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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are part of a team that manages a set of workload instances running in an on-premises environment. The Architect team is tasked with designing and configuring Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Logging service to collect logs from these instances. There is a requirement to archive Info-level logging data of these instances into OCI Object Storage. Which two features of OCI can help you achieve this? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Service Connectors
B- Agent Configuration
C- Cloud Agent Plugin Grouping Function
D- ObjectCollection Rule

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

To collect logs from on-premises instances and archive Info-level logs in OCI Object Storage, you need tools for log ingestion and data movement:

Service Connectors (A): This feature enables data transfer from OCI Logging (source) to Object Storage (target). You can configure a service connector with a filter (e.g., log level = Info) to archive only Info-level logs.

ObjectCollection Rule (D): Part of Logging Analytics, this rule collects logs from Object Storage buckets into Logging Analytics for analysis. If logs are first written to Object Storage by an agent, this rule ensures continuous ingestion.

Why not B or C?

Agent Configuration (B): Used to set up Management Agents but doesn't handle archiving to Object Storage.

Cloud Agent Plugin Grouping Function (C): This is not a valid OCI feature.

The workflow involves agents sending logs to Logging, Service Connectors filtering and moving them to Object Storage, and ObjectCollection Rules enabling further analysis.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

From the following, select the different metric namespaces used for APM.

Options:

A- AjaxDownloadTime, TotalTraceCount, Oracle_pm_rum
B- oracle_apm_monitoring namespace, synthetics, and monitoring
C- RUM metrics, oracle_apm_monitoring, Oracle_apm_synthetic
D- oracle_apm_rum, oracle_apm_synthetics, and oracle_apm_monitoring

Answer:

D

Explanation:

APM uses specific metric namespaces to categorize its telemetry data:

oracle_apm_rum, oracle_apm_synthetics, and oracle_apm_monitoring (D):

oracle_apm_rum: Metrics from Real User Monitoring (e.g., page load times).

oracle_apm_synthetics: Metrics from Synthetic Monitoring (e.g., test response times).

oracle_apm_monitoring: Metrics from distributed tracing (e.g., span counts).

These namespaces align with APM's three core features.

Why not A, B, or C?

A: Individual metric names, not namespaces.

B: Incomplete and incorrect namespace naming.

C: Mixes metric types with partial namespace names.

These namespaces enable targeted metric queries in OCI Monitoring.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which answer best defines an Application Performance Monitoring (APM) Domain in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

Options:

A- A collection of users, roles, and identity data managing access to APM
B- A resource type containing the systems monitored by APM
C- A set of resources supporting high-availability connectivity to APM
D- A compartment containing the data collected by APM

Answer:

B

Explanation:

An APM Domain in OCI defines the monitoring scope for APM:

A resource type containing the systems monitored by APM (B): An APM Domain is a logical container for monitored systems (e.g., microservices, web servers, databases). It groups these resources for trace and metric collection, often separated by environment (e.g., dev, prod).

Why not A, C, or D?

Users, roles, identity (A): Relates to IAM, not APM Domains.

High-availability connectivity (C): Infrastructure concern, not an APM Domain's purpose.

Compartment (D): Compartments organize resources; APM Domains are specific to monitored systems within them.

APM Domains structure monitoring efforts effectively.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why do dedicated Vantage Points matter? Choose two reasons that apply. (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Applications on-premise or secured network can be tested from a public Vantage Point
B- Applications on-premise or on secured network cannot be tested from a public Vantage Point
C- Test internal customer applications
D- Test Deployment Manager and Scheduler

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

In OCI APM's Synthetic Monitoring, Vantage Points are locations from which synthetic tests (e.g., HTTP requests) are run. Dedicated Vantage Points are private, user-managed instances, distinct from public ones hosted by Oracle:

Applications on-premise or on secured network cannot be tested from a public Vantage Point (B): Public Vantage Points, located in Oracle-managed regions, lack access to private networks (e.g., on-premise servers or firewalled applications). Dedicated Vantage Points, deployed within a user's network, overcome this limitation.

Test internal customer applications (C): Dedicated Vantage Points enable testing of internal applications (e.g., intranet sites) not exposed to the public internet, ensuring performance monitoring from within the secured environment.

Why not A or D?

Test from public Vantage Point (A): Contradicts B; public Vantage Points can't access private networks.

Test Deployment Manager and Scheduler (D): These are unrelated OCI components, not Synthetic Monitoring targets.

Dedicated Vantage Points extend monitoring to restricted environments.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which response contains rich information to process for analytics?

Options:

A- Entity types
B- Log Sources
C- Database Audit Logs
D- Logging Analytic Entities

Answer:

C

Explanation:

For analytics, the data source must provide detailed, actionable information.

Database Audit Logs (C): These logs contain rich data like user actions, SQL queries, timestamps, and security events, making them ideal for performance, security, and compliance analysis in Logging Analytics.

Why not A, B, or D?

Entity types (A): These are metadata definitions, not data for analytics.

Log Sources (B): These are configurations for log parsing, not the logs themselves.

Logging Analytic Entities (D): Entities are resource representations, not the data content.

Database Audit Logs offer the depth needed for meaningful insights.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following TWO are stored in a Log Source of Logging Analytics? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Which Parsers to use
B- Where to store Log data
C- Where to find Logs
D- Which Management Agents to use

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

A Log Source in Logging Analytics defines how logs are collected and processed:

Which Parsers to use (A): Specifies the parsers (e.g., Syslog, JSON) that extract fields from logs, enabling structured analysis.

Where to find Logs (C): Defines the log location (e.g., file path /var/log/messages, database connection string), directing the collection process.

Why not B or D?

Where to store Log data (B): Storage is managed by Logging Analytics, not defined in the Source.

Which Management Agents to use (D): Agents are associated with Entities, not specified in the Source.

These elements configure log ingestion effectively.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are part of an organization with thousands of users accessing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). An unknown user action was executed, resulting in configuration errors. You are tasked to quickly identify the details of all users who were active in the last six hours along with any REST API calls that were executed. Which OCI service would you use?

Options:

A- Notifications
B- Service Connectors
C- Management Agent
D- Logging
E- Audit

Answer:

E

Explanation:

To investigate user activity and REST API calls over the last six hours, the OCI Audit service is the appropriate tool.

Audit (E): This service automatically records all API operations (including REST API calls) performed on OCI resources. It provides detailed logs with user details, timestamps, and actions, ideal for security and compliance investigations. You can filter audit logs by time range (e.g., last six hours) and user attributes.

Why not A, B, C, or D?

Notifications (A): Sends alerts but doesn't store or analyze API call details.

Service Connectors (B): Moves data between services, not for auditing.

Management Agent (C): Collects metrics/logs from resources, not API audit data.

Logging (D): Handles application and system logs, not API activity tracking.

Audit logs are retained for 90 days by default, making this a perfect fit.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are working on a project to automate the deployment of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instances that are pre-configured with web services. As part of the deployment workflow, you also need to create a corresponding OCI object storage bucket bearing the same name as that of the compute instance. Which of these two options can help you achieve this requirement? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Cloud Agent Plugin for the compute instance
B- Service Connector Hub
C- Oracle Functions
D- OCI CLI command, oci os bucket create auto
E- Events Service

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

To automate the creation of an OCI Object Storage bucket with the same name as a compute instance during deployment, you need a mechanism to detect the instance creation event and trigger an action to create the bucket. Two OCI services that can achieve this are Service Connector Hub and Oracle Functions, used in conjunction with the Events Service.

Service Connector Hub (B): This service acts as a cloud message bus that facilitates data movement between OCI services. You can configure a service connector with the Events Service as the source (to detect compute instance creation events, e.g., com.oraclecloud.computeapi.launchinstance.end) and Oracle Functions as the target. The service connector filters and routes the event to trigger a function.

Oracle Functions (C): This is a serverless platform that allows you to write and execute code in response to events. You can create a function that retrieves the compute instance name from the event payload and uses the OCI SDK or API to create an Object Storage bucket with the same name.

Why not A, D, or E alone?

Cloud Agent Plugin (A): This is used for monitoring and managing compute instances but does not directly support bucket creation automation.

OCI CLI command (D): The command oci os bucket create auto is not a valid OCI CLI command (oci os bucket create is valid but requires manual invocation or scripting, not event-driven automation).

Events Service (E): While critical for detecting instance creation, it alone cannot execute the logic to create a bucket---it needs a target like Functions or Notifications.

This solution leverages the event-driven architecture of OCI, combining Events Service (implicitly used with Service Connector Hub) and Oracle Functions for execution.