1Z0-1072-21^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect?

A. For private peering, FastConnect extends your existing infrastructure to allow you to consume object storage from your on-premises data center

B. For private peering, FastConnect extends your existing infrastructure to a virtual cloud network

C. The FastConnect provider network offers only 1 Gbps port connection speed increments

D. For public peering, a dynamic routing gateway must be configured and attached to the virtual cloud network (VCN)

Correct Answer: B

With FastConnect, you can choose to use private peering, public peering, or both. Private peering: To extend your existing infrastructure into a virtual cloud network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (for example, to implement a hybrid cloud, or a lift and shift scenario). Communication across the connection is with IPv4 private addresses (typically RFC 1918). Public peering: To access public services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure without using the internet. For example, Object Storage, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and APIs, or public load balancers in your VCN. Communication across the connection is with IPv4 public IP addresses. Without FastConnect, the traffic destined for public IP addresses would be routed over the internet.

QUESTION 2

What is the maximum CIDR range that can be assigned when configuring a Virtual Cloud Network?

A. /16

B. /26

C. /24

D. /8

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which statement is true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage Service Mount Target?

A. You can access multiple file systems through a single mount target

B. Mount target has a public IP address and DNS name

C. Mount target lives in a single subnet of your choice, but is not highly available

D. Each mount target requires six internal IP addresses in the subnet to function

Correct Answer: A

A mount target is an NFS endpoint that lives in a VCN subnet of your choice and provides network access for file systems. The mount target provides the IP address or DNS name that is used together with a unique export path to mount the file system. A single mount target can export many file systems. Typically, you create your first mount target and export when you create your first file system. The mount target maintains an export set which contains all of the exports for its associated file systems. Limitations and Considerations Each availability domain is limited to two mount targets by default. However, you can export up to 100 file systems through each mount target. See Service Limits for a list of applicable limits and instructions for requesting a limit increase. Each mount target requires three internal IP addresses in the subnet to function. Two of the IP addresses are used during mount target creation. The third IP address must remain available for the mount target to use for high availability failover. The File Storage service doesn\\'t "reserve" the third IP address required for high availability failover. Use care when designing your subnets and file systems to ensure that sufficient IP addresses remain available for your mount targets.

QUESTION 4

Which two statements about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage Service are accurate? (Choose two.)

A. Customer can encrypt the communication to a mount target via export options.

B. Mount targets use Oracle-managed keys by default.

C. File systems use Oracle-managed keys by default.

D. Customer can encrypt data in their file system using their own Vault encryption key.

E. Communication with file systems in a mount target is encrypted via HTTPS.

Correct Answer: BD

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

QUESTION 5

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

A. You can move object storage buckets, block volumes and file storage mount targets between compartments.

B. File Storage uses the network file system (NFS) protocol, whereas block volume uses iSCSI.

C. Block volume service Is NVMe based, while file storage service is not.

D. File storage mount target does not provide a private IP address, while the object storage bucket provides one.

Correct Answer: AB

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.