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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for storing application backups which can be

stored based on business needs.

Which OCI storage service can be used to meet the requirement?

A. File Storage

B. Block Volume

C. Archive Storage

D. Object Storage (standard)

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers two distinct storage class tiers to address the need for both performant, frequently accessed "hot" storage, and less frequently accessed "cold" storage. Storage tiers help you maximize performance where appropriate and minimize costs where possible. 1) Use Object Storage for data to which you need fast, immediate, and frequent access. Data accessibility and performance justifies a higher price to store data in the Object Storage tier. 2) Use Archive Storage for data to which you seldom or rarely access, but that must be retained and preserved for long periods of time. The cost efficiency of the Archive Storage tier offsets the long lead time required to access the data. For more information, see Overview of Archive Storage. The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service is an internet-scale, high-performance storage platform that offers reliable and cost-efficient data durability. The Object Storage service can store an unlimited amount of unstructured data of any content type, including analytic data and rich content, like images and videos. With Object Storage, you can safely and securely store or retrieve data directly from the internet or from within the cloud platform. Object Storage offers multiple management interfaces that let you easily manage storage at scale. The elasticity of the platform lets you start small and scale seamlessly, without experiencing any degradation in performance or service reliability. Object Storage is a regional service and is not tied to any specific compute instance. You can access data from anywhere inside or outside the context of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, as long you have internet connectivity and can access one of the Object Storage endpoints. Authorization and resource limits are discussed later in this topic. Object Storage also supports private access from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources in a VCN through a service gateway. A service gateway allows connectivity to the Object Storage public endpoints from private IP addresses in private subnets. For example, you can back up DB systems to an Object Storage bucket over the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure backbone instead of over the internet. You can optionally use IAM policies to control which VCNs or ranges of IP addresses can access Object Storage. See Access to Oracle Services: Service Gateway for details. Object Storage is Always Free eligible. For more information about Always Free resources, including additional capabilities and limitations, see Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Tier. The following list summarizes some of the ways that you can use Object Storage.

HADOOP/BIG DATA SUPPORT

You can use Object Storage as the primary data repository for big data. Object Storage offers a scalable storage platform that lets you store large datasets and operate seamlessly on those datasets. The HDFS Connector for Object Storage provides connectivity to various big data analytic engines like Apache Spark and MapReduce. This connectivity enables the analytics engines to work directly with data stored in Object Storage. For more information, see Hadoop Support.

BACKUP/ARCHIVE

You can use Object Storage to preserve backup and archive data that must be stored for an extended duration to adhere to various compliance mandates.

CONTENT REPOSITORY

You can use Object Storage as your primary content repository for data, images, logs, and video. You can reliably store and preserve this data for a long time, and serve this content directly from Object Storage. The storage scales as your data storage needs scale.

LOG DATA

You can use Object Storage to preserve application log data so that you can retroactively analyze this data to determine usage pattern and debug issues.

LARGE DATASETS

You can use Object Storage to store generated application data that needs to be preserved for future use. Pharmaceutical trials data, genome data, and Internet of Things (IoT) data are examples of generated application data that you can preserve using Object Storage.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Concepts/objectstorageoverview.htm

QUESTION 2

A new customer has logged into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) as an administrator for the first time. The admin would like to deploy infrastructure. What is the first step they must take in order to accomplish this task?

A. File a service request for access to each additional region.

B. Use API endpoints to create resources in the desired region.

C. Subscribe to the desired region.

D. Navigate to the desired region and begin creating resources.

Correct Answer: C

When you sign up for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, Oracle creates a tenancy for you in one region. This is your home

region. Your home region is where your IAM resources are defined. When you subscribe to another region, your IAM resources are available in the new region, however, the master definitions reside in your home region and can only be changed there. When you subscribe your tenancy to a new region, all the policies from your home region are enforced in the new region. If you want to limit access for groups of users to specific regions, you can write policies to grant access to specific regions only.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingregions.htm

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QUESTION 3

Which two should be considered when designing a fault tolerant solution in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains

B. performing data integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service

C. writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution

D. using multiple OCI Availability Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution

E. creating a manual cluster of compute instances

Correct Answer: AD

Creating a manual cluster of compute instances, and Writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution are not valid ways to ensure fault tolerance at all. Also, Performing Data Integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service is not valid since OCI takes care of it. Therefore, we are left with: 1) Using multiple OCI Availibility Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution - Which is excellent because we have multiple AD\\'s so that if one fails, we have a backup AD! 2) Ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains - So that we can protect our deployment against unexpected power failures, AD failure etc. Reference: https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/using-availibility-domains-and-fault-domains-to- improveapplication-resiliency

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QUESTION 4

A company has developed an eCommerce web application In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. What should they do to ensure that the application has the highest level of resilience?

A. Deploy the application across multiple Regions and Availability Domains.

B. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and subnet.

C. Deploy the application across multiple Virtual Cloud Networks.

D. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and Fault Domains.

Correct Answer: A

For highest level of resilience you can deploy the application between regions and distribute on availability domain and fault domains.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/iaas/faq.html

QUESTION 5

Which three components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) identity and access management service?

A. Regional Subnets

B. Policies

C. Users

D. Compute Instances

E. Dynamic Groups

F. Roles

G. Virtual Cloud Networks

Correct Answer: BCE

Components of IAM IAM uses the components described in this section. To better understand how the components fit together, see Example Scenario. RESOURCE The cloud objects that your company\\'s employees create and use when interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example: compute instances, block storage volumes, virtual cloud networks (VCNs), subnets, route tables, etc. USER An individual employee or system that needs to manage or use your company\\'s Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Users might need to launch instances, manage remote disks, work with your virtual cloud network, etc. End users of your application are not typically IAM users. Users have one or more IAM credentials (see User Credentials). GROUP A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment. DYNAMIC GROUP A special type of group that contains resources (such as compute instances) that match rules that you define (thus the membership can change dynamically as matching resources are created or deleted). These instances act as "principal" actors and can make API calls to services according to policies that you write for the dynamic group. NETWORK SOURCE A group of IP addresses that are allowed to access resources in your tenancy. The IP addresses can be public IP addresses or IP addresses from a VCN within your tenancy. After you create the network source, you use policy to restrict access to only requests that originate from the IPs in the network source. COMPARTMENT A collection of related resources. Compartments are a fundamental component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for organizing and isolating your cloud resources. You use them to clearly separate resources for the purposes of measuring usage and billing, access (through the use of policies), and isolation (separating the resources for one project or business unit from another). A common approach is to create a compartment for each major part of your organization. For more information, see Setting Up Your Tenancy. TENANCY The root compartment that contains all of your organization\\'s Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Oracle automatically creates your company\\'s tenancy for you. Directly within the tenancy are your IAM entities (users, groups, compartments, and some policies; you can also put policies into compartments inside the tenancy). You place the other types of cloud resources (e.g., instances, virtual networks, block storage volumes, etc.) inside the compartments that you create. POLICY A document that specifies who can access which resources, and how. Access is granted at the group and compartment level, which means you can write a policy that gives a group a specific type of access within a specific compartment, or to the tenancy itself. If you give a group access to the tenancy, the group automatically gets the same type of access to all the compartments inside the tenancy. For more information, see Example Scenario and How Policies Work. The word "policy" is used by people in different ways: to mean an individual statement written in the policy language; to mean a collection of statements in a single, named "policy" document (which has an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID) assigned to it); and to mean the overall body of policies your organization uses to control access to resources. HOME REGION The region where your IAM resources reside. All IAM resources are global and available across all regions, but the master set of definitions reside in a single region, the home region. You must make changes to your IAM resources in your home region. The changes will be automatically propagated to all regions. For more information, see Managing Regions. FEDERATION A relationship that an administrator configures between an identity provider and a service provider. When you federate Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with an identity provider, you manage users and groups in the identity provider. You manage authorization in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure\\'s IAM service. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancies are federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service by default.

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/overview.htm

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