Free Questions for 1Z0-1119-1 by dumpssheet

Shared by Berg on 24-05-2024

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your development learn is looking for a comprehensive DevOps solution to streamline the software development and deployment processes in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

They need a service that can manage source code repositories, and automate build and deployment pipelines.

Which OCI service best fits this requirement?

Options:

A- Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKK)

B- Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Resource Manager (ORM)

C- Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OC'IR)

D- Oracle Cloud Infrastructure DevOps Project Service

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure DevOps Project Service is designed to provide a comprehensive DevOps solution, including managing source code repositories, automating build and deployment pipelines, and facilitating continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) processes, making it the best fit for the development team's requirements.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the relationship between Oracle Cloud Infrastructure regions and availability domains?

Options:

A- A region encompasses multiple realms, each with its own availability domains.

B- Availability domains provide low-latency connectivity to the Internet within a region.

C- Availability domains are isolated from regions and can exist independently.

D- Regions consist of multiple availability domain, and resources are typically specific to one availability domain.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure regions consist of one or more availability domains. Each availability domain is a standalone, isolated data center within a region, and resources provisioned in an availability domain are specific to that domain, providing fault tolerance and high availability within a region.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have subscribed to a tenancy in which you want to logically organize and isolate OCI resources from different users for governance, and control access to them in a way that is meaningful to your business.

Which OCI resource can help you achieve this logical separation?

Options:

A- Dynamic Group

B- Group

C- Fault Domain

D- Federation

E- Compartment

Answer:

E

Explanation:

Compartments in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure are used to logically organize and isolate OCI resources. They provide a way to separate resources for different projects or departments and control access through policies, aligning with governance and business requirements.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When it comes lo Fault Domains (FDs) in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). what is the primary purpose of distributing compute instances across different FDs within an availability domain?

Options:

A- To ensure that all instances experience hardware maintenance events simultaneously

B- To centralize instances for easier management and monitoring

C- To achieve high availability and protect against unexpected hardware failures

D- To optimize resource usage and consolidate instances on the same hardware

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The primary purpose of distributing compute instances across different Fault Domains within an availability domain is to protect against unexpected hardware failures and ensure high availability. Fault Domains provide a way to distribute instances such that they are not on the same physical hardware, reducing the risk of simultaneous failures affecting all instances.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is NOT a valid source CIDR for a security list rule in an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OC'II Virtual Cloud Network (VCN)?

Options:

A- oci-local-vcn

B- 0.0.0.0/0

C- 10.0.1.0/24

D- 192.168.1.0/24

Answer:

A

Explanation:

'oci-local-vcn' is not a valid source CIDR for a security list rule in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure VCNs. Security list rules are configured using CIDR notation to specify allowed or denied IP address ranges for ingress and egress traffic. Valid CIDR notations include specific IP ranges like '0.0.0.0/0', '10.0.1.0/24', and '192.168.1.0/24'.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Object Storage tier is suitable for data that needs to be accessed quickly and frequently, with a high level of data accessibility and performance?

Options:

A- Archive Storage

B- Infrequent Access Storage

C- Auto-Tiering

D- Standard Storage

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Standard Storage in OCI Object Storage is designed for data that requires high throughput and fast access. It's suitable for 'hot' storage scenarios where data is accessed frequently and needs to be readily available, providing a high level of performance and accessibility.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true about how route tables are used in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) and private subnets?

Options:

A- Route tables are used exclusively in public subnets to route traffic to the Internet.

B- Route tables arc created and managed automatically by Oracle Cloud and cannot be customized.

C- In a private subnet, the default route table allows all outbound traffic to reach the Internet.

D- Each subnet in a VCN can have multiple route tables associated with it.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, each subnet within a VCN is associated with a single route table, not multiple route tables. Route tables contain rules to route traffic from subnets to destinations outside the VCN, and they can be used in both public and private subnets. The default route table for a private subnet does not allow all outbound traffic to reach the Internet without specifically configured rules and an Internet Gateway or NAT Gateway.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the primary function of the Auto-Tiering feature in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage service?

Options:

A- Reducing storage costs by automatically moving objects between Standard and Infrequent Access tiers

B- Eliminating storage fees for objects larger than 1 MiB

C- Providing real-time usage analytics for all objects in the bucket

D- Enabling unlimited data access patterns for stored objects

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Auto-Tiering feature in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage is designed to optimize storage costs by automatically moving objects between the Standard and Infrequent Access tiers based on access patterns. This feature helps in reducing storage costs while ensuring that data remains accessible when needed.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have configured an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) Load Balancer to distribute traffic to two compute instances in a private subnet. However, one of the target instance's health is marked as Critical. Which is NOT a typical reason for this?

Options:

A- The target instance did not respond with a successful HTTP status code.

B- The target instance is in a different availability domain than the Load Balancer.

C- The network security group rules of the target instance do not allow traffic on the necessary ports.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The health of an instance in the context of OCI Load Balancer does not directly depend on its availability domain. Instances can be in different availability domains from the Load Balancer and still receive traffic as long as they are within the same region and the network configuration allows it. Typical reasons for an instance to be marked as Critical include failing health checks due to issues like improper security group configurations or the instance not responding correctly, but not because of its placement in a different availability domain.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Cypher query should you use to retrieve the count of nodes with a specific label in a Neo4j HA cluster'.'

Options:

A- MATCH (n:Label> RETURN COUNT*n)

B- COUNT (n:Label)

C- RETURN COUNT(n:Label)

D- MATCH (n) WHERE n.label = 'Label' RFTURN COUNT(n)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In Neo4j, the Cypher query to retrieve the count of nodes with a specific label would be structured as MATCH (n:Label) RETURN COUNT(n). This query matches all nodes with the specified label and returns the count of these nodes, providing a straightforward way to aggregate nodes based on their labels in a Neo4j database.