

Oracle.1z0-1072-22.v2022-09-23.q89

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| Exam Code: | 1z0-1072-22 |
| Exam Name: | Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Associate |
| Certification Provider: | Oracle |
| Free Question Number: | 89 |
| Version: | v2022-09-23 |
| # of views: | 1825 |
| # of Questions views: | 890 |
| https://www.freeqas.com/qa/Oracle/1z0-1072-22/Oracle.1z0-1072-22.v2022-09-23.q89.html | |

NEW QUESTION: 1

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 can add 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: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

You can scale up/down your Autonomous Database to scale both in terms of compute 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 operating with auto scaling disabled.

NEW QUESTION: 2

You are running your warehouse using Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) service and you noticed that a newly configured batch job is always running in serial even though nothing else is running in the database. All your jobs are configured to run with parallelism enabled.

What could be the reason for this batch job to run in serial?

- A. The batch job depends on only one table and parallelism cannot be enabled on single-table queries.
- B. The new batch job runs on database tables that are not enable for parallel execution.
- C. The parallelism of batch job depends on the number of ADW databases involved in the query.
- D. The new batch job is connected to LOW consumer group.

E. Parallelism on the database is controlled by the application, not the database.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE), what does a Replica Set do?

- A. It provides declarative updates for Pods.
- B. It exposes an application running on a set of Pods.
- C. It ensures that all Nodes run a copy of a Pod.
- D. It maintains a stable set of replica Pods running at any given time.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4

Why are two subnets required to create a public load balancer when additional subnets are often used for back-end servers? (Choose two.)

- A. Routing is simpler when the load balancer is not in the same subnet as the back-end server.
- B. Performance is higher when more subnets are used.
- C. Additional subnets for back-end servers allow for separate route tables for these servers.
- D. Additional subnets for back-end servers allow for separate security lists for these servers.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

References:

<http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/ocis/load-balancer/load-balancer.html>

NEW QUESTION: 5

A company currently uses Microsoft Active Directory as its identity provider. The company recently purchased Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) to leverage the cloud platform for its test and development operations. As the administrator, you are now tasked with giving access only to developers so that they can start creating resources in their OCI accounts.

Which step will you perform to achieve this requirement?

- A. Create a new user account for each user, and then create policies to provide access to developers.
- B. Create a group for developers on OCI, export all the developers from Microsoft Active Directory, and then import them into the Identity and Access Management (IAM) group.
- C. Create a group for developers on OCI and map the group to a similar group in Microsoft Active Directory during the federation process.
- D. Federate all Microsoft Active Directory groups with OCI to allow users to use their existing credentials.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which two statements are true about policies?

- A. You can deny access to a group via policies.

- B. You can use read, write, manage, and inspect as verbs for defining a policy.
- C. A policy is a document that specifies who can access which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that your company has, and how.
- D. Users need not do anything but still have to be added to a group with appropriate policies defined.

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

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Identifiers (OCID)?

- A. mytenancy.oc.ocid is a valid OCID.
- B. 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.
- C. If you delete a user, and then create a new user with the same name, the user will be considered a different user because of different OCIDs.
- D. Users can customize OCIDs for all the resources in their compartments.

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

What is true about data guard set up with fast-start failover (FSFO) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. The best practice for high availability and durability is to run the primary, standby, and observer in separate availability domains (ADs).
- B. When you configure data guard using OCI console, the default mode is set to maxprotection.
- C. You cannot create the standby DB system in a different AD from the primary DB system.
- D. You cannot use database command line interface (CLI) to set up data guard with FSFO.

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

Explanation

References:

The best practice for high availability and durability is to run the primary, standby, and observer in separate availability domains. The observer determines whether or not to failover to a specific target standby database

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/usingDG.htm#ConfiguringObserverOptional>

NEW QUESTION: 9

Your company is developing a new database application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You need to test application functionality including a hardware failure scenario. Since the application is still in the development phase, you want to minimize infrastructure costs.

Which database service deployment option meets this requirement?

- A. two node bare metal system with data guard enabled
- B. single node baremetal system
- C. two node real application cluster (RAC) system

D. Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) system as it provides auto fail over functionality

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10

Your application front end consists of several Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute instances behind a public load balancer. You have configured the load balancer to perform health checks on these instances.

What will happen if an instance fails to pass the configured health checks?

- A. The instance is replaced automatically by the load balancer.
- B. The instance is terminated automatically by the load balancer.
- C. The instance is taken out of the back end set by the load balancer.
- D. The load balancer stops sending traffic to that instance.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

One or more of the backend servers reports as unhealthy.

A backend server might be unhealthy or the health check might be misconfigured.

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which scaling option does Database Cloud Service (DBCS) on Bare Metal Shape offer?

- A. network bandwidth
- B. CPU
- C. storage
- D. memory

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/managingDBsystem.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which two statements are true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute Service? (Choose two.)

- A. You can launch a virtual or bare metal instance by using the same LaunchInstance API.
- B. You cannot launch a bare metal server in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute Service.
- C. You can attach a block volume in an Availability Domain other than your compute instance.
- D. You can share custom images across tenancies and regions.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References:

Regions and Availability Domains Volumes are only accessible to instances in the same availability domain .

You cannot move a volume between availability domains or regions.

FYI: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/overview.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 13

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: 14

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 have read-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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 15

What is the maximum number of security lists that can be associated with a subnet?

- A. four
- B. three
- C. five
- D. two

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

you may optionally specify one or more security lists for the subnet to use (up to five). If you don't specify any, the subnet uses the cloud network's default security list. You can change which security list the subnet uses at any time.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingVCNs.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 16

When terminating a compute instance, you want to preserve the boot 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 option to delete the boot volume when terminating an instance.
- D.** Before terminating the instance, you must detach the boot volume.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References: The dialog 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>

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40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests)

NEW QUESTION: 17

Which two resources are available by default when your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy is provisioned?

- A.** a set of images, where each image is a template of a virtual hard drive that consists of the OS and installed software and applications
- B.** a range of public IP addresses that are reserved for your tenancy
- C.** an NVMe SSD boot disk for each instance, whose size is determined by the image and shape of the instance
- D.** a variety of shapes, where each shape determines the number of CPUs and memory allocated to an instance.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18

You have an instance running in a development compartment that needs to make API calls against other OCI services, but you do not want to configure user credentials or store a configuration file on the instance. How can you meet this requirement?

- A. Create a dynamic group with matching rules to include your instance
- B. Instances can automatically make calls to other OCI services
- C. Instances are secure and cannot make calls to other OCI services
- D. Create a dynamic group with matching rules to include your instance and write a policy for this dynamic group

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Dynamic groups allow you to group Oracle Cloud Infrastructure computer instances as "principal" actors (similar to user groups).

When you create a dynamic group, rather than adding members explicitly to the group, you instead define a set of matching rules to define the group members. For example, a rule could specify that all instances in a particular compartment are members of the dynamic group. The members can change dynamically as instances are launched and terminated in that compartment.

A dynamic group has no permissions until you write at least one policy that gives that dynamic group permission to either the tenancy or a compartment. When writing the policy, you can specify the dynamic group by using either the unique name or the dynamic group's OCID. Per the preceding note, even if you specify the dynamic group name in the policy, IAM internally uses the OCID to determine the dynamic group.

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which two statements are true about an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) virtual cloud network (VCN)?

(Choose two.)

- A. To delete a VCN, its subnets must 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 of your 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: 20

You have an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) load balancer distributing traffic via an evenly-weighted round robin policy to your backend web servers. You notice that one of your web servers is receiving more traffic than other web servers.

How can you resolve this imbalance?

- A. Check security lists and route tables of your virtual cloud network (VCN) and fix any issues associated with the rules
- B. Create separate listeners for each backend web server
- C. Delete and re-create your OCI load balancer
- D. Disable session persistence on your backend set

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Session persistence is a method to direct all requests originating from a single logical client to a single backend web server. Backend servers that use caching to improve performance, or to enable log-in sessions or shopping carts, can benefit from session persistence

NEW QUESTION: 21

You need to transfer over 12 TB of data from on-premises to your cloud account. You started copying this data over the internet and noticed that it will take toolong to complete.

Without increasing the costs of your subscription, what is the recommended way to send this amount of data to your cloud account?

- A. Use Data Transfer Service to send your data.
- B. Split the data into multiple parts and use the multipart tool.
- C. Use a 10 GB FastConnect line to send the data.
- D. Send the data over a VPN IPsec tunnel.
- E. Compress the data and use the multipart tool.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

References:

Overview of Data Transfer ServiceOracle offers offline data transfer solutions thatlet you migrate data to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Moving data over the public internet is not always feasible due to high network costs, unreliable network connectivity, long transfer times, and security concerns. Our transfer solutions address these pain points, are easy to use, and provide significantly faster data upload compared to over-the-wire data

transfer.<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which two statements are true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DB Systems?

- A. Customers have no control over database patching.
- B. The database and backups are encrypted by default.
- C. Customers can consolidate multiple database homes on a single virtual machine database host.
- D. Customers can manage the TDE Wallet after DB Systems is provisioned.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

All databases created in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure are encrypted using transparent data encryption (TDE).

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure encrypts all managed backups in the object store. Oracle uses the Database Transparent Encryption feature by default for encrypting the backups. and the customers can manage the TDE Wallet after DB Systems are provisioned.

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Service?

- A. An Archive Object Storage tier bucket can be upgraded to the Standard Object Storage tier.
- B. You cannot directly download an object from an Archive Object Storage bucket.
- C. An existing Standard Object Storage tier bucket can be downgraded to the Archive Object Storage tier.
- D. Data retrieval in Archive Object Storage is instantaneous.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

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. Each availability 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: 25

You have an application running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You identified that the read and write operations are slowing your application down enough to impair user access. The application is currently using a VM.Standard 1.2 compute without any block storage attached to it.

Which two options allow you to increase disk performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using a VM Dense IO shape using the boot volume preserved.
- B. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using a VM Standard shape and attach a new block volume to host your application.
- C. Create a backup of the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using a VM Dense IO shape and restore the backup.
- D. Terminate the compute instance and create a backup of the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using a VM Dense IO shape and restore the backup.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

You can permanently terminate (delete) instances that you no longer need. 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.

You can use a boot volume backup to create an instance or you can attach it to another instance as a data volume. However before you can use a boot volume backup, you need to restore it to a boot volume.

NEW QUESTION: 26

A customer wants to do development on premise while leveraging services such as Java Cloud, Mobile Developer Cloud, and AppBuilder Services. The customer would also like to scale out the application, stretching from on-premises to the cloud by using a common API.

Which two Infrastructure options can the customer leverage to do this? (Choose two.)

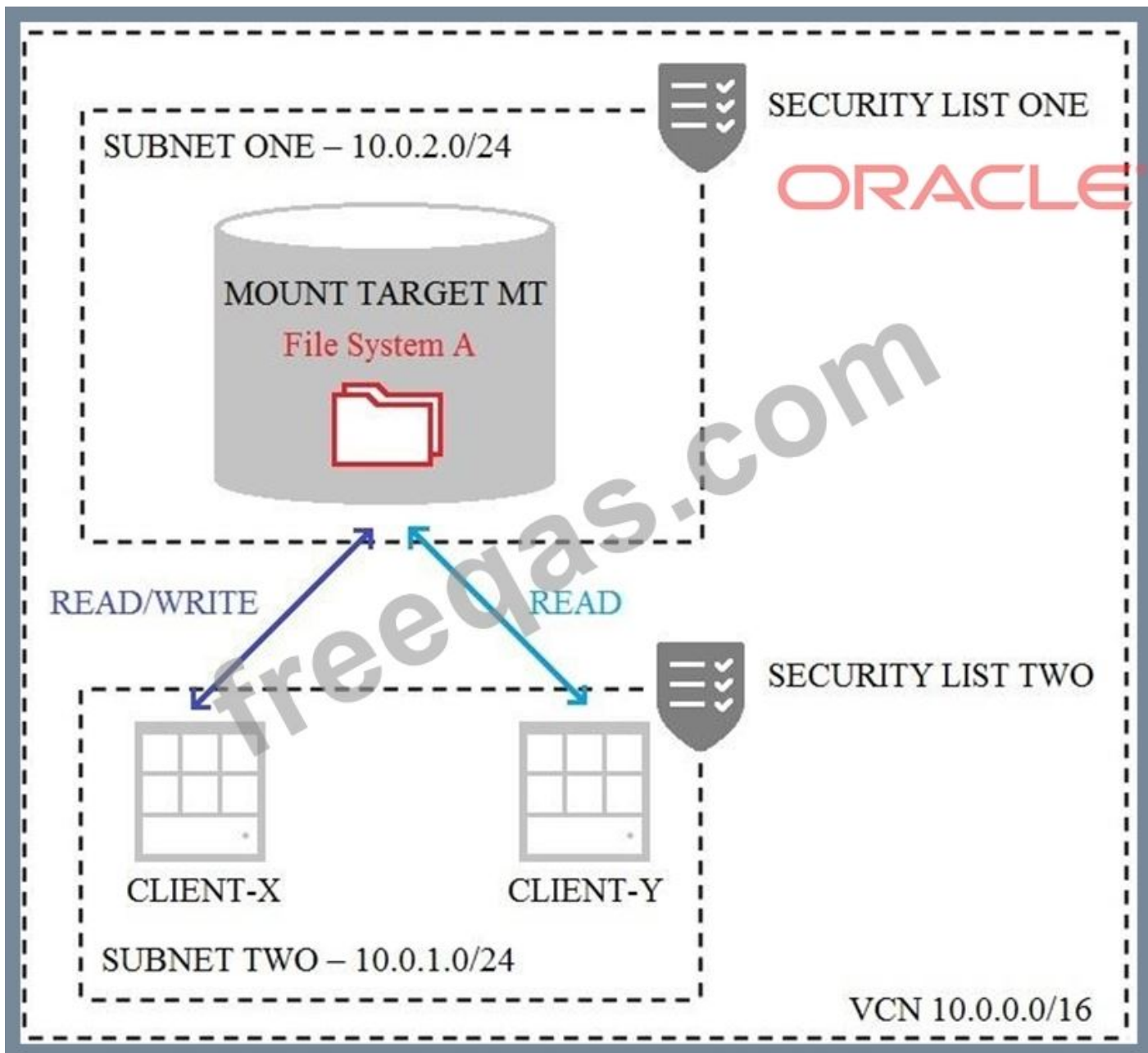
- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic
- C. Oracle Cloud Ravello service
- D. Oracle Cloud at Customer

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

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 security list ONE 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 mount target export options to restrict CLIENT-Y access to read-only.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28

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 manage Oracle parameters at a global system level.
- D. You cannot manage the database as sys/sysdba.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 29

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: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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 Robin
Least Connections
IP Hash

NEW QUESTION: 30

You have hired a new employee to run reports from the Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) and are not confident in their SQL writing ability.

Into which consumer group will you assign this individual to minimize the impact of their code?

- A. Lowest
- B. Medium
- C. Highest
- D. High
- E. Low

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

in ADW, The tnsnames.ora file provided with the credentials zip file contains three database service names identifiable as high, medium, and low. The predefined service names provide different levels of performance and concurrency for Autonomous Data Warehouse.

high: The High database service provides the highest level of resources to each SQL statement resulting in the highest performance, but supports the fewest number of concurrent SQL statements. Any SQL statement in this service can use all the CPU and IO resources in your database. The number of concurrent SQL statements that can be run in this service is 3, this number is independent of the number of OCPUs in your database.

medium: The Medium database service provides a lower level of resources to each SQL statement potentially resulting a lower level of performance, but supports more concurrent SQL statements. Any SQL statement in this service can use multiple CPU and IO resources in your database. The number of concurrent SQL statements that can be run in this service depends on the number of OCPUs in your database.

low: The Low database service provides the least level of resources to each SQL statement, but supports the most number of concurrent SQL statements. Any SQL statement in this service can use a single CPU and multiple IO resources in your database. The number of concurrent SQL statements that can be run in this service can be up to 300 times the number of OCPUs.

The predefined service names provide different levels of performance and concurrency for Autonomous DB Choose whichever database service offers the best balance of performance and concurrency.

Use the low database service name. to minimize the impact of their SQLs to by low consumer group

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which two parameters are required in a back end set's HTTP health check? (Choose two.)

- A. response body
- B. URL path
- C. timeout
- D. port
- E. status code

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/GSG/Tasks/loadbalancing.htm#Create> Enter the Health Check details.

Load Balancing automatically checks the health of the instances for your load balancer. If it detects an unhealthy instance, it stops sending traffic to the instance and reroutes traffic to healthy instances. In this step, you provide the information required to check the health of servers in the backend set and ensure that they can receive data traffic.

Protocol: Select HTTP.Port: Enter 80URL Path (URI): Enter /The rest of the fields are optional and can be left blank for this tutorial.

Click Create.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

When you try to create an instance on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), what are three valid sources to choose the image 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: 33

Which three load-balancing policies can be used with a backend set?

- A. IP hash
- B. CPU utilization
- C. throughput
- D. least connections
- E. weighted round robin

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34

You are deploying a highly available web application in OracleCloud Infrastructure and have decided to use a public load balancer. The back-end web servers will be distributed across all three availability domains (ADs).

How many subnets should you create to deliver a secure highly available application?

- A. six subnets in total; two subnets in each AD; one for the load balancer and one for the web servers
- B. four subnets in total; one subnet in each AD for the web servers and a single subnet in any one AD for the load balancer
- C. five subnets in total; two subnets each in the first and second AD with a single subnet in the third AD

D. three subnets in total; one subnet in each AD

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35

You are designing a networking infrastructure in multiple Oracle Cloud Infrastructure regions and require connectivity between workloads in each region. You have created a dynamic routing gateway (DRG) and a remote peering connection. However, your workloads are unable to communicate with each other.

What are two reasons for this? (Choose two.)

- A. The security lists associated with subnets in each virtual cloud network (VCN) do not have the appropriate ingress rules
- B. Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies have not been defined to allow connectivity across the two VCNs in different regions
- C. A local peering gateway needs to be created in each VCN with a default route rule added in the route table forwarding the traffic to the local peering gateway
- D. An Internet gateway needs to be created in each VCN with a default route rule added in the route table forwarding the traffic to the Internet Gateway
- E. The route table associated with subnets in each VCN do not have a route rule defined to forward the traffic to their respective DRGs

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Setting Up a Remote Peering

Create the RPCs: Each VCN administrator creates an RPC for their own VCN's DRG.

Share information: The administrators share the basic required information.

Set up the required IAM policies for the connection: The administrators set up IAM policies to enable the connection to be established.

Establish the connection: The requestor connects the two RPCs (see Important Remote Peering Concepts for the definition of the requestor and acceptor).

Update route tables: Each administrator updates their VCN's route tables to enable traffic between the peered VCNs as desired.

Update security rules: Each administrator updates their VCN's security rules to enable traffic between the peered VCNs as desired.

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which certificate format is used with the load balancer?

- A. PFX
- B. PEM
- C. PKCS12
- D. CRT

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingcertificates.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 37

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 used to launch these imported Linux VMs?

- A. Native
- B. Mixed
- C. Paravirtualized
- D. Emulated

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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 | Paravirtualized |

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| | | |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| | later | |
| | 11, 12.1 | Emulated |
| Ubuntu | 13.04 or later | Paravirtualized |
| | 12.04 | Emulated |

NEW QUESTION: 38

You created a public subnet and an internet gateway in your virtual cloud network (VCN) of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The public subnet has an associated route table and security list. However, after creating several compute instances in the public subnet, none can reach the Internet.

Which two are possible reasons for the connectivity issue?

- A. There is no stateful egress rule in the security list associated with the public subnet.
- B. The route table has no default route for routing traffic to the internet gateway.
- C. There is no dynamic routing gateway (DRG) associated with the VCN.
- D. There is no stateful ingress rule in the security list associated with the public subnet.
- E. A NAT gateway is needed to enable the communication flow to internet.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which two statements are true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure storage services?

- A. You can take incremental snapshots of Block Volumes, File Storage file systems and Object Storage buckets.
- B. Block Volume service scales to Exabytes per Instance, while File Storage service offers unlimited scalability.
- C. You can move Object Storage buckets, Block Volumes and File Storage mount targets between compartments.
- D. File storage mount target does not provide a private IP address, while the Object Storage bucket provides one.
- E. File Storage uses the network file system (NFS) protocol, whereas Block Volume uses iSCSI.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which is a customer's responsibility on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure database?

- A. patching the database and OS
- B. creating the first default database on the DBCS server
- C. creating an ASM diskgroup for data file or temp file storage
- D. installing the operating system (OS), Grid Infrastructure, and database software

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

On autonomous there's no patching needed. But on the regular DB Cloud services you need to patch the DB and the OS. During the creation on the OCDB the first DB is created automatically Oracle automatically takes care of Operating system Installation/Configuration, Grid Infrastructure, ASM diskgroup Creation/Configuration, and database software Installation and first database on the DB System.

that's all when Creating DB Systems. and then the customer responsible to apply the patches to the database and OS

NEW QUESTION: 41

You are the Cloud Architect of a company, and are designing a solution on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure where you want to have all your compute instances resistant to hardware failure.

Which two are recommended best practices to achieve the requirement on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

(Choose two.)

- A. Create a custom image of your system drive each time you change the image.
- B. Attach block volumes from different Availability Domains to compute instances in different Availability Domains for high availability.
- C. Design your system with redundant compute nodes in different Availability Domains to support the failover capability.
- D. Create backups of your block volumes that are associated with compute instances in different regions.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

References: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Compute/References/bestpracticescompute.htm>
System Resilience Oracle Cloud Infrastructure runs on Oracle's high-quality Sun servers. However, any hardware can experience a failure. Follow industry-wide hardware failure best practices to ensure the resilience of your solution. Some best practices include:

Design your system with redundant compute nodes in different availability domains to support fail-over capability. Create a custom image of your system drive each time you change the image. Back up your data drives, or sync to spare drives, regularly. If you experience a hardware failure and have followed these practices, you can terminate the failed instance, launch your custom image to create a new instance, and then apply the backup data.

NEW QUESTION: 42

As a solution architect, you are showcasing the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage feature about Object Versioning to a customer.

Which statement is true in regards to OCI Object Storage Versioning?

- A. Object versioning does not provide data protection against accidental or malicious object update, overwrite, or deletion.
- B. By default, object versioning is disabled on a bucket.

C. A bucket that is versioning-enabled can have only and always will have a latest version of the object in the bucket.

D. Objects are physically deleted from a bucket when versioning is enabled.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Tasks/usingversioning.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 43

A. FSS leverages UNIX user group and permission checking for file access security

Which two statements about file storage service (FSS) are accurate? (Choose two.)

B. Encryption of file system in FSS is optional

C. Identity and Access Management (IAM) controls which file systems are mountable by which instances

D. Security lists can be used as a virtual firewall to prevent an instance from mounting an FSS mount target within the same subnet

E. Data in transit to an FSS mount target is encrypted

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

All data is encrypted at rest, and in-transit encryption provides a way to secure your data between instances and mounted file systems using TLS v. 1.2 (Transport Layer Security) encryption.

File Storage service supports the AUTH_UNIX style of authentication and permission checking for remote NFS client requests.

NEW QUESTION: 44

Your company has decided to move a few applications to Oracle Cloud and you have been asked to design it for both High Availability (HA) and Disaster Recovery (DR).

Which two should you consider while designing your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure architecture? (Choose two.)

A. Region

B. Instance Shape

C. Compartments

D. Availability Domain

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

References: <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/migration-and-disaster-recovery-in-the-oracle-cloud-wi>

NEW QUESTION: 45

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

References: B - Support for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, other Cloud provider endpoints (AWS, Azure) and private assets, including Cloud, CDNs and Data Centers
C - 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: 46

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 people who 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 of 129.146.0.0/16
- B. Write an IAM policy that includes the conditional statement where request.region = 129.146.31.0/27
- C. Create a Network Source named CorpNetwork with a CIDR block of 129.146.31.0/27
- D. Write an IAM policy that includes the conditional statement where request.networkSource.name = CorpNet
- E. Set the bucket visibility to public and only share the URL with the data science team via email
- F. Create a pre-authenticated request for each data set and only share with the data science team via email

Answer: A,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which two statements are true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DB Systems Data Guard service?

- A. Both DB systems must use the same VCN, and port 1521 must be open

- B. Data guard configuration on the OCI is limited to a virtual machine only
- C. Data guard implementation for Bare Metal shapes requires two DB Systems, one containing the primary database and one containing the standby database.
- D. Data guard implementation requires two DB Systems, one running the primary database on a virtual machine and the standby database running on bare metal.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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 DB system 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.
- Configure these security list ingress and egress rules for the subnets 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: 48

Where do you find the 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-introduction.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: 49

As an Oracle CloudInfrastructure tenancy administrator, you created predefined lists of values and associated them with tag key definitions.

One of the users in your tenancy complains that she cannot see these predefined values.

What is causing this issue?

- A. The user is trying to use free-form tags.
- B. Some of the predefined values are null.
- C. The user is not part of an Identity and Access Management group that gives access to tagging.
- D. The user has breached either the quota or service limit for using tags.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

reference:<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Tagging/Tasks/usingpredefinedvalues.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 50

An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy administrator is not able to delete a user in the tenancy.

What can cause this issue?

- A. User is member of an Identity and Access Management (IAM) group.
- B. Users can be blocked but not deleted.
- C. User has multi-factor authentication (MFA) enabled.
- D. User needs to be deleted from federation Identity Provider (IdP) before deleting from IAM.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51

You have an application deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure running only in the Phoenix region. You were asked to create a disaster recovery (DR) plan that will protect against the loss of critical data. The DR site must be at least 500 miles from your primary site and data transfer between the two sites must not traverse the public Internet.

Which is the recommended disaster recovery plan?

- A. Create a new virtual cloud network (VCN) in the Phoenix region and create a subnet in one availability domain (AD) that is not currently being used by your production systems. Establish VCN peering between the production and DR sites.
- B. Create a DR environment in Ashburn. Associate a DRG with the VCN in each region and create a remote peering connection between the two VCNs.
- C. Create a DR environment in Ashburn and provision a FastConnect virtual circuit using DRG between the regions.
- D. Create a DR environment in Ashburn. Associate a dynamic routing gateway (DRG) with the VCN in each region and configure an IPsec VPN connection between the two regions.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Remote VCN peering is the process of connecting two VCNs in different regions (but the same tenancy). The peering allows the VCNs' resources to communicate using private IP addresses without routing the traffic over the internet or through your on-premises network. Without peering, a given VCN would need an internet gateway and public IP addresses for the instances that need to communicate with another VCN in a different region.

At a high level, the Networking service components required for a remote peering include:

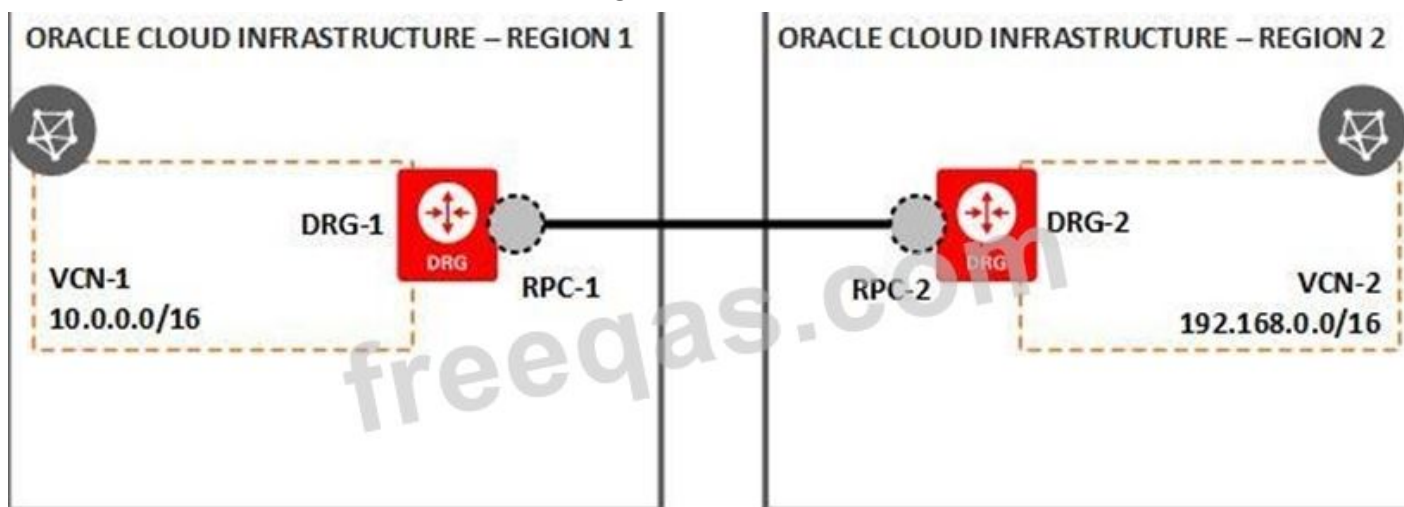
- Two VCNs with non-overlapping CIDRs, in different regions that support remote peering. The VCNs must be in the same tenancy.
- A dynamic routing gateway (DRG) attached to each VCN in the peering relationship. Your VCN already has a DRG if you're using an IPsec VPN or an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect private virtual circuit.

A remote peering connection (RPC) on each DRG in the peering relationship.

A connection between those two RPCs.

Supporting route rules to enable traffic to flow over the connection, and only to and from select subnets in the respective VCNs (if desired).

Supporting security rules to control the types of traffic allowed to and from the instances in the subnets that need to communicate with the other VCN.



With supporting route tables and security rules in each VCN to enable traffic

NEW QUESTION: 52

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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, a failed 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 more data. 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. Occasionally you 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 to the 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 Mode Set 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: 53

What is the maximum CIDR range that can be assigned when configuring a Virtual Cloud Network?

A. /24

B. /8

C. /26

D. /16

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Where are DB Systems backups stored by default?

A. block volume

B. ASM disk group

C. object storage on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

D. locally attached NVMe on virtual machine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

Which option lists Virtual Cloud Networks (VCNs) that can be peered?

A. VCN A (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN B (10.0.16.0/24)

B. VCN A (172.16.0.0/24) and VCN B (172.16.0.0/28)

C. VCN A (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN B (10.1.0.0/16)

D. VCN A (10.0.2.0/16) and VCN B (10.0.2.0/25)

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which statement is true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage Service Snapshots?

- A. Snapshots are created under the root folder of file system, in a hidden directory named .snapshot
- B. Snapshots are not incremental
- C. You can restore the whole snapshot, but not the individual files
- D. It is not possible to create snapshots from OCI console, but just the CLI

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The File Storage service supports snapshots for data protection of your file system. Snapshots are a consistent, point-in-time view of your file systems. Snapshots are copy-on-write, and scoped to the entire file system. The File Storage service encrypts all file system and snapshot data at rest. You can take as many snapshots as you need.

Data usage is metered against differentiated snapshot data. If nothing has changed within the file system since the last snapshot was taken, the new snapshot does not consume more storage. Snapshots are accessible under the root directory of the file system at .snapshot/name. For data protection, you can use a tool that supports NFSv3 to copy your data to a different availability domain, region, file system, object storage, or remote location.

NEW QUESTION: 58

Your customer is using an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compartment named Production that hosts several resources such as compute instances, DB Systems and File Systems. Each resource in the Production compartment is tagged.

The customer's security team wants to restrict access to DB Systems to only the authorized group of DBAs.

Which OCI Tagging capability can be used to meet this requirement?

- A. Tags Defaults with predefined values
- B. Tag Defaults
- C. Cost-Tracking Tags
- D. Tag-based Access Control

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Tagging/Tasks/managingaccesswithtags.htm#about>

NEW QUESTION: 59

What does Terraform use to create, manage, and manipulate infrastructure resources?

- A. resources
- B. provisioner
- C. instances
- D. provider

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provider is used to interact with the many resources supported by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The provider needs to be configured with credentials for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure account.

NEW QUESTION: 60

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 secondary VNIC 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 instance after 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: 61

Which two statements are true about an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage bucket? (Choose two.)

- A. You can associate a bucket with multiple compartments
- B. You cannot change a bucket from private to public after it is created
- C. You can associate a bucket with only a single compartment
- D. You cannot edit or append data to an object, but you can replace the entire object

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

A bucket is associated with a single compartment.

You can't edit or append data to an object, but you can replace the entire object.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

You have two line of business operations (LOB1, LOB2) leveraging Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. LOB1 is deployed in VCN1 in the OCI US East region, while LOB2 is deployed in VCN2 in the US West region. You need to peer VCN1 and VCN2 for disaster recovery and data backup purposes. To ensure you can utilize the OCI Virtual Cloud Network remote peering feature, which CIDR ranges should be used?

- A. VCN1 (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN2 (10.0.1.0/24)
- B. VCN1 (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN2 (172.16.0.0/16)
- C. VCN1 (172.16.1.0/24) and VCN2 (172.16.1.0/27)
- D. VCN1 (192.168.0.0/16) and VCN2 (192.168.1.0/27)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

VCN1 (10.0.0.0/16) will use the IP Range from 10.0.0.0 to 10.0.255.255 and the VNC 2 (172.16.0.0/16) will use the IP Range from 172.16.0.0 to 172.16.255.255 the will not be overlap between the 2 VCN

NEW QUESTION: 63

You are implementing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) FastConnect to access OCI public accesspoints (e.g.

- object storage). You want other Internet traffic from your on-premises environment to use your existing connection with your ISP.

What is the correct way to establish OCI FastConnect to access these OCI public endpoints?

- A. Configure private peering on your FastConnect link. Redistribute BGP routes learned into your existing routing table and advertise a default from your network infrastructure to OCI.
- B. Configure private peering on your FastConnect link with a static route that points toOCI object storage service.
- C. Configure public peering on your FastConnect link with a static route that points to OCI object storage service.
- D. Configure public peering on your FastConnect link. Redistribute BGP routes learned into your existing routingtable and advertise a specific route for your network infrastructure to OCI.

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

Explanation

<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/connectivity-fast-connect-200.pdf>

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) object storage support for server-side encryption?

- A. You must manually enable server-side encryption for each object as you upload to OCI object storage
- B. Objects are automatically encrypted as they are uploaded to object storage and decrypted upon retrieval

- C. You must manually decrypt the data when retrieving from OCI object storage
- D. Only the object data is encrypted and the user-defined metadata that is associated with the object is not encrypted

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References:<https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/object-storage-faq.html>

- Oracle Object Storage supports server-side encryption. All data stored in Oracle Object Storage is automatically encrypted
- Encryption is automatically enabled for all data with no action required on the part of customers.
- Oracle encrypt both the object data and the user-defined metadata associated with the object.

NEW QUESTION: 65

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 1 through 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 another compartment, 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. Depending on how you've designed your compartment hierarchy, you might attach it to the tenancy, a parent, or to the specific compartment itself.

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which statement is true about DB Systems?

- A. You can manage Oracle database initialization parameters at a global level.
- B. You cannot manage the database as sys/sysdba.
- C. Data Guard as a Service is offered between regions.
- D. You have full control over the automatic backup schedule and retention periods.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

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: 68

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 compute instance using the BM.HPC2.36 shape using the boot volume preserved and use the NVMe devices to host your application.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the BM.GPU2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved, but no block volume attached.

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

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. Get access to a high-speed internet connection
- C. Create an object bucket to receive the job.
- D. Obtain an available host machine which can run the dts utility on-premise with SATA or USB drives attached for the transfer job.
- E. Set up SSH access to a host on OCI to coordinate the transfer job.

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

NEW QUESTION: 70

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: 71

Which three are capabilities of the dbaascli utility? (Choose three.)

- A. Patching the primary database deployment
- B. Open port 1521 in the VCN to allow for traffic to the listener
- C. Start and open the database instance
- D. Switchover and failover in an Oracle Guard configuration
- E. Clone a DB

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/dbaascli.html> Using the dbaascli utility, you can:

Change the password of a database user.

Start and stop a database.

Start and stop the Oracle Net listener

Check the status of the Oracle Data Guard configuration.

Perform switchover and failover in an Oracle Data Guard configuration.

Patch the database deployment.

Perform database recovery.

Rotate the master encryption key.

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/dbaascli.html>

NEW QUESTION: 72

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 your existing 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:

Remote VCN Peering (Across Regions)

NEW QUESTION: 73

A customer has launched a compute Instance in the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN), which has an Internet gateway, a service gateway, a default security list 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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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 to flow 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 the internet gateway in the same compartment as the cloud network.

NEW QUESTION: 74

You create an autoscaling configuration of Linux compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

You noticed that your application is running slow.

After checking your compute instances, you noticed that autoscaling is not launching additional instances, even though the existing compute instances already have high memory usage.

How can you resolve this issue?

- A. Modify the scaling policy to monitor CPU usage and scale up the number of instances when it meets the threshold.
- B. Modify the scaling policy to monitor memory usage and scale up the number of instances when it meets the threshold.
- C. Install OCI SDK in all compute instances and create a script that will trigger the autoscaling event if there is high memory usage.
- D. Install the monitoring agent to all compute instances which will trigger the autoscaling group.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

Your IT department wants to cut down storage costs, but also meet compliance requirements as set up by the central audit group. You have a legacy bucket with both Word docs (*.docx) and Excel files (*.xlsx). Your auditors want to retain only Excel files for compliance purposes. Your IT departments wants to keep all other files for 365 days only. What two steps can you take to meet this requirement?

- A. Create Object Storage Lifecycle rules to archive objects from the legacy bucket after 365 days without any pattern matching
- B. Create Object Storage Lifecycle rules to delete objects from the legacy bucket after 365 days with a filter type - include by pattern: ".docx"
- C. It is not possible to meet this requirement
- D. Create Object Storage Lifecycle rules to delete objects from the legacy bucket after 365 days with a filter type - exclude by pattern: ".xlsx"
- E. Create Object Storage Lifecycle rules to delete objects from the legacy bucket after 365 days without any pattern matching

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Object Lifecycle Management lets you automatically manage the archiving and deletion of objects. By using Object Lifecycle Management to manage your Object Storage and Archive Storage data, you can reduce your storage costs and the amount of time you spend managing data.

Use object name filters to specify which objects the lifecycle rule applies to.

You can add object filters in any order. Object Lifecycle Management evaluates the precedence of the rules as follows:

Pattern exclusions

Pattern inclusions

Prefix inclusions

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which service would you use if your big data workload required shared access and NFS-based connectivity?

- A. object storage
- B. file storage
- C. archive storage
- D. block volume

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 77

You are deploying a highly available web application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and have decided to use a public load balancer. The back-end web servers will be distributed across all three availability domains (ADs).

How many subnets should you create to deliver a secure, highly available application?

- A. two subnets in total; one regional private subnet to host your back-end web servers and one regional public subnet to host your public load balancer.
- B. two subnets in total; one regional public subnet to host your back-end web servers and one regional private subnet to host your public load balancer.
- C. three subnets in total; one regional public subnet to host your back-end web servers and two AD specific private subnets to host your private load balancer.
- D. one subnet in total; one regional private subnet to host your back-end web servers and your public load balancer.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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.

You cannot specify a private subnet for your public load balancer.

The backend servers (Compute instances) associated with a backend set can exist anywhere, as long as the associated network security groups (NSGs), security lists, and route tables allow the intended traffic flow.

Oracle recommends that you create your load balancer in a regional subnet.

Oracle recommends that you distribute your backend servers across all availability domains within the region.

NEW QUESTION: 78

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: 79

Which five are the required parameters to launch an instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose five.)

- A. subnet
- B. Availability Domain
- C. Virtual Cloud Network
- D. host name
- E. instance shape
- F. image operating system
- G. private IP address

Answer: A,B,C,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/computeoverview.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 80

Which of the following statement is true regarding Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Pre-Authenticated Requests?

- A. It is not possible to create pre-authenticated requests for "archive" storage tier
- B. Changing the bucket visibility does not change existing pre-authenticated requests
- C. It is not possible to create pre-authenticated requests for the buckets, but only for the objects
- D. Pre-authenticated requests don't have an expiration

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Pre-authenticated requests provide a way to let users access a bucket or an object without having their own credentials, as long as the request creator has permissions to access those objects. For example, you can create a request that lets an operations support user upload backups to a bucket without owning API keys. Or, you can create a request that lets a business partner update shared data in a bucket without owning API keys.

When you create a pre-authenticated request, a unique URL is generated. Anyone you provide this URL to can access the Object Storage resource identified in the preauthenticated request, using standard HTTP tools like curl and wget.

Understand the following scope and constraints regarding pre-authenticated requests:

Users can't list bucket contents.

You can create an unlimited number of pre-authenticated requests.

There is no time limit to the expiration date that you can set.

You can't edit a pre-authenticated request. If you want to change user access options in response to changing requirements, you must create a new preauthenticated request.

The target and actions for a pre-authenticated request are based on the creator's permissions. The request is not, however, bound to the creator's account login credentials. If the creator's login credentials change, a pre-authenticated request is not affected.

You cannot delete a bucket that has a pre-authenticated request associated with that bucket or with an object in that bucket.

Understand the following scope and constraints regarding public access:

Changing the type of access is bi-directional. You can change a bucket's access from public to private or from private to public.

Changing the type of access doesn't affect existing pre-authenticated requests. Existing pre-authenticated requests still work.

NEW QUESTION: 81

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

You can permanently terminate (delete) instances that you no longer need. 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: 82

Which statement is true about interconnecting Virtual CloudNetwork (VCN)?

- A.** VCNs support transitive peering.
- B.** Peering VCNs should not have overlapping CIDR blocks.
- C.** VCNs must be in the same tenancy to be peered.
- D.** The only way to interconnect VCNs is through peering.

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

Reference:<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/remoteVCNpeering.htm>(note)

NEW QUESTION: 83

Your Operations team has recently created a new, standard image that will be used to launch all new application servers in the Finance compartment. The custom image currently exists inthe Operations compartment. You have access to manage all-resources in the Finance compartment and do not have access to the Operations compartment.

Which two methods would make the new image available for you to use when deploying new servers in the Finance compartment? (Choose two.)

- A.** Instruct the Operations team to reassign the custom image to the Finance compartment so you can select it from a drop-down list when launching new compute resources.
- B.** Instruct the Operations team to export the image to an object storage bucket, create a PAR, and provide you with the URL. Use that URL as the source when importing a custom image. Import the custom image into the Finance compartment.
- C.** Instruct the Administrators team to grant you accessto use instance-images in the Operations

compartment. Use the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the custom image when launching new compute resources in the Finance compartment.

D. Instruct the Operations team to export the image to an object storage bucket, create a pre-authenticated request (PAR), and provide you with the URL. Download the custom image to your laptop and import it as a custom image in the Finance compartment.

E. Instruct the Operations team to export the image to an object storage bucket. Instruct the Administrators team to grant you access to the object storage bucket where the custom image is stored. Use the download URL of the custom image as the image source when launching new compute resources in the Finance compartment.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 84

You are about to upload log file (5 TiB size) to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage and have decided to use multipart upload capability for a more efficient and resilient upload.

Which two statements are true about multipart upload? (Choose two.)

A. Individual object parts can be as small as 10 MiB or as large as 50 GiB

B. While a multipart upload is still active, you cannot add parts even if the total number of parts is less than 10,000

C. The maximum size for an uploaded object is 10 TiB

D. You do not have to commit the upload after you have uploaded all the object parts

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

With multipart upload, you split the object you want to upload into individual parts. Individual parts can be as large as 50 GiB or as small as 10 MiB. (Object Storage waives the minimum part size restriction for the last uploaded part.) Decide what part number you want to use for each part. Part numbers can range from 1 to

10,000. You do not need to assign contiguous numbers, but Object Storage constructs the object by ordering part numbers in ascending order.

The maximum size for an uploaded object is 10 TiB

While a multipart upload is still active, you can keep adding parts as long as the total number is less than

10,000.

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

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>

NEW QUESTION: 86

Which two statements about Oracle CloudInfrastructure File Storage Service are accurate? (Choose two.)

- A. Customer can encrypt the communication to a mount target via export options.
- B. Mount targets use Oracle-managed keys by default.
- C. File systems use Oracle-managed keys by default.
- D. Customer can encrypt data in their file system using their own Vault encryption key.
- E. Communication with file systems in a mount target is encrypted via HTTPS.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which two are required parameters to create a public load balancer instance? (Choose two.)

- A. certificate
- B. load balancer name
- C. listener
- D. back end set
- E. two public subnets

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

References:<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/GSG/Tasks/loadbalancing.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 88

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: 89

You have a working application in the US East region. The app is a 3-tier app with a database backend - you take regular backups of the database into OCI Object Storage in the US East region. For Business continuity; you are leveraging OCI Object Storage cross-region copy feature to copy database backups to the US West region. Which of the following three steps do you need to execute

to meet your requirement?

- A. Write an IAM policy and authorize the Object Storage service to manage objects on your behalf
- B. Specify an existing destination bucket
- C. Specify the bucket visibility for both the source and destination buckets
- D. Provide a destination object name
- E. Provide an option to choose bulkcopying of objects
- F. Choose an overwrite rule

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

You can copy objects to other buckets in the same region and to buckets in other regions.

You must have the required access to both the source and destination buckets when performing an objectcopy.

You must also have permissions to manage objects in the source and destination buckets.

Because Object Storage is a regional service, you must authorize the Object Storage service for each region carrying out copy operations on your behalf. For example, you might authorize the Object Storage service in region US East (Ashburn) to manage objects on your behalf. Once you authorize the Object Storage service, you can copy an object stored in a US East (Ashburn) bucket to a bucket in another region.

You can use overwrite rules to control the copying of objects based on their entity tag (ETag) values. Specify an existing target bucket for the copy request. The copy operation does not automatically create buckets.

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