\\'s perspective, unifies the separate lines of business and presents a single consistent view. What is the most suitable architectural arrangement for such a federated deployment?

A. The enterprise implements full client stack and part of the service stack while each LoB deploys the remaining part of the service tierin order to expose uniform interface elements.

B. The client tier assimilates the data from the resource stack of each line of business.

C. The enterprise implements full client and service stacks while each LoB deploys a partial service. sufficient to expose uniform interface elements.

D. The client tier assimilates the data from the service stack of each line of business.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Each line of business has its own resources that are unique to the line of business and are controlled by that line of business. The enterprise wants to provide a single user interface that, at least from the user\\'s perspective, unifies the separate lines of business. In this example, the enterprise wide user interface deployment is a full featured user interaction architecture (i.e. it contains all of the capabilities defined in the Logical View). Each line of business deploys limited functionality since the only functionality required is the functionality to create interface elements

exposing the resources of that line of business. The enterprise wide user interface then uses the interface elements provided by the lines of business to create a unified user experience. The interface elements provided by the lines of business are Remote Providers to the enterprise user interface. This deployment allows the lines of business to maintain control of their respective resources since the only access to the resources is via the interface elements that they create.

References: