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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which master encryption key shape algorithm must be used when configuring a customer-managed key to encrypt a secret in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Vault?

Options:

A- Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA)
B- Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC)
C- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)
D- Triple Data Encryption Standard (3DES)

Answer:

C

Explanation:

OCI Secret Management requires a symmetric encryption key when a Vault key is selected to encrypt secret contents. Oracle explicitly states that asymmetric keys cannot be used for secret encryption. Of the listed algorithms, AES is the supported symmetric key-shape algorithm; RSA and ECC are asymmetric algorithms, while 3DES is not an available OCI Vault master-key shape for this purpose. OCI Vault supports AES symmetric keys for encryption and decryption, typically using a 256-bit key length. Therefore, when creating a customer-managed key intended to protect OCI secrets, the appropriate key algorithm is Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). This requirement ensures that secret bundles can be encrypted and decrypted through the Vault cryptographic service.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have built a local container image named order-processor:1.0 and need to push it to a repository named order-services in your Phoenix region (phx) tenancy, which has the Object Storage namespace ax39m19vpw.

Which command must you run to properly tag the local image before pushing it to Container Registry?

Options:

A- docker tag order-processor:1.0 phx.ocir.io/ax39m19vpw/order-services:1.0
B- docker tag order-processor:1.0 ax39m19vpw/phx.ocir.io/order-services:1.0
C- docker tag order-processor:1.0 ocir.phx.oraclecloud.com/ax39m19vpw/order-services:1.0
D- docker tag order-processor:1.0 ax39m19vpw/order-services/phx.ocir.io:1.0

Answer:

A

Explanation:

OCI Container Registry requires the destination image tag to use the structure <region-key>.ocir.io/<tenancy-namespace>/<repository-name>:<tag>. For Phoenix, the region key is phx; the supplied tenancy namespace is ax39m19vpw; the repository is order-services; and the image tag is 1.0. Combining these values produces phx.ocir.io/ax39m19vpw/order-services:1.0. Oracle's current container documentation provides the same docker tag structure before an image is pushed to OCIR. The alternative commands incorrectly reorder the namespace and registry host or use an unsupported registry hostname format. Therefore, option A correctly retags the local order-processor:1.0 image with the fully qualified OCIR repository path required for the subsequent docker push.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are deploying a microservices-based application to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes cluster running a modern Kubernetes release. You need to identify the underlying container runtime interface implementation that manages and runs your Open Container Initiative-compliant images within the worker nodes.

Which container runtime interface is utilized by the cluster for this purpose?

Options:

A- containerd
B- Docker Engine
C- rkt runtime
D- CRI-O

Answer:

D

Explanation:

OKE transitioned from Docker to CRI-O beginning with Kubernetes 1.20.8. Oracle documents CRI-O as its Kubernetes Container Runtime Interface implementation for modern OKE worker nodes. CRI-O is purpose-built for Kubernetes and runs Open Container Initiative-compliant images, so existing Docker-format images remain usable even though Docker Engine itself is no longer the underlying Kubernetes runtime. Oracle's current OKE documentation continues to reference CRI-O on modern node pools, including current releases where runtime configuration changes can affect container behavior. containerd is common in other Kubernetes distributions but is not the runtime identified by Oracle for these OKE nodes. rkt is obsolete, and Docker Engine was used only by older OKE versions. Therefore, D is correct.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your organization is transitioning a monolithic billing system into a cloud-native microservices application deployed on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes. To maintain high operational excellence under the observability pillar of cloud-native development, the engineering team has successfully set up centralized log aggregation and system metrics. However, you must now implement a solution that can track, visualize, and analyze end-to-end transaction flows and asynchronous call hops across multiple distributed microservices.

Which service should be integrated to fulfill this distributed transaction tracing requirement?

Options:

A- OCI Monitoring
B- OCI Logging Analytics
C- OCI Service Mesh
D- OCI Application Performance Monitoring

Answer:

D

Explanation:

OCI Application Performance Monitoring is specifically designed for distributed tracing of application transactions across multiple components and services. Oracle states that APM collects and processes

trace and span data, allowing administrators to analyze transaction performance, latency, volume, and errors across distributed applications. Trace Explorer can visualize traces containing multiple spans and help identify bottlenecks as requests move between services, databases, functions, and asynchronous components. OCI Monitoring concentrates primarily on metric streams, while Logging Analytics focuses on log aggregation and analysis. Service Mesh can provide service-to-service traffic telemetry and may participate in observability, but APM is the service designed to collect, correlate, and analyze distributed transaction traces. Therefore, D directly satisfies the end-to-end tracing requirement.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are planning the migration of a legacy monolithic billing application to a cloud-native architecture on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. The application currently relies on a centralized relational database and synchronous local procedure calls, and you must address the primary architectural challenges associated with transitioning to a distributed microservices model.

Which TWO statements represent valid engineering challenges or design strategies that must be considered during this cloud-native migration?

Options:

A- Implementing microservices requires adopting eventual consistency patterns, such as the Saga pattern, because distributed databases cannot easily maintain synchronous transactions across service boundaries.
B- Transitioning to microservices increases the operational complexity of the application, necessitating centralized logging and distributed tracing to troubleshoot service-to-service communication.
C- By default, OCI ensures that all distributed containerized microservices automatically share a single, global transaction state across different compartments without any application-level coding.
D- Monolithic databases migrated to OCI Object Storage will automatically scale horizontally and support distributed transactions natively for all microservices.
E- Cloud-native microservices must communicate using synchronous REST APIs exclusively, as asynchronous event-driven communication is not supported within OCI.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Oracle identifies distributed transaction consistency and observability as major concerns when moving

from monoliths to microservices. The Saga pattern addresses cross-service business transactions by dividing them into local transactions and using events plus compensating actions, avoiding long-duration distributed locks. Oracle also emphasizes unified observability for microservices, including metrics, logs, and traces, because failures become harder to diagnose when calls cross multiple networked services. OCI does not automatically create a global application transaction across compartments, Object Storage is not a transactional relational database replacement, and microservices are not restricted to synchronous REST communication. Oracle explicitly supports asynchronous messaging and event-driven designs for loose coupling. Therefore, A and B correctly describe realistic migration challenges and strategies.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are deploying a containerized database application on a host using the standard Docker engine. To prevent data loss when the container instance is destroyed or updated, you must configure a storage mechanism that isolates application data from the volatile container layer and guarantees persistence. Which TWO statements or approaches correctly describe Docker storage components that satisfy this requirement?

Options:

A- Use Docker volumes, which are stored in a host directory fully managed by the Docker engine and protected from external host process modification.
B- Use Docker bind mounts, which map a specific arbitrary path from the host filesystem directly into the container storage namespace.
C- Utilize the default container writable layer, which automatically persists database writes to the host root disk after the container is removed.
D- Configure the temporary filesystem mount, which persists database writes directly into the host memory even if the container is terminated.
E- Rely on the Docker image layer cache, which commits all runtime transactional database updates back to the read-only parent image.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Persistent container data must be stored outside the container's ephemeral writable layer. Docker volumes provide Docker-managed storage that remains independently available from the lifecycle of an individual container. Bind mounts provide another persistence mechanism by mapping a specified

host file or directory directly into the container. Oracle's Docker documentation demonstrates both data volumes and host-path mounts for externalizing files from containers and preserving them independently. The writable container layer is removed with the container, a tmpfs mount stores data in volatile memory rather than persistent disk, and Docker image layers are immutable and cannot receive normal runtime database writes. Therefore, Docker volumes and bind mounts are the two valid persistence approaches described.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are configuring a route on an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure API Gateway to an HTTP backend service that takes up to four minutes to execute long-running analytical queries. Which timeout configuration should you apply in the API deployment specification to safely prevent a gateway timeout?

Options:

A- Set the readTimeoutInSeconds parameter to 120.0 seconds.
B- Set the readTimeoutInSeconds parameter to 240.0 seconds.
C- Set the readTimeoutInSeconds parameter to 360.0 seconds.
D- Set the readTimeoutInSeconds parameter to 480.0 seconds.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

For an HTTP backend, OCI API Gateway provides readTimeoutInSeconds to control how long the gateway waits for the backend response after the connection has been established. A four-minute backend processing window requires a timeout of 240 seconds, so B is sufficient without exceeding the platform limit. Oracle documents a maximum configurable timeout value of 300 seconds for HTTP backend timeout parameters. Therefore, the 360-second and 480-second choices exceed the supported range and would not be valid deployment values. A 120-second timeout would expire before the four-minute analytical operation can complete. Thus, 240 seconds is both within the API Gateway limit and aligned with the backend's maximum execution duration.

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