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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Professional

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QUESTION 1

You have created compartment called Dev for developers. There are two IAM groups for developers: group-devl and group-dev2. You need to write an Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to give users in these groups access to manage all resources in the compartment Dev.

Which of the following IAM policy will accomplish this?

A. Allow any-user to manage all resources in compartment Dev where request.group= /group-dev*/

B. Allow group group-devl group-dev2 to manage all resources in compartment Dev

C. Allow group /group-dev*/ to manage all resources in compartment Dev

D. Allow any-user to manage all resources in tenancy where target.comparment= Dev

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

A retailer bank is currently hosting their mission critical customer application on-premises. The application has a standard 3 tier architecture -4 application servers process the incoming traffic and store application data in an Oracle Exadata Database Server. The bank has recently has service disruption to other inter applications to they are looking to avoid this issue for their mission critical Customer Application.

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure services should you recommend as part of the DR solution?

A. OCI DNS Service\\' Public Load Balancer, Oracle Database Cloud Backup Service, Object Storage Service, Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Service, Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Service with GoldenGate, OCI Container Engines for Kubernetes, Oracle IPSec VPN

B. OCI Traffic Management, Private Load Balancer, Compute instances distributed across multiple Availability Domains and/or Fault Domains, Exadata Cloud Service with Data Guard, Oracle FastConnect, Object Storage, Database Cloud backup module

C. OCI Traffic Management, Public toad Balancer, Compute Instances distributed across multiple Availability Domains and/or Vault domains. Exadata Cloud Service with Data Guard, Oracle FastConnect, Object Storage, Database cloud backup module

D. OCI DNS Service, Load Balancer as a service using Public Load Balancer distributing traffic Compute Instance across multiple regions, Oracle RAC Database using Virtual Machines, Remote Peering connecting two VCNs in different regions. Exadata Cloud Service with GoldenGate FastConnect, Object Storage, Database Cloud backup module.

Correct Answer: C

OCI Traffic Management Steering Policies can account for health of answers to provide failover capabilities, provide the ability to load balance traffic across multiple resources, and account for the location where the query was initiated to provide a simple, flexible and powerful mechanism to efficiently steer DNS traffic. Public Load Balancer Accepts traffic from the internet using a public IP address that serves as the entry point for incoming traffic. Load balancing service creates a primary load balancer and a standby load balancer, each in a different availability domain

QUESTION 3

You are building a highly available and fault tolerant web application deployment for your company. Similar application delayed by competitors experienced web site attack including DDoS which resulted in web server failing.

You have decided to use Oracle Web Application Firewall (WAF) to implement an architecture which will provide protection against such attacks and ensure additional configuration will you need to implement to make sure WAF is protecting my web application 24?.

Which additional configuration will you need to Implement to make sure WAF Is protecting my web application 24??

A. Configure auto scaling policy and it to WAF instance.

B. Configure Control Rules to send traffic to multiple web servers

C. Configure multiple origin servers

D. Configure new rules based on now vulnerabilities and mitigations

Correct Answer: C

Origin Management

An origin is an endpoint (typically an IP address) of the application protected by the WAF.

An origin can be

an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure load balancer public IP address. A load balancer IP address can be used for

high availability to an origin. Multiple origins can be defined, but only a single origin can be active for a WAF. You can set HTTP headers for outbound traffic from the WAF to the origin server. These name value pairs are then available to the

application. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a cloud-based, Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant, global security service that protects applications from malicious and unwanted internet traffic.

WAF can protect any internet facing endpoint, providing consistent rule enforcement across a customer\\'s applications. WAF provides you with the ability to create and manage rules for internet threats including Cross-Site Scripting (XSS),

SQL Injection and other OWASP- defined vulnerabilities. Unwanted bots can be mitigated while tactically allowed desirable bots to enter. Access rules can limit based on geography or the signature of the request.

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)

A DDoS attack is an often intentional attack that consumes an entity\\'s resources, usually using a large number of distributed sources. DDoS can be categorized into either Layer 7 or Layer 3/4 (L3/4)

A layer 7 DDoS attack is a DDoS attack that sends HTTP/S traffic to consume resources and hamper a website\\'s ability to delivery content or to harm the owner of the site. The Web Application Firewall (WAF)

service can protect layer 7 HTTP-based resources from layer 7 DDoS and other web application attack vectors.

QUESTION 4

You have multiple IAM users who launch different types of compute Instances and block volumes every day. As a result,

your Oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCF) tenancy quickly hit the service limit and you can no longer create any new instances. As you are cleaning up environment, you notice that the majority of the Instances and block volumes are untagged. Therefore, It is difficult to pinpoint the owner of these resources verify if they are safe to terminate.

Because of this, your company has issued a new mandate, which requires adding compute instances.

Which option is the simplest way to implement this new requirement?

A. Create a policy to automatically tag a resource with the user name.

B. Create a policy using IAM requiring users to tag specific resources. This will allow a user to launch compute instances on\y if certain tags were defined.

C. Create tag variables to automatically tag a resource with the user name.

D. Create a default tag for each compartment, which ensure that appropriate tags are applied at resource creation

E. Create tag variables for each compartment to automatically tag a resource with the user name.

Correct Answer: C

Tag Variables You can use a variable to set the value of a defined tag. When you add the tag to a resource, the variable resolves to the data it represents. You can use tag variables in defined tags and default tags. Supported Tag Variables The following tag variables are supported. ${iam.principal.name} The name of the principal that tagged the resource ${iam.principal.type} The type of principal that tagged the resource. ${oci.datetime} The date and time that the tag was created. Consider the following example: Operations.CostCenter=" ${iam.principal.name} at ${oci.datetime} " Operations is the namespace, CostCenter is the tag key, and the tag value contains two tag variables ${iam.principal.name} and ${oci.datetime} . When you add this tag to a resource, the variable resolves to your user name (the name of the principal that applied the tag) and a time date stamp for when you added the tag. user_name at 2019-06-18T18:00:57.604Z The variable is replaced with data at the time you apply the tag. If you later edit the tag, the variable is gone and only the data remains. You can edit the tag value in all the ways you would edit any other tag value. To create a tag variable, you must use a specific format. ${} Type a dollar sign followed by open and close curly brackets. The tag variable goes between the curly brackets. You can use tag variables with other tag variables and with string values. Tag defaults let you specify tags to be applied automatically to all resources, at the time of creation, in a specific compartment. This feature allows you to ensure that appropriate tags are applied at resource creation without requiring the user who is creating the resource to have access to the tag namespaces. https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Tagging/Tasks/managingtagdefaults.htm

QUESTION 5

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