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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Architect Professional

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QUESTION 1

An E-Commerce company wants to deploy their web application for Oracle Database on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCIJ DB Systems. In compliance with the business continuity program of the business, they need to provide a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 1 hour and a Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 5 minutes. The web application should be highly available within the region and meet the RTO and RPO requirements in case of a region outage.

Which approach is the most suitable and cost effective configuration for this scenario?

A. Deploy a 1 node VM Oracle database in one region and replicate the database to a 1 node VM Oracle database in another region using a manual setup and configuration of Oracle Data Guard.

B. Deploy a 2 node Virtual Machine (VM) Oracle RAC database in one region and replicate the database to a 2 node VM Oracle RAC database in another region using a manual setup and configuration of Oracle Data Guard.

C. Deploy an Autonomous Transaction Processing (Serverless) database in one region and replicate it to an Autonomous Transaction Processing (Serverless) database in another region using Oracle GoldenGate.

D. Deploy a 1 node VM Oracle database in one region. Manually Configure a Recovery Manager (RMAN) database backup schedule to take hourly database backups. Asynchronously copy the database backups to object storage in another OCI region. If the primary OCI region is unavailable, launch a new 1 node VM Database in the other OCI region and restore the production database from the backup.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

You are designing the network infrastructure for two application servers: appserver-1 and appserver-2 running in two different subnets inside the same Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You have a requirement where your end users will access appserver-1 from the internet and appserver-2 from the on-premises network. The on-premises network is connected to your VCN over a FastConnect virtual circuit.

How should you design your routing configuration to meet these requirements?

A. Configure a single routing table (Route Table-1) that has two set of rules. One that has route to internet via the internet Gateway and another that propagate specific routes for the on-premise network via the Dynamic Routing Gateway. Associate the routing table with all the VCN subnets.

B. Configure a single routing table (Routing Table-1) that has two set of rules: one that has route to internet via the Internet Gateway and another that propagates specific routes for the on-premises network via Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG). Associate the routing table with the VCN.

C. Configure two routing tables: Route Table-1 that has a route to internet via the Internet gateway. Associate this route table to the subnet containing appserver-1. Route Table-2 that propagate specific routes for the on-premises network via the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) Associate this route table to subnet containing appserver-2.

D. Configure two routing table (Route table-1 Route Table-2) that have rule to route all traffic via the Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) Associate the two routing tables with all the VCN subnets.

Correct Answer: C

An internet gateway is an optional virtual router you can add to your VCN to enable direct connectivity to the internet. Resources that need to use the gateway for internet access must be in a public subnet and have public IP addresses.

Each public subnet that needs to use the internet gateway must have a route table rule that specifies the gateway as the target. For traffic to flow between a subnet and an internet gateway, you must create a route rule accordingly in the subnet\'s route table (for example, destination CIDR = 0.0.0.0/0 and target = internet gateway). Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) is A virtual edge router attached to your VCN. Necessary for private peering. The DRG is a single point of entry for private traffic coming in to your VCN,After creating the DRG, you must attach it to your VCN and add a route for the DRG in the VCN\'s route table to enable traffic flow.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following features is NOT supported by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Multi- factor authentication (MFA)?

A. Only the user can enable MFA for their own account.

B. Members of the Administrators group can disable MFA for other users.

C. Users can disable MFA for their own accounts.

D. Members of the Administrators group can enable MFA for other users.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

The Finance department of your company has reached out to you. They have customer sensitive data on compute Instances In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) which they want to store in OCI Storage for long term retention and archival.

To meet security requirements they want to ensure this data is NOT transferred over public internet, even if encrypted.

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To meet security requirements they want to ensure this data is NOT transferred over public Internet, even it encrypted.

Which option meets this requirements?

A. Configure a NAT instance and all traffic between compute In Private subnet should use this NAT instance with Private IP as the route target.

B. Use NAT gateway with appropriate route table when transferring data. Then use NAT gateways\' toggle (on/off) once data transfer is complete.

C. Use Service gateway with appropriate route table.

D. Use Storage gateway with appropriate firewall rule.

Correct Answer: C

Service Gateway is virtual router that you can add to your VCN. It provides a path for private network traffic between your VCN and supported services in the Oracle Services Network like Object Storage) so compute Instances in a private subnet in your VCN can back up data to Object Storage without needing public IP addresses or access to the intern

QUESTION 5

All three Data Guard Configuration are fully supported on Oracle Cloud infrastructure (OCI). You want to deploy a maximum availability architecture (MAA) for database workload.

Which option should you consider while designing your Data Guard configuration to ensure best RTO and PRO without causing any data loss?

A. Configure "Maximum Protection" mode which provides zero data loss If the primary database fails.

B. Configure "Maximum Performance" mode In SYNC mode between two availability domains (same region) which provides, the highest level of data protection that is possible without affecting the performance of the primary database.

C. Configure \\\\'Maximum Scalability" mode which provides the highest level of scalability without compromising the availability of the primary database.

D. Configure \\\\'Maximum Availability" mode in SYNC mode between two availability domains (same region), and use the Maximum Availability mode in SYNC mode between two regions.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/enus/iaas/Content/Resources/Assets/whitepapers/best-practices-for-dr-on-oci.pdf

All three Data Guard configurations are fully supported on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. However, because of a high risk of production outage, we don\\\'t recommend using the maximum protection mode for your Data Guard configuration. We recommend using the maximum availability mode in SYNC mode between two availability domains (same region), and using the maximum availability mode in ASYNC mode between two regions. This architecture provides you the best RTO and RPO without causing any data loss. We recommend building this architecture in daisy-chain mode: the primary database ships redo logs to the first standby database in another availability domain in SYNC mode, and then the first standby database ships the redo logs to another region in ASYNC mode. This method ensures that your primary database is not doing the double work of shipping redo logs, which can cause performance impact on a production workload.
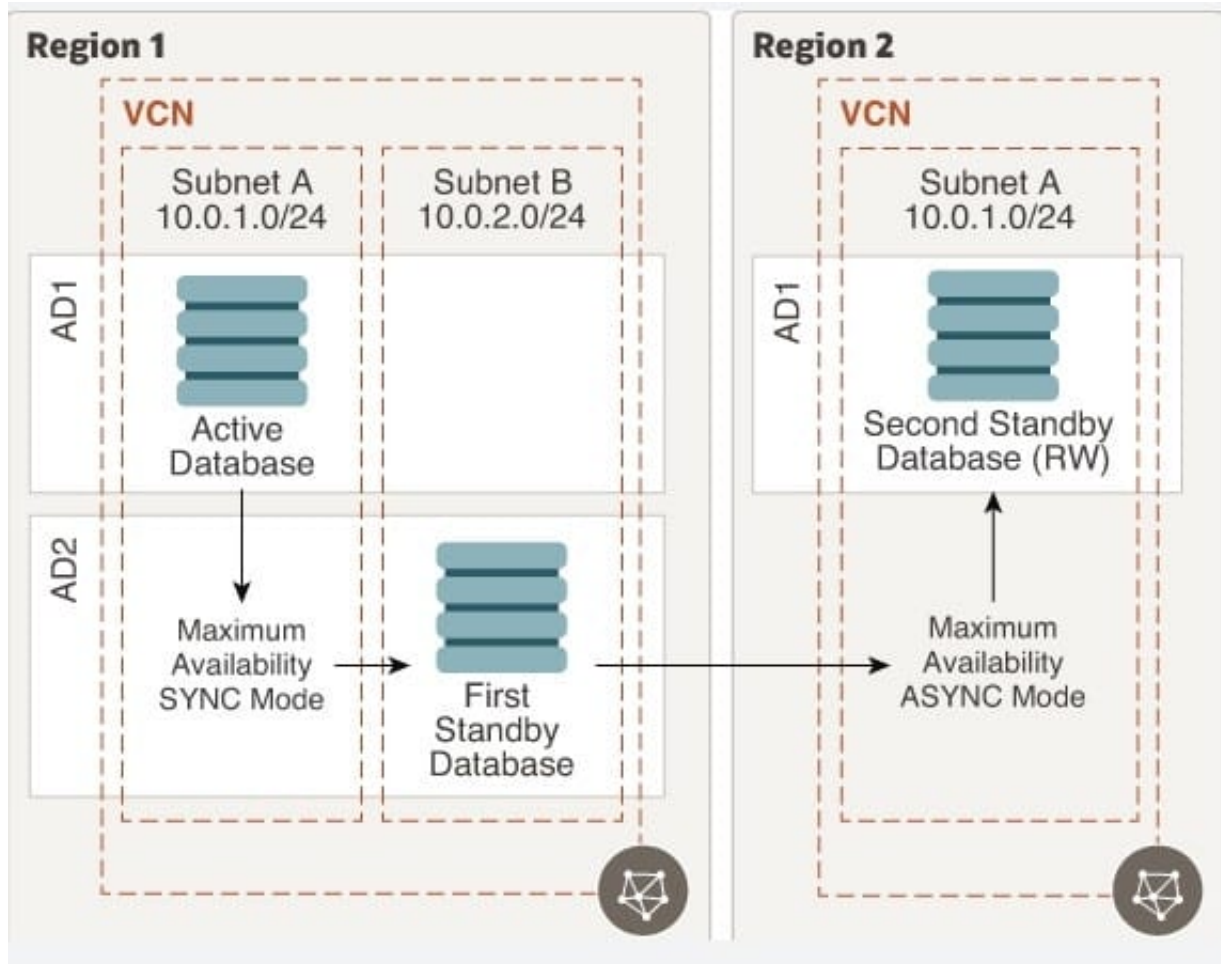
This configuration offers the following benefits: No data loss within a region. No overhead on the production database to maintain standbys in another region. Option to configure lagging on the DR site if needed for business reasons. Option to configure multiple standbys in different regions without any additional overhead on the production database. A typical use case is a CDN application Bottom of Form