

# 1Z0-1072-21<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Associate

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### QUESTION 1

Which statement is true about Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect?

- A. For private peering, FastConnect extends your existing infrastructure to allow you to consume object storage from your on-premises data center
- B. For private peering, FastConnect extends your existing infrastructure to a virtual cloud network
- C. The FastConnect provider network offers only 1 Gbps port connection speed increments
- D. For public peering, a dynamic routing gateway must be configured and attached to the virtual cloud network (VCN)

Correct Answer: B

With FastConnect, you can choose to use private peering, public peering, or both. Private peering: To extend your existing infrastructure into a virtual cloud network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (for example, to implement a hybrid cloud, or a lift and shift scenario). Communication across the connection is with IPv4 private addresses (typically RFC 1918). 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.

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### QUESTION 2

Which tool can automatically install Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI?

- A. Python
- B. RPM
- C. APT
- D. PIP

Correct Answer: D

References: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/API/SDKDocs/climanualinst.htm>

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### QUESTION 3

Why are two subnets required to create a public load balancer when additional subnets are often used for back-end servers? (Choose two.)

- A. Routing is simpler when the load balancer is not in the same subnet as the back-end server.
- B. Performance is higher when more subnets are used.
- C. Additional subnets for back-end servers allow for separate route tables for these servers.
- D. Additional subnets for back-end servers allow for separate security lists for these servers.

Correct Answer: BD

References:

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

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#### QUESTION 4

You have one database-style application that frequently makes many random reads and writes across the dataset.

Which storage offering supports this application?

- A. Object Storage Service
- B. Archive Storage Service
- C. File Storage Service
- D. Block Storage Service

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 5

You need to create a high performance shared file system, and have been advised to use file storage service (FSS). You have logged into the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console, created a file system, and followed the steps to mount the shared file system on your Linux instance. However, you are still unable to access the shared file system from your Linux instance. What is the likely reason for this?

- A. There are no security list rules for mount target traffic
- B. There is no internet gateway (IGW) set up for mount target traffic
- C. There is no Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies set up to allow you to access the mount target
- D. There is no route in your virtual cloud network's (VCN) route table for mount target traffic

Correct Answer: A

Virtual firewall rules for your VCN. Your VCN comes with a default security list, and you can add more. These security lists provide ingress and egress rules that specify the types of traffic allowed in and out of the instances. You can choose whether a given rule is stateful or stateless. Security list rules must be set up so that clients can connect to file system mount targets. For more information about how security lists work in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, see Security Lists in the Networking documentation. For information about setting up specific security list rules required for mount target traffic, see Configuring VCN Security List Rules for File Storage. About Security explains how security lists interact with other types of security in your file system.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/File/Concepts/filestorageoverview.htm>

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#### QUESTION 6

You want an instance in your compartment to make API calls to other services within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure without storing credentials in a configuration file.

What do you need to do?

- A. No action is required. By default, all VM instances are created with an Instance Principal.
- B. Instances cannot access services outside their compartment.
- C. VM instances are treated as users. Create a user and assign the user to that VM instance.
- D. Create appropriate matching rules in the Dynamic Group to create an Instance Principal.

Correct Answer: D

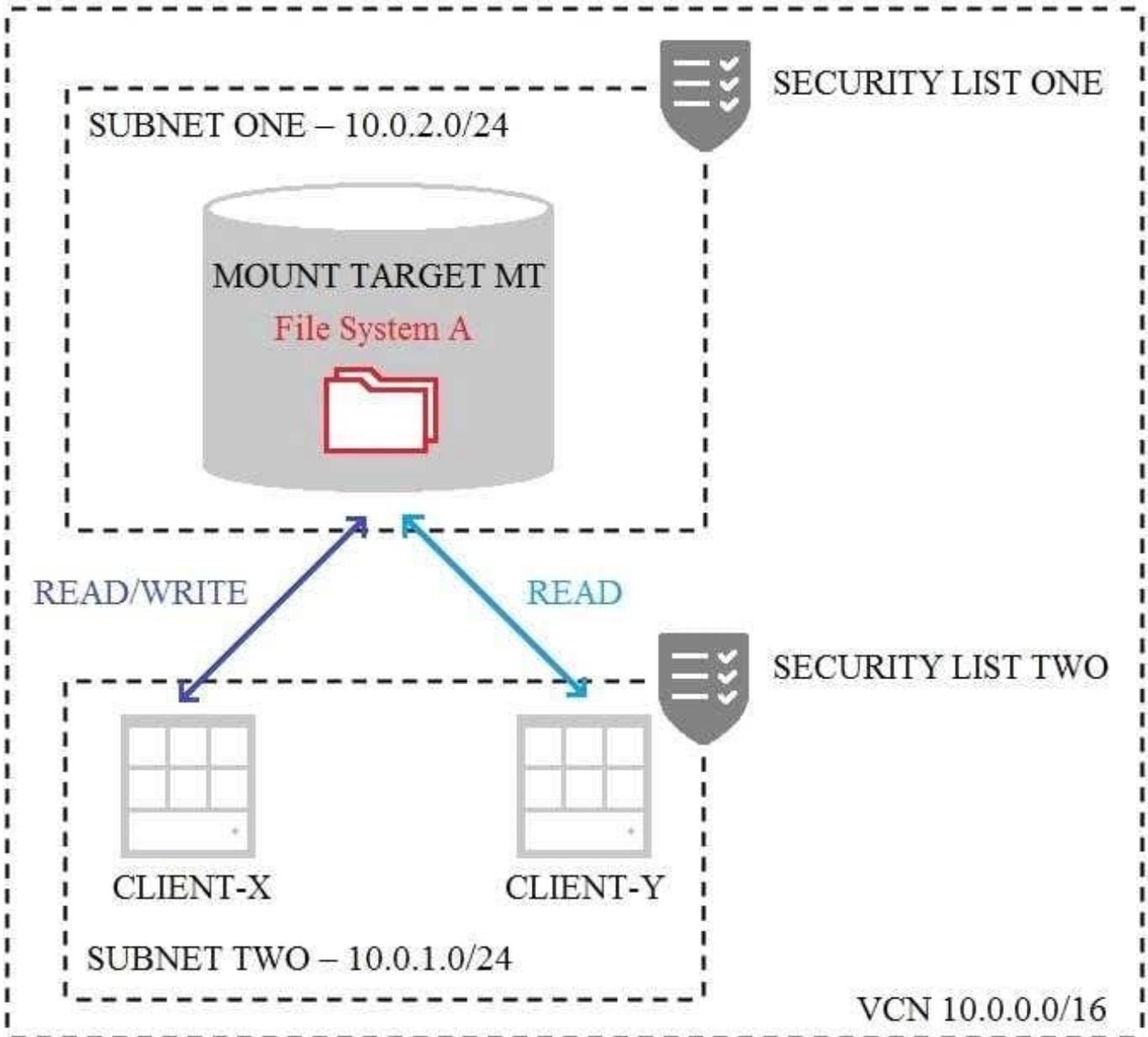
References: <https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingdynamicgroups.htm>

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#### **QUESTION 7**

You have setup your environment as shown below with the Mount Target "MT" successfully mounted on both compute instances CLIENT-X and CLIENT-Y.

For security reasons you want to control the access to the File System A in such a way that CLIENT-X has READ/WRITE and CLIENT-Y has READ only permission.



What you should do?

- A. Update the OS firewall in CLIENT-X to allow READ/WRITE access.
- B. Update the security list TWO to restrict CLIENT-Y access to read-only.
- C. Update the mount target export options to restrict CLIENT-Y access to read-only.
- D. Update the security list ONE to restrict CLIENT-Y access to read only.

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 8**

With regard to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Load Balancing service, which two actions will occur when a backend server

that is registered with a backend set is marked to drain connections?

- A. All existing connections to this backend sever will be immediately closed.
- B. Requests to this backend server are redirected to a user-defined error page.
- C. All new connections to this backend server are disallowed.
- D. Connections to this backend server will remain open until all in-flight requests are completed.
- E. All connections to this backend server are forcibly closed after a timeout period.

Correct Answer: CD

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

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### QUESTION 9

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

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### QUESTION 10

You are running a mission-critical database application in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You take regular backups of your DB system to OCI object storage. Recently, you notice a failed database backup status in the console.

What step can you take to determine the cause of the backup failure?

- A. Ensure that your database host can connect to OCI object storage.
- B. Ensure the database archiving mode is set to NOARCHIVELOG.
- C. Make sure that the database is not active and running while the backup is in progress.
- D. Don't restart the dcsagent program even if it has a status of stop/waiting.

Correct Answer: A

Database backups can fail for various reasons. Typically, a backup fails because either the database host cannot access the object store, or there are problems on the host or with the database configuration. First need to determining the Problem In the Console, a failed database backup either displays a status of Failed or hangs in the Backup in Progress or Creating state. If the error message does not contain enough information to point you to a solution, you can use the database CLI and log files to gather more data. Then, refer to the applicable section in this topic for a solution. Database Service Agent Issues Your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Database makes use of an agent framework to allow you to manage your database through the cloud platform. Occasionally you might need to restart the dcsagent program if it has the status of stop/waiting to resolve a backup failure. Object Store Connectivity Issues Backing up your database to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage requires that the host can connect to the applicable Swift endpoint. You can test this connectivity by using a Swift user. Host Issues One or more of the following conditions on the database host can cause backups to fail:

- Interactive Commands in the Oracle Profile
- The File System Is Full
- Incorrect Version of the Oracle Database Cloud Backup Module
- Changes to the Site Profile File (glogin.sql)

#### Database Issues

An improper database state or configuration can lead to failed backups.

- Database Not Running During Backup
- Archiving Mode Set to NOARCHIVELOG (When you provision a new database, the archiving mode is set to ARCHIVELOG by default. This is the required archiving mode for backup operations)

-Stuck Database Archiver Process and Backup Failures

-Temporary Tablespace Errors

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#### RMAN Configuration and Backup Failures

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#### RMAN Retention Policy and Backup Failures

-Loss of Objectstore Wallet File and Backup Failures

#### TDE Wallet and Backup Failures

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Incorrect TDE Wallet Location Specification

-

Incorrect State of the TDE Wallet

-

Incorrect Configuration Related to the TDE Wallet

-Missing TDE Wallet File

As this is not new provisioned database and already in the ARCHIVELOG , regular backups of DB system to OCI object storage in places, so the best answers are,

-Ensure that your database host can connect to the OCI object storage

-Restart the database service agent

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### QUESTION 11

Which of the following two tasks can be performed in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Console for Autonomous Data Warehouse?

- A. Adjust Network Bandwidth
- B. Scale up/down Memory
- C. Increase Storage allocated for Database
- D. Scale up/down CPU

Correct Answer: CD

You can scale up/down your Autonomous Database to scale both in terms of compute (CPU) and storage only when needed, allows people to pay per use. Oracle allows you to scale compute and storage independently, no need to do it together. these scaling activities fully online (no downtime required) in Details page Autonomous Database in OCI console, click Scale Up/Down. Click on arrow to select a value for CPU Core Count or Storage (TB). Or Select auto scaling to allow the system to automatically use up to three times more CPU and IO resources to meet workload demand, compared to the database operating with auto scaling disabled.

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### QUESTION 12

You developed a microservices based application that runs on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Container

Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). You want to provide access to this cluster to other team members.

What should you do to provide access to this cluster using as fewest steps as possible?

- A. Create a group in OCI Infrastructure Access Management (IAM). Create a policy to grant access to the OKE cluster. Other team members should use OCI Cloud Shell to generate the kubeconfig into their own cloud shell environment and access the cluster using kubectl from cloud shell.
- B. Create a group in OCI Infrastructure Access Management (IAM). Create a policy to grant access to the OKE cluster. Create individual users and access token for each team member. Other team members should use OCI Cloud Shell to generate the kubeconfig into their own cloud shell environment and access the cluster using kubectl from cloud shell.
- C. Create a group in OCI Infrastructure Access Management (IAM). Create a policy to grant access to the OKE cluster.

Create a cluster role and cluster role binding to provide access to the cluster for each team member. Other team members should install oci cli and kubectl locally on their laptop. Use the oci cli to generate the kubeconfig and use kubectl to access the cluster.

D. Create a group in OCI Infrastructure Access Management (IAM). Create a policy to grant access to the OKE cluster. Other team members should install oci cli and kubectl locally on their laptop. Use the oci cli to generate the kubeconfig and use kubectl to access the cluster.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 13

Which two are true for achieving High Availability on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)

A. Store your database across multiple regions so that half of the data resides in one region and the other half resides in another region.

B. Attach your block volume from Availability Domain 1 to a compute instance in Availability Domain 2 (and vice versa) so that they are highly available.

C. Configure your database to have Data Guard in another Availability Domain in Sync mode within a region.

D. Store your database files on Object Storage so that they are available in all Availability Domains in all regions.

E. Distribute your application servers across all Availability Domains within a region.

Correct Answer: CE

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### QUESTION 14

You have an application deployed in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure running only in the Phoenix region. You were asked to create a disaster recovery (DR) plan that will protect against the loss of critical data

A. The DR site must be at least 500 miles from your primary site and data transfer between the two sites must not traverse the public Internet. Which is the recommended disaster recovery plan?

B. Create a new virtual cloud network (VCN) in the Phoenix region and create a subnet in one availability domain (AD) that is not currently being used by your production systems. Establish VCN peering between the production and DR sites.

C. Create a DR environment in Ashburn. Associate a DRG with the VCN in each region and create a remote peering connection between the two VCNs.

D. Create a DR environment in Ashburn and provision a FastConnect virtual circuit using DRG between the regions.

E. Create a DR environment in Ashburn. Associate a dynamic routing gateway (DRG) with the VCN in each region and configure an IPsec VPN connection between the two regions.

Correct Answer: B

Remote VCN peering is the process of connecting two VCNs in different regions (but the same tenancy).

The peering allows the VCNs' resources to communicate using private IP addresses without routing the

traffic over the internet or through your on-premises network. Without peering, a given VCN would need an internet gateway and public IP addresses for the instances that need to communicate with another VCN in a different region.

At a high level, the Networking service components required for a remote peering include:

- Two VCNs with non-overlapping CIDRs, in different regions that support remote peering. The VCNs must be in the same tenancy.

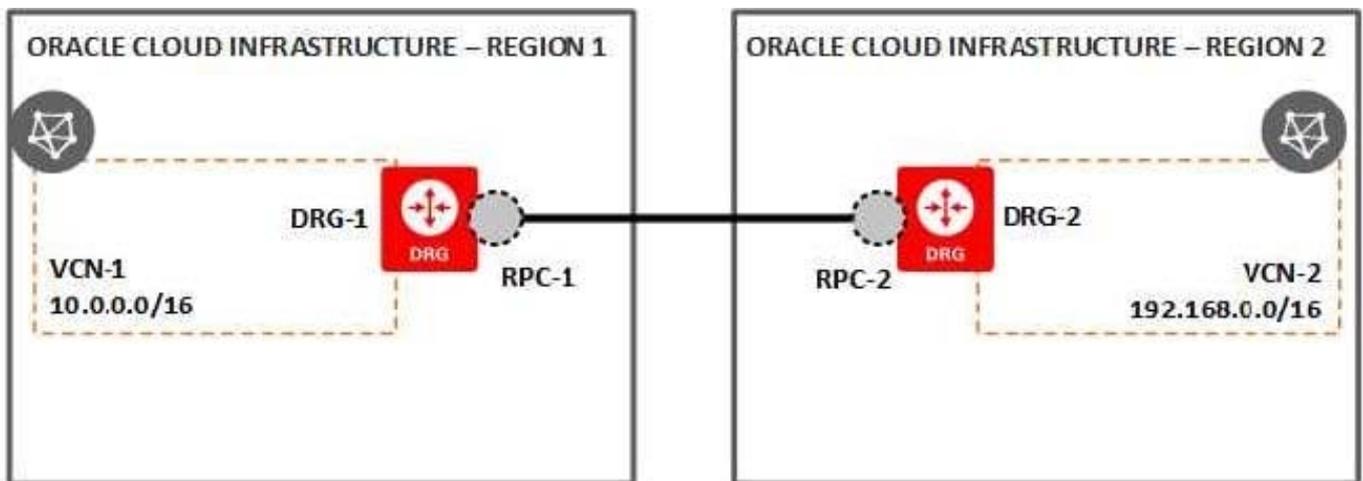
- A dynamic routing gateway (DRG) attached to each VCN in the peering relationship. Your VCN already has a DRG if you're using an IPsec VPN or an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure FastConnect private virtual circuit.

A remote peering connection (RPC) on each DRG in the peering relationship.

A connection between those two RPCs.

Supporting route rules to enable traffic to flow over the connection, and only to and from select subnets in the respective VCNs (if desired).

Supporting security rules to control the types of traffic allowed to and from the instances in the subnets that need to communicate with the other VCN.



**With supporting route tables and security rules in each VCN to enable traffic**

**QUESTION 15**

You are running several Linux based operating systems in your on-premises environment that you want to import to OCI as custom images. You can launch your imported images as OCI compute Virtual machines. Which two modes below can be used to launch these imported Linux VMs?

- A. Native
- B. Mixed
- C. Paravirtualized
- D. Emulated

Correct Answer: CD

You can use the Console or API to import exported images from Object Storage. To import an image, you need read access to the Object Storage object containing the image.

during the Import you can select the Launch mode:

For custom images where the image format is .oci, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure selects the applicable launch mode based on the launch mode for the source image. For custom images exported from Oracle Cloud Infrastructure where the image type is QCOW2, select Native Mode.

To import other custom images select Paravirtualized Mode or Emulated Mode. For more information, see Bring Your Own Image (BYOI).

These Linux distributions support custom image import:

Linux Distribution	Supported Versions	Preferred Launch Mode
CentOS	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.0, 4.8, 5.11, 6.9	Emulated
CoreOS Container Linux <b>Note:</b> The end-of-support date for CoreOS Container Linux is May 26, 2020. You should migrate your workloads to another operating system to remain secure.	2345.3.0 or later	Paravirtualized
Debian	8 or later	Paravirtualized
	5.0.10, 6.0, 7	Emulated
FreeBSD	12 or later	Paravirtualized
	8, 9, 10, 11	Emulated
openSUSE Leap	15.1	Paravirtualized
Oracle Linux	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.5, 4.8, 5.8, 5.11, 6.2, 6.5	Emulated
RHEL	7 or later	Paravirtualized
	4.5, 5.5, 5.6, 5.9, 5.11, 6.5, 6.9	Emulated
SUSE	12.2 or later	Paravirtualized
	11, 12.1	Emulated
Ubuntu	13.04 or later	Paravirtualized
	12.04	Emulated

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