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## **CERTIFICATION TEST**

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Which two parameters are required in a back end set's HTTP health check? (Choose two.)

- A. response body
- B. URL path
- C. timeout
- D. port
- E. status code

**Suggested Answer:** BD

  **babacandy** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

Protocol, URL path( URI ) and port are required for HealthCheck status of a Backend server.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/GSG/Tasks/loadbalancing.htm#Create>

Hence option B & D are correct.

upvoted 9 times

  **cloudlearn** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago



B and D are correct

upvoted 8 times

  **kdog1234567890** Most Recent 4 years, 3 months ago

B & D is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **fhoys** 4 years, 9 months ago

B&D

Load Balancing automatically checks the health of the instances for your load balancer. If it detects an unhealthy instance, it stops sending traffic to the instance and reroutes traffic to healthy instances. In this step, you provide the information required to check the health of servers in the backend set and ensure that they can receive data traffic.

Following Documentation



Protocol: Select HTTP.

Port: Enter 80

URL Path (URI): Enter /

The rest of the fields are optional and can be left blank for this tutorial.

upvoted 1 times

  **viditp** 4 years, 11 months ago


Correct Answer is B E

In the Health Check section, specify the test parameters to confirm the health of backend servers

# URL Path (URI): (HTTP only) Required. Specify a URL endpoint against which to run the health check

#Status Code: (HTTP only) Required. Specify the status code a healthy backend server must return.

upvoted 4 times


  **fhoys** 4 years, 9 months ago

Status code is something that is returned as answer of the health check. So you cant send the status code when the health check request is sent.

HTTP-level health checks send requests to the backend servers at a specific URI and validate the response based on the status code or entity data (body) returned.

The right answer is B&D as Ames mentioned and shared the link where the requirement is described

upvoted 1 times

  **ames** 4 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/GSG/Tasks/loadbalancing.htm#Create>

The information required to check the health of servers in the backend set and ensure that they can receive data traffic.



Protocol: Select HTTP.

Port: Enter 80

URL Path (URI): Enter /



Answer is B&D

upvoted 5 times

  **Varmabjr** 4 years, 11 months ago

B & E are correct

upvoted 1 times

  **sync** 5 years, 2 months ago

for HTTP health check Status code and URL is required parameters

B and D are correct

upvoted 3 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

Incorrect. The answers are URI path and status code.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/editinghealthcheck.htm>

upvoted 5 times

  **iliii** 4 years, 10 months ago

nope: "Status Code: (HTTP only) Optional."

[https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingbackendsets.htm#Managing\\_Backend\\_Sets](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingbackendsets.htm#Managing_Backend_Sets)

Port is a part of URI, hence BD: "URL Path (URI): (HTTP only) Required."

upvoted 1 times

Which two are true for achieving High Availability on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Store your database across multiple regions so that half of the data resides in one region and the other half resides in another region.
- B. Attach your block volume from Availability Domain 1 to a compute instance in Availability Domain 2 (and vice versa) so that they are highly available.
- C. Configure your database to have Data Guard in another Availability Domain in Sync mode within a region.
- D. Store your database files on Object Storage so that they are available in all Availability Domains in all regions.
- E. Distribute your application servers across all Availability Domains within a region.

**Suggested Answer:** BE

  **frankkk** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago



C-E logical

upvoted 9 times

  **kdog1234567890** Most Recent 4 years, 3 months ago

Defo C & E.



upvoted 1 times

  **fhoys** 4 years, 9 months ago

C&E.

Volumes are only accessible to instances in the same availability domain . You cannot move a volume between availability domains or regions, they are only accessible within the region or availability domain they were created in.

upvoted 1 times

  **Gers** 4 years, 11 months ago



Block volumes are AD specific. So, C & E is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

  **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

C and e

upvoted 1 times

  **viditp** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer is C E

upvoted 2 times

  **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

C & E is the answer!

upvoted 2 times

  **PKC** 5 years, 2 months ago

Is "B" even possible?


upvoted 2 times

  **Rave763** 5 years, 2 months ago

CE are correct.

If you create criss-cross connection like mentioned in B, and if on AD comes down your system is still not available because only one part of the system is present

upvoted 1 times

  **sync** 5 years, 2 months ago

C & E correct answer

upvoted 2 times

  **AOS** 5 years, 2 months ago

C-E logical

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **hellsyea** 5 years, 2 months ago

Answer is C & E

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

BE seems logical

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **papayahead** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is wrong. "Volumes are only accessible to instances in the same availability domain".

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/overview.htm>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Oracleist** 4 years, 7 months ago

B totally wrong

upvoted 2 times

Which two configuration formats does Terraform support? (Choose two.)

- A. YAML
- B. JSON
- C. HCL
- D. XML

**Suggested Answer:** BC

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/terraformconfig.htm>

  **DeepDhungel** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

json and hcl are correct

upvoted 7 times

  **fhoys** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

B&C

The syntax of Terraform configurations is called HashiCorp Configuration Language (HCL). It is meant to strike a balance between human readable and editable as well as being machine-friendly. For machine-friendliness, Terraform can also read JSON configurations. For general Terraform configurations, however, we recommend using the HCL Terraform syntax.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration-0-11/syntax.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

B and c are correct <https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration-0-11/syntax.html>

upvoted 4 times

  **fateh19000** 4 years, 11 months ago

B and C are corrects

upvoted 2 times

At the end of a terraform apply operation, what is the default output?

- A. nothing by default
- B. statistics about what was added, changed, and destroyed
- C. the entire state file
- D. statistics about what was added, changed, and destroyed, and the values of outputs

**Suggested Answer:** D

Reference:

<https://www.terraform.io/intro/getting-started/outputs.html>

  **passnow** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

d is correct

upvoted 9 times

  **Hasi123** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

Apply complete! Resources: 0 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs: ip = 50.17.232.209

upvoted 5 times

  **fateh19000** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

D is the good answer

upvoted 2 times

  **SOLOMON2** 5 years, 1 month ago

I think.....Correct is A.

upvoted 1 times

Which two must be configured for a load balancer to accept incoming traffic? (Choose two.)

- A. a listener
- B. a back-end server
- C. a back end set
- D. a security list that is open on a listener port
- E. a certificate

**Suggested Answer: BC**

  **ocramrab** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

For incoming traffic just the listener and security list  
upvoted 12 times


  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

Agree with AD. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/GSG/Tasks/loadbalancing.htm>

Scroll down to where it says - Update Load Balancer Security Lists and Allow Internet Traffic to the Listener  
upvoted 7 times

  **balutchns** 3 years, 5 months ago

A AND D  
upvoted 1 times

  **ames** 4 years, 11 months ago



Agreed too  
upvoted 1 times

  **Md\_Arif** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Listener, Backend set, security list  
upvoted 10 times

  **sco1984** Most Recent 3 years, 5 months ago

The new question in Oracle practice exam, after the networking modules asks to give 3 correct answers for this question.  
upvoted 2 times

  **fhoyos** 4 years, 9 months ago

Back-end server and back-end set, as the name said are behind the load balancer. In fact you can have a load balancer without back-end(s) ..  
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/casb-cloud/palsr/load-balancers-no-backend-sets.html>


once we understand that the only two really required are : A & D

Explanation:

Issue: A load balancer's subnet security lists have no ingress rules, or a load balancer has no listener. In this case, the load balancer can't receive incoming traffic. form the web page

[https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Security/Reference/configuration\\_tasks.htm#lb-enable-traffic](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Security/Reference/configuration_tasks.htm#lb-enable-traffic)

upvoted 2 times

  **viditp** 4 years, 11 months ago

C D

Backend Set: Required. Specify the default backend set to which the listener routes traffic.

Port: Required. Specify the port on which to listen for incoming traffic.

upvoted 1 times

  **viditp** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is C E

Backend Set: Required. Specify the default backend set to which the listener routes traffic.

Port: Required. Specify the port on which to listen for incoming traffic.

upvoted 1 times



- 🗨️ 👤 **Stbalo** 4 years, 11 months ago  
Stbalo  
A & D is correct  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago  
ACD are all requirements to be configured. So from these 3 two are correct guys  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **fateh19000** 4 years, 11 months ago  
the question must be Which three must be configured for a load balancer to accept incoming traffic? (Choose three.)  
ACD  
upvoted 4 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **Alejandro333** 5 years ago  
answers ABC <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/GSG/Tasks/loadbalancing.htm>  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **DeepDhungel** 5 years, 2 months ago  
actually should be a, c and d but I would go with c and d  
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **Rave763** 5 years, 2 months ago  
A and D most logical  
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **AOS** 5 years, 2 months ago  
Answer is A and D  
upvoted 7 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **engmdsiraj** 5 years, 2 months ago  
Answer :  
listener  
a security list that is open on a listener port  
a certificate  
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managinglisteners.htm>  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **Oracleist** 4 years, 7 months ago  
certificate is optional  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago  
a listener  
a back-end server  
a security list  
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago  
Its back end set not the back end server  
upvoted 1 times

Which two statements are true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute Service? (Choose two.)

- A. You can launch a virtual or bare metal instance by using the same LaunchInstance API.
- B. You cannot launch a bare metal server in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute Service.
- C. You can attach a block volume in an Availability Domain other than your compute instance.
- D. You can share custom images across tenancies and regions.

**Suggested Answer:** AD



Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/imageimportexport.htm>

  **passnow**  5 years, 2 months ago

A & D are the correct options

upvoted 12 times

  **fhoys**  4 years, 9 months ago

A&D

Volumes are only accessible to instances in the same availability domain

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute lets you share custom images across tenancies and regions using image import/export.

upvoted 1 times

  **Rave763** 5 years, 2 months ago

Agree with A and D, but i thought C was possible. Strange

upvoted 3 times

  **Hasa007** 5 years, 1 month ago

Block volume is AD level, so it's not possible (C)

upvoted 4 times

Which five are the required parameters to launch an instance in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose five)

- A. subnet
- B. Availability Domain
- C. Virtual Cloud Network
- D. host name
- E. instance shape
- F. image operating system
- G. private IP address

**Suggested Answer:** ABCEF

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/computeoverview.htm>

🗲️ 👤 **vdmehta420** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 1 month ago

ABCEF is correct

upvoted 9 times

🗲️ 👤 **fhoys** Most Recent ⌚ 4 years, 9 months ago

ABCEF is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago

I also agree on ABCEF

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **Gera** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is ABCEF. Host name is optional, and by default you are assigned a Private IP.

upvoted 4 times



Which DNS resource record type is used to point a host name to an IPv4 address?

- A. ALIAS
- B. A
- C. CNAME
- D. AAAA

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/DNS/Reference/supporteddnsresource.htm>

  **fhoys** 4 years, 9 months ago

B

The A, or Address record, is one of the most commonly used record types. It allows you to map a domain name to an IP address. When adding an A record, the domain name is automatically appended to the name you enter. So, for example, if you want to make an A record for `www.yourdomain.com`, you would only need to add `www` for the name value. The `yourdomain.com` part is automatically assumed.

upvoted 1 times

  **MeSarwan** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago

Well agree on B aswell

upvoted 1 times

  **vdmehta420** 5 years, 1 month ago

As per DNS Resource Record Types answer is B

upvoted 4 times

Which three can you achieve by using Terraform? (Choose three.)

- A. Create resources in the right order without regard to the order in the terraform plan file.
- B. Automatically re-provision the resources that are tainted or whose configuration has changed.
- C. Automatically translate a deployed infrastructure and create a plan.
- D. Automatically destroy all the resources that are in tenancy.
- E. Continuously maintain the configuration files in an instance.

**Suggested Answer:** ABD

  **DeepDhungel** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

A,B and D are correct options  
upvoted 10 times

  **myassin81** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

A,B,D is correct  
upvoted 2 times

  **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

A b and d are correct  
upvoted 3 times

Your application front end consists of several Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute instances behind a load balancer. You have configured the load balancer to perform health checks on these instances.

What will happen if an instance fails to pass the configured health checks?

- A. The instance is replaced automatically by the load balancer.
- B. The instance is terminated automatically by the load balancer.
- C. The instance is taken out of the backend set by the load balancer.
- D. The load balancer stops sending traffic to that instance.

**Suggested Answer:** C

  **Erol** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

D. The load balancer stops sending traffic to that instance.

upvoted 14 times

  **jcmoranp** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

answer is D

upvoted 8 times



  **abhijitviktor** Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

. If a server fails the health check, the load balancer takes the server temporarily out of rotation. If the server later passes the health check, the load balancer returns it to the rotation.

[https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/load\\_balancer\\_health\\_management.htm#HealthCheckManagement](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/load_balancer_health_management.htm#HealthCheckManagement)

Ans D

upvoted 1 times

  **Joe\_Qu** 3 years ago

D is correct.

In [https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/load\\_balancer\\_health\\_management.htm#HealthCheckManagement](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/load_balancer_health_management.htm#HealthCheckManagement) says:

If a server fails the health check, the load balancer takes the server temporarily out of rotation. If the server later passes the health check, the load balancer returns it to the rotation.

upvoted 1 times

  **TestMan** 4 years, 9 months ago

If a server fails the health check, the load balancer takes the server temporarily out of rotation. It implies no request goes to that server which is down. Note that load balancer can not make changes to backend set.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/editinghealthcheck.htm>

upvoted 1 times

  **HALFHUMAN** 4 years, 10 months ago

I haven't found the article yet how it works on Oracle, but on AWS the answer is stop sending traffic and i am sure 100%.


So D is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Geeky** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **viditp** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **bharat1971** 4 years, 11 months ago

answer is D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Chamstams** 4 years, 11 months ago

The answer is D, traffic will not be send to it once it fails health check

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alejandro333** 5 years ago

Correct Answer is C:

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jrodriguez1978** 5 years ago

Correct Answer is C:

A health check is a test to confirm the availability of backend servers. A health check can be a request or a connection attempt. Based on a time interval you specify, the load balancer applies the health check policy to continuously monitor backend servers. If a server fails the health check, the load balancer takes the server temporarily out of rotation. If the server subsequently passes the health check, the load balancer returns it to the rotation.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/editinghealthcheck.htm>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **papayahead** 4 years, 11 months ago

"takes the server temporarily out of rotation" doesn't mean takes out of backend set.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Oracleist** 4 years, 7 months ago

so the correct is D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sirieebr** 3 years, 4 months ago

temporarily out of rotation... not out of backend set itself...

So D itself will be right, in other words it's just stops sending traffic

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeepDhungel** 5 years, 2 months ago

The correct answer is D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rave763** 5 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **sync** 5 years, 2 months ago

load balancer stop sending traffic to that instance...

answer is D

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Md\_Arif** 5 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is D: The load balancer stops sending traffic to that instance.

upvoted 6 times

Which scaling option does Database Cloud Service (DBCS) on Bare Metal Shape offer?

- A. network bandwidth
- B. CPU
- C. storage
- D. memory

**Suggested Answer:** C

Reference:

<https://cloud.oracle.com/iaas/database/faq>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **sync** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

OCI offer two type of scaling for Database services - CPU and Storage  
for Bare metal DB CPU can scale  
for VM DB Storage and  
for ADW CPU and Storage  
so correct answer is B  
upvoted 13 times

🗳️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years, 9 months ago

Agree with you sync.. you description give us the right answer  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **jcMoranp** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

You can escalate OCPUs, but Storage is allways 51 TB NVMe:  
<https://www.oracle.com/database/bare-metal-cloud-pricing.html>  
upvoted 8 times

🗳️ 👤 **Vibhor75** Most Recent 3 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

CPU can scale  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **technicalguru** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is B - As baremetal DB can scale CPU  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is B. CPU  
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Rave763** 5 years, 2 months ago

correct answer B  
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ 👤 **Rave763** 5 years, 2 months ago

Bare metal you can add more cores  
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Md\_Arif** 5 years, 2 months ago



B. CPU  
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **alihaider** 5 years, 2 months ago

jcMoranp how accurate are these questions can you kindly update me ? i am thinking to the exam next week probably. Will these questions cover 100% of the exam ?



upvoted 1 times

  **jcmoranp** 5 years, 2 months ago

So, it's B

upvoted 8 times

Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Identifiers (OCID)?

- A. mytenancy.oc.ocid is a valid OCID.
- B. If you delete a user, and then create a new user with the same name, the user will be considered a different user because of different OCIDs.
- C. Users can customize OCIDs for all the resources in their compartments.
- D. If you delete a user, and then create a new user with the same name, the new user will be assigned the exact same OCIDs as the system remembers.

**Suggested Answer: B**

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingusers.htm>

(see note)

  **DeepDhungel**  5 years, 2 months ago



B is correct

upvoted 9 times

  **Scunningham99**  4 years, 11 months ago

B is right

upvoted 3 times

  **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is very correct

upvoted 3 times

Which three types of credentials are used to manage Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management (IAM)? (Choose three.)

- A. Windows Password
- B. API Signing Key
- C. Swift Password
- D. SSH Key
- E. Console Password

**Suggested Answer:** BCE

Reference:


<https://cloud.oracle.com/iaas/whitepapers/best-practices-for-iam-on-oci.pdf>

(P.9)

  **sync**  5 years, 2 months ago

swift password is replaced by Auth Tokens now

upvoted 21 times

  **passnow**  5 years, 2 months ago

Console password: For signing in to the Console, which is the user interface for interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

✎ API signing key (in PEM format): For sending API requests, which require authentication

✎ Swift password: For using a Swift client with Recovery Manager (RMAN) to back up an Oracle Database System (DB System) database to Object Storage

upvoted 10 times

  **Scunningham99**  4 years, 11 months ago

B c and e

upvoted 2 times

  **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

BCE Is super legit for this

upvoted 8 times

Which two are true for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure DNS? (Choose two.)

- A. It can function only as a primary DNS.
- B. It supports other cloud providers such as AWS and Azure.
- C. It supports segregation of traffic by using the private pool.
- D. It does not provide DDoS protection.

**Suggested Answer:** *BC*

Reference:

[https://cloud.oracle.com/en\\_US/edge/dns/faq](https://cloud.oracle.com/en_US/edge/dns/faq)

  **DeepDhungal** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

B and C are correct options!

upvoted 6 times

  **Chamstombs** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

B and C are legit

upvoted 2 times



Which service is NOT supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI?

- A. load balancer
- B. compute
- C. database
- D. block volumes

**Suggested Answer: A**

- 🗳️ 👤 **winset** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cliconcepts.htm>  
all supported  
upvoted 6 times
- 🗳️ 👤 **Oracleist** Most Recent 4 years, 7 months ago  
the service name is load balancing not load balancer  
upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years, 8 months ago  
load balancer is not a service . it is load balancing  
upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ 👤 **hhvl89** 4 years, 11 months ago  
I think this is an old question and not longer valid. The Load Balancing service was introduced on January 26, 2017  
<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/oracle-bare-metal-cloud-load-balancing-service>  
upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ 👤 **Yasser\_L** 4 years, 10 months ago  
Exactly. According to this:  
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/de-de/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cliconcepts.htm#services>  
All mentioned services here are supported, so this question is no longer valid.  
upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ 👤 **viditp** 4 years, 11 months ago  
D is Correct  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ 👤 **babu789** 4 years, 11 months ago  
D is the ans  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ 👤 **ames** 4 years, 11 months ago  
I would say A, Load balancer. Because its not a service. "Load balancing" is the supported service.  
As written in documentation, OCI CLI supports:  
Core Services (Networking, Compute, Block Volume)  
Database  
Load Balancing  
  
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cliconcepts.htm#services>  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ 👤 **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago  
Answer is D:  
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cliconcepts.htm#services>  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ 👤 **DeepDhungel** 5 years, 2 months ago  
Ok question is confusing ! I think the correct answer is Load Balancer ! Load Balancer isn't a service, Load Balancing would be a service. So answer is Load Balancer

upvoted 3 times

  **sync** 5 years, 2 months ago

all are support refer

[https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.6.15/oci\\_cli\\_docs/index.html](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.6.15/oci_cli_docs/index.html)

all options are correct

upvoted 4 times

  **tarun321** 5 years, 2 months ago

oci bv volume create is used to create bv from oci cli, looks all are supported now

upvoted 1 times

  **DeepDhungel** 5 years, 2 months ago

The correct answer should be D. Loadbalancing, autoscaling or computing as well as databases are supported by CLI

upvoted 1 times

In which language are Terraform and Terraform providers written?

- A. Python
- B. Go
- C. C
- D. Ruby

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

Reference:

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/extend/writing-custom-providers.html>

  **jaysparky** Highly Voted 5 years ago

Terraform providers are written in the Go programming language. Answer is B

upvoted 6 times

  **Scunningham99** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

B is right

upvoted 2 times

  **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago

Go programing indid

upvoted 2 times

Why are two subnets required to create a public load balancer when additional subnets are often used for back-end servers? (Choose two.)

- A. Routing is simpler when the load balancer is not in the same subnet as the back-end server.
- B. Performance is higher when more subnets are used.
- C. Additional subnets for back-end servers allow for separate route tables for these servers.
- D. Additional subnets for back-end servers allow for separate security lists for these servers.

**Suggested Answer:** BD

Reference:

<http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/ocis/load-balancer/load-balancer.html>

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

The correct answer is CD. Performance isn't impacted by using two subnets. From the link given in the answer:

Your load balancer should always reside in a separate subnet than your application instances. This allows you to keep your application instances secured in private subnets while allowing public Internet traffic to the load balancer in the public subnets.

To add the public subnets to your VCN perform the following tasks:

- Add a security list.
  - Add a route table.
  - Create the first and second subnets.
- upvoted 10 times

  **sync** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

how performance related to subnets?  
i think correct answer should be C and D  
upvoted 6 times

  **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago



Do we need a route table in the same VCN, i dont think so...basically route table is configured when implementing gateways like IGW , DRG, SGW and NATG becoz these gateways routes traffic out of the VCN, hence therefore no need for routing table.  
upvoted 1 times

  **papayahead** 4 years, 11 months ago

The primary routing scenario is for sending a subnet's traffic to destinations outside the VCN. A subnet has a single route table of your choice associated with it. All VNICS in that subnet are subject to the rules in the route table. The rules govern how the traffic leaving the subnet is routed.  
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingroutetables.htm>  
upvoted 1 times

  **AOS** Most Recent 5 years, 2 months ago

I think C and D  
upvoted 4 times

  **Md\_Arif** 5 years, 2 months ago

B,D. Ref-<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/GSG/Tasks/loadbalancing.htm>  
upvoted 1 times



Which certificate format is used with the load balancer?

- A. PFX
- B. PEM
- C. PKCS12
- D. CRT

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

🗲️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 2 months ago

PEM only: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingcertificates.htm>

upvoted 7 times

🗲️ 👤 **rgoci** Most Recent 🕒 2 years, 2 months ago

PEM only see this <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingcertificates.htm#:~:text=SSL%20Certificates%20for%20Load%20Balancer,certificates%20with%20your%20load%20>

us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingcertificates.htm#:~:text=SSL%20Certificates%20for%20Load%20Balancer,certificates%20with%20your%20load%20

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Czaar** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is very correct

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **jaysparky** 5 years ago



PEM....B



upvoted 4 times



A new employee has just started working for your company. You create an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure user account for this employee, following which they are able to log in, but still cannot create any resources.  
What should you do to resolve this?



- A. Send the employee API Signing Keys to log in.
- B. Delete the account and create another one.
- C. Make sure that the employee is logging in to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure account from your corporate network only.
- D. Add the employee to a group with policies to grant access to relevant resources.



**Suggested Answer: D**

  **passnow** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
met this in the exam i choose D  
upvoted 7 times

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
D is correct. It's the only choice that makes any sense.  
upvoted 5 times

  **rgoci** Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago  
D only  
About Users, Groups, and Policies  
A user's permissions to access Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services comes from the groups to which they belong. The permissions for a group are defined by policies . Policies define what actions members of a group can perform, and in which compartments. Users can then access services and perform operations based on the policies set for the groups they are members of.  
upvoted 1 times

  **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago  
IAM group policy....D is pretty logical  
upvoted 3 times

  **Czaar** 4 years, 11 months ago  
D is correct because it will grant the employee the access to create resources .  
upvoted 4 times

Which two statements are true about subnets within a VCN? (Choose two.)

- A. You can have multiple subnets in an Availability Domain for a given VCN.
- B. Private and Public subnets cannot reside in the same Availability Domain for a given VCN.
- C. Subnets can have their IP addresses overlap with other subnets in another network for a given VCN.
- D. Instances obtain their private IP and the associated security list from their subnets.

**Suggested Answer:** AD

  **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago


AD are correct. C is just wrong, the routing device wouldn't know where to send if C was true. I don't think I understand what B is trying to say. AD already pop out.

upvoted 10 times

  **Scunningham99**  4 years, 11 months ago

A and d

upvoted 3 times

  **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago

AD very correct, NB CIDR rule: instances should not overlap their ip address

upvoted 3 times



Which resource is required when connecting to your on-premises network from your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) via IPSec VPN or FastConnect?



- A. Internet Gateway (IGW)
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
- C. local peering gateway
- D. NAT



**Suggested Answer: B**



Reference:

<https://cloud.oracle.com/networking/vcn/faq>

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
B is correct. Allows for dynamic routing using BGP.  
upvoted 8 times

  **passnow** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
this was in d exam ..exam topics is the bomb!..u guys are legit!  
upvoted 7 times

  **Scunningham99** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago  
Yep b is right  
upvoted 2 times

  **Czaar** 4 years, 11 months ago  
B is very correct  
upvoted 4 times

Which two resources are availability domain constructs? (Choose two.)

- A. VCN
- B. Groups
- C. Block Volume
- D. Compute Instance
- E. Object Storage

**Suggested Answer:** *CD*

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm#one>

🗲️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 2 months ago

CD are correct.

upvoted 8 times

🗲️ 👤 **rgoci** Most Recent ⌚ 2 years, 2 months ago

CD

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

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

C and d

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

Availability Domain-Specific Resources

DB Systems

ephemeral public IPs

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

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

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

upvoted 2 times

What is the default backup location for database backup on Database Cloud Service (DBCS)?

- A. Object Storage on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
- B. ASM diskgroup
- C. block volume
- D. locally attached NVMe on Virtual Machine

**Suggested Answer: A**

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/backing.html>

  **Gera** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is A: Object Storage transported by Service Gateway.

upvoted 10 times

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Yep, A is correct

upvoted 8 times

  **Scunningham99** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

Which statement is true about restoring a block volume from a manual or policy-based block volume backup?

- A. It can be restored as new volumes to any Availability Domain within the same region.
- B. It must be restored as new volumes to the same Availability Domain on which the original block volume backup resides.
- C. It can be restored as new volumes to any Availability Domain across different regions.
- D. It can be restored as new volumes with different sizes from the backups.

**Suggested Answer: A**

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/blockvolumebackups.htm>

  **jaysparky** Highly Voted 5 years ago

A is correct. D. It can be restored as new volumes with different sizes from the backups." because the option D says "with different sizes" and you can only increase the size of the volume, you cannot decrease the size.

upvoted 12 times

  **rgoci** Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago

A

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

upvoted 1 times

  **Mohamed79** 4 years, 3 months ago

A IS correct

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/blockvolumebackups.htm>

Backups are encrypted and stored in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage, and can be restored as new volumes to any availability domain within the same region they are stored. This capability provides you with a spare copy of a volume and gives you the ability to successfully complete disaster recovery within the same region.

upvoted 1 times

  **baniya** 5 years ago

Ans: AD

upvoted 1 times

  **iroshanh** 5 years, 1 month ago

D also correct

upvoted 1 times

  **qiyl007** 5 years, 1 month ago

Don't you think D is also correct?

upvoted 1 times

  **AOS** 5 years, 2 months ago

A is correct


<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm>

upvoted 2 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

The backups feature of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service lets you make a point-in-time snapshot of the data on a block volume. These backups can then be restored to new volumes either immediately after a backup or at a later time that you choose.

upvoted 2 times

Which three are valid Terraform configuration components? (Choose three.)

- A. variable
- B. region
- C. metadata
- D. instance
- E. resource
- F. data source

**Suggested Answer:** AEF

 **Amber2** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

A,E,F are correct. Verify here <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/terraformconfig.htm>  
upvoted 9 times

 **VlaCK** Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago

A,E,F is 100% correct.  
upvoted 1 times



Which three components can you configure in Oracle Infrastructure Identity and Access Management? (Choose three.)

- A. Groups
- B. Users
- C. Instances
- D. Policies
- E. VCNs

**Suggested Answer:** ABD

Reference:

<https://cloud.oracle.com/governance/identity/faq>

🗲️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

If you cannot answer this question on your own, you need to go through cloud basic ;)

A, B and D are correct

upvoted 11 times

🗲️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

basics\*

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **sumanbh** 4 years, 8 months ago

Oh really? Thank you for enlightening us. Which other questions do we need to answer on our own without needed to go through cloud basics?

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **adesal** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

ABD is correct

upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **rgoci** Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago

ABD

<https://www.oracle.com/in/security/cloud-security/identity-cloud/faq/>

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

A b and d

upvoted 3 times

Which two are NOT an image source when launching a new compute instance? (Choose two.)

- A. boot volume
- B. custom image
- C. Object Storage
- D. bare metal instance

**Suggested Answer:** AC

Reference:

[https://cloud.oracle.com/iaas/whitepapers/deploying\\_custom\\_os\\_images.pdf](https://cloud.oracle.com/iaas/whitepapers/deploying_custom_os_images.pdf)

  **Sam0012** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

C, D.

"To create a Linux instance, ...Choose an image or boot volume, and then click Select Image or Select Boot Volume."

Ref: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/launchinginstance.htm>

upvoted 8 times

  **DanielNieto** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

C, D Object and Bare Metal

upvoted 5 times

  **Scunningham99** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

C and d

upvoted 1 times

  **Chamstombs** 4 years, 11 months ago

C and D are correct, for custom image and boot volumes are our sources

upvoted 1 times

  **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is C,D

upvoted 2 times

  **Alex\_Drive991** 4 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/api/#/en/iaas/20160918/datatypes/InstanceSourceViaImageDetails>

upvoted 1 times

  **Adit03** 5 years ago

Browse all images:

Platform images, oracle images, partner images, custom images, image OCID

Image OCID - if the custom image is stored in object storage, we can provide the OCID to have that image.

C, D seems to be an answer.

upvoted 3 times

  **Adit03** 5 years ago

Browse all images: also includes boot volumes\*

upvoted 2 times

  **Sha7** 5 years, 1 month ago

NOT an image source -- C and D

upvoted 2 times

  **waelwael** 5 years, 1 month ago

c & d is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **SOLOMON2** 5 years, 1 month ago

C,D is correct.

upvoted 3 times

Where is the tenancy Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) located?

- A. given by support on account creation
- B. at the bottom of every console page
- C. on the Identity Users page
- D. contained within the compartment OCID

**Suggested Answer: B**

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/identifiers.htm#two>

  **Chamstombs** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

Indeed the answer is D



upvoted 5 times

  **Oracleist** Most Recent 4 years, 7 months ago

B was in the past.

Now is D.

upvoted 1 times

  **fhoyos** 4 years, 8 months ago


For me, the answer is C. Open the Profile menu (User menu icon) and click Tenancy: <your\_tenancy\_name>. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/identifiers.htm#two>

upvoted 2 times

  **Mohamed79** 4 years, 3 months ago

But the answer saying identity User Page, not profile

upvoted 1 times

  **akal652** 4 years, 8 months ago

D - from Dos: "The tenancy OCID is shown under Tenancy Information. Click Copy to copy it to your clipboard"

upvoted 1 times

  **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is the answer

upvoted 3 times

  **Alex\_Drive991** 4 years, 11 months ago

D: Identity > Compartments > (The root Compartment of the tenancy)

upvoted 2 times

  **fateh19000** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 4 times

  **Midou** 5 years ago

D is correct. it is the same as the root compartment OCID

upvoted 2 times

  **Mani640** 5 years, 1 month ago

Don't you think answer is now D

upvoted 2 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

B is correct. On the console page.

upvoted 2 times

Which two features are offered natively on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Database Cloud Service (DBCS)? (Choose two.)

- A. Data Guard in Async mode within a region
- B. GoldenGate replication between two regions
- C. Data Guard in Maximum Protection mode
- D. backup to Object Storage

**Suggested Answer:** *CD*

🗲️ 👤 **sync** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
 maxprotection is not available natively you have to enable using cli so A and D are correct answers  
 upvoted 8 times

🗲️ 👤 **cloudlearn** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
 A and D  
 upvoted 7 times

🗲️ 👤 **corvina** Most Recent 5 years ago  
 default backup is use object storage  
 upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **gnarly** 5 years, 1 month ago  
 Maximum Performance

This protection mode provides the highest level of data protection that is possible without affecting the performance of a primary database. This is accomplished by allowing transactions to commit as soon as all redo data generated by those transactions has been written to the online log. Redo data is also written to one or more standby databases, but this is done asynchronously with respect to transaction commitment, so primary database performance is unaffected by delays in writing redo data to the standby database(s).

This protection mode offers slightly less data protection than maximum availability mode and has minimal impact on primary database performance.

This is the default protection mode.  
 upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **davelaion** 5 years, 2 months ago  
 A and D should be the correct.  
 upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **Naveenarc11** 4 years, 11 months ago  
 Correct , max performance mode of dataguard uses ASYNC mode for log shipping to standby by default  
 upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago  
 C is worded incorrectly. It's max performance, not max protection. D is also correct. Maybe on the actual exam, there's a 5th choice too which says max performance, in which case that's one of the correct choices.  
 upvoted 6 times

What happens when you run terraform plan?

- A. It configures, reconfigures, and instantiates resources and their dependencies.
- B. It shows the operator the course of action that would be taken if a change is applied.
- C. It deletes all existing resources and re-creates them.
- D. It shows a dependency graph.

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

Reference:

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/plan.html>

  **Sha7** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 7 times

  **d5a865u** Most Recent 4 years, 4 months ago

B is correct indeed

upvoted 1 times

When creating a subnet, one or more placeholder security lists are often associated with the subnet. Why?

- A. Each operator needs its own security list.
- B. Each protocol needs its own security list.
- C. Each network endpoint or instance in the subnet needs its own security list.
- D. It is not possible to add or remove security lists after a subnet is created.

**Suggested Answer:** C

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/securitylists.htm>

  **ChandraTalasila** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

C is correct

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/securitylists.htm?tocpath=Services%7CNetworking>

upvoted 7 times

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 5 times



  **myassin81** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is C:

[https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/securitylists.htm?tocpath=Services%](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/securitylists.htm?tocpath=Services%7CNetworking)

7CNetworkin

upvoted 2 times

  **adesal** 5 years, 1 month ago

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

When terminating a compute instance, you want to preserve the boot volume and its data.


Which step will you need to perform?

- A. You cannot preserve the boot volume; it will always be deleted when you terminate the instance.
- B. Reboot the instance first, and then terminate the instance.
- C. Disable the default option to delete the boot volume when terminating an instance.
- D. Before terminating the instance, you must detach the boot volume.

**Suggested Answer: C**

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/terminatinginstance.htm>

  **itmaximspcs** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

By default, the instance's boot volume is preserved when you terminate the instance.

upvoted 11 times


  **TestMan** Most Recent 4 years, 8 months ago

Question is wrongly worded. By default boot volume is not deleted. If however one wants to delete, it should be selected before terminating the instances. Re

bullet point 4 on this link: [https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/terminatinginstance.htm#:~:text=Under%20Core%20Infrastructure%2C%20go%20to,attached%20boot%20volume%20check)

us/iaas/Content/Compute/Tasks/terminatinginstance.htm#:~:text=Under%20Core%20Infrastructure%2C%20go%20to,attached%20boot%20volume%20check



upvoted 3 times

  **sheddy** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is the correct answer.

By default, the instance's boot volume is preserved when you terminate the instance. You can attach the boot volume to a different instance as a data volume, or use it to launch a new instance.

upvoted 4 times

  **Czaar** 4 years, 11 months ago

Boot volumes are not deleted on the termination of the instance by default

upvoted 1 times

  **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago

My thinking exactly, so C which is saying the default option is for deleting the boot volume is not correct right.

I will go with B

upvoted 1 times

  **ames** 4 years, 11 months ago

But why the need to reboot first before termination?

upvoted 1 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

C is correct, it's correct for most (if not all) cloud platforms.

upvoted 4 times



An instance is launched with a primary VNIC that is created during instance launch.

Which two operations are true when you add secondary VNICs to an existing instance? (Choose two.)

- A. You can remove the primary VNIC after the secondary VNIC's attachment is complete.
- B. You can remove the secondary VNIC later if it is not needed.
- C. The primary and secondary VNIC association should be within the same Availability Domain.
- D. It is not possible to connect two VNICs to an instance.

**Suggested Answer:** *BC*

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

BC are correct.

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

upvoted 5 times

Which does NOT set a variable in Terraform?

- A. Passing the variable with a var statement to Terraform
- B. Setting the variable as key value pairs in a file in a subdirectory named tfvar
- C. A default value in the variable declaration within a TF plan file
- D. Setting the environment variable using a TF\_VAR\_ predicate in front of the variable name

**Suggested Answer: A**

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **sync**  5 years, 2 months ago

correct answer is B


refer tf document

upvoted 6 times

  **myassin81**  4 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is B



upvoted 5 times

  **arizk76**  2 years, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct is B

upvoted 1 times



  **fhoys** 4 years, 8 months ago

Assigning Values to Root Module Variables

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/variables.html>

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

  **gnarly** 5 years, 1 month ago

B

To set lots of variables, it is more convenient to specify their values in a variable definitions file (with a filename ending in either .tfvars or .tfvars.json) and then specify that file on the command line with -var-file

upvoted 5 times

Which two are required to create an IPSec VPN connection? (Choose two.)

- A. security list
- B. static route CIDR
- C. name
- D. compute instance

**Suggested Answer:** AB

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPsec.htm#Example>

Community vote distribution


AB (100%)

  **papayahead**  4 years, 11 months ago  
AB.

Name is optional

[https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/settingupIPsec.htm#example\\_poc](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/settingupIPsec.htm#example_poc)

upvoted 6 times

  **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago  
AC are correct. These are what you need:

Create your VCN.

Create a DRG.

Attach the DRG to your VCN.

Create a route table and route rule for the DRG.



Create a security list and required rules.

Create a subnet in the VCN.

Create a CPE object and provide your CPE device's public IP address.

Create an IPSec connection to the CPE object and provide required routing information.



upvoted 5 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago  
Whoopsie.. A and B are correct.  
upvoted 7 times

  **arizk76**  2 years, 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: AB**

A Correct because by default all traffic DENY needs a security list, and B Correct to attach IP Sec Tunnel Destination CIDR default route to DRG  
upvoted 1 times

  **Oracleist** 4 years, 7 months ago  
Click Create Virtual Cloud Network.

Enter the following values:

Create in Compartment: Leave as is.

Name: A descriptive name for the cloud network. It doesn't have to be unique, and it can't be changed later in the Console (but you can change it with the API). Avoid entering confidential information.

CIDR Block: A single, contiguous CIDR block for the cloud network (for example, 172.16.0.0/16). You can't change this value later. See Allowed VCN Size and Address Ranges. For reference, use a CIDR calculator.

Enable IPv6 Address Assignment: This option is available only if the VCN is in the US Government Cloud. For more information, see IPv6 Addresses.

You can provide values for the rest of the options, or you can ignore them:

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years, 8 months ago

It is true in the images i can see the name is optional. If we do not enter a name, the system generate a name automatically for us.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years, 8 months ago

I think we should assume the mane is required, because we can use static or dynamic routing.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AmitW** 4 years, 10 months ago

A and B are correct. As A is required to setup security within VCN and Static CIDR is required to setup CPE

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **deadsoul0** 4 years, 11 months ago

Name is optional

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jfn** 4 years, 11 months ago

Name is optional

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Midou** 5 years ago

BC are correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alejandro333** 5 years ago

BC name aren't optional

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AOS** 5 years, 2 months ago

Name is optional so the correct is a and b

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Midou** 5 years ago

I don't think so dear :-)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tarun321** 5 years, 2 months ago

Static Rule and name , DRG, CPE is required,

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thamerS** 5 years, 2 months ago

sure? i am not sure if this is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago




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

upvoted 3 times

When deploying a highly available, Internet-facing, 2-tier web application on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), which design option would you use?

- A. Deploy all web servers into one Availability Domain and behind a public load balancer, and deploy two single-node OCI database systems in the same Availability Domain with Data Guard enabled.
- B. Deploy all web servers into multiple Availability Domains and behind a public load balancer, and deploy two single-node OCI database systems across two Availability Domains with Data Guard enabled.
- C. Deploy all web servers into multiple Availability Domains and behind a private load balancer, and deploy two single-node OCI database systems across two Availability Domains with Data Guard enabled.
- D. Deploy all web servers into one Availability Domain, and deploy a single-node OCI database system into a different Availability Domain.



**Suggested Answer:** *B*

  **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago

B is correct. Easy one.  
upvoted 6 times

  **Chamstambs**  4 years, 11 months ago

B is the best since they are web servers the load balancer should be public  
upvoted 2 times

  **Gera** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is B. The solution has no point of failure.....HA.  
upvoted 4 times

Which two identity providers can your administrator federate with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Microsoft Active Directory
- B. Oracle Identity Cloud Services
- C. AWS Directory Services
- D. Google Directory Federation Services

**Suggested Answer:** AB

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/federation.htm>

*Community vote distribution*

AB (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 2 months ago

AB are correct.

upvoted 5 times

🗳️ 👤 **arizk76** Most Recent ⌚ 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

[https://docs.oracle.com/en-](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/federation.htm#:~:text=Oracle%20Cloud%20Infrastructure%20supports%20federation,Language%20(SAML)%202.0%20pr)

[us/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/federation.htm#:~:text=Oracle%20Cloud%20Infrastructure%20supports%20federation,Language%20\(SAML\)%202.0%20pr](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/federation.htm#:~:text=Oracle%20Cloud%20Infrastructure%20supports%20federation,Language%20(SAML)%202.0%20pr)

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Gera** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is AB. Microsoft AD is an industry standard widely used in the enterprises.

upvoted 4 times

What is the maximum CIDR range that can be assigned when configuring a virtual cloud network?

- A. /16
- B. /26
- C. /24
- D. /8

**Suggested Answer: A**

Reference:

[https://cloud.oracle.com/en\\_US/bare-metal-network/vcn/faq](https://cloud.oracle.com/en_US/bare-metal-network/vcn/faq)

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

A is correct



upvoted 6 times

  **TestMan** Most Recent 4 years, 8 months ago

Answer A because "For your VCN, Oracle recommends using one of the private IP address ranges specified in RFC 1918 (10.0.0.0/8, 172.16/12, and 192.168/16)".

<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/vcn-deployment-guide.pdf>

upvoted 1 times

  **Gera** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is A. OCI CIDR range from /16 to /30

upvoted 2 times

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

- A. psql
- B. Oracle Swingbench
- C. SQL Developer
- D. Oracle Enterprise Manager

**Suggested Answer:** *CD*

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/monitor-and-manage-db.html>

 **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

CD are correct

upvoted 8 times



A customer wants to do development on premise while leveraging services such as Java Cloud, Mobile Developer Cloud, and App Builder Services. The customer would also like to scale out the application, stretching from on-premises to the cloud by using a common API. Which two Infrastructure options can the customer leverage to do this? (Choose two.)

- A. Oracle Cloud at Customer
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Classic
- C. Oracle Cloud Ravello service
- D. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

**Suggested Answer:** AD

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

I reckon AD are correct  
upvoted 8 times

  **Harryishere** Most Recent 4 years, 8 months ago

AD are correct  
upvoted 1 times

Which statement is true about a pre-authenticated request in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage?

- A. You can create only 1,000 pre-authenticated requests per bucket.
- B. You can create a pre-authenticated request only for public buckets.
- C. You cannot retire a pre-authenticated request before it expires.
- D. You cannot extend the expiration date on a pre-authenticated request.

**Suggested Answer:** D



Reference:

<https://cloud.oracle.com/storage/object-storage/faq>

  **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago



D is correct for \$1 million

upvoted 9 times

  **viestner** 4 years, 11 months ago

Regards Sidney, do you present 1z0-1072 exam? The questions was similar to his dumps? Thanks in advance

upvoted 1 times

  **anerao** 3 years, 3 months ago

Hello. I did two days ago and I've seen a lot of similar questions here (some are exactly the same). Some of the answers here are incorrect so pay attention to the discussion tab where people says the correct answers

upvoted 1 times

  **fhoyos**  4 years, 8 months ago

D: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Tasks/usingpreauthenticatedrequests.htm>

upvoted 1 times

Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage Service?

- A. An Archive Object Storage tier bucket can be upgraded to the Standard Object Storage tier.
- B. You cannot directly download an object from an Archive Object Storage bucket.
- C. An existing Standard Object Storage tier bucket can be downgraded to the Archive Object Storage tier.
- D. Data retrieval in Archive Object Storage is instantaneous.

**Suggested Answer: B**

🗒️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

B is correct. You gotta restore it first and then download.  
upvoted 5 times

🗒️ 👤 **Harryishere** Most Recent 4 years, 8 months ago

B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **TestMan** 4 years, 8 months ago

To Know why A, C and D are wrong, check this [https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Archive/Concepts/archivestorageoverview.htm#Overview\\_of\\_Archive\\_Storage](https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Archive/Concepts/archivestorageoverview.htm#Overview_of_Archive_Storage):  
-An existing Object Storage bucket cannot be downgraded to an Archive Storage bucket.  
-An Archive Storage bucket cannot be upgraded to an Object Storage bucket.  
and  
-To download an object from Archive Storage, you must first restore the object. Restoration takes at most an hour from the time an Archive Storage restore request is made, to the time the first byte of data is retrieved  
upvoted 2 times

🗒️ 👤 **AmjadSaiyed** 4 years, 10 months ago

D is right answer.  
upvoted 2 times

🗒️ 👤 **AmjadSaiyed** 4 years, 10 months ago

Sorry i read the question wrong. B is correct.  
upvoted 2 times

🗒️ 👤 **bharat1971** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is correct.  
upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **Adit03** 5 years ago

Ans: B  
upvoted 4 times

For a compute instance that is launched in a private subnet in a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN), which action needs to be performed to connect to the Internet, assuming that the required security list is properly set up?

- A. Assign a Public IP address to the compute instance.
- B. Create and configure Network Address Translation (NAT) in a public subnet and route all traffic to it.
- C. There is no way for an instance in a private subnet to connect to the Internet.
- D. Create a default route entry in the route table to forward all traffic to the Internet gateway.

**Suggested Answer: B**

🗳️ **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

At first glance, D looks correct. But the question isn't asking about sending ALL traffic out to the internet. So D's incorrect, which leaves us with B only.  
upvoted 6 times

🗳️ **omid25** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B

Resources that need to use the gateway for internet access must be in a public subnet and have public IP addresses. Resources that have private IP addresses can instead use a NAT gateway to initiate connections to the internet.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Oracleist** 4 years, 7 months ago

Guys internet gateway cannot be attached to a private subnet.

NAT Gateway for sure, the only way to let traffic go outside a PRIVATE network.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Harryishere** 4 years, 8 months ago

B is correct as it talks about internet and no incoming traffic from internet.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **TestMan** 4 years, 8 months ago

Question is about connection from a compute in private VCN to internet. It is about one way traffic from compute to internet like a personal computer connecting to internet. NAT allows for such traffic so B is correct. Internet Gateway opens up both side of traffic (in and out bound to internet), hence incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **TestMan** 4 years, 8 months ago

Question is about connection from a compute in private VCN to internet. It is about one way traffic from compute to internet like a personal computer connecting to internet. NAT allows for such traffic so B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **ames** 4 years, 11 months ago

Regardless of default route, a device will require some form of public address to communicate over the internet, hence NAT. So instantly, B is the answer, I don't understand how this is confusing. Keywords here are "private subnet" and "internet" BINGO.

Answer is BBBBB.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **dirk\_70** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is completely wrong, it doesn't speak about "NAT gateway" but just "NAT", and anyway NAT GW is VCN level not subnet level as written. D is for all traffic.

I think A, as each instance has at least one private ip\_addr and i can attach public ip\_addr

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ **gnarly** 5 years, 1 month ago



B

An internet gateway is an optional virtual router you can add to your VCN to enable direct connectivity to the internet.

The gateway supports connections initiated from within the VCN (egress) and connections initiated from the internet (ingress).



Resources that need to use the gateway for internet access must be in a public subnet and have public IP addresses. Resources that have private IP addresses can instead use a NAT gateway to initiate connections to the internet.

upvoted 4 times

  **Sha7** 5 years, 1 month ago


B is correct -- NAT, if internet gateway is needed why do you use Private Subnet.

upvoted 3 times

  **Gera** 5 years, 1 month ago

NAT doesn't allow inbound traffic from a request from the internet. For me it should be option D based on the with Internet Gateway you can grant HTTP traffic to the instance hosted on the Private Subnet.

upvoted 2 times

  **Chamstambs** 4 years, 11 months ago

I will also go for D, look at use case of NAT gateway in oracle its for Databases that needs only to request info like patches from the internet and there is no inbound traffic from the internet, but here the instance create need to communicate with the internet so thts probably inbound and outbound communication

upvoted 2 times

  **Cchzeck** 5 years, 1 month ago

Key Info: Private Subnet.

upvoted 4 times

Which two are valid options when migrating a database from on-premises to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)? (Choose two.)

- A. snapping or cloning storage form on-premises to OCI
- B. performing a backup to OCI object storage, and then restoring to a database server on OCI
- C. performing RMAN backup to an on-premises storage device, and then shipping to OCI
- D. converting the Oracle database to a NoSQL database and migrating to OCI by using rsync file copy

**Suggested Answer:** AC

🗲️ 👤 **Farzanah** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

This answer is B,C  
upvoted 12 times

🗲️ 👤 **Gera** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

For me the correct answers are BC. You can backup the DB to an OCI object storage and restore from that restore.  
upvoted 6 times

🗲️ 👤 **Mohamed79** Most Recent 4 years, 3 months ago

I believe it is B and C; Not A.  
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **bharat1971** 4 years, 11 months ago

B and C are correct  
upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **Adit03** 5 years ago

Seems like B and C  
upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

AC are correct. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/mig-onprembbackup.htm>  
upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **ames** 4 years, 11 months ago

In the link.... Normal Object Storage charges apply for the storage of your backup in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.  
Hence, BC  
upvoted 1 times

You are responsible for setting up access for all the cloud users of a large enterprise. You log in to the Phoenix region and start creating users and policies. You then realize that some users might be creating resources in the Ashburn region.

Which step should you perform to enable those users?

- A. You can assign a region to each of the users at the time of creation.
- B. Identity and Access Management (IAM) users are global and non-admin users can add resources to any region by default.
- C. You need to log in to each region separately to create users for that particular region.
- D. IAM users are global. As an administrator, make sure that you subscribe to the Ashburn region.

**Suggested Answer:** *D*

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago



D is correct. Admins need to have subscribed to all regions they need to administer. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingregions.htm>

upvoted 7 times

  **Harryishere** Most Recent 4 years, 8 months ago

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **r20** 4 years, 12 months ago

D is correct.

upvoted 4 times

Your company has decided to move a few applications to Oracle Cloud and you have been asked to design it for both High Availability (HA) and Disaster Recovery (DR).

Which two should you consider while designing your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure architecture? (Choose two.)

- A. Region
- B. Instance Shape
- C. Compartments
- D. Availability Domain

**Suggested Answer:** AD

Reference:

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/migration-and-disaster-recovery-in-the-oracle-cloud-with-rackware>

  **Gera**  5 years, 1 month ago


Answer is AD. Multi AD for HA, and Multi Region for DR.

upvoted 7 times

  **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago

AD are correct.

upvoted 5 times

  **mnatesh\_2k1**  4 years, 8 months ago

AD are correct

upvoted 1 times



Which three are capabilities of the dbaascli utility? (Choose three.)



- A. Patching the primary database deployment
- B. Open port 1521 in the VCN to allow for traffic to the listener
- C. Start and open the database instance
- D. Switchover and failover in an Oracle Guard configuration
- E. Clone a DB

**Suggested Answer:** ACD

  **BhaskarRaju** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

ACD is correct

upvoted 9 times

  **passnow** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Using the dbaascli utility, you can:

Change the password of a database user.

Start and stop a database.

Start and stop the Oracle Net listener

Check the status of the Oracle Data Guard configuration.



Perform switchover and failover in an Oracle Data Guard configuration.

Patch the database deployment.

Perform database recovery.

Rotate the master encryption key.

upvoted 9 times

  **Harryishere** Most Recent 4 years, 8 months ago

ACD is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **bharat1971** 4 years, 11 months ago

below are true

Change the password of a database user.

Start and stop a database.

Start and stop the Oracle Net listener

Check the status of the Oracle Data Guard configuration.

Perform switchover and failover in an Oracle Data Guard configuration.

Patch the database deployment.

Perform database recovery.

Rotate the master encryption key.

So ACD are correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tarun321** 5 years, 2 months ago  
database

bounce – shuts down and then restarts the database instance.

changepassword – changes the password of the specified user.

start– starts the database instance and opens the database.

status – displays the open mode of the database and additional information about the database deployment.

stop – shuts down the database instance.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tarun321** 5 years, 2 months ago  
Using the dbaascli utility, you can:

Change the password of a database user.

Start and stop a database.

Start and stop the Oracle Net listener

Check the status of the Oracle Data Guard configuration.

Perform switchover and failover in an Oracle Data Guard configuration.

Patch the database deployment.

Perform database recovery.

Rotate the master encryption key.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **BhaskarRaju** 5 years, 2 months ago  
A, D & E

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/dbaascli.html>

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **jaysparky** 5 years ago

This is correct. You can start and stop not start and open. Read the options again. A,D,E

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Midou** 5 years ago

E is incorrect. read again the HTML Link. The start command also opens the DB.

The doc talk about clone just when it comes to applying the patch to a test deployment

upvoted 1 times

You have one database-style application that frequently makes many random reads and writes across the dataset.  
Which storage offering supports this application?

- A. object storage service
- B. archive storage service
- C. file storage service
- D. block storage service

**Suggested Answer:** *D*

  **Sha7** Highly Voted  5 years, 1 month ago

D is correct

upvoted 8 times

You create a public Load Balancer instance and configure a back end set "BES1" with one back end server running a service on port 80. You also create a listener on port 80 and configure that listener to use the back end set "BES1". A client makes one HTTP request to the Load Balancer with the correct protocol and port.

How many connections does the Load Balancer maintain?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 3

**Suggested Answer:** *B*

  **juwuxyl** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

LB basically maintains two connection tables  
one on client side and other on server side  
upvoted 6 times

  **kshatriya** Most Recent 5 years ago

B is correct  
upvoted 3 times

Which three actions are required to configure a highly available and secure hybrid network between Oracle Cloud and your data center? (Choose three.)

- A. Define a non-overlapping IP Address Space between the data center and the cloud.
- B. Configure each of the CPEs to leverage each of the IPSec Tunnels created by the connection process.
- C. Create two or more CPEs that map to the private IP addresses of the customer routers used in the IPSec VPN Tunnel.
- D. Define a default route table entry for the VCN that directs all traffic to the data center network to a single DRG.
- E. Create dynamic routing gateways in more than one AD within your region.

**Suggested Answer:** CDE

  **AOS**  5 years, 2 months ago

I think Answer is A,B,D  
upvoted 6 times

  **Farzanah**  5 years, 2 months ago


Correct Answer is A,B,D  
upvoted 5 times

  **Oracleist**  4 years, 7 months ago

The person who gave the answer for this test have made the exam at least 10 times to pass it.  
Only few system answers are right.

:D

upvoted 2 times

  **Sunilj** 4 years, 9 months ago

ABD is correct. E make no sense. C is wrong as CPE map to public IPs.  
upvoted 1 times

  **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

Is c not wrong as it says private up should be public up  
upvoted 2 times

  **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is A,B,C  
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/configuringCPE.htm>  
upvoted 1 times

  **Midou** 5 years ago

From course notes  
DRG is used for both IPsec and Fastconnect, it has 1:1 relation with the VCN, one VCN has only one DRG and one DRG can be assigned only to one VCN.  
Ther is only ONE DRG per VCN.  
Correct answer is ABD  
upvoted 4 times

  **olegOgiovov** 4 years, 9 months ago

D states "Define a default route table entry for the VCN". Route tables are applied at subnet level, there's not such thing as a route table for the VCN.  
upvoted 1 times

  **Adit03** 5 years ago

I think A, B, D are correct.

"When you create an IPSec VPN, it has two redundant IPSec tunnels. Oracle encourages you to configure your CPE to use both tunnels (if your CPE supports it). Note that in the past, Oracle created IPSec VPNs that had up to four IPSec tunnels." Source - OCI user guide  
upvoted 3 times

  **GiulianoGF** 5 years, 2 months ago

It's A,B,C correct REF= <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/servicelimits.htm> only 1 VCN attached to DRG and 5 DRG's per Region MAX

upvoted 1 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

Agree with ABC. DE don't make sense.

Not the best question either.

upvoted 1 times

  **jcMoranp** 5 years, 2 months ago

It's A, B, C,. D makes no sense to put a default route to only one DRG. And E makes no sense because you can only put 1 DRG per VCN.

upvoted 2 times

Which tool can automatically install Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI?

- A. Python
- B. RPM
- C. APT
- D. PIP

**Suggested Answer: A**

Reference:



<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/cliinstall.htm>

  **GiulianoGF**  5 years, 2 months ago


correct D. python is the language who runs pip  
upvoted 6 times

  **kylesam2017**  3 years ago



The installer script automatically installs the CLI and its dependencies, Python and virtualenv. So the correct answer is A.  
upvoted 1 times

  **Ben77** 3 years, 6 months ago


Which is correct? I am really confused but the given solution and the debate between you all.  
upvoted 1 times

  **Ben77** 3 years, 6 months ago

Which is correct? I am really confused by the given solution and the debate between you all.  
upvoted 1 times

  **fhoys** 4 years, 7 months ago

D. pip is a de facto standard package-management system used to install and manage software packages written in Python  
upvoted 1 times

  **jsg** 4 years, 11 months ago

A is the answer,PiP is a command not tool  
upvoted 1 times

  **hhvl89** 4 years, 11 months ago

PiP stands for "Package Installer for Python", just like APT in linux, it's a tool  
<https://www.journaldev.com/33905/install-pip-linux>  
upvoted 2 times

  **fhoys** 4 years, 7 months ago

Phyton is a language not a tool  
upvoted 1 times

  **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is D.  
This is the command you run  
pip install oci\_cli-\*py2.py3-none-any.whl  
REF: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/climanualinst.htm>  
upvoted 4 times

  **Alejandro333** 5 years ago

A =If you use the CLI installer and do not have Python on your machine, the installer offers to automatically install Python for you.  
upvoted 3 times

  **Midou** 5 years ago

pip is a one command to run assuming Python is there  
<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/climanualinst.htm>  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **tarun321** 5 years, 2 months ago  
pip install ocicli  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Farzanah** 5 years, 2 months ago  
Correct A,D  
upvoted 1 times



Which two statements are true about the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure object storage service? (Choose two.)

- A. It provides higher IOPS than block storage.
- B. It can be directly attached to or detached from a compute instance.
- C. Data is stored redundantly in a single AD.
- D. Data is stored redundantly across multiple availability domains (ADs).
- E. It provides strong consistency.

**Suggested Answer:** *DE*

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Object/Concepts/objectstorageoverview.htm>

  **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago

DE, yep.

upvoted 6 times

  **Geeky**  4 years, 11 months ago

DE is correct

upvoted 1 times

What does Terraform use to create, manage, and manipulate infrastructure resources?

- A. resources
- B. provisioner
- C. instances
- D. provider

**Suggested Answer:** *D*

 **passnow** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Providers. Terraform is used to create, manage, and update infrastructure resources such as physical machines, VMs, network switches, containers, and more

upvoted 7 times

 **passnow** Most Recent 5 years, 2 months ago

A provider in Terraform is responsible for the lifecycle of a resource: create, read, update, delete.

upvoted 4 times

Which deployment architecture is offered when you deploy the Platform Service Manager based Database Cloud Service (DBCS) onto Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

- A. Two node Primary RAC database leveraging ACFS for the shared file system
- B. Single Instance database with a Single Instance Data Guard in Maximum Performance mode
- C. Single Instance database with a Single Instance Data Guard in Maximum Protection mode
- D. Two node Primary RAC database with a two node RAC Data Guard Standby in Maximum Performance mode

**Suggested Answer:** D

  **frankkk** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

B is correct. <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/db-deployments.html#GUID-ABDB48B9-01F5-4F32-AD35-08251F67B641>

upvoted 12 times

  **Oracleist** Most Recent 4 years, 7 months ago

B.

the RAC config is not available on ORacle cloud infrastructure.

upvoted 1 times

  **Perfect1999** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is correct. DBCS supports RAC while OCI (instance) only supports instance.

upvoted 2 times

  **babacandy** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

  **papayahead** 4 years, 11 months ago

B.

The key word is "onto Oracle cloud infrastructure"

upvoted 1 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

Not sure D is correct, B may be correct. <https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/database-dbaas-cloud/csdbi/db-deployments.html#GUID-61C0A3F6-1760-47EC-8B3E-8B50AE1276D9>

upvoted 4 times

Which three load-balancing policies can be used with a backend set? (Choose three.)

- A. throughput
- B. IP hash
- C. weighted round robin
- D. CPU utilization
- E. least connections

**Suggested Answer:** *BCE*

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Balance/Reference/lbpolicies.htm>

  **passnow**  5 years, 2 months ago

The Load Balancing service supports three primary policy types:

Round Robin

Least Connections

IP Hash

upvoted 6 times

  **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago

BCE are correct.

upvoted 5 times

You are in the process of setting up a highly available student registration website on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You use a load balancer and a database service on OCI. You launch two compute instances each in a different subnet and add them to the back end set of a public load balancer. The load balancer is configured correctly and working. You then deploy the student registration application on these two compute instances. The application can communicate with the database service. However, when you type the URL of this student registration application in your browser, no web page appears.

What could be the cause?

- A. The security lists of the subnets on which the two instances are located do not have "allow" rules for port 80 and 443.
- B. The load balancer performed a health check on the application and found that compute instances were not in a healthy state and terminated the instances.
- C. The client requested https access to the application and the load balancer service does not support end-to-end SSL from the client to the listener to the back-end set.
- D. The Dynamic Routing Gateway is preventing the client traffic from your data center network from reaching the public IP of the load balancer.

**Suggested Answer: A**

 **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago

Tricky/incomplete question.

D isn't applicable, so that's out.

Then the statement says the application can talk with the database, that tells me B is out, unless the health check wasn't configured properly.

Leaves us with A or C. I don't think there's enough information available to definitively say it's A or , other than the bit about the 2 instances being added to the backend set of the LB. Hmmm, I'm leaning towards A.

upvoted 8 times

 **papayahead** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is wrong because LB doesn't terminate instances.


C is wrong because LB does support end-to-end SSL:

END TO END SSL

The load balancer terminates the SSL connection with an incoming traffic client, and then initiates an SSL connection to a backend server.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Concepts/balanceoverview.htm>

upvoted 2 times

 **ames** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer logically seems to be A

upvoted 2 times

 **arizk76**  2 years, 2 months ago

correct Ans is A

upvoted 1 times

 **Oracleist** 4 years, 7 months ago

default port for http and https is 80 443. So if you want to make a public website it's logical to open those ports, I think this is the reason why A is correct (but I still continue to find the question not well done)

upvoted 1 times

Which two will occur when a backend server that is registered with a backend set is marked to drain connections? (Choose two.)

- A. It disallows new connections to that back-end server.
- B. It keeps the connections to that instance open and attempts to complete any in-flight requests.
- C. It redirects the requests to a user-defined error page.
- D. It immediately closes all existing connections to that instance.
- E. It forcibly closes all connections to that instance after a timeout period.

**Suggested Answer:** AD

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingbackendservers.htm>

🗲️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

AB for sure. Killing active connections isn't draining.

upvoted 10 times

🗲️ 👤 **jcmoranp** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

I think D is in OFFLINE state, in DRAIN state it does not send any new connections but maintains actual connections until normal termination. So it's A and B.

upvoted 7 times

🗲️ 👤 **Oracleist** Most Recent 4 years, 7 months ago

AB for sure

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **bharat1971** 4 years, 11 months ago

A and B are correct

Connection draining is a process that ensures that existing, in-progress requests are given time to complete when a VM is removed from an instance group or when an endpoint is removed from a zonal NEG. ... After the timeout duration is reached, all remaining connections to the VM are closed.

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

A,B is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **Midou** 5 years ago

AB are correct

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **Pinzco** 5 years, 1 month ago

A & B are correct.

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **DanielNieto** 5 years, 2 months ago

I think is A and B

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **AOS** 5 years, 2 months ago

I think correct answer is A and B

upvoted 3 times

You have a shared file system between two web servers using File Storage Service (FSS) and you were tasked to create a backup plan for this environment to protect the data placed into the shared file system.

What is the recommended approach to create this backup using FSS features?

- A. Implement a backup policy to execute a snapshot of the shared volume.
- B. Implement a backup policy to copy data from the shared volume to object storage.
- C. Compress the data that is in the shared volume and copy it into a different folder on the boot volume disk.
- D. Use the rsync tool to send data from the shared volume to a boot volume disk.
- E. Use the rsync tool to send data from the shared volume to a block volume.

**Suggested Answer: A**

🗲️ 👤 **Adit03** Highly Voted 👍 5 years ago

I guess A is correct.

Rsync is not used to copy data to block volume or boot volume.

"Use rsync, tar, or any third-party tool that supports NFS version 3 to copy your data to another Oracle Cloud Infrastructure availability domain, region, Object Storage, or your on-premises storage."

"We recommend making regular backups of file-system snapshots to protect against the failure of an availability domain."

<https://www.oracle.com/ca-en/cloud/storage/file-storage-faq.html>

upvoted 6 times

🗲️ 👤 **Vibhor75** Most Recent 🕒 3 years, 4 months ago

A is right, verified on OCI documentation <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Tasks/managingsnapshots.htm>

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **keepgoing045** 4 years, 10 months ago

Maybe A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Ray81** 4 years, 11 months ago

A is correct. keyword is "backup PLAN"

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **Ishu\_aws guy** 4 years, 11 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **Midou** 5 years ago

I think E is correct

upvoted 1 times

You need to transfer over 12 TB of data from on-premises to your cloud account. You started copying this data over the internet and noticed that it will take too long to complete.

Without increasing the costs of your subscription, what is the recommended way to send this amount of data to your cloud account?

- A. Use Data Transfer Service to send your data.
- B. Split the data into multiple parts and use the multipart tool.
- C. Use a 10 GB FastConnect line to send the data.
- D. Send the data over a VPN IPsec tunnel.
- E. Compress the data and use the multipart tool.

**Suggested Answer: A**

Reference:

<https://cloud.oracle.com/storage/data-transfer/faq>

  **Adit03**  5 years ago

A is correct.

"Oracle offers offline data transfer solutions that let you migrate data to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You can also export data currently residing in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure to your data center offline. Moving data over the public internet is not always feasible because of high network costs, unreliable network connectivity, long transfer times, and security concerns. Our transfer solutions address these pain points, are easy to use, and provide faster data upload compared to over-the-wire data transfer."



<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm>

B, E are not valid. Question says 12 TB. Multipart upload supports 10 TB.

"Oracle recommends that you perform a multipart upload to upload objects larger than 100 MiB. The maximum size for an uploaded object is 10 TiB. Object parts must be no larger than 50 GiB. "

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Tasks/usingmultipartuploads.htm?Highlight=multipart%20tool>

upvoted 13 times

  **Kian666** 4 years, 8 months ago

A is correct for sure. But why E is wrong? We can compress file smaller than 10T and then use multipart upload functionality.

upvoted 1 times

  **Oracleist**  4 years, 7 months ago

E is not correct because it wasn't possible to send the data over a connection...

upvoted 1 times



Which two statements are true about encryption on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, Object Storage and Block Storage are encrypted at rest.
- B. A customer is responsible for data encryption in all services of OCI.
- C. By default, DB Systems offer an encrypted database.
- D. By default, NVMe drives are encrypted, but the block volume service is not.

**Suggested Answer:** AC

Reference:

<https://cloud.oracle.com/storage/object-storage/features>

  **vdmehta420** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago



AC is correct

upvoted 5 times

  **Scunningham99** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

A and c are correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Pinzco** 5 years, 1 month ago

AC is right answer

upvoted 3 times

You are the Cloud Architect of a company, and are designing a solution on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure where you want to have all your compute instances resistant to hardware failure.

Which two are recommended best practices to achieve the requirement on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a custom image of your system drive each time you change the image.
- B. Attach block volumes from different Availability Domains to compute instances in different Availability Domains for high availability.
- C. Design your system with redundant compute modes in different Availability Domains to support the failover capability.
- D. Create backups of your block volumes that are associated with compute instances in different regions.

**Suggested Answer:** AC

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Compute/References/bestpracticescompute.htm>

  **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

Yer a and c

upvoted 2 times

  **Adit03** 5 years ago

A, C

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/bestpracticescompute.htm#three>

upvoted 2 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

AC correct.

upvoted 4 times

For what business need should you use Database Cloud Service (DBCS) instead of Oracle database on a compute instance?

- A. to bring your own license on a compute service
- B. to lower license and infrastructure cost
- C. to implement Oracle RAC for high availability
- D. to build an Oracle database on a compute service

**Suggested Answer:** D

 **AOS**  5 years, 2 months ago

C is correct

You cannot configure RAC on classic IAAS

RAC is only certified/supported to run on DBaaS (Enterprise Edition – Extreme Performance option) OR Exadata Cloud Service OR Database Cloud Service on VMs (OCI)

This is because the Grid Infrastructure components require both layer 2 networking and multicast, neither of which is available with OCI-C SDN does provide multiple subnet capability but only at layer 3.

upvoted 9 times

 **thamerS**  5 years, 2 months ago

i think B is the correct answer

upvoted 6 times

 **Vibhor75**  3 years, 4 months ago

B is the answer as lowered license cost, business need

upvoted 1 times

 **Franky\_T** 4 years, 2 months ago

D is correct. DBCS or DBaaS is a fully managed (by Oracle) service, requiring no operation effort for the underlying database.

A. BYOL is available on both DBaaS and OCI DB Service.

B. Makes no sense as we are comparing services and the license costs would be the same and infrastructure cost does not play to the question.

C. RAC is available on both DBaaS and OCI DB Service. OCI DB Service has a one-node or two-node RAC option for bare-metal or virtualized compute instances.

D. This option ends with compute service and not compute instance. This is the key to the answer (compute service). If you just want to build a database system without having to be concerned with database management or underlying image maintenance, this is the way to go.

In addition, DBaaS services typically give you your own Oracle instance in a virtual machine, while the Database Cloud Service uses a multi-tenant architecture for a more scalable approach.

<https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/database-cloud/public/oracle-db-and-db-cloud-service-wp-1844127.pdf>

upvoted 2 times

 **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with b


upvoted 1 times

 **Mohamed79** 4 years, 3 months ago

DBCS is much expensive than the compute instance, then it will increase the cost

Thus, the right answer is C.


upvoted 1 times

 **sheddy** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is the correct answer.


Keyword is "Business Need"

upvoted 4 times

  **papayahead** 4 years, 11 months ago

I vote for B.... for "business needs"

upvoted 3 times

  **Gera** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is B. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm>

upvoted 4 times

  **SOLOMON2** 5 years, 1 month ago

Maybe... Correct is B

upvoted 2 times

  **Farzanah** 5 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 3 times




You need to create a high performance shared file system service, and have been advised to use OCI File Storage Service. You have logged into the OCI

Console, created a File System in an availability domain, and followed the steps to mount the shared file system on your Oracle Linux virtual Instance. However, you are still unable to access the shared file system from your Linux instance.

What is the likely reason for this?

- A. There are no security list rules for mount target traffic
- B. There is no internet gateway set up for mount target traffic
- C. There is no Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy set up to allow you to access the mount target
- D. There is no route in your VCN's route table for mount target traffic




**Suggested Answer:** C

  **jcmoranp**  5 years, 2 months ago

I think it's A, you need to open ingress and egress ports 111, 2048,2049 and 2050 for mount target subnet, without this mount target is not accesible.



IAM is for accessing resources, not for accessing mount targets

upvoted 20 times

  **Midou**  5 years ago

A looks OK

upvoted 5 times

  **viestner** 4 years, 11 months ago

Hi Midou. Do you know if this dumps works for 1z0-1072 exam? Thanks in advance

upvoted 2 times

  **Franky\_T**  4 years, 2 months ago



Correct Answer: A

IAM policies are needed to create, manage and delete mount targets.

Security List Rules control the ingress and egress traffic for the mount target.

Note: The question states that the shared file system and mount was already created so the IAM policies must already have been in place for that to happen.

upvoted 1 times

  **Digit** 4 years, 10 months ago


Prerequisites

The file system must have at least one export in at least one mount target. When you create a new file system, an export for the file system is created at the same time. See Creating File Systems for more information.

Correctly configured security rules for the mount target. See Security Rules for information about how security rules work in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Use the instructions in Configuring VCN Security Rules for File Storage to set up security rules correctly for your file systems.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Tasks/mountingfilesystems.htm>

upvoted 1 times

  **steyn** 4 years, 10 months ago

A is one of the pre-requisites.

Correctly configured security rules for the mount target.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/File/Tasks/mountingfilesystems.htm>

upvoted 1 times

  **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

A all day long

upvoted 1 times

  **ChandraTalasila** 5 years, 1 month ago

A is correct

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm>

upvoted 3 times

  **Hasa007** 5 years, 1 month ago



I think so , A is the answer

upvoted 3 times

Which two statements define the types of DNS resolvers that exist? (Choose two.)

- A. A custom resolver allows instances to use the host names of the hosts in your on-prem network that are connected to your VCN by an IPSec VPN connection.
- B. A VCN resolver allows instances to use the host names of the hosts in your on-prem network that are connected to your VCN by an IPSec VPN connection.
- C. A VCN resolver allows instances to use host names to communicate with instances on other VCNs in your tenancy.
- D. An Internet resolver allows instances to use the host names that are published on the Internet.

**Suggested Answer:** AD

  **ames** 4 years, 11 months ago

VCN Resolver: Lets instances resolve hostnames (which you can assign) of other instances in the same VCN. C is not correct because its cross VCN.

So yes, Correct answer is A&D

upvoted 2 times

  **chandra086** 5 years ago

Correct are A&D

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/dns.htm>

upvoted 4 times

What is a "transfer package" when transferring data to OCI via the OCI Data Transfer Service?

- A. A transfer package is the logical representation of the physical shipment containing the HDD transfer devices that you ship to Oracle to upload to OCI.
- B. A transfer package is the software Oracle provides for you to prepare transfer devices for shipment to Oracle
- C. A transfer package contains the physical devices.
- D. A transfer package is the archive file that the Data Transfer Service Utility (dts) writes to the transfer device.

**Suggested Answer: A**

Reference:

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-data-transfer-service>

  **passnow**  5 years, 2 months ago

A Transfer Package represents the package that you'll ship to Oracle. It is uniquely associated with a single Transfer Job and tracked via a carrier tracking id.

upvoted 5 times

  **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago

Agree with A. The software package is a logical construct.

upvoted 5 times



How can you provide users access to an existing compartment?

- A. by granting users access to a compartment when the compartment is created
- B. by adding users to a group and defining a policy to provide the group access to the compartment
- C. by adding users to a compartment, all users in the compartment will have access to the objects in the compartment.
- D. by granting access directly to the user when the user is created

**Suggested Answer:** B

  **chandra086**  5 years ago

B, Always users should be added to new /existing group and attach policy will grant access to compartment  
upvoted 6 times

  **Franky\_T**  4 years, 2 months ago

Answer: B

After creating a compartment, you need to write at least one policy for it, otherwise no one can access it (except administrators or users who have permissions set at the tenancy level). When creating a compartment inside another compartment, the compartment inherits access permissions from compartments higher up its hierarchy.

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingcompartments.htm>

upvoted 1 times

You are the Solutions Architect of a large company and are tasked with migrating all your services to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. As part of this, you first design a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with a public subnet and a private subnet. Then in order to provide Internet connectivity to the instances in your private subnet, you create an Oracle Linux instance in your public subnet and configure NAT on it. However, even after adding all related security list rules and routes in the Route Table, your private subnet instances still cannot connect to the Internet. Which action should you perform to enable Internet connectivity?

- A. Disable "Source and Destination Check" on the VNIC of your Linux instance.
- B. There is no way that a private subnet can connect to the Internet.
- C. Create a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and route your private IP traffic to the DRG.
- D. Restart the NAT instance.

**Suggested Answer: A**

 **Sam0012**  5 years, 1 month ago

"Source/Destination Check

By default, every VNIC performs the source/destination check on its network traffic. The VNIC looks at the source and destination listed in the header of each network packet. If the VNIC is not the source or destination, then the packet is dropped.

If the VNIC needs to forward traffic (for example, if it needs to perform Network Address Translation (NAT)), you must disable the source/destination check on the VNIC."

upvoted 9 times

 **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago

A is correct. <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingVNICs.htm>

upvoted 5 times

 **Scunningham99**  4 years, 11 months ago

A of course

upvoted 1 times

When terminating a compute instance, which statement is true?

- A. The instance needs to be stopped first, and then terminated.
- B. The boot volume is always deleted.
- C. All block volumes attached to the instance are terminated.
- D. Users can preserve the boot volume associated with the instance.

**Suggested Answer:** D

🗲️ 👤 **Sha7** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

People are misguiding here, A is NOT correct, you can terminate the instance directly when it is running. Answer is D.  
upvoted 11 times

🗲️ 👤 **myassin81** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

D is the correct answer:

You can permanently terminate (delete) instances that you no longer need. Any attached VNICS and volumes are automatically detached when the instance terminates. Eventually, the instance's public and private IP addresses are released and become available for other instances. By default, the instance's boot volume is deleted when you terminate the instance, however you can preserve the boot volume associated with the instance, so that you can attach it to a different instance as a data volume, or use it to launch a new instance.

upvoted 8 times

🗲️ 👤 **Scunningham99** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **technicalguru** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is the correct answer at any given time!

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

D happens by default.

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

I reckon A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/bootvolumes.htm>

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

That boot volume is associated with that instance until you terminate the instance. When you terminate the instance, you can preserve the boot volume and its data. For more information, see Terminating an Instance.

upvoted 1 times



There are multiple options of migrating Oracle Databases from on-premises to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Which two characteristics do you need to consider when choosing a migration method? (Choose two.)

- A. On-premises database character set and application version
- B. On-premises database version and quantity of data, including indexes
- C. On-premises host operating system platform and network bandwidth
- D. On-premises connectivity using remote and local VCN peering

**Suggested Answer: BC**

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Database/Tasks/migrating.htm>

  **Adit03** Highly Voted 5 years ago



B, C. This question was in Oracle Practice exam.  
upvoted 7 times

  **dreadsi3** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

A looks like it could be right - but it mentions the application version which is not relevant, so that leaves B and C  
upvoted 1 times

  **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

B and c  
upvoted 2 times

  **adesal** 5 years, 1 month ago

BC is the correct answer  
upvoted 4 times

  **tarun321** 5 years, 2 months ago

Some of the characteristics and factors to consider when choosing a migration method are:

On-premises database version  
Database service database version  
On-premises host operating system and version  
On-premises database character set  
Quantity of data, including indexes  
Data types used in the on-premises database  
Storage for data staging  
Acceptable length of system outage  
Network bandwidth  
upvoted 4 times

Within your tenancy you have a compute instance with a boot volume and a block volume attached. The boot volume contains the OS and the attached block volume contains the instance's important data. Logs on the boot volume have filled the boot volume and are causing issues with the OS.

What should you do to resolve this situation?

- A. Stop the instance that is full. Create a manual backup of the block storage before making changes. Detach the block volume, create a new instance of the same shape with a larger custom boot volume and attach the block volume to the new instance. Configure the OS and any related application(s) to access the block volume under the same mount point as before.
- B. Create a new instance with a larger boot volume size as well a new block volume which is the same size or larger than the one attached to the full instance. rsync the state of the boot volume and the state of the block volume between the two instances.
- C. Detach the block volume from the full instance. Create a new instance of the same shape with a larger boot volume and rsync the state of the boot volume between the instances. Attach the block volume to the new instance.
- D. Create a manual backup of the block storage instance. Create a custom image of the full instance. Once that completes deploy the custom image to a new instance.

**Suggested Answer:** B

 **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Agree with A.

Better still, bring it back on-prem. Had it been on VMware, all you'd need to do is increase the size of the vmdk and blow up the disk in the OS.  
<simples> :D

Don't take this too seriously, only a light joke ;)

upvoted 7 times

 **olga76** Most Recent 4 years, 4 months ago

I know for all comments that correct answer is A, but in this way (A) you don't preserve boot volume so all data in smaller boot volume will be lost like old Logs. If I wanted to preserve the Logs, suddenly will be necessary rsync .

upvoted 2 times

 **Oracleist** 4 years, 7 months ago

A.

Because the logs are filling the boot space, so logs are fundamental then you need to resolve the issue. Better create another machine for resolve the problem definitively.

upvoted 1 times

 **Dabir** 4 years, 11 months ago

To me, none of the option is correct, I can increase the boot volume size on the fly. I just did for one of my instance. However, out of these 4 options provided option "A" is the most relevant & logical one.

upvoted 1 times

 **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

D, note boot volume. A makes no sense as you should not have to reconfigure applications etc too much work. Rsync is a definite no

upvoted 2 times

 **technicalguru** 4 years, 11 months ago

A is the correct answer!

upvoted 1 times

 **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer is A:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Tasks/resizingavolume.htm>

upvoted 2 times

 **DanielNiето** 5 years, 2 months ago

why not C?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **papayahead** 4 years, 11 months ago

I guess anything saying "rsync" is unnecessary.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Farzanah** 5 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

Even with looking at the discussion, I also thought A seems more logical. From my experience, the best answer would follow all the step by step best practice A seems to do that.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcmoranp** 5 years, 2 months ago

I think it's A, it has no sense rsync block volume, you only need to reattach it and no sense rsync boot volume.

upvoted 4 times

Which two resources are available by default when your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy is provisioned? (Choose two.)

- A. an NVMe SSD boot disk for each instance, whose size is determined by the image and shape of the instance
- B. a range of public IP addresses that are reserved for your tenancy
- C. a set of images, where each image is a template of a virtual hard drive that consists of the OS and installed software and applications
- D. a variety of shapes, where each shape determines the number of CPUs and memory allocated to an instance.

**Suggested Answer:** AB

 **jcmoranp**  5 years, 2 months ago

Solution is C,D.

upvoted 13 times

 **Md\_Arif**  5 years, 2 months ago

C, D is correct answer

upvoted 6 times

 **Franky\_T**  4 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer: C,D

NVMe boot disks are not available to all shapes, only to VM.DenseIO(x) and VM.DenseIO(x). The other shapes: VM.Standard(x), BM.Standard(x), VM.GPU(x) and BM.GPU(x) have block storage as the only local disk option.

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/computeshapes.htm>

Certain types of resources in your tenancy are designed to be directly reachable from the internet and therefore automatically come with a public IP address. For example: a NAT gateway or a public load balancer. Other types of resources are directly reachable only if you configure them to be. For example: instances in your VCN.

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingpublicIPs.htm>

Platform Images:

An image is a template of a virtual hard drive. The image determines the operating system and other software for an instance.

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/References/images.htm>

upvoted 1 times

 **Oracleist** 4 years, 7 months ago

I think that only D is true the C maybe(an application can be ODI for example).

A,B totally false.

upvoted 1 times

 **Satheeshkumar\_S** 4 years, 10 months ago

Option C says, " image is a template of a virtual hard drive that consists of the OS and installed software and applications". Does the image consists of "installed software and applications" ? I don't think so.

upvoted 1 times

 **technicalguru** 4 years, 11 months ago


C & D is the correct answer!

upvoted 1 times

 **myassin81** 4 years, 11 months ago

C, D is the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **adesal** 5 years, 1 month ago

C and D

upvoted 3 times

 **DanielNiето** 5 years, 2 months ago

C and D

upvoted 4 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

Deffo, CD.

upvoted 5 times



Your company is moving an Internet-facing, 2-tier web application into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The application must have a highly available architecture.

Which two design options would you consider? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a Dynamic Route Gateway in your VCN and make it highly available.
- B. Configure a NAT instance in your Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). Create a route rule by using the private IP of the NAT instance as a route target for all the private subnets in your VCN.
- C. Create an Internet Gateway and attach it to your VCN. Deploy public load balancer nodes into two Available Domains.
- D. Place all web servers behind a public load balancer.

**Suggested Answer: BC**

PKC Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

C. Create an Internet Gateway and attach it to your VCN. Deploy public load balancer nodes into two Available Domains. - FOR HIGH AVAILABILITY.  
D. Place all web servers behind a public load balancer. - INTERNET FACING LB SHOULD BE PUBLIC  
upvoted 11 times

PKC Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

I believe answer should be c & d  
upvoted 10 times

Scunningham99 Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

C and d  
upvoted 2 times

technicalguru 4 years, 11 months ago

C, D is the right answer!  
upvoted 2 times

ChandraTalasila 5 years, 1 month ago

C & D Correct  
upvoted 5 times

adesal 5 years, 1 month ago

The correct answer is C and D  
upvoted 4 times

Md\_Arif 5 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer is C & D  
upvoted 6 times

SIDNEY1 5 years, 2 months ago

Definitely CD.

A is a good idea but only when the question's about routing.

B doesn't make the solution highly available. The single NAT instance is a SPoF.  
upvoted 5 times

passnow 5 years, 2 months ago

I totally agree with C&D  
upvoted 6 times

You are an administrator with an application running in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The company has a fleet of OCI compute virtual instances behind a load balancer. The load balancer backend set health check API is providing a "'Critical' level warning. You have confirmed that your application is running healthy on the backend servers.

What is the possible reason for this "'Critical' warning?

- A. The load balancer listener is not configured correctly.
- B. A user does not have correct Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials on the backend servers.
- C. The security list associated with the subnet in which the backend server is provisioned does not include the IP range for the source of the health check requests.
- D. The route table associated with the subnet in which the backend server is provisioned does not include the route for OCI load balancer.

**Suggested Answer:** C

  **chandra086**  5 years ago

C If the security list does not include IP address range your application will not have any impact

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/editinghealthcheck.htm>

upvoted 5 times

  **Vishal\_sr**  4 years, 10 months ago

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Midou** 5 years ago

























Exactly, C is correct

upvoted 4 times

Which three methods can you use to manage Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services? (Choose three.)

- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Desktop Client
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console
- C. SSH or RDP
- D. Command-line Interface
- E. REST API

**Suggested Answer:** ABD

-   **winset** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
should be BDE  
upvoted 14 times
-   **passnow** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
same as other cloud providers its BDE  
upvoted 5 times
-   **dreadsi3** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago  
Agree BDE  
upvoted 1 times
-   **RogerFrisco** 4 years, 9 months ago  
BDE is the correct answer. Same question in different course has this answer  
upvoted 1 times
-   **jsg** 4 years, 11 months ago  
ANS : BDE  
upvoted 2 times
-   **Togosis** 4 years, 11 months ago  
BDE as seen here: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/GSG/Concepts/baremetalintro.htm>  
upvoted 2 times
-   **Anzar** 4 years, 11 months ago  
Should be BDE  
upvoted 2 times
-   **technicalguru** 4 years, 11 months ago  
BDE should be the correct answer!  
upvoted 2 times
-   **Gera** 5 years, 1 month ago  
Answer should be BDE.  
upvoted 4 times
-   **Cchzeck** 5 years, 1 month ago  
BDE for sure.  
upvoted 4 times
-   **DanielNieto** 5 years, 2 months ago  
Agree BDE  
upvoted 4 times
-   **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago  
Agree with BDE  
upvoted 5 times

Which is a customer's responsibility on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure database?

- A. patching the database and OS
- B. creating the first default database on the DBCS server
- C. creating an ASM diskgroup for data file or temp file storage
- D. installing the operating system (OS), Grid Infrastructure, and database software

**Suggested Answer: B**

  **jcmorant** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Answer is A, I'm sure, it's one of the Oracle Test Prepare Questions  
upvoted 17 times

  **passnow** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

I agree with jcmorant. I came across it as A in the practice test too  
upvoted 5 times

  **Oracleist** Most Recent 4 years, 7 months ago


A

The image used to launch a DB system is updated regularly with the necessary patches. After you launch a DB system, you are responsible for applying the required OS security updates published through the Oracle public YUM server.

upvoted 1 times

  **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

A is wrong as you do not patch to OS correct and is b  
upvoted 1 times

  **JayRee** 4 years, 10 months ago



A is correct.

Tip

Your DB system's operating system will periodically need to be updated, just as your Oracle Database software will need to be updated. Before attempting an OS update, be sure to read the information in Updating a DB System and back up your DB system's databases.



<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm>

upvoted 1 times

  **technicalguru** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer should be "A"

upvoted 1 times

  **adesal** 5 years, 1 month ago

Patching the Database is the right answer

upvoted 3 times

  **ramsch** 5 years, 1 month ago

it is A. the same question is available in practice test too.

upvoted 4 times

  **DanielNieto** 5 years, 2 months ago

you patch the Database but not the OS

upvoted 4 times

Which three are default Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) components? (Choose three.)

- A. Security List
- B. Dynamic Routing Gateway
- C. DHCP options
- D. Internet Gateway
- E. Route Table



**Suggested Answer:** ACE



Reference:



<https://cloud.oracle.com/iaas/whitepapers/vcn-deployment-guide.pdf>

  **SIDNEY1** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
Agree with the answer provided.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/overview.htm>  
upvoted 7 times

  **passnow** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago  
Your VCN automatically comes with these default components:  
| Default route table, with no rules  
| Default security list, with default rules  
| Default set of DHCP options, with default values  
upvoted 6 times

  **Scunningham99** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago  
A c and e  
upvoted 1 times

  **fateh19000** 4 years, 11 months ago  
ACE are correct answers  
upvoted 4 times

Which option lists Virtual Cloud Networks (VCNs) that can be peered?

- A. VCN A (172.16.0.0/24) and VCN B (172.16.0.0/28)
- B. VCN A (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN B (10.1.0.0/16)
- C. VCN A (10.0.2.0/16) and VCN B (10.0.2.0/25)
- D. VCN A (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN B (10.0.16.0/24)

**Suggested Answer:** D

🗲️ 👤 **jcmoranp** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

answer is B, this networks don't overlap  
upvoted 10 times

🗲️ 👤 **SRUser** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

answer is B, this networks don't overlap  
upvoted 7 times

🗲️ 👤 **fhoys** Most Recent 4 years, 7 months ago

It is B. How the System adm can reflect the wrong answer when this is basic knowledge.. I do not understand  
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Scunningham99** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is right  
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **technicalguru** 4 years, 11 months ago

The correct answer is B!  
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **ramschr** 5 years, 1 month ago

answer is B. its part of practice test too  
upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

. VCN A (10.0.0.0/16) and VCN B (10.1.0.0/16) is exactly same in the official practise test from oracle. I did that one over and over and over before i came here  
upvoted 7 times

Which two statements are true about an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) virtual cloud network (VCN)? (Choose two.)

- A. A VCN can reside in multiple OCI regions and availability domains.
- B. A VCN covers a single, contiguous IPv4 CIDR block of your choice.
- C. The allowable VCN size range is: /16 to /30.
- D. A VCN creates the dynamic routing gateway by default.

**Suggested Answer:** BC

🗲️ 👤 **ANDREILEO** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

B and C are correct  
upvoted 9 times

🗲️ 👤 **tarun321** Most Recent 5 years, 2 months ago

CIDR prefix must be between 16 and 30  
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/overview.htm>  
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

A VCN resides in a single Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region and covers a single, contiguous IPv4 CIDR block of your choice.  
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

A VCN resides in a single Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region and covers a single, contiguous IPv4 CIDR block of your choice. The allowable VCN size range is /16 to /30. Example: 10.0. 0.0/16.  
upvoted 1 times

Which three actions need to be performed before attempting a data transfer service job?

- A. Obtain an available host machine which can run the dts utility on-premises with SATA or USB drives attached for the transfer job.
- B. Get access to a high-speed internet connection
- C. Data Transfer Service and Storage Service Limits should be checked and raised if required.
- D. Set up SSH access to a host on OCI to coordinate the transfer job.
- E. Create an object bucket to receive the job.

**Suggested Answer:** ACE

  **SIDNEY1**  5 years, 2 months ago

Yep, ACE.



<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm>

upvoted 6 times

  **Midou**  5 years ago

ACE is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **Sha7** 5 years, 1 month ago

ACE -- correct

upvoted 4 times

  **jota300** 5 years, 1 month ago

ABE is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **papayahead** 4 years, 11 months ago

Transfer service is "offline data transfer solution" that doesn't use internet.

upvoted 1 times



Which two statements are true about policies?

- A. You can use read, write, manage, and inspect as verbs for defining a policy.
- B. A policy is a document that specifies who can access which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that your company has, and how.
- C. Users need not do anything but still have to be added to a group with appropriate policies defined.
- D. You can deny access to a group via policies.

**Suggested Answer:** BC

Reference -

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/policies.htm>

  **Farzanah** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

B, C is the correct answer

upvoted 9 times

  **AOS** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

B, C is correct as per docum

Overview of Policies

A policy is a document that specifies who can access which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that your company has, and how.

upvoted 6 times

  **RogerFrisco** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer is B & C

upvoted 1 times

  **newtocloud** 4 years, 10 months ago

check this <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/iam-policies.html>



About IAM Policies

A policy is a document that consists of one or more statements. A policy statement follows this basic syntax:

Allow group <group\_name> to <verb><resource-type> in compartment <compartment\_name>

Policy language uses simple verbs like inspect, read, use, and manage.

upvoted 1 times

  **Sleepypanda** 4 years, 11 months ago

B,C are correct



Write is not a verb .

upvoted 2 times

  **Anirban\_ITArchitect** 4 years, 11 months ago

B,C are the correct options

upvoted 2 times

  **RjAbhi77** 4 years, 11 months ago

should be B & D

upvoted 1 times

  **Naveenarc11** 4 years, 11 months ago

No, D is incorrect choice because everything is deny by default

upvoted 1 times

  **ChandraTalasila** 5 years, 1 month ago

B & C are correct Answers

upvoted 3 times

  **philmudzviti** 5 years, 1 month ago

B & C correct  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sha7** 5 years, 1 month ago

A. You can use read, write, manage, and inspect as verbs for defining a policy. -- X (write is no verb)  
D. You can deny access to a group via policies -- X (Default is deny, you have to provide allow)  
B & C are correct Answer  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Brunoboy** 5 years, 1 month ago

There is no write verb so A is not the option. Policies only allow access and they cannot deny it. Instead there's an implicit deny, which means by default so D is not the option.

B & C are the remaining 2 options that makes sense  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **jota300** 5 years, 1 month ago

B and D is correct : <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/es-ww/iaas/Content/Identity/Concepts/policies.htm>  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mesh22** 5 years, 1 month ago

D cannot be as everything is denied by default.  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Grandweez** 4 years, 11 months ago

After allowing a group, can't you chose to deny if there's a change in requirement?  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ravirajha** 5 years, 1 month ago

Polices are used for giving access  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

Not sure a policy is a document as such, makes A and C the answers?  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dreadsi3** 4 years, 5 months ago

I thought it was strange to mention a 'document' - but same word is used on Oracle 'A policy is a document that specifies who can access which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that your company has'  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

A & C is good check the link  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SRUser** 5 years, 2 months ago

A and C is the correct answer  
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **thamerS** 5 years, 2 months ago

A, is wrong , you cannot use the write as a verb , the only options available for verb are : read, inspect,use and manage. the correct answer is B & C.  
upvoted 4 times

Which storage service is used on OCI for a Data Transfer Service job?

- A. An instance with enough storage to accommodate the job
- B. An object bucket
- C. A File System service instance
- D. Block Volume

**Suggested Answer: A**

🗒️ 👤 **rajsom1** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 2 months ago

Wrong B

upvoted 7 times

🗒️ 👤 **ChandraTalasila** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is B

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-data-transfer-service>

upvoted 5 times

🗒️ 👤 **RogerFrisco** Most Recent 🕒 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **Anirban\_ITArchitect** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

🗒️ 👤 **RjAbhi77** 4 years, 11 months ago

Should be B

upvoted 2 times

🗒️ 👤 **adesal** 5 years, 1 month ago

B is the right answer.

upvoted 4 times

🗒️ 👤 **Sunnywavez** 5 years, 2 months ago

Object Bucket, Answer: B

upvoted 3 times

🗒️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 2 months ago

B for sure

upvoted 4 times

🗒️ 👤 **passnow** 5 years, 2 months ago

Once Oracle receives your data in the secure Oracle data transfer facility, we will upload it to your designated OCI Object Storage Bucket.

upvoted 4 times

🗒️ 👤 **SRUser** 5 years, 2 months ago

Its B ref: <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-data-transfer-service>

upvoted 4 times