1Z0-1072-21 Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Associate

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QUESTION 1

As the Cloud Architect for your company, you have been tasked with designing a high performance (HPC)

cluster in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The following requirements have been defined:

The cluster must be a minimum of three nodes, but may increase to six nodes when demand requires.

The cluster must be resilient to any potential infrastructure failures. To minimize latency, all nodes must be

deployed within the same availability domain (AD). Adding or replacing nodes within the cluster should

take no more than 30 minutes. Which two steps should be performed to satisfy these requirements in OCI? (Choose two.)

A. Deploy the cluster in a single AD with a shared file system that leverages the file storage service (FSS). Deploy a standby cluster in another AD and configure it to use the same shared file system.

B. Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in one of the three different fault domains in that AD.

C. Create a backup of your HPC node compute instance boot volume. Launch new compute instances directly from the backup reduce provisioning time.

D. Create a custom image of your HPC node compute instance. Launch new compute instances using this image to reduce provisioning time.

E. Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in a different virtual cloud network (VCN) subnet.

Correct Answer: BD

A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains. To control the placement of your compute instances, bare metal DB system instances, or virtual machine DB system instances, you can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance or instance pool at launch time. If you don\\'t specify the fault domain, the system selects one for you. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure makes a best-effort anti-affinity placement across different fault domains, while optimizing for available capacity in the availability domain. To change the fault domain for an instance, terminate it and launch a new instance in the preferred fault domain. Use fault domains to do the following things: Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures. Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements is true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage serverside encryption?

A. Encryption of data encryption keys with a master encryption key is optional.

B. Customer-provided encryption keys are always stored in OCI Vault service.

C. Encryption is enabled by default and cannot be turned off.

D. Each object in a bucket is always encrypted with the same data encryption key.

Correct Answer: B

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

QUESTION 3

Which of the following two tasks can be performed in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console for Autonomous Data Warehouse?

A. Adjust Network Bandwidth

B. Scale up/down Memory

C. Increase Storage allocated for Database

D. Scale up/down CPU

Correct Answer: CD

You can scale up/down your Autonomous Database to scale both in terms of compute (CPU) and storage only when needed, allows people to pay per use. Oracle allows you to scale compute and storage independently, no need to do it together. these scaling activities fully online (no downtime required) in Details page Autonomous Database in OCI console, click Scale Up/Down. Click on arrow to select a value for CPU Core Count or Storage (TB). Or Select auto scaling to allow the system to automatically use up to three times more CPU and IO resources to meet workload demand, compared to the database operating with auto scaling disabled.

QUESTION 4

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C

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

QUESTION 5

You deployed an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance (VM.Standard2.16) to run a SQL database. After a few weeks, you need to increase disk performance by using NVMe disks but keeping the same number of CPUs. As a first step, you terminate the instance and preserve the boot volume. What is the next step?

A. Create a new instance using a VM.DenseIO2.16 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the SQL Database data to block volume

B. Create a new instance using a VM.DenseIO2.8 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the SQL Database data to NVMe disks

C. Create a new instance using a VM.Standard1.16 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the SQL Database data to NVMe disks

D. Create a new instance using a VM.DenseIO2.16 shape using the preserved boot volume move the SQL Database data to NVMe disks

Correct Answer: D

to Increase disk performance by using NVMe disks you can use Dense IO Shape also as the number of CPUs will not change so we should VM.DenseIO2.16

QUESTION 6

You have a shared file system between two web servers using File Storage Service (FSS) and you were tasked to create a backup plan for this environment to protect the data placed into the shared file system. What is the recommended approach to create this backup using FSS features?

A. Implement a backup policy to execute a snapshot of the shared volume.

B. Implement a backup policy to copy data from the shared volume to object storage.

C. Compress the data that is in the shared volume and copy it into a different folder on the boot volume disk.

D. Use the rsync tool to send data from the shared volume to a boot volume disk.

E. Use the rsync tool to send data from the shared volume to a block volume.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

Where are DB Systems backups stored by default?

A. ASM disk group

B. locally attached NVMe on virtual machine

C. block volume

D. object storage on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

You had an outage in your application caused by the loss of a shared volume provisioned by File Storage

Service (FSS). At this point, you need to restore the data from a snapshot you created of the FSS.

What are the steps to restore the data?

A. Access the directory where the shared volume is mounted, then cd into .snapshot folder, find the snapshot folder you want to recover and use cp or rsync tool to copy the files to the original location.

B. Open OCI Console, select File Storage Service, find the shared storage, then click on snapshot and restore.

C. Open OCI Console, select File Storage Service, find the snapshot you created and click restore.

D. Access the directory, where you mounted the shared volume, then cd into .snapshot folder and find the snapshot folder you want to recover and rename that folder to the original folder name.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Which three types of credentials are used to manage Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management (IAM)? (Choose three.)

A. Windows Password

B. API Signing Key

C. Swift Password

D. SSH Key

E. Console Password

Correct Answer: BCE

References: https://cloud.oracle.com/iaas/whitepapers/best-practices-for-iam-on-oci.pdf You manage the following types of credentials with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure IAM: Console password: For signing in to the Console, which is the user interface for interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure API signing key (in PEM format): For sending API requests, which require authentication Swift password: For using a Swift client with Recovery Manager (RMAN) to back up an Oracle Database System (DB System) database to Object Storage

QUESTION 10

Which three can you achieve by using Terraform? (Choose three.)

A. Create resources in the right order without regard to the order in the terraform plan file.

B. Automatically re-provision the resources that are tainted or whose configuration has changed.

C. Automatically translate a deployed infrastructure and create a plan.

D. Automatically destroy all the resources that are in tenancy.

E. Continuously maintain the configuration files in an instance.

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 11

You have an AI/ML application running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You identified that the application

needs GPU and at least 20Gbps Network throughput. The application is currently using a VM.Standard2.1

compute without any block storage attached to it.

Which two options allow you to get your required performance for your application? (Choose two.)

A. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the BM.GPU2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved, but no block volume attached.

B. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the VM.Standard2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved, but no block volume attached.

C. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the VM.GPU3.4 shape using the boot volume preserved and use the NVMe devices to host your application.

D. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the BM.HPC2.36 shape using the boot volume preserved and use the NVMe devices to host your application.

E. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the BM.GPU2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved and attach a new block volume to host your application.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 12

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. Create a dynamic group with appropriate matching rules to include the instance, and reference this group in your IAM policy statement

B. Instances cannot access services outside their compartment

C. 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

D. By default, all VM instances are created with an instance principal. Reference this instance principal in your IAM policy statement

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

Which deployment architecture is offered when you deploy the Platform Service Manager based Database Cloud Service (DBCS) onto Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. Two node Primary RAC database leveraging ACFS for the shared file system

B. Single Instance database with a Single Instance Data Guard in Maximum Performance mode

C. Single Instance database with a Single Instance Data Guard in Maximum Protection mode

D. Two node Primary RAC database with a two node RAC Data Guard Standby in Maximum Performance mode

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

Which two statements about fault domains are true? (Choose two.)

A. A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain

B. Each availability domain contains three fault domains

C. A failed instance in a fault domain is automatically relaunched

D. A fault domain is selected automatically based on usage data

Correct Answer: AB

References: A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain.

QUESTION 15

A new employee has just started working for your company. You create an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

user account for this employee, following which they are able to log in, but still cannot create any

resources.

What should you do to resolve this?

A. Send the employee API Signing Keys to log in.

B. Delete the account and create another one.

C. Make sure that the employee is logging in to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure account from your corporate network only.

D. Add the employee to a group with policies to grant access to relevant resources.

Correct Answer: D