1Z0-574 Q&As

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

BPM and SOA are frequently combined to provide greater business value than either technology provides independently. Which statements are true with regard to combining the BPM Technology Perspective and SOA Technology Perspective?

A. A Business Process may invoke a SOA Services to perform specific tasks within the process flow.

B. A Business Process may be exposed as a SOA Service.

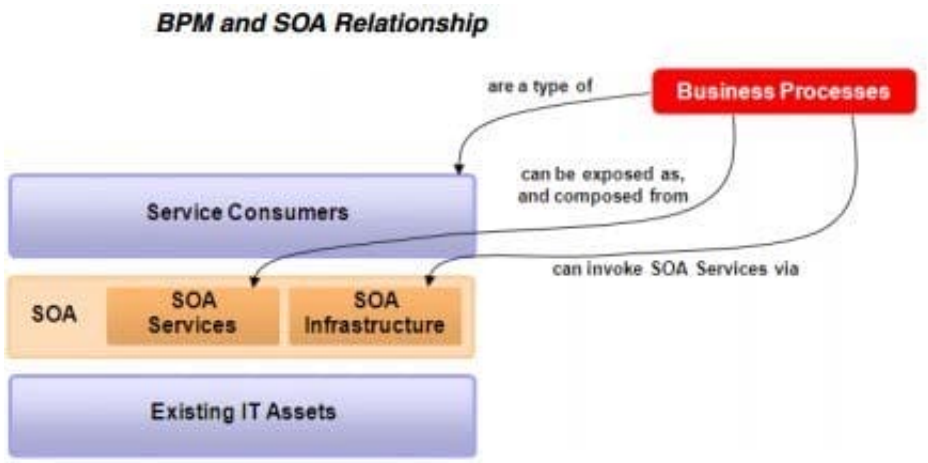
C. When combining SOA and BPM, all the tasks within a Business Process are accomplished via Services.

D. A Business Process may invoke an SOA Service, but an SOA Service cannot invoke a Business Process.

E. Every business Process is exposed as a SOA Service.

Correct Answer: ABD

Explanation:



Note E: BPM processes and sub-processes can (but are not required) themselves be exposed as SOA Services. This enables processes to be composed of SOA Services that are implemented as processes. It can be beneficial in two ways. First, it improves reuse of lower level system-centric processes (i.e. service orchestrations), and second, it offers a standard interface mechanism with which to invoke all types of business processes.

Note: BPM and SOA are often used together, as they both support a closer alignment between business and IT, and they both promote agility. BPM targets alignment and agility at the process level, while SOA applies more at the activity level. Hence, business processes and SOA Services can represent business constructs, providing a mapping between the things business does and the way IT helps get it done. The convergence of BPM and SOA generally happens via process decomposition. That is when business processes are modeled as, (i.e. decomposed into), activities. All automated activities must be backed by some form of executable code or function call. These functions, if they are deemed worthy, can be engineered as SOA Services following service-oriented design principles. Agility at the process level is attained by changing the process model. Agility at the service level is achieved by deploying services that are loosely coupled and independently managed.

QUESTION 2

As part of a company-wide IT Initiative to simplify and rationalize the technology and products used you have been tasked with defining an Enterprise Architecture. The Enterprise Architecture will be used to communicate the desired future state where redundant, deprecated, and undesired technology and products have been eliminated. Oracle products will be included. In the Enterprise Architecture, it will be products from other vendors, including products that directly compete with Oracle products.

Which option best describes how IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) material can be used while creating the Enterprise Architecture?

A. The ITSO material cannot be used because ITSO applies to Oracle products only.

B. The ITSO material can be used without modification because it has no Oracle product dependencies.

C. The ITSO material can be used as reference material but will require customization to reflect specific products selected by the company.

D. The Oracle Reference Architecture component of ITSO can be readily applied, but the Rest of ITSO cannot, because of product dependencies.

E. The Oracle Reference Architecture component of ITSO cannot be applied due to pre dependencies, but the rest of ITSO can be applied.

F. The ITSO material is not applicable to rationalization of IT asset

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: IT Strategies from Oracle (ITSO) is a series of documentation and supporting collateral 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:

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Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA) defines a detailed and consistent architecture for developing and integrating solutions based on Oracle technologies. The reference architecture offers architecture principles and guidance based on recommendations from technical experts across Oracle. It covers a broad spectrum of concerns pertaining to technology architecture, including middleware, database, hardware, processes, and services.

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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 success and adoption. 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.

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Enterprise Solution Designs (ESD) are industry specific solution perspectives based on ORA. They define the high level business processes and functions, and the software capabilities in an underlying technology infrastructure that are required to build enterprise-wide industry solutions. ESDs also map the relevant application and technology products against solutions to illustrate how capabilities in Oracle\\'s complete integrated stack can best meet the business, technical and quality of service requirements within a particular industry.

References:

QUESTION 3

Bottom-up service Identification analyzes existing systems to Identify SOA Services. Top-down service identification analyzes business processes to identify SOA services.

Which statement best describes the relationship between top down and bottom-up service identification in Service-Oriented Integration?

A. Only a bottom up approach shouldbe used because the goal of SOIis to provide SOA Services exposing existing systems.

B. Only a top-down approach should be used because the goal of SOI is composite application assembly.

C. A bottom-up approach should be used to identify which SOA Services are built; then a top-down approach should be used to determine which SOA Services are used by each composite application.

D. A top-down approach should be used to determine the needed SOA Services; then a bottom-up approach should be used to determine how existing source systems can meet the requirements top-down approach should be used by business, and a bottom-up approach should be used by IT.Theoverlap between the SOA Services Identified by the two methods are the ones that should

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Note: There are three schools of thought around "how to build an Enterprise Service Oriented Architecture." They are:

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Top down - central group decides everything and the dev teams adopt them.

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Bottom up - central group provides a directory and dev teams make whatever services they want. Dev teams go to the directory to find services they can use.

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Middle out - central group provides key elements of the interface, including numbering schemes, message exchange patterns, standard communication mechanisms, and monitoring infrastructure, and encourages the dev teams to use it to build services that can be shared.

QUESTION 4

A modular approach has been taken to document the Oracle Reference Architecture (ORA). Select the statements that are true for this modular approach?

A. The ORA library has a document dedicated to each Oracle product suite.

B. ORA is a collection of reference architectures, some based on specific technologies (Technology Perspectives), and some on industry verticals (Industry Perspectives).

C. ORA is a single-reference architecture but is documented via different views of the architects-some focused on specific technologies (Technology Perspectives), and some on industry verticals (Industry Perspectives).

D. The number of Technology Perspectives and Industry Perspectives will increase over time.

E. The technology Perspectives are complete, but the Industry Perspectives will increase over time as more verticals are Included.

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation:

A: The scope of ITSO is all of Oracle\\'s product families. However, the Oracle technology real estate is extremely large and evolves as new products are introduced. Thus, the ITSO material will continue to grow as more ORA documents are created, additional ETSs are covered, and additional ESDs are created. C, D:Technology perspectives extend the core material by adding the unique capabilities, components, standards, and approaches that a specific technology strategy offers. SOA, BPM, EPM/BI, and EDA are examples of perspectives for ORA. Each technology strategy presents unique requirements to architecture that includes specific capabilities, principles, components, technologies, standards, etc. Rather than create another reference architecture for each strategy, ORA was designed to be extensible to incorporate new computing strategies as they emerge in the industry.

In order to present the reference architecture in the most effective manner, each new technology strategy adds a perspective to ORA. This enables the reference architecture to evolve holistically. New computing strategies extend the core material, providing further insight and detail as needed. A perspective extends the ORA core collateral by providing views, principles, patterns, and guidelines that are significant to that technology domain yet cohesive with the overall ORA. The perspective includes:

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A foundation document describing the terms, concepts, standards, principles, etc. that are important to the ETS.

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An infrastructure document that defines a reference architecture built using the technologies pertinent to the ETS.

An industry reference architecture is a set of high level architectural representations which characterize the current state architecture of an enterprise and a desired state, or architectural vision, based on the ORA.

References:

QUESTION 5

Which of the following options best describes the concept of data-driven testing?

A. Data-driven testing is a strategy used to perform load testing.

B. Data-driven testing is used to perform functional tests by iterating through data sets in a databank.

C. Data-driven testing uses a single predefined data set to perform repeated testing.

D. Data-driven testing uses database triggers to initiate and run test cases.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

One of the best ways to perform functional testing is through data-driven testing, in which a databank is created to cover the various functional use cases and is used to drive the testing. This requires the ability to iterate through a list of data sets in the databank, substitute them for the input values, and run the tests.

References: