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Oracle IT Architecture Release 3 Essentials

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following are ORA Engineering logical categories?

- A. Integrated Development Environment
- B. Quality Manager
- C. Asset Manager
- D. Monitoring and Management

Answer: A,B

Explanation: The Engineering logical view shows the logical components of the Engineering environment and

show how they are connected to each other. T

The primary logical categories as shown are:

*Modeler

*Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

*Quality Manager

*Deployment Manager

*Metadata Repository

*Asset Repository

Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture, Software Engineering, Release 3.0, Engineering Logical View

QUESTION NO: 2

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.

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.

Reference: Oracle Reference Architecture, Software Engineering, Release 3.0, Data driven testing

QUESTION NO: 3

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

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.

Reference: IT Strategies from Oracle, An Overview, Release 3.0

QUESTION NO: 4

The three common goals of Information security are known as the CIA triad. CIA stands for:

- A. Confidentiality, Integrity and Auditing
- B. Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability
- C. Confidentiality, Integrity and Access Control
- D. Confidentiality, Integrity and Authentication
- E. Confidentiality, Integrity and Authorization

Answer: B

Explanation: For over twenty years, information security has held confidentiality, integrity and availability (known as the CIA triad) to be the core principles of information security.

There is continuous debate about extending this classic trio.

Note:

Confidentiality is the term used to prevent the disclosure of information to unauthorized individuals or systems.

In information security, integrity means that data cannot be modified undetectably.

For any information system to serve its purpose, the information must be available when it is needed.