



1Z0-1104-22^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Security Professional

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QUESTION 1

Oracle Object Storage achieves data durability by which of the mechanisms ? Select TWO correct answers

- A. Service Gateway
- B. Redundant Storage across availability domains
- C. Redundant Array of IndependentDisks
- D. Object Versioning

Correct Answer: BD

How durable is data stored in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage?

Oracle Object Storage is designed to be highly durable, providing 99.999999999% (Eleven 9's) of annual durability. It achieves this by storing each object redundantly across three servers in different availability domains for regions with multiple availability domains, and in different fault domains in regions with a single availability domain. Existing objects can be accessed as long as one of the three copies is accessible, and new objects can be uploaded as long as two copies can be successfully written. Data integrity is actively monitored using checksums, and corrupt data is detected and automatically repaired. Any loss in data redundancy is detected and remedied, without customer intervention or impact.

QUESTION 2

Which three resources are required to encrypt a block volume with the customer managed key?

- A. MAXIMUM SECURITY ZONE
- B. SYMMETRIC MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION KEY
- C. BLOCK KEY
- D. OCI VAIRT
- E. IAM Policy Allowing Block Storage to Use Keys
- F. Secrets

Correct Answer: DEF

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/SecurityAdvisor/Tasks/creatingsecureblockvolume.htm>

QUESTION 3

Which IAM policy should be created to give XYZ the ability to list contents of a resource excluding the needs to authenticate in prod compartment ? Principle of least priviledge should be used.

- A. Allow group XYZ to manage all resources in compartment != prod



- B. Allow group XYZ to use all resources in compartment != prod
- C. Allow group XYZ to inspect all resources in tenancy where target.compartment.name != prod
- D. Allow group XYZ to read all resources in tenancy where target.compartment.name != prod

Correct Answer: C

Verbs

You use *verbs* in policy definitions to set the permission levels that given user groups have for given resource-types. For example, you would use the `read` verb to allow read-only access.

Here are the verbs have been defined for the set of Oracle Digital Assistant resource-types.

Verb	Description
inspect	Generally covers operations that list contents of a resource. This is the verb that provides the most limited access.
read	In user interface terms, this generally means read-only access. In API terms, it generally applies to GET operations.
use	When applied to resources in the service's user interface, this generally allows developing, testing, and deploying of these resources. At the API level, it generally allows GET, PUT, POST, PATCH, and DELETE operations, with the exception of more high-impact operations (such as creating instances and purging data).
manage	Generally allows the user to perform the whole set of a resource type's operations, including high-impact operations such as creating instances and purging data.

QUESTION 4

Which Cloud Guard component identifies issues with resources or user actions and alerts you when an issue is found?

- A. Problems
- B. Targets
- C. Detectors
- D. Responders

Correct Answer: C

Detector Performs checks to identify potential security problems based on activities or configurations. Rules followed to identify problems are the same for all compartments in a target. <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/cloud-guard/using/part-start.htm>

QUESTION 5

Where is sensitive configuration data (like certificates, and credentials) is stored by Kubernetes cluster control plane?

- A. Block Volume



- B. ETCD
- C. Oracle Functions
- D. Boot Volume

Correct Answer: B

Encrypting Kubernetes Secrets at Rest in Etcd

The Kubernetes cluster control plane stores sensitive configuration data (such as authentication tokens, certificates, and credentials) as Kubernetes secret objects in etcd. Etcd is an open source distributed key-value store that Kubernetes uses for cluster coordination and state management. In the Kubernetes clusters created by Container Engine for Kubernetes, etcd writes and reads data to and from block storage volumes in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service. By default, Oracle encrypts data in block volumes at rest, including etcd and Kubernetes secrets. Oracle manages this default encryption using a master encryption key, without requiring any action on your part. For additional control over the lifecycle of the master encryption key and how it is used, you can choose to manage the master encryption key yourself, rather than have Oracle manage it for you.

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