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

Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2**

Which of the following statements are true about the XACML standard and architecture?

A. The Policy Enforcement Point (PEP) is where permit / deny access decisions are made.

B. The Policy Information Point (PIP) provides information such as user attributes or environmental data that may be used to make access control decisions.

C. XACML defines an XML schema used to represent rules for access control.

D. XACML defines a TCP protocol used to communicate messages between Policy Enforcement Points.

E. SAML assertions can be used to carry XACML authorization decisions.

Correct Answer: ABCE

Explanation:

A: PEP - Policy Enforcement Point, where permit/deny access decisions are enforced.

B: PIP - Policy Information Point, where information can be retrieved to evaluate policy conditions. For example, a user\\'s role or time of day may be needed by the PDP to make a policy decision.

C: eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML) provides a standard way to represent access control policy information using XML. XAMCL defines access control policies in terms of rules, which in turn are defined to include a target, an effect, and a set of conditions. XACML defines an XML schema used to represent rule

E: The SAML 2.0 profile of XACML 2.0 defines SAML assertions used to carry policies, policy queries and responses, authorization decisions, authorization query decisions and responses, and attribute assertions. In this way SAML authentication, attribute, and authorization assertions are incorporated into the security framework to complement

XACML.

References:

**QUESTION 3**

What additional functions might an authentication service perform aside from performing basic authentication?

A. directory management

B. strong authentication

C. risk profiling based on conditional factors such as time of day, device, or location

D. initiating challengequestions based on conditional factors such as time of day, device

E. forwarding users to password update and reset services

Correct Answer: E

Explanation:

The authentication service can detect when the user\\'s password needs to be reset or changed and redirect

the user to a self-service management interface.

References:

**QUESTION 4**

Which statement best describes the role of the Data Movement Layer within the logical view of the Service-Oriented Integration (SOI) architecture?

A. The Data Movement Layer provides access to persistent data storage for the architecture.

B. All write operations on persistent data are performed via the Data Movement Layer.

C. All read operations on persistent data are performed via the Data Movement Layer.

D. All create, read, update, and delete operations on persistent data are performed via the Data Movement Layer.

E. The Data Movement Layer provides batch and bulk data operations for the architecture.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: The Data Movement Layer provides the batch and bulk data handling for the architecture. This layer exists primarily to offload bulk data movement from the upper layers in the architecture. Bulk data movement is a necessary evil in many enterprises, and therefore, the architecture must provide a mechanism to provide this capability in an efficient, controlled manner. Without this layer, the other layers in the architecture might be misused to move large blocks of data, a task for which the other layers are ill suited.

References:

**QUESTION 5**

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:

*

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.

*

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.

*

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:

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