Free Questions for 1Z0-1067-23

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You created an Oracle Linux compute instance through the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) management console then immediately realize you forgot to add an SSH key file. You notice that OCI compute service provides instance console connections that supports adding SSH keys for a running instance. Hence, you created the console connection for your Linux server and activated it using the connection string provided. However, now you get prompted for a username and password to login. What option should you recommend to add the SSH key to your running instance, while minimizing the administrative overhead? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- You need to configure the boot loader to use ttyS0 as a console terminal on the VM.
B- You need to modify the serial console connection string to include the identity file flag, to specify the SSH key to use.
C- You need to terminate the running instance and recreate it by providing the SSH key file.
D- You need to reboot the instance from the console, boot into the bash shell in maintenance mode, and add SSH keys for the OPC user.

Answer:

D

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Several development teams in your company have each been provided with a budget and a dedicated compartment to be used for testing purpose u are asked to help them to control the costs and avoid any overspending. What should you do?

Options:

A- Contact Oracle support and ask them to associate the monthly budget with the Service Limits In every region for which your tenancy is subscribed. The tenancy administrator will receive an alert email from Oracle when the limit Is reached.
B- Configure a Quota for each compartment to prevent provisioning of any bare metal in-stances.
C- Associate a Budget Tag to each resource with monthly budget amount and use that In-formation to prepare a weekly report to send to each team.

D- Associate a Budget Tag to each compartment with the monthly budget amount and set an alert rule to notify the developers' teams when they reached a specific percentage of the budget.

Answer:

D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Scenario: 1 (Create a reusable VCN Configuration with Terraform)

Scenario Description: (Hands-On Performance Exam Certification)

You'll launch and destroy a VCN and subnet by creating Terraform automation scripts and issuing commands in Code Editor. Next, you'll download those Terraform scripts and create a stack by uploading them into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Resource Manager.

You'll then use that service to launch and destroy the same VCN and subnet.

In this scenario, you will:

a. Create a Terraform folder and file in Code Editor.

b. Create and destroy a VCN using Terraform.

c. Create and destroy a VCN using Resource Manager.

Options:

A- See the solution below with Step by Step Explanation

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Create a Terraform Folder and File in Code Editor:

You'll create a folder and file to hold your Terraform scripts.

1. Log in to your tenancy in the Cloud Console and open the Code Editor, whose icon is at the top-right corner, to the right of the CLI Cloud Shell icon.

2. Expand the Explorer panel with the top icon on the left panel. It looks like two overlapping documents.

3. Expand the drop-down for your home directory if it isn't already expanded. It's okay if it is empty.

4. Create a new folder by clickingFile, thenNew Folder, and name it terraform-vcn.

5. Create a file in that folder by clickingFile, thenNew File, and name it vcn.tf.To make Code Editor, create the file in the correct folder, click the folder name in your home directory to highlight it.

6. First, you'll set up Terraform and the OCI Provider in this directory. Add these lines to the file:

terraform {required_providers {oci = {source = 'oracle/oci'version = '>=4.67.3'}}required_version = '>= 1.0.0'}

7. Save the changes by clickingFile, thenSave.

8. Now, run this code. Open a terminal panel in Cloud Editor by clickingTerminal, thenNew Terminal.

9. Use pwd to check that you are in your home directory.

10. Enter ls and you should see your terraform_vcn directory.

11. Enter cd terraform_vcn/ to change to that directory with.

12. Use terraform init to initialize this directory for Terraform.

13. Use ls -a and you should see that Terraform created a hidden directory and file.

Create and Destroy a VCN Using Terraform

You'll create a Terraform script that will launch a VCN and subnet.

You'll then alter your script and create two additional files that will apply a compartment OCID variable to your Terraform script.

Write the Terraform

1. Add the following code block to your Terraform script to declare a VCN, replacing<your_compartment_ocid>with the proper OCID. The onlystrictlyrequired parameter is the compartment OCID, but you'll add more later.

If you need to retrieve your compartment OCID, navigate toIdentity & Security, thenCompartments. Find your compartment, hover the cursor over the OCID, and clickCopy.

resource 'oci_core_vcn' 'example_vcn' {compartment_id = '<your_compartment_ocid>'}

This snippet declares aresource blockof typeoci_core_vcn. The label that Terraform will use for this resource isexample_vcn.

2. In the terminal, run terraform plan, and you should see that Terraform would create a VCN. Because most of the parameters were unspecified, terraform will list their values as ''(known after apply).'' You can ignore the ''-out option to save this plan'' warning.

Note that terraform plan parses your Terraform configuration and creates an execution plan for the associated stack, while terraform apply applies the execution plan to create (or modify) your resources.

3. Add a display name and CIDR block (the bolded portion) to the code. Note that we want to set thecidr_blocksparameter, rather thancidr_block(which is deprecated).

resource 'oci_core_vcn' 'example_vcn' {compartment_id = '<your_compartment_ocid>'display_name = 'VCN-01'cidr_blocks = ['10.0.0.0/16']}

4. Save the changes and run terraform plan again. You should see the display name and CIDR block reflected in Terraform's plan.

5. Now add a subnet to this VCN. At the bottom of the file, add the following block:

resource 'oci_core_subnet' 'example_subnet' {compartment_id = '<your_compartment_ocid>'display_name = 'SNT-01'vcn_id = oci_core_vcn.example_vcn.idcidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'}

Note the line where we set the VCN ID. Here we reference the OCID of the previously declared VCN, using the name we gave it to Terraform: example_vcn. This dependency makes Terraform provision the VCN first, wait for OCI to return the OCID, then provision the subnet.

6. Run terraform plan to see that it will now create a VCN and subnet.

Add Variables

7. Before moving on there are a few ways to improve the existing code. Notice that the subnet and VCN both need the compartment OCID. We can factor this out into a variable. Create a file named variables.tf

8. In variables.tf, declare a variable named compartment_id:

variable 'compartment_id' {type = string}

9. In vcn.tf, replace all instances of the compartment OCID with var.compartment_id as follows:

terraform {required_providers {oci = {source = 'oracle/oci'version = '>=4.67.3'}}required_version = '>= 1.0.0'}resource 'oci_core_vcn' 'example_vcn' {compartment_id = var.compartment_iddisplay_name = 'VCN-01'cidr_blocks = ['10.0.0.0/16']}resource 'oci_core_subnet' 'example_subnet' {compartment_id = var.compartment_iddisplay_name = 'SNT-01'vcn_id = oci_core_vcn.example_vcn.idcidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'}

Save your changes in both vcn.tf and variables.tf

10. If you were to run terraform plan or apply now, Terraform would see a variable and provide you a prompt to input the compartment OCID. Instead, you'll provide the variable value in a dedicated file. Create a file named exactly terraform.tfvars

11. Terraform will automatically load values provided in a file with this name. If you were to use a different name, you would have to provide the file name to the Terraform CLI. Add the value for the compartment ID in this file:

compartment_id = '<your_compartment_ocid>'

Be sure to save the file.

12. Run terraform plan and you should see the same output as before.

Provision the VCN

13. Run terraform apply and confirm that you want to make the changes by enteringyesat the prompt.

14. Navigate to VCNs in the console. Ensure that you have the right compartment selected. You should see your VCN. Click its name to see the details. You should see its subnet listed.

Terminate the VCN

15. Run terraform destroy. Enteryesto confirm. You should see the VCN terminate. Refresh your browser if needed.

Create and Destroy a VCN Using Resource Manager (You will most probably be tested on this in the actual certification)

We will reuse the Terraform code but replace the CLI with Resource Manager.

1. Create a folder named terraform_vcn on your host machine. Download the vcn.tf, terraform.tfvars, and variables.tf files from Code Editor and move them to the terraform_vcn folder to your local machine. To download from Code Editor, right-click the file name in the Explorer panel and selectDownload. You could download the whole folder at once, but then you would have to delete Terraform's hidden files.

Create a Stack

2. Navigate to Resource Manager in the Console's navigation menu underDeveloper Services. Go to theStackspage.

3. ClickCreate stack.

a. The first page of the form will be for stack information.

1) For the origin of the Terraform configuration, keepMy configurationselected.

2) UnderStack configuration, upload your terraform_vcn folder.

3) UnderCustom providers, keepUse custom Terraform providersdeselected.

4) Name the stack and give it a description.

5) Ensure that your compartment is selected.

6) ClickNext.

b. The second page will be for variables.

1) Because you uploaded a terraform.tfvars file, Resource Manager will auto-populate the variable for compartment OCID.

2) ClickNext.

c. The third page will be for review.

1) KeepRun applydeselected.

2) ClickCreate. This will take you to the stack's details page.

Run a Plan Job

4. The stack itself is only a bookkeeping resource---no infrastructure was provisioned yet. You should be on the stack's page. ClickPlan. A form will pop up.

a. Name the job RM-Plan-01.

b. ClickPlanagain at the bottom to submit a job for Resource Manager to run terraform plan. This will take you to the job's details page.

5. Wait for the job to complete, and then view the logs. They should match what you saw when you ran Terraform in Code Editor.

Run an Apply Job

6. Go back to the stack's details page (use the breadcrumbs). ClickApply. A form will pop up.

a. Name the job RM-Apply-01.

b. UnderApply job plan resolution, select the plan job we just ran (instead of ''Automatically approve''). This makes it execute based on the previous plan, instead of running a new one.

c. ClickApplyto submit a job for Resource Manager to run terraform apply. This will take you to the job's details page.

7. Wait for the job to finish. View the logs and confirm that it was successful.

View the VCN

8. Navigate to VCNs in the Console through the navigation menu underNetworkingandVirtual Cloud Networks.

9. You should see the VCN listed in the table. Click its name to go to itsDetailspage.

10. You should see the subnet listed.

Run a Destroy Job

11. Go back to the stack's details page inResource Manager.

12. ClickDestroy. ClickDestroyagain on the menu that pops up.

13. Wait for the job to finish. View the logs to see that it completed successfully.

14. Navigate back to VCNs in the Console. You should see that it has been terminated.

15. Go back to the stack in Resource Manager. Click the drop-down forMore actions. SelectDelete stack. Confirm by selectingDelete.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option contains the essential components of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Notifications service? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- An ALARM with a name unique across the tenancy, a SUBSCRIPTION, and a MET-RIC with the measurement of interest.
B- A TOPIC with a name unique across the compartment, a SUBSCRIPTION, and a MESSAGE where content is published.
C- An ALARM with a name unique across the compartment, a SUBSCRIPTION, and a METRIC with the measurement of interest.
D- A TOPIC with a name unique across the tenancy, a SUBSCRIPTION, and a MES-SAGE where content is published.

Answer:

D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are running an old version of PostgreSQL on several compute instances and want to update to the latest version. Which tool must you use to update the PostgreSQL packages on the existing machines?

Options:

A- Ansible
B- OCI Package Manager
C- Terraform
D- OCI CLI

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As a solutions architect of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy, you have been asked to provide members of the CloudOps group the ability to view and retrieve monitoring metrics, but only for all monitoring-enabled compute instances. Which policy statement would you define to grant this access?

Options:

A- Allow group CloudOps to read metrics in tenancy where target.metrics.namespace='oci_computeagent'
B- Allow group CloudOps to read compute-metrics in tenancy
C- Allow group CloudOps to read metrics in tenancy where target.metrics.monitoring='oci_computeagent'
D- Restricting monitoring access only to compute instances metrics is not possible.

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are asked to deploy a new application that has been designed to scale horizontally. The business stakeholders have asked that the application be deployed in us-phoenix-1. Nor-mal usage requires 2 OCPUs. You expect to have few spikes during the week, that will require up to 4 OCPUs, and a major usage uptick at the end of each month that will require 8 OCPUs. What is the most cost-effective approach to implement a highly available and scalable solution? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- Create an instance with 1 OCPU shape. Use the Resize Instance action to scale up to a larger shape when more resources are needed.
B- Create an instance with 1 OCPU shape. Use a CLI script to clone it when more re-sources are needed.
C- Create an instance pool with a VM.Standard2.2 shape instance configuration. Set up the autoscaling configuration to use 2 availability domains and have a minimum of 2 in-stances, to handle the weekly spikes, and a maximum of 4 instances.
D- Create an instance pool with a VM.Standard2.1 shape instance configuration. Set up the autoscaling configuration to use 2 availability domains and have a minimum of 2 in-stances and a maximum of 8 instances.

Answer:

D

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The boot volume on your Oracle Linux instance has run out of space. Your application has crashed due to a lack of swap space, forcing you to increase the size of the boot volume. Which step should NOT be included in the process used to solve the issue? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- Resize the boot volume by specifying a larger value than the boot volume current size.
B- Reattach the boot volume and restart the instance.
C- Create a RAID 0 configuration to extend the boot volume file system onto another block volume.
D- Attach the resized boot volume to a second instance as a data volume; extend the partition and grow the file system in the resized boot volume.
E- Stop the instance and detach the boot volume.

Answer:

C

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have created the following JSON file to specify a lifecycle policy for one of your object storage buckets:

```
[
      {
            "name": "Archive LOGS",
            "action": "ARCHIVE",
            "objectNameFilter": {
                  "inclusionPrefixes": [
                        "LOGS"
                  ]
            },
            "timeAmount": 30,
            "timeUnit": "DAYS",
            "isEnabled": true
      },
      {
            "name": "DELETE_LOGS",
            "action": "DELETE",
            "objectNameFilter": {
                  "inclusionPrefixes": [
                        "LOGS"
                  ]
            },
            "timeAmount": 120,
            "timeUnit": "DAYS",
            "isEnabled": true
      }
]
```

How will this policy affect the objects that are stored in the bucket? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- The objects with prefix LOGS will be deleted 30 days after creation date.

B- Objects containing the name prefix LOGS will be automatically migrated from standard Storage to Archive storage 30 days after the creation date. The object will be deleted 120 days

after creation.

C- Objects containing the name prefix LOGS will be automatically migrated from standard Storage to Archive storage 30 days after the creation date. The object will be mi-grated back to standard Storage 120 days after creation.

D- Objects with the prefix LOGS will be retained for 120 days and then deleted permanently.

Answer:

B

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