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Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Architecturally speaking, why might an organization deploy a SAML-based Web SSO solution if they already have a cookie-based Web SSO in place and working?

- A. SAML generally performs better and requires less network overhead.
- B. SAML supports federation across cookie domains.
- C. SAML is required for Web Service security, which makes it a natural replacement for cookie based SSO solutions.
- D. SAML is immune to man-in-the-middle attacks.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

SSO solutions deployed for a localized domain often exchange state information in a browser cookie.

These implementations are limited to the scope of the DNS domain as cookies are not visible across domains. SAML offers alternative solutions that do not have this limitation.

References:

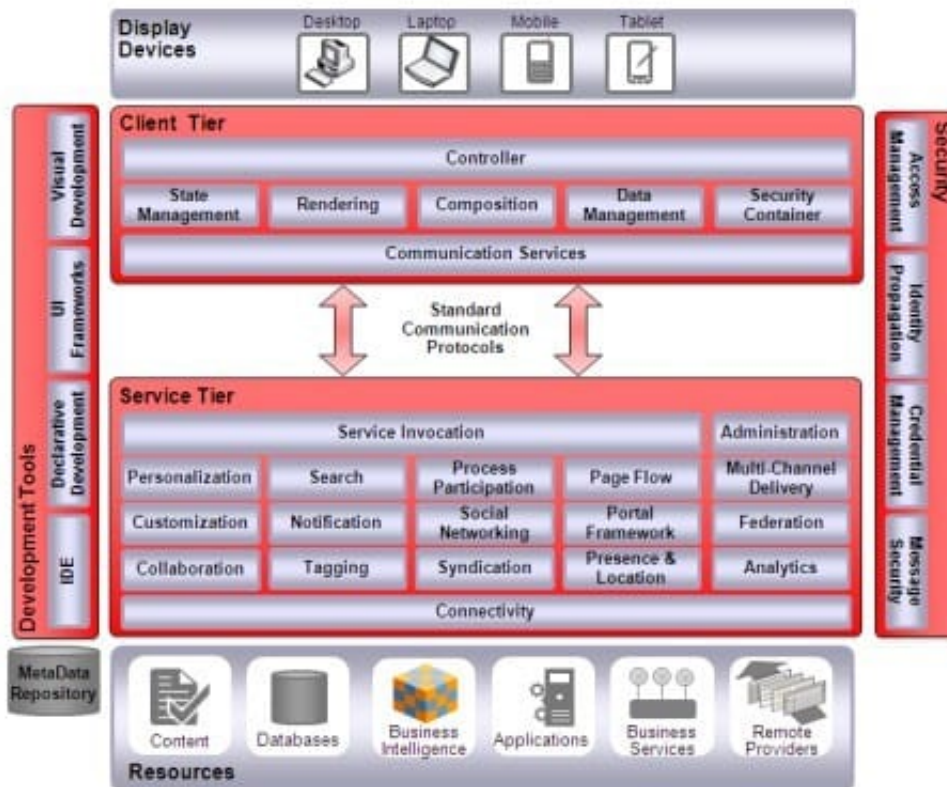
QUESTION 2

Where are the components of the client tier of the ORA UI logical architecture hosted?

- A. on the transcoding engine
- B. on the web server
- C. on the display device
- D. some components on the web server and some on the display device

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Client Tier is hosted on the display device, this may be a browser or a thick client specific to the display device. References:

**Logical View****QUESTION 3**

Which one of the following user classification schemes best reflects what function or function performs?

- A. role-based classification
- B. rule-based classification
- C. group-based classification
- D. attribute-based classification
- E. rank-based classification

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Given the potentially large number of users of a system, access privileges are generally not assigned at the user level. Instead, users are assigned to groups (mimicking the organizational structure of a company), or roles (defined based on job functions that users perform), or some combination of the two. Access privileges are then assigned to groups and/or roles. The most natural case is that they are assigned to roles, since roles align more closely with operations users naturally perform to accomplish their job. The industry term for this is Role-Based Access Control (RBAC). RBAC is more flexible than defining access rights based on usernames or static groups and enables an organization to be more versatile when allocating resources. With RBAC the system must determine if the subject (user or client) is associated with a role that has been granted access to a resource. This process of user to role ascertainment is called role mapping.

Incorrect answers



B: Rule-based access control is very similar to fine-grained access control, where access is controlled by rules defined in policies. The twist is that rules might refer to each other. For instance, access may be granted to resource/function A as long as it is not also granted to resource/function B. This form of control can be used to ensure that a group or individual is not given privileges that create a conflict of interest or inappropriate level of authority. For instance, the approver of expenses or purchases cannot be the same as the requestor.

C: Role is better here.

D: There are times when access should be based on characteristics the user has rather than the organization or roles to which the user belongs. For instance, a customer with premium status might be granted access to exclusive offers, and a sales representative that has achieved his target sales revenue might have access to certain perks. Such levels of status vary over time, making it difficult to manage access based on relatively static group or role assignments. Attribute-based access control offers a more dynamic method of evaluation. Decisions are based on attributes assigned to users, which are free to change as business events unfold. Access policies define the attributes and values a user must have, and access decisions are evaluated against the current values assigned to the user. Attributes can be used to support both course-grained and fine-grained authorization.

E: No such thing as rank-based classification

References:

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is NOT defined as a primary ORA computing foundation component?

- A. Distributed Computing
- B. Utility Computing
- C. Grid Computing
- D. Caching

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Primary ORA computing foundation components: Distributed Computing On-Demand Computing Utility Computing Grid Computing Cloud Computing Elastic Computing Virtualization

References:

QUESTION 5

The Service-Oriented Integration architecture makes a distinction between technical orchestrations and business processes. Which statement best describes these two concepts?

- A. A business processes is likely to change when the business changes, whereas a technical orchestration is likely to change when back-end systems change.
- B. A business process that is implemented within SOI is called a technical orchestration.
- C. Each business process is implemented by calling a sequence of SOA Services. This sequential calling of SOA Services is what is known as a technical orchestration.



D. A technical orchestration is a low-level implementation detail and has no relationship to business processes.

E. Business processes are implemented using BPMN, whereas technical orchestrations are Implemented using BPEL.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Technical orchestration is separated from business processes. Making a clear distinction between

technical aspects and business aspects facilitates maintenance of both. Technical aspects change when the underlying systems change whereas business aspects change when the business changes.

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