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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Security Professional

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QUESTION 1

Where is sensitive configuration data (like certificates, and credentials) is stored by Kubernetes cluster control plane?

- A. Block Volume
- B. ETCD
- C. Oracle Functions
- D. Boot Volume

Correct Answer: B

Encrypting Kubernetes Secrets at Rest in Etcd

The Kubernetes cluster control plane stores sensitive configuration data (such as authentication tokens, certificates, and credentials) as Kubernetes secret objects in etcd. Etcd is an open source distributed key-value store that Kubernetes uses for cluster coordination and state management. In the Kubernetes clusters created by Container Engine for Kubernetes, etcd writes and reads data to and from block storage volumes in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service. By default, Oracle encrypts data in block volumes at rest, including etcd and Kubernetes secrets. Oracle manages this default encryption using a master encryption key, without requiring any action on your part. For additional control over the lifecycle of the master encryption key and how it is used, you can choose to manage the master encryption key yourself, rather than have Oracle manage it for you.

QUESTION 2

Which component helps move logging data to other services, such as archiving log data in object storage?

- A. Agent Configuration
- B. Unified Monitoring Agent
- C. Service Connector Hub
- D. Service Log Category

Correct Answer: C

Service Connector Hub Service Connector Hub moves logging data to other services in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. For example, use Service Connector Hub to alarm on log data, send log data to databases, and archive log data to Object Storage. For more information, see Service Connector Hub. <https://docs.oracle.com/en->



us/iaas/Content/Logging/Concepts/loggingoverview.htm

QUESTION 3

How can you establish private connectivity over two VCN within same OCI region without traversing the traffic over public internet ?

- A. NAT Gateway
- B. Data Guard
- C. Remote VCN Peering
- D. Local VCN Peering

Correct Answer: D

- **Local VCN peering**

Virtual cloud networks (VCNs) within a region can be peered by using local peering gateways (LPG). The resources attached to such peered VCNs can communicate by using private IP addresses without routing the traffic over the public internet. The VCNs can be in the same tenancy or in different tenancies.

- **Remote VCN peering**

VCNs in different regions can communicate by using private IP addresses without routing the traffic over the public internet. You can set up peering between two VCNs in different regions by configuring a remote peering connection (RPC) on each of the dynamic routing gateways (DRG) attached to the VCNs in the peering relationship. Remote VCN peering is generally used to connect two VCNs across regions in the same tenancy. In certain scenarios, you might need to connect VCNs in two different tenancies across regions.

QUESTION 4

You want to make API calls against other OCI services from your instance without configuring user credentials. How would you achieve this?

- A. Create a dynamic group and add apolicy.
- B. Create a dynamic group and add your instance.
- C. Create a group and add a policy.
- D. No configuration is required for making API calls.

Correct Answer: A



DYNAMIC GROUP Dynamic groups allow you to group Oracle Cloud Infrastructure instances as principalactors, similar to user groups. You can then create policies to permit instances in these groups to make API calls against Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services. Membership in the group is determined by a set of criteria you define, called matching rules.

<https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Identity/Tasks/calling-services-from-instances.htm>

QUESTION 5

An e-commerce company needs to authenticate with third-party API that don't support OCI's signature-based authentication.

What can be the solution for the above scenario?

- A. Security Token
- B. API Key Authentication
- C. Asymmetric keys
- D. Auth Token/Swift Password

Correct Answer: D

Working with Auth Tokens

Note

"Auth tokens" were previously named "Swift passwords". Any Swift passwords you had created are now listed in the Console as auth tokens. You can continue to use the existing passwords.

Auth tokens are Oracle-generated token strings that you can use to authenticate with third-party APIs that do not support Oracle Cloud Infrastructure's signature-based authentication. Each user created in the IAM service automatically has the ability to create, update, and delete their own auth tokens in the Console or the API. An administrator does not need to create a policy to give a user those abilities. Administrators (or anyone with permission to the tenancy) also have the ability to manage auth tokens for other users.

Note that you cannot change your auth token to a string of your own choice. The token is always an Oracle-generated string.

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