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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which is NOT considered a security resource within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Security Lists
- B. Web Application Firewall
- C. Network Security Group
- D. File Storage Service

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which three components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) identity and access management service?

- A. Regional Subnets
- B. Policies
- C. Users
- D. Compute Instances
- E. Dynamic Groups
- F. Roles
- G. Virtual Cloud Networks

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Components of IAM uses the components described in this section. To better understand how the components fit together, see Example Scenario.

RESOURCE

The cloud objects that your company's employees create and use when interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example: compute instances, block storage volumes, virtual cloud networks (VCNs), subnets, route tables, etc.

USER

An individual employee or system that needs to manage or use your company's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Users might need to launch instances, manage remote disks, work with your virtual cloud network, etc. End users of your application are not typically IAM users. Users have one or more IAM credentials (see User Credentials).

GROUP

A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment.

DYNAMIC GROUP

A special type of group that contains resources (such as compute instances) that match rules that you define (thus the membership can change dynamically as matching resources are created or deleted). These instances act as "principal" actors and can make API calls to services according to policies that you write for the dynamic group.

NETWORK SOURCE

A group of IP addresses that are allowed to access resources in your tenancy. The IP addresses can be public IP addresses or IP addresses from a VCN within your tenancy. After you create the network source, you use policy to restrict access to only requests that originate from the IPs in the network source.

COMPARTMENT

A collection of related resources. Compartments are a fundamental component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for organizing and isolating your cloud resources. You use them to clearly separate resources for the purposes of measuring usage and billing, access (through the use of policies), and isolation (separating the resources for one project or business unit from another). A common approach is to create a compartment for each major part of your organization. For more information, see [Setting Up Your Tenancy](#).

TENANCY

The root compartment that contains all of your organization's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Oracle automatically creates your company's tenancy for you. Directly within the tenancy are your IAM entities (users, groups, compartments, and some policies; you can also put policies into compartments inside the tenancy). You place the other types of cloud resources (e.g., instances, virtual networks, block storage volumes, etc.) inside the compartments that you create.

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HOME REGION

The region where your IAM resources reside. All IAM resources are global and available across all regions, but the master set of definitions reside in a single region, the home region. You must make changes to your IAM resources in your home region. The changes will be automatically propagated to all regions. For more information, see [Managing Regions](#).

FEDERATION

A relationship that an administrator configures between an identity provider and a service provider. When you federate Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with an identity provider, you manage users and groups in the identity provider. You manage authorization in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure's IAM service. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancies are federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service by default.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/overview.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which statement is correct regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute services?

- A. When you stop a compute instance, all data on the boot volume is lost
- B. You can attach a maximum of one public IP to each compute instance
- C. You can launch either virtual machines or bare metal instances
- D. You cannot attach a block volume to a compute instance

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers both bare metal and virtual machine instances:

Bare Metal: A bare metal compute instance gives you dedicated physical server access for highest performance and strong isolation.

Virtual Machine: A virtual machine (VM) is an independent computing environment that runs on top of physical bare metal hardware. The virtualization makes it possible to run multiple VMs that are isolated from each other. VMs are ideal for running applications that do not require the performance and resources (CPU, memory, network bandwidth, storage) of an entire physical machine.

An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure VM compute instance runs on the same hardware as a bare metal instance, leveraging the same cloud-optimized hardware, firmware, software stack, and networking infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION: 4

A customer wants a dedicated connection with minimal network latency from their on-premises data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which service should they choose?

- A. Public internet
- B. Virtual Cloud Network Remote Peering
- C. OCI FastConnect
- D. IPSec Virtual Private Network (VPN)

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect provides an easy way to create a dedicated, private connection between your data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. FastConnect provides higher-bandwidth options, and a more reliable and consistent networking experience compared to internet-based connections.

Uses for FastConnect

With FastConnect, you can choose to use *private peering*, *public peering*, or both.

- **Private peering:** To extend your existing infrastructure into a virtual cloud network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (for example, to implement a hybrid cloud, or a lift and shift scenario). Communication across the connection is with IPv4 private addresses (typically RFC 1918).
- **Public peering:** To access public services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure without using the internet. For example, Object Storage, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and APIs, or public load balancers in your VCN. Communication across the connection is with IPv4 public IP addresses. Without FastConnect, the traffic destined for public IP addresses would be routed over the internet. With FastConnect, that traffic goes over your private physical connection. For a list of the services available with public peering, see [FastConnect Supported Cloud Services](#). For a list of the public IP address ranges (routes) that Oracle advertises, see [FastConnect Public Peering Advertised Routes](#).

NEW QUESTION: 5

What does compute instance horizontal scaling mean?

- A. stopping/starting the instance
- B. backing up data to object storage
- C. adding additional compute instances
- D. changing compute instance size

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which pricing model is NOT supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Pay-as-you-go
- B. Bring your own license
- C. Universal Credits - Monthly Flex
- D. Reserved Infrastructure

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which three components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management service?

- A. Virtual Cloud Networks

- B. Policies
- C. Regional Subnets
- D. Dynamic Groups
- E. Roles
- F. Compute Instances
- G. Users

Answer: B,D,G ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

IAM components are

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NEW QUESTION: 8

A customer wants to deploy a customized e commerce Web application using multiple virtual machines, block storage, databases, load balancer and web application firewall.

What cloud model can be used to host this application?

- A. Software as a Service (SaaS)
- B. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- C. Anything as a Service (XaaS)
- D. Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which security service is offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Certificate Management System
- B. Key Management
- C. Managed Active Directory

D. Managed Intrusion Detection

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management is a managed service that enables you to encrypt your data using keys that you control.



NEW QUESTION: 10

Which two security capabilities are offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Always on data encryption for data-at-rest
- B. Captcha
- C. Managed Active Directory service
- D. Certificate Management service
- E. Key Management service

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/security-overview-100.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 11

What is the frequency of OCI usage report generation?

- A. Monthly
- B. Weekly
- C. Annually
- D. Daily

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is compliant with which three industry standards? (Choose three.)

- A. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- B. Health Care Compliance Association (HCCA)
- C. NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Standards
- D. SOC 1 Type 2 and SOC 2 Type 2 attestations
- E. 150 27001:2013 certification

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://cloudcomputing-news.net/news/2017/apr/03/oracle-secures-iso-27001-hipaa-and-soc- certification-its-cloud-portfolio/>

NEW QUESTION: 13

You are required to host several files in a location that can be publicly accessible from anywhere in the world. Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service should you use?

- A. OCI Block Volume
- B. OCI File Storage
- C. OCI Storage Gateway
- D. OCI Object Storage
- E. Oracle Functions

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which two are enabled by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Fault Domains?

- A. Build replicated systems for disaster recovery
- B. Protect against planned hardware maintenance
- C. Protect against unexpected hardware or power supply failures
- D. To meet requirements for legal jurisdictions
- E. To mitigate the risk of large scale events such as earthquakes

Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which statement is correct regarding the oracle cloud infrastructure Compute services?

- A. When you stop a compute instance, all data on the boot volume is lost
- B. You can attach a maximum of one public to each compute instance
- C. You can launch either virtual machines or bare metal instances
- D. You cannot attach a block volume to a compute instance

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute lets you provision and manage compute hosts, known as instances. You can launch instances as needed to meet your compute and application requirements. After you launch an instance, you can access it securely from your computer, restart it, attach and detach volumes, and terminate it when you're done with it. Any changes made to the instance's local drives are lost when you terminate it. Any saved changes to volumes attached to the instance are retained.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers both bare metal and virtual machine instances:

- 1) Bare Metal: A bare metal compute instance gives you dedicated physical server access for highest performance and strong isolation.
- 2) Virtual Machine: A virtual machine (VM) is an independent computing environment that runs on top of physical bare metal hardware. The virtualization makes it possible to run multiple VMs that

are isolated from each other. VMs are ideal for running applications that do not require the performance and resources (CPU, memory, network bandwidth, storage) of an entire physical machine.

An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure VM compute instance runs on the same hardware as a bare metal instance, leveraging the same cloud-optimized hardware, firmware, software stack, and networking infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION: 16

A new customer has logged into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) as an administrator for the first time. The admin would like to deploy Infrastructure into a region other than their home region. What is the first Step they must take in order to accomplish this task?

- A. Use API endpoints to create resources in the desired region.
- B. Navigate to the desired region and begin creating resources.
- C. Subscribe to the desired region.
- D. File a service request for access to each additional region.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

When you sign up for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, Oracle creates a tenancy for you in one region. This is your home region. Your home region is where your IAM resources are defined. When you subscribe to another region, your IAM resources are available in the new region, however, the master definitions reside in your home region and can only be changed there.

When you subscribe your tenancy to a new region, all the policies from your home region are enforced in the new region. If you want to limit access for groups of users to specific regions, you can write policies to grant access to specific regions only.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which describes a key benefit of using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. With OCI, you can only run Java based workloads on bare metal.
- B. With OCI, you can run only cloud-native workloads.
- C. Only bare metal workloads are supported on OCI.
- D. OCI offers consistent performance with a predictable pricing model.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

<https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/pricing.html>

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which 3 components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) identity and access management service?

- A. Dynamic Groups
- B. Users
- C. Virtual Cloud Networks
- D. Policies
- E. Compute Instances
- F. Roles
- G. Regional Subnets

Answer: B,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which resource do you manage in an Infrastructure-as-a-services (IAAS) offering?

- A. Operating system
- B. Network
- C. Storage
- D. Servers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a type of cloud service model in which computing resources are hosted in the cloud. Businesses can use the IaaS model to shift some or all of their use of on-premises or colocated data center infrastructure to the cloud, where it is owned and managed by a cloud provider. These infrastructure elements can include compute, network, and storage hardware as well as other components and software.

How Does IaaS Work?

In a typical IaaS model, a business-which can be of any size-consumes services like compute, storage, and databases from a cloud provider. The cloud provider offers those services by hosting hardware and software in the cloud. The business will no longer need to purchase and manage its own equipment, or space to host the equipment, and the cost will shift to a pay-as-you-go model. When the business needs less, it pays for less.

And when it grows, it can provision additional computing resources and other technologies in minutes.

What Are the Advantages of IaaS?

IaaS offers multiple advantages over traditional on-premises data centers. With IaaS, organizations can

Reduce expenses.	Businesses that have switched to IaaS don't have to buy, manage, and maintain their infrastructure, and they pay only for what they use—even over five year or longer depreciation periods.
Improve business continuity.	Cloud infrastructure typically provides a higher degree of uptime and more disaster recovery options than on-premises deployments, because it has redundancy built in at every layer, offers multiple fault domains and geographically distributed locations, and is run at massive scale by operations experts.
Accelerate innovation.	IaaS makes it fast, easy, and affordable to test new products and ideas. Instead of having to develop detailed forecasts and invest in new infrastructure, businesses can ramp up their cloud infrastructure in minutes, then scale up or down as needed.
Take advantage of the latest technologies.	Many cloud providers package and deploy new hardware and software—including artificial intelligence and machine learning frameworks—long before businesses could implement them on premises.
Speed provisioning.	Even virtualized on-premises infrastructures suffer from long provisioning times of weeks or even months. With IaaS, entire application environments can be provisioned in minutes.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which statement accurately describes an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Region?

- A. Each region has a single Fault Domain.
- B. Each Fault Domain has multiple Availability Domains.
- C. Each Availability Domain has three Fault Domains.
- D. Each Availability Domain has a single Fault Domain.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which two should be considered when designing a fault tolerant solution in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains
- B. performing data integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service
- C. writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution
- D. using multiple OCI Availability Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution
- E. creating a manual cluster of compute instances

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Creating a manual cluster of compute instances, and Writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution are not valid ways to ensure fault tolerance at all. Also, Performing Data Integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service is not valid since OCI takes care of it.

Therefore, we are left with:

- 1) Using multiple OCI Availability Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution - Which is excellent because we have multiple AD's so that if one fails, we have a backup AD!
- 2) Ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains - So that we can protect our deployment against unexpected power failures, AD failure etc.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which should you use to distribute Incoming traffic between a set of web servers?

- A. Internet Gateway
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway
- C. Load Balances
- D. Autoscalling

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which is NOT considered a security resource within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Network Security Group
- B. Web Application Firewall
- C. File Storage Service
- D. Security Lists

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage service provides a durable, scalable, secure, enterprise-grade network file system. You can connect to a File Storage service file system from any bare metal, virtual machine, or container instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).

You can control the access of the file system from FSS by applying some security rules and others but the services it self not related to security but it related to shared storage

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which capability enables you to search, purchase, and start using software in your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy?

- A. OCI Marketplace
- B. OCI OS Management
- C. OCI Resource Manager
- D. OCI Registry

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace is an online store that offers solutions specifically for customers of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. In the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Marketplace catalog, you can find listings for two types of solutions from Oracle and trusted partners: images and

stacks. These listing types include different categories of applications. Also, some listings are free and others require payment.

Images are templates of virtual hard drives that determine the operating system and software to run on an instance. You can deploy image listings on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute instance. Marketplace also offers stack listings. Stacks represent definitions of groups of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that you can act on as a group. Each stack has a configuration consisting of one or more declarative configuration files. With an image or a stack, you have a customized, more streamlined way of getting started with a publisher's software.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which feature is not component of Oracle cloud Infrastructure identity and Access management service?

- A. federation
- B. User Credential
- C. Network Security Group
- D. Policies

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Components of IAM

RESOURCE

The cloud objects that your company's employees create and use when interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example: compute instances, block storage volumes, virtual cloud networks (VCNs), subnets, route tables, etc.

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NEW QUESTION: 26

Which service is the most effective for moving large amounts of data from your on-premises to OCI?

- A. Data Transfer appliance
- B. Data Safe

- C. Internal Gateway
- D. Dynamic Routing Gateway

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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A new customer has logged into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) as an administrator for the first time. The admin would like to deploy infrastructure. What is the first step they must take in order to accomplish this task?

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- B. File a service request for access to each additional region.
- C. Navigate to the desired region and begin creating resources.
- D. Subscribe to the desired region.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Which of the following services can you control access to via IAM?

- A. Networking components
- B. Compute Instances
- C. All services including IAM
- D. DB systems

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management (IAM) lets you control who has access to your cloud resources. You can control what type of access a group of users have and to which specific resources.

This section gives you an overview of IAM components and an example scenario to help you understand how they work together.

Components of IAM

IAM uses the components described in this section. To better understand how the components fit together, see [Example Scenario](#).

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The region where your IAM resources reside. All IAM resources are global and available across all regions, but the master set of definitions reside in a single region, the home region. You must make changes to your IAM resources in your home region. The changes will be automatically propagated to all regions. For more information, see [Managing Regions](#).

FEDERATION

A relationship that an administrator configures between an identity provider and a service provider. When you federate Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with an identity provider, you manage users and groups in the identity provider. You manage authorization in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure's IAM service. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancies are federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service by default.

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which should you use to distribute Incoming traffic between a set of web servers?

- A. Load Balances
- B. Internet Gateway
- C. Autoscalling
- D. Dynamic Routing Gateway

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Load Balancing service provides automated traffic distribution from one entry point to multiple servers reachable from your virtual cloud network (VCN). The service offers a load balancer with your choice of a public or private IP address, and provisioned bandwidth.

A load balancer improves resource utilization, facilitates scaling, and helps ensure high availability. You can configure multiple load balancing policies and application-specific health checks to ensure that the load balancer directs traffic only to healthy instances. The load balancer can reduce your maintenance window by draining traffic from an unhealthy application server before you remove it from service for maintenance.

HOW LOAD BALANCING WORKS:

The Load Balancing service enables you to create a public or private load balancer within your VCN. A public load balancer has a public IP address that is accessible from the internet. A private load balancer has an IP address from the hosting subnet, which is visible only within your VCN. You can configure multiple listeners for an IP address to load balance transport Layer 4 and Layer 7 (TCP and HTTP) traffic. Both public and private load balancers can route data traffic to any backend server that is reachable from the VCN.

1) Public Load Balancer

To accept traffic from the internet, you create a public load balancer. The service assigns it a public IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. You can associate the public IP address with a friendly DNS name through any DNS vendor.

A public load balancer is regional in scope. If your region includes multiple availability domains, a public load balancer requires either a regional subnet (recommended) or two availability domain-specific (AD-specific) subnets, each in a separate availability domain. With a regional subnet, the Load Balancing service creates a primary load balancer and a standby load balancer, each in a different availability domain, to ensure accessibility even during an availability domain outage. If you create a load balancer in two AD-specific subnets, one subnet hosts the primary load balancer and the other hosts a standby load balancer. If the primary load balancer fails, the public IP address switches to the secondary load balancer. The service treats the two load balancers as equivalent and you cannot specify which one is "primary".

Whether you use regional or AD-specific subnets, each load balancer requires one private IP address from its host subnet. The Load Balancing service supplies a floating public IP address to the primary load balancer.

The floating public IP address does not come from your backend subnets.

If your region includes only one availability domain, the service requires just one subnet, either regional or AD-specific, to host both the primary and standby load balancers. The primary and standby load balancers each require a private IP address from the host subnet, in addition to the assigned floating public IP address. If there is an availability domain outage, the load balancer has no failover.

2) Private Load Balancer

To isolate your load balancer from the internet and simplify your security posture, you can create a private load balancer. The Load Balancing service assigns it a private IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic.

When you create a private load balancer, the service requires only one subnet to host both the primary and standby load balancers. The load balancer can be regional or AD-specific, depending on the scope of the host subnet. The load balancer is accessible only from within the VCN that contains the host subnet, or as further restricted by your security rules.

The assigned floating private IP address is local to the host subnet. The primary and standby load balancers each require an extra private IP address from the host subnet.

If there is an availability domain outage, a private load balancer created in a regional subnet within a multi-AD region provides failover capability. A private load balancer created in an AD-specific subnet, or in a regional subnet within a single availability domain region, has no failover capability in response to an availability domain outage.

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which is NOT a valid business benefit for a customer considering migrating their infrastructure and apps to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

- A. Greater agility
- B. Faster go-to market
- C. Increased Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)
- D. Capital Expenditure to Operational Expenditure conversion

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which gateway can be used to provide internet access to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute instance in a private subnet?

- A. Dynamic Routing Gateway
- B. Service Gateway
- C. NAT Gateway
- D. Internet Gateway

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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NEW QUESTION: 32

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for storing application backups which can be stored for months, but retrieved immediately based on business needs.

Which OCI storage service can be used to meet this requirement?

- A. File Storage
- B. Object Storage (standard)
- C. Archive Storage
- D. Block Volume

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/blockvolumebackups.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which offers the lowest pricing for storage (per GB)?

- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage (standard tier)
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume
- C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage
- D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage is the lowest pricing for storage (per GB)

NEW QUESTION: 34

You are setting up a proof of concept (POC) and need to quickly establish a secure connection between an on-premises data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which OCI service should you implement?

- A. Internet Gateway
- B. VCN Peering
- C. IPSec VPN
- D. FastConnect

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/settingupIPsec.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) database solution will be most economical for a customer looking to have the elasticity of the cloud with minimal administration and maintenance effort for their DBA team?

- A. OCI Bare Metal DB Systems
- B. OCI Virtual Machine DB Systems
- C. OCI Exadata DB Systems.

D. OCI Autonomous Database

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Exadata DB systems allow you to leverage the power of Exadata within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. An Exadata DB system consists of a base system, quarter rack, half rack, or full rack of compute nodes and storage servers, tied together by a high-speed, low-latency InfiniBand network and intelligent Exadata software. You can configure automatic backups, optimize for different workloads, and scale up the system to meet increased demands.

Oracle now offers the Zero Downtime Migration service, a quick and easy way to move on-premises Oracle Databases and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic databases to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You can migrate databases to the following types of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure systems: Exadata, Exadata Cloud@Customer, bare metal, and virtual machine.

Zero Downtime Migration leverages Oracle Active Data Guard to create a standby instance of your database in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure system. You switch over only when you are ready, and your source database remains available as a standby. Use the Zero Downtime Migration service to migrate databases individually or at the fleet level. See [Move to Oracle Cloud Using Zero Downtime Migration](#) for more information.

NEW QUESTION: 36

You are setting up a proof of concept (POC) and need to quickly establish a secure connection between an on-premises data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which OCI service should you implement?

- A. VCN Peering
- B. FastConnect
- C. Internet Gateway
- D. IPSec VPN

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

You can set up a single IPSec VPN with a simple layout that you might use for a proof of concept (POC).

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service can you use to assess user security of your Oracle databases?

- A. Oracle Data Safe
- B. Oracle Data Guard
- C. Audit Vault and Database Firewall option for Oracle Database Enterprise Edition
- D. Audit Service

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle Data Safe is a unified control center for your Oracle databases which helps you understand the sensitivity of your data, evaluate risks to data, mask sensitive data, implement and monitor security controls, assess user security, monitor user activity, and address data security compliance requirements.

Whether you're using an Autonomous Database or an Oracle DB system, Oracle Data Safe delivers essential data security capabilities as a service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which service is the most effective for moving large amounts of data from your on-premises to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Data Safe
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway
- C. Data Transfer appliance
- D. Internet Gateway

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

APPLIANCE-BASED DATA TRANSFER

You send your data as files on secure, high-capacity, Oracle-supplied storage appliances to an Oracle transfer site. Operators at the Oracle transfer site upload the data into your designated Object Storage bucket in your tenancy.

This solution supports data transfer when you are migrating a large volume of data and when using disks is not a practical alternative. You do not need to write any code or purchase any hardware. Oracle supplies the transfer appliance and software required to manage the transfer.
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service can you use to assess user security of your Oracle databases?

- A. Oracle Data Guard
- B. Audit Vault and Database Firewall option for Oracle Database Enterprise Edition
- C. Oracle Data Safe
- D. Audit Service

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Budgets can be set on which two options?

- A. Free-form tags
- B. Compartments
- C. Tenancy
- D. Virtual Cloud Network
- E. Cost-tracking tags

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

In OCI a budget can be used to set soft limits on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console.

Budgets are set on

Cost-tracking tags

Compartments (including the root compartment)

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which is NOT part of the Oracle Cloud Always Free eligible resources that you can provision in your tenancy?

- A. Fast Connect (1 Gbps public peering)
- B. Autonomous Database (up to two database instances)
- C. Block Volume (up to 100 GB total storage)
- D. Load Balancing (one load balancer)

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

For more information on Always Free Resources refer below official documentation page

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/FreeTier/resourceref.htm?Highlight=%20Always%20free> OCI FastConnect is not offered as part of the Free tier:



NEW QUESTION: 42

What do the terms OpEx and CapEx refer to?

- A. OpEx refers to Operational Excellence and CapEx refers to Capital Excellence
- B. OpEx refers to Operational Expansion and CapEx refers to Capital Expenses
- C. OpEx refers to Operational Example and CapEx refers to Capita Example

D. OpEx refers to Operational Expenditure and CapEx refers to Capital Expenditure

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

You have an application that requires a shared file system. Which of the following services would you use?

- A. File Storage
- B. Archive Storage
- C. Object Storage
- D. Block Volume

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage service provides a durable, scalable, secure, enterprise-grade network file system. You can connect to a File Storage service file system from any bare metal, virtual machine, or container instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You can also access a file system from outside the VCN using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect and Internet Protocol security (IPSec) virtual private network (VPN).

Large Compute clusters of thousands of instances can use the File Storage service for high-performance shared storage. Storage provisioning is fully managed and automatic as your use scales from a single byte to exabytes without upfront provisioning.

The File Storage service supports the Network File System version 3.0 (NFSv3) protocol. The service supports the Network Lock Manager (NLM) protocol for file locking functionality.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage employs 5-way replicated storage, located in different fault domains, to provide redundancy for resilient data protection. Data is protected with erasure encoding.

The File Storage service uses the "eventual overwrite" method of data eradication. Files are created in the file system with a unique encryption key. When you delete a single file, its associated encryption key is eradicated, making the file inaccessible. When you delete an entire file system, the file system is marked as inaccessible.

The service systematically traverses deleted files and file systems, frees all the used space, and eradicates all residual files.

Use the File Storage service when your application or workload includes big data and analytics, media processing, or content management, and you require Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX)-compliant file system access semantics and concurrently accessible storage. The File Storage service is designed to meet the needs of applications and users that need an enterprise file system across a wide range of use cases, including the following:

- **General Purpose File Storage:** Access to an unlimited pool of file systems to manage growth of structured and unstructured data.
 - **Big Data and Analytics:** Run analytic workloads and use shared file systems to store persistent data.
 - **Lift and Shift of Enterprise Applications:** Migrate existing Oracle applications that need NFS storage, such as Oracle E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft.
 - **Databases and Transactional Applications:** Run test and development workloads with Oracle, MySQL, or other databases.
 - **Backups, Business Continuity, and Disaster Recovery:** Host a secondary copy of relevant file systems from on premises to the cloud for backup and disaster recovery purposes.
 - **MicroServices and Docker:** Deliver stateful persistence for containers. Easily scale as your container-based environments grow.
- 

NEW QUESTION: 44

What does compute instance vertical scaling mean?

- A. Providing Fault tolerance
- B. Adding additional compute instances
- C. Enabling Disaster recovery
- D. Changing to a large or smaller shape

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

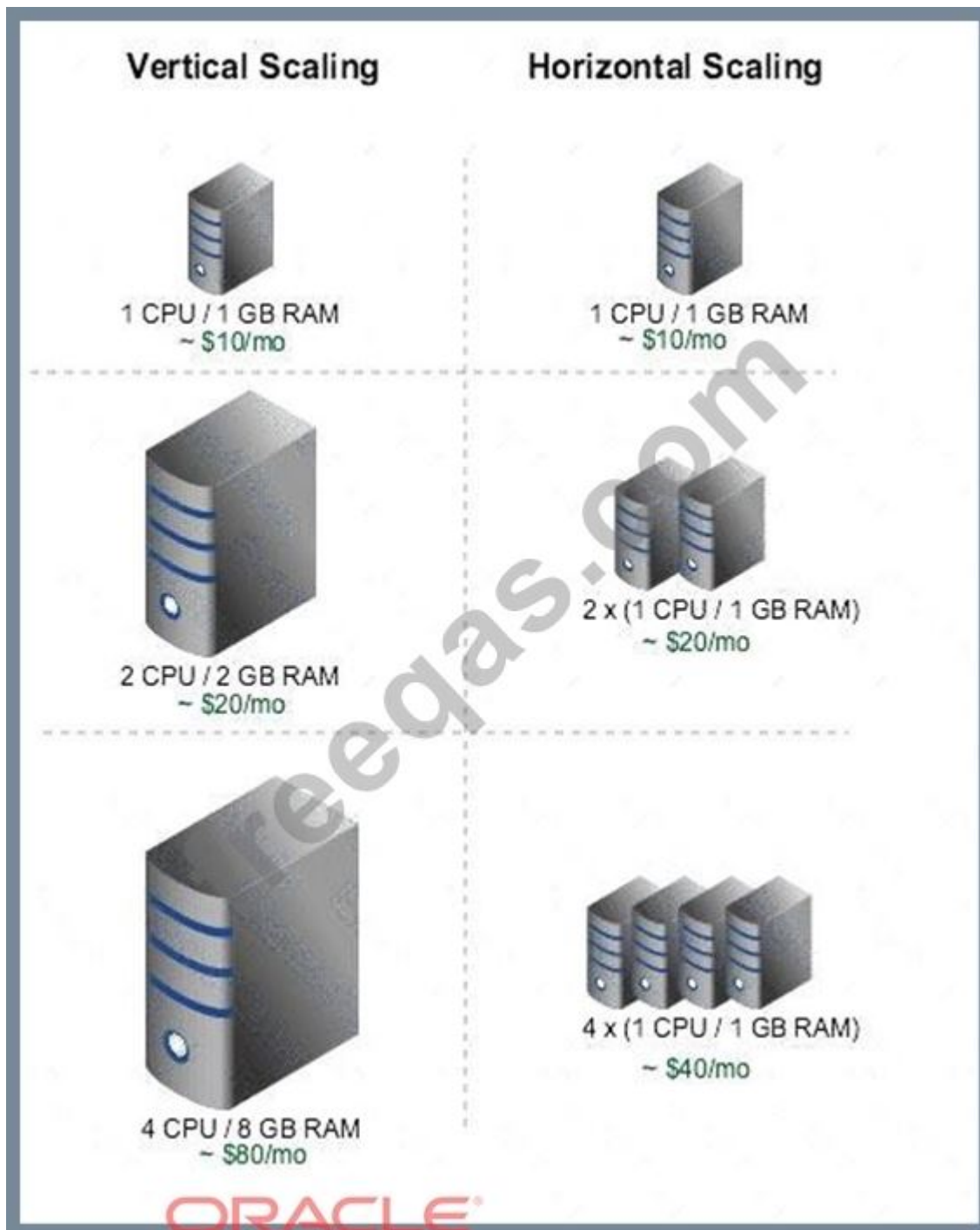
Changing the Shape of an Instance (Horizontal Scaling)

You can change the shape of a virtual machine (VM) instance without having to rebuild your instances or redeploy your applications. This lets you scale up your Compute resources for increased performance, or scale down to reduce cost.

Autoscaling (vertical scaling)

Autoscaling lets you automatically adjust the number of Compute instances in an instance pool based on performance metrics such as CPU utilization. This helps you provide consistent performance for your end users during periods of high demand, and helps you reduce your costs during periods of low demand.

As load increases, instances are automatically provisioned: the instance pool scales out. As load decreases, instances are automatically removed: the instance pool scales in.



<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/resizinginstances.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 45

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) database solution will be most economical for a customer looking to have the elasticity of the cloud with minimal administration and maintenance effort for their DBA team?

- A. OCI Exadata DB Systems.
- B. OCI Bare Metal DB Systems
- C. OCI Virtual Machine DB Systems
- D. OCI Autonomous Database

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which offers the lowest pricing for storage (per GB)?

- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage
- C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Archive Storage
- D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage (standard tier)

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which two situations incur costs in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Data ingress from the internet
- B. Transferring data from one instance to another in the same Availability Domain
- C. Data egress to the internet
- D. Transferring data across regions
- E. Transferring data from one instance to another across different Availability Domains in a Region

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

A customer is looking to migrate their old database backups from their on-premises data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Which OCI service is the most cost-effective?

- A. Block Volume
- B. Archive Storage
- C. File Storage
- D. Object Storage (standard)

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Archive storage is the most cost effective for archive data

NEW QUESTION: 49

In what two ways does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) offer industry leading price-performance?

- A. OCI leverages advanced encryption that results In fast performance
- B. With OCI, pricing Is low and predictable across all regions and services.
- C. OCI hypervisor provides Industry leading performance.
- D. OCI backs performance claims with Service Level Agreements.
- E. OCI does not over subscribe CPU, but only memory.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/pricing.html>

NEW QUESTION: 50

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can send you an alert when you might exceed your spending threshold?

- A. Budgets
- B. Monitoring
- C. Streaming
- D. Events

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Budgets can be used to set thresholds for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. You can set alerts on your budget to let you know when you might exceed your budget, and you can view all of your budgets and spending from one single place in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console.

NEW QUESTION: 51

You are required to host several files in a location that can be publicly accessible from anywhere in the world.

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service should you use?

- A. OCT File Storage
- B. Oracle Functions
- C. OCI Storage Gateway
- D. OCI Block Volume
- E. OCI Object Storage

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/pdf/gsg/OCI_Getting_Started.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which two security capabilities are offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Managed Active Directory service
- B. Always on data encryption for data-at-rest.
- C. Captcha
- D. Certificate Management service

E. Key Management service

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

you are analyzing your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) usage with Cost Analysis tool in OCI Console.

Which is not a default feature of the tool?

- A. Filter costs by applications
- B. Filter costs by compartments
- C. Filter costs by tags
- D. Filter costs by date

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

You can filter Costs Analysis Tools by following three ways

To filter costs by dates

To filter costs by tags

To filter costs by compartments

NEW QUESTION: 54

A banking platform has been re-designed to a microservices based architecture using Docker containers for deployment.

Which service can you use to deploy containers on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)
- B. Streaming Service
- C. API Gateway
- D. File Storage Service

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud.

Use Container Engine for Kubernetes (sometimes abbreviated to just OKE) when your development team wants to reliably build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications.

You specify the compute resources that your applications require, and Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions them on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in an existing OCI tenancy.

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute shapes does not incur instance billing in a STOPPED state?

- A. Dense I/O
- B. Standard
- C. GPU

D. HPC

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation A shape is a template that determines the number of CPUs, amount of memory, and other resources that are allocated to an instance.

Standard shapes don't incur costs in a STOPPED state.

Standard Shapes

Designed for general purpose workloads and suitable for a wide range of applications and use cases. Standard shapes provide a balance of cores, memory, and network resources. Standard shapes are available with Intel or AMD processors.

These are the bare metal standard series:

- **BM.Standard1:** X5-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v3. Base frequency 2.3 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.
X5-based shapes availability is limited to monthly universal credit customers existing on or before November 9, 2018, in the US West (Phoenix), US East (Ashburn), and Germany Central (Frankfurt) regions.
- **BM.Standard.B1:** X6-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon E5-2699 v4. Base frequency 2.2 GHz, max turbo frequency 3.6 GHz.
- **BM.Standard2:** X7-based standard compute. Processor: Intel Xeon Platinum 8167M. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max turbo frequency 2.4 GHz.
- **BM.Standard.E2:** E2-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7551. Base frequency 2.0 GHz, max boost frequency 3.0 GHz.
- **BM.Standard.E3:** E3-based standard compute. Processor: AMD EPYC 7742. Base frequency 2.25 GHz, max boost frequency 3.4 GHz.

NEW QUESTION: 56

What does Oracle's Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) attestation of compliance provide to customers?

- A. Customers can use these services for workloads that provides validation of card holder transaction but only as 3rd party vendor.
- B. Customers can use these services for workloads to process applications for credit card approval securely.
- C. Customers can use these services for workloads that store, process, or transmit cardholder data.
- D. Customers can use these services for workloads that process, or transmit cardholder data but not store it.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cloud/august2017/servicecs_gs/FACDG/compliance.htm#FACDGcomplianceRestrictions

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can be used to protect sensitive and regulated data in OCI database services?

- A. Oracle Data Guard
- B. OCI Audit
- C. OCI OS management
- D. Oracle Data Safe

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/index.html>

NEW QUESTION: 58

What is a key benefit of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Virtual Machine DB Systems?

- A. No need to create database indices.
- B. Automated disaster recovery.
- C. Support for RAC DB systems.
- D. Automated backups to OCI Block Volume.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 59

What is Oracle's responsibility according to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) shared-security model?

- A. Configuring OCI services securely
- B. Data classification and compliance
- C. Securing application workloads
- D. Security of data center facilities

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle's mission is to build cloud infrastructure and platform services for your business to have effective and manageable security to run your mission-critical workloads and store your data with confidence.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers best-in-class security technology and operational processes to secure its enterprise cloud services. However, for you to securely run your workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, you must be aware of your security and compliance responsibilities. By design, Oracle provides security of cloud infrastructure and operations (cloud operator access controls, infrastructure security patching, and so on), and you are responsible for securely configuring your cloud resources. Security in the cloud is a shared responsibility between you and Oracle.

In a shared, multi-tenant compute environment, Oracle is responsible for the security of the underlying cloud infrastructure (such as data-center facilities, and hardware and software

systems) and you are responsible for securing your workloads and configuring your services (such as compute, network, storage, and database) securely.

In a fully isolated, single-tenant, bare metal server with no Oracle software on it, your responsibility increases as you bring the entire software stack (operating systems and above) on which you deploy your applications.

In this environment, you are responsible for securing your workloads, and configuring your services (compute, network, storage, database) securely, and ensuring that the software components that you run on the bare metal servers are configured, deployed, and managed securely.

More specifically, your and Oracle's responsibilities can be divided into the following areas:

- **Identity and Access Management (IAM):** As with all Oracle cloud services, you should protect your cloud access credentials and set up individual user accounts. You are responsible for managing and reviewing access for your own employee accounts and for all activities that occur under your tenancy. Oracle is responsible for providing effective IAM services such as identity management, authentication, authorization, and auditing.
- **Workload Security:** You are responsible for protecting and securing the operating system and application layers of your compute instances from attacks and compromises. This protection includes patching applications and operating systems, operating system configuration, and protection against malware and network attacks. Oracle is responsible for providing secure images that are hardened and have the latest patches. Also, Oracle makes it simple for you to bring the same third-party security solutions that you use today.
- **Data Classification and Compliance:** You are responsible for correctly classifying and labeling your data and meeting any compliance obligations. Also, you are responsible for auditing your solutions to ensure that they meet your compliance obligations.
- **Host Infrastructure Security:** You are responsible for securely configuring and managing your compute (virtual hosts, containers), storage (object, local storage, block volumes), and platform (database configuration) services. Oracle has a shared responsibility with you to ensure that the services are optimally configured and secured. This responsibility includes hypervisor security and the configuration of the permissions and network access controls required to ensure that hosts can communicate correctly and that devices are able to attach or mount the correct storage devices.
- **Network Security:** You are responsible for securely configuring network elements such as virtual networking, load balancing, DNS, and gateways. Oracle is responsible for providing a secure network infrastructure.
- **Client and Endpoint Protection:** Your enterprise uses various hardware and software systems, such as mobile devices and browsers, to access your cloud resources. You are responsible for securing all clients and endpoints that you allow to access Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services.

- **Client and Endpoint Protection:** Your enterprise uses various hardware and software systems, such as mobile devices and browsers, to access your cloud resources. You are responsible for securing all clients and endpoints that you allow to access Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services.
- **Physical Security:** Oracle is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. This infrastructure consists of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services.

NEW QUESTION: 60

What is frequency of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Usage Report generation?

- A. Annually
- B. Daily
- C. Weekly
- D. Monthly

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/usagereportsoverview.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 61

What service is NOT available as part of Oracle Cloud Free Tier?

- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Exadata DB Systems
- C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Autonomous Data Warehouse
- D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which service is the most effective for moving large amounts of data from your on-premises to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Data Safe
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway
- C. Data Transfer appliance
- D. Internet Gateway

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

APPLIANCE-BASED DATA TRANSFER

You send your data as files on secure, high-capacity, Oracle-supplied storage appliances to an Oracle transfer site. Operators at the Oracle transfer site upload the data into your designated Object Storage bucket in your tenancy.

This solution supports data transfer when you are migrating a large volume of data and when using disks is not a practical alternative. You do not need to write any code or purchase any hardware. Oracle supplies the transfer appliance and software required to manage the transfer. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm> Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Transfer Appliance securely moves terabytes or petabytes data between on-premise data centers and the cloud. The service reduces data migration times from weeks or months to just hours and is available for data import to the cloud and data export from the cloud.

Fast, Simple and Efficient

Data migration

- Move petabyte-scale datasets to or from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in days, instead of weeks or months.

Simple

- Use the UI or CLI to initiate the data transfer and order Data Transfer Appliance. Copy your data, and ship it to Oracle, where we import it. For data export, we copy your data and ship it back to you. It's that simple.

Flexible

- Option to use your own disks for a range of data migration scenarios such as smaller datasets, faster turnarounds, and international shipments.

Scalable

- Up to 150 TB per appliance, and multiple appliances per data transfer job if necessary. Whether you want to migrate a few terabytes or a petabyte, data transfer can help.

Affordable

- There is no cost to transfer data with Oracle's data transfer service.
(For data export outbound networking fees apply)

Data Security and Integrity

Security of data in transit

- Data is encrypted using AES-256 cipher as you load it, so data cannot be compromised. When data is transferred to Oracle Object storage for your tenancy, Oracle uses encrypted connections on our networks.

Security of data at rest

- All data uploaded to Oracle Cloud Object Storage is encrypted by default using AES-256 encryption.

Data Integrity

- Integrity of data is maintained using checksums at each stage of the data migration process.

Monitoring and Management

Data transfer status

- Use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console or the Data Transfer Utility to monitor the status of each data transfer.

Data Upload Management

- Data upload summaries and verification of MD5 checksums provide assurance that all your data has been uploaded correctly.

NEW QUESTION: 63

Which three components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management service?

A. Virtual Cloud Networks

- B. Policies
- C. Regional Subnets
- D. Dynamic Groups
- E. Roles
- F. Compute Instances
- G. Users

Answer: A,B,G (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/best-practices-for-iam-on-oci.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 64

You have a mission-critical application which requires to be globally available at all times. Which deployment strategy should you adopt?

- A. Use multiple Fault Domains In each Availability Domain in each Region.
- B. Use multiple Availability Domains In one Region.
- C. Use multiple Fault Domains In one Region.
- D. Use multiple Fault Domains in any Availability Domain in multiple Regions.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is hosted in regions and availability domains. A region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region. A region is composed of one or more availability domains.

Regions are independent of other regions and can be separated by vast distances-across countries or even continents.

Availability domains are isolated from each other, fault tolerant, and very unlikely to fail simultaneously.

Because availability domains do not share infrastructure such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure at one availability domain within a region is unlikely to impact the availability of the others within the same region.

Fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which Oracle Cloud infrastructure service can you use to assess user security of your Oracle databases?

- A. Audit Service
- B. Audit Vault and Database Firewall option for Oracle Database Enterprise Edition

C. Oracle Data Guard

D. Oracle Data Safe

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/oracle-data-safe-overview.html>

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which is NOT required to register and log support requests in My Oracle Support (MOS)?

A. Your resource OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier)

B. Your Tenancy OCID (Oracle Cloud Identifier)

C. Your account password

D. Your Customer Support Identifier (CSI)

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/pdf/ug/OCI_User_Guide.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which gateway can be used to provide internet access to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute instance in a private subnet?

A. NAT Gateway

B. Service Gateway

C. Dynamic Routing Gateway

D. Internet Gateway

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

A NAT gateway gives cloud resources without public IP addresses access to the internet without exposing those resources to incoming internet connections.

Highlights

- You can add a NAT gateway to your VCN to give instances in a private subnet access to the internet.
- Instances in a private subnet don't have public IP addresses. With the NAT gateway, they can initiate connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet.
- NAT gateways are highly available and support TCP, UDP, and ICMP ping traffic.

Overview of NAT

NAT is a networking technique commonly used to give an entire private network access to the internet without assigning each host a public IPv4 address. The hosts can initiate connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet.

When a host in the private network initiates an internet-bound connection, the NAT device's public IP address becomes the source IP address for the outbound traffic. The response traffic from the internet therefore uses that public IP address as the destination IP address. The NAT device then routes the response to the host in the private network that initiated the connection.

ORACLE®

Overview of NAT Gateways

The Networking service offers a reliable and highly available NAT solution for your VCN in the form of a NAT gateway.

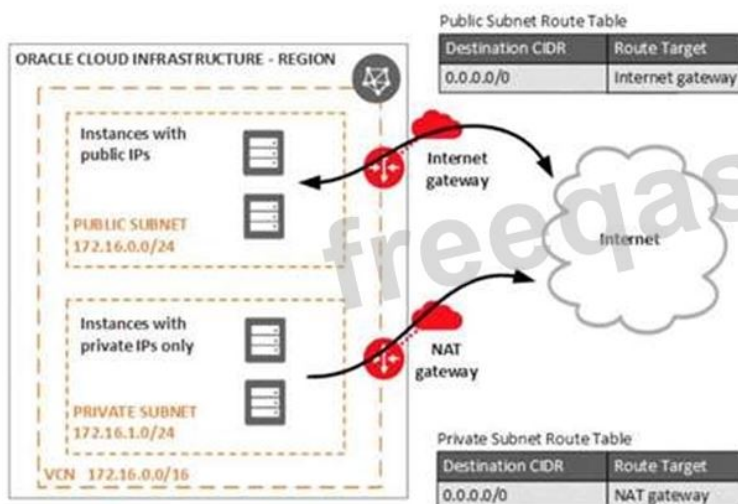
Example scenario: Imagine you have resources that need to receive inbound traffic from the internet (for example, web servers). You also have private resources that need to be protected from inbound traffic from the internet. All of these resources need to initiate connections to the internet to request software updates from sites on the internet.

You set up a VCN and add a public subnet to hold the web servers. When launching the instances, you assign public IP addresses to them so they can receive inbound internet traffic. You also add a private subnet to hold the private instances. They cannot have public IP addresses because they are in a private subnet.

You add an internet gateway to the VCN. You also add a route rule in the public subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the internet gateway. The public subnet's instances can now initiate connections to the internet and also receive inbound connections initiated from the internet. Remember that you can use [security rules](#) to control the types of traffic that are allowed in and out of the instances at the packet level.

You add a NAT gateway to the VCN. You also add a route rule in the private subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the NAT gateway. The private subnet's instances can now initiate connections to the internet. The NAT gateway allows responses, but it does not allow connections that are *initiated from the internet*. Without that NAT gateway, the private instances would instead need to be in the public subnet and have public IP addresses to get their software updates.

The following diagram illustrates the basic network layout for the example. The arrows indicate whether connections can be initiated in only one direction or both.



NEW QUESTION: 68

In what two ways does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) offer industry leading price-performance? (Choose two.)

- A. OCI does not over subscribe CPU, but only memory.
- B. OCI hypervisor provides industry leading performance.
- C. OCI leverages advanced encryption that results in fast performance.
- D. OCI backs performance claims with Service Level Agreements.
- E. With OCI, pricing is low and predictable across all regions and services.

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

<https://www.oracle.com/cloud/pricing.html>

<https://www.brightworkresearch.com/oracle/2019/02/21/does-oracles-bare-metal-outperform-awss-bare-metal/>

NEW QUESTION: 69

What does compute instance horizontal scaling mean?

- A. adding additional compute instances
- B. changing compute instance size
- C. backing up data to object storage
- D. stopping/starting the instance

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://medium.com/oracledevs/scaling-your-oci-web-server-203895180102>

NEW QUESTION: 70

Which statement is true for an oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance?

- A. Compute instance always get a public IP address
- B. Compute instance does not use a boot volume
- C. Compute instance cannot leverage auto scaling feature
- D. Compute instance always get a private IP address

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

When you create an instance, the instance is automatically attached to a virtual network interface card (VNIC) in the cloud network's subnet and given a private IP address from the subnet's CIDR. You can let the IP address be automatically assigned, or you can specify a particular address of your choice. The private IP address lets instances within the cloud network communicate with each other.

NEW QUESTION: 71

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) storing application backups which can be stored for months, but retrieved immediately based on business needs. Which OCI storage service can be used to meet this requirement?

- A. Archive Storage
- B. Block Volume
- C. Object Storage (standard)
- D. File Storage

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers two distinct storage class tiers to address the need for both performant, frequently accessed "hot" storage, and less frequently accessed "cold" storage. Storage tiers help you maximize performance where appropriate and minimize costs where possible.

Use Object Storage for data to which you need fast, immediate, and frequent access. Data accessibility and performance justifies a higher price to store data in the Object Storage tier.

Use Archive Storage for data to which you seldom or rarely access, but that must be retained and preserved for long periods of time. The cost efficiency of the Archive Storage tier offsets the long lead time required to access the data.

Unlike Object Storage, Archive Storage data retrieval is not instantaneous.

NEW QUESTION: 72

Which is NOT a valid business benefit for a customer considering migrating their infrastructure and apps to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. Increased Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)
- B. Capital Expenditure to Operational Expenditure conversion
- C. Greater agility
- D. Faster go-to-market

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/migrate-oracle-db-custom-apps/index.html#GUID-EFF283D7-9DE8-4F64-BD5F-D67B8ACDA68A>

NEW QUESTION: 73

After Signing up for a new Oracle cloud Infrastructure tenancy, what would you subscribe to in order to deploy infrastructure and services in different parts of the world?

- A. Availability Domain
- B. Fault Domains
- C. Pay as you go pricing
- D. Region

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is hosted in regions and availability domains. A region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region. A region is composed of one or more availability domains. Most Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

resources are either region-specific, such as a virtual cloud network, or availability domain-specific, such as a compute instance. Traffic between availability domains and between regions is encrypted.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which feature is NOT a component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Identity and Access management service?

- A. Network Security Group
- B. User Credentials
- C. Federation
- D. Policies

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which three methods can you use to create or modify Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources?

- A. REST APIs
- B. OCI desktop client
- C. Secure Shell (SSH)
- D. OCI Console
- E. Command-line Interface
- F. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)
- G. Serial console connection

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation

You can create and manage resources in the following ways:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure ConsoleThe Console is an intuitive, graphical interface that lets you create and manage your instances, cloud networks, and storage volumes, as well as your users and permissions.

See [Using the Console](#).

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIsThe Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs are typical REST APIs that use HTTPS requests and responses. See [API Requests](#).

SDKsSeveral Software Development Kits are available for easy integration with the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs, including SDKs for Java, Ruby, and Python. For more information, see [Developer Resources](#).

Command Line Interface (CLI)You can use a command line interface with some services. For more information, see [Developer Resources](#).

TerraformOracle supports Terraform. Terraform is "infrastructure-as-code" software that allows you to define your infrastructure resources in files that you can persist, version, and share. For more information, see [Getting Started with the Terraform Provider](#).

AnsibleOracle supports the use of Ansible for cloud infrastructure provisioning, orchestration, and configuration management. Ansible allows you to automate configuring and provisioning your cloud infrastructure, deploying and updating software assets, and orchestrating your complex operational processes.

For more information, see [Getting Started with Ansible for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure](#).

Resource ManagerResource Manager is an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service that allows you to automate the process of provisioning your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. It helps you install, configure, and manage resources using the "infrastructure-as-code" model. For more information, see [Overview of Resource Manager](#).

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which pricing model is NOT supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Reserved Infrastructure
- B. Universal Credits - Monthly Flex
- C. Bring your own license
- D. Pay-as-you-go

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The available purchase models are:

Pay As You Go (PAYG):Billed in arrears based on consumption. Recommended for organizations who are trying new services, rapid prototyping, or for elastic scaling.

Monthly Flex:Billed in advance with a 12-month minimum. Use monthly or forfeit that month's credits.Recommended for customers with predictable production workloads or large long-running applications, such as HR, payroll, analytics, and more.Monthly Flex maximizes cost reduction with predictable monthly spend, similar to your monthly phone plan. Delivers faster time to market by offering customers the choice of using any IaaS and PaaS services.

Oracle's current PaaS offering is "license-included PaaS." It includes:

- * Compute and compute support
- * Automation
- * License entitlement and license support

Bring your own license

BYOL stands for "bring your own license." Previously, you could bring your own licenses to Oracle IaaS, but to get the benefits of PaaS automation, you couldn't leverage existing licenses. This has been changed. We're offering Oracle BYOL to PaaS, enabling our customers to leverage their investment in existing on-premises licenses in their journey to the cloud.

Oracle BYOL to PaaS includes:

- * Compute and compute support
- * Automation
- * Customers bring their on-premises license entitlement and get license support via their existing on-premises support contract.

* As customers leverage their existing on-premises license entitlement, they can move to the cloud at a lower cost.

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is complement with which three industry standard?

- A. USA E-WALLED
- B. PRACE UK
- C. HIPPA
- D. PCI-DSS
- E. IG Toolkit-UK

Answer: C,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

<https://www.oracle.com/cloud/cloud-infrastructure-compliance/>

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure storage service can provide a shared file system across multiple compute instances?

- A. Local NVMe
- B. Archive storage
- C. File Storage
- D. Object Storage

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage Service is a persistent, shared file system in Oracle Cloud. It provides a durable, scalable, distributed, enterprise-grade network file system. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage Service supports Network File System version 3.0 (NFSv3) and Network Lock Manager (NLM) for file locking functionality.

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/learn-storage-options-cloud/design-learn-shared-storage-options-oracle-cloud-infrastructure.html#GUID-2E07B558-27CA-41B5-A142-D159560A82A4>

NEW QUESTION: 79

A customer wants to deploy a customized e-commerce web application using multiple virtual machines, block storage, databases, load balancer and a web application firewall.

What cloud model can be used to host this application?

- A. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- B. Software as a Service (SaaS)
- C. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- D. Anything as a Service (XaaS)

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: <https://searchcloudcomputing.techtarget.com/definition/Infrastructure-as-a-Service-IaaS>

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