



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

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

Which of the following environments are typically clustered?

- A. Development Environment
- B. User Acceptance Testing (UAT) Environment
- C. Staging Environment
- D. Nonfunctional Testing Environment

Correct 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.

References:

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### QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements describes the relationship between Cloud computing and Grid computing?

- A. Grid computing is the same as Cloud computing
- B. Grid architectures are likely to be used in building Clouds
- C. Grid computing is an evolution of the Cloud computing architecture
- D. Grid computing and Cloud computing are totally unrelated concepts

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The term utility computing is often used to describe the metered (or pay-per-use) IT services enabled by grid computing. Cloudcomputing (where dynamically scalable and often virtualized resources are provided as a service over the internet) is another term that describes how enterprises are using computing resources--on both private and public networks--over the internet. Because grid computing provides superior flexibility, it is the natural architectural foundation for both utility and cloud computing.

References:



### QUESTION 3

When two or more technology perspectives are combined, which statement best describes how the Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) applies to the combination?

- A. One of the layers in ORA is the Business Services layer that contains the SOA Services. It is these SOA Services that provide the connection between different technology perspectives; therefore the Business Services layer is the interlock between two or more technology perspectives.
- B. Each technology perspective adds to the core ORA capabilities. The core ORA capabilities support each of the technology perspectives by providing a common foundation.
- C. The vertical layers in ORA (Enterprise Development, Enterprise Security, Enterprise Management) provide the capabilities needed to combine two or more technology perspectives.
- D. Each technology perspective is a separate reference architecture that leverages ORA as the common foundation for each of the individual reference architectures.
- E. The vertical layers of ORA are identical for each technology perspective. Each technology perspective adds capabilities to the horizontal layers of ORA, especially the business Processes, Business Services, and Information Assets layers.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The reference architecture is designed to support an expanding list of technology strategies. It is also important that the various technology perspectives can be easily combined since they are very much complementary. Documenting how each technology perspective relates and combines with all the other technology perspectives would be onerous and unwieldy. This is the reason that ORA embraces service orientation at the core so that services provide a consistent mechanism to expose and combine various technologies and the capabilities.

References:

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### QUESTION 4

Which of the following statements are true about asymmetric key encryption?

- A. It uses a pair of keys, one public and one private, that are unique and mathematically linked.
- B. It uses one key that is shared by both parties in the data exchange.
- C. It is faster than symmetric key encryption.
- D. It can be used in conjunction with symmetric key encryption in order to securely share a common encryption key.
- E. It can be used to produce and verify digital signatures.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: A: Public (asymmetric) key encryption uses a pair of keys, one private and one public. The public key is freely distributed to any party that may wish to send encrypted data. Once encrypted, data can only be decrypted with the private key. Therefore the private key is maintained by the receiving party and is not shared with anyone else. The two keys are mathematically related, but can't be used to discover each other.



D: A combination of symmetric and asymmetric encryption is often used.

References:

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### QUESTION 5

Which statement best describes the relationship between Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) and the Oracle products?

- A. ORA describes the architecture built in to the Oracle products.
- B. ORA describes the architecture underlying the Oracle Fusion Applications.
- C. ORA describes a product-agnostic architecture and then maps the Oracle products onto the architecture.
- D. ORA describes an architecture that is exclusively based on Oracle products.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Oracle Reference Architecture is Applicable to heterogeneous environments. It is independent of specific products or version.

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