1Z0-1072-22^Q&As

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Associate

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QUESTION 1

What is the maximum number of security lists that can be associated with a subnet?

A. four

B. three

C. five

D. two

Correct Answer: C

you may optionally specify one or more security lists for the subnet to use (up to five). If you don\\'t specify any, the subnet uses the cloud network\\'s default security list. You can change which security list the subnet uses at any time. https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingVCNs.htm

QUESTION 2

You must implement a backup solution for your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) that will enable you

to restore data as old as one year with a recovery point objective (RPO) of 10 days.

Which database backup strategy would you select?

A. Take weekly manual backups to supplement the automated backups and preserve them for 12 months.

B. Use the automated backups.

C. Take monthly manual backups to supplement the automated backups and preserve them for 12 months.

D. Take quarterly manual backups to supplement the automated backups and preserve them for 12 months.

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure automatically backs up your Autonomous Databases and retains these backups for 60 days. Automatic backups are weekly full backups and daily incremental backups. You can also create manual backups to supplement your automatic backups. Manual backups are stored in an Object Storage bucket that you create, and are retained for 60 days The retention period for manual backups is the same as automatic backups which is 60 days. So we cannot preserve the backup for 12 months https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/autonomous-data-warehouse-cloud/user/backupmanual.html#GUID-D95E5D6A-C470-4A68-9545-CC99D937E7D1

QUESTION 3

You have an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) load balancer distributing traffic via an evenly- weighted round robin policy to your backend web servers. You notice that one of your web servers is receiving more traffic than other web servers. How can you resolve this imbalance?

A. Check security lists and route tables of your virtual cloud network (VCN) and fix any issues associated with the rules

B. Create separate listeners for each backend web server

C. Delete and re-create your OCI load balancer

D. Disable session persistence on your backend set

Correct Answer: D

Session persistence is a method to direct all requests originating from a single logical client to a single backend web server. Backend servers that use caching to improve performance, or to enable log-in sessions or shopping carts, can benefit from session persistence

QUESTION 4

You have five different company locations spread across the US. For a proof-of-concept (POC) you need

to setup secure and encrypted connectivity to your workloads running in a single virtual cloud network

(VCN) in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Ashburn region from all company locations.

What would meet this requirement?

A. Create five internet gateways in your VCN and have separate route table for each internet gateway.

B. Create five virtual circuits using FastConnect for each company location and terminate those connections on a single dynamic routing gateway (DRG). Attach that DRG to your VCN.

C. Create five IPsec connections with each company location and terminate those connections on a single DRG. Attach that DRG to your VCN.

D. Create five IPsec VPN connections with each company location and terminate those connections on five separate DRGs. Attach those DRGs to your VCN.

Correct Answer: C

Access to Your On-Premises Network There are two ways to connect your on-premises network to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure: VPN Connect: Offers multiple IPSec tunnels between your existing network\\'s edge and your VCN, by way of a DRG that you create and attach to your VCN. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect: Offers a private connection between your existing network\\'s edge and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Traffic does not traverse the internet. Both private peering and public peering are supported. That means your on-premises hosts can access private IPv4 addresses in your VCN as well as regional public IPv4 addresses in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (for example, Object Storage or public load balancers in your VCN). You can use one or both types of the preceding connections. If you use both, you can use them simultaneously, or in a redundant configuration. These connections come to your VCN by way of a single DRG that you create and attach to your VCN. Without that DRG attachment and a route rule for the DRG, traffic does not flow between your VCN and on-premises network. At any time, you can detach the DRG from your VCN but maintain all the remaining components that form the rest of the connection. You could then reattach the DRG again, or attach it to another VCN.

QUESTION 5

As the Cloud Architect for your company, you have been tasked with designing a high performance (HPC)

cluster in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The following requirements have been defined:

The cluster must be a minimum of three nodes, but may increase to six nodes when demand requires.

The cluster must be resilient to any potential infrastructure failures. To minimize latency, all nodes must be

deployed within the same availability domain (AD). Adding or replacing nodes within the cluster should

take no more than 30 minutes. Which two steps should be performed to satisfy these requirements in OCI? (Choose two.)

A. Deploy the cluster in a single AD with a shared file system that leverages the file storage service (FSS). Deploy a standby cluster in another AD and configure it to use the same shared file system.

B. Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in one of the three different fault domains in that AD.

C. Create a backup of your HPC node compute instance boot volume. Launch new compute instances directly from the backup reduce provisioning time.

D. Create a custom image of your HPC node compute instance. Launch new compute instances using this image to reduce provisioning time.

E. Deploy the cluster in a single AD. Place each of the nodes in a different virtual cloud network (VCN) subnet.

Correct Answer: BD

A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains. To control the placement of your compute instances, bare metal DB system instances, or virtual machine DB system instances, you can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance or instance pool at launch time. If you don\\\'t specify the fault domain, the system selects one for you. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure makes a best-effort anti-affinity placement across different fault domains, while optimizing for available capacity in the availability domain. To change the fault domain for an instance, terminate it and launch a new instance in the preferred fault domain. Use fault domains to do the following things: Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures. Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.

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