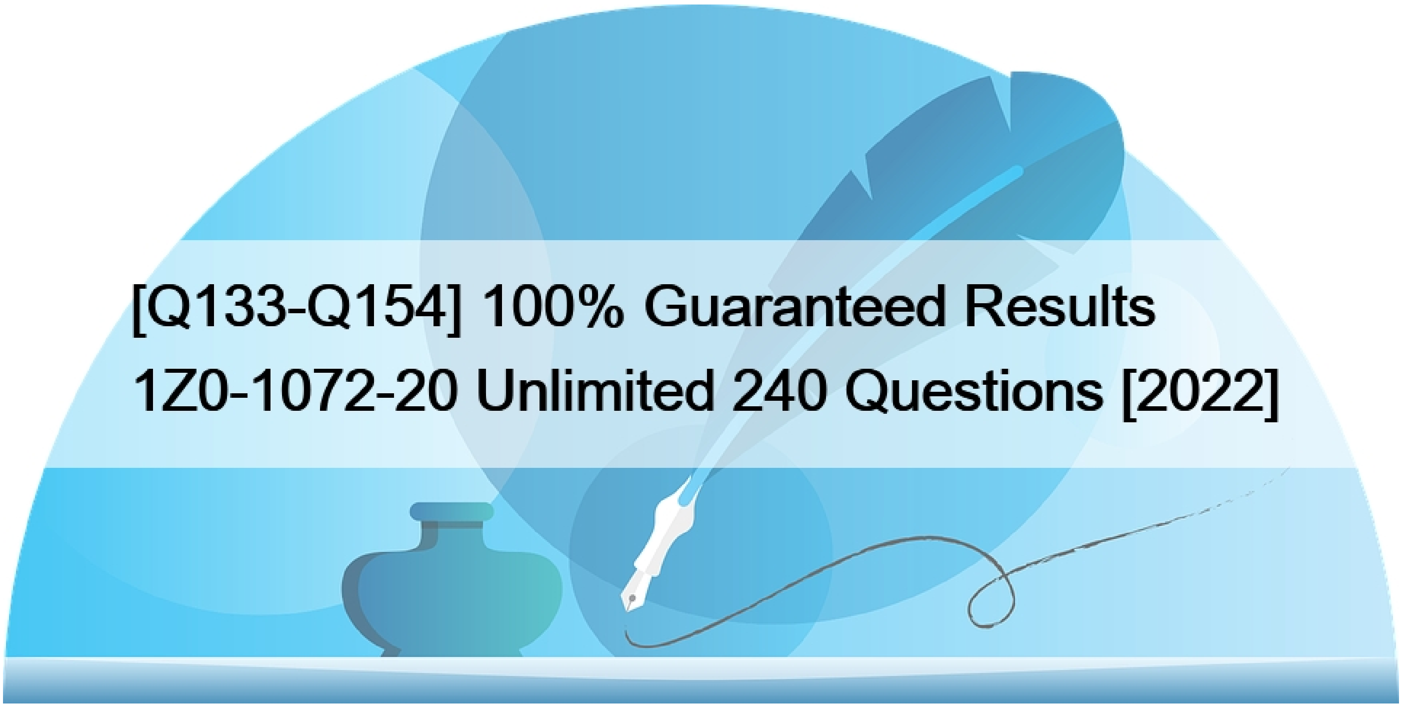
[Q133-Q154 100% Guaranteed Results 1Z0-1072-20 Unlimited 240 Questions [2022



100% Guaranteed Results 1Z0-1072-20 Unlimited 240 Questions [2022]
1Z0-1072-20 Dumps PDF - Want To Pass 1Z0-1072-20 Fast

NEW QUESTION 133

You are about to upload log file (5 TiB size) to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage and have decided to use multipart upload capability for a more efficient and resilient upload.

Which two statements are true about multipart upload? (Choose two.)
* Individual object parts can be as small as 10 MiB or as large as 50 GiB
* While a multipart upload is still active, you cannot add parts even if the total number of parts is less than

10,000
* The maximum size for an uploaded object is 10 TiB
* You do not have to commit the upload after you have uploaded all the object parts
Explanation

With multipart upload, you split the object you want to upload into individual parts. Individual parts can be as large as 50 GiB or as small as 10 MiB. (Object Storage waives the minimum part size restriction for the last uploaded part.) Decide what part number you want to use for each part. Part numbers can range from 1 to

10,000. You do not need to assign contiguous numbers, but Object Storage constructs the object by ordering part numbers in ascending order.

The maximum size for an uploaded object is 10 TiB

While a multipart upload is still active, you can keep adding parts as long as the total number is less than

10,000.

NEW QUESTION 134

You are an administrator with an application running in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The company has a fleet of OCI compute virtual instances behind an load balancer. The load balancer backend set health check API is providing a &#8216;Critical&#8217; level warning. You have confirmed that your application Is running healthy on the backend servers. What Is the possible reason for this &#8216;Critical&#8217; warning?
* The load balancer listener is not configured correctly.
* The security list associated with the subnet In which the backend server is provisioned does not include the IP range for the source of the health check requests.
* A user does not have correct Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials on the backend servers.
* The route table associated with the subnet in which the backend server is provisioned does not include the route for the OCI load balancer.

NEW QUESTION 135

With regard to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Load Balancing service, which two actions will occur when a backend server that is registered with a backend set is marked to drain connections? (Choose two.)
* All connections to this backend server are forcibly closed after a timeout period.
* Requests to this backend server are redirected to a user-defined error page.
* All existing connections to this backend sever will be immediately closed.
* All new connections to this backend server are disallowed.
* Connections to this backend server will remain open until all in-flight requests are completed.
Explanation

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Reference/sessionpersistence.htm

NEW QUESTION 136

Which two statements are true about data guard service on DB Systems in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?
* Data guard implementation requires two DB Systems, one running the primary database on a virtual machine and the standby database running on bare metal.
* Data guard implementation requires two DB Systems, one containing the primary database and one containing the standby database.
* Data guard configuration on the OCI is limited to a virtual machine only.
* Both DB Systems must use the same VCN, and port 1521 must be open.

NEW QUESTION 137

You have an instance running in a development compartment that needs to make API calls against other OCI services, but you do not want to configure user credentials or a store a configuration file on the instance. How can you meet this requirement?
* Create a dynamic group with matching rules to include your instance
* Instances can automatically make calls to other OCI services
* Instances are secure and cannot make calls to other OCI services

* Create a dynamic group with matching rules to include your instance and write a policy for this dynamic group
Explanation

Dynamic groups allow you to group Oracle Cloud Infrastructure computer instances as &#8220;principal&#8221; actors (similar to user groups).

When you create a dynamic group, rather than adding members explicitly to the group, you instead define a set of matching rules to define the group members. For example, a rule could specify that all instances in a particular compartment are members of the dynamic group. The members can change dynamically as instances are launched and terminated in that compartment.

A dynamic group has no permissions until you write at least one policy that gives that dynamic group permission to either the tenancy or a compartment. When writing the policy, you can specify the dynamic group by using either the unique name or the dynamic group&#8217;s OCID. Per the preceding note, even if you specify the dynamic group name in the policy, IAM internally uses the OCID to determine the dynamic group.

NEW QUESTION 138

What is true about data guard set up with fast-start failover (FSFO) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?
* The best practice for high availability and durability is to run the primary, standby, and observer in separate availability domains (ADs).
* When you configure data guard using OCI console, the default mode is set to maxprotection.
* You cannot create the standby DB system in a different AD from the primary DB system.
* You cannot use database command line interface (CLI) to set up data guard with FSFO.
References:

The best practice for high availability and durability is to run the primary, standby, and observer in separate availability domains. The observer determines whether or not to failover to a specific target standby database

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/usingDG.htm#ConfiguringObserverOptional

NEW QUESTION 139

You are designing a two-tier web application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your clients want to access the web servers from anywhere, but want to prevent access to the database servers from the Internet.

Which is the recommended way to design the network architecture?
* Create public subnets for web servers and private subnets for database servers in your virtual cloud network (VCN), and associate separate internet gateways for each subnet.
* Create public subnets for web servers and associate a dynamic routing gateway with that subnet, and a private subnet for database servers with no association to dynamic gateway.
* Create public subnets for web servers and private subnets for database servers in your VCN, and associate separate security lists and route tables for each subnet.
* Create a single public subnet for your web servers and database servers, and associate only your web servers to internet gateway.
Explanation

When you create a subnet, by default it&#8217;s considered public, which means instances in that subnet are allowed to have public IP addresses. Whoever launches the instance chooses whether it will have a public IP address.

You can override that behavior when creating the subnet and request that it be private, which means instances launched in the subnet are prohibited from having public IP addresses. Network administrators can therefore ensure that instances in the subnet have no internet access, even if the VCN has a working internet gateway, and security rules and firewall rules allow the traffic.

There are two optional gateways (virtual routers) that you can add to your VCN depending on the type of internet access you need:

Internet gateway: For resources with public IP addresses that need to be reached from the internet (example: a web server) or need to initiate connections to the internet.

NAT gateway: For resources without public IP addresses that need to initiate connections to the internet (example: for software updates) but need to be protected from inbound connections from the internet.

Just having an internet gateway alone does not expose the instances in the VCN&#8217;s subnets directly to the internet. The following requirements must also be met:

The internet gateway must be enabled (by default, the internet gateway is enabled upon creation).

The subnet must be public.

The subnet must have a route rule that directs traffic to the internet gateway.

The subnet must have security list rules that allow the traffic (and each instance&#8217;s firewall must allow the traffic).

The instance must have a public IP address.

NEW QUESTION 140

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?
* Create a new instance using a VM.Standard1.16 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the SQL Database data to NVMe disks.
* Create a new instance using a VM.DenseIO2.8 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the SQL Database data to NVMe disks.
* Create a new instance using a VM.DenseIO2.16 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the SQL Database data to block volume.
* Create a new instance using a VM.DenseIO2.16 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the SQL Database data to NVMe disks.
Explanation/Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/computeshapes.htm

NEW QUESTION 141

Which two statements are true about adding secondary VNICs to an existing compute instance? (Choose two.)
* The primary and secondary VNIC association must be in the same availability domain
* You can assign an Ephemeral Public IP to a secondary VNIC
* You can remove the primary VNIC after the secondary VNIC&#8217;s attachment is complete
* The primary and secondary VNIC association can be in different virtual cloud networks (VCNs)
Explanation

&#8220;You can add secondary VNICs to an instance after it&#8217;s launched. Each secondary VNIC can be in a subnet in the same VCN as the primary VNIC, or in a different subnet that is either in the same VCN or a different one. However, all the VNICs must be in the same availability domain as the instance.&#8221;

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingVNICs.htm

NEW QUESTION 142

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.)
* Create a database user account for the business analyst.
* Grant the predefined database role DWROLE to the database user.
* Grant unlimited tablespace privilege to the database user.
* Grant the predefined database role DWADW to the database user.
* Grant the predefined database role DWUSER to the database user.
Explanation/Reference: https://oracle.github.io/learning-library/oci-library/L100-LAB/Autonomous_Data_Warehouse/ADW_HOL.html

NEW QUESTION 143

You have a working application in the US East region. The app is a 3-tier app with a database backend &#8211; you take regular backups of the database into OCI Object Storage in the US East region. For Business continuity; you are leveraging OCI Object Storage cross-region copy feature to copy database backups to the US West region. Which of the following three steps do you need to execute to meet your requirement?
* Write an IAM policy and authorize the Object Storage service to manage objects on your behalf
* Specify an existing destination bucket
* Specify the bucket visibility for both the source and destination buckets
* Provide a destination object name
* Provide an option to choose bulk copying of objects
* Choose an overwrite rule
Explanation

You can copy objects to other buckets in the same region and to buckets in other regions.

You must have the required access to both the source and destination buckets when performing an object copy.

You must also have permissions to manage objects in the source and destination buckets.

Because Object Storage is a regional service, you must authorize the Object Storage service for each region carrying out copy operations on your behalf. For example, you might authorize the Object Storage service in region US East (Ashburn) to manage objects on your behalf. Once you authorize the Object Storage service, you can copy an object stored in a US East (Ashburn) bucket to a bucket in another region.

You can use overwrite rules to control the copying of objects based on their entity tag (ETag) values.

Specify an existing target bucket for the copy request. The copy operation does not automatically create buckets.

NEW QUESTION 144

Which two methods are supported for migrating your on-premises Oracle database to an Oracle Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) database in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)
* Load text files into ATP using SQL Developer.
* Use RMAN duplicate.
* Use Oracle Data Pump.
* Transfer the physical database files and re-create the database.
* Use database backup and restore.
Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/migrate-to-atp/index.html#GUID-28E5A683-6DC6-4A07-BB1C-55F020D4C1CD

NEW QUESTION 145

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?
* Copy OLTP data into new tables in a new table space and run batch processes against these new tables
* ATP is designed for OLTP workload only; you should not run batch processes on ATP
* Disable automated backup during the batch process operations
* Configure ATP resource management rules to manage runtime and IO consumption for the consumer group of batch processes
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.

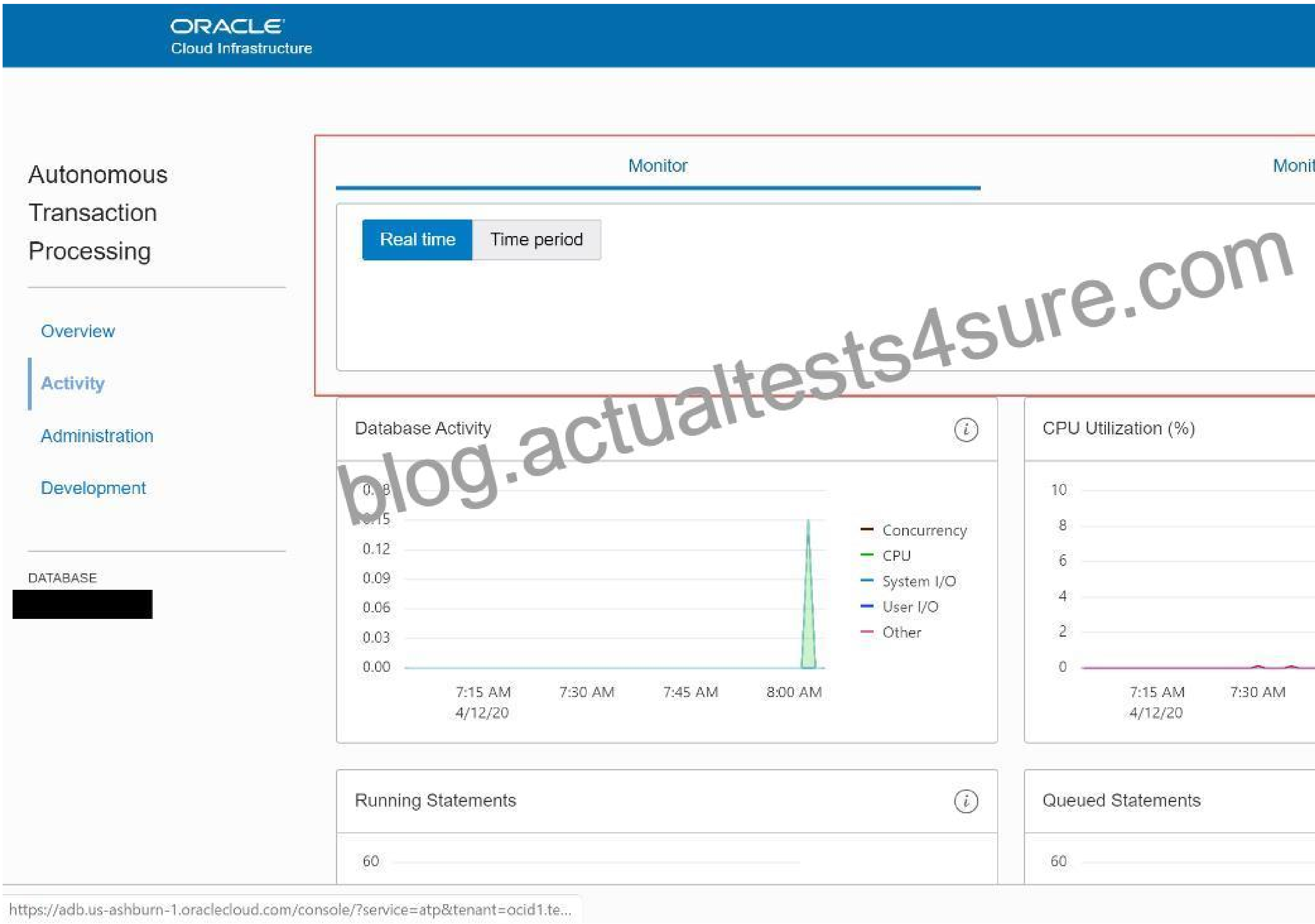
By default, the CPU/IO shares assigned to the consumer groups TPURGENT, TP, HIGH, MEDIUM, and LOW are 12, 8, 4, 2, and 1, respectively. The shares determine how much CPU/IO resources a consumer group can use with respect to the other consumer groups. With the default settings the consumer group TPURGENT 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.

NEW QUESTION 146

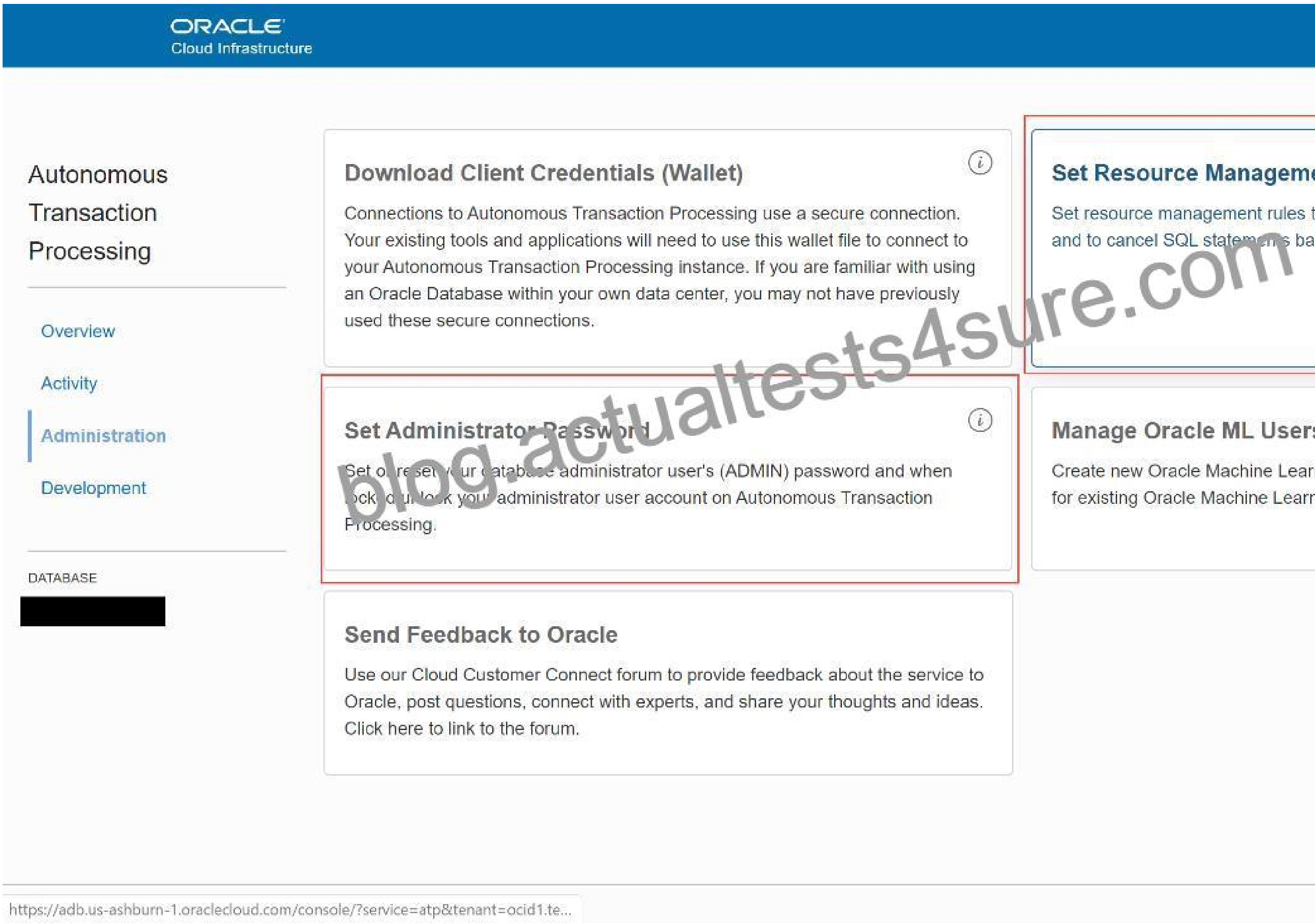
Which statement is NOT true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service?
* Object storage resources can be shared across tenancies.
* Immutable option for data stored in the Object Storage can be set via retention rules.
* Object versioning is enabled at namespace level.
* Object lifecycle rules can be used to either archive or delete objects.
Explanation/Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Tasks/usingversioning.htm

NEW QUESTION 147

Which two options are available within the service console of Autonomous Transaction Processing?
* Monitor the health of the database server including CPU, memory and query performance
* Configure resource management rules and reset the admin password
* Perform a manual backup of the ATP database
* Fine tune a long running query using optimizer hints



https://adb.us-ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com/console/?service=atp&tenant=ocid1.te...



ORACLE Cloud Infrastructure

Autonomous Transaction Processing

Overview

Activity

Administration

Development

DATABASE

[redacted]

Download Client Credentials (Wallet)

Connections to Autonomous Transaction Processing use a secure connection. Your existing tools and applications will need to use this wallet file to connect to your Autonomous Transaction Processing instance. If you are familiar with using an Oracle Database within your own data center, you may not have previously used these secure connections.

Set Resource Manageme

Set resource management rules t
and to cancel SQL statements ba

Set Administrator Password

Set or reset your database administrator user's (ADMIN) password and when locked, unlock your administrator user account on Autonomous Transaction Processing.

Manage Oracle ML User

Create new Oracle Machine Lear
for existing Oracle Machine Learn

Send Feedback to Oracle

Use our Cloud Customer Connect forum to provide feedback about the service to Oracle, post questions, connect with experts, and share your thoughts and ideas. Click here to link to the forum.

https://adb.us-ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com/console/?service=atp&tenant=ocid1.te...

NEW QUESTION 148

You are running several Linux based operating systems in your on .premises environment that you want to import to OCI as custom images. You can launch your imported images as OCI compute Virtual machines.

Which two modes below can be used to launch these imported Linux VMs?
* Native
* Mixed
* Paravirtualized
* Emulated
Explanation

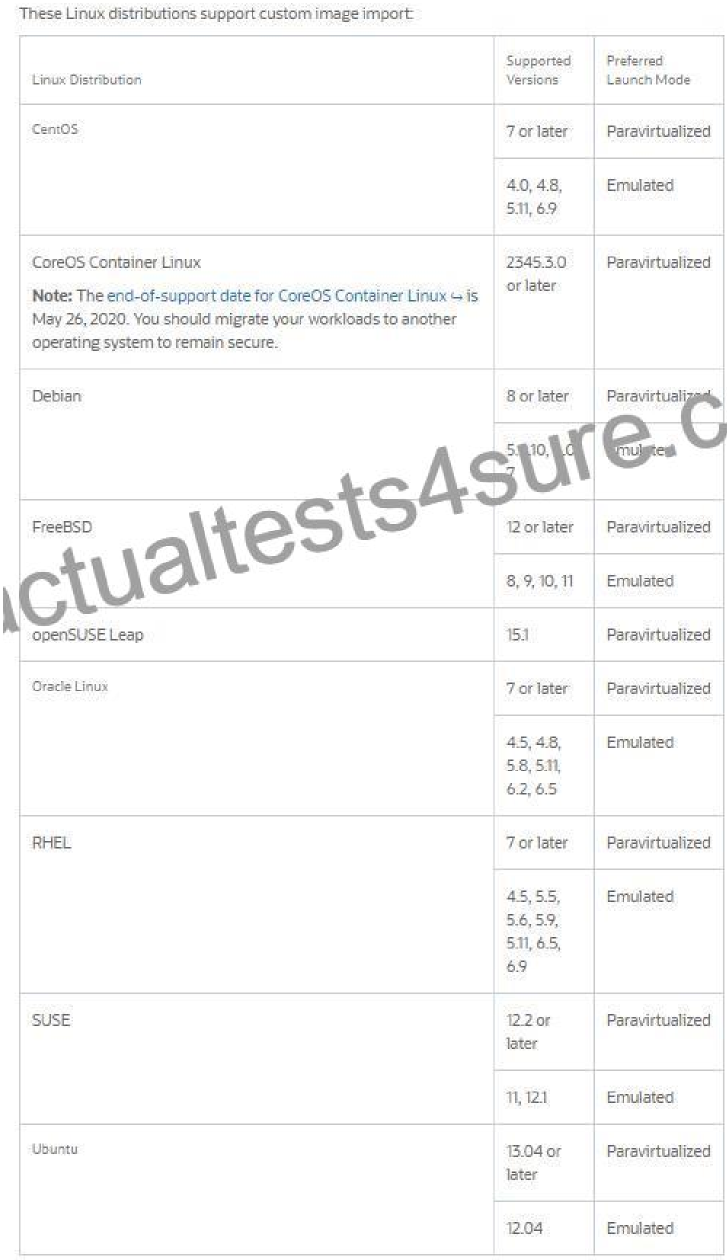
You can use the Console or API to import exported images from Object Storage. To import an image, you need read access to the Object Storage object containing the image.

during the Import you can select the Launch mode:

For custom images where the image format is .oci, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure selects the applicable launch mode based on the launch mode for the source image.

For custom images exported from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure where the image type is QCOW2, select Native Mode.

To import other custom images select Paravirtualized Mode or Emulated Mode. For more information, see Bring Your Own Image (BYOI).



These Linux distributions support custom image import:

Linux Distribution	Supported Versions	Preferred Launch Mode
CentOS	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.0, 4.8, 5.11, 6.9	Emulated
CoreOS Container Linux **Note:** The end-of-support date for CoreOS Container Linux ↪ is May 26, 2020. You should migrate your workloads to another operating system to remain secure.	2345.3.0 or later	Paravirtualized
Debian	8 or later	Paravirtualized
	5.11, 10, 10.7	Emulated
FreeBSD	12 or later	Paravirtualized
	8, 9, 10, 11	Emulated
openSUSE Leap	15.1	Paravirtualized
Oracle Linux	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.5, 4.8, 5.8, 5.11, 6.2, 6.5	Emulated
RHEL	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.5, 5.5, 5.6, 5.9, 5.11, 6.5, 6.9	Emulated
SUSE	12.2 or later	Paravirtualized
	11, 12.1	Emulated
Ubuntu	13.04 or later	Paravirtualized
	12.04	Emulated

NEW QUESTION 149

In what two ways does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) file storage service differ from OCI object storage and block volume services?

* You can move object storage buckets, block volumes and file storage mount targets between compartments.
* File Storage uses the network file system (NFS) protocol, whereas block volume uses iSCSI.

* Block volume service Is NVMe based, while file storage service is not.
* File storage mount target does not provide a private IP address, while the object storage bucket provides one.
Explanation

The mount target provides the IP address or DNS name that is used together with a unique export path to mount the file system.

You can move mount targets from one compartment to another.

NEW QUESTION 150

Which three actions are required to configure a highly available and secure hybrid network between Oracle Cloud and your data center? (Choose three.)
* Define a non-overlapping IP Address Space between the data center and the cloud.
* Configure each of the CPEs to leverage each of the IPSec Tunnels created by the connection process.
* Create two or more CPEs that map to the private IP addresses of the customer routers used in the IPSec VPN Tunnel.
* Define a default route table entry for the VCN that directs all traffic to the data center network to a single DRG.
* Create dynamic routing gateways in more than one AD within your region.
Explanation

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/configuringCPE.htm

NEW QUESTION 151

You have created a virtual cloud network (VCN) with three private subnets. Two of the subnets contain application servers and the third subnet contains a DB System. The application requires a shared file system so you have provisioned one using the file storage service (FSS). You also created the corresponding mount target in one of the application subnets. The VCN security lists are properly configured so that both application servers and the DB System can access the file system. The security team determines that the DB System should have read-only access to the file system.

What change would you make to satisfy this requirement?
* Create an NFS export option that allows READ_ONLY access where the source is the CIDR range of the DB System subnet.
* Connect via SSH to one of the application servers where the file system has been mounted. Use the Unix command chmod to change permissions on the file system directory, allowing the database user read only access.
* Modify the security list associated with the subnet where the mount target resides. Change the ingress rules corresponding to the DB System subnet to be stateless.
* Create an instance principal for the DB System. Write an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy that allows the instance principal read-only access to the file storage service.
Explanation

NFS export options enable you to create more granular access control than is possible using just security list rules to limit VCN access. You can use NFS export options to specify access levels for IP addresses or CIDR blocks connecting to file systems through exports in a mount target.

NEW QUESTION 152

You are planning to deploy a multi-region web application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You have customers in North America, Asia and Europe who will access the application.

What service is available in OCI to help you choose the regions the lowest latency to these markets?
* Internet Intelligence

* FastConnect
* IPsec VPN
* DNS Zone Management

NEW QUESTION 153

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

NEW QUESTION 154

You need to create a high performance shared file system, and have been advised to use file storage service (FSS). You have logged into the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console, created a file system, and followed the steps to mount the shared file system on your Linux instance. However, you are still unable to access the shared file system from your Linux instance.

What is the likely reason for this?
* There are no security list rules for mount target traffic
* There is no internet gateway (IGW) set up for mount target traffic
* There is no Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies set up to allow you to access the mount target
* There is no route in your virtual cloud network&#8217;s (VCN) route table for mount target traffic
Explanation

Virtual firewall rules for your VCN. Your VCN comes with a default security list, and you can add more.

These security lists provide ingress and egress rules that specify the types of traffic allowed in and out of the instances. You can choose whether a given rule is stateful or stateless. Security list rules must be set up so that clients can connect to file system mount targets. For more information about how security lists work in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, see Security Lists in the Networking documentation. For information about setting up specific security list rules required for mount target traffic, see Configuring VCN Security List Rules for File Storage. About Security explains how security lists interact with other types of security in your file system.

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm

Updated Verified 1Z0-1072-20 Q&As - Pass Guarantee: https://www.actualtests4sure.com/1Z0-1072-20-test-questions.html]