

## Latest Oracle 1z0-1072-23 Free Certification Exam Material with 57 Q&As [Q21-Q39]



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### NEW QUESTION 21

You have a high-demand web application running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Your tenancy administrator has set up a schedule-based autoscaling policy on instance pool with an initial size of 5 instances for the application.

Policy 1:

Target pool size: 10 instances

Execution time: 8:30 a.m. on every Monday through Friday, in every month, in every year Cron expression: 0 30 8 ? \* MON-FRI \*

Which statement accurately explains the goal of this policy?

\* Goal: A one-time schedule with only one scaling out event. At 8:30 a.m., on December 31, 2021, scale the instance pool to 10

instances from 5.

\* Goal: A recurring monthly schedule. On all days of the month, set the initial pool size to 5 instances. At

8.30 a.m., on every day of the month, scale out to 10 instances.

\* Goal: A recurring daily schedule. On weekday mornings at 8.30 a.m., scale out to 10 instances.

\* Goal: A recurring weekly schedule. On all days of the week at 8.30 a.m., scale out the pool to 10 instances from the initial size of 5

Explanation

The explanation is that a schedule-based autoscaling policy allows you to adjust the size of your instance pool based on a cron expression that specifies the date and time of the scaling action. The cron expression consists of six fields: seconds, minutes, hours, day of month, month, and day of week. In this case, the cron expression is `0 30 8 ? * MON-FRI *`, which means that the scaling action will occur at 8:30 a.m. on every Monday through Friday, regardless of the day of month or month. Therefore, the goal of this policy is to scale out the instance pool to 10 instances on weekday mornings at 8:30 a.m.

## NEW QUESTION 22

Which is NOT a valid Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) approach?

- \* Ensure VCN CIDR prefix overlaps with other VCNs in your tenancy or with your organization's private IP network ranges.
- \* Ensure not all IP addresses are allocated at once within a VCN or subnet; instead reserve some IP addresses for future use.
- \* Private subnets should ideally have individual route tables to control the flow of traffic within and outside of VCN.
- \* Use OCI tags to tag VCN resources so that all resources follow organizational tagging/naming conventions.

Ensure VCN CIDR prefix overlaps with other VCNs in your tenancy or with your organization's 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.

## NEW QUESTION 23

Which statement is TRUE about delegating an existing domain to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DNS service?

- \* Domains can be delegated to OCI DNS via FastConnect partners.
- \* Domains can be delegated to OCI DNS from the OCI Marketplace.
- \* Domains can be self-delegated to OCI DNS from its own service portal.
- \* Domains can be delegated to OCI DNS from the Domain Registrar's self-service portal.
- \* All domains can be retrieved to OCI DNS via DYN.

Domains can be delegated to OCI DNS from the Domain Registrar's self-service portal. The explanation is that delegating a domain to OCI DNS means that you are transferring the authority to resolve DNS queries for your domain from your current DNS provider to OCI DNS. To delegate a domain to OCI DNS, you need to create a zone in OCI DNS that matches your domain name and add any records that you want to serve from OCI DNS. Then, you need to update the name servers for your domain at your Domain Registrar's self-service portal with the name servers provided by OCI DNS. This will point your domain to OCI DNS and allow it to resolve DNS queries for your domain.

## NEW QUESTION 24

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 a backup for the boot volumes that will be done daily and a backup for the block volumes that will be done every six hours.

How can you meet this requirement?

- \* Create clones of all boot volumes and block volumes one at a time.
- \* Group the boot volumes into a volume group and create a custom backup policy. Group the block volumes and create a custom backup policy.
- \* Create on-demand full backups of block volumes, and create custom images from the boot volumes. Use a function to run at a specific time to start the backup process.
- \* Group multiple storage volumes in a volume group and create volume group backups.

Explanation

Group the boot volumes into a volume group and create a custom backup policy. Group the block volumes and create a custom backup policy. The explanation is that volume groups are logical collections of block volumes and boot volumes that can be backed up together as a consistent point-in-time snapshot. You can create a custom backup policy for each volume group and specify the frequency and retention period of the backups.

This way, you can meet different backup requirements for different types of volumes.

### NEW QUESTION 25

As a network architect you have been tasked with creating a fully redundant connection from your on-premises data center to your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in the us-ashburn-1 region. Which TWO options will accomplish this requirement?

- \* Configure two FastConnect virtual circuits to the us-ashburn-1 region and terminate them in diverse hardware on-premises.
- \* Configure a Site-to-Site VPN from a single on-premises CPE.
- \* Configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-ashburn-1 region and the second FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-phoenix-1 region.
- \* Configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-ashburn-1 region and a Site-to-Site VPN to the us-ashburn-1 region.

Configure two FastConnect virtual circuits to the us-ashburn-1 region and terminate them in diverse hardware on-premises. Configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the us-ashburn-1 region and a Site-to-Site VPN to the us-ashburn-1 region. The explanation is that FastConnect is a service that provides a private and dedicated connection between your on-premises network and your VCN in OCI. FastConnect offers higher bandwidth, lower latency, and more consistent network performance than public internet connections. To create a fully redundant connection from your on-premises data center to your VCN in the us-ashburn-1 region, you can either configure two FastConnect virtual circuits to the same region and terminate them in diverse hardware on-premises, or configure one FastConnect virtual circuit to the region and a Site-to-Site VPN to the same region as a backup option.

### NEW QUESTION 26

Your DevOps team needs to interconnect the on-premises network to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources, such as a managed database that resides in a private subnet. They indicate that they have a low budget and their bandwidth requirements are minimal, so you decide that a site-to-site VPN is the best option.

They provide you with their router public IP address. You need to create an object in OCI that represents this router. Which object would you create?

- \* Internet Gateway
- \* Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
- \* Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)
- \* Virtual Network Interface Card (vNIC)
- \* IPsec Tunnel
- \* Bastion Host

Customer Premises Equipment (CPE). The explanation is that CPE is an object in OCI that represents your on-premises router or VPN device that connects to your VCN via a site-to-site VPN. A site-to-site VPN is a secure and encrypted connection between your

on-premises network and your VCN over the public internet. To set up a site-to-site VPN, you need to create a CPE object with your router's public IP address and other information, such as vendor and platform. You also need to create a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) object in your VCN and attach it to your VCN. Then, you need to create an IPSec connection between your CPE and DRG, which will create two redundant VPN tunnels for high availability.

### NEW QUESTION 27

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]

### NEW QUESTION 28

You are part of a team that manages a set of workload instances running in an on-premises environment. The Architect team is tasked with designing and configuring Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Logging service to collect logs from these instances. There is a requirement to archive Info-level logging data of these instances into the OCI Object Storage.

Which TWO features of OCI can help you achieve this?

- \* Cloud Agent Plugin
- \* Grouping Function
- \* Service Connectors
- \* Agent Configuration
- \* ObjectCollectionRule

Cloud Agent Plugin and Service Connectors are two features of OCI that can help collect logs from on-premises instances and archive them into OCI Object Storage. Cloud Agent Plugin is a component of the OCI Logging service that can be installed on any Linux or Windows instance to collect logs and send them to OCI. Service Connectors are components of the OCI Service Connector Hub that can transfer data between different OCI services, such as Logging and Object Storage. The other options are not relevant for this requirement. Reference: [Cloud Agent Plugin], [Service Connectors]

### NEW QUESTION 29

Which of the following statements is true about cloning a volume in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Block Volume service?

- \* You need to detach a volume before cloning it.
- \* Creating a clone takes longer than creating a backup of a volume.
- \* You can clone a volume to another region.
- \* You can change the block volume size when cloning a volume.

You can change the block volume size when cloning a volume. The explanation is that cloning a volume is a way of creating an exact copy of an existing volume without creating a backup first. Cloning a volume is faster and cheaper than creating a backup and restoring it to a new volume. When you clone a volume, you can change the block volume size, performance, encryption settings, and tags of the new volume. You do not need to detach a volume before cloning it, as cloning does not affect the source volume or its attachments. You cannot clone a volume to another region, as cloning only works within the same region and availability domain. Creating a clone usually takes less time than creating a backup of a volume, as cloning does not involve transferring data to Object Storage.

### NEW QUESTION 30

Oracle Cloud Agent is a lightweight process that manages plugins running on compute instances.

Which is NOT a valid Oracle Cloud Agent plugin name?

- \* Live Migration Agent
- \* OS Management Service Agent
- \* Compute Instance Run Command
- \* Bastion

Explanation

Bastion is not a valid Oracle Cloud Agent plugin name. Bastion is a service that enables secure and controlled access to compute instances in OCI. The other options are valid plugin names that provide different functionalities for the instances. References: [Bastion], [Cloud Agent Plugins]

### NEW QUESTION 31

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.

### NEW QUESTION 32

You are part of a team that manages a set of workload instances running in an on-premises environment.

The Architect team is tasked with designing and configuring Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Logging service to collect logs from these instances. There is a requirement to archive Info-level logging data of these instances into the OCI Object Storage.

Which TWO features of OCI can help you achieve this?

- \* Cloud Agent Plugin
- \* Grouping Function
- \* Service Connectors
- \* Agent Configuration
- \* ObjectCollectionRule

## Explanation

Cloud Agent Plugin and Service Connectors are two features of OCI that can help collect logs from on-premises instances and archive them into OCI Object Storage. Cloud Agent Plugin is a component of the OCI Logging service that can be installed on any Linux or Windows instance to collect logs and send them to OCI. Service Connectors are components of the OCI Service Connector Hub that can transfer data between different OCI services, such as Logging and Object Storage. The other options are not relevant for this requirement. References: [Cloud Agent Plugin], [Service Connectors]

## NEW QUESTION 33

Company XYZ is spending \$300,000.00 USD per month in egress fees for 7 Petabytes that they consume for Outbound Data Transfer in North America with their current cloud provider. The company is seeking to lower that expense considerably without reducing consumption. You propose migration to OCI because the Gigabyte Outbound Data Transfer in North America costs just \$0.0085 USD per month. With OCI, how much will they spend per month for 7 Petabytes of Outbound Data Transfer? (1 Petabyte = 1000 Terabytes)

- \* \$59,500.00
- \* \$150,000.00
- \* \$59,415.00
- \* \$0.00 (free with OCI)

\$59,415.00 is the amount that Company XYZ will spend per month for 7 Petabytes of Outbound Data Transfer in North America with OCI. This is calculated by multiplying 7 Petabytes by 1000 Terabytes (to convert Petabytes to Terabytes), then multiplying by \$0.0085 USD (the cost per Gigabyte Outbound Data Transfer in North America), then dividing by 1000 (to convert Gigabytes to Terabytes). The formula is:

$$(7 * 1000 * 0.0085) / 1000 = \$59,415.00$$

## NEW QUESTION 34

You created a virtual cloud network (VCN) with three private subnets. Two of the subnets contain application servers and the third subnet contains a DB System. The application requires a shared file system, therefore you have provisioned one using the file storage service (FSS).

You have also created the corresponding mount target in one of the application subnets. The VCN security lists are properly configured so that the application servers can access FSS. The security team changed the settings for the DB System to have read-only access to the file system. However when they test it, they are unable to access FSS.

How would you allow access to FSS?

- \* Create an NFS export option that allows READ\_ONLY access where the source is the CIDR range of the DB System subnet.
- \* Create an instance principal for the DB System. Write an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy that allows the instance principal read-only access to the file storage service.
- \* Modify the security list associated with the subnet where the mount target resides. Change the ingress rules corresponding to the DB System subnet to be stateless.
- \* Modify the security list associated with the subnet where the mount target resides.
- \* Change the ingress rules corresponding to the DB System subnet to be stateful.

## Explanation

Creating an NFS export option that allows READ\_ONLY access where the source is the CIDR range of the DB System subnet is the correct answer. This is because NFS export options are used to control the level of access that clients have to file systems. By creating an NFS export option with READ\_ONLY access for the DB System subnet, you can allow the DB System to read data from the file system, but not write or modify it.

The other options are not correct, as they do not address the requirement of read-only access for the DB System. References: [NFS Export Options]

### NEW QUESTION 35

Oracle Cloud Agent is a lightweight process that manages plugins running on compute instances.

Which is NOT a valid Oracle Cloud Agent plugin name?

- \* Live Migration Agent
- \* OS Management Service Agent
- \* Compute Instance Run Command
- \* Bastion

Bastion is not a valid Oracle Cloud Agent plugin name. Bastion is a service that enables secure and controlled access to compute instances in OCI. The other options are valid plugin names that provide different functionalities for the instances. Reference: [Bastion], [Cloud Agent Plugins]

### NEW QUESTION 36

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?

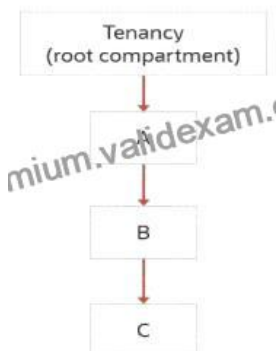
- \* 3 GB
- \* 2.5 GB
- \* 4 GB
- \* 2 GB

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. Reference: [Snapshots and MeteredBytes]

### NEW QUESTION 37

You want to create a policy to allow the NetworkAdmins group to manage Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in compartment C.

You want to attach this policy to the tenancy. The compartment hierarchy is shown below.



Which policy statement can be used to accomplish this task?

- \* Allow group NetworkAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment B:C
- \* Allow group NetworkAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment C
- \* Allow group NetworkAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in tenancy
- \* Allow group NetworkAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment A:B:C

Explanation

Allow group NetworkAdmins to manage virtual-network-family in compartment A:B:C. The explanation is that when you attach a policy to the tenancy, you need to specify the full path of the compartment where you want to grant permissions. In this case, the compartment C is a sub-compartment of compartment B, which is a sub-compartment of compartment A, which is a sub-compartment of the root compartment (tenancy).

Therefore, the full path of compartment C is A:B:C. The virtual-network-family resource type includes all the resources related to VCN, such as subnets, route tables, security lists, gateways, etc.

### NEW QUESTION 38

Which is NOT a valid option for an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compute shape?

- \* Bare Metal
- \* Dedicated Virtual Machine Host
- \* Virtual Machine
- \* Exadata Virtual Machine

Explanation

Exadata Virtual Machine is not a valid option for an OCI compute shape. Exadata Virtual Machine is a deployment option for Exadata Cloud Service or Exadata Cloud@Customer, which are services that provide dedicated Exadata infrastructure for running Oracle databases in OCI. Exadata Virtual Machine allows you to create multiple virtual machines on each Exadata compute node and isolate them from each other using Oracle VM technology. The valid options for OCI compute shapes are:

**Bare Metal:** A bare metal instance is a physical server that gives you direct access to the underlying hardware and full isolation from other tenants.

**Dedicated Virtual Machine Host:** A dedicated virtual machine host is a physical server that hosts only your virtual machine instances and no other tenants' instances.

**Virtual Machine:** A virtual machine instance is a virtual server that runs on a shared physical server with other tenants' instances.

**Burstable:** A burstable instance is a virtual machine instance that has a baseline utilization of either 12% or 50% of each CPU core and can burst above the baseline when needed.

### NEW QUESTION 39

You have an instance running in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) that cannot be live-migrated during an infrastructure maintenance event. OCI schedules a maintenance due date within 14 to 16 days and sends you a notification.

What would happen if you choose not to proactively reboot the instance before the scheduled maintenance due date?

- \* The instance will get terminated.
- \* The instance is either reboot-migrated or rebuilt in place for you.
- \* You will receive another notification to reboot within the next 14 days.



\* You will receive another notification to reboot within the next 7 days.

If you choose not to proactively reboot the instance before the scheduled maintenance due date, the instance is either reboot-migrated or rebuilt in place for you. Reboot-migration is a process where OCI migrates your instance to a new physical host without changing its configuration or public IP address. Rebuild in place is a process where OCI shuts down your instance, performs maintenance on the physical host, and restarts your instance with the same configuration and public IP address. The other options are not correct. Reference: [Reboot-Migration], [Rebuild in Place]

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