[Oct-2023 Pass 1z0-1067-22 Exam in First Attempt Updated 1z0-1067-22 Exam Questions [Q29-Q52

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Oracle Cloud Solutions Infrastructure Dumps 1z0-1067-22 Exam for Full Questions - Exam Study Guide

Oracle 1z0-1067-22 certification exam is an excellent way for professionals to validate their skills and knowledge in cloud operations. 1z0-1067-22 exam covers various topics related to cloud infrastructure, cloud native services, cloud governance, and cloud security. 1z0-1067-22 exam is suitable for professionals with some experience in cloud operations, and it is available in multiple languages. Passing 1z0-1067-22 exam can help professionals enhance their career prospects and demonstrate their expertise in managing cloud services.

NO.29 You have ordered two FastConnect connections that provide a high availability connection architecture between your on-premises data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You want to run these connections in an ACTIVE/PASSIVE architecture.

How can you accomplish this? (Choose the best answer.)

* Decrease the prefix length of AS for the FastConnect you want touse as PASSIVE connection.
* Enable BGP on the FastConnect that you want as the ACTIVE connection.
* Use AS PATH prepending with your routes.
* Adjust one of the connections to have a higher ASN.

NO.30 You have been contracted by a local e-commerce company to assistwith enhancing their online shopping application. The application is currently deployed in a single Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) region. The application utilizes a public load balancer, application servers in a private subnet, and a database in a separate, private subnet.

The company would like to deploy another set of similar infrastructure in a different OCI region that will act as standby site. In the event of a failure at the primary site, all customers should be routed to the failover site automatically.

After deploying the additional infrastructure within the second region, how should you configure automated failover requirements? (Choose the best answer.)

* Create a load balancer policy in the Traffic Management service. Configure one answerfor each site. Set the answer for the primary site with a weight of 10 and the answer for the secondary site with a weight of 100.
* Create a new A record in DNS that points to the public load balancer at the secondary site. Create a CNAME for the sub-domain failover that will resolve to the new A record. Inform customers to prepend the website URL with failover if the primary site is unavailable.
* Create a failover policy in the Traffic Management service. Set the IP address of the public load balancerfor the primary site in answer pool 1. Set the IP address of the public load balancer for the secondary site in answer pool 2. Define a health check to monitor both sites.
* Deploy a new load balancer in the primary region. Create one backend set for theprimary application servers and a second backend set for the standby application servers. Create a listener for the primary backend set with a timeout of 3 minutes. Create a listener for the secondary backend set with a timeout of 10 minutes.

NO.31 You are working as a Cloud Operations Administrator for your company. They have different Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancies for developmentand production workloads. Each tenancy has resources in two regions – uk-london-1 and eu-frankfurt-1. You are asked to manage all resources and to automate all the tasks using OCI Command Line Interface (CLI).

Which is the most efficient method to managemultiple environments using OCI CLI? (Choose the best answer.)

* Use OCI CLI profiles to create multiple sets of credentials in your config file, and reference the appropriate profile at runtime.
* Create environment variables for the sets of credentials that align to each combination of tenancy, region, and environment.
* Run oci setup config to create new credentials for each environment every time you want to access the environment.
* Use different bash terminals for each environment.

NO.32 Your team implemented a SaaS application that requires a whole system deployment for each new customer.

The infrastructure provisioning is already automated via Terraform, and now you have been asked to develop an Ansible playbook to centralize configuration file management and deployment.

What is the most effective way to ensure your playbooks are utilizing up-to-date and accurate inventory?

(Choose the best answer.)

* Export an inventory list from the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web console.
* Export an inventory list using Terraform apply command.
* Implement a Command Line Interface script to list all the resources and run it within Ansible to generate a dynamic inventory list.
* Download the dynamic inventory script provided by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and include it in the playbook invocation

command.
Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/ansibleinventoryscript.htm

NO.33 You have a group pf developers who launch multiple VM.Standard2.2 compute instances every day into the compartment Dev. As a result, your OCI tenancyquickly hit the service limit for this shape. Other groups can no longer create new instances using VM.Standard2.2 shape.

Because of this, your company has issued a new mandate that the Dev compartment must include a quota to allow for use of only 20 VM.Standard2.2 shapes per Availability Domain. Your solution should not affect any other compartment in the tenancy.

Which quota statement should be used to implement this new requirement? (Choose the best answer.)
* set compute quota vm-standard2-2count to10 in compartment dev where request.region = us-phoenix-1
* set compute quota vm-standard2-2-count to 20 in compartment dev
* zero compute quotas in tenancy set compute quota vm-standard2-2-count to 20 in compartment dev
* zero compute quotas in tenancy set compute quota vm-standard2-2-count to 20 in tenancy dev
Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/resourcequotas.htm#two

NO.34 Your company hasrestructured its HR departments. As part of this change, you also need to re-organize compartments within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) to align them to the company’s new organizational structure. The following change is required:
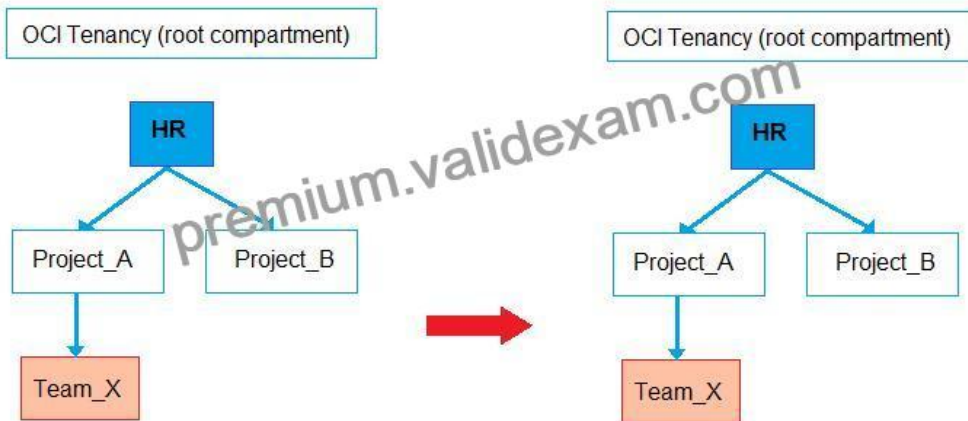
Compartment Team_xneeds to be moved under a new parent compartment, Project_B The tenancy has the following policies defined for compartments Project_A and Project_B: Policy1: Allow group G1 to manage instance-family in compartment HR:Project_A Policy2: Allow group G2 tomanage instance-family in compartment HR:Project_B Which two statements describe the impacts after the compartment Team_x is moved? (Choose two.)
* Group G2 can now manage instance-families in compartment Project_B and compartment Team_X
* Group G1 can now manage instance-families in compartment Project_A, compartment Project_B and compartment Team_X
* Group G1 can now manage instance-families in compartment Project_A but not in compartment Team_x
* Group G2 can now manage instance-families in compartment Project_A but not in compartment Team_x
* Group G2 can now manage instance-families in compartment Project_B, compartment Project_A and compartment Team_X

NO.35 Which two statements about the OracleCloud Infrastructure (OCI) Command Line Interface (CLI) are TRUE?

(Choose two.)
* You can run CLI commands from inside OCI Regions only.
* You can filter CLI output using the JMESPath query option for JSON.
* The CLI provides an automatic way to connect with instances provisioned on OCI.
* The CLI allows you to use the Python language to interact with OCI APIs.
* The CLI provides the same core functionality as the Console, plus additional commands.
Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/cliusing.htm

https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/post/exploring-the-search-and-query-features-of-oracle-cloud-infras

NO.36 What is a key benefit of using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure’s Resource Manager for your Terraform provisioning and management activities? (Choose the best answer.)
* You can useResource Manager to apply patches to all existing Oracle Linux interfaces in a specified compartment.
* Resource Manager has administrative privileges by design. Even if your IAM user does not have access, you can leverage Resource Manager to provision new resources to any compartment in the Tenancy.
* You can use Resource Manager to identify and maintain an inventory of all Compute and Database instances across your tenancy.
* Resource Manager manages to Terraform state file for your infrastructure andlocks the file so that only one job at a time can run on a given stack.
Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ResourceManager/Concepts/resourcemanager.htm A Terraform configuration codifies your infrastructure in declarative configuration files. Resource Manager allows you to share and manage infrastructure configurations and state files across multiple teams and platforms. This infrastructure management can’t be done with local Terraform installations and Oracle Terraform modules alone. For more information about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Terraform provider, see Terraform Provider.

NO.37 You have a 750 MIB file in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)Object Storage bucket. You want to download the file in multiple parts to speed up the download using the OCI CLI. You also want to configure each part size to be 128 MIB.

Which is the correct OCI CLI command for this operation? (Choose the best answer.)
* oci os object get -ns my-namespace -bn my-bucket –name my-large-object — multipart-download-threshold 750 –parallel-download-count 128
* oci os object download -ns my-namespace -bn my-bucket –name my-large-object — multipart-download-threshold 750 –parallel-download-count 128
* oci os object download -ns my-namespace -bn my-bucket –name my-large-object — resume-put

–multipart-download-threshold 500 –part-size 128
* oci os object get -ns my-namespace -bn my-bucket –name my-large-object

–multipart-download-threshold 500 –part-size 128
Explanation

https://docs.public.oneportal.content.oci.oraclecloud.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/cliusing.htm

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.6.15/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/os/object/get.html

NO.38 You have created the following JSON file to specify a lifecycle policy for one of your object storage buckets:

```
[
    {
        "name": "Archive LOGS",
        "action": "ARCHIVE",
        "objectNameFilter": {
            "inclusionPrefixes": [
                "LOGS"
            ]
        },
        "timeAmount": 30,
        "timeUnit": "DAYS",
        "isEnabled": true
    }
    {
        "name": "DELETE_LOGS",
        "action": "DELETE",
        "objectNameFilter": {
            "inclusionPrefixes": [
                "LOGS"
            ]
        },
        "timeAmount": 120,
        "timeUnit": "DAYS",
        "isEnabled": true
    }
]
```

How will this policy affect the objects that are stored in the bucket? (Choose the best answer.)

* Objects with the prefix “LOGS” will be retained for 120 days and then deleted permanently.

* Objectscontaining the name prefix LOGS will be automatically migrated from standard Storage to Archive storage 30 days after the creation date. The object will be deleted 120 days after creation.

* The objects with prefix “LOGS” will be deleted 30 days after creation date.

* Objects containing the name prefix LOGS will be automatically migrated from standard Storage to Archive storage 30 days after the creation date. The object will be migrated back to standard Storage

120 days after creation.

NO.39 Which statement about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure paravirtualized block volume attachments is TRUE?

(Choose the best answer.)

* Paravirtualized volumes may reduce the maximum IOPS performance for larger block volumes.

* Paravirtualized is required to manage iSCSI configuration for virtual machine instances.

* Paravirtualized volumes become immediately available on bare metal compute instances.

* Paravirtualization utilizes the internal storage stack of compute instance OS and network hardware virtualization to access block volumes.

Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/overview.htm#Paravirtualized

NO.40 Your deploymentplatform within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) leverages a compute instance with multiple block volumes attached. There are multiple teams that use the same compute instance and have access to these block volumes. You want to ensure that no one accidentally deletes any of these block volumes. You have started to construct the following IAM policy but

need to determine which permissions should be used.

allow group DeploymentUsers to manage volume-family where ANY

{ request.permission != <???>, request.permission != <???>, request.permission !=

<???> }

Which permissions can you use in place of <???> in this policy? (Choose the best answer.)
* VOLUME_DELETE, VOLUME_ATTACHMENT_DELETE, VOLUME_BACKUP_DELETE
* VOLUME_ERASE, VOLUME_ATTACHMENT_ERASE, VOLUME_BACKUP_ERASE
* ERASE_VOLUME, ERASE_VOLUME_ATTACHMENT, ERASE_VOLUME_BACKUP
* DELETE_VOLUME, DELETE_VOLUME_ATTACHMENT, DELETE_VOLUME_BACKUP
Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/policyadvancedfeatures.htm

NO.41 You are using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Command Line Interface to launch a Linux virtual machine.

You enter the following command (with correct values for all parameters):

```
oci compute instance launch --availability-domain
"<availability_domain_name>" -t <tenancy_id> -c <compartment_id>
--shape "<shape_name>" --display-name "<instance_display_name>"
--image-id <image_id> --ssh-authorized-keys-file
"<path_to_authorized_keys_file>" --subnet-id <subnet_id>
```

The command fails.

Which is NOT a valid parameter in this command? (Choose the best answer.)
* -t <tenancy_id>
* – -image-id <image_id>
* – -shape “<shape_name>”
* -c<compartment_id>
* – -subnet-id <subnet_id>
Explanation

Tenacy is not in the

parametershttps://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/3.0.5/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/compute/instance/launch.htm

NO.42 Your customer is running a set of compute instances inside a private subnet to manage their workloads on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure(OCI) tenancy. You have set up auto scaling feature to provide consistent performance to their end users during period of high demand.

Which step should be met for auto scaling to work? (Choose the best answer.)
* OS Management Service agent (osms) mustbe installed on the instances.
* Audit logs for the instances should be enabled.

* Service gateway should be setup to allow instances to send metrics to monitoring service.

* Monitoring for the instances should not be enabled.

Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/enablingmonitoring.htm#Enabling_Monitoring_for_C Service gateways or public IP addresses: The compute instance must have either a public IP address or a service gateway to be able to send compute instance metrics to the Monitoring service.

For metric-based autoscaling, monitoring is enabled on the instances in the instance pool, and the Monitoring service is receiving metrics that are emitted by the instance. When you initially create an instance pool using instances that support monitoring, monitoring is enabled by default, regardless of the settingsin the pool’s instance configuration.

NO.43 Here is a partial code from a Terraform template written for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI):

```
resource "oci_objectstorage_action" "bucket_par" {
    namespace     = "${data.oci_objectstorage_namespace.ns.namespace}"
    bucket        = "${oci_objectstorage_bucket.bucket1.name}"
    name          = "parOnBucket"
    access_type   = "AnyObjectWrite"
    time_expires  = "2020-12-10T23:00:00Z"
}

resource "oci_objectstorage_action" "bucket_par" {
    namespace     = "${data.oci_objectstorage_namespace.ns.namespace}"
    bucket        = "${oci_objectstorage_bucket.bucket1.name}"
    object        = "${oci_objectstorage_object.object1.object}"
    name          = "objectPar"
    access_type   = "ObjectRead"
    time_expires  = "2020-12-29T23:00:00Z"
}

output "par_output" {
    value = "https://objectstorage.${var.region}.oraclecloud.com
${oci_objectstorage_preauthrequest.object_par.access_uri}"
}
```

What operation(s) does it perform? (Choose the best answer.)

* Provides objectread and write access for an OCI Object Storage bucket.

* Creates a pre-authenticated request for objects in an OCI Object Storage bucket.

* Creates a URL to provide access to an OCI Object Storage bucket for managing objects.

* Creates a lifecycle policy for an OCI Object Storage bucket for moving data to Archival storage at a specified time.

NO.44 You set up a bastion host in your VCN to only allow your IP address (140.19.2.140) to establish SSH connections to your Compute Instances that are deployed in a private subnet. The Compute Instances have an attached Network Security Group with a Source Type: Network Security Group (NSG), Source NSG:

NSG-050504. To secure the bastion host, you added the following ingress rules to its Network Security Group:

```
Type: All TCP
Protocol: TCP
Port Range: 22
Source: 140.19.2.140/32

Type: All TCP
Protocol: TCP
Port Range: 22
Source: NSG-050504
```

However, after checking the bastion host logs, you discovered that there areIP addresses other than your own that can access your bastion host.

What is the root cause of this issue? (Choose the best answer.)
* The Security List allows access to all IP address which overrides the Network Security Group ingress rules.
* Allcompute instances associated with NSG-050504 are also able to connect to the bastion host.
* The port 22 provides unrestricted access to 140.19.2.140 and to other IP address.
* A netmask of /32 allows all IP address in the 140.19.2.0 network, other thanyour IP 140.19.2.140

NO.45 You have received an email from your manager to provision new resources on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). When researching OCI, you determined that you should use OCI Resource Manager. Since this is a task that will be done multiple times for development, test, and production. You will need to create a command that can be re-used.

Which CLI command can be used in this situation? (Choose the best answer.)
* oci resource-manager stack create –tenancy-id <tenancy_OCID>

–config-source prod.zip –variables file://variables.json

–display-name Production stack build

–description Creating new Production environment
* oci resource-manager stack update –compartment-id <compartment_OCID>

–config-source prod.zip –variables file://variables.json

–display-name "Production stack build"

–description Creating new Production environment
* oci resource-manager stack create –compartment-id <compartment_OCID>

–config-source prod.zip –variables file://variables.json

–display-name Production stack build

–description Creating new Production environment
* oci resource-manager stack update –tenancy-id <tenancy_OCID>

–config-source prod.zip –variables file://variables.json

–display-name "Production stack build"

–description Creating new Production environment
Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/3.0.2/oci_cli_docs/cmdref/resource-manager/stack/create.html

NO.46 You have been asked to ensure that in-transit communication between an OracleCloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute instance and an on-premises server (192.168.10.10/32) is encrypted. The instances communicate using HTTP. The OCI Virtual Cloud

Network (VCN) is connected to the on-premises network by two separate connections: a DynamicIPsec VPN tunnel and a FastConnect virtual circuit. No static configuration has been added.

What solution should you recommend? (Choose the best answer.)
* The instances will communicate by default over IPsec VPN, which ensures data is encrypted in-transit.
* Advertise a 192.168.10.10/32 route over the VPN.
* Advertise a 192.168.10.10/32 router over the FastConnect.
* The instances will communicate by default over the FastConnect private virtual circuit, which ensures data is encrypted in-transit.
Explanation

https://www.oracle.com/uk/cloud/networking/fastconnect-faq.html

NO.47 You have created an Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) service in your company’s Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy and you now have to load historical data into it. You have already extracted this historical data from multiple data marts and data warehouses. This data is stored in multiple CSV text files and these files are ranging in size from 25 MB to 20 GB.

Which is the most efficient and error tolerant method for loading data into ADW? (Choose the best answer.)
* CreateAuth token, use it to create an object storage credential by executing DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_CREDENTIAL, using the web console upload the CSV files to an OCI object storage bucket, create the tables in the ADW database and then execute DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA foreach CSV file to copy the contents into the corresponding ADW database table.
* Create the tables in the ADW database and then execute SQL*Loader for each CSV file to load the contents into the corresponding ADW database table.
* Create Auth token, useit to create an object storage credential by executing DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_CREDENTIAL, using OCI CLI upload the CSV files to an OCI object storage bucket, create the tables in the ADW database and then execute Data Pump Import for each CSV file to copy the contents into the corresponding ADW database table.
* Create Auth token, use it to create an object storage credential by executing DBMS_CLOUD.CREATE_CREDENTIAL, using OCI CLI upload the CSV files to an OCI object storage bucket, create the tables in the ADW database and then execute DBMS_CLOUD.COPY_DATA for each CSV file to copy the contents into the corresponding ADW database table.
Explanation

Using Object Storage and COPY_DATA is the standard recommended method for fetching data into ADW.

Furthermore using CLI over web has the benefit of multipart upload, that is chunk upload of large files, thus reducing the chance of a transfer failure

NO.48 The boot volume on your Oracle Linux instance has run out of space. Your application has crashed due to a lack of swap space, forcing you to increase the size ofthe boot volume.

Which step should NOT be included in the process used to solve the issue? (Choose the best answer.)
* Reattach the boot volume and restart the instance.
* Attach the resized boot volume to a second instance as a data volume; extend the partition and grow the file system in the resized boot volume.
* Stop the instance and detach the boot volume.
* Resize the boot volume by specifying a larger value than the boot volume’s current size.
* Create a RAID 0 configuration to extend the boot volume file system onto another block volume.

NO.49 You are working with Terraform on your laptop and have been tasked with spinning up multiple compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for a project. In addition, you are also required tocollect IP addresses of provisioned instances and write them to a file and save it in your laptop.

Which specific Terraform functionality can help accomplish this task? (Choose the best answer.)
* Terraform modules
* Terraform remote state
* Terraform local-exec
* Terraform remote-exec
Explanation

https://www.terraform.io/docs/language/resources/provisioners/remote-exec.html

NO.50 You are asked to implement the disaster recovery (DR) and business continuity requirements for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
(OCI) Block Volumes. Two OCI regions being used: a primary/source region and a DR/destination region. The requirements are:

* There should be a copy of data in the destination region to use if a region-wide disaster occurs in the source region

* Minimize costs

Which design will help you meet these requirements? (Choose the best answer.)
* Clone block volumes. Use Object Storage lifecycle management to automatically move clone objects to Archive Storage. Copy
Archive Storage buckets from source region to destination at regular intervals.
* Clone block volumes. Copy block volume clonesfrom source region to destination region at regular intervals.
* Back up block volumes. Copy block volume backups from source region to destination region at regular intervals.
* Back up block volumes. Use Object Storage lifecycle management to automatically move backup objects to Archive Storage.
Copy Archive Storage buckets from source region to destination at regular intervals.
Explanation

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Tasks/copyingvolumebackupcrossregion.htm

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