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Q30. Which TWO statements are NOTcorrect regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) burstable instances?

* If the instance’s average CPU utilization over the past 24 hours is below thebaseline, the system allows itto burst above the baseline.

* Baseline utilization is a fraction of each CPU core, either 25% or 75%.

* Burstable instances cost less than regular instances with the same total OCPU count.

* Burstable instances are designed for scenarios where an instance is not typically idle and has high CPUutilization.

* Burstable instances are charged according to the baseline OCPU.

Explanation

The explanation is that burstable instances are VM instances that have a baseline utilization of either 12% or 50% of each CPU core, not 25% or 75%. Burstable instances are designed for scenarios where an instance is typically idle or has low CPU utilization but occasionally needs to burst above the baseline to handle spikes in demand. Burstable instances cost less than regular instances with the same total OCPU count but charge extra for bursting above the baseline OCPU.

Q31. You are using a custom application with third-party APIs to manage the application and data hosted in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy. Although your third-party APIs do not support OCI’s signature-based authentication, you want them to communicate with OCI resources. Which authentication option should you use to ensure this?
* Auth Tokens
* OCI Username and Password
* API Signing Key
* SSH Key Pair with 2048-bit algorithm
Auth Tokens is the authentication option that you should use to ensure that your custom application with third-party APIs can communicate with OCI resources. Auth Tokens are tokens that can be used as an alternative to passwords when making API calls to OCI services. Auth Tokens can be generated and revoked by users in the OCI Console or CLI, and can be used with any API client that supports basic authentication. The other options are not suitable for this scenario, as they either require OCI’s signature-based authentication or are not applicable for API calls. Reference: [Auth Tokens]

Q32. Which tool provides a diagram of the implemented topology of all Virtual Cloud Networks (VCNs) in a selected region and tenancy?
* Network Watcher
* Traffic Analytics
* VCN Flow Logs
* Network Visualizer
Network Visualizer is the tool that provides a diagram of the implemented topology of all VCNs in a selected region and tenancy. Network Visualizer is a feature of the OCI Networking service that allows users to view and manage their network resources in a graphical interface. It can help users understand their network topology, troubleshoot issues, and optimize performance. The other options are not tools that provide a diagram of the VCN topology, but rather other features or services of OCI Networking. Reference: [Network Visualizer]

Q33. Which is NOT a valid Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) approach?
* Ensure not all IP addresses are allocated at once within a VCN or subnet; instead reserve some IP addresses for future use.
* Use OCI tags to tag VCN resources so that all resources follow organizational tagging/naming conventions.
* Private subnets should ideally have individual route tables to control the flow of traffic within and outside of VCN.
* Ensure VCN CIDR prefix overlaps with other VCNs in your tenancy or with your organizations private IP network ranges.
Ensure VCN CIDR prefix overlaps with other VCNs in your tenancy or with your organizations private IP network ranges. The explanation is that a VCN CIDR prefix is the range of IPv4 addresses that can be used within the VCN and its subnets. The VCN CIDR prefix should not overlap with other VCNs in your tenancy or with your organization’s private IP network ranges, as this can cause routing conflicts and connectivity issues. You should choose a VCN CIDR prefix that is large enough to accommodate your current and future needs, but not too large to waste IP addresses. You can use any of the private IPv4 address ranges specified in RFC 1918 for your VCN CIDR prefix.

Q34. As your company’s cloud architect, you have been invited by the CEO to join hisstaff meeting. They want yourinput on interconnecting Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) to another cloudprovider in London, with some specific requirements:

* They want resources in the other cloud provider to leverage OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse ML capabilities.

* The connection between OCI and the other cloud provider should be provisioned as quickly as possible.

* The connection should offer high bandwidth and predictable performance.

Which other cloud provider should you recommend to interconnect with OCI and meet the above requirements?
* IBM Cloud
* Google Cloud
* OCI

* Microsoft Azure
* Digital Ocean
* Amazon Web Services
* Alibaba Cloud
Explanation

The explanation is that Microsoft Azure is one of the cloud providers that has an interconnect location with OCI in London. This means that you can use OCI FastConnect to establish a private and dedicated connection between OCI and Azure in London, with high bandwidth and predictable performance. This connection can also enable you to leverage OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse ML capabilities from Azure resources, as you can access OCI services across regions using private IP addresses. The interconnect location can be provisioned quickly using the OCI and Azure consoles or APIs.

Q35. Which is NOT a valid action within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Block Volume service?
* Expanding an existing volume in place with offline resizing.
* Restoring from a volume backup to a larger volume.
* Attaching a block volume to an instance in a different availability domain.
* Cloning an existing volume to a new, larger volume.
Explanation

Attaching a block volume to an instance in a different availability domain is not a valid action within the OCI Block Volume service. A block volume can only be attached to an instance in the same availability domain.

The other options are valid actions that can be performed with the Block Volume service. References: [Block Volume Actions]

Q36. You want to distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Which Traffic Management Steering Policy would you use?
* IP Prefix
* Load Balancer
* Geolocation
* Failover
The explanation is that geolocation is a type of Traffic Management Steering Policy that allows you to distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Geolocation steering policies use geolocation data from third-party providers to map end user IP addresses to geographic regions. You can create rules that specify which endpoints to serve for each region or country, or use a default endpoint for unspecified regions.

Q37. Which TWO are key benefits of setting up Site-to-Site VPN on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?
* When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, it creates a private connection that provides consistent network experience.
* When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can configure it to use static or dynamic routing (BGP).
* When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, OCI provisions redundant VPN tunnels.
* When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can expect bandwidth above 2 Gbps.
When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can configure it to use static or dynamic routing (BGP). When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, OCI provisions redundant VPN tunnels. The explanation is that Site-to-Site VPN is a secure and encrypted connection between your on-premises network and your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in OCI over the public internet. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, you can choose to use static routing or dynamic routing (Border Gateway Protocol or BGP) to exchange routes between your network and OCI. OCI also provisions two redundant VPN tunnels for each Site-to-Site VPN connection to provide high availability and failover.

Q38. You are using a custom application with third-party APIs to manage the application and data hosted in an OracleCloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy. Although your third-party APIs do not support OCI’s signature-based authentication, you want them to communicate with OCI resources. Which authentication option should you useto ensure this?

* Auth Tokens
* OCI Username and Password
* API Signing Key
* SSH Key Pair with 2048-bit algorithm
Explanation

Auth Tokens is the authentication option that you should use to ensure that your custom application with third-party APIs can communicate with OCI resources. Auth Tokens are tokens that can be used as an alternative to passwords when making API calls to OCI services. Auth Tokens can be generated and revoked by users in the OCI Console or CLI, and can be used with any API client that supports basic authentication.

The other options are not suitable for this scenario, as they either require OCI's signature-based authentication or are not applicable for API calls. References: [Auth Tokens]

Q39. You are using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Vault service to create and manage Secrets. For your database password, you have created a secret and rotated the secret one time. The secret versions are as follows:

————————————–

2 (latest) | Current

1 | Previous

You later realize that you have made a mistake in updating the secret content for version 2 and want to rollback to version 1.

What should you do to rollback to version 1?
* Deprecate version 2 (latest). Create new Secret version 3. Create soft link from version 3 to version 1.
* Create a new secret version 3 and set to Pending. Copy the content of version 1 into version 3.
* From the version 2 (latest) menu, select "Rollback" and select version 1 when given the option.
* From the version 1 menu on the OCI console, select "Promote to Current".
From the version 1 menu on the OCI console, select "Promote to Current". The explanation is that when you promote a secret version to current, it becomes the latest version of the secret and is used by default when you access the secret. This way, you can rollback to a previous version of the secret without creating a new version.

Q40. In which TWO ways does Cloud Guard help improve the overall security posture for your tenancy?
* Monitors unauthorized or suspicious user activity.
* Allows you to centrally manage encryption keys.
* Prevents you from creating misconfigurations on your resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).
* Masks sensitive data and monitors security controls on your Oracle databases.
* Helps detect misconfigured resources, such as publicly accessible Object Storage buckets, instances, and restricted ports on security lists.
Explanation

Monitors unauthorized or suspicious user activity, prevents you from creating misconfigurations on your resources in OCI, and helps detect misconfigured resources, such as publicly accessible Object Storage buckets, instances, and restricted ports on security lists. The explanation is that Cloud Guard is a service that helps you improve the security posture of your tenancy by providing visibility into your cloud resources, identifying security misconfigurations and threats, and taking corrective actions to remediate them. Cloud Guard monitors user activity and resource configurations using data collectors and detectors, evaluates them against predefined or custom rules, generates problems and recommendations based on severity levels, and executes responders to fix the issues automatically or manually.

Q41. Which THREE capabilities are available with the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DNS service?
* Creating and managing records
* Creating and managing WAF rules
* Creating and managing Identity Access Management (IAM) policies
* Creating and managing zones
* Viewing all zones
* Creating and managing security lists
Explanation

Creating and managing records, creating and managing zones, and viewing all zones are three capabilities that are available with the OCI DNS service. Records are data elements that map domain names to IP addresses or other information. Zones are collections of records that correspond to a domain name or a subdomain name.

The OCI DNS service allows users to create and manage records and zones for their domains or subdomains, as well as view all zones in their tenancy. The other options are not capabilities of the OCI DNS service, but of other OCI services such as WAF, IAM, and Networking. References: [DNS Service], [Records], [Zones]

Q42. When creating an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with the VCN wizard, which THREE gateways are created automatically?
* Internet Gateway
* Local Peering Gateway
* Dynamic Routing Gateway
* NAT Gateway
* Storage Gateway
* Bastion Host
* Service Gateway
Explanation

Internet Gateway, NAT Gateway, and Service Gateway are three gateways that are created automatically when creating a VCN with the VCN wizard. An Internet Gateway allows public traffic between the VCN and the internet. A NAT Gateway allows private traffic from the VCN to access the internet without exposing the VCN resources to incoming internet connections. A Service Gateway allows private traffic from the VCN to access OCI services such as Object Storage, Email Delivery, and Notifications. The other options are not created automatically by the VCN wizard, but can be added manually later if needed. References: [VCN Wizard], [Gateways]

Q43. You want a full-featured Identity-as-a-Service (IDaaS) solution that helps you manage workforce authenticationand access to all of your Oracle and non-Oracle applications, whether they are SaaS apps, on-premises enterpriseapps, or apps that are hosted in the cloud. Which IAM Identity Domain type should you create?
* Free
* Oracle Apps Premium
* Premium
* External User
Explanation

Premium is the IAM Identity Domain type that you should create if you want a full-featured IDaaS solution that helps you manage workforce authentication and access to all of your Oracle and non-Oracle applications.

Premium Identity Domain provides users with access to Oracle Identity Cloud Service, which is an IDaaS solution that offers identity management, single sign-on, multifactor authentication, identity governance, and integration with third-party applications.

The other options are not IAM Identity Domain types that provide a full-featured IDaaS solution. References: [Identity Domains], [Oracle Identity Cloud Service]

Q44. You are a system administrator of your company and you are managing a complex environment consisting of compute instances running Oracle Linux on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). It’s your task to apply all the latest kernel security updates to all instances.

Which OCI service will allow you to complete this task?
* OCI Streaming service
* OS Management service
* OCI Registry
* OCI Security Zones to achieve automatic security updates
* OCI Cloud Guard to monitor and install the security updates

OS Management service is the OCI service that will allow you to complete this task. OS Management service is a service that helps users automate patching and package management for Oracle Linux and Windows instances in OCI. It can also help users monitor and manage system configuration and compliance across their instances. The other options are not suitable for this task, as they do not provide the functionality of OS Management service. Reference: [OS Management Service]

Q45. In which two ways can Oracle Security Zones assist with the cloud security shared responsibility model?
* Encrypt storage resources with a customer-managed key.
* Allow access to an unsecured compartment, which is moved from a standard compartment.
* Deny public access to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources, such as databases and object storage buckets.
* Add or move a standard compartment to a highly secured security zone compartment.

Oracle Security Zones is a service that helps you enforce best practices and prevent misconfigurations on your OCI resources by applying predefined policies and controls. Some of the benefits of using Security Zones are:

Encrypt storage resources with a customer-managed key: Security Zones require that all storage resources, such as block volumes, boot volumes, file systems, and object storage buckets, are encrypted with a customer-managed key from Vault. This ensures that you have full control over the encryption and decryption of your data at rest.

Deny public access to OCI resources, such as databases and object storage buckets: Security Zones prevent you from creating or updating OCI resources that have public access enabled, such as databases and object storage buckets that are accessible from the internet. This reduces the risk of unauthorized access or data leakage.

Q46. You create a file system and then add a 2 GB file. You then take a snapshot of the file system.

What would be the total meteredBytes shown by the File Storage service after the hourly update cycle is complete?
* 3 GB
* 2.5 GB
* 4 GB
* 2 GB
Explanation

The total meteredBytes shown by the File Storage service after the hourly update cycle is complete would be 2 GB. This is because snapshots do not consume any additional storage space unless there are changes made to the file system after taking the snapshot. Since no changes were made in this scenario, the snapshot would not add any extra storage cost. References: [Snapshots and MeteredBytes]

Q47. Which statement is NOT correct regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OI) File System snapshots?
* Even if nothing has changed within the file system since the last snapshot was taken, a new snapshot consumes more storage.

* Snapshots are accessible under the root directory of the file system at .snapshot/name.
* Before you can clone a file system, at least one snapshot must exist for the file system.
* Snapshots are a consistent, point-in-time view of your file systems.
Explanation

Even if nothing has changed within the file system since the last snapshot was taken, a new snapshot does not consume more storage. This is because snapshots are incremental and only store the changes made to the file system since the previous snapshot. The other statements are correct regarding the OCI File System snapshots.

References: [Snapshots and Storage Consumption]

Q48. You are part of an organization with thousands of users accessing Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). An unknownuser action was executed resulting in configuration errors. You are tasked to quickly identify the details of allusers who were active in the last six hours along with any REST API calls that were executed.

Which OCI service would you use?
* Notifications
* Service Connectors
* Notifications
* Logging
* Audit
Explanation

Audit is the OCI service that would help identify the details of all users who were active in the last six hours along with any REST API calls that were executed. Audit is a service that records all API calls and other actions taken by or on behalf of users in OCI. It can be used to track user activity, monitor compliance, and troubleshoot issues. The other options are not suitable for this task.
References: [Audit]

Q49. Which statement accurately describes the key features and benefits of OCI Confidential Computing?
* It encrypts and isolates in-use data and the applications processing that data, thereby preventing unauthorized access or modification.
* It optimizes network performance and reduces latency through advanced routing algorithms and caching mechanisms.
* It enables users to securely store and retrieve data by using distributed file systems, ensuring high availability and fault tolerance.
* It provides automatic scalability and load balancing capabilities, which allow seamless integration with other cloud providers.
It encrypts and isolates in-use data and the applications processing that data, thereby preventing unauthorized access or modification is an accurate description of the key features and benefits of OCI Confidential Computing. Confidential Computing is a feature that leverages hardware-based Trusted Execution Environments (TEEs) to protect data and applications from unauthorized access or modification while they are in use by the CPU or memory. This adds an extra layer of security to cloud computing, as it protects data not only at rest and in transit, but also in use. The other options are not accurate descriptions of the key features and benefits of OCI Confidential Computing. Reference: [Confidential Computing]

Q50. You have objects stored in an OCI Object Storage bucket that you want to share with a partner company. You decide to use pre-authenticated requests to grant access to the objects. Which statement is true about preauthenticated requests?
* You cannot edit a pre-authenticated request.
* Deleting a pre-authenticated request does not revoke user access to the associated bucket or object.
* You need to provide your OCI credentials to the partner company.
* Pre-authenticated requests can be used to delete buckets or objects.
You cannot edit a pre-authenticated request is a true statement about pre-authenticated requests. Pre-authenticated requests are URLs that allow users to access objects or buckets in OCI Object Storage without requiring additional authentication or authorization. Pre-authenticated requests can be created with an expiration date and time, and can be used for read or write operations. However,

once created, pre-authenticated requests cannot be edited, but can only be deleted or extended. The other statements are false about pre-authenticated requests. Reference: [Pre-Authenticated Requests]

Oracle 1z0-1072-23 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Describe Public and Private DNS zones- Configure Cloud Guard, Security Zone, and Security AdvisorTopic 2   - Understand Block Volume performance tiers- Understand Object Storage replicationTopic 3- Implement and manage Virtual Cloud Networks- Describe and configure a layer-4 Network Load BalancerTopic 4- Configure Virtual Cloud Network Routing and Gateways- Describe and configure a layer-7 Load BalancerTopic 5- Configure and manage Object Storage- Understand File System usage and meteringTopic 6- Describe public and private IP addresses and virtual NICs- Understand Network Command Center ServicesTopic 7- Understand File System Snapshots and Cloning- Describe and Configure Web Application Firewall and CertificatesTopic 8- Describe OCI compute image options- Configure DNS and Traffic ManagementTopic 9- Configure Security Lists and Network Security Groups- Describe and configure OS Management

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