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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which two security capabilities are offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. Always on data encryption for data-at-rest.

B. Certificate Management service

C. Captcha

D. Key Management service

E. Managed Active Directory service

Correct Answer: AD

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure\'s security approach is based on seven core pillars. Each pillar has multiple solutions designed to maximize the security and compliance of the platform and to help customers to improve their security posture. High Availability: Offer fault-independent data centers that enable high-availability scale-out architectures and are resilient against network attacks, ensuring constant uptime in the face of disaster and security attack. Customer Isolation: Allow customers to deploy their application and data assets in an environment that commits full isolation from other tenants and Oracle\'s staff. Data Encryption: Protect customer data at-rest and in-transit in a way that allows customers to meet their security and compliance requirements with respect to cryptographic algorithms and key management. Security Controls: Offer customers effective and easy-to-use application, platform, and network security solutions that allow them to protect their workloads, have a secure application delivery using a global edge network, constrain access to their services, and segregate operational responsibilities to reduce the risk associated with malicious and accidental user actions. Visibility: Offer customers comprehensive log data and security analytics that they can use to audit and monitor actions on their resources, allowing them to meet their audit requirements and reduce security and operational risk. Secure Hybrid Cloud: Enable customers to use their existing security assets, such as user accounts and policies, as well as third-party security solutions, when accessing their cloud resources and securing their data and application assets in the cloud. Verifiably Secure Infrastructure: Follow rigorous processes and use effective security controls in all phases of cloud service development and operation. Demonstrate adherence to Oracle\'s strict security standards through third- party audits, certifications, and attestations. Help customers demonstrate compliance readiness to internal security and compliance teams, their customers, auditors, and regulators. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Security/Concepts/security_overview.htm

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QUESTION 2

What is the frequency of OCI usage report generation?

A. Weekly

B. Monthly

C. Annually

D. Daily

Correct Answer: D

A usage report is a comma-separated value (CSV) file that can be used to get a detailed breakdown of resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for audit or invoice reconciliation. The usage report is automatically generated daily, and is stored in an Oracle-owned Object Storage bucket. It contains one row per each Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resource

(such as instance, Object Storage bucket, VNIC) per hour along with consumption information, metadata, and tags. Usage reports generally contain 24 hours of usage data, although occasionally a usage report may contain late-arriving data that is older than 24 hours. Usage reports are retained for one year.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/billingoverview.htm https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Billing/Concepts/usagereportsoverview.htm
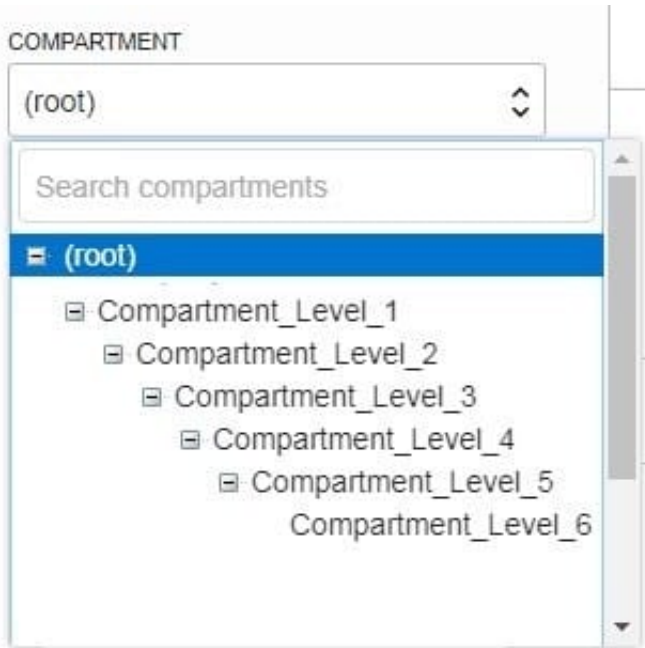
QUESTION 3

Which statement below is not true for Oracle Cloud infrastructure Compartments?

A. Resources can be moved from one compartment to another

B. Compartments cannot be nested

C. Each OCI resource belongs to a single compartment

D. Resources and compartments can be added and deleted anytime

Correct Answer: B

When creating a compartment, you must provide a name for it (maximum 100 characters, including letters, numbers, periods, hyphens, and underscores) that is unique within its parent compartment. You must also provide a description, which is a non-unique, changeable description for the compartment, from 1 through 400 characters. Oracle will also assign the compartment a unique ID called an Oracle Cloud ID. You can create subcompartments in compartments to create hierarchies that are six levels deep.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingcompartments.htm When you first start working with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, you need to think carefully about how you want to use compartments to organize and isolate your cloud resources. Compartments are fundamental to that process. Most resources can be moved between compartments. However, it\'s important to think through your compartment design for your organization up front, before implementing anything. For more information, see Setting Up Your Tenancy. The Console is designed to display your resources by compartment within the current region. When you work with your resources in the Console, you must choose which compartment to work in from a list on the page. That list is filtered to show only the compartments in the tenancy that you have permission to access. If you\'re an administrator, you\'ll have permission to view all compartments and work with any compartment\'s resources, but if you\'re a user with limited access, you probably won\'t. Compartments are tenancy-wide, across regions. When you create a compartment, it is available in every region that your tenancy is subscribed to. You can get a cross-region view of your resources in a specific compartment with the compartment explorer. See Viewing All Resources in a Compartment. You can create subcompartments in compartments to create hierarchies that are six levels deep.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingcompartments.htm

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QUESTION 4

Which statement is correct regarding the oracle cloud infrastructure Compute services?

A. When you stop a compute instance, all data on the boot volume is lost

B. You can attach a maximum of one public to each compute instance

C. You can launch either virtual machines or bare metal instances

D. You cannot attach a block volume to a compute instance

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute lets you provision and manage compute hosts, known as instances You can launch instances as needed to meet your compute and application requirements. After you launch an instance, you can access it securely from your computer, restart it, attach and detach volumes, and terminate it when you\'re done with it. Any changes made to the instance\'s local drives are lost when you terminate it. Any saved changes to volumes attached to the instance are retained. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers both bare metal and virtual machine instances: 1) Bare Metal: A bare metal compute instance gives you dedicated physical server access for highest performance and strong isolation. 2) Virtual Machine: A virtual machine (VM) is an independent computing environment that runs on top of physical bare metal hardware. The virtualization makes it possible to run multiple VMs that are isolated from each other. VMs are ideal for running applications that do not require the performance and resources (CPU, memory, network bandwidth, storage) of an entire physical machine. An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure VM compute instance runs on the same hardware as a bare metal instance, leveraging the same cloud-optimized hardware, firmware, software stack, and networking infrastructure. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/computeoverview.htm

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QUESTION 5

You are setting up a proof of concept (POC) and need to quickly establish a secure between an on-premises data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which OCI service should you implement?

A. VCN Peering

B. FastConnect

C. Internet Gateway

D. IPSec VPN

Correct Answer: D

You can set up a single IPSec VPN with a simple layout that you might use for a proof of concept (POC).

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/settingupIPsec.htm

It is possible to set up a site-to-site Virtual Private Network (VPN) Connection between your on- premises network (a data center or corporate LAN) and your Oracle virtual cloud network (VCN) over a secure encrypted VPN. The VPN connection uses industry-standard IPSec protocols. The Oracle service that provides site-to-site connectivity is named VPN Connect (also referred to as an IPSec VPN). Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPsec.htm

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