

DUMPS ARENA

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2020 Cloud Operations Associate

Oracle 1z0-1067-20

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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

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

ANSWER: C E**Explanation:**

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 80

URL Path (URI): Enter /

The rest of the fields are optional and can be left blank for this tutorial. Click Create.

When the Backend Set is created, the Work Request shows a status of Succeeded. Close the Work Request dialog box.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two statements about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Command Line Interface (CLI) are true?

- A. You can filter CLI output using the JMESPath query option for JSON.
- B. The CLI provides the same core functionality as the Console, plus additional commands.
- C. The CLI allows you to use the Python language to Interact with OCI APIs.
- D. The CLI provides an automatic way to connect with Instances provisioned on OCI.
- E. You can run CLI commands from Inside OCI Regions only.

ANSWER: A B**Explanation:**

The CLI is a small footprint tool that you can use on its own or with the Console to complete Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tasks. The CLI provides the same core functionality as the Console, plus additional commands. Some of these, such as the ability to run scripts, extend the Console's functionality.

You can filter output using the JMESPath query option for JSON. Filtering is very useful when dealing with large amounts of output

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cliconcepts.htm> <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/cliusing.htm>

QUESTION NO: 3

You have the following compartment structure within your company's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy:



You want to create a policy in the root compartment to allow SystemAdmins to manage VCNs only in CompartmentC.

Which policy is correct?

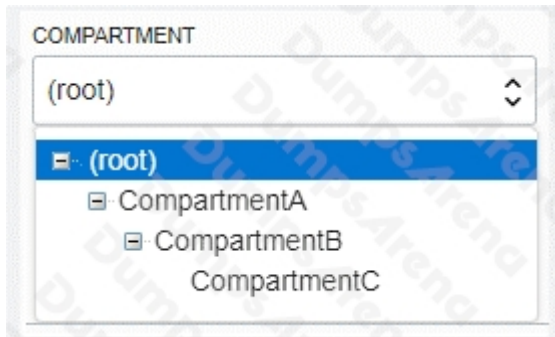
- A. Allow group SystemAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment CompartmentC
- B. Allow group SystemAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment CompartmentB:CompartmentC
- C. Allow group SystemAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment CompartmentA:CompartmentB:CompartmentC
- D. Allow group SystemAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment Root

ANSWER: C**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 is each compartment name (or OCID) in the path, separated by a colon:

:: . . . For example, assume you have a three-level compartment hierarchy, shown here:



You want to create a policy to allow NetworkAdmins 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 compartment CompartmentB: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

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two statements are true about the Bulk Export of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Audit Log Events?

- A. You can specify only one region in your bulk export request.
- B. It will be available immediately after the Bulk Export request.
- C. Exported logs remain available indefinitely.
- D. Exported log files list a single audit event per line using csv format.
- E. Exported logs are available in the object storage buckets in your tenancy.

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

You can request a bulk export of audit logs, and within 3–4 business days Oracle support will begin making copies of the logs and adding them to buckets in your tenancy. The export includes logs for the specified regions, beginning after you make the request and continuing into the future

Exported logs remain available indefinitely.

Specify all the regions you want exported in your request. If you only request some regions, then decide later you want to add other regions, you must make another request

Files list a single audit event per line. but in json format <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Audit/Concepts/bulkexport.htm>

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Audit/Reference/logeventreference.htm>

QUESTION NO: 5

You have set up threshold alarm for CPU Utilization metric for a value greater than 80 percent. You get a notification email about this alarm.

Which of the following action will help you respond to this notification?

- A. Modify the alarm to route notifications to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Streaming Service (OSS) for later Investigation.
- B. Modify the alarm to route notifications to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage bucket for later investigation.
- C. Change at-risk threshold for the CPU utilization metric to a lower number.
- D. Suppress the alarm notifications temporarily.

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

A typical at-risk threshold for the CpuUtilization metric is any value greater than 80 percent. A Compute instance breaching this threshold is at risk of becoming inoperable. Often the cause of this behavior is one or more applications consuming a high percentage of the CPU.

In this example, you decide to notify the operations team immediately, setting the severity of the alarm as “Critical” because repair is required to bring the instances back to optimal operational levels. You configure alarm notifications to the responsible team by both PagerDuty and email, requesting an investigation and appropriate fixes before the instances go into an inoperable state. You set repeat notifications every minute. When someone responds to the alarm notifications, you temporarily stop notifications using the best practice of suppressing the alarm . Once metrics return to optimal values, you remove the suppression

Suppress Alarms During Investigations

Once a team member responds to an alarm, suppress notifications during the effort to investigate or mitigate the issue. Temporarily stopping notifications helps to avoid distractions during the investigation and mitigation. Remove the suppression when the issue has been resolved.

This topic describes best practices for working with alarms .

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

QUESTION NO: 6

You deployment platform within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) leverages a compute instance with multiple block volumes attached. There are multiple teams that use the same compute instance and have access to these block volumes. You want to ensure that no one accidentally deletes of these block volumes. You have started to construct the following IAM policy but need to determine which permissions should be used.

```
allow group DeploymentUsers to manage volume-family where ANY { request.permission != <???, request.permission != <???, request.permission != <???
```

- A. ERASE_VOLUME, ERASE_VOLUME_ATTACHMENT, ERASE_VOLUME_BACKUP
- B. DELETE_VOLUME, DELETE_VOLUME_ATTACHMENT, DELETE_VOLUME_BACKUP
- C. VOLUME_ERASE, VOLUME_ATTACHMENT_ERASE, VOLUME_BACKUP_ERASE
- D. VOLUME_DELETE, VOLUME_ATTACHMENT_DELETE, VOLUME_BACKUP_DELETE

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

To minimize loss of data due to inadvertent deletes by an authorized user or malicious deletes, Oracle recommends to giving VOLUME_DELETE, VOLUME_ATTACHMENT_DELETE and

VOLUME_BACKUP_DELETE permissions to a minimum possible set of IAM users and groups. DELETE permissions should be given only to tenancy and compartment administrators

QUESTION NO: 7

You have created a public subnet in a VCN, and your public subnet has a Route Table, a Security List, and an Internet Gateway. However, none of the compute instances can connect to the Internet.

Which two are possible reasons for the connectivity issue? (Choose two.)

- A. The Route Table has no default route for routing traffic to the Internet Gateway
- B. There is no stateful ingress rule in the Security List associated with the public subnet
- C. There is no Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) associated with the VCN
- D. There is no stateful egress rule in the Security List associated with the public subnet

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

An internet gateway as an optional virtual router that connects the edge of the VCN with the internet. To use the gateway, the hosts on both ends of the connection must have public IP addresses for routing. Connections that originate in your VCN and are destined for a public IP address (either inside or outside the VCN) go through the internet gateway. Connections that originate outside the VCN and are destined for a public IP address inside the VCN go through the internet gateway.

Working with Internet Gateways

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. Compare this with a dynamic routing gateway (DRG), which you create as a standalone object that you then attach to a particular VCN. DRGs use a different model because they're intended to be modular building blocks for privately connecting VCNs to your on-premises network.

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 more information, see Route Tables. 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. For more information, see Access Control.

You may optionally assign a friendly name to the internet gateway. It doesn't have to be unique, and you can change it later. Oracle automatically assigns the internet gateway a unique identifier called an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID). For more information, see Resource Identifiers.

To delete an internet gateway, it does not have to be disabled, but there must not be a route table that lists it as a target.

AS per compute instances can connect to the Internet so you use egress no ingress

QUESTION NO: 8

You are asked to Implement the disaster recovery (DR) and business continuity requirements for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Block Volumes. Two OCI regions being used: a primary/source region and a DR/destination region.

The requirements are:

- There should be a copy of data in the destination region to use If a region-wide disaster occurs in the source region
- Minimize costs

Which of the following design will help you meet these requirements?

- A.** Clone block volumes. Copy block volume clones from source region to destination region at regular intervals.
- B.** Back up block volumes. Use Object Storage lifecycle management to automatically move backup objects to Archive Storage. Copy Archive Storage buckets from source region to destination at regular Intervals.
- C.** Back up block volumes. Copy block volume backups from source region to destination region at regular intervals.
- D.** Clone block volumes. Use Object Storage lifecycle management to automatically move clone object Archive Storage. Copy Archive Storage buckets from source region to destination at regular intervals.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

You can copy block volume backups between regions using the Console, command line interface (CLI), SDKs, or REST APIs. For steps, see Copying a Volume Backup Between Regions. This capability enhances the following scenarios:

Disaster recovery and business continuity: By copying block volume backups to another region at regular intervals, it makes it easier for you to rebuild applications and data in the destination region if a region-wide disaster occurs in the source region.

Migration and expansion: You can easily migrate and expand your applications to another region. You can also enable scheduled cross-region automated backups with user defined policies,

To copy volume backups between regions, you must have permission to read and copy volume backups in the source region, and permission to create volume backups in the destination region.

QUESTION NO: 9

You have a group of developers who launch multiple VM.Standard2.2 compute Instances every day into the compartment Dev. As a result your OCI tenancy quickly hit the service limit for this shape. Other groups can no longer create new instances using VM.Standard2.2 shape.

of this, your company has Issued a new mandate that the Dev compartment must include a quota to allow for use of only 20 VM.Standar2.2 shapes per Availability Domain. Your solution should not affect any other compartment In the tenancy.

Which quota statement should be used to implement this new requirement? A)

```
zero compute quotas in tenancy
set compute quota vm-standard2-2-count to 20 in tenancy dev
```

B)

```
zero compute quotas in tenancy
set compute quota vm-standard2-2-count to 20 in compartment dev
```

C)

```
set compute quota vm-standard2-2-count to 20 in compartment dev
```

D)

```
set compute quota vm-standard2-2-count to 20 in compartment dev where request.region = us-phoenix-1
```

E)

```
zero compute quotas in tenancy
set compute quota vm-standard2-2-count to 20 in tenancy dev
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

E. Option E

ANSWER: C

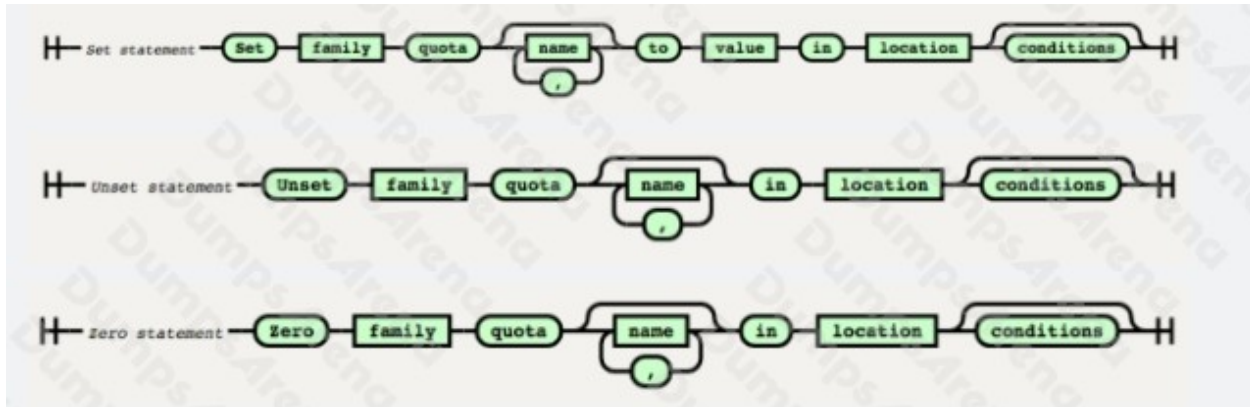
Explanation:

Compartment quotas give tenant and compartment administrators better control over how resources are consumed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

There are three types of quota policy statements:

- set - sets the maximum number of a cloud resource that can be used for a compartment
- unset - resets quotas back to the default service limits
- zero - removes access to a cloud resource for a compartment

The quota policy statements look like this:



To sets the quota for VM.Standard2.2 Compute instances to 20 on compartment Dev set compute quota vm-standard2-2-count to 20 in compartment dev

No need to make a whitelist, by setting every quota in a family to zero zero compute quotas in tenancy

QUESTION NO: 10

You are using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console to set up an alarm on a budget to track your OCI spending. Which two are valid targets for creating a budget In OCI?

- A. Select Tenancy as the type of target for your budget.
- B. Select Cost-Tracking Tags as the type of target for your budget.
- C. Select Compartment as the type of target for your budget.
- D. Select group as the type of target for your budget.

E. Select user as the type of target for your budget.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

The following concepts are essential to working with budgets:

BUDGET

A monthly threshold you define for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure spending. Budgets are set on

cost-tracking tags or compartments and track all spending in the cost-tracking tag or compartment and any child compartments. Note: the budget tracks spending in the specified target compartment, but you need to have permissions to manage budgets in the root compartment of the tenancy to create and use budgets.

ALERT

You can define email alerts that get sent out for your budget. You can send a customized email message body with these alerts. Alerts are evaluated every 15 minutes, and can be triggered when your actual or your forecasted spending hits either a percentage of your budget or a specified set amount

Select the target for your budget

For budgets targeting a compartment: Select a target compartment for your budget from the Target Compartment drop-down list. Note that while the budget tracks spending in the specified target compartment, but you need to have permissions to manage budgets in the root compartment of the tenancy to create and use budgets.

For budgets targeting a cost-tracking tag: Select a tag namespaceSelect a target cost-tracking tag key.Enter a value for the cost-tracking tag.