

[Jul 21, 2022 Get Free Updates Up to 365 days On Developing 1z0-1072-21 Braindumps [Q81-Q98]



[Jul 21, 2022] Get Free Updates Up to 365 days On Developing 1z0-1072-21 Braindumps
Best Quality Oracle 1z0-1072-21 Exam Questions

Q81. You have an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) load balancer distributing traffic via an evenly-weighted round robin policy to your back-end web servers. You notice that one of your web servers is receiving more traffic than other web servers.

How can you resolve this to make sure traffic is evenly distributed across all back-end web servers?

- * Disable cookie-based session persistence on your backend set.
- * Change keep-alive setting between the load balancer and backend server.
- * Disable SSL configuration associated with your backend set.
- * Create separate listeners for each backend web server.

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm>

Q82. Which is a customer's responsibility on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure database?

- * patching the database and OS
- * creating the first default database on the DBCS server
- * creating an ASM diskgroup for data file or temp file storage

- * installing the operating system (OS), Grid Infrastructure, and database software

Explanation

On autonomous there's no patching needed. But on the regular DB Cloud services you need to patch the DB and the OS. During the creation on the OCDB the first DB is created automatically Oracle automatically takes care of Operating system Installation/Configuration, Grid Infrastructure, ASM diskgroup Creation/Configuration, and database software Installation and first database on the DB System.

that's all when Creating DB Systems. and then the customer responsible to apply the patches to the database and OS

Q83. Which two statements are true about restoring a block volume from a manual or policy-based block volume backup? (Choose two.)

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

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.

Q84. Which three actions need to be performed before attempting a data transfer service job?

- * Obtain an available host machine which can run the dts utility on-premise with SATA or USB drives attached for the transfer job.
- * Get access to a high-speed internet connection
- * Data Transfer Service and Storage Service Limits should be checked and raised if required.
- * Set up SSH access to a host on OCI to coordinate the transfer job.
- * Create an object bucket to receive the job.

Q85. You have an instance running in a development compartment that needs to make API calls against other OCI services, but you do not want to configure user credentials or store a configuration file on the instance. How can you meet this requirement?

- * Create a dynamic group with matching rules to include your instance
- * Instances can automatically make calls to other OCI services
- * Instances are secure and cannot make calls to other OCI services
- * Create a dynamic group with matching rules to include your instance and write a policy for this dynamic group

Explanation

Dynamic groups allow you to group Oracle Cloud Infrastructure computer instances as `principal`; actors (similar to user groups).

When you create a dynamic group, rather than adding members explicitly to the group, you instead define a set of matching rules to define the group members. For example, a rule could specify that all instances in a particular compartment are members of the dynamic group. The members can change dynamically as instances are launched and terminated in that compartment.

A dynamic group has no permissions until you write at least one policy that gives that dynamic group permission to either the tenancy or a compartment. When writing the policy, you can specify the dynamic group by using either the unique name or the dynamic group's OCID. Per the preceding note, even if you specify the dynamic group name in the policy, IAM internally uses the OCID to determine the dynamic group.

Q86. Which two statements are true about policies?

- * You can use read, write, manage, and inspect as verbs for defining a policy.
- * Apolicy is a document that specifies who can access which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that your company has, and how.
- * Users need not do anything but still have to be added to a group with appropriate policies defined.
- * You can deny access to a group via policies.

Q87. Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Service?

- * An Archive Object Storage tier bucket can be upgraded to the Standard Object Storage tier.
- * You cannot directly download an object from an Archive Object Storage bucket.
- * An existing Standard Object Storage tier bucket can be downgraded to the Archive Object Storage tier.
- * Data retrieval in Archive Object Storage is instantaneous.

Q88. Which two are true for achieving High Availability on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- * Store your database across multiple regions so that half of the data resides in one region and the other half resides in another region.
- * Attach your block volume from Availability Domain 1 to a compute instance in Availability Domain 2 (and vice versa) so that they are highly available.
- * Configure your database to have Data Guard in another Availability Domain in Sync mode within a region.
- * Store your database files on Object Storage so that they are available in all Availability Domains in all regions.
- * Distribute your application servers across all Availability Domains within a region.

Q89. Which two tagging related items are valid attributes that may be included in payload of an audit log event?

(Choose two.)

- * Predefined values
- * Free-form tags
- * Tag variables
- * Defined tags
- * Cost-tracking tags
- * Default tags

D18912E1457D5D1DDCBD40AB3BF70D5D

Reference: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Audit/Reference/logeventreference.htm#payload>

Q90. You have deployed a compute instance (VM.Standard2.24) to run an Oracle database. With this set up, you run into some performance issues and want to leverage an OCI Dense IO shape (VM.DenseIO2.24), with which you get 25.6 TB local NVMe SSD. You do not want to lose the configuration changes you made to the instance. Which of the following TWO steps ARE NOT required to make this transition?

- * Terminate the VM.Standard2.24 instance and do not preserve the boot volume
- * Create a new instance using the VM.DenseIO2.24 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the Oracle Database data to NVMe disks
- * Terminate the VM.Standard2.24 instance and preserve the boot volume
- * Create a new instance using a VM.DenseIO2.24 shape using the preserved boot volume and move the Oracle Database data to block volumes

Explanation

You can permanently terminate (delete) instances that you no longer need. Any attached VNICs and volumes are automatically detached when the instance terminates. Eventually, the instance's public and private IP addresses are released and become

available for other instances. By default, the instance's boot volume is deleted when you terminate the instance, however you can preserve the boot volume associated with the instance, so that you can attach it to a different instance as a data volume, or use it to launch a new instance.

Dense I/O Shapes Designed for largedatabases, big data workloads, and applications that require high-performance local storage. DenseIO shapes include locally-attached NVMe-based SSDs.

so once you create the VM.DenseIO you need to move the Database to locally-attached NVMe-based SSDs

Q91. D18912E1457D5D1DDCBD40AB3BF70D5D

You are a system administrator of your company and you are asked to manage updates and patches across all your compute instances running Oracle Linux in Oracle CloudInfrastructure (OCI). As part of your task, you need to apply all the latest kernel security updates to all instances.

Which OCI service will allow you to complete this task?

- * Resource Manager
- * OS Management
- * Storage Gateway
- * Streaming
- * Registry

Reference:<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/os-management-with-oracle-cloud-infrastructure>

Q92. You are a network architect of an application running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your security team has informed you about a security patch that needs to be applied immediately to one of the backend web servers. What should you do to ensure that the OCI load balancer does not forward traffic to this backend server during maintenance?

- * Drain all existing connections to this backend server and mark the backend web server offline
- * Create another OCI load balancer for the backend web servers, which are active and handling traffic
- * Edit the security list associated with the subnet to avoid traffic connectivity to this backend server
- * Stop the load balancer for maintenance and restart the load balancer after the maintenance is finished

Explanation

A load balancer improves resource utilization, facilitates scaling, and helps ensure high availability. You can configure multiple load balancing policies and application-specific health checks to ensure that the load balancer directs traffic only to healthy instances. The load balancer can reduce your maintenance window by draining traffic from an unhealthy application server before you remove it from service for maintenance.

The Load Balancing service considers a server marked drain available for existing persisted sessions. New requests that are not part of an existing persisted session are not sent to that server.

Edit Drain State: Opens a dialog box in which you can change the drain state.

If you set the server's drain status to true, the load balancer stops forwarding new TCP connections and new non-sticky HTTP requests to this backend server.

This setting allows an administrator to take the server out of rotation for maintenance purposes.

e. Edit Offline State: Opens a dialog box in which you can change the offline status.

If you set the server's offline status to true, the load balancer forwards no ingress traffic to this backend server.

Q93. Which two are valid options when migrating a database from on-premise to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

(Choose two.)

- * snapping or cloning storage from on-premise to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
- * performing a backup to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, and then restoring to a database server on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
- * performing RMAN backup to an on-premise storage device, and then shipping to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
- * converting the Oracle database to a NoSQL database and migrating to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure by using rsync file copy

Q94. 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?

- * 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.
- * Open OCI Console, select File Storage Service, find the shared storage, then click on snapshot and restore.
- * Open OCI Console, select File Storage Service, find the snapshot you created and click restore.
- * 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.

Q95. Which two statements are true about data guard service on DB Systems in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- * Data guard implementation requires two DB Systems, one running the primary database on a virtual machine and the standby database running on bare metal.
- * Data guard implementation requires two DB Systems, one containing the primary database and one containing the standby database.
- * Data guard configuration on the OCI is limited to a virtual machine only.
- * Both DB Systems must use the same VCN, and port 1521 must be open.

Q96. You have two NFS clients running in two different subnets within the same Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You have created a shared file system for the two NFS clients who want to connect to the same file system, but you want to restrict one of the clients to have READ access while the other has READ/Write access. Which OCI feature would you leverage to meet this requirement?

- * Use VCN security rules to control access for the NFS clients
- * Use OCI Identity Access Management to control access for the NFS clients
- * Use File Storage NFS Export Options to control access for the NFS clients
- * Use NFS security to control access for the NFS clients

Explanation

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage service provides a durable, scalable, secure, enterprise-grade network file system. You can connect to a File Storage service file system from any bare metal, virtual machine, or container instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You can also access a file system from outside the VCN using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect and Internet Protocol security (IPSec) virtual private network (VPN).

EXPORT

Exports control how NFS clients access file systems when they connect to a mount target. File systems are exported (made available) through mount targets. Each mount target maintains an export set which contains one or many exports. A file system must have at least one export in one mount target in order for instances to mount the file system. The information used by an export includes the file system OCID, mount target OCID, export set OCID, export path, and client export options. For more information,

see [Managing Mount Targets](#).

EXPORT SET

Collection of one or more exports that control what filesystems the mount target exports using NFSv3 protocol and how those file systems are found using the NFS mount protocol. Each mount target has an export set. Each file system associated with the mount target has at least one export in the export set.

EXPORT PATH

A path that is specified when an export is created. It uniquely identifies the file system within the mount target, letting you associate up to 100 file systems to a single mount target. This path is unrelated to any path within the file system itself, or the client mount point path.

EXPORT OPTIONS

NFS export options are a set of parameters within the export that specify the level of access granted to NFS clients when they connect to a mount target. An NFS export options entry within an export defines access for a single IP address or CIDR block range. For more information, see [Working with NFS Export Options](#).

Q97. Which two are Regional resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- * Ephemeral public IPs
- * Compartments
- * Compute images
- * Dynamic groups
- * Block volume backups

Reference:<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm>

Q98. You are running several Linux based operating systems in your on .premises environment that you want to import to OCI as custom images. You can launch your imported images as OCI compute Virtual machines.

Which two modes below can be used to launch these imported Linux VMs?

- * Native
- * Mixed
- * Paravirtualized
- * Emulated

Explanation

You can use the Console or API to import exported images from Object Storage. To import an image, you need read access to the Object Storage object containing the image.

during the Import you can select the Launch mode:

For custom images where the image format is .oci, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure selects the applicable launch mode based on the launch mode for the source image.

For custom images exported from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure where the image type is QCOW2, select Native Mode.

To import other custom images select Paravirtualized Mode or Emulated Mode. For more information, see [Bring Your Own Image \(BYOI\)](#).

These Linux distributions support custom image import:

Linux Distribution	Supported Versions	Preferred Launch Mode
CentOS	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.0, 4.8, 5.11, 6.9	Emulated
CoreOS Container Linux Note: The end-of-support date for CoreOS Container Linux is May 26, 2020. You should migrate your workloads to another operating system to remain secure.	2345.3.0 or later	Paravirtualized
Debian	8 or later	Paravirtualized
	5.0, 10, 8.0, 7	Emulated
FreeBSD	12 or later	Paravirtualized
	8, 9, 10, 11	Emulated
openSUSE Leap	15.1	Paravirtualized
Oracle Linux	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.5, 4.8, 5.8, 5.11, 6.2, 6.5	Emulated
RHEL	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.5, 5.5, 5.6, 5.9, 5.11, 6.5, 6.9	Emulated
SUSE	12.2 or later	Paravirtualized
	11, 12.1	Emulated
Ubuntu	13.04 or later	Paravirtualized
	12.04	Emulated

Oracle Exam Practice Test To Gain Brilliant Result: https://www.braindumpsit.com/1z0-1072-21_real-exam.html