

Oracle

Exam 1z0-475

Oracle IT Architecture SOA 2013 Essentials

Version: 6.0

[Total Questions: 79]

Question No : 1

What two aspects of an existing requirementsmanagement approach need to be extended when adopting SOA?

- A.** Requirements need to be assessed against the enterprise business model and not just the immediate project's scope.
- B.** Need to encompass requirements from operational staff to manage deployed Services as well as the business
- C.** Requirements need to expressed in terms of a Service contract, implementation, and interface.
- D.** All requirements are captured regardless of whether Services will be built from them.

Answer: A,C

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

Question No : 2

Which statement best describes SOA governance continuous improvement?

- A.** SOA governance continuous improvement enables your organization to define and deploy your own focused and customized SOA initiative.
- B.** SOA governance continuous improvement enablesyour organization to define and deploy your ownfocused and customized SOA governance model.
- C.** SOA governance continuous improvement enables your organization to make sure that Services are reused.
- D.** SOA governance continuous improvement enables your organization to achieve ROI on you SOA initiative.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The goal of the SOA Governance Framework is to enable organizations to define and deploy their own focused and customized SOA Governance Model.

Since aspects of the SOA Governance Model require culture change, an SOA Governance Regimen should never be deployed in a big-bang approach. The framework defines an incremental deployment approach so that organizations can continue to meet their current demands while moving towards their long-term goals for SOA.

Reference:<https://www.opengroup.org/soa/source-book/gov/gov.htm>

Question No : 3

What are the benefits of building a Canonical Message Model as part of your Service identification process?

- A.** It describes the structure of the data in a consistent way with the aim of standardizing interfaces in the future.
- B.** It describes how the Services will be invoked as part of a business process to make development easier.
- C.** It allows the organization to adopt an industry standard for their internal data model,
- D.** It allows a database schema to be quickly constructed from the message model.

Answer: A

Question No : 4

What are the two key differences between SOA infrastructure and traditional infrastructure?

- A.** SOA infrastructure does not need to provide monitoring and management capabilities whereas, traditional infrastructure does.
- B.** The highly distributed, heterogeneous nature of SOA attempts to bring a number of disparate moving parts together, making it more complex naturally.
- C.** Traditional infrastructure is based on standards, allowing you to choose from various products and vendors which are best suited to meet your requirements.
- D.** Services are more granular than applications. So the infrastructure should be able to support the distribution, deployment, discovery, and management of these granular artifacts.

Answer: B,D

Reference:<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/entarch/oracle-ra-soa-infrastructure-r3-0-176716.pdf>(page 15, topic 1.1)

Question No : 5

How should the stated service-oriented Integration architecture principles be applied at an organization?

- A.** All of the architecture principles must be followed. If any of the principles are violated, the architecture is not service oriented.
- B.** The organization should review and evaluate the architecture principles, and then derive their own architecture principles that match their specific environment and goals.
- C.** An organization can add additional architecture principles, but the stated architecture principles must be followed.
- D.** An organization can decide to not enforce one or more of the architecture principles, but additional architecture principles will not be needed.
- E.** The architecture principles define what products will be used in the architecture, so the architecture principles must be adjusted to reflect the chosen products.

Answer: B

Question No : 6

Business functional modelling is useful for modelling organizations that wish to adopt SOA. Select the three statements below that describe the benefits of business functional modelling to SOA.

- A.** A business functional model assists in minimizing functional duplication.
- B.** A business functional model provides a holistic view of the enterprise to avoid leaving gaps in the analysis.
- C.** A business functional model progresses from fine to coarse-grained analysis which helps identify high value services.
- D.** A business functional model is dependent on the organizational structure.
- E.** A business functional model progresses from coarse to fine-grained analysis which helps identify unique services that can be turned into coarse-grained services through composition.

Answer: A,B,E

Question No : 7

Oracle Enterprise Repository (OER) provides several key capabilities of SOA Infrastructure. Select two capabilities provided by Oracle Enterprise Repository.

- A.** Policy enforcement - enforce policies through gateways (self-contained modules) and agents (interceptors)
- B.** Dependency analysis - the ability to navigate taxonomies and asset relationships to facilitate Impact analysis based on Inter-dependency
- C.** Service discovery - facilitates Service discovery by providing a means to locate potential Services either through taxonomy navigation, or direct search
- D.** Performance management - measures and monitors the availability and performance of Services for historical trending, troubleshooting, and root cause analysis purposes

Answer: B,D

Reference:<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/entarch/oracle-ra-soa-infrastructure-r3-2-1561710.pdf>(page 42)

Question No : 8

You have been tasked with designing a “get account” SOA Service. The source data for the service resides in a legacy system that is only accessible via MQ-Series request and response queues. The service consumers have requested a synchronous interface. What integration pattern should the SOA Service employ and why?

- A.** The SOA Service should implement an asynchronous "get account" method because that matches the legacy system access provided.
- B.** The SOA Service should implement a synchronous "get account" method because that is what the service consumers have requested. A new synchronous Interface to the legacy system should be created.
- C.** The SOA Service should implement two synchronous methods. The first method is a "send account request" and the second method is a "get account response." This meets the synchronous interface request of the service consumers while matching the existing interface to the legacy system.
- D.** The SOA Service should implement a synchronous "get account" method because that is what the service consumers have requested. The SOA Service should use the synchronous-to-asynchronous bridging pattern and use the existing interface to the legacy system.
- E.** The SOA Service should implement a synchronous "get account" method because that is what the service consumers have requested. The SOA Service should use the store-and-forward pattern and use the existing interface to the legacy system.

Answer: B

Question No : 9

How should business processes and technical orchestrations be handled when developing SOA Services as part of service-oriented integration architecture?

- A. Technical orchestrations are business processes that have been implemented using BPEL
- B. Business processes should be isolated from technical details by encapsulating the technical details in technical orchestrations.
- C. Activities within a business process that are likely to change due to business changes should be encapsulated in a technical orchestration.
- D. Business processes should not use any technical orchestrations.
- E. Business processes only call Business Services whereas technical orchestrations only call Connectivity Services.

Answer: B

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

Question No : 10

OASIS s SOA-RM defines high-level terms intended to provide commonality when discussing and describing SOA. Which two statements are true when comparing SOA-RM with Oracle's Service meta-model?

- A. Both SOA-RM and Oracle's Service meta-model separates the textual aspects from the technical aspects.
- B. SOA-RM and Oracle's Service meta-model differ on the specifics of the constituent parts of a Service.
- C. Oracle's Service meta-model breaks out the service interface as a first class facet of a Service; whereas the SOA-RM combines the service interface in with the service description.
- D. SOA-RM addresses Usage Agreements as defined by Oracle.
- E. SOA-RM execution context maps directly with Oracle's definition of a Service Implementation.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The SOA RM definition of a Service is similar to the one provided by ORA. There is no glaring discrepancy between the two concerning the definition of a Service. However, the

two differ on the specifics of the constituent parts of a Service. The SOARM describes three constituent parts of a Service just like ORA does. ORA breaks out the Service Interface as a first class facet of a Service; whereas the SOA RM lumps the service interface in with the service description.

ORA separate the human-readable, textual aspects of the Service from the technical aspects. The textual aspects are the Usage Agreement and the Service Contract. The technical aspects are the Service Interface and the Service Implementation. The SOARM does not separate them. Both the service description and the contracts and policies include both technical and textual contents.

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

Question No : 11

Choose the correct words in order to complete the blanks in the following statement.

Traditional requirements gathering has been _____-focused whereas SOA requirements are

_____ -focused

- A. data, service
- B. project, enterprise
- C. single-use, multi-use
- D. technology, business

Answer: C

Question No : 12

Which of the following statements are true for service-oriented integration versus traditional Integration approaches, such as Enterprise Application Integration (EAI)?

- A. Service-oriented integration uses Web Services to create standards-based, point-to-point integrations between applications.

- B.** Service-oriented integration is a type of Enterprise Application Integration (EAI) that uses Web Services as the communication technology.
- C.** Service-oriented integration differs from Enterprise Application Integration (EAI) because it includes Services that have distinct deployment and lifecycle separate from the applications.
- D.** Service-oriented integration differs from traditional integration because an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) is used instead of Java Messaging Service (JMS).
- E.** Service-oriented integration differs from traditional integration because adapters are no longer needed since the applications are Web Services enabled.

Answer: A

Question No : 13

You determine that the first phase of your SOA infrastructure implementation requires design-time Service discovery and Service version management capabilities. Which statement best describes your logical architecture related to this requirement?

- A.** A Service Bus should be used to provide both Service discovery and Service version management capabilities.
- B.** A metadata repository should be used for Service version management and Service registry should be used for Service discovery.
- C.** A Service registry should be used to provide both Service discovery and Service version management capabilities.
- D.** A metadata repository should be used to provide both Service discovery and Service version management capabilities.

Answer: D

Question No : 14

You are a senior architect in an organization that wishes to adopt SOA for a number of projects in the future because of agility and cost reduction benefits. Who needs to be engaged in the changes that will impact the organization and which functional units should be Involved In implementing a successful SOA initiative?

- A.** The head of the IT delivery organization needs to be engaged because It is their organization that will be affected the most by this change. The business and operations will continue as before.
- B.** The CIO needs to be leading this initiative as all aspects of IT need to be engaged from