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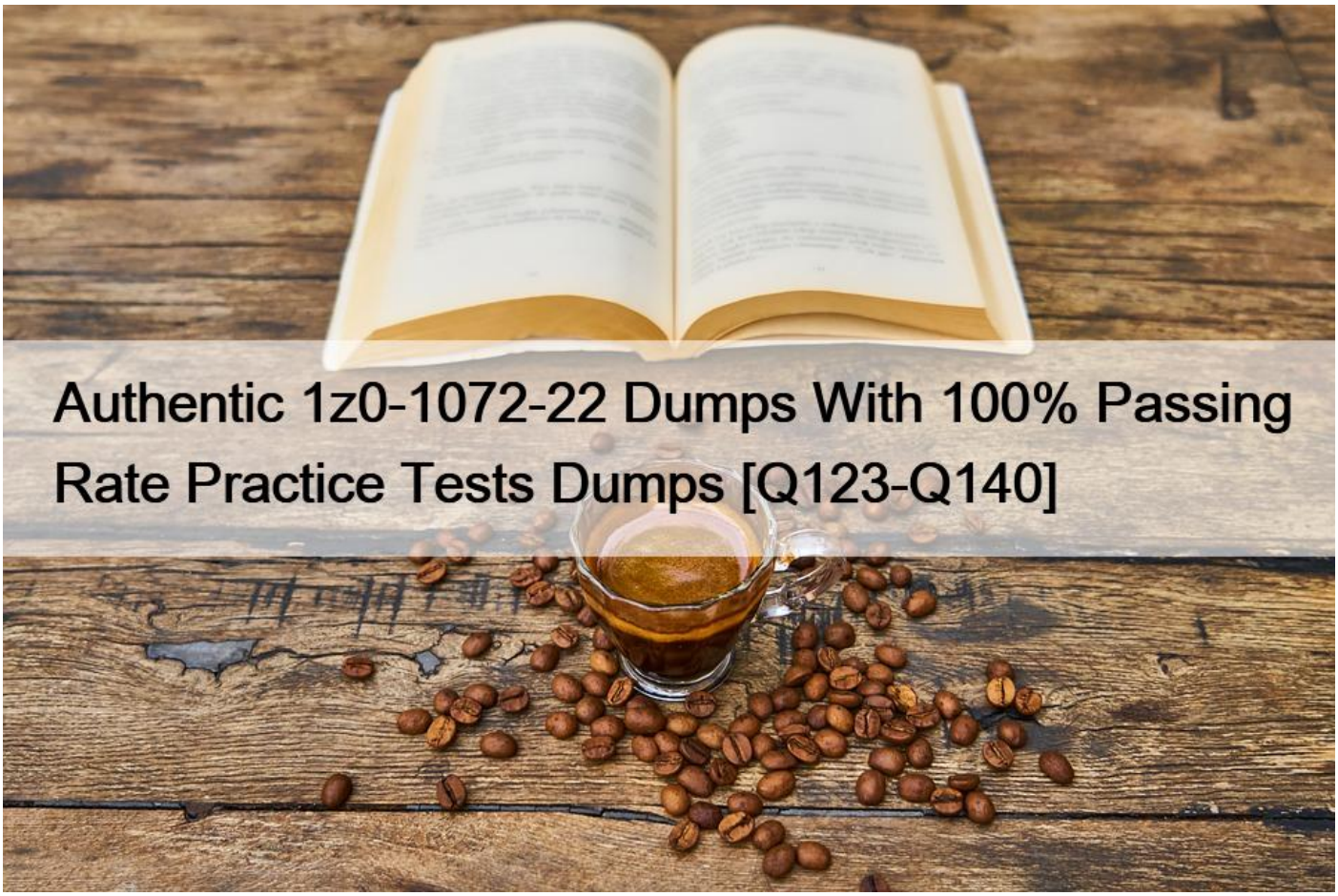

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NEW QUESTION 123

Which scaling option does Database Cloud Service (DBCS) on Bare Metal Shape offer?
* network bandwidth
* CPU
* storage
* memory

NEW QUESTION 124

Which two are valid options when migrating a database from on-premise to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)
* snapping or cloning storage form on-premise to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
* performing a backup to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, and then restoring to a database server on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

* performing RMAN backup to an on-premise storage device, and then shipping to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
* converting the Oracle database to a NoSQL database and migrating to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure by using rsync file copy

NEW QUESTION 125

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

NEW QUESTION 126

Your company has been running several small applications in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and is planning a proof-of-concept (POC) to deploy PeopleSoft.

If your existing resources are being maintained in the root compartment, what is the recommended approach for defining security for the upcoming POC?
* Create a new compartment for the POC and grant appropriate permissions to create and manage resources within the compartment.
* Provision all new resources into the root compartment. Grant permissions that only allow for creation and management of resources specific to the POC.
* Provision all new resources into the root compartment. Use defined tags to separate resources that belong to different applications.
* Create a new tenancy for the POC. Provision all new resources into the root compartment. Grant appropriate permissions to create and manage resources within the root compartment.

If your organization is small, or if you are still in the proof-of-concept stage of evaluating Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, consider placing all of your resources in the root compartment (tenancy). This approach makes it easy for you to quickly view and manage all your resources. You can still write policies and create groups to restrict permissions on specific resources to only the users who need access. If you plan to maintain all your resources in the root compartment, we recommend setting up a separate sandbox compartment to give users a dedicated space to try out features. In the sandbox compartment, you can grant users permissions to create and manage resources, while maintaining stricter permissions on the resources in your tenancy (root) compartment.
https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/best-practices-for-iam-on-oci.pdf

NEW QUESTION 127

Your on-premises hosted application uses Oracle database server. Your database administrator must have access to the database server for managing the application. Your database server is sized for seasonal peak workloads, which results in high licensing costs. You want to move your application to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) to take advantage of CPU scaling options.

Which database offering on OCI would you select?
* bare metal DB systems
* VM DB systems
* Autonomous Transactions Processing (ATP)
* Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW)

– In, Oracle Autonomous Database, Customers are not given OS logons or SYSDBA privileges to prevent phishing attacking.

– If a bare metal DB system requires more compute node processing power, you can scale up (increase) the number of enabled CPU cores in the system without impacting the availability of that system.

You cannot change the number of CPU cores for a virtual machine DB system in the same way as metal DB system. Instead, you must change the shape to one with a different number of OCPUs Changing the shape does not impact the amount of storage available to the DB system. However, the new shape can have different memory and network bandwidth characteristics, and you might need to reapply any customizations to these aspects after the change.

NEW QUESTION 128

A new employee has just started working for your company. You create an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure user account for this employee, following which they areable to log in, but still cannot create any resources.

What should you do to resolve this?
* Send the employee API Signing Keys to log in.
* Delete the account and create another one.
* Make sure that the employee is logging in to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure account from your corporate network only.
* Add the employee to a group with policies to grant access to relevant resources.

NEW QUESTION 129

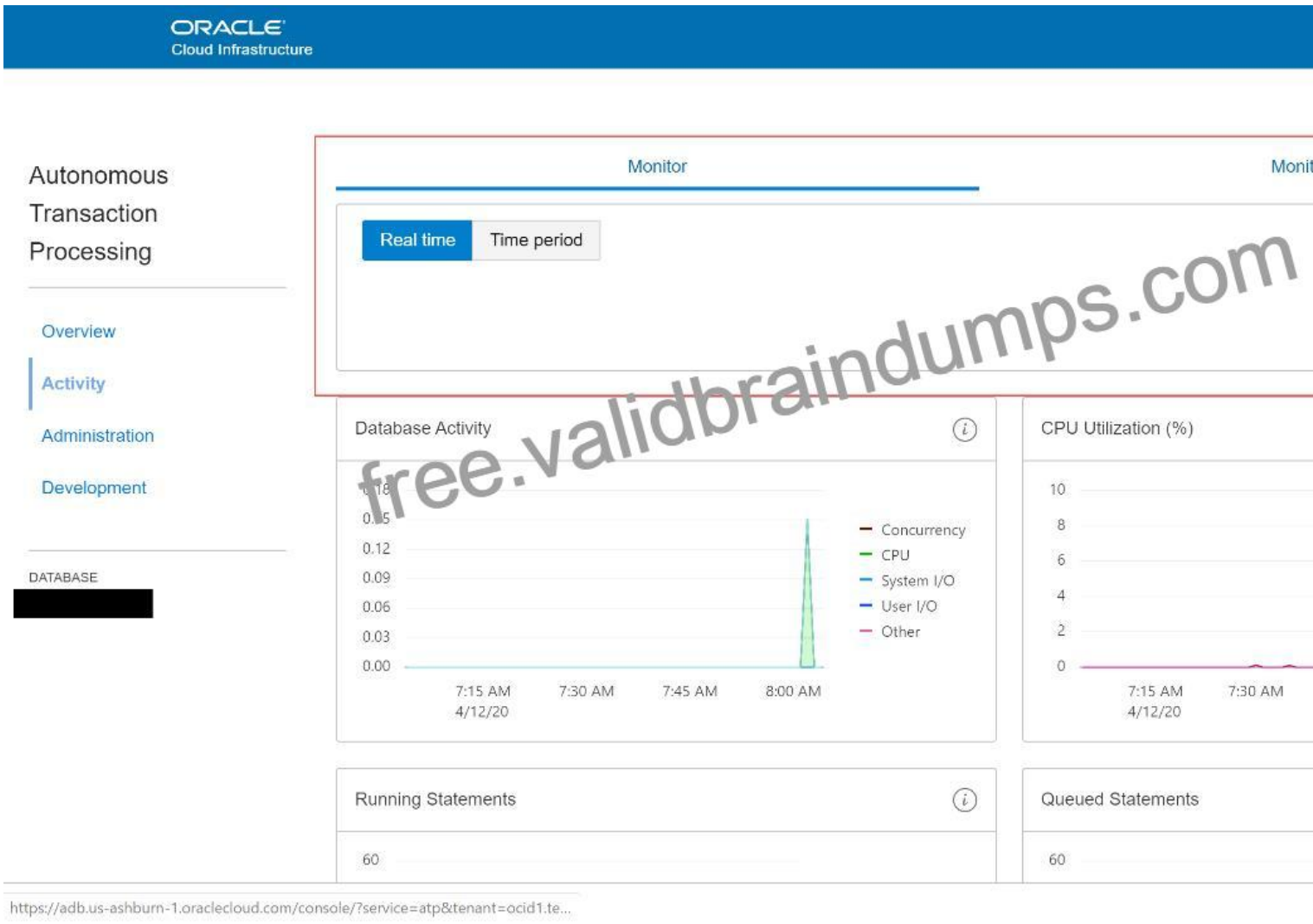
Which two resources reside exclusively in a single Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Availability Domain?
* Identity and Access Management Groups
* Web Application Firewall policy
* Block volume
* Compute Instance
* Object Storage

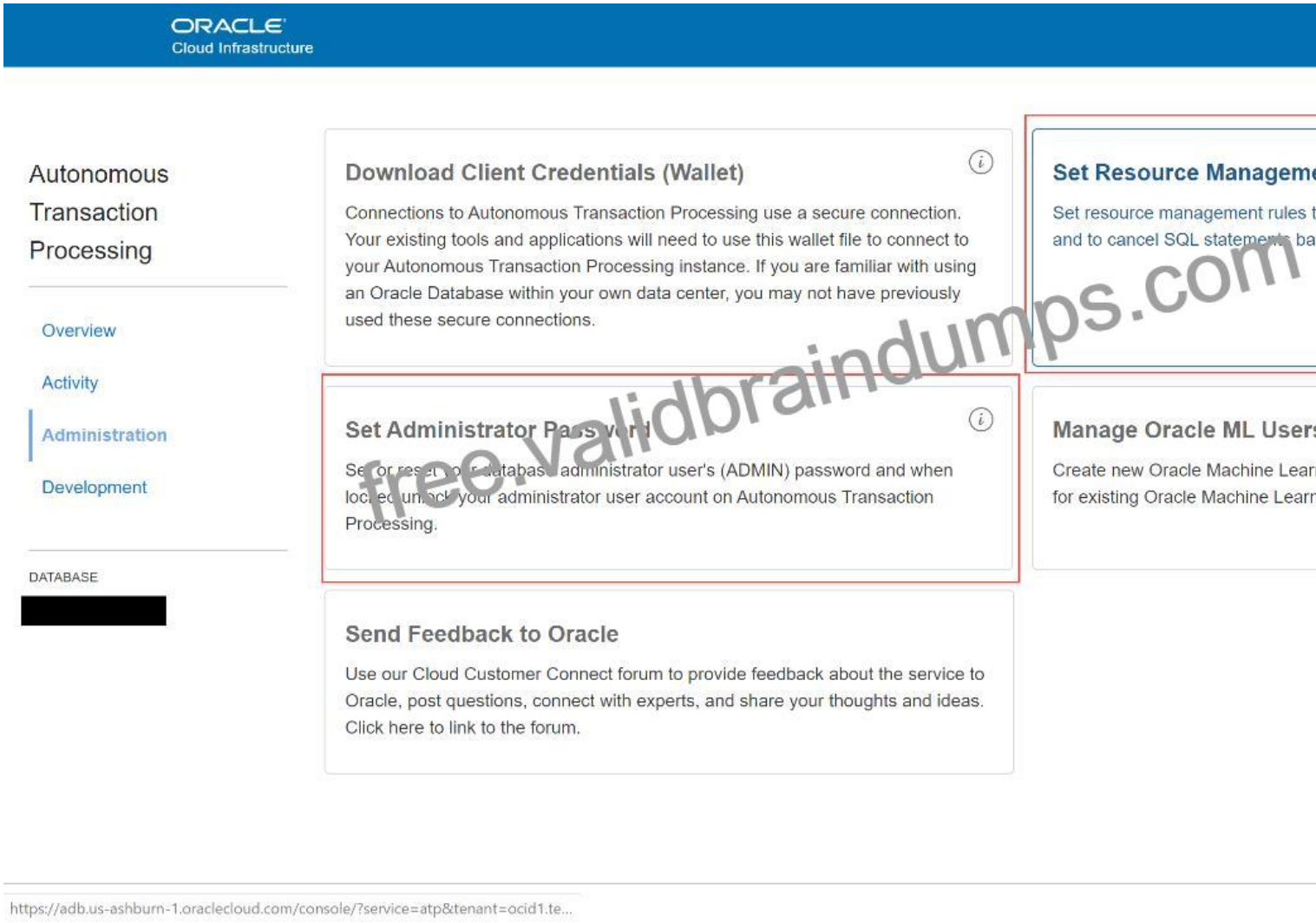
Explanation

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm#one

NEW QUESTION 130

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





NEW QUESTION 131

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

NEW QUESTION 132

Which two choices are true for Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW)? (Choose two.)

* Billing stops only when the ADW is terminated
* Billing stops for both CPU usage and storage usage when ADW is stopped
* Billing for compute stops when ADW is stopped
* Billing for storage continues when ADW is stopped

When Autonomous Databas instance is stopped,

CPU billing is halted based on full-hour cycles of usage

Billing for storage continues as long as the service instance exists.

and When Autonomous Database instance is started, the CPU billing is initiated

NEW QUESTION 133

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.)
* 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.
* Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in one of the three different fault domains in that AD.
* Create a backup of your HPC node compute instance boot volume. Launch new compute instances directly from the backup reduce provisioning time.
* Create a custom image of your HPC node compute instance. Launch new compute instances using this image to reduce provisioning time.
* Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in a different virtual cloud network (VCN) subnet.

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.

NEW QUESTION 134

Which two statements are true about restoring a block volume from a manual or policy-based block volume backup? (Choose two.)
* It can be restored as new volumes with different sizes from the backups
* It can be restored as a new volume to any AD acrossdifferent regions
* It must be restored as a new volume to the same availability domain (AD) on which the original block volume backup resides
* It can be restored as a new volume to any AD in the same region
Explanation

A – Backups are encrypted andstored in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, and can be restored as new volumes to any availability domain within the same region they are stored.

D- You can restore a block volume backup to a larger volume size. To do this, check Custom Block Volume Size (GB), and then specify the new size. You can only increase the size of the volume, you cannot decrease the size.

NEW QUESTION 135

You have created a virtual cloudnetwork (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 haveread-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 filestorage 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 136

When terminating a compute instance, which statement is true?
* The instance needs to be stopped first, and then terminated.
* The boot volume is always deleted.
* All block volumes attached to the instance are terminated.
* Users can preserve the boot volume associated with the instance.
You can permanently terminate (delete) instances that you no longer need. Any attached VNICs and volumes are automatically detached when the instance terminates. Eventually, the instance’s public and private IP addresses are released and become available for other instances. By default, the instance’s boot volume is deleted when you terminate the instance, however

you can preserve the boot volume associated with the instance, so that you can attach it to a different instance as a data volume, or use it to launch a new instance.

NEW QUESTION 137

Which two components cannot be deleted in your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Virtual Cloud Network? (Choose two.)
* Service gateway
* Default security list
* Routing gateway
* Default route table
* Default subnet

NEW QUESTION 138

When you try to create an instance on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), what are three valid sources to choose the image from?
* Dedicated VM Host
* Object Storage
* Bare Metal Instance
* Platform Images
* Custom Image
* Partner Images
* Instance Pools

NEW QUESTION 139

Which statement is true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage Service Snapshots?
* Snapshots are created under the root folder of file system, in a hidden directory named .snapshot
* Snapshots are not incremental
* You can restore the whole snapshot, but not the individual files
* It Is not possible to create snapshots from OCI console, but just the CLI

Explanation

The File Storage service supports snapshotsfor data protection of your file system. Snapshots are a consistent, point-in-time view of your file systems. Snapshots are copy-on-write, and scoped to the entire file system. The File Storage service encrypts all file system and snapshot data at rest. You can take as many snapshots as you need.

Data usage is metered against differentiated snapshot data. If nothing has changed within the file system since the last snapshot was taken, the new snapshot does not consume more storage Snapshots are accessibleunder the root directory of the file system at .snapshot/name. For data protection, you can use a tool that supports NFSv3 to copy your data to a different availability domain, region, file system, object storage, or remote location.

NEW QUESTION 140

Which three are default Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) components? (Choosethree.)
* Security List
* Dynamic Routing Gateway
* DHCP options
* Internet Gateway
* Route Table

Explanation

References:

(1) => Populated by Default(0) => Not Populated by Default

Resources==========Subnets (0)Route Tables (1)Internet Gateways (0)Dynamic Routing Gateways (0)Network Security Groups (0)Security Lists (1)DHCP Options (1)Local Peering Gateways (0)NAT Gateways (0)Service Gateways (0)

Oracle 1z0-1072-22 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Configure Volume Groups, Backups, Clones- Understand Observability and Management platformTopic 2- Understand Object Storage replication- Describe OCI compute image optionsTopic 3- Understand External Database Service - Configure cross-region replicationTopic 4- Implement and manage Virtual Cloud Networks- Describe and configure a layer-7 Load BalancerTopic 5- Configure Virtual Cloud Network Routing and Gateways- Introduction to Database Systems and Autonomous DatabasesTopic 6- Configure Cloud Guard, Security Zone and Security Advisor (change from Data Guard)- Understand Infrastructure MaintenanceTopic 7- Configure Dynamic Groups and Tag based access control- Describe and configure OS ManagementTopic 8- Understand VCN connectivity options- Select appropriate compute choicesTopic 9- Implement conditional and advanced policies- Configure and manage Object StorageTopic 10- Understand File System Snapshots and Cloning- Configure DNS and Traffic ManagementTopic 11- Implement and manage VCN connectivity- Describe Public and Private DNS zonesTopic 12- Understand File System usage and metering- Describe public and private subnetsTopic 13- Implement Object Storage versioning, life cycle management and retention rules- Understand Block Volume performance tiers