1z0-997-20 Dumps

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2020 Architect Professional

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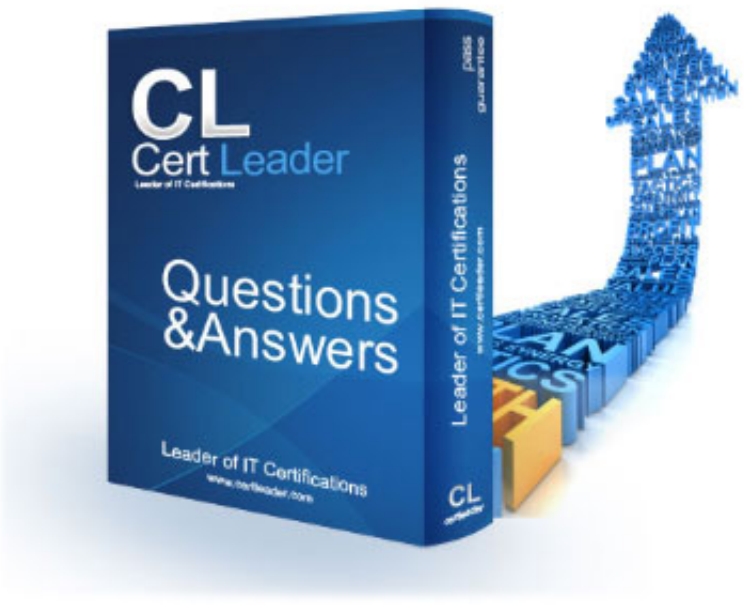


NEW QUESTION 1
You are designing the network infrastructure for an application consisting of a web server (server-1) and a Domain Name Server (server-2) running in two different subnets inside the same Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You have a requirement where your end users will access server-1 from the internet and server-2 from your customer's 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 with two set of rules: one that has route to internet via an Internet Gateway and another that propagates specific routes for the on-premises network via a DynamicRouting Gatewa
B. Don't associate this routing table with any of the subnets in the VCN.
C. Configure a single routing table with two set of rules: one that has route to internet via an Internet Gateway and another that propagate specific routes to the on-premises network via a Dynamic Routing Gatewa
D. Associate the routing table with all the VCN subnets.
E. Configure two routing tables: first one with a route to internet via an Internet gateway; associate this route table to the subnet containing server-1 .Configure the second route table to propagate specific routes to the on-premises network via a Dynamic Routing Gateway; associate this route table to subnet containing server-2.
F. Configure two routing tables that have rules to route all traffic via a Dynamic Routing Gateway.Associate the two routing tables with all the VCN subnets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
You have been asked to review some network proposals by a major client. The client's IT director needs to provision two Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) for a major application. Both applications use a large number of virtual machine instances, and so will ideally occupy VCNs with as many address spaces as possible. Additionally, in the future, VCN peering will be required to allow communication between the VCNs.
Which of the following are valid IP ranges to consider for the VCNs?

A. 10.0.0.0/24 and 10.0.1.0/24
B. 10.0.1.0/24 and 10.0.1.0/27
C. 10.0.0.0/16 and 10.0.64.0/24
D. 10.0.0.0/8 and 11.0.0.0/8

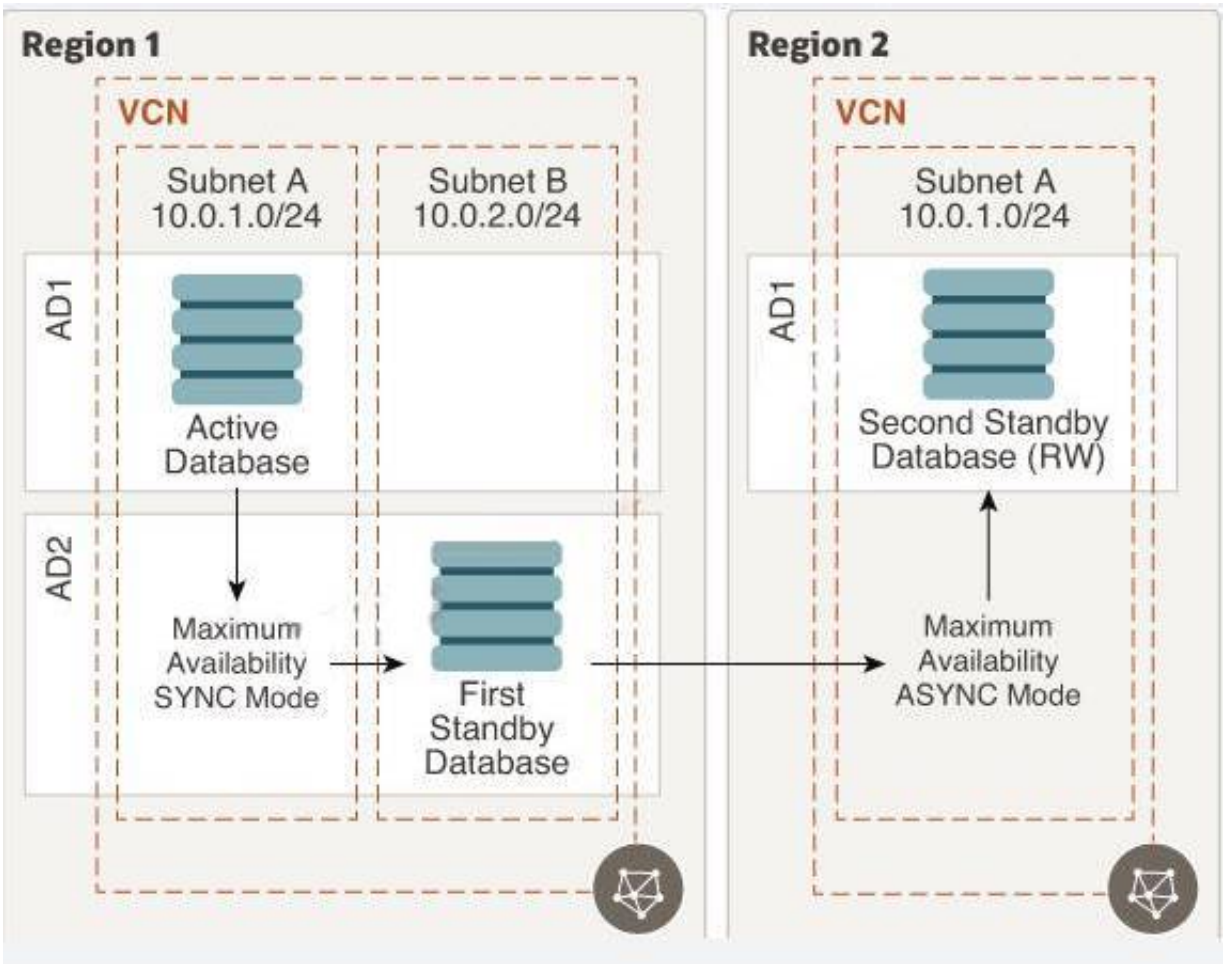
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
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.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/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
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NEW QUESTION 4
An upcoming e-commerce company has deployed their online shopping application on OCI. The application was deployed on compute instances with autoscaling configuration for application servers fronted by a load balancer and OCI Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) in the backend.
In order to promote their e-commerce platform 50% discount was announced on all the products for a limited period. During the day 1 of promotional period it was observed that the application is running slow and company's hotline is flooded with complaints.
What could be two possible reasons for this situation?

A. The health check on some of the backend servers has failed and the load balancer has taken those servers temporarily out of rotation
B. As part of autoscaling, the load balancer shape has dynamically changed to a larger shape to handle more incoming traffic and the system was slow for a short time during this change
C. The health check on some of the backend servers has failed and the load balancer was rebooting these servers.
D. The autoscaling has already scaled to the maximum number of instances specified in the configuration and there is no room of scaling

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 5
A retail company runs their online shopping platform entirely on Oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI). This is a 3-tier web application that Includes a Mbps Load Balancer. Virtual Machine Instances for web and an Oracle DB Systems Virtual Machine Due to unprecedented growth, they noticed an Increase in the Incoming traffic to their website and all users start getting 503 (Service Unavailable) errors.
What is the potential problem in this scenario?

A. The Load Balancer health check status Indicates critical situation for half of the backend webservers
B. All the web servers are too busy and not able to answer any request from users.
C. The Database Is down hence users can not access the web site
D. The Traffic Management Policy is not set to load Balancer the traffic to the web servers.
E. You did not configure a Service Gateway to allow connection between web servers and load Balance

Answer: B

Explanation:
A 503 Service Unavailable Error is an HTTP response status code indicating that a server is temporarily unable to handle the request. This may be due to the server being overloaded or down for maintenance.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 domain
D. Exadata Cloud Service with Data Guard, Oracle FastConnect, Object Storage, Database cloud backup module
E. 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 region
F. Exadata Cloud Service with GoldenGate FastConnect, Object Storage, Database Cloud backup module.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 7
You are working with a social media company as a solution architect. The media company wants to collect and analyze large amounts of data being generated from their websites and social media feeds to gain insights and continuously improve the user experience. In order to meet this requirement, you have developed a microservices application hosted on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes. The application will process the data and store the result to an Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) instance.
Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) service can you use to collect and process a large volume of unstructured data in real time?

A. OCI Events
B. OCI Streaming
C. OCI Resource Manager
D. OCI Notifications

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
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.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 9
A hospital in Austin has hosted its web based medical records portal entirely In Oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) using Compute Instances for its web-tier and DB system database for its data tier. To validate compliance with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability (HIPAA), the security professional to check their systems it was found that there are a lot of unauthorized coming requests coming from a set of IP addresses originating from a country in Southeast Asia.
Which option can mitigate this type of attack?

A. Block the attacking IP address by creating by Network Security Group rule to deny access to the compute Instance where the web server Is running
B. Block the attacking IP address by implementing a OCI Web Application Firewall policy using Access Control Rules
C. Mitigate the attack by changing the Route fable to redirect the unauthorized traffic to a dummy Compute instance
D. Block the attacking IP address by creating a Security List rule to deny access to the subnet where the web server Is running

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.
As a WAF administrator you can define explicit actions for requests that meet various conditions. Conditions use various operations and regular expressions. A rule action can be set to log and allow, detect, or block requests

NEW QUESTION 10
You have been asked to create a mobile application which will be used for submitting orders by users of a popular E-Commerce site. The application is built to work with Autonomous Transaction Processing - Serverless (ATP-S) database as the backend and HTML5 on Oracle Application Express as the front end. During the peak usage of the application you notice that the application response time is very slow. ATP-S database is deployed with 3 CPU cores and 1 TB of memory.
Which two options are expensive or impractical ways to improve the application response times?

A. Identify the maximum memory capacity needed for peak times and scale the memory for the ATP-S database to that numbe
B. ATP-S will scale the memory down when not needed.
C. Use the Machine Learning (ML) feature of the ATP-S database iteratively to tune the SQL queries used by the application.
D. Scale up CPU core count and memory during peak times.
E. Enable auto scaling for CPU cores on ATP-S database.
F. Identify the maximum CPU capacity needed for peak times and scale the CPU core count for the ATP-S database to that numbe
G. ATP-S will scale the CPU core count down when not needed.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 10
You have decided to migrate your application to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and use Oracle Functions to deploy your microservices.
Which monitoring metrics are available to help you calculate your total cost for using Oracle Functions per month? (Choose Two)

A. Amount of RAM used by your functions.
B. Length of time a function runs.
C. Number of times a function is invoked.
D. Amount of storage used by your functions.
E. Network bandwidth used by your functions.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 11
You work for a large bank where your main application is a payment processing gateway API. You deployed the application on Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) and used API Gateway with several policies to control the access of the API endpoint. However, your customers are complaining about the unavailability of the API endpoint. Upon checking, you
noticed that the Gateway URL is throwing Service
Unavailable error. You need to check the backend latency and backend responses when this error started last night.
What should you do to get this data? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Check with the application owner and search the log file for the container to get the metrics from the log file.
B. Go to Governance Menu and click on Audit to see the Audit log for the API Gatewa
C. Filter it using Start and End date with a 503 response status.
D. Go to Developer Services and click on API Gatewa
E. Go to the detail page of the gateway and select Metric
F. Change the Start and End time to filter the metrics.
G. Go to Monitoring and click on Service Metric
H. Choose the Metric Namespace as oci_apigateway.Change the Start and End time accordingl
I. Add a Dimension and select httpStatusCode: 503. Check the backend latency and backend responses metric.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://medium.com/oracledevs/using-oci-monitoring-healthchecks-to-schedule-execution-of-serverless-function

NEW QUESTION 16
A FinTech startup is developing a new blockchain based application to provide Smart Contracts using
micro-services architecture. The development team is planning to deploy the application using containers and looking for a reliable way to build, deploy and manage their cloud-native application.
Additionally, they need an easy way to store, share and manage their application artifacts. Which option should you recommend for this application?

A. Install and manage a Kubernetes cluster on OCI Compute Instances and use OCI Resource Manager for management of application artifacts
B. Use and OCI Resource Manager to manage cloud-native application and make the application artifacts available using OCI Functions
C. Use Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) to manage of cloud-native applications and OCIRegistry for application artifacts
D. Use Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) to manage the deployment environment and OCI Functions for application artifacts

Answer: C

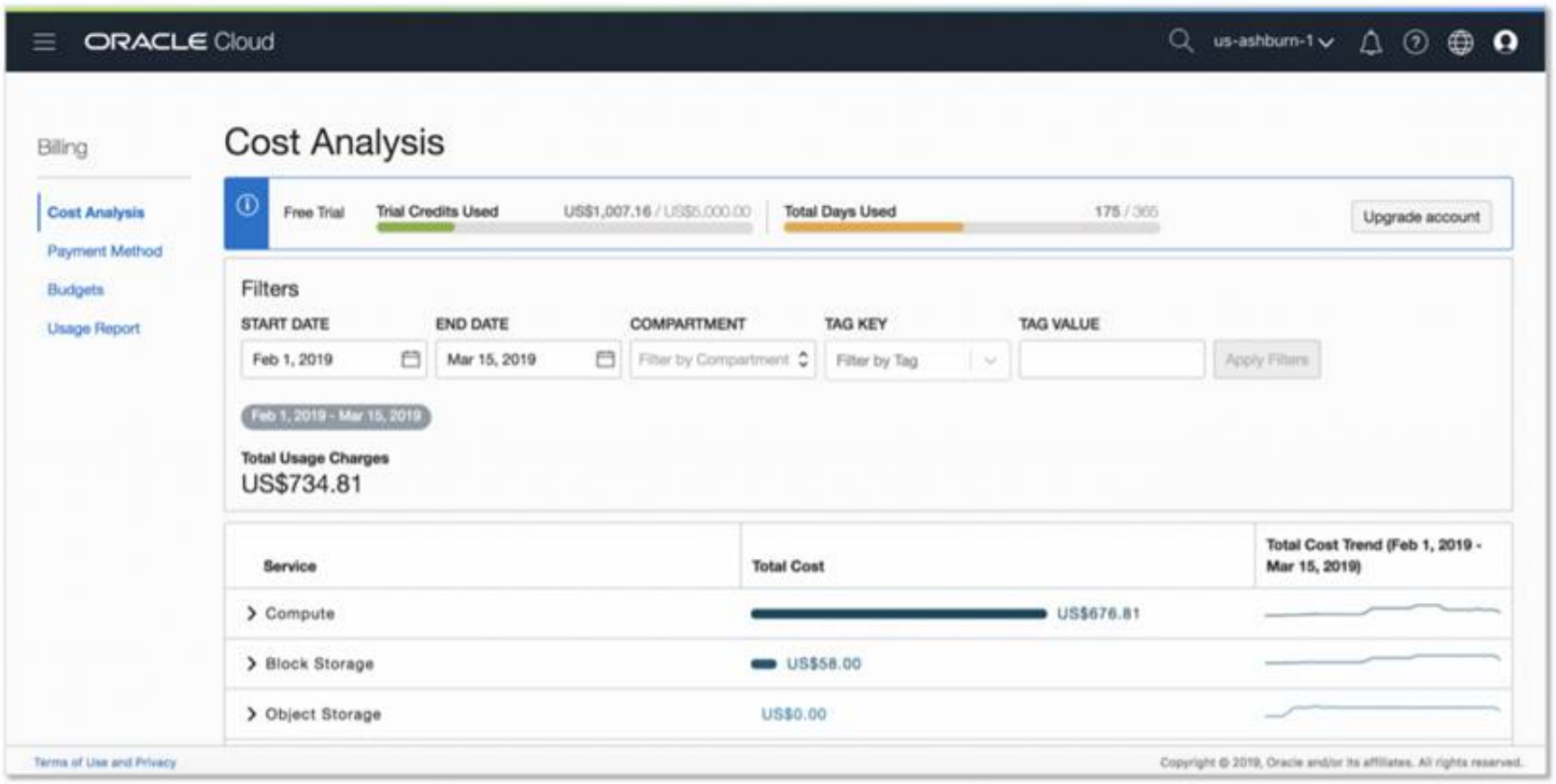
Explanation:
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud. Use Container Engine for Kubernetes (sometimes abbreviated to just OKE) when your development team wants to reliably build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications. You specify the compute resources that your applications require, and Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions them on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in an existing OCI tenancy.
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry is an Oracle-managed registry that enables you to simplify your development to production workflow. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry makes it easy for you as a developer to store, share, and manage development artifacts like Docker images. And the highly available and scalable architecture of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure ensures you can reliably deploy your applications.
So you don't have to worry about operational issues, or scaling the underlying infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 18
Multiple departments In your company use a shared Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) tenancy to Implement their projects. You are in charge of managing the cost of OCI resources in the tenancy and need to obtain better Insights Into department's usage.
Which three options can you implement together to accomplish this?

A. Create a budget that matches your commitment amount and an alert at 100 percent of the forecast
B. Set up a consolidated budget tracking lags to analyze costs in ,1 granular manner
C. Set up different compartments for each department then track and analyze cost per compartment
D. Use the billing cost tracking report to analyze costs
E. Set up a tag default that automatically applies tags to all specified resources created In a compartment then use these tags for cost analysis.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
budgets
You can use budgets to track costs in your tenancy. After creating a budget for a compartment, you can set up alerts that will notify you if a budget is forecast to be exceeded or if spending surpasses a certain amount.
OCI Cost Analysis
•Visualization tools Help understand spending patterns at a glance
•Filter costs by Date, Tags and Compartments
•Trend lines show how spending patterns are changing
•To use Cost Analysis you must be a member of the Administrators group



https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud/ops-billing-100.pdf

NEW QUESTION 22
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 resource
C. This will allow a user to launch compute instances on\y if certain tags were defined.
D. Create tag variables to automatically tag a resource with the user name.
E. Create a default tag for each compartment, which ensure that appropriate tags are applied at resource creation
F. Create tag variables for each compartment to automatically tag a resource with the user name.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.
${<variable>} 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

NEW QUESTION 24
You are working as a cloud consultant for a major media company. In the US and your client requested to consolidate all of their log streams, access logs, application logs, and security logs into a single system.
The client wants to analyze all of their logs In real-time based on heuristics and the result should be validated as well. This validation process requires going back to data samples extracted from the last 8 hours.
What approach should you take for this scenario?

A. Create an auto scaling pool of syslog-enabled servers using compute instances which will store the logs In Object storage, then use map reduce jobs to extract logs from Object storage, and apply heuristics on the logs.
B. Create a bare-metal instance big enough to host a syslog enabled server to process the logs and store logs on the locally attached NVMe SSDs for rapid retrieval of logs when needed.
C. Set up an OCI Audit service and ingest all the API arils from Audit service pragmatically to a client side application to apply heuristics and save the result in an OCI Object storage.
D. Stream all the logs and cloud events of Events service to Oracle Streaming Servic
E. Build a client process that will apply heuristics on the logs and store them in an Object Storage.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Streaming service provides a fully managed, scalable, and durable storage solution for ingesting continuous, high-volume streams of data that you can consume and process in real time. Streaming can be used for messaging, ingesting high-volume data such as application logs, operational telemetry, web click-stream data, or other use cases in which data is produced and processed continually and sequentially in a publish-subscribe messaging model.
Streaming Usage Scenarios
Here are some of the many possible uses for Streaming:
Metric and log ingestion: Use the Streaming service as an alternative for traditional file-scraping approaches to help make critical operational data more quickly available for indexing, analysis, and visualization.
Messaging: Use Streaming to decouple components of large systems. Streaming provides a pull/bufferbased communication model with sufficient capacity to flatten load spikes and the ability to feed multiple consumers with the same data independently. Key-scoped ordering and guaranteed durability provide reliable primitives to implement various messaging patterns, while high throughput potential allows for such a system to scale well.
Web/Mobile activity data ingestion: Use Streaming for capturing activity from websites or mobile apps (such
as page views, searches, or other actions users may take). This information can be used for realtime monitoring and analytics, as well as in data warehousing systems for offline processing and reporting.
Infrastructure and apps event processing: Use Streaming as a unified entry point for cloud components to report their life cycle events for audit, accounting, and related activities.

NEW QUESTION 28
You are advising the database administrator responsible for managing non-production environment for Oracle Autonomous Database running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You need to help the database administrator ensure that the non-production environments have a copy of the current data from the production environment in a manner that is most time-efficient.
Which method should you recommend? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Take a full database backup of the production Autonomous database and create the non-production database from it.
B. Create a metadata clone of the production Autonomous Database and create the non-production database from it.
C. Create a full clone of the production Autonomous Database and create the non-production database from it.
D. Take a Data Pump export of the production Autonomous database and import into the non-production database.

Answer: C

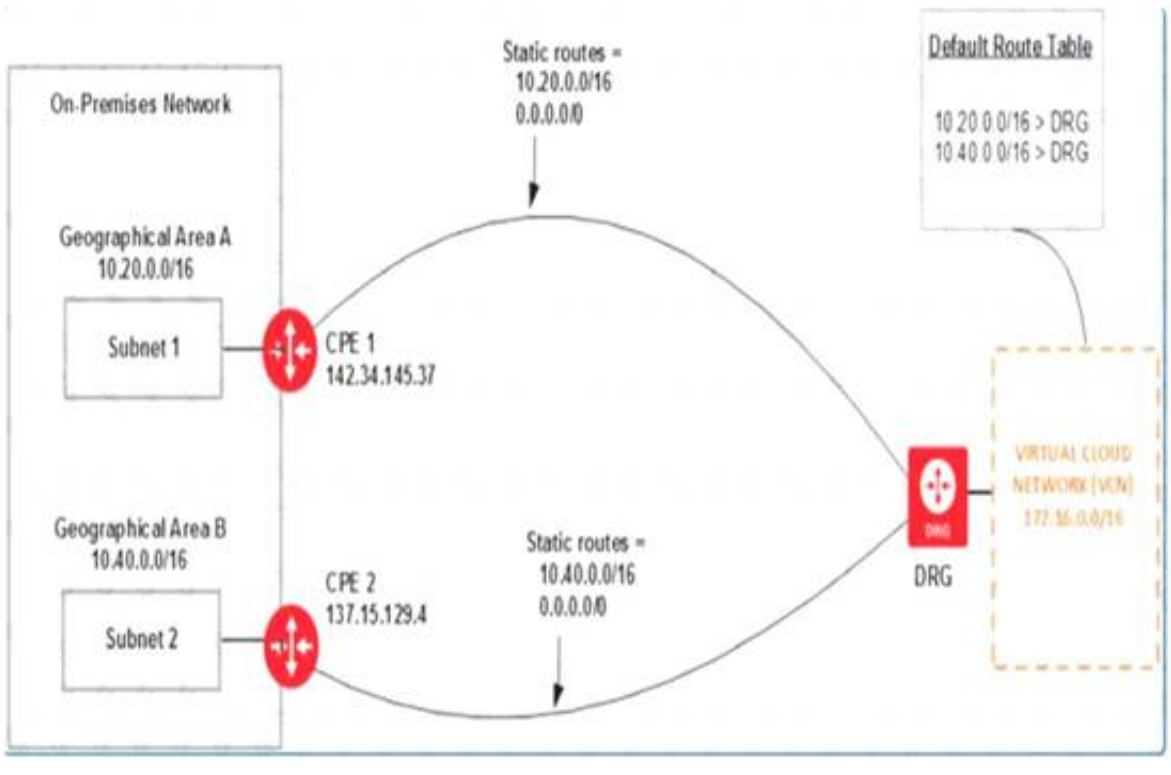
Explanation:
https://www.oracle.com/database/technologies/datawarehouse-bigdata/adb-faqs.html

NEW QUESTION 32
A retail company has several on-premises data centers which span multiple geographical locations. They plan to move some of their applications from on-premises data centers to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). For these applications running in OCI, they still need to interact with applications running on their on-premises data centers to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). for these applications running in OCI. they still need to interact with applications running on their on-premises data centers. These applications require highly available, fault-tolerant network connections between on premises data centers and OCI.
Which option should you recommend to provide the highest level of redundancy?

A. Oracle cloud Infrastructure provides network redundancy by default so that no other operations are required
B. If your data centers span multiple, geographical locations, use only the specific IP address as a static route for the specific geographical location
C. Set up both IPSec VPN and FastConnect to connect your on premises data centers to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.
D. Use FastConnect private peering only to ensure secure access from your data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure
E. Set up a single IPSec VPN connection (rom your data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure since It is cost effective

Answer: B

Explanation:
If your data centers span multiple geographical locations, we recommend using a broad CIDR (0.0.0.0/0) as a static route in addition to the CIDR of the specific geographical location. This broad CIDR provides high availability and flexibility to your network design. For instance, the following diagram shows two networks in separate geographical areas that each connect to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Each area has a single
on-premises router, so two IPSec VPN connections can be created. Note that each IPSec VPN connection has two static routes: one for the CIDR of the particular geographical area, and a broad 0.0.0.0/0 static route.



NEW QUESTION 35
You want to automate the processing of new image files to generate thumbnails. The expected rate is 10 new files every hour.
Which of the following is the most cost effective option to meet this requirement in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)?

A. Upload all files to an Oracle Streaming Service (OSS) strea
B. Setup a cron job to invoke a function in Oracle Functions to fetch data from the strea
C. Invoke another function to process the image files and generate thumbnails.Store thumbnails in another OSS stream.
D. Upload files to an OCI Object storage bucke
E. Every time a file is uploaded, an event is emitte
F. Write a rule to filter these events with an action to trigger a function in Oracle Function
G. The function processes the image in the file and stores the thumbnails back in an Object storage bucket.
H. Build a web application to ingest the files and save them to a NoSQL Databas
I. Configure OCI Events service to trigger a notification using Oracle Notification Service (ONS). ONS invokes a custom application to process the image files to generate thumbnail
J. Store thumbnails in a NoSQL Database table.
K. Upload files to an OCI Object storage bucke
L. Every time a file is uploaded, trigger an event with an action to provision a compute instance with a cloud-init script to access the file, process it and store it back in an Object storage bucke
M. Terminate the instance using Autoscaling policy after the processing is finished.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 36
Your team is conducting a root analysis (RCA) following a recent, unplanned outage. One of the block volumes attached to your production WebLogic server was deleted and you have tasked with identifying the source of the action. You search the Audit logs and find several Delete actions that occurred in the previous 24 hours. Given the sample of this event.

```
"event":{
"tenantId":"ocid1.tenancy.ocl..aaaaaaaaymp6954bqkimnbuciaaslaaaaa"
"ompartmentId":"ocid1.compartment.orl..aaaaaaaav4x6wimindk7znpuAlaaa"
"compartmentName":"Production"
"eventId":"14a87512 dblrille),A06-041027d191/9"
"eventName":"DeloteVolume"
"eventSource":"BlockVolames"
"eventType":"ServiceAPI"
"principalId":"ocid1.user.ocl..aaaaaaaaigl5kkeib62pz3ualqwxy6otzd7daaqaaaaa"
"credontialId":"
"requestAction":"DELETE"
"requestId":"csid06406dob4a7999cecId51604ce52/f79253t181thilb36blad34bM51040/FA112B6BFFOK3011165F6SUM00"
"requestAgent":"Mozilia/5.° (Windows NT 10.0; •Win64; x64) ApploWebKit/531.36 WM, like Gecko) Chrome/15.0.377.14..."
"requestHeaders":{...
}
"requestOrigin":"129.254.11.219"
"request Resource":"/20160918/volumes/ociAl.volume.ocl.iad.abuwcljtxksq424tohccipilbzzl3w)rrij2ezissSes105125kzxliq"
"responsoStatus":"204"
```

Which item from the event log helps you identify the individual or service that initiated the DeleteVolume API call?

A. requestAgent
B. eventource
C. principalId
D. requestOrigin
E. eventId

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Audit service automatically records calls to all supported Oracle Cloud Infrastructure public application programming interface (API) endpoints as log events. Currently, all services support logging by Audit.
Every audit log event includes two main parts:

- Envelopes that act as a container for all event messages
- Payloads that contain data from the resource emitting the event message The identity object contains the following attributes.

data.identity.authType The type of authentication used. data.identity.principalId The OCID of the principal.
data.identity.principalName The name of the user or service. This value is the friendly name associated with principalId .

NEW QUESTION 38
A developer is using Oracle Functions to deploy her code as part of an event-driven solution in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). When she invokes her function, Oracle Functions returns a FunctionInvokeImageNotAvailable message and a 502 error:

```
{"code":"FunctionInvokeImageNotAvailable","message":"Failed to pull function image"}

Fn: Error invoking function. status: 502 message: Failed to pull function image
```

Which of the following options is NOT a plausible reason for this error?

A. Missing or invalid IAM policy to give Oracle Functions read access to images stored for functions in repositories in OCI Registry.
B. The function does not exist in the specified location in OCI Registry.
C. The VCN being used does not have an internet gateway or a service gateway configured for Oracle Functions to be able to access OCI Registry.

D. OCI Events service rule is not configured with the correct location of the function in OCI Registry.

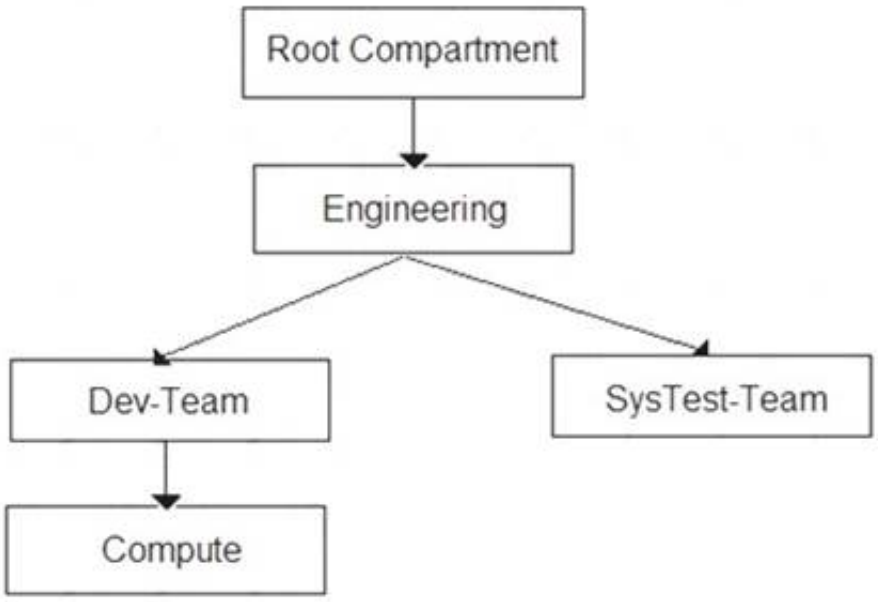
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 40
You notice that a majority of your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) resources like compute instances, block volumes, and load balancers are not tagged. You have received a mandate from your CIO to add a predefined set of tags to identify owners for respective OCI resources. E.g. if Chris and Larry each create compute instances in a compartment, the instances that Chris creates include tags that contain his name as the value, while the instances that Larry creates have his name.
Which option is the simplest way to implement this new tagging requirement?

A. Create a default tag for each compartment, which ensure that appropriate tags are applied at the time of resource creation.
B. Create an OCI Identity and Access Management policy requiring users to tag resources with their user name.
C. Create an OCI Identity and Access Management policy to automatically tag a resource with the user name.
D. Create tag variables to automatically tag a resource with the user name.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42
Given this compartment structure:



You are managing a compute instance that currently resides in the Compute compartment. The Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) into which the compute instance was originally deployed, also resides in this compartment. To support a project-related task, you need to move just the compute instance to the SysTest-Team compartment. You log into your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) account and use the Move Resource option to place the compute instance in the new compartment.
What will be the result of your attempt to move the compute instance to the new compartment? (Choose the best answer.)

A. The move will be successfu
B. The compute instance's public and private IP addresses will stay the same.The compute instance will remain associated with the VCN from the source compartment.
C. The move will fail and you will be prompted to move the VCN firs
D. Once VCN is moved to the target compartment, the compute instance can be moved.
E. After moving the compute instance, you must move the compute instance VNIC as a separate action.The public and private IP addresses of the instance will remain unchanged and it will still be associated with the VCN from the source compartment.
F. The move will be successfu
G. However, the compute instance's public and private IP addresses will change, and it will be associated to the first VCN that was created in the new, target compartment.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43
An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Public Load Balancer's SSL certificate is expiring soon. You noticed the Load Balancer is configured with SSL Termination only. When the certificate expires, data traffic can be interrupted and security compromised.
What steps do you need to take to prevent this situation?

A. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer, update backend servers to work with a new certificate and edit listeners so they can use the new certificate bundle.
B. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer, update listeners and backend sets so they can use the new certificate bundle.
C. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer and implement end to end SSL so it can encrypt the traffic from clients all the way to the backend servers.
D. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer and update backend servers to use the new certificate bundle.
E. Add the new SSL certificate to the Load Balancer and update listeners to use the new certificate bundle.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Balance/Tasks/managingcertificates.htm

NEW QUESTION 46
A customer has a Virtual Machine instance running in their Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy. They realized that they wrongly picked a smaller shape for their compute instance. They are reaching out to you to help them fix the issue.
Which of the below options is best recommended to suggest to the customer?

A. Delete the running instance and spin up a new instance with the desired shape.
B. Change the shape of instance without reboot, but stop all the applications running on instance beforehand to prevent data corruption.
C. Change the shape of the virtual machine instance using the Change Shape feature available in the console.
D. OCI doesn't allow such an operation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
You can change the shape of a virtual machine (VM) instance without having to rebuild your instances or redeploy your applications. This lets you scale up your Compute resources for increased performance, or scale down to reduce cost.
When you change the shape of an instance, you select a different processor, number of cores, amount of memory, network bandwidth, and maximum number of VNICs for the instance. The instance's public and private IP addresses, volume attachments, and VNIC attachments remain the same.

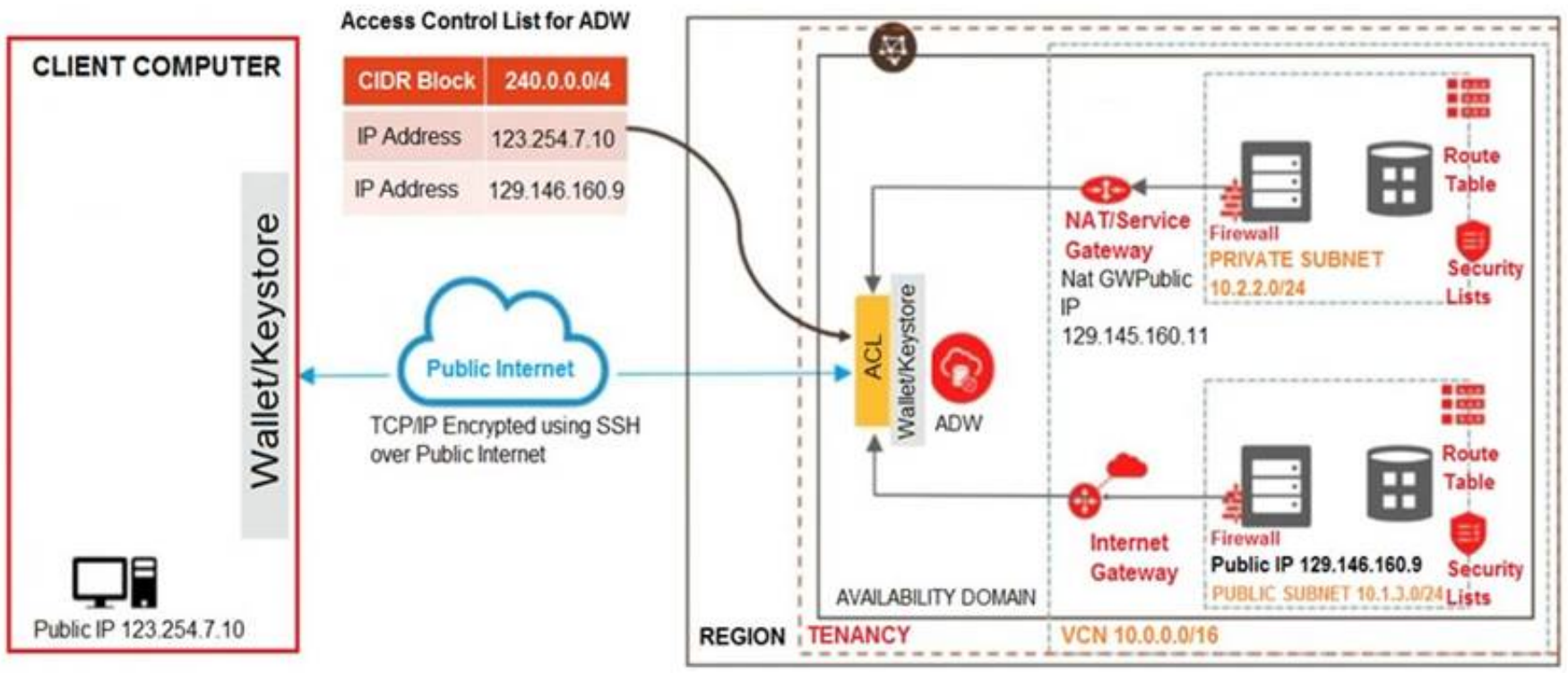
NEW QUESTION 50
Your company needs to migrate a business critical application from your data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The application runs on Oracle Database and both the application and database servers run on Oracle Linux version 7. The application server is WebLogic server running on multiple 4-core servers and the database is deployed as an Oracle Database Enterprise Edition RAC database on 2 servers (4-cores each).
Which method of database migration should you choose so that the application has minimal impact? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the Oracle Database Backup module with RMAN to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI.
B. Deploy Virtual Machine RAC DB system on OCI and use the ZDM tool for the database migration.
C. Deploy Autonomous Transaction Processing Database on OCI and use the MV2ADB tool for the database migration.
D. Deploy Exadata Cloud Service Base rack and use Oracle Data Pump tool to migrate the data from customer on-premises to OCI.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/zero-downtime-migration/19.2/zdmug/introduction-to-zero-downtime

NEW QUESTION 51
You have designed and deployed your Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADW) such that it is accessible from your on-premises data center and servers running on both private and public networks in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).



As you are testing the connectivity to your ADW database from the different access paths, you notice that the server running on the private network is unable to connect to ADW.
Which two steps do you need to take to enable connectivity from the server on the private network to ADW? (Choose two.)

A. Add an entry in the Security List of the ADW allowing ingress traffic for C10R block 10.2.2.0/24
B. Add an entry in the route table (associated with the private subnet) with destination of 0.0.0.0/: target type of NAT Gateway, add a stateful egress rule to the security list (associated with the private subnet) with destination of 0.0.0.0./0 and for all IP protocols.
C. Add an entry in the access table list of ASW for CIDR block 10.2.2.0/24.
D. Add an entry in the route table (associated with the private subnet) with destination of 0.0.0.0./0; target type of internet Gateway, add a stateful egress in the security list (associated with the private subnet) with destination of 0.0.0.0/0 and for all IP protocols.
E. Add an entry in the access control list of ADW for IP address 129.146.160.11

Answer: BE

Explanation:
There are 3 connections to ADW
* 1- Connecting to (ADW) from Public Internet
* 2- Connecting to ADW (via NAT or Service Gateway) from a server running on a private subnet in OCI (in the same tenancy)
* 3- Connecting to ADW (via internet Gateway) from a server running on a public subnet in OCI (in the same tenancy

NEW QUESTION 52
A customer has a Virtual Machine instance running in their Oracle Cloud Infrastructure tenancy. They realized that they wrongly picked a smaller shape for their compute instance. They are reaching out to you to help them fix the issue.
Which of the below options is best recommended to suggest to the customer?

A. OCI doesn't allow such an operation.
B. Change the shape of instance without reboot, but stop all the applications running on instance beforehand to prevent data corruption.
C. Delete the running instance and spin up a new instance with the desired shape.
D. Change the shape of the virtual machine instance using the Change Shape feature available in the console.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56
An E-commerce company which sells computers, tablets, and other electronics items has recently decided to move all of their on-premises infrastructure to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). One of their on-premises application is running on an NGINX server and the Oracle Database is running in a 2 node Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) configuration.
They cannot afford to have any application down time when they do the migration.
What is an effective mechanism to migrate the customer application to OCI and set up regular automated backups?

A. Launch a compute instance and run an NGINX server to host the applicatio
B. Deploy a 2 node VM DB Systems with Oracle RAC enable
C. Import the on-premises database to OCI VM DB Systems using Oracle Data Pump and then enable automatic backups.
D. Launch a compute instance for both the NGINX application server and the database serve
E. Attach block volumes on the database server compute instance and enable backup policy to backup the block volumes.
F. Launch a compute instance and run an NGINX server to host the applicatio
G. Deploy Exadata Quarter Rack, enable automatic backups and import the database using Oracle Data Pump.
H. Launch a compute instance and run an NGINX server to host the applicatio
I. Deploy a 2 node VM DB Systems with Oracle RAC enable
J. Setup Oracle GoldenGate to synchronize data from theiron-premises database to OCIVM Databas
K. Export and Import the on-premises database to OCIVM DB Systems using Oracle Data Pump, apply the GoldenGate trail files to sync up the OCI database with the on-premises databas
L. Enable automatic backups for the OCIVM database and then cutoverthe application from on-premises to OCI.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 57
You have deployed a web application targeting a global audience across multiple Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) regions.
You decide to use Traffic Management Geo-Location based Steering Policy to serve web requests to users from the region closets to the user. Within each region you have deployed a public load balancer with 4 servers in a backend set. During a DR test disable all web servers in one of the regions however, traffic Management does not automatically direct all users to the other region.
Which two are possible causes?

A. You did not setup a Route Table associated with load Balancer's subnet
B. You did not setup an HTTP Health Check associated with Load Balancer public IP in the disabled region.
C. Rather than using Geo-Location based Steering Policy, you should use Failover Policy Type to serve traffic.
D. One of the two working web servers In the other region did not pass Its HTTP health check
E. You did not correctly setup the Load Balancer HTTP health check policy associated with backend set

Answer: BE

Explanation:
Managing Traffic Management GEOLOCATION Steering Policies
Geolocation steering policies distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Customers can define geographic regions composed of originating continent, countries or states/provinces (North America) and define a separate endpoint or set of endpoints for each region.
The Health Checks service allows you to monitor the health of IP addresses and hostnames, as measured from geographic vantage points of your choosing, using HTTP and ping probes. After configuring a health check, you can view the monitor's results. The results include the location from which the host was monitored, the availability of the endpoint, and the date and time the test was performed.
Also you can Combine Managing Traffic Management GEOLOCATION Steering Policies with Oracle Health Checks to fail over from one region to another
The Load Balancing service provides health status indicators that use your health check policies to report on the general health of your load balancers and their components.
if you misconfigure the health check Protocol between the Load balancer and backend set that can lead to not get an accurate response as example below
If you run a TCP-level health check against an HTTP service, you might not get an accurate response. The TCP handshake can succeed and indicate that the service is up even when the HTTP service is ly configured or having other issues. Although the health check appears good customers might experience transaction failures.

NEW QUESTION 58
Which of the following is NOT a good use case for the volume backup feature of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service?

A. Support business continuity requirements of reducing the risk of outages or data mutation over time.
B. Meet compliance and regulatory requirements for data to remain unchanged over time, so that it can be retrieved for audit purposes.
C. Rapidly duplicate an environment in seconds to test configuration changes without impacting your production environment.
D. Retain a copy of data in a volume, so that you can duplicate an environment later or preserve the data for future use.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 60
Which of the below options for private access to services within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is NOT valid?

A. You cannot use the private endpoint for hosts in the on-premises network.
B. Traffic from an OCI compute instance going through a Service Gateway to Object Storage is routed without being sent over the internet.
C. You can enable private access to certain services within OCI from your Virtual Cloud Network by using either a private endpoint or a service gateway.
D. The private endpoint gives hosts within your Virtual Cloud Network access to a given service within Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 65
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 two options do you need to implement together to migrate your on premises databases to OCI?

A. Use Oracle Data Guard to keep on premises database always active during migration
B. Retain changes to Oracle shipped privileges, stored procedures or views In the on-premises databases.
C. Use Oracle GoldenGate replication to keep on premises database online during migration.
D. Convert on-premises databases to PDB, upgrade to 19c, and encrypt Migration.
E. Retain all legacy structures and unsupported features (e.
F. taw U>Bs) In the onuses databases for migration.

Answer: CD

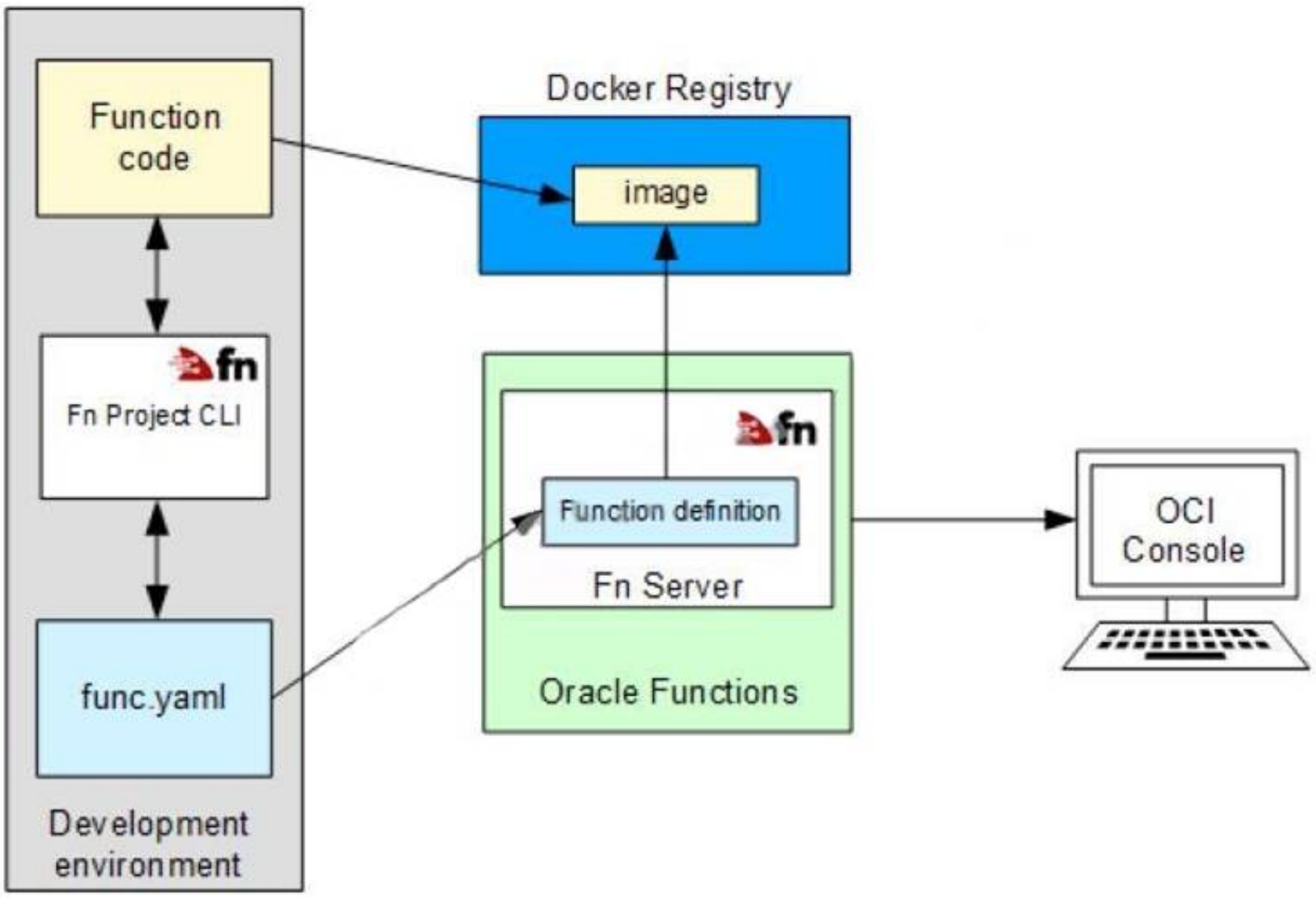
Explanation:
Autonomous Database is an Oracle Managed and Secure environment. A physical database can't simply be migrated to autonomous because:
- Database must be converted to PDB, upgraded to 19c, and encrypted
- Any changes to Oracle shipped privileges, stored procedures or views must be removed
- All legacy structures and unsupported features must be removed (e.g. legacy LOBs) GoldenGate replication can be used to keep database online during migration

NEW QUESTION 66
A global retailer has decided to re-design its e-commerce platform to have a micro-services architecture. They would like to decouple application architecture into smaller, independent services using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). They have decided to use both containers and servers technologies to run these application instances.
Which option should you recommend to build this new platform?

A. Install a kubernetes cluster on OCI and use OCI event service.
B. Use Oracle Container Engine for kubernetes, OCI Registry and OCI Functions.
C. Use OCI Resource Manager to automate compute Instances provisioning and use OCI Streaming service.
D. Use OCI functions, OCI object storage and OCI event service.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Oracle Functions is a fully managed, multi-tenant, highly scalable, on-demand, Functions-as-a-Service platform. It is built on enterprise-grade Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and powered by the Fn Project open source engine. Use Oracle Functions (sometimes abbreviated to just Functions) when you want to focus on writing code to meet business needs.



Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes is a fully-managed, scalable, and highly available service that you can use to deploy your containerized applications to the cloud. Use Container Engine for Kubernetes (sometimes abbreviated to just OKE) when your development team wants to reliably build, deploy, and manage cloud-native applications. You specify the compute resources that your applications require, and Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions them on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure in an existing OCI tenancy.

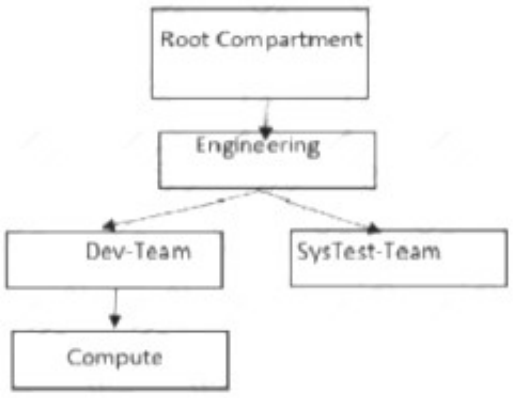
NEW QUESTION 68
You are part of a project team working in the development environment created in OCI. You have realized that the CIDR block specified for one of the subnet in a VCN is not correct and want to delete the subnet. While deleting you are getting an error indicating that there are still resources that you must delete first. The error includes the OCID of the VNIC that is in the subnet.
Which of the following action you will take to troubleshoot this issue?

A. Use OCI CLI to call "GetVnic" operation to find out the parent resource of the VNIC
B. Copy and Paste OCID of the VNIC in the search box of the OCI Console to find out the parent resource of the VNIC
C. Use OCI CLI to delete the VNIC first and then delete the subnet
D. Use OCI CLI to delete the subnet using --force option

Answer: A

Explanation:
VCN, it must first be empty and have no related resources or attached gateways To delete a VCN's subnets, they must first be empty.
Note: When you create one of the preceding resources, you specify a VCN and subnet for it. The relevant service creates at least one VNIC in the subnet and attaches the VNIC to the resource. The service manages the VNICs on your behalf, so they are not readily apparent to you in the Console. The VNIC enables the resource to communicate with other resources over the network. Although this documentation commonly talks about the resource itself being in the subnet, it's actually the resource's attached VNIC.
If the subnet is not empty, you instead get an error indicating that there are still resources that you must delete first. The error includes the OCID of a VNIC that is in the subnet (there could be more, but the error returns only a single VNIC's OCID).
You can use the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure command line interface (CLI) or another SDK or client to call the GetVnic operation with the VNIC OCID. The response includes the VNIC's display name. Depending on the type of parent resource, the display name can indicate which parent resource the VNIC belongs to. You can then delete that parent resource, or you can contact your administrator to determine who owns the resource. When the VNIC's parent resource is deleted, the attached VNIC is also deleted from the subnet. If there are remaining VNICs in the subnet, repeat the process of determining and deleting each parent resource until the subnet is empty. Then you can delete the subnet.
For example, if you're using the CLI, use this command to get information about the VNIC. oci network vnic get --vnic-id <VNIC_OCID

NEW QUESTION 70
Give this compartment structure:



You want to move a compute instance that is in 'Compute' compartment to 'SysTes-Team'.
You login to your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)account and use the 'Move Resource' option. What will happen when you attempt moving the compute resource?

A. The move will be successful though Compute Instance and its Public and Private IP address will stay the sam
B. The Compute instance VNIC will need to be moved separatel
C. The Compute instance will still be associated with the original VCN.
D. The move will fail and you will be prompted to move the VCN firs
E. Once VCN is moved to the target compartment, the Compute instance can be moved.
F. The move will be successful though Compute Instance Public and Private IP address changed, and it will be associated to the VCN in target compartment.
G. The move will be successful though Compute Instance and its Public and Private IP address will stay the sam
H. The Compute instance VNIC will still be associated with the original VCN.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Moving Resources to a Different Compartment
Most resources can be moved after they are created. There are a few resources that you can't move from one compartment to another. Some resources have attached resource dependencies and some don’t.
Not all attached dependencies behave the same way when the parent resource moves.
For some resources, the attached dependencies move with the parent resource to the new compartment.
The parent resource moves immediately, but in some cases attached dependencies move asynchronously and are not visible in the new compartment until the move is complete.
For other resources, the attached resource dependencies do not move to the new compartment. You can move these attached resources independently.
You can move Compute resources such as instances, instance pools, and custom images from one compartment to another. When you move a Compute resource to a new compartment, associated resources such as boot volumes and VNICs are not moved.
You can move a VCN from one compartment to another. When you move a VCN, its associated VNICs, private IPs, and ephemeral IPs move with it to the new compartment.

NEW QUESTION 74
You work for a large bank where security and compliance are critical. As part of the security overview meeting, your company decided to minimize the installation of local tools on your laptop. You have been
running Ansible and kubectl to spin up Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE) clusters and deployed your application.
For authentication, you are using an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) CLI config file that contains OCIDs, Fingerprint, and a locally stored PEM file. Your security team doesn't want you to store any local API key and certificate, or any other local tools.
Which two actions should you perform to spin up the OKE cluster and interact with it? (Choose two.)

A. Create a developer workstation on OC
B. Install Ansible and kubectl on i
C. Use resource principal to authenticate against OCI API and create the OKE Cluster.
D. Develop your own code using OCI SDK to deploy the OKE cluster.
E. Work on OCI Cloud Shell to use built-in Ansible and kubectl to deploy the OKE cluste
F. Use OCI_CLI_AUTH=instance_obo_user environment variable to authenticate using built-in token.
G. Work on OCI Cloud Shell to use built-in Ansible and kubectl to deploy the OKE cluste

H. Bring in your own config file and certificate to authenticate against OCI API.
I. Create a developer workstation on OC
J. Install Ansible and kubectl on i
K. Use instance principal to authenticate against OCI API and create the OKE Cluster.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/tools/oci-cli/2.12.4/oci_cli_docs/oci.html

NEW QUESTION 76
You are tasked with backing up your data using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Block Volume service. When you are finalizing your block volume backup schedule, which of the following two are valid
considerations for your backup plan? (Choose Two)

A. Number of stored backups: How many backups you need to keep available and the deletion schedule for those you no longer need.
B. Governance: Tagging of backups so you can capture backup related API calls through the Audit service.
C. Frequency: How often you want to back up your data.
D. Location: Determine the Object Store Bucket where the backups will be stored.
E. Encryption: Whether to use your own key to encrypt your volume backups.

Answer: AC

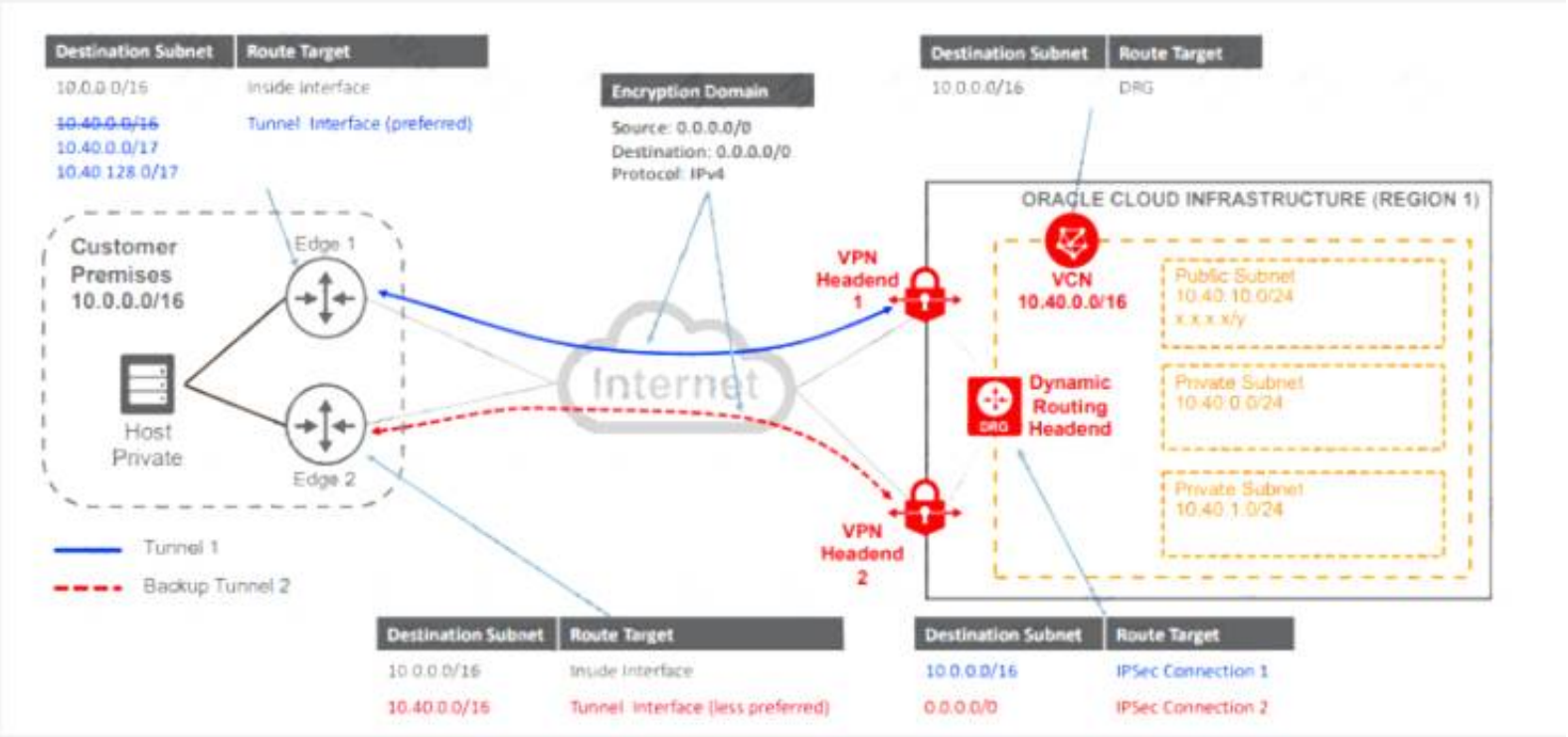
NEW QUESTION 81
A retail company has recently adopted a hybrid architecture. They have the following requirements for their end-to-end Connectivity model between their on-premises data center and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OC1) region
* Highly available connection with service level redundancy
* Dedicated network bandwidth with low latency
Which connectivity setup is the most cost effective solution for this scenario?

A. Setup IPsec VPN as your primary connection, and a FastConnect virtual circuit as a backup connection.Use separate edge devices in your on-premises data canter for each connection from your edge devices, advertise more specific routes IPSec VPN, and specific routes through the backup FastConnect virtual circuit.
B. Setup FastConnect virtual circuit as your primary connection, and a second FastConnect virtual circuit as a backup connectio
C. Use separate edge devices in your FastConnect physical connectivity is redundant Use a single edge device in your on premises data center for each connection From yc device, advertise more specific routes via primary FastConnect virtual circuit, and less specific routes through t backup FastConnect circuit.
D. Setup FastConnect virtual circuit as your primary connection, and an IPSec VPN as a backup connectio
E. Use separate edge devices in your on-premises data center for each connectio
F. From your edge devices, advertise more specific routes through FastConnect virtual circuit, and more specific routes through the backup IPSec VPN path.
G. Setup IPSec VPN as your primary connection, and a second IPSec VPN as a backup connectio
H. Use separate edge devices in your on p data center for each connectio
I. From your edge devices, advertise more specific routes via primary IPSec VP
J. and less specific rod the backup IPSec VPN.

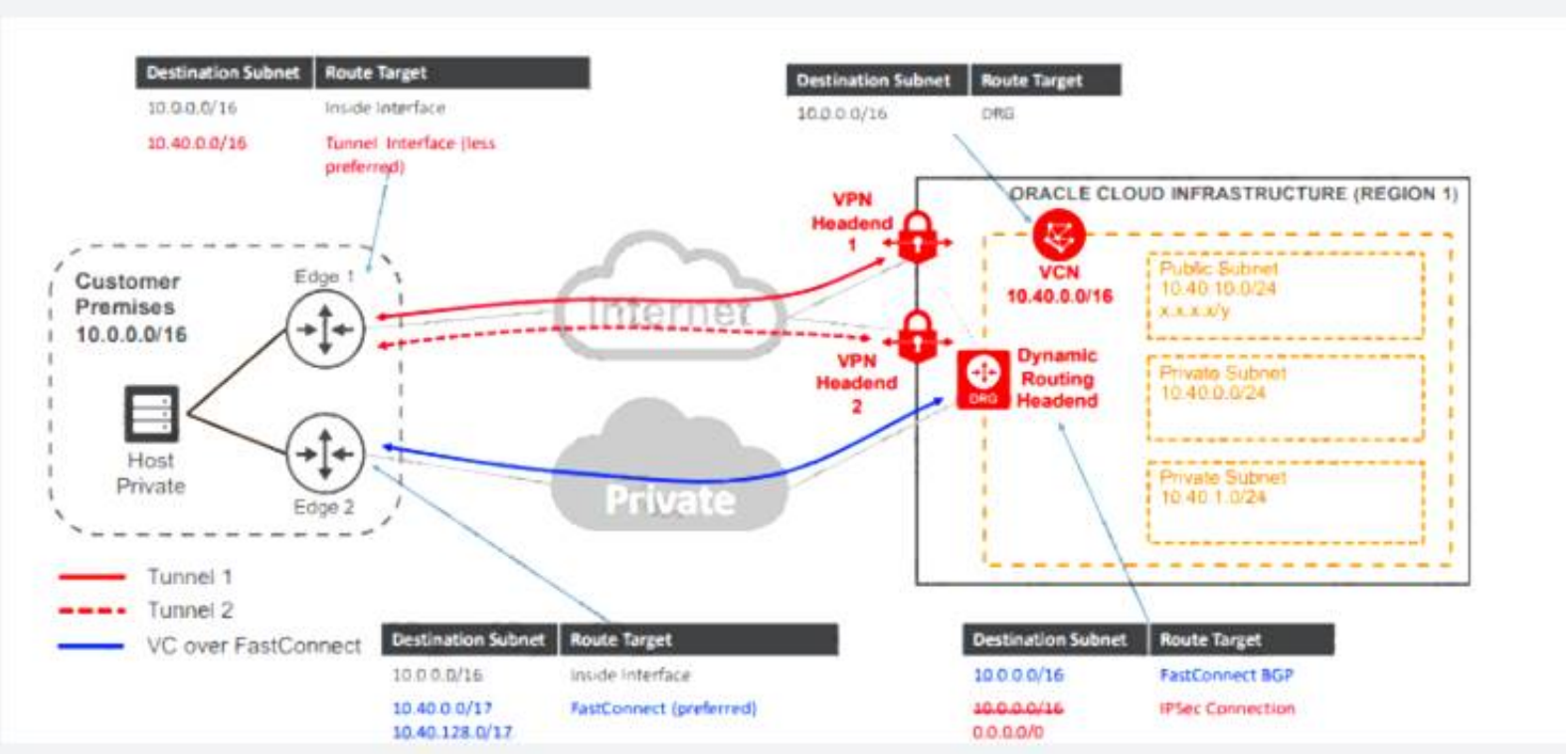
Answer: D

Explanation:
there are two main requirements for this Customer
First Highly available connection with service level redundancy and that can achieve by

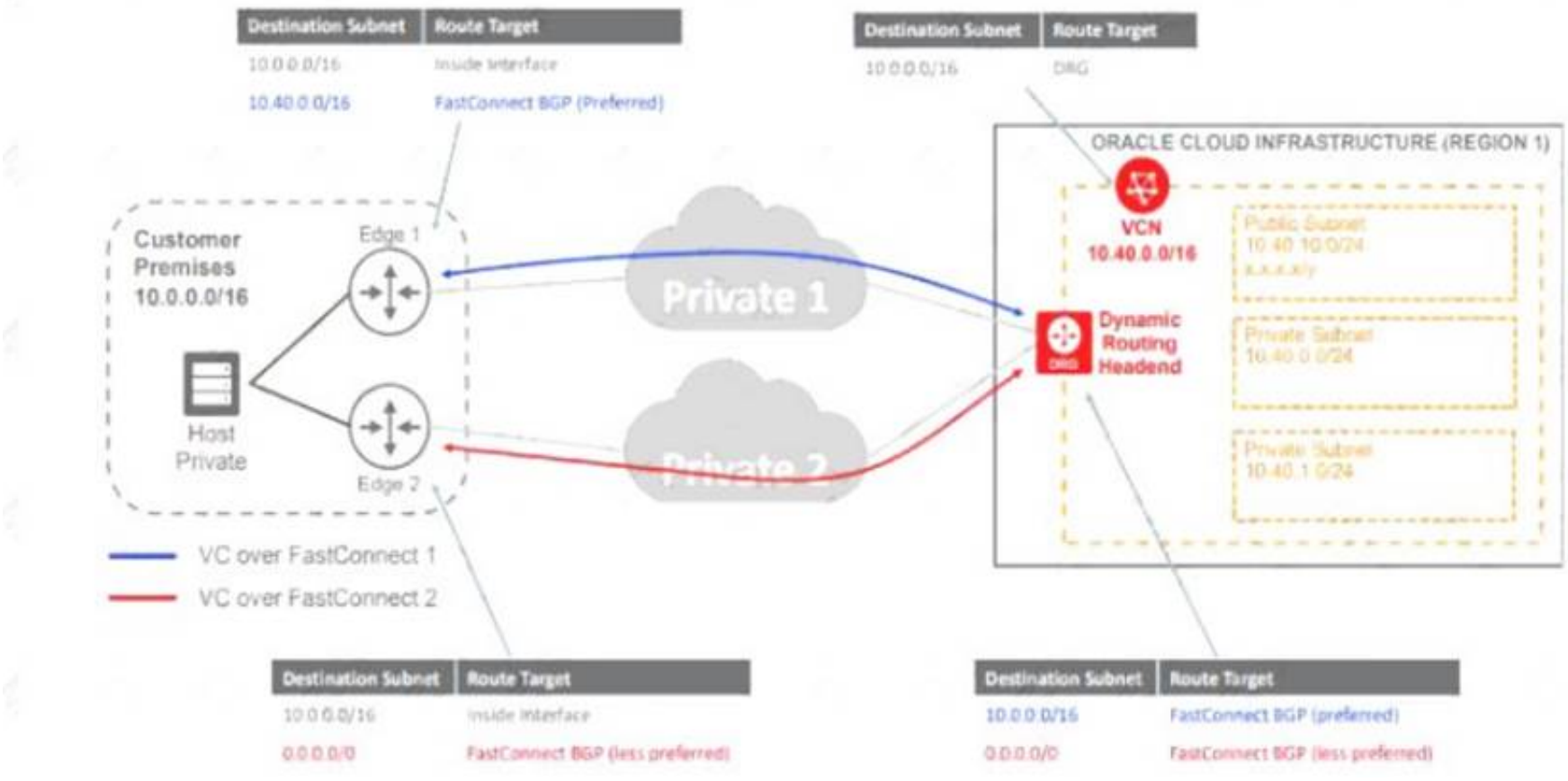
1- VPN Connect with a Redundant Customer Edge Device



2- FastConnect Plus a Single VPN Connect Connection



3- Redundant FastConnect



NEW QUESTION 85
You are working as a solution architect for an online retail store to create a portal to allow the users to pay for their groceries using credit cards. Since the application is not fully compliant with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), your company is looking to use a third party payment service to process credit card payments.
The third party service allows a maximum of Spelunk IP addresses 5 public IP addresses at a time However, your website is using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Instance Pool Auto Scaling policy to create up to create up to 15 Instances during peak traffic demand, which are launched In VCN private in VCN private

subnets and attached to an OCI public Load Balancer. Upon user payment, the portal connects to the payment service over the Interne! to complete the transaction
What solution can you implement to make sure that all compute Instances can connect to the third party system to process the payments aw peak traffic demand?

A. Route credit card payment request from the compute instances through the NAT Gatewa
B. On the third-party services, whitelist the public IP associated with the NAT Gateway.
C. Create an OCI Command Line Interface (CLI) script to automatically reserve public IP address for the compute instance
D. On the third-party services, whitelist the Reserved public IP.
E. Whitelist the Internet Gateway Public IP on the third party service and route all payment requests through the Internet Gateway.
F. Route payment request from the compute instances through the OCI Load Balancer, which will then be routed to the third party service.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 90
You are a solution architect working with a startup that has decided to move their workload to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. Since their workload is small, upon architecting, you decide its sufficient to use 8 compute instances to run their workload. The company wants to use a common storage for their instances. So, you propose the idea of attaching a block volume to multiple instances to provide a common storage.
Which of the below option is NOT true for such a solution?

A. If the block volume is already attached to an instance as read/write non-shareable you can't attach it to another instance until you detach it from the first instance.
B. Block volumes attached as read-only are configured as shareable by default.
C. You can delete a block volume from one instance without detaching it from all other instances there by keeping other instance's storage intact.
D. Once you attach a block volume to an instance as read-only, it can only be attached to other instances as read-only.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95
A digital marketing company is planning to host a website on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and leverage OCI Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE). The web server will make API calls to access OCI Object Storage to store all images uploaded by users.
For security purposes, your manager instructed you to ensure that the credentials used by the web server to allow access not stored locally on the compute instance.
What solution results in an Implementation with the least effort for this scenario?

A. Configure the credentials using Instance Principal to allow the web server to make API calls to OCl Object Storage
B. Configure the credentials using OCI Registry (OC1R) which will automatically connect with OKE allowing the web server to make API calls to OCI Object Storage.
C. Configure the credentials to use Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) which will automatically allow the web server to make API calls to OCl Object Storage.
D. Configure the credentials using OCI Key Management to allow an instance to make API calls and grant access to OCl Object Storage.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 99
As part of planning the network design on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, you have been asked to create an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) with 3 subnets, one in each Availability Domain. Each subnet needs to have a minimum of 64 usable IP addresses.
What is the smallest subnet and VCN size you should use to implement this design? The requirements are static, so no growth is expected.

A. 122 for the VCN; 124 for the subnets
B. /23 for the VCN; /25 for the subnets
C. /24 for the VCN; /24 for the subnets
D. /22 for the VCN; /25 for the subnets

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 102
A large London based eCommerce company is running Oracle DB System Virtual RAC database on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) for their eCommerce application activity. They are launching a new product soon, which is expected to sell in large quantities all over the world.
The application architecture should have minimal cost, no data loss, no performance impacts during the database backup windows and should have minimal downtime.

A. Launch a new VM RAC database in another availability domain, launch a compute instance, deploy Oracle GoldenGate on it and then configure it to replicate the data from the eCommerce Database over to the new RAC database using GoldenGat
B. Take backups from the new VM RAC database.
C. Turn off automated backups from the eCommerce database, implement Oracle Data Guard with the Standby database deployed on another availability domain, take backups from the standby database.
D. Launch a new VM RAC database in another availability domain, launch a compute instance, deploy Oracle GoldenGate on it and then configure bi-directional replication from the eCommerce Database over to the new VM RAC database using GoldenGat
E. Take backups from the new VM RAC database.
F. Turn off automatic backups from the eCommerce database, implement Oracle Active Data Guard with the standby database deployed on another availability domain, and take backups from the standby database.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Active Data Guard or GoldenGate are used for disaster recovery when fast recovery times or additional levels of data protection are required. And offload queries and backup to standby system.
Oracle GoldenGate to support a disaster recovery site is to have a working bi-directional data flow, from the primary system to the live-standby system and vice versa.
DataGuard and Automatic Backup

You can enable the Automatic Backup feature on a database with the standby role in a Data Guard association.
However, automatic backups for that database will not be created until it assumes the primary role.

NEW QUESTION 107
You are working as a solutions architect for an online retail store In Frankfurt which uses multiple compute instance VMs spread among three availability domains In the eu-frankfurt-1 region.
You noticed the website Is having very high traffic, so you enabled autoscaling to sun tee me no f your application but, you observed that one of the availability domains is not receiving any traffic.
What could be wrong In this situation?

A. Autoscaling only works with single availability domains.
B. You have to manually acid all three availability domains to your load balancer configuration.
C. Autoscaling can be enabled for multiple availability domains only in uk-london t region.
D. Autoscaling is using an Instance Pool configured to create instances in two availability Domains.
E. You forgot to attach a load balancer to your instance pool configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Autoscaling lets you automatically adjust the number of Compute instances in an instance pool based on performance metrics such as CPU utilization. This helps you provide consistent performance for your end users during periods of high demand, and helps you reduce your costs during periods of low demand.
you can associate a load balancer with an instance pool. If you do this, when you add an instance to the instance pool, the instance is automatically added to the load balancer's backend set . After the instance reaches a healthy state (the instance is listening on the configured port number), incoming traffic is automatically routed to the new instance.
Instance pools let you provision and create multiple Compute instances based off the same configuration, within the same region.
By default, the instances in a pool are distributed across all fault Domains in a best-effort manner based on capacity. If capacity isn't available in one fault domain, the instances are placed in other fault domains to allow the instance pool to launch successfully.
In a high availability scenario, you can require that the instances in a pool are evenly distributed across each of the fault domains that you specify. When sufficient capacity isn't available in one of the fault domains, the instance pool will not launch or scale successfully, and a work request for the instance pool will return an "out of capacity" error. To fix the capacity error, either wait for capacity to become available,
or use the UpdateInstancePool operation to update the placement configuration (the availability domain and fault domain) for the instance pool.
during create the instance pool you can select the location where you want to place the instances" In the Availability Domain list, select the availability domain to launch the instances in.
If you want the instances in the pool to be placed evenly in one or more fault domains, select the Distribute instances evenly across selected fault domains check box. Then, select the fault domains to place the instances in.

NEW QUESTION 109
An organization has its mission critical application consisting of multiple application servers and databases running inside Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) in uk-london-1 region. Their solution architect wants to further strengthen their architecture by planning for Disaster Recovery (DR) in eu-frankfurt-1 region.
Which two solutions should their architect keep in mind while designing for DR?

A. A remote VCN peering connection is required to establish secure and reliable connectivity between different VCNs created in uk-london-1 and eu-frankfurt-1 region.
B. rsync utility can be used to asynchronously copy file systems or snapshot data to another region.
C. Load balancer will automatically distribute traffic between both the regions.
D. The RTO is the acceptable timeframe of lost data that application can tolerate.
E. It is not possible to use Active Data Guard to synchronize a database in uk-london-1 region to equivalent database in eu-frankfurt-1 region.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 113
You are part of a project team working in the development environment created in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). You realize that the CIDR block specified for one of the subnets in a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) is not correct and want to delete the subnet. While deleting you get an error indicating that there are still resources that you must delete first. The error includes the OCID of the VNIC that is in the subnet.
Which of the following action you will take to troubleshoot this issue?

A. Use OCI CLI to call "network vnic" and "compute vnic-attachment" operations to find out the parent resource of the VNIC.
B. Use OCI CLI to delete the VNIC first and then delete the subnet.
C. Use OCI CLI to delete the subnet using -force option.
D. Copy and paste OCID of the VNIC in the search box of the OCI Console to find out the parent resource of the VNIC.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 114
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 rule
B. 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 Gatewa
C. Associate the routing table with all the VCN subnets.
D. 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.
E. 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.
F. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION 118
You have an Oracle database system in a virtual cloud network (VCN) that needs to be accessible on port 1521 from your on-premises network CIDR 172.17.0.0/24.
You have the following configuration currently.
Virtual cloud network (VCD) is associated with a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG), and DRG has an active IPSec connection with your on-premises data center.
Oracle database system is hosted in a private subnet
The private subnet route table has the following configuration

Destination	Target Type	Target
172.17.0.0/24	Dynamic Routing Gateways	ASH-DRG

0 Selected

The private subnet security list has following INGRESS security rule.

Stateless	Source	IP Protocol	Source Port Range	Destination Port Range	Type and Code	Allows
Yes	172.17.0.0/24	TCP	All	1521		TCP traffic for ports: 1521

The Oracle database system is part of a network security group with following security rules.

Add Rules | Edit | Remove

Direction	Source or Destination	Protocol	Details	Description
Direction: Ingress Stateless: No	Source Type: Service Source: All IAD Services in Oracle Services Network Hide	All Protocols	Allow: All traffic for all ports Hide	

However, you are still unable to connect to the Oracle Database system. Which action will resolve this issue?
A)
Add an EGRESS rule in network security group as following.

Destination	Target Type	Target
0.0.0.0/0	Dynamic Routing Gateways	ASH-DRG

B)
Add a route rule in the private subnet route table as following.

Destination	Target Type	Target
0.0.0.0/0	Dynamic Routing Gateways	ASH-DRG

C)
Add an EGRESS rule in private subnet scurity list as following.

Stateless	Source	IP Protocol	Source Port Range	Destination Port Range	Type and Code	Allows
Yes	172.17.0.0/24	TCP	1521	All		TCP traffic for ports: All

D)
Add an EGRESS rule in private subnet security list as following.

Stateless	Source	IP Protocol	Source Port Range	Destination Port Range	Type and Code	Allows
Yes	172.17.0.0/24	TCP	All	1521		TCP traffic for ports: 1521

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 122
An insurance company is storing critical financial data in the OCI block volume. This volume is currently encrypted using oracle managed keys. Due to regulatory compliance, the customer wants to encrypt the data using the keys that they can control and not the keys which are controlled by Oracle.
What of the following series of tasks are required to encrypt the block volume using customer managed keys?

A. Create a vault, import your master encryption key into the vault, generate data encryption key, assign data encryption key to the block volume
B. Create a master encryption key, create a data encryption key, decrypt the block volume using existing oracle managed keys, encrypt the block volume using the data encryption key
C. Create a vault, create a master encryption key in the vault, assign this master encryption key to the block volume
D. Create a master encryption key, create a new version of the encryption key, decrypt the block volume using existing oracle managed keys and encrypt using new version of the encryption key

Answer: C

Explanation:
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Vault lets you centrally manage the encryption keys that protect your data and the secret credentials that you use to securely access resources. You can use the Vault service to create and manage the following resources:
- Vaults
- Keys
- Secrets

Vaults securely store master encryption keys and secrets that you might otherwise store in configuration files or in code.
The Vault service lets you create vaults in your tenancy as containers for encryption keys and secrets. If needed, a virtual private vault provides you with a dedicated partition in a hardware security module (HSM), offering a level of storage isolation for encryption keys that's effectively equivalent to a virtual independent HSM.

NEW QUESTION 125
You are working as a solution architect for a customer in Frankfurt, which uses multiple compute instance VMs spread among three Availability Domains in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) eu-frankfurt-1 region. The compute instances do not have public IP addresses and are running in private subnets inside a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN). You have set up OCI Autoscaling feature for the compute instances, but find out that instances cannot be auto scaled. You have enabled monitoring on the instances.
What could be wrong in this situation?

A. You need to assign a reserved public IP address to the compute instances.
B. You need to set up a Service Gateway to send metrics to the OCI Monitoring service.
C. Autoscaling only works for instances with public IP addresses.
D. Autoscaling only works with single availability domains.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 130
You have to migrate your application to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). The database is constantly being updated and needs to be online without interruptions.
How can you transition the database to OCI without interrupting its use?

A. It is impossible to migrate without interruption.
B. Use an on-premises database with two-way synchronization to a cloud-based database and allow clients to connect to either databases.
C. Use an on-premises database with one-way synchronization to a cloud-based database and allow clientsto connect only to the cloud database.
D. Use an on-premises database with one-way synchronization to a cloud-based database and allow clients to connect only to the on-premises database until it is synchronized.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 134
You are creating an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Dynamic Group. To determine the members of this group you are defining a set of matching rules.
Which of the following are the supported variables to define conditions in the matching rules? (Choose Two)

A. instance.compartment.id -the OCID of the compartment where the instance resides.
B. instance.tenancy.id -the OCID of the tenancy where the instance resides.
C. tag.<tagnamespace>.<tagkey>.value -the tag namespace and tag key.
D. iam.policy.id - the OCID of the IAM policy to apply to the group.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 135
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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 140
You are trying to delete a compartment. The delete operation is falling and you need to troubleshoot the problem.
Which step should NOT be considered when troubleshooting this issue?

A. Verify that there are no policies In the root compartment that reference the compartment you are trying to delete.

B. Verify that you have removed all resources from the compartment.
C. Make sure you have at least one more compartment in your tenancy other than the root compartment.
D. Search for resources in the compartment for each region that your tenancy is subscribed to.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 142
You have deployed art application server irt a private Subnet irt your virtual cloud network (VCN). For the database, you have provisioned an Autonomous Transaction Processing (ATP) serverless instance. However, you are unable to connect to the database instance from your application server.
Which two steps would you need to enable this connectivity?

A. Add an internet gateway to your VCN and add a route rule to your private subnet route table.CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0Target: Internet Gateway
B. Add a remote peering connection from your VCN to the ATP VCN
C. Add a stateful egress rule to the security list associated with your private subnet.Destination CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0 Protocols: All Protocols
D. Create a NAT Gateway and add the following route rule to the route table of private subnet.CIDR: 0.0.0.0/0Target: NAT Gateway

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 143
To serve web traffic for a popular product, your cloud engineer has provisioned four BM.Standard2.52 instances, event spread across two availability domains in the us-asburn-1 region: LoadBalancer is used to deliver the traffic across instances.
After several months, the product grows even more popular and you need additional compute capacity. As a result, an engineer provisioned two additional VM.Standard2.8 instances.
You register the two VM. Standard2. 8 Instances with your load Balancer Backend sot and quickly find that the VM Standard2.8 Instances running at 100% of CPU utilization but the BM.Standard2 .52 instances have significant CPU capacity that's unused.
Which option is the most cost effective and uses instances capacity most effectively?

A. Configure your Load Balance, with weighted round robin policy to distribute traffic to the compute instances, with more weight assigned to bare metal instances.
B. Configure Autoscaling instance pool with LoadBalancer to add up to 3 more BM.Standard2.52 Instances when triggere
C. Shut off VM.Standard2.8 instances.
D. Route traffic to BM.Standard2.52 and VM Standard2.8 instances directly using DNS and Health Check
E. Shut off the load Balances.
F. Configure LoadBalancer with two VM Standard2.8 instances and use Autoscalling Instant pool to add up to two additional VM instance
G. Shut off BM.Standard2.52 instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Customer have 4 BM.Standard2.52 and After several months he need additional compute capacity customer find The VM Standard2.8 Instances running at 100% of CPU utilization but the BM.Standard2 .52 instances have significant CPU capacity that unused.
so the customer need to check the Load balance policy to make sure the 4 BM and VM is utilize correctly

NEW QUESTION 145
After performing maintenance on an Oracle Linux compute instance the system is returned to a running state You attempt to connect using SSH but are unable to do so. You decide to create an instance console connection to troubleshoot the issue.
Which three tasks would enable you to connect to the console connection and begin troubleshooting?

A. Use SSH to connect to the public: IP address of the compute Instance and provide the console connection OCID as the username.
B. edit the Linux boot menu to enable access to console.
C. Use SSH to connect to the service endpoint of the console connection service
D. Reboot the compute instance using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Management Console
E. Upload an API signing key for console connection authentication.
F. Stop the compute Instance using the Oracle cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Command Line interface (CLI).

Answer: BCD

Explanation:
The Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service provides console connections that enable you to remotely troubleshoot malfunctioning instances, such as:
An imported or customized image that does not complete a successful boot. A previously working instance that stops responding.
the steps to connect to console and troubleshoot the OS Issue
1- Before you can connect to the serial console you need to create the instance console connection. Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Compute and click Instances.
Click the instance that you're interested in. Under Resources, click Console Connections.
Click Create Console Connection.
Upload the public key (.pub) portion for the SSH key. You can browse to a public key file on your computer or paste your public key into the text box.
Click Create Console Connection.
When the console connection has been created and is available, the status changes to ACTIVE.
2- Connecting to the Serial Console
you can connect to the serial console by using a Secure Shell (SSH) connection to the service endpoint
of the console connection service
Open the navigation menu. Under Core Infrastructure, go to Compute and click Instances.
Click the instance that you're interested in. Under Resources, click Console Connections.
Click the Actions icon (three dots), and then click Copy Serial Console Connection for Linux/Mac.
Paste the connection string copied from the previous step to a terminal window on a Mac OS X or Linux system, and then press Enter to connect to the console.
If you are not using the default SSH key or ssh-agent, you can modify the serial console connection string to include the identity file flag, -i , to specify the SSH key to use. You must specify this for both the SSH
connection and the SSH ProxyCommand, as shown in the following line:
ssh -i /<path>/<ssh_key> -o ProxyCommand='ssh -i /<path>/<ssh_key> -W %h:%p -p 443... Press Enter again to activate the console.
3- Troubleshooting Instances from Instance Console Connections To boot into maintenance mode
Reboot the instance from the Console.

When the reboot process starts, switch back to the terminal window, and you see Console messages start to appear in the window. As soon as you see the GRUB boot menu appear, use the up/down arrow
key to stop the automatic boot process, enabling you to use the boot menu.
In the boot menu, highlight the top item in the menu, and type e to edit the boot entry.
In edit mode, use the down arrow key to scroll down through the entries until you reach the line that starts with either linuxefi for instances running Oracle Autonomous Linux 7.x or Oracle Linux 7.x,
or kernel for instances running Oracle Linux 6.x. At the end of that line, add the following: init=/bin/bash
Reboot the instance from the terminal window by entering the keyboard shortcut CTRL+X.

NEW QUESTION 148
A cost conscious fashions design company which sells bags, clothes, and other luxury items has recently decided to more all of the their on-premises infrastructure Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), One of their on-premises application is running on an NGINX server and the Oracle Database is running in a 2 node Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) configuration.
Based on cost considerations, what is an effective mechanism to migrate the customer application to OCI and set up regular automated backups?

A. Launch a compute Instance and run a NGINX server to host the applicatio
B. Deploy a 2 node VM DB Systems with oracle RAC enabled import the on premises database to OCI VM DB Systems using oracle Data Pump and then enable automatic backups.
C. Launch a compute Instance and run an NGINX server to host the applicatio
D. Deploy Exadata Quarter Rack, enable automatic backups and import the database using Oracle Data Pump.
E. Launch a compute Instance for both the NGINX application server and the database serve
F. Attach block volumes on the database server compute instance and enable backup policy to backup the block volumes.
G. Launch a Compute instance and run a NGINX Server to host the applicatio
H. Deploy a 2 node VM DBSystems with Oracle RAC enabled Import the on premises database to OCI VM DB Systems using data pump and then enable automatic backup- Also, enable Oracle Data Guard on the database server

Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on cost considerations will exclude the Exadata. and there's no need for Data Guard
Cost Estimator
https://www.oracle.com/cloud/cost-estimator.html

NEW QUESTION 151
You have deployed a multi-tier application with multiple compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. You want to back up these volumes and have decided to use Volume Group's feature. The Block volume and Compute instances exist in different compartments within your tenancy.
Periodically. a few child compartments are moved under different parent compartments, and you notice that sometimes volume group backup fails.
What could be the cause?

A. You are exceeding your volume group backup quota configured.
B. You have the same block volume attached to multiple compute instances; if these compute instances are in different compartments then all concerned compartments must be moved at the same time.
C. Compute instance with multiple block volumes attached cannot move when a compartment is moved.
D. The Identity and Access Management policy allowing backup failed to move when the compartment was moved.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can move a compartment to a different parent compartment within the same tenancy. When you move a compartment, all its contents (subcompartments and resources) are moved with it. Moving a compartment has implications for the contents.
After you move a compartment to a new parent compartment, the access policies of the new parent take effect and the policies of the previous parent no longer apply. Before you move a compartment, ensure that:
You are aware of the policies that govern access to the compartment in its current position.
You are aware of the polices in the new parent compartment that will take effect when you move the compartment.
In some cases, when moving nested compartments with policies that specify the hierarchy, the polices are automatically updated to ensure consistency.

NEW QUESTION 156
A cloud consultant is working on a implementation project on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). As part of the compliance requirements, the objects placed in OCI Object Storage should be automatically archived first and then deleted. He is testing a lifecycle policy on Object Storage and created a policy as below:

```
[ { "name": "Archive_doc", "action": "ARCHIVE", "objectNameFilter": { "inclusionPrefixes": [ "doc"] },
    "timeAmount": 5, "timeUnit": "DAYS", "isEnabled": true },

  { "name": "Delete_doc", "action": "DELETE", "objectNameFilter": { "inclusionPrefixes": [ "doc"] },
    "timeAmount": 5, "timeUnit": "DAYS", "isEnabled": true }
]
```

What will happen after this policy is applied?

A. All the objects having file extension "doc" will be archived for 5 days and will be deleted 10 days after object creation.
B. All objects with names starting with "doc" will be deleted after 5 days of object creation.
C. All the objects having file extension "doc" will be archived 5 days after object creation.
D. All the objects with names starting with "doc" will be archived 5 days after object creation and will be deleted 5 days after archival.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 159
A customer is in a process of shifting their web based Sales application from their own data center located in US West to OCI India West (Mumbai) region. They want to do it in a controlled manner and initially only 1% of the traffic will be steered to the servers in OCI. After verification of everything is working as expected, the company is gradually planning to increase the ratio until they are comfortable with fully migrating all traffic to OCI.
Which of the following solution can be used in this situation?

A. OCI DNS and Traffic Management with Geolocation Steering policy
B. OCI DNS and Traffic Management with Failover Steering policy
C. OCI DNS and Traffic Management with Load Balancer Steering policy
D. OCI DNS and OCI Load Balancer Service

Answer: A

Explanation:
STEERING POLICIES is A framework to define the traffic management behavior for your zones. Steering policies contain rules that help to intelligently serve DNS answers.
FAILOVER
Failover policies allow you to prioritize the order in which you want answers served in a policy (for example, Primary and Secondary). Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Health Checks are leveraged to determine the health of answers in the policy. If the Primary Answer is determined to be unhealthy, DNS traffic will automatically be steered to the Secondary Answer.
LOAD_BALANCE
Load Balancer policies allow distribution of traffic across multiple endpoints. Endpoints can be assigned equal weights to distribute traffic evenly across the endpoints or custom weights may be assigned for ratio load balancing. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Health Checks are leveraged to determine the health of the endpoint. DNS traffic will be automatically distributed to the other endpoints, if an endpoint is determined to be unhealthy.
ROUTE_BY_GEO
Geolocation-based steering policies distribute DNS traffic to different endpoints based on the location of the end user. Customers can define geographic regions composed of originating continent, countries or states/provinces (North America) and define a separate endpoint or set of endpoints for each region.
ROUTE_BY_ASN
ASN-based steering policies enable you to steer DNS traffic based on Autonomous System Numbers (ASN). DNS queries originating from a specific ASN or set of ASNs can be steered to a specified endpoint. ROUTE_BY_IP
IP Prefix-based steering policies enable customers to steer DNS traffic based on the IP Prefix of the originating query.

NEW QUESTION 163
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