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Exam : **1Z0-1072**

Title : Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2019 Architect Associate

Version : DEMO

1.Which two parameters are required in a back end set's HTTP health check? (Choose two.)
A. response body
B. URL path
C. timeout
D. port
E. status code
Answer: BD
Explanation:
https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/iaas/Content/GSG/Tasks/loadbalancing.htm#Create
Enter the Health Check details.
Load Balancing automatically checks the health of the instances for your load balancer. If it detects an unhealthy instance, it stops sending traffic to the instance and reroutes traffic to healthy instances.
In this step, you provide the information required to check the health of servers in the backend set and ensure that they can receive data traffic.
Protocol: Select HTTP.
Port: Enter 80
URL Path (URI): Enter /
The rest of the fields are optional and can be left blank for this tutorial.
Click Create.

2.Which two are true for achieving High Availability on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure? (Choose two.)
A. Store your database across multiple regions so that half of the data resides in one region and the other half resides in another region.
B. Attach your block volume form Availability Domain 1 to a compute instance in Availability Domain 2 (and vice versa) so that they are highly available.
C. Configure your database to have Data Guard in another Availability Domain in Sync mode within a region.
D. Store your database files on Object Storage so that they are available in all Availability Domains in all regions.
E. Distribute your application servers across all Availability Domains within a region.
Answer: C,E

3.Which two configuration formats does Terraform support? (Choose two.)
A. YAML
B. JSON
C. HCL
D. XML
Answer: B,C
Explanation:
References: Terraform configuration files can use either of two formats: Terraform domain-specific language (HashiCorp Configuration Language format [HCL]), which is the recommended approach, or JSON format if the files need to be machine-readable.

4.At the end of a terraform apply operation, what is the default output?

A. nothing by default
B. statistics about what was added, changed, and destroyed
C. the entire state file
D. statistics about what was added, changed, and destroyed, and the values of outputs
Answer: D

5.You have created a public subnet in a VCN, and your public subnet has a Route Table, a Security List, and an Internet Gateway.
However, none of the compute instances can connect to the Internet.
Which two are possible reasons for the connectivity issue? (Choose two.)
A. There is no Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG) associated with the VCN.
B. The Route Table has no default route for routing traffic to the Internet Gateway.
C. There is no stateful ingress rule in the Security List associated with the public subnet.
D. There is no stateful egress rule in the Security List associated with the public subnet.
Answer: BD
Explanation:
An internet gateway as an optional virtual router that connects the edge of the VCN with the internet. To use the gateway, the hosts on both ends of the connection must have public IP addresses for routing. Connections that originate in your VCN and are destined for a public IP address (either inside or outside the VCN) go through the internet gateway. Connections that originate outside the VCN and are destined for a public IP address inside the VCN go through the internet gateway.
Working with Internet Gateways
You create an internet gateway in the context of a specific VCN. In other words, the internet gateway is automatically attached to a VCN.
However, you can disable and re-enable the internet gateway at any time. Compare this with a dynamic routing gateway (DRG), which you create as a standalone object that you then attach to a particular VCN. DRGs use a different model because they're intended to be modular building blocks for privately connecting VCNs to your on-premises network.
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). If the internet gateway is disabled, that means no traffic will flow to or from the internet even if there's a route rule that enables that traffic. For more information, see Route Tables.
For the purposes of access control, you must specify the compartment where you want the internet gateway to reside. If you're not sure which compartment to use, put the internet gateway in the same compartment as the cloud network. For more information, see Access Control.
You may optionally assign a friendly name to the internet gateway. It doesn't have to be unique, and you can change it later. Oracle automatically assigns the internet gateway a unique identifier called an Oracle Cloud ID (OCID). For more information, see Resource Identifiers.
To delete an internet gateway, it does not have to be disabled, but there must not be a route table that lists it as a target.
AS per compute instances can connect to the Internet so you use egress no ingress