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QUESTION 1

Which is NOT considered a security resource within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. Network Security Group

B. Web Application Firewall

C. File Storage Service

D. Security Lists

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage service provides a durable, scalable, secure, enterprise-grade network file system. You can connect to a File Storage service file system from any bare metal, virtual machine, or container instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You can control the access of the file system from FSS by applying some security rules and others but the services it self not related to security but it related to shared storage Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm

QUESTION 2

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) database solution will be most economical for a customer looking to have the elasticity of the cloud with minimal administration and maintenance effort for their DBA team?

A. OCI Bare Metal DB Systems

B. OCI Virtual Machine DB Systems

C. OCI Exadata DB Systems.

D. OCI Autonomous Database

Correct Answer: C

Exadata DB systems allow you to leverage the power of Exadata within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. An Exadata DB system consists of a base system, quarter rack, half rack, or full rack of compute nodes and storage servers, tied together by a high-speed, low-latency InfiniBand network and intelligent Exadata software. You can configure automatic backups, optimize for different workloads, and scale up the system to meet increased demands. Oracle now offers the Zero Downtime Migration service, a quick and easy way to move on-premises Oracle Databases and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic databases to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You can migrate databases to the following types of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure systems: Exadata, Exadata Cloud@Customer, bare metal, and virtual machine. Zero Downtime Migration leverages Oracle Active Data Guard to create a standby instance of your database in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure system. You switch over only when you are ready, and your source database remains available as a standby. Use the Zero Downtime Migration service to migrate databases individually or at the fleet level. See Move to Oracle Cloud Using Zero Downtime Migration for more information. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/exaoverview.htm

QUESTION 3

Which OCI Identity and access management capability helps you to organize multiple users into teams?

A. Policies

B. Groups

C. Dynamic Groups

D. Users

Correct Answer: B

IAM Group is A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or

compartment.

IAM DYNAMIC GROUP is 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.

Reference:

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

A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment.

Working with Groups

When creating a group, you must provide a unique, unchangeable *name* for the group. The name must be unique across all groups within your tenancy. You must also provide the group with a *description* (although it can be an empty string), which is a non-unique, changeable description for the group. Oracle will also assign the group a unique ID called an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID). For more information, see Resource Identifiers.

> ✎ **Note**
>
> If you delete a group and then create a new group with the same name, they'll be considered different groups because they'll have different OCIDs.

A group has no permissions until you write at least one **policy** ⓘ that gives that group permission to either the tenancy or a compartment. When writing the policy, you can specify the group by using either the unique name or the group's OCID. Per the preceding note, even if you specify the group name in the policy, IAM internally uses the OCID to determine the group. For information about writing policies, see Managing Policies.

You can delete a group, but only if the group is empty.

For information about the number of groups you can have, see Service Limits.

If you're federating with an identity provider, you'll create mappings between the identity provider's groups and your IAM groups. For more information, see Federating with Identity Providers.

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

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QUESTION 4

What is a key benefit of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Machine DB Systems?

A. Support for RAC DB systems

B. No need to create database Indices

C. Automated backups to OCI Block Volume

D. Automated disaster recovery

Correct Answer: A

There are two types of DB systems on virtual machines: A 1-node virtual machine DB system consists of one virtual machine. A 2-node virtual machine DB system consists of two virtual machines. (RAC) A virtual machine DB system database uses Oracle Cloud Infrastructure block storage instead of local storage. You specify a storage size when you

launch the DB system, and you can scale up the storage as needed at any time. For 1-node virtual machine DB systems, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides have a "fast provisioning" option that allows you to create your DB system using Logical Volume Manager as your storage management software. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers single-node DB systems on either bare metal or virtual machines, and 2-node RAC DB systems on virtual machines. If you need to provision a DB system for development or testing purposes, then a special fast provisioning single-node virtual machine system is available. You can manage these systems by using the Console, the API, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI, the Database CLI (DBCLI), Enterprise Manager, Enterprise Manager Express, or SQL Developer.

Supported Database Editions and Versions

All single-node Oracle RAC DB systems support the following Oracle Database editions:

- Standard Edition
- Enterprise Edition
- Enterprise Edition - High Performance
- Enterprise Edition - Extreme Performance

Two-node Oracle RAC DB systems require Oracle Enterprise Edition - Extreme Performance.

For standard provisioning of DB systems (using Oracle Automatic Storage Management ↪ (ASM) as your storage management software), the supported database versions are:

- Oracle Database 19c (19.0)
- Oracle Database 18c (18.0)
- Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2)
- Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1)
- Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2)

For fast provisioning of single-node virtual machine database systems (using Logical Volume Manager ↪ as your storage management software), the supported database versions are:

- Oracle Database 20c (20.0) - Preview version only
- Oracle Database 19c (19.0)
- Oracle Database 18c (18.0)

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

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QUESTION 5

A banking platform has been re-designed to a microservices based architecture using Docker containers

for deployment.

Which service can you use to deploy containers on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)

B. Streaming Service

C. API Gateway

D. File Storage Service

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud. Use Container Engine for Kubernetes (sometimes abbreviated to just OKE) when your development team wants to reliably build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications. You specify the compute resources that your applications require, and Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions them on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in an existing OCI tenancy. Container Engine for Kubernetes uses Kubernetes - the open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications across clusters of hosts. Kubernetes groups the containers that make up an application into logical units (called pods) for easy management and discovery. You can access Container Engine for Kubernetes to define and create Kubernetes clusters using the Console and the REST API. You can access the clusters you create using the Kubernetes command line (kubectl), the Kubernetes Dashboard, and the Kubernetes API. Container Engine for Kubernetes is integrated with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management (IAM), which provides easy authentication with native Oracle Cloud Infrastructure identity functionality.

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

QUESTION 6

Which three components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management service?

A. Virtual Cloud Networks

B. Policies

C. Regional Subnets

D. Dynamic Groups

E. Roles

F. Compute Instances

G. Users

Correct Answer: BDG

IAM components are 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). 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. 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. 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. Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/iam-components.html

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QUESTION 7

Which kind of scaling is supported by virtual machines in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?

A. Only scaling up or down

B. Only scaling out

C. Scaling up or down, and scaling in or out

D. Only scaling in

Correct Answer: C

Horizontal scaling means that you scale by adding more machines into your pool of resources whereas Vertical scaling means that you scale by adding more power (CPU, RAM) to an existing machine. An easy way to remember this is to think of a machine on a server rack, we add more machines across the horizontal direction and add more resources to a machine in the vertical direction.

Vertical Scaling

Horizontal Scaling
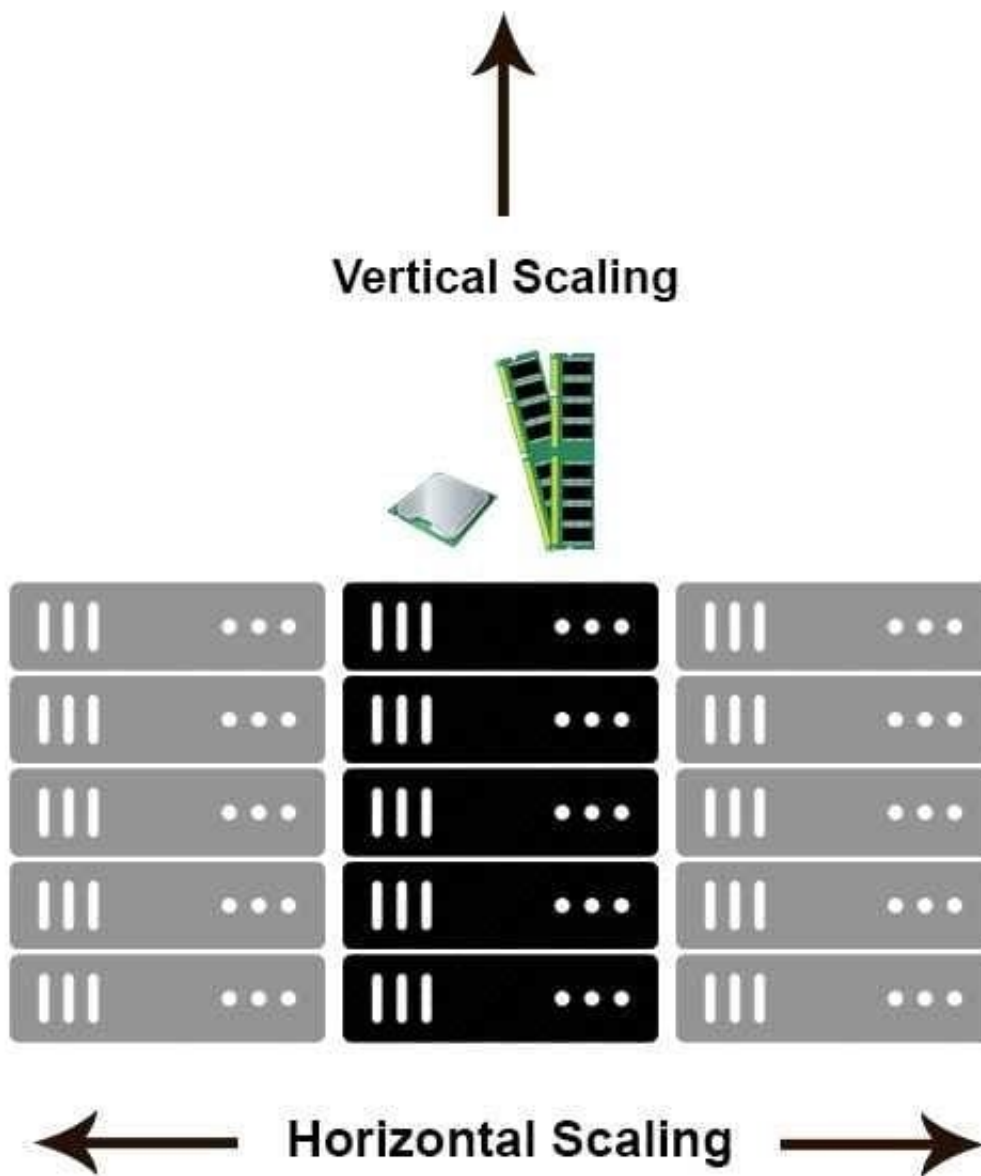
With horizontal-scaling it is often easier to scale dynamically by adding more machines into the existing pool -- Vertical-scaling is often limited to the capacity of a single machine, scaling beyond that capacity often involves downtime and comes with an upper limit. Reference: https://medium.com/@abhinavkorpal/scaling-horizontally-and-vertically-for-databases-a2aef778610c

QUESTION 8

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 9

Which three services Integrate with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Key Management?

A. Functions

B. Block Volume

C. Object Storage

D. Auto Scaling

E. Identity and Access Management

F. File Storage

Correct Answer: BCF

DATA ENCRYPTION

Protect customer data at-rest and in-transit in a way that allows customers to meet their security and

compliance requirements for cryptographic algorithms and key management The Oracle Cloud

Infrastructure Block Volume service always encrypts all block volumes, boot volumes, and volume backups

at rest by using the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm with 256-bit encryption. By default all

volumes and their backups are encrypted using the Oracle- provided encryption keys. Each time a volume

is cloned or restored from a backup the volume is assigned a new unique encryption key.

The File Storage service encrypts all file system and snapshot data at rest. By default all file systems are

encrypted using Oracle-managed encryption keys. You have the option to encrypt all of your file systems

using the keys that you own and manage using the Vault service. Object Storage employs 256-bit

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES-256) to encrypt object data on the server. Each object is encrypted

with its own data encryption key. Data encryption keys are always encrypted with a master encryption key

that is assigned to the bucket. Encryption is enabled by default and cannot be turned off. By default, Oracle

manages the master encryption key.

Reference:

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

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

docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management is a managed service that enables you to encrypt your data

using keys that you control.IAM, Autoscaling and functions cannot be used with Key Management and

hence are incorrect options.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/KeyManagement/Concepts/keyoverview.htm

QUESTION 10

Which is NOT available to you whenever Oracle Cloud Infrastructure creates or resolves an incident?

A. Twitter notifications

B. Text Message notifications

C. Email notifications

D. Webhook notifications

Correct Answer: A

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Notifications service broadcasts messages to distributed components through a publish-subscribe pattern, delivering secure, highly reliable, low latency and durable messages for applications hosted on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and externally. Use Notifications to get notified when event rules are triggered or alarms are breached, or to directly publish a message. Messages sent out as email by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Notifications service are processed and delivered through Oracle resources

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

QUESTION 11

What does Oracle\\'s Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) attestation of compliance provide to customers?

A. Customers can use these services for workloads that provides validation of card holder transaction but only as 3rd party

B. Customers can use these services for workloads that process, or transmit cardholder data but not store it.

C. Customers can use these services for workloads to process applications for credit card approval securely.

D. Customers can use these services for workloads that store, process, or transmit cardholder data.

Correct Answer: D

The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) is a global set of security standard designed to encourage and enhance cardholder data security and promote the adoption of consistent data security measures around the technical and operational components related to cardholder data. Oracle has successfully completed a Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) audit and received an Attestation of Compliance (AoC) covering several Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services and the Oracle RightNow Service Cloud Service. As a PCI Level 1 Service Provider, customers can now use these services for workloads that store, process or transmit cardholder data.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/cloud-infrastructure-compliance/

QUESTION 12

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 13

Which feature allows you to group and logically isolate your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources?

A. Tenancy

B. Identity and Access Management Groups

C. Availability Domains

D. Compartments

Correct Answer: D

It is 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 IAM Service 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 Overview of the IAM Service and also Setting Up Your Tenancy. To place a resource in a compartment, simply specify the compartment ID in the "Create" request object when initially creating the resource. For example, to launch an instance into a particular compartment, specify that compartment\\'s OCID in the LaunchInstance request. You can\\'t move an existing resource from one compartment to another. To use any of the API operations, you must be authorized in an IAM policy. If you\\'re not authorized, talk to an administrator. If you\\'re an administrator who needs to write policies to give users access, see Getting Started with Policies. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/ocicli/2.9.9/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/iam/compartment.html

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QUESTION 14

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

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

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

C. Subscribe to the desired region.

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

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

To create an instance in another region, perform these preliminary steps:

1.

Extend your subscription to another region.

2.

Federate Oracle Identity Cloud Service (IDCS) from the new region with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

(OCI).

Also, when you purchase these services or sign up for a free promotion, you typically choose the data

region closest to your location to access them. This becomes your primary data region. However, if

required, you can extend your subscription to other geographical regions (within the same cloud account)

and use the services there.

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/content-cloud/administer/create-instance-oracle-cloud- console.html

QUESTION 15

Which three methods can you use to create or modify Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources?

A. REST APIs

B. OCI desktop client

C. Secure Shell (SSH)

D. OCI Console

E. Command-line Interface

F. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)

G. Serial console connection

Correct Answer: ADE

You can create and manage resources in the following ways: Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console The Console is an intuitive, graphical interface that lets you create and manage your instances, cloud networks, and storage volumes, as well as your users and permissions. See Using the Console. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs are typical REST APIs that use HTTPS requests and responses. See API Requests. SDKs Several Software Development Kits are available for easy integration with the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure APIs, including SDKs for Java, Ruby, and Python. For more information, see Developer Resources. Command Line Interface (CLI) You can use a command line interface with some services. For more information, see Developer Resources. Terraform Oracle supports Terraform. Terraform is "infrastructure-as-code" software that allows you to define your infrastructure resources in files that you can persist, version, and share. For more information, see Getting Started with the Terraform

Provider. Ansible Oracle supports the use of Ansible for cloud infrastructure provisioning, orchestration, and configuration management. Ansible allows you to automate configuring and provisioning your cloud infrastructure, deploying and updating software assets, and orchestrating your complex operational processes. For more information, see Getting Started with Ansible for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Resource Manager Resource Manager is an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service that allows you to automate the process of provisioning your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. It helps you install, configure, and manage resources using the "infrastructure- as-code" model. For more information, see Overview of Resource Manager.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/pdf/gsg/OCI_Getting_Started.pdf

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