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QUESTION 1
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 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 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 load balancer.
D. one subnet in total; one regional private subnet to host your back-end web servers and your public load balancer.

Answer: A
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 (recommended) 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.

QUESTION 2
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: E
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

QUESTION 3
You are managing a tier-1 OLTP application on an Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) database. Your business needs to run hourly batch processes on this ATP database that may consume more CPUs than what is available on the server.
How can you limit these batch processes to not interfere with the OLTP transactions?

A. Configure ATP resource management rules to change CPU/IO shares for the consumer group of batch processes.
B. Copy OLTP data into new tables in a new table space and run batch processes against these new tables.
C. Disable automated backup during the batch process operations.
D. ATP is designed for OLTP workload only, you cannot run batch processes on ATP.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Autonomous Transaction Processing comes with predefined CPU/IO shares assigned to different consumer groups. You can modify these predefined CPU/IO shares if your workload requires different CPU/IO resource allocations.
By default, the CPU/IO shares assigned to the consumer groups TPURGENT, TP, HIGH, MEDIUM, and LOW are 12, 8, 4, 2, and 1, respectively. The shares determine how much CPU/IO resources a consumer group can use with respect to the other consumer groups. With the default settings the consumer group TPURGENT will be able to use 12 times more CPU/IO resources compared to LOW, when needed. The consumer group TP will be able to use 4 times more CPU/IO resources compared to MEDIUM, when needed.

QUESTION 4
Which two tagging related items are valid attributes that may be included in payload of an audit log event? (Choose two.)

A. Predefined values
B. Free-form tags

C. Tag variables
D. Defined tags
E. Cost-tracking tags
F. Default tags

Answer: BD
Explanation:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Audit/Reference/logeventreference.htm#payload

QUESTION 5
You are a network architect and have designed the network infrastructure of a three-tier application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). In the architecture, back-end DB servers are in a private subnet. One of your DB administrators requests to have access to OCI object storage service.
How can you meet this requirement?

A. Add a new route rule to the private subnet route table to route default traffic to the internet gateway.
B. Attach a public IP address to the instances in the private subnet, and then add a new route rule to the private subnet route table to route default traffic to the internet gateway.
C. Create a dynamic routing gateway (DRG) and attach it to your virtual cloud network (VCN). Add a default route rule to the private subnets route table and set the target as DRG.
D. Create a service gateway, add a new route rule to the private subnet route table that uses object storage as target type.

Answer: D
Explanation:
A service gateway lets resources in your VCN privately access specific Oracle services, without exposing the data to an internet gateway or NAT. The resources in the VCN can be in a private subnet and use only private IP addresses. The traffic from the VCN to the service of interest travels over the Oracle network fabric and never traverses the internet. To give your VCN access to a given service CIDR label, you must enable that service CIDR label for the VCN's service gateway. You can do that when you create the service gateway, or later after it's created. You can also disable a service CIDR label for the service gateway at any time. For traffic to be routed from a subnet in your VCN to a service gateway, you must add a rule accordingly to the subnet's route table. The rule must use the service gateway as the target.
Reference:
https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/connect-private-instances-with-oracle-servicesthrough-an-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-service-gateway

QUESTION 6
A customer has launched a compute Instance in the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN), which has an Internet gateway, a service gateway, a default security lists and a default route table. Customer has opened up Port 22 in the security lists attached to the compute instance subnet, however is still unable to connect to compute instances using ssh.
Which option would remedy this situation?

A. Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a following route to the route table.
Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0
Target: Internet Gateway (IGW)

B. Modify the security list associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a stateful egress rule to allow icmp traffic in addition to the port 22.
C. Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a following route to the route table.
Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0
Target: Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
D. Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a following route to the route table.
Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0
Target: Service Gateway (SGW)

Answer: A
Explanation:
You create an internet gateway in the context of a specific VCN. In other words, the internet gateway is automatically attached to a VCN. However, you can disable and re-enable the internet gateway at any time.
For traffic to flow between a subnet and an internet gateway, you must create a route rule accordingly in the subnet's route table (for example, destination CIDR = 0.0.0.0/0 and target = internet gateway). If the internet gateway is disabled, that means no traffic will flow to or from the internet even if there's a route rule that enables that traffic. For the purposes of access control, you must specify the compartment where you want the internet gateway to reside. If you're not sure which compartment to use, put the internet gateway in the same compartment as the cloud network.

QUESTION 7
Your customer is using an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compartment named Production that hosts
several resources such as compute instances, DB Systems and File Systems. Each resource in the Production compartment is tagged.
The customer's security team wants to restrict access to DB Systems to only the authorized group of DBAs.
Which OCI Tagging capability can be used to meet this requirement?

A. Tags Defaults with predefined values
B. Tag Defaults
C. Cost-Tracking Tags
D. Tag-based Access Control

Answer: D
Explanation:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Tagging/Tasks/managingaccesswithtags.htm#about

QUESTION 8
You have multiple applications installed on a compute instance and these applications generate a large amount of log files. These log files must reside on the boot volume for a minimum of 15 days and must be retained for at least 60 days. The 60-day retention requirement is causing an issue with available disk space.
What are the two recommended methods to provide additional boot volume space for this compute instance? (Choose two.)

A. Terminate the instance while preserving the boot volume. Create a new instance from the boot volume and select a DenseIO shape to take advantage of local NVMe storage.

B. Create an object storage bucket and use a script that runs daily to move log files older than 15 days to the bucket.
C. Create and attach a block volume to the compute instance and copy the log files.
D. Create a custom image and launch a new compute instance with a larger boot volume size.
E. Write a custom script to remove the log files on a daily basis and free up the space on the boot volume.

Answer: BD
Explanation:
These log files must reside on the boot volume for a minimum of 15 days so you have to increase the boot Volume

QUESTION 9
You have an application server running in a public subnet on a compute instance in US West (us-phoenix-1) region of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The data sitting on this instance needs to be copied to OCI Object storage bucket available in the same region without traversing over the internet. To enable the connectivity between the instance and Object Storage, you created a service gateway with service CIDR of all Object Storage in us-phoenix-1 enabled. You also modified the security rules to allow the desired traffic.
However, when you tried sending the data to the Object Storage bucket, you notice that the data is going over the internet and not via the service gateway.
What could be the possible reason for this behavior?

A. The route table associated with the subnet has no route rule where the destination is object storage service
B. The service gateway created in the VCN resides in a different availability domain
C. The security list associated with the subnet has an egress rule that allows all traffic to be forwarded to a destination CIDR 0.0.0.0/0
D. Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies restrict the access to the object storage bucket

Answer: A

QUESTION 10
Which two choices are true for Oracle Autonomous Database with Shared Exadata Infrastructure?

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

Answer: AC

QUESTION 11
Which two are true for achieving High Availability on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

A. Store your database across multiple regions so that half of the data resides in one region and the other half resides in another region.
B. Attach your block volume form Availability Domain 1 to a compute instance in Availability Domain 2 (and vice versa) so that they are highly available.

C. Configure your database to have Data Guard in another Availability Domain in Sync mode within a region.
D. Store your database files on Object Storage so that they are available in all Availability Domains in all regions.
E. Distribute your application servers across all Availability Domains within a region.

Answer: CE

QUESTION 12
Which two configuration formats does Terraform support? (Choose two.)

A. YAML
B. JSON
C. HCL
D. XML

Answer: BC
Explanation:
References:
Terraform configuration files can use either of two formats: Terraform domain-specific language (HashiCorp Configuration Language format [HCL]), which is the recommended approach, or JSON format if the files need to be machine-readable.

QUESTION 13
At the end of a terraform apply operation, what is the default output?

A. nothing by default
B. statistics about what was added, changed, and destroyed
C. the entire state file
D. statistics about what was added, changed, and destroyed, and the values of outputs

Answer: D

QUESTION 14
You want an instance in your compartment to make API calls to other services within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure without storing credentials in a configuration file.
What do you need to do?

A. No action is required. By default, all VM instances are created with an Instance Principal.
B. Instances cannot access services outside their compartment.
C. VM instances are treated as users. Create a user and assign the user to that VM instance.
D. Create appropriate matching rules in the Dynamic Group to create an Instance Principal.

Answer: D
Explanation:
References:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingdynamicgroups.htm

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