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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true about pre-authenticated requests?

Options:

A- You cannot edit a pre-authenticated request.
B- Deleting a pre-authenticated request does not revoke access.
C- You need to provide your OCI credentials to the partner company.
D- Pre-authenticated requests can be used to delete buckets.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), pre-authenticated requests (PARs) allow users to grant access to specific objects in Object Storage without requiring the recipient to have an OCI account or credentials. This feature is useful for sharing objects securely without exposing broader access.

Cannot Edit a PAR: Once a pre-authenticated request is created, you cannot edit it. If you need to change the settings, such as the expiration date or the object being shared, you must delete the existing PAR and create a new one.

Other Statements:

Deleting a PAR does indeed revoke access immediately, contradicting option B.

Providing OCI credentials (C) is not required for using PARs. The purpose of PARs is to avoid sharing credentials.

Deleting Buckets (D): PARs are designed for accessing objects, not for administrative actions like deleting buckets.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Managing Pre-Authenticated Requests

This reference outlines the features and limitations of pre-authenticated requests, including the inability to edit them once created.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens to the performance level of a volume when it is detached from an instance?

Options:

A- The performance level is adjusted to Balanced.
B- The performance level remains unchanged.
C- The performance level is adjusted to Higher Performance.
D- The performance level is adjusted to Lower Cost (0 VPUs/GB).

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), when a block volume is detached from an instance, its performance level is automatically adjusted to the 'Lower Cost' tier, which provides 0 VPUs (Volume Performance Units) per GB. This adjustment helps reduce costs when the block volume is not actively being used by a compute instance.

Key Points:

Volume Performance Levels: OCI offers various performance tiers for block volumes, including 'Higher Performance,' 'Balanced,' and 'Lower Cost.' These tiers determine the level of IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) and throughput available to the volume.

Automatic Adjustment: When a block volume is detached from an instance, OCI automatically optimizes the cost by switching the volume to the 'Lower Cost' performance tier. This tier offers minimal performance, suitable for data that is not actively accessed.

Cost Management: This automatic adjustment is beneficial for managing costs, as it prevents users from incurring unnecessary charges for higher performance levels when the volume is not in use.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Block Volume Performance Levels

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You enabled Cross Region Replication for the volume and selected US West (San Jose) as the destination region. What should you do to create a new volume from the volume replica?

Options:

A- Trigger the replica.
B- Initiate the replica.
C- No action required. By default, the replica is available as a block volume.
D- Activate the replica.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When Cross-Region Replication is enabled for a block volume in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), the replication process automatically creates and maintains a synchronized copy of the block volume in the selected destination region (in this case, US West (San Jose)).

Replica Availability: The replicated volume is immediately available as a block volume in the destination region. You do not need to take any additional action to activate or trigger the replica.

Creating New Volumes: Since the replica is automatically available as a block volume, you can directly use it to create a new volume in the destination region without any manual intervention.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Cross-Region Block Volume Replication

This documentation outlines how cross-region replication works and confirms that no additional steps are needed to create a new volume from a replica

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO statements are NOT correct regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) burstable instances?

Options:

A- Burstable instances cost less than regular instances.
B- Burstable instances are charged according to the baseline OCPU.
C- If the instance's average CPU utilization is below the baseline, it can burst above the baseline.
D- Baseline utilization is a fraction of each CPU core.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

The following statements about OCI burstable instances are NOT correct:

A . Burstable instances cost less than regular instances: This is incorrect because burstable instances are not necessarily cheaper; the cost depends on the baseline utilization. While they allow for cost efficiency when running at a lower CPU baseline, they can become more expensive if frequently bursting above the baseline.

B . Burstable instances are charged according to the baseline OCPU: This is incorrect because burstable instances are billed based on actual OCPU usage, which includes both baseline and burst usage. If an instance frequently operates above its baseline, the cost will reflect this higher usage.

Correct Concepts:

C . Burstable instances can temporarily use more CPU than their baseline if the average CPU utilization is below the baseline.

D . Baseline utilization is a fraction of each CPU core, which determines the level of consistent performance available without bursting.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Burstable Instances

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How many capacity reservations would you create to meet the requirement for high availability and distribution across Availability Domains?

Options:

A- One
B- Two

C- Three
D- Four

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), to ensure high availability and distribution across Availability Domains (ADs), the recommended approach is as follows:

Capacity Reservations for High Availability: To achieve high availability, especially across all three Availability Domains in a region, you should create three capacity reservations. Each reservation corresponds to one AD, ensuring that your instances or resources are evenly distributed and resilient to AD-level failures.

Why Three: This setup provides redundancy and load distribution across the ADs, meeting the high availability requirements.

Relevant OCI Documentation:

Capacity Reservations

This document outlines how to create and manage capacity reservations to meet high availability and fault tolerance requirements.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can an organization securely grant a third-party application access to specific OCI resources?

Options:

A- By implementing OAuth 2.0 with the application
B- By creating an IAM policy granting full access to the tenancy
C- By configuring the application to utilize Instance Principal
D- By sharing user credentials for an OCI administrator

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To securely grant a third-party application access to specific Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources, the recommended approach is to configure the application to use Instance Principal. This method allows the application to authenticate directly with OCI services without needing to manage sensitive credentials like passwords or API keys.

Instance Principals: Enable compute instances to directly make API calls against OCI services, inheriting permissions through IAM policies. This setup is more secure than sharing user credentials, as it avoids hardcoding credentials within the application and leverages OCI's native security features.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Instance Principals

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is NOT correct regarding the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) File System snapshots?

Options:

A- Even if nothing has changed within the file system since the last snapshot was taken, a new snapshot consumes more storage.
B- Before you can clone a file system, at least one snapshot must exist for the file system.
C- Snapshots are accessible under the root directory of the file system at .snapshot/name.
D- Snapshots are a consistent, point-in-time view of your file systems.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In OCI File Storage, snapshots are point-in-time, read-only copies of a file system that do not immediately consume additional storage beyond the space needed to track changes.

Incorrect Statement: The statement that a new snapshot consumes more storage even if nothing has changed is incorrect. Snapshots are space-efficient; they only consume additional storage as changes are made to the file system after the snapshot is taken. If no changes are made between snapshots, the storage consumption remains minimal.

Correct Statements:

B . Before cloning a file system, at least one snapshot must exist, as the clone operation relies on this snapshot to create a copy.

C . Snapshots are accessible under the .snapshot directory, allowing users to view and restore files from specific snapshots.

D . Snapshots provide a consistent, point-in-time view of the file system, ensuring data integrity.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Managing File System Snapshots

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Traffic Management Steering Policy facilitates the distribution of DNS traffic based on the geographical location of end users?

Options:

A- Geolocation Steering
B- ASN Steering
C- IP Prefix Steering
D- Proximity Steering

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Geolocation Steering in OCI's Traffic Management Steering Policy allows you to distribute DNS traffic based on the geographical location of the end users. This method helps direct users to the nearest regional endpoint, optimizing latency and improving user experience.

Use Cases: Geolocation Steering is commonly used to deliver region-specific content, comply with data residency laws, or optimize service performance by directing traffic to the closest available servers.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Documentation: Traffic Management Steering Policies

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