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NEW QUESTION: 1

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: 2

In which language are Terraform and Terraform providers written?

- A. Python
- B. Go
- C. C
- D. Ruby

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

Explanation

References:<https://www.terraform.io/docs/extend/writing-custom-providers.html>

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which statement is true about cloning a volume?

- A. You need to detach a volume before cloning from it.

- B. A cloned volume is the same as a snapshot that has a dependency on the source volume.
- C. You can change the block volume size when cloning a volume.
- D. You can create a clone for a volume across regions.

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

Explanation

References:<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Block/Tasks/cloningavolume.htm?tocpath=Services%7CB>

NEW QUESTION: 4

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

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: 5

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service lets you expand the size of block and boot volumes.

Which three options below can you use to increase the size of your block volumes?

- A. Clone an existing volume to a new, larger volume
- B. You can only expand block volumes and not boot volumes
- C. Expand an existing volume in place with offline resizing
- D. Take a backup of your existing volume and restore from the volume backup to a larger volume
- E. Expand an existing volume in place with online resizing

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

Explanation

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service lets you expand the size of block volumes and boot volumes. You have three options to increase the size of your volumes:

Expand an existing volume in place with offline resizing. See Resizing a Volume Using the Console for the steps to do this.

Restore from a volume backup to a larger volume. See Restoring a Backup to a New Volume and Restoring a Boot Volume.

Clone an existing volume to a new, larger volume. See Cloning a Volume and Cloning a Boot Volume.

NEW QUESTION: 6

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 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.
- B. The load balancer listener is not configured correctly.
- 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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

Which two tools would you use to manage Database Cloud Service (DBCS)? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle Swingbench
- B. SQL Developer
- C. Oracle Enterprise Manager
- D. psql

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which two are true for achieving High Availability on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Distribute your application servers across all Availability Domains within a region.
- B. Configure your database to have Data Guard in another Availability Domain in Sync mode within a region.
- C. Store your database across multiple regions so that half of the data resides in one region and the other half resides in another region.
- D. Store your database files on Object Storage so that they are available in all Availability Domains in all regions.
- E. Attach your block volume from Availability Domain 1 to a compute instance in Availability Domain 2 (and vice versa) so that they are highly available.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 9

You have been asked to create an Identity and Access Management (IAM) user that will authenticate to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) API endpoints. This user must not be given credentials that would allow them to log into the OCI console.

Which two authentication options can you use? (Choose two.)

- A. SSL certificate

- B. API signing key
- C. SSH key pair
- D. PEM Certificate file
- E. Auth token

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which two choices are true for Oracle Autonomous Database with Shared Exadata Infrastructure?

- A. Billing does not stop when autonomous database is terminated.
- B. Billing for storage usage continues when autonomous database is stopped.
- C. Billing stops for both CPU and storage usage when autonomous database is stopped.
- D. Autonomous database does not support per-second billing.
- E. Billing for compute usage stops when autonomous database is stopped.

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

NEW QUESTION: 11

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

You create a public Load Balancer instance and configure a back end set "BES1" with one back end server running a service on port 80. You also create a listener on port 80 and configure that listener to use the back end set "BES1". A client makes one HTTP request to the Load Balancer with the correct protocol and port.

How many connections does the Load Balancer maintain?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

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

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: 15

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

- A. You can access multiple file systems through a single mount target
- B. Mount target has a public IP address and DNS name
- C. Mount target lives in a single subnet of your choice, but is not highly available
- D. Each mount target requires six internal IP addresses in the subnet to function

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

Explanation

A mount target is an NFS endpoint that lives in a VCN subnet of your choice and provides network access for file systems. The mounttarget provides the IP address or DNS name that is used together with a unique export path to mount the file system. A single mount target can export many file systems. Typically, you create your first mount target and export when you create your first file system. The mount target maintains an export set which contains all of the exports for its associated file systems.

Limitations and Considerations

Each availability domain is limited to two mount targets by default. However, you can export up to 100 file systems through each mount target.

See Service Limits for a list of applicable limits and instructions for requesting a limit increase.

Each mount target requires three internal IP addresses in the subnet to function. Two of the IP addresses are used during mount target creation. The third IP address must remain available for the mount target to use for high availability failover.

The File Storage service doesn't "reserve" the third IP address required for high availability failover. Use care when designing your subnets and file systems to ensure that sufficient IP addresses remain available for your mount targets.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which two choices are true for Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW)? (Choose two.)

- A. Billing stops only when the ADW is terminated
- B. Billing stops for both CPU usage and storage usage when ADW is stopped
- C. Billing for compute stops when ADW is stopped
- D. Billing for storage continues when ADW is stopped

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

When Autonomous Database instance is stopped,

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

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

and When Autonomous Database instance is started, the CPU billing is initiated

NEW QUESTION: 18

You are responsible for setting up access for all the cloud users of a large enterprise. You log in to the Phoenix region and start creating users and policies. You then realize that some users might be creating resources in the Ashburn region.

Which step should you perform to enable those users?

- A. You can assign a region to each of the users at the time of creation.
- B. IAM users are global and non-admin users can add resources to any region by default.
- C. IAM users are global. As an administrator, make sure that you subscribe to the Ashburn region.
- D. You need to log in to each region separately to create users for that particular region.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which two options are available when setting up DNS for your bare metal and virtual machine DB Systems?

(Choose two.)

- A. Internet and custom resolver
- B. Google DNS servers
- C. Internet and virtual cloud network (VCN) resolver
- D. custom resolver

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which two are a valid image source when launching a new compute instance? (Choose two.)

- A. bare metal instance
- B. object storage
- C. custom image
- D. boot volume

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

Explanation

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Resources/Assets/whitepapers/deploying-custom-os-images.pdf> A template of a virtual hard drive that determines the operating system and other software for an instance. For details about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure platform images, see Oracle-Provided Images. You can also launch instances from:

Trusted third-party images published by Oracle partners from the Partner Image catalog. For more information about partner images, see Overview of Marketplace and Working with Listings. Pre-built Oracle enterprise images and solutions enabled for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Custom images, including bring your own image scenarios.

Boot Volumes.

Bottom of Form

NEW QUESTION: 21

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 22

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

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: 23

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

What is a valid option when exporting a custom image?

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

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

Explanation

You can use the Console or API to export images, and the exported images are stored in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service. To perform an image export, you need write access to the Object Storage bucketfor the image.

NEW QUESTION: 25

What happens after you successfully run the following command on your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) using the YAML file defined below?

```
kubectl create -f definition.yml
```

YAMLfile - definition.yml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: myapp
  labels:
    app: myapp
spec:
  containers:
    - name: nginx-image
      image: nginx
    - name: mysql-image
      image: mysql
```

- A. Two Pods with a container each are created.
- B. No Pod gets created.
- C. A single Pod with a single container is created.
- D. A single Pod with two containers is created.

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which service isNOT supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI?

- A. load balancer
- B. compute
- C. database
- D. block volumes

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

Explanation

References:<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cliconcepts.htm#services>

NEW QUESTION: 27

You have provisioned an Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) database and logged into the ATP service console.

What are three abilities that can be performed from this service console? (Choose three.)

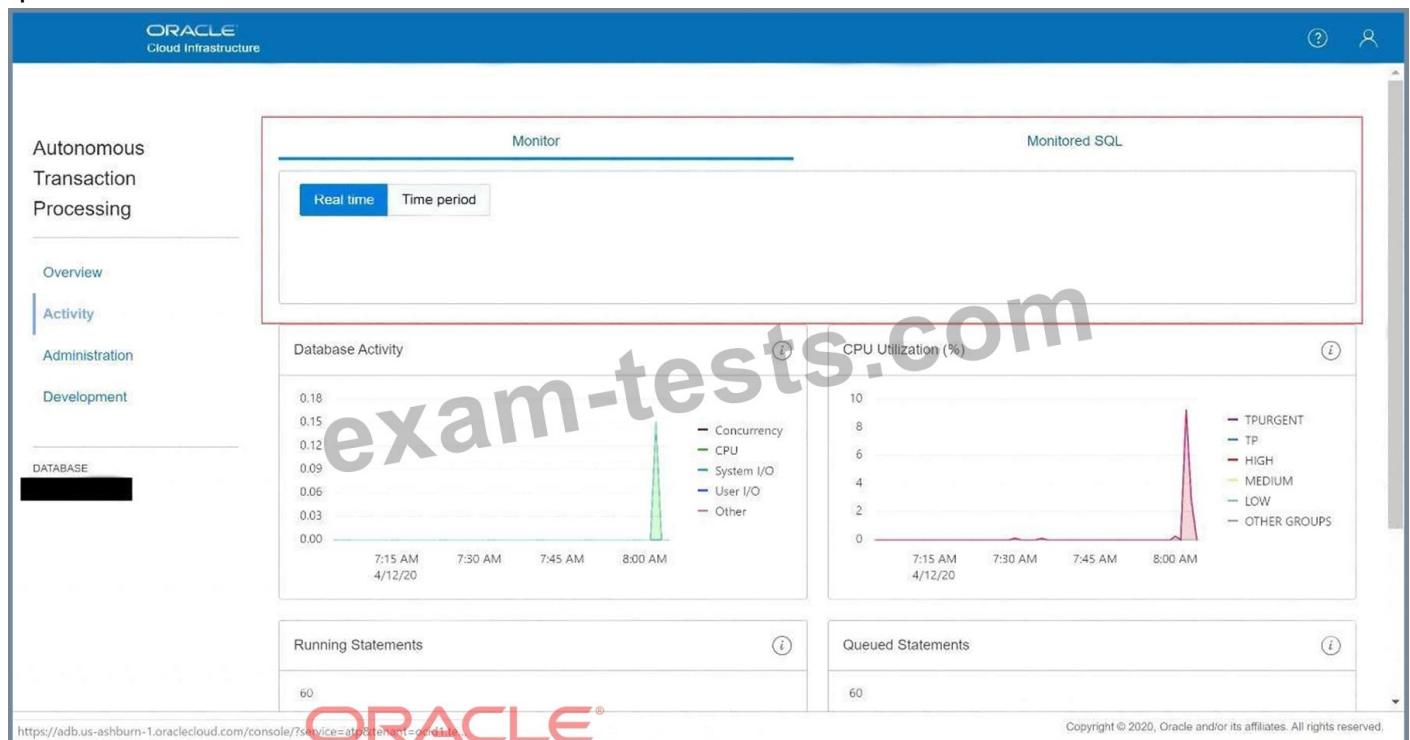
- A. scale up/down the CPUs
- B. create ATP database users
- C. reset the admin password
- D. set resource management rules
- E. monitor database activity and SQL queries

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

Explanation

In ATP Service Console,

In the activity screen allows you to perform some basic monitor database activity and SQL queries



In the administration screen allows you to perform some basic administration of the service, like reset the admin password and set resource management rules

The screenshot shows the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure ATP Service Console Administration screen. The left sidebar is the same as the previous screenshot. The main content area contains five cards: 'Download Client Credentials (Wallet)', 'Set Resource Management Rules', 'Set Administrator Password', 'Manage Oracle ML Users', and 'Send Feedback to Oracle'. The 'Set Administrator Password' card is highlighted with a red box. The Oracle logo and copyright notice are visible at the bottom.

NEW QUESTION: 28

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 29

Which two statements are true about data guard service on DB Systems in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A.** Both DB Systems must use the same VCN, and port 1521 must be open.
- B.** Data guard implementation requires two DB Systems, one running the primary database on a virtual machine and the standby database running on bare metal.
- C.** Data guard configuration on the OCI is limited to a virtual machine only.
- D.** Data guard implementation requires two DB Systems, one containing the primary database and one containing the standby database.

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

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: 31

You deployed a database on a Standard Compute instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) due to cost concerns. The database requires additional storage with high I/O and you decided to use OCI Block Volume service for it.

With this requirement in mind, which elastic performance option should you choose for the Block Volume?

- A. Balanced Performance
- B. Higher performance
- C. Extreme performance
- D. Lower cost

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Which two statements are true regarding cloning a block volume?

- A. You can change the block volume performance when creating a clone
- B. You can clone block volumes across regions
- C. You can change the block volume size when creating a clone
- D. You can skip block volume encryption when creating a clone

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

You can create a clone from a volume using the Block Volume service. Cloning enables you to make a copy of an existing block volume without needing to go through the backup and restore process.

A cloned volume is a point-in-time direct disk-to-disk deep copy of the source volume, so all the data that is in the source volume when the clone is created is copied to the clone volume.

You can only create a clone for a volume within the same region, availability domain and tenant. You can create a clone for a volume between compartments as long as you have the required access permissions for the operation.

during create a clone you can do the following

If you want to clone the block volume to a larger size volume, check Custom Block Volume Size (GB) and then specify the new size. You can only increase the size of the volume, you cannot

decrease the size. If you clone the block volume to a larger size volume, you need to extend the volume's partition. See [Extending the Partition for a Block Volume](#) for more information. If you want to change the elastic performance setting when cloning the volume, check Custom Block Volume Performance and select the elastic performance setting you want the volume clone to use. See [Block Volume Elastic Performance](#) for more information. You can also change the elastic performance setting after you have cloned the volume, see [Block Volume Elastic Performance](#). If you leave Custom Block Volume Performance unchecked, the cloned volume will use the same elastic performance setting as the source volume.

NEW QUESTION: 33

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

- A. Users can customize OCIDs for all the resources in their compartments.
- 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. mytenancy.oc.ocid is a valid OCID.
- D. 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.

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

NEW QUESTION: 34

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: 35

You provisioned an Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and imported data into ADW.

You want to give your business analyst the ability to connect to the ADW database and run queries.

Which two actions can help you meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a database user account for the business analyst.
- B. Grant the predefined database role DWROLE to the database user.
- C. Grant unlimited tablespace privilege to the database user.
- D. Grant the predefined database role DWADW to the database user.
- E. Grant the predefined database role DWUSER to the database user.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:https://oracle.github.io/learning-library/oci-library/L100-LAB/Autonomous_Data_Warehouse/ADW_

NEW QUESTION: 36

You have been notified of an application failure indicating that one or more of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources have become unavailable. After scanning the Compute and Database consoles, you notice that one of the DB Systems is missing.

What would you do to identify the reason for this missing resource?

- A.** Navigate to the Audit console and search the previous 24 hours for all `DELETE` request actions to get a list of any resource that was deleted in the past 24 hours.
- B.** Navigate to the Audit console and search the previous 24 hours for all the `GET` request actions to get a list of every event that occurred in the past 24 hours.
- C.** View the service limits associated with your account to ensure that you have not exceeded the allowable number of DB Systems in your tenancy.
- D.** Create a serial console connection to the DB System that does not appear in the management console.

Connect to the serial console connection, and then review the system logs under `/var/log/messages`.

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

Explanation

You can filter results by request actions to zero in on only the events with operations that interest you. For example, say that you only want to know about instances that were deleted during a specific time frame. Select a delete request action filter to see only the events with delete operations Reference:<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/GSG/Tasks/usingaudit.htm>

NEW QUESTION: 37

You are designing a high bandwidth, redundant connection between your data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). While researching for OCI FastConnect locations, you notice that you are co-located with Oracle at one of the Oracle FastConnect locations in the Ashburn region.

What is the recommended design in this scenario?

- A.** Create a cross-connect group and have two or more cross-connects in that group. Create an IPsec VPN connection on this group.
- B.** Setup two IPsec connections between your data center and OCI Ashburn region. Create a OCI load balancer to distribute the traffic across the two connections.
- C.** Create a cross-connect group and have at least two or more cross-connects in that group. Create at least two or more virtual circuits in the group.
- D.** Create a cross-connect group and have at least one cross-connect in that group. Create at least one virtual circuit in the group.

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

Explanation

You could have multiple private virtual circuits, for example, to isolate traffic from different parts of your organization (one virtual circuit for 10.0.1.0/24; another for 172.16.0.0/16), or to provide redundancy.

NEW QUESTION: 38

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 39

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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>

NEW QUESTION: 40

An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy administrator is not able to delete a user in the tenancy. What can cause this issue?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

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. three subnets in total; one subnet in each AD
- 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. six subnets in total; two subnets in each AD; one for the load balancer and one for the web servers

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

NEW QUESTION: 42

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Which two methods are supported for migrating your on-premises Oracle database to an Oracle Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) database in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Load text files into ATP using SQL Developer.

- B. Use RMAN duplicate.
- C. Use Oracle Data Pump.
- D. Transfer the physical database files and re-create the database.
- E. Use database backup and restore.

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

Reference:<https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/migrate-to-atp/index.html#GUID-28E5A683-6DC6-4A07-BB1C-55F020D4C1CD>

NEW QUESTION: 43

Which does NOT set a variable in Terraform?

- A. Setting the environment variable using a TF_VAR_ predicate in front of the variable name
- B. A default value in the variable declaration within a TF plan file
- C. Setting the variable as key value pairs in a file in a subdirectory named tfvar
- D. Passing the variable with a var statement to Terraform

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

You must implement a backup solution for your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) that will enable you to restore data as old as one year with a recovery point objective (RPO) of 10 days. Which database backup strategy would you select?

- A. Take weekly manual backups to supplement the automated backups and preserve them for 12 months.
- B. Use the automated backups.
- C. Take monthly manual backups to supplement the automated backups and preserve them for 12 months.
- D. Take quarterly manual backups to supplement the automated backups and preserve them for 12 months.

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

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure automatically backs up your Autonomous Databases and retains these backups for

60 days. Automatic backups are weekly full backups and daily incremental backups. You can also create manual backups to supplement your automatic backups. Manual backups are stored in an Object Storage bucket that you create, and are retained for 60 days. The retention period for manual backups is the same as automatic backups which is 60 days. So we cannot preserve the backup for 12 months

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/backup-manual.html#GUID-D95E>

NEW QUESTION: 45

Which two components cannot be deleted in your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Virtual Cloud Network? (Choose two.)

- A. Service gateway
- B. Default security list
- C. Routing gateway
- D. Default route table
- E. Default subnet

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/vcn-deployment-guide.pdf>(4)

NEW QUESTION: 46

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: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 47

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

- A. FSS leverages UNIX user group and permission checking for file access security
- 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: 48

Which two are Regional resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Ephemeral public IPs
- B. Compartments
- C. Compute images
- D. Dynamic groups
- E. Block volume backups

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 49

You have an external facing web server running in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) London region. You are notified that customers in North America and Australia are facing high latency while connecting to your web server.

Which services are available on OCI that can help you get current latency statistics to your web server from these markets?

- A. Use DNS Zone Management service to check latency over that connection
- B. Setup an IPsec VPN with customers in those markets and check latency over that connection
- C. Use the Internet Intelligence tool. Run tests using the web server's public IP address and review traceroute details from different vantage points
- D. Setup a FastConnect with customers in those markets and check latency over that connection

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The second tool, OCI IP Troubleshooting, helps troubleshoot issues with public facing IP addresses.

This feature is also part of our Internet Intelligence toolset, providing analytical insight to help network operations teams reduce the time it takes to troubleshoot an issue by providing awareness of availability and latency across the Internet.

Ref: <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/internet-intelligence,-now-available-in-the-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-console>

NEW QUESTION: 50

As an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 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: 51

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 RobinLeast ConnectionsIP Hash

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which statement is true about DB Systems?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 53

You are an administrator with an application running on OCI. The company has a fleet of OCI compute virtual instances behind an OCI Load Balancer. The OCI Load Balancer Backend Sethealth 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. A user does not have correct IAM credentials on theBackend Servers.

- B.** The Backend Server VCN's Route Table does not include the route for OCI LB.
- C.** OCI Load Balancer Listener is not configured correctly.
- D.** The Backend Server VCN's Security List does not include the IP range for the source of the healthcheck requests.

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

Explanation

References:

"In this case, your security rules might not include the IP range for the source of the health check requests.

You can find the health check source IP on the Details page for each backend server. You can also use the API to find the IP in the sourceIp field of the HealthCheckResult object."

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/editinghealthcheck.htm#health-status>

NEW QUESTION: 54

Within your tenancy you have a compute instance with a boot volume and a block volume attached. The boot volume contains the OS and the attached block volume contains the instance's important data. Logs on the boot volume have filled the boot volume and are causing issues with the OS.

What should you do to resolve this situation?

- A.** Stop the instance that is full. Create a manual backup of the block storage before making changes.

Detach the block volume, create a new instance of the same shape with a larger custom boot volume and attach the block volume to the new instance. Configure the OS and any related application(s) to access the block volume under the same mount point as before.

- B.** Create a new instance with a larger boot volume size as well a new block volume which is the same size or larger than the one attached to the full instance. rsync the state of the boot volume and the state of the block volume between the two instances.

- C.** Detach the block volume from the full instance. Create a new instance of the same shape with a larger boot volume and rsync the state of the boot volume between the instances. Attach the block volume to the new instance.

- D.** Create a manual backup of the block storage instance. Create a custom image of the full instance. Once that completes deploy the custom image to a new instance.

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

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 55

You are in the process of setting up a highly available student registration website on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You use a load balancer and a database service on OCI. You launch two compute instances each in a different subnet and add them to the back end set of a public load balancer. The load balancer is configured correctly and working. You then deploy the student

registration application on these two compute instances. The application can communicate with the database service. However, when you type the URL of this student registration application in your browser, no web page appears.

What could be the cause?

- A.** The security lists of the subnets on which the two instances are located do not have "allow" rules for port 80 and 443.
- B.** The client requested https access to the application and the load balancer service does not support end-to-end SSL from the client to the listener to the back-end set.
- C.** The load balancer performed a health check on the application and found that compute instances were not in a healthy state and terminated the instances.
- D.** The Dynamic Routing Gateway is preventing the client traffic from your data center network from reaching the public IP of the load balancer.

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

NEW QUESTION: 56

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: 57

You deployed a web server in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure using an ephemeral public IP. After a few changes in your web server configuration, you rebooted the server and a new public IP was associated to your instance.

What should you do to prevent this from happening again?

- A. Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the security list that your compute instance is using
- B. Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the subnet of your compute instance
- C. Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the VNIC of your compute instance
- D. Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the hosts file of your web server

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

Explanation

A public IP address is an IPv4 address that is reachable from the internet. If a resource in your tenancy needs to be directly reachable from the internet, it must have a public IP address.

Depending on the type of resource, there might be other requirements.

There are two types of public IPs:

Ephemeral: Think of it as temporary and existing for the lifetime of the instance.

Reserved: Think of it as persistent and existing beyond the lifetime of the instance it's assigned to. You can unassign it and then reassign it to another instance whenever you like. Exception: reserved public IPs on public load balancers.

To create a new reserved public IP in your pool

Confirm you're viewing the region and compartment where you want to create the reserved public IP.

Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Networking and click Public IPs.

Click Create Reserved Public IP.

Enter the following:

Name: An optional friendly name for the reserved public IP. The name doesn't have to be unique, and you can change it later. Avoid entering confidential information.

Compartment: Leave as is.

Tags: Optionally, you can apply tags. If you have permission to create a resource, you also have permissions to apply free-form tags to that resource. To apply a defined tag, you must have permissions to use the tag namespace. For more information about tagging, see Resource Tags. If you are not sure if you should apply tags, skip this option (you can apply tags later) or ask your administrator.

Click Create Reserved Public IP.

To assign a reserved public IP to a private IP

Prerequisite: The private IP must not have an ephemeral or reserved public IP already assigned to it. If it does, first delete the ephemeral public IP, or unassign the reserved public IP.

Confirm you're viewing the compartment that contains the instance with the private IP you're interested in.

Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Compute and click Instances.

Click the instance to view its details.

Under Resources, click Attached VNICs.

The primary VNIC and any secondary VNICs attached to the instance are displayed.

Click the VNIC you're interested in.

Under Resources, click IP Addresses.

The VNIC's primary private IP and any secondary private IPs are displayed.

For the private IP you're interested in, click the Actions icon (three dots), and then click Edit.

In the Public IP Address section, for Public IP Type, select the radio button for Reserved Public IP.

Enter the following:

Compartment: The compartment that contains the reserved public IP you want to assign.

Reserved Public IP: The reserved public IP you want to assign. You have three choices:

Create a new reserved public IP. You may optionally provide a friendly name for it. The name doesn't have to be unique, and you can change it later. Avoid entering confidential information.

Assign a reserved public IP that is currently unassigned.

Move a reserved public IP from another private IP.

Click Update.

NEW QUESTION: 58

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 memory usage and scale up the number of instances when it meets the threshold.

B. Install OCI SDK in all compute instances and create a script that will trigger the autoscaling event if there is high memory usage.

C. Modify the scaling policy to monitor CPU usage and scale up the number of instances when it meets the threshold.

D. Install the monitoring agent to all compute instances which will trigger the autoscaling group.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

What is a "transfer package" when transferring data to OCI via the OCI Data Transfer Service?

A. A transfer package is the logical representation of the physical shipment containing the HDD transfer devices that you ship to Oracle to upload to OCI.

B. A transfer package is the software Oracle provides for you to prepare transfer devices for shipment to Oracle

C. A transfer package contains the physical devices.

D. A transfer package is the archive file that the Data Transfer Service Utility (dts) writes to the transfer device.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

References:

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-data-transfer-service>

NEW QUESTION: 60

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

NEW QUESTION: 61

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. Federate all Microsoft Active Directory groups with OCI to allow users to use their existing credentials.

B. Create a group for developers on OCI and map the group to a similar group in Microsoft Active Directory during the federation process.

C. Create a new user account for each user, and then create policies to provide access to developers.

D. 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.

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

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NEW QUESTION: 62

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: 63

Which statement is true about Data Guard implementation in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) bare metal and virtual machine database systems?

- A. Primary and standby databases must be in the same OCI region.
- B. Both database systems must be in the same compartment.
- C. Database systems need not be the same shape type (e.g, primary database can be a virtual machine, and standby database a bare metal shape, and vice versa).
- D. Primary and standby database versions and editions need not be identical.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

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: 65

Which option is NOT a valid action within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Block Volumes service?

- A.** Expand an existing volume in place with offline resizing.
- B.** Shrink an existing volume in place with offline resizing.
- C.** Restore from a volume backup to a larger volume.
- D.** Clone an existing volume to a new, larger volume.

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

Your company has decided to move a few applications to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and you have been asked to design it for Disaster Recovery (DR). One of the items of your design is to deploy the DR at least 300 miles from the home site and minimize the network latency as much as possible.

Based on that, what will be the recommended deployment?

- A.** Deploy applications in two separated VCNs in different regions and use VCN Local Peering
- B.** Deploy applications in different regions and have them connected using VCN Remote Peering
- C.** Deploy applications on the same region splitting workloads across Availability Domains.
- D.** Deploy applications in two separated VCNs in different Availability Domains and use VCN Remote Peering

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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 (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: 68

Which three are valid Terraform configuration components? (Choose three.)

A. instance

- B. data source
- C. metadata
- D. region
- E. resource
- F. variable

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

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: 70

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

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: 71

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 in the 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 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.
- 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 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.
- D.** Instruct the Administrators team to grant you access to 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.
- 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: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

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

Explanation

You can use the Console or API to import exported images from Object Storage. To import an image, you need read access to the Object Storage object containing the image.

during the Import you can select the Launch mode:

For custom images where the image format is .oci, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure selects the applicable launch mode based on the launch mode for the source image.

For custom images exported from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure where the image type is QCOW2, select Native Mode.

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

These Linux distributions support custom image import:

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

Ubuntu	13.04 or later	Paravirtualized
	12.04	Emulated

NEW QUESTION: 73

Your company has been running several small applications in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and is planning a proof-of-concept (POC) to deploy PeopleSoft.

If your existing resources are being maintained in the root compartment, what is the recommended approach for defining security for the upcoming POC?

- A.** Create a new compartment for the POC and grant appropriate permissions to create and manage resources within the compartment.
- B.** Provision all new resources into the root compartment. Grant permissions that only allow for creation and management of resources specific to the POC.
- C.** Provision all new resources into the root compartment. Use defined tags to separate resources that belong to different applications.
- D.** Create a new tenancy for the POC. Provision all new resources into the root compartment. Grant appropriate permissions to create and manage resources within the root compartment.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

If your organization is small, or if you are still in the proof-of-concept stage of evaluating OracleCloud Infrastructure, consider placing all of your resources in the root compartment (tenancy). This approach makes it easy for you to quickly view and manage all your resources. You can still write policies and create groups to restrict permissions on specific resources to only the users who need access. If you plan to maintain all your resources in the root compartment, we recommend setting up a separate sandbox compartment to give users a dedicated space to try out features. In the sandbox compartment, you can grant users permissions to create and manage resources, while maintaining stricter permissions on the resources in your tenancy (root) compartment.

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

NEW QUESTION: 74

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 max protection.
- 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: ([**SHOW ANSWER**](#)**)**

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-](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/usingDG.htm#ConfiguringObserverOptional)

[us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/usingDG.htm#ConfiguringObserverOptional](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/usingDG.htm#ConfiguringObserverOptional)

NEW QUESTION: 75

You work for a health insurance company that stores a large number of patient health records in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage bucket named "HealthRecords".

Each record needs to be securely stored for a period of 5 years for regulatory compliance purposes and cannot be modified, overwritten or deleted during this time period.

What can you do to meet this requirement?

A. Create an OCI Object Storage Lifecycle Policies rule to archive objects in the HealthRecords bucket for five years.

B. Create an OCI Object Storage time-bound Retention Rule on the HealthRecords bucket for five years.

Enable Retention Rule Lock on this bucket.

C. Enable encryption on the HealthRecords bucket using your own vault master encryption keys.

D. Enable versioning on the HealthRecords bucket.

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

Reference:[https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Tasks/usingretentionrules.htm)

[us/iaas/Content/Object/Tasks/usingretentionrules.htm](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Tasks/usingretentionrules.htm)

NEW QUESTION: 76

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>

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NEW QUESTION: 77

You have one database-style application that frequently makes many random reads and writes across the dataset.

Which storage offering supports this application?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78

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: 79

Which two statements are true about subnets within a VCN? (Choose two.)

- A. You can have multiple subnets in an Availability Domain for a given VCN.
- B. Private and Public subnets cannot reside in the same Availability Domain for a given VCN.
- C. Subnets can have their IP addresses overlap with other subnets in another network for a given VCN.
- D. Instances obtain their private IP and the associated security list from their subnets.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

References:https://cloud.oracle.com/en_US/bare-metal-network/vcn/faq

NEW QUESTION: 80

How can you provide users access to an existing compartment?

- A.** by granting users access to a compartment when the compartment is created
- B.** by adding users to a group and defining a policy to provide the group access to the compartment
- C.** by adding users to a compartment. All users in the compartment will have access to the objects in the compartment.
- D.** by granting access directly to the user when the user is created

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

Explanation

A policy is a document that specifies who can access which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that your company has, and how. A policy simply allows a group to work in certain ways with specific types of resources in a particular compartment. In general, here's the process an IAM administrator in your organization needs to follow:

Define users, groups, and one or more compartments to hold the cloud resources for your organization.

Create one or more policies, each written in the policy language.

Place users into the appropriate groups depending on the compartments and resources they need to work with.

Provide the users with the one-time passwords that they need in order to access the Console and work with the compartments. For more information,

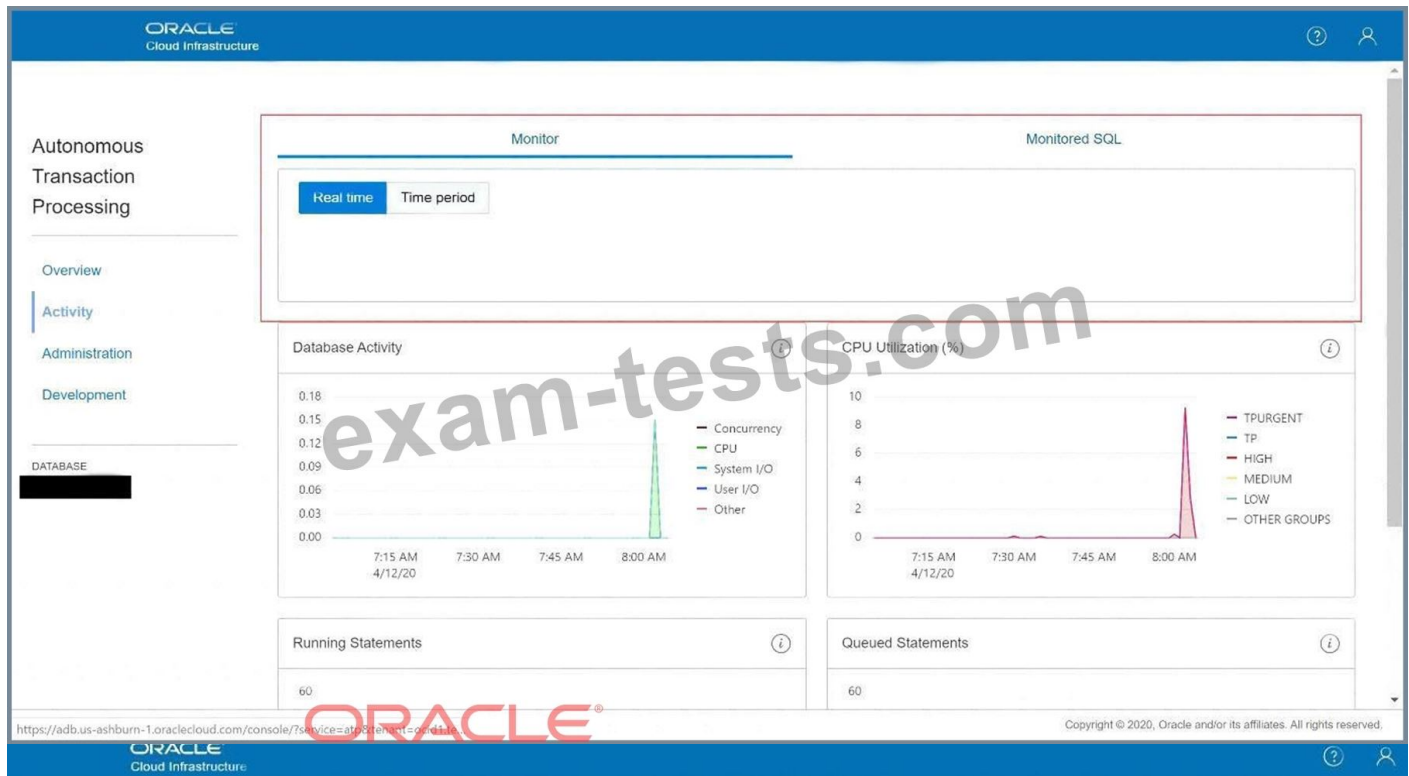
NEW QUESTION: 81

Which two options are available within the service console of Autonomous Transaction Processing?

- A.** Monitor the health of the database server including CPU, memory and query performance
- B.** Configure resource management rules and reset the admin password
- C.** Perform a manual backup of the ATP database
- D.** Fine tune a long running query using optimizer hints

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation



The screenshot displays the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console for an Autonomous Transaction Processing instance, specifically the 'Administration' page. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Overview, Activity, Administration, and Development. The main content area features five informational cards:

- Download Client Credentials (Wallet):** Explains that connections to Autonomous Transaction Processing use a secure connection and provides instructions on how to use a wallet file to connect.
- Set Resource Management Rules:** Describes how to set resource management rules to allocate CPU/IO shares to consumer groups and to cancel SQL statements based on their runtime and amount of IO.
- Set Administrator Password:** Provides instructions on how to set or reset the database administrator user's (ADMIN) password and how to unlock the administrator user account.
- Manage Oracle ML Users:** Explains how to create new Oracle Machine Learning user accounts and manage the credentials for existing Oracle Machine Learning users.
- Send Feedback to Oracle:** Provides a link to the Oracle Cloud Customer Connect forum to provide feedback about the service.

The 'Set Administrator Password' card is highlighted with a red border. The page footer includes the copyright notice: Copyright © 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

NEW QUESTION: 82

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>

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