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NEW QUESTION: 1
Where are DB Systems backups stored by default?
A. ASM disk group
B. locally attached NVMe on virtual machine
C. block volume
D. object storage on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

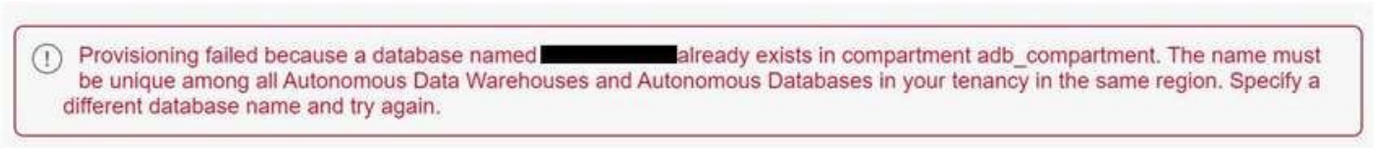
NEW QUESTION: 2
What is the default backup location for database backup on Database Cloud Service (DBCS)?
A. Object Storage on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
B. ASM diskgroup
C. block volume
D. locally attached NVMe on Virtual Machine
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/backing.html

NEW QUESTION: 3
Which two identityproviders can your administrator federate with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)
A. Microsoft Active Directory
B. Oracle Identity Cloud Services
C. AWS Directory Services
D. Google Directory Federation Services
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

References:
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure supports federation with Oracle Identity Cloud Service and Microsoft Active Directory (via Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)), and any identity provider that supports the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0 protocol.

NEW QUESTION: 4
Within your tenancy you have a compute instance with a boot volume and a block volume attached. The boot volume contains the OS and the attached block volume contains the instance's important data. Logs on the boot volume have filled the boot volume and are causing issues with the OS.
What should you do to resolve this situation?
A. Stop the instance that is full. Create a manual backup of the block storage before making changes.
Detach the block volume, create a new instance ofthe same shape with a larger custom boot volume and attach the block volume to the new instance. Configure the OS and any related application(s) to access the block volume under the same mount point as before.
B. Create a new instance with a larger boot volume size as well a new block volume which is the same size or larger than the one attached to the full instance. rsync the state of the boot volume and the state of the block volume between the two instances.
C. Detach the block volume from the full instance. Create a new instance of the same shape with a larger boot volume and rsync the state of the boot volume between the instances. Attach the block volume to the new instance.
D. Create a manual backup of the block storage instance. Create a custom imageof the full instance. Once that completes deploy the custom image to a new instance.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Tasks/resizingavolume.htm

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which statement is true regarding Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP)?
A. A database name cannot be used concurrently forboth an Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) and an ATP database
B. After terminating a database, the database name is available for immediate reuse
C. A maximum of 8 cores can be enabled for an ATP database
D. A maximum of 2 TB of storage can be enabled for anATP database
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The database name must be unique among all Autonomous Data Warehouses and Autonomous Databases in your tenancy in the same region.

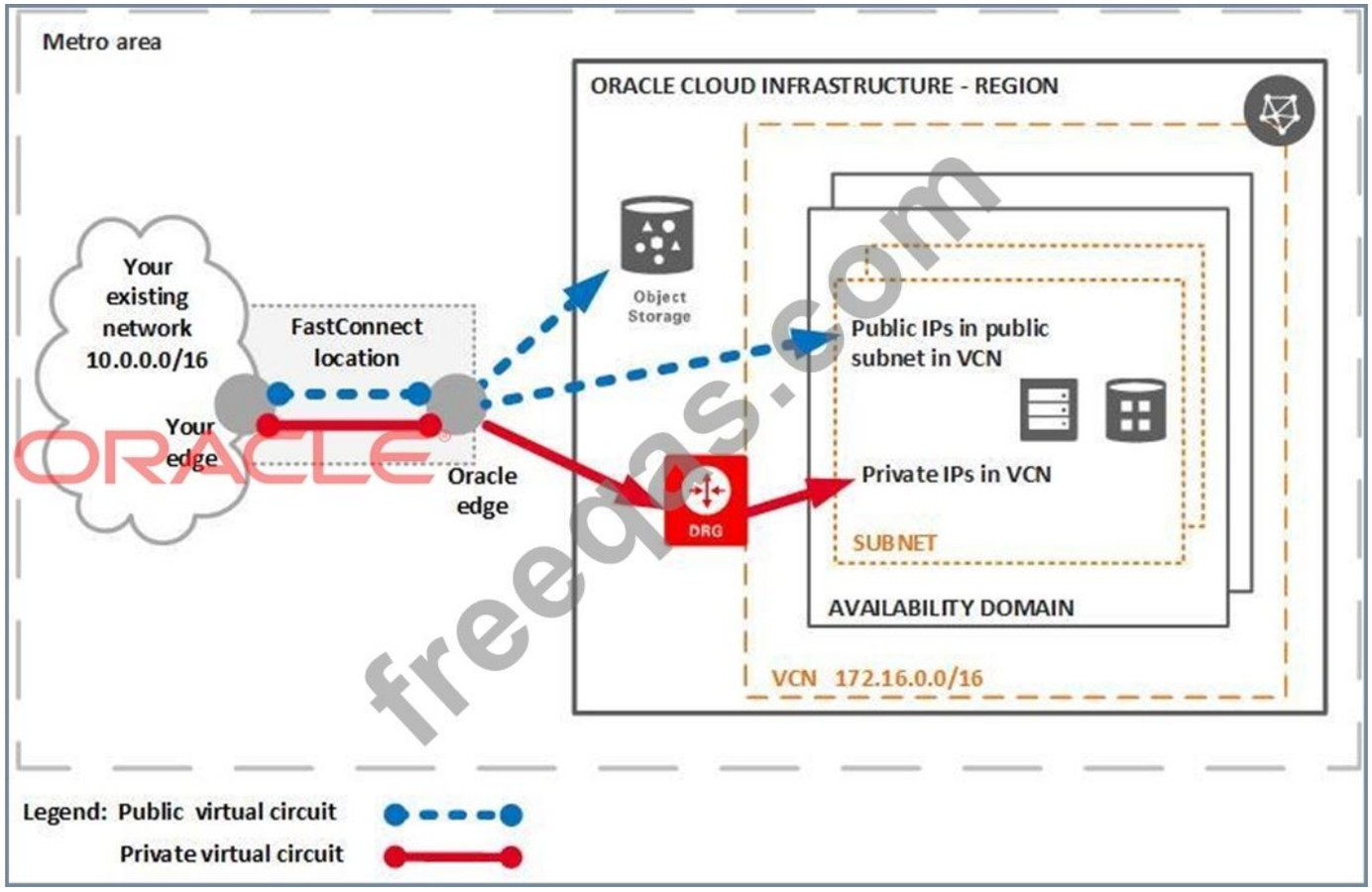


Terminating an Autonomous Transaction Processing database permanently deletes the instance andremoves all automatic backups. You cannot recover a terminated database.
the maximum number of CPUs and maximum storage capacity that can be provisioned in Oracle Autonomous Database In the current release up to 128 CPUs and 128TB can be provisioned fromthe cloud console.
Customers requiring more resources need to call their Oracle account team

NEW QUESTION: 6
What is a valid option when exporting a custom image?
A. object storage URL
B. archive storage URL
C. file storageservice
D. block volume
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
You can use the Console or API to export images, and the exported images are stored in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service. To perform an image export, you need write access to the Object Storage bucketfor the image.

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which of the following two tasks can be performed in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console for Autonomous DataWarehouse?
A. Adjust Network Bandwidth
B. Scale up/down Memory
C. Increase Storage allocated for Database
D. Scale up/down CPU
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
You can scale up/down your Autonomous Database to scale both in terms of compute (CPU) and storage only whenneeded, allows people to pay per use.
Oracle allows you to scale compute and storage independently, no need to do it together. these scaling activities fully online (no downtime required) in Details page Autonomous Database in OCI console, click Scale Up/Down. Click on arrow to select a value for CPU Core Count or Storage (TB).
Or Select auto scaling to allow the system to automatically use up to three times more CPU and IO resources to meet workload demand, compared to the database operating with auto scaling disabled.

NEW QUESTION: 8
Which two Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services use a Dynamic Routing Gateway?
A. OCI FastConnect Public Peering
B. Local Peering
C. OCI FastConnect Private Peering
D. Internet Gateway
E. OCI IPSec VPN Connect
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
You can think of a DRG as a virtual router that provides a path for private traffic (that is, traffic that uses private IPv4 addresses) between your VCN and networks outside the VCN's region.
You use a DRG when connecting your existing on-premises network to your virtual cloud network (VCN) with one (or both) of these:
IPSec VPN
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect (Private Only)
You also use a DRG when peering a VCN with a VCN in adifferent region:
Remote VCN Peering (Across Regions)



NEW QUESTION: 9
You have the following compartment structure in your tenancy. Rootcompartment->Training->Training-subl

->Training-sub2 You create a policy in the root compartment to allow the default admin for the account (Administrators) to manage block volumes in compartment Training-sub2. What policy would you write to meet this requirement?

A. Allow group Administrators to manage volume-family in root compartment

B. Allow group Administrators to manage volume-family in compartment Training-sub1 :Training-sub2

C. Allow group Administrators to manage volume-family in compartmentTraining: Training-sub 1 :Training-sub2

D. Allow group Administrators to manage volume-family in compartment Training-sub2

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

a policy statement must specify the compartment for which access is being granted (or the tenancy). Where you create the policy determines who can update the policy. If you attach the policy to the compartment or its parent, you can simply specify the compartment name. If you attach the policy further up the hierarchy, you must specify the path. The format of the path iseach compartment name (or OCID) in the path, separated by a colon: <compartment_level_1>:<compartment_level_2>: . . . <compartment_level_n> For example, assume you have a three-level compartment hierarchy, shown here:

You want to create a policy to allowNetworkAdmins to manage VCNs in CompartmentC. If you want to attach this policy to CompartmentC or to its parent, CompartmentB, write this policy statement:

Allow group NewtworkAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment CompartmentC

However, if you want to attach this policy to CompartmentA (so that only administrators of CompartmentA can modify it), write this policy statement that specifies the path:

Allow group NewtworkAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartmentCompartmentB:CompartmentC

To attach this policy to the tenancy, write this policy statement that specifies the path from CompartmentA to CompartmentC:

Allow group NewtworkAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment CompartmentA:CompartmentB:CompartmentC

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which two statements below are correct with respect to adding secondary Virtual Network Interface Cards (VNICs) to an existing compute instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

A. The secondaryVNIC is required to be in the same Virtual Cloud Network (VCN), but can be in different subnet, as the primary VNIC.
B. The primary and secondary VNIC association can be in different virtual cloud networks (VCNs).
C. You cannot assign an Ephemeral Public IP to a secondary VNIC.
D. The primary and secondary VNIC association must be in the same availability domain.
E. You can remove the primary VNIC after the secondary VNIC's attachment is complete.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
"You can add secondary VNICs to an instanceafter it's launched. Each secondary VNIC can be in a subnet in the same VCN as the primary VNIC, or in a different subnet that is either in the same VCN or a different one. However, all the VNICs must be in the same availability domain as the instance."
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingVNICs.htm

NEW QUESTION: 11
You have an AI/ML application running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You identified that the application needs GPU and at least 20Gbps Network throughput.
The application is currently using a VM.Standard2.1 compute without any block storage attached to it.
Which two options allow you to get your required performance for your application? (Choose two.)
A. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new computeinstance using the BM.GPU2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved, but no block volume attached.
B. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the BM.GPU2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved and attach a new block volume to host your application.
C. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the BM.HPC2.36 shape using the boot volume preserved and use the NVMe devices to host your application.
D. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the VM.GPU3.4 shape using the boot volume preserved and use the NVMe devices to host your application.
E. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the VM.Standard2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved, but no block volume attached.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12
Whichtwo choices are true for Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW)? (Choose two.)
A. Billing stops only when the ADW is terminated
B. Billing stops for both CPU usage and storage usage when ADW is stopped
C. Billing for compute stops when ADW is stopped
D. Billingfor storage continues when ADW is stopped

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

When Autonomous Databas instance is stopped,

CPU billing is halted based on full-hour cycles of usage

Billing for storage continues as long as the service instance exists.

and When AutonomousDatabase instance is started, the CPU billing is initiated

NEW QUESTION: 13

With regard to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Load Balancing service, which two actions will occur when a backend server that is registered with a backend set ismarked to drain connections?

A. All existing connections to this backend sever will be immediately closed.

B. Requests to this backend server are redirected to a user-defined error page.

C. All new connections to this backend server are disallowed.

D. Connections to this backend server will remain open until all in-flight requests are completed.

E. All connections to this backend server are forcibly closed after a timeout period.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Reference/sessionpersistence.htm

NEW QUESTION: 14

You have five different company locations spread across the US. For a proof-of-concept (POC) you need to setup secure and encrypted connectivity to your workloads running in a single virtual cloud network (VCN) in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Ashburn region from all company locations. What would meet this requirement?

A. Create five internet gateways in your VCN and have separate route table for each internet gateway.

B. Create five virtual circuits using FastConnect for each company location and terminate those connections on a single dynamic routing gateway (DRG). Attach that DRG to your VCN.

C. Create five IPsec connections with each company location and terminate those connections on a singleDRG. Attach that DRG to your VCN.

D. Create five IPsec VPN connections with each company location and terminate those connections on five separate DRGs. Attach those DRGs to your VCN.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Access to Your On-Premises Network

There are two ways toconnect your on-premises network to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure:

VPN Connect: Offers multiple IPSec tunnels between your existing network's edge and your VCN,by way of a DRG that you create and attach to your VCN.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect: Offers a private connection between your existing network's edge and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Traffic does not traverse the internet. Both private peering and public peering are supported. That means your on-premises hosts can access private

IPv4 addresses in your VCN as well as regional public IPv4 addresses in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (for example, Object Storage or public load balancers in your VCN).
You can use one or both types of the preceding connections. If you use both, you can use them simultaneously, or in a redundant configuration. These connections come to your VCN by way of a single DRG that you create and attach to your VCN. Without that DRG attachment and a route rule for the DRG, traffic does not flow between your VCN and on-premises network. At any time, you can detach the DRG from your VCN but maintain all the remaining components that form the rest of the connection. You could then reattach the DRG again, or attach it to another VCN.

NEW QUESTION: 15
You have provisioned an AutonomousData Warehouse (ADW) database with 16 enabled OCPUs and need to configure the consumer group for your application.
Which two are true when deciding the number of sessions for each application? (Choose two.)
A. The MEDIUM and LOW consumer group can run up to 16 concurrent SQL statements if HIGH consumer group has 0 SQL statements
B. The HIGH consumer group can run up to 16 concurrent SQL statements as long as MEDIUM and LOW consumer groups have 0 SQL statements
C. The MEDIUM consumer group can run 20 concurrent SQL statements when HIGH consumer group has
0 SQL statements
D. The HIGH consumer group can run up to 16 concurrent SQL statements in addition to 32 concurrent SQL statements in MEDIUM and LOW consumer group each
E. The HIGH consumer group can run 3concurrent SQL statements when MEDIUM consumer group has 0 SQL statements
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/connect-predefined.ht

NEW QUESTION: 16
You have created a virtual cloudnetwork (VCN) with three private subnets. Two of the subnets contain application servers and the third subnet contains a DB System. The application requires a shared file system so you have provisioned one using the file storage service (FSS). You also created the corresponding mount target in one of the application subnets. The VCN security lists are properly configured so that both application servers and the DB System can access the file system. The security team determines that the DB System should haveread-only access to the file system.
What change would you make to satisfy this requirement?
A. Create an NFS export option that allows READ_ONLY access where the source is the CIDR range of the DB System subnet.

B. Connect via SSH to one of the application servers where the file system has been mounted. Use the Unix command chmod to change permissions on the file system directory, allowing the database user read only access.
C. Modify the security list associated with the subnet where the mount target resides. Change the ingress rules corresponding to the DB System subnet to be stateless.
D. Create an instance principal for the DB System. Write an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy that allows the instance principal read-only access to the filestorage service.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
NFS export options enable you to create more granular access control than is possible using just security list rules to limit VCN access. You can use NFS export options to specify access levels for IP addresses or CIDR blocks connecting to file systems through exports in a mount target.

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which statement Is true about Data Guard implementation in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure(OCI) bare metal and virtual machine database systems?
A. Primary and standby databases must be in the same OCI region.
B. Both database systems must be in the same compartment.
C. Database systems need not be the same shape type (e.g, primary database canbe a virtual machine, and standby database a bare metal shape, and vice versa).
D. Primary and standby database versions and editions need not be Identical.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/exausingdataguard.htm

NEW QUESTION: 18
You have deployed a compute instance (VM.Standard2.24) to run an Oracle database. With this set up, you run into some performance issues and want to leverage an OCI Dense IO shape (VM.DenseIO2.24), with which you get 25.6 TB local NVMe SSD. You do not want to lose the configuration changes you made to the instance. Which of the following TWO steps ARE NOT required to make this transition?
A. Terminate the VM.Standard2.24 instance and do not preserve the boot volume

B. Create a new instance using the VM.Dense102.24 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the Oracle Database data to NVMe disks
C. Terminate the VM.Standard2.24 instance and preserve the boot volume
D. Create a new instance using a VM.DenseIO2.24 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the Oracle Database data to block volumes
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
You can permanently terminate (delete) instances that you no longerneed. Any attached VNICs and volumes are automatically detached when the instance terminates. Eventually, the instance's public and private IP addresses are released and become available for other instances. By default, the instance's boot volume is deleted when you terminate the instance, however you can preserve the boot volume associated with the instance, so that you can attach it to a different instance as a data volume, or use it to launch a new instance.
Dense I/O Shapes Designed for largedatabases, big data workloads, and applications that require high-performance local storage. DenseIO shapes include locally-attached NVMe-based SSDs.
so once you create the VM.DenseIO you need to moce the Database to locally-attached NVMe-based SSDs

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which three components can you configure in Oracle Infrastructure Identity and Access Management?
(Choose three.)
A. Groups
B. Users
C. Instances
D. Policies
E. VCNs
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:https://cloud.oracle.com/governance/identity/faq

NEW QUESTION: 20
Which two statements about fault domains are true? (Choose two.)
A. A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain
B. Eachavailability domain contains three fault domains
C. A failed instance in a fault domain is automatically relaunched
D. A fault domain is selected automatically based on usage data
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:

A 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.

NEW QUESTION: 21
Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Identifiers (OCID)?
A. mytenancy.oc.ocid is a valid OCID.
B. Users cancustomize OCIDs for all the resources in their compartments.
C. If you delete a user, and them create a new user with the same name, the user will be considered a different user because of different OCIDs.
D. If you delete a user, and then create a new user with the same name, the new user will be assigned the exact same OCIDs as the system remembers.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22
Which two choices are true for Oracle Autonomous Database with Shared Exadata Infrastructure?
A. Billing stops for both CPU and storage usage when autonomous database is stopped.
B. Billing for storage usage continues when autonomous database is stopped.
C. Billing for compute usage stops when autonomous database is stopped.
D. Autonomous database does not support per-second billing.
E. Billing does not stop when autonomous database is terminated.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23
Which statement is true about Data Guard Implementation in DB systems?
A. Both DB systems must be in the same compartment, and they must be the same shape
B. You can define the backup window and set custom backup retention period for the automatic database backup schedule.
C. You cannot manage Oracle database initialization parameters at a global level.
D. You cannot manage the database as sys/sysdba.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
An Oracle Data Guard implementation requires two DB systems, one containing the primary database and one containing the standby database. When you enable Oracle Data Guard for a virtual machine DB system database, a new DBsystem with the standby database is created and associated with the primary database. For a bare metal DB system, the DB system with the database that you want to use as the standby must already exist before you enable Oracle Data Guard.
Requirement details are as follows:
- Both DB systems must be in the same compartment.

- The DB systems must be the same shape type (for example, if the shape of the primary database is a virtual machine, then the shape of the standby database can be any other virtual machine shape).
- If your primary and standby databases are in different regions, then you must peer the virtual cloud networks (VCNs) for each database. See Remote VCN Peering (Across Regions).
- Configure the security list ingress and egress rules for thesubnets of both DB systems in the Oracle Data Guard association to enable TCP traffic to move between the applicable ports. Ensure that the rules you create are stateful (the default).

NEW QUESTION: 24
Which two use Oracle dynamic routing gateway (DRG) for connectivity? (Choose two.)
A. Remote virtual cloud network (VCN) peering across region
B. Oracle IPsec VPN
C. Local VCN peering
D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect public peering
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/fastconnectoverview.htm You use a DRG when connecting yourexisting on-premises network to your virtual cloud network (VCN) with one (or both) of these:
IPSec VPN
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect
You also use a DRG when peering a VCN with a VCN in a different region:
RemoteVCN Peering (Across Regions)

NEW QUESTION: 25
You have anexternal facing web server running in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) London region. You are notified that customers in North America and Australia are facing high latency while connecting to your web server.
Which services are available on OCI thatcan help you get current latency statistics to your web server from these markets?
A. Use DNS Zone Management service to check latency over that connection
B. Setup an IPsec VPN with customers in those markets and check latency over that connection
C. Use the Internet Intelligence tool. Run tests using the web server's public IP address and review traceroute details from different vantage points
D. Setup a FastConnect with customers in those markets and check latency over that connection
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The second tool, OCI IP Troubleshooting, helps troubleshoot issues with public facing IP addresses.

This feature is also part of our Internet Intelligence toolset, providing analytical insight to help network operations teams reduce the time it takes to troubleshoot an issue by providing awareness of availability and latency across the Internet.
Ref: https://blogs.oracle.
com/cloud-infrastructure/internet-intelligence,-now-available-in-the-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-console

NEW QUESTION: 26
When terminating a compute instance, you want to preserve theboot volume and its data.
Which step will you need to perform?
A. You cannot preserve the boot volume; it will always be deleted when you terminate the instance.
B. Reboot the instance first, and then terminate the instance.
C. Disable the default optionto delete the boot volume when terminating an instance.
D. Before terminating the instance, you must detach the boot volume.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
References: Thedialog will show you when you terminate the instance. If you want to preserve the boot volume associated with the instance, uncheck Permanently delete the attached Boot Volume.
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/terminatinginstance.htm

NEW QUESTION: 27
You are an administrator with an application running in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The company has a fleet of OCI compute virtual instances behind an load balancer. The load balancer backend set health check API is providing a 'Critical' level warning. You haveconfirmed that your application Is running healthy on the backend servers. What Is the possible reason for this 'Critical' warning?
A. A user does not have correct Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials on the backend servers.
B. The route table associated with the subnet in which the backend server is provisioned does not include the route for the OCI load balancer.
C. The load balancer listener is not configured correctly.
D. The security list associated with the subnet In which the backend server is provisioned does not include the IP range for the source of the health check requests.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which two options are valid for loading data directly into Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW)? (Choose two.)
A. Data Integrator
B. Data Pump

C. Data Transfer Service
D. SQL *Loader
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:

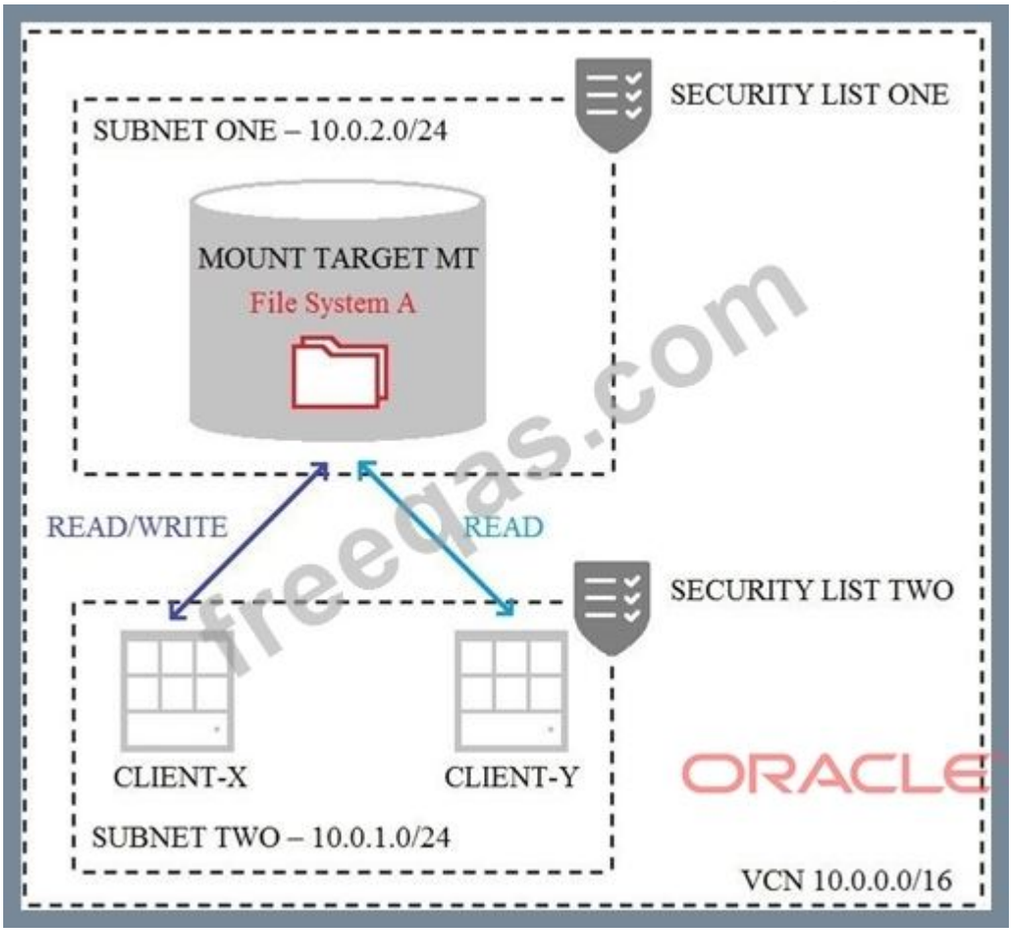
NEW QUESTION: 29
Which three methods can you use to manage Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services? (Choose three.)
A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Desktop Client
B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console
C. SSH or RDP
D. Command-line Interface
E. REST API
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/GSG/Concepts/baremetalintro.htm

NEW QUESTION: 30
Which two statements are true about restoring a volume from a block volume backup in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service?
A. You can restore a volumefrom any full volume backup but not from an Incremental backup.
B. You can only restore a volume to the same availability domain in which the original block volume resides.
C. You can restore a block volume backup to a larger volume size.
D. You can restore a volume to any availability domain within the same region where the backup is stored.
E. You can restore only one volume from a manual block volume backup.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Tasks/restoringavolumefromabackup.htm

NEW QUESTION: 31
Which two are true for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure DNS? (Choose two.)
A. It can function only as a primary DNS.
B. It supports other cloud providers such as AWS and Azure.
C. It supports segregation of traffic by using the private pool.
D. It does not provide DDoS protection.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

References:B - Support for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, other Cloud provider endpoints (AWS, Azure)and private assets, including Cloud, CDNs and Data CentersC - Customers may purchase Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Private Pool and Vanity Nameserver to have their Domain Names and Zones under a private IP pool with dedicated nameservers to segregate from those of other customers in order to reduce the risk of external issues affecting their websites. https://www.oracle.com/cloud/networking/dns-faq.html

NEW QUESTION: 32
You have setup your environment as shown below with the Mount Target "MT" successfully mounted on both compute instances CLIENT-X and CLIENT-Y.
For security reasons you want to control the access to the FileSystem A in such a way that CLIENT-X has READ/WRITE and CLIENT-Y has READ only permission.



What you should do?
A. Update the mount target export options to restrict CLIENT-Y access to read-only.
B. Update the OS firewall in CLIENT-X to allow READ/WRITE access.
C. Update the security list TWO to restrict CLIENT-Y access to read-only.
D. Update the security list ONE to restrict CLIENT-Y access to read only.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33
You are working for a financial institution that is currently running two web applications in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure(OCI). All resources were created in the root compartment.
Your manager asked you to deploy new resources to support a proof-of-concept (PoC) for Oracle FlexCube.
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You must ensure that the FlexCube resources are secured andcannot be affected by the team that manages the two web applications.
Which two tasks should you complete to ensure the required security of your resources? (Choose two.)
A. Create a new compartment for the FlexCube application deployment. Create a policy in this compartment for the project team that gives them the ability to manage all resources within the scope of this compartment.
B. Create a Tag Default within the root compartment with a default value of ${iam.principle.name}so that each new resource created is tagged with the name of the person who created it. Create a new IAM policy that allows users to only modify resources they created.
C. Create a new policy in the rootcompartment for the FlexCube project team. Assign a policy statement that grants the FlexCube project team the ability to manage all resources in the tenancy, where a specific tag key and tag value are present.
D. Create a new compartment for the two web applications and move the existing resources into the compartment. Deploy the FlexCube application into the root compartment. Create a new policy in the root compartment that gives the FlexCube project team the ability to manage all resources in the tenancy.
E. Create a new compartment for the two web applications and move the existing resources into this compartment. Modify the existing policy for the team that manages these applications so that the scope of access is defined as this new compartment.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
You are responsible for setting up access for all the cloud users of a large enterprise. You log in to thePhoenix region and start creating users and policies. You then realize that some users might be creating resources in the Ashburn region.
Which step should you perform to enable those users?
A. You can assign a region to each of the users at the time ofcreation.

B. IAM users are global and non-admin users can add resources to any region by default.
C. IAM users are global. As an administrator, make sure that you subscribe to the Ashburn region.
D. You need to log in to each region separately to create users for that particular region.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Your company has been running several small applications in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and is planning a proof-of-concept (POC) to deploy PeopleSoft.
If your existing resources are being maintained in the root compartment, what is the recommended approach for defining security for the upcoming POC?
A. Create a new compartment for the POC and grant appropriate permissions to create and manage resources within the compartment.
B. Provision all new resources into the root compartment. Grant permissions that only allow for creation and management of resources specific to the POC.
C. Provision all new resources into the root compartment. Use defined tags to separate resources that belong to different applications.
D. Create a new tenancy for the POC. Provision all new resources into the root compartment. Grant appropriate permissions to create and manage resources within the root compartment.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
If your organization is small, or if you are still in the proof-of-concept stage of evaluating OracleCloud Infrastructure, consider placing all of your resources in the root compartment (tenancy). This approach makes iteasy for you to quickly view and manage all your resources. You can still writepolicies and create groups to restrict permissions on specific resources to only the users who need access.If you plan to maintain all your resources in the root compartment,we recommend setting up aseparate sandbox compartment to give users a dedicated space to try out features. In the sandbox compartment, you can grant users permissions to create and manage resources, whilemaintaining stricter permissions on the resourcesin your tenancy (root) compartment.
https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/best-practices-for-iam-on-oci.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 36
Your company uses the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage service to share large data sets with its data science team. The data science team consists of 20 peoplewho work from offices in Washington, D.C., and Tokyo. While working in these offices, employees are assigned an IP address from the public IP range
129.146.31.0/27
Which two steps should you take to ensure that the Object Storage bucket used in this scenario was only accessible from these office locations? (Choose two.)
A. Create a Network Source named CorpNetwork with a CIDR block of129.146.31.0/27
B. Write an IAM policy that includes the conditional statementwhere request.networkSource.name

=CorpNet
C. Write an IAM policy that includes the conditional statementwhere request.region = 129.146.31.0/27
D. Create a pre-authenticated request for each data set and only share with the data science team via email
E. Set the bucket visibility to public and only share the URL with the data scienceteam via email
F. Create a Network Source named CorpNetwork witha CIDR block of129.146.0.0/16
Answer: D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37
You had an outage in yourapplication caused by the loss of a shared volume provisioned by File Storage Service (FSS). At this point, you need to restore the data from a snapshot you created of the FSS.
What are the steps to restore the data?
A. Open OCI Console, select File Storage Service, find the snapshot you created and click restore.
B. Access the directory where the shared volume is mounted, then cd into .snapshot folder, find the snapshot folder you want to recover and use cp or rsync tool to copy the files to the original location.
C. Access the directory, where you mounted the shared volume, then cd into .snapshot folder and find the snapshot folder you want to recover and rename that folder to the original folder name.
D. Open OCI Console, select File Storage Service, find the shared storage, then click onsnapshot and restore.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which three load-balancing policies can be used with a back end set? (Choose three.)
A. Throughput
B. IP Hash
C. Weighted Round Robin
D. CPU Utilization
E. Least Connections
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
References:
After you create a load balancer, you can apply policies to control traffic distribution to your backend servers.
The Load Balancing service supports three primary policy types:
Round RobinLeast ConnectionsIP Hash

NEW QUESTION: 39

You are tasked with creating a highly available clustered application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure consisting ofthree nodes. The round-trip latency between nodes must be less than 500 us (micro-seconds) and your cluster should be resilient to hardware failure.
What is the recommended deployment strategy?
A. Deploy the cluster nodes in a single region and deploy each node in different fault domains within a single AD.
B. Deploy the cluster nodes in a single region and deploy each node into a different AD.
C. Deploy the cluster nodes in two separate regions and take advantage of multiple availability domains (ADs) in each region.
D. Deploy the cluster nodes in a single region and deploy each node into a different AD. Select the same fault domain in each AD to ensure consistency.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40
You have an application server running in a public subnet on a compute instance in US West (us-phoenix-1) region of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).The data sitting on this instance needs to be copied to OCI Object storage bucket available in the same region without traversing over the internet. To enable the connectivity between the instance and Object Storage, you created a service gateway with service CIDR of all Object Storage in us-phoenix-1 enabled. You also modified the security rules to allow the desired traffic.
However, when you tried sending the data to the Object Storage bucket, you notice that the data is going over the internet and not via the service gateway.
What could be the possible reason for this behavior?
A. The service gateway created in the VCN resides in a differentavailability domain
B. Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies restrict the access to the object storage bucket
C. The route table associated with the subnet has no route rule where the destination is object storage service
D. The security list associated with the subnet has an egress rule that allows all traffic to be forwarded to a destination CIDR 0.0.0.0/0
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41
WhichDNS resource record type is used to point a host name to an IPv4 address?
A. ALIAS
B. A
C. CNAME
D. AAAA
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/DNS/Reference/supporteddnsresource.htm?tocpath=Servi

NEW QUESTION: 42
As the Cloud Architect for your company, you have been tasked with designing a high performance (HPC) cluster in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The following requirements have been defined:
* The cluster must be a minimum of three nodes, but may increase to six nodes when demand requires.
* The cluster must be resilient to any potential infrastructure failures.
* To minimize latency, all nodes must be deployed within the same availability domain (AD).
* Adding or replacing nodes within the cluster should take no more than 30 minutes.
Which twosteps should be performed to satisfy these requirements in OCI? (Choose two.)
A. Deploy the cluster in a single AD with a shared file system that leverages the file storage service (FSS).
Deploy a standby cluster in another AD and configure it to use thesame shared file system.
B. Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in one of the three different fault domains in that AD.
C. Create a backup of your HPC node compute instance boot volume. Launch new compute instances directly from thebackup reduce provisioning time.
D. Create a custom image of your HPC node compute instance. Launch new compute instances using this image to reduce provisioning time.
E. Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in a different virtual cloud network (VCN) subnet.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
A 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, thephysical 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.
To control the placement of your compute instances, bare metal DB system instances, or virtual machine DB system instances, you can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance or instance pool at launch time. If you don't specify the fault domain, the system selects one for you. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure makes a best-effort anti-affinity placement across different fault domains, while optimizing for available capacity in the availability domain. To change the fault domain for an instance, terminate it and launch a new instance in the preferred fault domain.
Use fault domains to do the following things:
Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures.
Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.

NEW QUESTION: 43

You need to create a high performance shared file system, and have been advised to use file storage service (FSS). You have loggedinto the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console, created a file system, and followed the steps to mount the shared file system on your Linux instance. However, you are still unable to access the shared file system from your Linux instance.
What is the likely reason for this?
A. There are no security list rules for mount target traffic
B. There is no internet gateway (IGW) set up for mount target traffic
C. There is no Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies set up to allow you to access the mount target
D. There is no route in your virtual cloud network's (VCN) route table for mount target traffic
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Virtual firewall rules for your VCN. Your VCN comes with a default security list, and you can add more.
These security lists provide ingress andegress rules that specify the types of traffic allowed in and out of the instances. You can choose whether a given rule is stateful or stateless. Security list rules must be set up so that clients can connect to file system mount targets. For more information about how security lists work in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, see Security Lists in the Networking documentation. For information about setting up specific security list rules required for mount target traffic, see Configuring VCN Security List Rules for File Storage. About Security explains how security lists interact with other types of security in your file system.
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm

NEW QUESTION: 44
Which tool can automatically install Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI?
A. Python
B. RPM
C. APT
D. PIP
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/climanualinst.htm

NEW QUESTION: 45
Which two statements are true about Database Cloud Service (DBCS)? (Choose two.)
A. Data Guard as a Service is offered among regions.
B. You have full control over backup schedule and retention.
C. You can manageOracle parameters at a global system level.
D. You cannot manage the database as sys/sysdba.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation
References:https://cloud.oracle.com/database/faq#backup
Can I set up Data Guard across Availability Domains?Yes, you can set up Data Guard in the same or different Availability Domains in a region. However, Oracle recommends that you set up your Data Guard configuration across Availability Domains.Can I set up Data Guard across Oracle Cloud Infrastructure regions?Yes, you can set up Data Guard across regions,
"but the Database Cloud Service Data Guard feature currently does not support it. " You can manually set up Data Guard across regions by logging on to your host and using DGMGRL. You must enable an internet gateway on the primary and standby DB system VCN for Data Guard to transport logs across regions. Learn more about DGMGRL.
To configure a Data Guard system across regions or between on-premises and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure DB systems, you must access the database host directly and use the DGMGRL utility.
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/usingdataguard.htm

NEW QUESTION: 46
You have two NFS clientsrunning in two different subnets within the same Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You have created a shared file system for the two NFS clients who want to connect to the same file system, but you want to restrict one of the clients to have READ access while the other has READ/Write access. Which OCr feature would you leverage to meet this requirement?
A. Use VCN security rules to control access for the NFS clients
B. Use OCI Identity Access Management to control access for the NFS clients
C. Use File Storage NFS Export Options to control access for the NFS clients
D. Use NFS security to control access for the NES clients
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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 OracleCloud Infrastructure FastConnect and Internet Protocol security (IPSec) virtual private network (VPN).
EXPORT
Exports control how NFS clients access file systems when they connect to a mount target. File systems are exported (made available) through mounttargets. Each mount target maintains an export set which contains one or many exports. A file system must have at least one export in one mount target in order for instances to mount the file system. The information used by an export includes the file system OCID, mount target OCID, export set OCID, export path, and client export options. For more information, see Managing Mount Targets.
EXPORT SET

Collection of one or more exports that control what filesystems the mount target exports using NFSv3 protocol and how those file systems are found using the NFS mount protocol. Each mount target has an export set. Each file system associated with the mount target has at least one export in the export set.
EXPORT PATH
A path that is specified when an export is created. It uniquely identifies the file system within the mount target, letting you associate up to 100 file systems to a single mount target. This path is unrelated to any path within the file system itself, or the client mount point path.
EXPORT OPTIONS
NFS export options are a set of parameters within the export that specify the level of access granted to NFS clients when they connect to a mount target. An NFS export options entry within an export defines access for a single IP address or CIDR block range. For more information, see Working with NFS Export Options.

NEW QUESTION: 47
You are running several Linux based operating systems in your on .premises environment that you want to import to OCI as custom images. You can launch your imported images as OCI compute Virtual machines.
Which two modes below can be usedto launch these imported Linux VMs?
A. Native
B. Mixed
C. Paravirtualized
D. Emulated
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
You can use the Console or API to import exported images from Object Storage. To import an image, you need read access to the Object Storage object containing the image.
during the Import you can select the Launch mode:
For custom images where the image format is .oci, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure selects the applicable launch mode based on the launch mode for the source image.
For custom images exported from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure where the image type is QCOW2, select Native Mode.

To import other custom images select Paravirtualized Mode or Emulated Mode. For more information, see Bring Your Own Image (BYOI).

These Linux distributions support custom image import:

Linux Distribution	Supported Versions	Preferred Launch Mode
CentOS	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.0, 4.8, 5.11, 6.9	Emulated
CoreOS Container Linux **Note:** The end-of-support date for CoreOS Container Linux is May 26, 2020. You should migrate your workloads to another operating system to remain secure.	2345.3.0 or later	Paravirtualized
Debian	8 or later	Paravirtualized
	5.0.10, 6.0, 7	Emulated
FreeBSD	12 or later	Paravirtualized
	8, 9, 10, 11	Emulated
openSUSE Leap	15.1	Paravirtualized
Oracle Linux	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.5, 4.8, 5.8, 5.11, 6.2, 6.5	Emulated
RHEL	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.5, 5.5, 5.6, 5.9, 5.11, 6.5, 6.9	Emulated
SUSE	12.2 or later	Paravirtualized
	11, 12.1	Emulated
Ubuntu	13.04 or later	Paravirtualized
	12.04	Emulated

NEW QUESTION: 48
You are responsible for creating and maintaining an enterprise application that consists of multiple storage volumes across multiple compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).
The storage volumes include boot volumes and block volumes for your data storage. You need to create backups of these storage volumes in the most time-efficient manner.
How can you meet this requirement?
A. Create clones of all boot volumes and block volumes one at a time.
B. Create on-demand full backups of bootvolumes, and copy data in block volumes to Object Storage using OCI CLI.
C. Create on-demand full backups of block volumes, and create custom images from the boot volumes.
D. Group together multiple storage volumes in a volume group and create volume groupbackups.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/volumegroups.htm

NEW QUESTION: 49
You want an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance in your compartment to make API calls to other services within OCI without storing credentials in a configuration file.
What do you need to do?
A. Instances cannot access services outside their compartment
B. By default, all VM instances are created with an instance principal. Reference this instance principal in your IAM policy statement
C. Create a dynamic group with appropriate matching rules to include the instance, and reference this group in your IAM policy statement
D. VM instances are treated as users. Create a user, assign the user to that VM instance, and reference the instance in your Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy statement
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50
You are asked to create a user that will access programmatic endpoints in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The user must not be allowed to authenticate by username and password.
Which two authentication options can you use? (Choose two.)
A. Auth tokens
B. PEM Certificate file
C. API signing key
D. Windows password
E. SSH key pair
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51
Which two are NOT an image source when launching a new compute instance? (Choose two.)

A. Object Storage
B. custom image
C. boot volume
D. bare metal instance
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52
Where do you findthe tnsnames.ora for your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) database?
A. You can download tnsnames.ora from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure web console under ADW details page
B. The tnsnames.ora file is included in credentials.zip file that you download from service console of ADW
C. The ADW database will place the tnsnames.ora file in an object storage bucket
D. You are automatically prompted to download the tnsnames.ora file upon creation of the ADW database
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/connect-intorduction.html#GUID To download client credentials from the Autonomous Transaction Processing Service Console:
- From the Service Console click the Administration link.
-Click Download Client Credentials (Wallet).
- On the Download Client Credentials (Wallet) page, enter a wallet password in the Password field and confirm the password in the Confirm Password field. The password must be at least 8 characters long and must include at least 1 letter and either 1 numeric character or 1 special character. This password protects the downloaded Client Credentials wallet.
- Click Download to save the client security credentials zip file. By default the filename is: Wallet_databasename.zip. You can save this file as any filename you want. You must protect this file to prevent unauthorized database access.
The zip file includes the following:
tnsnames.ora and sqlnet.ora: Network configuration files storing connect descriptors and SQL*Net client side configuration.
cwallet.sso and ewallet.p12: Auto-open SSO wallet and PKCS12 file. PKCS12 file is protected by the wallet password provided in the UI.
keystore.jks and truststore.jks: Java keystore and truststore files. They are protected by the wallet password provided while downloading the wallet.
ojdbc.properties: Contains the wallet related connection property required for JDBC connection. This should be in the same path as tnsnames.ora.

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which two statements are true when Oracle Data Guard is configured (usingthe Console) between two Virtual Machine DB Systems deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)
A. Primary is a 1-node RAC DB system and Standby is a 2-node RAC DB system.
B. Primary is a 2-node RAC DB system and Standby is a 2-node RAC DB system.
C. Primary is a 1-node RAC DB system and Standby is a 1-node RAC DB system.
D. Primary is a 2-node RAC DB system and Standby is a 1-node RAC DB system.
E. Primary is a Bare Metal DB system and Standby is a 1-node RAC DB system.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm

NEW QUESTION: 54
Which two are required to create an IPSec VPN connection? (Choose two.)
A. compute instance
B. static route CIDR
C. security list
D. name
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55
Your company is moving an Internet-facing, 2-tier web application into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The application must have a highly availablearchitecture.
Which two design options would you consider? (Choose two.)
A. Create an Internet Gateway and attach it to your VCN. Deploy public load balancer nodes into two Available Domains.
B. Configure a Dynamic Route Gateway in your VCN and make it highly available.
C. Place all web servers behind a public load balancer.
D. Configure a NAT instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). Create a route rule by using the private IP of the NAT instance as a route target for all the private subnets in your VCN.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56
You currently manage an e-commerce application that utilizes 25 identical compute resources to handle customer traffic. The stakeholders have asked you to create another 25 identical computeresources in order to deploy and test a new version of the software?
What is the most efficient process to create 25 additional compute resources that are identical to the first 25?
A. Clone the boot volume of 1 of the 25 servers. Use the boot volume clone to provision 25 more servers
B. Create a custom image from 1 of the 25 servers. Use this custom imageto provision 25 more servers

C. Create a manual backup of each boot volume belonging to the 25 servers. Restore each backup to create
25 new boot volumes, from which you will provision 25 more servers
D. Provision a new server and configure it to be identical to the first 25. Create a custom image from the new server, then use the custom image to provision 24 more servers
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57
D18912E1457D5D1DDCBD40AB3BF70D5D
Which two methods are supportedfor migrating your on-premises Oracle database to an Oracle Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) database in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)
A. Load text files into ATP using SQL Developer.
B. Use RMAN duplicate.
C. Use Oracle Data Pump.
D. Transfer the physical database files and re-create the database.
E. Use database backup and restore.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/migrate-to-atp/index.html#GUID-28E5A683-6DC6-4A07- BB1C-55F020D4C1CD

NEW QUESTION: 58
You are running a mission-critical database application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You take regular backups of your DB system to OCI object storage. Recently, you notice a failed database backup status in the console.
What step can you take to determine the cause of the backup failure?
A. Ensure that your database host can connect to OCI object storage.
B. Ensure the database archiving mode is set to NOARCHIVELOG.
C. Make sure that the database is not active and running while the backup is in progress.
D. Don't restart the dcsagent program even if it has a status of stop/waiting.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Database backups can fail for various reasons. Typically, a backup fails because either the database host cannot access the object store, or there are problems on the host or with the database configuration.
First need to determining the Problem
In the Console, afailed database backup either displays a status of Failed or hangs in the Backup in Progress or Creating state. If the error message does not contain enough information to point you to a solution, you can use the database CLI and log files to gather moredata. Then, refer to the applicable section in this topic for a solution.
Database Service Agent Issues

Your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Database makes use of an agent framework to allow you to manage your database through the cloud platform. Occasionallyyou might need to restart the dcsagent program if it has the status of stop/waiting to resolve a backup failure.
Object Store Connectivity Issues
Backing up your database to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage requires that the host can connect tothe applicable Swift endpoint. You can test this connectivity by using a Swift user.
Host Issues
One or more of the following conditions on the database host can cause backups to fail:
- Interactive Commands in the Oracle Profile
- The File System Is Full
- Incorrect Version of the Oracle Database Cloud Backup Module
- Changes to the Site Profile File (glogin.sql)
Database Issues
An improper database state or configuration can lead to failed backups.
- Database Not Running During Backup
- Archiving ModeSet to NOARCHIVELOG (When you provision a new database, the archiving mode is set to ARCHIVELOG by default. This is the required archiving mode for backup operations)
- Stuck Database Archiver Process and Backup Failures
- Temporary Tablespace Errors
- RMAN Configuration and Backup Failures
- RMAN Retention Policy and Backup Failures
- Loss of Objectstore Wallet File and Backup Failures
TDE Wallet and Backup Failures
- Incorrect TDE Wallet Location Specification
- Incorrect State of the TDE Wallet
-Incorrect Configuration Related to the TDE Wallet
- Missing TDE Wallet File
As this is not new provisioned database and already in the ARCHIVELOG , regular backups of DB system to OCI object storage in places, so the best answers are,
- Ensure that your database host can connect to the OCI object storage
- Restart the database service agent

NEW QUESTION: 59
A customer has launched a compute Instance in the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN), which hasan Internet gateway, a service gateway, a default security lists and a default route table. Customer has opened up Port 22 in the security lists attached to the compute instance subnet, however is still unable to connect to compute instances using ssh.
Which option would remedy this situation?
A. Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a following route to the route table.

Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0
Target: Internet Gateway (IGW)
B. Modify the security list associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a stateful egress rule to allow icmp traffic in addition to the port 22.
C. Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a following route to the route table.
Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0
Target: Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
D. Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a following route to the route table.
Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0
Target: Service Gateway (SGW)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
You create an internet gateway in the context of a specific VCN. In other words, the internet gateway is automatically attached to a VCN. However, you can disable and re-enable the internet gateway at any time.
For traffic toflow between a subnet and an internet gateway, you must create a route rule accordingly in the subnet's route table (for example, destination CIDR = 0.0.0.0/0 and target = internet gateway). If the internet gateway is disabled, that means no traffic will flow to or from the internet even if there's a route rule that enables that traffic.
For the purposes of access control, you must specify the compartment where you want the internet gateway to reside. If you're not sure which compartment to use, put theinternet gateway in the same compartment as the cloud network.

NEW QUESTION: 60
In which language are Terraform and Terraform providers written?
A. Python
B. Go
C. C
D. Ruby
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:https://www.terraform.io/docs/extend/writing-custom-providers.html

NEW QUESTION: 61
In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Enginefor Kubernetes (OKE), what does a Replica Set do?
A. It ensures that all Nodes run a copy of a Pod.
B. It maintains a stable set of replica Pods running at any given time.
C. It exposes an application runningon a set of Pods.

D. It provides declarative updates for Pods.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 62
Which two are Regional resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)
A. Ephemeral public IPs
B. Compartments
C. Compute images
D. Dynamic groups
E. Block volume backups
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm

NEW QUESTION: 63
You provisioned an Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW)on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and imported data into ADW.
You want to give your business analyst the ability to connect to the ADW database and run queries.
Which two actions can help you meet this requirement? (Choose two.)
A. Create a database user account for the business analyst.
B. Grant the predefined database role DWROLE to the database user.
C. Grant unlimited tablespace privilege to the database user.
D. Grant the predefined database role DWADW to the database user.
E. Grant the predefineddatabase role DWUSER to the database user.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:https://oracle.github.io/learning-library/oci-library/L100-LAB/Autonomous_Data_Warehouse/ADW_

NEW QUESTION: 64
Which two options are true for Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) database? (Choose two.)
A. You can add/remove Diskgroup in ATP

B. You can scale storage up or down in ATP
C. You can scale CPU up or down in ATP
D. You canadd more Pluggable Database for consolidating multiple databases in ATP
E. You can add new ORACLE_HOME for bringing older versions of on-premises databases to ATP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
You can scale up/down your Autonomous Database to scale both in terms ofcompute and storage only when needed, allows people to pay per use.
Oracle allows you to scale compute and storage independently, no need to do it together. these scaling activities fully online (no downtime required) in Details page Autonomous Database click Scale Up/Down. Click on arrow to select a value for CPU Core Count or Storage (TB).
Or Select auto scaling to allow the system to automatically use up to three times more CPU and IO resources to meet workload demand, compared to the database operatingwith auto scaling disabled.

NEW QUESTION: 65
You are about to deploy an e-business application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and one of the requirements isto use a shared file system that supports the NFS protocol.
Which storage service would meet this requirement?
A. object storage
B. block volume
C. data transfer appliance
D. file storage
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Use the File Storage service when your application orworkload 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 designedto 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 cloudfor backup and disaster recovery purposes.

MicroServices and Docker: Deliver stateful persistence for containers. Easily scale as your container-based environments grow.

NEW QUESTION: 66
In which two ways does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) file storage (FSS) differ from OCI object storage and block volume services? (Choose two.)
A. Block volume service is NVMe based, while FSS is not
B. FSS uses the network file system (NFS) protocol, whereas block volume uses iSCSI
C. A file system is created within an availability domain, whereas object storage buckets exist at the region level
D. Object storage and block volume services offer default encryption, but FSS does not
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
Which two statements are true about an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) virtual cloud network (VCN)?
(Choose two.)
A. To delete a VCN, its subnetsmust contain no resources.
B. A VCN can have multiple CIDR blocks associated with it.
C. In regions with multiple Availability Domains (AD), each AD should have their own VCN assigned to it.
D. If you own a block of public IPs, you can assign it to one ofyour VCNs.
E. A VCN covers a single, contiguous IPv4 CIDR block of your choice.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingVCNs.htm

NEW QUESTION: 68
The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service lets you expand the size of block and boot volumes.
Which three options below can you use to increase the size of your block volumes?
A. Clone an existing volume to a new, larger volume
B. You can only expand block volumes and not boot volumes
C. Expand an existing volume in place with offline resizing
D. Take a backup of your existing volume and restore from the volume backup to a larger volume
E. Expand anexisting volume in place with online resizing
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service lets you expand the size of block volumes and boot volumes. You have three options to increase the size of your volumes:
Expand an existing volume in place with offline resizing. See Resizing a Volume Using the Console for the steps to do this.

Restore from a volume backup to a larger volume.See Restoring a Backup to a New Volume and Restoring a Boot Volume.
Clone an existing volume to a new, larger volume. See Cloning a Volume and Cloning a Boot Volume.

NEW QUESTION: 69
Which two configuration formats does Terraform support? (Choose two.)
A. YAML
B. JSON
C. HCL
D. XML
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:
Terraform configuration filescan use either of two formats: Terraform domain-specific language (HashiCorp Configuration Language format [HCL]), which is the recommended approach, or JSON format if the files need to be machine-readable.

NEW QUESTION: 70
You deployed a web server in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure using an ephemeral public IP. After a few changes in your web server configuration, you rebooted the server and a new public IP was associated to your instance.
What should you doto prevent this from happening again?
A. Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the security list that your complete instance is using
B. Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the subnet of your compute instance
C. Create a reservedpublic IP and associate it with the VNIC of your compute instance
D. Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the hosts file of your web server
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
A public IP address is an IPv4 address that is reachable from the internet. If a resourcein your tenancy needs to be directly reachable from the internet, it must have a public IP address. Depending on the type of resource, there might be other requirements.
There are two types of public IPs:
Ephemeral: Think of it as temporary and existingfor the lifetime of the instance.
Reserved: Think of it as persistent and existing beyond the lifetime of the instance it's assigned to. You can unassign it and then reassign it to another instance whenever you like. Exception: reserved public IPs on public load balancers.
To create a new reservedpublic IP in your pool
Confirm you're viewing the region and compartment where you want to create the reserved public IP.

Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Networking and click Public IPs.
Click Create Reserved Public IP.
Enter the following:
Name: An optional friendly name for the reserved public IP. The name doesn't have to be unique, and you can change it later. Avoid entering confidential information.
Compartment: Leave as is.
Tags:Optionally, you can apply tags. If you have permissionsto create a resource, you also have permissions to apply free-form tags to that resource. To apply a defined tag, you must have permissions to use the tag namespace. For more information about tagging, see Resource Tags. If you are not sure if you should apply tags, skip this option (you can apply tags later) or ask your administrator.
Click Create Reserved Public IP.
To assign a reserved public IP to a private IP
Prerequisite: The private IP must not have an ephemeral or reserved public IP already assigned to it. If it does, first delete the ephemeral public IP, or unassign the reserved public IP.
Confirm you're viewing the compartment that contains the instance with the private IP you're interested in.
Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Compute and click Instances.
Click the instance to view its details.
Under Resources, click Attached VNICs.
The primary VNIC and any secondary VNICs attached to the instance are displayed.
Click the VNIC you're interested in.
Under Resources, click IP Addresses.
The VNIC's primary private IP and any secondary private IPs are displayed.
For the private IP you're interested in, click the Actions icon (three dots), and then click Edit.
In the Public IP Address section, for Public IP Type, select the radio button for Reserved Public IP.
Enter the following:
Compartment: The compartment that contains the reserved public IP you want to assign.
Reserved Public IP: The reserved public IP you want to assign. You have three choices:
Create a new reserved public IP. You may optionally provide a friendly name for it. The name doesn't have to be unique, and you can change it later. Avoid entering confidential information.
Assign a reserved public IP that is currently unassigned.
Move a reserved publicIP from another private IP.
Click Update.

NEW QUESTION: 71
Which storage service is used on OCI for a Data Transfer Service job?
A. An instance with enough storage to accommodate the job
B. An object bucket
C. A File System service instance
D. BlockVolume

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm

NEW QUESTION: 72
When you try to create an instance on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), what are three valid sources to choose theimage from?
A. Dedicated VM Host
B. Object Storage
C. Bare Metal Instance
D. Platform Images
E. Custom Image
F. Partner Images
G. Instance Pools
Answer: D,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/launchinginstance.htm

NEW QUESTION: 73
You have created a new compartment called Production to host some production apps. You have also created users in your tenancy and added them to a Group called "production group". Your users are still unable to access the Production compartment. How can you resolve this situation?
A. Every compartment you create comes with a predefined set of policies, so no further action is needed
B. Your users get automatic access to all compartments, so no further action is needed
C. Write an IAM Policy for each specific user granting them access to the production compartment
D. Write an IAM Policy for "production_group" granting it access to the production compartment
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
When creating a compartment, you must provide a name for it (maximum 100 characters, including letters, numbers, periods, hyphens, and underscores) that is unique within its parent compartment. You must also provide a description, which is a non-unique, changeable description for the compartment, from 1through 400 characters.
After creating a compartment, you need to write at least one policy for it, otherwise no one can access it (except administrators or users who have permissions set at the tenancy level). When creating a compartment inside anothercompartment, the compartment inherits access permissions from compartments higher up its hierarchy.
When you create an access policy, you need to specify which compartment to attach it to. This controls who can later modify or delete the policy. Dependingon how you've designed your compartment hierarchy, you might attach it to the tenancy, a parent, or to the specific compartment itself.

NEW QUESTION: 74
Which three actions need to be performed before attempting a data transfer service job?
A. Data Transfer Service and Storage Service Limits should be checked and raised if required.
B. Obtain an available host machine which can run the dts utility on-premise with SATA or USB drives attached for the transferjob.
C. Get access to a high-speed internet connection
D. Create an object bucket to receivethe job.
E. Set up SSH access to a host on OCI to coordinate the transfer job.
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75
Which two actions will occurwhen a back-end server that is registered with a backend set is marked to drain connections? (Choose two.)
A. It disallows new connections to that backend server.
B. It keeps the connections to that instance open and attempts to complete any in-flight requests.
C. It redirects the requests to a user-defined error page.
D. It immediately closes all existing connections to that instance.
E. It forcibly closes all connections to that instance after a timeout period.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Balance/Reference/sessionpersistence.htm
The Load Balancing service considers a server marked drain available for existing persisted sessions. New requests that are not part of an existing persisted session are not sent to that server.

NEW QUESTION: 76
Which three can you achieve by using Terraform? (Choose three.)
A. Continuously maintain the configuration files in an instance.
B. Create resources in the right order without regard to the order in the terraform plan file.
C. Automatically re-provision the resources that are tainted or whose configuration has changed.
D. Automatically destroy all the resources that are in tenancy.
E. Automatically translate a deployed infrastructure and create a plan.
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77
Which two statements define the types of DNS resolvers that exist? (Choose two.)
A. A custom resolver allows instances to use the host names of the hosts in your on-prem network that are connected to your VCN by an IPSec VPN connection.
B. A VCN resolver allows instances to use the host names of the hosts in your on-prem network that are connected to your VCN by an IPSec VPN connection.
C. A VCN resolverallows instances to use host names to communicate with instances on other VCNs in your tenancy.
D. An Internet resolver allows instances to use the host names that are published on the Internet.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/dns.htm
This is an Oracle-provided option that includes two parts:Internet Resolver: Lets instances resolve hostnames that are publicly published on theinternet. The instances do not need to have internet access by way of either an internet gateway or a connection to your on-premises network (such as an IPSec VPN connection through a DRG).VCN Resolver: Lets instances resolve hostnames (which you can assign) of other instances in the same VCN. For more information, see About the DNS Domains and Hostnames.By default, new VCNs you create use the Internet and VCN Resolver. If you're using the Networking API, this choice refers to the VcnLocalPlusInternet enum in the DhcpDnsOption object.
The Internet and VCN Resolver does not let instances resolve the hostnames of hosts in your on-premises network connected to your VCN by IPSec VPN connection or FastConnect. Use your own custom DNS resolver to enable that.
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/dns.htm?Highlight=DNS%20resolver#About

NEW QUESTION: 78
Which two options are available when setting up DNS for your bare metal and virtual machine DB Systems?
(Choosetwo.)
A. Internet and virtual cloud network (VCN) resolver
B. custom resolver
C. Internet and custom resolver
D. Google DNS servers
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 79

When deploying a highly available, Internet-facing, 2-tier web application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), which design option would you use?
A. Deploy all web servers into multiple Availability Domains and behind a private load balancer, and deploy two single-node OCI databasesystems across two Availability Domains with Data Guard enabled.
B. Deploy all web servers into one Availability Domain and behind a public load balancer, and deploy two single-node OCI database systems in the same Availability Domain with Data Guard enabled.
C. Deploy all web servers into multiple Availability Domains and behind a public load balancer, and deploy two single-node OCI database systems across two Availability Domains with Data Guard enabled.
D. Deploy all web servers into one Availability Domain, and deploy a single-node OCI database system into a different Availability Domain.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80
You have multiple applicationsinstalled on a compute instance and these applications generate a large amount of log files. These log files must reside on the boot volume for a minimum of 15 days and must be retained for at least 60 days. The 60-day retention requirement is causing an issue with available disk space.
What are the two recommended methods to provide additional boot volume space for this compute instance?
(Choose two.)
A. Terminate the instance while preserving the boot volume. Create a new instance from the boot volume and select a DenseIO shape to take advantage of local NVMe storage.
B. Create an object storage bucket and use a script that runs daily to move log files older than 15 days to the bucket.
C. Create and attach a block volume to the compute instance and copythe log files.
D. Create a custom image and launch a new compute instance with a larger boot volume size.
E. Write a custom script to remove the log files on a daily basis and free up the space on the boot volume.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
These log files must resideon the boot volume for a minimum of 15 days so you have to increase the boot Volume

NEW QUESTION: 81
Which two tools would you use to manage Database Cloud Service (DBCS)?(Choose two.)
A. Oracle Swingbench
B. Oracle Enterprise Manager
C. psql

D. SQL Developer
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82
What is the maximum IP address size range that you can have in a Virtual Cloud Network?
A. /16
B. /26
C. /24
D. /8
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
When you create your VCN, you assign a contiguous IPv4 CIDR block of your choice. VCN sizes ranging from /16 (65,533 IP addresses) to /30 (1 IP address) are allowed. Example: 10.0.0.0/16, 192.168.0.0/24.

NEW QUESTION: 83
Which resource is required when connecting to your on-premise network from your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) via IPSec VPN or FastConnect?
A. Internet Gateway (IGW)
B. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
C. local peering gateway
D. NAT
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
References:https://cloud.oracle.com/networking/vcn/faq