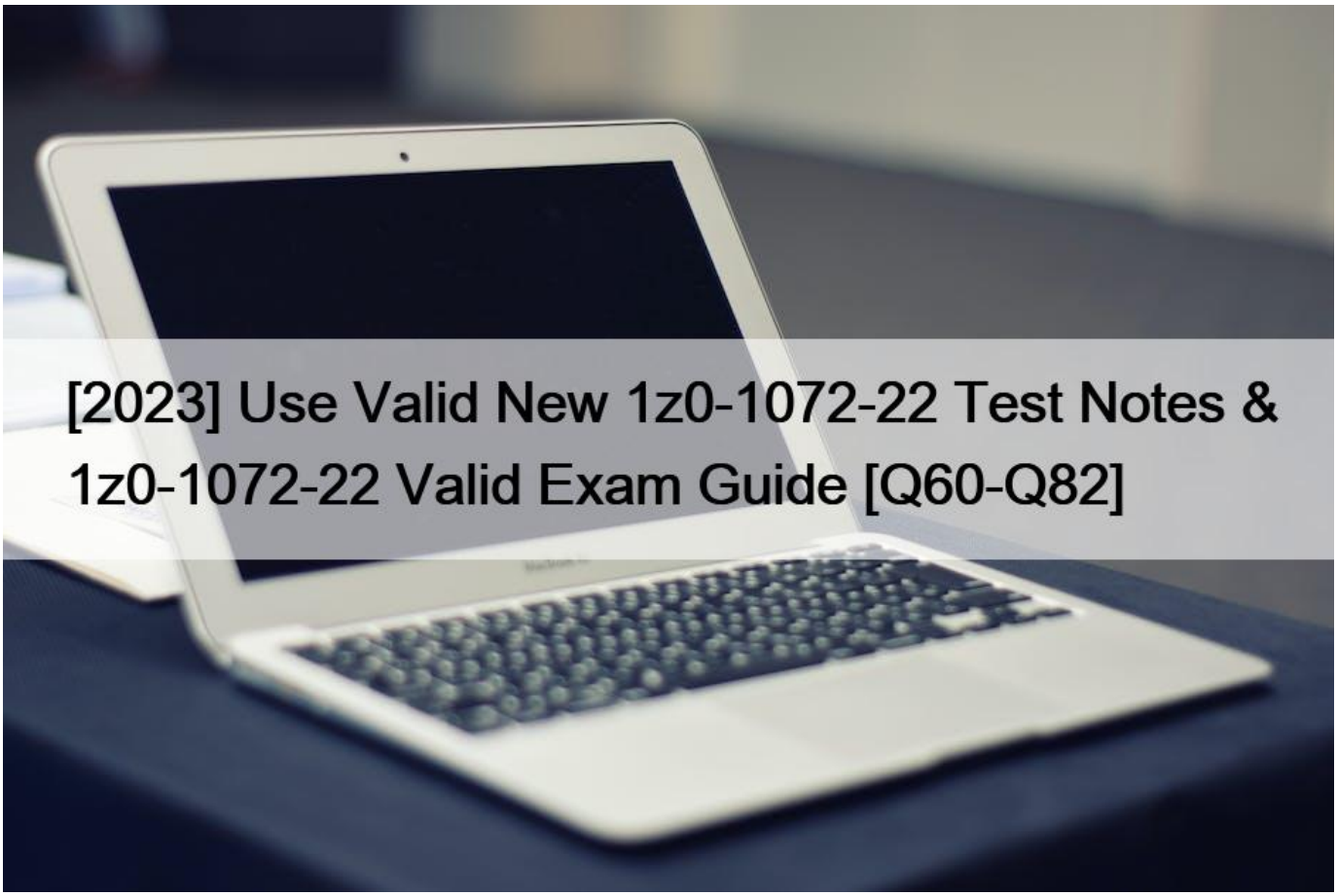
[2023 Use Valid New 1z0-1072-22 Test Notes & 1z0-1072-22 Valid Exam Guide [Q60-Q82



[2023] Use Valid New 1z0-1072-22 Test Notes & 1z0-1072-22 Valid Exam Guide
1z0-1072-22 Actual Questions Answers PDF 100% Cover Real Exam Questions

Oracle 1z0-1072-22 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that need to be completed within 105 minutes. 1z0-1072-22 exam covers a wide range of topics, including Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Core Services, Compute Services, Storage Services, Networking Services, Database Services, and Security. 1z0-1072-22 exam also includes scenario-based questions to test the candidate's ability to apply their knowledge in real-world situations.

Oracle 1z0-1072-22 (Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Associate) Certification Exam is a professional-level certification designed for IT professionals who are responsible for designing and implementing solutions on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure platform. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Associate certification exam validates the knowledge and skills required for designing, configuring, and implementing infrastructure services and solutions on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure platform.

Q60. 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 OCr 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 NES clients
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 file systems 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.

Q61. What is the maximum number of security lists that can be associated with a subnet?
* four
* three
* five
* two
you may optionally specify one or more security lists for the subnet to use (up to five). If you don’t specify any, the subnet uses the cloud network’s default security list. You can change which security list the subnet uses at any time.

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingVCNs.htm

Q62. Which two statements are true about data guard service on DB Systems in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)? (Choose two.)
* 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 configuration on the OCI is limited to one standby database per primary database
* Data guard configuration on the OCI is limited to a virtual machine only
* Data guard implementation requires two DB Systems, one containing the primary database and one containing the standby database

Q63. In what two ways does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) file storage service differ from OCI object storage and block volume services?
* You can move object storage buckets, block volumes and file storage mount targets between compartments.
* File Storage uses the network file system (NFS) protocol, whereas block volume uses iSCSI.
* Block volume service Is NVMe based, while file storage service is not.
* File storage mount target does not provide a private IP address, while the object storage bucket provides one.
Explanation

The mount target provides the IP address or DNS name that is used together with a unique export path to mount the file system.

You can move mount targets from one compartment to another.

Q64. Which scaling option does Database Cloud Service (DBCS) on Bare Metal Shape offer?
* network bandwidth
* CPU
* storage
* memory
Explanation

References:https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/managingDBsystem.htm

Q65. Your company uses the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage service to share large data sets with its data science team. The data science team consists of 20 peoplewho work from offices in Washington, D.C., and Tokyo. While working in these offices, employees are assigned an IP address from the public IP range

129.146.31.0/27

Which two steps should you take to ensure that the Object Storage bucket used in this scenario was only accessible from these office locations? (Choose two.)
* Write an IAM policy that includes the conditional statementwhere request.networkSource.name

=CorpNet
* Set the bucket visibility to public and only share the URL with the data scienceteam via email
* Create a pre-authenticated request for each data set and only share with the data science team via email
* Create a Network Source named CorpNetwork with a CIDR block of129.146.31.0/27
* Create a Network Source named CorpNetwork witha CIDR block of129.146.0.0/16
* Write an IAM policy that includes the conditional statementwhere request.region =

129.146.31.0/27

Q66. You must implement a backup solution for your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) that will enable you to restore data as old as one year with a recovery point objective (RPO) of 10 days.

Which database backup strategy would you select?

* Take weekly manual backups to supplement the automated backups and preserve them for 12 months.
* Use the automated backups.
* Take monthly manual backups to supplement the automated backups and preserve them for 12 months.
* Take quarterly manual backups to supplement the automated backups and preserve them for 12 months.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure automatically backs up your Autonomous Databases and retains these backups for 60 days. Automatic backups are weekly full backups and daily incremental backups. You can also create manual backups to supplement your automatic backups. Manual backups are stored in an Object Storage bucket that you create, and are retained for 60 days The retention period for manual backups is the same as automatic backups which is 60 days. So we cannot preserve the backup for 12 months

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/backup-manual.html#GUID-D95E5D6A-C470-4A68-9545-CC99D937E7D1

Q67. Which two statements below are correct with respect to adding secondary Virtual Network Interface Cards (VNICs) to an existing compute instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

* The secondary VNIC is required to be in the same Virtual Cloud Network (VCN), but can be in different subnet, as the primary VNIC.
* The primary and secondary VNIC association can be in different virtual cloud networks (VCNs).
* You cannot assign an Ephemeral Public IP to a secondary VNIC.
* The primary and secondary VNIC association must be in the same availability domain.
* You can remove the primary VNIC after the secondary VNIC’s attachment is complete.

“You can add secondary VNICs to an instance after it’s launched. Each secondary VNIC can be in a subnet in the same VCN as the primary VNIC, or in a different subnet that is either in the same VCN or a different one. However, all the VNICs must be in the same availability domain as the instance.”

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingVNICs.htm

Q68. As an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy administrator, you created predefined lists of values and associated them with tag key definitions.

One of the users in your tenancy complains that she cannot see these predefined values.

What is causing this issue?

* The user is trying to use free-form tags.
* Some of the predefined values are null.
* The user is not part of an Identity and Access Management group that gives access to tagging.
* The user has breached either the quota or service limit for using tags.

Q69. Which two tools would you use to manage Database Cloud Service (DBCS)?(Choose two.)

* psql
* Oracle Swingbench
* SQL Developer
* Oracle Enterprise Manager

Q70. 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?

* 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.
* Deploy production and DR applications in two separate VCNs, each in different regions. Connect them using a VCN remote peering connection.
* 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).
* 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.
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.

Q71. What is the maximum number of security lists that can be associated with a subnet?
* four
* three
* five
* two
Explanation

you may optionally specify one or more security lists for the subnet to use (up to five). If you don’t specify any, the subnet uses the cloud network’s default security list. You canchange which security list the subnet uses at any time.

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingVCNs.htm

Q72. 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 transferjob.
* 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 receivethe job.

Q73. As the Cloud Architect for your company, you have been tasked with designing a high performance (HPC) cluster in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The following requirements have been defined:

* The cluster must be a minimum of three nodes, but may increase to six nodes when demand requires.

* The cluster must be resilient to any potential infrastructure failures.

* To minimize latency, all nodes must be deployed within the same availability domain (AD).

* Adding or replacing nodes within the cluster should take no more than 30 minutes.

Which twosteps should be performed to satisfy these requirements in OCI? (Choose two.)
* Deploy the cluster in a single AD with a shared file system that leverages the file storage service (FSS).

Deploy a standby cluster in another AD and configure it to use thesame shared file system.
* Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in one of the three different fault domains in that AD.
* Create a backup of your HPC node compute instance boot volume. Launch new compute instances directly from thebackup reduce provisioning time.
* Create a custom image of your HPC node compute instance. Launch new compute instances using this image to reduce provisioning time.
* Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in a different virtual cloud network (VCN) subnet.

Explanation

A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, thephysical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.

To control the placement of your compute instances, bare metal DB system instances, or virtual machine DB system instances, you can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance or instance pool at launch time. If you don’t specify the fault domain, the system selects one for you. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure makes a best-effort anti-affinity placement across different fault domains, while optimizing for available capacity in the availability domain. To change the fault domain for an instance, terminate it and launch a new instance in the preferred fault domain.

Use fault domains to do the following things:

Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures.

Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.

Q74. Which resource is required when connecting to your on-premise network from your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) via IPSec VPN or FastConnect?
* Internet Gateway (IGW)
* Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
* local peering gateway
* NAT

Explanation

References:https://cloud.oracle.com/networking/vcn/faq

Q75. You plan to upload a large file (3 TiB) to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage. You would like to minimize the impact of network failures while uploading, and therefore you decide to use the multipart upload capability.

Which TWO statements are true about performing a multipart upload using the Multipart Upload API?
* While a multipart upload is still active, you can keep adding parts as long as the total number is less than 10000.
* You do not have to commit the upload after you have uploaded all the object parts.
* When you split the object into individual parts, each part can be as large as 50 GiB.
* You do not need to split the object into parts. Object Storage splits the object into parts and uploads all of the parts automatically.

Q76. You currently manage an e-commerce application that utilizes 25 identical compute resources to handle customer traffic. The stakeholders have asked you to create another 25 identical computeresources in order to deploy and test a new version of the software?

What is the most efficient process to create 25 additional compute resources that are identical to the first 25?
* Create a custom image from 1 of the 25 servers. Use this custom imageto provision 25 more servers
* Create a manual backup of each boot volume belonging to the 25 servers. Restore each backup to create

25 new boot volumes, from which you will provision 25 more servers
* Provision a new server and configure it to be identical to the first 25. Create a custom image from the new server, then use the

custom image to provision 24 more servers
* Clone the boot volume of 1 of the 25 servers. Use the boot volume clone to provision 25 more servers

Q77. Where do you findthe tnsnames.ora for your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) database?
* You can download tnsnames.ora from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure web console under ADW details page
* The tnsnames.ora file is included in credentials.zip file that you download from service console of ADW
* The ADW database will place the tnsnames.ora file in an object storage bucket
* You are automatically prompted to download the tnsnames.ora file upon creation of the ADW database
Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/connect-intorduction.html#GUID To download client credentials from the Autonomous Transaction Processing Service Console:

– From the Service Console click the Administration link.

-Click Download Client Credentials (Wallet).

– On the Download Client Credentials (Wallet) page, enter a wallet password in the Password field and confirm the password in the Confirm Password field. The password must be at least 8 characters long and must include at least 1 letter and either 1 numeric character or 1 special character. This password protects the downloaded Client Credentials wallet.

– Click Download to save the client security credentials zip file. By default the filename is:

Wallet_databasename.zip. You can save this file as any filename you want. You must protect this file to prevent unauthorized database access.

The zip file includes the following:

tnsnames.ora and sqlnet.ora: Network configuration files storing connect descriptors and SQL*Net client side configuration.

cwallet.sso and ewallet.p12: Auto-open SSO wallet and PKCS12 file. PKCS12 file is protected by the wallet password provided in the UI.

keystore.jks and truststore.jks: Java keystore and truststore files. They are protected by the wallet password provided while downloading the wallet.

ojdbc.properties: Contains the wallet related connection property required for JDBC connection. This should be in the same path as tnsnames.ora.

Q78. 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.Dense102.24 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 longerneed. 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 moce the Database to locally-attached NVMe-based SSDs

Q79. Which two resources reside exclusively in a single Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Availability Domain? (Choose two.)
* Identity and Access Management Groups
* Object Storage
* Web Application Firewall policy
* Block volume
* Compute instance
Explanation

Availability Domain-Specific Resources

DB Systems

ephemeral public IPs

instances: They can be attached only to volumesin the same availability domain.

subnets: When you create a subnet, you choose whether it is regional or specific to an availability domain.

Oracle recommends using regional subnets.

volumes: They can be attached only to an instance in the same availability domain.

Q80. You have been notified of an application failure indicating that one or more of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources have become unavailable. After scanning the Compute and Database consoles, you notice that one of the DB Systems is missing.

What would you do to identify the reason for this missing resource?
* Navigate to the Audit console and search the previous 24 hours for all DELETE request actions to get a list of any resource that was deleted in the past 24 hours.
* Navigate to the Audit console and search the previous 24 hours for all the GET request actions to get a list of every event that occurred in the past 24 hours.
* View the service limits associated with your account to ensure that you have not exceeded the allowable number of DB Systems in your tenancy.
* Create a serial console connection to the DB System that does not appear in the management console. Connect to the serial console connection, and then review the system logs under /var/log/messages.
You can filter results by request actions to zero in on only the events with operations that interest you. For example, say that you only want to know about instances that were deleted during a specific time frame. Select a delete request action filter to see only the events with delete operations

Q81. You are responsible for creating and maintaining an enterprise application that consists of multiple storage volumes across multiple compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

The storage volumes include boot volumes and block volumes for your data storage. You need to create backups of these storage volumes in the most time-efficient manner.

How can you meet this requirement?
* Create clones of all boot volumes and block volumes one at a time.
* Create on-demand full backups of bootvolumes, and copy data in block volumes to Object Storage using OCI CLI.
* Create on-demand full backups of block volumes, and create custom images from the boot volumes.
* Group together multiple storage volumes in a volume group and create volume groupbackups.

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

Q82. What show created before provisioning an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DB System?
* Compute Instance
* Compartment
* Virtual Cloud Network
* Bucket in Object Storage