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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DB Systems?

A. Customers have no control over database patching.

B. The database and backups are encrypted by default.

C. Customers can consolidate multiple database homes on a single virtual machine database host.

D. Customers can manage the TDE Wallet after DB Systems is provisioned.

Correct Answer: BD

All databases created in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure are encrypted using transparent data encryption (TDE). Oracle Cloud Infrastructure encrypts all managed backups in the object store. Oracle uses the Database Transparent Encryption feature by default for encrypting the backups. and the customers can manage the TDE Wallet after DB Systems are provisioned.

QUESTION 2

Your company is developing a new database application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You need to test application functionality including a hardware failure scenario. Since the application is still in the development phase, you want to minimize infrastructure costs. Which database service deployment option meets this requirement?

A. two node real application cluster (RAC) system

B. Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) system as it provides auto fail over functionality

C. two node bare metal system with data guard enabled

D. single node bare metal system

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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?

A. Create a dynamic group with matching rules to include your instance

B. Instances can automatically make calls to other OCI services

C. Instances are secure and cannot make calls to other OCI services

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

Correct Answer: D

Dynamic groups allow you to group Oracle Cloud Infrastructure computer instances as "principal" 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\'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.

QUESTION 4

You have been tasked with creating one virtual cloud network (VCN) each for two line of business (LOB) applications. LOB A and LOB B will need to communicate with each other. To ensure that you can utilize VCN peering, which network CIDR ranges should be used?

A. VCN A (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN B (10.1.0.0/16)

B. VCN A (10.0.2.0/16) and VCN B (10.0.2.0/25)

C. VCN A (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN B (10.0.16.0/24)

D. VCN A (172.16.0.0/24) and VCN B (172.16.0.0/28)

Correct Answer: A

VCN A (10.0.0.0/16) will use a range of IPS from 10.0.0.0 to 10.0.255.255 and VCN B (10.1.0.0/16) will use a range of IPS from 10.1.0.0 to 10.1.255.255 so will not be any Overlap between 2 VCNs

QUESTION 5

You have an application deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure running only in the Phoenix region. You were asked to create a disaster recovery (DR) plan that will protect against the loss of critical dat

A. The DR site must be at least 500 miles from your primary site and data transfer between the two sites must not traverse the public Internet. Which is the recommended disaster recovery plan?

B. Create a new virtual cloud network (VCN) in the Phoenix region and create a subnet in one availability domain (AD) that is not currently being used by your production systems. Establish VCN peering between the production and DR sites.

C. Create a DR environment in Ashburn. Associate a DRG with the VCN in each region and create a remote peering connection between the two VCNs.

D. Create a DR environment in Ashburn and provision a FastConnect virtual circuit using DRG between the regions.

E. Create a DR environment in Ashburn. Associate a dynamic routing gateway (DRG) with the VCN in each region and configure an IPsec VPN connection between the two regions.

Correct Answer: B

Remote VCN peering is the process of connecting two VCNs in different regions (but the same tenancy).

The peering allows the VCNs\' resources to communicate using private IP addresses without routing the

traffic over the internet or through your on-premises network. Without peering, a given VCN would need an

internet gateway and public IP addresses for the instances that need to communicate with another VCN in

a different region.

At a high level, the Networking service components required for a remote peering include:

-Two VCNs with non-overlapping CIDRs, in different regions that support remote peering. The VCNs must

be in the same tenancy.

-A dynamic routing gateway (DRG) attached to each VCN in the peering relationship. Your VCN already

has a DRG if you\\'re using an IPSec VPN or an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect private virtual

circuit.

A remote peering connection (RPC) on each DRG in the peering relationship.

A connection between those two RPCs.

Supporting route rules to enable traffic to flow over the connection, and only to and from select subnets in

the respective VCNs (if desired).

Supporting security rules to control the types of traffic allowed to and from the instances in the subnets that

need to communicate with the other VCN.
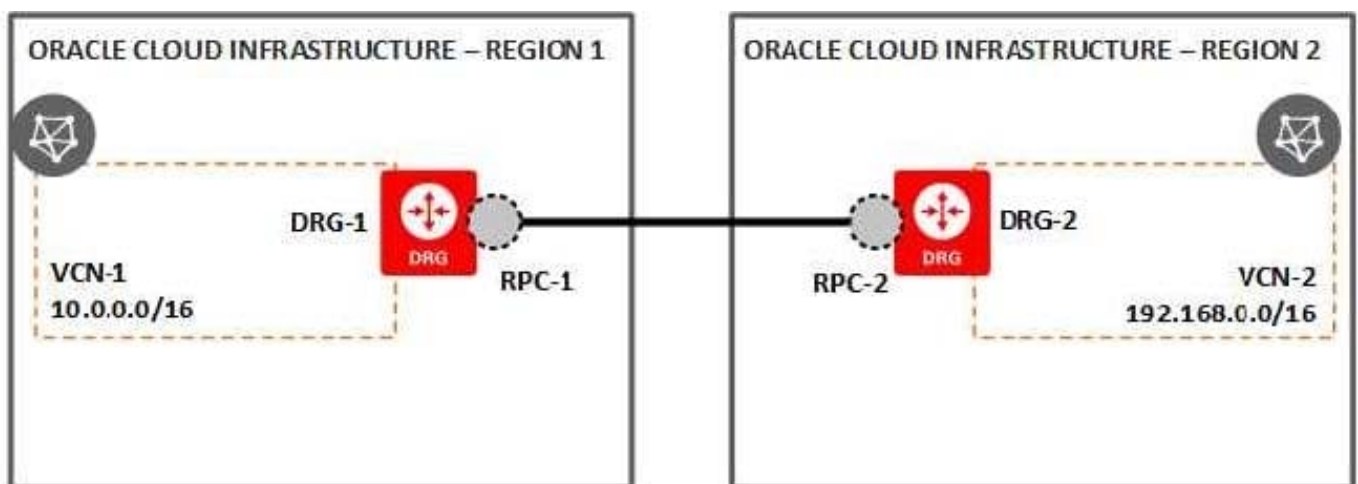
With supporting route tables and security rules
in each VCN to enable traffic

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