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Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Main Questions	73
Topic 2, Exam Set A	95
Topic 3, Exam Set B	85
Total	253

QUESTION NO: 1

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

- A. Both DB systems must use the same VCN, and port 1521 must be open
- B. Data guard configuration on the OCI is limited to a virtual machine only
- C. Data guard implementation for Bare Metal shapes requires two DB Systems, one containing the primary database and one containing the standby database.
- D. Data guard implementation requires two DB Systems, one running the primary database on a virtual machine and the standby database running on bare metal.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

An Oracle Data Guard implementation requires two DB systems, one containing the primary database and one containing the standby database. When you enable Oracle Data Guard for a virtual machine DB system database, a new DB system with the standby database is created and associated with the primary database. For a bare metal DB system, the DB system with the database that you want to use as the standby must already exist before you enable Oracle Data Guard.

Requirement details are as follows:

- Both DB systems must be in the same compartment.
- The DB systems must be the same shape type (for example, if the shape of the primary database is a virtual machine, then the shape of the standby database can be any other virtual machine shape).
- If your primary and standby databases are in different regions, then you must peer the virtual cloud networks (VCNs) for each database.
- Configure the security list ingress and egress rules for the subnets of both DB systems in the Oracle Data Guard association to enable TCP traffic to move between the applicable ports. Ensure that the rules you create are stateful (the default).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three are default Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) components? (Choose three.)

- A. Security List
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway
- C. DHCP options
- D. Internet Gateway
- E. Route Table

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

References:

(1) => Populated by Default(0) => Not Populated by Default

Resources=====Subnets (0)Route Tables (1)Internet Gateways (0)Dynamic Routing Gateways (0)Network Security Groups (0)Security Lists (1)DHCP Options (1)Local Peering Gateways (0)NAT Gateways (0)Service Gateways (0)

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two statements are true about restoring a block volume from a manual or policy-based block volume backup? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be restored as new volumes with different sizes from the backups
- B. It can be restored as a new volume to any AD across different regions
- C. It must be restored as a new volume to the same availability domain (AD) on which the original block volume backup resides
- D. It can be restored as a new volume to any AD in the same region

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A – Backups are encrypted and stored in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, and can be restored as new volumes to any availability domain within the same region they are stored.

D- You can restore a block volume backup to a larger volume size. To do this, check Custom Block Volume Size (GB), and then specify the new size. You can only increase the size of the volume, you cannot decrease the size.

QUESTION NO: 4

You have an application running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You Identified that the read and write operations are slowing your application down enough to impair user access. The application is currently using a VM.Standard2.1 compute without any block storage attached to it.

Which two options allow you to increase disk IOPS performance?

- A. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the VM.DenseI02.8 shape using the boot volume preserved and use the NVMe devices to host your application.
- B. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the VM.Standard2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved and attach a new block volume to host your application.
- C. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the VM.Standard2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved, but no block volume attached.

D. Terminate the compute instance preserving the boot volume. Create a new compute instance using the BM.GPU2.2 shape using the boot volume preserved, but no block volume attached.

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 5

Your company decided to move a few applications to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) in the US West (us-phoenix-1) region.

You need to design a cloud-based disaster recovery (DR) solution with a requirement to deploy the DR resources in the US East (us-ashburn-1) region to minimize network latency.

What is the recommended deployment?

- A. Deploy production and DR applications in two separate virtual cloud networks (VCNs), each in different regions, and then use VCN local peering gateways for connectivity.
- B. Deploy production and DR applications in two separate VCNs, each in different regions. Connect them using a VCN remote peering connection.
- C. Deploy production and DR applications in the same VCN. Create production subnets in one AD, and DR subnets in another AD (assume a multi-AD region).
- D. Deploy production and DR applications in two separate VCNs in different availability domains (ADs) within the primary region, and then use a VCN remote peering connection for connectivity.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Remote VCN peering is the process of connecting two VCNs in different regions

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.

QUESTION NO: 6

Your company has decided to move a few applications to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and you have been asked to design it for Disaster Recovery (DR). One of the items of your design is to deploy the DR at least 300 miles from the home site and minimize the network latency as much as possible.

Based on that, what will be the recommended deployment?

- A. Deploy applications in two separated VCNs in different Availability Domains and use VCN Remote Peering
- B. Deploy applications in different regions and have them connected using VCN Remote Peering
- C. Deploy applications in two separated VCNs in different regions and use VCN Local Peering
- D. Deploy applications on the same region splitting workloads across Availability Domains.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 7

What is a “transfer package” when transferring data to OCI via the OCI Data Transfer Service?

- A. A transfer package is the logical representation of the physical shipment containing the HDD transfer devices that you ship to Oracle to upload to OCI.
- B. A transfer package is the software Oracle provides for you to prepare transfer devices for shipment to Oracle
- C. A transfer package contains the physical devices.
- D. A transfer package is the archive file that the Data Transfer Service Utility (dts) writes to the transfer device.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

References: <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-data-transfer-service>

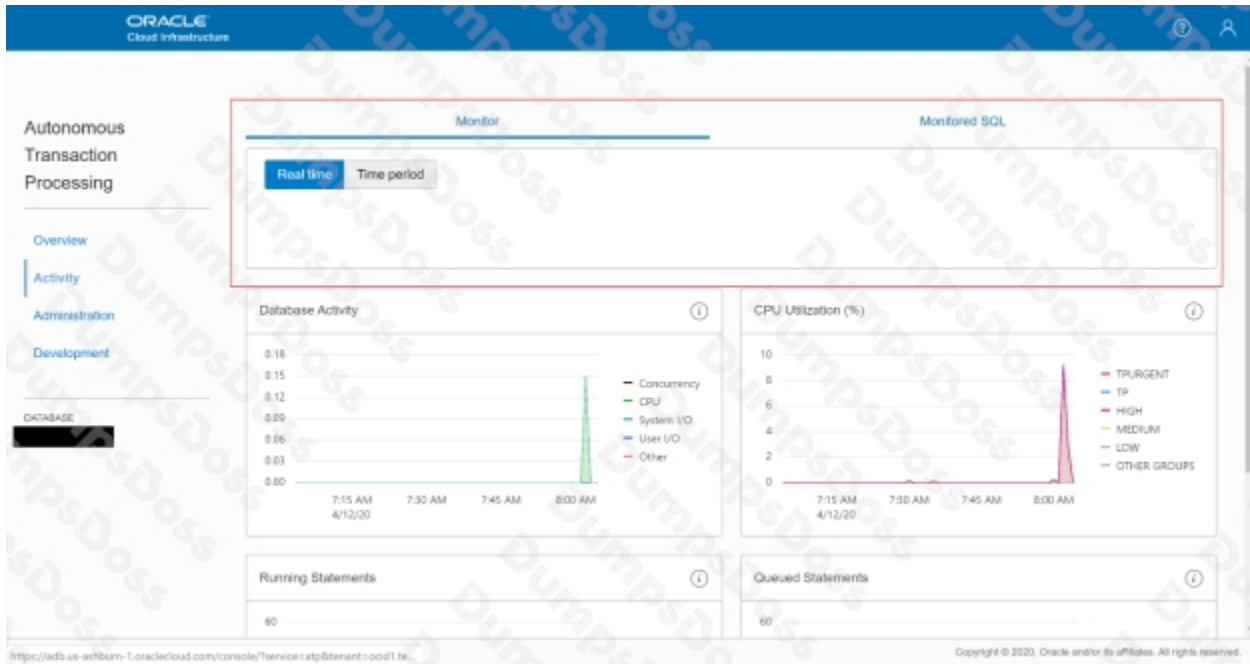
QUESTION NO: 8

Which two options are available within the service console of Autonomous Transaction Processing?

- A. Monitor the health of the database server including CPU, memory and query performance
- B. Configure resource management rules and reset the admin password
- C. Perform a manual backup of the ATP database
- D. Fine tune a long running query using optimizer hints

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:



The screenshot displays the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console for Autonomous Transaction Processing, showing several configuration options:

- Download Client Credentials (Wallet):** A card explaining that connections to Autonomous Transaction Processing use a secure connection and that existing tools and applications will need to use this wallet file to connect to your Autonomous Transaction Processing instance.
- Set Resource Management Rules:** A card explaining that resource management rules are used to allocate CPU/IO shares to consumer groups and to cancel SQL statements based on their runtime and amount of IO.
- Set Administrator Password:** A card explaining that you can set or reset your database administrator user's (ADMIN) password and when locked unlock your administrator user account on Autonomous Transaction Processing.
- Manage Oracle ML Users:** A card explaining that you can create new Oracle Machine Learning user accounts and manage the credentials for existing Oracle Machine Learning users.
- Send Feedback to Oracle:** A card explaining that you can use the Cloud Customer Connect forum to provide feedback about the service to Oracle, post questions, connect with experts, and share your thoughts and ideas.

QUESTION NO: 9

Your IT team has asked you to provision an Autonomous Database in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), but they want it to operate similar to what you have currently on-premises.

What are the TWO prerequisites for successfully deploying an Autonomous Dedicated Database in OCI?

- A. Autonomous Container Database
- B. Object Storage

C. Identity and Access Management (IAM) Policies

D. Exadata Infrastructure

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 10

You are about to deploy an e-business application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and one of the requirements is to use a shared file system that supports the NFS protocol.

Which storage service would meet this requirement?

A. object storage

B. block volume

C. data transfer appliance

D. file storage

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Use the File Storage service when your application or workload includes big data and analytics, media processing, or content management, and you require Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX)-compliant file system access semantics and concurrently accessible storage. The File Storage service is designed to meet the needs of applications and users that need an enterprise file system across a wide range of use cases, including the following:

General Purpose File Storage: Access to an unlimited pool of file systems to manage growth of structured and unstructured data.

Big Data and Analytics: Run analytic workloads and use shared file systems to store persistent data.

Lift and Shift of Enterprise Applications: Migrate existing Oracle applications that need NFS storage, such as Oracle E-Business Suite and PeopleSoft.

Databases and Transactional Applications: Run test and development workloads with Oracle, MySQL, or other databases.

Backups, Business Continuity, and Disaster Recovery: Host a secondary copy of relevant file systems from on premises to the cloud for backup and disaster recovery purposes.

MicroServices and Docker: Deliver stateful persistence for containers. Easily scale as your container-based environments grow.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which option is NOT a valid action within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Block Volume service?

A. Clone an existing volume to a new, larger volume.

- B. Restore from a volume backup to a larger volume.
- C. Shrink an existing volume in place with offline resizing.
- D. Expand an existing volume in place with offline resizing.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 12

Which service is NOT supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI?

- A. load balancer
- B. compute
- C. database
- D. block volumes

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cliconcepts.htm#services>

QUESTION NO: 13

Where is the tenancy Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) located?

- A. given by support on account creation
- B. at the bottom of every console page
- C. on the Identity – Users page
- D. contained within the compartment OCID

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Identity > Compartments >(The root Compartment of the tenancy)

QUESTION NO: 14

Which two configuration formats does Terraform support? (Choose two.)

- A. YAML

- B. JSON
- C. HCL
- D. XML

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

References:

Terraform configuration files can use either of two formats: Terraform domain-specific language (HashiCorp Configuration Language format [HCL]), which is the recommended approach, or JSON format if the files need to be machine-readable.

QUESTION NO: 15

You had an outage in your application caused by the loss of a shared volume provisioned by File Storage Service (FSS). At this point, you need to restore the data from a snapshot you created of the FSS.

What are the steps to restore the data?

- A. Access the directory where the shared volume is mounted, then cd into .snapshot folder, find the snapshot folder you want to recover and use cp or rsync tool to copy the files to the original location.
- B. Open OCI Console, select File Storage Service, find the shared storage, then click on snapshot and restore.
- C. Open OCI Console, select File Storage Service, find the snapshot you created and click restore.
- D. Access the directory, where you mounted the shared volume, then cd into .snapshot folder and find the snapshot folder you want to recover and rename that folder to the original folder name.

ANSWER: B