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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which is NOT a valid option for an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute shape?

## Options:

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- A- Bare Metal
- B- Dedicated Virtual Machine Host
- C- Virtual Machine
- D- Exadata Virtual Machine

## Answer:

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D

## Explanation:

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Exadata Virtual Machine is not a valid option for an OCI compute shape. Exadata Virtual Machine is a deployment option for Exadata Cloud Service or Exadata Cloud@Customer, which are services that provide dedicated Exadata infrastructure for running Oracle

databases in OCI. Exadata Virtual Machine allows you to create multiple virtual machines on each Exadata compute node and isolate them from each other using Oracle VM technology. The valid options for OCI compute shapes are:

**Bare Metal:** A bare metal instance is a physical server that gives you direct access to the underlying hardware and full isolation from other tenants.

**Dedicated Virtual Machine Host:** A dedicated virtual machine host is a physical server that hosts only your virtual machine instances and no other tenant's instances.

**Virtual Machine:** A virtual machine instance is a virtual server that runs on a shared physical server with other tenants' instances.

**Burstable:** A burstable instance is a virtual machine instance that has a baseline utilization of either 12% or 50% of each CPU core and can burst above the baseline when needed.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What should be created before provisioning an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DB System?

**Options:**

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**A-** Bucket in Object Storage

**B-** Virtual Cloud Network

**C-** Compute Instance

**D-** Compartment

**Answer:**

---

B

**Explanation:**

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The explanation is that a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) is a software-defined network that you set up in OCI to connect your cloud resources, such as compute instances and databases. A VCN provides you with complete control over your network environment, including selecting your own IP address range, creating subnets, route tables, gateways, security lists, etc. You need to create a VCN before provisioning an OCI DB System, as you need to specify which subnet in your VCN you want to launch your DB System in.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You want to distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Which Traffic Management Steering Policy would you use?

**Options:**

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- A- IP Prefix
- B- Load Balancer
- C- Geolocation
- D- Failover

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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The explanation is that geolocation is a type of Traffic Management Steering Policy that allows you to distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Geolocation steering policies use geolocation data from third-party providers to map end user IP addresses to geographic regions. You can create rules that specify which endpoints to serve for each region or country, or use a default endpoint for unspecified regions.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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In which two ways can Oracle Security Zones assist with the cloud security shared responsibility model?

### Options:

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- A- Encrypt storage resources with a customer-managed key.
- B- Allow access to an unsecured compartment, which is moved from a standard compartment.
- C- Deny public access to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources, such as databases and object storage buckets.
- D- Add or move a standard compartment to a highly secured security zone compartment.

### Answer:

---

A, C

### Explanation:

---

Oracle Security Zones is a service that helps you enforce best practices and prevent misconfigurations on your OCI resources by applying predefined policies and controls. Some of the benefits of using Security Zones are:

Encrypt storage resources with a customer-managed key: Security Zones require that all storage resources, such as block volumes, boot volumes, file systems, and object storage buckets, are encrypted with a customer-managed key from Vault. This ensures that you have full control over the encryption and decryption of your data at rest.

Deny public access to OCI resources, such as databases and object storage buckets: Security Zones prevent you from creating or updating OCI resources that have public access enabled, such as databases and object storage buckets that are accessible from the internet. This reduces the risk of unauthorized access or data leakage.

## Question 5

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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You have a high-demand web application running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your tenancy administrator has set up a schedule-based autoscaling policy on instance pool with an initial size of 5 instances for the application.

Policy 1:

Target pool size:10 instances

Execution time:8:30 a.m. on every Monday through Friday, in every month, in every year

Cron expression:0 30 8 ? \* MON-FRI \*

Which statement accurately explains the goal of this policy?

### Options:

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- A-** Goal: A one-time schedule with only one scaling out event. At 8:30 a.m., on December 31, 2021, scale the instance pool to 10 instances from 5.
- B-** Goal: A recurring monthly schedule. On all days of the month, set the initial pool size to 5 instances. At 8.30 a.m., on every day of the month, scale out to 10 instances.
- C-** Goal: A recurring daily schedule. On weekday mornings at 8.30 a.m., scale out to 10 instances.
- D-** Goal: A recurring weekly schedule. On all days of the week at 8.30 a.m., scale out the pool to 10 instances from the initial size of 5

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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The explanation is that a schedule-based autoscaling policy allows you to adjust the size of your instance pool based on a cron expression that specifies the date and time of the scaling action. The cron expression consists of six fields: seconds, minutes, hours, day of month, month, and day of week. In this case, the cron expression is `0 30 8 ? * MON-FRI *`, which means that the scaling action will occur at 8:30 a.m. on every Monday through Friday, regardless of the day of month or month. Therefore, the goal of this policy is to scale out the instance pool to 10 instances on weekday mornings at 8:30 a.m.



## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What should be created before provisioning an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DB System?

### Options:

---

- A- Bucket in Object Storage
- B- Virtual Cloud Network
- C- Compute Instance
- D- Compartment

### Answer:

---

B

### Explanation:

---

The explanation is that a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) is a software-defined network that you set up in OCI to connect your cloud resources, such as compute instances and databases. A VCN provides you with complete control over your network environment, including selecting your own IP address range, creating subnets, route tables, gateways, security lists, etc. You need to create a VCN before provisioning an OCI DB System, as you need to specify which subnet in your VCN you want to launch your DB System in.

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

You want to distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Which Traffic Management Steering Policy would you use?

### Options:

---

- A- IP Prefix
- B- Load Balancer
- C- Geolocation
- D- Failover

**Answer:**

---

C

**Explanation:**

---

The explanation is that geolocation is a type of Traffic Management Steering Policy that allows you to distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Geolocation steering policies use geolocation data from third-party providers to map end user IP addresses to geographic regions. You can create rules that specify which endpoints to serve for each region or country, or use a default endpoint for unspecified regions.

## Question 8

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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- C-** Goal: A recurring daily schedule. On weekday mornings at 8.30 a.m., scale out to 10 instances.
- D-** Goal: A recurring weekly schedule. On all days of the week at 8.30 a.m., scale out the pool to 10 instances from the initial size of 5

### Answer:

---

C

### Explanation:

---

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## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

In which two ways can Oracle Security Zones assist with the cloud security shared responsibility model?

### Options:

---

- A-** Encrypt storage resources with a customer-managed key.
- B-** Allow access to an unsecured compartment, which is moved from a standard compartment.
- C-** Deny public access to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources, such as databases and object storage buckets.
- D-** Add or move a standard compartment to a highly secured security zone compartment.

### Answer:

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A, C

## **Explanation:**

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## **Question 10**

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

---

Which is NOT a valid option for an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute shape?

**Options:**

---

- A- Bare Metal
- B- Dedicated Virtual Machine Host
- C- Virtual Machine
- D- Exadata Virtual Machine

**Answer:**

---

D

**Explanation:**

---

Exadata Virtual Machine is not a valid option for an OCI compute shape. Exadata Virtual Machine is a deployment option for Exadata Cloud Service or Exadata Cloud@Customer, which are services that provide dedicated Exadata infrastructure for running Oracle databases in OCI. Exadata Virtual Machine allows you to create multiple virtual machines on each Exadata compute node and isolate them from each other using Oracle VM technology. The valid options for OCI compute shapes are:

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