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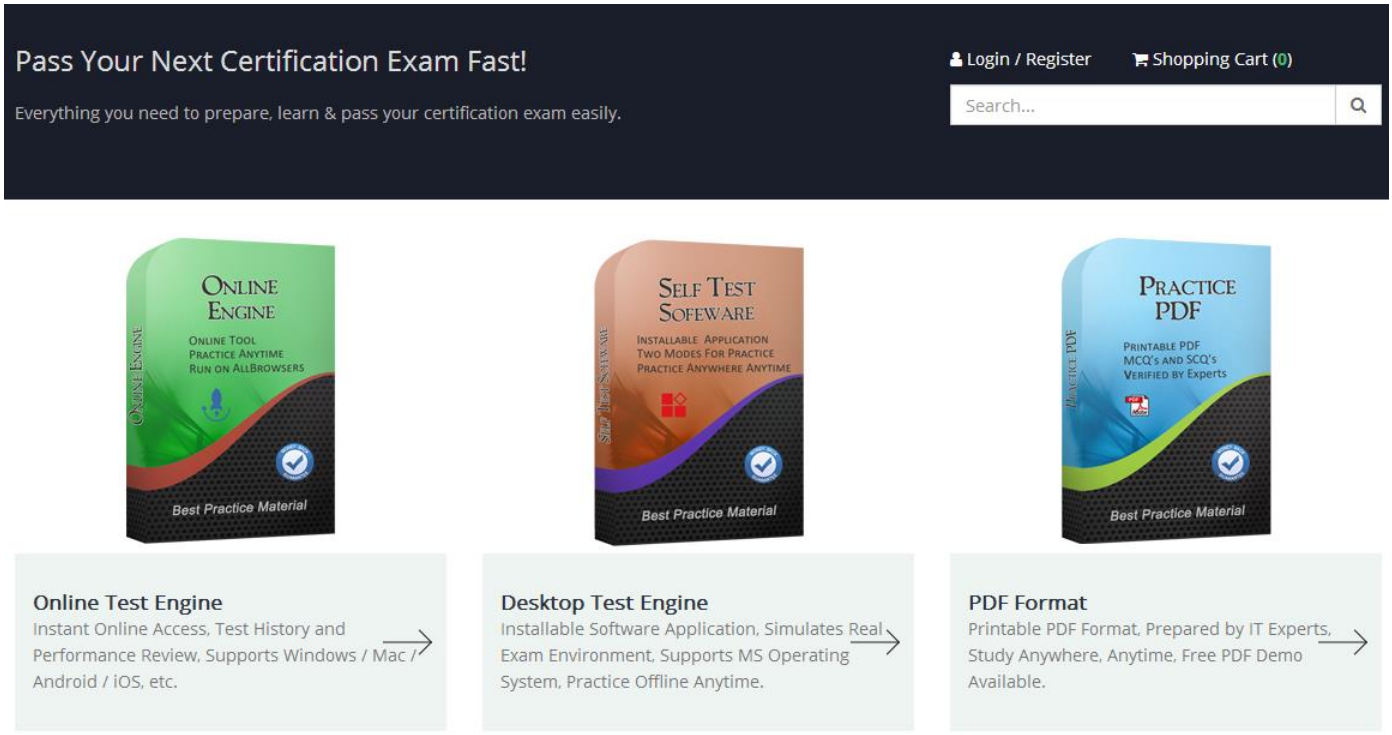

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Exam : **1z0-1072-20**

Title : Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2020 Architect Associate

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You provisioned an Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and imported data into ADW.
You want to give your business analyst the ability to connect to the ADW database and run queries.
Which two actions can help you meet this requirement? (Choose two.)
A. Create a database user account for the business analyst.
B. Grant the predefined database role DWUSER to the database user.
C. Grant unlimited tablespace privilege to the database user.
D. Grant the predefined database role DWROLE to the database user.
E. Grant the predefined database role DWADW to the database user.
Answer: C,D
Reference:
https://oracle.github.io/learning-library/oci-library/L100-LAB/Autonomous_Data_Warehouse/ADW_HOL.html

NO.2 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. VM instances are treated as users. Create a user and assign the user to that VM instance.
C. Create appropriate matching rules in the Dynamic Group to create an Instance Principal.
D. Instances cannot access services outside their compartment.
Answer: C
Explanation:
References:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingdynamicgroups.htm

NO.3 Which two statements define the types of DNS resolvers that exist? (Choose two.)
A. A VCN resolver allows instances to use the host names of the hosts in your on-prem network that are connected to your VCN by an IPSec VPN connection.
B. A custom resolver allows instances to use the host names of the hosts in your on-prem network that are connected to your VCN by an IPSec VPN connection.
C. An Internet resolver allows instances to use the host names that are published on the Internet.
D. A VCN resolver allows instances to use host names to communicate with instances on other VCNs in your tenancy.
Answer: B,C
Explanation:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/dns.htm
This is an Oracle-provided option that includes two parts: Internet Resolver: Lets instances resolve hostnames that are publicly published on the internet. The instances do not need to have internet access by way of either an internet gateway or a connection to your on-premises network (such as an IPSec VPN connection through a DRG). VCN Resolver: Lets instances resolve hostnames (which you can assign) of other instances in the same VCN. For more information, see About the DNS Domains and Hostnames. By default, new VCNs you create use the Internet and VCN Resolver. If you're using the Networking API, this choice refers to the VcnLocalPlusInternet enum in the DhcpDnsOption

object.
The Internet and VCN Resolver does not let instances resolve the hostnames of hosts in your on-premises network connected to your VCN by IPSec VPN connection or FastConnect. Use your own custom DNS resolver to enable that.
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/dns.htm?Highlight=DNS%20resolver#About

NO.4 Which statement is true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage Service Mount Target?
A. Each mount target requires six internal IP addresses in the subnet to function
B. Mount target has a public IP address and DNS name
C. Mount target lives in a single subnet of your choice, but is not highly available
D. You can access multiple file systems through a single mount target
Answer: D
Explanation:
A mount target is an NFS endpoint that lives in a VCN subnet of your choice and provides network access for file systems. The mount target provides the IP address or DNS name that is used together with a unique export path to mount the file system. A single mount target can export many file systems. Typically, you create your first mount target and export when you create your first file system. The mount target maintains an export set which contains all of the exports for its associated file systems.
Limitations and Considerations
Each availability domain is limited to two mount targets by default. However, you can export up to 100 file systems through each mount target.
See Service Limits for a list of applicable limits and instructions for requesting a limit increase.
Each mount target requires three internal IP addresses in the subnet to function. Two of the IP addresses are used during mount target creation. The third IP address must remain available for the mount target to use for high availability failover.
The File Storage service doesn't "reserve" the third IP address required for high availability failover. Use care when designing your subnets and file systems to ensure that sufficient IP addresses remain available for your mount targets.

NO.5 Which three are valid Terraform configuration components? (Choose three.)
A. region
B. metadata
C. variable
D. resource
E. instance
F. data source
Answer: C,D,F

NO.6 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. Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies restrict the access to the object storage bucket
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. The service gateway created in the VCN resides in a different availability domain
Answer: A

NO.7 You want an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance in your compartment to make API calls to other services within OCI without storing credentials in a configuration file.
What do you need to do?
A. VM instances are treated as users. Create a user, assign the user to that VM instance, and reference the instance in your Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy statement
B. Create a dynamic group with appropriate matching rules to include the instance, and reference this group in your IAM policy statement
C. By default, all VM instances are created with an instance principal. Reference this instance principal in your IAM policy statement
D. Instances cannot access services outside their compartment
Answer: B

NO.8 Which three methods can you use to manage Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services? (Choose three.)
A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Desktop Client
B. SSH or RDP
C. REST API
D. Command-line Interface
E. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console
Answer: C,D,E
Explanation:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/GSG/Concepts/baremetalintro.htm

NO.9 What is a valid option when exporting a custom image?
A. archive storage URL
B. block volume
C. file storage service
D. object storage URL
Answer: D
Explanation:
You can use the Console or API to export images, and the exported images are stored in the Oracle

Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service. To perform an image export, you need write access to the Object Storage bucket for the image.

NO.10 When terminating a compute instance, you want to preserve the boot volume and its data. Which step will you need to perform?

A. You cannot preserve the boot volume; it will always be deleted when you terminate the instance.

B. Disable the default option to delete the boot volume when terminating an instance.

C. Reboot the instance first, and then terminate the instance.

D. Before terminating the instance, you must detach the boot volume.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

The dialog will show you when you terminate the instance. If you want to preserve the boot volume associated with the instance, uncheck Permanently delete the attached Boot Volume.

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/terminatinginstance.htm

NO.11 Which storage would you use if your big data workload requires shared access and an NFS based interface?

A. Archive Storage

B. File Storage

C. Storage Software Cloud Appliance

D. Object Storage

E. Block Volume

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm The File Storage service is designed to meet the needs of applications and users that need an enterprise file system across a wide range of use cases, including the following:

General Purpose File Storage: Access to an unlimited pool of file systems to manage growth of structured and unstructured data.

Big Data and Analytics: Run analytic workloads and use shared file systems to store persistent data.

Lift and Shift of Enterprise Applications: Migrate existing Oracle applications that need NFS storage, such as Oracle E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft.

Databases and Transactional Applications: Run test and development workloads with Oracle, MySQL, or other databases.

Backups, Business Continuity, and Disaster Recovery: Host a secondary copy of relevant file systems from on premises to the cloud for backup and disaster recovery purposes.

MicroServices and Docker: Deliver stateful persistence for containers. Easily scale as your container-based environments grow.

NO.12 Your organization has deployed a large, complex application across multiple compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). These compute instances also have block volume storage attached to them. You want to create a time consistent backup of these block volume storage.

Which implementation strategy should be used?

A. Use scripts available in OCI to backup block volume storage

B. Group volumes in a volume group first and then use available scripts in OCI

C. Create a manual backup of each volume

D. Group volumes in a volume group and create a manual backup of the volume group

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service provides you with the capability to group together multiple volumes in a volume group. A volume group can include both types of volumes, boot volumes, which are the system disks for your Compute instances, and block volumes for your data storage. You can use volume groups to create volume group backups and clones that are point-in-time and crash-consistent.

This simplifies the process to create time-consistent backups of running enterprise applications that span multiple storage volumes across multiple instances. You can then restore an entire group of volumes from a volume group backup.

To create a backup of the volume group

Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Block Storage and click Volumes Groups. In the Volume Groups list, click Create Volume Group Backup in the Actions menu for the volume group you want to create a backup for.

NO.13 A customer has established an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) FastConnect connection to OCI. The virtual circuit is up and routes are being advertised from the customer's end, however the customer is unable to ping from compute instances inside the virtual cloud network (VCN) to servers residing in its on-premises data center.

Which two options on OCI would remedy this situation? (Choose two.)

A. Modify the security list associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a stateful ingress rule to allow ICMP traffic from anywhere.

B. Modify the security list associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a stateful egress rule to allow ICMP traffic to the customer's on-premises network.

C. Modify the default VCN route table to add a route back to the customer's on-premises network via the DRG.

D. Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a route to the customer's on-premises network via the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG).

Answer: B,D

NO.14 Which two statements are true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure IPSec VPN Connect?

A. OCI IPSec VPN tunnel supports only static routes to route traffic

B. OCI IPSec VPN can be configured in tunnel mode only

C. OCI IPSec VPN can be configured in trans port mode only

D. Each OCI IPSec VPN consists of multiple redundant IPSec tunnels

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

VPN Connect provides a site-to-site IPSec VPN between your on-premises network and your virtual cloud network (VCN). The IPSec protocol suite encrypts IP traffic before the packets are transferred

from the source to the destination and decrypts the traffic when it arrives.
On general, IPSec can be configured in the following modes:
Transport mode: IPSec encrypts and authenticates only the actual payload of the packet, and the header information stays intact.
Tunnel mode (supported by Oracle): IPSec encrypts and authenticates the entire packet. After encryption, the packet is then encapsulated to form a new IP packet that has different header information.
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure supports only the tunnel mode for IPSec VPNs.
Each Oracle IPSec VPN consists of multiple redundant IPSec tunnels. For a given tunnel, you can use either Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) dynamic routing or static routing to route that tunnel's traffic. More details about routing follow.
IPSec VPN site-to-site tunnels offer the following advantages:
Public internet lines are used to transmit data, so dedicated, expensive lease lines from one site to another aren't necessary.
The internal IP addresses of the participating networks and nodes are hidden from external users.
The entire communication between the source and destination sites is encrypted, significantly lowering the chances of information theft.

NO.15 Which two options are available when configuring DNS resolution for your virtual cloud network? (Choose two.)
A. custom resolver
B. Internet and virtual cloud network (VCN) resolver
C. Google DNS servers
D. Internet and custom resolver
Answer: A,B
Explanation:
References:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/launchingDB.htm

NO.16 Where are DB Systems backups stored by default?
A. block volume
B. locally attached NVMe on virtual machine
C. object storage on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
D. ASM disk group
Answer: C

NO.17 You need to set up instance principals so that an application running on an instance can call Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) public services, without the need to configure user credentials.
A developer in your team has already configured the application built using an OCI SDK to authenticate using the instance principals provider.
Which is NOT a necessary step to complete this set up?
A. Deploy the application and the SDK to all the instances that belong to the dynamic group.
B. Create a policy granting permissions to the dynamic group to access services in your compartment or tenancy.
C. Generate Auth Tokens to enable instances in the dynamic group to authenticate with APIs.

D. Create a dynamic group with matching rules to specify which instances you want to allow to make API calls against services.

Answer: A

Reference:

https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/announcing-instance-principals-for-identity-andaccess-management

NO.18 How can you provide users access to an existing compartment?

A. by adding users to a group and defining a policy to provide the group access to the compartment

B. by adding users to a compartment. All users in the compartment will have access to the objects in the compartment.

C. by granting users access to a compartment when the compartment is created

D. by granting access directly to the user when the user is created

Answer: A

Explanation:

A policy is a document that specifies who can access which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that your company has, and how. A policy simply allows a group to work in certain ways with specific types of resources in a particular compartment In general, here's the process an IAM administrator in your organization needs to follow:

Define users, groups, and one or more compartments to hold the cloud resources for your organization.

Create one or more policies, each written in the policy language.

Place users into the appropriate groups depending on the compartments and resources they need to work with.

Provide the users with the one-time passwords that they need in order to access the Console and work with the compartments. For more information,