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A consulting company that employs Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) architects has successfully completed resource migration from Microsoft Azure to OCI, and no longer requires the OCI FastConnect circuit to Azure. The project manager has asked you to delete all resources involved in this inter-cloud connectivity. From the Azure side, you delete the Resource Group. After a while, you notice that all Azure resources have been deleted, except for the Azure ExpressRoute circuit.



What could be a potential reason for this issue?

- A. You need to first delete the OCI FastConnect circuit for the ExpressRoute circuit to be decommissioned, and then you can delete the ExpressRoute virtual circuit.
- B. Your bill from the OCI side needs to be paid in full before you can remove the Azure ExpressRoute circuit.
- C. You need to remove all routes that point to the inter-cloud connection on both OCI and Azure before you can delete the circuit.
- D. You need to remove the Azure ExpressRoute Partner Service Key from the OCI FastConnect circuit, and then you can delete the ExpressRoute virtual circuit.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A agree

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Troubleshoot/fastconnecttroubleshoot2.htm>

upvoted 1 times

  **jackhsu0704** 1 year, 11 months ago

yes, A. You need to first delete the OCI FastConnect circuit for the ExpressRoute circuit to be decommissioned, and then you can delete the ExpressRoute virtual circuit.

upvoted 3 times

You are a Lead Architect at one of the leading consulting firms. Your firm has workloads deployed in both Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and Microsoft Azure. You are asked to design a solution where workloads on both clouds can communicate directly and efficiently. You would like to set up a private interconnection between OCI and Microsoft Azure.

What are the steps you need to perform on the OCI side to set up the interconnection?

- A. Create a VCN with subnets and attach a DRG to the VCN. Create a FastConnect connection of the connection type "FastConnect Partner" and select "Microsoft Azure: ExpressRoute" as the Partner. Create a public virtual circuit, provide details of the DRG and add the "partner connection key" provided by Microsoft Azure. Configure OCI VCN Security Lists and Route Tables.
- B. Create a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with subnets and attach a Virtual Network Gateway to the VCN. Create a FastConnect connection of the connection type "FastConnect Partner" and select "Microsoft Azure: ExpressRoute" as the Partner. Create a private virtual circuit, provide details of the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) and add the "partner interconnect key" provided by Microsoft Azure. Provide the BGP IP addresses. Configure OCI VCN Security Lists and Route Tables.
- C. Create a VCN with subnets and attach a DRG to the VCN. Create a FastConnect connection of the connection type "FastConnect Direct". Create a Cross-Connect Group, provide details of the DRG and add the "partner secret key" provided by Microsoft Azure. Provide the BGP IP addresses, Configure OCI VCN Security Lists and Route Tables.
- D. Create a VCN with subnets and attach a DRG to the VCN. Create a FastConnect connection of the connection type "FastConnect Partner" and select "Microsoft Azure: ExpressRoute" as the Partner. Create a private virtual circuit, provide details of the DRG and add the "partner service key" provided by Microsoft Azure. Provide the BGP IP addresses, Configure OCI VCN Security Lists and Route Tables.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **MSavi** 10 months ago

Sure it's D.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D agree

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **farrukhsalman** 1 year, 8 months ago

Indeed D

upvoted 1 times

You have two Virtual Cloud Networks (VCN) that need to be peered. The set up is as follows:

The VCNs are in different tenancies.

Peering has to be via Local Peering Gateway (LPG) because one of the VCNs needs to be added to an existing Hub and Spoke configuration that consists of a hub and two spokes.

There is a CIDR overlap. The VCN that serves as the Hub VCN has a 172.19.0.0/16 CIDR prefix. The other VCN to be added as a Spoke VCN has a 172.19.128.0/17 CIDR prefix.

The other two spokes have 10.0.0.0/16 and 192.168.0.0/16 prefixes, respectively.

What is a possible solution to this problem?

- A. Use Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) instead.
- B. Add another CIDR prefix to the VCN that is integrating with the Hub and Spoke and does not overlap. Use that CIDR for the LPG connection.
- C. Review the subnets in the hub VCN. If they all have the third octet under 128, change the VCN prefix to /17.
- D. Review the subnets in the hub VCN. If they all have the third octet above 128, change the VCN prefix to /17.
- E. Review all subnets in the hub VCN. If one of them has the third octet at 128, change the VCN prefix to /17.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I also believe that C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **examtaker1** 1 year, 10 months ago

I think C is correct

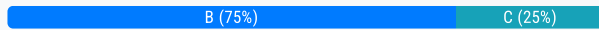
upvoted 2 times

You are trying to delete a compartment. The delete operation is failing and you need to troubleshoot the problem. Which step should NOT be considered when troubleshooting this issue?

- A. Verify that you have removed all resources from the compartment.
- B. Ensure you have at least one more compartment in your tenancy other than the root compartment.
- C. Verify that there are no policies in the root compartment that reference the compartment you are trying to delete.
- D. Search for resources in the compartment for each region that your tenancy is subscribed to.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **BharatDixit** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

'NOT' is important in the question.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **hogs** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

policy

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B agree

upvoted 2 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 hosted in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). As an IT consultant, you must configure a Web Application Firewall (WAF) to protect these websites against such attacks.



How would you configure your WAF to protect the website against those attacks?

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

Suggested Answer: E

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

  **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E agree

upvoted 2 times

  **AAAA333** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

It is answer correct

upvoted 2 times

A cloud engineer needs to enable routing between two Virtual Cloud Networks (VCN) from his tenancy. The VCNs are in the same region but in different compartments. After reviewing the IPv4 CIDR prefixes of the two VCNs, he notices that there are no overlapping CIDR blocks. Which THREE are valid Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) options for connecting and routing between the two VCNs? (Choose three.)

- A. Create two DRGs in the tenancy. Attach one VCN to one of the DRGs; attach the other VCN to the second DRG. In each one of the DRGs, create a Virtual Circuit Attachment. Select FastConnect Partner as the FastConnect type. Select any vendor from the list and complete the circuit at the partner site. Once the FastConnect IPv4 BGP field is in the UP state in each one of the Virtual Circuits, add a route rule in each one of the VCNs' route table to the other VCN using the DRG as the next hop.
- B. Create two DRGs in the tenancy. Attach one VCN to one of the DRGs; attach the other VCN to the second DRG. In each one of the DRGs, create a Remote Peering Connection (RPC). Establish a connection from one RPC to the other. In each one of the VCNs' route table, add a route rule to the other VCN using the DRG as the next hop.
- C. Create a DRG in the tenancy; add one of the VCN as a VCN attachment. In the other VCN, create a Local Peering Gateway (LPG). Peer the DRG to the LPG. In the VCN attached to the DRG, add a route rule in the route table that points to the DRG as the next hop. In the other VCN, add a route rule in the route table that points to the LPG as the next hop.
- D. Add an LPG to each one of the VCNs. In one of the LPG, establish a Peering Connection to the other LPG. In each one of the VCN route table, add a route rule to the other VCN using the LPG as the next hop.
- E. Create a DRG in the tenancy; add one of the VCNs as a VCN attachment. In the other VCN, create a Local Peering Gateway (LPG). Peer the DRG to the LPG. In the VCN attached to the DRG, enable BGP routing for the route to propagate to the VCN. In the other VCN add a route rule in the route table that points to the LPG as the next hop.
- F. Create a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) in the tenancy, add the two VCNs as VCN attachments and add routes in each one of the VCN route tables with the DRG as the next hop for the CIDR prefix of the other VCN.

Suggested Answer: ACD

Community vote distribution


BDF (100%)

 **mss7** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BDF

Correct BDF


upvoted 1 times

 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: BDF

D and F are correct. B can be probably used as well but no one would do it that way.

upvoted 1 times

 **nenoz** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BDF

Correct are: BDF

upvoted 1 times

 **FPM** 1 year, 9 months ago

Why isn't F valid?

upvoted 1 times

You are a cloud architect at a financial organization. The development team is tasked with creating a cloud native application to be hosted on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The development team has followed a microservices-based approach and created containerized images of the cloud-native application and pushed them to OCI Registry (OCIR).

How can you deploy a load balanced application to your OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) cluster using these images?

- A. Create a load balancer using the OCI load balancer service, add the load balancer service IP in the manifest file, add the location of the docker image to the manifest file, and deploy the manifest file.
- B. Create a named secret, add the secret to the manifest file, add the location of the docker image to the manifest file, add the service of type LoadBalancer in the manifest file, and deploy the manifest file.
- C. Create an auth token, add the auth token to the manifest file, add the location of the docker image to the manifest file, add the service of type LoadBalancer in the manifest file, and deploy the manifest file.
- D. Add the location of the docker image to the manifest file, deploy the manifest file. All applications are load-balanced by default in OKE

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

most probably B but only if TLS is needed.

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

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nenAZ** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

After review the docs: B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **fiamma0** 1 year, 10 months ago

I think : B

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **FPM** 1 year, 9 months ago

B looks correct, but I don't get why adding a named secret unless we assume it's a microservices best practice (which it is).

upvoted 1 times

Your organization needs to migrate legacy monolithic applications into cloud-native containerized RESTful microservices. The development team is testing the use of packaged procedures with containers in a fully serverless environment. Before migrating the existing code to production, the team decides to perform a lift and shift of the monolithic application and code the new features that are essential for serverless microservices.

You want to carry out a steady migration to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) platform, making the new microservice functionalities available while maintaining the monolithic application for all the other activities. You also want to integrate the legacy monolithic application with the new microservices to have a single interface with simplified management for auditing and monitoring while meeting operational and compliance requirements.

How can you meet this requirement?

- A. Push the container image to OCIR, build a serverless function using the OCI Functions service BYOD (Bring-Your-Own-Dockerfile) feature, build an API deployment specification with serverless functions as the back-end, and use an OCI API gateway to provide front-end access to that function.
- B. Push the container image to the OCI code repository, create an instance template with a Docker container running the image, and create an instance pool with autoscaling configuration. Use the OCI load balancer to provide an API endpoint to connect with the microservice.
- C. Push the container image to the OCI code repository, build a serverless function using the OCI Functions service BYOD feature, build an API deployment specification with serverless functions as the back-end, and use an OCI API gateway to provide front-end access to that function.
- D. Push the container image to OCIR, create an instance template with a Docker container running the image, and create an instance pool with autoscaling configuration. Use the OCI load balancer to provide an API endpoint to connect with the microservice.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correcting myself. only A is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

A or C as both means the same.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nenoz** 1 year, 6 months ago

A makes more sense.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **_danielgurgel** 1 year, 7 months ago

I think it's A
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **a66030** 1 year, 7 months ago

there is nothing called OCI code repo. OCIR should be the answer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FPM** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think it's D. What do you guys think?
upvoted 2 times

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

- A. 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.
- 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 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

Suggested Answer: ADE

🗨️ **Ekramy_Elnaggar** 1 year, 1 month ago

correct answer is : ACE

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **daws08322** 1 year, 4 months ago

not B, MongoDB database to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is not transaction processing/

ADE

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Corca** 1 year, 5 months ago

I think it's ADE

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

sorry ADB-S can be stopped but still if a requirement is to keep budget low I believe that ABE is better answer.

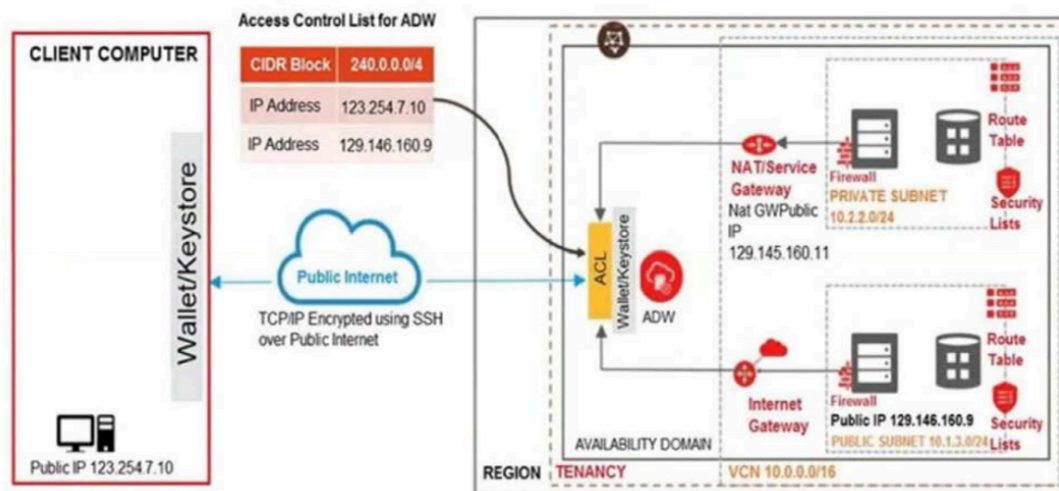
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

ABE. D cannot be correct as it requires to switch off the DB over the weekend.

upvoted 2 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 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.
- C. Add an entry in the access control list of ADW for IP address 129.146.160.11
- D. Add an entry in the access control list of ADW for CIDR block 10.2.2.0/24.
- E. 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.

Suggested Answer: CE

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

WannaBeCertified 1 year, 1 month ago

It's DE since the rule private subnet CIDR is missing from the ACL
upvoted 2 times

p55p 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

I think CE is correct.
upvoted 1 times

Your customer needs to move their on-premises applications to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). One of their applications is running on an NGINX server and a 2-node Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) database.



What is the most cost-effective mechanism to migrate the customer application to OCI and set up regular automated backups?

- A. Launch a compute instance and run an NGINX server to host the application. Deploy Autonomous Database and import the database using Oracle Data Pump.
- B. Launch a compute instance and run an NGINX server to host the application. Deploy a 2-node VM DB Systems with Oracle RAC enabled. Import the on-premises database to OCI VM DB Systems using Oracle Data Pump and then enable automatic backups.
- C. Launch a compute instance for both the NGINX application server and the database server. Attach block volumes on the database server compute instance and enable backup policy to backup the block volumes.
- D. Launch a compute instance and run an NGINX server to host the application. Deploy a 1-node VM DB Systems with Oracle RAC enabled. Import the on-premises database to OCI VM DB Systems using data pump and then enable automatic backups.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If a requirement would be to keep RAC then only B can be correct.

upvoted 1 times

Your company needs to migrate a business critical application from your data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application runs on Oracle Database and both the application and database servers run on Oracle Linux version 7. The application server is WebLogic server running on multiple 4-core servers and the database is deployed as an Oracle Database Enterprise Edition RAC database on 2 servers (4-cores each).


Which method of database migration should you choose so that the application has minimal impact?

- A. Deploy Exadata Cloud Service Base rack and use Oracle Data Pump tool to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI.
- B. Deploy Autonomous Transaction Processing Database on OCI and use the MV2ADB tool for the database migration.
- C. Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the Oracle Database Backup module with RMAN to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI.
- D. Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the ZDM tool for the database migration.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

ZDM should be the best option here.

upvoted 1 times

A company has an urgent requirement to migrate 300 TB of data to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) in two weeks. Their data center has been recently struck by a massive hurricane and the building has been badly damaged, although still operational. They have a 100 Mbps Internet line but the connection is intermittent due to the damages caused to the electrical grid.

In this scenario, what is the most effective configuration to use to migrate the data to OCI given the time constraints?

- A. Set up an OCI Storage Gateway to connect your data center and your VCN. Once the connection has been established, upload all data to OCI.
- B. Upload the data to OCI using OCI Object Storage multipart upload tool.
- C. Set up a OCI Storage Gateway to connect your data center and your VCN. Once the connection has been established, upload all data to OCI using CCI Storage Gateway Cloud Sync tool.
- D. Use multiple OCI Data Transfer Appliances to transfer data to OCI.
- E. Set up a hybrid network by launching a 1Gbps FastConnect virtual circuit between your data center and OCI. Use OCI Object Storage multipart upload tool to automate the migration of your data to OCI.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **mbespa** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I think D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Two weeks and slow line. Only D can be correct.

upvoted 1 times

A large E-commerce company is looking to run seasonal workloads in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The Oracle database used by their E-commerce application can use up to 52 cores at peak workloads. Due to the seasonal nature of the business, the database will not be used for 10 months in a year and can also be shut down during non-business hours.


Which database service is the most economical for this scenario?

- A. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Virtual Machine DB Systems
- B. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Exadata DB Systems
- C. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Bare Metal DB Systems
- D. Autonomous Transaction Processing with shared Exadata infrastructure

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D seems to be correct

upvoted 1 times

Which of the two options are true for an autonomous database in dedicated infrastructure deployment? (Choose two.)

- A. You can modify maintenance schedule of the AVM after provisioning, to match your organization maintenance schedules.
- B. The new resource model consists of autonomous exadata infrastructure, autonomous container database and autonomous database.
- C. Unlike autonomous database in shared infrastructure, you can customize the maintenance schedule of the autonomous databases in dedicated infrastructure in OCI public cloud.
- D. The new resource model consists of exadata infrastructure, autonomous Exadata VM cluster, autonomous container database.
- E. Network selection, License model and certificate management are resources configured at AVM level.

Suggested Answer: DE

Community vote distribution

AD (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

I also think that AD is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FPM** 1 year, 9 months ago

I think it is A and D. What do you guys and girls think?

upvoted 2 times

A retail company has recently adopted a hybrid architecture. They have the following requirements for their end-to-end connectivity model between their on-premises data center and the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) region.

Highly available connection with service level redundancy

Dedicated network bandwidth with low latency



Which connectivity setup is the most cost-effective solution for this scenario?

- A. Set up the FastConnect virtual circuit as your primary connection, and a second FastConnect virtual circuit as a backup connection. Make sure your FastConnect physical connectivity is redundant. Use a single edge device in your on-premises data center for each connection. From your edge device, advertise more specific routes via the primary FastConnect virtual circuit, and less specific routes through the backup FastConnect virtual circuit.
- B. Set up the FastConnect virtual circuit as your primary connection, and an IPSec VPN as a backup connection. Use separate edge devices in your on-premises data center for each connection. From your edge devices, advertise more specific routes through the FastConnect virtual circuit, and less specific routes through the backup IPSec VPN path.
- C. Set up IPSec VPN as your primary connection, and a second IPSec VPN as a backup connection. Use separate edge devices in your on-premises data center for each connection. From your edge devices, advertise more specific routes via the primary IPSec VPN, and less specific routes through the backup IPSec VPN.
- D. Set up IPSec VPN as your primary connection, and a FastConnect virtual circuit as a backup connection. Use separate edge devices in your on-premises data center for each connection. From your edge devices, advertise more specific routes through the IPSec VPN, and less specific routes through the backup FastConnect virtual circuit.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If it should be cost effective then I believe B is better than A. Also in A it says it uses single edge device on-prem which means it is not redundant.

upvoted 1 times

An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Public Load Balancers SSL certificate is expiring soon. You notice that the Load Balancer is configured with SSL Termination only. When the certificate expires, data traffic can be interrupted and could compromise security. What steps do you need to take to prevent this situation?

- A. 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.
- B. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer, update listeners and backend sets so they can use the new certificate bundle.
- C. 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.
- D. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer and update listeners to use the new certificate bundle.
- E. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer and update backend servers to use the new certificate bundle.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

only D can be correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **rotten** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

SSL termination only means the SSL goes up to the load balancer listener, so the certificate only needs to be updated there
upvoted 3 times

Your company has recently deployed a new web application that uses Oracle Functions. Your manager instructs you to implement monitoring metrics to manage your systems more effectively. You know that Oracle Functions automatically monitors functions on your behalf and reports metrics through Service Metrics.

Which TWO metrics are collected and made available by this feature? (Choose two.)

- A. Length of time a function runs
- B. Number of times a function is invoked
- C. Amount of CPU used by a function
- D. Number of concurrent connections
- E. Number of times a function is removed

Suggested Answer: AB

Community vote distribution

AB (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

AB agree

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DannyKang5649** 1 year, 6 months ago

It's correct

Check the below contents on Oracle documents:

Overview of the OCI Functions Service Metrics

OCI Functions monitors function execution, and collects and reports metrics such as:

- The number of times a function is invoked.
- The length of time a function runs for.
- The number of requests to invoke a function that failed with an error response (including the error code and error message).
- The number of requests to invoke a function that returned a '429 Too Many Requests' error in the response (known as 'throttled function invocations').

While frequency varies by metric, default service metrics typically have a frequency of 60 seconds (that is, at least one data point posted per minute).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AAAA333** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

Its correct!

upvoted 2 times

You are designing the network infrastructure for two application servers: appserver-1 and appserver-2 running in two different subnets inside the same Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You have a requirement where your end users will access appserver-1 from the internet and appserver-2 from the on-premises network. The on-premises network is connected to your VCN over a FastConnect virtual circuit.


How should you design your routing configuration to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure a single routing table (Route Table-1) that has two sets of rules: one that has route to internet via the Internet Gateway and another that propagates specific routes for the on-premise network via Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG). Associate the routing table with the VCN.
- B. Configure two routing tables: Route Table-1 that has a route to internet via the Internet gateway. Associate this route table to the subnet containing appserver-1. Route Table-2 that propagate specific routes for the on-premises network via the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG). Associate this route table to subnet containing appserver-2.
- C. Configure a single routing table (Route Table-1) that has two sets of rules. One that has route to internet via the Internet Gateway and another that propagates specific routes for the on-premise network via the Dynamic Routing Gateway. Associate the routing table with all the VCN subnets.
- D. Configure two routing tables (Route Table-1 & Route Table-2) that have rule to route all traffic via the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG). Associate the two routing tables with all the VCN subnets.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 p55p 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

only B can be correct

upvoted 1 times

To serve web traffic for a popular product, your cloud engineer has provisioned four BM.Standard2.52 instances, evenly spread across two availability domains in the us-ashburn-1 region; LoadBalancer is used to deliver the traffic across instances.

After several months, the product grows even more popular and you need additional compute capacity. As a result, an engineer provisioned two additional VM.Standard2.8 instances.

You register the two VM.Standard2.8 instances with your Load Balancer Backend set and quickly find that the VM.Standard2.8 instances are now running at 100% of CPU utilization but the BM.Standard2.52 instances have significant CPU capacity that's unused.


Which option is the most cost effective and uses instances capacity most effectively?

- A. Configure LoadBalancer with two VM.Standard2.8 instances and use Autoscaling instance pool to add up to two additional VM.Standard2.8 instances. Shut off BM.Standard2.52 instances.
- B. Configure your Load Balancer with weighted round robin policy to distribute traffic to the compute instances, with more weight assigned to bare metal instances.
- C. Configure Autoscaling instance pool with LoadBalancer to add up to 3 more BM. Standard2.52 Instances when triggered, Shut off VM.Standard2.8 Instances.
- D. Route traffic to BM.Standard2.52 and VM.Standard2.8 Instances directly using DNS and Health Checks. Shut off the Load Balancer.

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B agree

upvoted 1 times

You are a solutions architect for a global health care company, which has numerous data centers around the globe. Due to the increasing volume of data that your company stores, you are tasked with setting up a durable, cost-effective solution to archive data from existing on-premises tape-based backup infrastructure to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).


Which is the most effective mechanism to implement this requirement?

- A. Use the File Storage Service in OCI and copy the data from your existing tape-based backup to the shared file system.
- B. Set up an on-premises OCI Storage Gateway, which will back up your data to the OCI Object Storage Standard tier. Use Object Storage life cycle policy management to move any data older than 30 days from the Standard to the Archive tier.
- C. Set up FastConnect to connect your on-premises network to OCI VCN and use the rsync tool to copy your data to the OCI Object Storage Archive tier.
- D. Set up an on-premises OCI Storage Gateway, which will back up your data to the OCI Object Storage Archive tier.
- E. Set up an on-premises OCI Storage Gateway, which will back up your data to the OCI Object Storage Standard tier.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D agree as it is most cost effective

upvoted 2 times

A company runs a public-facing application that uses a Java-based web service via a RESTful API in their on-premises data center. Use of the API is expected to double with a new product launch. The business wants to migrate their application to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) to meet the scale and reliability requirements.

In order to achieve this, they will divert only 40% of the traffic to the new Apache Tomcat web servers running on OCI and serve the remaining 60% traffic through their on-premises infrastructure. Once the migration is complete and application works fine, they will divert all traffic to OCI.



How can these requirements be met with the LEAST amount of effort?

- A. Set up a VPN connectivity between on-premises infrastructure and OCI and create routing tables to distribute traffic between them.
- B. Use OCI Traffic management service with Failover steering policy and distribute traffic between OCI and on-premises infrastructure.
- C. Use OCI Load Balancing service to distribute traffic between OCI and on-premises infrastructure.
- D. Use OCI Traffic management service with Load Balancing steering policy and distribute traffic between OCI and on-premises infrastructure.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D agree

upvoted 1 times

  **AAAA333** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Oracle.com its correct!

upvoted 1 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?

- A. There is no way that you can access the OCI resources from a running function.
- B. Set up a Dynamic Group using the format below:
All {resource, type = 'fnfunc', resource.compartment.id - 'ocidl.compartment.ocl..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{}
- C. Add these two policy statements for your compartment to give your function automatic access to all other OCI resources:
Allow group to manage fn-app in compartment
Allow group to manage fn-function in compartment
- D. 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*/ }

Suggested Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B agree

upvoted 1 times

Your company developed a function that needs to access the Oracle Database to inject some data to it at runtime. You are tasked to move this function to the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and use Oracle Functions and access Oracle Autonomous Database. You created a Dockerfile below to run this function, however, you are getting this error "cx_Oracle.DatabaseError: ORA-12560: TNS:protocol adapter error".

Dockerfile:

```
FROM oraclelinux:7-slim

RUN yum -y install oracle-release-el7 oracle-nodejs-release-el7 && \
yum-config-manager --disable ol7_developer_EPEL && \
yum -y install oracle-instantclient19.3-basiclite nodejs && \
rm -rf /var/cache/yum

WORKDIR /function

ADD . /function/

RUN npm install

CMD exec node func.js
```


What should you do to make sure that Oracle Functions can run this Dockerfile properly?

- A. Use --privileged flag while running the Docker container to add runtime privilege.
- B. Use --cap-add-ALL flag while running the Docker container to add runtime capability.
- C. You need to run this Container as root, so add this line:
USER root
- D. Add these two lines to your Dockerfile:
groupadd --gid 1000 fn && \
adduser --uid 1000 --gid fn fn

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct as already explained
upvoted 1 times

 **AAAA333** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Its correct
upvoted 1 times

 **awsmonster** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Functions/Tasks/functionsrunningasunprivileged.htm#Permissions_Granted_to_Containers_Running_Functions
upvoted 2 times

Your company will soon start moving critical systems into the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) platform. These systems will reside in the us-phoenix-1 and us-ashburn-1 regions. As part of the migration plan, you review 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 be encrypted at rest using Customer-Managed Keys.


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

- A. When you create a new compute instance through the OCI console, use the default options for "configure boot volume" to speed up the process of creating this compute instance.
- B. When you create a new compute instance through the OCI console, use the default shape to speed up the process of creating this compute instance.
- C. When you create a new OCI Object Storage bucket through the OCI console, you need to choose the "ENCRYPT USING CUSTOMER-MANAGED KEYS" option.
- D. When you create a new block volume through the OCI console, select the "Encrypt using Customer-Managed Keys" checkbox and use the encryption keys generated and stored in OCI Vault.
- E. 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.

Suggested Answer: CD

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

 **p55p** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

CD agree

upvoted 1 times