



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

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

Which of the following is NOT a container capability?

- A. Scalability
- B. High Availability
- C. Management and Monitoring
- D. Applications

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

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### QUESTION 2

You need to redesign your application to improve performance. The potential solution requires the data to be kept in memory for faster access. The in-memory data requires full support for SQL with BI queries and there is no need to scale out further. Which Oracle product would you choose to implement your solution?

- A. Oracle Coherence
- B. Oracle TimesTen
- C. Oracle TUXEDO
- D. Oracle VM

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database (TimesTen) is a full-featured, memory-optimized, relational database with persistence and recoverability. It provides applications with the instant responsiveness and very high throughput required by database-intensive applications. Deployed in the application tier, TimesTen operates on databases that fit entirely in physical memory (RAM). Applications access the TimesTen database using standard SQL interfaces. For customers with existing application data residing on the Oracle Database, TimesTen is deployed as an in-memory cache database with automatic data synchronization between TimesTen and the Oracle Database.

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### QUESTION 3

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 4

Which of the following are benefits of three-tier distributed computing?

- A. It allows separation and independent scaling of the data tier and middle/business tier
- B. Management of security, transaction, and connection are handled in the middle tier.
- C. It allows the client to query the database directly.
- D. It improves the performance of the application tenfold.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: Three-tier architecture allows the data tier and middle tier to scale independently (A). It also allows multiple clients to share the business logic running in the middle tier. This makes distribution of the application a lot easier. Since security, transactions management, and connection management are handled in the middle tier, it gives better control of the resources (B). Three-tier architecture is more scalable than the simple client-server model and requires less powerful client side machines. Due to these characteristics this architecture is suitable for small to medium enterprise deployments.

Note: Distributed programming typically falls into one of several basic architectures or categories such as Client-server, three-tier architecture, and N-tier architecture. In the three tier architecture, business logic is handled in the middle tier, presentation rendering is handled on the client and data management is handled in the backend. This architecture allows multiple clients to access centrally deployed business logic components. This allows centralized distribution and management of resources.

References:

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#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following are strategies for alert management with Oracle Enterprise Manager?



- A. controlling the volume of alerts
- B. removing unwanted alerts
- C. centralized filtering of alerts
- D. automating fix for common alerts

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: New in Enterprise Manager 10g Release 5 (10.2.0.5)

Alert Management Enhancements: Administrators can better manage their log-based alerts (e.g., alert log alerts) by setting duration-based notification rules that clear such alerts on a periodic basis, or by using new EMCLI verbs that support bulk clearing of such alerts.

D: New in Enterprise Manager 10g Release 5 (10.2.0.5)

Alert Management Enhancements: On-demand evaluation of alerts allow administrators to quickly verify whether the fixes implemented for alerts result in clearing of the alert.

Note: Advanced alert management

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