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QUESTION 1

An organization has its IT infrastructure in a hybrid setup with an on-premises environment and an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in the us-phonix-1 region. The on-premise applications communications with compute instances inside the VPN over a hardware VPN connection. They are looking to implement an Intrusion detected and Prevention (IDS/IPS) system for their OCI environment. This platform should have the ability to scale to thousands of compute of instances running inside the VCN. How should they architect their solution on OCI to achieve this goal?

A. Set up an OCI Private Load Balance! and configure IDS/IPS related health checks at TCP and/or HTTP level to inspect traffic

B. Configure each host with an agent that collects all network traffic and sends that traffic to the IDS/IPS platform to inspection

C. There Is no need to implement an IPS/IDS system as traffic coming over IPSec VPN tunnels Is already encrypt

D. Configure autoscaling on a compute Instance pool and set vNIC to promiscuous mode to called traffic across the vcn and send it IDS/IPS platform for inspection.

Correct Answer: B

in Transit routing through a private IP in the VCN you set up an instance in the VCN to act as a firewall or intrusion detection system to filter or inspect the traffic between the on- premises network and Oracle Services Network.

The Networking service lets you implement network security functions such as intrusion detection,

application-level firewalls In fact, the IDS model can be host-based IDS (HIDS) or network- based IDS (NIDS). HIDS is installed at a host to periodically monitor specific system logs for patterns of intrusions. In contrast, an NIDS sniffs the

traffic to analyze suspicious behaviors. A signature-based NIDS (SNIDS) examines the traffic for patterns of known intrusions. SNIDS can quickly and reliably diagnose the attacking techniques and security holes without generating an overwhelming number of false alarms because SNIDS relies on known signatures.

However, anomaly-based NIDS (ANIDS) detects unusual behaviors based on statistical methods. ANIDS

could detect symptoms of attacks without specific knowledge of details. However, if the training data of the

normal traffic are inadequate, ANIDS may generate a large number of false alarms.

QUESTION 2

You are working on the migration of the web application infrastructure of your company from on-premises to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You need to ensure that the DNS cache entries of external clients will not direct them to the on-premises infrastructure after switching to the new infrastructure.

Which of the following options will minimize this problem?

A. Reduce the TTL of the DNS records after the switch.

B. DNS changes propagate fast enough that it is not necessary to take any action.

C. Increase the TTL of the DNS records before the switch.

D. Increase the TTL of the DNS records after the switch.

E. Reduce the TTL of the DNS records before the switch.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 3

You work for a bank as the lead Oracle Cloud Infrastructure architect. You designed a highly scalable solution for your company\\'s banking application. The architecture includes a load balancer, application servers with autoscaling

configuration based on CPU utilization, and an Autonomous Database with Transaction Processing workload type running in a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).

During the peak utilization period, the application users complain that the application runs slow.

What are two possible reasons for the application running slow at times? (Choose two.)

A. The VCN does not have a Network Security Group configured to allow traffic from the load balancer to all the application servers in the backend set.

B. Instance pool in autoscaling configuration for the application servers did not scale out due to compartment quota breach of the VM shapes used by the application servers.

C. The load balancer is not configured correctly to send traffic to all the listeners of the application servers in the backend set.

D. Instance pool in autoscaling configuration for the Autonomous Database did not scale out due to misconfigured scaling policy.

E. Instance pool in autoscaling configuration for the application servers did not scale out due to service limit breach of the VM shapes used by the application servers.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 4

A data analytics company has been building its next-generation big data and analytics platform on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) in the US East (Ashburn) region. They need a storage service that provides the scale and performance that their big data applications require such as high throughput to compute nodes coupled with low latency file operations.

In addition, they need to allow concurrent connections from multiple compute instances hosted in multiple Availability Domains and want to be able to quickly restore a previous version of the data in case of a need to roll back any major update.

Which option can they use to meet these requirements in the most cost-effective way?

A. Create a file system and mount target in the OCI File Storage service. Mount it into all the required compute instances. Take snapshots of the file system before each update.

B. Create block volume, attach it with read/write, shareable access type to all the required compute instances. Take a backup of the volume before each update.

C. Create an Object Storage bucket with object versioning enabled. Provision a compute instance to host the Storage Gateway and share the bucket via NFS, Mount the NFS into all the required compute instances.

D. Create a connection with the on-premises data center via FastConnect. Mount the shared NFS hosted on-premises.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

A cloud consultant is working on implementation project on OCI. As part of the compliance requirements, the objects placed in object storage should be automatically archived first and then deleted. He is testing a Lifecycle Policy on Object

Storage and created a policy as below:

[{ "name": "Archive_doc", "action": "ARCHIVE", "objectNameFilter": { "inclusionPrefixes":

"doc"] },

"timeAmount": 5, "timeunit": "DAYS", "isEnabled": true },

{ "name": "Delete_doc", "action": "DELETE", "objectNameFilter": "inclusionPrefixes": ["doc"]

1."timeAmount": 5, "timeunit": "DAYS", "isEnabled": true }

What will happen after this policy is applied?

A. All objects with names starting with "doc" will be deleted after 5 days of object creation

B. All the objects having file extension ".doc" will be archived for 5 days and will be deleted 10 days after object creation

C. All the objects having file extension ".doc" will be archived 5 days after object creation

D. All the objects with names starting with "doc" will be archived 5 days after object creation and will be deleted 5 days after archival

Correct Answer: A

Object Lifecycle Management works by defining rules that instruct Object Storage to archive or delete objects on your behalf within a given bucket. A bucket\\'s lifecycle rules are collectively known as an object lifecycle policy. You can use a rule to either archive or delete objects and specify the number of days until the specified action is taken.

A rule that deletes an object always takes priority over a rule that would archive that same object.