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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which feature allows you to logically group and isolate your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources?

- A. Tenancy
- B. Identity and Access Management Groups
- C. Compartments
- D. Availability Domain

Correct Answer: C

COMPARTMENT A collection of related resources. Compartments are a fundamental component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for organizing and isolating your cloud resources. You use them to clearly separate resources for the purposes of measuring usage and billing, access (through the use of policies), and isolation (separating the resources for one project or business unit from another).

A common approach is to create a compartment for each major part of your organization.

User Group can use some resources in the compartment like network resources also they can't create it depend on the policy that assigned Remember, a compartment is a logical grouping, not a physical one

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.9.8/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/iam/compartment.html

QUESTION 2

You want to migrate mission-critical Oracle E- Business Suite application to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) with full control and access to the underlying infrastructure.

Which option meets this requirement?

- A. Replace E-Business Suite with an Oracle SaaS application
- B. OCI Exadata DB Systems and OCI compute instances
- C. OCI Exadata DB Systems and Oracle Functions
- D. Oracle Exadata Cloud at customer, Storage Gateway and API Gateway

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3



A customer is looking to migrate their old database backups from their on-premises data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Which OCI service is the most cost-effective?

- A. Block Volume
- B. Archive Storage
- C. File Storage
- D. Object Storage (standard)

Correct Answer: B

Archive storage is the most cost effective for archive data Reference:

<https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/archive-storage.html> Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers two distinct storage class tiers to address the need for both performant, frequently accessed "hot" storage, and less frequently accessed "cold" storage. Storage tiers help you maximize performance where appropriate and minimize costs where possible. 1) Use Archive Storage for data to which you seldom or rarely access, but that must be retained and preserved for long periods of time. The cost efficiency of the Archive Storage offsets the long lead time required to access the data. 2) Use Object Storage for data to which you need fast, immediate, and frequent access. Data accessibility and performance justifies a higher price to store data in the Object Storage. For more information, see Overview of Object Storage.

About Archive Storage

Archive Storage is ideal for storing data that is accessed infrequently and requires long retention periods. Archive Storage is more cost effective than Object Storage for preserving cold data for:

- Compliance and audit mandates
- Retroactively analyzing log data to determine usage pattern or to debug problems
- Historical or infrequently accessed content repository data
- Application-generated data requiring archival for future analysis or legal purposes

Unlike Object Storage, Archive Storage data retrieval is **not** instantaneous.

Archive Storage is Always Free eligible. For more information about Always Free resources, including additional capabilities and limitations, see [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Tier](#).

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Archive/Concepts/archivestorageoverview.htm>

QUESTION 4

Which of the following services can you control access to via IAM?

- A. Networking components
- B. Compute Instances



C. All services including IAM

D. DB systems

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management (IAM) lets you control who has access to your cloud resources. You can control what type of access a group of users have and to which specific resources. This section gives you an overview of IAM components and an example scenario to help you understand how they work together.

Components of IAM

IAM uses the components described in this section. To better understand how the components fit together, see [Example Scenario](#).

RESOURCE

The cloud objects that your company's employees create and use when interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example: compute instances, block storage volumes, virtual cloud networks (VCNs), subnets, route tables, etc.

USER

An individual employee or system that needs to manage or use your company's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Users might need to launch instances, manage remote disks, work with your virtual cloud network, etc. End users of your application are not typically IAM users. Users have one or more IAM credentials (see [User Credentials](#)).

GROUP

A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment.



DYNAMIC GROUP

A special type of group that contains resources (such as compute instances) that match rules that you define (thus the membership can change dynamically as matching resources are created or deleted). These instances act as "principal" actors and can make API calls to services according to policies that you write for the dynamic group.

NETWORK SOURCE

A group of IP addresses that are allowed to access resources in your tenancy. The IP addresses can be public IP addresses or IP addresses from a VCN within your tenancy. After you create the network source, you use policy to restrict access to only requests that originate from the IPs in the network source.

COMPARTMENT

A collection of related resources. Compartments are a fundamental component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for organizing and isolating your cloud resources. You use them to clearly separate resources for the purposes of measuring usage and billing, access (through the use of policies), and isolation (separating the resources for one project or business unit from another). A common approach is to create a compartment for each major part of your organization. For more information, see [Setting Up Your Tenancy](#).



TENANCY

The root compartment that contains *all* of your organization's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Oracle automatically creates your company's tenancy for you. Directly within the tenancy are your IAM entities (users, groups, compartments, and some policies; you can also put policies into compartments inside the tenancy). You place the other types of cloud resources (e.g., instances, virtual networks, block storage volumes, etc.) inside the compartments that you create.

POLICY

A document that specifies who can access which resources, and how. Access is granted at the group and compartment level, which means you can write a policy that gives a group a specific type of access within a specific compartment, or to the tenancy itself. If you give a group access to the tenancy, the group automatically gets the same type of access to all the compartments inside the tenancy. For more information, see [Example Scenario](#) and [How Policies Work](#). The word "policy" is used by people in different ways: to mean an individual statement written in the policy language; to mean a collection of statements in a single, named "policy" document (which has an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID) assigned to it); and to mean the overall body of policies your organization uses to control access to resources.



HOME REGION

The region where your IAM resources reside. All IAM resources are global and available across all regions, but the master set of definitions reside in a single region, the home region. You must make changes to your IAM resources in your home region. The changes will be automatically propagated to all regions. For more information, see [Managing Regions](#).

FEDERATION

A relationship that an administrator configures between an identity provider and a service provider. When you federate Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with an identity provider, you manage users and groups in the identity provider. You manage authorization in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure's IAM service. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancies are federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service by default.

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/overview.htm>

QUESTION 5

You are required to host several files in a location that can be publicly accessible from anywhere in the world. Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service should you use?

- A. OCI Object Storage
- B. Oracle Functions
- C. OCI Block Volume
- D. OCI File Storage
- E. OCI Storage Gateway

Correct Answer: A

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