

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

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2019 Architect Associate

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#### **QUESTION 1**

You need to transfer over 12 TB of data from on-premises to your cloud account. You started copying this data over the internet and noticed that it will take too long to complete. Without increasing the costs of your subscription, what is the recommended way to send this amount of data to your cloud account?

- A. Use Data Transfer Service to send your data.
- B. Split the data into multiple parts and use the multipart tool.
- C. Use a 10 GB FastConnect line to send the data.
- D. Send the data over a VPN IPsec tunnel.
- E. Compress the data and use the multipart tool.

Correct Answer: A

#### References:

Overview of Data Transfer ServiceOracle offers offline data transfer solutions that let you migrate data to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Moving data over the public internet is not always feasible due to high network costs, unreliable network connectivity, long transfer times, and security concerns. Our transfer solutions address these pain points, are easy to use, and provide significantly faster data upload compared to over-the-wire data transfer.https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/ Content/DataTransfer/Concepts/overview.htm

#### **QUESTION 2**

In what two ways does Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) file storage service differ from OCI object storage and block volume services?

- A. You can move object storage buckets, block volumes and file storage mount targets between compartments.
- B. File Storage uses the network file system (NFS) protocol, whereas block volume uses iSCSI.
- C. Block volume service Is NVMe based, while file storage service is not.
- D. File storage mount target does not provide a private IP address, while the object storage bucket provides one.

Correct Answer: AB

The mount target provides the IP address or DNS name that is used together with a unique export path to mount the file system. You can move mount targets from one compartment to another.

#### **QUESTION 3**

Which two statements are true about policies?

- A. You can use read, write, manage, and inspect as verbs for defining a policy.
- B. A policy is a document that specifies who can access which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources that your company



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has, and how.

C. Users need not do anything but still have to be added to a group with appropriate policies defined.

D. You can deny access to a group via policies.

Correct Answer: BC

#### **QUESTION 4**

You are deploying a highly available web application In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and have decided to use a public load balancer. The back-end web servers will be distributed across all three availability domains (ADs). How many subnets should you create to deliver a secure, highly available application?

A. two subnets in total; one regional private subnet to host your back-end web servers and one regional public subnet to host your public load load balancer.

B. two subnets in total; one regional public subnet to host your back-end web servers and one regional private subnet to host your public load load balancer.

C. three subnets in total; one regional public subnet to host your back-end web servers and two AD specific private subnets to host your private load load balancer.

D. one subnet in total; one regional private subnet to host your back-end web servers and your public load balancer.

Correct Answer: A

To accept traffic from the internet, you create a public load balancer. The service assigns it a public IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. You can associate the public IP address with a friendly DNS name through any

DNS vendor. A public load balancer is regional in scope. If your region includes multiple availability domains, a public load balancer requires either a regional subnet (recommended) or two availability domain-specific (AD-specific) subnets, each in a separate availability domain. With a regional subnet, the Load Balancing service creates a primary load balancer and a standby load balancer, each in a different availability domain, to ensure accessibility even during an availability domain outage. If you create a load balancer in two AD-specific subnets, one subnet hosts the primary load balancer and the other hosts a standby load balancer. If the primary load balancer fails, the public IP address switches to the secondary load balancer. The service treats the two load balancers as equivalent and you cannot specify which one is "primary".

Whether you use regional or AD-specific subnets, each load balancer requires one private IP address from its host subnet. The Load Balancing service supplies a floating public IP address to the primary load balancer. The floating public IP

address does not come from your backend subnets.

You cannot specify a private subnet for your public load balancer.

The backend servers (Compute instances) associated with a backend set can exist anywhere, as long as the associated network security groups (NSGs), security lists, and route tables allow the intended traffic flow.

Oracle recommends that you create your load balancer in a regional subnet.



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Oracle recommends that you distribute your backend servers across all availability domains within the region.

#### **QUESTION 5**

What does Terraform use to create, manage, and manipulate infrastructure resources?

A. resources

B. provisioner

C. instances

D. provider

Correct Answer: D

The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure provider is used to interact with the many resources supported by the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The provider needs to be configured with credentials for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure account.

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