



# 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 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 2

Which of the following is not a part of the Oracle Reference Architecture Monitoring and Management framework?

- A. Integration
- B. Services
- C. Management
- D. User Interaction
- E. Monitoring

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

To define a framework that meets both the management and monitoring requirements and the architecture principles, one might consider the framework to be comprised of four major parts (User Interaction, Management, Monitoring, and Integration) that complement other ORA components (ORA Engineering, ORA Security). The framework utilizes a management repository for storage of all current and historical data and metadata.



References:

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### QUESTION 3

IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) Includes multiple Enterprise Technology Strategies. Why are there multiple Enterprise Technology Strategies within ITSO?

- A. Each enterprise Technology Strategy documents the architecture for a particular Oracle product.
- B. Each Enterprise Technology Strategy provides Oracle product details that are important to the technology strategy.
- C. An Enterprise Technology Strategy provides detailed guidance on deploying the oracle products that are important to the technology strategy.
- D. Each Enterprise technology Strategy provides a reference architecture and practical guidance to achieve success with specific new technology.
- E. Each Enterprise Technology Strategy provides industry-vertical reference architecture and practical guidance.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) is a series of documentation and supporting material designed to enable organizations to develop an architecture-centric approach to enterprise-class IT initiatives. ITSO presents successful technology strategies and solution designs by defining universally adopted architecture concepts, principles, guidelines, standards, and patterns.

ITSO is made up of three primary elements Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA), Enterprise Technology Strategies (ETS) and Enterprise Solution Designs (ESD).

Enterprise Technology Strategies (ETS) offer valuable guidance on the adoption of horizontal technologies for the enterprise. They explain how to successfully execute on a strategy by addressing concerns pertaining to architecture, technology, engineering, strategy, and governance. An organization can use this material to measure their maturity, develop their strategy, and achieve greater levels of adoption and success. In addition, each ETS extends the Oracle Reference Architecture by adding the unique capabilities and components provided by that particular technology. It offers a horizontal technology-based perspective of ORA.

References:

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### QUESTION 4

Which of the following token profiles is not included in the WS-Security standard as a standard type of identity token?

- A. XACML token profile
- B. SAML token profile
- C. username token profile
- D. Kerberos token profile
- E. X.500 token profile

Correct Answer: A



Explanation:

The WS-Security specification allows a variety of signature formats, encryption algorithms and multiple trust domains, and is open to various security token models, such as:

\*

X.509 certificates (not E)

\*

Kerberos tickets (not D) \*UserID/Password credential (not C)

\*

SAML Assertions (not B) \*custom-defined tokens.

Note: WS-Security (Web Services Security, short WSS) is a flexible and feature-rich extension to SOAP to apply security to web services. It is a member of the WS-\* family of web service specifications and was published by OASIS.

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## QUESTION 5

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:

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