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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You just got a last minute request to create a set of instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The configuration and installed software are identical for every instance, and you already have a running instance in your OCI tenancy. Which image option allows you to achieve this task with the least amount of effort?

Options:

- A- Bring your own image and use it as a template for the new instances.
- B- Select an image from the OCI Marketplace.
- C- Use Oracle-provided images and customize the installation using a third-party tool.
- D- Create a custom image and use it as a template for the new instances.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Creating a custom image and using it as a template for the new instances is the option that allows you to achieve this task with the least amount of effort. A custom image is a copy of an existing instance that you can use to launch other instances with the same configuration and installed software. The other options are not suitable for this scenario, as they would require more time and effort to create and customize the instances. Reference: [Custom Images]

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements is true about cloning a volume in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Block Volume service?

Options:

- A- You need to detach a volume before cloning it.
- B- Creating a clone takes longer than creating a backup of a volume.
- C- You can clone a volume to another region.
- D- You can change the block volume size when cloning a volume.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

You can change the block volume size when cloning a volume. The explanation is that cloning a volume is a way of creating an exact copy of an existing volume without creating a backup first. Cloning a volume is faster and cheaper than creating a backup and restoring it to a new volume. When you clone a volume, you can change the block volume size, performance, encryption settings, and tags of the new volume. You do not need to detach a volume before cloning it, as cloning does not affect the source volume or its attachments. You cannot clone a volume to another region, as cloning only works within the same region and availability domain. Creating a clone usually takes less time than creating a backup of a volume, as cloning does not involve transferring data to Object Storage.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

company sells services to photographers where patrons can preview the photos that they want prints for.

To avoid unauthorized copies, the sample photos have lower resolution and are watermarked. The photos are processed after they are uploaded. The process is fast but not immediate. It creates samples and sends them to storage outside of the instances. Which type of instance is ideal for a process like this; short lived and one that keeps the cost low?

Options:

- A- Preemptible instances
- B- Spot instances
- C- On-demand instances
- D- Burstable instances

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The explanation is that preemptible instances are VM instances that offer lower costs than regular instances but can be reclaimed by OCI at any time due to capacity constraints or after running for a maximum of 24 hours. Preemptible instances are ideal for short-lived and stateless workloads that can tolerate interruptions and do not require guaranteed availability or performance. Preemptible instances are billed by the second at a fixed rate that is lower than regular instances.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is NOT a valid Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) approach?

Options:

- A-** Ensure VCN CIDR prefix overlaps with other VCNs in your tenancy or with your organizations private IP network ranges.
- B-** Ensure not all IP addresses are allocated at once within a VCN or subnet; instead reserve some IP addresses for future use.
- C-** Private subnets should ideally have individual route tables to control the flow of traffic within and outside of VCN.
- D-** Use OCI tags to tag VCN resources so that all resources follow organizational tagging/naming conventions.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Ensure VCN CIDR prefix overlaps with other VCNs in your tenancy or with your organizations private IP network ranges. The explanation is that a VCN CIDR prefix is the range of IPv4 addresses that can be used within the VCN and its subnets. The VCN CIDR prefix should not overlap with other VCNs in your tenancy or with your organization's private IP network ranges, as this can cause routing conflicts and connectivity issues. You should choose a VCN CIDR prefix that is large enough to accommodate your current and future needs, but not too large to waste IP addresses. You can use any of the private IPv4 address ranges specified in RFC 1918 for your VCN CIDR prefix.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A financial firm is designing an application architecture for its online trading platform that should have high availability and fault tolerance.

Their solutions architects configured the application to use an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage bucket located in the US West (us-phoenix-1) region to store large amounts of financial data.

a. The stored financial data in the bucket should not be impacted even if there is an outage in one of the Availability Domains or a complete region.

What should the architect do to avoid any costly service disruptions and ensure data durability?

Options:

A- Create a replication policy to send data to a different bucket in another OCI region.

B- Copy the Object Storage bucket to a block volume.

C- Create a lifecycle policy to regularly send data from the Standard to Archive storage.

D- Create a new Object Storage bucket in another region and configure lifecycle policy to move data every 5 days.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Create a replication policy to send data to a different bucket in another OCI region. The explanation is that replication is a feature of Object Storage that allows you to automatically copy objects from one bucket to another bucket, either in the same region or in a different region. Replication can help you improve data availability and durability, as well as meet compliance and disaster recovery requirements. To enable replication, you need to create a replication policy that specifies the source and destination buckets, the replication frequency, and the replication filters. Replication policies are evaluated every five minutes and copy any new or updated objects from the source bucket to the destination bucket.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO statements are TRUE about Private IP addresses in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

Options:

- A- Each VNIC can only have one private IP address.
- B- By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address.
- C- By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address and one secondary private IP address.
- D- A private IP can have an optional public IP assigned to it if it resides in a public subnet.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address. A private IP can have an optional public IP assigned to it if it resides in a public subnet. The explanation is that a private IP address is an IPv4 address that is assigned to a VNIC and belongs to the CIDR block of the VCN or subnet. By default, the primary VNIC of an instance in a subnet has one primary private IP address, which is automatically assigned by OCI and cannot be changed. However, you can also assign secondary private IP addresses to a VNIC, either manually or automatically, up to a maximum of 31 per VNIC. A private IP address can have an optional public IP address assigned to it, which allows the instance to communicate with the internet. A public IP address can be either ephemeral or reserved, depending on whether you want to keep it after stopping or terminating the instance. A private IP address can only have a public IP address assigned to it if it resides in a public subnet, which means that the subnet's route table has a route rule that directs traffic to the internet gateway.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are backing up your on-premises data to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage Service.

Your requirements are:

1. Backups need to be retained for at least full 31 days.
2. Data should be accessible immediately if and when needed after the backup.

Which OCI Object Storage tier is suitable for storing the backup to minimize cost?

Options:

- A- Infrequent Access tier
- B- Archive tier
- C- Standard tier
- D- Auto-Tiering tier

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The explanation is that the Infrequent Access tier is suitable for storing data that is accessed less frequently but requires immediate access when needed. The Infrequent Access tier has lower storage costs than the Standard tier, but higher retrieval costs. The Infrequent Access tier also has a minimum storage duration of 30 days, which means that you will be charged for at least 30 days of storage even if you delete or move the data before that period.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are responsible for deploying an application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application is memory intensive and performs poorly if enough memory is not available. You have created an instance pool of Linux compute instances in OCI to host the application and defined Autoscaling Configuration for the instance pool.

What should you do to ensure that the instance pool autoscales to prevent poor application performance?

Options:

- A- Install OCI SDK on all compute instances and create a script that triggers the autoscaling event if there is high memory usage.
- B- Configure the autoscaling policy to monitor memory usage and scale up the number of instances when it meets the threshold.
- C- Install the monitoring agent on all compute instances, which triggers the autoscaling group.
- D- Configure the autoscaling policy to monitor CPU usage and scale up the number of instances when it meets the threshold

Answer:

B

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As a network architect you have been tasked with creating a fully redundant connection from your on-premises data center to your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in the us-ashburn-1 region. Which TWO options will accomplish this requirement?

Options:

- A-** Configure two FastConnect virtual circuits to the us-ashburn-1 region and terminate them in diverse hardware on-premises.
- B-** Configure a Site-to-Site VPN from a single on-premises CPE.
- C-** Configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-ashburn-1 region and the second FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-phoenix-1 region.
- D-** Configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-ashburn-1 region and a Site-to-Site VPN to the usashburn-1 region.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Configure two FastConnect virtual circuits to the us-ashburn-1 region and terminate them in diverse hardware on-premises. Configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-ashburn-1 region and a Site-to-Site VPN to the us-ashburn-1 region. The explanation is that FastConnect is a service that provides a private and dedicated connection between your on-premises network and your VCN in OCI. FastConnect offers higher bandwidth, lower latency, and more consistent network performance than public internet connections. To create a fully redundant connection from your on-premises data center to your VCN in the us-ashburn-1 region, you can either configure two FastConnect virtual circuits to the same region and terminate them in diverse hardware on-premises, or configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the region and a Site-to-Site VPN to the same region as a backup option.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO are key benefits of setting up Site-to-Site VPN on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

Options:

- A-** When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, it creates a private connection that provides consistent network experience.
- B-** When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can configure it to use static or dynamic routing (BGP).
- C-** When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, OCI provisions redundant VPN tunnels.
- D-** When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can expect bandwidth above 2 Gbps.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can configure it to use static or dynamic routing (BGP). When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, OCI provisions redundant VPN tunnels. The explanation is that Site-to-Site VPN is a secure and encrypted connection between your on-premises network and your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in OCI over the public internet. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, you can

choose to use static routing or dynamic routing (Border Gateway Protocol or BGP) to exchange routes between your network and OCI. OCI also provisions two redundant VPN tunnels for each Site-to-Site VPN connection to provide high availability and failover.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO statements about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage Service are accurate?

Options:

- A- Communication with file systems in a mount target is encrypted via HTTPS.
- B- File systems use Oracle-managed keys by default.
- C- Customer can encrypt data in their file system using their own Vault encryption key.
- D- Mount targets use Oracle-managed keys by default.
- E- Customer can encrypt the communication to a mount target via export options.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

File systems use Oracle-managed keys by default. Customer can encrypt data in their file system using their own Vault encryption key. The explanation is that File Storage Service encrypts all data at rest using AES-256 encryption algorithm. By default, File Storage Service uses Oracle-managed keys to encrypt and decrypt data. However, you can also use your own Vault encryption key to encrypt data in your file system. To do so, you need to create a key in Vault and associate it with your file system when you create or update it.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are responsible for creating and maintaining an enterprise application that consists of multiple storage volumes across multiple compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

The storage volumes include boot volumes and block volumes for your data storage. You need to create a backup for the boot volumes that will be done daily and a backup for the block volumes that will be done every six hours.

How can you meet this requirement?

Options:

- A-** Create clones of all boot volumes and block volumes one at a time.
- B-** Group the boot volumes into a volume group and create a custom backup policy. Group the block volumes and create a custom backup policy.
- C-** Create on-demand full backups of block volumes, and create custom images from the boot volumes. Use a function to run at a specific time to start the backup process.
- D-** Group multiple storage volumes in a volume group and create volume group backups.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Group the boot volumes into a volume group and create a custom backup policy. Group the block volumes and create a custom backup policy. The explanation is that volume groups are logical collections of block volumes and boot volumes that can be backed up together as a consistent point-in-time snapshot. You can create a custom backup policy for each volume group and specify the frequency and retention period of the backups. This way, you can meet different backup requirements for different types of volumes.

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