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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

A customer wants to use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) storing application backups which can be stored for months, but retrieved immediately based on business needs. Which OCI storage service can be used to meet this requirement?

A. Archive Storage

B. Block Volume

C. Object Storage (standard)

D. File Storage

Correct Answer: C

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. 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 tier. 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 tier offsets the long lead time required to access the data. Unlike Object Storage, Archive Storage data retrieval is not instantaneous.

Reference: https://oracledbwr.com/oracle-cloud-infrastructure-object-storage-service/

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true for an oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance?

A. Compute instance always get a public IP address

B. Compute instance does not use a boot volume

C. Compute instance cannot leverage auto scaling feature

D. Compute instance always get a private IP address

Correct Answer: D

When you create an instance, the instance is automatically attached to a virtual network interface card (VNIC) in the cloud network\\'s subnet and given a private IP address from the subnet\\'s CIDR. You can let the IP address be automatically assigned, or you can specify a particular address of your choice. The private IP address lets instances within the cloud network communicate with each other.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/launchinginstance.htm Instances use IP addresses for communication. Each instance has at least one private IP address and optionally one or more public IP addresses. A private IP address enables the instance to communicate with other instances inside the VCN, or with hosts in your on-premises network (via an IPSec VPN or Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect). A public IP address enables the instance to communicate with hosts on the internet. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPaddresses.htm

QUESTION 3

Which is NOT available to you whenever Oracle Cloud Infrastructure creates or resolves an incident?

A. Twitter notifications

B. Text Message notifications

C. Email notifications

D. Webhook notifications

Correct Answer: A

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Notifications service broadcasts messages to distributed components through a publish-subscribe pattern, delivering secure, highly reliable, low latency and durable messages for applications hosted on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and externally. Use Notifications to get notified when event rules are triggered or alarms are breached, or to directly publish a message. Messages sent out as email by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Notifications service are processed and delivered through Oracle resources

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Notification/Concepts/notificationoverview.htm

QUESTION 4

What do the terms OpEx and CapEx refer to?

A. OpEx refers to Operational Excellence and CapEx refers to Capital Excellence

B. OpEx refers to Operational Expenditure and CapEx refers to Capital Expenditure

C. OpEx refers to Operational Expansion and CapEx refers to Capital Expenses

D. OpEx refers to Operational Example and CapEx refers to Capita Example

Correct Answer: B

CapEx is Capital expenditures comprise major purchases that will be used in the future. OpEx Operating expenditures (expenses) represent day-to-day costs that are necessary to keep a business running.

Reference: https://www.10thmagnitude.com/opex-vs-capex-the-real-cloud-computing-cost-advantage/

QUESTION 5

Which feature is NOT a component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Identity and Access management service?

A. User Credentials

B. Network Security Group

C. Federation

D. Policies

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

Which CANNOT be used with My Oracle Support (MOS)?

A. Add or change a tenancy administrator

B. Request a Service Limit increase

C. Reset the password or unlock the account for the tenancy administrator

D. Troubleshoot your resources in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Trial account

Correct Answer: D

Open a support service request with MOS option is available to paid accounts. Customers using only Always Free resources are not eligible for Oracle Support. Limited support is available to Free Tier accounts with Free Trial credits. After you use all of your credits or after your trial period ends (whichever comes first), you must upgrade to a paid account to access Oracle Support. If you choose not to upgrade and continue to use Always Free Services, you will not be eligible to raise a service request in My Oracle Support. In addition to support for technical issues, use My Oracle Support if you need to:

1.

 Reset the password or unlock the account for the tenancy administrator

2.

 Add or change a tenancy administrator

3.

 Request a service limit increase

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

QUESTION 7

You want to leverage a managed Real Application Cluster (RAC) offering in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. which OCI Managed database service would you choose?

A. Autonomous Transaction Processing (shared)

B. VM DB System

C. Autonomous Data Warehousing (shared)

D. Bare Metal DB Systems

Correct Answer: B

There are 2 types of DB systems on virtual machines:

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A 1-node VM DB system consists of one VM.

A 2-node VM DB system consists of two VMs clustered with RAC enabled.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers single-node DB systems on either bare metal or virtual machines, and 2node RAC DB systems on virtual machines. If you need to provision a DB system for development or

testing purposes, then a special fast provisioning single-node virtual machine system is available.

You can manage these systems by using the Console, the API, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI, the

Database CLI (DBCLI), Enterprise Manager, Enterprise Manager Express, or SQL Developer.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm

QUESTION 8

What characteristics are defined by an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute shape?

A. Number of vCPU, amount of RAM, bandwidth

B. Availability Domain and Fault Domain locations

C. Public or private visibility of the Compute instance

D. Number of OCPU, amount of RAM, bandwidth

Correct Answer: D

Oracle Compute Shape is coming with predefined or customize the number of OCPUs that are allocated to an instance. The amount of memory, network bandwidth, and number of VNICs scale proportionately with the number of OCPUs. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/computeshapes.htm

QUESTION 9

Which service is the most effective for moving large amounts of data from your on-premises to OCI?

A. Data Transfer appliance

B. Data Safe

C. Internal Gateway

D. Dynamic Routing Gateway

Correct Answer: A

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QUESTION 10

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

QUESTION 11

What is a key benefit of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Machine DB Systems?

A. Support for RAC DB systems

B. No need to create database Indices

C. Automated backups to OCI Block Volume

D. Automated disaster recovery

Correct Answer: A

There are two types of DB systems on virtual machines: A 1-node virtual machine DB system consists of one virtual machine. A 2-node virtual machine DB system consists of two virtual machines. (RAC) A virtual machine DB system database uses Oracle Cloud Infrastructure block storage instead of local storage. You specify a storage size when you

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launch the DB system, and you can scale up the storage as needed at any time. For 1-node virtual machine DB systems, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provides have a "fast provisioning" option that allows you to create your DB system using Logical Volume Manager as your storage management software. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers single-node DB systems on either bare metal or virtual machines, and 2-node RAC DB systems on virtual machines. If you need to provision a DB system for development or testing purposes, then a special fast provisioning single-node virtual machine system is available. You can manage these systems by using the Console, the API, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI, the Database CLI (DBCLI), Enterprise Manager, Enterprise Manager Express, or SQL Developer.

Supported Database Editions and Versions

All single-node Oracle RAC DB systems support the following Oracle Database editions:

- Standard Edition
- Enterprise Edition
- Enterprise Edition - High Performance
- Enterprise Edition - Extreme Performance

Two-node Oracle RAC DB systems require Oracle Enterprise Edition - Extreme Performance.

For standard provisioning of DB systems (using Oracle Automatic Storage Management ↪ (ASM) as your storage management software), the supported database versions are:

- Oracle Database 19c (19.0)
- Oracle Database 18c (18.0)
- Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2)
- Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1)
- Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2)

For fast provisioning of single-node virtual machine database systems (using Logical Volume Manager ↪ as your storage management software), the supported database versions are:

- Oracle Database 20c (20.0) - Preview version only
- Oracle Database 19c (19.0)
- Oracle Database 18c (18.0)

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

QUESTION 12

Which resource do you manage in an Infrastructure-as-a-services (IAAS) offering?

A. Operating system

B. Network

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C. Storage

D. Servers

Correct Answer: A

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a type of cloud service model in which computing resources are hosted

in the cloud. Businesses can use the IaaS model to shift some or all of their use of on- premises or

colocated data center infrastructure to the cloud, where it is owned and managed by a cloud provider.

These infrastructure elements can include compute, network, and storage hardware as well as other

components and software.

How Does IaaS Work?

In a typical IaaS model, a business--which can be of any size--consumes services like compute, storage,

and databases from a cloud provider. The cloud provider offers those services by hosting hardware and

software in the cloud. The business will no longer need to purchase and manage its own equipment, or

space to host the equipment, and the cost will shift to a pay-as-you-go model.

When the business needs less, it pays for less. And when it grows, it can provision additional computing

resources and other technologies in minutes.

What Are the Advantages of IaaS?

IaaS offers multiple advantages over traditional on-premises data centers. With IaaS, organizations can

|	
Reduce expenses.	Businesses that have switched to IaaS don't have to buy, manage, and maintain their infrastructure, and they pay only for what they use—even over five year or longer depreciation periods.
Improve business continuity.	Cloud infrastructure typically provides a higher degree of uptime and more disaster recovery options than on-premises deployments, because it has redundancy built in at every layer, offers multiple fault domains and geographically distributed locations, and is run at massive scale by operations experts.
Accelerate innovation.	IaaS makes it fast, easy, and affordable to test new products and ideas. Instead of having to develop detailed forecasts and invest in new infrastructure, businesses can ramp up their cloud infrastructure in minutes, then scale up or down as needed.
Take advantage of the latest technologies.	Many cloud providers package and deploy new hardware and software—including artificial intelligence and machine learning frameworks—long before businesses could implement them on premises.
Speed provisioning.	Even virtualized on-premises infrastructures suffer from long provisioning times of weeks or even months. With IaaS, entire application environments can be provisioned in minutes.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/what-is-iaas/

QUESTION 13

Which kind of scaling is supported by virtual machines in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?

A. Only scaling up or down

B. Only scaling out

C. Scaling up or down, and scaling in or out

D. Only scaling in

Correct Answer: C

Horizontal scaling means that you scale by adding more machines into your pool of resources whereas Vertical scaling means that you scale by adding more power (CPU, RAM) to an existing machine. An easy way to remember this is to think of a machine on a server rack, we add more machines across the horizontal direction and add more resources to a machine in the vertical direction.
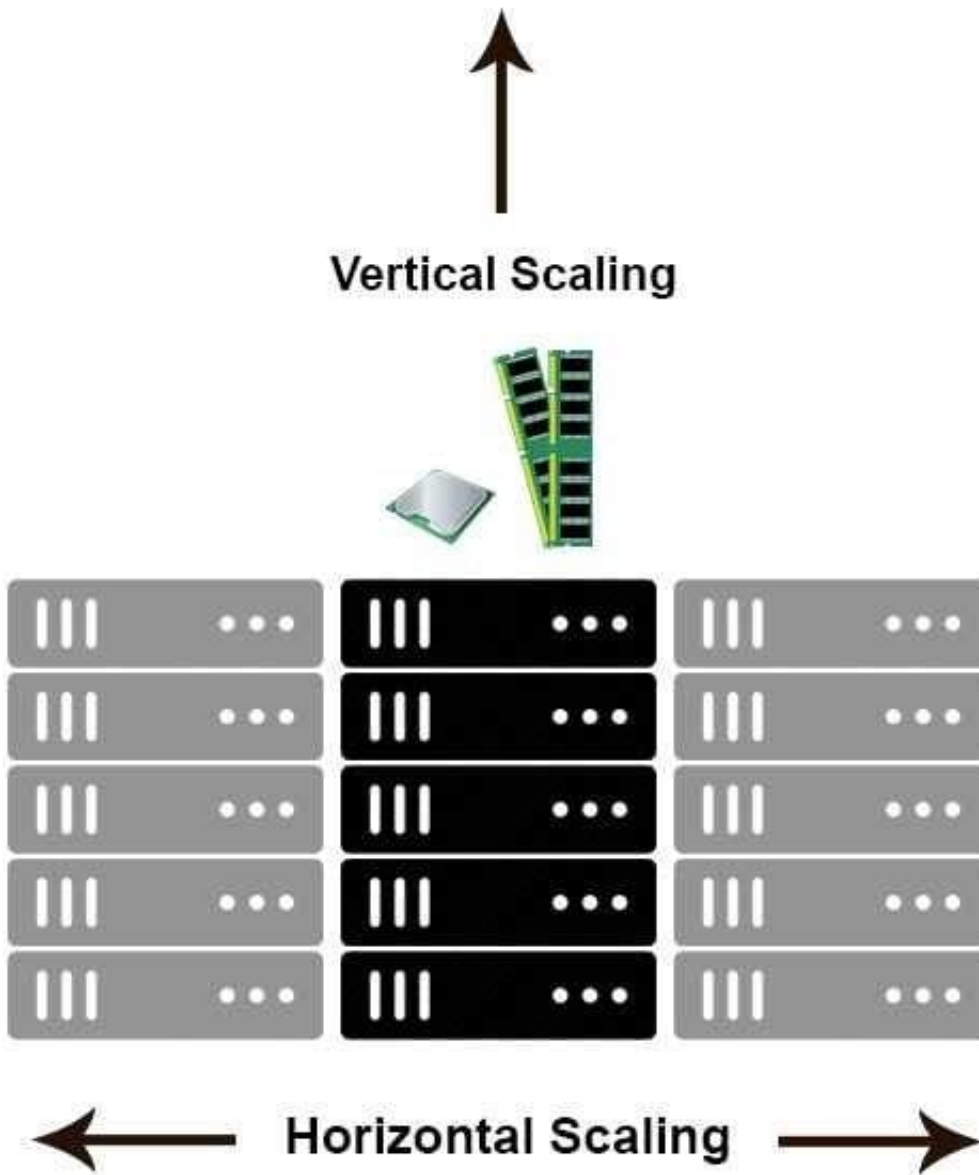
With horizontal-scaling it is often easier to scale dynamically by adding more machines into the existing pool -- Vertical-scaling is often limited to the capacity of a single machine, scaling beyond that capacity often involves downtime and comes with an upper limit. Reference: https://medium.com/@abhinavkorpal/scaling-horizontally-and-vertically-for-databases-a2aef778610c

QUESTION 14

Which feature is not component of Oracle cloud Infrastructure identity and Access management service?

A. federation

B. User Credential

C. Network Security Group

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D. Policies

Correct Answer: C

Components of IAM 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 15

A customer wants to deploy a customized e commerce Web application using multiple virtual machines, block storage, databases, load balancer and web application firewall. What cloud model can be used to host this application?

A. Software as a Service (SaaS)

B. Platform as a Service (PaaS)

C. Anything as a Service (XaaS)

D. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Correct Answer: D

https://www.oracle.com/cloud/what-is-iaas/

What Is IaaS?

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a type of cloud service model in which computing resources are hosted

in the cloud. Businesses can use the IaaS model to shift some or all of their use of on- premises or

colocated data center infrastructure to the cloud, where it is owned and managed by a cloud provider.

These infrastructure elements can include compute, network, and storage hardware as well as other

components and software. In the IaaS model, the cloud provider owns and operates the hardware and software and also owns or leases the data center. When you have an IaaS solution, you rent the resources like compute or storage, provision them when needed, and pay for the resources your organization consumes. For some resources such as compute, you\\'ll pay for the resources you use. For others such as storage, you\\'ll pay for capacity.

How Does IaaS Work? In a typical IaaS model, a business--which can be of any size--consumes services like compute, storage, and databases from a cloud provider. The cloud provider offers those services by hosting hardware and software in the cloud. The business will no longer need to purchase and manage its own equipment, or space to host the equipment, and the cost will shift to a pay-as-you-go model. When the business needs less, it pays for less. And when it grows, it can provision additional computing resources and other technologies in minutes. In contrast, in a traditional on-premises scenario, a business manages and maintains its own data center. The business must invest in servers, storage, software, and other technologies, and hire an IT staff or contractors to purchase, manage, and upgrade all the equipment and licenses. The data center has to be built to meet peak demand, even though sometimes workloads decline and those resources stand idle. Conversely, if the business grows quickly, the IT department might struggle to keep up. Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/what-is-iaas/

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