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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2021 Architect Professional

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QUESTION 1

You are responsible for migrating your on-premises legacy databases on 11.2.0.4 version to Autonomous Transaction Processing - Dedicated (ATP-D) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). As a solution architect, you need to plan your migration approach. Which three options do you need to implement together to migrate your on-premises databases to OCI?

A. Retain all legacy structures and unsupported features (e.g. legacy LOBs) in the on-premises databases for migration.

B. Use Oracle Data Guard to keep on-premises database always active during migration.

C. Launch Autonomous Transaction Processing - Dedicated database in OCI.

D. Retain changes to Oracle shipped privileges, stored procedures or views in the on-premises databases.

E. Convert on-premises databases to PDB, upgrade to 19c, and encrypt.

F. Use Oracle GoldenGate replication to keep on-premises database online during migration.

Correct Answer: CEF

QUESTION 2

You are working as a security consultant with a global insurance organization which is using Microsoft Azure Active Directory as an identity provider to manage user login/passwords. When a user logs in to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console, it should get authenticated by Azure AD. Which set of steps are required to be configured in OCI to meet this requirement?

A. Setup Azure AD as an Identity Provider, import users and groups from Azure AD to OCI, set up IAM policies to govern access to Azure AD groups.

B. Setup Azure AD as an Enterprise Application, configure OCI for single sign-on, map Azure AD groups to OCI groups, set up the IAM policies to govern access to Azure AD groups.

C. Setup Azure AD as an Enterprise Application, map Azure AD users, groups and policies to OCI groups and users.

D. Setup Azure AD as an Identity Provider, map Azure AD groups to OCI groups, set up the IAM policies to govern access to Azure AD groups.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

You are the Solution Architect that designed this Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) compartment layout for your organization:
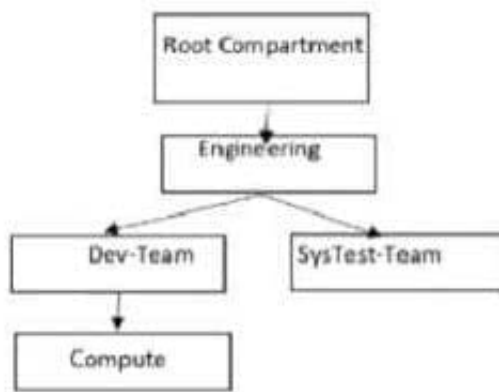
The development team has deployed quite a few instances under \\'Compute\\' Compartment and the operations team needs to list the Instances under the same compartment for their testing. Both teams, development and operations are part of a group called \\'Eng-group\\' You have been looking for an option to allow the operations team to list the instances without access any confidential information or metadata of resources. Which IAM policy should you write based on these requirements?

A. Allow group Eng-group to inspect instance-family in compartment Dev-Team:Compute and attach the policy to `Engineering\\' Compartment

B. Allow group Eng-group to inspect instance-family in compartment Dev-Team: Compute and attach the policy to \\'SysTest Team\\' Compartment

C. Allow group Eng-group to read instance-family in compartment Compute and attach the policy to \\'Engineering\\' Compartment.

D. Allow group Eng-group to read instance-family in compartment Dev-Team-.Compute and attach the policy to\\'Dev-Team\\'

Correct Answer: A

Policy Attachment When you create a policy you must attach it to a compartment (or the tenancy, which is the root compartment). Where you attach it controls who can then modify it or delete it. If you attach it to the tenancy (in other words, if the policy is in the root compartment), then anyone with access to manage policies in the tenancy can then change or delete it. Typically that\\'s the Administrators group or any similar group you create and give broad access to. Anyone with access only to a child compartment cannot modify or delete that policy. When you attach a policy to a compartment, you must be in that compartment and you must indicate directly in the statement which compartment it applies to. If you are not in the compartment, you\\'ll get an error if you try to attach the policy to a different compartment. Notice that attachment occurs during policy creation, which means a policy can be attached to only one compartment. Policies and Compartment Hierarchies a policy statement must specify the compartment for which access is being granted (or the tenancy). Where you create the policy determines who can update the policy. If you attach the policy to the compartment or its parent, you can simply specify the compartment name. If you attach the policy further up the hierarchy, you must specify the path. The format of the path is each compartment name (or OCID) in the path, separated by a colon: :: . . . to allow action to compartment Compute so you need to set the compartment PATH as per where you attach the policy as below examples if you attach it to Root compartment you need to specify the PATH as following Engineering:DevTeam:Compute if you attach it to Engineering compartment you need to specify the PATH as following Dev-Team:Compute if you attach it to Dev-Team or Compute compartment you need to specify the PATH as following Compute Note : in the Policy inspect verb that give the Ability to list resources, without access to any confidential information or user-specified metadata that may be part of that resource.

QUESTION 4

You are working on the migration of the web application infrastructure of your company from on- premises

to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You need to ensure that the DNS cache entries of external clients will not

direct them to the on-premises infrastructure after switching to the new infrastructure.

Which of the following options will minimize this problem?

A. Reduce the TTL of the DNS records after the switch.

B. DNS changes propagate fast enough that it is not necessary to take any action.

C. Increase the TTL of the DNS records before the switch.

D. Increase the TTL of the DNS records after the switch.

E. Reduce the TTL of the DNS records before the switch.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 5

An OCI Architect is working on a solution consisting of analysis of data from clinical trials of a pharmaceutical company. The data is being stored in OCI Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) having 8 CPU Cores and 70 TB of storage. The architect is planning to setup autoscaling to respond to dynamic changes in the workload. Which of the following needs to be considered while configuring auto scaling? Choose two

A. Enabling auto scaling does not change the concurrency and parallelism settings

B. Auto scaling also scales IO throughput linearly along with CPU

C. The database memory SGA and PGA will not get affected by the changes in the number of CPUs during auto scaling

D. The maximum CPU cores that will be automatically allocated for this database is 16 CPUs

Correct Answer: AB

Auto scaling is enabled by default when you create an Autonomous Database instance or you can use Scale Up/Down on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console to enable or disable auto scaling. With auto scaling enabled the database can use up to three times more CPU and IO resources than specified by the number of OCPUs currently shown in the Scale Up/Down dialog. When auto scaling is enabled, if your workload requires additional CPU and IO resources the database automatically uses the resources without any manual intervention required. Enabling auto scaling does not change the concurrency and parallelism settings for the predefined services IO throughput depends on the number of CPUs you provision and scales linearly with the number of CPUs.