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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which three components are part of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) identity and access management service?

A. Regional Subnets

B. Policies

C. Users

D. Compute Instances

E. Dynamic Groups

F. Roles

G. Virtual Cloud Networks

Correct Answer: BCE

Components of IAM IAM uses the components described in this section. To better understand how the components fit together, see Example Scenario. RESOURCE The cloud objects that your company\'s employees create and use when interacting with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example: compute instances, block storage volumes, virtual cloud networks (VCNs), subnets, route tables, etc. USER An individual employee or system that needs to manage or use your company\'s Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Users might need to launch instances, manage remote disks, work with your virtual cloud network, etc. End users of your application are not typically IAM users. Users have one or more IAM credentials (see User Credentials). GROUP A collection of users who all need the same type of access to a particular set of resources or compartment. DYNAMIC GROUP A special type of group that contains resources (such as compute instances) that match rules that you define (thus the membership can change dynamically as matching resources are created or deleted). These instances act as "principal" actors and can make API calls to services according to policies that you write for the dynamic group. NETWORK SOURCE A group of IP addresses that are allowed to access resources in your tenancy. The IP addresses can be public IP addresses or IP addresses from a VCN within your tenancy. After you create the network source, you use policy to restrict access to only requests that originate from the IPs in the network source. COMPARTMENT A collection of related resources. Compartments are a fundamental component of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure for organizing and isolating your cloud resources. You use them to clearly separate resources for the purposes of measuring usage and billing, access (through the use of policies), and isolation (separating the resources for one project or business unit from another). A common approach is to create a compartment for each major part of your organization. For more information, see Setting Up Your Tenancy. TENANCY The root compartment that contains all of your organization\'s Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources. Oracle automatically creates your company\'s tenancy for you. Directly within the tenancy are your IAM entities (users, groups, compartments, and some policies; you can also put policies into compartments inside the tenancy). You place the other types of cloud resources (e.g., instances, virtual networks, block storage volumes, etc.) inside the compartments that you create. POLICY A document that specifies who can access which resources, and how. Access is granted at the group and compartment level, which means you can write a policy that gives a group a specific type of access within a specific compartment, or to the tenancy itself. If you give a group access to the tenancy, the group automatically gets the same type of access to all the compartments inside the tenancy. For more information, see Example Scenario and How Policies Work. The word "policy" is used by people in different ways: to mean an individual statement written in the policy language; to mean a collection of statements in a single, named "policy" document (which has an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID) assigned to it); and to mean the overall body of policies your organization uses to control access to resources. HOME REGION The region where your IAM resources reside. All IAM resources are global and available across all regions, but the master set of definitions reside in a single region, the home region. You must make changes to your IAM resources in your home region. The changes will be automatically propagated to all regions. For more information, see Managing Regions. FEDERATION A relationship that an administrator configures between an identity provider and a service provider. When you federate Oracle Cloud Infrastructure with an identity provider, you manage users and groups in the identity provider. You manage authorization in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure\'s IAM service. Oracle Cloud

Infrastructure tenancies are federated with Oracle Identity Cloud Service by default.

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

QUESTION 2

Which service is the most effective for moving large amounts of data from your on-premises to OCI?

A. Data Transfer appliance

B. Data Safe

C. Internal Gateway

D. Dynamic Routing Gateway

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which service level agreement type is NOT offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?

A. Data Plane

B. Performance

C. Application Plane

D. Control Plane

Correct Answer: C

Oracle offers several different service level agreements as defined in this section (Service Level Agreements).Service level agreements range from least restrictive (data plane) to more restrictive (control plane) to most restrictive (performance). Reference: https://www.oracle.com/assets/paas-iaas-pub-cld-srvs-pillar-4021422.pdf

QUESTION 4

You run 5 Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Machine instances on an OCI dedicated virtual host. How will this deployment be billed?

A. Only the dedicated virtual machine host will be billed

B. The dedicated virtual machine host and the boot volumes of each instance will be billed

C. The dedicated virtual machine host all 5 instances, and the boot volume of each instance will be billed

D. All 5 instances will be billed on the basis of the number of OCPUs

Correct Answer: B

You must create a dedicated virtual machine host before you can place any instances on it. When creating the dedicated virtual machine host, you select an availability domain and fault domain to launch it in. All the VM instances that you place on the host will subsequently be created in this availability domain and fault domain. You also select a compartment when you create the dedicated virtual machine host, but you can move the host to a new compartment later without impacting any of the instances placed on it. You can also create the instances in a different compartment than the dedicated virtual machine host, or move them to difference compartments after they have been launched. You are billed for the dedicated virtual machine host as soon as you create it, but you are not billed for any of the individual VM instances you place on it. You will still be billed for image licensing costs if they apply to the image you are using for the VM instances.

Read more: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/dedicatedvmhosts.htm

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QUESTION 5

Which two are enabled by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Fault Domains?

A. Protect against unexpected hardware or power supply failures

B. To meet requirements for legal jurisdictions

C. To mitigate the risk of large scale events such as earthquakes

D. Build replicated systems for disaster recovery

E. Protect against planned hardware maintenance

Correct Answer: AE

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. We can use fault domains to do the following things: 1) Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures. 2) Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm
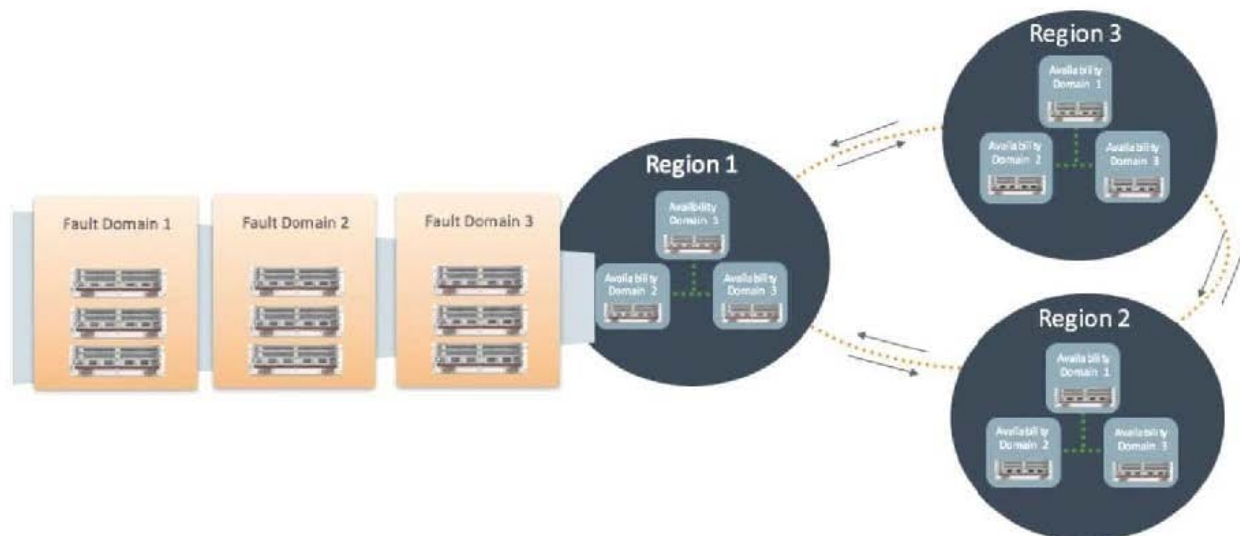
QUESTION 6

What do the terms OpEx and CapEx refer to?

A. OpEx refers to Operational Excellence and CapEx refers to Capital Excellence

B. OpEx refers to Operational Expenditure and CapEx refers to Capital Expenditure

C. OpEx refers to Operational Expansion and CapEx refers to Capital Expenses

D. OpEx refers to Operational Example and CapEx refers to Capita Example

Correct Answer: B

CapEx is Capital expenditures comprise major purchases that will be used in the future. OpEx Operating expenditures (expenses) represent day-to-day costs that are necessary to keep a business running.

Reference: https://www.10thmagnitude.com/opex-vs-capex-the-real-cloud-computing-cost-advantage/

QUESTION 7

A new customer has logged into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) as an administrator for the first time. The admin would like to deploy Infrastructure into a region other then their home region. What is the first Stop they must take in order to accomplish this task?

A. Use API endpoints to create resources in the desired region.

B. Navigate to the desired region and begin creating resources.

C. Subscribe to the desired region.

D. File a service request for access to each additional region.

Correct Answer: C

When you sign up for Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, Oracle creates a tenancy for you in one region. This is your home region. Your home region is where your IAM resources are defined. When you subscribe to another region, your IAM resources are available in the new region, however, the master definitions reside in your home region and can only be changed there. When you subscribe your tenancy to a new region, all the policies from your home region are enforced in the new region. If you want to limit access for groups of users to specific regions, you can write policies to grant access to specific regions only. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingregions.htm

To create an instance in another region, perform these preliminary steps:

1.

Extend your subscription to another region.

2.

Federate Oracle Identity Cloud Service (IDCS) from the new region with Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

(OCI).

Also, when you purchase these services or sign up for a free promotion, you typically choose the data

region closest to your location to access them. This becomes your primary data region. However, if

required, you can extend your subscription to other geographical regions (within the same cloud account)

and use the services there.

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/content-cloud/administer/create-instance-oracle-cloud- console.html

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**QUESTION 8**

What does compute instance horizonal scaling mean?

A. stopping/starting the instance

B. backing up data to object storage

C. adding additional compute instances

D. changing compute instance size

Correct Answer: C

Cloud Horizontal Scaling refers to provisioning additional servers to meet your needs, often splitting workloads between servers to limit the number of requests any individual server is getting. In a cloud-based environment, this would mean adding additional instances instead of moving to a larger instance size. Cloud Vertical Scaling refers to adding more CPU or memory to an existing server, or replacing one server with a more powerful server.

Reference: https://cloudcheckr.com/cloud-cost-management/cloud-vs-data-center-what-is-scalability-in-cloudcomputing/ Horizontal scaling means that you scale by adding more machines into your pool of resources whereas Vertical scaling means that you scale by adding more power (CPU, RAM) to an existing machine. An easy way to remember this is to think of a machine on a server rack, we add more machines across the horizontal direction and add more resources to a machine in the vertical direction.
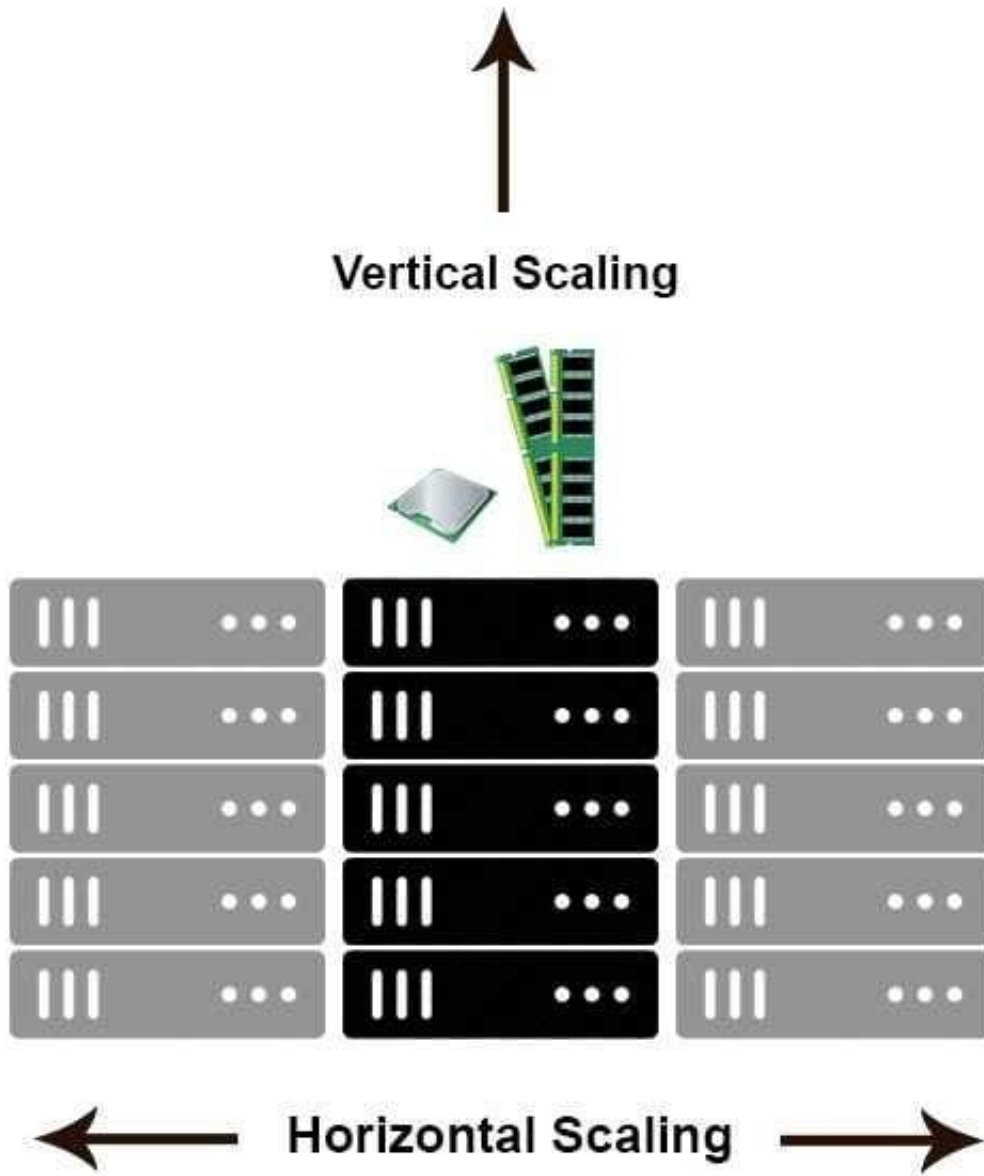
With horizontal-scaling it is often easier to scale dynamically by adding more machines into the existing pool -- Vertical-scaling is often limited to the capacity of a single machine, scaling beyond that capacity often involves downtime and comes with an upper limit. Reference: https://medium.com/@abhinavkorpal/scaling-horizontally-and-vertically-for-databases- a2aef778610c

QUESTION 9

Which is an example of Edge Services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. Virtual Cloud Network (VCN)

B. Object Storage

C. Web Application Firewall

D. Virtual Firewall

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a cloud-based, Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic. WAF can protect any internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer\'s applications.

WAF provides you with the ability to create and manage rules for internet threats including Cross- Site Scripting (XSS), SQL Injection and other OWASP-defined vulnerabilities. Unwanted bots can be mitigated while tactically allowed desirable bots to enter. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request. Reference: https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/introducing-the-oci-waf
https://blogs.oracle.com/cloudinfrastructure/innovation-in-edge-services-the-oracle-cloud- infrastructure-edge-network

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QUESTION 10

Which statement accurately describes an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Region?

A. Each Availability Domain has a single Fault Domain.

B. Each Availability Domain has three Fault Domains.

C. Each Fault Domain has multiple Availability Domains.

D. Each region has a single Fault Domain.

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure is hosted in regions and availability domains. A region is a localized geographic area, and an availability domain is one or more data centers located within a region. A region is composed of one or more availability domains. Most Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources are either region-specific, such as a virtual cloud network, or availability domain-specific, such as a compute instance. Traffic between availability domains and between regions is encrypted. Availability domains are isolated from each other, fault tolerant, and very unlikely to fail simultaneously. Because availability domains do not share infrastructure such as power or cooling, or the internal availability domain network, a failure at one availability domain within a region is unlikely to impact the availability of the others within the same region. The availability domains within the same region are connected to each other by a low latency, high bandwidth network, which makes it possible for you to provide high-availability connectivity to the internet and on-premises, and to build replicated systems in multiple availability domains for both high-availability and disaster recovery. 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. Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/General/Concepts/regions.htm

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QUESTION 11

Which two should be considered when designing a fault tolerant solution in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains

B. performing data integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service

C. writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution

D. using multiple OCI Availability Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution

E. creating a manual cluster of compute instances

Correct Answer: AD

Creating a manual cluster of compute instances, and Writing custom scripts that will monitor your solution are not valid ways to ensure fault tolerance at all. Also, Performing Data Integrity check when using OCI File Storage Service is not valid since OCI takes care of it. Therefore, we are left with: 1) Using multiple OCI Availibility Domains (AD), where available, to deploy your solution - Which is excellent because we have multiple AD\\'s so that if one fails, we have a backup AD! 2) Ensuring your solution components are distributed across OCI Fault Domains - So that we can protect our deployment against unexpected power failures, AD failure etc. Reference: https://blogs.oracle.com/cloud-infrastructure/using-availibility-domains-and-fault-domains-to- improveapplication-resiliency

QUESTION 12

Which OCI storage service does not provide encryption for data at rest?

A. File Storage

B. Block Volume

C. Local NVMe

D. Object Storage

Correct Answer: C

NVMe stands for non-volatile memory express. It is a storage protocol created to fasten the transfer of data between enterprise and client systems and solid-state drives (SSDs) over a computer\\'s high-speed Peripheral Component Interconnect Express bus. The characteristics are: 1) Local NVMe is NVMe SSD-based temporary storage. 2) It is the locally-attached NVMe devices to the OCI compute instance 3) It is used very high storage performance requirements, lots of throughput, lots of IOPS, local storage and when you don\\'t want to go out on network 4) Oracle does not protect in any way through RAID, or snapshots, or backup out of the box and data is not encrypted at rest.

Reference: https://techgoeasy.com/local-nvme-storage-oci/

QUESTION 13

A company has developed an eCommerce web application In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. What should they do to ensure that the application has the highest level of resilience?

A. Deploy the application across multiple Regions and Availability Domains.

B. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and subnet.

C. Deploy the application across multiple Virtual Cloud Networks.

D. Deploy the application across multiple Availability Domains and Fault Domains.

Correct Answer: A

For highest level of resilience you can deploy the application between regions and distribute on availability domain and fault domains.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/cloud/iaas/faq.html

QUESTION 14

You are setting up a proof of concept (POC) and need to quickly establish a secure between an on-

premises data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

Which OCI service should you implement?

A. VCN Peering

B. FastConnect

C. Internet Gateway

D. IPSec VPN

Correct Answer: D

You can set up a single IPSec VPN with a simple layout that you might use for a proof of concept (POC).

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

It is possible to set up a site-to-site Virtual Private Network (VPN) Connection between your on- premises network (a data center or corporate LAN) and your Oracle virtual cloud network (VCN) over a secure encrypted VPN. The VPN connection uses industry-standard IPSec protocols. The Oracle service that provides site-to-site connectivity is named VPN Connect (also referred to as an IPSec VPN). Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/managingIPsec.htm

QUESTION 15

Which resource do you manage in an Infrastructure-as-a-services (IAAS) offering?

A. Operating system

B. Network

C. Storage

D. Servers

Correct Answer: A

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a type of cloud service model in which computing resources are hosted in the cloud. Businesses can use the IaaS model to shift some or all of their use of on- premises or colocated data center infrastructure to the cloud, where it is owned and managed by a cloud provider. These infrastructure elements can include compute, network, and storage hardware as well as other components and software.

How Does IaaS Work?

In a typical IaaS model, a business--which can be of any size--consumes services like compute, storage, and databases from a cloud provider. The cloud provider offers those services by hosting hardware and software in the cloud. The business will no longer need to purchase and manage its own equipment, or space to host the equipment, and the cost will shift to a pay-as-you-go model.

When the business needs less, it pays for less. And when it grows, it can provision additional computing resources and other technologies in minutes.

What Are the Advantages of IaaS?

IaaS offers multiple advantages over traditional on-premises data centers. With IaaS, organizations can

Reduce expenses.	Businesses that have switched to IaaS don't have to buy, manage, and maintain their infrastructure, and they pay only for what they use—even over five year or longer depreciation periods.
Improve business continuity.	Cloud infrastructure typically provides a higher degree of uptime and more disaster recovery options than on-premises deployments, because it has redundancy built in at every layer, offers multiple fault domains and geographically distributed locations, and is run at massive scale by operations experts.
Accelerate innovation.	IaaS makes it fast, easy, and affordable to test new products and ideas. Instead of having to develop detailed forecasts and invest in new infrastructure, businesses can ramp up their cloud infrastructure in minutes, then scale up or down as needed.
Take advantage of the latest technologies.	Many cloud providers package and deploy new hardware and software—including artificial intelligence and machine learning frameworks—long before businesses could implement them on premises.
Speed provisioning.	Even virtualized on-premises infrastructures suffer from long provisioning times of weeks or even months. With IaaS, entire application environments can be provisioned in minutes.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/what-is-iaas/

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