



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Which three scenarios are suitable for the use of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Autonomous Transaction Processing "" Serverless (ATP-S) deployment?
(Choose three.)

- A. A manufacturing company is running Oracle E-Business Suite application on-premises. They are looking to move this application to OCI and they want to use a managed database offering for their database tier.
- B. A midsize company is considering migrating its legacy on-premises MongoDB database to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The database has significantly higher workloads on weekends than weekdays.
- C. A small startup is deploying a new application for eCommerce and it requires a database to store customers' transactions. The team is unsure of what the load will look like since it is a new application.
- D. A well-established, online auction marketplace is running an application where there is database usage 24x7, but also has peaks of activity that are hard to predict. When the peaks happen, the total activities may reach 3 times the normal activity level.
- E. A developer working on an internal project needs to use a database during work hours but doesn't need it during nights or weekends. The project budget requires her to keep costs low.

Suggested Answer: ACE

Reference:

https://oracle.github.io/learning-library/oci-library/L100-LAB/ATP_Lab/ATP_HOL.html

Community vote distribution

CDE (100%)

 **Tanat** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

Oracle EBS is supported on OCI with the database hosted on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, Exadata DB System and the application tier hosted on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute

<https://blogs.oracle.com/ebsandoraclecloud/post/the-first-four-years-of-ebs-on-oci-part-1>


https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E72030_01/infoportal/ebscfaq.html#q15

upvoted 5 times

 **LeeToowey** 2 years, 8 months ago

If you are saying EBS IS supported, then why is your answer selected as CDE. This contradicts you saying EBS is supported. If supported, the A would be an answer selected

upvoted 1 times

 **fhoys** Highly Voted 4 years ago

A is wrong, EBS is not supported in ATP yet. B is wrong because Mongo dataabase is Non SQL database. Then the options are C, D, E

upvoted 5 times

 **domingoshd** Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

its CDE

upvoted 1 times

 **thainq** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

The correct answer is CDE

upvoted 4 times

 **chanck** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

Prefer CDE as the workload is more dynamic over time.

upvoted 3 times

 **NJ44** 2 years, 11 months ago

its CDE

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Desong** 3 years ago

agree, CDE

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bhuvanaraj** 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer : CDE

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **senthikumars** 3 years, 7 months ago

Its C,D,E

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rohit_B** 3 years, 10 months ago

C,D,E are correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 4 years ago

CDE is correct!

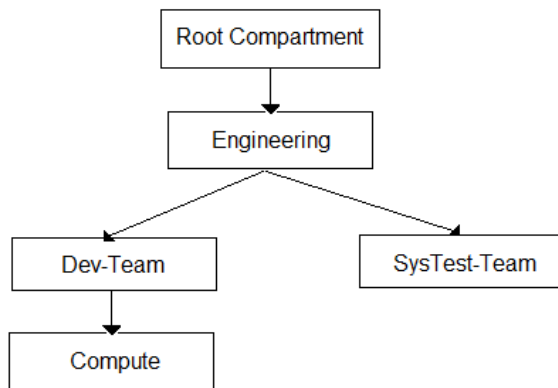
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **fsilva** 4 years ago

The correct answers are C,D,E .

upvoted 3 times

You are the Solution Architect that designed this Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compartment layout for your organization:



The development team has deployed quite a few instances under "'Compute' Compartment and the operations team needs to list the instances under the same compartment for their testing. Both teams, development and operations are part of a group called "'Eng-group'. You have been looking for an option to allow the operations team to list the instances without access any confidential information or metadata of the resources.

Which IAM policy should you write based on these requirements? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Allow group Eng-group to inspect instance-family in compartment Dev-Team:Compute and attach the policy to "'SysTest-Team' Compartment.
- B. Allow group Eng-group to read instance-family in compartment Dev-Team:Compute and attach the policy to "'Dev-Team' Compartment.
- C. Allow group Eng-group to inspect instance-family in compartment Dev-Team:Compute and attach the policy to "'Engineering' Compartment.
- D. Allow group Eng-group to read instance-family in compartment Compute and attach the policy to "'Engineering' Compartment.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Attaxhan 2 years, 9 months ago

its in the exam
upvoted 1 times

Tanat 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Reference/policyreference.htm#Verbs>
upvoted 1 times

Kiranginni 2 years, 10 months ago

C is the right answer
upvoted 2 times

Tanat 2 years, 11 months ago

C is Correct
<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Reference/policyreference.htm#Verbs>
upvoted 3 times

NJ44 2 years, 11 months ago

C is the right answer
upvoted 2 times

ankit89 3 years, 11 months ago

C is the right answer
upvoted 2 times

fsilva 4 years ago

Yes, C is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **Arian** 4 years ago

fhoys - have you given this exam ?

are these right answers ?

upvoted 2 times

  **fhoys** 4 years ago

I agree with the answer.

upvoted 4 times

You are working for a Travel company and your travel portal application is a collection of microservices that run on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes. As per the recent security overview, you have noticed that Oracle has published a newer image of the Operating System used by the worker nodes. You want to make sure that your application doesn't face any downtime but at the same time the worker nodes gets upgraded to the latest version of the Operating System.

What should you do to get this upgrade done without application downtime? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. 1. Shutdown the worker nodes 2. Create a new node pool 3. Manually schedule the pods on the newly built node pool
- B. 1. Create a new node pool using the latest available Operating System image. 2. Run `kubectl cordon <node name>` against all the worker nodes in the old pool to stop any new application pods to get scheduled 3. Run `kubectl drain <node name> --delete-local-data --force --ignore-daemonsets` to evict any Pods that are running 4. Delete the old node pool
- C. 1. Create a new node pool using the latest available Operating System image 2. Run `kubectl taint nodes <all node role.kubernetes.io/master>` 3. Delete the old node pool
- D. 1. Run `kubectl cordon <node name>` against all the worker nodes in the old pool to stop any new application pods to get scheduled 2. Run `kubectl drain <node name> --delete-local-data --force --ignore-daemonsets` to evict any Pods that are running 3. Download the patches for the new Operating System image 4. Patch the worker nodes to the latest Operating System image

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

- 🗨️ **Attaxhan** 2 years, 9 months ago
in the exam today
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **D3D1997** 2 years, 9 months ago
Selected Answer: B
need for no downtime then you must rule out A and D
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **Tanat** 2 years, 11 months ago
B is correct
<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengupgradingimageworkernode.htm>
upvoted 4 times
- 🗨️ **Bhuvanaraj** 3 years, 6 months ago
correct answer : B
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ **pravinexadata** 3 years, 11 months ago
B is correct
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ **rokeeffe** 4 years ago
out-of-place worker node upgrade is needed (zero application downtime) <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#drain>
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ **rokeeffe** 4 years ago
correct answer is B, <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengupgradingk8sworkernode.htm>
upvoted 4 times
- 🗨️ **adesmaster** 3 years, 11 months ago
You are right zero downtime of the app is B answer.
upvoted 2 times

You work for a large bank where security and compliance are critical. As part of the security overview meeting, your company decided to minimize the installation of local tools on your laptop. You have been running Ansible and kubectl to spin up Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) clusters and deployed your application.

For authentication, you are using an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) CLI config file that contains OCIDs, Fingerprint, and a locally stored PEM file. Your security team doesn't want you to store any local API key and certificate, or any other local tools.

Which two actions should you perform to spin up the OKE cluster and interact with it? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a developer workstation on OCI. Install Ansible and kubectl on it. Use resource principal to authenticate against OCI API and create the OKE Cluster.
- B. Develop your own code using OCI SDK to deploy the OKE cluster.
- C. Work on OCI Cloud Shell to use built-in Ansible and kubectl to deploy the OKE cluster. Use OCI_CLI_AUTH=instance_obo_user environment variable to authenticate using built-in token.
- D. Work on OCI Cloud Shell to use built-in Ansible and kubectl to deploy the OKE cluster. Bring in your own config file and certificate to authenticate against OCI API.
- E. Create a developer workstation on OCI. Install Ansible and kubectl on it. Use instance principal to authenticate against OCI API and create the OKE Cluster.

Suggested Answer: CE

Reference:

https://oracle-cloud-infrastructure-ansible-modules.readthedocs.io/en/latest/modules/oci_cluster_module.html

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Attaxhan** 2 years, 9 months ago

in the exam as its today
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **D3D1997** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

B is ruled out by default as too complex. You can not install local tools so you'll have something else than Cloud Shell which is not meant for durable installation. As mentioned in a previous comment <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengdownloadkubefconfigfile.htm#cloudshelldownload> states that this is for individual users, so you are not going to use a resource principal
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Kiranginni** 2 years, 10 months ago

CE are correct answers
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

CE are correct
<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/ContEng/Tasks/contengdownloadkubefconfigfile.htm#cloudshelldownload>
<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cloudshellintro.htm>
<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/cloudshellgettingstarted.htm>
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **MASD** 3 years, 10 months ago

i greee.CE are correct
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

CE is correct: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.12.4/oci_cli_docs/oci.html
upvoted 1 times

A new international hacktivist group, based in London, launched wide scale cyber attacks including SQL Injection and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) across multiple websites which are hosted in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). As an IT consultant, you must configure a Web Application Firewall (WAF) to protect these websites against the attacks.

How should you configure your WAF to protect the website against those attacks? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Enable a Protection Rule to block the attacks based on HTTP Headers that contain XSS and SQL strings.
- B. Enable an Access Rule to block the IP Address range from London.
- C. Enable a Protection Rule to block requests XSS Filters Categories and SQL Filters Categories.
- D. Enable a Protection Rule to block requests that came from London.
- E. Enable an Access Rule that contains XSS Filters Categories and SQL Filters Categories.

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/WAF/Reference/protectionruleids.htm>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **ankit89** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

C is correct, <https://www.ateam-oracle.com/using-oci-waf-web-application-firewall-with-oracle-e-business-suite#:~:text=The%20protection%20rules%20can%20be,achieved%20by%20enabling%20corresponding%20rules.>
upvoted 5 times

  **D3D1997** Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

WAF = "Protection" rules, the group is from London, nothing says the attack is made from computers located in London
upvoted 1 times

  **fhoys** 4 years ago

Agree answer is C and the link provided is correct with the explanation
upvoted 2 times

  **Osong** 4 years ago

Answer is C
upvoted 2 times

You work for a public health care company based in the United States. Their existing patient records system runs in an on-premise data center and the customer is sending tape backups offsite as part of their disaster recovery planning.

You developed an alternative archival solution using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) that will save the company a significant amount of money on a yearly basis.

The solution involves storing data in an OCI Object Storage bucket. After reviewing your solution with the customer Global Risk and Compliance (GRC) team, they highlighted four security requirements:

- ⇒ All data less than 1 year old must be accessible within 2 hours
- ⇒ All data must be retained for at least 10 years and be accessible within 48 hours
- ⇒ All data must be encrypted at rest
- ⇒ No data may be transmitted across the public internet

Which two options meet the requirements outlined by the customer GRC team? (Choose two.)

- A. Provision a FastConnect link to the closest OCI region and configure a private peering virtual circuit.
- B. Provision a FastConnect link to the closest OCI region and configure a public peering virtual circuit.
- C. Create an OCI Object Storage Standard tier bucket. Configure a lifecycle policy to archive any object that is older than 365 days.
- D. Create an OCI Object Storage Standard tier bucket. Configure a lifecycle policy to delete any object that is older than 7 years.
- E. Create a VPN connection between your on-premises data center and OCI. Create a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) along with an OCI Service Gateway for OCI Object Storage.

Suggested Answer: BC

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **LeeToowey** 2 years, 8 months ago

question on exam March 8 '22
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Attaxhan** 2 years, 9 months ago

in today exam
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **D3D1997** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

The trick is in the "public" name of the peering which does not mean going through the internet
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 11 months ago

BC is correct. Even if it is possible to access object storage through Private Peering Circuit, the main purpose of the Private peering circuit is to extend the network of the client to OCI. Whereas Public Peering has the purpose of accessing OCI services over the public infrastructure without passing through internet.

[https://www.ateam-oracle.com/post/fastconnect-design#:~:text=Private%20Peering%20\(Green%20Line\)%3A,customer's%20network%20to%20the%20cloud.](https://www.ateam-oracle.com/post/fastconnect-design#:~:text=Private%20Peering%20(Green%20Line)%3A,customer's%20network%20to%20the%20cloud.)

<https://www.oracle.com/cloud/networking/fastconnect-services.html>

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **AJ22** 2 years, 11 months ago

BC are correct. I also made this mistake going for A. Refer the below from documentation

Public peering: To access public services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure without using the internet. For example, Object Storage, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and APIs, or public load balancers in your VCN.

So public peering is the right answer since we are accessing the object storage which is public service.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Bibace** 2 years, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

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

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **nenoz** 3 years, 8 months ago

B & C are correct, that's right. But... For what you need a peering?? Traffic from fastconnect goes to a DRG and to the OCI storage service GW, not peering needed.. Isn't it?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rohit_B** 3 years, 10 months ago

B and C are correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

B and C are correct.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Osong** 4 years ago

No. FastConnect public peering actually allows you to access OCI public services without using the internet.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

C and E. B is wrong because there is a requirement of No data may be transmitted across the public internet

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

B is correct after reading some information: Public peering: To access public services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure without using the internet. For example, Object Storage, the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console and APIs, or public load balancers in your VCN. Communication across the connection is with IPv4 public IP addresses. Without FastConnect, the traffic destined for public IP addresses would be routed over the internet. With FastConnect, that traffic goes over your private physical connection. Now I'm agree with the answer B&C

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ganmook** 3 years, 1 month ago

I agree with @fhoys, because Fastconnect is using Public virtual circuit.

upvoted 1 times

You are helping a customer troubleshoot a problem. The customer has several Oracle Linux servers in a private subnet within a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). The servers are configured to periodically communicate to the Internet to get security patches for applications installed on them.

The servers are unable to reach the internet. An Internet Gateway has been deployed in the public subnet in the VCN and the appropriate routes are configured in the Route Table associated with the public subnet.

Based on cost considerations, which option will fix this issue? (Choose the best answer)

- A. Create a NAT gateway in the VCN and configure the NAT gateway as the route target for the private subnet.
- B. Create another Internet Gateway and configure it as route target for the private subnet.
- C. Create a Public Load Balancer in front of the servers and add the servers to the Backend Set of the Public Load Balancer.
- D. Implement a NAT instance in the public subnet of the VCN and configure the NAT instance as the route target for the private subnet.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

SY88 Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

A is the answer. NAT Gateway is the default choice, and not NAT Instance.
upvoted 6 times

Ryogi Most Recent 4 weeks, 1 day ago

A : Right; NAT Gateway, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) NAT gateways are free to use.
B : Wrong; IGW won't work with private instances
C : Wrong; No use of LB
D : Wrong; though this option is Right, when another option to use NAT Gateway is there, this option is less preferred.
Here we are creating solution for several linux servers.
Though Nat instance are cost effective than nat gateway, However, creating a NAT instance in a public subnet can have administrative and operational challenges, and doesn't scale easily.
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure also offers a NAT gateway, which provides a simpler and more intuitive tool for addressing networking security needs. NAT gateways are highly scalable and fully managed, and they block connections initiated from the internet.
E :
upvoted 1 times

domingoshd 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A
not have NAT instance
upvoted 1 times

D3D1997 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A
Based on cost, A other options will make you pay
upvoted 1 times

Tanat 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A
https://docs.oracle.com/en/learn/nat_gateway_private_compute_instance/index.html#introduction
upvoted 1 times

Kiranginni 2 years, 10 months ago

D is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

IT_Thinker 2 years, 10 months ago

Wrong: A is the correct answer. You can't even provision a NAT Instance using the OCI console. Why would they ask a question about a legacy scenario when the obvious answer is right there in the Resources section of every VCN? The answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

- 🗨️ 👤 **Sanduni** 2 years, 10 months ago
Answer A
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 11 months ago
D
<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/post/tutorial-automatically-setup-a-nat-instance-in-oracle-cloud-infrastructure-with-terraform>
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 11 months ago
<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/nat-instance-configuration.pdf>
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 10 months ago
The answer should be A since Oracle recommends NAT Gateway over NAT Instance
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago
A is the answer
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **sticks4** 4 years ago
fhoys - I agree all documentation point towards NAT GW. So we are saying 'A'
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **Faz** 4 years ago
I will go with D because Nat instance is cheaper than NAT Gateway.
(<https://dzone.com/articles/nat-instance-vs-nat-gateway>)
<https://www.kabisa.nl/tech/cost-saving-with-nat-instances/>
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **adesmaster** 3 years, 11 months ago
NAT Gateway is free.... so cheaper than any NAT instance.
upvoted 3 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago
Oracle has stop recommending to create an instance to be used as NAT. Since Oracle release the NAT gateway that is the correct approach to follow
upvoted 6 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **sticks4** 4 years ago
I would say 'A' as it mentions cost considering. A LB costs. I would go with A.
upvoted 1 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago
D is wrong, the right answer is A. Nat Gateway + route table
upvoted 2 times
- 🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago
In another forum I found that the right answer is C. I would like to hear from others their point of view
upvoted 1 times

Multiple departments in your company use a shared Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy to implement their projects. You are in charge of managing the cost of OCI resources in the tenancy and need to obtain better insights into department's usage. Which three options can you implement together to accomplish this? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a budget that matches your commitment amount and an alert at 100 percent of the forecast.
- B. Set up a tag default that automatically applies tags to all specified resources created in a compartment. Then use these tags for cost analysis.
- C. Set up different compartments for each department. Then track and analyze cost per compartment.
- D. Use the billing cost tracking report to analyze costs.
- E. Set up a consolidated budget-tracking tags to analyze costs in a granular manner.

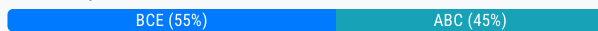
Suggested Answer: ACE

Reference:

<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/ops-billing-100.pdf>

(22)

Community vote distribution



🗳️ 👤 **pipolo** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is :A,B,C

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **LeeToowey** 2 years, 8 months ago

budget-tag is the distractor that makes that false. No such thing as budget tags

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **D3D1997** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

do not see the rationale for A. You must get insight by department, not limit your expense

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **D3D1997** 2 years, 9 months ago

I do not see the rationale for A. You must get insight by department, not limit your expense

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **30th** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

It is a tricky question. There is no "budget-tracking" tags (answer "E") in OCI, but there are "cost-tracking" tags. It is the same thing? Cost-tracking tags must be enabled over the tag key definition creation. This step is missing if we omit the answer "E".

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

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **baselios** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: ABC

Answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Kiranginni** 2 years, 10 months ago

ACE is correct answer..

<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/ops-billing-100.pdf>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: ABC

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/post/how-to-get-control-of-your-spending-in-oracle-cloud-infrastructure>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 11 months ago

ACE - Correct answer.

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/post/how-to-get-control-of-your-spending-in-oracle-cloud-infrastructure>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **EaglEyeZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

Hi Tanat, please see the excerpt from your reference link and decide which options are correct.

Cost Management Best Practices

The new cost management features in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure build on fundamentals that have existed in our service for a while. Here are some best practices for managing costs:

Create a budget that matches your commitment amount and an alert at 100 percent of the forecast. This gives you an early warning if your spending increases and you're at risk of getting an overage.

Use compartments primarily as an access-control mechanism, but consider that you can also see cost per compartment. In practice, many enterprise customers set up one compartment per department, and having one compartment per department works well for cross-charging.

Use cost-tracking tags (like cost-center) to allocate cost in more granular ways. We have recently rolled out tag defaults to make it easier to tag resources.

Enable monitoring on all resources. You can merge monitoring data with cost data to gain powerful insights on how to improve resource utilization.

Use the usage report to analyze costs and drive custom solutions.

This clearly shows A,B & C are the correct options

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 10 months ago

Sure it is the answer is ABC

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **D3D1997** 2 years, 9 months ago

no for A: "This gives you an early warning if your spending increases and you're at risk of getting an overage.". The question is not about overcharging but getting details

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SangSang** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: ABC

ABC are correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Desong** 2 years, 12 months ago

yes, ABC

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **AhmedShmes** 3 years, 1 month ago

A,B, & C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jkibbee** 3 years, 5 months ago

A,B, & C are correct.

Use tag defaults to manage resources in your tenancy, including tracking costs by principal name and the date resources are created.

(<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Tagging/Concepts/understandingautomaticdefaulttags.htm>)

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

Yes, ABC is correct!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

ACE are correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **adesmaster** 3 years, 11 months ago

budget-tag doesn't exist so E is incorrect. ABC are correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **bjmC** 3 years, 12 months ago

ABC- E incorrect as there's no such thing as 'Budget Tracking Tags'
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

A,C, E are correct. Bis incorrect. You cannot specify free-form tags as cost-tracking tags.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

Additional information:

- Create a budget that matches your commitment amount and an alert at 100 percent of the forecast.
- Gives you an early warning if your spending increases and you're at risk of getting an overage.
- Use compartments for cost management along with access-control. Many customers set up one compartment per department for cost management and cross-charging.
- Use cost-tracking tags (like cost-center) to allocate cost in more granular ways.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Chityaab** 4 years ago

There are no budget-tracking tags so I would say E is incorrect.
upvoted 2 times

After performing maintenance on an Oracle Linux compute instance the system is returned to a running state. You attempt to connect using SSH but are unable to do so. You decide to create an instance console connection to troubleshoot the issue.

Which three tasks would enable you to connect to the console connection and begin troubleshooting? (Choose three.)

- A. Stop the compute instance using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Command Line Interface (CLI).
- B. Reboot the compute instance using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Management Console.
- C. Edit the Linux boot menu to enable access to console.
- D. Upload an API signing key for console connection authentication.
- E. Use SSH to connect to the public IP address of the compute instance and provide the console connection OCID as the username.
- F. Use SSH to connect to the service endpoint of the console connection service.

Suggested Answer: BCF

Reference:

<https://oracle.github.io/learning-library/oci-library/L200-LAB/Compute-Console-Connection/HOL-Console-Connection.html>

  **fhoys** Highly Voted 4 years ago


BCF, I agree with the answer

upvoted 11 times

  **Attaxhan** Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago

in the exam today

upvoted 1 times

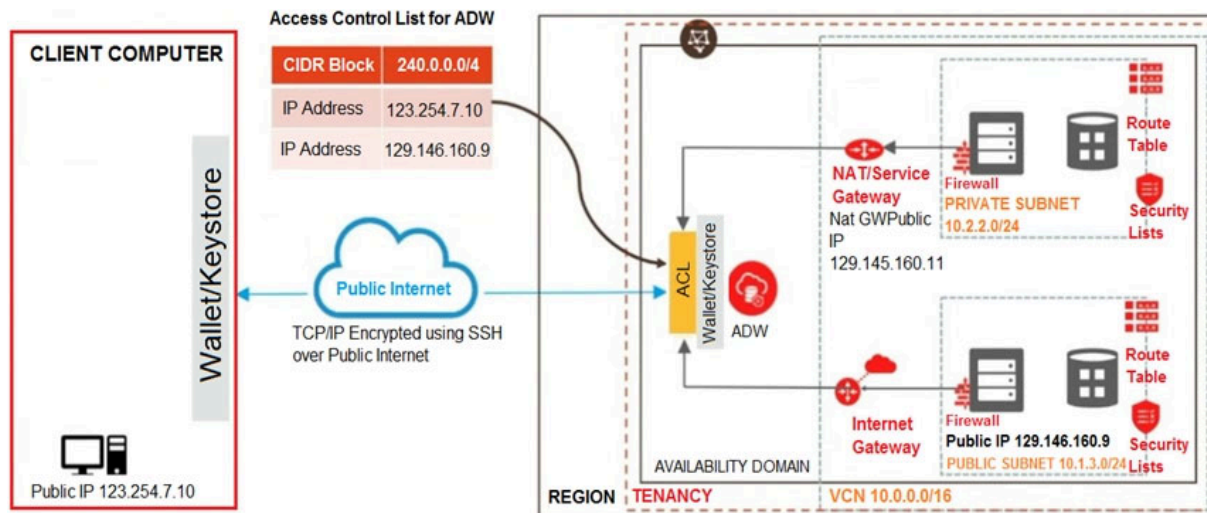
  **Tanat** 2 years, 11 months ago

BCF

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

upvoted 1 times

You designed and deployed your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) so that it is accessible from your on-premise data center and servers running on both private and public networks in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).



As you are testing the connectivity to your ADW database from the different access paths, you notice that the server running on the private network is unable to connect to ADW.

Which two steps do you need to take to enable connectivity from the server on the private network to ADW? (Choose two.)

- A. Add an entry in the Security List of the ADW allowing ingress traffic for CIDR block 10.2.2.0/24
- B. Add an entry in the route table (associated with the private subnet) with destination of 0.0.0.0/0; target type of NAT Gateway, add a stateful egress rule to the security list (associated with the private subnet) with destination of 0.0.0.0/0 and for all IP protocols.
- C. Add an entry in the access control list of ADW for IP address 129.146.160.11
- D. Add an entry in the route table (associated with the private subnet) with destination of 0.0.0.0/0; target type of Internet Gateway, add a stateful egress rule to the security list (associated with the private subnet) with destination of 0.0.0.0/0 and for all IP protocols.
- E. Add an entry in the access control list of ADW for CIDR block 10.2.2.0/24.

Suggested Answer: AB

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

- ankit89** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

B and C are correct, there seems to be an IP typo though.

upvoted 8 times
- Osong** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Not true. the ADW has no idea what the private IP address means to it. It needs the public IP of the NAT gateway. It should be B and C

upvoted 7 times
- Ludo** Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

A is wrong because the ADW has no Security List.

B is correct as the private subnet needs a route entry to exit on internet through the NAT gateway

C is "correct" because the ADW's ACL needs an entry for 129.145.160.11 (either the diagram or the C answer has got a typo, the second octet should match).

D is wrong, a private subnet has no use for an Internet Gateway

E is wrong, as the 10.2.2.0/24 CIDR block is hidden by the NAT Gateway and not visible by the ADW

upvoted 1 times
- Attaxhan** 2 years, 9 months ago

in the exam today

upvoted 1 times
- 30th** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

B,C... ignoring the typo in the answer C
upvoted 1 times



An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Public Load Balancer's SSL certificate is expiring soon. You noticed the Load Balancer is configured with SSL Termination only. When the certificate expires, data traffic can be interrupted and security compromised. What steps do you need to take to prevent this situation? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer and update backend servers to use the new certificate bundle.
- B. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer and update listeners to use the new certificate bundle.
- C. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer, update listeners and backend sets so they can use the new certificate bundle.
- D. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer, update backend servers to work with a new certificate and edit listeners so they can use the new certificate bundle.
- E. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer and implement end to end SSL so it can encrypt the traffic from clients all the way to the backend servers.

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **nenoz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B. It says "SSL Termination Only". Then, only it's needed to update in the listener/s. Question not talk about encrypt internal communication or change the deployed service. Otherway, update the certificate at backends will interrupt the active connections.
upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **fiamma0** Most Recent 1 year, 12 months ago

d
https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/update_certificate.htm
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AT12** 2 years, 9 months ago

I think the correct answer is D based on this:

To ensure consistent service, you must update (rotate) expiring certificates:

Update your client or backend server to work with a new certificate bundle.
Upload the new SSL certificate bundle to the load balancer:
Edit listeners or backend sets (as needed) so they use the new certificate bundle
(Optional) Remove the expiring SSL certificate bundle
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **30th** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B
B is the correct one. If LB does the SSL termination the backend servers know nothing about certificates.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Stu_Dent** 2 years, 10 months ago

So correct me if I'm wrong, but isn't the whole point of SSL Termination to take the pressure away from the backend servers? Meaning they are not involved in the process in the first place so they do not need to be updated to use the new certificate.

Making the answer = B

<https://avinetworks.com/glossary/ssl-termination/>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **EaglEyeZ** 2 years, 11 months ago

B is the correct option as the load balancer has been configured with SSL Termination only

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Desong** 2 years, 12 months ago

B is correct.

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

To ensure consistent service, you must update (rotate) expiring certificates:

Update your client or backend server to work with a new certificate bundle.

1. Upload the new SSL certificate bundle to the load balancer:

2. Edit listeners or backend sets (as needed) so they use the new certificate bundle.

Remember it is OR!!!!

Important

Updating the backend set temporarily interrupts traffic and can drop active connections.

since it is OR, we can choose update either listener OR backend.

update listener is a better choice since it does not cause any disruption.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **m_b_g** 2 years, 11 months ago

Certificate update on load balancer and listener is enough. B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mifune** 3 years ago

Can someone explain to me why is not correct the option D when in the documentation says in regards to the certification expiring replacement:

Editing a listener:

Open the navigation menu, click Networking, and then click Load Balancers.

Choose the Compartment that contains the load balancer you want to modify, and then click the load balancer's name.

In the Resources menu, click Listeners.

For the listener you want to edit, click the Actions menu, and then click Edit Listener.

In the Certificate Name list, choose the new certificate bundle.

Click Submit.

So the option should be C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AJ22** 2 years, 11 months ago

mifune C is correct if it just stopped updating the listener only. But it also says updating the backends. So B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **jkibbee** 3 years, 5 months ago

I agree with nenoAZ. The answer is B.

To terminate SSL at the load balancer, you must create a listener at a port such as 443, and then associate an uploaded certificate bundle with the listener. (<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingcertificates.htm>)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rohit_B** 3 years, 10 months ago

D is the correct Answer.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **CMMC** 3 years, 11 months ago

B since SSL termination only needs to associate the listeners with new certificate bundle; and no need to update the backend set given there is no encryption between LB and backend servers. Note A and D are not right as they are referring to backend servers (not backend set).

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **bilegt** 3 years, 9 months ago

You have to edit Backend sets or Listener. so D should be good

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **d3vnu77** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is A if the certificate is configured to use L7. It is D if the certificates is configured L3/L4. <https://serverfault.com/questions/68753/does-each-server-behind-a-load-balancer-need-their-own-ssl-certificate>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

D seems a better choice!

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **AshGup** 3 years, 11 months ago

D seems to be the correct answer here.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **adesmaster** 3 years, 11 months ago

D is the correct anwer - <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingcertificates.htm>

Update your client or backend server to work with a new certificate bundle. Editing a listener

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

B is the answer

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

I think answer is B,given the requirement is SSL termination only

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

From the link provided in the answer. To terminate SSL at the load balancer, you must create a listener at a port such as 443, and then associate an uploaded certificate bundle with the listener. This make think the answer still B

upvoted 6 times

Your company will soon start moving critical systems into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) platform. These systems will reside in the us-phoenix-1 and us-ashburn-1 regions. As part of the migration planning, you are reviewing the company's existing security policies and written guidelines for the OCI platform usage within the company.

Your security processes for critical systems require that all data is encrypted at rest using Customer-Managed Keys.

Which two options ensure compliance with this policy? (Choose two.)

- A. You do not need to perform any additional actions because the OCI Block Volume service always encrypts all block volumes, boot volumes, and volume backups at rest by using the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm with 256-bit encryption.
- B. When you create a new OCI Object Storage bucket through OCI console, you need to choose "ENCRYPT USING CUSTOMER-MANAGED KEYS" option.
- C. When you create a new block volume through OCI console, select "Encrypt using Customer-Managed Keys" checkbox and use encryption keys generated and stored in OCI Vault.
- D. When you create a new compute instance through OCI console, you use the default options for "configure boot volume" to speed up the process to create this compute instance.
- E. When you create a new compute instance through OCI console, you use the default shape to speed up the process to create this compute instance.


Suggested Answer: AB

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

 **fhoys** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Wont be B&C the right Answer?

upvoted 13 times

 **Ryogi** Most Recent 4 weeks, 1 day ago

correctanswer B,C

A : Wrong; All block volumes and boot volumes are encrypted at-rest by Block Volume, But if we want we can use custom managed keys.

B : Right; Step No: 4 <https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/post/using-oci-object-storage-bucket-encryption>

C : Right; You can use customer-managed keys, which are your own keys stored with the Vault service.

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

D : Wrong; Irrelevant

E : Wrong; Irrelevant

upvoted 1 times

 **LeeToowey** 2 years, 8 months ago

Since block volumes are not encrypted by default, A can be eliminated

upvoted 1 times

 **Attaxhan** 2 years, 9 months ago

in todays exam

upvoted 2 times

 **Saidasa** 2 years, 10 months ago

Namaste

URL: https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Tasks/creatingavolume.htm#Creating_a_Volume

Since Encryption is optional in block volumes A is incorrect (A says it is by default)

B & C would be my answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **NishantN** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

B and C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

B and C

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Tasks/creatingavolume.htm#Creating_a_Volume

[vhttps://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Tasks/managingbuckets.htm#createbucket](https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Object/Tasks/managingbuckets.htm#createbucket)

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tanat** 2 years, 10 months ago

Sorry it is A and B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **EaglEyeZ** 2 years, 11 months ago

B & C are the correct options

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AJ22** 2 years, 11 months ago

B & C are correct answers.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rohit_B** 3 years, 10 months ago

B & C are correct answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kesenbe** 3 years, 11 months ago

did someone took the test with this exam dump and pass?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

B and C

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **tell2ami** 3 years, 11 months ago

B and C are correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **bjmC** 3 years, 12 months ago

B+C is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Faz** 4 years ago

I also feel B&C is the right answer.

upvoted 4 times

A hospital in Austin has hosted its web-based medical records portal entirely in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) using compute instances for its web-tier and DB System database for its data tier. To validate compliance with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability (HIPAA), the hospital hired an IT security professional to check their systems. It was found that there were a lot of unauthorized requests coming from a set of IP addresses originating from a county in Southeast Asia. Which option can mitigate this type of attack? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Block the attacking IP addresses by creating a Security List rule to deny access to the subnet where the web server is running.
- B. Block the attacking IP addresses by creating a Network Security Group rule to deny access to the compute instance where the web server is running.
- C. Implementing an OCI Web Application Firewall Bot Management policy to identify the attacking IP addresses and mitigate the threat.
- D. Block the attacking IP addresses by implementing an OCI Web Application Firewall policy using Access Control Rules.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

D (67%)

C (33%)

- 🗳️ **fhoys** Highly Voted 4 years ago

I think proper answer is D. WAF can protect any internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request.

upvoted 12 times
- 🗳️ **Attaxhan** Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago

in today exam

upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ **domingoshd** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D it's ok

upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **30th** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Vote for C. Static IP addresses is never a gut solution against hackers. I would activate WAF Bot Management feature to identify the source of the attack automatically. "Web-based portal" is IMHO a hint, that it is possible in this case.

upvoted 2 times
- 🗳️ **jac_1707** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct answer

upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **EaglEyeZ** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is the correct option

upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **a321321** 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times
- 🗳️ **Bibace** 2 years, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

WAF can protect any internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer's applications. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request.

upvoted 3 times
- 🗳️ **SangSang** 2 years, 11 months ago

did you pass the exam with this dump bro?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rohit_B** 3 years, 10 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

D is the answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tell2ami** 3 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **adesmaster** 4 years ago

D with WAF is the BEST answer

upvoted 3 times

You work for a large bank where your main application is a payment processing gateway API. You deployed the application on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) and used API Gateway with several policies to control the access of the API endpoint. However, your customers are complaining about the unavailability of the API endpoint. Upon checking, you noticed that the Gateway URL is throwing Service Unavailable error. You need to check the backend latency and backend responses when this error started last night. What should you do to get this data? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Check with the application owner and search the log file for the container to get the metrics from the log file.
- B. Go to Governance Menu and click on Audit to see the Audit log for the API Gateway. Filter it using Start and End date with a 503 response status.
- C. Go to Developer Services and click on API Gateway. Go to the detail page of the gateway and select Metrics. Change the Start and End time to filter the metrics.
- D. Go to Monitoring and click on Service Metrics. Choose the Metric Namespace as oci_apigateway. Change the Start and End time accordingly. Add a Dimension and select httpStatusCode: 503. Check the backend latency and backend responses metric.


Suggested Answer: D

Reference:


<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Reference/apigatewaymetrics.htm>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **fhoys** Highly Voted 4 years ago


D: This Link helps us to understand. <https://medium.com/oracledevs/using-oci-monitoring-healthchecks-to-schedule-execution-of-serverless-functions-on-oracle-cloud-ef233f887a5>
upvoted 6 times

 **EagleEyeZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

Option D would be correct if all API Gateways of the company in question have issues and you need to diagnose All the API Gateways, for that the OCI Monitoring Service is perfect. but the question is asking to diagnose issues in a single API Gateway. so the easiest way to do that is to watch the default Metrics of the API Gateway located in the API Gateway Details page under the Resources section and click the Metrics. Hence the correct option is C
upvoted 2 times

 **Uweeck** 2 years, 7 months ago

I agree with C but for the reason that the question is actually 'You need to check the backend latency and backend responses when this error started last night'. you can get the data from 'Metric' tab on API Gateway menu. Also you wont get the data is the service is unavailable e.g. adding dimension 'httpStatusCode: 503' from Monitoring menu.
upvoted 1 times

 **bilegt** 3 years, 9 months ago


there is no oci_apigateway in filtering namespace, that concludes D wrong.
upvoted 1 times

 **bilegt** 3 years, 9 months ago

actually there is oci_apigateway in namespace, sorry! D is correct :D
upvoted 3 times

 **delampe** Most Recent 2 years, 10 months ago

D is correct : <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Monitoring/Tasks/buildingqueries.htm#CreateQuery>
upvoted 1 times

 **EagleEyeZ** 2 years, 11 months ago

C is the correct option

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Reference/apigatewaymetrics.htm>

To view default metric charts for a single API gateway

In the Console, open the navigation menu and click Developer Services. Under API Management, click Gateways. Select the region you are using with API Gateway.

Select the compartment containing the API gateway for which you want to view metrics.

The Gateways page shows all the API gateways in the compartment you selected. Click the name of the API gateway for which you want to view metrics.

Under Resources, click Metrics.

The Metrics page displays a chart for each metric that is emitted by the metric namespace for API Gateway. For more information about the emitted metrics, see Available Metrics: oci_apigateway.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AJ22** 2 years, 11 months ago

I would go with D. C is partially correct. You cannot directly go to monitoring but observability and Management > Monitoring > Service Metrics.

Add a dimensions for 503. So D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **SilNilanjan** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D seems to be the better choice

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **JArifat** 2 years, 11 months ago

Ans: C

There are nothing called statusCode:503 in Dimension in Service Metric. Rather the available dimensions are: (a) resourceId (b) resourceName (c) resourceTenantId

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **EaglEyeZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

No actually there is the httpstatusCode dimension in the Service Metric.

Please see: <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Reference/apigatewaymetrics.htm>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

D: is a better choice!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer Seems C: read following, API gateway metric shows backend latency <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Reference/apigatewaymetrics.htm#Availabl>

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/APIGateway/Reference/apigatewaymetrics.htm>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **adesmaster** 3 years, 11 months ago

but you can't filter the 503 error

upvoted 4 times

You are running a legacy application in a compute instance on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). To provide enough space for it to store internal data, a block volume is attached to the instance in paravirtualized mode.

Your application is not resilient to crash-consistent backup.

What should you do to backup the block volume in a secure and cost effective way? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Save your application data, detach the block volume and create a clone.
- B. Create a volume group, add the boot volume and then run the volume group backup.
- C. Create a backup, detach the block volume and save your application data.
- D. Save your application data, detach the block volume and create a backup.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **ankit89** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

D: crash-consistent backup require to save data first and then detach.

upvoted 6 times

 **Tanat** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is a the answer.

As the application is not crash consistent,the application should be down to take back up or clone. Even if , chose A can be the answer, it is not cost effective than Choose D.

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

upvoted 5 times


 **Saidasa** Most Recent 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Namaste

Application data should be saved first and backup is cheaper than clone , hence D

upvoted 2 times

 **EaglEyeZ** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is the correct option

upvoted 2 times

 **Imkumar** 3 years, 1 month ago

D is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

 **skywalker** 3 years, 7 months ago

Looks to be D.. since the application is not resilient to crash-consistent backup. (B would be a better answer if it is resilient crash consistent backup.

upvoted 1 times

 **fhoys** 3 years, 12 months ago

After reading ganderson comments I agree with D as answer

upvoted 2 times

 **sticks4** 4 years ago

Why isn't B correct?

upvoted 2 times



 **ganderson** 4 years ago

I don't think it's necessarily wrong but is it necessary to do a volume group with only one volume in this case? I lean towards D since I see that in the docs

'Before creating a backup, you should ensure that the data is consistent: Sync the file system, unmount the file system if possible, and save

your application data. Only the data on the disk will be backed up.' (<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Block/Concepts/blockvolumebackups.htm>)

upvoted 7 times

  **AJ22** 2 years, 11 months ago


B is not correct because the application is not resilient with crash-consistent backups which you do online.

From documentation.

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

Making a boot volume backup while an instance is running creates a crash-consistent backup, meaning the data is in the identical state it was in at the time the backup was made. This is the same state it would be in the case of a loss of power or hard crash. In most cases, you can restore a boot volume backup and use it to create an instance. Alternatively you can attach it to an instance as a data volume to repair it or recover data, see [Attaching a Volume](#). To ensure a bootable image, you should create a custom image from your instance. For information about creating custom images, see [Managing Custom Images](#).

upvoted 1 times

  **Faz** 4 years ago

D is the right answer.

upvoted 5 times

You work as a solutions architect for an online retail store creating a portal to allow the users to pay for their groceries using credit cards. Since the application is not fully compliant with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), your company is looking to use a third-party payment service to process credit card payments.

The third-party service allows a maximum of 5 public IP addresses at a time. However, your website is using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Instance Pool Auto

Scaling policy to create up to 15 instances during peak traffic demand, which are launched in VCN private subnets and attached to an OCI public Load Balancer.

Upon user payment, the portal connects to the payment service over the Internet to complete the transaction

What solution can you implement to make sure that all 15 compute instances can connect to the third party system to process the payments during peak traffic demand? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Route credit card payment request from the compute instances through the NAT Gateway. On the third-party services, whitelist the public IP associated with the NAT Gateway.
- B. Create an OCI Command Line Interface (CLI) script to automatically reserve public IP address for the compute instances. On the third-party services, whitelist the Reserved public IP.
- C. Whitelist the Internet Gateway Public IP on the third party service and route all payment requests through the Internet Gateway.
- D. Route payment request from the compute instances through the OCI Load Balancer, which will then be routed to the third party service.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **braindredger** Highly Voted 4 years ago

I think it should be A. NAT gateway will have one public IP. All the compute instances will make the request through the NAT gateway, so they'll appear as all coming from a single IP.

Option D is talking about a load balancer. Load balancers are used to distribute "incoming" traffic across the backend server, here we are talking about outgoing traffic.

upvoted 15 times

 **Faz** 4 years ago

I too agree that answer would be A.

upvoted 2 times

 **fhoys** 4 years ago

Nat Gateway is more to be used in Private subnets.

upvoted 3 times

 **Chityaab** 4 years ago

I agree that answer is A. There really isn't a pattern where you could initiate outbound connections through a load balancer.

upvoted 3 times

 **ginseng** 3 years ago

So you're going to route requests from a Public Facing LB - which has a Public IP - via a NAT Gateway? Really? Hmm...

upvoted 2 times

 **Ludo** Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Test question appeared December 2022 on 1Z0-997-22 exam

upvoted 1 times

 **LeeToowey** 2 years, 8 months ago

test question appeared march 8 2022

upvoted 1 times

 **David_123** 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is D

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

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Attaxhan** 2 years, 9 months ago

in today exam

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **JohnPi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

it should be A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **BalaChinnasamy** 2 years, 9 months ago

A is the answer as the NAT gateway provides public IP to private IP translation for outgoing calls

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **pelekafitinakwenu** 2 years, 9 months ago

The Correct answer is A

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sanduni** 2 years, 11 months ago

what about answer C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Imkumar** 3 years, 1 month ago

D is the answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **nenAZ** 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer should be A. Load Balancer doc don't says anyway that LB could accept and process internal connections to internet.

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

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rohit_B** 3 years, 10 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Zhillon** 3 years, 11 months ago

Instances in a private subnet don't have public IP addresses. With the NAT gateway, they can initiate connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

I am changing my view to Answer : A, because application need to connect to third party after process completion.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

D, Nat gateway is for patching

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **adesmaster** 3 years, 11 months ago

Yes and no. NAT gateway let you connect internet with private subnets, but you must start the communication from the private network. You can't connect directly from internet to the private network. Correct answer is A (nat gateway), because you can't route outbound traffic from backends server to the loadbalancer to connect to other 3rd party server.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

Answer is D: You can OCI Load Balancer for this solution which can you the Public IPs of Load balancer to Traffic to third party services which allows a maximum of Spelunk IP addresses 5 public IPAddresses at a time However, your website is using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) InstancePool Auto Scaling policy to create up to 15 Instances during peak traffic demand

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **nwongsf** 4 years ago

Should be D

upvoted 2 times

You are developing a Serverless function for your company's IoT project. This function should access Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage to store some files. You choose Oracle Functions to deploy this function on OCI. However, your security team doesn't allow you to carry any API Token or RSA Key to authenticate the function against the OCI API to access the Object Storage. What should you do to get this function to access OCI Object Storage without carrying any static authentication files? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Set up a Dynamic Group using the format below:

```
ALL {resource.type = 'fnfunc', resource.compartment.id = 'ocid1.compartment.oc1..aaaaaaaa23_____smwa' }
```

Create a policy using the format below to give

access to OCI Object Storage:

```
allow dynamic-group acme-func-dyn-grp to manage objects in compartment acme-storage-compartment where all {target.bucket.name= 'acme-functions-bucket' }
```

Include a call to a

"resource principal provider' in your function code as below:

```
signer = oci.auth.signers.get_resource_principals_signer()
```

B. Add these two policy statements for your compartment and then include a call to a "resource principal provider' in your function code:

```
Allow group acme-functions-developers to inspect repos in tenancy
Allow group acme-functions-developers to manage repos in tenancy where all
{target.repo.name=/acme-web-app*/}
```

C. There is no way that you can access the OCI resources from a running function.


D. Add these two policy statements for your compartment to give your function automatic access to all other OCI resources:

```
Allow group <group-name> to manage fn-app in compartment <compartment-name>
Allow group <group-name> to manage fn-function in compartment <compartment-name>
```

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution


A (100%)

 **Faz** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Correct answer is A.

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/getting-started-with-oracle-functions-and-object-storage>

upvoted 11 times

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

A is the answer


upvoted 1 times

 **pelekafitinakwenu** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A


Use of Dynamic Groups and policy definition for the groups

upvoted 1 times

 **EaglEyeZ** 2 years, 10 months ago


A is the correct option

upvoted 1 times

 **jac_1707** 2 years, 11 months ago

feel A is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **a321321** 2 years, 11 months ago


A is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Imkumar** 3 years, 1 month ago


A is answer

upvoted 2 times

 **kiosk265** 3 years, 4 months ago


A: <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionsaccessingociresources.htm>

upvoted 2 times

  **Rohit_B** 3 years, 10 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

You work for a retail company and they developed a Microservices based shopping application that needs to access Oracle Autonomous Database from the application. As an Architect, you have been tasked to treat all of the application components as Kubernetes native objects, such as the microservices, Oracle Autonomous database, Kubernetes services, etc.

What should you do to make sure that you can use Kubernetes constructs to manage the life cycle of the application components, including Oracle Autonomous Database? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Service Gateway and connect to the Oracle Autonomous Database using the private IP address from the microservice.
- B. Provision an Oracle Autonomous Database and then use OCI Service Broker to access the database as a native component to your Kubernetes cluster.
- C. Create a service from the Kubernetes cluster and point to the Oracle Autonomous Database using its FQDN.
- D. Install and secure the OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes. Then provision and bind to the required Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services.

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  **ankit89** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago



D is right, OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes is an implementation of the Open Service Broker API. OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes is specifically for interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services from Kubernetes clusters. It includes three service broker adapters to bind to the following Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services:

Object Storage

Autonomous Transaction Processing

Autonomous Data Warehouse

upvoted 10 times

  **Osong** Highly Voted 4 years ago

the answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

  **Saidasa** Most Recent 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D



Namaste

For this D is correct , but Oracle has added a note as below now on its website

Instead of the OCI Service Broker for Kubernetes, Oracle now recommends you use the OCI Service Operator for Kubernetes to interact with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services using the Kubernetes API and Kubernetes tooling. See Adding OCI Service Operator for Kubernetes to Clusters.

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

upvoted 3 times

  **Sanduni** 2 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

A large London based eCommerce company is running Oracle DB Systems Virtual Machine RAC database on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for their eCommerce application in the uk-london-1 region. They are currently taking automatic backups of the database, as configured during the database provisioning activity. They are launching a new product soon, which is expected to sell in large quantities all over the world. The application architecture should have minimal cost, no data loss, no performance impacts during the database backup windows and should have minimal downtime.

What is the most efficient and cost-effective mechanism of modifying the database deployment architecture to meet these application goals? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Launch a new VM RAC database in another availability domain, launch a compute instance, deploy Oracle GoldenGate on it and then configure it to replicate the data from the eCommerce Database over to the new VM RAC database using GoldenGate. Take backups from the new VM RAC database.
- B. Turn off automatic backups from the eCommerce database, implement Oracle Active Data Guard with the standby database deployed on another availability domain, and take backups from the standby database.
- C. Launch a new VM RAC database in another availability domain, launch a compute instance, deploy Oracle GoldenGate on it and then configure bi-directional replication from the eCommerce Database over to the new VM RAC database using GoldenGate. Take backup from the new VM RAC database.
- D. Turn off automatic backups from the eCommerce database, implement Oracle Data Guard with the standby database deployed on another availability domain, take backups from the standby database.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution


B (100%)


 **i_maddog_i** Highly Voted 3 years ago
I'd say B


Active Data Guard extends Data Guard capabilities by providing advanced features for data protection and availability as well as offloading read-only workload and fast incremental backups from a production database.


Page. 5


<https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/hybrid-dg-to-oci-5444327.pdf>
upvoted 6 times

 **Minghon** 3 years ago
Active Data Guard is not cost-effective...
upvoted 2 times

 **sortbox** 3 years ago
AFAIK cost effectiveness here is not to use symmetric RAC in another AD. As it was already mentioned below, RAC on VM has ADG licensed. Also ADG has extra benefits like offloading, auto-block repair and fast incremental backups
upvoted 4 times

 **IT_Thinker** 2 years, 10 months ago
Active Data Guard starts at \$11,500!!! You will lose respect if your it manager asks you for a cost effective solution and you propose spending \$\$\$ when 'Data Guard' (answer D) will do the job for FREE. Golden Gate is the most expensive option. ADG is just an extension of Data Guard and is used primarily for running reports on NON production DBs, so as not to affect performance on the production systems/DBs. This way the bean counters can run as many reports as they want without affecting production servers or having to wait for non peak hours, blah, blah...
upvoted 2 times

 **adesmaster** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago
I'd say B as the company has a RAC (and then a Extreme Performance license that includes Active Data Guard)
upvoted 5 times

 **bilegt** 3 years, 9 months ago
you cannot take backup from standby side until it becomes primary

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kevzeg** 3 years, 9 months ago

AFAIK Active Data Guard supports backup from standby database.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **FPM** 1 year, 6 months ago

True, it can: <https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/haovw/ha-features.html#GUID-F4C51EAE-856F-4564-8C68-F3BD622AABEE>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Saidasa** Most Recent 2 years, 10 months ago

Namaste

My opinion here would be D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AJ22** 2 years, 10 months ago

The question being asked is

"What is the most efficient and cost-effective mechanism of modifying the database deployment architecture to meet these application goals? "

Most cost effective also modifying the database deployment architecture. So the answer can modify the deployment.

A. has Golden Gate No cost effective

B. has active dataguard No cost effective

C. RAC and Golden Gate No Cost effective

D. is the answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Daredevilforu** 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer C:

Active Data Guard or GoldenGate are used for disaster recovery when fast recovery times or additional levels of data protection are required. And offload queries and backup to standby system.

Oracle GoldenGate to support a disaster recovery site is to have a working bi-directional data flow, from the primary system to the live-standby system and vice versa.

DataGuard and Automatic Backup

You can enable the Automatic Backup feature on a database with the standby role in a Data Guard association. However, automatic backups for that database will not be created until it assumes the primary role.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Scipio88** 2 years, 10 months ago

I have seen other discussions say it's Option C.

Since the customer uses RAC, you would want RAC solution.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Oraclemystic** 2 years, 10 months ago

Sure B. No data loss

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **EagleEyeZ** 2 years, 10 months ago

B is the correct option in this scenario

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JArifat** 2 years, 11 months ago

you cant take backup from a standby database until it become primay.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bibace** 2 years, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/hybrid-dg-to-oci-5444327.pdf>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Desong** 2 years, 12 months ago

absolutely B.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **skywalker** 3 years, 6 months ago

D... coz is using Data Group.

Cannot be C as it involve GoldenGate which is not cost effective..

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rohit_B** 3 years, 10 months ago

C is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

D is the answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **sticks4** 4 years ago

I'm now thinking 'D' also DG

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **bpage** 4 years ago

C

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

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

You are right.. Data Guard - You can enable the Automatic Backup feature on a database with the standby role in a Data Guard association.

However, automatic backups for that database will not be created until it assumes the primary role.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

I think D option is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **fhoys** 4 years ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Your organization is using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and wants to setup a disaster recovery plan by copying block volume backups to another region at regular intervals. This makes it easier to rebuild applications and data in the destination region if a region wide disaster occurs in the source region.

Which IAM Policy statement allows the VolumeAdmins group to copy volume backups between regions? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Allow group VolumeAdmins to inspect volumes family in tenancy
- B. Allow group VolumeAdmins to use backups in tenancy
- C. Allow group VolumeAdmins to manage volumes in tenancy
- D. Allow group VolumeAdmins to copy volume backups in tenancy


Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **Osong** Highly Voted 4 years ago

the options were poorly written:

Allow group VolumeAdmins to use volume-backups in tenancy where request.permission='VOLUME_BACKUP_COPY'
upvoted 8 times

 **fhoys** 4 years ago

agree with you Osong

upvoted 2 times

 **adesmaster** 3 years, 11 months ago

You need next policy to use copy backups to another region too Allow group VolumeAdmins to manage volume-family In tenancy

upvoted 1 times

 **AKYK** Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

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.

You can copy block volume backups between regions using the Console, command line interface (CLI), SDKs, or REST APIs.

To copy volume backups between regions, you must have permission to read and copy volume backups in the source region, and permission to create volume backups in the destination region. To do all things with block storage volumes, volume backups, and volume groups in all compartments with the exception of copying volume backups across regions.

Allow group VolumeAdmins to manage volume-family in tenancy

The aggregate resource type volume-family does not include the VOLUME_BACKUP_COPY permission, so to enable copying volume backups across regions you need to ensure that you include the third statement in that policy, which is:

Allow group VolumeAdmins to use volume-backups in tenancy where request.permission='VOLUME_BACKUP_COPY'
upvoted 2 times

 **JohnPi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Allow group VolumeAdmins to manage volume-family in tenancy


Allow group VolumeAdmins to use instance-family in tenancy

If the group needs to also copy volume backups and boot volume backups across regions, add the following statements to the policy:

Allow group VolumeAdmins to use volume-backups in tenancy where request.permission='VOLUME_BACKUP_COPY'

Allow group VolumeAdmins to use boot-volume-backups in tenancy where request.permission='BOOT_VOLUME_BACKUP_COPY'

upvoted 1 times

 **Saidasa** 2 years, 10 months ago

Namaste

Description of verbs:

inspect : "Ability to list resources, without access to any confidential information or user-specified metadata that may be part of that resource."

read : "Includes inspect plus the ability to get user-specified metadata and the actual resource itself."



Use: "Includes read plus the ability to work with existing resources (the actions vary by resource type)."

Manage: "Includes all permissions for the resource."

Copy: Does not exist

Here B is correct as per me

upvoted 1 times

  **Desong** 2 years, 12 months ago

The Answer is right, B. "use" is appropriate. "manage" is over privileged.

upvoted 3 times


  **Nandan_aswal** 3 years, 11 months ago

B is correct.

Allow group VolumeAdmins to use volume-backups in tenancy where request.permission='VOLUME_BACKUP_COPY'


Allow group VolumeAdmins to use boot-volume-backups in tenancy where request.permission='BOOT_VOLUME_BACKUP_COPY'

upvoted 1 times

  **CMMC** 3 years, 11 months ago



would choose B since it should be either to use or to manage the "backups" rather than "volumes".

upvoted 1 times

  **ginseng** 3 years ago



yep..principle of least privilege.

upvoted 1 times

  **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago


Finally: C seems a better choice.

upvoted 1 times

  **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **tell2ami** 3 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **mifune** 3 years ago

VolumeAdmins is just a group, not the root user of the account... so the answer is B, and USE is enough to make backups

upvoted 2 times

You have multiple IAM users who launch different types of compute instances and block volumes every day. As a result, your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy quickly hit the service limit and you can no longer create any new instances. As you are cleaning up the environment, you notice that the majority of the instances and block volumes are untagged. Therefore, it is difficult to pinpoint the owner of these resources and verify if they are safe to terminate.

Because of this, your company has issued a new mandate, which requires adding a predefined set of tags to identify owners before launching compute instances.

Which option is the simplest way to implement this new requirement? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Create tag variables to automatically tag a resource with the user name.
- B. Create a policy to automatically tag a resource with the user name.
- C. Create a policy using IAM requiring users to tag specific resources. This will allow a user to launch compute instances only if certain tags were defined.
- D. Create tag variables for each compartment to automatically tag a resource with the user name.
- E. Create a default tag for each compartment, which ensures that appropriate tags are applied at resource creation.

Suggested Answer: E

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution


A (100%)

 **Minghon** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Referring to the official Oracle Practice Exam, the answer is "Create a predefined tag with tag variables to automatically tag a resource with username."

upvoted 6 times

 **Uweeck** 2 years, 7 months ago

you dont create tag variables but you use the variables on tag default.

upvoted 1 times

 **serivn** Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct answer is A as this included in the official Oracle training practical test.

upvoted 1 times

 **davidliuatoracle** 3 years, 10 months ago


E should be closer, A required manual steps

upvoted 2 times

 **ginseng** 3 years ago

The correct answer is A. The Official OCI Pro practice exam has this as A.

upvoted 5 times

 **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago

A is the right asnwer

upvoted 2 times

 **tell2ami** 3 years, 11 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **fhoys** 4 years ago

Answer is A: Tag defaults let you specify tags that are applied automatically to all resources at the time of creation in a specific compartment.


This feature allows you to ensure that appropriate tags are applied at resource creation without requiring the user creating the resource to have access to the tag namespaces.

upvoted 2 times

  **adesmaster** 3 years, 11 months ago

E is the default tag option....

upvoted 2 times

  **Osong** 4 years ago

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

You have an Oracle database system in a virtual cloud network (VCN) that needs to be accessible on port 1521 from your on-premises network CIDR 172.17.0.0/24.

You have the following configuration currently:

- ⇒ Virtual cloud network (VCN) is associated with a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), and DRG has an active IPSec connection with your on-premises data center.
- ⇒ Oracle database system is hosted in a private subnet.
- ⇒ The private subnet route table has following configuration.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Destination	Target Type	Target
<input type="checkbox"/>	172.17.0.0/24	Dynamic Routing Gateways	ASH-DRG

0 Selected

⇒ The private subnet security list has following INGRESS security rule.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Stateless	Source	IP Protocol	Source Port Range	Destination Port Range	Type and Code	Allows
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	172.17.0.0/24	TCP	All	1521		TCP traffic for ports: 1521

⇒ The Oracle database system is part of a network security group with following security rules.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Direction	Source or Destination	Protocol	Details	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ingress	Source Type: Service Source: All IAD Services in Oracle Services Network	All Protocols	Allow: All traffic for all ports	Hide

However, you are still unable to connect to the Oracle Database system. Which action will resolve this issue? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Add an EGRESS rule in private subnet security list as following.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Stateless	Source	IP Protocol	Source Port Range	Destination Port Range	Type and Code	Allows
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	172.17.0.0/24	TCP	1521	All		TCP traffic for ports: All

B. Add an EGRESS rule in network security group as following.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Direction: Ingress	Source Type: CIDR	TCP	Source Port Range: All	Destination Port Range: 1521	Allow: TCP tra... Show
	Stateless: No	Source: 172.17.0.0/24				

C. Add a route rule in the private subnet route table as following.

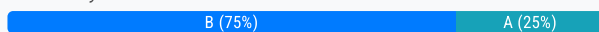
<input type="checkbox"/>	Destination	Target Type	Target
<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0.0.0/0	Dynamic Routing Gateways	ASH-DRG

D. Add an Egress rule in private subnet security list as following.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Stateless	Source	IP Protocol	Source Port Range	Destination Port Range	Type and Code	Allows
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	172.17.0.0/24	TCP	All	1521		TCP traffic for ports: 1521

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution



Sanduni Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

In Answer A Source should be replaced with Destination.

Answer is A

upvoted 6 times

IT_Thinker 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer has to be A because even if you wanted to use NSGs instead of Security Lists, you can't just leave that stateless rule hanging out there. Until the Security List's stateless ingress rule for port 1521 is partnered with an egress rule, the traffic will NEVER flow. NSGs do not over-ride Security Lists/Security Lists do not over-ride NSGs.

upvoted 2 times

  **fhoys** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answer is A: Given the private subnet has a stateless ingress rule, we need to create a stateless egress rule that allows the DB to reply back.

Stateless: Does not allow auto reply

Stateful: Allow reply back to the source ip

upvoted 5 times

  **Attaxhan** Most Recent 2 years, 9 months ago



in today exam

upvoted 2 times

  **csandesh** 2 years, 9 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **JohnPi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A



Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

  **BalaChinnasamy** 2 years, 9 months ago



Answer should be A. There is a stateless ingress rule already exist. just need another stateless EGRESS rule

upvoted 1 times

  **serivn** 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct answer is A. While NSG is stateful then no need to explicitly define an egress rule --> B is wrong. D have a wrong configuration for Source/Destination port. C is redundant as the route table has been configured correctly before.

upvoted 1 times

  **fyzzzz** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Both A & B should have Destination instead of Source and both would resolve the issue but I would go with B for more granularity. If you choose to use both security lists and network security groups, the set of rules that applies to a given VNIC is the union of these items, this means you can have a SL stateless INGRESS rule and a corresponding EGRESS rule in the NSG. I tested this and it works :

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/securityrules.htm#use_both

upvoted 2 times

  **alfamaven** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B



B because it is specific stateful ingress to database instead of the whole subnet. The problem was only about access to database.

upvoted 1 times

  **adesmaster** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is A, but the picture is wrong as it shows "source" instead of "destination"

upvoted 2 times

  **ankit89** 3 years, 11 months ago



Answer is A. Stateless rule, requires to have ingress and egress both to communicate.

upvoted 5 times

  **yanqingdong** 3 years, 12 months ago

should be A with destination ip, not source ip.

upvoted 3 times

  **Faz** 4 years ago

Correct answer is B. Since security lists created is a stateless one, no need to have a egress rule. Whereas NSG is stateful, we need to add corresponding egress rule for the ingress rule.. Hence the answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

  **ganderson** 4 years ago

I am not sure that is true. I believe it's the opposite Stateful rules don't require an egress. Here is the documentation

(<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/securityrules.htm#stateful>). It says 'Marking a security rule as

stateless indicates that you do NOT want to use connection tracking for any traffic that matches that rule. This means that response traffic is not automatically allowed. To allow the response traffic for a stateless ingress rule, you must create a corresponding stateless egress rule'. So since it was marked as stateless, we do need an egress. I think answer is still A

upvoted 1 times