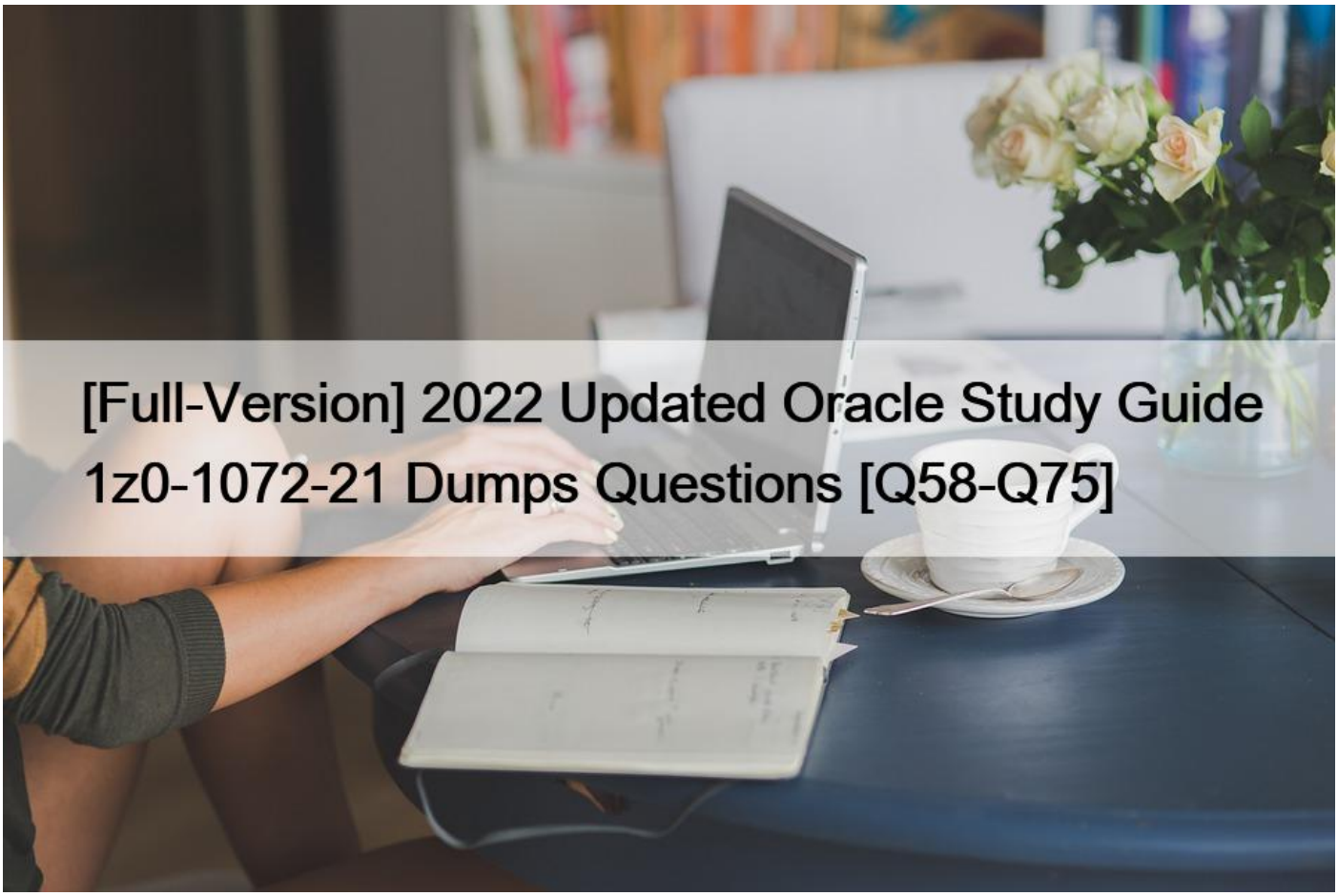
[Full-Version 2022 Updated Oracle Study Guide 1z0-1072-21 Dumps Questions [Q58-Q75



[Full-Version] 2022 Updated Oracle Study Guide 1z0-1072-21 Dumps Questions
Newest 1z0-1072-21 Exam Dumps Achieve Success in Actual 1z0-1072-21 Exam

QUESTION 58

A financial firm is designing an application architecture for its online trading platform that must have high availability and fault tolerance.

Their solutions architect configured the application to use an Oracle Cloud InfrastructureObject Storage bucket located in the US West (us-phoenix-1) region to store large amounts of financial data. The stored financial data in the bucket must not be affected even if there is an outage in one of the Availability Domains or a complete region.

What should the architect do to avoid any costly service disruptions and ensure data durability?
* Create a new Object Storage bucket in another region and configure lifecycle policy to move data every

5 days.
* Create a lifecycle policy to regularly senddata from Standard to Archive storage.

* Copy the Object Storage bucket to a block volume.
* Create a replication policy to send data to a different bucket in another OCI region.

QUESTION 59

You deployed a database on a Standard Compute instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) due to cost concerns. The database requires additional storage with high I/O and you decided to use OCI Block Volume service for it.

With this requirement in mind, which elastic performance option should you choose for the Block Volume?
* Balanced Performance
* Higher performance
* Extreme performance
* Lower cost

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

QUESTION 60

For what business need should you use Database Cloud Service (DBCS) instead of Oracle database on a compute instance?
* to bring your own license on a compute service
* to lower license and infrastructure cost
* toimplement Oracle RAC for high availability
* to build an Oracle database on a compute service

QUESTION 61

You deployed a web server in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure using an ephemeral public IP. After a few changes in your web server configuration, you rebooted the server and a new public IP was associated to your instance.

What should you doto prevent this from happening again?
* Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the security list that your complete instance is using
* Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the subnet of your compute instance
* Create a reservedpublic IP and associate it with the VNIC of your compute instance
* Create a reserved public IP and associate it with the hosts file of your web server

Explanation

A public IP address is an IPv4 address that is reachable from the internet. If a resourcein your tenancy needs to be directly reachable from the internet, it must have a public IP address. Depending on the type of resource, there might be other requirements.

There are two types of public IPs:

Ephemeral: Think of it as temporary and existingfor the lifetime of the instance.

Reserved: Think of it as persistent and existing beyond the lifetime of the instance it’s assigned to. You can unassign it and then reassign it to another instance whenever you like. Exception: reserved public IPs on public load balancers.

To create a new reservedpublic IP in your pool

Confirm you’re viewing the region and compartment where you want to create the reserved public IP.

Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Networking and click Public IPs.

Click Create Reserved Public IP.

Enter the following:

Name: An optional friendly name for the reserved public IP. The name doesn’t have to be unique, and you can change it later. Avoid entering confidential information.

Compartment: Leave as is.

Tags:Optionally, you can apply tags. If you have permissionsto create a resource, you also have permissions to apply free-form tags to that resource. To apply a defined tag, you must have permissions to use the tag namespace. For more information about tagging, see Resource Tags. If you are not sure if you should apply tags, skip this option (you can apply tags later) or ask your administrator.

Click Create Reserved Public IP.

To assign a reserved public IP to a private IP

Prerequisite: The private IP must not have an ephemeral or reserved public IP already assigned to it. If it does, first delete the ephemeral public IP, or unassign the reserved public IP.

Confirm you’re viewing the compartment that contains the instance with the private IP you’re interested in.

Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Compute and click Instances.

Click the instance to view its details.

Under Resources, click Attached VNICs.

The primary VNIC and any secondary VNICs attached to the instance are displayed.

Click the VNIC you’re interested in.

Under Resources, click IP Addresses.

The VNIC’s primary private IP and any secondary private IPs are displayed.

For the private IP you’re interested in, click the Actions icon (three dots), and then click Edit.

In the Public IP Address section, for Public IP Type, select the radio button for Reserved Public IP.

Enter the following:

Compartment: The compartment that contains the reserved public IP you want to assign.

Reserved Public IP: The reserved public IP you want to assign. You have three choices:

Create a new reserved public IP. You may optionally provide a friendly name for it. The name doesn’t have to be unique, and you can change it later. Avoid entering confidential information.

Assign a reserved public IP that is currently unassigned.

Move a reserved publicIP from another private IP.

Click Update.

QUESTION 62

You have an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) load balancer distributing traffic via an evenly-weighted round robin policy toyour backend web servers. You notice that one of your web servers is receiving more traffic than other web servers.

How can you resolve this imbalance?
* Check security lists and route tables of your virtual cloud network (VCN) and fix any issues associated with the rules
* Create separate listeners for each backend web server
* Delete and re-create your OCI load balancer
* Disable session persistence on your backend set

Explanation

Session persistence is a method to direct all requests originating from a single logical client to a single backend web server. Backend servers that use caching to improve performance, or to enable log-in sessions or shopping carts, can benefit from session persistence

QUESTION 63

Which service isNOT supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI?
* load balancer
* compute
* database
* block volumes

Explanation

References:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cliconcepts.htm#services

QUESTION 64

In which two ways does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) file storage (FSS) differ from OCI object storage and block volume services? (Choose two.)
* Block volume service is NVMe based, while FSS is not
* Object storage and block volume services offer default encryption, but FSS does not
* A file system is created within an availability domain, whereas object storage buckets exist at the region level
* FSS uses the network file system (NFS) protocol, whereas block volume uses iSCSI

QUESTION 65

What is a valid option when exporting a custom image?
* object storage URL
* archive storage URL
* file storageservice
* block volume

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 bucketfor the image.

QUESTION 66

Which storage would you use if your big data workload requires shared access and an NFS based interface?
* File Storage
* Storage Software Cloud Appliance
* Object Storage
* Archive Storage
* Block Volume
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 widerange 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 storepersistent 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.

QUESTION 67

A customer has launched a compute Instance in the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN), which hasan Internet gateway, a service gateway, a default security lists and a default route table. Customer has opened up Port 22 in the security lists attached to the compute instance subnet, however is still unable to connect to compute instances using ssh.

Which option would remedy this situation?
* Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a following route to the route table.

Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0

Target: Internet Gateway (IGW)
* Modify the security list associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a stateful egress rule to allow icmp traffic in addition to the port 22.
* Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a following route to the route table.

Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0

Target: Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)

* Modify the route table associated with the VCN subnet in which the instance resides. Add a following route to the route table.

Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0

Target: Service Gateway (SGW)
Explanation

You create an internet gateway in the context of a specific VCN. In other words, the internet gateway is automatically attached to a VCN. However, you can disable and re-enable the internet gateway at any time.

For traffic toflow between a subnet and an internet gateway, you must create a route rule accordingly in the subnet’s route table (for example, destination CIDR = 0.0.0.0/0 and target = internet gateway). If the internet gateway is disabled, that means no traffic will flow to or from the internet even if there’s a route rule that enables that traffic.

For the purposes of access control, you must specify the compartment where you want the internet gateway to reside. If you’re not sure which compartment to use, put theinternet gateway in the same compartment as the cloud network.

QUESTION 68

Which two tagging related items are valid attributes that may be included in payload of an audit log event?

(Choose two.)
* Predefined values
* Free-form tags
* Tag variables
* Defined tags
* Cost-tracking tags
* Default tags

D18912E1457D5D1DDCBD40AB3BF70D5D
Reference:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Audit/Reference/logeventreference.htm#payload

QUESTION 69

Your customer is using an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compartment named Production that hosts several resources such as compute instances, DB Systems and File Systems.Each resource in the Production compartment is tagged.

The customer’s security team wants to restrict access to DB Systems to only the authorized group of DBAs.

Which OCI Tagging capability can be used to meet this requirement?
* Tags Defaults with predefined values
* Tag Defaults
* Cost-Tracking Tags
* Tag-based Access Control
Reference:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Tagging/Tasks/ managingaccesswithtags.htm#about

QUESTION 70

You are working for a financial institution that is currently running two web applications in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure(OCI). All resources were created in the root compartment.

Your manager asked you to deploy new resources to support a proof-of-concept (PoC) for Oracle FlexCube.

D18912E1457D5D1DDCBD40AB3BF70D5D

You must ensure that the FlexCube resources are secured andcannot be affected by the team that manages the two web applications.

Which two tasks should you complete to ensure the required security of your resources? (Choose two.)
* Create a new compartment for the two web applications and move the existing resources into the compartment. Deploy the FlexCube application into the root compartment. Create a new policy in the root compartment that gives the FlexCube project team the ability to manage all resources in the tenancy.
* Create a new policy in the rootcompartment for the FlexCube project team. Assign a policy statement that grants the FlexCube project team the ability to manage all resources in the tenancy, where a specific tag key and tag value are present.
* Create a Tag Default within the root compartment with a default value of${iam.principle.name}so that each new resource created is tagged with the name of the person who created it. Create a new IAM policy that allows users to only modify resources they created.
* Create a new compartment for the two web applications and move the existing resources into this compartment. Modify the existing policy for the team that manages these applications so that the scope of access is defined as this new compartment.
* Create a new compartment for the FlexCube application deployment. Create a policy in this compartment for the project team that gives them the ability to manage all resources within the scope of this compartment.

QUESTION 71

You currently manage an e-commerce application that utilizes 25 identical compute resources to handle customer traffic. The stakeholders have asked you to create another 25 identical computeresources in order to deploy and test a new version of the software?

What is the most efficient process to create 25 additional compute resources that are identical to the first 25?
* Create a custom image from 1 of the 25 servers. Use this custom imageto provision 25 more servers
* Create a manual backup of each boot volume belonging to the 25 servers. Restore each backup to create

25 new boot volumes, from which you will provision 25 more servers
* Provision a new server and configure it to be identical to the first 25. Create a custom image from the new server, then use the custom image to provision 24 more servers
* Clone the boot volume of 1 of the 25 servers. Use the boot volume clone to provision 25 more servers

QUESTION 72

In which language are Terraform and Terraform providers written?
* Python
* Go
* C
* Ruby
Explanation

References:https://www.terraform.io/docs/extend/writing-custom-providers.html

QUESTION 73

Which statement is true about Data Guard Implementation in DB systems?

* Both DB systems must be in the same compartment, and they must be the same shape
* You can define the backup window and set custom backup retention period for the automatic database backup schedule.
* You cannot manage Oracle database initialization parameters at a global level.
* You cannot manage the database as sys/sysdba.

Explanation

An Oracle Data Guard implementation requires two DB systems, one containing the primary database and one containing the standby database. When you enable Oracle Data Guard for a virtual machine DB system database, a new DBsystem with the standby database is created and associated with the primary database. For a bare metal DB system, the DB system with the database that you want to use as the standby must already exist before you enable Oracle Data Guard.

Requirement details are as follows:

– Both DB systems must be in the same compartment.

– The DB systems must be the same shape type (for example, if the shape of the primary database is a virtual machine, then the shape of the standby database can be any other virtual machine shape).

– If your primary and standby databases are in different regions, then you must peer the virtual cloud networks (VCNs) for each database. See Remote VCN Peering (Across Regions).

– Configure the security list ingress and egress rules for thesubnets of both DB systems in the Oracle Data Guard association to enable TCP traffic to move between the applicable ports. Ensure that the rules you create are stateful (the default).

QUESTION 74

Which two are true for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure DNS? (Choose two.)

* It can function only as a primary DNS.
* It supports other cloud providers such as AWS and Azure.
* It supports segregation of traffic by using the private pool.
* It does not provide DDoS protection.

Explanation

References:B – Support for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, other Cloud provider endpoints (AWS, Azure)and private assets, including Cloud, CDNs and Data CentersC – Customers may purchase Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Private Pool and Vanity Nameserver to have their Domain Names and Zones under a private IP pool with dedicated nameservers to segregate from those of other customers in order to reduce the risk of external issues affecting their websites.

https://www.oracle.com/cloud/networking/dns-faq.html

QUESTION 75

You have anexternal facing web server running in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) London region. You are notified that customers in North America and Australia are facing high latency while connecting to your web server.

Which services are available on OCI thatcan help you get current latency statistics to your web server from these markets?

* Use DNS Zone Management service to check latency over that connection
* Setup an IPsec VPN with customers in those markets and check latency over that connection
* Use the Internet Intelligence tool. Run tests using the web server’s public IP address and review traceroute details from different vantage points

* Setup a FastConnect with customers in those markets and check latency over that connection
Explanation

The second tool, OCI IP Troubleshooting, helps troubleshoot issues with public facing IP addresses.

This feature is also part of our Internet Intelligence toolset, providing analytical insight to help network operations teams reduce the time it takes to troubleshoot an issue by providing awareness of availability and latency across the Internet.

Ref: https://blogs.oracle.

com/cloud-infrastructure/internet-intelligence,-now-available-in-the-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-console

Oracle 1z0-1072-21 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Object storage versioning, lifecycle management, and maintenance rule implementation- Implementation and management of virtual cloud networksTopic 2- layer-4 Network load balancer description and configuration- Description of OCI Computing Image OptionsTopic 3- Public and Private DNS Zone Descriptions- Object storage configuration and managementTopic 4- Vulnerability Scan and Web Application Firewall Configuration- Public and private IP addresses and virtual NIC descriptionsTopic 5- DNS and traffic management configuration- DB system configuration and management
Topic 6- Implementation of conditional and extended policies- Implementation and management of VCN connections