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Oracle IT Architecture SOA 2013 Essentials

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Questions
& Answers

Question: 1

An IT organization already has a mixture of products that they are using for their application integrations. They want to map their products onto the service-oriented integration architecture. What guidance do you give them for accomplishing this task?

- A. The capabilities in a product are identified and then the product is mapped to the architecture based on those capabilities. A product can map to more than one layer of the architecture.
- B. The capabilities in a product are identified and then the product mapped to the architecture based on those capabilities. The product is mapped to the layer of the architecture where the most capabilities lie.
- C. A product is compared to the Oracle products that are already mapped onto the architecture. The product is mapped onto the architecture as a replacement for the most similar Oracle product,
- D. A product is compared to the Oracle products that are already mapped onto the architecture. If the product provides all the capabilities of an Oracle product, the product replaces that Oracle product.
- E. Products are not directly mapped onto the architecture; only the capabilities provided by the products are mapped onto the architecture.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/entarch/oracle-ra-soa-infrastructure-r3-2-1561710.pdf>
(page 40)

Question: 2

Which two statements are true with respect to SOA Services?

- A. A Service must not have any dependency on the identity of the consumer that invokes it.
- B. Services should be aware of the protocol used to invoke them, where they physically exist, and on what type of hardware or operating system they run.
- C. In order for Services to be versatile and support reuse, there must be no separation of concerns in terms of what they do and how they are used.
- D. Services must not be tied to any particular physical location.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

In order for Services to be versatile and support reuse, there must be a clear separation of concerns in terms of what they do from how they are used. The objective of this section is to describe architectural principles that enforce this separation of concerns to help maximize versatility and reuse.

Services should be written to accomplish their function regardless of what protocol is used to invoke

them, where they physically exist, or on what type of hardware or operating system they run on. This provides for maximum reuse by allowing access through multiple types of interfaces. It also provides greater versatility in how they are deployed and what underlying technologies are used.

Architectural Principles

A Service must not have any dependency on the identity of the consumer that invokes it.

Services must not be tied to any particular underlying technology, delivery channel, or physical location.

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/entarch/oracle-ra-soa-foundation-r3-1-176715.pdf>
(p.38)

Question: 3

Which three statements differentiate SOA requirements from project requirements?

- A. SOA requirements are not owned by any single application, consist of their own lifecycle, and are managed independently.
- B. SOA requirements are developed iteratively with the business and mapped onto the enterprise business function model.
- C. SOA requirements have a classification that reflects the project that implemented them.
- D. SOA requirements are managed at the enterprise level.
- E. SOA requirements are concerned with the Services that deliver integration capabilities.
- F. SOA requirements are refined into project requirements.

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:

Reference:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/entarch/oracle-pg-soa-sw-engineering-r3-0-176714.pdf>

Question: 4

You have identified an existing Service that you would like to re-use. You need to submit a Service consumption request. Which two items are most appropriate to put into the request?

- A. Data that you want to consume from the Service
- B. Expected load that you will put on the Service
- C. Expected usage profile, such as days of the week or hours in the day
- D. Type of client that will be connecting to the Service

Answer: B, C

Question: 5

You work in a highly regulated industry. Regulatory and security requirements are changing constantly. But your current enterprise application development platform is burdensome when

updating solutions to cater for these regulatory and security requirements. How can SOA be best utilized in addressing your challenge?

- A. A set of regulatory and security Services can be developed that addresses all of the requirements. These regulatory and security Services can then be consumed by Business Activity Services. This allows updated regulatory and security functionality to be automatically applied to all Business Activity Services.
- B. Each solution codes its own regulatory and security functionality. This functionality can then be service-enabled so that other solutions can consume it. This allows for reuse of regulatory and security functionality.
- C. Utilize a policy-driven service infrastructure to decouple regulatory compliance checks and security policies from the Service implementation. This allows for a more centralized and dynamic change control.
- D. Regulatory and security functionality are implemented as a set of database stored procedures. As Services are consumed, the service bus executes the relevant stored procedures and applies them to the service payload. This allows for a centralized control environment while utilizing a mature technology to apply regulatory and security functionality.

Answer: C

Question: 6

A consumer invokes a synchronous request/response but the service only supports asynchronous request/response. Which service infrastructure capability resolves the differences between the invocations of the consumer and provider?

- A. Transport Mediation
- B. Transformation Mediation
- C. Service Routing
- D. Message Exchange Pattern Mediation
- E. Dynamic Binding

Answer: C

Question: 7

Which of the following statements describes how the layers in the service-oriented integration architecture interact?

- A. Upper layers in the architecture use capabilities provided by any of the lower layers in the architecture.
- B. A layer in the architecture uses capabilities provided by the adjacent layers, that is, the layer-above and the layer below.
- C. A layer in the architecture uses capabilities provided by the adjacent lower layer in the architecture.
- D. A layer in the architecture uses capabilities provided by the adjacent upper layer in the architecture.

E. The layers in the architecture expose functionality to the User Interaction Systems, but do not interact.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Upper layers in the architecture leverage the capabilities provided by the lower layers. Generally, upper layers call lower layers in the architecture and the reverse (i.e. lower levels calling upper layers) is prohibited. There may be some special cases that are exceptions to this rule. Upper layers are allowed to call capabilities provided by any lower layer and, therefore, may skip any intermediate layers.

Reference:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/entarch/oracle-ra-integration-r3-0-176700.pdf>

Question: 8

When considering the interface design for an enterprise-wide Service you have been guided by the SOA Reference Architecture to consider a document style data format first. Why is that?

- A. Large amounts of data can be exchanged with document-style interfaces.
- B. This will provide the greatest opportunity for re-use from the widest possible number of consumers.
- C. Document-style interfaces provide for tight coupling between consumers and service providers.
- D. Document-style interfaces tend to be quite fine-grained so that they can be re-composed in innovative ways.
- E. Document-style interfaces provide for tight coupling between consumers and service providers.

Answer: C

Question: 9

A key aspect of your SOA initiative includes a clear and consistent definition of a service. Which three statements are true in Oracle's definition of a Service?

- A. A Service is a means of packaging reusable software building blocks to provide functionality to users, applications, or other Services.
- B. A Service is comprised of Implementation code and a WSDL by which it is described.
- C. A Service is only used for wrapping legacy systems to enable easier integration,
- D. A Service is an independent, self-sufficient, functional unit of work.
- E. A Service is discoverable, manageable, and measurable.
- F. A Service is a Java-based component.

Answer: A, D, E

Explanation:

A Service is a means of packaging reusable software building blocks to provide functionality to users, applications, or other Services; it is an independent, self-sufficient, functional unit of work that is

discoverable, manageable, measurable, has the ability to be versioned, and offers functionality that is required by a set of consumers. A Service may be shared, which means that the function offered by the Service is intended for multiple consumers, some known, and others that have not yet been identified.

Reference:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/entarch/oracle-ra-glossary-r3-0-176699.pdf>

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