DUMPSARENA

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Associate

Oracle 1z0-1072-22

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 15

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Main Questions	73
Topic 2, Exam Set A	95
Topic 3, Exam Set B	85
Total	253

QUESTION NO: 1

You have an application server running in a public subnet on a compute instance in US West (us-phoenix-1) region of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The data sitting on this instance needs to be copied to OCI Object storage bucket available in the same region without traversing over the internet. To enable the connectivity between the instance and Object Storage, you created a service gateway with service CIDR of all Object Storage in us-phoenix-1 enabled. You also modified the security rules to allow the desired traffic.

However, when you tried sending the data to the Object Storage bucket, you notice that the data is going over the internet and not via the service gateway.

What could be the possible reason for this behavior?

A. The route table associated with the subnet has no route rule where the destination is object storage service

B. The service gateway created in the VCN resides in a different availability domain

C. The security list associated with the subnet has an egress rule that allows all traffic to be forwarded to a destination CIDR 0.0.0.0/0

D. Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies restrict the access to the object storage bucket

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 2

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

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.

QUESTION NO: 3

You have been tasked with creating one virtual cloud network (VCN) each for two line of business (LOB) applications. LOB A and LOB B will need to communicate with each other. To ensure that you can utilize VCN peering, which network CIDR ranges should be used?

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

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

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

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

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

VCN A (10.0.0.0/16) will use a range of IPS from 10.0.0.0 to 10.0.255.255 and VCN B (10.1.0.0/16) will use a range of IPS from 10.1.0.0 to 10.1.255.255 so will not be any Overlap between 2 VCNs

QUESTION NO: 4

You are an administrator with an application running in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The company has a fleet of OCI compute virtual instances behind an load balancer. The load balancer backend set health check API is providing a 'Critical' level warning. You have confirmed that your application Is running healthy on the backend servers. What Is the possible reason for this 'Critical' warning?

A. The load balancer listener is not configured correctly.

B. The security list associated with the subnet In which the backend server is provisioned does not include the IP range for the source of the health check requests.

C. A user does not have correct Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials on the backend servers.

D. The route table associated with the subnet in which the backend server is provisioned does not include the route for the OCI load balancer.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two are required to create an IPSec VPN connection? (Choose two.)

A. security list

B. static route CIDR

C. name

D. compute instance

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

References:

QUESTION NO: 6

You need to set up instance principals so that an application running on an instance can call Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) public services, without the need to configure user credentials.

A developer in your team has already configured the application built using an OCI SDK to authenticate using the instance principals provider.

Which is NOT a necessary step to complete this set up?

A. Create a dynamic group with matching rules to specify which instances you want to allow to make API calls against services.

B. Generate Auth Tokens to enable instances in the dynamic group to authenticate with APIs.

C. Create a policy granting permissions to the dynamic group to access services in your compartment or tenancy.

D. Deploy the application and the SDK to all the instances that belong to the dynamic group.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/announcing-instance-principals-for-identity-andaccess-management

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services use a Dynamic Routing Gateway?

A. OCI FastConnect Public Peering

B. Local Peering

C. OCI FastConnect Private Peering

D. Internet Gateway

E. OCI IPSec VPN Connect

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

You can think of a DRG as a virtual router that provides a path for private traffic (that is, traffic that uses private IPv4 addresses) between your VCN and networks outside the VCN's region.

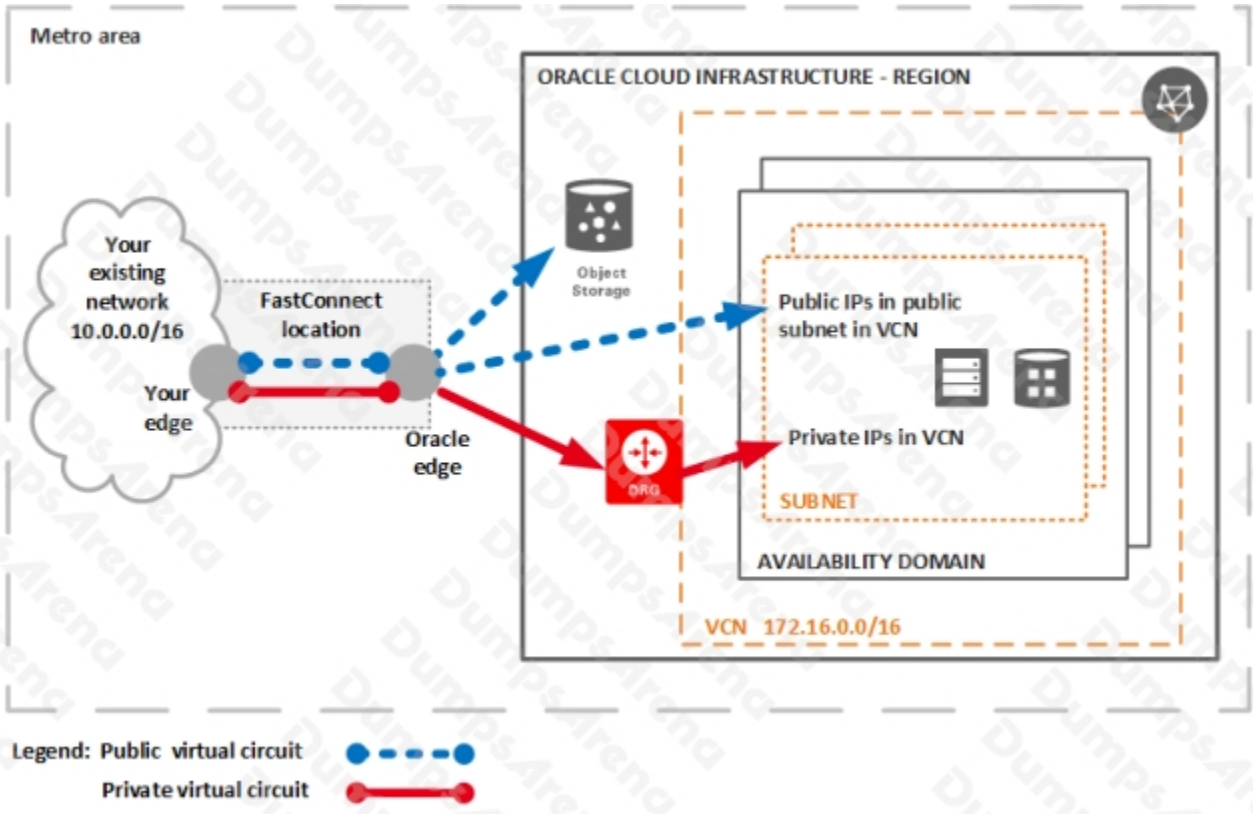
You use a DRG when connecting your existing on-premises network to your virtual cloud network (VCN) with one (or both) of these:

IPSec VPN

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect (Private Only)

You also use a DRG when peering a VCN with a VCN in a different region:

Remote VCN Peering (Across Regions)



QUESTION NO: 8

Which two statements are true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure IPSec VPN Connect?

A. Each OCI IPSec VPN consists of multiple redundant IPSec tunnels

B. OCI IPSec VPN tunnel supports only static routes to route traffic

C. OCI IPSec VPN can be configured in tunnel mode only

D. OCI IPSec VPN can be configured in trans port mode only

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

VPN Connect provides a site-to-site IPSec VPN between your on-premises network and your virtual cloud network (VCN). The IPSec protocol suite encrypts IP traffic before the packets are transferred from the source to the destination and decrypts the traffic when it arrives.

On general, IPSec can be configured in the following modes:

Transport mode: IPSec encrypts and authenticates only the actual payload of the packet, and the header information stays intact.

Tunnel mode (supported by Oracle): IPSec encrypts and authenticates the entire packet. After encryption, the packet is then encapsulated to form a new IP packet that has different header information.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure supports only the tunnel mode for IPSec VPNs.

Each Oracle IPSec VPN consists of multiple redundant IPSec tunnels. For a given tunnel, you can use either Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) dynamic routing or static routing to route that tunnel's traffic. More details about routing follow.

IPSec VPN site-to-site tunnels offer the following advantages:

Public internet lines are used to transmit data, so dedicated, expensive lease lines from one site to another aren't necessary.

The internal IP addresses of the participating networks and nodes are hidden from external users.

The entire communication between the source and destination sites is encrypted, significantly lowering the chances of information theft.

QUESTION NO: 9

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

A. resources

B. provisioner

C. instances

D. provider

ANSWER: D

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.

QUESTION NO: 10

You are designing a shared storage solution for your company in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The proposed storage solution should allow users to create a hierarchical structure (similar to the directory structure in Linux or Windows based systems). The solution should provide data encryption and a large amount of storage space.

Which would be the best implementation strategy?

A. Use block storage. Create and attach a large block storage volume to one compute instance. Assign a public IP to the compute instance. Store data on the block storage and access it by connecting to the compute instance.

B. Use object storage. Create a single namespace and multiple buckets to create the hierarchical directory structure.

C. Use object storage. Create multiple namespaces with one bucket each. Make the buckets publicly accessible.

D. Use file storage service. Create a file system and a mount target. Share the private IP of the mount target.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 11

You plan to upload a large file (3 TiB) to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage. You would like to minimize the impact of network failures while uploading, and therefore you decide to use the multipart upload capability.

Which TWO statements are true about performing a multipart upload using the Multipart Upload API?

A. While a multipart upload is still active, you can keep adding parts as long as the total number is less than 10000.

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

C. When you split the object into individual parts, each part can be as large as 50 GiB.

D. You do not need to split the object into parts. Object Storage splits the object into parts and uploads all of the parts automatically.

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 12

Which of the following statements is true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage serverside encryption?

A. Encryption of data encryption keys with a master encryption key is optional.

B. Customer-provided encryption keys are always stored in OCI Vault service.

C. Encryption is enabled by default and cannot be turned off.

D. Each object in a bucket is always encrypted with the same data encryption key.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 13

Which two statements are true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Service? (Choose two.)

A. It provides higher IOPS than Block Storage.

B. It can be directly attached or detached from a compute instance.

C. Data is stored redundantly only in a single AD.

D. Data is stored redundantly across multiple availability domains (ADs) in a multi-AD region.

E. It provides strong consistency.

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

STRONG CONSISTENCYWhen a read request is made, Object Storage always serves the most recent copy of the data that was written to the system.DURABILITYObject Storage is a regional service. Data is stored redundantly across multiple storage servers. Object Storage actively monitors data integrity using checksums and automatically detects and repairs corrupt data. Object Storage actively monitors and ensures data redundancy. If a redundancy loss is detected, Object Storage automatically creates more data copies. For more details about Object Storage durability, see the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage FAQ.CUSTOM METADATAYou can define your own extensive metadata as key-value pairs for any purpose. For example, you can create descriptive tags for objects, retrieve those tags, and sort through the data. You can assign custom metadata to objects and buckets using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI or SDK. See Software Development Kits and Command Line Interface for details.ENCRYPTIONObject Storage employs 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256) to encrypt object data on the server. Each object is encrypted with its own key. Data encryption keys are encrypted with a master encryption key that is frequently rotated. Encryption is enabled by default and cannot be turned off.

QUESTION NO: 14

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

Explanation:

References:

Regions and Availability DomainsVolumes 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

QUESTION NO: 15

Which storage would you use if your big data workload requires shared access and an NFS based interface?

A. File Storage

B. Storage Software Cloud Appliance

C. Object Storage

D. Archive Storage

E. Block Volume

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

References: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm

The File Storage service is designed to meet the needs of applications and users that need an enterprise file system across a wide range of use cases, including the following:

General Purpose File Storage: Access to an unlimited pool of file systems to manage growth of structured and unstructured data.

Big Data and Analytics: Run analytic workloads and use shared file systems to store persistent data.

Lift and Shift of Enterprise Applications: Migrate existing Oracle applications that need NFS storage, such as Oracle E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft.

Databases and Transactional Applications: Run test and development workloads with Oracle, MySQL, or other databases.

Backups, Business Continuity, and Disaster Recovery: Host a secondary copy of relevant file systems from on premises to the cloud for backup and disaster recovery purposes.

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