



1Z0-1104-22^{Q&As}

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Security Professional

Pass Oracle 1Z0-1104-22 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/1z0-1104-22.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

- ⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

Which parameters customers need to configure while reading secrets by name using CL1 or API? Select TWO correct answers.

- A. Certificates
- B. Secret Name
- C. ASCII Value
- D. Vault Id

Correct Answer: BD

The screenshot displays two methods for reading secrets: CLI and REST API. The CLI section shows a command to get a secret by name, with placeholders for secret name, vault ID, and stage. The REST API section shows a POST request to a specific endpoint, with placeholders for secret name, vault ID, and authorization headers.

```
CLI
oc secrets secret-bundle get-secret-bundle-by-name \
--secret-name <target_secret_name> \
--vault-id <target_vault_id> \
--stage <target_secret_version_rotation_state>

REST API
POST
/20190301/secretbundles/actions/getByName?secretName=<secret_name>&vaultId=<vault_Id>
Host: <secretsEndpoint>
<authorization and other headers>
```

QUESTION 2

You create a new compartment, "apps," to host some production apps and you create an apps_group and added users to it. What would you do to ensure the users have access to the apps compartment?

- A. Add an IAM policy for the individual users to access the apps compartment.
- B. Add an IAM policy for apps_group granting access to the apps compartment.
- C. Add an IAM policy to attach tenancy to the apps group.
- D. No action is required.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Which architecture is based on the principle of "never trust, always verify"?

- A. Federated identity



- B. Zero trust
- C. Fluidperimeter
- D. Defense in depth

Correct Answer: B

Enterprise Interest in Zero Trust is Growing Ransomware and breaches are top of the news cycle and a major concern for organizations big and small. So, many are now looking at the Zero Trust architecture and its primary principle "never trust, always verify" to provide greater protection. According to Report Linker, the Zero Trust security market is projected to grow from USD 15.6 billion in 2019 to USD 38.6 billion by 2024 and that sounds right based on the large number of companies pitching their Zero Trustwares at RSA 2020. The enterprise was well represented at the conference and there was a tremendous amount of interest in Zero Trust. Interestingly, even though Zero Trust environments are often made up of several solutions from multiple vendors it hasn't prevented each of the vendors from evangelizing their flavors of Zero Trust. This left the thousands of attendees to attempt to cut through the Zero Trust buzz and noise and make their own conclusions to the best approach.

<https://blogs.oracle.com/cloudsecurity/post/rsa-2020-recap-cloud-security-moves-to-the-front>

QUESTION 4

As a security administrator, you want to create cloud resources that align with Oracle's security principles and best practices. Which security service should you use?

- A. Identity and Access Management
- B. Cloud Guard
- C. Security Advisor
- D. Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

What would you use to make Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management govern resources in a tenancy?

- A. Policies
- B. Users
- C. Dynamic groups
- D. Groups

Correct Answer: A

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.

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

QUESTION 6

Which challenge is generally the first level of bot mitigation, but not sufficient with more advanced bot tools?

- A. CAPTCHA challenge
- B. JavaScript challenge
- C. Device fingerprint challenge
- D. Human interaction challenge

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7



The following table describes the **security zone policies** ⓘ that restrict resource movement.

Policy	Services	Description
deny_block_volume_in_security_zone_move_to_compartment_not_in_security_zone	Block Volume	You can't move a block volume ⓘ from a security zone to a standard compartment.
deny_boot_volume_in_security_zone_move_to_compartment_not_in_security_zone	Block Volume	You can't move a boot volume from a security zone to a standard compartment.
deny_instance_in_security_zone_move_to_compartment_not_in_security_zone	Compute	You can't move a compute instance (Compute) ⓘ from a security zone to a standard compartment.
deny_instance_not_in_security_zone_move_to_compartment_in_security_zone	Compute	You can't move a compute instance from a standard compartment to a compartment that is in a security zone.
deny_subnet_in_security_zone_move_to_compartment_not_in_security_zone	Networking	You can't move a subnet ⓘ from a security zone to a standard compartment.
deny_bucket_in_security_zone_move_to_compartment_not_in_security_zone	Object Storage	You can't move a bucket ⓘ from a security zone to a standard compartment.
deny_db_instance_move_to_compartment_not_in_security_zone	Database (all types)	You can't move a database from a security zone to a standard compartment.

Which tasks can you perform on a dedicated virtual machine host?

- A. Manual scaling
- B. Creating instance pools
- C. Instance configurations
- D. Capacity reservations

Correct Answer: A

Supported features: Most of the Compute features for VM instances are supported for instances running on dedicated virtual machine hosts. However, the following features are not supported: Autoscaling Capacity reservations Instance configurations Instance pools Burstable instances Reboot migration. You can use manual migration instead

https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Compute/Concepts/dedicatedvmhosts.htm#Dedicated_Virtual_Machine_Hosts

**QUESTION 8**

A number of malicious requests for a web application is coming from a set of IP addresses originating from Antarctica.

Which of the following statement will help to reduce these types of unauthorized requests ?

- A. Delete NAT Gateway from Virtual Cloud Network
- B. Use WAF policy using Access Control Rules
- C. List specific set of IP addresses then deny rules in Virtual Cloud Network Security Lists
- D. Change your home region in which your resources are currently deployed

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Cloud Guard detected a risk score of zero in the dashboard, what does this mean ?

- A. Risk score doesn't say anything. These are just numbers
- B. LOW or MINOR issues
- C. Larger number of problems that have high risk levels (HIGH or CRITICAL)
- D. No problem detected for any resource

Correct Answer: D

How the Risk Score is Calculated

1. From the Cloud Guard options panel on the left, select **Overview**.
2. View the **Risk Score** tile in the top center:
 - The numeric risk score is updated every 15 minutes, and reflects the total number of problems that Cloud Guard has detected, the risk level of each problem, and the types of resources involved.
Different categories of resources are more sensitive to security threats and that sensitivity weights the scoring. For example, users (IAM) and buckets are considered more sensitive, based on factors such as how easy they are to access and how they can be used as a target of attack.
 - The raw risk score that's calculated is normalized to fall within the range of 0-9,999. A risk score of zero would mean that no problems were detected for any resources. A high risk score generally means there are a larger number of problems that have higher risk levels (HIGH or CRITICAL). If the problems and the resources involved are less sensitive, a large number of problems doesn't produce a high risk score.
 - Best practice for security is to give priority to addressing the problems with the highest risk levels, that Cloud Guard detects on the most sensitive resources. Following this best practice also produces the greatest reduction in the risk score.



QUESTION 10

In which two ways can you improve data durability in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage?

- A. Setup volumes in a RAID1 configuration
- B. Enable server-side encryption
- C. Enable Versioning
- D. Limit delete permissions
- E. Enable client-side encryption

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

What is the use case for Oracle cloud infrastructure logging analytics service?

- A. monitors, aggregates, indexes and analyzes all log data from on-premises.
- B. labels data packets that pass through the internet gateway
- C. automatically create instances to collect logs analysis and send reports
- D. automatically and manage any log based on a subscription model

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Logging Analytics is a machine learning-based cloud service that monitors, aggregates, indexes, and analyzes all log data from on- premises and multicloud environments. Enabling users to search, explore, and

correlate this data to troubleshoot and resolve problems faster and derive insights to make better operational decisions.

<https://www.oracle.com/manageability/logging-analytics/>

QUESTION 12

Which OCI cloud service lets you centrally manage the encryption keys that protect your data and the secret credentials that you use to securely access resources?

- A. Data Safe
- B. Cloud Guard
- C. Data Guard
- D. Vault



Correct Answer: D

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vault is a managed service that lets you centrally manage the encryption keys that protect your data and the secret credentials that you use to securely access resources. Vaults securely store master encryption keys and secrets that you might otherwise store in configuration files or in code. Specifically, depending on the protection mode, keys are either stored on the server or they are stored on highly available and durable hardware security modules (HSM) that meet Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 Security Level 3 security certification.

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

QUESTION 13

Which statements are CORRECT about Security Zone policy in OCI ? Select TWO correct answers

- A. Block volume can be moved from a security zone to a standard compartment
- B. Bucket can't be moved from a security zone to a standard compartment
- C. Resources in a security zone must be accessible from internet
- D. Resources in a security zone must be encrypted using customer-managed keys

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 14

Which components are a part of the OCI Identity and Access Management service?

- A. Policies
- B. Regional subnets
- C. Compute instances
- D. VCN

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

You are part of security operation of an organization with thousand of your users accessing Oracle cloud infrastructure it was reported that an unknown user action was executed resulting in configuration error you are tasked to quickly identify

the details of all users who were active in the last six hours also with any rest API call that were executed. Which oci feature should you use?



- A. service connector hub
- B. management agent log integration
- C. objectcollectionrule
- D. audit analysis dashboard

Correct Answer: D

[1Z0-1104-22 PDF Dumps](#)

[1Z0-1104-22 Study Guide](#)

[1Z0-1104-22 Exam
Questions](#)