

## Oracle.1z0-1072-23.v2024-06-06.q36

<b>Exam Code:</b>	1z0-1072-23
<b>Exam Name:</b>	Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2023 Architect Associate
<b>Certification Provider:</b>	Oracle
<b>Free Question Number:</b>	36
<b>Version:</b>	v2024-06-06
<b># of views:</b>	249
<b># of Questions views:</b>	360
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### NEW QUESTION: 1

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

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 2

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

- A. Ensure VCN CIDR prefix overlaps with other VCNs in your tenancy or with your organizations private IP network ranges.
- B. Ensure not all IP addresses are allocated at once within a VCN or subnet; instead reserve some IP addresses for future use.
- C. Private subnets should ideally have individual route tables to control the flow of traffic within and outside of VCN.

**D.** Use OCI tags to tag VCN resources so that all resources follow organizational tagging/naming conventions.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

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.

### **NEW QUESTION: 3**

Which TWO statements are NOT correct regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) burstable instances?

- A.** If the instance's average CPU utilization over the past 24 hours is below the baseline, the system allows it to burst above the baseline.
- B.** Baseline utilization is a fraction of each CPU core, either 25% or 75%.
- C.** Burstable instances cost less than regular instances with the same total OCPU count.
- D.** Burstable instances are designed for scenarios where an instance is not typically idle and has high CPU utilization.
- E.** Burstable instances are charged according to the baseline OCPU.

**Answer:** **B,D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

### **NEW QUESTION: 4**

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?

- A.** The instance will get terminated.
- B.** The instance is either reboot-migrated or rebuilt in place for you.
- C.** You will receive another notification to reboot within the next 14 days.
- D.** You will receive another notification to reboot within the next 7 days.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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. References: [Reboot-Migration], [Rebuild in Place]

### NEW QUESTION: 5

A financial firm is designing an application architecture for its online trading platform that should have high availability and fault tolerance.

Their solutions architects configured the application to use an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage bucket located in the US West (us-phoenix-1) region to store large amounts of financial data. The stored financial data in the bucket should not be impacted even if there is an outage in one of the Availability Domains or a complete region.

What should the architect do to avoid any costly service disruptions and ensure data durability?

- A. Create a replication policy to send data to a different bucket in another OCI region.
- B. Copy the Object Storage bucket to a block volume.
- C. Create a lifecycle policy to regularly send data from the Standard to Archive storage.
- D. Create a new Object Storage bucket in another region and configure lifecycle policy to move data every 5 days.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Create a replication policy to send data to a different bucket in another OCI region. The explanation is that replication is a feature of Object Storage that allows you to automatically copy objects from one bucket to another bucket, either in the same region or in a different region. Replication can help you improve data availability and durability, as well as meet compliance and disaster recovery requirements. To enable replication, you need to create a replication policy that specifies the source and destination buckets, the replication frequency, and the replication filters. Replication policies are evaluated every five minutes and copy any new or updated objects from the source bucket to the destination bucket.

### NEW QUESTION: 6

You are in the process of migrating several legacy applications from on-premises to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The current servers are already virtualized. However, you notice that the version of CentOS currently running does not align with any of the Oracle-provided compute images. How would you migrate your existing virtual server images to OCI?

- A. Export your current image in the VMDK format and copy to an Object Storage bucket. Import it as a custom image. Select native mode to ensure the best possible performance.
- B. Export your current image in the VDI format and copy to an Object Storagebucket. Import it as a customimage. Select native modeto ensure the best possible performance.
- C. Export your current image in the QED format and copy to an Object Storagebucket. Import it as a customimage. Select emulated modeto ensure compatibility with legacy drivers.
- D. Export your current image in the QCOW2 format and copy to an Object Storage bucket. Import it as a custom image. Select emulated mode to ensure compatibility with legacy drivers

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Export your current image in the QCOW2 format and copy to an Object Storage bucket. Import it as a custom image. Select emulated mode to ensure compatibility with legacy drivers. The explanation is that QCOW2 is one of the supported formats for importing custom images to OCI. Custom images are images that you can create from your own on-premises or cloud servers and use them to launch instances in OCI. To import a custom image, you need to export your current image in a supported format, copy it to an Object Storage bucket, and then import it as a custom image using the OCI console or API. When you import a custom image, you can choose between native mode or emulated mode. Native mode offers better performance but requires compatible drivers and firmware. Emulated mode offers better compatibility but lower performance.

### NEW QUESTION: 7

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?

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Goal: A recurring daily schedule. On weekday mornings at 8.30 a.m., scale out to 10 instances.
- D. 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

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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: 8**

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

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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: 9**

You have three compartments: ProjectA, ProjectB, and ProjectC. For each compartment, there is an admin group set up: A-Admins, B-Admins, and C-Admins.

Each admin group has full access over their respective compartments as shown in the graphic below.

Your organization has set up a tag namespace, EmployeeGroup.Role and all your admin groups are tagged with a value of 'Admin'.



You want to set up a Test compartment for members of the three projects to share. You also need to provide admin access to all three of your existing admin groups.

Which policy would you write to accomplish this task?

- A. Allow all-group to manage all-resources in compartment Test where `request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'`
- B. Allow dynamic-group to manage all-resources in compartment Test where `request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'`
- C. Allow group any-group to manage all-resources in compartment Test where `request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'`
- D. Allow any-user to manage all-resources in compartment Test where `request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'`

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Allow all-group to manage all-resources in compartment Test where `request.principal.group.tag.EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'` is the policy that would accomplish this task. This policy grants admin access to all groups that have the tag `EmployeeGroup.Role='Admin'` in the compartment Test. The other options are not correct, as they use incorrect terms such as dynamic-group, any-group, or any-user. References: [Tag-Based Authorization]

### NEW QUESTION: 10

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

- A. Free
- B. Oracle Apps Premium
- C. Premium
- D. External User

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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. Reference: [Identity Domains], [Oracle Identity Cloud Service]

### NEW QUESTION: 11

When creating an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with the VCN wizard, which THREE gateways are created automatically?

- A. Internet Gateway
- B. Local Peering Gateway
- C. Dynamic Routing Gateway
- D. NAT Gateway
- E. Storage Gateway
- F. Bastion Host
- G. Service Gateway

**Answer: A,D,G (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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. Reference: [VCN Wizard], [Gateways]

### NEW QUESTION: 12

You are backing up your on-premises data to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage Service.

Your requirements are:

1. Backups need to be retained for at least full 31 days.
  2. Data should be accessible immediately if and when needed after the backup.
- Which OCI Object Storage tier is suitable for storing the backup to minimize cost?

- A. Infrequent Access tier
- B. Archive tier

- C. Standard tier
- D. Auto-Tiering tier

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The explanation is that the Infrequent Access tier is suitable for storing data that is accessed less frequently but requires immediate access when needed. The Infrequent Access tier has lower storage costs than the Standard tier, but higher retrieval costs. The Infrequent Access tier also has a minimum storage duration of 30 days, which means that you will be charged for at least 30 days of storage even if you delete or move the data before that period.

### **NEW QUESTION: 13**

You are responsible for deploying an application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application is memoryintensive and performs poorly if enough memory is not available. You have created an instance pool of Linuxcompute instances in OCI to host the application and defined Autoscaling Configuration for the instance pool.

What should you do to ensure that the instance pool autoscales to prevent poor application performance?

- A. Install the monitoring agent on all compute instances, which triggers the autoscaling group.
- B. Configure the autoscaling policy to monitor memory usage and scale up the number of instances when itmeets the threshold.
- C. Configure the autoscaling policy to monitor CPU usage and scale up the number of instances when it meets the threshold
- D. Install OCI SDK on all compute instances and create a script that triggers theautoscaling event if there ishigh memory usage.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

### **NEW QUESTION: 14**

Which TWO are key benefits of setting up Site-to-Site VPN on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, it creates a private connection that provides consistent network experience.
- B. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can configure it to use static or dynamic routing (BGP).
- C. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, OCI provisions redundant VPN tunnels.
- D. When setting up Site-to-Site VPN, customers can expect bandwidth above 2 Gbps.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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: 15

Which TWO statements are NOT correct regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) burstable instances?

- A. If the instance's average CPU utilization over the past 24 hours is below the baseline, the system allows it to burst above the baseline.
- B. Baseline utilization is a fraction of each CPU core, either 25% or 75%.
- C. Burstable instances cost less than regular instances with the same total OCPU count.
- D. Burstable instances are designed for scenarios where an instance is not typically idle and has high CPU utilization.
- E. Burstable instances are charged according to the baseline OCPU.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

### NEW QUESTION: 16

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?

- A. Create clones of all boot volumes and block volumes one at a time.
- B. Group the boot volumes into a volume group and create a custom backup policy. Group the block volumes and create a custom backup policy.
- C. 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.
- D. Group multiple storage volumes in a volume group and create volume group backups.

**Answer:** B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

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### NEW QUESTION: 17

You need to set up instance principals so that an application running on an instance can call Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) public services, without the need to configure user credentials. A developer in your team has already configured the application built using an OCI SDK to authenticate using the instance principals provider.

Which is NOT a necessary step to complete this set up?

- A. Create a dynamic group with matching rules to specify which instances can make API calls against services.
- B. Generate Auth Tokens to enable instances in the dynamic group to authenticate with APIs.
- C. Create a policy granting permissions to the dynamic group to access services in your compartment or tenancy.
- D. Deploy the application and the SDK to all the instances that belong to the dynamic group.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Generating Auth Tokens to enable instances in the dynamic group to authenticate with APIs is not a necessary step to complete this set up. This is because Auth Tokens are used to authenticate users, not instances, when making API calls to OCI services. Instance principals are a feature that allows instances to authenticate themselves using certificates, without requiring user credentials or Auth Tokens. The other options are necessary steps to complete this set up, as they enable instances in the dynamic group to make API calls against services using instance principals and IAM policies. Reference: [Instance Principals], [Auth Tokens]

### NEW QUESTION: 18

When defining a query for metric data in Monitoring, which field provides the time window for aggregating metric data points plotted on the metric chart?

- A. Dimension
- B. Namespace
- C. Statistic
- D. Interval

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Interval is the field that provides the time window for aggregating metric data points plotted on the metric chart. Interval is a parameter that specifies how often metric data points are collected and aggregated by the Monitoring service. For example, an interval of 5 minutes means that metric data points are aggregated every 5 minutes and displayed on the chart. The other options are not fields that provide the time window for aggregating metric data points, but rather other parameters that define the metric query. Reference: [Interval]

### **NEW QUESTION: 19**

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?

- A. You will receive another notification to reboot within the next 14 days.
- B. You will receive another notification to reboot within the next 7 days.
- C. The instance will get terminated.
- D. The instance is either reboot-migrated or rebuilt in place for you.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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]

### **NEW QUESTION: 20**

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)

- A. \$59,500.00
- B. \$150,000.00
- C. \$59,415.00
- D. \$0.00 (free with OCI)

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Explanation

\$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: 21

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

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

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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: 22

As a solution architect, you are showcasing the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage feature about Object Versioning to a customer.

Which statement is true regarding OCI Object Storage Versioning?

- A. Objects are physically deleted from a bucket when versioning is enabled.
- B. Object Versioning is disabled on a bucket by default.
- C. A bucket that is versioning-enabled can and will always have the latest version of the object in the bucket.
- D. Object Versioning does not provide data protection against accidental or malicious object update, overwrite, or deletion.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

Object Versioning is disabled on a bucket by default is a true statement regarding OCI Object Storage Versioning. Object Versioning is a feature that allows users to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in a bucket. Object Versioning is disabled on a bucket

by default, but can be enabled or suspended by the user at any time. The other statements are false regarding OCI Object Storage Versioning.

References: [Object Versioning]

### **NEW QUESTION: 23**

When defining a query for metric data in Monitoring, which field provides the time window for aggregating metric data points plotted on the metric chart?

- A. Dimension
- B. Namespace
- C. Statistic
- D. Interval

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Interval is the field that provides the time window for aggregating metric data points plotted on the metric chart. Interval is a parameter that specifies how often metric data points are collected and aggregated by the Monitoring service. For example, an interval of 5 minutes means that metric data points are aggregated every 5 minutes and displayed on the chart. The other options are not fields that provide the time window for aggregating metric data points, but rather other parameters that define the metric query. References: [Interval]

### **NEW QUESTION: 24**

What should be created before provisioning an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) DB System?

- A. Bucket in Object Storage
- B. Virtual Cloud Network
- C. Compute Instance
- D. Compartment

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The explanation is that a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) is a software-defined network that you set up in OCI to connect your cloud resources, such as compute instances and databases. A VCN provides you with complete control over your network environment, including selecting your own IP address range, creating subnets, route tables, gateways, security lists, etc. You need to create a VCN before provisioning an OCI DB System, as you need to specify which subnet in your VCN you want to launch your DB System in.

### **NEW QUESTION: 25**

Which statement is NOT correct regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OI) File System snapshots?

- A. Even if nothing has changed within the file system since the last snapshot was taken, a new snapshot consumes more storage.
- B. Snapshots are accessible under the root directory of the file system at `.snapshot/name`.
- C. Before you can clone a file system, at least one snapshot must exist for the file system.

D. Snapshots are a consistent, point-in-time view of your file systems.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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. Reference: [Snapshots and Storage Consumption]

### NEW QUESTION: 26

Which TWO statements about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File Storage Service are accurate?

- A. Communication with file systems in a mount target is encrypted via HTTPS.
- B. File systems use Oracle-managed keys by default.
- C. Customer can encrypt data in their file system using their own Vault encryption key.
- D. Mount targets use Oracle-managed keys by default.
- E. Customer can encrypt the communication to a mount target via export options.

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

File systems use Oracle-managed keys by default. Customer can encrypt data in their file system using their own Vault encryption key. The explanation is that File Storage Service encrypts all data at rest using AES-256 encryption algorithm. By default, File Storage Service uses Oracle-managed keys to encrypt and decrypt data. However, you can also use your own Vault encryption key to encrypt data in your file system. To do so, you need to create a key in Vault and associate it with your file system when you create or update it.

### NEW QUESTION: 27

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?

- A. Create clones of all boot volumes and block volumes one at a time.
- B. Group the boot volumes into a volume group and create a custom backup policy. Group the block volumes and create a custom backup policy.
- C. 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.
- D. Group multiple storage volumes in a volume group and create volume group backups.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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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: 28**

In which TWO ways does Cloud Guard help improve the overall security posture for your tenancy?

- A.** Monitors unauthorized or suspicious user activity.
- B.** Allows you to centrally manage encryption keys.
- C.** Prevents you from creating misconfigurations on your resources in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).
- D.** Masks sensitive data and monitors security controls on your Oracle databases.
- E.** Helps detect misconfigured resources, such as publicly accessible Object Storage buckets, instances, and restricted ports on security lists.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

### **NEW QUESTION: 29**

You are responsible for deploying an application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application is memory intensive and performs poorly if enough memory is not available. You have created an instance pool of Linux compute instances in OCI to host the application and defined Autoscaling Configuration for the instance pool.

What should you do to ensure that the instance pool autoscales to prevent poor application performance?

- A.** Install OCI SDK on all compute instances and create a script that triggers the autoscaling event if there is high memory usage.
- B.** Configure the autoscaling policy to monitor memory usage and scale up the number of instances when it meets the threshold.
- C.** Install the monitoring agent on all compute instances, which triggers the autoscaling group.
- D.** Configure the autoscaling policy to monitor CPU usage and scale up the number of instances when it

**Answer:** **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

meets the threshold

### NEW QUESTION: 30

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?

- A. Internet Gateway
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
- C. Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)
- D. Virtual Network Interface Card (vNIC)
- E. IPSec Tunnel
- F. Bastion Host

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

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: 31

Which statement is true about File System Replication in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. You can replicate the data in one file system to another file system only in the same region.
- B. You can replicate the data in one file system to another file system in the same region or a different region.
- C. Only a file system that has been exported can be used as a target file system.
- D. You cannot specify a replication interval when you create the replication resource.

**Answer:** B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

You can replicate the data in one file system to another file system in the same region or a different region is a true statement about File System Replication in OCI. File System Replication is a feature that allows users to create a copy of a file system in another file system, either within the same region or across regions. This can be useful for disaster recovery, data migration, or

data distribution purposes. The other statements are false about File System Replication in OCI.  
References: [File System Replication]

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### NEW QUESTION: 32

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 use to ensure this?

- A. Auth Tokens
- B. OCI Username and Password
- C. API Signing Key
- D. SSH Key Pair with 2048-bit algorithm

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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]

### NEW QUESTION: 33

You want to distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Which TrafficManagement Steering Policy would you use?

- A. IP Prefix
- B. Load Balancer
- C. Geolocation
- D. Failover

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Explanation

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.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 34**

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?

- A.** Deprecate version 2 (latest). Create new Secret version 3. Create soft link from version 3 to version 1.
- B.** Create a new secret version 3 and set to Pending. Copy the content of version 1 into version 3.
- C.** From the version 2 (latest) menu, select "Rollback" and select version 1 when given the option.
- D.** From the version 1 menu on the OCI console, select "Promote to Current".

**Answer: D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

#### **NEW QUESTION: 35**

You are a security administrator for your company's Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy. Your storage administrator informs you that she cannot associate an encryption key from an existing Vault to a new Object Storage bucket.

What could be a possible reason for this behavior?

- A.** The Object Storage bucket policy lacks the necessary Access Control List (ACL).
- B.** The storage administrator forgot to select "Encrypt using Oracle managed keys" while creating the bucket.
- C.** There is no Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy that allows the Object Storage service to use the key.
- D.** The secret for the key was not created beforehand

**Answer: (**[SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

There is no Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy that allows the Object Storage service to use the key. The explanation is that when you create an Object Storage bucket with encryption using a customer-managed key from Vault, you need to have an IAM policy that allows the Object Storage service to use the key on your behalf. The policy should look like this:

allow service objectstorage-<region> to use key in compartment <compartment-name> where <region> is the region where your bucket resides and <compartment-name> is the compartment where your key resides.

### NEW QUESTION: 36

Which statement is true about File System Replication in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

- A. You can replicate the data in one file system to another file system only in the same region.
- B. You can replicate the data in one file system to another file system in the same region or a different region.
- C. Only a file system that has been exported can be used as a target file system.
- D. You cannot specify a replication interval when you create the replication resource.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

You can replicate the data in one file system to another file system in the same region or a different region is a true statement about File System Replication in OCI. File System Replication is a feature that allows users to create a copy of a file system in another file system, either within the same region or across regions. This can be useful for disaster recovery, data migration, or data distribution purposes. The other statements are false about File System Replication in OCI.

Reference: [File System Replication]

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